



**ANALYSIS OF THE GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN EAST JAVA
REGENCY/CITY IN 2017-2019**

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the effect of government spending on education and health, economic growth, poverty levels, and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on the gender development index of regency/cities in East Java in 2017-2019. This research uses a quantitative approach and panel data regression using a fixed effect model, as the technical data analysis. The results showed that the government expenditure variables for education and health had a positive and insignificant effect on the gender development index in East Java. The economic growth variable has a negative and significant effect on the gender development index in East Java. The poverty rate variable has a negative and significant effect on the gender development index of regency/cities in East Java. While, the variable of Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) has positive and insignificant influence towards gender development index of regency/city in East Java.

Keywords: gender development index, government spending on education and health, economic growth, poverty level, Labor Force Participation Rate.

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INTRODUCTION

The success of development in a country could be identified from the level of economic growth, in addition to its human quality. Human development is encouraged to put forward human's life quality by disregarding the gender, for the embodiment of better life. Gender-based human development is one of indicators that is noticed world-wide. Gender equality and women empowerment, among others are the objectives of world's development program and sustainable development that are included in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (Jatim, 2015). Development success level with gender issues can be measured by using Gender Development Index. GDI is an index, which measures the achievement of human basic capability development in health, education and economy in certain area by considering the equality between men and women. Gender Development Index is formed by three dimensions, which are long and healthy life, the knowledge and decent life standard. Healthy life can be measured by life expectancy at birth, knowledge dimension can be measured from the school duration expectation and the school average duration, while dimension of descent life can be measured from the income estimation (Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, 2013).

There are plentiful of human resources in East Java Province, as indicated by its position, as the second most populous province after West Java. In East Java, the population density is followed by the raise of people growth every year.

Table 1. Indonesian most populous population in numbers (in thousands of habitants)

Province	2018	2019	2020
West Java	48 475,5	49 023,2	49 565,2
East Java	39 521,9	39 744,8	39 955,9
Central Java	34 358,5	34 552,5	34 738,2

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)

Due to its high population, the economic growth in East Java is also increased year by year. In 2017, it was calculated as 5,46% then escalated to 5,5% in the following year. In 2019, the raise has reached 5,25%.

Table 2. The percentage of Economic Growth in East Java

Year	2017	2018	2019
Economic Growth	5,46 %	5,5 %	5,52 %

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)

Yet, it can be seen from the perspective of human resource indicator that is originated from the calculation of Human Development Index (HDI), HDI level in East Java is considered lower than other six provinces in Indonesia, nationally.

Table 3. Human Development Index (HDI)

Region	2017	2018
Indonesia	70.81	71.39
West Java	70.69	71.3
Aceh	70.6	71.19
North Sumatera	70.57	71.18
Central Java	70.52	71.12
South Sulawesi	70.34	70.9
East Java	70.27	70.77

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)

Several studies regarding to GDI has been conducted by (Fitarisca, 2014) using probit regression. The result of the research is

factors that influence GDI. For male residents, it covers School Participation Rate (APS) for Elementary School/equal and ratio of gender at birth, while for female residents, it is influenced by APS High School/equal, TPAK, PPP and ratio of gender at birth. Next research is performed by (Rahmawati & Hidayah, 2020). The result indicated the decrease of gender gap in health and education aspect that gives positive influence towards the increase of economic growth in East Java. Gender equality, in terms of the improvement of health and education quality will encourage the productivity of workforce to improve the economic growth. For TPAK variable, it is found in a research that gender equality insufficiently pushes the economic growth in East Java, in terms of employment rate. It is caused by internal factor on manpower quality as well as external factor on government support in policy, in this case, to intensify the availability of employment. Limited opportunity in employment has become the pending task for government of East Java Province. The research conducted by (Karoui & Feki, 2018) demonstrated that girl's participation leads to the escalation of living standard in Africa. Besides, the gap in life expectation between men and women provides bad impact to economic growth. If being compared to men, the raise in numbers for women workforce will lead to the decrease of economic growth.

The novelty of this research includes different variables and objects from previous research, in which the recent study discusses, first, how is the government spending in health and education influences the Gender Development Index in East Java? second, how is the economic growth influences the Gender Development Index in East java? Third, how is the influence of poverty towards Gender Development Index in East Java? Fourth, how is Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

could influence gender development index in East Java?

The benefit of this research for the government of East Java Province, the information could be provided to rectify the quality of human development, particularly in gender development. For academicians, this research is expected could be employed as references for future research under similar theme.

Based on above background explanation, then this research will discuss "Analysis on Gender Development Index in Regency/City of East Java Province in 2017-2019". This research uses variable of government expenditures on health and education, economic growth, level of poverty, The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Gender Development Index in Regency/City of East Java Province in 2017-2019. The results are expected to provide proper modelling and to identify the impact of government expenditures on health and education, economic growth, level of poverty, and Gender Development Index in Regency/City of East Java Province in 2017-2019, as the recommendation in handling gender gap in East Java Province.

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

Gender Development Index

Etymologically, the word gender is derived from English language, which means sex (Echols & Shadily, 1983). Gender could also be defined as the different value and behavior between man and woman (Neufeldt & Guralnik, 1984). On the other hand, Hilary M. Lips defined gender as cultural hopes towards man and woman (Lips, 2001). From several definitions above, it could be resumed that gender is different physical appearance and attitude between man and woman.

Gender Development Index (GDI) is a measurement in evaluating the success of gender development. Gender Development

Index aims to measure the human development achievement in certain area by considering the equality between man achievement with women's achievement (Ministry of Women and Child Protection, 2013).

Government Expenditure in Education and Health

Government expenditure is one of the fiscal policy components that is purposed to meet firm economic stability by maintaining economic growth rate. From the development of government's activities from year to year, it can be seen that government's role is increasing almost in entire economic fields (Kahang et al., 2017).

The government is responsible in actualizing the gender impartiality and equality. The involvement of Gender Mainstreaming (GM) in each stage of development, particularly in policy planning and formulation, is essentially required. It is designated to accommodate the interest of both men and women, so they could gain the benefits as the result of development, equally. The regulation regarding to GM is highlighted in Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 about Gender Mainstreaming in National Development (Martiany, 2011).

Government, in fulfilling its responsibility to spend local expenditures, should prioritize them for people's protection and enhancing people's life quality. It is embodied by increasing the basic services, education, the provision on health care facility, social facility, proper public facility as well as developing the social assurance system. Therefore, local spending by government should be able to improve the educational quality and public health.

Economic Growth

Economic growth is defined as condition to increase the production of goods

in economic activities repeatedly to generate incomes. Factors that could enhance the economic growth are (1) to establish a number of capitals that cover the entire new investments, which include land, physical equipment, and human resources in health and education fields, as well as the abilities in performing works. (2) The growth of population eventually leads to the growth of workforce. (3) The sophisticated technology developments are new way to accomplish the jobs (Todaro & Smith, 2006).

The economic growth is assumed as the addition to real value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from time to time, or can be presumed as the raise of economic capacity of an area. In regional framework, the concept of GDP is identical with Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). The value of GDP and GRDP might be calculated by employing three approaches, which are production, revenue and expenditure approaches.

Poverty

Poverty is the complex problems that involve numbers of aspect that most probably will become real from time to time. Even though effective method has not been found so far, yet it is important to perform efforts in alleviating the poverty. Therefore, the research on concept and strategy to alleviate the poverty should be carried out to make poverty no longer becoming issue in human's life (Mankiw, 2006).

Generally, the poverty concept could be differentiated in two types, which are absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is formulated as one's inability to fulfil the basic needs, such as food, clothing, health, housing and education. Basic need is translated as financial measurement in the form of money. The value of minimum requirement on basic needs is identified as poverty threshold. The people who their incomes below poverty threshold are

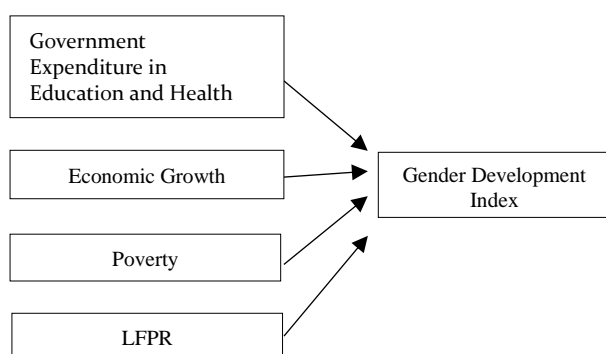
categorized as poor. Relative poverty is explained as condition that is caused by the development policy, that its effects have not yet reached the society. It leads to the condition, in which someone poorer than others. This condition might appear when gap phenomenon is existed among income groups (Bappenas, 2018).

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

LFPR is explained as the percentage of population with age of above 15 years old that is considered as active workforce. The function of LFPR is to specify the percentage of active workforce economically, in certain area. The higher LFPR is, the more workforce will be available, who can be employed to produce goods and service in economic activities (BPS, 2020).

Framework

Based on theoretical background, previous research and discussion on dependent variable symbolized by Y that indicates Gender Development Index (GDI) and independent variable (X) that indicates government expenditure in education and health, economic growth, poverty, and the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), then conceptual framework of this research is illustrated, as follows:



Hypotheses that could be formulated in this research, as following:

1. Government Expenditure in Education and Health has significant and positive

influence towards Gender Development Index in East Java. Therefore, if the expenditures in education and health increase, the value of Gender Development Index will also increase.

2. Economic Growth has significant and positive influence towards Gender Development Index in East Java. Once Economic Growth increases, then the value of Gender Development Index will also mount up.
3. Poverty has significant and negative influence towards Gender Development Index in East Java. If the poverty level arises, the value of Gender Development Index will decline.
4. LFPR has significant and positive influence towards Gender Development Index in East Java. If the LFPR increases, the Gender Development Index will mount up.

The consideration of using variable of government expenditure in health and education is referred from a research conducted by (Marhaeni, 2011), while variable of economic growth is originated from research presented by (A. V. Y. Sitorus, 2016), variable of poverty is referred from research was carried out by (Putri & Fakhruddin, 2016), and variable of the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was derived from the research of (Hakiki et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Research

This research employs quantitative research method. It aims to identify the influence of independent variables, which are government expenditure in education and health, economic growth, poverty level, and the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) towards dependent variable, which is gender development index in regencies/city of East Java. The measurement of gender

development index is similar to human development index, which considers level of education, health and revenue. In the field of health and education, it uses variable of government expenditure in education and health. While, for indicator of revenue, it utilizes variable of government expenditure in education and health.

Time and Place of Research

The research was taken place in regency/city of East Java Province, with the support of secondary data derived from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) East Java Province and Ministry of Finance. The research duration is set from 2017-2019.

Technique of Data Analysis

In utilizing panel data, 3 models could be employed, which are Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model dan Random Effect Model. In determining suitable model which fits the characteristics of research data, several assessments, such as Chow test should be performed to decide which model is appropriate between Common Effect Model and Fixed Effect Model. Hausman test is also performed to determine which model, out of two is suitable, whether Fixed Effect Model or Random Effect Model, for data analysis purpose.

Chow test is applied to identify which model is proper enough, between Common Effect Model or Fixed Effect Model. It can be done by considering the Residual Sum Square (SSR). At certain significant level, Chow statistics test follows Fisher distribution with degree of freedom $n-1$ and $nt-n-k$. If F count is bigger than F table, then hypothesis o is rejected at certain significant level. It means, there are various assumptions for intercept coefficient, hence it reveals that technique of panel data regression with fixed effect is better if being compared with panel data regression model without dummy variable (common effects) (Y. M. Sitorus & Yuliana, 2018).

On the other hand, Hausman test is employed to determine which model is more appropriate between Fixed Effect Model or Random Effect Model. Hausman statistics test follows chi-square distribution with degree of freedom of independent variable (k). If the selected estimation model of panel data regression is Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, next step is defining estimator by considering the residual variant-covariant structure. It is performed to determine suitable estimation method to be used in model, whether OLS, GLS or FGLS. Once the best panel data model is obtained along with its estimation method, classic assumption assessment is later performed. If OLS is decided as estimation method, the classic assumption that should be met is normality, homoscedasticity, non-multicollinearity and non-autocorrelation. If the estimation method is GLS or FGLS, the assumption that should be met is normality and non-multicollinearity. It is caused by the ability of GLS and MLE method to accommodate the issues regarding to heteroscedasticity and non-autocorrelation in model (Y. M. Sitorus & Yuliana, 2018).

Regression model used in this research, as follows:

$$IPG_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PPPK_{it} + \beta_2 GROWTH_{it} + \beta_3 PROVERTY_{it} + \beta_4 TPAK_{it} + u$$

Description:

IPG	= Gender Development Index
PPPK	= Government Expenditure in Education and Health
GROWTH	= Economic Growth
PROVERTY	= Poverty Level
LFPR	= The Labor Force of Participation Rate
β_0	= Constanta
$\beta_{1,2,3,4}$	= Coefficient of Regression
u	= Term of error
i	= Regency/City
t	= Time Period (2017-2019)

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Chow Test

Chow test was used to select proper panel data regression, between Common Effect Model or Fixed Effect Model. The data processing indicates the result of Chow test, as shown by following table:

Table 4. The Result of Chow Test Regression/Likelihood Test Ratio

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	411.734469	(37,72)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	610.965390	37	0.0000

Source: The Result of panel data regression with Eviews

Table 4 demonstrates the result of panel data regression using Chow test that indicates the probability value of 0.0000, smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0,05$. Hence, Fixed Effect Model is the selected model.

2. Hausman Test

Hausman test is designed to determine which model is appropriate, between Fixed Effect Model or Random Effect Model. The result of Hausman test process could be seen from following table:

Table 5 The result of Hausman Test Regression

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	22.446106	3	0.0002

Source: The Result of panel data regression with eviews

Table 5 illustrates the result of panel data regression by employing Hausman test that

shows the probability value of 0.0002, smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0,05$. Therefore, it can be resumed that Fixed Effect Model is better model than Random Effect Model.

3. Estimation Result

Based on the result of panel data regression by employing Chow and Hausman test, Fixed Effect Model is considered as the selected one. The result of regression of Fixed Effect Model is listed, as follows:

Table 6. Regression result of Fixed Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
PPPK	0.004333	0.010916	0.396927	0.6926
GROWTH	-0.079767	0.040287	-1.979954	0.0515
PROVERTY	-0.134024	0.037169	-3.605811	0.0006
TPAK	0.016555	0.015035	1.101152	0.2745
C	90.94118	1.125258	80.81809	0.0000
R ² =	F-Stat= 771.7107		Sig F-Stat= 0.000000	

Source: The Result of panel data regression with eviews

Table 6 shows that R-Squared of Fixed Effect Model method is calculated as 0,997730 or 99,77%, which means that independent variable of the model, such as government expenditure in education and health, economic growth, poverty level, The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) could explain the variable variance in gender development index in the amount of 99,77%, while the remaining 0,23% is explained by other variables outside the model.

According to Ghozali, Simultaneous test or F test is applied to identify whether entire variables in regression model concurrently give effects towards independent variables (Ghozali, 2006).

Table 6 indicates the value of Sig-F-Statistic of $0.000000 < \alpha = 0,05$. Later concluded that the model is well-designed and significant.

Government Expenditure in the Field of Education and Health

It can be identified from Table 6 that the coefficient rate on government expenditure in education and health is calculated as 0.004333 with the probability of 0.6926, which is bigger than $\alpha = 0,05$. It indicates that government expenditure in education and health has positive and insignificant influence towards gender development index in regency/city of East Java Province.

Government expenditure is explained as the spending performed by government objected to people's welfare. The spending reflects on the government's policies. Once the government has determined a policy in purchasing the goods or services, it reflects the cost that should be expensed by the government in order to run intended policy (Mangkusoebroto, 1993).

It is aligned with the research conducted by (Dari, S. W, 2014) entitled "Factors that Reflect the Achievement of Gender Development in Indonesia". The result of research indicates that variable of government expenditure has positive and insignificant influence.

Yet, above research shares the opposite findings with the research performed by (Marhaeni, 2011) suggested that government expenditure in education and health positively and significantly influence Gender Development Index but in small portion of influence. It is due to local expenditures for education field that are still merged with spending for culture field. Besides, the local government of regency/city in East Java Province allocates local spending more in the field of education and health, which is not affecting the gender development, more on expenses for employees as well as goods and services.

Research by (Kahang et al., 2017) revealed that government expenditure in education significantly influence HDI, while the expenditures in health is insignificant. It shows that government has less awareness in comprehending that its expenditures in health are inadequate to sustenance the HDI.

The government expenditure in education and health is acknowledged as the percentage of government expenditure in education and health, as the percentage of total expenditures in regency/city in 2017-2019. Thus, the government expenditure data in health and education better be separated. This is the reason why government expenditure in education and health only contributes small impact towards GDI.

Economic Growth

An economy condition in a country tends to grow to stable condition followed by high income (Kuncoro, 2014). The rate of economic growth is the macroeconomics indicator that describes the success of development in an area in a certain period of time. The rate of economic growth can be measured by using constant value of GRDP.

It can be seen from Table 3 that coefficient rate of economic growth is -0.079767 with probability of 0.0515, which is smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0,05$. It illustrates that economic growth has negative and significant influence towards gender development index in regency/city of East Java.

The result of the research is aligned with the study carried out by (Novtaviana, 2020) entitled "The influence of Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Index towards Economic Growth in Indonesia 2015-2018". The research revealed that economic growth enables partial influence towards gender development index. It shows that the increase on value for Gender Development Index will be followed by the increase of economic growth value. In

addition to that, the research conducted by (Farooq et al., 2020) showed that gender disparity (ratio of participation of women workforce over men workforce) displays significant and positive influence towards economic growth in countries that are members of OKI. It concludes that more gender disparity (lack of gender equality) will raise economic growth in countries member of OKI.

The existence of influence correlation between economic growth towards gender development index was explained in a study by (Umiyati et al., 2017), in which the economic growth has significant influence towards economic growth. It is due to increasing value of GRDP followed by the raise in numbers of the poor. Hence, it is advisable if development programs are projected to the equalization and the alleviation of the poor that are implemented through gender equality-based development, which support the poor.

Poverty Level

Table 6 demonstrates the coefficient rate for poverty level as -0.134024 with probability of 0.0006 , which is smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0,05$. It indicates that level of poverty has negative and significant influence towards gender development index in the regency/city of East Java Province.

This research is aligned with study was conducted by (Baqtiar & Murjani, 2017). This research indicates that numbers of the poor are negatively and significantly influence human development index. Commonly, the poor shows low purchasing power, hence their ability to meet proper living standard is still considered as low. It makes the decrease of poor people as crucial.

The research conducted by (Sayifullah & Gandasari, 2016) suggested the simultaneous effect of HDI and unemployment towards poverty. In this research, it is stated that the

decrease of poverty when HDI goes up is the indicator of high quality of human resources that may lead to workers' productivity, hence the community will finally earn the income.

Table 7. The percentage of The Poor and GDI in East Java

Year	Percentage of The Poor in East Java	GDI for East Java
2017	11.77 %	90.76
2018	10.98 %	90.77
2019	10.37 %	90.91

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)

Based on Table 7, it can be notified that the percentage of the poor in East Java in 2017, 2018 and 2019 experiences the decrease, while the Gender Development Index (GDI) in East Java in 2017, 2018 and 2019 experiences the increase. It indicates the conformity with the research, in which the increase of the poor will reduce the value of Gender Development Index (GDI), conversely the decrease of the poor will increase the value of Gender Development Index (GDI).

The Labor Force of Participation Rate (LFPR)

It can be seen from table 3 that the coefficient value of LFPR is measured as 0.016555 with the probability of 0.2745 , which is bigger than $\alpha = 0,05$, which indicates that the Labor Force of Participation Rate (LFPR) has positive and insignificant influence towards Gender Development Index of regency/city in East Java

This research is aligned with the study was performed by (Didia, 2016) stated that LFPR variable has positive and insignificant influence towards gap existed in Kedungsepur area. The statement is in line with theory, which revealed the existence of over-excessive work force due to unqualified migration. Hence, the workforce cannot be employed by

other regions that need them the most. As the result, development gap will occur among regions, due to the inability to utilize other area's privilege. This situation will lead to difficulties for underdeveloped regions to boost up their development process.

The shortage of work opportunities should be considered and supervised by government. Hence, the work field extension is crucial by performing entrepreneurial trainings that are suitable to regions' characteristics. It could encourage and motivate the growth of local economy development and MSMEs in the future time. Manufacturing industry dominates the economic growth in East Java, thus the labors have important role in sustaining the economic activities ((Rahmawati & Hidayah, 2020).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on results of the research on the analysis of gender development index in regency/city of East Java Province in 2017-2019, then conclusions could be drawn, as follows:

1. The variable of government expenditure in education and health has positive and insignificant influence towards gender development index in regency/city in East Java. It indicates that budget allocation by government in education and health is unrelated to activities that potentially could increase the gender equality.
2. The variable of economic growth has negative and significant influence towards gender development index in regency/city of East Java Province. It demonstrates that the increase in value for economic growth in East Java is unaffected to Gender Development Index (GDI).
3. The variable of poverty has negative and significant influence towards gender

development index in regency/city of East Java Province. It is aligned with data in percentage for the poor in 2017-2019 that experiencing the decrease and followed by the increase in value for Gender Development Index, every year.

4. Variable of Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) has positive and insignificant influence towards Gender Development Index of Regency/City in East Java. It shows that the increase of LFPR in East Java gives no influence or unrelated to the Gender Development Index (GDI).

Suggestion

It is expected that government could select more effective policy in its purpose to increase the value of gender development index, and to implement it evenly in each regency/city of East Java Province, in order to improve people's welfare, particularly for women.

Next research is advised to find and expand other indicators as independent variables with longer duration of research. The utilization of fixed effect method leads to consequence that is the existence of dummy cross section variable in empirical equation of fixed effect. The existence of dummy with numbers of cross section initiates the multicollinearity. Thus, other appropriate model could be applied for future research.

Implication and Limitation

It is implicated that the government should consider and more selective in budget allocation, particularly for education and health, in its correlation to gender development in East Java, in terms of gender equality improvement. Each regency/city should implement the budget management that more reactive towards gender equality. The existence of responsiveness will lead to the significant enhancement in gender equality.

This research undoubtedly has weaknesses due to data limitation. Therefore, it is suggested to extend the time of research and separate the data of education from health in government expenditure.

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