

ABSTRACT

Gender inequality is a global issue that affects various aspects of life, including economic growth. In this context, gender inequality often hinders the optimization of human resources. DKI Jakarta Province, which is the center of the national economy, provides an interesting example of the dynamics of the relationship between gender inequality and economic growth. Data shows that although the Gender Inequality Index (GNI) decreased in 2020, the economy actually contracted by -2.36%. Conversely, when the GNI increased in 2022, economic growth rose to 5.26%. This shows that the relationship between the two is not always linear. This study aims to analyze the relationship between gender inequality and economic growth in DKI Jakarta Province using data from 2012-2022. A time span of one decade was chosen to capture long-term dynamics, with a special focus on 2020 and 2022 due to potential anomalies due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Endogenous growth theory and human capital theory is the basis for the analysis by placing gender equality as a crucial factor in improving the quality of human capital. Quantitative methods with a positivistic paradigm are used to analyze secondary data from BPS. Gender inequality is measured using the Gender Development Index (GDI), while economic growth is measured using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices. Simple linear regression analysis shows a significant effect between GDI and economic growth ($p = 0.011 < 0.05$) with an R^2 of 0.526. This means that an increase in GDI (which reflects a decrease in gender inequality) contributes to economic growth in DKI Jakarta Province.

Keywords: *DKI Jakarta, gender inequality, economic growth.*