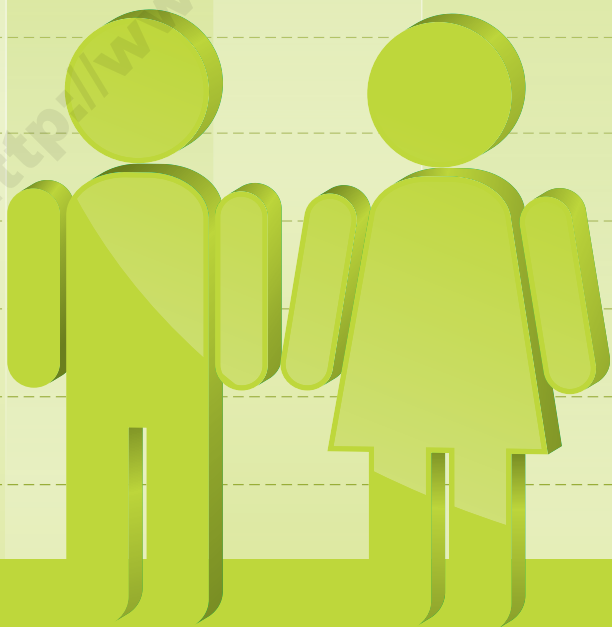


GENDER STATISTICS INDONESIA 2009



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BOOKLET GENDER STATISTICS INDONESIA 2009

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FOREWORD

This Booklet on Gender Statistics 2009 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,

The sources of data used derive mostly from the results of National Socio-economic Survey (National Socio Economic Survey: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional), and of National Labor Force Survey (Sakemas : Survey Angkatan Kerja Nasional), Village Potential (Podes: Potensi Desa), Population Census (SP :Sensus Penduduk), Population Projection, Survey on Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI: Survey Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia), Inter-censal Population Survey (SUPAS: Survey Penduduk antar Sensus) 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, December 2009
Chief Statistician BPS- Statistics Indonesia



Dr. Rusman Heriawan

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

One of the eight goals of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) having been declared by the United Nations (UN) is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, the target of this goal is to eliminate gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels of education by 2015. This is relevant with the objective of human development in Indonesia to achieve gender equality in order to improve the quality of human resources without differentiating between women and men.

In order to reduce gender gap, the government through policies and development programs, has made its best efforts to incorporate the experiences, aspirations, needs and issues of women and men into planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national development programs. Strategies and policies to alleviate gender gap are called gender mainstreaming which needs the gender analysis for planning its implementation so that it requires both data and facts as well as information about gender that present the disaggregated data on men and women showing the gender gap.

This publication presents the gender-disaggregated data on population, health, household's socio-economic status, education, labor force, political and governmental leadership. This publication is Population Censusecifically aimed at presenting gender-related data in the areas which have strong linkage with the endeavor to improve the quality of human resource in Indonesian.

The data presented are summarized from a wide array of sources from the result of National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), Village Potential (Podes), Indonesia Population Projections as well as other sources of data as the results of administrative registration from various relevant government agencies / institutions.

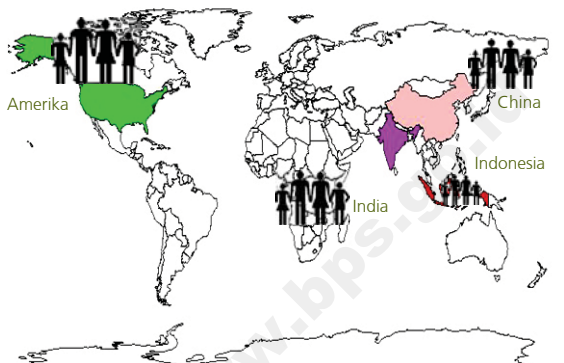
The information in this publication is presented in the form of figures and tables as well as commentary that is easily understood by people of diverse social brackets, both the general public, and policy makers, and is expected to be used as one of the references in assessing gender-related issues in Indonesia.

II. POPULATION

A. NUMBER OF POPULATION

FIGURE 2.1

Indonesia Population Compared with Other Countries, 2009

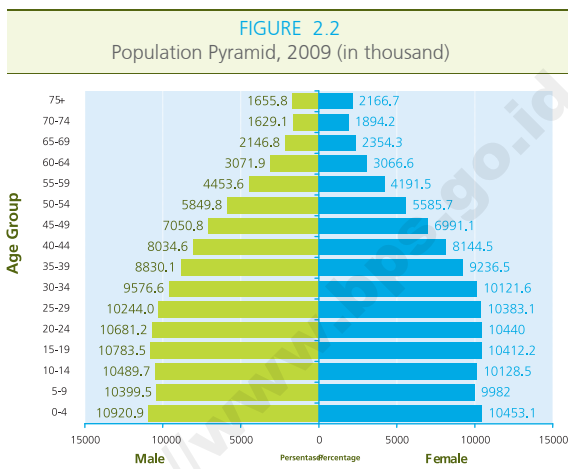


(Source: Indonesia Population Projection from 2005 to 2015 and UN Data Sheet of 2009)

- According to the 2000 population census the population of Indonesia in 2000 (October) reached some 205.1 million people.
- In 2009 (June), the number was projected to be approximately 231.4 million people.
- Indonesia is the fourth most populous country after China (1,331 million), India (1,171 million) and the United States of America (307 million).
- The population growth rate per year in Indonesia had declined from 1.45 percent during the period of 1990 - 2000 to 1.35 percent during the period of 2000 - 2009.

B. POPULATION STRUCTURE

- The population pyramid (Figure 2.2) shows that the largest number of population groups, both males and females is in the age group 10-24 years.
- The age structure of Indonesia has moved from young to intermediate structure.



Source: *The 2005-2015 Indonesia Population Projection*

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.
- In 2009 such a shift still occurred, showing that for every 100 female population, there were 100 males population or the sex ratio was 100.2.

FIGURE 2.3

Sex Ratio of Indonesia Population , 1990, 2000, and 2009



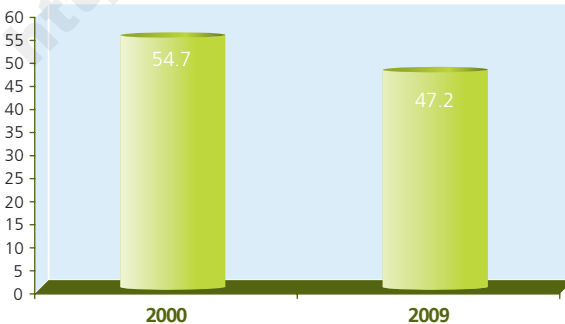
Source: Population Census 1990, 2000 and Indonesia Population Projection of 2005-2015.

2. Dependency Ratio

- In 2009, the dependency ratio reached 47.2, showing that every 100 productive age people bear the burden of some 47 non-productive age people. This number declined compared to the situation in 2000 where the dependency ratio stood at 54.7.

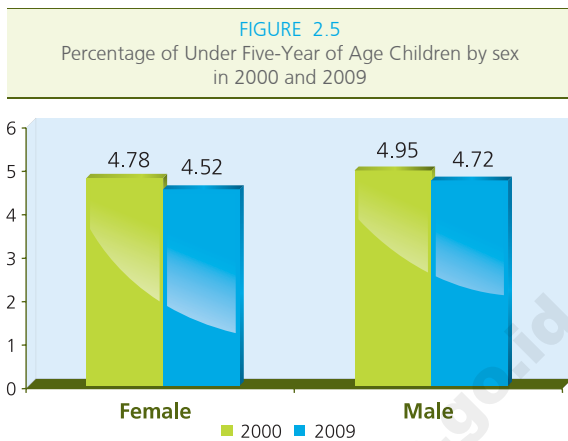
FIGURE 2.4

Dependency Ratio, 2000 and 2009



Source: Population Census 2000 and the Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

3. Number of Under Five-Year of Age Children



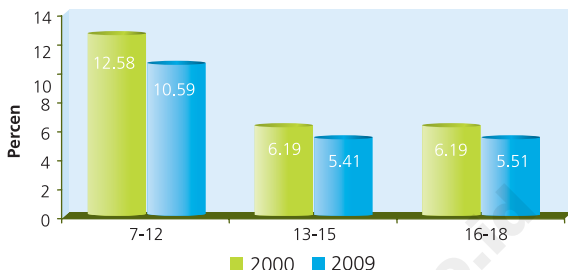
Source: Population Census 2000 and the Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

- The percentage of under five-year of age children to the total population in 2009 was 9.24 percent, consisting of 4.52 percent girls and 4.72 percent boys. This has not changed much compared to that of the previous year (year 2000), i.e. 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 7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 Years of Age to Total Population of 2000 and 2009.

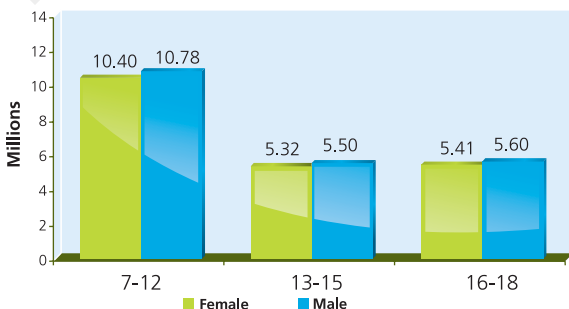


Source: Population Census 2000 and the Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

- Percentage of population aged 7-12 years, 13-15 years and 16-18 years to the total population in 2009, was projected 10.59 percent, 5.41 percent and 5.51 percent, respectively. This situation slightly changed in comparison to that of 2000, that were 12.58 percent, 6.19 percent and 6.19 percent respectively for the same age group.

FIGURE 2.7

Total Population 7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 Years of Age by Sex in 2009 (in millions).

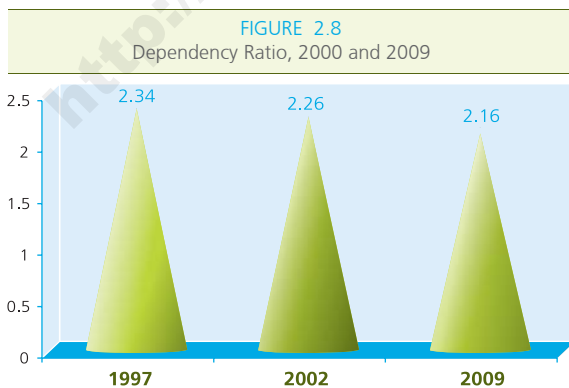


Source: Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

- In 2009 the number of female population in every age group of 7-12 years, 13-15 years and 16-18 years was lower than that of total male population at the same age group.
- Figure 2.7 shows that the number of women in the age groups of 7-12 years, 13-15 years and 16-18 years is 10.40 million, 5.32 million, and 5.41 million people, respectively. The total number of male population is 10.78 million, 5.50 million, and 5.60 million people for these age groups.

D. TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

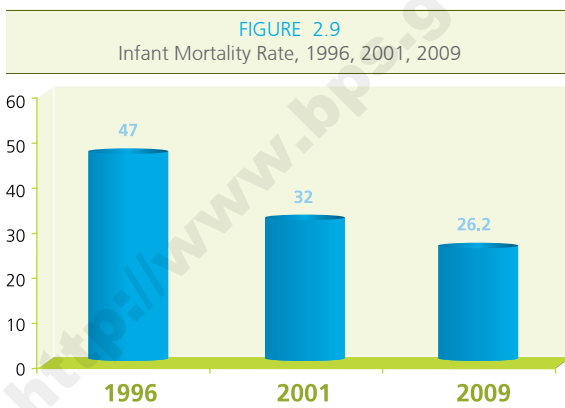
- Total fertility rate (TFR) has had a tendency to decline since the late 1990s. According to data from the Population Census 2000 (PC 2000), Indonesia TFR stood at some 2.34 children per woman (referring to 1997) and that figure dropped to 2.26 according to the Inter-censal Population Survey in 2005 (referring to 2002)
- In 2009 TFR fell again to around 2.16 children per woman (Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015).



Source: Population Census 2000, Inter-censal Population Survey 2005, Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

E. INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

- According to the Population Census (PC) in 2000 (referring to 1996), infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia was 47 deaths per 1000 live births. That number declined based on Inter-censal Population Survey 2005 (referring to 2001) to around 32 deaths per 1000 live births. IMR for female infants was lower than that of male infants (27 deaths compared to 36 deaths).
- In 2009, the IMR is projected to drop to 26.2 deaths per 1000 live births (Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015).

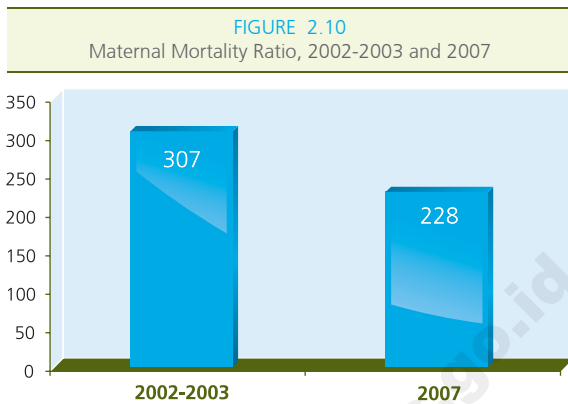


Source: Population Census 2000, Inter-Censal Population Survey 2005
Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

F. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

- Result of the 2002-2003 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS/SDKI) revealed that maternal mortality ratio in Indonesia was 307 deaths per 100,000 live births (year of reference 1998-2003). Based on

the 2007 IDHS this figure declined to 228 deaths per 100,000 live births (year of reference 2003-2007).

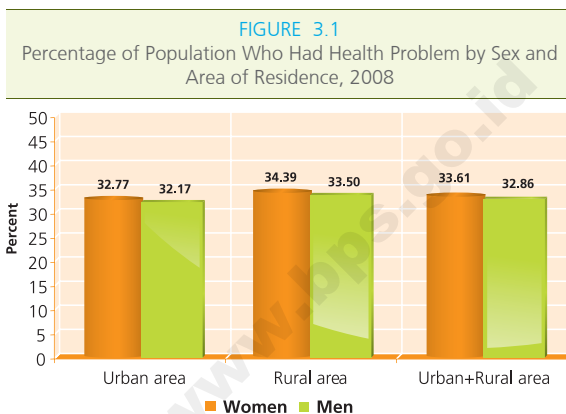


Source: IDHS

III. HEALTH

A. HEALTH PROBLEM

- In general, the number of women who experienced health ailments slightly exceeded than that of men.



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- 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.

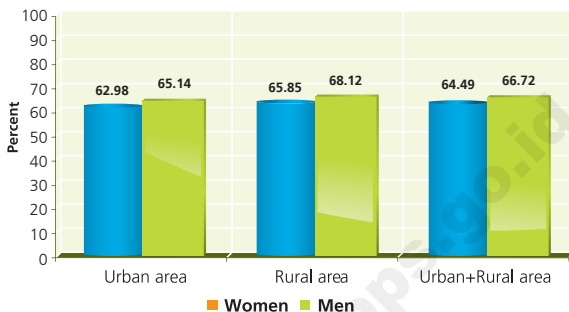
B. SELF-MEDICAL TREATMENT

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

- 64 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 Problem and Performed Self-medical Treatment by Sex and Area of Residence, 2008



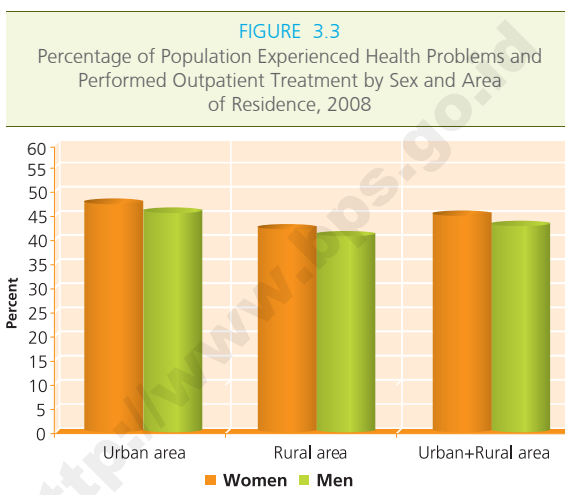
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- 67 out of the 100 men who have had health problem for the last one month performed self-medical treatment.
- Women and men who experienced health problems and performed self-medical treatment in rural areas outnumber those who lived in urban areas.

C. OUTPATIENT

- The number of women who experienced health problems and had outpatient treatment (visiting health facilities) almost equaled to that of men.
- The same pattern takes place in both urban and rural areas, but the percentage of population having outpatient treatment was higher in urban than that in rural areas.

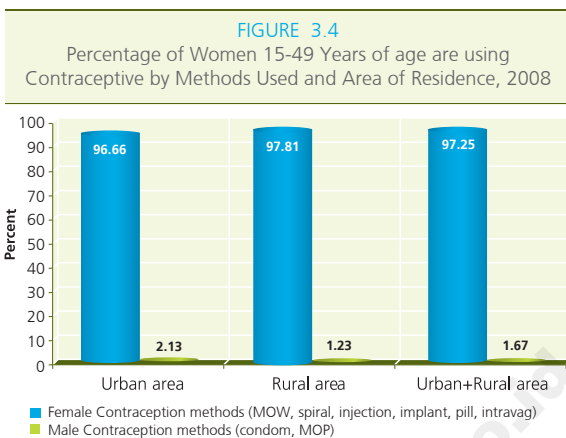
- This was in line with the increasing and wider-ranging availability of treatment facilities for outgoing patient in urban areas, thereby making them easily accessible to the public.
- 45 out of 100 women who experienced health problems took outpatient treatment to cure their illnesses.
- 44 out of 100 men who experienced health problems took outpatient treatment to cure their illnesses.



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

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.



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2008*

Note: excluding traditional family planning method

- 97 out of 100 women 15-49 years of age, who are using contraceptives¹, use the contraceptive methods for women.
- The same condition also occurs in urban and rural areas, but male participation in family planning was slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas

E. ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (ARH)

- The result of 2007 IDHS showed that 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% compared to 92.8%).
- According to both young women and men, the ideal age for marriage for women is 20-21 years, while the ideal one for men is 25-29 years.

¹ Including the methods used by their partners

- The age of the first menstruation for young women usually occurs at the age of 12-14 years. As many as 20.5 percent of young women experienced their first menstruation at the age of 12 years, 27.5 percent at the age of 13 years, and 26.3 percent at the 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% compared to 77.0%).

F. SEXUALLY-TRANSMITED INFECTION (STI)

- The result of 2007 IDHS on the level of knowledge of symptoms of STI for married women age 15-49 years was lower than that of married men at the same age group (26.9% compared to 61.1%).

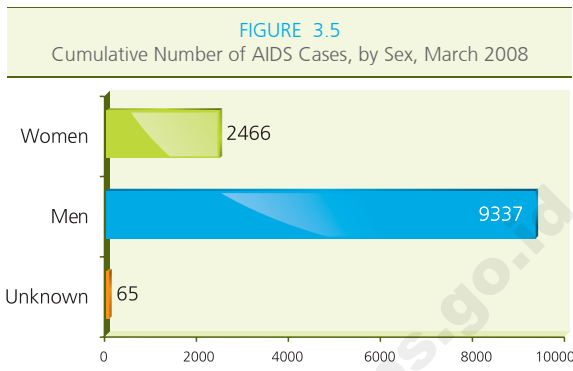
G. HIV-AIDS

- The prevalence of AIDS cases up to March 31, 2008 was 5.23 per 100,000 populations. The ratio of AIDS cases between men and women is 3.79.

TABLE 3.1 Percentage of Women 15-49 Years of age are using Contraceptive by Methods Used and Area of Residence, 2008		
<i>Category HIV/AIDS</i>	<i>1 April 1987 to 30 June 2006</i>	<i>1 July 1987 to 31 March 2008</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
People with AIDS infection	4,527	6,130
AIDS cases	6,332	11,868

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

- The above table shows that people with HIV infections and AIDS cases increased, i.e. 35.41 percent and 87.43 percent from June 30, 2006 through March 31, 2008.

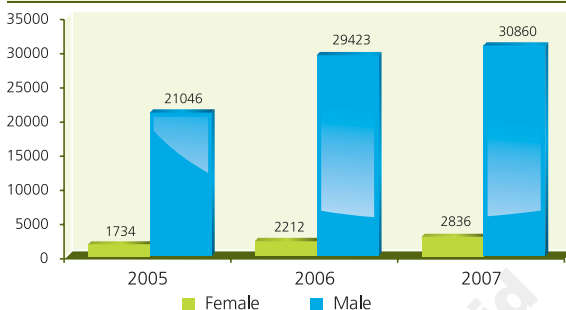


Source: Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health, Ministry of Health

H. DRUG USER

- For the last three years, drug cases in Indonesia have occurred higher among males than that of females. The number of cases of women as drug users was very small, but there was an increase of 27.57 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 and 28.21 percent in 2007 compared to 2006.

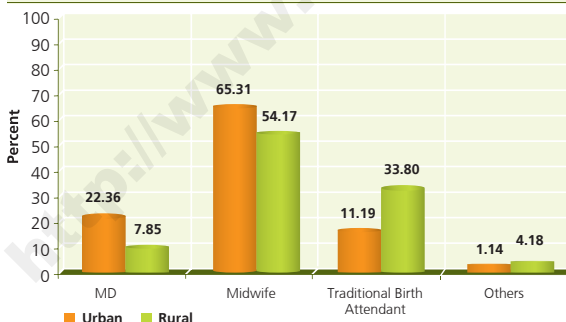
FIGURE 3.6
Number of Drugs Cases by Sex, 2005-2007



Source: National Narcotics Board

I. BIRTH ATTENDANT

FIGURE 3.7
Percentage of births by the Birth Attendants and Area of Residence, 2008



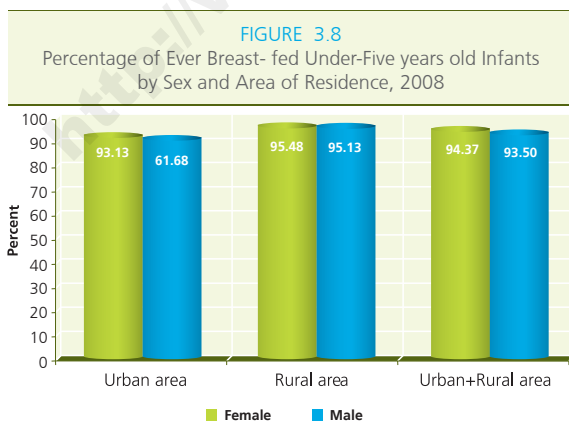
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- In general, the majority of births are attended by midwives.
- Out of the 100 births, 15 of which were attended by medical doctors (physicians), 59 by midwives, 23 by traditional birth attendants, and 3 by other birth attendants.

- The births attended by midwives more frequently in urban areas, while the birth attended by traditional birth attendants took place more often in rural areas.
- Out of 100 births in urban areas, 22 of which were attended medical doctors (physicians), 65 by midwives, and 11 by traditional birth attendants, as well as 2 by others.
- Out of 100 births in rural areas, 8 of which were attended by medical doctors (physicians), 54 by midwives, 34 by traditional birth attendants and 4 by other birth attendants.

J. EVER BREAST-FED INFANTS

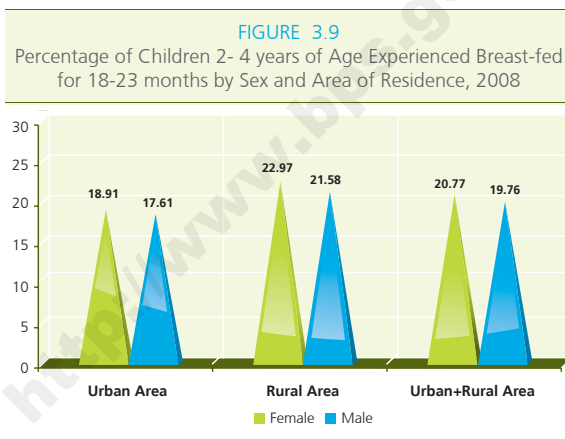
- In general, ever breast-fed female infants slightly exceeded than male infants.
- 94 out of 100 female infants were ever breast-fed.
- 93 out of 100 male infants were ever breast-fed.
- Under five years of age children in rural areas experienced higher number ever breast-fed compared to urban areas.



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

K. CHILDREN AGED 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.
- 21 out of the 100 female infants 2-4 years of age were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.
- 20 out of the 100 male infants 2-4 years of age were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.
- Breast-feeding to children 2-4 year-old in rural areas is likely to be higher than that in urban areas.



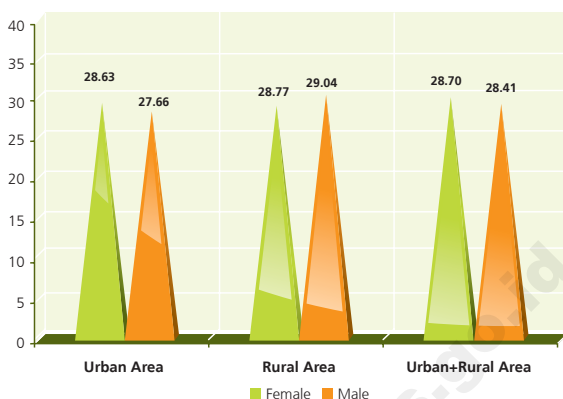
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

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 Only Breast-fed for a period of 6 Months or More by Sex and Area of Residence, 2008



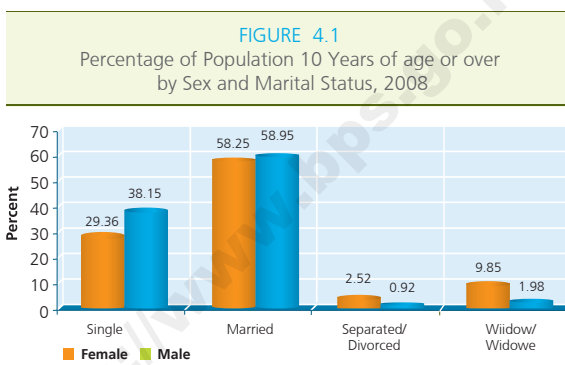
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

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

IV. HOUSEHOLD'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

A. MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

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



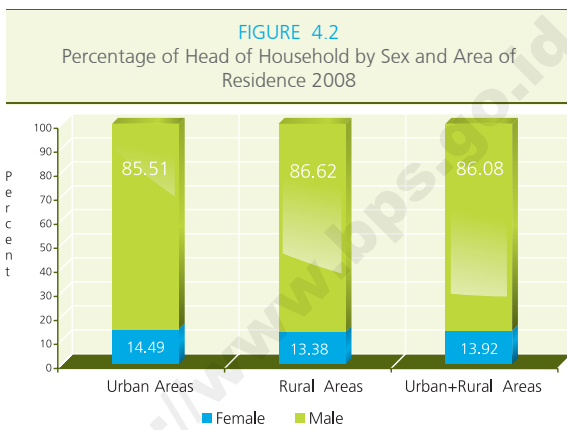
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- Out of 100 women, 58 of whom are married, 29 are single, 10 are widowers, and 3 got a divorced.
- Out of 100 men, 59 of whom are married, 38 are single, 2 are widowers, and 1 got a divorce.
- 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 equals to the married men, while the number of divorced or widowed women outnumbers 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 areas.
- 14 out of 100 head of households are women.



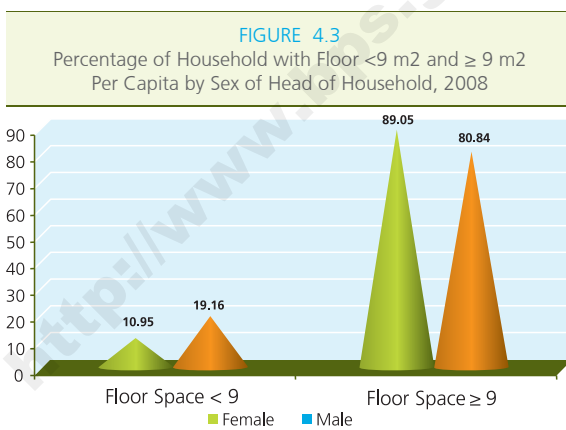
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2008*

- Based on the types of areas, 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 households, 14 of whom are women and 86 are men.
- In rural areas, out of 100 head of households, 13 of whom are women and 87 are men.

C. FLOOR AREA

Households with floor area of less than 9 square meters (m²) 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 19 households with floor area of less than 9 (nine) square meters and 81 households with more than 9 (nine) square meters floor area per capita.



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

D. ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

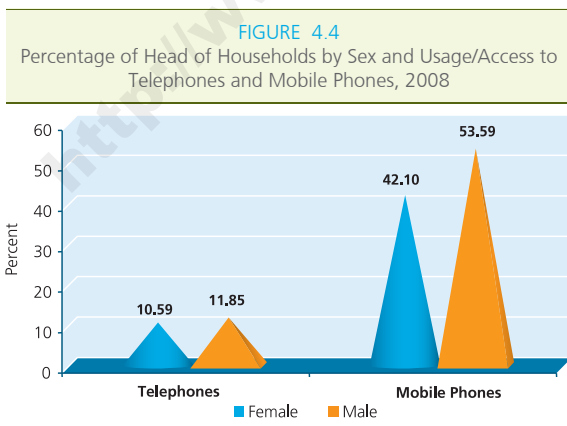
Households with access to clean water are the ones headed predominantly by men. Households in urban areas have more access to clean water than the ones in rural areas.

- 54 out of 100 female head of households have access to clean water.
- 55 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.

- 11 out of 100 female head of households have access to information technology using telephones.
- 12 out of 100 male head of households have access to information technology using telephones.
- 42 out of 100 female head of households have access to information technology using cellular/mobile phones.
- 54 out of 100 male head of households have access to information technology using cellular/mobile phones.

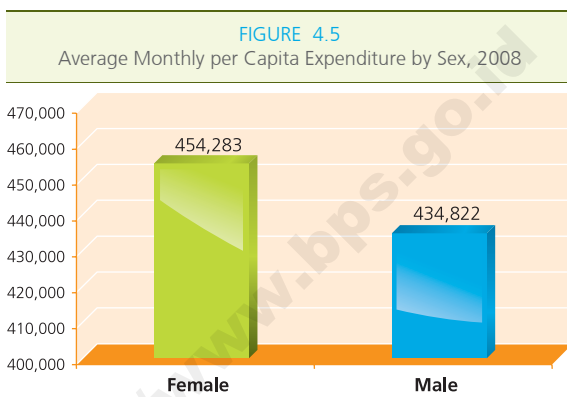


Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

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 is IDR 454,283.00 while male head of households is IDR 434,822.00



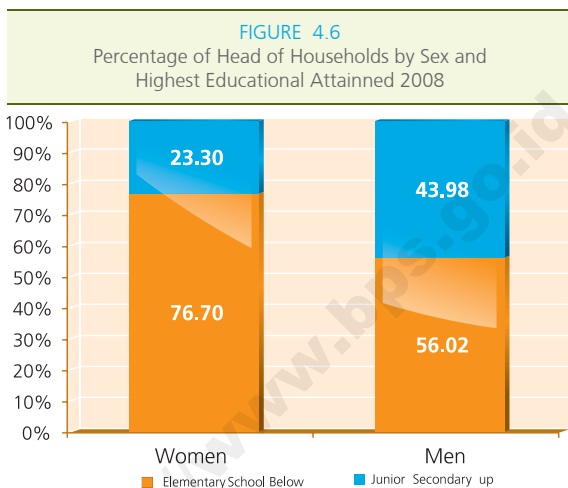
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

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, 77 of whom attained elementary school and below, whereas 23 of whom attained high education and above.

- Out of 100 male head of households, 56 of whom attained elementary school and below, and 44 of whom attained high education and above
- The same condition 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 the rural areas.



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

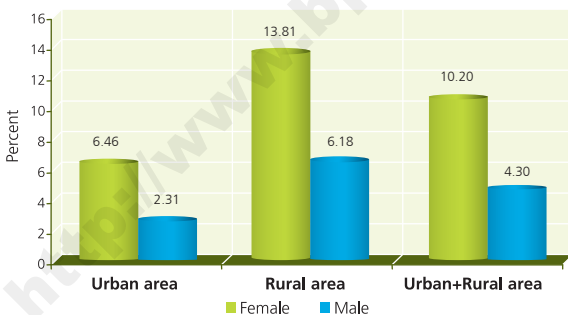
V. EDUCATION

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, 2008

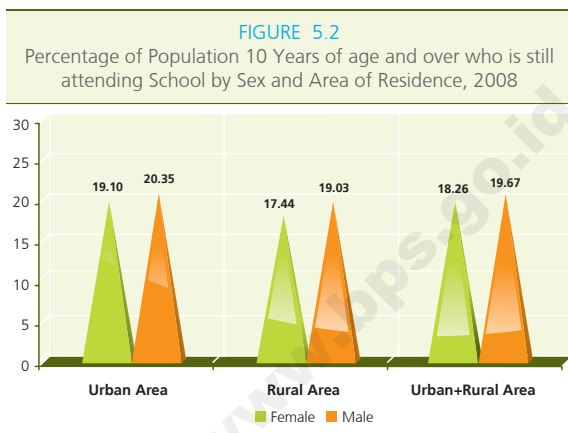


Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- 10 out of 100 females population 10 years of age and over do not/never attend school.
- 4 out of 100 males 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 are still attending school is less than that of males population. The same pattern occurs in both urban and rural areas.



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2008*

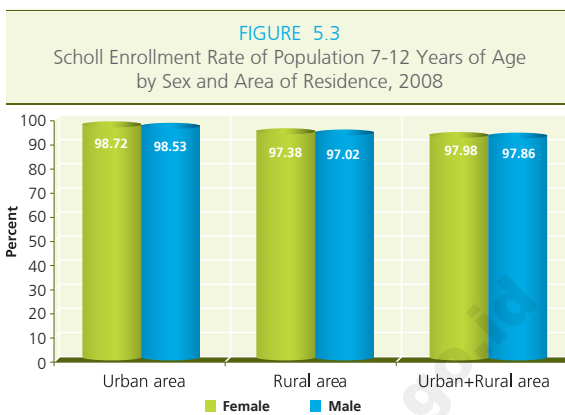
- 18 out of 100 females population 10 years of age and over are still in school.
- 20 out of 100 males population 10 years of age and over are still in school.

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.

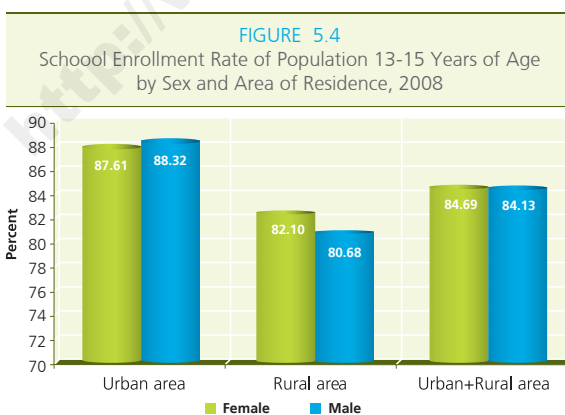
- 98 out of 100 populations 7-12 years of age, both female and male, are still in school.



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

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.

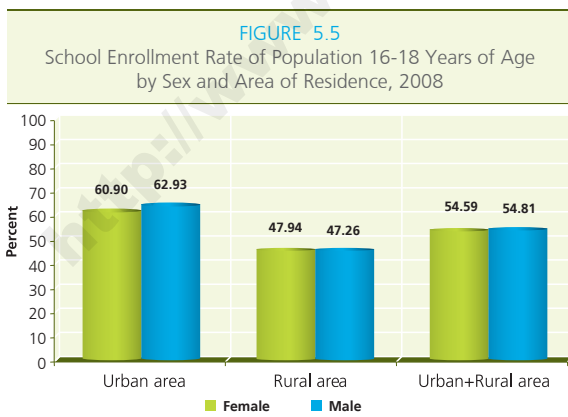


Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- 85 out of 100 females population 13-15 years of age are still in school.
- 84 out of 100 males population 13-15 years of age are still in school.
- When it is compared by type of area, the School Enrollment Rate of female population 13-15 years of age in rural area is higher than that of male, but in urban areas, the opposite happened.

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

- In general, the School Enrollment Rate of males and females population 16-18 years of age is relatively the same. The same pattern also happens in urban and in rural areas.
- Out of 100 populations 16-18 years of age, 55 of whom are still in school, both applies for females and males population.



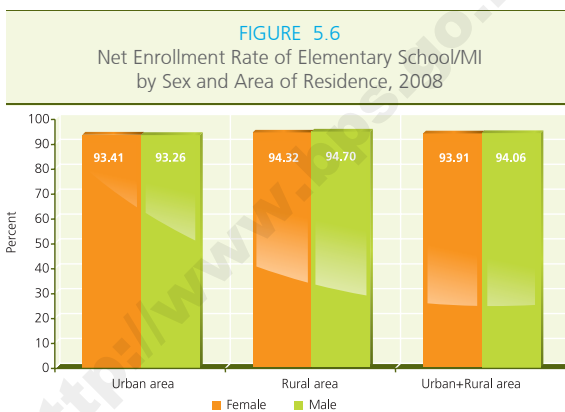
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- When it is compared by type of area, the School Enrollment Rate of population 16-18 years of age in urban area is higher than that in rural area, applies both for female and male population.

D. NET ENROLLMENT RATE (NER)

1. Net Enrollment Rate of Elementary School / Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)

- Net Enrollment Rate of population 7-12 years of age who is attending elementary school/MI is relatively balanced between women and men.

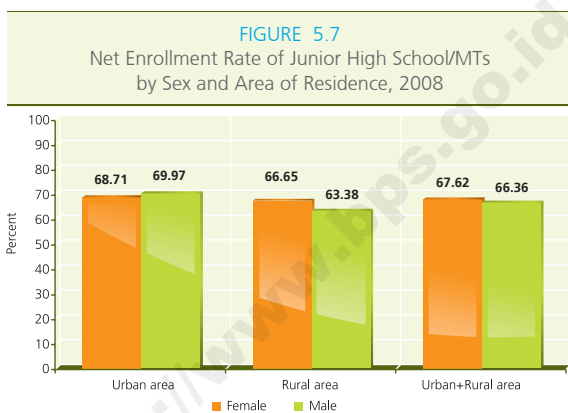


Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- There is no significant difference between Net Enrollment Rate of elementary school/MI in urban and in rural area.
- Out of 100 populations 7-12 years of age, 94 of whom still attending elementary school/MI applies both for female and male population.

2. Net Enrollment Rate of Junior High School / Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs)

- When it is compared to the Net Enrollment Rate of elementary school/MI, it is shown that the Net Enrollment Rate of population 13-15 years of age who attend junior high school/MTs is slightly lower, both for female and male population.
- In general, Net Enrollment Rate of junior high school/MTs in female population is higher than that of male population.

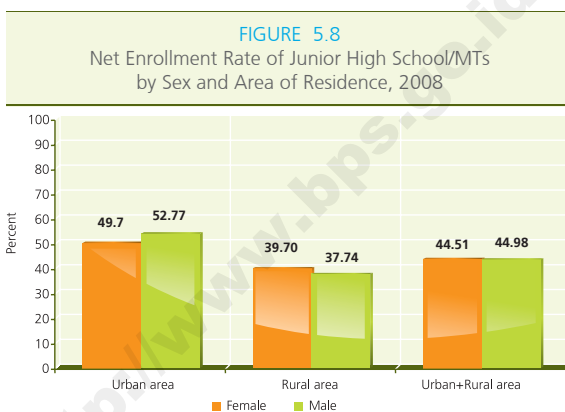


Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- 68 out of 100 females population 13-15 years of age are still attending junior high school/MTs
- 66 out of 100 males population 13-15 years of age are still attending junior high school/MTs.
- By type of area, the Net Enrollment Rate of women in junior high school/MTs in rural area is higher than that of men, whereas in urban area, the Net Enrollment Rate of women is lower than that of men.

3. Net Enrollment Rate of Senior High School/ Vocational School/Madrasyah Aliyah (MA)

- When it is compared with the Net Enrollment Rates of elementary school and junior high school, it is shown that the Net Enrollment Rate of population 16-18 years of age who attend senior high school/vocational school/MA is lower than that, applies both for female and male population.
- By the type of area, there is a significant difference between the Net Enrollment Rate of senior high school in urban and rural area.

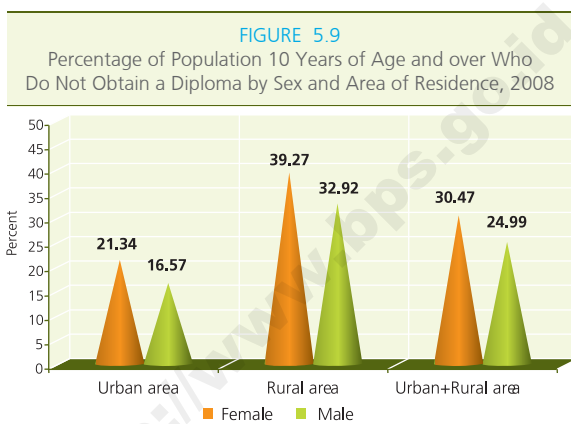


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2008*

- Net Enrollment Rate of women in senior high school is almost equal to men at the age group of 16-18 years.
- 45 out of 100 women 16-18 years of age are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA. The same figure applies in men.
- In rural area, the Net Enrollment Rate in senior high school of women is higher than that of men, whereas in urban area, the women's Net Enrollment Rate is actually lower than that of men's.

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 is much higher than that of male population, and applies both in urban and rural areas.
- 30 out of 100 females population do not obtain a diploma.
- 25 out of 100 males population do not obtain a diploma.



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey 2008*

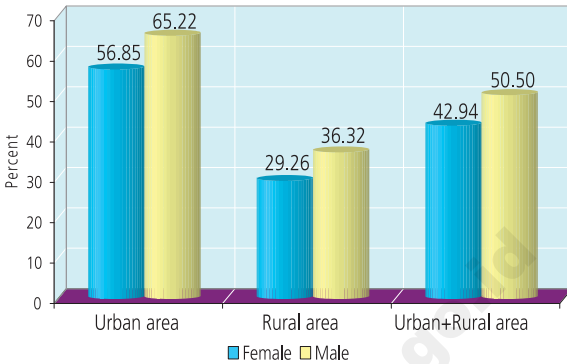
- Female Population who do not obtain a diploma is much higher in rural area than that in urban area.

F. Population 15 Years of Age and over Attained Primary Education

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

FIGURE 5.10

Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and over Attained Primary Education by Sex and Area of Residence, 2008



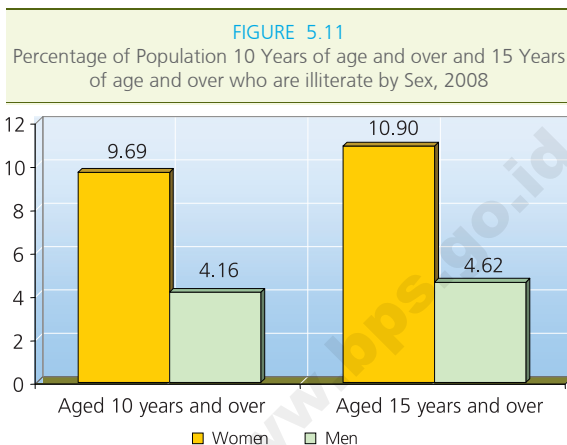
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

- Low attainment of basic education for women occurred in rural area.
- 43 out of 100 females population have successfully completed primary education.
- 51 out of 100 males population have successfully completed primary education.
- Both populations of female and of 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.
- 10 out of 100 females population 10 years of age and over are illiterate.

- 4 out of 100 males population 10 years of age and over are illiterate.
- 11 out of 100 females population 15 years of age and over are illiterate.
- 5 out of 100 males population 15 years of age and over are illiterate.



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2008

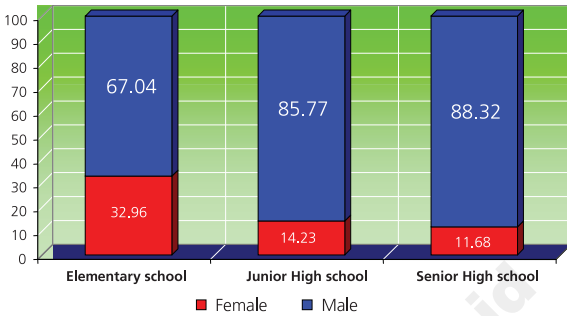
H. PRINCIPAL AND TEACHER IN 2007-2008

The number of male principal in elementary school, junior high school and 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 principals of junior high school, 14 of whom are women and 86 are men.
- Out of 100 principals of high school, 12 of whom are women and 88 are men.

FIGURE 5.12

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



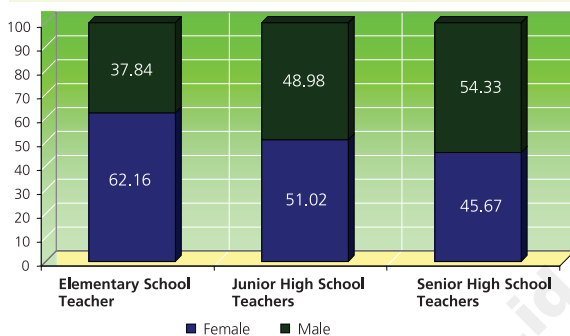
Source: Ministry of Education 2008/2009

There are a higher number of female teachers than that of male teachers in primary and junior high school level, whereas in senior high school, the number of male teachers is much higher.

- 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 teachers in vocational and general high schools, 46 of whom are women and 54 are men.

FIGURE 5.13

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

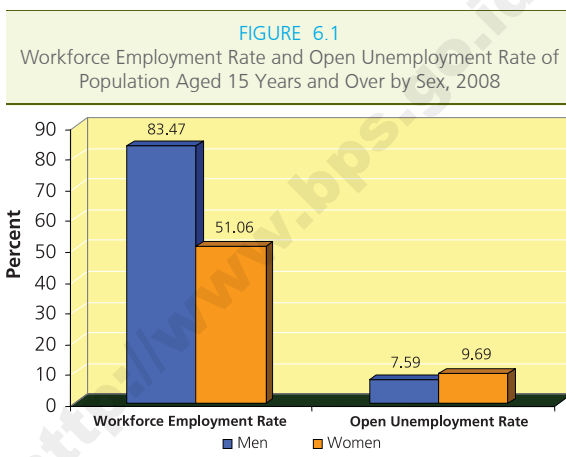


Source: Ministry of Education 2008/2009

VI. LABOR FORCE

A. WORKFORCE ENROLLMENT RATE AND OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- Workforce Employment Rate of women is 51.08 percent and of men is 83.47 percent.
- Open Unemployment Rate of women (9.69 percent) is higher compared to that on men (7.59 percent).



Source: National Labor Force Survey 200

B. MAIN INDUSTRY

- Main industry in trading sector is predominant by women (50.45 percent) compared to men (49.55 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, 2008



Source: National Labor Force Survey 2008

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

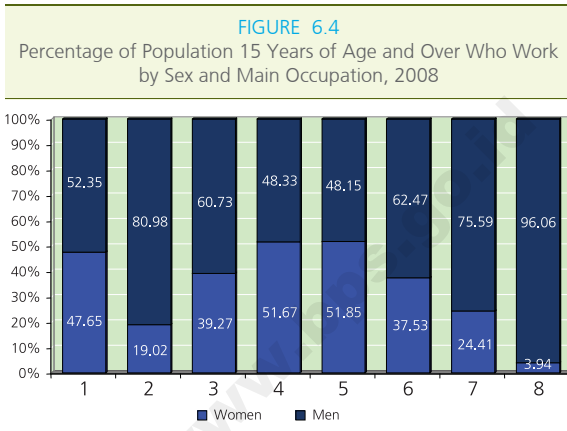
Percentage of Population 15 Years of age and over Who Work by Sex and Employment Status, 2008



Source: National Labor Force Survey 2008

D. OCCUPATION

- Type of occupation as administrative and managerial worker is more dominated by men (81 percent) than by women (19 percent), while sales worker and service worker is more dominated by women than by men.
Description:



Source: *National Labor Force Survey 2008*

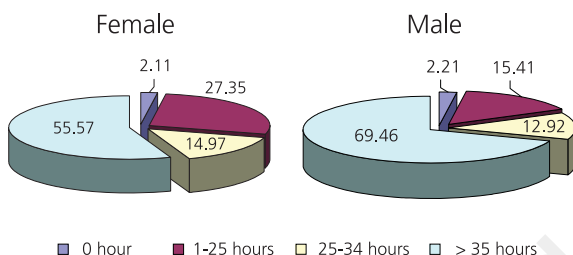
- 1 = Professional, technician and related worker
- 2 = Administrative and managerial worker
- 3 = Clerical and related workers
- 4 = Sales worker
- 5 = Public service worker
- 6 = Agriculture, forestry, hunting, & fisherman
- 7 = Production, transport equipment operator & laborer
- 8 = Others

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, 2008



Source: National Labor Force Survey 2008

F. WAGE

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

TABLE 6.1

Average Wages by Sex and Sector, 2008

Sector	Male	Female	M + F
Agriculture	268 957	110 978	210 026
Non Agriculture	908 416	595 873	789 794
Total	649 088	402 462	556 131

Source: National Labor Force Survey 2008

- Comparison between average wage of worker in agricultural sector and in non-agricultural sector is 1: 4 for men, but the ratio is 1: 5 for women.
- Female worker in agricultural sector receive half of average wage of male worker.

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

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VII. LEADERSHIP, POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

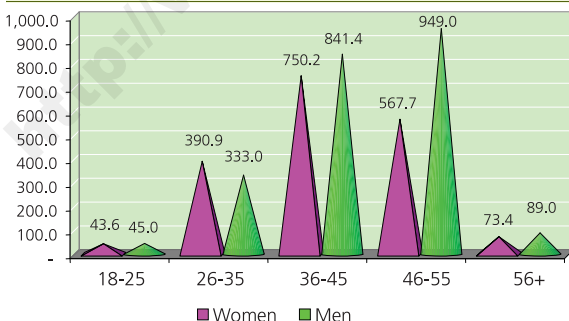
A. CIVIL SERVANTS (PNS)

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

- Out of 100 civil servants, 55 of whom are men and 45 are women.
- In the age group of 26-35 years, the number of female civil servant is higher than that of male civil servants.
- 10 out of 100 echelon I officers are women.
- 7 out of 100 echelon II officers are women.
- 14 Out of 100 echelon III officers are women.
- 23 Out of 100 echelon IV officers are women.

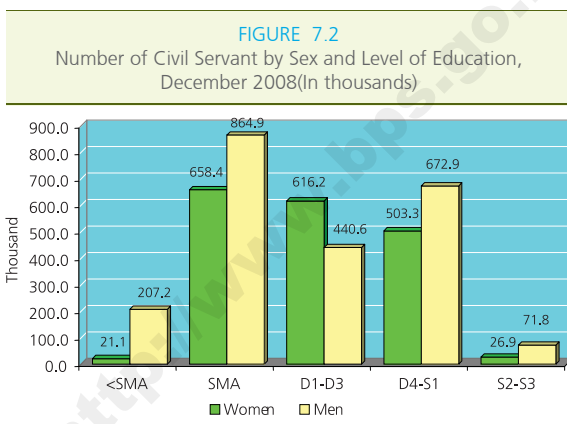
FIGURE 7.1

Number of Civil Servant by Sex and Age Groups, December 2008
(In thousands)



Source: National Civil Service Agency

- Civil servants 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 servants.
- Out of 100 female civil servants, 36 of whom graduated from high school-, 34 are graduated from D1/D3, 28 are graduated from Diploma 4/under-graduates schools, and 1 is graduated from S2/S3 (post-graduates).
- Out of 100 male civil servants, 38 of whom graduated from high school, 20 are graduated from D1-D3, 30 are graduated from D4/S1, and 3 are graduated from S2/ S3 (post graduates).



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

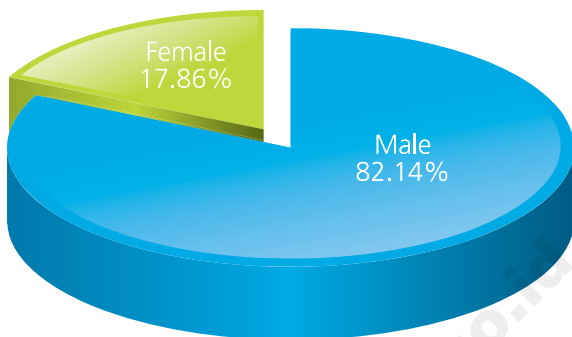
- Out of 20 ministers who lead ministries for the period of 2009 - 2014, 17 of whom are men and only 3 are women.
- Out of 10 state ministers for the period of 2009 - 2014, 8 of whom are men and only 2 are women.
- Out of 33 governors, 33 of whom are men and only one is woman.
- Out of 440 mayors / regents, 332 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 Member of Parliamentarian by Sex,
for the Period of 2009-2014

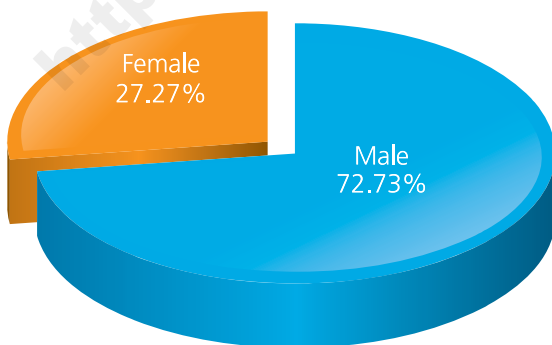


Source: DPR-RI's Website

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

FIGURE 7.3

Composition of Member of Parliamentarian by Sex,
for the Period of 2009-2014



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.
- One out of 9 leaders of the Constitutional Court (MK) is woman.
- None out of 6 leaders of the Judicial Commission (KY) is woman.

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DATA

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