The Effect of the Determinants of Gender Empowerment Index on Economic Growth in West Nusa Tenggara Period 2018–2021

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Abstract. Achieving gender equality is the fifth goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To see the development of gender quality and support the fifth goal of the SDGs, The Central Bureau of Statistics assesses the development of the gender dimension as stated in the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Index (GEM). The percentage of women's contribution to employment income, women's representation in parliament, and women's participation in decision-making through the indicators of women as managerial, professional, administrative, and technical personnel are the three indicators used by the GEM. This study pays attention to the influence of politics, professional staff, economy, income, gender empowerment index, and gender development index on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara during the 2018–2021 period using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression analysis. Based on the research, the variables of women's involvement in parliament, professional decision-making, and the contribution of women's income negatively influence economic growth. Meanwhile, income, gender development index, and gender empowerment index positively affect economic growth.

Keywords: SDGs · Gender Empowerment Index · West Nusa Tenggara · OLS

1 Introduction

According to (Boediono, 2013) (Syahrul 2022) [1], economic growth is considered one of the indicators that describe the level of achievement of a country's financial condition. Economic growth is an increase in output per capita in the long term indicating economic growth in a region. Economic growth is highly correlated with the interaction of new knowledge and human capital. Therefore human capital in question is education, training, and health. Supported by many studies in the United States, it is found that college and higher education can increase a person's income, which positively impacts economic growth (P. dan Z. Ismail, 2012) [2].

The economy as a whole believes that economic development must be able to improve people's living standards to reduce poverty levels. This statement aligns with one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Without poverty and gender equality, this

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remains an unresolved problem. Women are often victims of discrimination because they are considered incompetent in solving issues and weak (Z. Ismail et al., 2020) [3].

In encouraging economic growth, the role of women in economic development can be increased. In general, the SDGs are designed to ensure the quality of the environment, the resilience of the social life of the community, and the economic welfare of the community through sustainable growth of inclusivity and achieve improvements in which government can sustain people's lives generation to generation (Dewi, 2019) [4]. World leaders, including Indonesia, agreed upon the SDGs. This objective includes 169 targets out of 17 goals, all intended to be achieved by 2030.

Achieving gender equality is the fifth goal of the SDGs. In general, gender is described as the difference between men and women in society, which is determined by their roles, behaviors, activities, and characteristics. Gender is also harmony in social and economic positions. To see the development of gender quality and support the fifth goal of the SDGs. The Central Bureau of Statistics conducts an assessment of the development of the gender dimension as stated in the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Index (GEM). The GDI calculates education, health, and economics, which compares men's and women's Human Development Index (HDI). In terms of education, it uses the expected length of schooling and the average length of teaching, while in terms of health, it uses life expectancy for the economic aspect. It uses adjusted per capita expenditure.

This situation differs from the GEM, which measures women's active participation in the economic, political, and managerial fields. The percentage of women's contribution to employment income, women's representation in parliament, and women's participation in decision-making through the indicators of women as managerial, professional, administrative, and technical personnel are the three indicators used by the GEM (Dewi, 2019).

Five provinces in Indonesia have the lowest gender empowerment index for the 2019–2021 period [5]. For the last three years (2019–2021), West Nusa Tenggara has always been in the lowest rank among the other four provinces. In 2019 West Nusa Tenggara had a GEM value of 51.91 percent, then in 2020, it was 51.96 percent, and in 2021, it increased by 0.58 percent to 52.54 percent. Although 2019 to 2021, the value of the Gender Empowerment Index has increased, the GEM in West Nusa Tenggara Province remains in the last order compared to the other four lowest provinces because it has not been able to approach a value of 100. This issue means that gender empowerment inequality is still and has become a concern in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara.

In line with the development of GEM, which has not been evenly distributed in every province in Indonesia, the Province of West Nusa Tenggara has the lowest GEM achievement. Even though GEM in Indonesia makes progress every year, it indicates that the province's economic potential of West Nusa Tenggara is still being neglected. It is because it has yet to fully utilize the expertise of women in the region, so GEM has not been able to encourage economic growth. If gender empowerment in West Nusa Tenggara can support regional economic growth, it can achieve the SDGs.

The SDGs are statements of countries collected at the United Nations. The fifth goal states that gender equality and sustainable development are closely related. Indicators in sustainable development are economic, social, and environmental development

linked to ensuring human equality, ecological integrity, equality, and justice in the future (Novtaviana, 2020) [6]. So, the Central Statistics Agency informs to calculate women's participation in the economy, politics, and society using the GEM. The GEM proves that we should empower women because they have sound potential. If a country does not empower women, it means that the government does not fully utilize the potential of half of its people and ignores the country's economic capabilities (Kertati, 2021) [7].

Gender equality positively correlates to economic growth due to the resulting improvements in health, education, and employment outcomes (Arifin, 2018) [8]. These results indicate that financial development by prioritizing gender equality can increase economic growth (Nursini & Syahrul, 2022) [9]. Gender equality can boost economic growth, which many previous studies have done. Such as research on the analysis of the gender empowerment index in Tanjungpinang City shows that gender empowerment affects the dimensions of parliamentary representation, decision-making, and income distribution, significantly affecting the government condition of Tanjungpinang City. This research means that gender empowerment has massive individual-level awareness that wants continuous involvement (Kurnianingsih et al., 2022) [10].

Padang et al. (2019) [11] used the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) with a fixed effect model to perform a study on the Analysis of the Impact of Gender Equality on Economic Growth from 2012 to 2017 in West Sumatra. According to the regression results, gender equality in the education sector in West Sumatra contributes positively and significantly to economic growth but negatively and substantially contributes to per capita health spending. Lestari et al. (2019) [12] used quantitative methods and secondary data analysis from the Gender-Based Human Development book 2018. This result shows that the GEM in Banyumas Regency has decreased after the MDGs, although not much. The lack of women in management, legislative, and household income positions contributes to the low GEM in Banyumas Regency. Roseanna (2022) [13] also researched the OLS approach with a fixed effect model to examine the role of women in economic development in the Riau Islands Province between 2017 and 2020. It shows that in the Riau Islands Province, the Women's Income Contribution (SPP) positively impacts the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and the average years of schooling have a negative and significant impact on the GRDP.

According to the context mentioned above for the issue, the authors are interested in researching the influence magnitude and direction of politics, professional staff, economy, income, gender empowerment index, and gender development index on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the 2018–2021 period.

2 Theoretical Basis

2.1 Gross Regional Product as Economic Growth

Increased production of products and services indicates economic growth measured using national GDP based on constant prices and GRDP. These variables are used to see each country's productivity at the regional level (Hasan & Muhammad, 2018) [14]. Economic development depends heavily on economic growth. Economic growth assesses the productivity of each country using per capita income. In general, the country's per

capita income increases, the more successful it is in developing it. The increase in people's income is also seen from the added value of an area, such as land, capital, labor, and technology, that can describe the welfare of a place (Soebagyo et al., 2019) [15].

Each country faces different problems in running its economy, including gender equality (Arifin, 2018). Supported by several previous studies, the state of economic growth of a nation is harmed by gender inequality (Aktaria & Handoko, 2012) [16].

2.2 Involvement of Women in Parliament

The involvement of women in parliament becomes a representative in the influence of gender equality policy issues, especially in the political field. In the practice of gender equality, men's role is still needed. Men's involvement also has the right to make decisions (Dini et al., 2020) [17]. The part of men provides opportunities and opportunities for women in various developments. Like giving women opportunities in parliament. The same as providing opportunities for women in parliament, which will later provide women's power for economic growth because women control half of Indonesia's human resources (Firmansyah & Sihaloho, 2021) [18].

2.3 Professional Decision-Making

Decision-making is seen from professionals' positions (Dini et al., 2020). In reality, women's decision-making is still low because they have yet to fully consider women's needs and interests. The active involvement of women in the economy and decision-making can strengthen the state of the economy, improve national development achievements and improve the quality of life for women and men, families, and communities (Dewi, 2019). Women's needs and voices require extra struggle because office-level decision-making has an essential role in human development in Indonesia.

2.4 Women's Income Contribution

The quality of women is highly considered in the labor market, indicating an increase in the contribution of women's income (Rahmawati et al., 2018) [19]. The women's work sector is associated with women's skills in generating revenue. Based on reality, more women get jobs in the informal sector than in the formal sector. In the informal sector, most women earn relatively low wages and are prone to sexual harassment at work.

2.5 Income Per Capita as Income

Women in increasing economic roles are seen as an initial strategy for women's empowerment (Putrie & Rahman, 2021) [20]. The gender pay gap must be suppressed to achieve equality in the provision of wages. Because, in reality, the wages of female workers are less than men, which is considered normal. In the world of work, there is gender inequality. Women's Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is far below men's LFPR. Women's LFPR is essential because it shows the development process of a country (Al Faizah et al., 2020) [21].

2.6 Gender Empowerment Index

The gender empowerment index emphasizes gender involvement in the economy, political participation, and decision-making (BPS, 2022) [22]. The GEM calculation aims to see women's active role in the economy and politics. The percentage of women's contribution to employment income, women's representation in parliament, and women's participation in decision-making through the indicators of women as managerial, professional, administrative, and technical personnel are the three indicators used by the GEM (Dini et al., 2020).

2.7 Gender Development Index

GDI compares the male human development index and the female human development index observed from the quality of education, health, and economy (Dini et al., 2020). Gender is seen from all dimensions, such as health, education, and the economy, so gender issues are a multidimensional conversation (I. E. Lestari et al., 2017) [23]. The GDI describes how people get results from implementing development, such as easy access to education, health, and a decent life (Hariadinata, 2019) [24].

3 Research Methods

This study pays attention to the influence of politics, professional staff, economy, income, gender empowerment index, and gender development index on economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara during the 2018–2021 period using OLS regression analysis. Economic growth is the dependent variable with data units expressed in thousand rupiahs. Meanwhile, the independent variables are politics, professional staff, economy, income, gender empowerment index, and gender development index. All data were obtained from the report of the Central Statistics Agency of West Nusa Tenggara.

The journal econometric model was adapted for this study from (Roseanna, 2022), where this research focuses on indicators of the gender empowerment index in the last three years (2018–2021). The following regression model is used in this study:

$$\begin{aligned} LogGRDP_{it} =& \beta_0 + \beta_1 KPP_{it} + \beta_2 PKTP_{it} + \beta_3 SPP_{it} \\ &+ \beta_4 LogINCOME_{it} + \beta_5 GEM_{it} + \beta_6 GDI_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$GRDP$ = Gross Regional Domestic Product (Thousand Rupiah)
KPP = Involvement of Women in Parliament (Percent)
$PKTP$ = Professional Decision-Making (Percent)
SPP = Women's Income Contribution (Percent)
$INCOME$ = Women's Per Capita Income (Thousand Rupiah)
GEM = Gender Empowerment Index (Percent)
GDI = Gender Development Index (Percent)
β_0 = Constant
$\beta_1 \cdots \beta_6$ = Independent variable regression coefficient

Log = Logarithmic Operation
ε = Error term (error factor)
i = Observation (district/city)
t = Amount of time

The estimation phase of panel data regression analysis will include: the estimation of econometric model parameters with Pooled Least Square (PLS) approach, Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM); the selection of the best-estimated model using the Chow test and Hausman test, and the Lagrange Multiplier test if necessary; test the goodness of the model on the selected estimated model; and test the validity of the effect of the independent variable on the selected estimated model. Panel data is a combination of cross-sectional and time series data, which is the type of data used in this study.

4 Result and Discussion

The results of the advanced econometric model estimation using the CEM, FEM, and REM approach, along with the results of the model selection test, are summarized in Table 1.

The Chow test shows that FEM was chosen as the best-estimated model, as seen from the probability or significance in the Chow test has a prob value of 0.0000 < 0.10. While the Hausman test shows REM was chosen as the best model in the probability or

Table 1. Estimation Results of Panel Data Regression. Econometric Model - Cross section

Variable	Regression Coefficient		
	CEM	FEM	REM
C	-7.337679	-4.158253	-3.053485
KPP	-0.040363	-0.005983	-0.005588
PKTP	0.014123	-0.014778	-0.014429
SPP	-0.064728	-0.110943	-0.071968
Log INCOME	1.534692	0.780338	0.860032
GEM	0.015576	0.009184	0.007575
GDI	0.046568	0.118747	0.085328
R^2	0.770919	0.992798	0.499410
Adjusted. R^2	0.729268	0.988297	0.408394
Statistic *F*	18.50901	220.5595	5.487037
Prob. Statistic *F*	0.000000	0.000000	0.000498
Model Selection Test			
A. Chow Cross- SectionF(9,24) = 82.154105; Prob.F(9,24) = 0,0000			
B. Hausman Cross - Section random (6) = 5.438214; Prob. 72 = 0,4890			

Table 2. Random Effect Model (REM) Estimation Model

$$logGRDP_{it} = -0.053 - \underset{(0.7967)}{0.0055KPP_{it}} - \underset{(0,0615)^{***}}{0.0144\ PKTP_{it}} - \underset{(0,0028)^{**}}{0.07196\ SPP_{it}} + \underset{(0.1230)}{0.8600\ logINCOME_{it}} + \underset{(0.7113)}{0.00757GEM_{it}} + \underset{(0,0437)^{**}}{0.08532\ GDI_{it}}$$

R^2 = 0.49941; Adj R^2 = 0,40839; F. Stat = 5.48703; Prob F-Stat = 0,0000.

Note: *Significant at = 0.01; ** Significant at = 0.05; *** Significant at = 0.10.

significance of 0.4890 > 0.10. So the complete estimation result of the selected model is REM, as shown in Table 2.

From Table 2, we can see that the estimated REM model exists with a probability or empirical statistical significance F of 0.0000 (<0.01), with a coefficient of determination (R2) of 0.50, which shows that the estimated REM model has very high predictive power. However, we must interpret this predictive power critically. It is because, separately from other variables in the econometric model, it turns out that only three variables, namely PKTP, SPP, and GDI variables influence GRDP, with probability or empirical statistical significance t of 0.0615 (<0.10) for the PKTP variable. 0.0028 (<0.05) for the SPP variable, while the probability of the GDI variable is 0.0437 (<0.05).

The PKTP variable has a regression coefficient of -0.0144 with a logarithmic-linear relationship pattern. If the PKTP increases by 1 percent, the GRDP will decrease by 0.0144/100 = 0.00014 percent. Preferably, if the PKTP decreases by 1 percent, the GRDP will reduce by 0.0144/100 = 0.00014 percent.

The SPP variable has a regression coefficient of -0.07196 with a logarithmic-linear relationship pattern. If the SPP increases by 1 percent, GRDP will decrease by 0.07196/100 = 0.0007196 percent. Preferably, if the SPP decreases by 1 percent, then GRDP will reduce by 0.07196/100 = 0.0007196 percent.

The GDI variable has a regression coefficient of 0.08532 with a logarithmic-linear relationship pattern. If the GDI increases by 1 percent, then GRDP will decrease by 0.08532/100 = 0.0008532 percent. Preferably, if the GDI reduces by 1 percent, GRDP will increase by 0.08532/100 = 0.0008532 percent.

4.1 The Influence of Women's Involvement in Parliament (KPP) on GRDP

The KPP variable has a negative effect, meaning that when the KPP increases, GRDP will decrease. This situation can happen because the involvement of women in the province of West Nusa Tenggara is small. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency for the Province of West Nusa Tenggara, only 1.59% of all members of parliament. This share is the lowest compared to the percentage in other provinces and much lower than the participation of women's parliaments nationally, which reached 21%. Thus, the involvement of women in parliament still has little influence on economic growth in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara. This study's findings are comparable to Desy Mariyati Padang, Ali Anis, and Ariusni (2019), which found that gender had an effect

on economic growth in West Sumatra has a negative impact every time there was an increase in gender economic growth.

4.2 The Effect of Professional Decision-Making (PKTP) on GRDP

The PKTP variable has a negative effect, meaning that when the PKTP increases, the GRDP will decrease. The impact of women's professional decision-making on economic growth is substantial, considering that according to the Central Bureau of Statistics of West Nusa Tenggara Province, the majority of the population is women, with a total of 1,964,179 people, while men are still below 1,853,517 people. The findings of this study are consistent with those of previous studies by Fitri Kurnianingsih, Mahadiansar, Rizqi Apriani, and Okky Rizki (2022), which states that the influence of decision-making by female professionals influences Tanjungpinang City.

4.3 Effect of Women's Income Contribution (SPP) on GRDP

Since the SPP variable has a negative effect, meaning that when the SPP increases, GRDP will decrease. This situation happens because the contribution of women's income is small. After all, most of those who have jobs are husbands or men. The findings of this study contradict earlier research by Nuralia Vinca Rosena (2022), which states that In Riau Province, the contribution of women's income has a positive effect.

4.4 Effect of Income on GRDP

Variable income has a positive effect, meaning that when income (women's per capita income) increases, GRDP will increase because, with a region's income, the economic growth cycle will also increase. This study's findings align with earlier research (Hanum & Sarlia, 2019) [25], which states that per capita income has a positive impact.

4.5 Effect of GEM on GRDP

The GEM variable has a positive influence, meaning that when GEM increases, GRDP will increase. However, the Gender Empowerment Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province is still said to have no significant effect on GRDP because of the low participation of women in parliament, which the Central Statistics Agency has recorded at 1.59% of all members of parliament. This portion is the lowest compared to the share in other provinces and much lower than the participation of women parliamentarians nationally, which reached 21%. The findings of this study are consistent with those of studies by Farizki, Gentur Jalunggono, and Lorentino (2020) [26], which state that the Gender Empowerment Index has a positive influence, which means that every time the gender empowerment index increases, GRDP will also increase in the former Kedu Residence in 2010–2018.

Table 3. Area Constants and Effects

No.	District/City	Effect	New Constant
1.	West Lombok Regency	-0.45206	-3.505542
2.	Central Lombok Regency	0.153226	-2.900259
3.	East Lombok Regency	0.298933	-2.754552
4.	Sumbawa Regency	0.179885	-2.8736
5.	Dompu Regency	0.222612	-2.830873
6.	Bima Regency	-0.50529	-3.558779
7.	West Sumbawa Regency	0.521176	-2.532309
8.	North Lombok Regency	-0.04363	-3.097114
9.	Mataram City	-0.0471	-3.100581
10.	Bima City	-0.32776	-3.381241

4.6 Effect of GDI on GRDP

The GDI variable has a positive effect, meaning that when the GDI increases, GRDP will increase, with the gender development index having a good influence on economic expansion. Based on data from the Statistics Central of West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2019 to 2021, the Gender Development Index, the majority of each district has a pretty good increase. This increase will indirectly encourage economic growth to increase. Abstract GDI in West Nusa Tenggara Province is 90.37%, which means it is still classified as good and is in 19th position out of 34 provinces in Indonesia. This study is similar to previous studies by Lisa Nazmi and Abd Jamal (2018) [27], which state that the Gender Development Index positively impacts the influence of the In Indonesia GRDP.

Table 3 shows that the area with the highest constant value is West Sumbawa Regency, which is -2.532309. That is, related to the influence of the variables KPP, PKTP, SPP, INCOME, GEM, and GDI, has integrated data on Economic Growth which is higher than other regions. The smallest constant value is owned by Bima Regency, which is -3.558779. That is related to the influence of the variables KPP, PKTP, SPP, INCOME, GEM, and GDI, which have lower economic growth integrated data than other regions.

5 Result and Discussion

The Gender Empowerment Index is one way to measure how far women are active in politics, decision-making, and the economy. The development of gender equality in Indonesia has increased every year. Although it still needs the struggle to reach 100. Especially West Nusa Tenggara Province, which for four periods (2018–2021) included five provinces with a low gender empowerment index in Indonesia.

The analysis of panel data regression findings in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the 2018–2021 period shows that the variables of women's representation in

parliament, professional decision-making, and income contributions negatively influence economic growth. Meanwhile, partially Income, gender empowerment index, and gender development index positively influence economic growth.

As a result of this finding, the local government of West Nusa Tenggara Province should pay attention to the law surrounding the role of women's involvement in parliament to provide a more significant percentage of women because their participation in parliament can encourage economic growth. Likewise, the local government of West Nusa Tenggara Province, through its policy of making gender-professional staff, requires the active role of women in making decisions even though there are more women than men. As well as women's income contribution policies also need to be considered because most of those who work are men or husbands, so it is necessary to provide opportunities for women to obtain equal work and wages.

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