



BPS Catalog: 2104014



**Women
and Men
in Indonesia**

2014



STATISTICS INDONESIA



**Women
and Men
in Indonesia**

2014

Women and Indonesia in Indonesia 2014

ISBN: 978-979-064-787-9

Publication Number: 04210-1411

BPS Catalog: 2104014

Book Size 11 cm x 19 cm

Number of Pages: vii + 47 Pages

Manuscript:

Subdirectorate of Households Statistic

Cover by:

Subdirectorate of Statistical Compilation and Publication

Publisher:

Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta-Indonesia

Printed by:

-

May be cited with reference to the source

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

PREFACE

This Booklet on Women and Men in Indonesia 2014 was published to present data on women and men and their linkage to the population composition, health, household's socio-economic status, education, labor force, participation in political and governmental affairs.

This source of data used derive mostly from the results of National Socio Economic Survey, National Labor Force Survey, Demography and Health Survey, Micro and Small Industrial Survey, Indonesian Population Projection 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 2014

BPS-Statistics Indonesia



Dr. Suryamin, M.Sc.
Chief Statistician

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

WRITING ORGANIZATION

Person-in-charge

Teguh Pramono, M.A

Board of Editors:

Nona Iriana, S.Si, M.Si

Ida Eridawaty H, S.Si

Authors:

Sugeng Supriyanto, SST, M.Si

Data Processor

Satriana Yasmuarto, S.Si, MM

Dhani Arief Hartanto, SST

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

CONTENT

	Page
Preface	iii
Writing Organization	v
Contents	vii
I. Introduction	1
II. Population	3
III. Health	9
IV. Household's Socio-Economic Status	18
V. Education	24
VI. Labor Force	34
VII. Leadership, Politics, and Government	42

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the eight goals of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) declared by the United Nations (UN) in the year of 2000 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, the National Labor Force Survey, Demography and Health Survey, Micro and Small Industrial Survey, Indonesian Population Projection, as well as other data sources containing results of administrative records from various relevant agencies. Presentation of

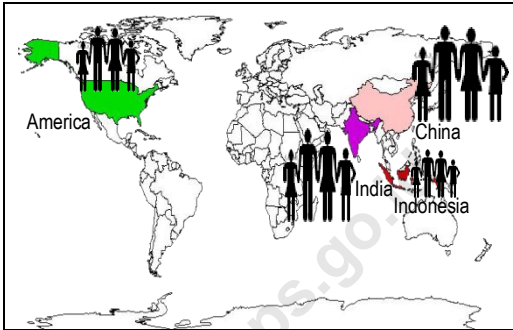
information in this publication is in the form of figures and tables as well as reviews that are easy to understand the various parties, both the general public, as well as policy makers and is expected to be used as one reference in assessing gender issues in Indonesia.

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

II. Population

A. Population

Figure 2.1
Indonesia Population Compared with Other Countries, 2013



Source: Indonesian Population Projection 2010-2035

- According to the 2010 Population Census, the population of Indonesia in 2010 (May) reach some 237.64 million people, consists of 118.01 million female and 119.63 million male.
- According to the 2010 Population Census projections, number population of Indonesia in 2013 become 248.82 million people, consists of 123.78 million female and 125.04 million male.
- Indonesia is the fourth most populous country after China (1 384.7 million), India (1 255.7 million) and United States of America (320.6 million).

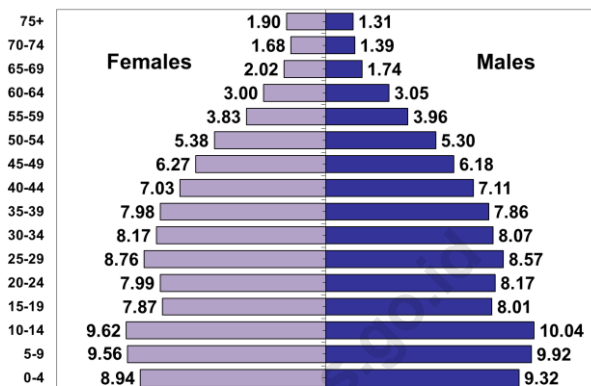
B. Population Structure

Distribution of the population by age group and sex can be described in terms of the population pyramid (Figure 2.2).

- The age structure of Indonesia's population is dominated by young population. This cases indicated by the bottom of pyramid is relatively wide.

- The largest frequency for both female and male population are at the age group 10-14 years.

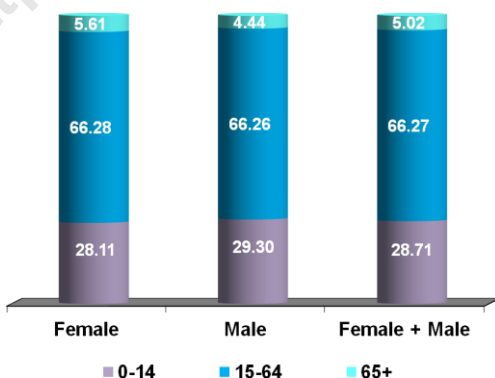
Figure 2.2
Population Pyramid of Indonesia, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

Population age structure can also be divided into productive age (15-64 years), has not been productive (0-14 years) and no longer productive (65 years and over).

Figure 2.3
Percentage of Population by Productive Age Group and Sex, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

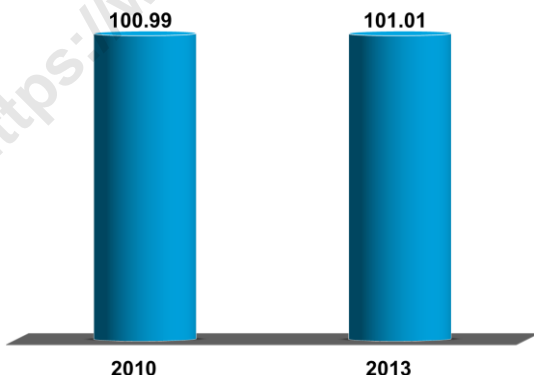
- Female of productive age relatively similar with male. Female of no longer productive age more than male. While the group has not been productive, less female than male.
- Out of 100 female, 28 of them has not been productive, 66 people at productive age and 6 people is no longer productive.
- Out of 100 male, 29 of them has not been productive, 66 people at productive people aged and 4 people is no longer productive.

C. Population Composition

1. Sex Ratio

- In 2010, the sex ratio was 100.99, which means that there were 101 males to 100 females.
- In 2010 to 2013, sex ratio was more than 100. This shows that males is more than females population.

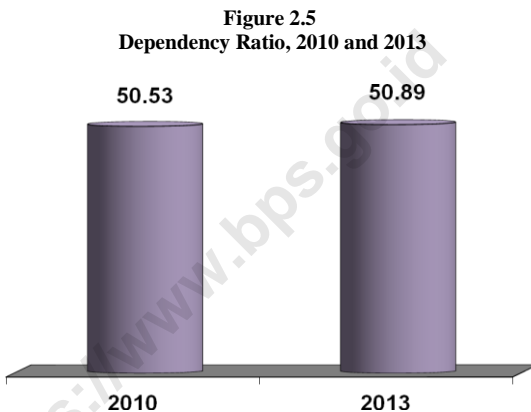
Figure 2.4
Sex Ratio Population of Indonesia, 2010 and 2013



*Source: Indonesian Population Projection 2010-2035
National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

2. Dependency Ratio

- In 2013, the dependency ratio is 50.89, relatively similar with the dependency ratio in 2010 i.e 50.53.
- This is every 100 productive aged people (aged 15-64 years) support 51 non productive aged people (0-14 years and 65 years and over).
- The greater the dependency ratio, the more the burden to be borne by the population of productive age.



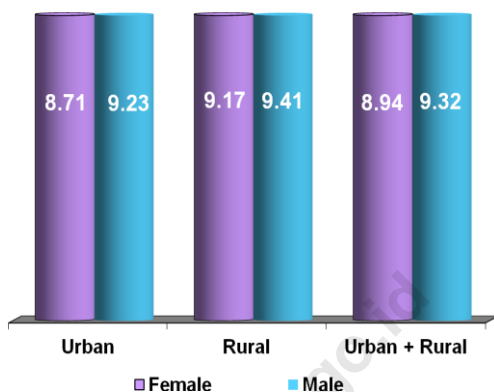
*Source: Indonesian Population Projection 2010-2035
National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

3. Number of Under Five-Year of Age Children

In general, percentage of under five-year of age children to the total population amounted 9.13 percent, which consists of 4.45 percent female and 4.68 percent male.

- Percentage of under five year of age children to the total population in 2013 was relatively similar between female and male, both in urban and rural areas.
- Out of 100 female population, 9 children under five.
- Out of 100 male population, 9 children under five.

Figure 2.6
Percentage of Under Five-Year of Age Children
to Total Population by Sex, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

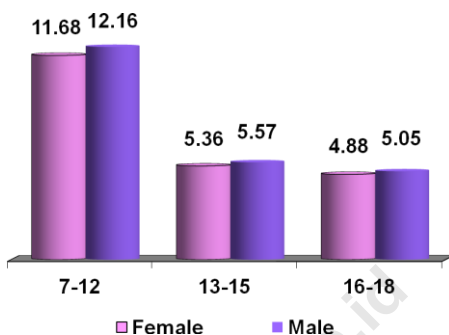
4. Percentage of School-Age Population

In general, the school age population (7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 year) females (21.92 percent) is almost the same as males (22.78 percent).

In each the school age population (7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 year) was relatively similar between female and male.

- Out of 100 females, 12 people aged 7-12 year, 5 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 78 people are out of that age group.
- Out of 100 males, 12 people aged 7-12 year, 6 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 77 people are out of that age group.

Figure 2.7
Percentage of Population Aged 7-12, 13-15 and 16-18 Years to Total Population by Sex, 2013

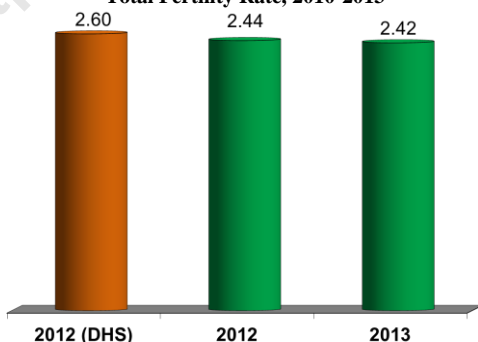


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

D. Total Fertility Rate

- According to Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2012 preliminary report, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2012 was 2.6 children per females.
- It shows that the average number of children born to a female to complete their reproductive period (age 15-49 years) was 2.6 children.

Figure 2.8
Total Fertility Rate, 2010-2013



Source: Indonesian Population Projection 2010-2035 (TFR 2012-2013) and DHS 2012 Preliminary Report (TFR 2012)

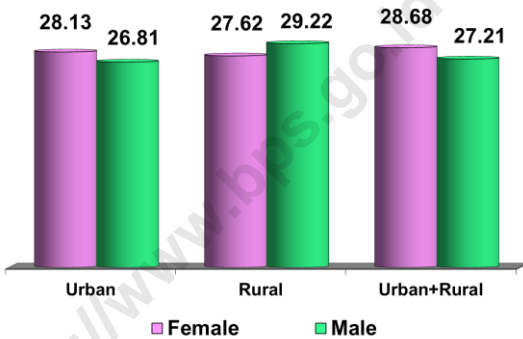
III. Health

A. Health Complaints

In general, females who had health complaints during the last month (28.68 percent) slightly exceeded than that of males (27.21 percent).

Figure 3.1

Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

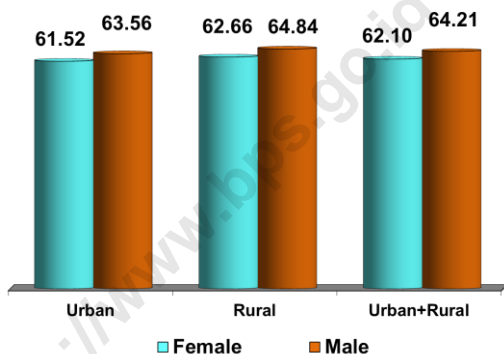
- 29 out of the 100 females had health complaint during the last month.
- 27 out of the 100 males had health complaint during the last month.
- Females who had health complaint living in rural areas (29.22 percent) more than in urban areas (28.13 percent) .
- Males who had health complaint living in rural areas (27.62 percent) more than in urban areas (26.81 percent) .

B. Self Treatment

The number of females who had health complaints and having self treatment or not visiting health facilities during the last month (62.10 percent) was lower than males (64.21 percent).

- 62 out of the 100 females who had health complaint during the last month having self treatment.

Figure 3.2
Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints and Performed Self Treatment during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

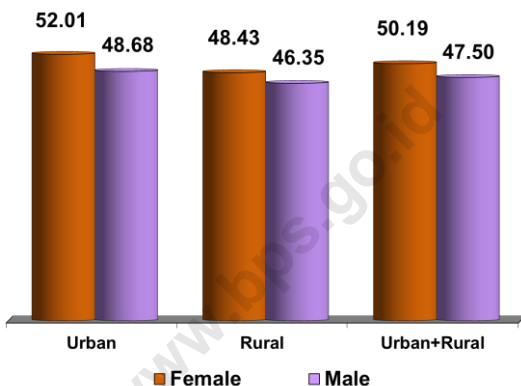
- 64 out of the 100 males who had health complaint during the last month having self treatment.
- Females and males who had health complaint during the last month and having self treatment in urban areas (61.52 percent and 63.56 percent) less than in rural areas (62.66 percent and 64.84 percent).

C. Outpatient

The number of females who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment or visiting health facilities during the last month (50.19 percent) is more than males (47.50 percent).

- 50 out of the 100 females who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.
- 48 out of the 100 males who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.

Figure 3.3
Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints and Performed Outpatient Treatment during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

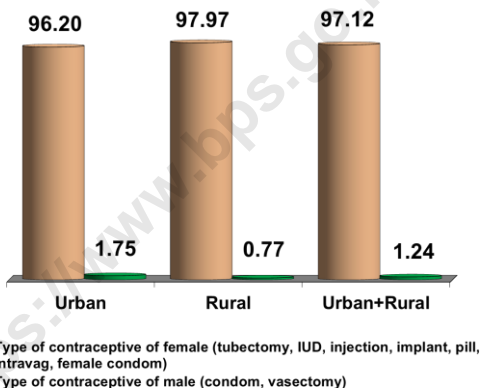
- Females and males who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment in urban areas (52.01 percent and 48.68 percent) higher than in rural areas (48.43 percent and 46.35 percent).

D. Family Planning

In general, participation in contraceptive use still dominated by females (tubectomy, IUD, injection, implant, pill, intravag, female condom) than males (condom, vasectomy). This is line with the availability of the contaceptive methods that are still dominated by methods suitable for female used.

- 97 out of the 100 females aged 15-49 years who currently used contraceptive¹, use the type of contraceptive of females.
- Contraceptive used for females in urban areas (96.20 percent) lower than in rural areas (97.97 percent).
- Males participation in family planning in urban areas (1.75 percent) was slightly higher than in rural areas (0.77 percent).

Figure 3.4
Percentage of Married Women Aged 15-49 Years who Currently Used Contraceptive by Type of Contraceptive and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

Note: excluding traditional instrument

E. HIV-AIDS

- Cumulative number HIV and AIDS cases from 1 April 1987 through 31 December 2013 are 127.427 HIV cases and 52.348 AIDS cases.

¹ Including the methods used by their partners

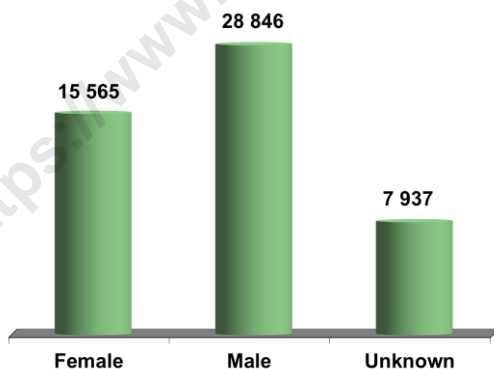
Table 3.1
Cumulative HIV and AIDS Cases

Category	1 April 1987 to 31 December 2012	1 April 1987 to 31 December 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)
HIV	98 390	127 427
AIDS	45 499	52 348
Deaths	8 235	9 585

Source: Directorate General of CDC & EH, Ministry of Health RI

- Prevalence of AIDS cases up to 31 December 2012 was 21.04 per 100,000 populations.
- Figure 3.5 shows that cumulative number of AIDS cases in males higher than females.

Figure 3.5
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases by Sex
From 1 April 1987 through 31 December 2013



Source: Directorate General CDC & EH, Ministry of Health RI

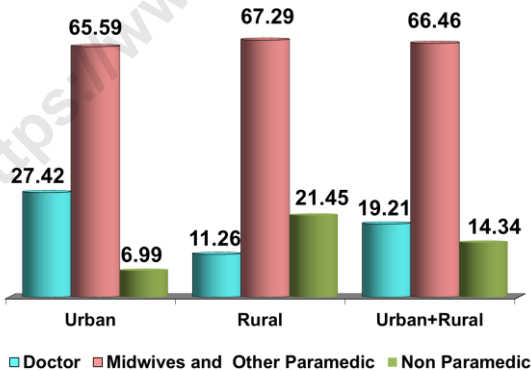
- Ratio of AIDS cases between males and females was 53.96 percent. That is, when the AIDS cases occurred in 100 males, the number of females who had AIDS cases only 54 people.

F. The Last Birth Attendant

In general, the majority of last birth are attended by midwives and other paramedic (66.46 percent).

- Out of the 100 births, 19 of which were attended by doctor, 66 by midwives and other paramedic, 14 by non paramedic (traditional birth attendance, family and others).
- The births attended by doctor in urban areas (27.42 percent) higher than in rural areas (11.26 percent). The births attended by midwives and other paramedic in rural areas (67.29 percent) higher than in urban areas (65.59 percent).
- The births attended by non paramedic in urban areas (6.99 percent) lower than in rural areas (21.45 percent).

Figure 3.6
Percentage of Under Five Years Old Infants by Last Birth Attendants and Urban Rural Classification, 2013

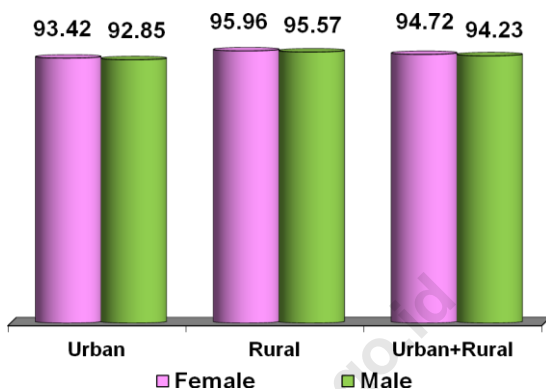


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

G. Ever Breast-Fed Infants

In general, there is no difference occurred between female and male infants who had breastfed.

Figure 3.7
Percentage of Ever Breast-fed Under-Five Years Old Infants
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2013

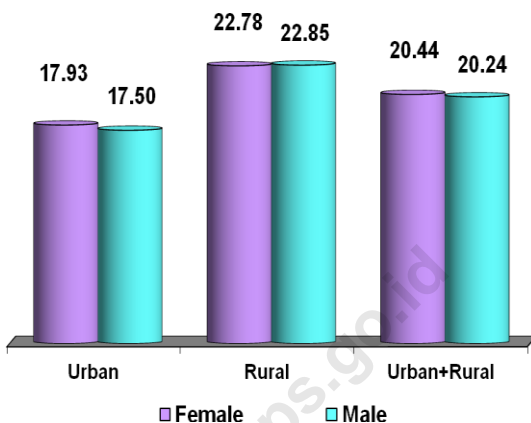
- Out of the 100 female infants, 95 of them had breastfed.
- Out of the 100 male infants, 94 of them had breastfed.
- Female and male infants in rural areas who had breastfed (93.42 percent and 92.85 percent) less than in urban areas (95.96 percent and 95.57 percent).

H. Children Aged 2-4 Year Experienced Breast-fed for 18-23 Months

In general, there is no difference in breastfeeding during the 18-23 months between female infants and male infants aged 2-4 years.

Both female and male infants aged 2-4 years who had breastfeeding during the 18-23 months in rural area more than in urban area.

Figure 3.8
Percentage of Children Aged 2-4 Years Experienced Breast-fed for 18-23 Months by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



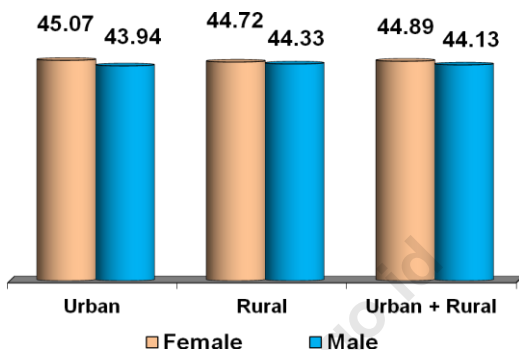
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2013

- Out of the 100 female infants aged 2-4 years, 20 of them were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.
- Out of the 100 male infants aged 2-4 years, 20 of them were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.
- Breast-feeding for 18-23 months to children aged 2-4 years of female and male in urban areas (17.93 percent and 17.50 percent) less than in rural areas (22.78 percent and 22.85 percent).

I. Children Aged 2-4 Years who were Only Breast-fed for a Period of 6 Months or more

Nationally, percentage of female infants aged 2-4 years who were only breast-fed for a period of six months or more, higher than male infants.

Figure 3.9
Percentage of Children Aged 2-4 Years who were Only Breast-fed for a Period of Six Months or more by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2013

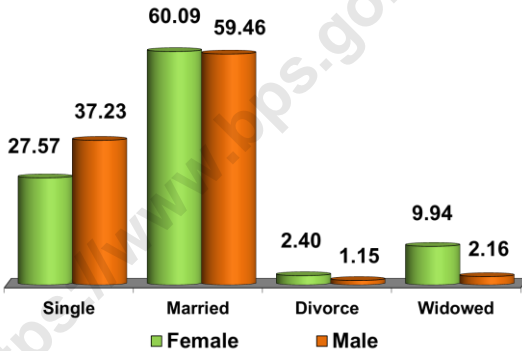
- 45 out of 100 female infants aged 2-4 years who were breast-fed for a period of six months or more.
- 44 out of 100 male infants aged 2-4 years who were breast-fed for a period of six months or more.
- Percentage of children aged 2-4 years who were only breast-fed for a period of six months or more for female in urban areas (45.07 percent) was higher than in rural areas (44.72), whereas male are lower in urban areas (43.94 percent) than in rural areas (44.33 percent).

IV. Household's Socio Economic Status

A. Marital Status of Population Aged 10 Years and Over

Nationally, percentage of married female or male are higher than that of single, divorced or widowed female or male.

Figure 4.1
Percentage of Population Aged 10 Year and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2013



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2013

- Out of the 100 female, 60 of whom are married, 28 are single, 10 are widowed and 2 got divorced.
- Out of the 100 male, 59 of whom are married, 37 are single, 2 are widowed and 1 got divorced.
- The number of single female (27.57 percent) is lower than that of male (37.23 percent) for the reason because generally age of first time married for female is younger than that of male.
- The number of married female relatively equal to married male (60.09 percent compare to 59.46 percent), whereas the status of divorced female, either divorced or widowed (2.40 percent and

9.94 percent) more than that of male (1.15 percent and 2.16 percent).

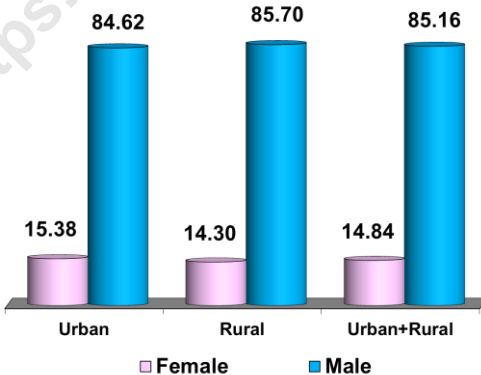
- This situation indicates that divorce or widowed female decide not to remarried, while the reverse happens for male.

B. Head of Household

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

- Out of 100 head of households, 15 of them are female and 85 are male.
- According to urban rural classification, female head of households in urban areas are relatively similar than that of in rural areas.
- In urban areas, out of 100 head of household, 15 of whom are female and 85 are male.
- In rural areas, out of 100 head of household, 14 of whom are female and 86 are male.

Figure 4.2
malePercentage of Head of Household by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2013



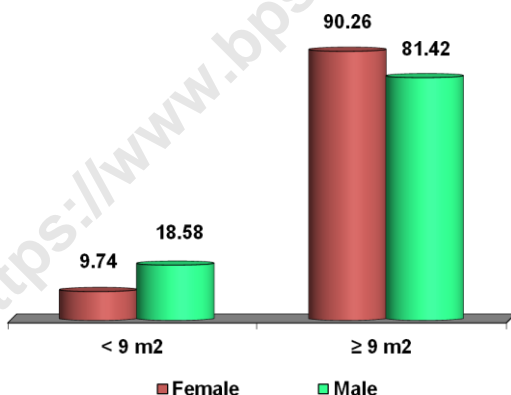
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

C. Floor Area

Nationally, households with floor area of less than 9 square meters (m^2) per capita, female head of households lower than male head of households.

- Out of 100 female head of households, there are 10 households with floor area of less than 9 m^2 and 90 households with more than 9 m^2 floor area per capita.
- Out of 100 male head of households, there are 19 households with floor area of less than 9 m^2 and 81 households with more than 9 m^2 floor area per capita.

Figure 4.3
Percentage of Households with Floor $< 9 m^2$ and $\geq 9 m^2$ per Capita by Sex of Head of Household, 2013



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

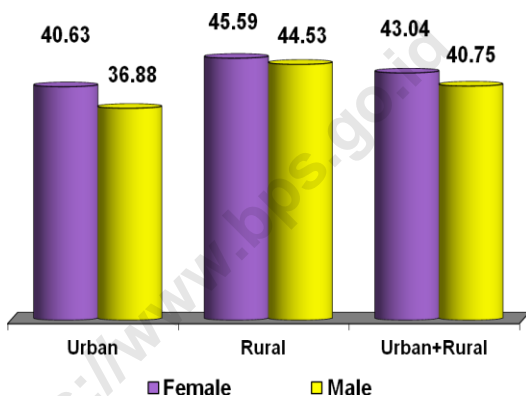
D. Access to Clean Water

Nationally, there is no significant difference between male head of households and female head of households with access to clean water.

- Out of 100 female head of household, 43 of them have access to clean water.

- Out of 100 male head of household, 41 of them have access to clean water.
- Female and male head of households in rural areas (45.59 percent and 44.53 percent) more than access to clean water in urban areas (40.63 percent and 36.88 percent).

Figure 4.4
Percentage of Head of Household who Have Access to Clean Water by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



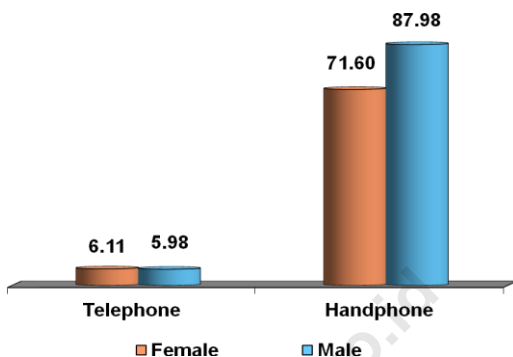
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

E. Access to Information Technology

There is no significant difference between male head of household and female head of household who have access to information technology using telephone.

Out of 100 female head of households or male head of households, 6 of them have access to information technology using telephones.

Figure 4.5
Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Usage/Access to
Telephones and Handphones/Mobile Phones, 2013



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

Female head of households have access to information technology using mobile phones/handphone lower than male head of households.

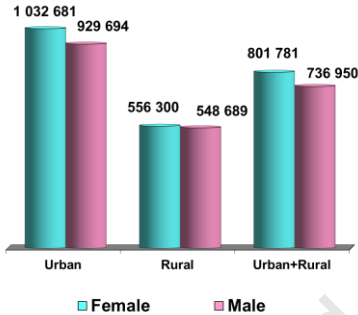
- Out of 100 female head of households, 72 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 88 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.

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 801,781.00 while male head of households as IDR 736,950.00.
- According to urban rural classification, the average expenditure per capita a month in urban areas for both female and male head of households is greater than that of in rural area.

Figure 4.6
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita (Rupiahs) by Sex, 2013



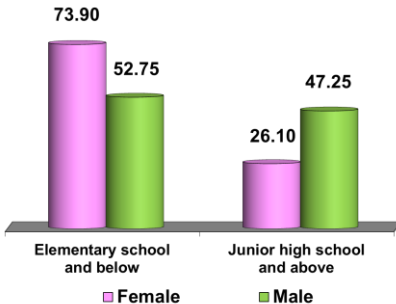
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

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, 74 of whom attained elementary school and below, whereas 26 of whom attained junior high school and above.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 53 of whom attained elementary school and below, and 47 of whom attained junior high school and above.

Figure 4.7
Percentage of Head of Households by Sex and Highest Education Level Attained, 2013



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

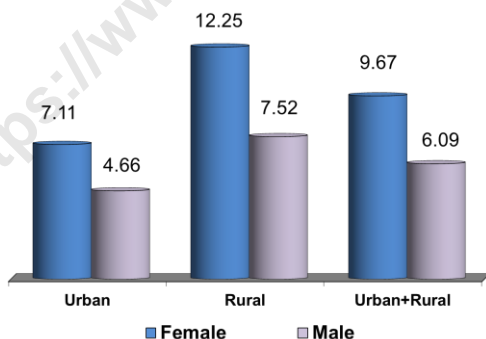
V. Education

A. Population Aged 5 Years and Over who Does Not/Never Attended School

Nationally, female population aged 5 years and over who does not/never attended school is more than that of male population.

- Out of 100 female population aged 5 years and over, 10 of them do not/never attend school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 5 years and over, 6 of them do not/never attend school.
- According to urban and rural areas, there are difference between female and male who does not/never attend school.

Figure 5.1
Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over
who Does Not/Never Attend School by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2013



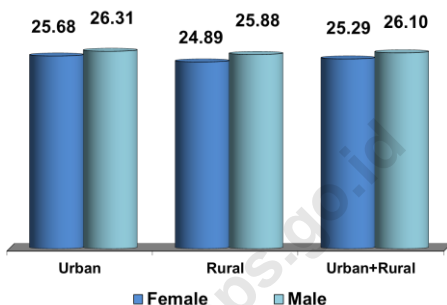
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

B. Population Aged 5 Years and Over who is Still Attending School

Nationally, female population aged 5 years and over who is still attending school is relatively equal to male population. The same pattern occurs in both urban and rural areas.

- Out of 100 female population aged 5 years and over, 25 of them are still attending school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 5 years and over, 26 of them are still attending school.

Figure 5.2
Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over who is Still Attending School by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



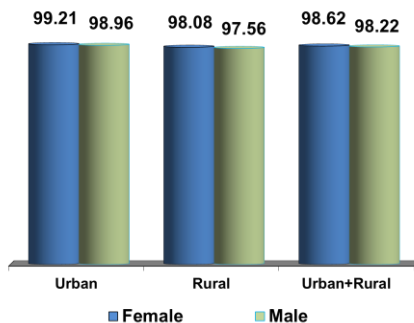
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

C. School Enrollment Rate (SER)

1. SER of Population Aged 7-12 Years

SER of population aged 7-12 years for female are relatively equal to male, either both in urban and in rural areas.

Figure 5.3
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 7-12 Years by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



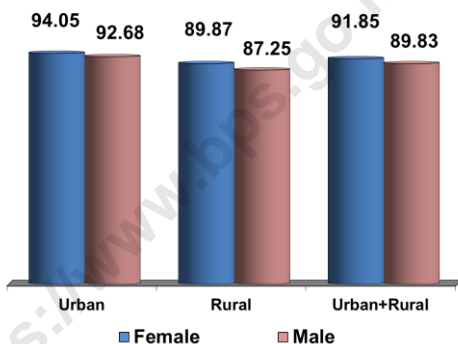
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

- Out of 100 female population aged 7-12 years, 99 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 7-12 years, 98 of them are still in school.

2. SER of Population Aged 13-15 Years

Nationally, SER of female population 13-15 years of age is higher than that of male population in the same age group.

Figure 5.4
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 13-15 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

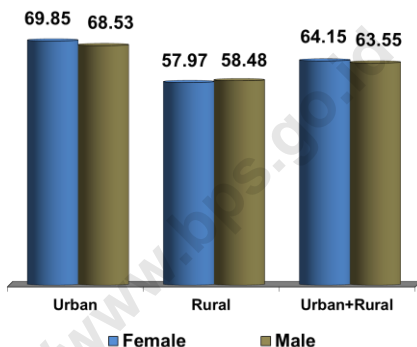
- Out of 100 female population aged 13-15 years, 92 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 13-15 years, 90 of them are still in school.
- According to urban rural classification, SER of female population aged 13-15 years either in urban or in rural area is higher than that of male population.

3. SER of Population Aged 16-18 Years

Nationally, SER of male population aged 16-18 years is relatively similar to SER of female population in the same age group.

- Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 64 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 64 of them are still in school.
- According to urban rural classification, SER of population aged 16-18 years in urban is higher than that of in rural areas.

Figure 5.5
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 16-18 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

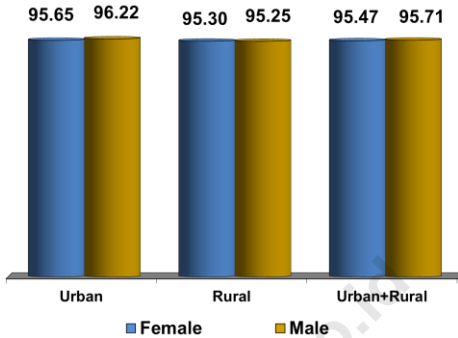
D. Net Enrollment Rate (NER)

1. NER of Elementary School (SD)/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A

NER of female population aged 7-12 years who is attending elementary school/MI/package A is relatively equal to male population.

- Out of 100 female population aged 7-12 years, 95 of them are still attending elementary school/MI/Package A.
- Out of 100 male population aged 7-12 years, 96 of them are still attending elementary school/MI/Package A.
- There is no significant difference between NER of elementary school/MI/Package A both in urban and in rural area.

Figure 5.6
Net Enrollment Rate of Elementary School (SD)/
Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2013

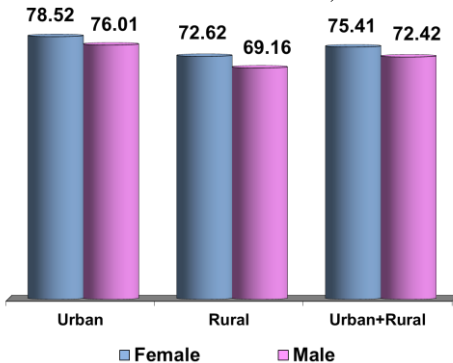


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

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 aged 13-15 years who attended junior high school/MTs/Package B is lower, both for female and male population.

Figure 5.7
Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Junior High School
Madrasah Tsanawiah (MTs)/Package B by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2013

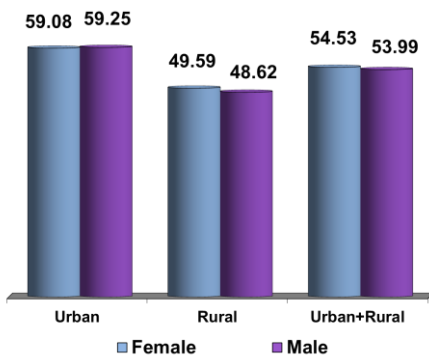


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

- Nationally, NER of junior high school/MTs/ Package B in female population is higher than that of male population.
 - Out of 100 female population aged 13-15 years, 75 of them are still attending junior high school/MTs/ Package B.
 - Out of 100 male population 13-15 years of age, 72 of them are still attending junior high school/MTs/ Package B.
 - In rural area, NER of female in junior high school/MTs/Package B is higher than that of male, whereas in urban area the NER of female and male are relative equal.
- 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 and NER of junior high school/MTs/Package B, it is shown that the NER of population aged 16-18 years who attend senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C is lower than that, applies both for female and male population.

Figure 5.8
Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Senior High School/ Vocational School/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/Package C by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

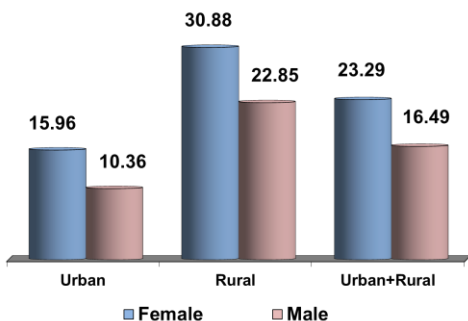
- Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 55 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 54 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- According to urban rural classification, it is shown that differences between NER of senior high school/ vocational school/MA/Package C in urban and rural area.
- NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in urban area, female are relatively similar than male, whereas NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in rural area, female higher than male.

E. Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Do Not Obtain a Diploma

Female population 15 years of age and over who do not obtain a diploma is much higher than that of male population, applies both in urban and rural area.

- Out of 100 female population aged 15 years and over, 23 of them do not obtain a diploma.

Figure 5.9
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Do Not Obtain a Diploma by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



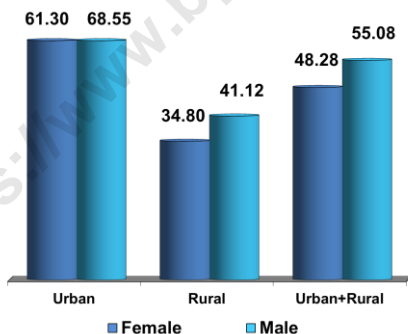
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 16 of them do not obtain a diploma.
- According to urban rural classification, female and male population aged 15 years and over area who do not obtain a diploma in urban area (15.76 percent and 10.36 percent) is lower than that in rural area (30.68 percent and 22.85 percent).

F. Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education

Nationally, female population aged 15 years and over who have successfully completed primary education (at least graduated junior high school/MTs) is lower than male population.

Figure 5.10
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2013



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

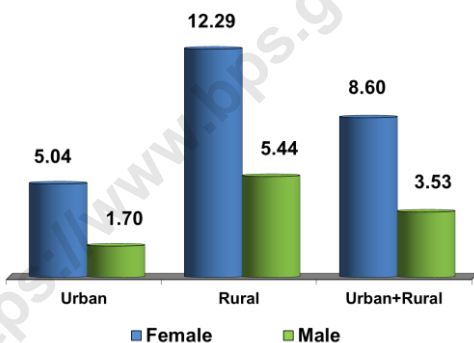
- Out of 100 female population aged 15 years and over, 48 of them have successfully completed primary education.
- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 55 of them have successfully completed primary education.
- Low attainment of primary education both female and male population aged 15 years and over occurred in rural area.

G. Illiteracy/Literacy Rate

Nationally, female population aged 15 years and over who are illiterate is higher than that of male population.

- Out of 100 female population aged 15 years and over, 9 of them are illiterate.
- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 4 of them are illiterate.
- Female population aged 15 years and over in rural area (12.29 percent) is higher than that of urban area (5.04 percent).

Figure 5.11
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over
who Are Illiterate by Sex, 2013



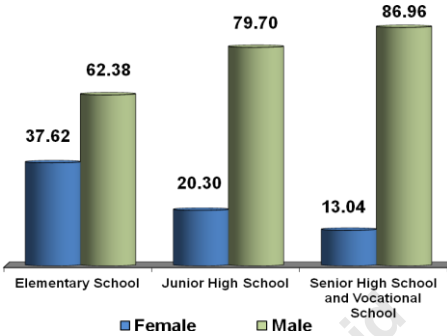
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2013*

H. Principal and Teacher

The number of male principal in elementary school through senior high school is higher than that of female principal.

- Out of 100 elementary school principals, 38 of whom are female and 62 are male.
- Out of 100 junior high school principals, 20 of whom are female and 80 are male.
- Out of 100 senior high school principals, 13 of whom are female and 87 are male.

Figure 5.12
Percentage of Principals by Sex and School Levels, 2012/2013

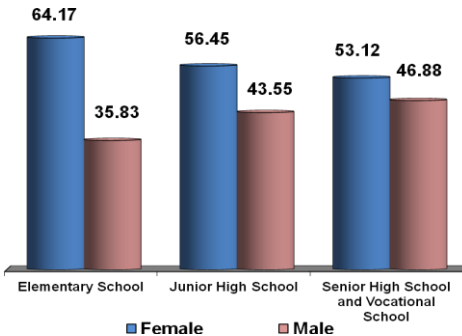


Source: Ministry of Education, 2012/2013

Female teacher in elementary and junior high school is much higher than that of male teacher whereas at senior high school and vocational school the number of male teacher is much higher than that of female teacher.

- Out of 100 elementary school teachers, 64 of whom are female and 36 are male.
- Out of 100 junior high school teachers, 56 of whom are female and 44 are male.
- Out of 100 high school teachers, 53 of whom are female and 47 are male.

Figure 5.13
Percentage of Teachers by Sex and School Levels, 2012/2013



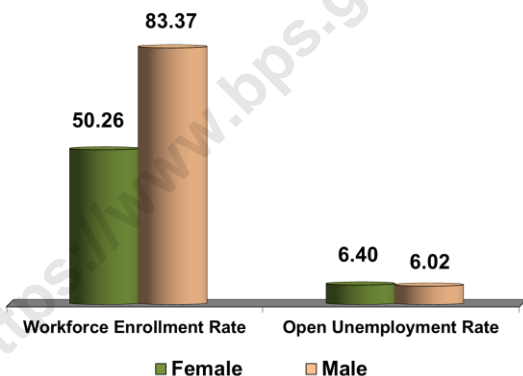
Source: Ministry of Education, 2012/2013

VI. Labor Force

A. Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate

- Workforce enrollment rate of female (50.26 percent) is lower than workforce enrollment rate of male (83.37 percent).
- Open unemployment rate of female (6.40 percent) is higher than open unemployment rate of male (6.02 percent).

Figure 6.1
Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate
of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, 2013



Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2013

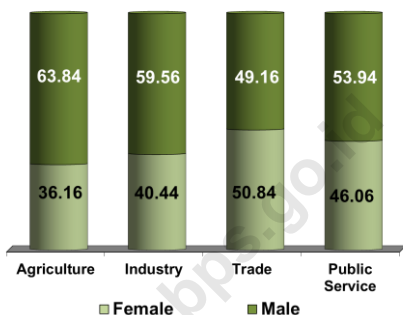
B. Main Industry

Role of female in industrial and public services sector almost equal compare to male. Whereas role of female in agricultural sector only half portion compare to male.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in agricultural sector, 36 were female and 64 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in industry sector, 40 were female and 60 male person.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in trade sector, 51 were female and 49 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in public service sector, 46 were female and 54 male person.

Figure 6.2
Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work by Sex and Main Industry, 2013



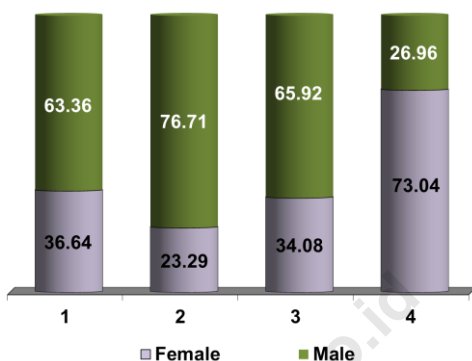
Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2013

C. Employment Status

Employment status as employer (own account workers and employer assisted by worker) and employee is dominated by male, while employment status as family worker/unpaid worker is dominated by female.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with own account workers status, 37 were female and 63 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with employer assisted by worker status, 23 were female and 77 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with employee status, 34 were female and 66 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with family worker/unpaid worker status, 73 were female and 27 male person.

Figure 6.3
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Work
by Sex and Employment Status, 2013



Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2013

Description:

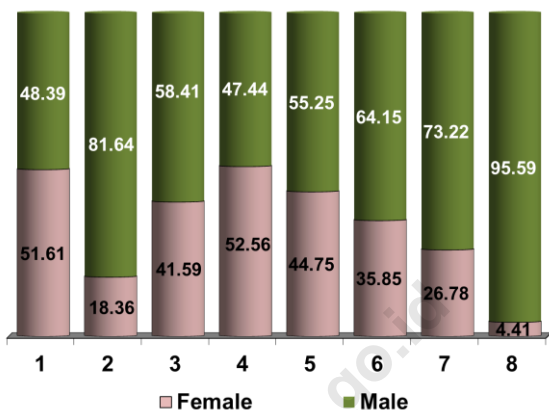
- 1 = own account workers
- 2 = employer assisted by worker
- 3 = employee
- 4 = family worker/unpaid worker

D. Occupation

Type of occupation as administrative and managerial worker is dominated by male than female, while sales worker and professional, technician and related worker is dominated by female than male.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as administrative and managerial worker, 18 were female and 82 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as sales worker, 53 were female and 47 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as professional, technician and related worker, 52 were female and 48 male person.

Figure 6.4
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Work
by Sex and Occupation, 2013



Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2013

Description:

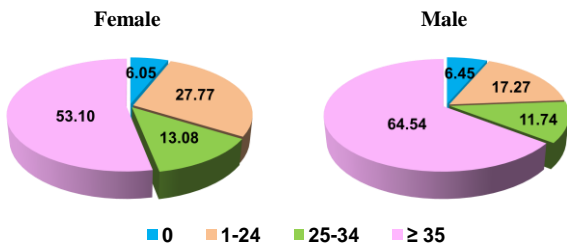
- 1 = Professional, technician and related worker
- 2 = Administrative and managerial worker
- 3 = Clerical and related worker
- 4 = Sales worker
- 5 = Public service worker
- 6 = Agriculture, forestry, hunter, and fisherman
- 7 = Production, transport equipment operator & laborer
- 8 = Others

E. Working Hour

Nationally, most of population aged 15 years and over who worked more than 35 hours during a week, in both female and male.

- Percentage of female population aged 15 years and over who worked more than 35 hours during a week is 53.10 percent, lower than male is 64.54 percent.
- Percentage of female population aged 15 years and over who worked 0 hours during a week (temporarily not working) relatively equal to male is 6 percent.
- Total working hour 1-24 hours and 25-34 hours during a week is dominated by female population compare to male population.

Figure 6.5
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Work
by Sex and Working Hours in a Week, 2013



Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2013

F. Wage Worker

Nationally, average wage of female workers is lower than male workers in both agricultural and non agricultural sector.

Table 6.1
Average Wages by Main Industry and Sex, 2013

Main Industry	Sex			Wage Ratio
	Female	Male	Female+Male	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	823 649	1 348 722	1 231 925	61.07
Non Agriculture	1 666 514	2 143 673	1 976 203	77.74
Total	1 622 863	2 069 280	1 917 152	78.43

Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2013

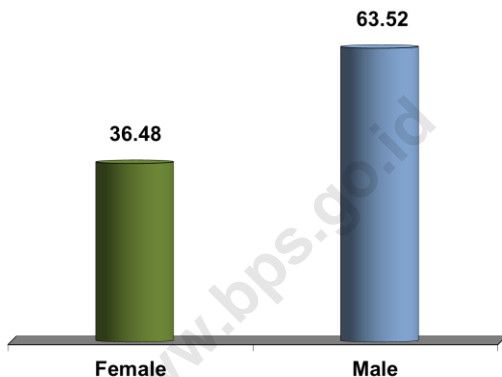
- Wage ratio of female workers in agricultural sector is 61.07, it means if wage of male workers in agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 61.07.
- Wage ratio of female workers in non agricultural sector is 77.74, it means if wage of male workers in non agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 77.74.

G. Child Labour

Population aged 10-17 years who worked (Child labour) is dominated by male compare to female.

- Out of 100 population aged 10-17 years who worked, 36 of whom are female and 64 are male.

Figure 6.6
Population Aged 10-17 Years who Worked by Sex, 2013



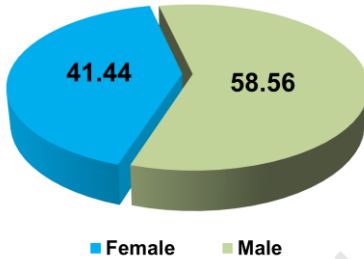
Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2013

G. Micro and Small Industry

Micro industry is an industrial company who employed 1 until 4 employees. Small Industry is an industrial company who employed 5 until 19 employees.

- According to Micro and Small Industrial Survey 2013 (VIMK 2013), there are 3,418,366 company of micro and small industry in the entire of 33 provinces.
- Percentage of female as an entrepreneur is 41.44 percent, and male is 58.56 percent.

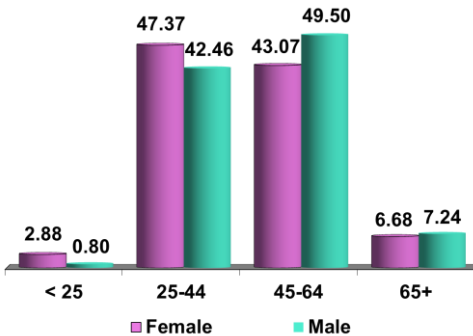
Figure 6.7
Percentage of the Small and Micro Industrial Entrepreneur by Sex, 2013



Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2013*

- According to age group, percentage of female and male entrepreneur most of age group 25-44 years and 45-64 years.
- Female entrepreneur aged 25-44 years (47.37 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (42.46 percent).
- Female entrepreneur aged 45-64 years (43.07 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (49.50 percent).

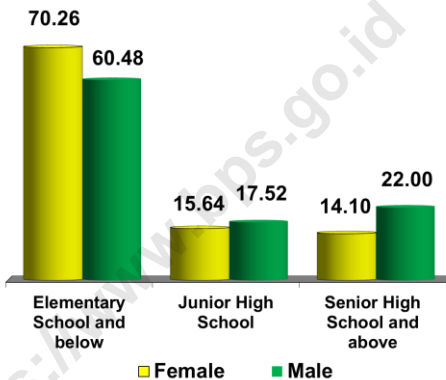
Figure 6.8
Percentage of Small and Micro Industrial Entrepreneur By Sex and Age Group, 2013



Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2013*

- According to education level, female entrepreneur are elementary school graduated and below (70.26 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (60.48 percent).
- Female entrepreneur attended junior high school and senior high school and above (15.64 percent and 14.10 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (17.52 percent and 22.00 percent).

Figure 6.9
Percentage of Micro and Small Industrial Entrepreneur
by Sex and Education Level, 2013



Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2013*

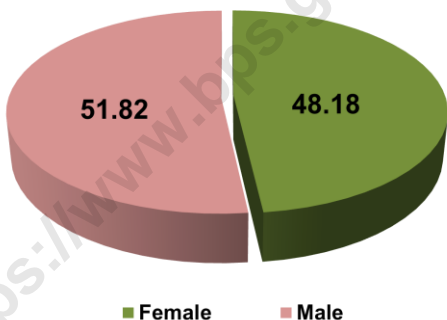
VII. Leadership, Politics, and Government

A. Civil Servants

The number of civil servants in December 2013 reached at 4,362,805 peoples, the number of male civil servants is higher than that of female civil servants.

- Out of 100 civil servants, 52 of whom are males and 48 are females.

Figure 7.1
Percentage of Civil Servants by Sex,
31 December 2013

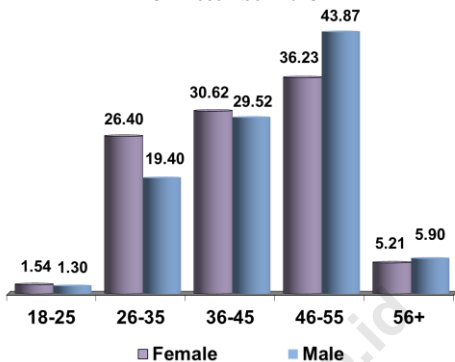


Source: National Civil Servant

Most of civil servant in the aged group of 26-55 years, both for female and male civil servant.

- Out of 100 female civil servant, 2 of whom are 18-25 years, 93 are 26-55 years and 5 are 56 years and over.
- Out of 100 male civil servant, 1 of whom are 18-25 years, 93 are 26-55 years and 6 are 56 years and over.

Figure 7.2
Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Age Groups,
31 December 2013

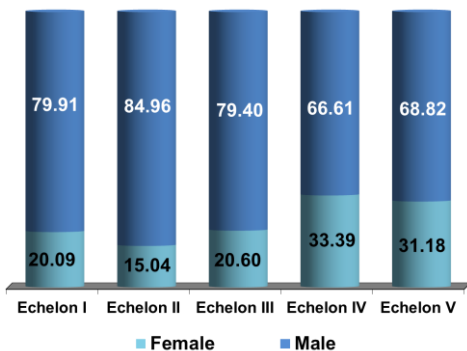


Source: National Civil Servant

Female civil servants who occupy the structural position as most of Echelon IV was 33.39 percent and at least as Echelon II was 15.04 percent.

- Out of 100 Echelon I officer, 20 of whom are females and 80 are males.
- Out of 100 Echelon II officer, 15 of whom are females and 85 are males.

Figure 7.3
Percentage of Civil Servant who Occupy Echelon I-V by Sex,
31 December 2013



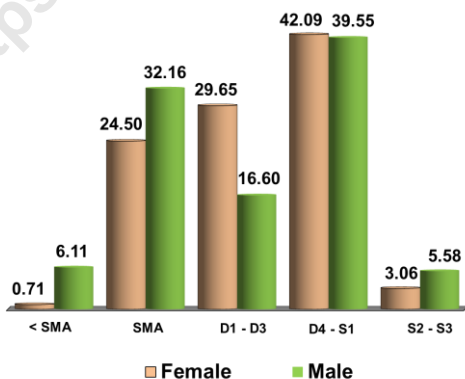
Source: National Civil Servant

- Out of 100 Echelon III officer, 21 of whom are females and 79 are males.
- Out of 100 Echelon IV officer, 33 of whom are females and 67 are males.
- Out of 100 Echelon V officer, 31 of whom are females and 69 are males.

Civil servant who obtained senior high school degree, 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, 1 of whom graduated under 24 are senior high school, 30 are graduated from D1-D3, 42 are graduated from D4-S1, and 3 are graduated from S2-S3.
- Out of 100 male civil servants, 6 of whom graduated under 32 are senior high school, 17 are graduated from D1-D3, 40 are graduated from D4-S1, and 6 are graduated from S2-S3.

Figure 7.4
Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Level of Education,
31 December 2013



Source: National Civil Servant

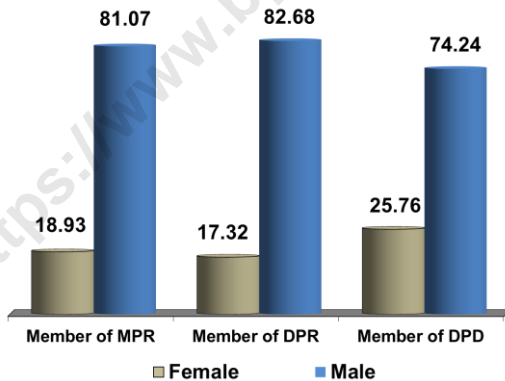
B. Executive Institution

- Out of 34 ministries in the Working Cabinet 2014-2019, there are only 8 ministries were headed by female ministers.
- Out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, no province headed by female governor.
- Out of 511 districts/city of Indonesia, there are only 24 female mayors and regents.

C. Legislative Institution

- None of 5 leaders of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) from the period of 2014-2019 is females.

Figure 7.5
Percentage of Members of Legislative Institution by Sex,
for the Period of 2014-2019



Source: People's Consultative Assembly (MPR)

- Out of 100 members of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) from the period of 2014-2019, 19 are females and 81 are males.
- Out of 100 members of the House of Representatives (DPR) from the period of 2014-2019, 17 are females and 83 are males.

- Out of 100 members of House of Regional Representatives (DPD) from the period of 2014-2017, 26 are females and 74 are males.

D. Judicatory Institution

Judicatory institution consists the Supreme Court (MA), the Constitutional Court (MK), the Eradication of Corruption (KPK), and the Judicial Commission (KY).

- None of 12 leaders of the Supreme Court in the year 2013 is females.
- None of 5 leaders of Commission on the Eradication of Corruption (KPK) in the year 2013 is females.
- Out of 9 leaders of the Constitutional Court (MK) in the year 2013, one is female.
- None of 7 leaders of the Judicial Commission (KY) in the year 2013 is females.

DATA

ENLIGHTEN THE NATION



STATISTICS INDONESIA

Jl. dr. Sutomo No. 6-8 Jakarta 10710

Telp: (021) 3841195, 3842508, 3810291-4, Fax: (021) 3857046

Homepage: <http://www.bps.go.id> E-mail: bpsq@bps.go.id

ISBN 978-979-064-787-9



9 789790 647879