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Two stylized silhouettes of a woman and a man in profile, facing right. The woman's silhouette is in a light pink color, and the man's silhouette is in a darker pink color. They are set against a dark blue background with a light blue floral pattern.

WOMEN AND MEN IN INDONESIA 2011-2015



BPS-STATISTICS INDONESIA



**WOMEN AND MEN
IN INDONESIA
2011-2015**

Women and Indonesia in Indonesia 2011-2015

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PREFACE

This Booklet on Women and Men in Indonesia 2011-2015 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), Demography and Health Survey, Micro and Small Industrial Survey, Village Potential Census, 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, March 2016

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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 female and male 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 women and men who can describe the gender gap.

This publication presents a picture of the field of gender-disaggregated data on population, health, household's socio-economic status, education, employment, political leadership and government.

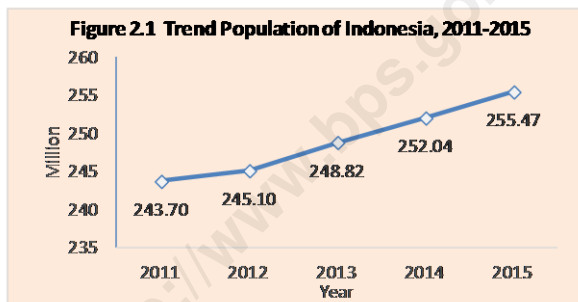
Data presented in series from 2011 to 2015 and to the data presented just one year, the data reviewed is the data in 2015. This publication is specifically aimed to show the gender-related data in fields directly related with efforts to improve the quality of Indonesian human.

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 for various parties, both the general public, as well as policy makers and is expected to be used as one reference in assessing gender issues in Indonesia.

II. Population

A. Population

- 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 2015 become 254.47 million people, consists of 127.10 million female and 128.37 million male.

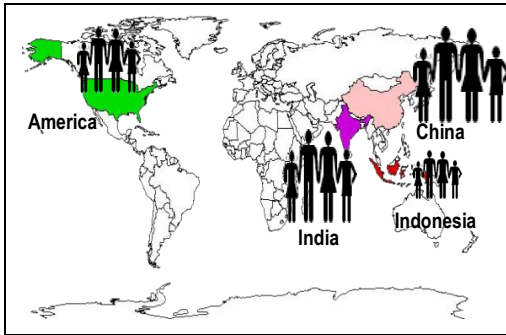


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

- Indonesia is the fourth most populous country after China (1,392.0 million), India (1,272.9 million) and United States of America (323.3 million).

Figure 2.2

Indonesia Population Compared with Other Countries, 2015



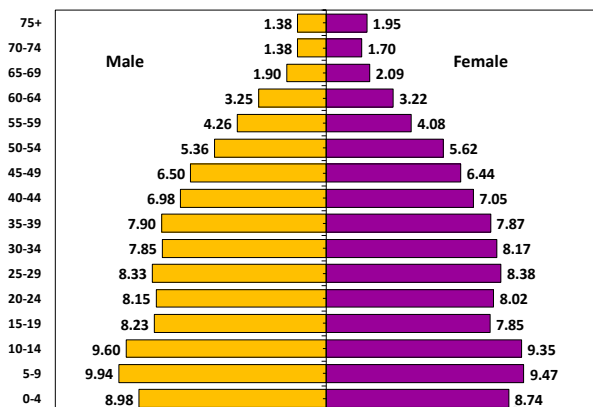
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

B. Population Structure

Distribution of the population by age group and sex can be described in terms of the population pyramid (Figure 2.3).

- 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 5-9 years.

Figure 2.3
Population Pyramid of Indonesia, 2015

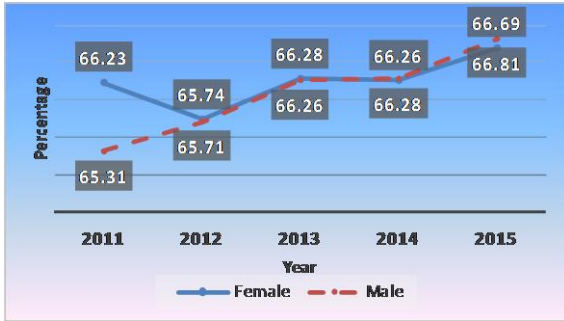


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2015

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).

- 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, 27 of them has not been productive, 67 people at productive age and 6 people is no longer productive.
- Out of 100 male, 28 of them has not been productive, 67 people at productive people aged and 5 people is no longer productive.

Figure 2.4
Percentage of Population by Productive Age Group and Sex,
2011-2015



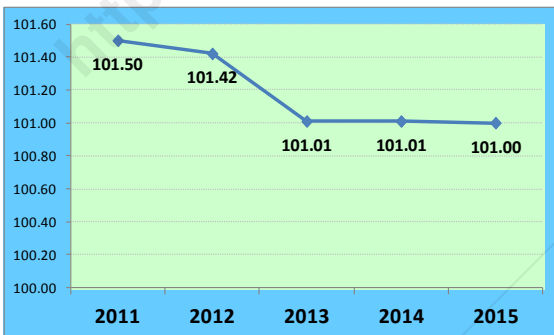
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

C. Population Composition

1. Sex Ratio

- In 2015, the sex ratio was 101.00, which means that there were 101 males to 100 females.
- In 2012 to 2015, sex ratio was more than 100. This shows that males is more than females population.

Figure 2.5
Sex Ratio Population of Indonesia, 2011-2015

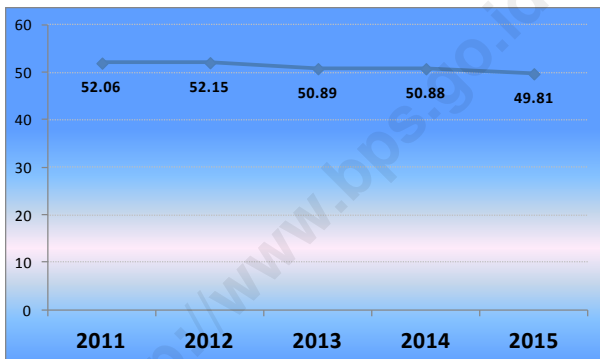


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

2. Dependency Ratio

- In 2011, the dependency ratio is 50.86. In 2013 the dependency ratio is 50.89 and in 2015, the dependency ratio is 49.81.
- This mean every 100 productive aged people (aged 15-64 years) support 50 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 productive aged people.

Figure 2.6
Dependency Ratio, 2011-2015



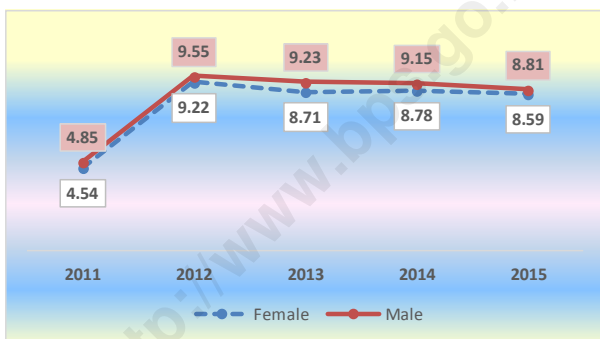
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

3. Number of Under Five-Year of Age Children

Percentage of under five-year of age children to the total population amounted 8.86 percent, which consists of 4.35 percent female and 4.51 percent male.

- Percentage of under five year of age children to the total population 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 2.7
Percentage of Under Five-Year of Age Children to Total Population by Sex, 2011-2015



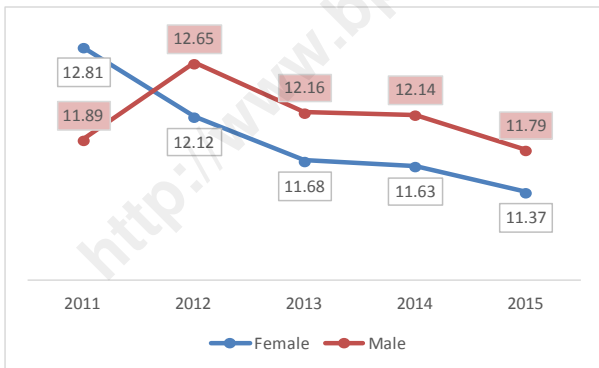
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

4. Percentage of School-Age Population

The school age population (7-18 year) female (21.40 percent) is slightly lower than male (22.33 percent).

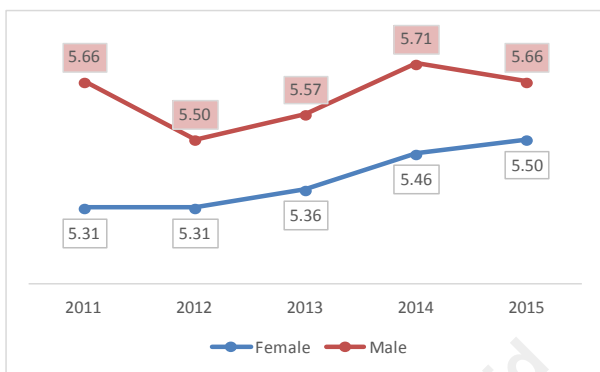
- In each the school age population (7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 year) female population is slightly lower than male population.
- Out of 100 females, 11 people aged 7-12 year, 6 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 78 people are out of that age group.
- Out of 100 males, 12 people aged 7-12 year, 6 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 77 people are out of that age group.

Figure 2.8.a
Percentage of Population Aged 7-12 Years
to Total Population by Sex, 2015



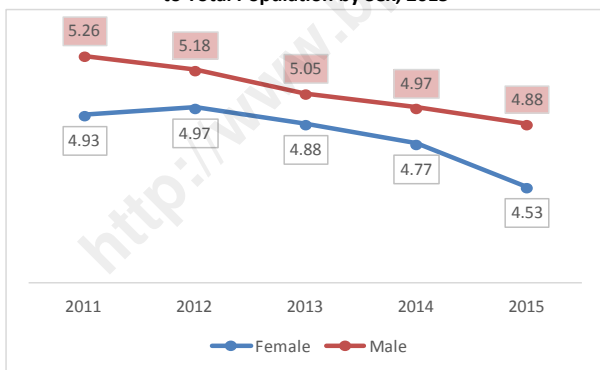
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

Figure 2.8.b
Percentage of Population Aged 13-15 Years
to Total Population by Sex, 2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

Figure 2.8.c
Percentage of Population Aged 16-18 Years
to Total Population by Sex, 2015

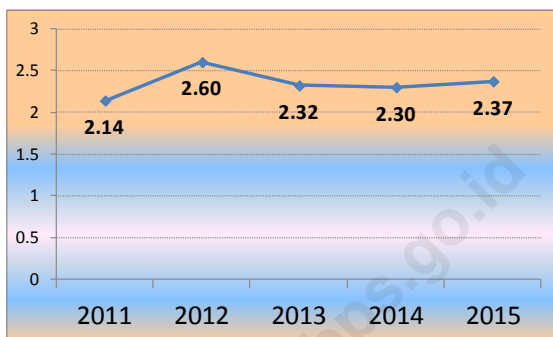


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

D. Total Fertility Rate

- According to Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2012, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2012 was 2.60.
- According to Indonesian Population Projection 2010, TFR in 2013 was 2.32 and in 2014 was 2.30, and in 2015 was 2.37.

Figure 2.9
Total Fertility Rate, 2012-2014



Source: DHS 2012 and Indonesian Population Projection 2010-2035

III. Health

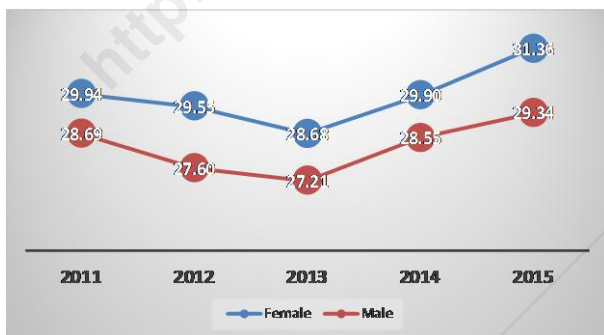
A. Health Complaints

Females who had health complaints during the last month (31.36 percent) slightly exceeded than that of males (29.34 percent).

- 31 out of the 100 females had health complaint during the last month.
- 29 out of the 100 males had health complaint during the last month.
- Females who had health complaint living in rural areas (31.39 percent) more than in urban areas (31.33 percent).
- Males who had health complaint living in rural areas (29.34 percent) same with those who live in urban areas (29.34 percent).

Figure 3.1

Percentage of Population who had Health Complaints during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

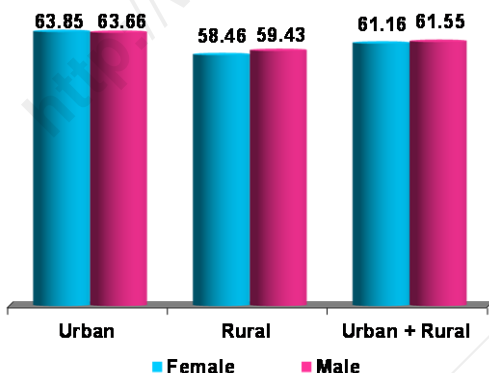
B. Self Treatment

The number of females who had health complaints and having self treatment or not visiting health facilities during the last month (61.16 percent) was lower than males (61.55 percent).

- 61 out of the 100 females who had health complaint during the last month having self treatment.
- 62 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 (63.85 percent and 63.66 percent) more than in rural areas (58.46 percent and 59.43 percent).

Figure 3.2

Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints and Performed Self Treatment during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

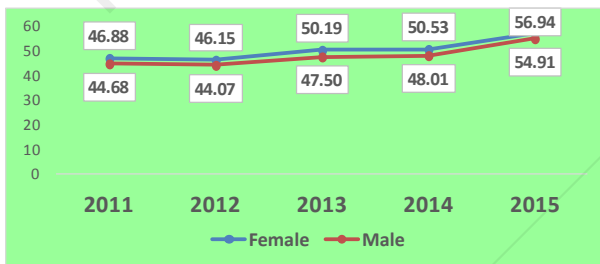
C. Outpatient

The number of females who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment or visiting health facilities during the last month (56.94 percent) is more than males (54.91 percent).

- 57 out of the 100 females who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.
- 55 out of the 100 males who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.
- From 2011 to 2015, women and men who having health complaint and outpatient improved, this can be seen in 2011 females were treated as outpatient was 46.88 percent rise steadily to 50.53 percent in 2014 and rose again to 56.94 percent in 2015, while for men from 44.68 percent in 2011 to 48.01 percent in 2014 and rose again to 54.91 percent in 2015.

Figure 3.3

Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints and Performed Outpatient Treatment during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



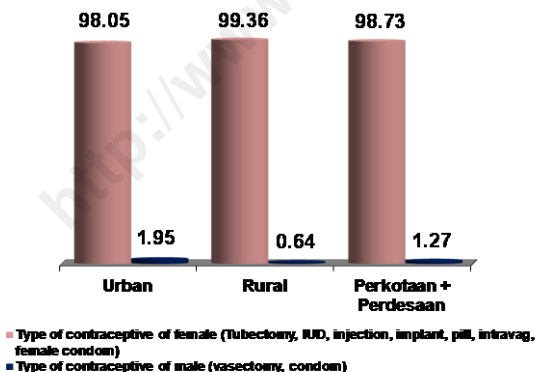
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

D. Family Planning

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

- 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 (98.05 percent) lower than in rural areas (99.36 percent).
- Males participation in family planning in urban areas (1.95 percent) was slightly higher than in rural areas (0.64 percent).

Figure 3.4
Percentage of Married Women Aged 15-49 Years who Currently Used Contraceptive by Type of Contraceptive and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2015

Note: excluding traditional instrument

¹ Including the methods used by their partners

E. HIV-AIDS

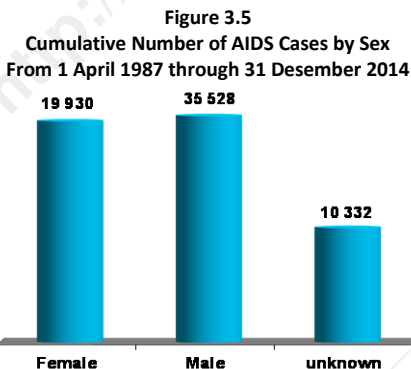
- Cumulative number HIV and AIDS cases from 1 April 1987 to 31 Desember 2014 are 160,138 HIV cases and 65,790 AIDS cases.
- Prevalence of AIDS cases up to 31 Desember 2014 was 26.10 per 100,000 populations.

Tabel 3.1
Cumulative HIV and AIDS Cases

Kategori	1 April 1987 s.d 31 Desember 2013	1 April 1987 s.d 31 Desember 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)
HIV	127 427	160 138
AIDS	52 348	65 790
Kematian	9 585	11 962

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

- Figure 3.5 shows that cumulative number of AIDS cases in males higher than females.
- Ratio of AIDS cases between males and females was 56.10 percent. That is, when the AIDS cases occurred in 100 males, the number of females who had AIDS cases only 56 people.



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

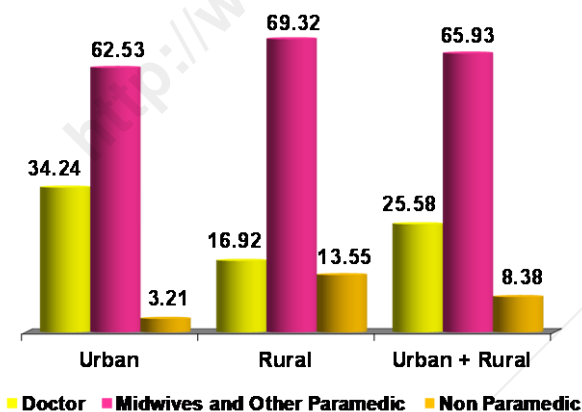
F. The Last Birth Attendant

The majority of last births are attended by midwives and other paramedic (65.93 percent).

- Out of the 100 births, 26 of which were attended by doctor, 66 by midwives and other paramedic, 8 by non paramedic (traditional birth attendance, family and others).
- The births attended by doctor in urban areas (34.24 percent) higher than in rural areas (16.92 percent).
- The births attended by midwives and other paramedic in rural areas (69.32 percent) higher than in urban areas (62.53 percent).
- The births attended by non paramedic in urban areas (3.21 percent) lower than in rural areas (13.55 percent).

Figure 3.6

Percentage of Under Five Years Old Infants by Last Birth Attendants and Urban Rural Classification, 2015



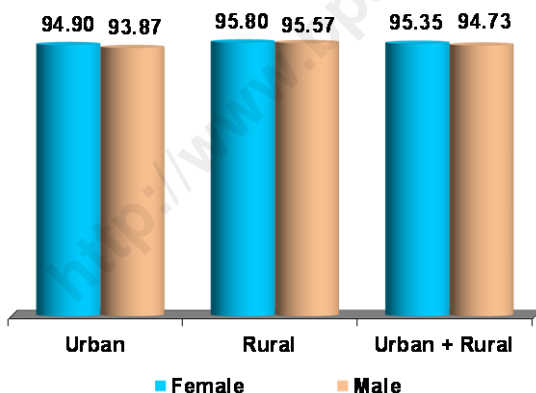
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2015

G. Ever Breast-Fed Under Two Years

There is no difference occurred between female and male under two years who had breastfed.

- Out of the 100 female under two years, 95 of them had breastfed.
- Out of the 100 male under two years, 95 of them had breastfed.
- Female and male under two years in urban areas who had breastfed (94.90 percent and 93.87 percent) less than in rural areas (95.80 percent and 95.57 percent).

Figure 3.7
Percentage of Ever Breast-fed Under-Two Years Old Infants
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2015

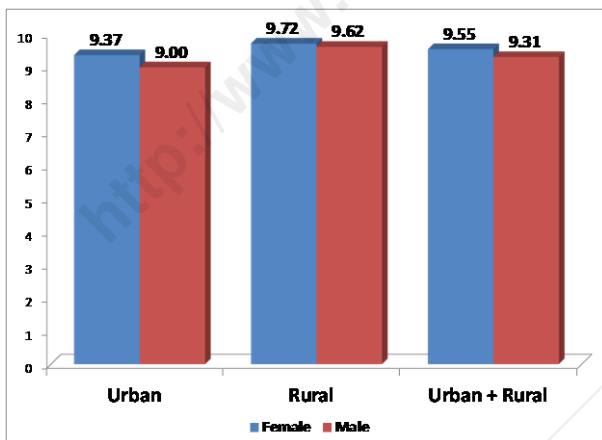
H. Children Aged 2-4 Year Experienced Breast-fed for 20-23 Months

There is no difference in breastfeeding during the 20-23 months between female under two years and male under two years aged 2-4 years.

- Out of the 100 female under two years, 10 of them were breast-fed for a period of 20-23 months.
- Out of the 100 male under two years, 9 of them were breast-fed for a period of 20-23 months.
- Breast-feeding for 20-23 months to under two years of female and male in urban areas (9.37 percent and 9.00 percent) less than in rural areas (9.72 percent and 9.62 percent).

Figure 3.8

Percentage of Children Aged Under 2 Years Experienced Breast-fed for 20-23 Months by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2015

IV. Education

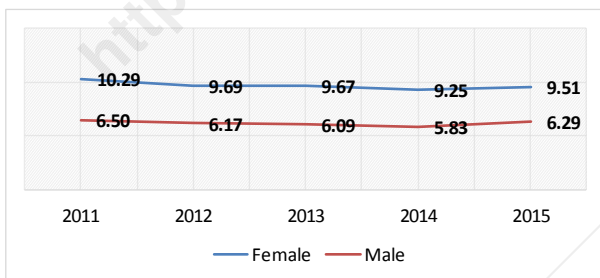
A. Population Aged 5 Years and Over who Does not/ Never Attended School

In 2015, 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.
- Viewing from 2011-2015, female and male who do not/never attend school were slightly decreased, from 10.29 percent in 2011 to 9.51 percent in 2015 for female while for male from 6.50 percent in 2011 to 6.29 percent in 2015.

Figure 4.1

Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over
who Does Not/Never Attend School by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



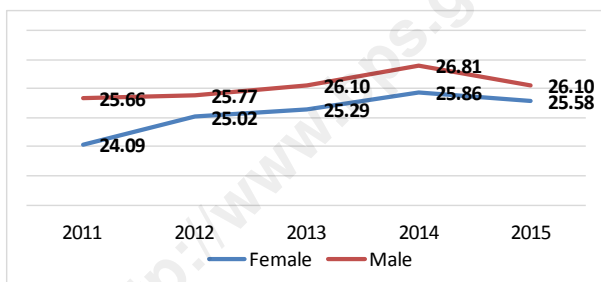
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

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 or male population aged 5 years and over, 26 of them are still attending school.
- Percentage of female and male who were still attending school from 2011 to 2014 tend to increase but slightly decrease in 2015.

Figure 4.2
Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over who is Still Attending School by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015*

C. School Enrollment Rate (SER)

Formal and Non Formal

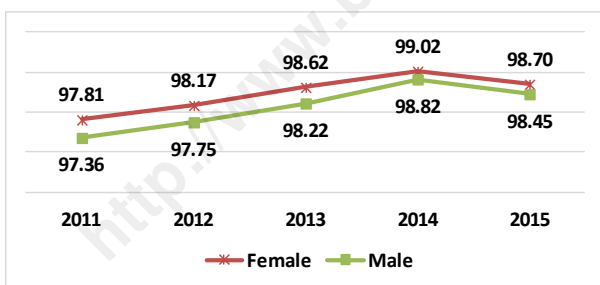
1. SER of Population Aged 7-12 Years

SER of population aged 7-12 years for female are slightly higher to male.

- 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.
- Trend SER of population aged 7-12 years for female or male have increase pattern in 2011 to 2012 but decrease in 2015.

Figure 4.3

School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 7-12 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

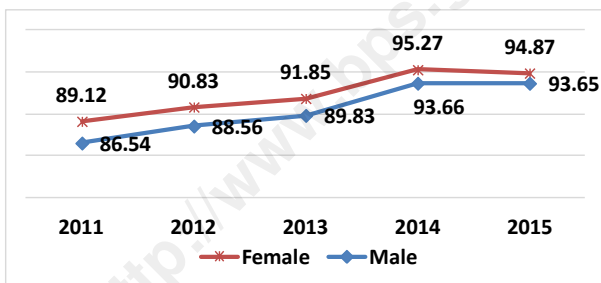
2. SER of Population Aged 13-15 Years

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

- Out of 100 female population aged 13-15 years, 95 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 13-15 years, 94 of them are still in school.
- Trend SER of population aged 13-15 years for female or male have the same pattern, having increased in 2011 to 2014 but decrease in 2015.

Figure 4.4

School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 13-15 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

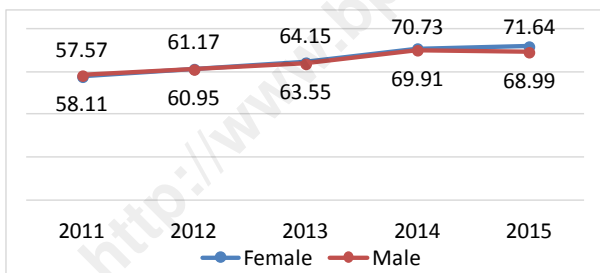
3. SER of Population Aged 16-18 Years

Nationally, SER of female population aged 16-18 years is higher than SER of male population in the same age group.

- Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 72 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 69 of them are still in school.
- Trend SER of population aged 16-18 years for female or male have the same pattern, having increased in 2011 to 2014, while in 2015 increased for female but decreased for male.

Figure 4.5

School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 16-18 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

D. Net Enrollment Rate (NER)

Formal and Non Formal

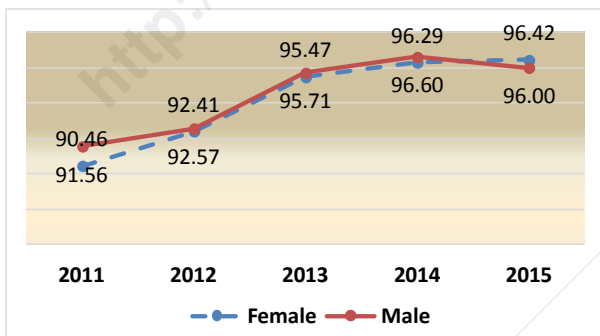
1. NER of Elementary School (SD)/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A

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, 96 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.
- Trend NER of female population aged 7-12 years increase from 2011-2015, while NER for male having increased from 2011 to 2014 but decreased in 2015.

Figure 4.6

Net Enrollment Rate of Elementary School (SD)/
Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

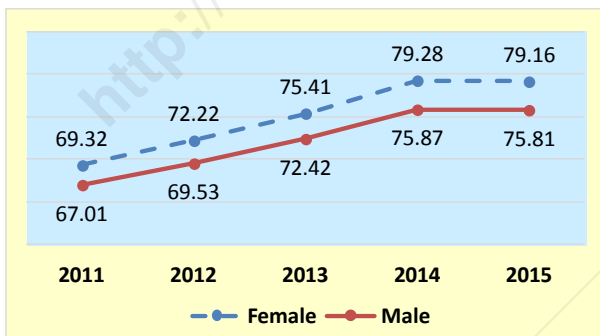
2. Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Junior High School/Madrasah Tsanawiah (MTs)/Package B

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.

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, 79 of them are still attending junior high school/MTs/Package B.
- Out of 100 male population 13-15 years of age, 76 of them are still attending junior high school/MTs/Package B.
- Trend NER of population aged 13-15 years for both female and male increase from 2011-2014, having increased in 2011 to 2014 but in 2015 decreased.

Figure 4.7
Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Junior High School
Madrasah Tsanawiah (MTs)/Package B by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

3. Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Senior High School/Vocational School/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/Package C

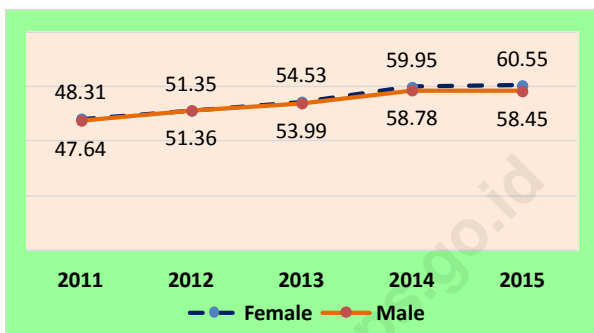
When it is compared with the NER of elementary school/MI/Package A and NER of junior high school/MTs/Package B, it is shown that the NER of population aged 16-18 years who attend senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C is lower than that, applies both for female and male population.

NER of female population aged 16-18 years who attend senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C was higher than male population.

- Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 61 of them are still attending in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 58 of them are still attending in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.

- NER of female senior high school/vocational school/MA/ Package C increase from 2011 to 2015, while for male also increase from 2011 to 2014 but decreased in 2015.

Figure 4.8
Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Senior High School/Vocational School/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/Package C by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

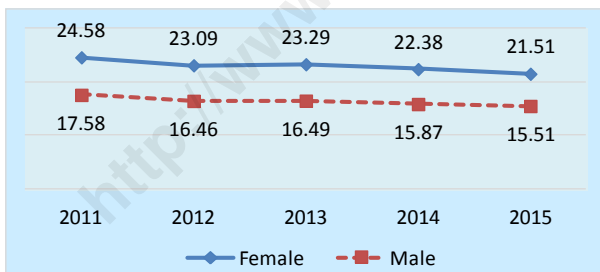
E. Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Do Not Obtain a Diploma

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, 22 of them do not obtain a diploma.
- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 16 of them do not obtain a diploma.
- The percentage of female aged 15 years and over who do not obtain a diploma during 2011 to 2015, the same as male. There was a decline over the years 2011 to 2014, there was an increase only in 2012-2013.

Figure 4.9

Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Do Not Obtain a Diploma by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

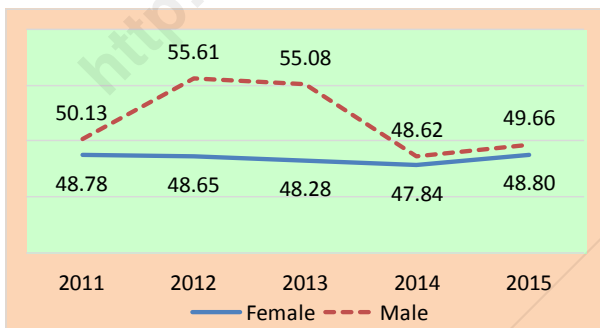
F. Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education

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.

- 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, 50 of them have successfully completed primary education.
- In 2011-2014, the percentage of female aged 15 and over who successfully completed primary education tends to decrease, then increased in 2015. For male, during the years 2011 to 2015, the high increasing occur in 2012 to 2013.

Figure 4.10

Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011-2015



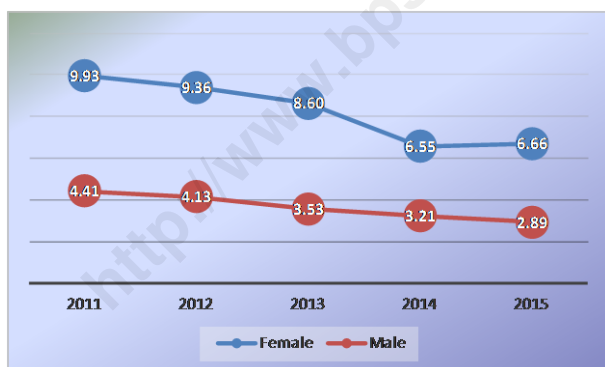
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

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, 7 of them are illiterate.
- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 3 of them are illiterate.
- Both female and male population aged 15 years and over who are illiterate from 2011 to 2015 tend to decrease. In 2014, percentage of female who are illiterate decreased high enough.

Figure 4.11
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over
who Are Illiterate by Sex, 2011-2015



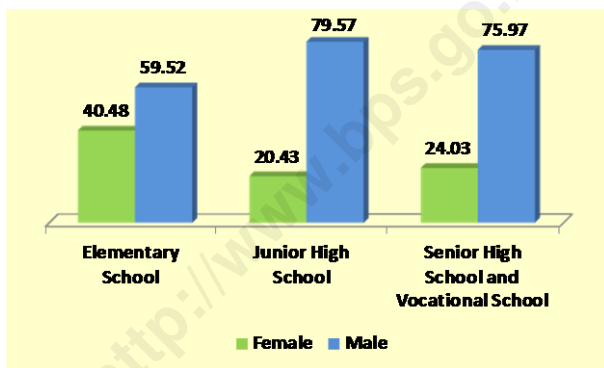
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015*

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, 40 of whom are female and 60 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, 24 of whom are female and 76 are male.

Figure 4.12
Percentage of Principals by Sex and School Levels, 2014/2015



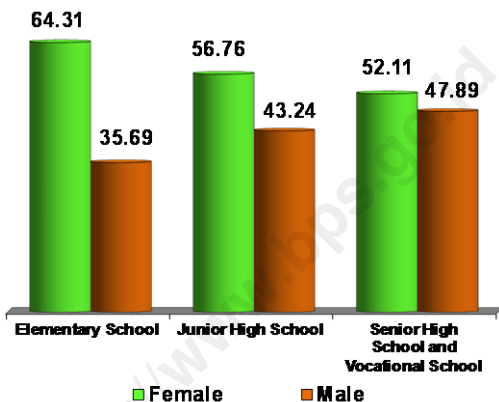
Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

Female teacher in elementary until senior high school is much higher than that of male teacher.

- Out of 100 elementary school teachers, 64 of whom are female and 36 are male.
- Out of 100 junior high school teachers, 57 of whom are female and 43 are male.
- Out of 100 high school teachers, 52 of whom are female and 48 are male.

Figure 4.13

Percentage of Teachers by Sex and School Levels, 2014/2015



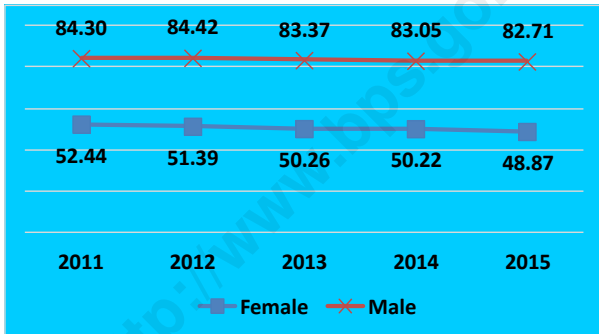
Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

V. Labor Force

A. Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate

- Workforce enrollment rate of female (48.87 percent) is lower than workforce enrollment rate of male (82.71 percent).
- During 2011 to 2015, both female and male workforce enrollment tend to decrease.

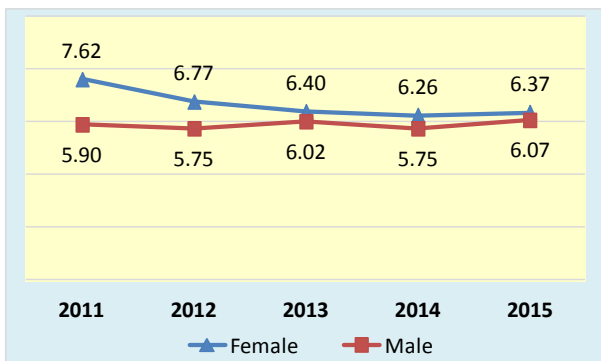
Figure 5.1
Workforce Enrollment Rate
of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, 2011-2015



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

- In 2015, open unemployment rate of female (6.37 percent) is higher than open unemployment rate of male (6.07 percent).
- During 2011 to 2015, open unemployment rate of female tend to decrease, while open unemployment rate of male remain unstable.

Figure 5.2
Open Unemployment Rate
of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, 2011-2015



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

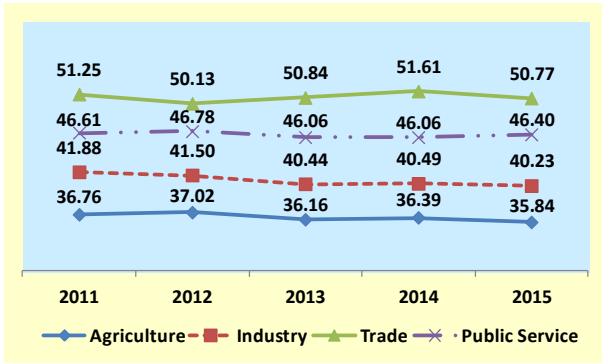
B. Main Industry

From 2011 to 2015 female work in trade sector is higher than other sector, whereas male, work in agriculture sector are higher than other sector.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in trade sector, 51 were female and 49 were male.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in service sector, 46 were female and 54 were male.
- In 2015, Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over work in agriculture sector, 36 were female and 64 were male.
- In 2015, Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over work in industry sector, 40 were female and 60 were male.

Figure 5.3

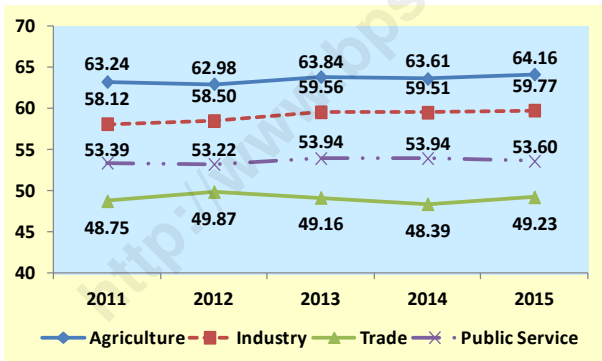
Percentage of Female Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work a Week Ago by Main Industry, 2011-2015



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

Figure 5.4

Percentage of Male Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work a Week Ago by Main Industry, 2011-2015



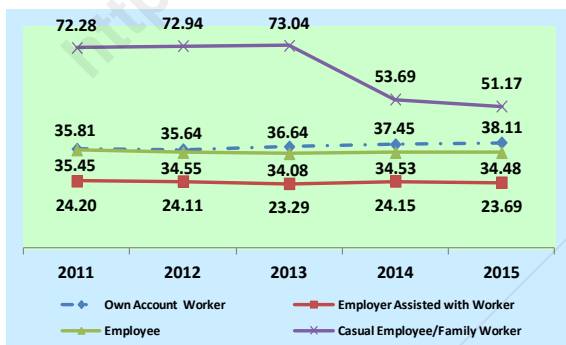
C. Employment Status

During 2011 to 2015, employment status as employee and family worker/unpaid worker is dominated by female, whereas, worked with own account workers status, worked with employer assisted by worker status, and employee is dominated by male.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with own account workers status, 38 were female and 62 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, 34 were female and 66 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with casual employee/family worker status, 51 were female and 49 male person.

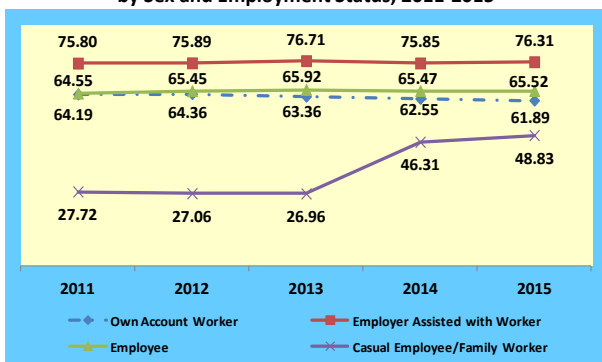
Figure 5.5

Percentage of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Work by Employment Status, 2011-2015



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

Figure 5.6
Percentage of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Work by Sex and Employment Status, 2011-2015



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

D. Occupation

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

Table 5.1
Percentage of Female Population Age 15 Years and Over Who Worked by Occupation, 2011-2015

Type of Occupation	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Professional, technician and related worker	53.30	52.75	51.61	52.47	52.02
Administrative and managerial worker	18.90	16.31	18.36	18.52	19.59
Clerical and related worker	41.66	41.18	41.59	42.24	43.62
Sales worker	52.77	51.73	52.56	53.49	52.48
Public service worker	50.99	51.80	44.75	46.95	46.20
Agriculture, forestry, hunter, and fisherman	36.99	37.31	35.85	36.66	36.20
Production, transport equipment operator & laborer	14.10	24.49	28.78	23.08	22.56
Others	5.37	5.54	4.41	5.13	5.82

Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

- In 2015, out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as professional, technician and related worker, 52 were female and 48 male person.
- In 2015, out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as sales worker, 52 were female and 48 male person.

Table 5.2
Percentage of Male Population Age 15 Years and Over
Who Worked by Occupation, 2011-2015

Type of Occupation	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Professional, technician and related worker	46.70	47.25	48.39	47.53	47.98
Administrative and managerial worker	91.10	83.69	81.64	81.48	80.41
Clerical and related worker	58.34	58.82	58.41	57.76	56.38
Sales worker	47.23	48.27	47.44	46.51	47.52
Public service worker	63.01	42.20	55.25	53.05	53.80
Agriculture, forestry, hunter, and fisherman	63.01	62.69	64.15	63.34	63.80
Production, transport equipment operator & laborer	75.90	75.51	73.22	76.92	77.44
Others	94.63	94.46	95.59	94.87	94.18

Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

- In 2015, out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as administrative and managerial worker, 20 were female and 80 male person
- In 2015, out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as others worker, 6 were female and 94 male person

E. Working Hour

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

- In 2015, percentage of female population aged 15 years and over who worked more than 35 hours during a week is 53.40 percent, lower than male is 64.77 percent.
- In 2015, 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.

Table 5.3

Percentage of Population Age 15 Years and Over Who Worked by Total Working Hour, 2011-2015

Total Working Hour	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female					
0	2.57	3.07	6.05	2.13	6.03
1-24	25.91	25.29	27.77	25.95	27.54
25-34	15.55	15.09	13.08	15.50	13.03
≥ 35	55.97	56.55	53.10	56.43	53.40
Male					
0	2.30	2.51	6.45	2.58	6.42
1-24	12.83	12.82	17.27	12.88	17.13
25-34	12.63	12.43	11.74	12.14	11.67
≥ 35	72.25	72.24	64.54	72.40	64.77

Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

F. Wage Worker

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

Tabel 5.4
Average Wage of Workers by Type of Occupation and Sex, 2011-2015

Type of Main Occupation	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female					
Agriculture	755 865	651 357	823 649	708 466	652 520
Non Agriculture	1 318 521	963 330	1 666 514	1 475 863	1 829 455
Total	1 291 753	1 218 862	1 622 863	1 362 863	1 675 269
Male					
Agriculture	1 100 895	871 413	1 348 722	1 122 671	1 155 166
Non Agriculture	1 719 220	1 260 446	2 143 673	1 941 662	2 096 633
Total	1 659 546	942 865	2 069 280	1 772 233	1 944 251
Female+Male					
Agriculture	1 027 386	817 813	1 231 925	1 013 024	1 018 223
Non Agriculture	1 572 296	1 155 145	1 976 203	1 776 888	2 010 020
Total	1 529 161	1 123 881	1 917 152	1 634 356	1 859 170
Wages Ratio					
Agriculture	68.66	74.75	61.07	63.11	56.49
Non Agriculture	76.69	76.43	77.74	75.98	87.26
Total	77.84	77.36	78.43	76.90	86.17

Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

- In 2015, wage ratio of female workers in agricultural sector is 56.49, it means if wage of male workers in agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 56.49.
- In 2015, wage ratio of female workers in non agricultural sector is 87.26, it means if wage of male workers in non agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 87.26.

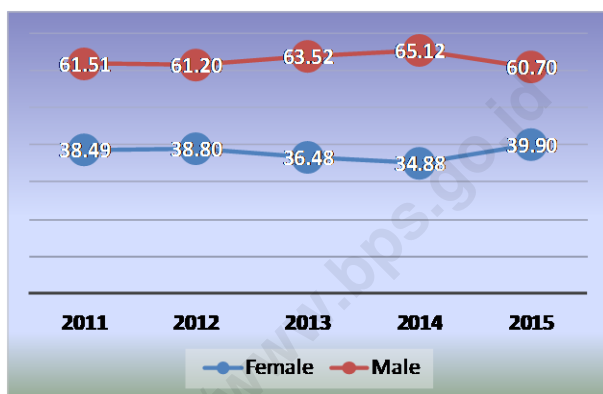
G. Child Labour

From 2011-2015, Population aged 10-17 years who worked (Child labour) is dominated by male compare to female.

- In 2015, out of 100 population aged 10-17 years who worked, 39 of whom are female and 61 are male.

Figure 5.7

Population Aged 10-17 Years who Worked by Sex, 2014



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011-2015

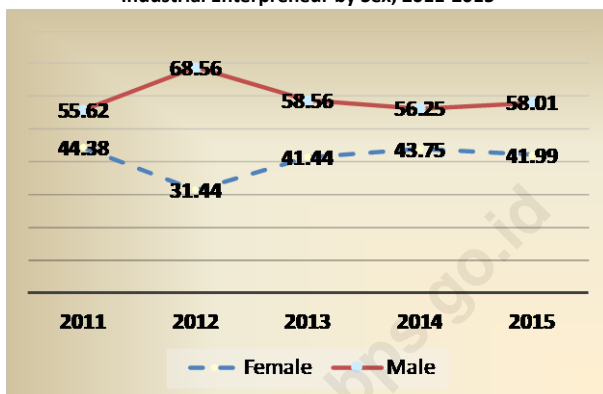
H. Micro and Small Industry

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 2015 (VIMK15), there are 3,668,873 company of micro and small industry in the entire of 34 provinces.

- In 2015, percentage of female as an entrepreneur is 41.99 percent and male is 58.01 percent.
- In 2015, percentage of male as an entrepreneur more than female.

Figure 5.8
Percentage of the Small and Micro
Industrial Entrepreneur by Sex, 2011-2015

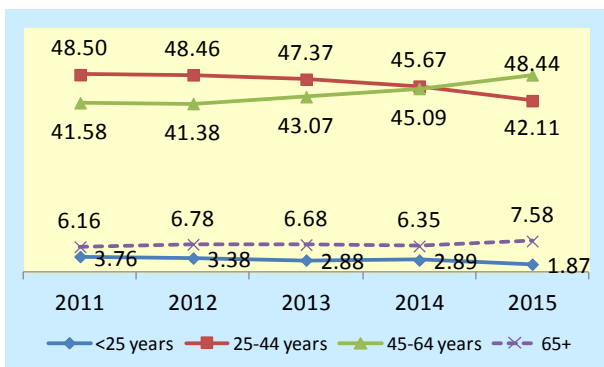


Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2011-2015*

According to age group in 2011 to 2015, percentage of female and male entrepreneur most of age group 25-44 years and 45-64 years.

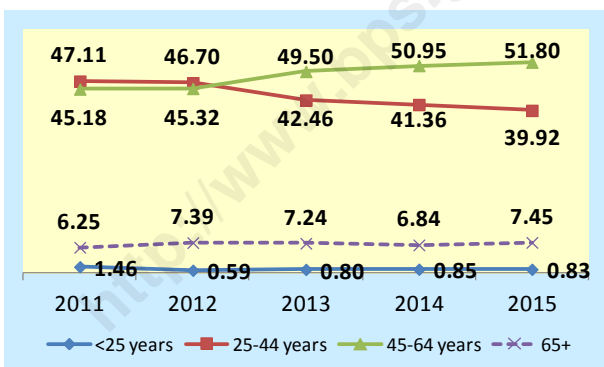
- In 2015, out of 100 female entrepreneur aged 25-44 years 42 are female.
- In 2015, out of 100 male entrepreneur aged 25-44 years 40 are male.

Figure 5.8
Percentage of Female Small and Micro Industrial Entrepreneur
By Age Group, 2011-2015



Source: Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2011-2015

Figure 5.9
Percentage of Male Small and Micro Industrial Entrepreneur
By Age Group, 2011-2015

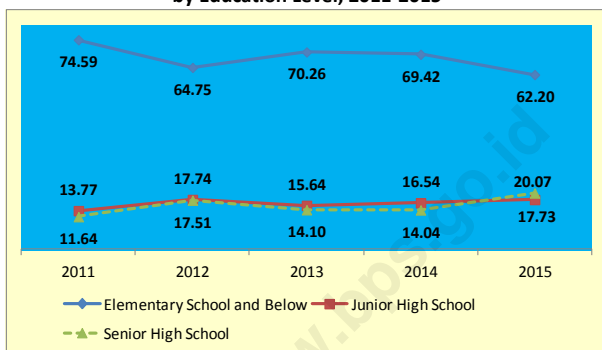


Source: Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2011-2015

According to education level, female and male entrepreneur are elementary school graduated and below.

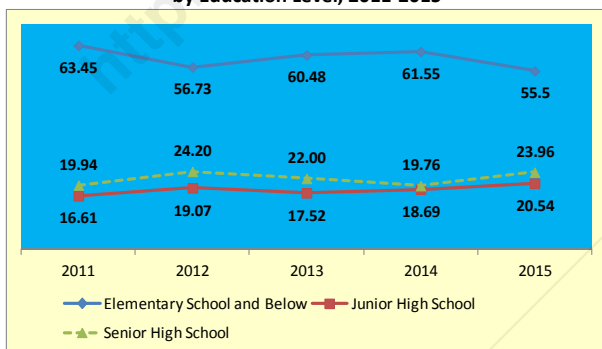
- In 2015, female entrepreneur attended elementary school and below (62.20 percent) higher than male entrepreneur (55.50 percent)
- Female entrepreneur attended junior high school and senior high school and above (17.73 percent and 20.07 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (20.54 percent and 23.96 percent).

Figure 5.10
Percentage of Female Micro and Small Industrial Entrepreneur by Education Level, 2011-2015



Source : Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2011-2015

Figure 5.11
Percentage of Male Micro and Small Industrial Entrepreneur by Education Level, 2011-2015



Source : Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2011-2015

VI. Household's Socio Economic Status

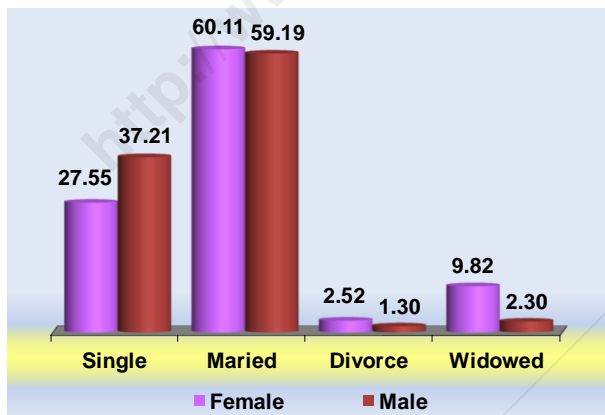
A. Marital Status

In 2015, percentage of married female or male is higher than that of single, divorced or widowed female or male.

- 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, 60 of whom are married, 37 are single, 2 are widowed and 1 got divorced.
- The number of single female (27.55 percent) is lower than that of male (37.21 percent) for the reason because generally age of first time married for female is younger than that of male.
- The status of divorced female, either divorced or widowed (2.52 percent and 9.82 percent) more than that of male (1.30 percent and 2.30 percent).

Figure 6.1

Percentage of Population Aged 10 Year and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2015



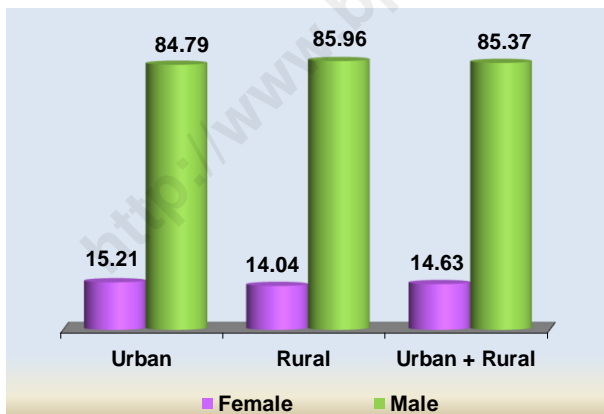
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2015

B. Head of Household

Head of household in Indonesia is 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 more 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 6.2
Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2015



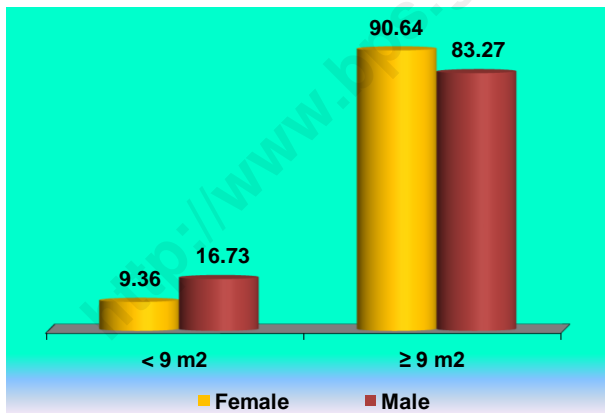
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2015*

C. Floor Area

Households headed by female have more spacious floor area than households headed by male.

- Out of 100 households headed by female, there are 9 households with floor per capita area less than 9 m² and 91 households with floor area more than 9 m² per capita.
- Out of 100 households headed male, there are 17 households with floor area per capita less than 9 m² and 83 households with floor area more than 9 m² per capita.

Figure 6.3
Percentage of Households with Floor Area < 9 m² and ≥ 9 m² per Capita by Sex of Head of Household, 2015



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2015*

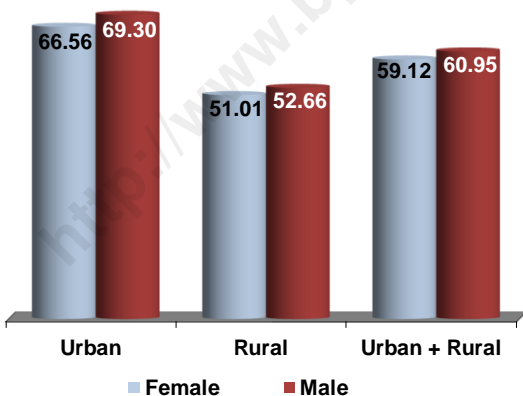
D. Access to Clean Water

Households headed by female head with access to clean water slightly higher than households headed by male.

- Out of 100 households headed by female, 59 of them have access to clean water.
- Out of 100 households headed by male, 61 of them have access to clean water.
- Households headed by female and male in urban areas (66.56 percent and 69.30 percent) with access to clean water more than in rural areas (51.01 percent and 52.66 percent).

Figure 6.4

Percentage of Household with Access to Clean Water by Sex of Head of Household and Urban Rural Classification, 2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2015

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, but the trend of the ownership of the phone declined from 7 percent in 2011 to about 4 percent in 2015.

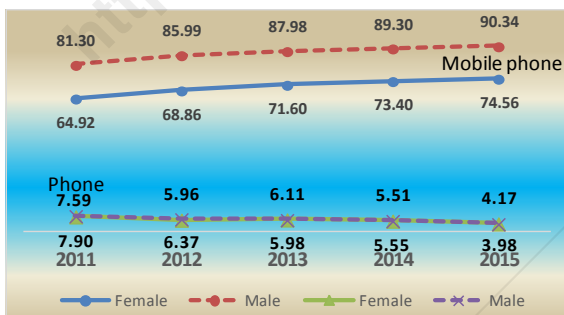
- Out of 100 female head of households or male head of households, 4 of them have access to information technology using telephones.

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, 75 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 90 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.

Figure 6.5

Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Usage/Access to Telephones and Handphones/Mobile Phones, 2011-2015



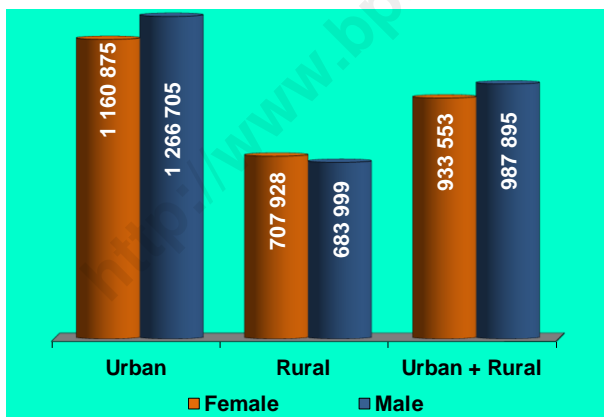
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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.

- Households headed by female have the average monthly per capita expenditure as IDR 987,895,- while household headed by male have the average monthly per capita expenditure as IDR 933,553,-.
- According to urban rural classification, the average monthly per capita expenditure in urban areas for households headed by female or male is greater than that in rural areas.

Figure 6.6
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita (Rupiahs)
by Sex of Head of Household, 2015



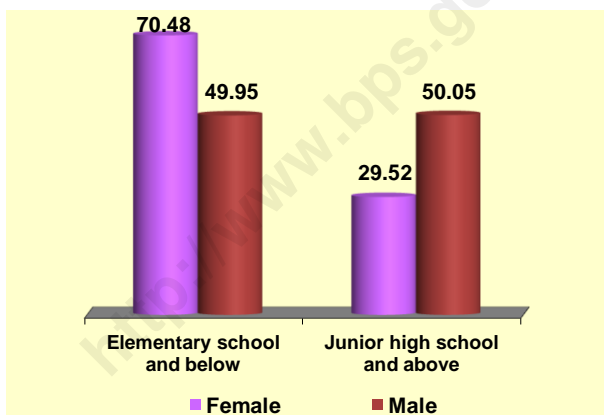
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2015*

G. Education Level of Head of Households

In 2015, 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, 65 of whom attained elementary school and below, whereas 35 of whom attained junior high school and above.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 49 of whom attained elementary school and below, and 51 of whom attained junior high school and above.

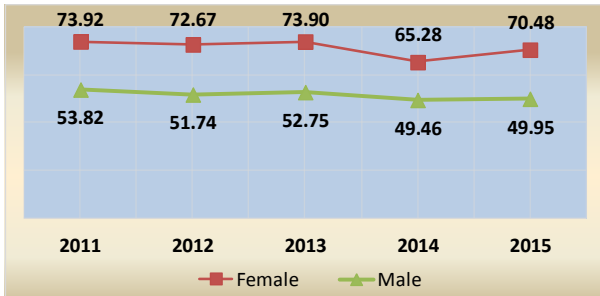
Figure 6.7
Percentage of Head of Households by Sex and Highest Education Level Attained, 2015



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2015*

Figure 6.8

Percentage of Head of Households Attained Elementary School and Below by Sex, 2011-2015



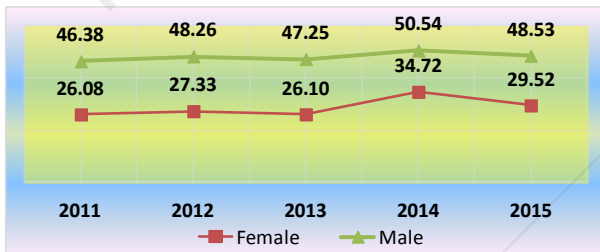
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

Over the last five years (2011-2015), the percentage of female head of households who graduated from elementary school and below lower than that of men, with both trend decreasing.

Over the last five years (2011-2015), the percentage of female head of households who graduated from junior high school and above lower than that of men, with the same trend increasing.

Figure 6.9

Percentage of Head of Households Attained Junior High School and Above by Sex, 2011-2015



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011-2015

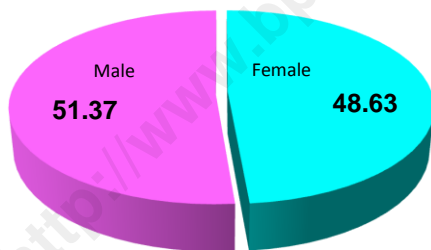
VII. Leadership, Politics, and Government

A. Civil Servants

The number of civil servants in December 2014 reached 4,455,303 peoples, the number of male civil servants is higher than that of female civil servants.

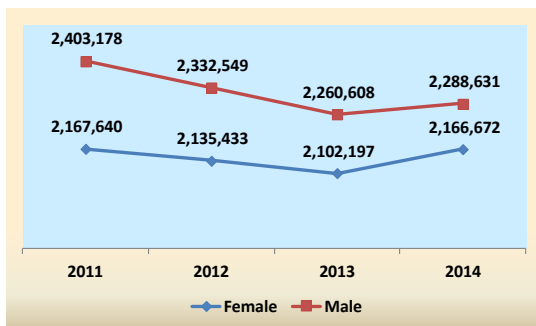
- Out of 100 civil servants, 51 of whom are males and 49 are females.

Figure 7.1
Percentage of Civil Servants by Sex,
31 December 2014



Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

Figure 7.2
Trend Number of Civil Servants by Sex,
2011-2014

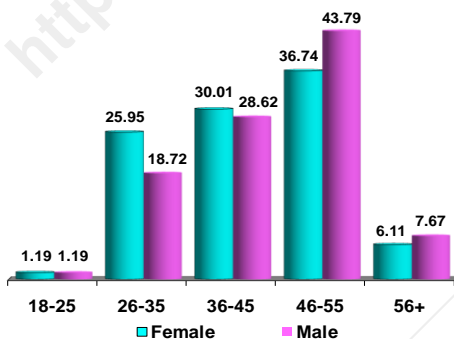


Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

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, 1 of whom are 18-25 years, 93 are 26-55 years and 6 are 56 years and over.
- Out of 100 male civil servant, 1 of whom are 18-25 years, 91 are 26-55 years and 8 are 56 years and over.

Figure 7.3
Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Age Groups,
31 December 2014

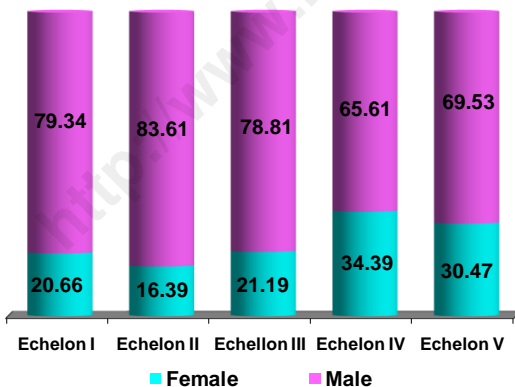


Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

Female civil servants who occupy the structural position as most of Echelon IV was 34.39 percent and at least as Echelon II was 16.39 percent.

- Out of 100 Echelon I officer, 21 of whom are female and 79 are male.
- Out of 100 Echelon II officer, 16 of whom are female and 84 are male.
- Out of 100 Echelon III officer, 21 of whom are female and 79 are male.
- Out of 100 Echelon IV officer, 34 of whom are female and 66 are male.
- Out of 100 Echelon V officer, 30 of whom are female and 70 are male.

Figure 7.4
Percentage of Civil Servant who Occupy Echelon I-V by Sex,
31 December 2014

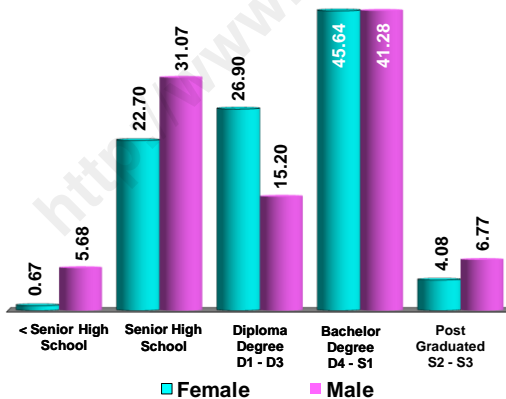


Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

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 senior high school, 22.70 are senior high school, 26.90 are graduated from D1-D3, 45.64 are graduated from D4-S1, and 4 are graduated from S2-S3.
- Out of 100 male civil servants, 5.68 of whom graduated under senior high school, 31.07 are senior high school, 15.20 are graduated from D1-D3, 41.28 are graduated from D4-S1, and 6.77 are graduated from S2-S3.

Figure 7.5
Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Level of Education,
31 December 2014



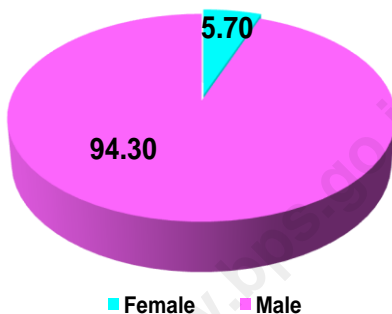
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

B. Head of Village

There are more male than female head of village.

- The number of female head of village are 4,485 people and male head of village are 74,251 people.
- Out of 100 head of village, 94 of whom are male and only 6 are female.

Figure 7.6
Percentage of Head of Village by Sex, 2014

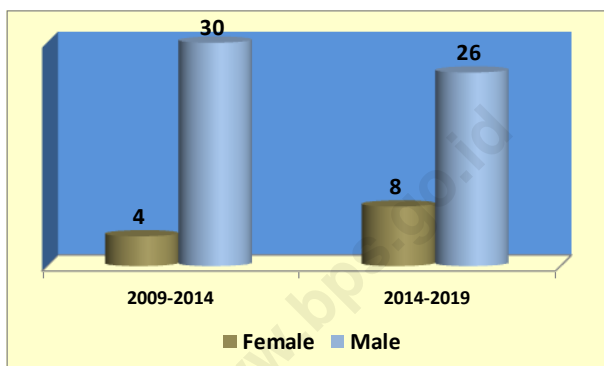


Source: Village Potential Statistics of Indonesia, 2014

C. Executive Institution

- Out of 34 ministries in the Working Cabinet 2014-2019, there are only 8 ministries which headed by female ministers.

Figure 7.7
Number of Ministry Headed by Female and Male,
2009-2014 and 2014-2019



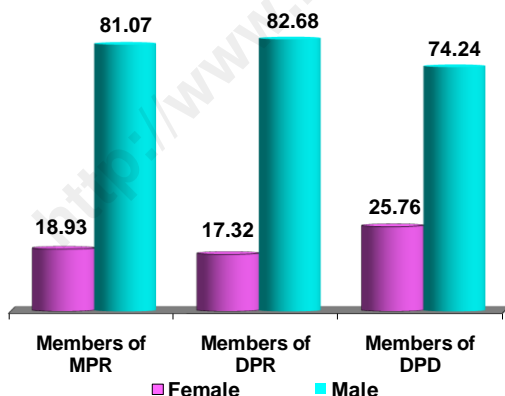
Source: processed from Cabinet Secretary WEB

- Out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, no province headed by female governor.
- Out of 511 districts/city in Indonesia, there are only 24 female mayors and regents.

D. Legislative Institution

- None of 5 leaders of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) from the period of 2014-2019 is female.
- Out of 100 members of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) from the period of 2014-2019, 19 are female and 81 are male.
- Out of 100 members of the House of Representatives (DPR) from the period of 2014-2019, 17 are female and 83 are male.
- Out of 100 members of House of Regional Representatives (DPD) from the period of 2014-2019, 26 are female and 74 are male.

Figure 7.8
Percentage of Members of Legislative Institution by Sex,
for the Period of 2014-2019



Source: People's Consultative Assembly (MPR)

E. Judicatory Institution

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

- None of 10 leaders of the Supreme Court in 2015 is female
- None of 5 leaders of Commission on the Eradication of Corruption (KPK) in 2015 is female.
- Out of 9 leaders of the Constitutional Court (MK) in 2015, one is female.
- Out of 7 leaders of the Judicial Commission (KY) in 2015, one is female.

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DATA

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