



Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Gender Equality in Bangka Belitung's Economic Growth

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Abstract. The Gender Development Index (GDI) of Bangka Belitung women is still in the low category compared to men. In contrast, the economic condition of Bangka Belitung Province generally decreased in 2017–2020 due to Covid-19 Pandemic and changes in government regulations related to tin exports. Numerous studies have found a link between gender equality and economic growth. As a result, this research aims to investigate gender equality through health, education, and economic indicators on Bangka Belitung's economic growth for the 2017–2021 period. Furthermore, as the analytical method approaches, panel data analysis of variance with Pooled Least Square (PLS), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) are used. The result shows that gender equality in education, represented by The Female Expected length of School, and in the economic sector, represented by Female Per capita Expenditure, has a positive and significant influence in increasing the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bangka Belitung Province. Policy implications showed that the Regional Government of Bangka Belitung Province and women's organizations should be more proactive in promoting gender equality. Equal rights for men and women in areas such as health, education, and the economy will improve the quality of human resources, which will affect economic growth. Furthermore, several SDGs can achieve maximally if gender equality is implemented.

Keywords: Gender Development Index · Gender Equality · Economic Growth · Bangka Belitung

1 Introduction

Bangka Belitung Province is divided into two main islands: Bangka and Belitung. The separate geographical location causes each island to have a different economic structure which impacts the achievement of economic development in each region. Statistics Indonesia data 2021 stated that the economy of Bangka Island was dominated by the manufacturing sector, which reached 22.16 percent, while Belitung Island was dominated by the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors by 26.94 percent [1].

Real economic growth is at constant Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) prices. Continuous price presentation describes production's actual development without

being influenced by price factors, both as a whole and per category. Furthermore, the economic condition of Bangka Island, Belitung Island, and the overall Bangka Belitung Islands province showed a downward pattern during the 2017–2020 period. It is due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the change in government regulations in 2018 regarding the export of tin. Therefore, many mining companies and private smelters have stopped their production, which affects the economic sector since tin is the flagship product of Bangka Belitung Province. In addition, the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors contributed to the economic slowdown due to the low prices of palm oil, rubber, and pepper.

The economy of Bangka Belitung Province in 2021 showed improvement supported by growth in all business fields. The high price of tin in 2021 was an excellent opportunity for the community to conduct tin mining. Furthermore, the palm oil (CPO) industry experienced increased production capacity in the food and beverage sector. The increasing prevalence of PCR or rapid tests in clinics and hospitals also encouraged positive growth in the health and social services sector. This success was in line with the ability to control the population was an essential asset for a region. The people are a measure in assessing development progress; on the other hand, the population can be a burden for the area. The population is direct and adjusted to the environment's carrying capacity, and development needs to provide benefits.

The total population of Bangka Belitung province in 2021 was 1,461,893 people. Based on gender, there were 748,664 men and 713,229 women. Even though the numbers were relatively balanced, the Gender Development Index (GDI) in 2020 had decreased slightly compared to 2019, from 89.00 to 88.92. The GDI of men was in the high category, while the GDI of women was still in the low sort. The reason for this decrease was that women's development acceleration was slower than men's [2]. Its condition shows that the potential of women as drivers of the economy is still unexplored, while the involvement of women has a positive impact on economic growth. The higher the ratio of the gender development index, the higher the economic growth in the area [3]. It will interpret the male population's capability, but it should also balance with the female population.

Gender equality refers to men and women having equal opportunities to exercise their rights and obligations. Women have limited access to education, asset ownership, and even the ability to influence family and social decision-making [4]. Men and women have equal roles in achieving life harmony. In the concept of Bangka culture, parallels do not have to be the same but complement each other so that the unity becomes harmonious. Several cultural events in Bangka Belitung related to the concept of gender equality, such as the parts and ornaments of house buildings that use vernacular architecture, where the house's walls are composed of males and females. Planks that arrange the same and parallel, whether the planks do place horizontally or vertically. It is known as "Susun Sirih," meaning that a single equality unit between men and women will construct harmonious life [5].

Indonesia is moving quickly to reduce educational disparities between men and women. According to SUSENAS 2021 data of Bangka Belitung, women have a life expectancy rate of 72.70 years higher than men, who have a life expectancy rate of 68.86 years. Demonstrates that women are more aware of healthy behavior and more

willing to use healthcare facilities than men. Similarly, in Expected Length of School, women attend for a more extended period of 12.21 years than men for 12.11 years. However, in terms of the Average Length of School and Per capita Expenditure, the achievements of men are still higher for 8.42 years than women's for 7.82 years. Not only that, women's productivity gains still need to be higher than men's. It does evidence by the average wage that women earn 9,012.- rupiahs while men 19,096.- rupiahs [6].

Gender disparity between education and employment does affect economic growth, according to Klassen and Lamanna [7]. They also stated that gender inequality could harm a country's economic growth. It can be seen in educational gender disparity, leading to low human productive efficiency and, as a result, low economic growth. The gender inequality index, according to Sitorus [8], has a positive impact on economic growth. It means that closing the gender significantly and positively impacts economic growth. It concluded that economic growth is driven not only by an increase in education, health, and Per capita income for men but also by increases in education, health, and Per capita income for women.

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After the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) still have the task to be completed by 2030. Seventeen goals and one hundred sixty-nine targets of SDGs, all of which are integrated and can not be separated. It balances the three dimensions of sustainable development, which are economic, social, and environmental. The principle of no one left behind means that nothing does leave behind in the achievement of development. The focus of inclusiveness goes beyond the categories of men and women and other vulnerable groups marginalized and forgotten in development [8].

The benefit of the Sustainable Development Goals for women is a collection tool for the government to fulfill women's rights [9]. Furthermore, several SDGs can achieve maximally if gender equality implement. Women can play an active role in overseeing the implementation and achievement of all goals and targets in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development of the 17 goals. Nine goals related to gender equality are Poverty Reduction, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-Being, Quality Education, Sanitation, Safe Drinking Water, Decent Work, Economic Growth, Industry Innovation, Infrastructure, and Reduced Inequality, all priorities; Sustainable Cities and Communities [10].

Many studies have examined gender equality in economic growth in Indonesia. However, its relevance to women's role remains very limited, and each region has its characteristics. Therefore this topic is interesting to do considering the local wisdom of Bangka Belitung regarding gender equality, which is in stark contrast to western cultural concepts. In Bangka Belitung culture, men and women have an equal role in building harmony [5]. Referring to Sitorus's research, the smaller the gender gap, the better the economic growth. However, this contrasts with Statistics Indonesia data for 2020, which says that the Gender Development Index has decreased, followed by slowing economic

growth in Bangka Belitung. In addition, many previous researchers have yet to focus on the problem related to sustainable development goals.

This study aims to see an overview of gender equality in the fields of education, health, and the economy, as well as to analyze gender relations with sustainable development goals in the Province of Bangka Belitung for the 2017–2021 period.

2 Theoretical Background and Hypothesis Development

2.1 Economic Growth

According to Sadono in Maslahah 2018, macroeconomic analysis views the definition of economic growth as two and different. The first definition is the level at which the economy has experienced development, and a high level of welfare is a picture of economic growth. The second definition, economic growth, can describe the financial problems faced by a country in the long term.

Gender equality and justice are indispensable components of economic development. The limited participation and employment opportunities experienced by women will directly affect the welfare of women and their families [11].

2.2 Gender Equality

Gender equality is a prerequisite for achieving sustainable social, political, and economic growth. Moreover, Gender Development Index (GDI) is an indicator of the achievement of human development between women and men. If the GDI is closer to 100, the result is more equitable between women and men. The greater the GDI deviates from 100, the greater the disparity in development between men and women [12].

2.2.1 Health Indicator

The female life expectancy rate represents the health dimension in the gender development index. The life expectancy rate is a measure of the level of public health. In the SDGs, the health dimension is in the position of the third goal, ensuring a healthy life and promoting health for all people of all ages. Gender disparities in the health sector can be seen from how access, participation, control, and benefits of health development received by men and women are still not evenly distributed [13].

2.2.2 Education Indicator

The educational dimension in the gender development index represents The Average Length of School and The Expected Length of School for females. The community has achieved the total years of learning at the age of more than fifteen years and over seven years. In the SDGs, the education aspect is in the fourth position, which is quality education. For women, it is a cycle that brings good things for themselves, their families, communities, and nation or countries. It means that educating women is not only educating them, but it also educates a family and the children they give birth to. In addition, women have an essential role as mothers and build families who expect to produce the nation's

next generation of excellence. Based on research by Bappenas, the education system, which is said to be universal, often forgets to focus on the gender aspect. It creates a gender bias that can occur at every level of education (PAUD – elementary – secondary – high) and in women's careers [14].

Research by Eni Setyowati [15], a region's capacity to keep up with current advancements does gauge by the proportion of women currently enrolled in School. The few female inhabitants still enrolled in School have the chance to broaden their knowledge, competence, and abilities.

2.2.3 Economic Indicator

The economic dimension in the gender development index is represented by the female per capita expenditure. Per capita Expenditure is the monthly consumption costs each household member incurs. In the SDGs, the economic aspect is in the eighth goal, namely decent work and economic growth. Per capita Expenditure does determine by the value of per capita expenditure and purchasing power parity. The figures do obtain from the results of the Susenas survey. Thus, per capita Expenditure can show the level of community welfare in an area through consumption activities. Household consumption provides income to national income [16].

2.3 The Relationship of Gender Equality to Economic Growth

The relationship between gender equality and economic growth works in two directions: increasing income and economic development. It is in line with previous research, which stated that economic development would improve women's welfare and gender equality by increasing worker productivity in the labor market and encouraging the emergence of a labor market where it did not exist before [17]. This development aims to eliminate economic inefficiencies and increase the financial involvement of men and women. Gender equality is very relevant to economic growth since women who have income can support themselves and their families and will increase consumption activities, affecting economic growth.

After analyzing goals 3, 4, and 8 in the SDGs, in the end, gender issues play an essential role in eradicating poverty which is a state in goal 1. Households are a source of subordinated discrimination received by women. The unequal allocation of natural resources in the household causes the different forms of poverty experienced by men and women. In the public sector, women's poverty is always associated with women's secure access to formal decisions, such as in the workplace and the public sphere. Women's participation in politics is also limited and often ignored since it is still dominated by men and those with more substantial social, economic, and political power.

Female workers still receive discriminatory treatment at work; the fee received are lower than male workers, and the benefits received by male workers are not necessarily accepted by female workers, even though the result is the same. Women did not include in poverty alleviation targets and gender analysis. Government programs that focus on poverty alleviation targets, gender analysis, and government programs that focus on poverty alleviation will not be able to reach all women with limited access to public space [18].

3 Research Methodology

This study used quantitative methods with secondary data from Statistics Indonesia. It used a sample from six districts and one city in Bangka Belitung Province for 2017–2021. The variables to be analyzed come from health, education, and economic indicators for women. The estimation stage of data analysis which will be able to use in this study was panel data regression, including parameter estimation of the econometric model with the Pooled Least Square (PLS) approach, Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM).

Selection of the best-estimated model with Chow test, Hausman test, Lagrange Multiplier test if needed, goodness test on the estimated model, and test the validity of the influence of independent variables on the selected estimated model. Meanwhile, the type of data used in this study was panel data, a combination of time series and cross-section data.

The analysis used was regression analysis with panel data as follows:

$$\log PDRB_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log AHH_{it} + \beta_2 \log RLS_{it} + \beta_3 \log HLS_{it} + \beta_4 \log PP_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

where:

GRDP	:	Gross Regional Domestic Product
AHH	:	Life Expectancy Rate of Female
RLS	:	Average Length of School for Female
HLS	:	Expected Length of School for Female
PP	:	Per capita Expenditure of Female
β_0	:	Constanta
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$:	Regression Coefficient
Log	:	Logarithmic Operation
μ	:	Confounding Variables
i	:	Observation (district/city)
t	:	Amount of Time

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Result

The estimation results of the econometric model by using the Pooled Least Square (PLS), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) approach, along with the test results of the model selection, are summarized in Table 1.

The Chow test shows that Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is selected as the best-estimated model, as seen from the probability or significance in the Chow test has a prob. F of $0,0000 < 0.10$, while the Hausman test shows that REM is selected as the best model in

Table 1. Estimation results of panel data econometric regression model-Cross Section.

Variabel	Koefisien Regresi		
	CEM	FEM	REM
C	62.86531	-0.604428	-0.725836
LogAHH	-14.07792	1.641769	1.853558
LogRLS	1.657650	-0.051132	-0.070884
LogHLS	2.548030	0.795621	0.906102
LogPP	0.391226	0.825015	0.712332
R^2	0.577604	0.994295	0.686259
<i>Adjusted. R²</i>	0.521285	0.991918	0.644426
Statistik <i>F</i>	10.25587	418.2896	16.40503
Prob. Statistik <i>F</i>	0.000023	0.000000	0.000000
Uji Pemilihan Model			
A. Chow			
Cross- Section $F(6,24) = 292.162312$; Prob. $F(6,24) = 0,0000$			
B. Hausman			
Cross-Section random $\chi^2(4) = 3.468739$; Prob. $\chi^2 = 0,4826$			

Sources: *Eviews 10*

the probability or significance of $0.4826 > 0.10$. Therefore, the chosen model's complete estimation result is the Random Effect Model (REM).

From Table 2 it seems that the estimated REM model exists with a probability or empirical statistical significance f of $0.0000 (<0.01)$ with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.6862 . It means that 68.62 percent of the variation in Life Expectancy Rate, Average Length of School, Expected Length of School, and Per capita Expenditures for females can explain variations in Gross Regional Domestic Product, while other variables outside the study demonstrate 31.38 percent. It also shows that the estimated REM has very high predictive power. However, this predictive power should be interpreted critically since, separately from other variables in the econometric model. It turns out that only two variables, Expected Length of School and Per capita Expenditures, have an

Table 2. REM Estimation Model

$\log PDRB_{it} = -0.725836 + 1.853558 \log AHH_{it} - 0.070884 \log RLS_{it} + 0.906102 \log HLS_{it} + 0.712332 \log PP_{it}$			
(0.5943)	(0.8679)	(0, 0727)***	(0, 0219)**
$R^2 = 0.686259$; Adj $R^2 = 0,644426$; F.Stat = 16.40503 ; Prob F-Stat = $0,0000$			

Sources: *Eviews 10*

Keterangan: *Signifikan pada $\alpha = 0,01$; ** Signifikan pada $\alpha = 0,05$; *** Signifikan pada $\alpha = 0,10$; Angka di dalam kurung adalah probabilitas nilai statistik t .

influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product with a probability or empirical statistical significance t of 0.0727 (<0.10) for the variable of Expected Length of School while the likelihood of the variable income per capita is 0.0219 (<0.05).

The Female Expected Length of School variable has a regression coefficient of 0.906102. The logarithm is the relationship pattern between the Female Expected Length of School and the Gross Regional Domestic Product. So that if the Female Expected Length of School increases by one year, the Gross Regional Domestic Product will grow by 90.6102 percent. On the other hand, if the Female Expected Length of School decreases by one year, then the Gross Regional Domestic Product will reduce by 90.6102 percent.

The Female Per capita Expenditure variable has a regression coefficient of 0.712332. The logarithm is the relationship pattern between the Female Per capita Expenditure and the Gross Regional Domestic Product. So that if the Female Per capita Expenditure increases by one percent, then the Gross Regional Domestic Product will increase by 0.712332 percent. On the other hand, if the Female Per capita Expenditure decreases by one percent, then the Gross Regional Domestic Product will reduce by 0.712332 percent.

4.2 Discussion

The Effect of Female Life Expectancy Rate on GRDP

Based on the regression analysis results, it knows that the variable female life expectancy hurts the Gross Regional Domestic Product in Bangka Belitung Province, with a probability of $0.5493 > 0.05$. The results of this study align with research conducted by Huda and Indah Sari [19], which stated that the effect of life expectancy rate on the selected model of FEM has a positive impact in East Java Province.

The Effect of Female Average Length of School on GRDP

Based on the regression analysis results, it knows that the variable Female Average Length of School hurts the Gross Regional Domestic Product in Bangka Belitung Province, with a probability of $0.8679 > 0.05$. The results of this study align with research conducted by Huda and Indah Sari [19], which states that the effect of The Average Length of School on economic growth has a negative influence and has no impact on economic growth in East Java Province.

The Effect of Female Expected Length of School on GRDP

The selected estimation model explains that the variable of Female Expected Length of School has a positive effect on the Gross Regional Domestic Product in Bangka Belitung Province, with a probability of $0.0727 < 0.10$, which means that when Female Expected Length of School increases, GRDP will increase. This Female Expected Length of School is a form of improving the Female Average Length of School in Bangka Belitung, where the Female Average Length of School can only be equivalent to 11th-grade high School, where the Average Length of School in Bangka Belitung Province is 12th-grade high School. This study's results align with the research conducted by Kahar [20], which

Table 3. Area Constanta and Effects

Area	Effect	New Constanta
Bangka	0.312216	-0.41362
Belitung	-0.125254	-0.85109
West Bangka	0.36652	-0.359316
Central Bangka	-0.368356	-1.094192
South Bangka	0.161754	-0.564082
East Belitung	-0.110148	-0.835984
Pangkalpinang	-0.236733	-0.962569

Sources: *Eviews 10*

showed that the Expected Length of School on economic growth has a positive effect which means that each the Expected Length of School increases GRDP.

The Effect of Female Per capita Expenditure on GRDP

The selected estimation model explains that the Female Per capita Expenditure variable positively affects the Gross Regional Domestic Product in Bangka Belitung Province, with a probability of $0.0219 < 0.05$. It means that when the Female Per capita Expenditure increases, GRDP will increase. Female Per capita Expenditure will shift the balance point of national income to a higher level, so economic growth is expected to grow more. The result of this study aligns with the research conducted by Saputri [13], which stated that it positively influences GRDP in the Ex-residency Banyumas according to the economic stability of a country.

Table 3 shows that the area with the highest constant value is the West Bangka Sawahan region, which is -0.359316. It means that it relates to the influence of the variables of Life Expectancy Rate, Average Length of School, Expected Length of School, and Per capita Expenditure of females. It has a higher integrated Economic Growth data than other regions. Meanwhile, the lowest constant value is owned by the Central Bangka region, which is -1.094192. Therefore, it relates to the effect of the variable Life Expectancy Rate, Average Length of School, Expected Length of School, and Expenditure Per capita of females have lower economic growth integrated data than to other regions.

5 Conclusion

After conducting panel data regression, Random Effect Model (REM) was chosen as the best estimation model. The estimated REM model seems to exist with a probability or empirical statistical significance F of 0.0000 (< 0.01). Life Expectancy Rate, Average Length of School, Expected Length of School, and Expenditure Per capita for females affect Gross Regional Domestic Product in Bangka Belitung Province.

The research results show a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.6862. It means that 68.62 percent of the variation in Life Expectancy Rate, Average Length of School,

Expected Length of School, and Per capita Expenditures for females can explain variations in Gross Regional Domestic Product, while other variables outside the study demonstrate 31.38 percent.

The influence validity test or t-test found that the Expected Length of School and Per capita Expenditures for females positively affected Bangka Belitung Province's Gross Regional Domestic Product in 2017–2021 with a regression coefficient of 0.906102; 0.712332.

The Sustainable Development Goals are significant because once adopted; they will be used as a global and national reference, making the development agenda the focal point. As stated in the fifth goal, women can use the SDGs to charge the government for ensuring women's rights, achieving gender equality and justice, and gender mainstreaming in development. Furthermore, several SDGs can achieve maximally if gender equality implement. Gender equality can be achieved by giving men and women equal rights in health, education, and the economy. Women's contribution and participation in national development and economic growth are expected to be impacted by strengthening human resources, particularly women.

5.1 Suggestion

Based on the problem described above and limited data for 2016 at the district and city levels. This research aims to overview gender equality in the health, education, and economic sectors in the Bangka Belitung Province from 2017–2021. At the end of the research, there are some suggestions for the government, women's organizations, and further research.

The Regional Government of Bangka Belitung Province should be more proactive in promoting gender equality. Equal rights for men and women in areas such as health, education, and the economy will improve the quality of human resources, which will affect economic growth because economic growth is heavily reliant on human resources. Furthermore, local governments must raise public awareness, particularly among women, of the importance of health and education as an investment in human capital to improve human resources in the future.

Women's organizations and groups can encourage the government to improve policies and practices that have been detrimental to women and have received little attention from the government or legislators, such as child marriage and educational inequality for women in remote areas, involving women in economic development, adequate health services, and healthcare workers.

For further research, it is expected to be able to analyze other variables related to gender that can affect the Gross Regional Domestic Product. Therefore, for the perfection of this research, further development is needed.

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