

The Impact of Gender Development and Empowerment on The Economy in Sulawesi Island

Alamsyah Agit¹, Suhartono Suhartono², Mughni Latifah³,
A. Athifah Amalia Achruh P⁴, Susilawati Muharram⁵

^{1,2,3,4}Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar. Makassar City. Indonesia

⁵Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum (BAWASLU) Kota Parepare. Indonesia

Correspondence: alamsyahagit@gmail.com¹



Received: May 14, 2026 | Revised: May 22, 2026 | Accepted: May 31, 2026



<https://doi.org/10.31629/jmm.v10i1.8395>

ABSTRACT

Gender development and gender empowerment are central to inclusive regional development because they shape women's access to education, health, income, employment, political representation, and public decision-making. This study examines the effects of gender development and gender empowerment on economic growth across the provinces of Sulawesi Island. A quantitative associative design was employed using secondary data covering 2010–2024. The variables consisted of the Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, and provincial economic growth rates. Multiple linear regression was applied to assess the partial and simultaneous relationships among the variables, supported by classical assumption testing. The findings show that gender development positively and significantly affects economic growth, with a regression coefficient of 0.193 and a significance value of 0.025. Gender empowerment also has a positive and significant effect, with a coefficient of 0.175 and a significance value of 0.042. Simultaneously, both variables significantly influence economic growth, with a significance value of 0.001 and an explanatory power of 47.3 percent. These results indicate that broader and more equal access for women to human-capital development, productive employment, economic resources, leadership, and public institutions strengthens regional productivity and growth. The study concludes that gender development and empowerment should be integrated into Sulawesi's economic policy as strategic instruments for inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development, while future research should examine institutional quality, labor-force participation, poverty, financial inclusion, and interprovincial variation across diverse provincial and sectoral economic contexts.

Keyword: Economic Growth, Gender Empowerment, Regional Development



INTRODUCTION

Gender development and gender empowerment have become central concerns in development economics because unequal access to resources prevents economies from fully utilising their available human capital. Gender inequality in education, health, employment, income, and political representation does not merely produce social

exclusion but may also reduce labour productivity, household welfare, institutional effectiveness, and the inclusiveness of economic growth. From this perspective, gender equality should not be treated solely as a social-policy objective; it also constitutes an economic condition that determines whether women and men can contribute equally to regional development. The relationship is potentially reciprocal because economic advancement may expand opportunities for women, while improvements in women's capabilities and agency can strengthen production, consumption, innovation, and long-term development. Empirical and theoretical studies consequently position gender equality as an important component of sustainable and inclusive economic transformation, although its effects differ according to the dimensions and contexts examined (Berik et al., 2009; Cameron, 2023; Klasen & Lamanna, 2009; Pervaiz et al., 2023).

Gender development concerns the extent to which development achievements in fundamental dimensions of human well-being are distributed equitably between women and men. In Indonesia, the Gender Development Index is used to compare women's and men's achievements in health, education, and living standards, thereby revealing disparities that may not be sufficiently visible through aggregate human-development indicators. Equal educational opportunities can expand women's knowledge, skills, employability, and earning capacity, while better health increases their ability to participate continuously and productively in economic activities. These improvements may also produce intergenerational benefits through lower fertility, better child health and education, and stronger household resilience. However, access alone does not guarantee equivalent economic outcomes because institutional quality, occupational segregation, unpaid care responsibilities, and labour-market structures may restrict the conversion of women's capabilities into productive participation. Gender development must therefore be understood as both the expansion of individual capabilities and the creation of social and institutional conditions that allow those capabilities to contribute to development (Hill & King, 1995; Hornset & de Soysa, 2022; Sulaiman et al., 2024; Umar et al., 2025).

Gender empowerment extends beyond access to essential services by examining women's agency, control over resources, economic participation, leadership, and involvement in public decision-making. The Gender Empowerment Index reflects women's positions in political institutions, professional and managerial employment, and income generation, all of which indicate their ability to influence decisions affecting their lives and communities. Economic empowerment can increase women's bargaining power within households, enhance their capacity to establish and sustain enterprises, and improve their control over savings, credit, and productive assets. Political empowerment may also influence the allocation of public resources and encourage policies that are more responsive to education, health, social protection, and equal economic opportunities. Nevertheless, empowerment remains constrained when women lack access to formal finance, financial knowledge, business networks, or decision-making authority. The developmental effects of empowerment consequently depend on whether formal participation is accompanied by substantive control over economic and institutional resources (Adera & Abdisa, 2023; Lestari et al., 2025; Rozalinda et al., 2024; Wani et al., 2024).

The relationship between gender and economic development is particularly relevant to Indonesia, where improvements in women's education and health have not always been matched by equivalent progress in labour-force participation, earnings, leadership, and political representation. This national pattern may vary substantially

across regions because development opportunities are influenced by economic structures, local institutions, cultural norms, infrastructure, and access to employment. Sulawesi Island consists of six provinces with diverse economic characteristics, including agriculture, fisheries, mining, manufacturing, tourism, trade, and services. During recent years, the provinces have recorded relatively high and generally increasing gender-development and gender-empowerment indicators. These achievements theoretically indicate broader access to public services and increasing participation by women in economic and political activities. However, the existence of favourable index values does not automatically demonstrate that gender progress has generated measurable economic gains, especially when women's participation remains affected by informal employment, unpaid work, restricted access to capital, and unequal control over productive resources (Dewi et al., 2025; Miranti et al., 2022; Pakuna et al., 2024; Villano et al., 2025).

Several theoretical perspectives explain how gender development and empowerment may affect economic performance. Modernisation theory generally assumes that economic development promotes social change and expands women's educational and employment opportunities. Women in Development and Gender and Development perspectives criticise approaches that merely incorporate women into existing economic structures without addressing unequal power relations and institutional constraints. Human-capital and endogenous-growth theories emphasise that equal investment in education and health enlarges the productive capacity of the labour force, while feminist economics highlights the importance of unpaid care work, household bargaining, and gendered labour-market structures. The relationship between women's employment and development may also follow a nonlinear pattern because female labour-force participation can initially decline during structural transformation before increasing with education, service-sector expansion, declining fertility, and improved employment conditions. These perspectives indicate that women's contribution to economic growth depends not only on their numerical participation but also on employment quality, institutional support, care arrangements, and access to productive opportunities (Estefan, 2025; Mabbett, 2025; Saha et al., 2023; Zaidan et al., 2025).

Previous studies have generally demonstrated that reducing gender disparities can support development, but their empirical findings remain heterogeneous. Some studies report that improvements in women's education, labour-force participation, financial inclusion, and political representation enhance productivity and economic growth. Other research finds weak, insignificant, or context-dependent relationships because increased access does not necessarily translate into decent employment, equal wages, decision-making authority, or control over economic resources. National economic growth can also coexist with persistent gender inequality when regional development strategies prioritise aggregate output while overlooking the distribution of opportunities and benefits. Furthermore, analyses based exclusively on national data may conceal substantial subnational disparities in economic structure, institutional capacity, social norms, and policy implementation. These variations demonstrate the importance of evaluating gender-related development at an appropriate territorial scale and of asking not only whether regional economies grow, but also whose capabilities, participation, and welfare are strengthened through that growth (Gerard, 2024; Mitander, 2024; Ormerod, 2023; Pike et al., 2007).

Despite the expanding literature, research connecting gender development, gender empowerment, and economic growth at Indonesia's subnational level remains

limited. Many studies examine a single indicator, a particular province, or national and cross-country datasets, while fewer analyse the combined influence of capability-based gender development and agency-based gender empowerment within a single regional framework. Existing evidence also remains inconsistent regarding whether gender equality directly stimulates growth or whether its effects depend on labour-market participation, institutional quality, income levels, economic structure, and political representation. This study addresses these limitations by treating Sulawesi Island as an integrated regional unit while incorporating data from all six provinces over a fifteen-year period. Its originality lies in simultaneously testing the effects of the Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Index on economic growth, thereby distinguishing the economic contribution of equitable human-development outcomes from that of women's participation and decision-making power (Akbulaev et al., 2020; Mitra et al., 2015; Omar et al., 2025; Ruiters & Charteris, 2020).

Based on this background, the study aims to analyse the partial and simultaneous effects of gender development and gender empowerment on economic growth in the provinces of Sulawesi Island during the 2010–2024 period. The analysis is designed to determine whether improvements in women's relative achievements in education, health, and living standards are associated with regional economic performance and whether stronger participation in income generation, professional positions, political representation, and public decision-making produces an additional economic contribution. By integrating capability and empowerment dimensions within a quantitative associative framework, this study contributes empirical evidence to regional development economics and gender economics. Its findings are expected to provide a basis for gender-responsive policies that connect equality programmes with employment creation, human-capital development, financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, political participation, and sustainable regional growth. The study consequently positions gender development and empowerment not as supplementary social agendas but as strategic components of an inclusive economic-development framework for Sulawesi Island.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted using a quantitative approach selected in accordance with the objective of analysing the effects examined in this research. In addition, this study constitutes associative research intended to measure relationships among variables. The selected method and approach were considered the most appropriate by taking into account the characteristics of the data, the scope of the study, and the phenomenon being examined. The data used in this study were quantitative or secondary data consisting of: (1) the Gender Development Index; (2) the Gender Empowerment Index; and (3) the economic growth rate over a 15-year period from 2010 to 2024. The collected data were not only statistically analysed to test the relationships among variables but were also examined to provide an overview of each variable used in the study. Data analysis was conducted with the assistance of statistical analysis tools to test the relationships among variables. The statistical method used to test the research hypotheses was multiple linear regression analysis, which aimed to determine the relationships among variables both partially and simultaneously. The conceptual framework of this study is presented below to illustrate the direction of the research.

This study uses the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI). The GDI measures whether the benefits of development achievements are experienced equally by women rather than exclusively by men. Meanwhile, the GEI demonstrates women's involvement in various areas, including

political and economic participation. Based on theoretical concepts explaining the importance of gender in economic growth, women's involvement makes a substantial contribution to several economic dimensions, including reducing unemployment and poverty and promoting equal access to various public services. The GDI and GEI are measured on a scale ranging from 1 to 100. The selection of these two indices as measurement indicators was based on their components, which represent women's involvement comprehensively.

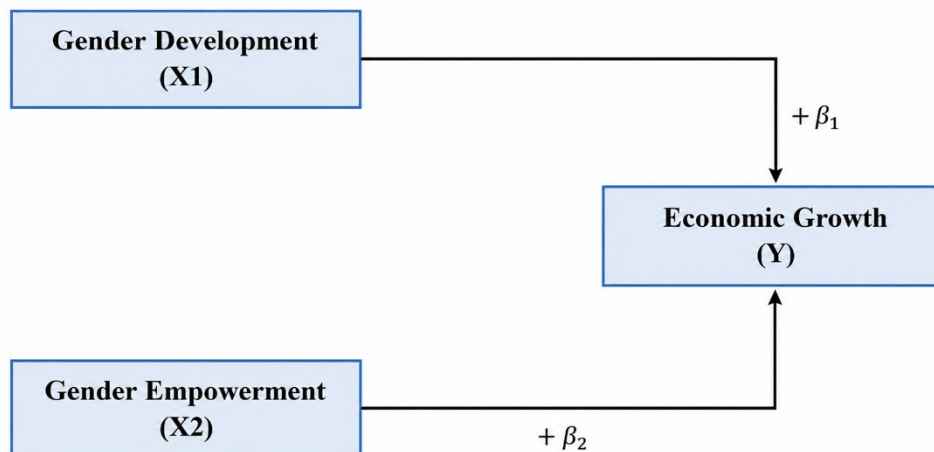


Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework
Source: Author, 2026

In this context, equal access to public services, including education and health care, constitutes an important foundation for developing the quality of human resources. Women and men with extensive knowledge and good health possess higher levels of productivity than those without adequate education and optimal health conditions. In the context of gender empowerment, women's political participation has the potential to influence policies that may subsequently affect social components involving women. In addition, women's participation in economic activities is an important factor that can increase economic growth through productivity while reducing unemployment and poverty. Therefore, the use of the GDI and GEI in this study is considered representative for measuring women's contribution to economic growth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Gender and Economic Growth on Sulawesi Island

Gender development and gender empowerment are important aspects that encompass not only social dimensions but also serve as fundamental foundations for promoting the advancement of nations and states. These two components possess broad dimensions covering rights, opportunities, and equal treatment for every individual regardless of gender identity. Gender development and empowerment are important because they perform several principal roles, including serving as fundamental foundations of human rights and drivers of economic growth. Furthermore, these two components have wider impacts, such as their capacity to reduce and eradicate poverty, improve quality of life, and create social justice for all levels of society. The roles of gender development and empowerment are not limited to these fundamental aspects; both components also have the potential to support sustainable development, optimise human resources, and function as instruments for addressing vulnerability and inequality.

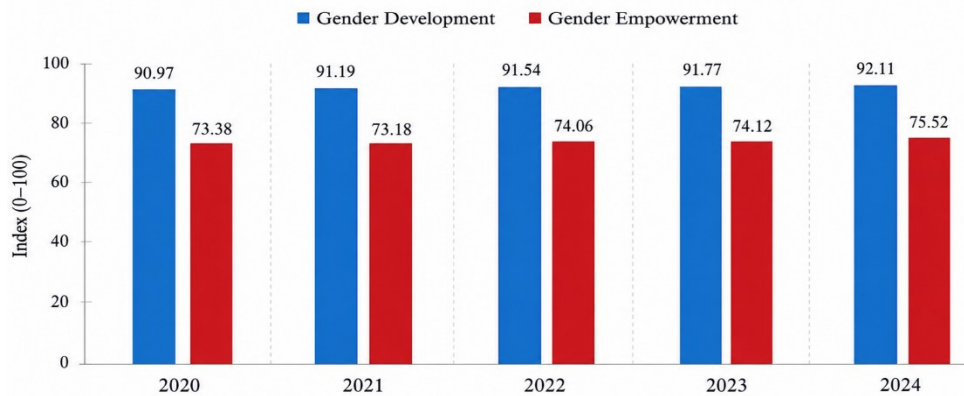


Figure 2. Gender Development and Gender Empowerment on Sulawesi Island (Statistics Indonesia)

Source: Author, 2026

Based on the Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Index data obtained from Statistics Indonesia, both indices demonstrated increasing trends over the last five years. These data reflect the continued improvement of gender development on Sulawesi Island, indicating that the benefits of development have increasingly been distributed equally. The Gender Empowerment Index also showed continuous improvement over the last five years, indicating the growing roles and participation of women on Sulawesi Island in the economy, politics, and other public sectors. Regarding economic growth, the average economic growth rate on Sulawesi Island increased periodically from 2020 to 2022. However, declines occurred during the final two years, namely 2023 and 2024.

Data from the last five years correspond to a single governmental period and provide an illustration reflecting the effectiveness of policies, programmes, and development implemented during one administration. Therefore, gender development and empowerment policies over the last five years are considered to have produced an impact. Although the effect was not substantial, gender development and empowerment demonstrated gradual improvement. These data also indicate the potential for greater involvement of women in various sectors in the future, not only as consumers but also as producers.

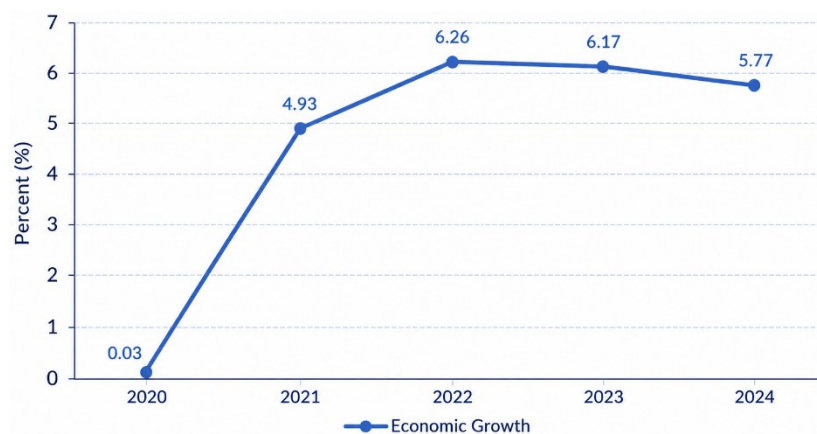


Figure 3. Economic Growth on Sulawesi Island, 2020–2024 (Statistics Indonesia)

Source: Author, 2026

Based on the data presented in Figures 2 and 3, the improvements in gender development and empowerment were accompanied by an increase in economic growth

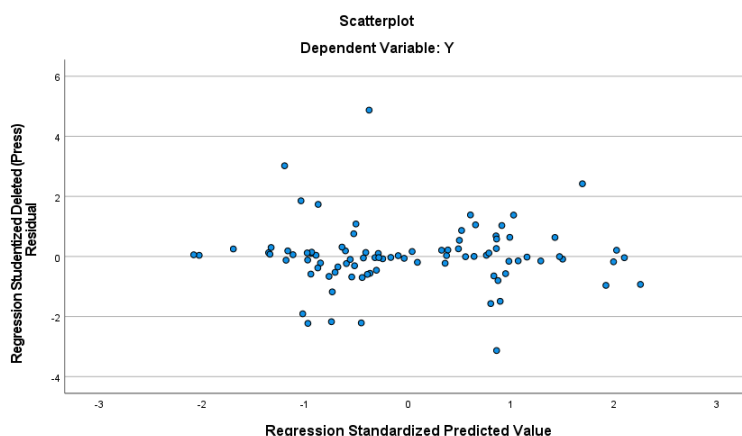
during the first three years. However, economic growth declined in 2023 and 2024. These data require further analysis through statistical procedures that enable researchers to interpret the results illustrated by actual data published by Statistics Indonesia. The analytical method used in this study was multiple linear regression analysis, which examined relationships among variables both partially and simultaneously. The following section presents a summary of the hypothesis-testing results obtained through statistical analysis.

Economic growth declined in 2024. This decline indicates changes in numerous components, including reduced purchasing power and public productivity. However, this condition was not necessarily caused by gender development and empowerment because economic growth is influenced by numerous factors. In the context of Sulawesi Island, gender development and empowerment continued to improve gradually. Despite the decline in economic growth, the possibility of stronger economic growth in subsequent years remains substantial as gender development and empowerment continue to increase. Nevertheless, declining economic growth also considers the contribution generated through women's participation. In the context of Sulawesi Island, the decline may have resulted from temporary interruptions in women's employment because of childbirth, leave, and termination of employment, all of which may arise from changes in general economic conditions.

2. The Effects of Gender Dimensions on Economic Growth on Sulawesi Island

Data analysis in this study was conducted using multiple linear regression analysis, which requires classical-assumption testing to determine the feasibility of the regression model. The classical-assumption tests conducted in this study consisted of normality, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and multicollinearity tests. Based on the results presented in Figure 4, the probability P-P plot demonstrates that the data-distribution pattern follows the diagonal line, with no data points distributed substantially away from the line. Therefore, the model was considered to possess a normal data-distribution pattern. Meanwhile, the scatterplot displays a random distribution pattern in which the samples do not gather at any particular point. Furthermore, the distribution remains relatively close to zero, indicating that the model does not display symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

The autocorrelation test produced a Durbin-Watson value of 2.146, which was greater than the upper-bound value of 1.725 and lower than the value of 4 minus the upper bound, namely 2.274. Therefore, the model was considered free from autocorrelation. The tolerance value was 0.554, which was greater than 0.10, while the variance inflation factor value was 1.806, which was lower than 10. These findings indicate that the model did not demonstrate symptoms of multicollinearity.



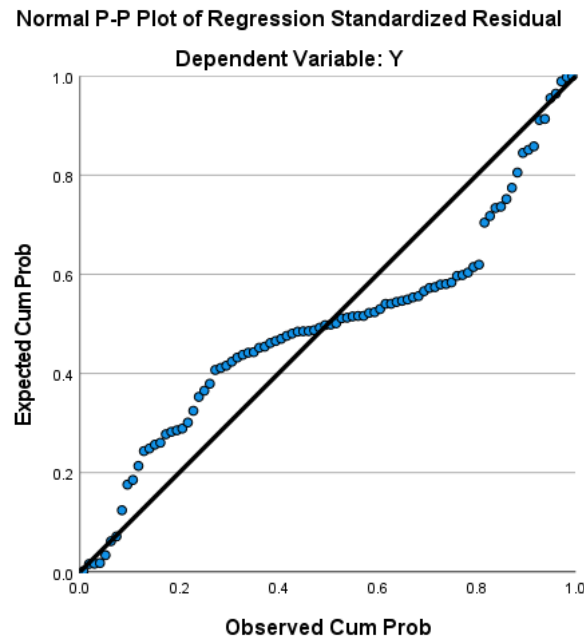


Figure 4. Results of the Normality and Heteroscedasticity Tests
 Source: Author, 2026

Based on the statistical analysis, gender development and gender empowerment positively affected economic growth on Sulawesi Island, both partially and simultaneously. The results demonstrate that an increase in gender development will increase economic growth by 0.19 percent, while an increase in gender empowerment will increase economic growth by 0.17 percent. Therefore, both gender development and empowerment can be regarded as demographic components capable of influencing the economies of the provinces on Sulawesi Island. These findings also imply that development policies on Sulawesi Island should continue to consider these two components to increase women’s involvement and participation in supporting sustainable productivity.

Table 1. Summary of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	Regression Coefficient	t-Statistic	Sig.
Constant	1.693		
Gender Development (X_1)	0.193	1.169	0.025
Gender Empowerment (X_2)	0.175	2.063	0.042
F-statistic		2.168	0.001
R-squared		0.473	

Source: SPSS output (2026).

Consistent with the findings of this study, gender development theoretically has a close relationship with economic growth because equal access to education, health care, and economic opportunities enables women to participate more productively in development (Afni et al., 2022). Better education for women can increase productivity, reduce fertility, and strengthen economic growth, whereas gender inequality limits the quality of human capital, development efficiency, and the economic capacity of a region (Rofatunnisa & Usman, 2024; Sari, 2021). Empirically, several studies have demonstrated that gender equality in education, the ratio of women’s average years of schooling to

men's average years of schooling, and indicators such as women's life expectancy, average years of schooling, and per capita expenditure significantly affect economic growth and inclusive economic growth (Adika & Rahmawati, 2021; Yuslin & Irfan, 2022). However, other findings indicate that gender development and the Gender Empowerment Index do not always significantly affect economic growth. Therefore, the relationship remains contextual and displays empirical inconsistencies across regions and research indicators (Dikky et al., 2024; Wulandari & Arif, 2022).

Regarding gender empowerment, the findings of this study indicate that it can theoretically promote economic growth through several principal mechanisms. First, through the family pathway, increasing women's access to resources can improve family welfare, children's education, and the productivity of subsequent generations (Jalil, 2023). Second, women's political empowerment can strengthen long-term growth because women's involvement in decision-making can expand the diversity of ideas, improve the quality of policy selection, and promote technological change (Dahlum et al., 2020). Conversely, gender inequality, particularly in education, can increase fertility and reduce economic-growth potential (Zaheer & Hussain, 2015).

Empirically, various studies have demonstrated that women's economic rights, women's representation in parliament, and the Gender Empowerment Index positively affect economic growth at both the global and Indonesian levels (Mirziyoyeva & Salahodjaev, 2023; Sulisto et al., 2023). However, these effects are not always uniform because the effectiveness of women's empowerment is substantially influenced by income conditions, institutional quality, and the level of financial development within a country or region (Asaleye & Strydom, 2023). Accordingly, gender empowerment constitutes a strategic factor in economic growth, although its effects remain dependent on the surrounding social, economic, and institutional contexts (Naveed et al., 2023; Wang & Naveed, 2021).

Based on the data presented in Figures 2 and 3, the Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Index on Sulawesi Island showed consistently increasing trends from 2020 to 2024, reaching 92.11 and 75.52, respectively, in 2024. These increases were consistent with the recovery and stabilisation of Sulawesi's economic growth, which increased from 0.03 percent in 2020 and subsequently stabilised at approximately 5–6 percent between 2022 and 2024. Conceptually and factually, an improving Gender Development Index signifies improvements in women's health, education, and standards of living, ultimately producing a more competent and productive workforce. Meanwhile, the increasing Gender Empowerment Index represents the strengthening of women's roles in public, managerial, and economic spheres, thereby expanding society's capacity to create added value.

These data are consistent with the regression-analysis results because Sulawesi Island is currently undergoing substantial economic transformation, including industrial downstreaming and the expansion of the service sector. When women become increasingly empowered economically and obtain equal access to resources, this condition directly increases household income, strengthens domestic purchasing power, and promotes the growth of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, many of which are operated by women.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that gender development and gender empowerment are important determinants of the economy on Sulawesi Island because both variables positively influence economic growth, either partially or simultaneously, with the model

contributing 47.3%. Gender development contributes through the expansion of women's access to education, health care, and economic opportunities, whereas gender empowerment strengthens women's participation in productive activities, decision-making, and the public sector. Nevertheless, several other factors may also drive economic growth in a broader context. On Sulawesi Island, both gender development and gender empowerment constitute important aspects that make substantial contributions to economic growth.

This study strengthens empirical evidence at the regional level that the gender-equality agenda is not limited to social dimensions but also possesses strategic economic value for regional development. The implication is that development policies on Sulawesi Island should position the enhancement of women's capacity, participation, and economic access as an integral component of sustainable growth strategies. This study is also expected to contribute to the development of research on development economics and gender economics by emphasizing that the relationship between gender and the economy is contextual and influenced by regional characteristics. Further research is recommended to employ a broader data scope, an interprovincial panel approach, and mediating variables such as education, labour-force participation, poverty, institutional quality, and financial inclusion to explain more comprehensively the mechanisms through which gender affects economic growth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

-

REFERENCES

- Adera, A., & Abdisa, L. T. (2023). Financial inclusion and women's economic empowerment: Evidence from Ethiopia. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 11(2), Article 2244864. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2023.2244864>
- Adika, N. D., & Rahmawati, F. (2021). Analisis indikator ketimpangan gender dan relevansinya terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi inklusif di Indonesia. *Ecoplan*, 4(2), 151-162. <https://doi.org/10.20527/ecoplan.v4i2.400>
- Afni, N., Rezal, M., & Latoki, L. (2022). Konsep kesetaraan gender dalam pembangunan dan pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat. *Musawa: Journal for Gender Studies*, 14(1), 19-48. <https://doi.org/10.24239/msw.v14i1.980>
- Afrida, Y., Abdullah, I., Prasojo, Z. H., Ulfah, M., Saka, P. A., & Nelli, J. (2024). Economic empowerment of unbanked women through financial inclusion in Indonesia. *Cogent Business & Management*, 11(1), Article 2407921. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2024.2407921>
- Asaleye, A. J., & Strydom, K. (2023). Promoting women's empowerment: Linkages between financial development, employment and economic growth in selected African economies. *SAGE Open*, 13(4), 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231202413>
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (n.d.). *Data on the Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, and provincial economic growth rates* [Data set]. Retrieved June 16, 2026, from <https://www.bps.go.id/>
- Berik, G., Rodgers, Y. van der M., & Seguino, S. (2009). Feminist economics of inequality, development, and growth. *Feminist Economics*, 15(3), 1-33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545700903093524>
- Cameron, L. (2023). Gender equality and development: Indonesia in a global context. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 59(2), 179-207. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2023.2229476>

- Dahlum, S., Knutsen, C. H., & Mechkova, V. (2020). *Female empowerment and economic growth* (V-Dem Working Paper No. 103). V-Dem Institute. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3636214>
- Dewi, A. A. A. C., Loch, A., Akzar, R., & O'Connor, P. (2025). Empowering women in Indonesian agritourism: A systematic literature review. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2025.2556204>
- Estefan, A. (2025). Female labour force participation, family planning policies, and fertility: Causal evidence from Mexico. *The Journal of Development Studies*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2025.2569395>
- Gerard, K., & McDonnell, J. (2024). Valuing women's empowerment: Tracking funding in Southeast Asia. *Review of International Political Economy*, 31(3), 1022–1047. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09692290.2023.2284875>
- Hidayat, D. N., Yusuf, A. A., & Busthomi, A. O. (2024). Faktor-faktor pendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi berkualitas di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi STIEP*, 9(1), 46–63. <https://doi.org/10.54526/jes.v9i1.278>
- Hill, M. A., & King, E. M. (1995). Women's education and economic well-being. *Feminist Economics*, 1(2), 21–46. <https://doi.org/10.1080/714042230>
- Hornset, N., & de Soysa, I. (2022). Does empowering women in politics boost human development? An empirical analysis, 1960–2018. *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 23(2), 291–318. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2021.1953450>
- Jalil, M. M. (2023). State versus market debate and shaping of the gender empowerment agenda. *Review of Development and Change*, 28(1), 45–66. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09722661231169144>
- Klasen, S., & Lamanna, F. (2009). The impact of gender inequality in education and employment on economic growth: New evidence for a panel of countries. *Feminist Economics*, 15(3), 91–132. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545700902893106>
- Lestari, E. D., Kurniasari, F., Pratiwi, P. Y., Thilaga, S., & Ooi, B. W. (2025). Empowering women entrepreneurs: The role of financial literacy, inclusion, and access in enhancing MSE performance and sustainability via a women development program in Indonesia. *Cogent Business & Management*, 12(1), Article 2593078. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2025.2593078>
- Mabbett, D. (2025). The comparative political economy of women's employment. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 32(9), 2111–2126. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13501763.2025.2503971>
- Miranti, R., Sulistyaningrum, E., & Mulyaningsih, T. (2022). Women's roles in the Indonesian economy during the COVID-19 pandemic: Understanding the challenges and opportunities. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 58(2), 109–139. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2022.2105681>
- Mirziyoyeva, Z., & Salahodjaev, R. (2023). Does representation of women in parliament promote economic growth? Considering evidence from Europe and Central Asia. *Frontiers in Political Science*, 5, Article 1120287. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2023.1120287>
- Mitander, T. (2024). Undoing the regional demos? Gender equality and economic growth in regional development. *NORA—Nordic Journal of Feminist and Gender Research*, 32(1), 49–61. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08038740.2023.2201474>
- Naveed, A., Ahmad, N., Naz, A., & Zhuparova, A. (2023). Economic development through women's economic rights: A panel data analysis. *International Economics and Economic Policy*, 20(2), 257–278. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10368-023-00560-1>

- Ormerod, E. (2023). Level with us, regional development is still “man shaped”: Feminism, futurity and leadership. *Regional Studies*, 57(9), 1893–1902. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2022.2153114>
- Pakuna, H. B., Hunowu, M. A., Datumula, S., Sunarsi, D., Wahyuni, Tamu, Y., & Daulay, P. (2024). Patterns of women empowerment in rural Indonesia: The role of Quran completion tradition. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1), Article 2356915. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2356915>
- Pervaiz, Z., Akram, S., Jan, S. A., & Chaudhary, A. R. (2023). Is gender equality conducive to economic growth of developing countries? *Cogent Social Sciences*, 9(2), Article 2243713. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2243713>
- Pike, A., Rodríguez-Pose, A., & Tomaney, J. (2007). What kind of local and regional development and for whom? *Regional Studies*, 41(9), 1253–1269. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343400701543355>
- Rofatunnisa, S., & Usman, H. (2023). Capaian pertumbuhan ekonomi inklusif dan ketimpangan gender di Indonesia: Analisis persamaan simultan data panel. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik*, 14(1), 15–32. <https://doi.org/10.22212/jekp.v14i1.2530>
- Sari, C. P. (2021). Gender inequality: Dampaknya terhadap pendapatan per kapita—Studi kasus 33 provinsi di Indonesia, 2011–2019. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Statistik Indonesia*, 1(1), 47–52. <https://doi.org/10.11594/jesi.01.01.06>
- Sulisto, D., Nurhayati, N., Syafri, S., Purba, S. F., & Aritonang, K. B. (2023). Does women’s role have an influence on economic growth in Indonesia? *Economics Development Analysis Journal*, 12(3), 281–292. <https://doi.org/10.15294/edaj.v12i3.67081>
- Villano, R. A., Koomson, I., Thei, S., Taquiuddin, M., Prameswari, F., Fachry, A., Fatah, L., Sumantri, I., & Burrow, H. (2025). Women’s empowerment in integrated cattle-farming systems in Indonesia. *Applied Economics*, 57(32), 4723–4738. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2024.2364090>
- Wang, C., & Naveed, A. (2021). Can women empowerment explain cross-country differences in inequality? A global perspective. *Social Indicators Research*, 158(2), 667–697. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-021-02721-8>
- Wani, I. U., Alharthi, M., Khanday, I. N., Subhan, M., & Al-Faryan, M. A. S. (2024). Exploring the complementary interaction between financial inclusion and gender equality on economic growth: Fresh evidence from developing countries. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 12(1), Article 2365585. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2024.2365585>
- Wulandari, Y., & Arif, M. (2022). Pembangunan ekonomi Provinsi Bali periode 2014–2020 berdasarkan peran perempuan terhadap PDRB. *Reviu Akuntansi, Manajemen, dan Bisnis*, 2(2), 89–101. <https://doi.org/10.35912/rambis.v2i2.1503>
- Yuslin, H., & Irfan, A. (2022). Kesetaraan gender di bidang pendidikan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *An-Nisa: Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak*, 15(1), 29–37. <https://doi.org/10.30863/annisa.v15i1.3545>
- Zaheer, R., & Hussain, B. (2015). Gender inequality and its impact on economy: A case study of Muslim countries. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, 10(1), 239–248. <https://doi.org/10.46568/pjgs.v10i1.237>