International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Effect of Gender Equality on Poverty Rate in Surabaya City and Gresik Regency

Rahma Febriana[1], Sishadiyati[2]

[1.2]Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Corresponding author : 20011010121@student.upnjatim.ac.id

Abstract

Surabaya City and Gresik Regency have mostly female productive-age population. With the opportunity of a large number of female productive age population and as an industrial area, Surabaya City and Gresik Regency should be able to take advantage of this in reducing the poverty rate. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the effect of gender equality as seen through the contribution of women's income, GDI, and the female labor force participation rate on the poverty rate in Surabaya City and Gresik Regency. The thing that distinguishes this research from previous research is the object of research and the comparison between research objects. The multiple linear regression analysis method chosen by the author as a research method. This study found that partially, in Surabaya City, only the variable of women's income contribution has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate. Meanwhile, GDI and female labor force participation rate did not have a significant effect. In Gresik district, partially, only GDI has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate. Meanwhile, the women's income contribution and the female labor force participation rate have no significant effect.

Keywords: Gender Equality; Poverty Rate; Women's Income Contribution; GDI; Women's Labor Force Participation Rate.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty alleviation and gender equality are included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). Therefore, various government programs are carried out with the aim of alleviating poverty and gender equality in Indonesia. Based on data on the

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

poverty rate in Indonesia in 2018-2022 sourced from (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2024), it shows a decrease every year. However, the rate of decline is very small. On average, each year in 2018-2022 only decreased by 0.37%. Therefore, efforts to reduce the poverty rate must be more effective. Currently, the government is aware that efforts to reduce poverty rates require the involvement of all communities, both men and women. According to Adnan (2017) cited in the journal (Adnan & Amri, 2020), to improve people's lives, the development process must be carried out by encouraging the contribution of all people and regardless of gender. Therefore, the government implements a number of programs to empower women's economy, which is reflected through various initiatives and policies related to efforts to reduce poverty.

Usually, high poverty rates are found in areas with high population density. Java is the island with the highest population density as well as being the center of the Indonesian economy. The poverty rate in East Java is the third highest in Java, even though East Java has the second largest population after West Java. The large population in East Java is both an opportunity and a challenge for the regional economy. The point of this is that with a large population, the capital resources owned by East Java are also many. If this can be utilized, it can reduce the poverty rate and even improve the regional economy of East Java and vice versa.

In this study, we focus on Surabaya City and Gresik Regency because these two areas have a large population compared to other districts/cities in East Java. Surabaya City is the city that contributes the most population in East Java, there are 2,887,223 people in Surabaya City in 2022. Meanwhile, Gresik Regency, in 2022, is in 8th place out of a total of 38 regencies / cities in East Java with the largest population of 1,332,664 people. In addition, the reason for selecting Surabaya City and Gresik Regency as the focus of this research object is because both are included in the Gerbangkertasusila region (Gresik, Bangkalan, Mojokerto City and Regency, Surabaya, Sidoarjo and Lamongan), and have similar characteristics as industrial areas. Gerbangkertasusila is an industrial agglomeration area in East Java. In addition, because the location of the regions with each other among Gerbangkertasusila has a close distance, it forms an industrial agglomeration that is the driver of economic growth in East Java Province (Wahyuni & Satriawan, 2023). Therefore, Surabaya City and Gresik Regency have opportunities as industrial areas that can be utilized to reduce poverty rate in each region.

When viewed from the data on the average number of productive age population in 2018-2022, Surabaya City is dominated by female residents with an average of 1,043,620 people while men are 1,024,395. In Gresik Regency, there are indeed more

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

men but the difference with women is very small, namely the average productive age population of 471,045 men and 462,046 women (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024). So it can be said that both regions have a lot of female human resources. However, this is not in line with the data on contributions to labor income. Both in Surabaya City and Gresik, income contributions are dominated by male residents with a ratio of around 7:3. This means that there is a lack of contribution of female human resources in the world of work through gender equality to reduce poverty rate in both Surabaya City and Gresik Regency. In fact, with the large number of productive age population, women should be able to participate in reducing the poverty rate in Surabaya City and Gresik Regency, especially since the two regions are industrial areas that have many jobs.

From this phenomenon, it is interesting to discuss with the aim of knowing the effect of gender equality on reducing poverty rate between the two regions. In addition, it is also to discuss the comparison of the effect of gender equality on reducing poverty rate between Surabaya City and Gresik Regency because the two regions have similar characteristics, namely as industrial areas. To answer the purpose of this research, the researcher determines the formulation of the problem including whether women's income contribution, the Gender Development Index (GDI), and the female labor force participation rate affect the poverty rate in each region between Surabaya City and Gresik Regency. In addition, how does the effect of women's income contribution, Gender Development Index (GDI), and female labor force participation rate compare to the poverty rate between Surabaya City and Gresik Regency. The answers can be used as a basis for the Surabaya City and Gresik Regency governments in making policies or poverty alleviation programs through gender equality.

Several studies have discussed gender equality in the context of poverty reduction. For example, research conducted by (Adnan & Amri, 2020) concluded that women's income contribution has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in Indonesia. Another study by (Auzar, 2021) showed that the Gender Development Index (GDI) has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate in East Java. In addition, research from (Kurniasih et al., 2022) found that the female labor force participation rate has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in Riau Province. All of these studies confirm that gender equality plays a role in reducing poverty rates. However, among the studies that have been conducted, it is still very rare to compare the results of the influence that occurs between several regions, most of which only focus on discussing one region. Therefore, in this study, a comparison of two regions, namely Surabaya City and Gresik Regency, is carried out where the two regions have the same characteristics, namely as

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

industrial areas so that they should be used as opportunities to reduce poverty rate in each region. Therefore, it is hoped that this research can be used as a reference for further research that will discuss the same theme. besides that it can also increase knowledge for readers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty Rate

Based on information from (Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, 2024), the poverty rate is defined as the percentage of the population who live below the poverty line and face difficulties in achieving a decent standard of living in a country. Thus, it can be concluded that the poverty rate is the percentage of poor people (%).

The Theory of The Vicious Circle of Poverty

The theory of the vicious circle of poverty was first introduced by Ragnar Nurske who mentioned several factors that cause poverty (Wahyudi, Heru & Khotimah, 2022). Some of them include market failure, underdevelopment, and labor shortage, which then have an impact on low productivity rate. Low productivity has an effect on the receipt of low wages by the community. This means that income is also low, leading to low savings and investment. Low investment can lead to setbacks and so on, making it difficult to get out of poverty. Therefore, this theory describes a situation in which a country's poverty condition makes it difficult to be at a higher level of development because there are mutually influencing circumstances.

Human Capital Development Theory

According to Schultz (1961) cited in the journal (Manginsih., Naukoko., 2022), in human capital development theory, humans are considered to be a form of capital, just like technological capital and physical capital. Capital in this case refers to the existence of skills and expertise from a person. Therefore, action needs to be taken to improve the quality of human resources. This can be achieved through education, health and training that aims to improve the knowledge and skills of individuals, thereby producing qualified and productive human resources. This leads to the opportunity to obtain high wages so that it can have an impact on reducing the poverty rate. Human capital development must be comprehensive regardless of gender, because every individual has equal rights and

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

obligations in obtaining education, training, and health services. This is a step towards improving human capital and helping them to escape poverty.

Women's Income Contribution

According to Bappenas (Kementrian PPN / Bappenas, 2018), wage inequality between men and women can be measured through women's income contribution. This contribution is calculated based on the proportion of the female labor force multiplied by the ratio of women's wages to average wages. In the research of Owusu et al. (2013) in Ghana cited in the journal (Amri et al., 2023) which draws the conclusion that the contribution of women in the economy is the same as contributing to improving family welfare and reducing overall poverty rate in society.

Gender Development Index (GDI)

According to (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur, 2023), the Gender Development Index (GDI) is a measure that reflects the ratio of achievement between the GDI of women and the GDI of men. IPG conducts an analysis using the ratio of the Human Development Index (GDI) based on gender, so that the output of IPG provides information about the disparity in human development between men and women. Research conducted by (Auzar, 2021), concluded that the issue of gender development inequality must be a top concern in the context of human development and poverty alleviation agenda.

Female Labor Force Participation Rate

According to information from (Dinas Sosial, 2022), the female labor force participation rate is the ratio between the number of working women and the total working-age female population, expressed as a percentage. This indicator is used to evaluate how many women are involved in the labor market. Research conducted by (Kurniasih et al., 2022) states that a high labor force participation rate, especially among women, indicates that there are ample employment opportunities for members of society in productive age. This results in increased economic productivity as more women work productively, which in turn can reduce poverty rate.

RESEARCH METHODS

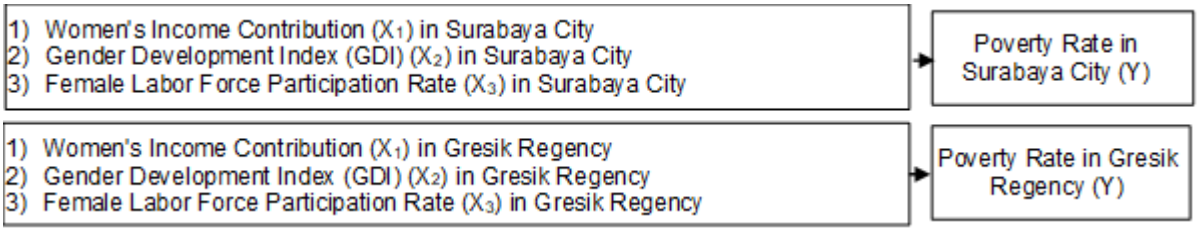
This research applies a descriptive approach that is analyzed quantitatively. The data used is quantitative data that can be measured and expressed in the form of

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

numbers. The research was conducted in Surabaya City and Gresik Regency, East Java Province. The independent variables studied in this research are women's income contribution, Gender Development Index (GDI), and female labor force participation rate, which are indicators of gender equality. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is the poverty rate. The research data was collected using the time series method from 2010 to 2022, except for 2016 because there was a reduction in the SAKERNAS sample in that year so there was no data available. This research uses secondary data obtained from the official websites of BPS Surabaya City, Gresik Regency, East Java, and Central BPS.

After the data is collected, the next step is to analyze the data to answer the research questions that have been set. The analysis method used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis. Before conducting the analysis, the researcher conducted a classic assumption test to ensure that the analysis model used did not experience bias. The classic assumption test stages include normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test. To test the hypothesis of this study, the coefficient of determination test, F test, and t test were used.

In this study, researchers determined the research framework as follows:



Based on the research framework above, the regression equation model used in this study is divided into two. The following is the first regression model equation for the Surabaya City research object:

$$Povertyrate_{sby} = \alpha + \beta_1 WIC_{sby} + \beta_2 GDI_{sby} + \beta_3 FLFPR_{sby}$$

Source: Researcher, 2024

Keterangan:

$Povertyrate_{sby}$= Poverty Rate Surabaya

α = Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = Regression coefficient

WIC_{sby} = Women's Income Contribution Surabaya

GDI_{sby} = Gender Development Index Surabaya

$FLFPR_{sby}$ = Female Labor Force Participation Rate Surabaya

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

e = Error

The second equation for the Gresik Regency area object is as follows:

$$Povertyrate_{gsk} = \alpha + \beta_1 WIC_{gsk} + \beta_2 GDI_{gsk} + \beta_3 FLFPR_{gsk}$$

Source: Researcher, 2024

Keterangan:

$Povertyrate_{sby}$ = Poverty Rate Gresik
α = Constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = Regression coefficient
WIC_{sby} = Women's Income Contribution Gresik
GDI_{sby} = Gender Development Index Gresik
$FLFPR_{sby}$ = Female Labor Force Participation Rate Gresik
e = Error

RESULT

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

In this study, multiple linear regression analysis was carried out twice, namely for the objects of Surabaya City and Gresik Regency, so the test was carried out twice. The following is the result of the multiple linear regression equation for the Surabaya City object:

Table 1 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results Surabaya City Objects

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients
	B
(constant)	29,142
WIC	-0,060
GDI	0,025
FLFPR	-0,088

Source: SPPS Output Results

From table 1, the multiple linear regression model equation is obtained, that is:

$$Povertyrate_{sby} = 29{,}142 - 0{,}606 WIC_{sby} + 0{,}025 GDI_{sby} - 0{,}088 FLFPR_{sby} +$$

The equation can be interpreted as follows:

1) The constant is 29.142, which means that if the independent variables remain constant, then the dependent variable or poverty rate increases by 2914.2%.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

2) The regression coefficient of women's income contribution of -0.606 indicates that if women's income contribution increases by 1%, the poverty rate will decrease by 60.6%.
3) The regression coefficient of the Gender Development Index (GDI) of 0.025 indicates that if the GDI increases by 1 point, the poverty rate will increase by 2.5%.
4) The regression coefficient of the female labor force participation rate of -0.088 indicates that if the female labor force participation rate increases by 1%, the poverty rate will decrease by 8.8%.

The following is the result of the multiple linear regression equation for the Gresik Regency object:

Table 2 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results Gresik Regency Objects

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients
	B
(constant)	151,466
WIC	-0,481
GDI	-1,365
FLFPR	-0,027

Sumber: Hasil Output SPPS

From table 2, the multiple linear regression model equation is obtained, that is:

$$Povertyrate_{gsk} = 151{,}466 - 0{,}481WIC_{gsk} - 1{,}365GDI_{gsk} - 0{,}027FLFPR + e$$

The equation can be interpreted as follows:

1) The constant value is 151.466, which means that if the independent variables remain constant, the dependent variable or poverty rate will increase by 15146.6%.
2) The regression coefficient of women's income contribution of -0.481 indicates that if women's income contribution increases by 1%, the poverty rate will decrease by 48.1%.
3) The regression coefficient of the Gender Development Index (GDI) of -1.365 indicates that if the GDI increases by 1 point, the poverty rate will decrease by 136.5%.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

4) The regression coefficient of the female labor force participation rate of -0.027 indicates that if the female labor force participation rate increases by 1%, the poverty rate will decrease by 2.7%.

Coefficient of Determinatio (R^2)

Table 3 Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination of Surabaya City and Gresik Regency Objects

Object	R *Square* (R^2)
Surabaya	0,865
Gresik	0,924

Source: SPPS Output Results

The results from table 3 show that the research focused on Surabaya City has a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.865 or 86.5%. This indicates that the independent variables, which consist of women's income contribution, GDI, and female labor force participation rate, are able to explain 86.5% of the variation in the poverty rate, while the remaining 13.5% is explained by other factors outside the scope of this study. Meanwhile, the research that focuses on Gresik Regency has an R^2 value of 0.924 or 92.4%. This shows that the same independent variables are able to explain 92.4% of the variation in the poverty rate, while the remaining 7.6% is explained by other factors not examined in this study.

F Test

Table 4 F Test Results with Surabaya City and Gresik Regency Objects
Surabaya Gresik

Surabaya		Gresik	
F	Sig.	F	Sig.
17,090	0,001	32,589	0,000

Source: SPSS Output Results

From the results in table 4, it can be concluded that in the study that took Surabaya City as the object, the significance value obtained was 0.001, which means the Sig. <

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

0,05. This shows that women's income contribution (X^1), GDI (X^2), and female labor force participation rate (X^3) together have a significant influence on the poverty rate (Y) in Surabaya City. Meanwhile, in the research focusing on Gresik District, the significance value obtained is 0.000, which also shows that the value of Sig. < 0,05. Thus, it can be concluded that the same independent variables simultaneously also have a significant influence on the dependent variable (poverty rate) in Gresik Regency.

The t-test

Table 5 Results of t Test with Surabaya City and Gresik Regency Objects

Variable	Surabaya		Gresik	
	t	Sig.	t	Sig.
WIC	-3,145	0,014	-1,260	0,243
GDI	0,052	0,960	-3,978	0,004
FLFPR	-1,500	0,172	-0,511	0,632

Source: SPPS Output Results

In this analysis, the conclusion of the t-test is drawn based on the significance value. Based on the table above, in the research focusing on Surabaya City, the only variable that has a significance value <0.05 is women's income contribution with a value of 0.014. This indicates that the variable has a significant influence on the poverty rate in Surabaya City. However, the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the female labor force participation rate have a significance value > 0.05, indicating that they do not have a significant influence on the poverty rate in Surabaya City.

Meanwhile, in the research focusing on Kabupaten Gresik, only the Gender Development Index (GDI) variable has a significance value <0.05, which is 0.004. Therefore, it can be concluded that this variable has a significant influence on the poverty rate in Kabupaten Gresik. However, women's income contribution and women's labor force participation rate have a significance value > 0.05, which indicates that both have no significant effect on the poverty rate in Kabupaten Gresik.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Comparison Test

Table 6 Comparison Test Results between Surabaya City and Gresik Regency

Variable	Object	Sig.	Conclusion
Women's Income Contribution	Surabaya	0,014 < 0,05	Significant effect
	Gresik	0,243 > 0,05	No significant effect
Variable	**Object**	**Sig.**	**Conclusion**
Gender Development Index	Surabaya	0,960 >0,05	No significant effect
	Gresik	0,004 < 0,05	Significant effect
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	Surabaya	0,172 > 0,05	No significant effect
	Gresik	0,623 > 0,05	No significant effect

Source: SPSS Output Results Managed by the Author 2024

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there is a comparison in the influence of the variable of women's income contribution. In Kota Surabaya, this variable has a significant influence on the poverty rate, while in Gresik Regency, women's income contribution does not have a significant influence on the poverty rate. For the GDI variable, the situation is opposite; in Kota Surabaya, the GDI has no significant effect on the poverty rate, while in Gresik Regency, the GDI has a significant effect on the poverty rate. The female labor force participation rate variable cannot be compared because in both Surabaya City and Gresik Regency, this variable does not have a significant effect on the poverty rate.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Women's Income Contribution on Poverty Rate in Surabaya City

An increase in women's income contribution has a significant negative relationship with the poverty rate, as explained in the results of this study. The decline in the poverty rate in Surabaya City from 2010 to 2022, with the exception of 2016, was accompanied by an increase in women's income contribution each year, as shown by BPS Surabaya City data. This increase in women's income allows for an increase in household

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

expenditure so that household needs can be met. Moreover, greater income can be allocated for savings or investment as business capital, which in turn increases productivity and reduces the poverty rate.

This study supports the findings of (Adnan & Amri, 2020) which state that there is a significant negative effect of women's income contribution on poverty . Research in Ghana by Owusu et al. (2013) cited in the journal (Amri et al., 2023) also concluded that women's income contributions play a role in improving family welfare and reducing overall poverty in society. Therefore, the higher the contribution of women's income, the greater the reduction in poverty.

The Effect of Women's Income Contribution on the Poverty Rate in Gresik Regency

The poverty rate in Gresik Regency is not significantly influenced by the variable of women's income contribution. This study contradicts the findings of (Kurniasih et al., 2022) and (Adnan & Amri, 2020) which show a significant negative effect of women's income contribution on the poverty rate. The study (Adnan & Amri, 2020) explained that women's involvement in productive economic activities, which increases household income, has a significant impact on improving the general welfare of the community and reducing poverty rate in Indonesia.

The findings of this study are in line with the results of (Abda, Salva Aulia & Cahyono, 2022) which show that partially there is no significant effect of women's income contribution on the poverty rate. The reason for this result is that the number of women working in formal sectors with high productivity such as mining, gas, and heavy industry is still small. Most of the female workforce in Gresik Regency from 2010-2022, except for 2016, worked as laborers/employees with an average of 100,171 people, and many worked as family or unpaid workers with an average of 40,132 people. Therefore, the contribution of women's income has not had a significant impact in reducing the poverty rate in Kabupaten Gresik.

The Effect of Gender Development Index (GDI) on Poverty Rate in Surabaya City

The Gender Development Index (GDI) does not have a significant influence on the poverty rate in Surabaya City based on the test results. This finding is different from research from (Salam, Abd & Wahab, 2023) and (Auzar, 2021) which show that the GDI has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate. Research by (Auzar, 2021) emphasizes that the issue of gender inequality should be a major concern in human

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

development and poverty alleviation efforts in East Java, with gender equality as a key factor in poverty alleviation.

However, this finding is in line with the research of (Aprilia & Triani, 2022) dan (Walid & Pratama, 2020) which also stated that GDI has no significant effect on the poverty rate. The reason behind this result is that most of the labor force in Surabaya only have a high school education. Although there are many job vacancies with a minimum requirement of SMA/SMK, the competition for jobs in Surabaya is very high. Surabaya, as the center of government and economy in East Java, attracts people from outside the region to seek employment there. Therefore, many companies tend to choose employees with higher education such as D1/D2/D3/S1. In conclusion, the GDI in Surabaya City has not been able to have a significant short-term effect on the poverty rate.

The Effect of the Gender Development Index (GDI) on the Poverty Rate in Gresik Regency

The Gender Development Index (GDI) has a significant impact on reducing the poverty rate in Gresik District. Data from BPS Gresik District shows that from 2010 to 2022, with the exception of 2016, there was an increase in the GDI that went hand in hand with a decrease in the poverty rate. This increase in GDI indicates that gender equality in human development between men and women has been achieved. This equality increases the opportunities for women's economic contribution as they are considered to have the same quality of human resources as men, enabling them to participate effectively in the labor market. If this continues, there will be an increase in household income which has the potential to reduce the poverty rate.

The results of this study are in line with the findings of (Auzar, 2021) dan (Salam, Abd & Wahab, 2023), both of which found a negative and significant effect of GNI on the poverty rate. As explained in (Salam, Abd & Wahab, 2023), improving gender equality in education, health, and economic participation can increase women's access to better employment opportunities and higher incomes. Thus, an increase in GDI contributes significantly to reducing poverty rates.

The Effect of Female Labor Force Participation Rate on Poverty Rate in Surabaya City

The research shows that the female labor force participation rate does not have a significant influence on the poverty rate in Surabaya City. This result contradicts research by (Kurniasih et al., 2022), which found a significant negative effect between the female

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

labor force participation rate and the poverty rate, arguing that an increase in productive employment among women increases economic output and potentially reduces poverty.

This research is supported by the results of (Asrahmaulyana, 2022) who did not find a significant direct effect of the female labor force participation rate on poverty. The researcher observed that in Surabaya City, a high participation rate does not always reflect productive work, because there are still many women who are unemployed or looking for work. Data from BPS shows that on average during 2010-2022, except for 2016, there were around 35,919 women who were not working or looking for work in Surabaya City. Therefore, although the labor force participation rate is recorded to be high, the large proportion of those who are not working or still looking for work makes this ineffective in reducing the poverty rate in the city.

The Effect of the Female Labor Force Participation Rate on the Poverty Rate in Gresik Regency

The female labor force participation rate in Gresik Regency does not have a significant influence on the poverty rate in the region. This finding contradicts research by (Mirah, Meyvi Rine; Kindangen, Paulus; & Rorong, 2020) which shows that the female labor force participation rate has a significant impact on poverty reduction, arguing that increasing female labor force participation can positively reduce poverty.

However, this result is consistent with the research of (Asrahmaulyana, 2022), who also found that there is no significant direct effect of the female labor force participation rate on poverty. Based on observations, the reason behind this result is that, like in Surabaya City, many of the female labor force in Kabupaten Gresik are unemployed or looking for work. In addition, the comparison between the average labor force participation rates of women and men during the 2010-2022 period (except for 2016) shows a significant difference, which is 50.27% for women and 84.05% for men. Therefore, the female labor force participation rate in Kabupaten Gresik is still not influential enough to reduce the poverty rate in the region.

Comparison of the Effect of Women's Income Contribution on the Poverty Rate between Surabaya City and Gresik District

There is a comparison of the effect of women's income contribution on the poverty rate between Kota Surabaya and Kabupaten Gresik. In Kota Surabaya, women's income contribution has a significant effect on the poverty rate. In contrast, in Kabupaten Gresik, women's income contribution does not have a significant effect on the poverty rate. This

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

occurs because the value of women's income contribution in Kota Surabaya is greater than that in Kabupaten Gresik, namely 35.04 versus 31.08. The smaller income of women in Kabupaten Gresik means that there is no significant effect on reducing the poverty rate. In addition, many women workers in Gresik Regency are unpaid, so the contribution of women's income received is also small, and this causes the contribution of women's income to have no significant impact in reducing the poverty rate in Gresik Regency.

Comparison of the Effect of the Gender Development Index (GDI) on Poverty Rate between Surabaya City and Gresik Regency

A comparison of the effect of the Gender Development Index (GDI) on the poverty rate between Kota Surabaya and Kabupaten Gresik shows different results. In Kota Surabaya, the GDI has no significant effect on the poverty rate, while in Kabupaten Gresik, there is a significant effect of the GDI on the poverty rate. Although the GDI value of Surabaya City is higher than the GDI of Gresik Regency, competition for jobs in Surabaya City is much higher because the number of productive-age people in Surabaya City is greater. Surabaya City, which is the center of government and economy in East Java, also attracts many residents from outside the region to work there, increasing competition in the labor market. Therefore, although the equality of human development in Kota Surabaya is relatively high, it has not been able to have a significant impact in the short term on reducing the poverty rate there.

Comparison of the Effect of Labor Force Participation Rate on Poverty Rate between Kota Surabaya and Kabupaten Gresik

The comparison of the effect of the female labor force participation rate on the poverty rate between Kota Surabaya and Kabupaten Gresik is not relevant. Both regions show that there is no significant effect of the female labor force participation rate on the poverty rate in their respective regions. This is because the female labor force participation rate is low in both regions, compared to the male labor force participation rate. In Surabaya City, during the 2010-2022 period, except for 2016, the male labor force participation rate reached 81.93%, while the female labor force participation rate was only 53.08%. In Gresik District, during the same period, the male labor force participation rate was 84.05%, while the female rate was only 50.27%. Although these two regions have a high number of productive-age females compared to males, the female labor force participation rate is still low. Therefore, in both Kota Surabaya and Kabupaten Gresik, the

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

female labor force participation rate is not considered influential in reducing the poverty rate.

CONCLUSION

From the results and discussion of the study, it can be concluded that simultaneously, the variables of women's income contribution, the Gender Development Index (GDI), and the female labor force participation rate have a significant influence on the poverty rate in Surabaya City. Similar findings were also found in Gresik Regency, where all three independent variables significantly affect the poverty rate. However, individually, only the variable of women's income contribution has a significant negative influence on the poverty rate in Kota Surabaya. Meanwhile, the GDI and female labor force participation rate have no significant effect on the poverty rate in Kota Surabaya. In Gresik Regency, individually, only the GDI has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate, while the contribution of women's income and the female labor force participation rate have no significant effect.

A comparison of the effect of women's income contribution on the poverty rate between Kota Surabaya and Gresik Regency shows a significant difference. In Kota Surabaya, women's income contribution has a significant effect on the poverty rate, while in Gresik Regency it does not. In contrast, the effect of GDI on the poverty rate is inversely proportional between the two regions, where the GDI in Kota Surabaya does not have a significant effect, while in Gresik Regency it does. However, the effect of the female labor force participation rate on the poverty rate in both regions is not significant.

It is expected that the governments of Surabaya City and Gresik Regency will continue to make efforts to make policies or increase the effectiveness of policies regarding women's empowerment in terms of the economy as a form of gender equality. Such as providing training, setting provisions for maternity leave, maternity leave, menstrual leave, providing capital assistance, and creating jobs that can absorb female labor with high wages. So that gender equality can reduce the poverty rate in Surabaya City and Gresik Regency.

REFERENCES

Abda, Salva Aulia & Cahyono, H. (2022). Apakah IPM, Pengangguran, dan Pendapatan Perempuan Berpengaruh Dalam Menurunkan Kemiskinan Di Kota Surabaya? Journal of Economics, 2(1), 61–76.

Adnan, G., & Amri, K. (2020). Apakah Pendapatan Perempuan Dapat Mengurangi

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Kemiskinan? Bukti Data Panel di Indonesia. Inovbiz: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis, 8(1), 64. https://doi.org/10.35314/inovbiz.v8i1.1235

Amri, K., Fitri, C. D., Ikhsan, I., & Sani, S. R. (2023). Kontribusi Pendapatan Perempuan Dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Kemiskinan: Bukti Data Panel di Provinsi Riau. Selodang Mayang: Jurnal Ilmiah Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir, 9(3), 199–205. https://doi.org/10.47521/selodangmayang.v9i3.351

Aprilia, V. &, & Triani, M. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Ketimpangan Gender, Rasio Ketergantungan Dan Kesehatan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan, 4(3), 43–50. https://doi.org/10.24036/jkep.v4i3.13772

Asrahmaulyana. (2022). Perubahan Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja Perempuan dan Bagaimana Dampaknya Terhadap Kemiskinan. SEIKO : Journal of Management & Business, 5(1), 456–469. https://doi.org/10.37531/sejaman.v5i2.3380

Auzar, Z. (2021). Kemiskinan, Gender, dan Covid-19 Jatim : Feminization of Poverty, Multiple Pandemic, and Feminization of Pandemic. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Penanggulangan Kemiskinan, 1(1), 248–287.

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024). Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja Menurut Jenis Kelamin, 2018-2020. Badan Pusat Statistik. https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MjIwMCMy/tingkat-partisipasi-angkatan-kerja-menurut-jenis-kelamin.html

Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur. (2023). Indeks Pembangunan Gender 2020-2022. Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur. https://tanjabtimkab.bps.go.id/indicator/26/89/1/indeks-pembangunan-gender.html

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur. (2024). Persentase Penduduk Miskin Menurut Provinsi (Persen), 2018-2020. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Timur. https://jatim.bps.go.id/indicator/23/344/2/persentase-penduduk-miskin-menurut-provinsi-.html

Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan P. P. P. D. I. Y. (2024). Dasboard Pengendalian Penduduk DIY. Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, Dan Pengendalian Penduduk Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. https://dalduk.jogjaprov.go.id/program/peningkatan-kualitas-penduduk-ekonomi/tingkat-kemiskinan.html#:~:text=Tingkat Kemiskinan adalah prosentase jumlah,yang mencukupi di suatu negara.

Dinas Sosial, P. P. dan P. A. (2022). Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK)

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Perempuan. Satu Data Kota Singkawang. https://satudata.singkawangkota.go.id/dataset/tingkat-partisipasi-angkatan-kerja-tpak-perempuan

Kementrian PPN / Bappenas. (2018). Indeks Pembangunan Ekonomi Inklusif. Kementrian PPN / Bappenas. https://inklusif.bappenas.go.id/indeks

Kurniasih, C. E., Tampubolon, D., & Ula, T. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Indikator Pasar Tenaga Kerja Perempuan Terhadap Kemiskinan Antar Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Riau. National Multidisciplinary Sciences, 1(4), 572–584. https://doi.org/10.32528/nms.v1i4.109

Manginsih., Naukoko., T. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Modal Manusia Dan Upah Minimum Provinsi(UMP) Terhadap Produktifitas Perekonomian Provonsi Sulawesi Utara. Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi, 4(22), 1–14.

Mirah, Meyvi Rine; Kindangen, Paulus; & Rorong, I. P. F. (2020). Pengaruh Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Kemiskinan di Provinsi Sulawesi Utara. Pembangunan Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Daerah, 21(1), 85–100. https://ejournal-unipra.com/index.php/IMKP/article/view/116

Salam, Abd & Wahab, A. (2023). Efek Indeks Pembangunan Gender dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. 3, 68–80.

Wahyudi, Heru & Khotimah, S. N. (2022). Pengaruh Dana Desa dan Tingkat Kemiskinan di Provinsi Lampung. Studi Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik, 1(1), 45–57. https://doi.org/10.35912/sekp.v1i1.1423

Wahyuni, T., & Satriawan, B. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Sektor Industri Pengolahan Dan Aglomerasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kabupaten/Kota di Jawa Timur Tahun 2010-2019. Neo-Bis, 12(1), 16–31.

Walid & Pratama, B. R. (2020). Analysis Journal Analysis of Gender Inequality in Poverty Reduction Program. Economics Development Analysis Journal, 9(4). http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/edaj

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.