

ABSTRACT

Inclusive economic growth is a development process that focuses not only on increasing national income but also on reducing inequality and poverty by creating equitable economic opportunities for all groups in society. Despite this, women in Indonesia still face inequality, particularly in access to economic resources and decent employment opportunities. This study aims to analyze the influence of women's involvement in education, health, and leadership on inclusive economic growth in Indonesia.

This study uses secondary data in the form of panel data from 34 provinces during the period 2015-2021, with a total of 238 observations. The independent variables explained include women's average years of schooling, women's life expectancy, women's labor force participation rate, women's representation in parliament, the proportion of women in managerial positions, and foreign direct investment. The estimation model used is the Random Effects Model (REM).

The results show that inclusive economic growth in Indonesia is influenced by women's average years of schooling, women's life expectancy, and foreign direct investment. Meanwhile, women's labor force participation rate, women's representation in parliament, and the proportion of women in managerial positions do not significantly influence inclusive economic growth in Indonesia. These findings indicate that women's limited access to the productive sector and structural discrimination in the labor market are obstacles to achieving inclusive economic growth. Therefore, policies focused on improving the quality of women's education and health, as well as labor market reform, are needed to promote sustainable, inclusive economic growth.

Keywords: Inclusive economic growth, gender equality, women's empowerment, women's economic participation, gender inequality

