Analysis of the Impact of Gender Equality on Economic Growth in Indonesia

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	The Life Expectancy Ratio is used to find out how differences between men and women affect Indonesia's economic growth, and the results are shared with policy makers and other key people. How the gap between men and women affects economic growth in Indonesia. Analyzing Differences in Educational Attainment of Men and Women in Indonesia: an assessment of the impact of the gender gap on the ratio of years spent in the labor force by men and women. Documentation strategies and library research techniques were used to collect secondary data for this research. This research technique combines quantitative and descriptive methods. Estimation is made by a technique called panel data regression. Existing research suggests that the difference between how long women and men live has little effect on economic growth. There is a favorable correlation between the gender gap in years spent in school and economic development. The ratio of women to men in the workforce is a powerful driver of economic expansion.

INTRODUCTION

In many gendered situations, men have distinct advantages in terms of resources, economic possibilities, positions of authority, and political participation. In a broad sense, inequality has negative implications for all members of society. However, it is women who disproportionately experience the negative impacts of these disparities.[1] Gender differences therefore emerge as a significant concern in the context of development goals, with inherent significance. The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (2017) says that including gender equality in the overall objectives of development plans is a way to ensure that no one is left behind from the benefits of progress.[2]

The 2010 Human Development Report, as discussed by Aktaria and Handoko (2012), presents the concept of the Gender Inequality Index (GII) as a comprehensive metric for assessing the gender gap. The GII has three different dimensions that together capture specifically, the areas of focus are reproductive health, empowerment, and labour. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2020), there is a positive correlation between GII values and gender inequality. In other words, the greater the GII value, the greater the gender inequality, and conversely, the lower the GII value, the smaller the gender disparity. Indonesia's GII score is 0.48, surpassing the average score of ASEAN countries which stands at 0.436. Based on the data table above, Indonesia is ranked first, followed by Myanmar (0.478) and Cambodia (0.474). According to the UNDP 2020 report, Singapore

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[1] Subarto, Sugiarti, E., & Irmal. (2018). Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dalam Meningkatkan Perekonomian Keluarga Pada Warga Legok Ngenang Kabupaten Bogor. *Jurnal Pengabdian : Dharma Laksana*, 1(1), 121–130.

[2] Malicia Evendia, Ade Arif Firmansyah, and Ulinnuha Saifullah, 'Potrait Legal Protection Women's Human Rights Through the Establishment of Gender Mainstreaming Local Regulations', *Jurnal Mahkamah: Kajian Ilmu Hukum Dan Hukum Islam*, 7.2 (2022), 107–22.

has the best gender equality in the world with a score of 0.065. Malaysia then came second with a score of 0.253, just behind the first-ranked country.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) can also be used to measure how similar men and women are. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a way to measure the difference between how well women and men perform in terms of human development. GPI values are expressed in percentages ranging from 0 to 100.[3] According to Hidayah and Rahmawati (2020), it can be said that gender inequality shows a tendency to decrease when there is a simultaneous increase in the level of the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the level of the Human Development Index (HDI). Conversely, if the HDI rate exceeds the Gender Parity Index (GPI) rate, then gender disparity is seen to increase. The Gross Domestic Income (GDI) in Indonesia shows annual fluctuations. Provinces showing the highest Gender Development Index (GDI) scores are West Sumatra in 2015, North Sulawesi in 2016, and Yogyakarta Special Region from 2017 to 2020. Papua Province (2015-2020) has the lowest GPI score among other provinces. other provinces.

The Human Development Index and Gender Development Index are influenced by many of the same things. Some of the things used to determine the GDI are Life Expectancy (LE), Years of Schooling (YS), and Labour Force Activity (TPAK). Changes in the magnitude of these variables affect the value of the GPI in 2015-2020. Changes in women's health, education, and economic participation are just a few of the key qualities that will see significant improvements from 2015 to 2020.

In their study, Hidayah and Rahmawati (2020) showed that the AHH variable serves as a reliable indicator to explain disparities in the health domain. Between 2015 and 2020, both male and female groups in Indonesia showed a steady increase in the number of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) sufferers. The data shows that in 2020, the proportion of the most individuals in the male category is 73.46%, while in the female category it is 69.59%. In Indonesia, the Special Region of Yogyakarta will have the highest Age at First Marriage (AHH) in 2020, with 76.83% for males and 73.22% for females, more than any other province in the country. The lowest AHH rate is in West Sulawesi Province at 67.02 per cent for males and 63.20 per cent for females.

Average Years of Schooling (RLS) measures how long it takes, on average, for people aged 15 and above in each group to complete their official schooling. Between 2015 and 2020, the number of men and women in Indonesia with Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) is expected to increase. In 2020, both men and women in Indonesia have a longer life expectancy than in 2015, which was the last time this happened. Men can expect to live for 8.90 years, while women can expect to live for 8.07 years. This means that the average life expectancy of Indonesians in 2020 will equal two to three years of junior high school. There is also evidence that women and men in Indonesia have different levels of education. There are several factors that contribute to this disparity, one of which is the perpetuation of gender stereotypes within the family unit. These stereotypes often dictate that men should be the primary breadwinners, thus placing more emphasis on their educational attainment compared to women, who are often relegated to the role of domestic helpers.[4]

The fact that there are differences in TPAK shows how much labour is involved in economic activity, making it more difficult for women to work.[5] The current situation in Indonesia shows that women and men still have different TPAK scores. The income disparity between men and women is shown by the fact that women's TPAK score is 30 per cent lower than men. Men in Indonesia, who are

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[3] Arifin, S. (2018). Kesetaraan Gender dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia. Kajian, 23(1), 27–41.

[4] Ratnawati, D., Sulistyorini, & Zainal Abidin, A. (2019). Kesetaraan Gender Tentang Pendidikan Laki-Laki Dan Perempuan. Jurnal Harkat: Media Komunikasi Gender, 15(1), 10–23.

[5] Hidayah, Z. M., & Rahmawati, F. (2020). Menelusur Relasi Indikator Indeks Pembangunan Gender terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. EcceS: Economics Social and Development Studies, 7, 110–129

the main breadwinners for their families after entering working age, are involved in economic activities through employment. Consequently, the disparity in gender roles between women and men contributes to the growing disparity in Total Physical Activity Levels (TPAK) between the two genders.[6]

(Fatema et al., 2017) said that the imbalance between men and women is a major problem around the world because it keeps women from fully benefiting from the growth of society. The goal of growth is to make things better for everyone in society, both men and women. A growing gender gap makes it harder to utilize all a country's human resources and gives women and men fewer opportunities in areas such as health, education, and business. This slows economic growth and makes it harder for people to improve their lives.

Another study written by desi with the title Analysis of the Effect of Gender Equality on Economic Growth in West Sumatra explains that the estimation results show that 1) gender equality in education has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in West Sumatra 2) gender equality in the health sector has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in West Sumatra 3) gender equality in the field of Regional Capital Expenditure has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in West Sumatra. While simultaneously the variables of education, health and per capita expenditure have a significant effect on economic growth in West Sumatera.[7]

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the similarity in this research is the same focus on gender issues in economic problems. The renewal in this study is that existing research shows that the difference between the length of life of women and men has little effect on economic growth. There is a positive correlation between the gender gap in the number of years of schooling and economic development. The ratio of women to men in the labour force is a strong driver of economic expansion.

RESULTS

The economic impact on gender empowerment in Indonesia is a complex phenomenon and involves many aspects from women's economic participation to the impact of economic policies on gender equality. Several aspects can be analysed in relation to the economic impact on gender empowerment in Indonesia. First, labour market participation, the economic impact can be seen in women's participation in the labour market. Increased employment opportunities, access to education and training, and support for managing work and family responsibilities can increase women's economic participation. Second, wage and income gaps, despite improvements, the wage and income gap between women and men remains an issue in many sectors. The impact of company policies and practices on equal pay can influence women's economic empowerment. Third, entrepreneurial empowerment, policies that support women's entrepreneurial empowerment, such as access to credit and entrepreneurship training, can have a positive impact on women's participation in business.

Fourth, access to education and training, investments in access to education and training for women can improve their skills and capacity to participate in diverse economic sectors. Fifth, economic decision-making, the impact of the economy on gender empowerment is also seen in the level of women's involvement in economic decision-making, including asset ownership and financial management. Sixth, work-life balance, corporate policies and cultures that support work-life balance can increase women's empowerment in their careers and family responsibilities.

Seventh, the impact of macroeconomic policies, macroeconomic policies, such as fiscal and monetary policies, can have different impacts on women and men. Evaluating the gender impact of these

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[6] Haridinata, I. (2019). Ketimpangan Gender dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi: Kesehatan, Pendidikan, dan Ketenagakerjaan. https://doi.org/.1037//0033-2909.I26.1.78

[7] M Anwar Nawawi and others, 'Legal Verses About Women's Dignity and Actualization of Gender Equality in the Family', *Jurnal Mahkamah: Kajian Ilmu Hukum Dan Hukum Islam*, 8.1 (2023), 85–96.

policies can help ensure equality and inclusiveness. Eighth, protection against harassment and discrimination, legal protection against harassment and discrimination in the workplace has a direct impact on women's economic empowerment, creating a fair and equal working environment. Ninth, the impact of the economic crisis, the economic crisis can have a different impact on women and men. The impact of the crisis, such as job loss or decreased income, can affect women, especially in the affected sectors. Tenth, Human Capital development, investment in human capital development, particularly for women, can improve their quality and contribution to the economy. By understanding the impact of the economy on gender empowerment, governments, organisations and civil society can design more effective policies and initiatives to achieve gender equality and sustainable economic development. Continued support to promote gender equality in various aspects of economic life is essential to achieve inclusive and sustainable development in Indonesia.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table of Multiple Linear Regression Estimation Results

VARIABEL	Fixed Effect	Fixed Effect Robust
	29.00597	29.00597
	(0.001)	(0.021)
RAHH	-19.63442	-19.63442
	(0.015)	(0.081)
RRLS	2.048137	2.048137
	(0.000)	(0.024)
RTPAK	0.5231028	0.5231028
	(0.003)	(0.003)
R-Squared	0.2807	0.2807
F-Statistic	21.73	22.58

Sumber : Diolah dengan STATA 14

Test T

This method is used to determine how RAHH, RRLS, and RTPAK affect the dependent variable, in this case, Economic Growth. The calculation results can be used to determine the degrees of freedom (df). In this case, the degree of freedom is equal to the difference between the number of factors to be estimated (k) and the number of samples (n). Specifically for this study, the degrees of freedom are found using the formula df = (204 - 4), which results in df = 200. For this degree of freedom, the accompanying t-table number is 1.97190.

a. The estimated t value for the RAHH variable is -1.80, which means that 1.80 is smaller than the critical t value of 1.97190. Thus, the null hypothesis (H0) is correct, meaning that the RAHH variable has no significant effect on economic growth.

b. The results show that the RRLS variable has an odds value of 0.024 which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 previously set. So, it can be said that the RRLS variable has a statistically significant effect on economic growth when viewed separately. The RRLS variable has a tcount value of 2.36. This means that the t-count value of 2.36 is higher than the critical t-value of 1.97190 from the t table. Thus, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, and the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected. This shows that the RRLS variable affects the economic growth rate in a statistically significant manner.

c. The results show that the RTPAK variable has an odds value of 0.003 which is smaller than the

significance level of 0.05 that was set before the research began. So, it can be said that each RTPAK factor affects economic growth which is statistically significant. The RRLS variable has a tcount value of 3.16. This means that 3.16 is greater than 1.97190, which is the critical t value. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is chosen over the null hypothesis (H0). This means that the RTPAK variable affects the economic growth rate in a statistically significant manner.

Test F

The F statistical test is used to determine how the variables in the regression model relate to each other and more specifically if all these factors influence the dependent variable. Based on the estimation results, (k-1) = (4-1) = 3 is used to find out the degree of freedom in the numerator (dfn), while (n-k) = (204-4) = 200 is used to find out the degree of freedom in the denominator (dfd). The number of relationships F-table is 2.65. At the 5% (0.05) level of significance, the regression study looking at the effect of RAHH, RRLS, and RTPAK on Economic Growth shows that the F-count is 22.58. When this figure is compared to the important F-table value of 3.16, the estimated F-value of 22.58 is higher than the F-table value. Also, the odds of the F-statistic are found to be 0.0000, which indicates that the independent variables (RAHH, RRLS, and RTPAK) have a very strong relationship with the dependent variable (Economic Growth). The F-statistic is less than the critical limit of 5% (0.05), which was set earlier. This means that the three factors of RAHH, RRLS, and RTPAK have a large effect on economic growth.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination measures how well the measured data matches the known frequency of the expected value. This study looks at the coefficient of determination to find out how much the RAHH, RRLS, and RTPAK factors help explain how they affect economic growth. The coefficient of determination (R2) of the panel data study is 0.2807. The result shows that changes in the RAHH, RRLS, and RTPAK factors can be attributed to changes in economic growth mainly at the level of 28.07%.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Female/Male Life Expectancy Ratio on Economic Growth

Life expectancy (AHH) does not have a large effect on economic growth because it can be influenced by many other things. Handayani, Nyoman, and Yuliarni[8] said that one of the reasons for this is the small health budget and poorly implemented programmes that make it difficult to improve human resource levels. Given that the health sector does not have much influence and is limited in what it can do, a normalised life expectancy percentage between men and women will not have a major impact on economic growth.

The relationship between AHH scores and economic growth is influenced by how much money is spent on the health industry. Based on the findings of Sajiah and Saputra (2019), 16 regions in Indonesia did not utilise their budget properly to improve access to health services. In addition, none of the 29 regions surveyed had health expenditure per person that was not well utilised by the government. All these problems indicate that the current services and facilities are not able to increase the total income of all households (HHs) and grow the economy.

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[8] Handayani, N. S., Bendesa, I. K. ., & Yuliarni, N. N. (2016). Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Angka Harapan Hidup, Rata-rata lama sekolah dan PDRB Per Kapita terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Bali. E-Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana, 5(10), 3449–3474.

According to research conducted by Mariaty Padang, Ali, and Ariusni (2019), Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) is detrimental to the economic growth of West Sumatra Province. This data agrees with that finding. If the ratio of women's average hourly wage (AHH) to men's AHH rises without a proportional increase in the amount of development work done by women, it will slow the progress of economic growth. If the lack of labour skills and the lack of jobs are not corrected, plus the fact that the population is getting older, it will be difficult to grow as the unemployment rate will increase.

The Effect of Female/Male Average Years of Schooling Ratio on Economic Growth

Klasen and Lamanna (2008) and Obiageli et al. (2022) have shown that female education affects growth. These studies suggest that educating women is more helpful for economic growth because the return on investment in educating women is better than educating men. This requires more output and participation in the labour force, as well as better knowledge of how to feed children well. It is also an important way to break the cycle of poverty and poor education. Higher education for women has a direct effect on economic growth. The higher a woman's education, the more she adds to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in a good way. Research has been done on this.[9]

This study agrees with what Wang Ying (2016) found in his research which shows that education, especially at the tertiary level, is good for economic growth. Based on the findings of Agnes (2016) and Kiki Bekti (2020), it can be said that the ratio of girls' average years of study to boys' (RLS) is a key factor in economic growth. Moreover, this study shows that giving women more opportunities to go to school does not hurt men's education but can make it better.

The Effect of Female/Male Labour Force Participation Rate Ratio on Economic Growth

Fatima (2009) says that equal participation of women and men in employment is a great way to help economic growth. This is largely because women contribute more to the economy now that they have more TPAK (knowledge, skills, and abilities), and because the education gap is closing, and health standards are improving. Arifin (2018) says that making it easier for women to get jobs can help economic growth. This is because a large increase in the number of jobs available to women can give them more purchasing power, both as wives and as voters. It could also have a big impact on the way women think. Women are more likely to spend in business and non-business projects, which helps future human capital growth. Gender equality in schools could help the economy grow and raise better people for the future.

The results of this study are in line with what Sitorus (2016), Aktaria and Handoko (2012), and Ali and Decker (2015) found in their research. These studies also looked at the effect on economic growth of the difference between male and female labour force participation, as measured by the ratio of female to male TPAK. The results show that this difference between men and women has a large effect on economic growth.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, it can be said that the study results show that the ratio of female to male life expectancy (RAHH) as a measure of the health industry has no effect on Indonesia's economic growth during 2015-2020. On the other hand, the ratio of gross enrolment rate (RRLS) between women and men as a measure of the education sector shows a statistically significant and favourable influence on Indonesia's economic growth over the same time span. This means that an increase in the proportion of female labour force compared to male will lead to greater economic growth. The labour force participation rate ratio (LFPR) between Indonesian women and men from 2015 to 2020 has helped the

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[9] Handayani, N. S., Bendesa, I. K.., & Yuliarni, N. N. (2016)

economy grow very positively. This means that if more women work than men, the economy will grow at the same rate.

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