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A large graphic showing the silhouettes of a man and a woman walking side-by-side. The woman is on the left, and the man is on the right. They are walking towards the right. The background is a solid red color with a faint, repeating pattern of the silhouettes. A decorative vine with leaves and a spiral is on the left side, and another is on the bottom right.

# Women and Men in Indonesia

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# 2013



**STATISTICS INDONESIA**





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# WOMEN AND MEN IN INDONESIA 2013

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# PREFACE

This Booklet on Women and Men in Indonesia 2013 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 (Susenas: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional), National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas: Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional), Village Potential (Podes: Pendataan Potensi Desa/Kelurahan), 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 2013

BPS-Statistics Indonesia



**Dr. Suryamin, M.Sc.**  
**Chief Statistician**



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# 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, Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025, Micro and Small Industrial Survey, as well as other data sources containing results of administrative records from various relevant agencies. Presentation of information in this publication

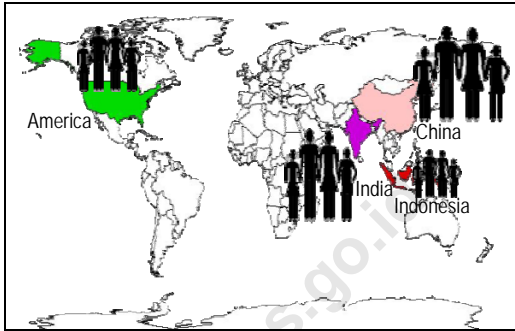
is in the form of figures and tables as well as reviews that are easy to understand the various parties, both the general public, as well as policy makers and is expected to be used as one reference in assessing gender issues in Indonesia.

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## II. Population

### A. Population

Figure 2.1  
Indonesia Population Compared with Other Countries, 2012



Source: Population Census 2000,  
Population Census 2010 and UN Data Sheet 2013

- According to the 2000 Population Census, the population of Indonesia in 2000 (October) reach some 205.13 million people.
- According to the 2010 Population Census, number population of Indonesia in 2012 become 245.1 million people.
- Indonesia is the fourth most populous country after China (1,351 million), India (1,213 million) and United States of America (314 million).

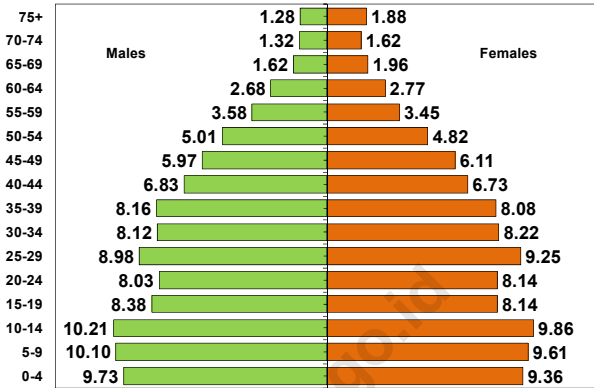
### B. Population Structure

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.

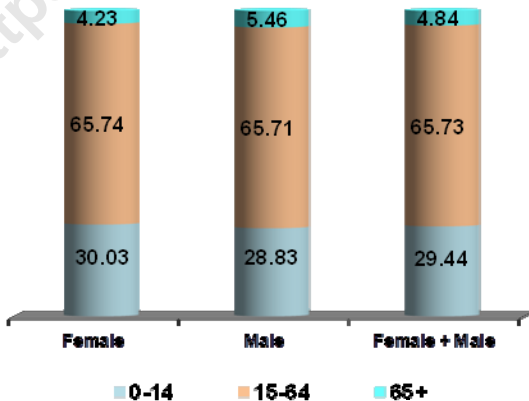
**Figure 2.2**  
**Population Pyramid of Indonesia, 2012**



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

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, 2012**



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

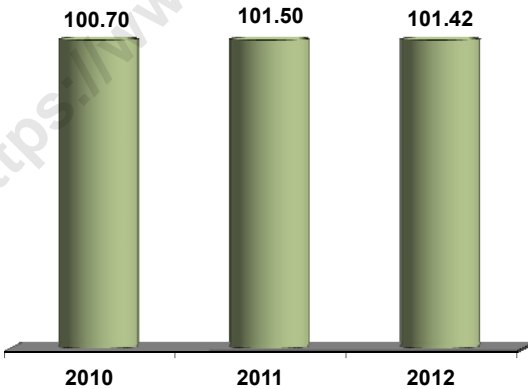
- Female of productive age relatively similar with male. Female of no longer productive age less than male. While the group has not been productive, more women than men.
- Out of 100 female, 30 of them has not been productive, 66 people at productive age and 4 people is no longer productive.
- Out of 100 male, 29 of them has not been productive, 66 people at productive people aged and 5 people is no longer productive.

### C. Population Composition

#### 1. Sex Ratio

- In 2010, the sex ratio was 100.70, which means that there were 101 males to 100 females.
- In 2010 to 2012, sex ratio was more than 100. This shows that males is more than females population.

**Figure 2.4**  
**Sex Ratio Population of Indonesia, 2010-2012**

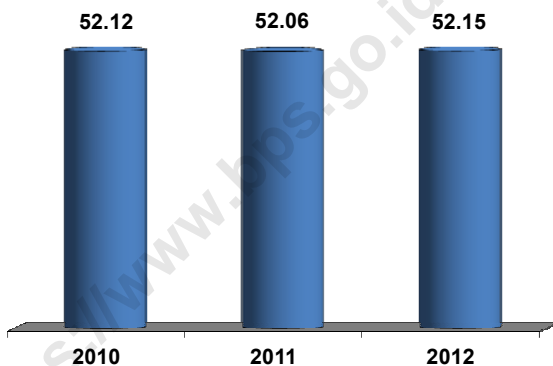


*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2010-2012*

## 2. Dependency Ratio

- In 2012, the dependency ratio is 52.15, relatively similar with the dependency ratio in 2010 i.e 52.12 and dependency ratio in 2011 i.e 52.06.
- This is every 100 productive aged people (aged 15-64 years) support 52 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.

**Figure 2.5**  
**Dependency Ratio, 2010 - 2012**



*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2010-2012*

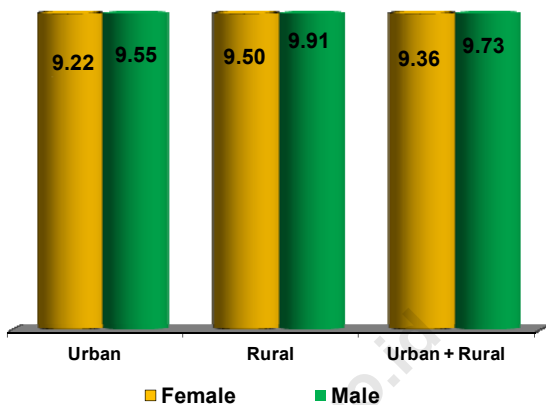
## 3. Number of Under Five-Year of Age Children

In general, percentage of under five-year of age children to the total population amounted 9.5 percent, which consists of 4.6 percent female and 4.9 percent male.

- Percentage of under five year of age children to the total population in 2012 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, 10 children under five.



**Figure 2.6**  
**Percentage of Under Five-Year of Age Children**  
**to Total Population by Sex, 2012**



*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

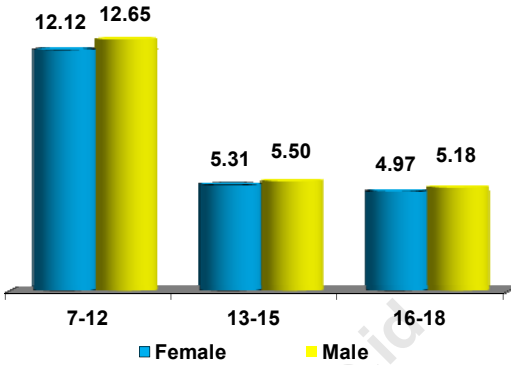
#### **4. Percentage of School-Age Population**

In general, the school age population (7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 year) more males (23.33 percent) than females (22.40 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, 13 people aged 7-12 year, 6 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 76 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, 2012**

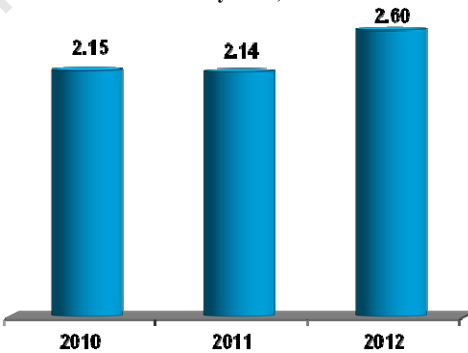


*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

#### **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, 2010-2012**



*Source: Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025 (TFR 2010-2011) and DHS 2012 Preliminary Report (TFR 2012)*

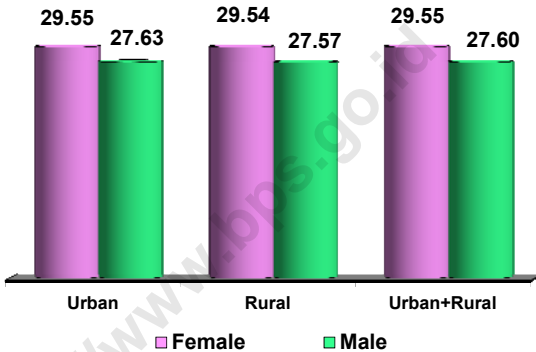
### III. Health

#### A. Health Complaints

In general, females who had health complaints during the last month (29.55 percent) slightly exceeded than that of males (27.60 percent).

Figure 3.1

Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2012



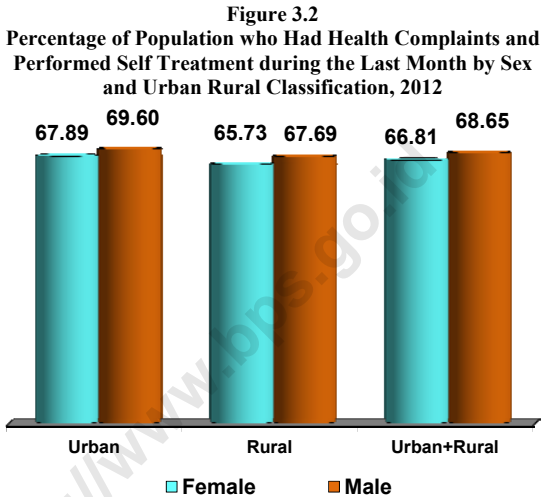
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

- 30 out of the 100 females had health complaint during the last month.
- 28 out of the 100 males had health complaint during the last month.
- Females who had health complaint living in rural areas (29.54 percent) relatively similar with in urban areas (29.55 percent) .
- Males who had health complaint living in rural areas (27.57 percent) relatively similar with in urban areas (27.63 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 (66.81 percent) was lower than males (68.65 percent).

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



*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

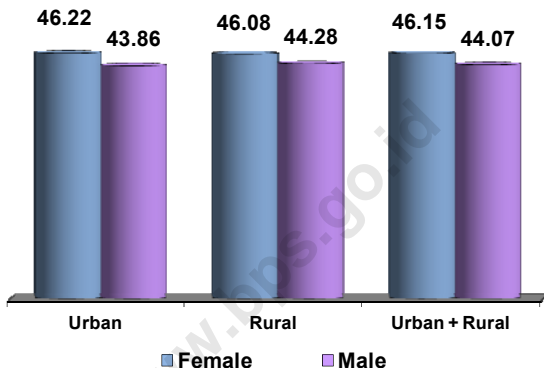
- 69 out of the 100 males who had health complaint during the last month having self treatment.
- Females and males who had health complaint during the last month and having self treatment in rural areas (65.73 percent and 67.69 percent) less than in urban areas (67.89 percent and 69.60 percent).

## C. Outpatient

The number of females who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment or visiting health facilities during the last month (46.15 percent) is more than males (44.07 percent).

- 46 out of the 100 females who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.
- 44 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, 2012**



*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

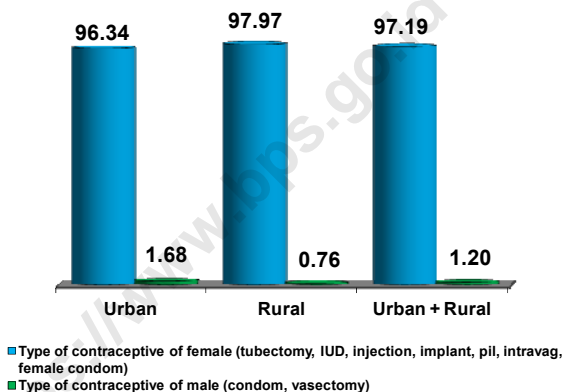
- Females and males who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment more in urban was relatively similar with in rural areas (46 percent and 44 percent).

#### **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 contraceptive<sup>1</sup>, use the type of contraceptive of females.
- Contraceptive used for females in urban areas (96.34 percent) lower than in rural areas (97.97 percent).
- Males participation in family planning in urban areas (1.68 percent) was slightly higher than in rural areas (0.76 percent).

**Figure 3.4**  
**Percentage of Married Women Aged 15-49 Years who Currently Used Contraceptive by Type of Contraceptive and Urban Rural Classification, 2012**



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

Note: excluding traditional instrument

## E. HIV-AIDS

- Cumulative number HIV and AIDS cases from 1 April 1987 through 31 December 2012 are 98,390 HIV cases and 45,499 AIDS cases.

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

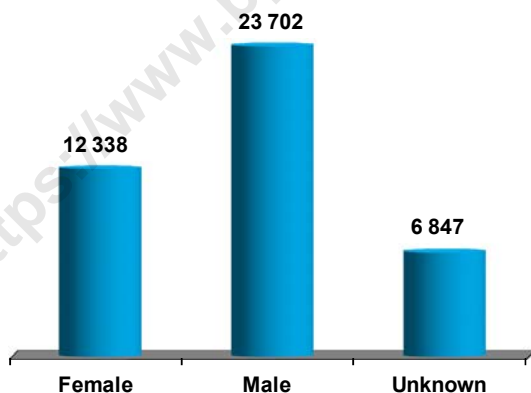
**Tabel 3.1**  
**Cumulative HIV and AIDS Cases**

Category	1 April 1987 to 31 December 2010	1 April 1987 to 31 December 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>HIV</b>	76 879	98 390
<b>AIDS</b>	29 879	45 499
<b>Deaths</b>	5 430	8 235

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

- Prevalence of AIDS cases up to 31 December 2012 was 18.56 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 2012**



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

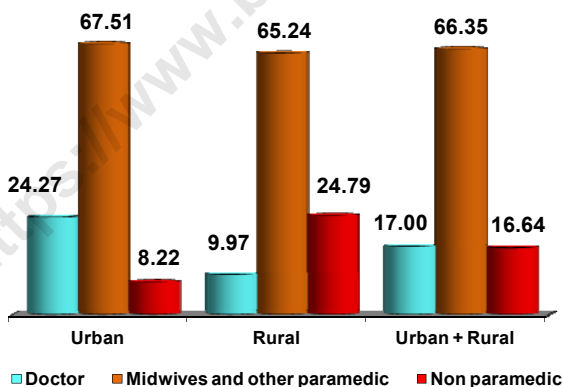
- Ratio of AIDS cases between males and females was 52.05 percent. That is, when the AIDS cases occurred in 100 males, the number of females who had AIDS cases only 52 people.

## F. The Last Birth Attendant

In general, the majority of last birth are attended by midwives and other paramedic (66.35 percent).

- Out of the 100 births, 17 of which were attended by doctor, 66 by midwives and other paramedic, 17 by non paramedic (traditional birth attendance, family and others).
- The births attended by doctor, midwives, and other paramedic in urban areas (24.27 percent and 67.51 percent) higher than in rural areas (9.97 percent and 65.24 percent).
- The births attended by non paramedic in urban areas (8.22 percent) was lower than in rural areas (24.79 percent).

Figure 3.6  
Percentage of Under Five Years Old Infants by Last Birth Attendants and Urban Rural Classification, 2012



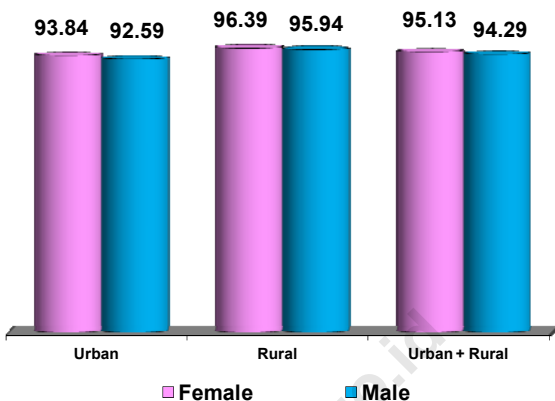
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

## G. Ever Breast-Fed Infants

In general, there is no significant 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, 2012**



*Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2012*

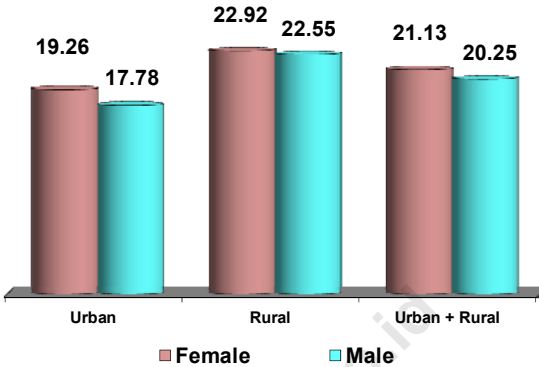
- Out of the 100 female infants, 95 of them had breastfed.
- Out of the 100 male infants, 94 of them had breastfed.
- Female and male infants in rural areas who had breastfed (96.39 percent and 95.94 percent) higher than in urban areas (93.84 percent and 92.59 percent).

#### **H. Children Aged 2-4 Year 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 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, 2012**



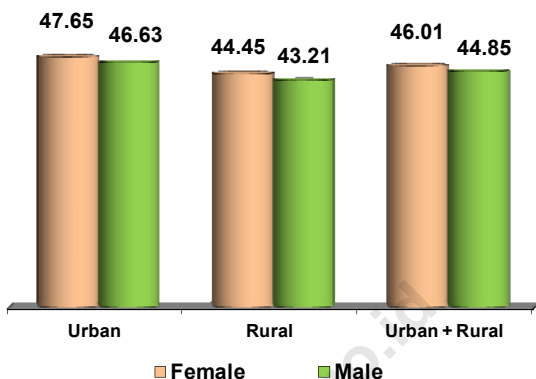
*Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2012*

- Out of the 100 female infants aged 2-4 years, 21 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 in rural areas (22.92 percent and 22.55 percent) is likely to be higher than that in urban areas (19.26 percent and 17.78 percent).

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

Percentage of female infants aged 2-4 years more than male infants (who were only breast-fed for a period of six months or more).

**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, 2012**



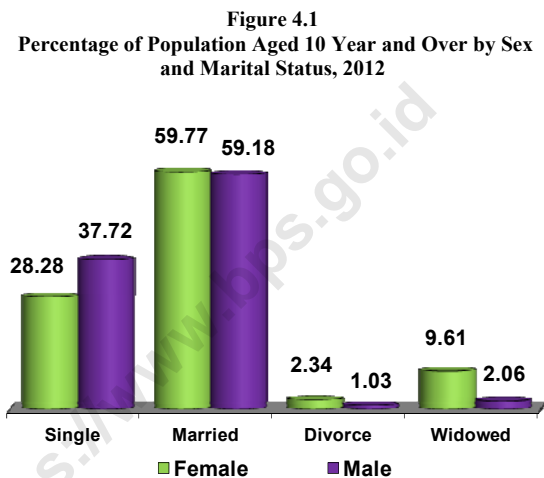
*Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2012*

- 46 out of 100 female infants aged 2-4 years who were breast-fed for a period of six months or more.
- 45 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 (47.65 percent) was higher than in rural areas (44.45), look like for male in urban areas (46.63 percent) was higher than in rural areas (43.21 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.



*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

- 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, 38 are single, 2 are widowed and 1 got divorced.
- The number of single female (28.28 percent) is lower than that of male (37.72 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 (59.77 percent compare to 59.18 percent), whereas the status of divorced female,

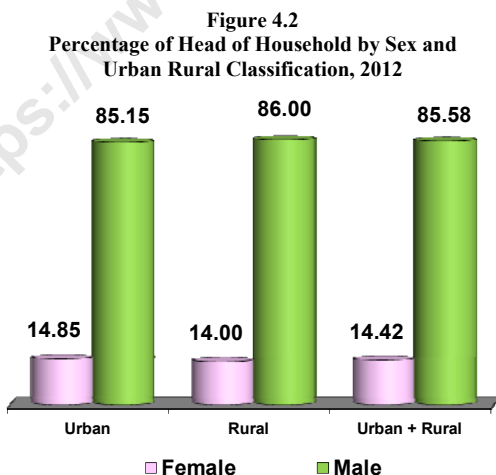
either divorced or widowed (2.34 percent and 9.61 percent) more than that of male (1.03 percent and 2.06 percent).

- 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, 14 of them are female and 86 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.



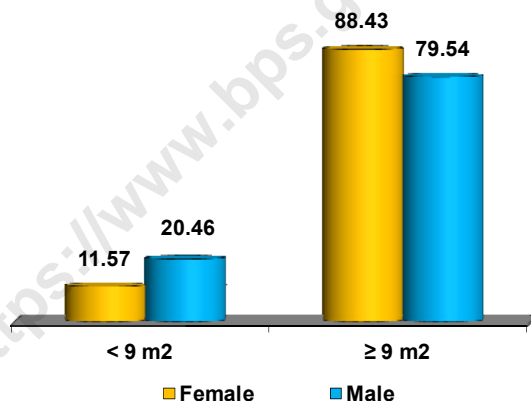
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

### 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 12 households with floor area of less than 9  $m^2$  and 88 households with more than 9  $m^2$  floor area per capita.
- Out of 100 male head of households, there are 20 households with floor area of less than 9  $m^2$  and 80 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, 2012



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

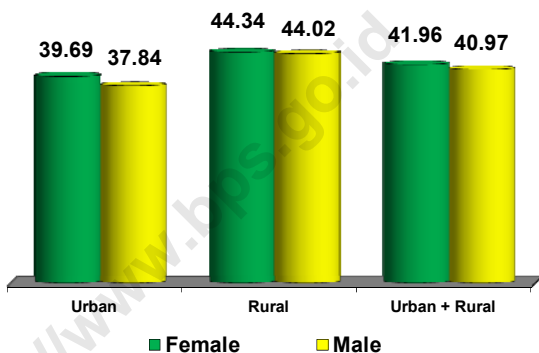
### D. Access to Clean Water

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, 42 of them have access to clean water.

- Out of 100 male head of household, 41 of them have access to clean water.
- Female head of households and male head of households in rural areas (44.34 percent and 44.02 percent) have more access to clean water than the ones in urban areas (39.69 percent and 37.84 percent).

**Figure 4.4**  
**Percentage of Head of Household who Have Access to Clean Water by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2012**



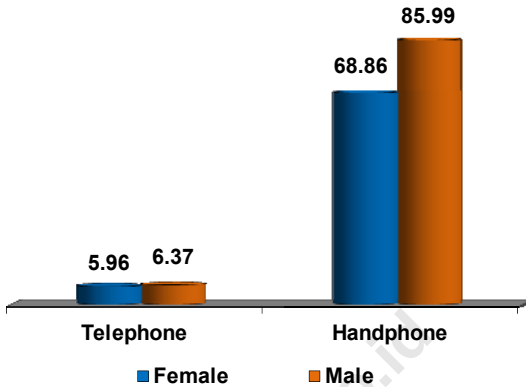
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

### **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, 2012**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

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, 69 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 86 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.

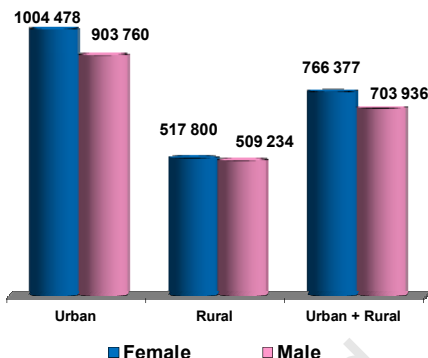
## **F. Average per Capita Expenditures**

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 766,377.00 while male head of households as IDR 703,936.00.
- 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, 2012



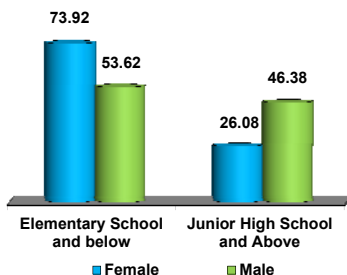
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

### 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, 73 of whom attained elementary school and below, whereas 27 of whom attained junior high school and above.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 52 of whom attained elementary school and below, and 48 of whom attained junior high school and above.

**Figure 4.7**  
Percentage of Head of Households by Sex and Highest Education Level Attained, 2012



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

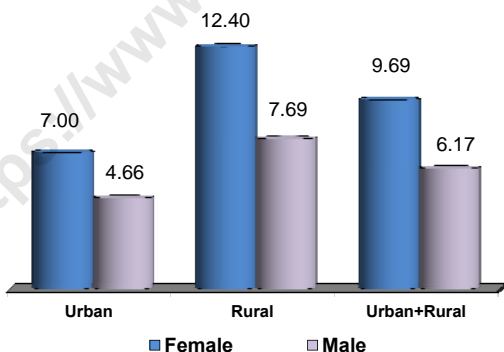
## V. Education

### 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 significant 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, 2012**



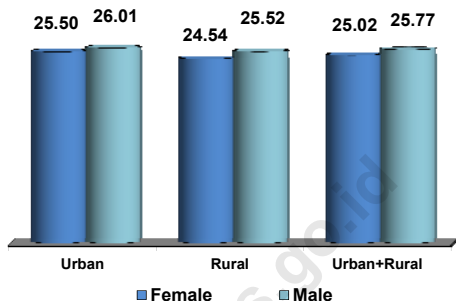
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

### 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, 2012**



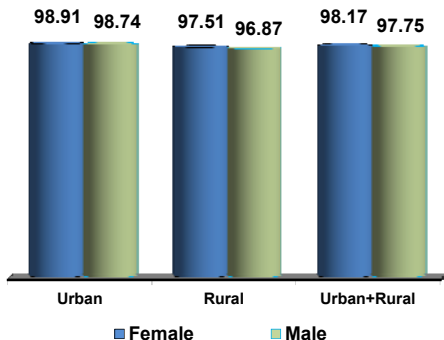
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

## 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, 2012**



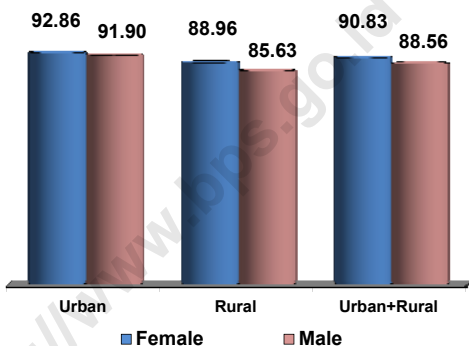
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

- Out of 100 female population aged 7-12 years, 98 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, 2012**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

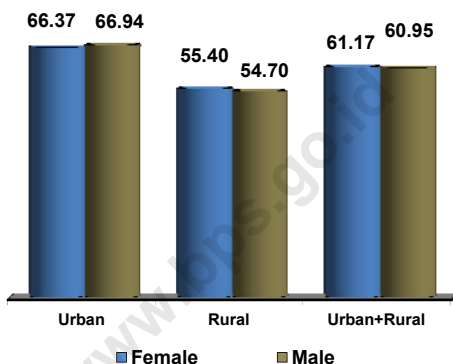
- Out of 100 female population aged 13-15 years, 91 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 13-15 years, 89 of them are still in school.
- According to urban rural classification, SER of female population aged 13-15 years either in urban or in rural area is higher than that of 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, 61 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 61 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, 2012**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

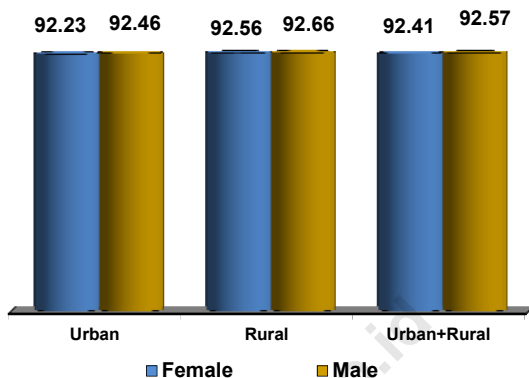
#### **D. Net Enrollment Rate (NER)**

##### **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, 92 of them are still attending elementary school/MI/Package A.
- Out of 100 male population aged 7-12 years, 93 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, 2012**

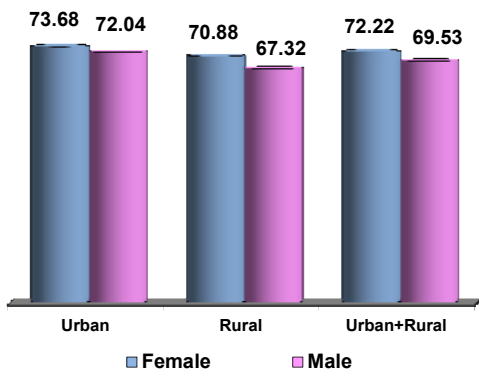


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

## 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, 2012**

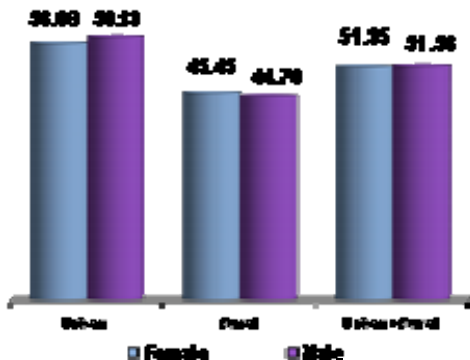


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

- 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, 72 of them are still attending junior high school/MTs/ Package B.
  - Out of 100 male population 13-15 years of age, 70 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, 2012**



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012

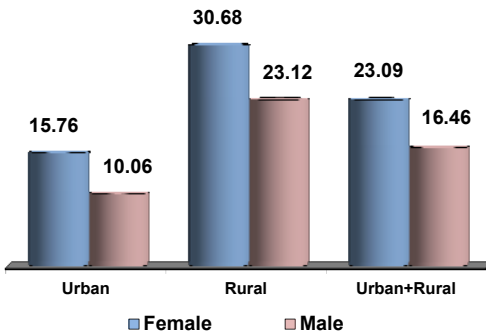
- Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 51 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 52 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- According to urban rural classification, it is shown that differences between NER of senior high school/ vocational school/MA/Package C in urban and rural area is significant.
- NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in urban area of female is lower than that of male, whereas NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in rural area of male is relatively equal to that of female.

### 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, 2012**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

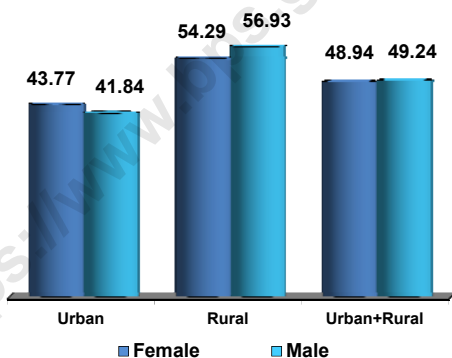


- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 16 of them do not obtain a diploma.
- According to urban rural classification, female population aged 15 years and over area who do not obtain a diploma in urban area (15.76 percent) is lower than that in rural area (30.68 percent).

#### 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 relatively equal to male population.

**Figure 5.10**  
**Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2012**



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

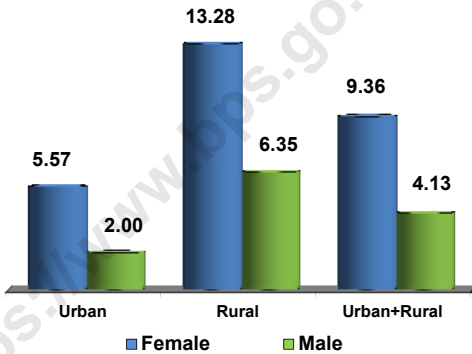
- Out of 100 female population aged 15 years and over, 49 of them have successfully completed primary education.
- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 49 of them have successfully completed primary education.
- Low attainment of primary education both female and male population aged 15 years and over occurred in rural area.

## G. Illiteracy/Literacy Rate in Indonesia

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 (13.28 percent) is higher than that of urban area (5.57 percent).

**Figure 5.11**  
**Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Are Illiterate by Sex, 2012**



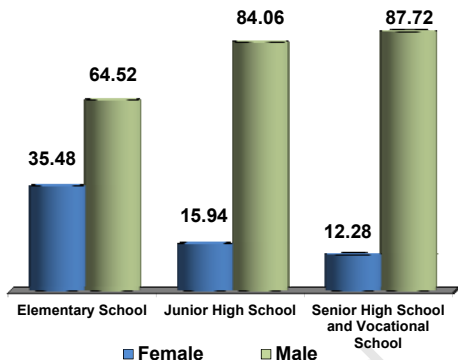
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2012*

## H. Principal and Teacher in 2011-2012

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, 35 of whom are female and 65 are male.
- Out of 100 junior high school principals, 16 of whom are female and 84 are male.
- Out of 100 senior high school principals, 12 of whom are female and 88 are male.

**Figure 5.12**  
**Percentage of Principals by Sex and School Levels, 2011-2012**

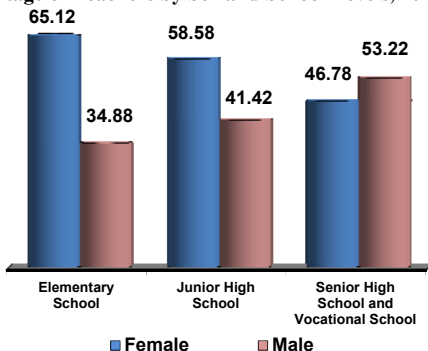


*Source: Ministry of Education, 2011/2012*

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, 65 of whom are female and 35 are male.
- Out of 100 junior high school teachers, 59 of whom are female and 41 are male.
- Out of 100 high school teachers, 47 of whom are female and 53 are male.

**Figure 5.13**  
**Percentage of Teachers by Sex and School Levels, 2011-2012**



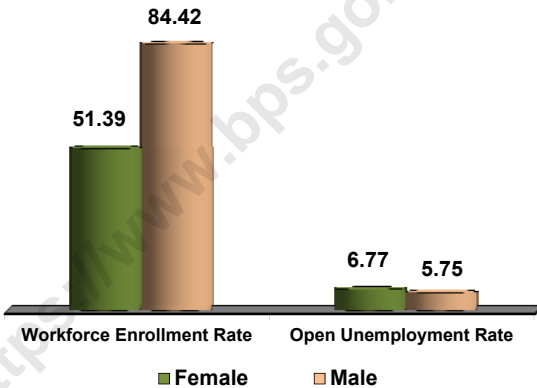
*Source: Ministry of Education, 2011/2012*

## VI. Labor Force

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

- Workforce enrollment rate of female (51.39 percent) is lower than workforce enrollment rate of male (84.42 percent).
- Open unemployment rate of female (6.77 percent) is higher than open unemployment rate of male (5.75 percent).

**Figure 6.1**  
**Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate**  
**of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, 2012**



*Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2012*

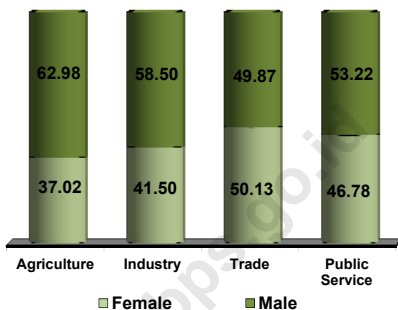
### B. Main Industry

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, 37 were female and 63 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in industry sector, 42 were female and 58 male person.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in trade sector, both for female and male are 50 person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in public service sector, 47 were female and 53 male person.

**Figure 6.2**  
**Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work**  
**by Sex and Main Industry, 2012**



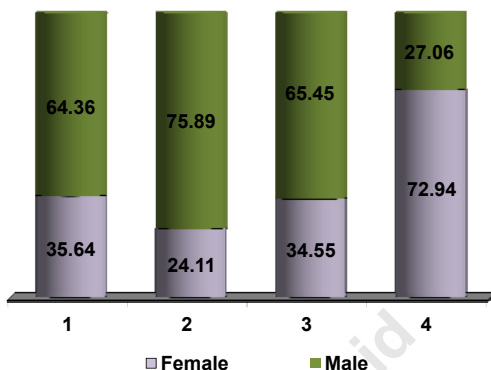
*Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2012*

### 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, 36 were female and 64 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with employer assisted by worker status, 24 were female and 76 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with employee status, 35 were female and 65 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, 2012**



*Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2012*

Description:

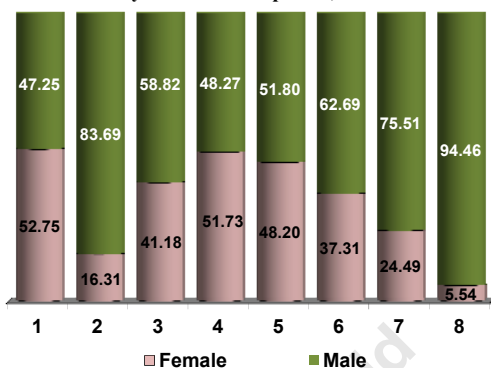
- 1 = own account workers
- 2 = employer assisted by worker
- 3 = employee
- 4 = family worker/unpaid worker

#### **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, 16 were female and 84 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as sales worker, 52 were female and 48 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as professional, technician and related worker, 53 were female and 47 male person.

**Figure 6.4**  
**Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Work**  
**by Sex and Occupation, 2012**



*Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2012*

Description:

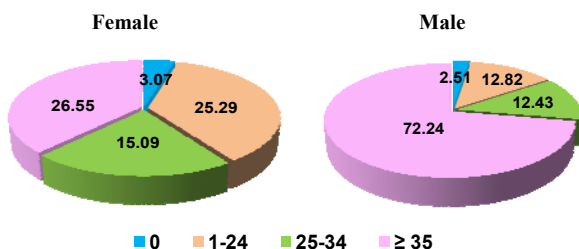
- 1 = Professional, technician and related worker
- 2 = Administrative and managerial worker
- 3 = Clerical and related worker
- 4 = Sales worker
- 5 = Public service worker
- 6 = Agriculture, forestry, hunter, and fisherman
- 7 = Production, transport equipment operator & laborer
- 8 = Others

### **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 26.55 percent, lower than male is 72.24 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 3 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, 2012**



*Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2012*

## 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, 2012**

Main Industry	Sex			Wage Ratio
	Female	Male	Female + Male	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	651 357	871 413	817 813	74.75
Non Agriculture	963 330	1 260 446	1 155 145	76.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 218 862</b>	<b>942 865</b>	<b>1 123 881</b>	<b>77.36</b>

*Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2012*

- Wage ratio of female workers in agricultural sector is 74.75, it means if wage of male workers in agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 74.75.
- Wage ratio of female workers in non agricultural sector is 76.43. It means if wage of male workers in non agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 76.43.

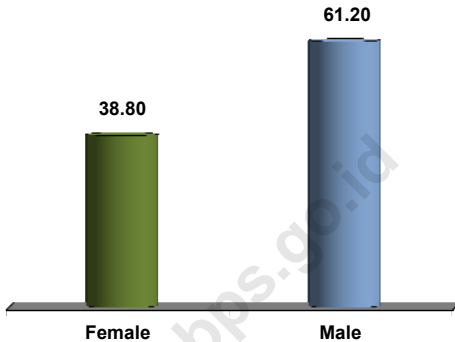


## G. Child Labour

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, 39 of whom are female and 61 are male.

**Figure 6.6**  
**Population Aged 10-17 Years who Worked by Sex, 2012**



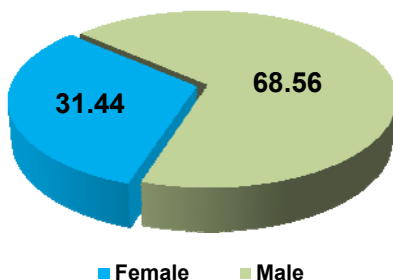
*Source: National Labor Force Survey, 2012*

## 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 2012 (VIMK 2012), there are 3,218,043 company of micro and small industry in the entire of 33 provinces.
- Percentage of female as an entrepreneur is 31.44 percent, and male is 68.56 percent.

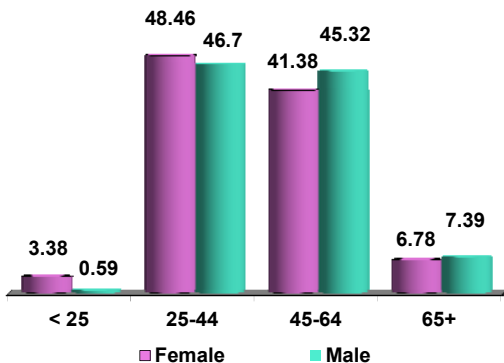
**Figure 6.7**  
**Percentage of the Small and Micro Industrial Entrepreneur by Sex, 2012**



Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2012*

- 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 (48.46 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (46.70 percent).
- Female entrepreneur aged 45-64 years (41.38 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (45.32 percent).

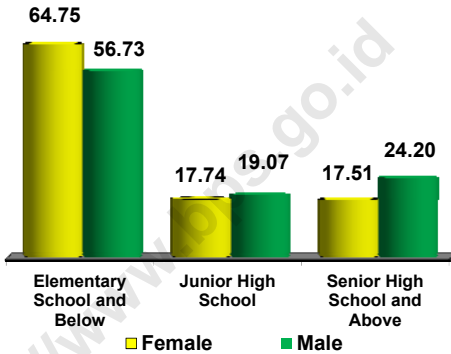
**Figure 6.8**  
**Percentage of Small and Micro Industrial Entrepreneur By Sex and Age Group, 2012**



Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2012*

- According to education level, female entrepreneur are elementary school graduated and below (64.75 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (56.73 percent).
- Female entrepreneur attended junior high school and senior high school and above (17.74 percent and 17.51 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (19.07 percent and 24.20 percent).

**Figure 6.9**  
**Percentage of Micro and Small Industrial Entrepreneur**  
**by Sex and Education Level, 2012**



*Source : Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2012*

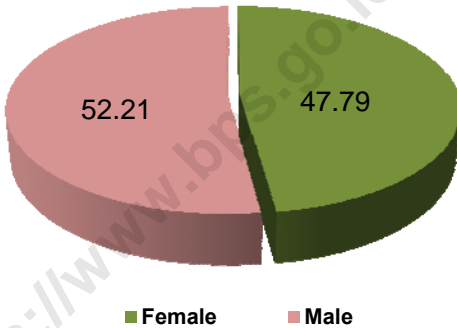
## VII. Leadership, Politics, and Government

### A. Civil Servants

The number of civil servant in December 2012 reached at 4,467,982 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 Servant by Sex,**  
**December 2012**

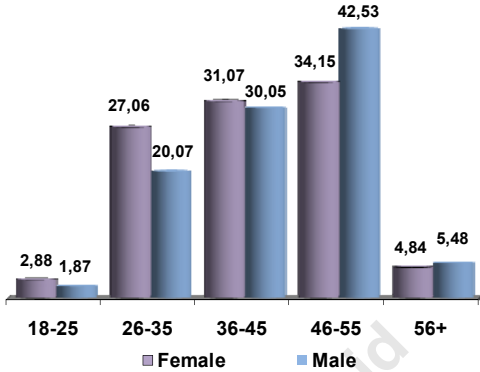


*Source: National Civil Servant*

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, 3 of whom are 18-25 years, 92 are 26-55 years and 5 are 56 years and over.
- Out of 100 male civil servant, 2 of whom are 18-25 years, 93 are 26-55 years and 5 are 56 years and over.

**Figure 7.2**  
**Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Age Groups,**  
**December 2012**

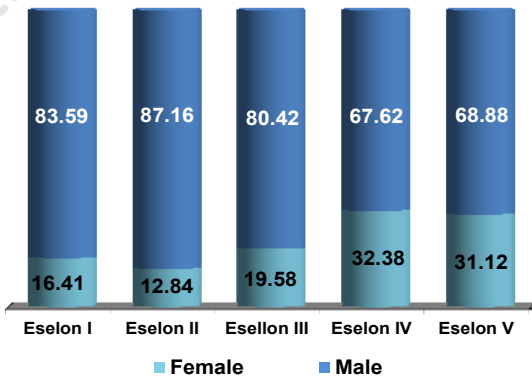


*Source: National Civil Servant*

Female civil servants who occupy the structural position as most of Echelon IV was 32.38 percent and at least as Echelon II was 12.84 percent.

- Out of 100 Echelon I officer, 16 of whom are females and 84 are males.
- Out of 100 Echelon II officer, 13 of whom are females and 87 are males.

**Figure 7.3**  
**Percentage of Civil Servant who Occupy Echelon I-IV by Sex,**  
**December 2012**



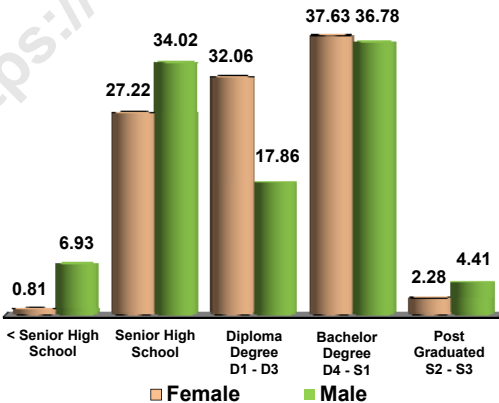
*Source: National Civil Servant*

- Out of 100 Echelon III officer, 20 of whom are females and 80 are males.
- Out of 100 Echelon IV officer, 32 of whom are females and 68 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 27 are senior high school, 32 are graduated from D1-D3, 38 are graduated from D4-S1, and 2 are graduated from S2-S3.
- Out of 100 male civil servants, 7 of whom graduated under 34 are senior high school, 18 are graduated from D1-D3, 37 are graduated from D4-S1, and 4 are graduated from S2-S3.

**Figure 7.4**  
**Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Level of Education,**  
**December 2012**



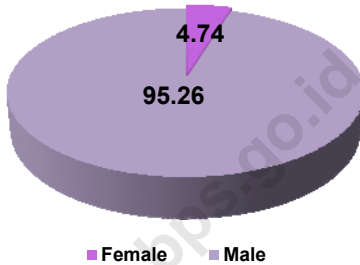
*Source: National Civil Servant*

## B. Head of Village

There are more male than female head of village (Village Potential Statistics of Indonesia, 2011).

- The number of female head of village are 3,665 people and male head of village are 73,701 people.
- Out of 100 head of village, 95 of whom are males and only 5 are females.

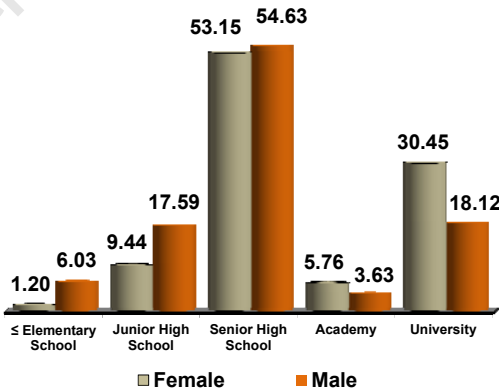
**Figure 7.5**  
Percentage of Head of Village by Sex, 2011



*Source: Village Potential Statistics of Indonesia, 2011*

Female head of village who obtained academy and university more than male. While for senior high school and below more male than female head of village.

**Figure 7.6**  
Percentage of Head of Village by Level Education and Sex, 2011



*Source: Village Potential Statistics of Indonesia, 2011*

- Out of 100 females head of village, 64 of whom obtained senior high school and below 6 are obtained academy and 30 are obtained university.
- Out of 100 males head of village, 78 of whom obtained senior high school and below 4 are obtained academy and 18 are obtained university.

### **C. Executive Institution**

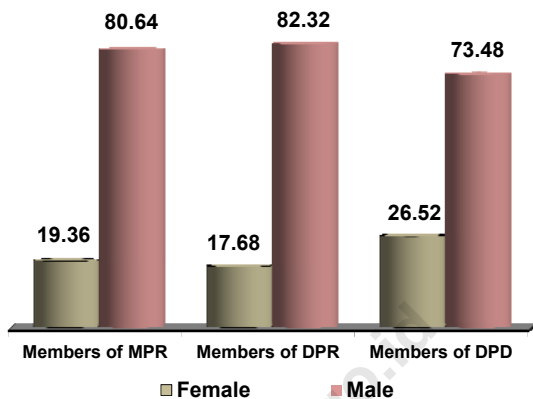
- Out of 34 ministries in the United Indonesia Cabinet 2009-2014 volume II, there are only 4 ministries were headed by female ministers.
- Ministries headed by females is the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of National Development Planning (Head of Bappenas), and the Ministry of Health.
- Out of 33 provinces in Indonesia, there are only one province headed by female, that is Banten Provinces elected since 2007 and was elected again in 2012.
- Out of 497 districts/city of Indonesia, there are only 16 female mayors and regents.

### **D. Legislative Institution**

- Out of 5 leaders of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), 4 are males and only one is females.
- Out of 100 members of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) from the period of 2009-2014, 19 are females and 81 are males.
- Out of 100 members of the House of Representatives (DPR) from the period of 2009- 2014, 18 are females and 82 are males.
- Out of 100 members of House of Regional Representatives (DPD) from the period of 2009-2014, 27 are females and 73 are males.



**Figure 7.6**  
**Percentage of Members of Legislative Institution by Sex,**  
**for the Period of 2009-2014**



*Source: People's Consultative Assembly (MPR)*

### **E. Judiciary Institution**

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

- None out of 12 leaders of the Supreme Court in the year 2012 is females.
- None out of 5 leaders of Commission on the Eradication of Corruption (KPK) in the year 2012 is females.
- Out of 9 leaders of the Constitutional Court (MK) in the year 2012, one is female.
- None out of 6 leaders of the Judicial Commission (KY) in the year 2012 is females.





# DATA

ENLIGHTEN THE NATION



**STATISTICS INDONESIA**

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