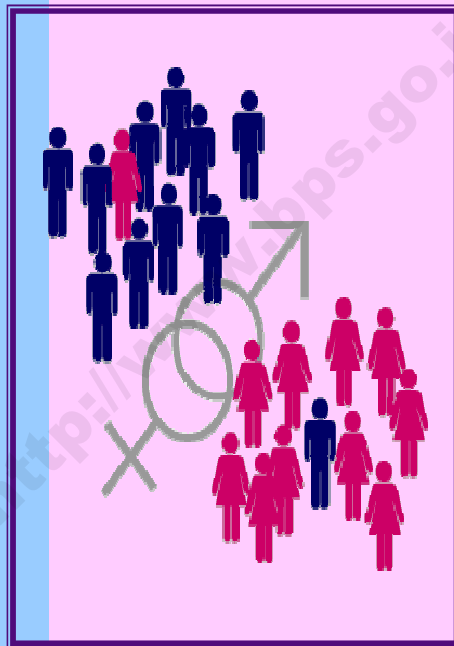




Katalog BPS :

# GENDER STATISTICS INDONESIA 2010



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

**GENDER STATISTICS  
INDONESIA 2010**

<http://www.bps.go.id>

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## PREFACE

This Booklet on Gender Statistics Indonesia 2010 was published to present data on women and their linkage to the population composition, health, education, labor force, household's socio-economic status, participation in political and governmental affairs.

This source of data used derive mostly from the results of National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional) and of National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas: Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional), Village Potential (Podes: Potensi Desa), Population Census (SP: Sensus Penduduk), Population Projection, Survey on Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI: Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia), Inter-censal Population Survey (Supas: Survei Penduduk antar Sensus), though results quickly Population Survey 2010, and administrative registration data from related government agencies and institutions. The information is presented in such a simple manner in the form of figures and brief description for easy reading and understanding by the general public.

High appreciation and profound gratitude are duly extended to all parties who have made this booklet a reality. Any constructive criticism and suggestion are expected for improvement of the publication in the future.

Jakarta, November 2011

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

**Dr. Rusman Heriawan**  
Chief Statistician

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# I. INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 8 goals have been declared by the United Nations (UN) is to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. Where the targets of this goal are to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education levels in 2005 and at all levels of education not more than 2015. This is in accordance with Indonesia's human development objectives of achieving gender equality in order to improve the quality of human resources without distinguishing male and female.

In order to reduce the gender gap, the government through policy and program development has been trying to integrate the experiences, aspirations, needs and problems of women and men into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development programs. Strategies and policies to reduce the gender gap are called gender mainstreaming, in which to plan its implementation required an analysis of gender. Therefore, we need data, facts, and information about gender, i.e. the data disaggregated between men and women who can describe the gender gap.

This publication presents a picture of the field of gender-disaggregated data on population, health, households socio-economic status, education, employment, political leadership and government. This publication is specifically aimed to show the gender-related data in fields directly related to efforts to improve the quality of Indonesian human.

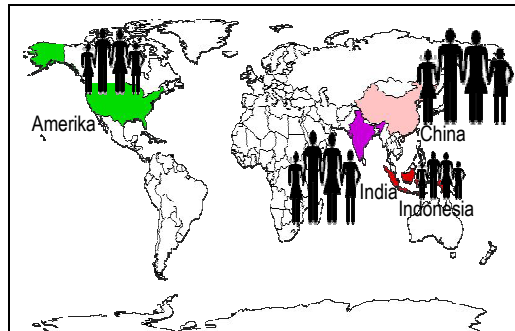
The data presented are summarized from various sources including the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS), the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), Village Potential (Podes), Indonesian Population Projection, though results quickly SP 2010, as well as other data sources containing results of administrative records from various relevant agencies.

Presentation of information in this publication is in the form of figures and tables as well as reviews that are easy to understand the various parties, both the general public, as well as policy makers and is expected to be used as one reference in assessing gender issues in Indonesia.

## II. Population

### A. Number of Population

**Figure 2.1**  
**Indonesia Population Compared with Other Countries,**  
**2010**



*(Source: Rapid result of Population Census 2010, and UN Data Sheet 2009).*

- According to the 2000 Population Census, the population of Indonesia in 2000 (October) reach some 205.1 million people.
- In 2010 (May) according to the quick count of 2010 Population Census the population of Indonesia become 237.56 million people.
- Indonesia is the fourth most populous country after China (1,331 million), India (1,173 million) and Amerika (310 million).
- The population growth rate per year in Indonesia had decline from 1.45 percent during the period 1990-2000 to 1.49 percent during the period 2000-2010.

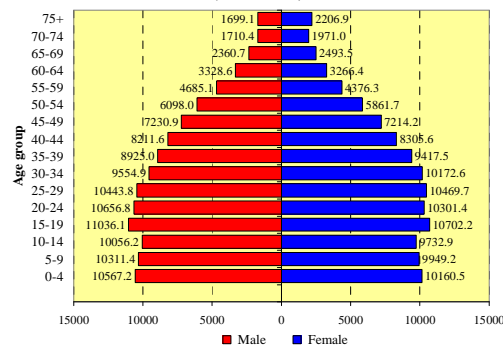
### B. Population Structure

- The population pyramid (Figure 2.2) shows that the number of the largest population group, both men and women are in the age group 10-24 years.



- The age structure of the Indonesia's population has been moving from young structure to intermediate structure.

**Figure 2.2**  
**Population Pyramid, 2010**  
(in thousand)



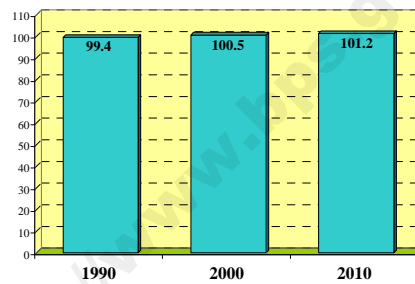
Source: Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025

### C. Population Composition

#### 1. Sex Ratio

- In 1990, there were 99 men to 100 women with sex ratio of 99.4 and in 2000 there was a slight shift in the ratio to 100.5.
- By 2010 the shift was still going on, with sex ratio 101.2. This means that every 100 female population, there were 101 males population.

**Figure 2.3. Sex Ratio Population of Indonesia, 1990, 2000, and 2010**

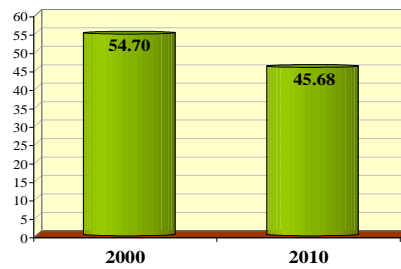


Source: Population Census 1990, 2000 and Rapid Result of Population Census 2010

## 2. Dependency Ratio

- In 2010, the dependency ratio figure reached 45.68. It shows every 100 productive aged people bear the burden of some 46 non-productive age people. This figure is declined when compared to the situation in 2000 where the dependency ratio stood at 54.7.

Figure 2.4 Dependency Ratio, 2000 and 2010

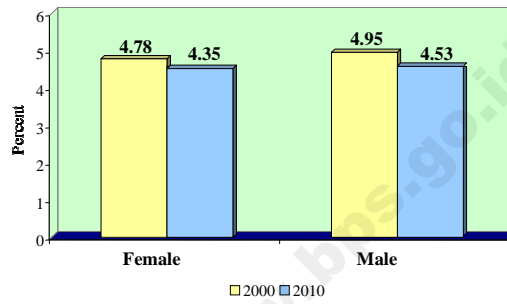


Source: *Population Census 2000 and the Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025*

## 3. Number of Under Five-Year of Age Children

Figure 2.5

Percentage of Under Five-Year of Age Children by Sex, 2000 and 2010



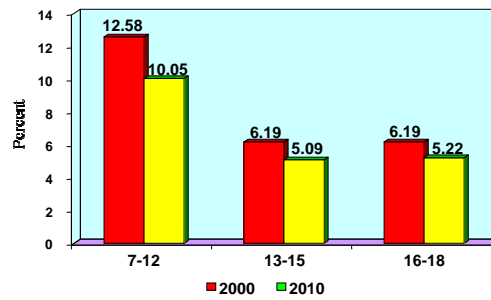
Source: *Population Census 2000 and the Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025*

- Percentage of under five-year of age children to the total population in 2010 amounted to 8.88 percent, which consists of 4.35 percent girls and 4.53 percent boys. Decreased slightly compared with

the year 2000 is 9.73 percent with a composition of 4.78 percent girls and 4.95 percent boys.

#### 4. Number of School-Age Population

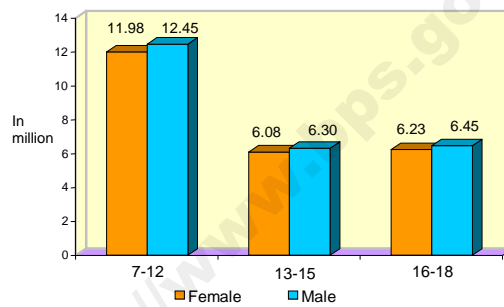
**Figure 2.6**  
Percentage of Population Aged 7-12, 13-15 and 16-18 Years to Total Population, 2000 and 2010



Source: *Population Census 2000 and the Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025*

- Percentage of population aged 7-12 years, 13-15 years and 16-18 years to total population in 2010 was projected in a row at 10.05 percent, 5.09 percent and 5.22 percent. There was a decrease compared with 2000, i.e., 12.58 percent, 6.19 percent and 6.19 percent for the same age group.

**Figure 2.7**  
Population Aged 7-12, 13-15 and 16-18 according to Sex Year, 2010 (in millions)

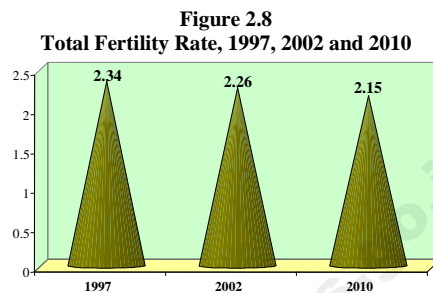


Source: *Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025*

- By 2010 the number of females in every age group 7-12 years, 13-15 years and 16-18 years lower than the total male population at the same age group.
- Figure 2.7 shows the number of females in age group 7-12 years, 13-15 years and 16-18 years respectively were 11.98 million people, 6.08 million residents and 6.23 million inhabitants. While the male population of 12.45 million inhabitants, 6.3 million people, 6.45 million populations for that age group.

#### D. Total Fertility Rate

- Total fertility rate (TFR) tended to decline since the late 1990s. According to data from 2000 Population Census, Indonesian TFR of about 2.34 children per woman (referring to the year 1997) and decreased to 2.26 by SUPAS 2005 (reference year 2002).
- In 2010 TFR fell further to around 2.15 children per woman (Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025).



Source: Population Census 2000, Inter-Censal Population Survey 2005, the Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025

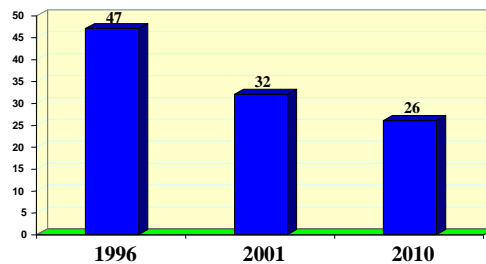
#### E. Infant Mortality Rate

- According to the 2000 Population Census (reference year 1996), infant mortality rate (IMR) of Indonesia about 47 deaths per 1000 live births. According Inter-Censal Population Survey (SUPAS) 2005 (reference year 2001), IMR

declined to about 32 deaths per 1000 live births. IMR for female infants is lower than boys (27 deaths versus 36 deaths).

- In 2010, the IMR is projected to fall to 26 deaths per 1000 live births (Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025).

**Figure 2.9**  
**Infant Mortality Rate, 1996, 2001, 2010**  
**Deaths per 1000 live births**

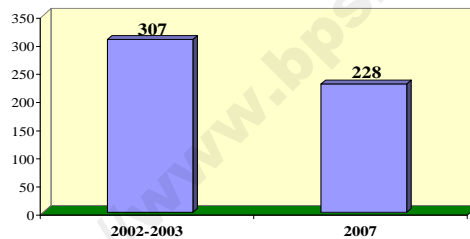


Source: Population Census 2000, Inter-Censal Population Survey 2005, the Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025

#### F. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

- The Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS/SDKI) 2002 to 2003 shows that maternal mortality ratio in Indonesia about 307 deaths per 100 000 births (year of reference 1998-2003). Based 2007 IDHS that number declined to 228 deaths per 100 000 live births (year of reference 2003-2007).

**Figure 2.10**  
**Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2002-2003 and 2007**



Source: Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2007

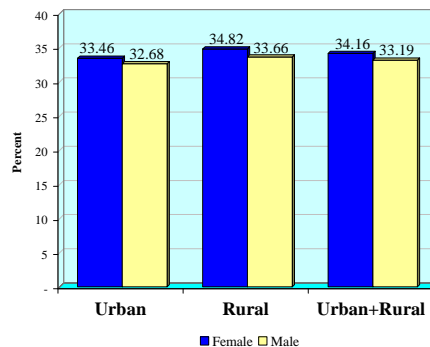
### III. Health

#### A. Health Complaints

- In general, women who experienced health ailments slightly exceed than that of men.

Figure 3.1

Percentage of Population Who Had Health Complaints by Gender and Area of Residence, 2009



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2009

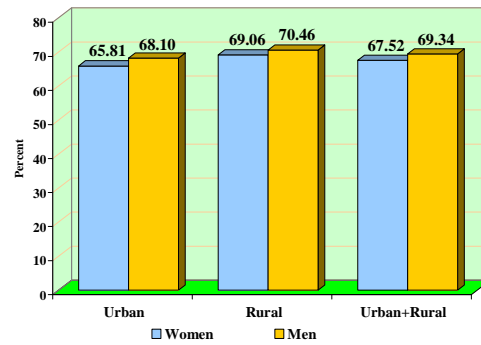
- 34 out of the 100 women have experienced health problems for the last one month.
- 33 out of the 100 men have experienced health problems for the last one month.
- Women and men living in rural areas have more health problems than those living in urban areas.

#### B. Self-Medical Treatment

The number of women who experienced health problems and performed self-medical treatment (not visiting health facilities) was lower than that of men.

- 67 out of the 100 women who have had health problem during the last month performed self-medical treatment.

**Figure 3.2**  
**Percentage of Population Who Experienced Health Problems and**  
**Performed Self-Medical Treatment by Sex and Area of**  
**Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- 69 out of the 100 men who have had health problem during the last month, performed self-medical treatment.
- Women and men who have had health problem during the last month and performed self-medical treatment in more rural areas than in urban areas.

### C. Outpatient

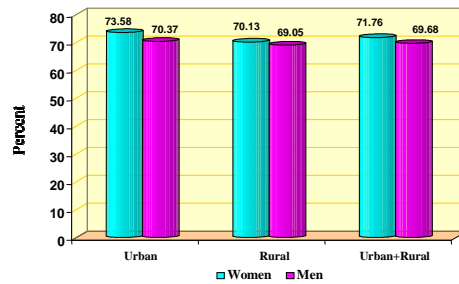
The number of women who experienced health problems and was outpatient (visiting health facilities) is almost not different than men.

The same pattern occurs in urban and in rural areas, but the percentage of outpatient population more urban than in rural areas.

This is consistent with the availability of outpatient facilities in urban areas is more complete and more, so easily accessible to the public.

- 72 out of the 100 women who experienced health problems took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.
- 70 out of the 100 men who experienced health problems took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.

**Figure 3.3**  
**Percentage of Population Experienced Health Problems and Performed Outpatient Treatment by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**

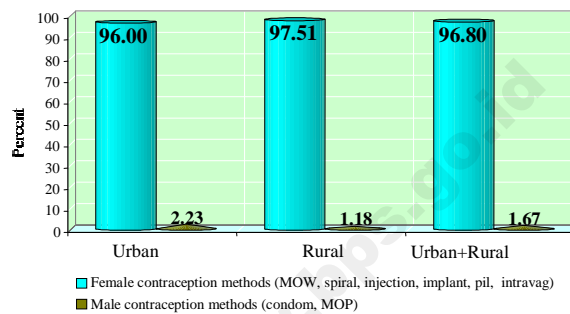


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

#### D. Family Planning

In general, participation in contraceptive use is still dominated by women than men. This is in line with the availability of the contraceptive methods that are still dominated by the methods suitable for female used.

**Figure 3.4**  
**Percentage of Women 15-49 Years of Age are Using Contraceptive by Methods Used and Area of Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

Note: excluding traditional family planning method



- 97 out of the 100 women aged 15-49 years who are using family planning <sup>1</sup>, use the contraceptive methods for women.
- The same condition also occurs in urban and rural areas, but men's participation in family planning in urban areas was slightly higher than in rural areas.

#### **E. Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH)**

- Based on the 2007 IDHS, the level of knowledge on contraceptive methods of young women 15-24 years of age was higher than that of men at the same age (96.3 percent versus 92.8 percent).
- According to both women and men, the ideal age of marriage for women is 20-21 years, while the ideal one for men is 25-29 years.
- Age of the first menstruation for young women usually occurs at age of 12-14 years. As many as 20.5 percent of young women experienced their first menstruation at age of 12 years, 27.5 percent at the age of 13 years, and 26.3 percent occurred at age of 14 years.
- The level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS among young women 15-24 years of age is higher than that of young men (84.0 percent compared 77.0 percent).

#### **F. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)**

- Based on the result of 2007 IDHS, the level of symptoms of STI for married women aged 15-49 years was lower than that of married men at the same age group (26.9 percent compared 61.1 percent).

---

<sup>1</sup> Including the methods used by their partners

## G. HIV-AIDS

- The prevalence of AIDS cases up to March 31, 2009 was 7.5 per 100.000 populations. The ratio of AIDS cases between men and women is 2.98.

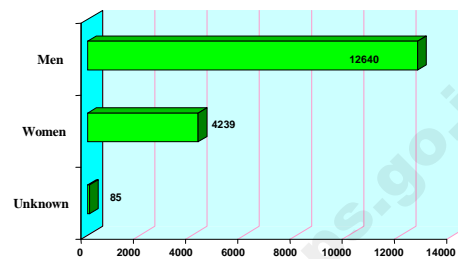
**Table 3.1**  
Cumulative Number of People with HIV Infection  
and AIDS Cases Year 1987 to Year 2009

Category HIV/AIDS	1 October 1987 s.d. 31 December 2008	1 January 1987 to 31 March 2009
(1)	(2)	(3)
People with AIDS infection	6 554	6 668
AIDS cases	16 110	16 964

Source: Directorate General of Disease Control and Environment Health, Ministry of Health

- The above table shows that people with HIV infection and AIDS cases increased, i.e., 1.74 percent and 5.3 percent from December 31, 2008 until March 31, 2009.

**Figure 3.5**  
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases by Sex, March, 2009



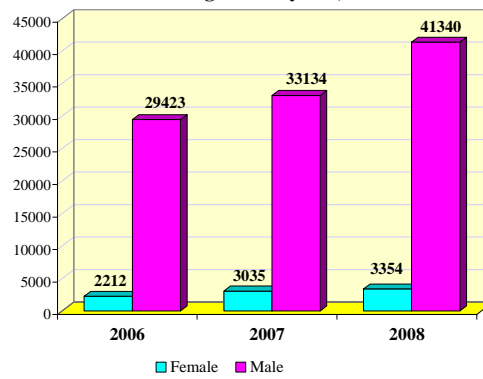
Source: Directorate General of Disease Control and Environment Health, Ministry of Health

## H. Drug User

- For the last three years, drug cases in Indonesia have occurred higher among males than that of female. The number of cases of women as drug

users was very small, but there was an increase of 37.2 percent in 2007 compared to 2006 and 10.51 percent in 2008 compared to 2007.

**Figure 3.6**  
Number of Drug Cases by Sex, 2006-2008

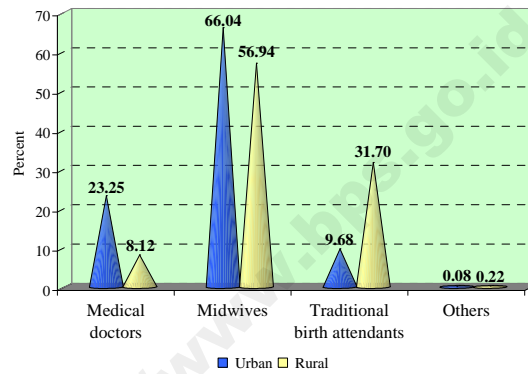


Source: National Narcotics Board, January 2009

### I. Birth Attendant

- In general, the majority of birth are attended by midwives.

**Figure 3.7**  
Percentage of Births by Birth Attendants and Area of Residence, 2009



Source: National Socio-Economic Survey 2009

- Out of the 100 births, 15 of which were attended by medical doctors (physicians), 61 by midwives, 21

by traditional birth attendants and 1 by other birth attendant.

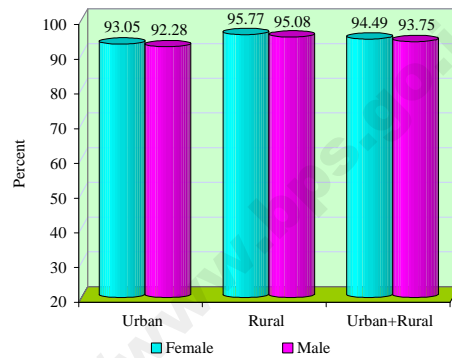
- The births attended by midwives more frequently in urban areas, while the births attended by traditional birth attendants took place more often in rural areas
- Out of the 100 births in urban areas, 23 of which were attended by doctors, 66 by midwives, and 10 by the traditional birth attendants, and 1 by other birth attendant.
- Out of the 100 births in rural areas, 8 of which were attended by doctors, 57 by midwives, and 32 by the traditional birth attendants, and 1 by other birth attendant.

### J. Ever Breast-Fed Infants

In general, infants of female who ever breast-fed little more than male infants.

- Out of the 100 infants of female, 95 of them had breast-fed.
- Out of the 100 male infants, 94 of them had breast-fed.

**Figure 3.8**  
Percentage of Ever Breast-fed Under-Five Year Old Infants by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009



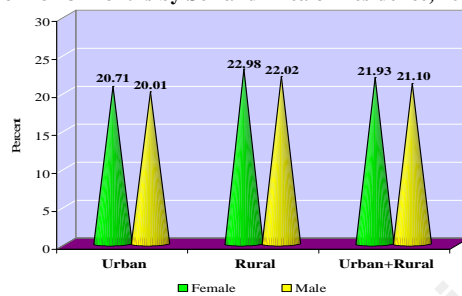
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- Under five years of age children in rural areas experienced higher number ever breast-fed compared to urban areas.

**K. Children Age 2-4 Year of Old Experienced Breast-fed for 18-23 Months**

- In general, there is no significant difference in breastfeeding during the 18-23 months between female infants and male infants of 2-4 years old.
- 22 out of the 100 female infants 2-4 years of age were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.
- 21 out of the 100 male infants 2-4 years of age were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.

**Figure 3.9**  
**Percentage of Children 2-4 Years of Aged Experienced Breast-fed for 18-23 Months by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



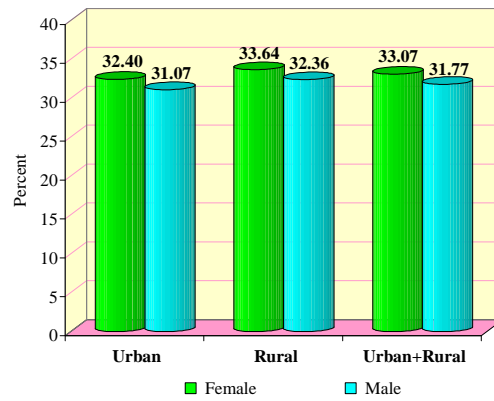
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- Breast-feeding to children 2-4 years of age in rural areas is likely to be higher than that in urban areas.

**L. Children 2-4 Years of Age Who Only Breast-fed for a Period of 6 Months or More**

There is no significant difference between male infants and female infants who were only breast-fed for a period of six months or more.

**Figure 3.10**  
**Percentage of Children 2-4 Years of Age who Were Only Breast-fed for a Period of Six Months or More by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- 33 out of 100 female infants 2-4 years of age who were breast-fed for a period of six months or more.
- 32 out of 100 male infants 2-4 years of age who were breast-fed for a period of six months or more.

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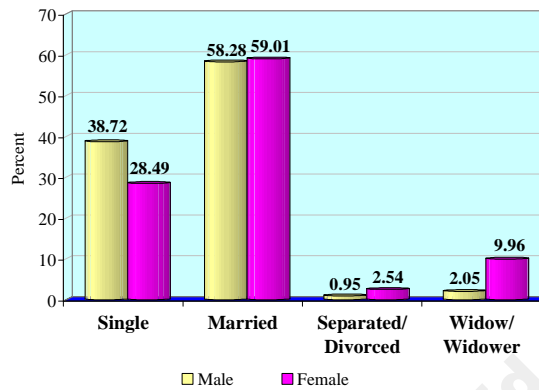


## IV. Household's Socio-Economic Status

### A. Marital Status of Population 10 Years of Age or Over

Nationally, percentage of married women and men are higher than that of single, divorced or widowed women or men.

**Figure 4.1**  
Percentage of Population 10 Year of Age or Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2009



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- Out of the 100 women, 59 of whom are married, 28 are single, 10 are widower and 3 got divorced.
- Out of the 100 men, 58 of whom are married, 39 are single, 2 are widower and 1 got divorced.
- The number of single women is lower than that of men for the reason because generally age of first time married for women is younger than that of men.



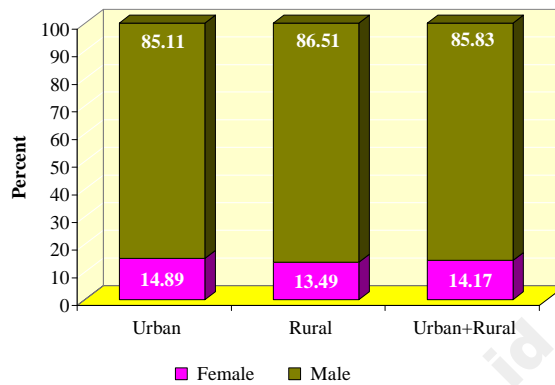
- The number of married women relatively equal to married men, while the number of divorced or widowed women outnumber men.
- This situation indicates that divorce or widow women decide not to remarried, while the reverse happens for men.

**B. Head of Household**

Generally head of household in Indonesia is still much dominated by men both in urban and in rural.

- 14 out of 100 head of households are women.

**Figure 4.2**  
**Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



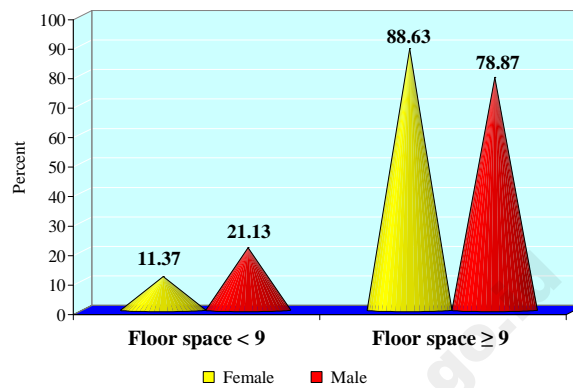
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- Based on the type of area, female head of household in urban areas are larger in terms of number than that of in rural areas.
- In urban areas, out of 100 head of household, 15 of whom are women and 85 are men.
- In rural areas, out of 100 head of household, 14 of whom are women and 86 are men.

### C. Floor Area

- Households with floor area of less than 9 square meter ( $\text{m}^2$  per capita), male head of households outnumber female head of households. The same situation takes place in both urban and rural areas.
- Out of 100 female head of households, there are 11 households with floor area of less than 9 (nine) square meters and 89 households with more than 9 (nine) square meters floor area per capita.
- Out of 100 male head of households, there are 21 households with floor area of less than 9 (nine) square meters and 79 households with more than 9 (nine) square meters floor area per capita.

**Figure 4.3**  
Percentage of Households with Floor  $< 9 \text{ m}^2$  and  $\geq 9 \text{ m}^2$  per Capita by Sex of Head of Household, 2009



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

### D. Access to Clean Water

Households with access to clean water are the ones headed predominantly by men. Households in urban areas have more access to clean water than the ones in rural areas.

- 57 out of 100 female head of households have access to clean water.

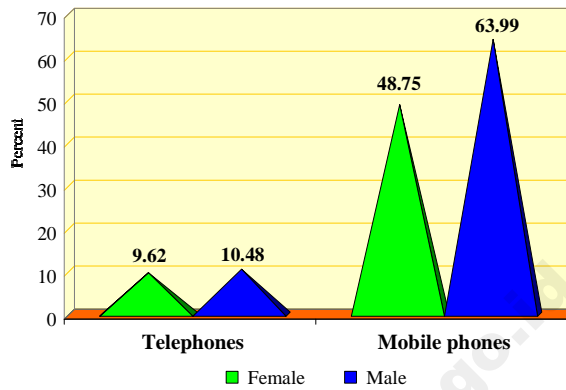
- 58 out of 100 male head of households have access to clean water.

### E. Access to Information Technology

Higher access to information technology by means of telephones/mobile phones is enjoyed predominantly by households led by men compared to that in the households led by women.

- 10 out of 100 female head of households have access to information technology using telephones.
- 11 out of 100 male head of households have access to information technology using telephones.

**Figure 4.4**  
**Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Usage/Access to Telephones and Mobile Phones, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

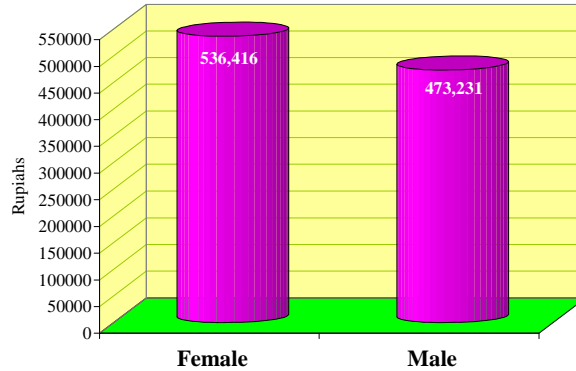
- 49 out of 100 female head of households have access to information technology using cellular/mobile phones.
- 64 out of 100 male head of households have access to information technology using cellular/mobile phones.

## F. Average per Capita Expenditures

Average monthly per capita expenditure on households with female head of households is higher than that of the households with male head of households.

- Female head of households have the average monthly per capita expenditure as IDR 536,416.00 while male head of households as IDR 473,231.00.

**Figure 4.5**  
Average Monthly per Capita Expenditure by Sex, 2009



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2009

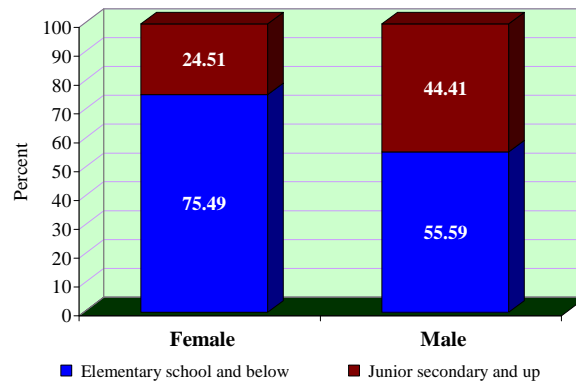
## G. Education Level of Head of Households

The education level attained by male head of households is higher than that of female head of households.

- Out of 100 female head of households, 75 of whom attained elementary school and below, whereas 25 of whom attained high education and above.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 56 of whom attained elementary school and below, whereas 44 of whom attained high education and above.
- The same pattern takes place in both urban and rural areas. Education level of both male and

female head of households, in urban areas is better than that of in rural areas.

**Figure 4.6**  
**Percentage of Head of Households by Sex and Highest Educational Attained, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

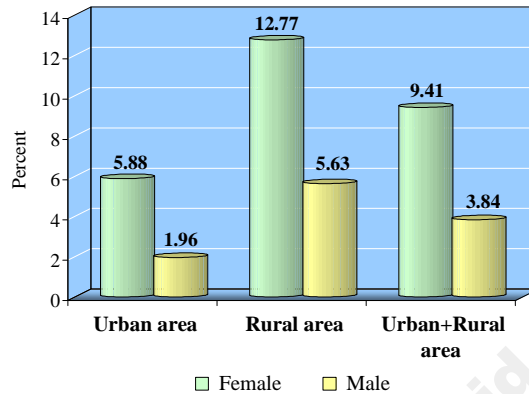
## V. Education

### A. Population 10 Years of Age and Over Who Does Not/Never Attend School

In general female population 10 years of age and over who does not/never attend school is more than that of male population.

According to urban and rural areas, there are significant difference between women and men who does not/never attend school.

**Figure 5.1**  
**Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Who Does Not/Never Attend School by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



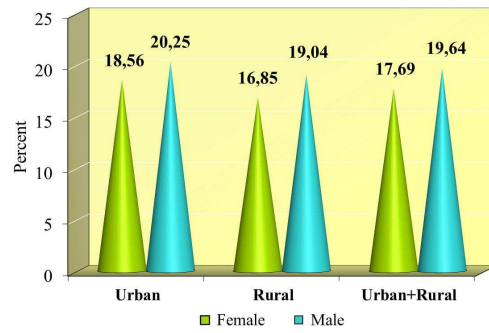
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2009

- 9 out of 100 female population 10 years of age and over do not/never attend school.
- 4 out of 100 male population 10 years of age and over do not/never attend school.

### B. Population 10 Years of Age and Over Who is Still Attending School

In general females population 10 years of age and over who is still attending school is less than that of males population. The same pattern occurs in both urban and rural areas.

**Figure 5.2**  
**Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and Over Who is Still Attending School by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

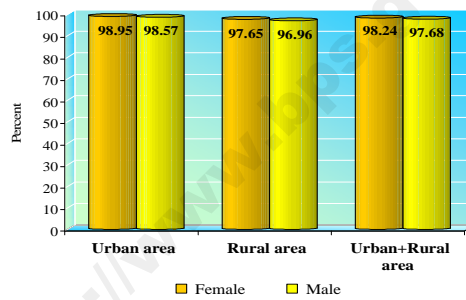
- 18 out of 100 females population 10 years of age and over are still in school.
- 20 out of 100 males population 10 years of age and over are still in school.

### C. School Enrollment Rate

#### 1. School Enrollment Rate of Population 7-12 Years of Age

School Enrollment Rate of Population 7-12 Years of Age is not significantly different between female and male, either both in urban and in rural areas.

**Figure 5.3**  
**School Enrollment Rate of Population 7-12 Years of Age by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



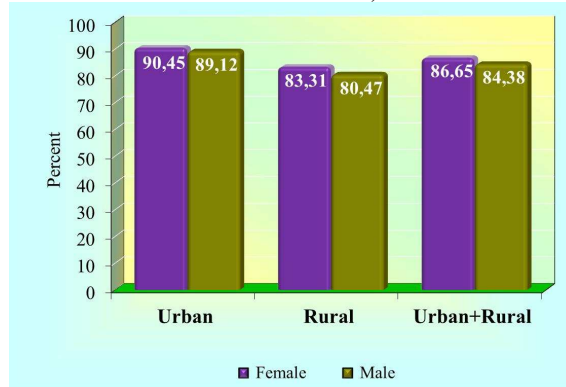
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- 98 out of 100 populations 7-12 years of age, both female and male are still in school.

## 2. School Enrollment Rate of Population 13-15 Years of Age

Nationally, school enrollment rate of female population 13-15 years of age is slightly higher than that of male population.

**Figure 5.4**  
School Enrollment Rate of Population 13-15 Years of Age by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2009

- 87 out of 100 female population 13-15 years of age are still in school.
- 84 out of 100 male population 13-15 years of age are still in school.
- When it is compared by area of residence, the school enrollment rate of female population 13-15 years of age either in urban or in rural area is higher than that of male population.

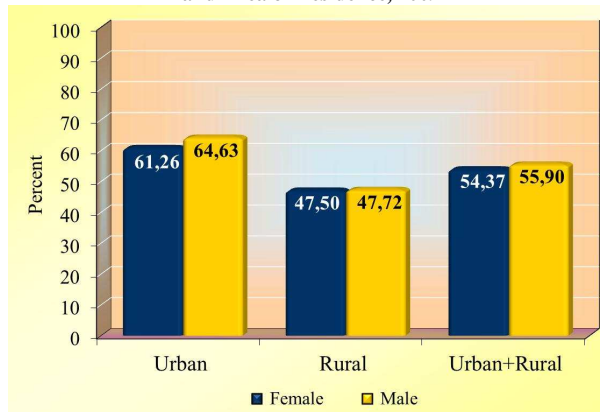
## 3. School Enrollment Rate of Population 16-18 Years of Age

In general, school enrollment rate of male population 16-18 years of age is higher than that of female population



- Out of 100 male population 16-18 years of age, 56 of whom are still in school.
- Out of 100 female population 16-18 years of age, 54 of whom are still in school.

**Figure 5.5**  
**School Enrollment Rate of Population 16-18 Years of Age by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

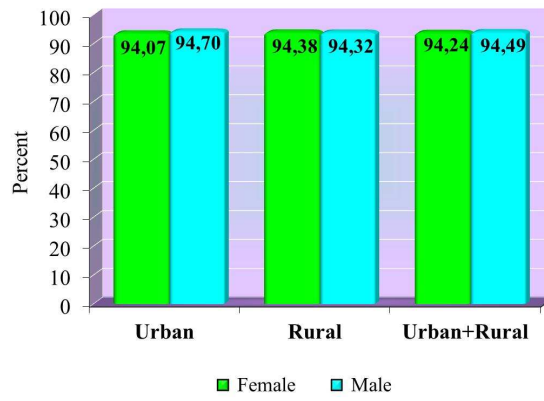
- Based on the area of residence, school enrollment rate of population 16-18 years of age in urban is higher than that of in rural areas, both applies for females or males population.

#### **D. Net Enrollment Rate (NER)**

##### **1. Net Enrollment Rate of Elementary School (SD)/ Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A**

Net enrollment net of population 7-12 years of age who is attending elementary school/MI/package A is relatively balanced between women and men.

**Figure 5.6**  
**Net Enrollment Rate of Elementary School (SD)/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

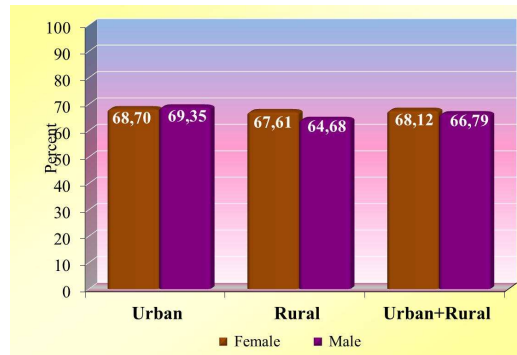
- There is no significant difference between net enrollment rate both in urban and in rural area.
- Out of 100 population 7-12 years of age, 94 of whom are still attending elementary school/MI/Package A applies both for female and male population.

## **2. Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Junior High School/Madrasah Tsanawiah (MTs)/Package B**

When it is compared to the NER of elementary school/MI/Package A, it is shown that the NER of population 13-15 years of age who attended junior high school/MTs/Package B is slightly lower, both for female and male population.

In general, NER of junior high school/MTs/Package B female population is higher than that of male population.

**Figure 5.7**  
**Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Junior High School/Madrasah Tsanawiah (MTs)/Package B by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



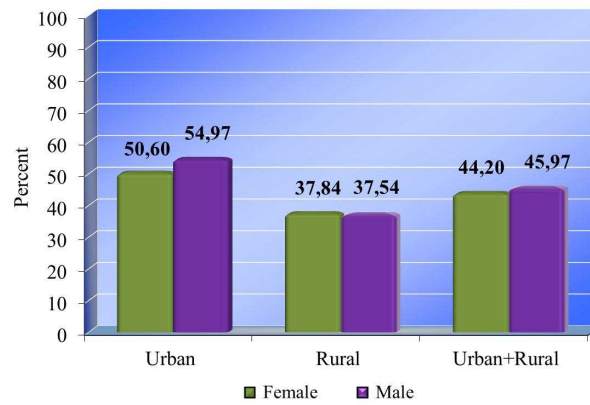
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- 68 out of 100 female population 13-15 years of age are still attending junior high school/MTs/Package B.
  - 67 out of 100 male population 13-15 years of age are still attending junior high school/MTs/Package B.
  - By area of residence, NER of women in junior high school/MTs/Package B in rural area is higher than that of men, whereas in urban area the NER of women is lower than that of men.
- 3. Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Senior High School/Vocational School/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/Package C**

When it is compared with the NER of elementary school/MI/Package A, it is shown that the NER of population 16-18 years of age who attended senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C is lower than that, applies both for female and male population.

Based on area of residence it is shown that differences between NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in urban and rural area is significant.

**Figure 5.8**  
**Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Senior High School/Vocational School/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/Package C by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

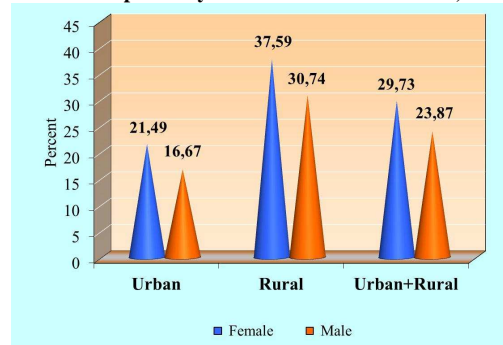
- 44 out of 100 women population 16-18 years of age are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- 46 out of 100 men population 16-18 years of age are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- In urban area, NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C of men is higher than that of female, whereas in rural area NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C of men is lower than that of women.

#### **E. Population 10 Years of Age and Over Who Do Not Obtain a Diploma**

Female population 10 years of age and over who do not obtain a diploma much higher than that of male population, applies both in urban and rural area.

- 30 out of 100 females population do not obtain a diploma.
- 24 out of 100 males population do not obtain a diploma.

**Figure 5.9**  
**Percentage Population 10 Years of Age and Over Who Do Not Obtain a Diploma by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



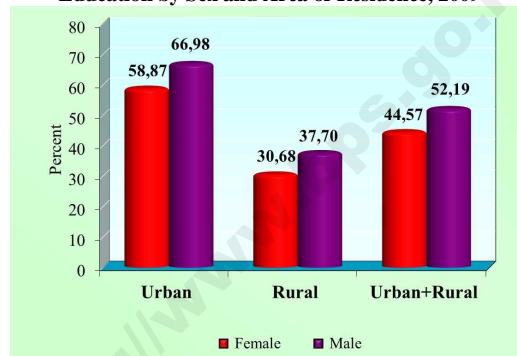
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

- Female population 10 years of age and over in rural area who do not obtain a diploma much higher than that in urban area.

**F. Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Attained Primary Education**

Female population 15 years of age and over who have successfully complete primary education (at least graduated junior high school/MTs) is lower than that of male.

**Figure 5.10**  
**Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age Who Attained Primary Education by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

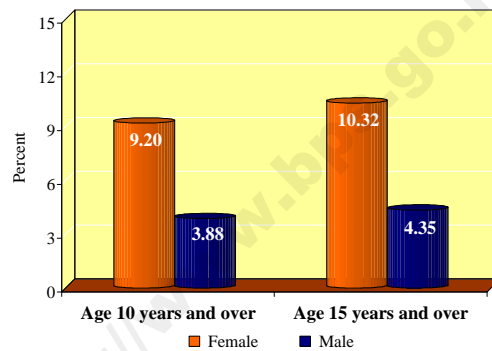
- Low attainment of basic education for women occurred in rural area.
- 45 out of 100 females population have successfully completed primary education.
- 52 out of 100 males population have successfully completed primary education.
- Both population of female and male who have successfully completed primary education in rural area is much lower than that of in urban area.

### G. Illiteracy/Literacy Rate in Indonesia

Female population 10 years of age and over who are illiterate is twice higher than that of male population. The same situation occurs in the population 15 years of age and over.

- 9 out of 100 female population 10 years of age and over are illiterate.
- 4 out of 100 male population 10 years of age and over are illiterate.
- 10 out of 100 female population 15 years of age and over are illiterate.
- 4 out of 100 male population 15 years of age and over are illiterate.

**Figure 5.11**  
**Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and Over and 15 Years of Age and Over Who Are Illiterate by Sex, 2009**



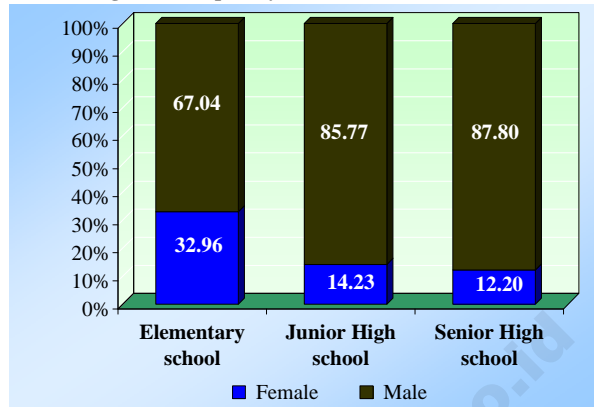
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2009*

## H. Principal and Teacher in 2008-2009

The number of male principal in elementary school through high school is higher than that of female principal. The higher the level of education indicates the higher the difference between the number of male and female principal.

- Out of 100 elementary school principals, 33 of whom are women and 67 are men.
- Out of 100 junior high school principals, 14 of whom are women and 86 are men.
- Out of 100 High school principals, 12 of whom are women and 88 are men.

**Figure 5.12**  
**Percentage of Principals by Sex and School Levels, 2008/2009**



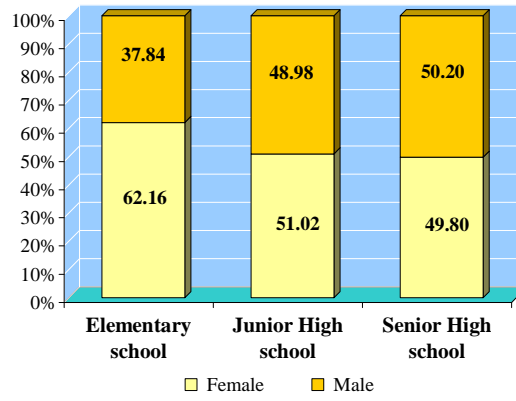
Source: Ministry of Education 2008/2009

Female teachers in primary and junior high school is much higher than that of male, whereas at high school the number of male teachers is much higher than that of female.

- Out of 100 elementary school teachers, 62 of whom are women and 38 are men.
- Out of 100 junior high school teachers, 51 of whom are women and 49 are men.

- Out of 100 high school teachers, 50 of whom are women and 50 are men.

**Figure 5.13**  
**Percentage of Teachers by Sex and School Levels, 2008/2009**



Source: Ministry of Education 2008/2009

<http://www.bps.go.id>



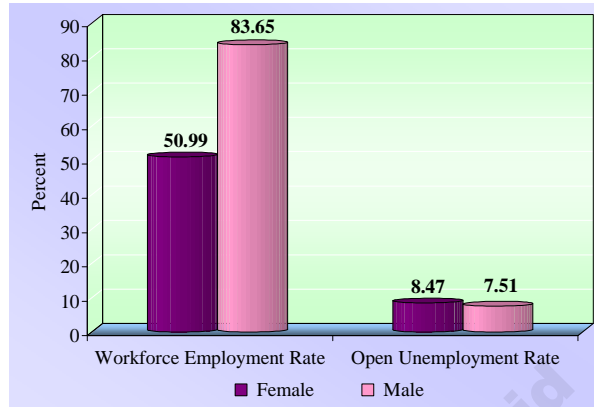


## VI. Labor Force

### A. Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate

- Workforce employment rate of women is 50.99 percent and of men is 83.65 percent.
- Open unemployment rate of women (8.47 percent) is higher compared to that of men (7.51 percent)

**Figure 6.1**  
**Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate of Population Age 15 Years and Over by Sex, 2009**

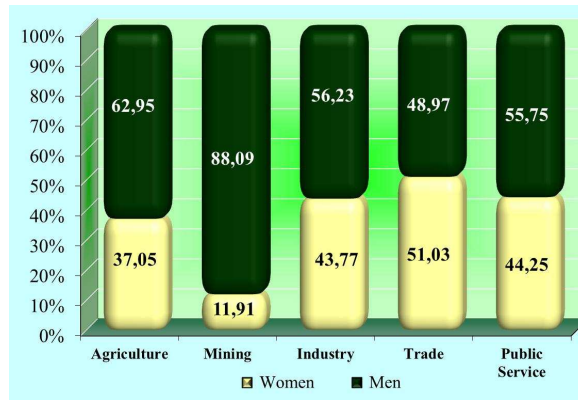


Source: National Labor Force Survey 2009

### B. Main Industry

- Main industry in trading sector is predominant by women (51.03 percent) compared to men (48.97 percent). Whereas other sectors are more dominated by men.

**Figure 6.2**  
**Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work**  
**by Sex and Main Industry, 2009**

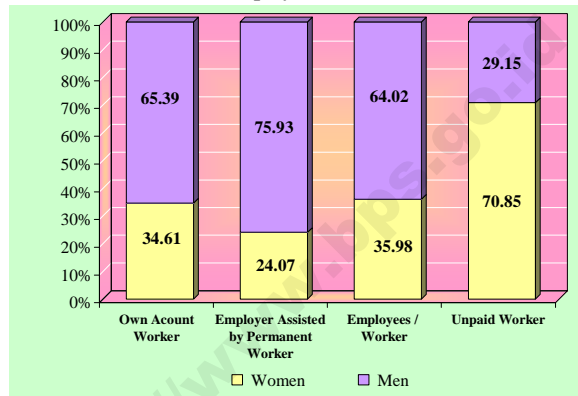


Source: National Labor Force Survey 2009

### C. Employment Status

Employment status as employer and worker/ employee is more dominated by men, while employment status as unpaid worker is more dominated by women.

**Figure 6.3**  
**Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over who Work by**  
**Sex and Employment Status, 2009**

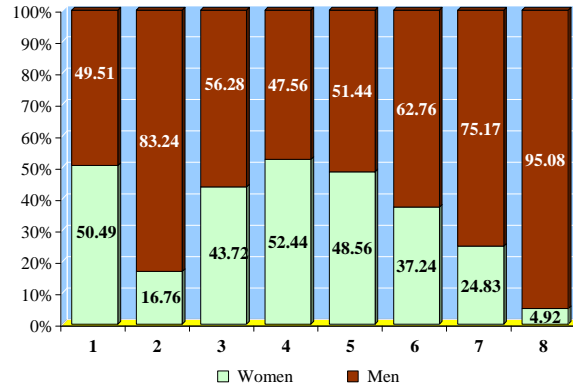


Source: National Labor Force Survey 2009

## D. Occupation

- Type of occupation as administrative and managerial worker is more dominated by men (83 percent) than by women (17 percent), while sales worker and service worker is more dominated by women than by men.

**Figure 6.4**  
**Percentage of Population 15 Years of Aged and Over Who Work**  
**by Sex and Main Occupation, 2009**



Source: National Labor Force Survey 2009

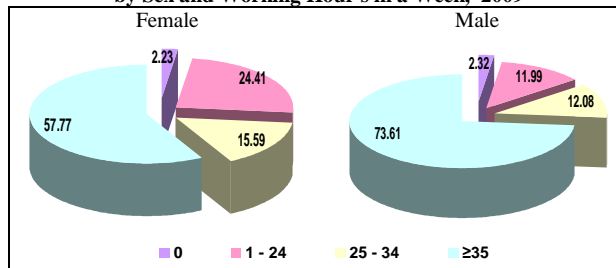
Description:

- 1= Professional, technician and related worker
- 2= Administrative and managerial worker
- 3= Clerical and related worker
- 4= Sales worker
- 5= Public service worker
- 6= Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisherman
- 7= Production, transport equipment operator & laborer
- 8= Others

### E. Working Hour

Average working hour of female workers is lower than that of male workers.

**Figure 6.5**  
Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work by Sex and Working Hours in a Week, 2009



Source: National Labor Force Survey 2009

### F. Wage

Average wage of female is much lower compare to that of male workers.

**Table 6.1**  
Average Wages by Sex and Sector, 2009

Sector	Male	Female	M + F
Agriculture	639 917	401 685	561 257
Non Agriculture	1 346 255	1 073 041	1 254 872
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 191 059</b>	<b>927 745</b>	<b>1 103 234</b>

Source: National Labor Force Survey 2009

- Comparison between the average wage of workers in agricultural sector and in non-agricultural sector is 1 : 2 for males, but the ratio is 1 : 3 for females.
- Female workers in agricultural sector receive half of average wages of male workers.

### G. Child Labor

Child labor is dominated by boys.

Out of 100 children 10-17 years of age who are working, 39 of whom are girls and 61 are boys.

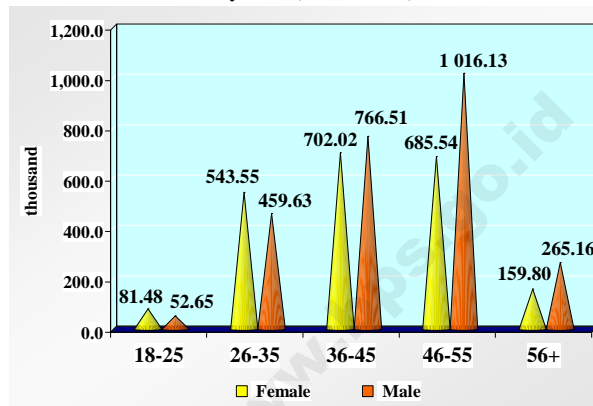
## VII. Leadership, Politics and Government

### A. Civil Servants (PNS)

In general, the number of male civil servant is higher than that of female civil servants.

- Out of 100 civil servants, 54 of whom are men and 46 are women.
- In the age group of 18-35 years of age, the number of female civil servant is higher than that of male civil servants.
- 9 out of 100 echelon I officers are women.
- 7 out of 100 echelon II officers are women.
- 15 out of 100 echelon III officers are women.
- 24 out of 100 echelon IV officers are women.

Figure 7.1  
Number of Civil Servant by Sex and Age Groups,  
May 2010 (in thousand)



Source: National Civil Service Agency

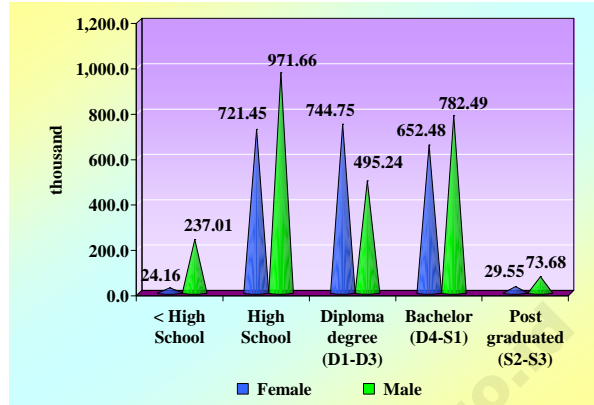
- Civil servant who obtained diploma degree (D1-D3), and bachelor degree (D4/S1) are higher than that of those who obtained other level of education,

these are apply to both female and male civil servant.

- Out of 100 female civil servants, 33 of whom graduated from high school, 34 are graduated from D1-D3, 30 are graduated from diploma 4/under graduated schools, and one graduated from S2/S3 (post graduated).
- Out of 100 male civil servants, 38 of whom graduated from high school, 19 are graduated from D1-D3, 31 are graduated from diploma 4/under graduated schools, and 3 are graduated from S2/S3 (post graduated).

Figure 7.2

Number of Civil Servant by Sex and Level of Education, May 2010 (in thousand)



Source: National Civil Service Agency

## B. Head of Village

There are more male than female head of village. The educational levels of female head of village are better than that of male head of village (Village Potential, 2008).

- Out of 100 head of village, 96 of whom are men and only 4 are women.

- 70 out of 100 males head of village obtained high school education and above.
- 84 out of 100 females head of village obtained high school education and above.

#### **C. Executive Institution**

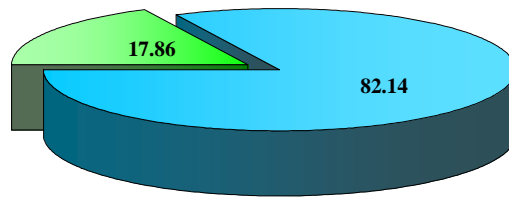
- Out of 20 ministers who lead ministries for the period of 2009 - 2014, 17 of whom are men and only 3 are women.
- Out of 10 state ministers for the period of 2009 – 2014, 8 of whom are men and only 2 are women.
- Out of 33 governors, 32 of whom are men and only one is woman.
- Out of 440 mayors/regents, 432 of whom are men and only 8 are women.

#### **D. Legislative Institution**

- Out of five leaders of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), 4 are men and only one is woman.
- Out of 100 members of the House of Representatives (DPR) from the period of 2009 - 2014, 82 are men and 18 are women.
- Out of 100 members of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), 79 are men and 21 are women.



**Figure 7.3**  
**Composition of Members of Parliament by Sex,**  
**for the Period of 2009-2014**

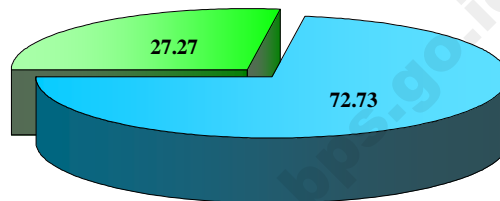


■ Female ■ Male

Source: DPR-RI's Website

- Out of 100 members of House of Regional Representatives (DPD) for the period of 2009-2014, 73 are men and only 27 are women.

**Figure 7.4**  
**Composition of Members of DPD by Sex,**  
**for the Period of 2009-2014**



■ Female ■ Male

Source: MPR-RI's Website

### **E. Judicatory Institution**

- None out of 12 leaders of the Supreme Court is woman.
- None out of 5 leaders of Commission on the Eradication of Corruption (KPK) is woman.
- Out of 9 leaders of the Constitutional Court (MK) is woman.
- None out of 6 leaders of the Judicial Commission (KY) is woman.

# DATA MENCERDASKAN BANGSA



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