

Gender Bias and Economic Growth in West Java

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Abstract-This study aims to analyze the relationship between gender bias and macro variables on economic growth in West Java Province. The study uses panel data regression to see their effect on economic growth in 26 districts/cities for the period 2013-2020. The results of the study show that increasing the Gender Development Index (GDI) has not significantly reduced the gap in achieving basic capabilities between men and women. The gap still looks fixed and tends not to change, there is still a bias in the labor, education, and economic sectors. The results of the model estimation, the influence of bias in the labor, health, and income sectors have a negative and significant effect, while the variables of population growth, labor force participation rate, and investment have a positive and significant effect on economic growth.

Keywords-Gender bias; economic growth; population growth; investment; labor-force participation rate.

I. INTRODUCTION

As the times progress and the era of globalization become more and more modern, women have the opportunity to have the same role as men to participate in national development. The realization of gender equality and justice is characterized by the absence of discrimination between women and men in gaining access, participation opportunities, and control over development and obtaining equal and equitable benefits from development (Hubeis 2010). Gender equality has become an issue related to the integration of cooperation between men and women in all fields.

Analyzing gender bias needs to be defined first then notion of gender with sex or sex. Sex is a biologically determined division of sex inherent in particular sex. Sex means the difference between men and women as beings who naturally have different functions of organisms. Biologically biological tools are inherent in men and women forever, their functions are not interchangeable. It is permanently unchanged and is a biological provision or a provision of God (nature) (Handayani and Sugiarti, 2008). According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia in Nasution (2015), the term sex (sex) concentrates on biological aspects of a person, including differences in chemical and hormonal composition in the body, physical anatomy, reproduction, and other biological characteristics. Meanwhile, gender puts more emphasis on social, cultural, psychological, and other nonbiological aspects.

The achievement of human development quantitatively can be seen from the size of the Human Development Index (HDI). However, the magnitude of the HDI figure cannot explain how big the gap is between achieving the quality of life of women and men. In

evaluating development outcomes from a gender perspective, several indicators are used, including the Gender Development Index (IPG) and the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG).

Globally, gender inequality is a major issue. The Global Gender Gap Index 2020 report states that gender equality may only be achieved in the next 99.5 years. Currently, only 68.6 percent of the gap inequality is met; in other words, the other 31.4 percent is still a global effort going forward. In the calculation of this index, the portrait of gender inequality is highlighted in four main dimensions namely economic participation and opportunity, level of education, health and life expectancy, and political empowerment. In general, based on a 2020 report, gender inequality can already be suppressed or even full achievements on these four dimensions have occurred in 40 countries out of the 153 countries measured.

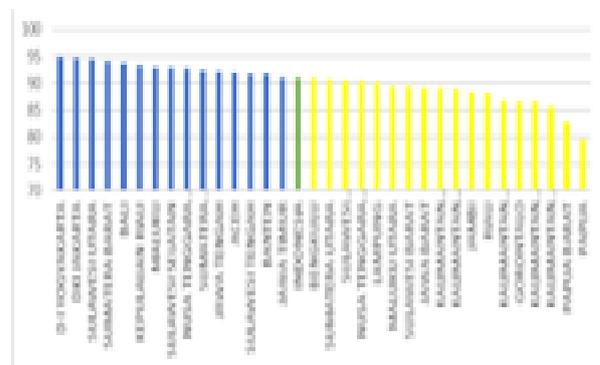


Fig1. Development of Indonesia's Gender Development Index (IPG) in 2020.

What is the condition of gender inequality in Indonesia? The Global Gender Gap Index 2020 report ranks Indonesia 85th out of 153 countries. The ranking is

still far behind neighboring countries, such as the Philippines in 16th, Laos in 43rd, Singapore in 54th, and Thailand in 75th. For the record, the Philippines has consistently suppressed gender inequality by optimizing economic and political leadership for women. On the other hand, Indonesia's ranking is above Vietnam which sits at 87th, Brunei Darussalam at 95th, Malaysia at 104th, Myanmar at 114th, and Timor Leste at 117th.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the value of Indonesia's IPG in the last 10 years is in the range of 89.42 to 91.06. This value indicates that there is still a gap in capability achievement between men and women in Indonesia.

Figure 1 shows several provinces with IPG below the national achievement of 91.06 which is the average of all provinces, although this figure has not succeeded in achieving the target of the Main Performance Indicators of the Ministry of PPPA Strategic Plan which targets an IPG of 92.00. Almost half of Indonesia's provinces have IPG below 90. Based on the provincial distribution, there are 15 provinces with IPG values above the national value. The three provinces with the highest IPG achievements are still in the same province as in 2018, only with different rankings, namely the provinces of North Sulawesi, DI Yogyakarta, and DKI Jakarta. The provinces with the lowest IPG achievements occurred in Papua Province with 79.59 and West Papua with 82.91. There are 44.81 percent of regencies/cities in Indonesia that have achieved IPG above 90 in a varied provincial distribution.

II. MOTIVATION

One of the 10 provinces with an IPG value that is still below 90 is West Java. West Java Province has an IPG value of 89.2, which means that there is still a gap in the quality of life between men and women. This can be seen in figure 2, from 2010 to 2020, there is still a considerable gap between male HDI and female HDI. West Java's IPG in 2020 has exceeded the previous highest achievement obtained in 2015 but still has not succeeded in achieving the IPG target as stated in the Ministry of PPPA's Strategic Plan for 2015-2020 which targets achievement of 92.00.

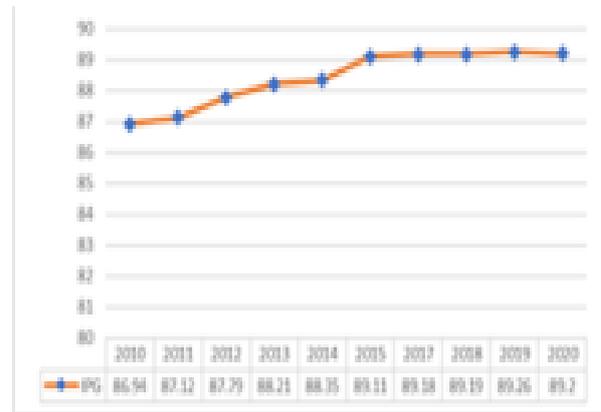


Fig 2. Development of Gender Development Index (IPG) 2010 – 2020.

In 2020, West Java's IPG has reached 89.2 percent. This means that the gap in the quality of life achievement between men and women is around 10.8 percent. As shown in figure 2, the IPG of West Java from 2010-2020 experienced an increasing trend. However, we need to pay attention to the level of HDI achievement of men and women in an area, namely whether they are both high and equally low when interpreting this HDI value.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

1. Data Type and Source:

The data used in the search are secondary data, namely Sakernas, Susenas data from the Central Statistics Agency, and data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment. The search area includes 26 regencies/cities in West Java province surviving the period 2013-2020. The data collected are annual district/city data, namely economic growth, average length of schooling, labor force participation rate, adjusted income level, life expectancy (AHH), human development index (HDI), gender empowerment index (IDG), and gender development index (IPG).

2. Analysis Methods:

The analysis method used is a descriptive analysis that describes or describes the data as it is. Data is usually presented in the form of graphs or tables and can also be in the form of numbers such as the results of calculating the average or standard deviation of information so that the data becomes clearer and easier to understand. As is known, that data has characteristics for each year and every region. Quadrant analysis is used to group districts/cities according to their characteristics. The descriptive analysis presented in this study is an overview of gender inequality in West Java province using the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (IPG), Gender Empowerment Index (IDG), and education, labor, and health variables between time and between districts/cities. IPG can be used to determine development inequality between men and women as well

as quadrant analysis between IPG achievements and economic growth of a region.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Overview of Gender Bias in West Java Province:

The role of the female labor force in the development of the labor sector needs to receive great attention in the implementation of development. In total, the female workforce in West Java according to the results of the August 2020 Labor Force Supervision reached around 46.79 percent of the entire labor force. Meanwhile, in 2013 the female labor force was 41.78 percent (Figure 3). The achievement of development in the field of labor indicates the presence of considerable sex in the level of labor force participation (TPAK). The causes of the rise and fall of women's TPAK are due, among others, to social, demographic, and cultural factors, for example, the stereotypical role of women that puts them on the quest to remain in the role of domestic duties, dual roles (Hubeis 2010).

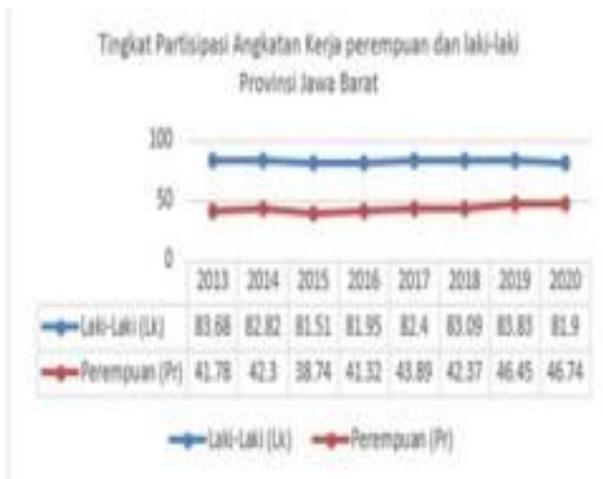


Fig 3. Female and male Labor Force Participation Rate in West Java Province in 2013-2020.



Fig 4. Average length of schooling for girls and boys in West Java Province in 2013-2020.

The average length of schooling in West Java Province increases from year to year (Figure 4). The attractive achievements of education between men and women continue to progress. This can be seen in the ratio value (pr / lk) increased from 0.87 (2013) to 0.90 (2020). However, until 2020 there is still such education between the gender, it can be seen from the ratio of the average length of schooling of girls to men only increased by 0.03- 0.04 during the 8-year bracket.

The existence of regional autonomy, freedom in running the government, and the amount of education funding turned out to be unable to improve the quality of education specifically in looking for this if the size of the average ratio of women's schooling length. All districts/cities experienced an increase in the average ratio of female to male schooling length, although the speed of increase differed between regions.

As previously stated, gender is a social construct or social interpretation of gender roles. The reproductive role of women only receives attention when the fertility rate is high enough. As a result, the only health service that women often get is family planning, although this service is more on the control of fertility than on improving women's health. However, according to UN estimates in 2025 or 2050, both in Indonesia and in Southeast Asia, the elderly population group will be more experienced by the female class (Arkanudin, 2009). This is also in line with the helper of the Life Expectancy (AHH) value of women which is higher than men.

2. An Overview of Gender Bias in Education:

One of the consequences of the uneven distribution of development results in society, especially between women and men, is the inefficiency of economic growth in a region. One of the targets of achieving the MDGs is to promote gender equality in education. The indicator used is the average length of schooling for girls and boys.

Table 1. Average length of schooling for girls and boys in West Java Province in 2013-2020.

| Provinsi Tahun | Tahun | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Laki-Laki (Lk) | 8.15 | 8.21 | 8.36 | 8.595 | 8.59 | 8.6 | 8.83 | 8.97 |
| Perempuan (Pr) | 7.13 | 7.2 | 7.35 | 7.52 | 7.69 | 7.71 | 7.9 | 8.11 |
| Rasio (Pr/Lk) | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.90 |

The average length of schooling in West Java Province is increasing from year to year. The achievement of educational equality between men and women continues to progress. This can be seen in the ratio value (pr/lk) increased from 0.87 (2013) to 0.90 (2020). However, until 2020 there is still an education gap between genders, as can be seen from the ratio of the

average length of schooling for girls to men only increased by 0.03 - 0.04 over 8 years.

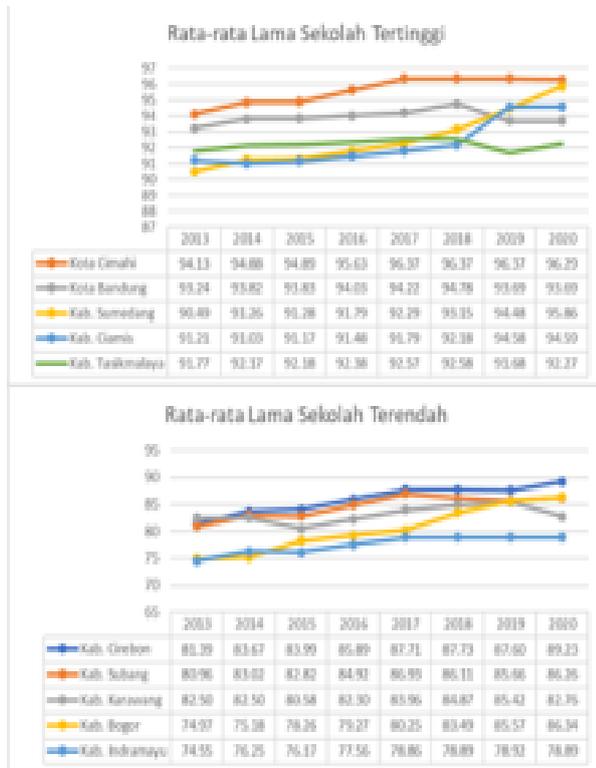


Fig.5. Average Ratio of Female and Male School Length. According to The Five Highest and Lowest Regions, Period 2013- 2020

The highest average ratio of female to male schooling duration was in Cimahi City at 95.61 and the lowest in Indramayu Regency at 77.51. This means that the equality of educational achievement between women and men in Cimahi City is quite good while the opposite is true in Indramayu Regency. If you refer to regional autonomy and education spending programs that account for 20 percent of regional revenue expenditures, it is a very unfortunate thing.

Freedom in running the government and the amount of education funding was not able to improve the quality of education specifically in this study when measured by the ratio of the average length of women's schooling. From the picture above, it can be seen that all districts/cities have experienced an increase in the average ratio of female to male schooling, although the speed of increase varies between regions.

3. Gender Bias in Employment:

The role of the female labor force in the development of the labor sector needs to receive great attention in the implementation of development. Overall, the female workforce in West Java according to the results of the August 2020 Labor Force Survey reached around 46.79 percent of the entire labor force. Meanwhile, in

2013 the female labor force was 41.78 percent. Thus, there was a slight increase in the growth of the female workforce during the period 2013-2020. In general, women are forced to choose two circumstances, namely between working or taking care of the household. The status of women now, where the economic situation demands that not only men have to work hard or make a living.

The achievement of development in the field of labor shows that there is a considerable gender gap in the level of labor force participation (TPAK). The causes of the rise and fall of women's TPAK, among others, are due to social, demographic, and cultural factors, for example, the stereotype of women's roles that put them in the demand to continue to act domestic duties, dual roles (Hubeis 2010).

Table 2. Labor Force Participation Rate of women and men of West Java Province in 2003-2020.

| Provinsi Jabar | Tahun | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Laki-Laki (Lk) | 83.68 | 82.82 | 81.51 | 81.95 | 82.40 | 83.09 | 83.83 | 81.90 |
| Pertempuan (Pr) | 41.78 | 42.30 | 38.74 | 41.32 | 43.89 | 42.37 | 46.43 | 46.74 |
| Rasio (Pr/Lk) | 0.39 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.39 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.57 |

Figure 6 shows the highest female to male TPAK ratio in Majalengka Regency and the lowest in West Bandung Regency. This means that the equality of work transportation participation between women and men in Majalengka City is quite good compared to other regions in West Java Province, which is 60.54 percent, although this figure is still far from the expected value. This shows that women and men both play a role in the economy in Majalengka Regency. The opposite is true in West Bandung Regency; the ratio of TPAK for women to men is 40.98, which means that male labor force participation still dominates in the economy in West Bandung Regency.

Table 3. Life Expectancy of women and men of West Java Province in 2013-2020

| Provinsi Jabar | Tahun | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Laki-Laki (Lk) | 70.15 | 71.35 | 71.54 | 70.67 | 71.58 | 71.76 | 71.03 | 71.30 |
| Pertempuan (Pr) | 75.98 | 74.88 | 74.56 | 74.52 | 74.42 | 74.62 | 74.81 | 73.80 |
| Rasio (Pr/Lk) | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 |



Fig. 6. TPAK Ratio of Women and Men According to the Five Highest and Lowest Regions, Period 2013-2020.

The highest average AHH ratio of women to men was in Tasikmalaya City, which was 105.80 and the lowest in Bekasi City was 105.26. This figure means that, when viewed from the achievement of AHH, women have a higher AHH level in all districts/cities in West Java province. But what is interesting is that when viewed from the five regions with the lowest AHH values, they are actually in urban areas that have better economic growth than areas with higher AHH values. Even in low AHH areas, the value from year to year tends to decline. This is due to the poor lifestyle in urban areas.

4. Gender Bias in Health:

As previously stated, gender is a social construct or social interpretation of gender roles. Women's reproductive role only receives attention when the fertility rate is high enough. As a result, the only health service that women often get is family planning, although this service places more emphasis on fertility control rather than on improving women's health. However, according to the UN's estimates in 2025 or 2050, both in Indonesia and in Southeast Asia, the elderly population group will be more experienced by women. This is also in line with the achievement of the Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) value of women which is higher than men.

5. Quadrant Analysis of Gender Inequality Index:

In general, the achievement of gender development in West Java Province over time shows no significant developments. This can be indicated by the very small increase in IPG during the 2013-2020 periods. In 2013 the IPG of West Java province was 88.21, then rose to 89.18 in 2017 and moved up again slowly until it became 89.20 in 2020. However, the increase in IPG in the 2013-2020 period has not provided an encouraging picture when viewed from the achievement of equal status and position towards gender equality and justice.

This is because the achievement of IPG during this period has not been able to significantly reduce the distance in achieving basic capabilities between men and women. The gap depicted in the IPG value still looks fixed and tends to be unchanged from its magnitude.

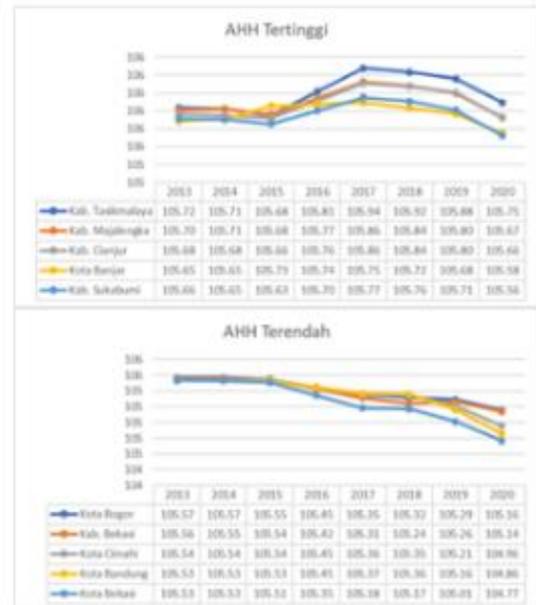


Fig 7. AHH Ratio of Women and Men According to the Five Highest and Lowest Regions, Period 2013-2020.

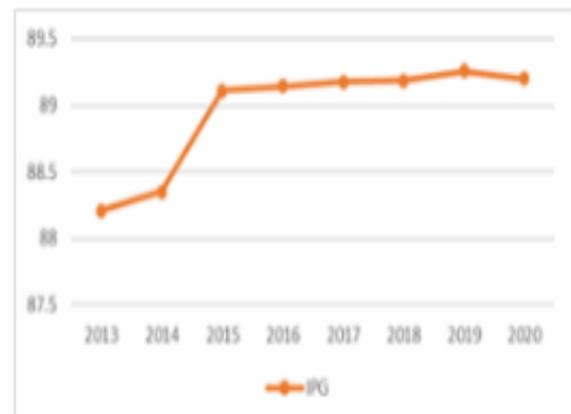


Fig 8. Development of gender development index (IPG) of West Java Province in 2013 – 2020.

To determine the relationship between gender inequality indices, PLOTTING IPG and IDG as well as economic growth was carried out. By using the average value of IPG and IDG in 2020 as a benchmark, regencies/cities in West Java are only spread into four groups or quadrants.

5.1 Quadrant I: high IPG and high IDG: This group consists of Cirebon City, Depok City, Cimahi City, Karawang Regency, Sumedang Regency, Bandung City, Bogor City, Subang Regency, and Bandung Regency. It is only in these 9 districts/cities that gender development and gender empowerment

have higher achievements compared to the average of West Java province. This shows that high gender equality in human development in each district/city has been accompanied by the high role of women in political decision-making, economic activities, and social life.

5.2 Quadrant II: high IPG and low IDG: The regencies/cities included in this group are Sukabumi City, Bekasi City, Tasikmalaya City, and Bogor Regency. Although the achievements of gender development in each region in this group have exceeded provincial achievements, the involvement of women in political decision-making, and economic and social activities is still lower than the achievements of the West Java provincial level.

5.3 Quadrant III: low IPG and low IDG: There are 8 regencies/cities in West Java that are included in this group, namely Ciamis Regency, West Bandung Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Bekasi Regency, Majalengka Regency, Cianjur Regency, Sukabumi Regency, and Banjar City. This quadrant shows that the region still needs to work harder to improve gender equality in human development by seeking to increase the role of women in the political decision making process, and in economic and social activities.

5.4 Quadrant IV: low IPG and high IDG: Purwakarta Regency, Cirebon Regency, Garut Regency, Kuningan Regency, and Indramayu Regency, are members of this group. Although gender development in these 5 regions is relatively low, it turns out that the role of women in various aspects of development has been relatively high.

Information:

1=Bogor Regency; 2=Sukabumi Regency; 3=Cianjur Regency; 4=Bandung Regency; 5=Garut Regency; 6=Tasikmalaya District; 7=Ciamis Regency; 8=Brass District; 9=Cirebon Regency; 10=Majalengka Regency; 11=Sumedang Regency; 12=Indramayu District; 13=Subang Regency; 14=Purwakarta Regency; 15=Karawang Regency; 16=Bekasi Regency; 17=West Bandung Regency; 18=Bogor City; 19=Sukabumi City; 20=Bandung City; 21=Cirebon City; 22=Bekasi City; 23=Depok City; 24=Cimahi City; 25=Tasikmalaya City; 26=Banjar City

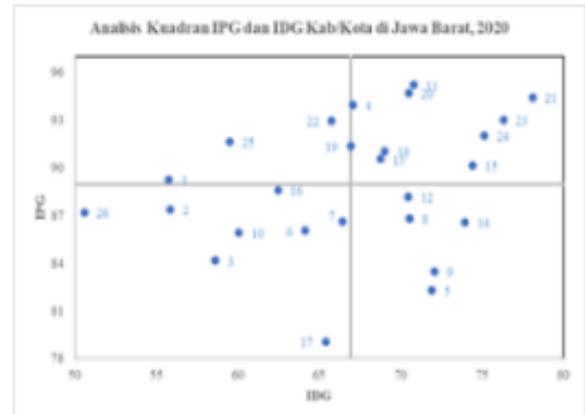


Fig 9. Quadrant Analysis of IPG and IDG Districts/Cities in West Java, 2020.

6. Quadrant Analysis of Gender Inequality and Growth Index:

6.1 Quadrant I: Economic growth and IPG above average: There are nine regencies/cities included in this quadrant, namely Kab. Bogor, Kab. Bandung, Kab. Sumedang, Bogor City, Bandung City, Cirebon City, Depok City, Cimahi City, Tasikmalaya City. The achievement of this district/city is generally better than other districts/cities, both in terms of economic growth and in terms of gender equality.

6.2 Quadrant II: Economic growth is below average and IPG is above average: Sukabumi Regency, Cianjur Regency, Kuningan Regency, and Majalengka Regency, which belongs to this group. Although economic growth is relatively low compared to average achievements, gender equality in the province is higher than the average value.

6.3 Quadrant III: Economic growth and below-average IPG: Regencies/cities whose economic growth and gender equality have not been very good have reached nine regencies/cities, namely Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, Ciamis Regency, Cirebon Regency, Indramayu Regency, Purwakarta Regency, Bekasi Regency, West Bandung Regency, Banjar City.

6.4 Quadrant IV: Economic growth is above average but IPG is below average: There are four regencies/cities included in this group, namely Subang Regency, Karawang Regency, Sukabumi City, and Bekasi City. Although economic growth in these districts/cities, in general, has been relatively better compared to other districts/cities, the condition of gender equality in development in each of these districts/cities is still relatively low.

Information: 1=Bogor Regency; 2=Sukabumi Regency; 3=Cianjur Regency; 4=Bandung Regency; 5=Garut Regency; 6=Tasikmalaya District; 7=Ciamis Regency; 8=Brass District; 9=Cirebon Regency; 10=Majalengka Regency; 11=Sumedang Regency; 12=Indramayu

District; 13=Subang Regency; 14=Purwakarta Regency; 15=Karawang Regency; 16=Bekasi Regency; 17=West Bandung Regency; 18=Bogor City; 19=Sukabumi City; 20=Bandung City; 21=Cirebon City; 22=Bekasi City; 23=Depok City; 24=Cimahi City; 25=Tasikmalaya City; 26=Banjar City

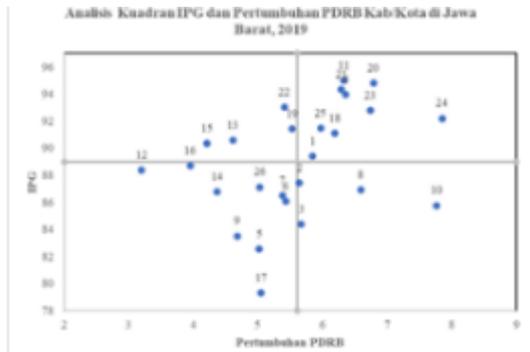


Fig 10. IPG Quadrant Analysis and GRDP Growth of Districts/Cities in West Java, 2019.

V. CONCLUSION

The results of the descriptive analysis show that there are still gender-related in education, employment, and health. This can be seen from the fact that there is still a parallel between educational achievement (average length of schooling) and labor force participation rate (TPAK) and life expectancy (AHH) between women and men.

The increase in the Gender Development Index (IPG) by 0.99 from 2013 to 2020 has not been able to reduce as manifestly with the help of basic capabilities between men and women. The gap still looks fixed and tends to be unchanged from its magnitude which was in the range of 89 percent in the 2013-2020 periods.

There are 9 regencies/cities that fall into quadrant I, 4 in quadrant II, 9 in quadrant III, and 4 in quadrant IV in West Java province. This means that most regencies/cities in West Java show that when the IPG is high, economic growth tends to be high.

VI. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Districts/Cities whose economic growth and gender information are still below the average reaching nine districts/cities, namely Kab. Garut, Kab. Tasikmalaya, Kab. Ciamis, Kab. Cirebon, Kab. Indramayu, Kab. Purwakarta, Kab. Bekasi, Kab. West Bandung, Banjar City. Serious efforts are needed for local governments so that all components of development, both from the labor, education, and health sectors, become gender-responsive. For example, by increasing access for women to enter the display of higher education in all majors such as opening access for women to enter vocational high schools in all majors without

discrimination, it has an impact on increasing the capacity of women to enter the labor market, the existence of technology and skills training for women and the existence of childcare facilities in the workplace (urban).

Bias in the health sector has the biggest negative impact on the biased sector followed by labor and income on economic growth in West Java Province. Several gender-related policies and programs, such as the campaign of not marrying at a young age, premarital guidance for young couples, and the existence of non-formal school programs for women in West Java Province, women are taught to understand themselves, learn to educate children well, and training to open business opportunities from an economic perspective needs to be improved.

It is hoped that all existing programs have consistent supervision and evaluation in their implementation so that the helper of gender problems in West Java Province can be improved.

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