

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF THE GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI) IN LOW GDI PROVINCES IN INDONESIA, 2020–2024

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Provinces with a low Gender Development Index (GDI) in Indonesia still face significant challenges in achieving gender equality and improving the quality of human development. This study aims to examine the effect of health complaints, school participation rates, poverty, and sex ratio, both partially and simultaneously, on the Gender Development Index (GDI) in low-GDI provinces in Indonesia during 2020–2024. The study employed a quantitative approach using panel data regression analysis, with secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) covering 19 low-GDI provinces in Indonesia, processed using EViews 12 software. The results show that partially, poverty and sex ratio have a negative and significant effect on GDI, while the School Participation Rate (SPR) for ages 16–18 has a positive and significant effect on GDI. However, health complaints have a negative but insignificant effect on GDI. Simultaneously, health complaints, School Participation Rate (SPR) for ages 16–18, poverty, and sex ratio significantly affect the Gender Development Index (GDI) in low-GDI provinces in Indonesia during 2020–2024.

Keywords: *Gender Development Index (GDI), Health Complaints, School Participation Rate, Poverty, Sex Ratio.*