

The Relationship Between Poverty Levels Among Men and Women and the Indonesian Economy

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Abstract - The global economy increasingly emphasizes development in terms of the economy that must be able to improve people's standard of living to achieve progress. Labor force participation is one of the important factors influencing economic growth, where the role of women in the workforce is often hampered by gender inequality that still exists in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the level of male and female participation in the workforce to the Indonesian economy. This study uses secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) to analyze the differences in labor participation between men and women, and their impact on macroeconomic indicators. Using the panel data regression analysis method, this study compares the effect of male and female labor force participation on economic growth in various provinces in Indonesia. The results of the study show that there is an effect on male LFPR and female LFPR, although male participation in the workforce is higher than women, increasing female participation can make a significant contribution to the Indonesian economy, especially in sectors that require skilled workers. This study can help the Indonesian government in making the right policies.

Keywords: Panel Data Analysis, Gender Inequality, Labor Force Participation

1. Introduction

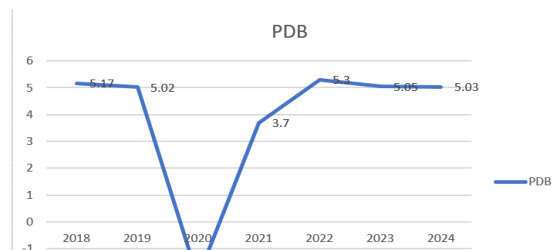
The global economy increasingly emphasizes development that must improve people's standards of living to achieve sustainable progress. The Indonesian economy has shown significant recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, with economic growth returning to positive levels driven by increased domestic consumption and stable investment in 2023, despite lingering global challenges such as inflation and geopolitical tensions (BPS, 2024). In this context, gender equality is crucial because empowering women and eliminating gender inequality can increase labor force participation, strengthen productivity, and promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth (Garcia & Al, 2020; Octaviyani & Endang, 2024). This effort is a way to lead to prosperity so that it can largely alleviate poverty in a region (Athallah & Bintoro, 2023). There is a good and fair distribution of income between sexes and between regions and gender equality and empowerment are needed. (Garcia & Al, 2020) state that gender equality is one of the efforts to support the achievement of economic growth towards a more inclusive direction. Gender equality or the absence of gender inequality is important in reaching sustainable development, this is by prioritizing the role of women in their contribution to various sectors in the hope of reducing gender inequality that occurs in a country (Octaviyani & Endang, 2024). One of the sustainable development agendas promoted at the G20 meeting in

Indonesia in 2022 also raises the issue of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Indonesia is a country with a population of 282.48 million. The male population is 142.57 million people or 50.5% while the female population is 139.91 million people or 49.5% (BPS, 2024). So that the discussion of gender equality issues is appropriate to be discussed at the G20 forum, because Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world (Devi et al., 2016). In addition, gender equality is one of the 17 goals of the sustainable development agenda (SDGs) for 2030 set by the United Nations with the role of men and women to take an equal part and contribute to economic growth to eliminate gender discrimination, this is in line with long-term national development goals and strategies (Nations, 2021).

States that there is a link between gender inequality and economic growth in many countries and provinces. The report also noted that gender disparities have a major impact as they not only reduce the welfare of women but also men, children, and other groups and hamper economic development and growth. Currently, there is no economic growth that can impact all levels of society, especially the poor. This is due to stronger economic growth which contributes to the neutralization of risk taking and reduces market volatility, especially in less competitive markets (Aldiansyah, Christa & Syamsudin, 2025). Each region experiences

significant economic growth and becomes a multidimensional problem that can be related to a number of economic factors, one of which is gender (Arifin, 2018). Differences in economic growth in each city district are also influenced by differences in regional characteristics. Every time there is an increase in gender equality in a region, economic growth will increase (Padang & Al, 2019).

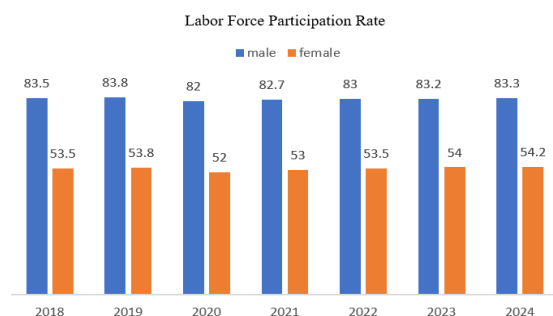


Source: Data processed 2025

Figure 1. Indonesia's Economic Growth 2018-2024 (Percent)

Figure 1 shows Indonesia's fluctuating economic growth, influenced by infrastructure equality and increased investment that strengthens economic resilience. This is supported by (Tussa'Diah, 2019) which states that the availability of infrastructure can drive economic growth so that it has an impact on the prosperity of the population, while investment can open up job opportunities so that it can absorb a large number of workers. This is because infrastructure development is a tool that drives the economy of a region (Fatahillah et al., 2023). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has decreased from 2019 to 2021 due to covid-19. Despite the decline, in 2020 the economy began to improve in 2022, but experienced a decline again in 2023 due to the El Nino phenomenon which had an impact on economic growth (BPS, 2024).

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the percentage of the working-age population that enters the labor force, used to see the potential of the population to work. The higher the LFPR, the greater the employment potential (BPS, 2024).



Source: Data processed 2025

Figure 2. Labor Force Participation Rate by Gender Indonesia 2018-2024 (Percent)

Figure 2 shows the Gender Inequality Index assesses disparities in key aspects of development,

including labor force participation. One of the main barriers to gender equality is the inequality in labor participation between men and women. According to (Gomes & Rijal, 2024), there is a significant gap in labor force participation between women and men around the world. Analysis of 2022 data shows that most countries have higher labor force participation rates for men than women, which is largely due to differences in LFPR. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated this gap, especially through its impact on labor force participation rates. The study emphasizes the need for policies to increase women's labor force participation by addressing supply and demand issues in the labor market and supporting women's entry and retention in the labor force. One example is that Indonesia is included in a country where male worker participation can reach 80 percent, while female worker participation is stagnant at around 50 percent. This fact indicates that there is a lack of active participation in economic life for women of working age. The age of the male and female labor force in Indonesia is generally in the productive age range between (15-64 years). This age range includes groups that are economically active and contribute significantly to the national labor market (BPS, 2024).

There is a significant difference between the LFPR of men and the LFPR of women. From this data, it can be seen that there are still many female workers who are discriminated against in terms of choosing a profession, so with this there is gender inequality in the world of work (Surbakti & Hasan, 2023). So with this inequality, it also has an impact on the rate of economic growth. This is also supported by (Muslinawati & Al, 2024) stating that a high level of labor force participation can indicate a good level of economic involvement, while a low level of labor force participation can indicate problems in developing economic potential.

There have been many studies on gender equality in labor force participation in Indonesia in the last seven years, covering various aspects and different contexts. One of the latest studies by Rahmawati and Nugroho, (2024) examines the influence of government policies in increasing women's participation in the workforce. The results show that although affirmative policies have been implemented, constraints at the local implementation level such as lack of socialization and infrastructure support are still major obstacles. Research by (Wijaya & Pratiwi, 2023) examines the gender gap in the Indonesian labor market by highlighting the importance of education and training in preparing women to enter the formal sector. This study found that women are still underrepresented in high-paying jobs and strategic positions. (Hidayat, 2019) in his research focuses on the impact of globalization on the role of women in the Indonesian workforce. The results show that globalization provides greater opportunities for women to work, but also

exacerbates wage inequality and access to managerial positions. (Kurniawati, 2020) examines the socio-cultural factors that limit women in certain regions from engaging in the formal labor market, with results that emphasize the need for local context-based policies that can reduce these barriers. The latest research by (Rahmawati, 2021) raises the issue of gender equality in the digital technology sector in Indonesia. The results of the study show that although the digital industry offers great opportunities for women, structural and cultural barriers still limit their potential to develop optimally. These studies provide a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of gender equality in labor force participation in Indonesia, which despite progress, still needs special attention to address existing inequalities.

While a number of studies address gender inequality in the economy, there is a lack of comprehensive information at the country level. This study aims to fill this gap by analyzing the contributing factors. The findings are expected to help formulate policies that are appropriate to the economic, social and cultural characteristics of each region, especially in Indonesia, which despite its growing economy, still faces gender inequality in employment due to patriarchal culture and population density.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a quantitative analysis method, where the data used is panel data from 34 provinces in Indonesia from 2010-2023. The quantitative analysis model used in this research is Ordinary Least Square (OLS). This research uses STATA 16 analysis tools and Ms. Office Excel 2010 to assist in data processing. In this study, several stages of testing were carried out. The first test is the classic assumption testing process which includes heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity tests. However, according to (Gujarati, 2024) in his book, not all classical assumptions in the OLS method are used, only the multicollinearity test and the Heteroscedasticity Test, which will be used. (Sukmawati & Dewi, 2023) state that in panel data model regression, there is no need for a normality test because there are more than 30 observations, because the distribution of sampling error trams has approached normal. There are three types of models in panel data regression, namely CEM, FEM, REM so that the best model must be determined to explain the relationship between exogenous variables or independent variables to endogenous variables or dependent variables in the test. To get the right model,

two tests are used, the first is to compare CEM with FEM through the Chow Test, while for the next test by comparing FEM with REM through the Husman Test which is assisted by the Stata 16 panel data regression test tool.

Based on the review of theories and the results of previous research on the relationship between poverty levels and the economy, in this study the following hypotheses were formulated:

H1: The male poverty rate has a significant effect on the Indonesian economy.

H2: The level of poverty of women has a significant impact on the Indonesian economy.

H3: There is a difference in the influence of the poverty level of men and women on the Indonesian economy.

After knowing the best model, the third stage is to test the hypothesis, namely the T test, F test, and R test (coefficient of determination). As for the operational definition and measurement of variables, namely Economic Growth: Measures the rate of change in the value of goods and services produced in a country during a certain period, which reflects economic performance as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The age of the male and female labor force in Indonesia is generally in the productive age range between (15-64 years). This age range includes groups that are economically active and contribute significantly to the national labor market (BPS, 2024). Female Labor Force Participation: The proportion of women who are actively working or looking for work in the total population of working-age women (15-64 years) as measured by the ratio of women in the labor force to total working-age women and the percentage of men who are working or looking for work. This study uses the equation:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X1_{it} + \beta_2 X2_{it} + e_{it} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Description :

Y : PDRB
 α : Constanta
 β : Koefisien Regresi
X1 : Male LFPR
X2 : Female LFPR
i : Cross Section
t : Time Series

3. Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistical analysis aims to explain the characteristics of the research data. The research results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Descriptive statistical

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max
PDRB (Y)	476	283603.90	408016.10	0	2050466
Male LFPR (X1)	476	82.52	7.97	0	89.93
Female LFPR (X2)	476	51.80	8.32	0	72.72

Source: Data processed with STATA 16. 2025

Descriptive statistical results of the number of samples studied, namely 476 samples for each variable from 34 provinces in Indonesia during 2010-2023. The GRDP variable (Y) shows the lowest value of 0, the highest value of 2050466, the average value (mean) of 283603.90, and the standard deviation of 408016.10. The Male LFPR variable (X1) shows the

lowest value of 0, the highest value of 89.93, the average value (mean) of 82.52, and the standard deviation of 7.97. The Female LFPR variable (X2) shows the lowest value of 0, the highest value of 72.72, the average value (mean) of 51.80, and a standard deviation of 8.32.

Table 2. Classical Assumption Test

Uji Heteroskedastisitas	Breuch-Pagan		
	Chi-Squared	0,6791	
		VIF	1/VIF
Uji Multikolinearitas	LFPR male	1,03	0,9702
	LFPR female	1,03	0,9702

Source: Data processed with STATA 16. 2025

The probability value in the heteroscedasticity test is $0.6791 > 0.05$, so it passes the heteroscedasticity test. Based on the results of the multicollinearity analysis, the value of the male LFPR

and female LFPR variables shows the VIF value of $1.03 < 10$ or the tolerance value ($1/VIF$) exceeds 0.01, which means that there is no multicollinearity.

Table 3. Determination of the Best Model

Jenis Pengujian	Test Result (Prob)	Model Terbaik
Chow Test	0.0000	FEM
Hausman Test	0.4618	REM
LM	0.0000	REM

Source: Data processed with STATA 16. 2025

From the test results of determining the model, the appropriate results for this study refer to

the REM (Random Effect Model).

Table 4. Hypothesis Test

Variabel	Coef	Std.error	t-statistik	t-tabel	Prob.
C	-14149.67	3101,836	-4,56	1,965	0,000
Male LFPR (X1)	5148,462	1645,415	3,13	1,965	0,002
Female LFPR (X2)	1192952	251376,6	4,75	1,965	0,000
Prob F-Stat			23,39	2,66	0,0000
Adj. R-Square	0,039				

Source: Data processed with STATA 16. 2025

The results of the partial test calculation (T) show that the male labor variable (X1) obtained t count $3.13 > t$ table 1.965. The results of the significance test showed a probability value of $0.002 < 0.05$, then H1 is accepted, meaning that the male labor variable has an influence on economic growth as indicated by GRDP. The female labor variable (X2) obtained t count $4.75 > t$ table 1.965. The results of the significance test showed a probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$, then H2 is accepted, meaning that the female labor variable has an influence on economic growth as indicated by GRDP. The regression results obtained, the F statistic value of 23.39 with a probability value of 0.0000 because the probability value is smaller than $\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05) so that it accepts H3, then the variable Male employment rate (X1) and the variable Female employment rate (X2) together have a significant effect on the variable Indonesian migrant workers. The adjusted R-Square value of 0.039 the coefficient of determination shows that the male labor and female labor variables are able to explain economic growth in Indonesia by 3.9 percent while the rest is explained by variables outside this

study. The small value of the determination coefficient (R^2) shows that the variables in this study do not fully explain the variation in the LFPR of men and women in Indonesia. Other factors such as education level, job training, employment policy, culture, and access to supporting facilities need to be considered in future research to gain a more complete understanding. Based on the results of data processing through Stata 16, the panel data regression equation obtained is as follows.

$$Y = -14149,67 + 5148,462 * X1 + 1192952 * X2 + e$$

Based on the results of data processing, the Male LFPR variable has a coefficient value of 5148.462. This shows that the male LFPR has a positive influence on economic growth. This means that when the male LFPR increases by 1 percent, the male LFPR increases by 5148.462 index units.

Male labor plays an important role in supporting economic growth in Indonesia. An increase in the number of male workers, according to neo-classical economic growth theory, will increase production capacity and encourage economic growth. Another study by (Pramono & Iskandar, 2020) also

shows that sectors dominated by male labor, such as the manufacturing and construction industries, have a positive impact on Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP). Similarly, (Fikri et al., 2021) in their research argued that male labor contributes significantly to the productivity of key sectors of the Indonesian economy, especially in the industrial and technology sectors, which accelerates economic modernization.

However, not all studies show a significant relationship between male labor and economic growth. (Hasanah, 2018) in her research found that the number of male workers had no significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth. This study argues that other factors, such as the level of technology and government policies, are more dominant in influencing economic growth than just the number of workers. (Wulandari & Rahayu, 2020) also found that despite an increase in the number of male workers, its effect on Indonesia's GDP per capita was not significant. This research shows that labor quality factors play a more important role in driving economic growth than just the number of workers. (Amalia & Fitri, 2021) further revealed that in the agricultural sector, despite an increase in male labor, the impact on economic growth tends to be insignificant.

Theoretically, according to neoclassical economic growth theory (Arsyad, 2020) labor is a factor of production that affects economic output. Male labor, as part of the labor force, contributes directly to production capacity and increases Indonesia's economic output, sectors dominated by male labor, such as manufacturing and construction industries, are vital in improving economic competitiveness and boosting national productivity. However, the quality of the workforce is key in determining how much impact the workforce has on economic growth. Without adequate skills and education, even if the number of male workers increases, their impact on the economy can be limited.

Based on the results of data processing, the female LFPR variable has a coefficient value of 1192952. This shows that the LFPR Perempuan has a positive influence on economic growth. This means that when the LFPR Perempuan increases by 1 percent, the LFPR Perempuan increases by 1192952 index units. This condition is very relevant to the economic situation when the research was conducted, namely during the Covid-19 pandemic and the post-pandemic period, where the role of women in the labor force became increasingly important. The pandemic has led to major changes in the labor market, including an increasing need for labor in the informal and digital sectors that mostly involve women. Therefore, the increase in women's participation in the labor force during and after the pandemic has contributed significantly to the national economic recovery and growth.

Female labor in Indonesia has been shown to have a positive and significant influence on economic growth, as found in several previous studies. Research by (Astuti & Sutrisno, 2020) revealed that women's involvement in the business world, especially in the MSME sector, increased the sector's contribution to Indonesia's GDP. In addition, research by (Nugroho, 2021) focusing on the analysis of Indonesian macroeconomic data found that the more women are involved in the labor market, the higher the rate of economic growth.

However, there are also studies that are not in line with these findings. Research by (Setiawan & Pramudita, 2020) analyzing the agricultural sector, stated that the female workforce in this sector does not have a significant impact on productivity and economic growth, as women in this sector are often trapped in low-skilled and low-wage jobs. In addition, research by (Sari & Utami, 2019) found that constraints such as gender discrimination and unfair division of labor still hamper the potential of the female workforce to make an optimal contribution to economic growth.

Theoretically, according to the endogenous growth theory proposed by Paul Romer increase in labor, including women, boosts production capacity and economic growth through productivity and innovation. The participation of skilled and educated women also increases efficiency and competitiveness, in line with the theory of human capital. Male and female labor have a positive and significant simultaneous influence on economic growth in Indonesia, which has been proven through various studies. Research by (Kurniawan & Harahap, 2019) The combination of male and female labor encourages productivity and economic growth through increased efficiency in sectors such as manufacturing, services, and the public sector. Another study by (Astuti & Sutrisno, 2020) also found that women's labor participation in the MSME sector, along with the contribution of male labor, drives economic growth at the regional and national levels, increasing the competitiveness of domestic products. Active participation of both sexes in sectors that require high skills.

4. Conclusion

This study is intended to analyze the influence of male and female LFPR on economic growth in Indonesia in 2010-2023. The findings show that male LFPR and female LFPR have a partial effect on economic growth. In addition, the findings show that male and female LFPR have a simultaneous effect on economic growth. There are limitations of this study, namely limited data and variables that only examine male LFPR and female LFPR on economic growth.

For future research, it is recommended to include additional variables such as education level, access to vocational training, labor market policies,

technology adoption, and regional economic disparities to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing economic growth. Additionally, expanding the scope to analyze sector-specific impacts—such as the agriculture, manufacturing, services, and technology sectors—can offer deeper insights into how male and female labor force participation affects different areas of the economy.

The government needs to prioritize policies that provide equal access to education and skills training for men and women so that both can contribute optimally to the economy. This includes skills training that is relevant to the needs of the modern labor market. Governments should implement policies that eliminate gender discrimination in the workforce, create an inclusive work environment, and provide facilities that support women's participation in larger economic sectors, such as technology and the formal sector.

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