

ANALYSIS OF GENDER INEQUALITY EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF WEST PAPUA PROVINCE

By Meryl Juan Yusuf Pane

Abstract

West Papua Province is one of the regions in Indonesia facing the lowest economic growth. Over the past five years, from 2019 to 2023, West Papua Province has consistently ranked as the third lowest in economic performance. This sluggish economic growth is attributed to the complexity of gender issues and entrenched patriarchal culture, which restricts women's access to various aspects of development, such as education, healthcare, and participation in the labor force. High gender inequality has become one of the main obstacles, as women often face discrimination in obtaining equal opportunities to contribute to the economy. However, in several districts/cities that have experienced improvements in the Human Development Index (HDI) and women's labor force participation, these changes have not yet optimally impacted economic growth. This phenomenon contradicts the human capability theory, which emphasizes that achieving human development rights and work participation opportunities should positively influence economic growth. This study aims to analyze the effects of gender inequality, women's HDI, and women's labor force participation on economic growth in West Papua, using panel data from 13 districts/cities between 2019 and 2023. The dynamic panel data method, System Generalized Method of Moments (SYS-GMM), is employed to address endogeneity issues, ensuring more accurate and reliable estimates. The findings indicate that the Gender Inequality Index has a significant negative impact, while women's HDI and labor force participation have significant positive impacts on economic growth. This research is expected to serve as a foundational reference for the government in formulating targeted policies to address gender issues and improve economic growth in West Papua.

Keywords: *Dynamic Panel Sys-GMM, Economic Growth, Gender Inequality Index (GII), Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), West Papua Province, Women's Human Development Index (HDI).*

ANALISIS PENGARUH KETIMPANGAN GENDER TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT

Oleh Meryl Juan Yusuf Pane

Abstrak

Provinsi Papua Barat menjadi salah satu wilayah Indonesia, menghadapi masalah pertumbuhan ekonomi terendah di Indonesia. Selama 5 tahun terakhir, terhitung sejak 2019 hingga 2023, Provinsi Papua Barat berada di posisi ketiga terbelakang. Rendahnya pertumbuhan ekonomi disebabkan oleh kompleksitas isu *gender* dan budaya patriarki melekat yang membatasi akses perempuan pada berbagai aspek pembangunan, seperti pendidikan, kesehatan, dan partisipasi dalam angkatan kerja. Ketimpangan gender tinggi menjadi salah satu faktor penghambat utama, di mana perempuan sering menghadapi diskriminasi dalam memperoleh kesempatan yang setara untuk berkontribusi dalam perekonomian. Kendati demikian, di beberapa kabupaten/kota yang mengalami kenaikan angka IPM serta partisipasi angkatan kerja perempuan, belum memberikan dampak kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi secara optimal. Fenomena tersebut tidak sejalan dengan teori kapabilitas manusia, yang seharusnya ketercapaian hak-hak kapabilitas dalam pembangunan manusia, dan kesempatan partisipasi kerja, akan berdampak positif pada pertumbuhan ekonomi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh ketimpangan *gender*, IPM perempuan, dan TPAK perempuan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Papua Barat, dengan data panel dari 13 kabupaten/kota dan pada tahun 2019-2023. Metode data panel dinamis *System Generalized Method of Moments* (SYS-GMM) digunakan, karena dapat mengatasi masalah endogenitas, sehingga estimasi lebih akurat dan reliabel. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan indeks ketimpangan *gender* berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan, sementara variabel IPM perempuan dan TPAK perempuan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Temuan dalam penelitian ini diharapkan, dapat menjadi acuan dasar pemerintah dalam membentuk kebijakan menekan isu *gender* dan meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Papua Barat.

Kata Kunci: Indeks Ketimpangan Gender (IKG), Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Perempuan, Panel Dinamis Sys-GMM, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Provinsi Papua Barat, Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) Perempuan.