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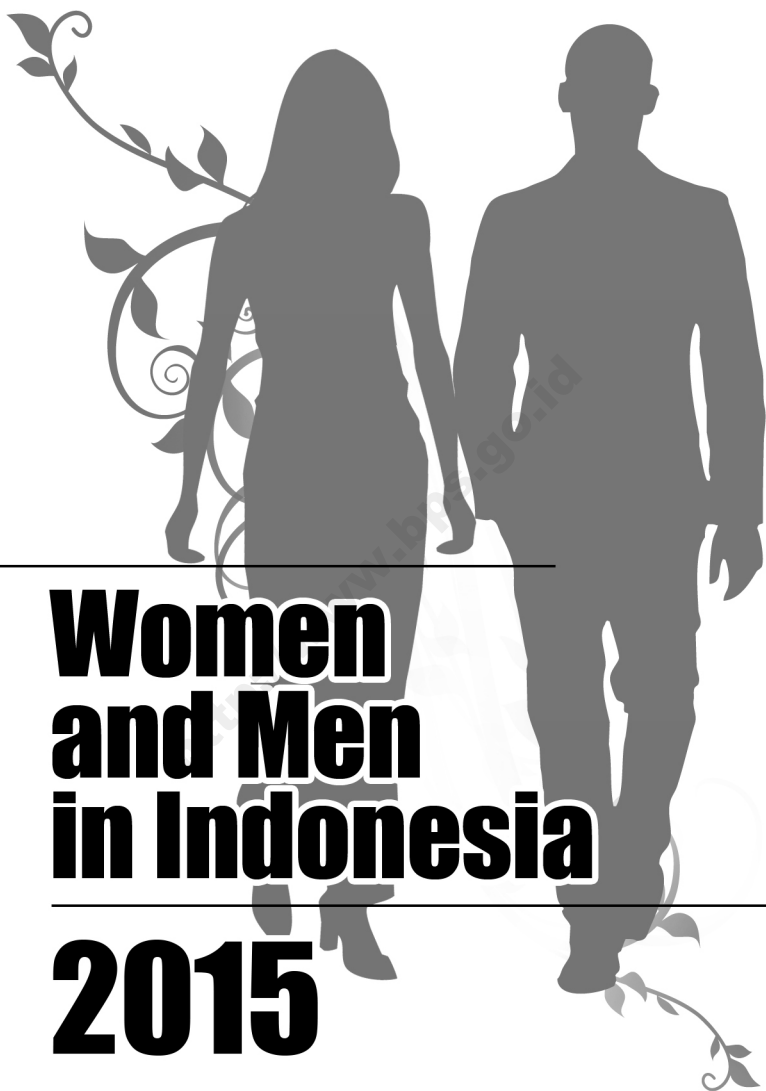
A large graphic showing the silhouettes of a woman and a man walking side-by-side, holding hands. The silhouettes are in shades of teal and orange, set against a yellow background with decorative orange vine-like patterns. A faint watermark 'www.bps.go.id' is visible across the silhouettes.

Women and Men in Indonesia

2015



STATISTICS INDONESIA



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PREFACE

Booklet on Women and Men in Indonesia 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 are derived 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 the form of figures and brief description for easy reading and understanding by 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, October 2015

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 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. This publication is specifically aimed to show the gender-related data in fields directly related to efforts to improve the quality of Indonesian human.

The data presented are summarized from various sources including the National Socio-Economic Survey, the National Labor Force Survey, Demography and Health Survey, Micro and Small Industrial Survey, Indonesian Population Projection, as well as other data sources containing results of administrative records from various relevant agencies. Presentation of information in this publication is in the form of figures and tables as well as reviews that are easy to understand the various parties, both the general public, as well as policy makers and is expected to be used as one reference in assessing gender issues in Indonesia.

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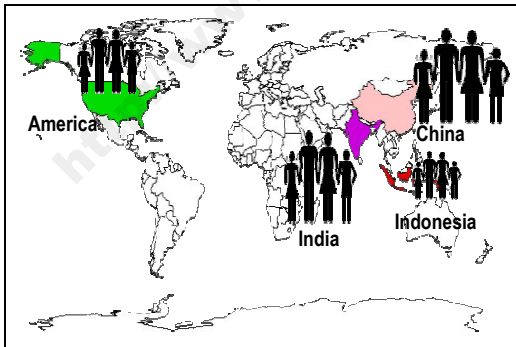
II. Population

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 2014 become 252.04 million people, consists of 125.38 million female and 126.65 million male.
- Indonesia is the fourth most populous country after China (1,392.5 million), India (1,272.9 million) and United States of America (323.3 million).

Figure 2.1

Indonesia Population Compared with Other Countries, 2014



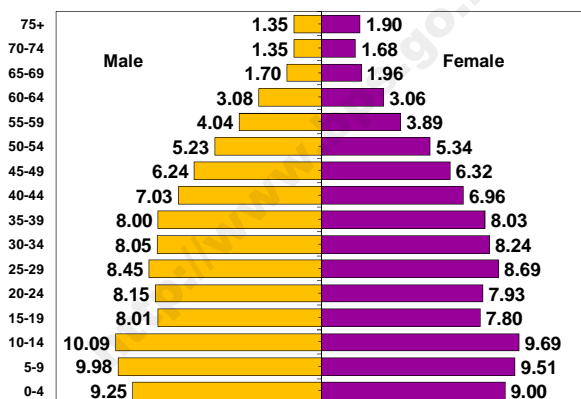
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

B. Population Structure

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

- 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, 2014

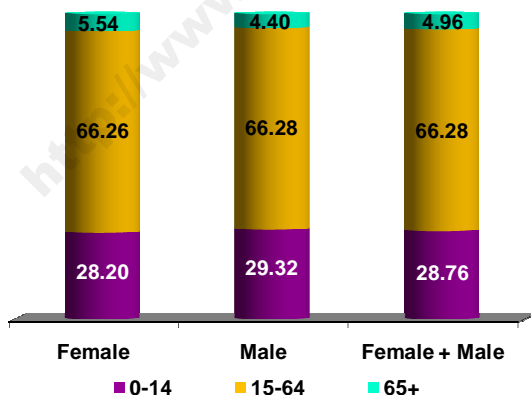


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

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, 28 of them has not been productive, 66 people at productive age and 6 people is no longer productive.
- Out of 100 male, 29 of them has not been productive, 66 people at productive people aged and 5 people is no longer productive.

Figure 2.3
Percentage of Population by Productive Age Group and Sex,
2014

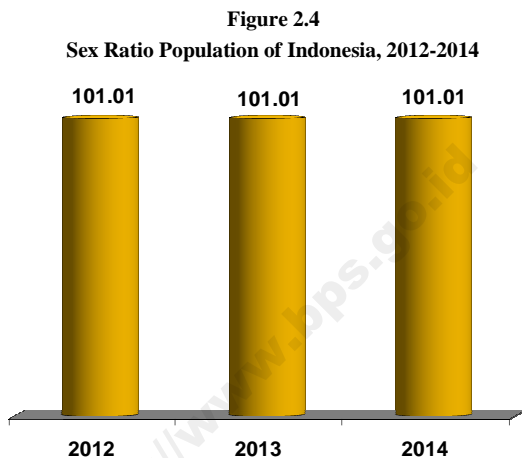


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

C. Population Composition

1. Sex Ratio

- In 2014, the sex ratio was 101.01, which means that there were 101 males to 100 females.
- In 2012 to 2014, sex ratio was more than 100. This shows that males is more than females population.

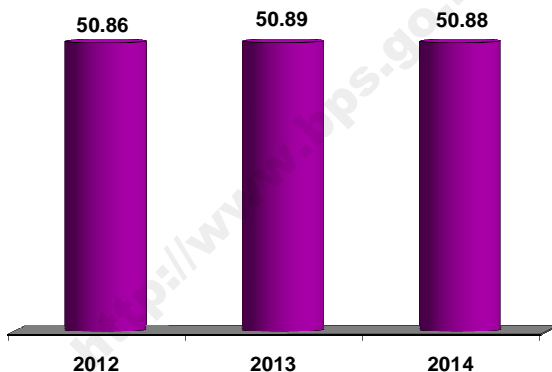


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012-2014

2. Dependency Ratio

- In 2012, the dependency ratio is 50.86. In 2013 the dependency ratio is 50.89 and in 2014, the dependency ratio is 50.88.
- This is every 100 productive aged people (aged 15-64 years) support 51 non productive aged people (0-14 years and 65 years and over).
- The greater the dependency ratio, the more the burden to be borne by the population of productive age.

Figure 2.5
Dependency Ratio, 2012-2014



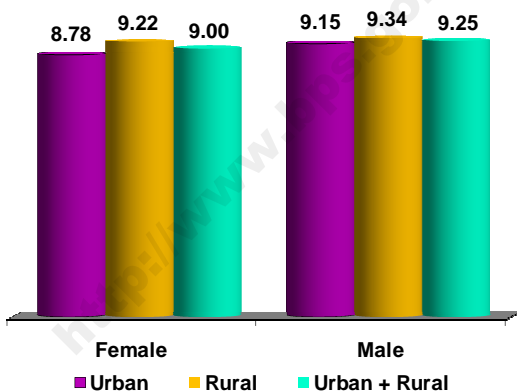
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2012-2014

3. Number of Under Five-Year of Age Children

Percentage of under five-year of age children to the total population amounted 9.12 percent, which consists of 4.48 percent female and 4.64 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 2.6
Percentage of Under Five-Year of Age Children to Total Population by Sex, 2014



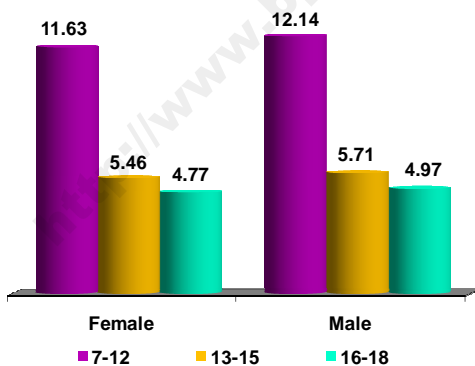
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

4. Percentage of School-Age Population

The school age population (7-18 year) female (21.86 percent) is slightly lower than male (22.82 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, 12 people aged 7-12 year, 5 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 78 people are out of that age group.
- Out of 100 males, 12 people aged 7-12 year, 6 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 77 people are out of that age group.

Figure 2.7
Percentage of Population Aged 7-12, 13-15 and 16-18 Years to Total Population by Sex, 2014

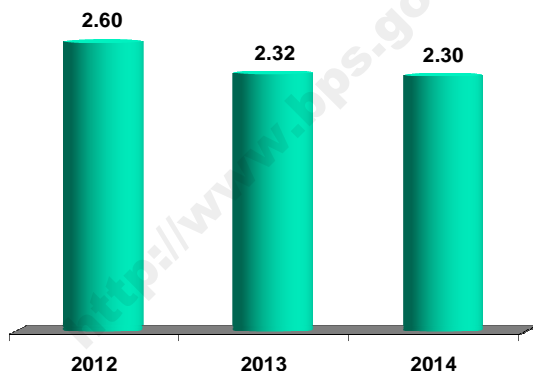


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

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 2010-2035, TFR in 2013 was 2.32 and in 2014 was 2.30.
- The average number of children born to a female to complete their reproductive period (age 15-49 years) in 2014 was 2.3 children.

Figure 2.8
Total Fertility Rate, 2012-2014



Source: DHS 2012 and Indonesian Population Projection 2010-2035

III. Health

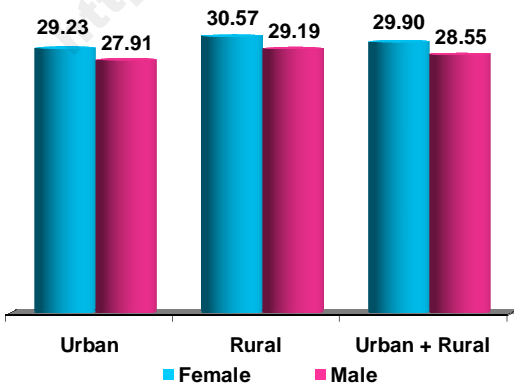
A. Health Complaints

Females who had health complaints during the last month (29.90 percent) slightly exceeded than that of males (28.55 percent).

- 30 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 (30.57 percent) more than in urban areas (29.23 percent).
- Males who had health complaint living in rural areas (29.19 percent) more than in urban areas (27.91 percent).

Figure 3.1

Percentage of Population who had Health Complaints during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



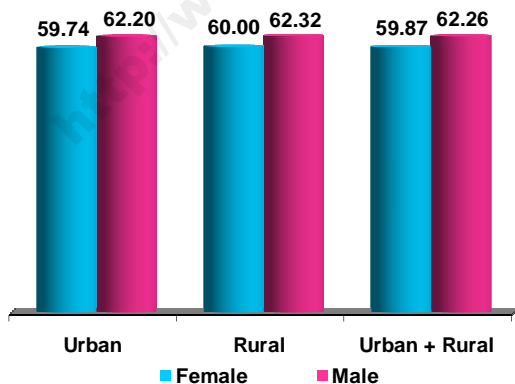
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

B. Self Treatment

The number of females who had health complaints and having self treatment or not visiting health facilities during the last month (59.87 percent) was lower than males (62.26 percent).

- 60 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 (59.74 percent and 62.20 percent) relatively similar with rural areas (60.00 percent and 62.32 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, 2014



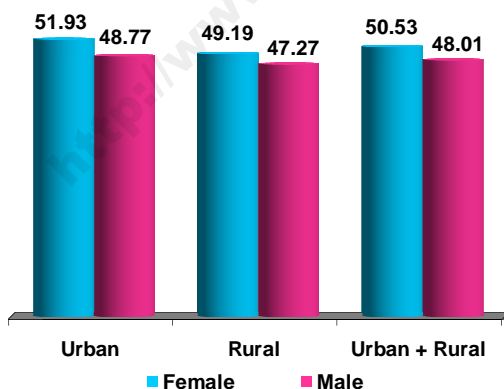
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

C. Outpatient

The number of females who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment or visiting health facilities during the last month (50.53 percent) is more than males (48.01 percent).

- 51 out of the 100 females who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.
- 48 out of the 100 males who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.
- Females and males who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment in urban areas (51.93 percent and 48.77 percent) higher than in rural areas (49.19 percent and 47.27 percent).

Figure 3.3
Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints and Performed Outpatient Treatment during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

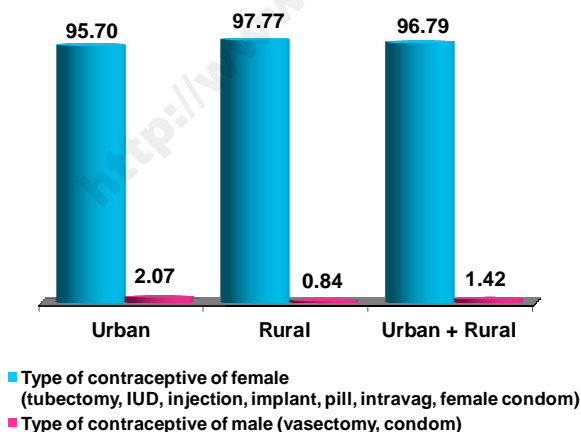
D. Family Planning

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 (95.70 percent) lower than in rural areas (97.97 percent).
- Males participation in family planning in urban areas (2.07 percent) was slightly higher than in rural areas (0.84 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, 2014

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.

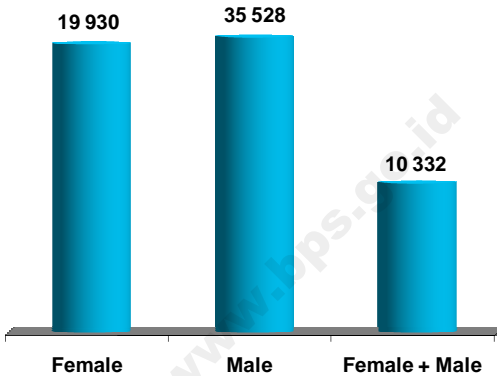
Tabel 3.1
Cumulative HIV and AIDS Cases

Kategori	1 April 1987 s.d 31 Desember 2013	1 April 1987 s.d 31 Desember 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)
HIV	127 427	150 296
AIDS	52 348	55 799
Kematian	9 585	9 796

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.

Figure 3.5
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases by Sex
From 1 April 1987 through 31 Desember 2014



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

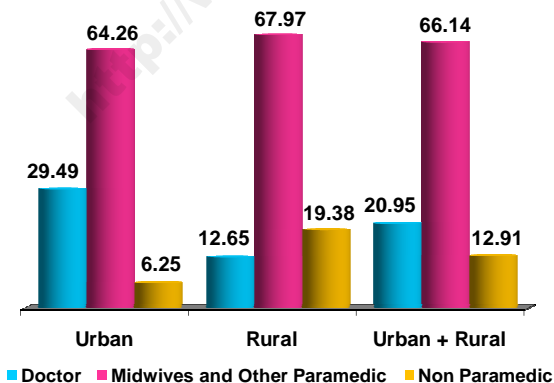
F. The Last Birth Attendant

The majority of last births are attended by midwives and other paramedic (66.14 percent).

- Out of the 100 births, 21 of which were attended by doctor, 66 by midwives and other paramedic, 13 by non paramedic (traditional birth attendance, family and others).
- The births attended by doctor in urban areas (29.49 percent) higher than in rural areas (12.65 percent).
- The births attended by midwives and other paramedic in rural areas (67.97 percent) higher than in urban areas (64.26 percent).
- The births attended by non paramedic in urban areas (6.25 percent) lower than in rural areas (19.38 percent).

Figure 3.6

Percentage of Under Five Years Old Infants by Last Birth Attendants and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



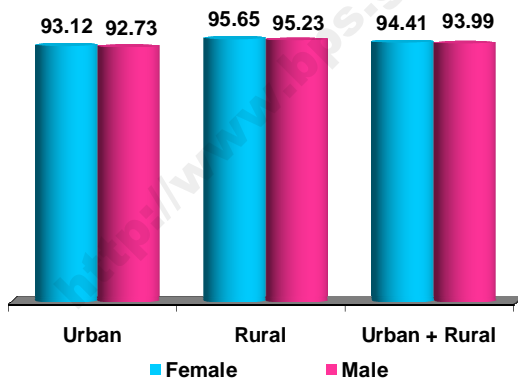
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

G. Ever Breast-Fed Infants

There is no difference occurred between female and male infants who had breastfed.

- Out of the 100 female infants, 94 of them had breastfed.
- Out of the 100 male infants, 94 of them had breastfed.
- Female and male infants in urban areas who had breastfed (93.12 percent and 92.73 percent) less than in rural areas (95.65 percent and 95.23 percent).

Figure 3.7
Percentage of Ever Breast-fed Under-Five Years Old Infants
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2014

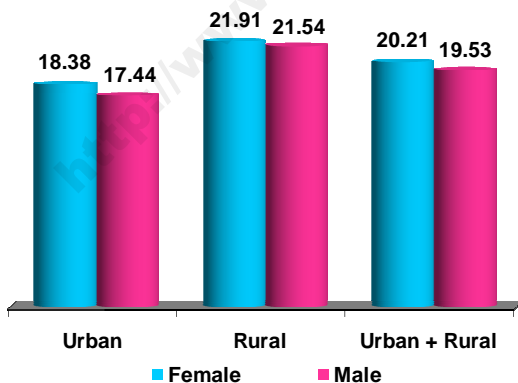
H. Children Aged 2-4 Year Experienced Breast-fed for 18-23 Months

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

- Out of the 100 female infants aged 2-4 years, 20 of them were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.
- Out of the 100 male infants aged 2-4 years, 20 of them were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.
- Breast-feeding for 18-23 months to children aged 2-4 years of female and male in urban areas (18.38 percent and 17.44 percent) less than in rural areas (21.91 percent and 21.54 percent).

Figure 3.8

Percentage of Children Aged 2-4 Years Experienced Breast-fed for 18-23 Months by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



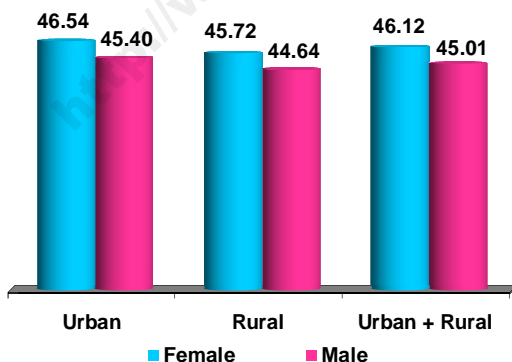
Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2014

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 who were only breast-fed for a period of six months or more, higher than male infants.

- 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 and male in urban areas (46.54 percent and 45.40 percent) was higher than in rural areas (45.72 percent and 44.64 percent).

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, 2014



Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2014

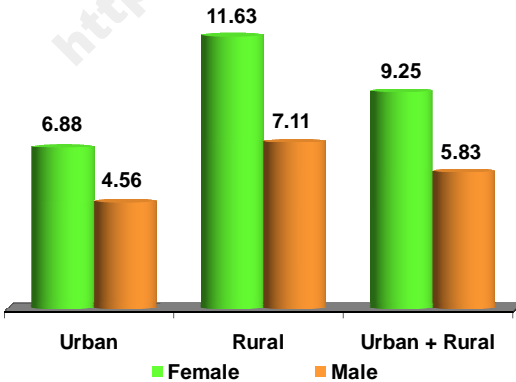
IV. Education

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

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, 9 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 differences between female and male who do not/ never attend school, where female is more than male.

Figure 4.1
Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over
who Does Not/Never Attend School by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2014



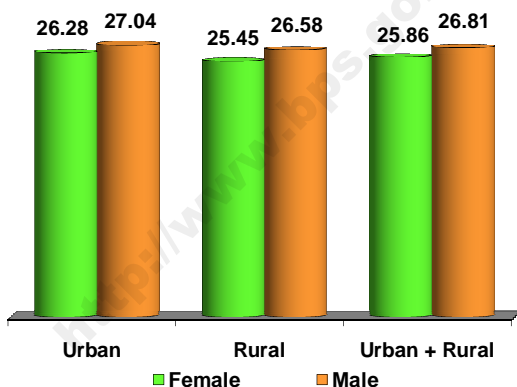
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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, 26 of them are still attending school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 5 years and over, 27 of them are still attending school.

Figure 4.2
Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over who is Still Attending School by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

C. School Enrollment Rate (SER)

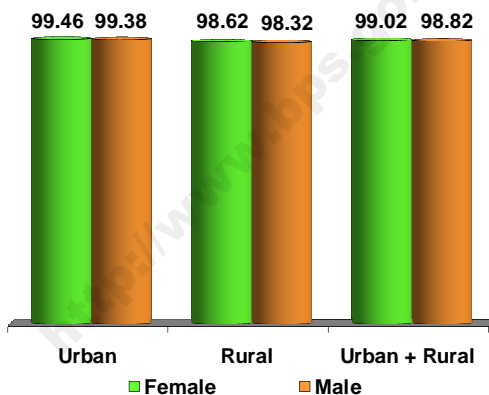
Formal and Non Formal

1. SER of Population Aged 7-12 Years

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

- 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, 99 of them are still in school.

Figure 4.3
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 7-12 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



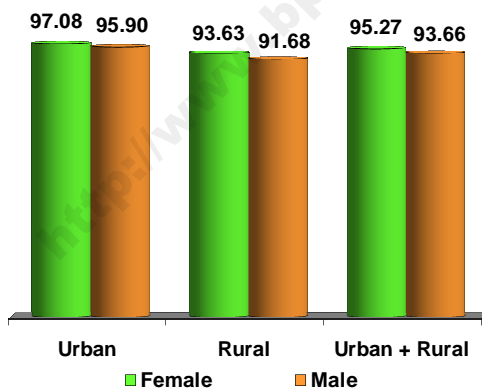
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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.
- 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.

Figure 4.4
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 13-15 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



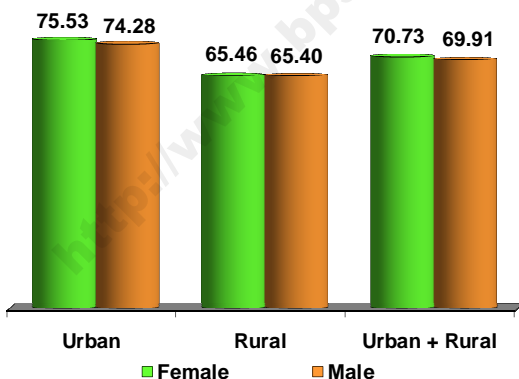
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

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, 71 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 70 of them are still in school.
- According to urban rural classification, SER of population aged 16-18 years both female and male in urban is higher than that of in rural areas.

Figure 4.5
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 16-18 Years
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

D. Net Enrollment Rate (NER)

Formal and Non Formal

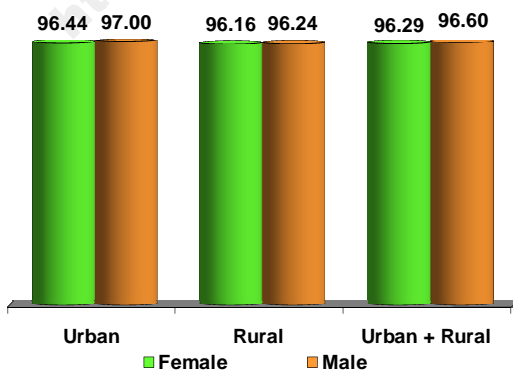
1. NER of Elementary School (SD)/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A

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, 97 of them are still attending elementary school/MI/Package A.
- In urban area, NER of male population who is attending elementary school/ MI/Package A is slightly higher than that of female. While in rural area, there is no significant difference between NER of elementary school/MI/Package A, both female and male population.

Figure 4.6

Net Enrollment Rate of Elementary School (SD)/
Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A by Sex and
Urban Rural Classification, 2014



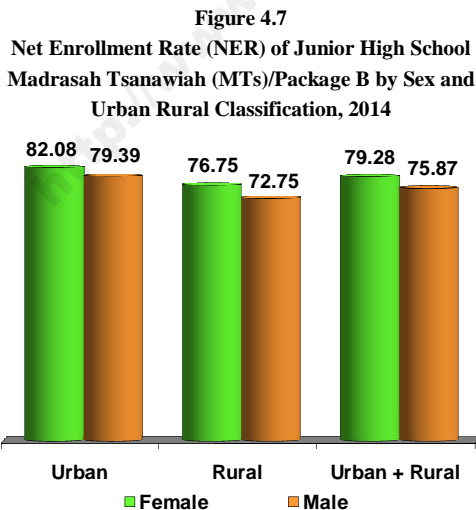
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

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.
- NER of female in junior high school/MTs/Package B both in urban and rural area are higher than that of male.



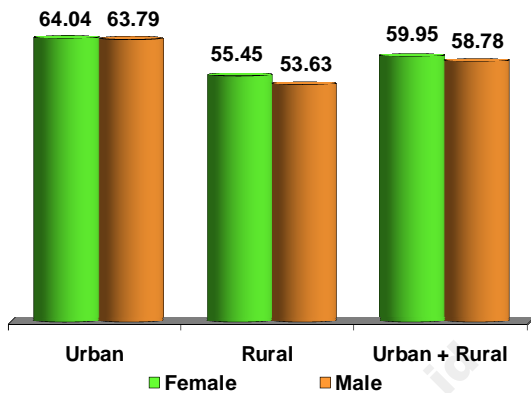
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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.

- Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 60 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 59 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.
- According to urban rural classification, it is shown that differences between NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in urban and rural area.
- NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in urban area, female are relatively similar with male, whereas NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in rural area, female is slightly higher than male.

Figure 4.8
**Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Senior High School/
Vocational School/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/Package C
by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014**



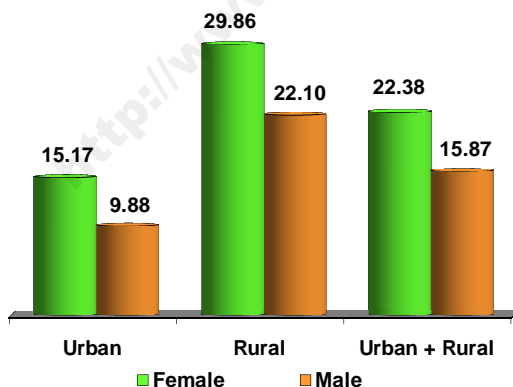
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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.
- According to urban rural classification, female and male population aged 15 years and over area who do not obtain a diploma in urban area (15.17 percent and 9.88 percent) is lower than that in rural area (29.86 percent and 22.10 percent).

Figure 4.9
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Do Not Obtain a Diploma by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

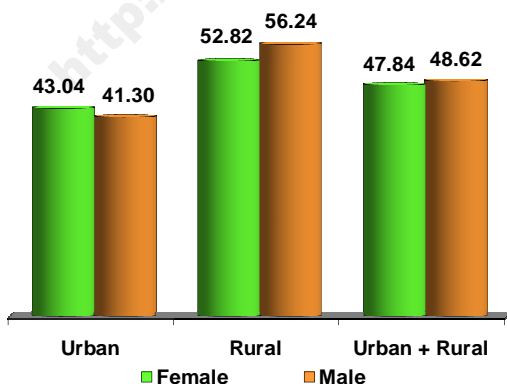
F. Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education

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, 48 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.
- Achievement of primary education of both female and male in urban areas (43.04 percent and 41.30 percent) was lower than in rural areas (52.82 percent and 56.24 percent).

Figure 4.10

Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2014



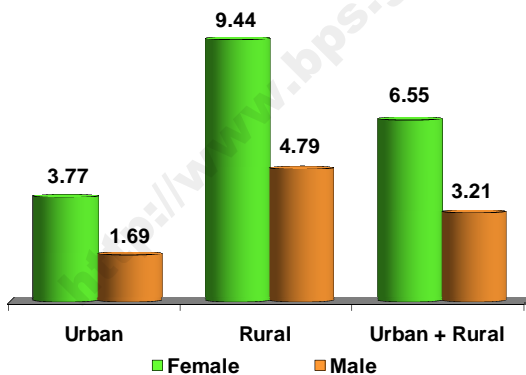
Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

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 in rural area (9.44 percent and 4.79 percent) is higher than that of urban area (3.77 percent and 1.69 percent) (3.77 percent and 1.69 percent).

Figure 4.11
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over
who Are Illiterate by Sex, 2014



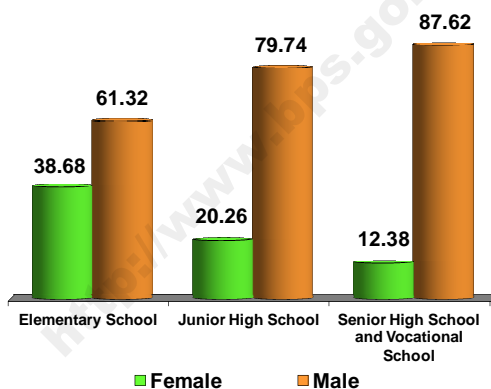
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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, 39 of whom are female and 61 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, 12 of whom are female and 88 are male.

Figure 4.12
Percentage of Principals by Sex and School Levels, 2013/2014

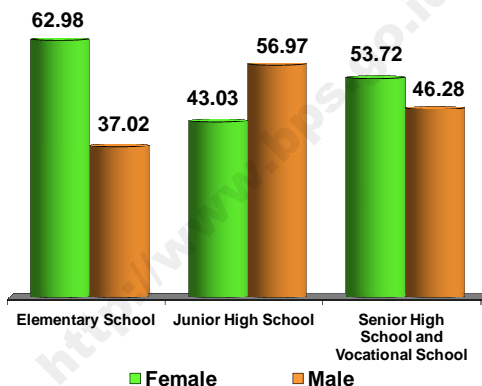


Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

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

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

Figure 4.13
Percentage of Teachers by Sex and School Levels, 2013/2014



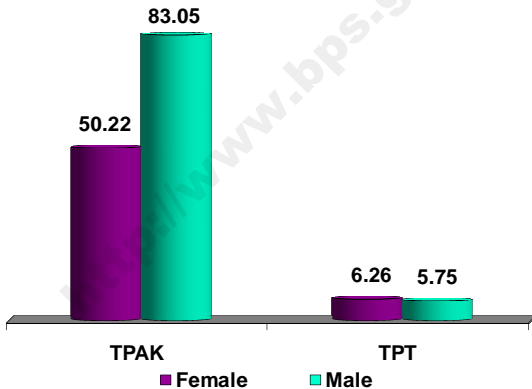
Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

V. Labor Force

A. Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate

- Workforce enrollment rate of female (50.22 percent) is lower than workforce enrollment rate of male (83.05 percent).
- Open unemployment rate of female (6.26 percent) is higher than open unemployment rate of male (5.75 percent).

Figure 5.1
Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate
of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, 2014



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2014

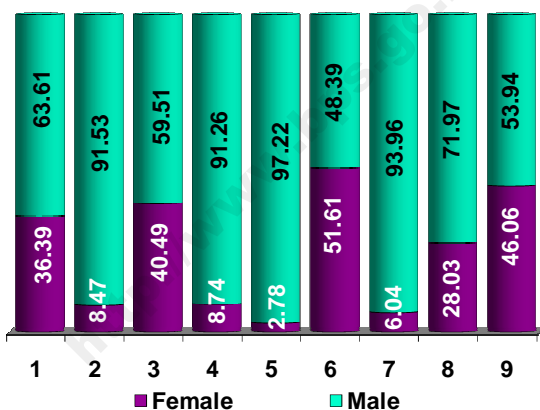
B. Main Industry

Role of female in trade sector is higher than male, whereas role of female in construction sector are much lower than male.

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in trade sector, 52 were female and 48 were male.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in construction sector, 3 were female and 97 were male.

Figure 5.2

Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work by Sex and Main Industry, 2014



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2014

Description:

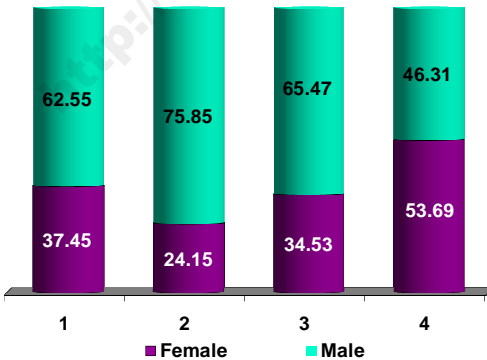
- 1 = Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishery
- 2 = Mining and quarrying
- 3 = Manufacturing industry
- 4 = Electricity, gas and water
- 5 = Construction
- 6 = Wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurant and hotels,
- 7 = Transportation, storage, and communication
- 8 = Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services
- 9 = Community, social, and personal services

C. Employment Status

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

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with own account workers status, 37 were female and 63 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with employer assisted by worker status, 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 casual employee/family worker status, 54 were female and 46 male person.

Figure 5.3
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Work by Sex and Employment Status, 2014



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2014

Description:

1 = Own account workers

3 = Employee

2 = Employer assisted by worker

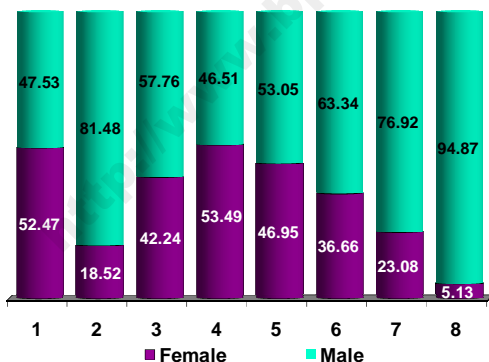
4 = Casual employee/family worker

D. Occupation

Type of occupation as administrative and managerial worker and others 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 others worker, 5 were female and 95 were male.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as administrative and managerial worker, 19 were female and 81 were male.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as sales worker, 53 were female and 47 were male.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as professional, technician and related worker, 52 were female and 48 were male.

Figure 5.4
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Work by Sex and Occupation, 2014



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2014

Description:

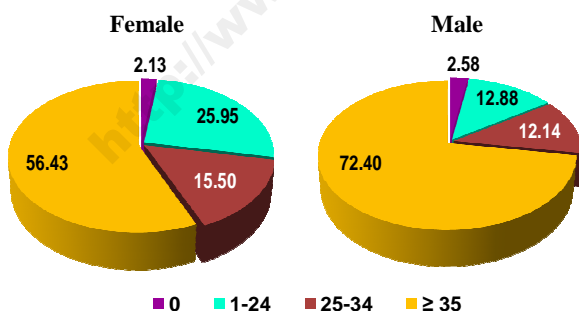
- 1 = Professional, technician and related worker
- 2 = Administrative and managerial worker
- 3 = Clerical and related worker
- 4 = Sales worker
- 5 = Public service worker
- 6 = Agriculture, forestry, hunter, and fisherman
- 7 = Production, transport equipment operator & laborer
- 8 = Others

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 56.43 percent, lower than male is 72.40 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 2 percent.
- Total working hour 1-24 hours and 25-34 hours during a week is dominated by female population compare to male population.

Figure 5.5
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Work by Sex and Working Hours in a Week, 2014



Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2014

F. Wage Worker

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

- Wage ratio of female workers in agricultural sector is 63.11, it means if wage of male workers in agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 63.11.
- Wage ratio of female workers in non agricultural sector is 75.98, it means if wage of male workers in non agricultural sector is 100, then wage of female workers is 75.98.

Table 5.1
Average Wages by Main Industry and Sex, 2014

Main Industry	Sex			Wage Ratio
	Female	Male	Female + Male	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture	708 466	1 122 671	1 013 024	63.11
Non Agriculture	1 475 863	1 941 662	1 776 888	75.98
Total	1 362 863	1 772 233	1 634 356	76.90

Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2014

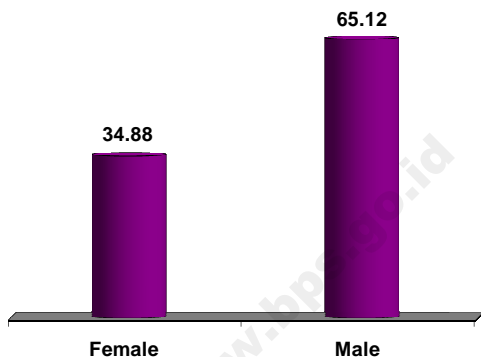
G. Child Labour

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, 35 of whom are female and 65 are male.

Figure 5.6

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



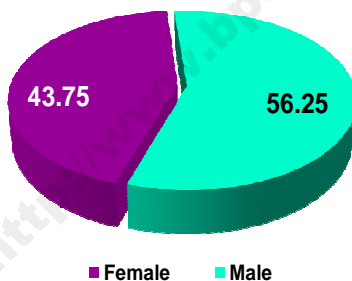
Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2014

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 2014 (VIMK14), there are 3,505,064 company of micro and small industry in the entire of 33 provinces.
- Percentage of female as an entrepreneur is 43.75 percent and male is 56.25 percent.

Figure 5.7
Percentage of the Small and Micro
Industrial Entrepreneur by Sex, 2014

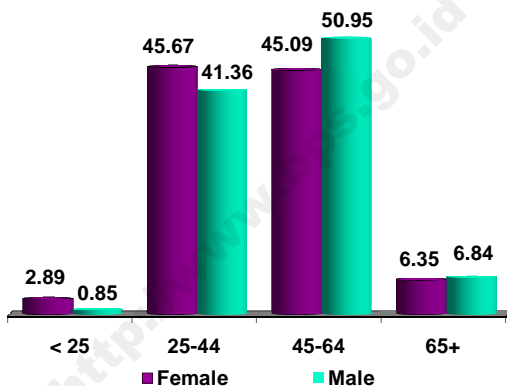


Source : Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2014

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 (45.67 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (41.36 percent).
- Female entrepreneur aged 45-64 years (45.09 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (50.95 percent).

Figure 5.8
Percentage of Small and Micro Industrial Entrepreneur
By Sex and Age Group, 2014

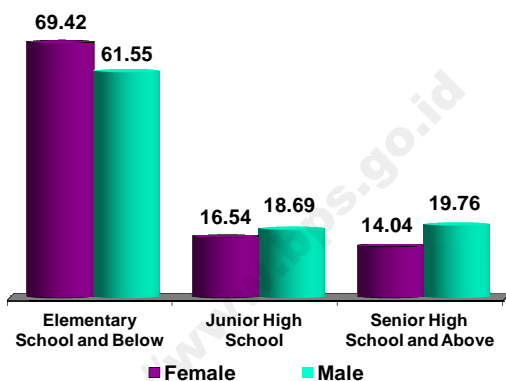


Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2014*

According to education level, female entrepreneur are elementary school graduated and below (69.42 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (61.55 percent).

- Female entrepreneur attended junior high school and senior high school and above (16.54 percent and 14.04 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (18.69 percent and 19.76 percent).

Figure 5.9
Percentage of Micro and Small Industrial Entrepreneur
by Sex and Education Level, 2014



Source : *Micro and Small Industrial Survey, 2014*

VI. Household's Socio Economic Status

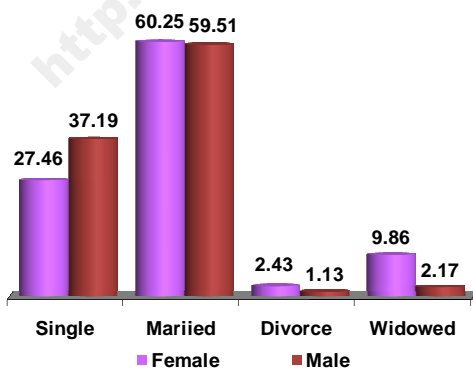
A. Marital Status

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 (27.46 percent) is lower than that of male (37.19 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 (2.43 percent and 9.86 percent) more than that of male (1.13 percent and 2.17 percent).
- This situation indicates that divorce or widowed female decide not to remarried, while the reverse happens for male.

Figure 6.1

Percentage of Population Aged 10 Year and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2014

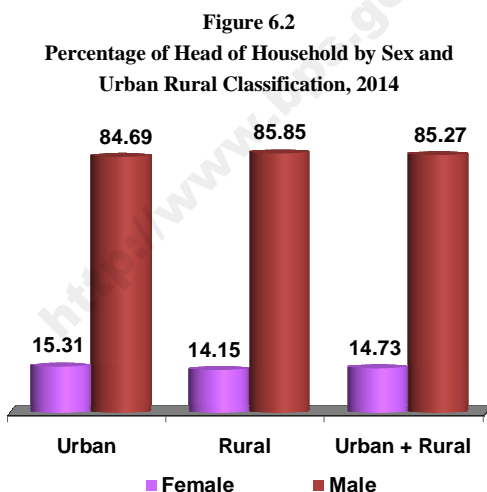


Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2014

B. Head of Household

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

- Out of 100 head of households, 15 of them are female and 85 are male.
- According to urban rural classification, female head of households in urban areas 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.



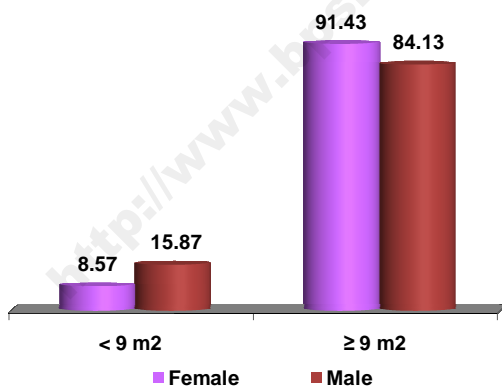
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

C. Floor Area

Households with floor area headed by female are more spacious than the households headed by male.

- Out of 100 households headed by female, there are 9 households with floor area of less than 9 m² and 91 households with floor area more than 9 m² per capita.
- Out of 100 households headed male, there are 16 households with floor area of less than 9 m² and 84 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, 2014

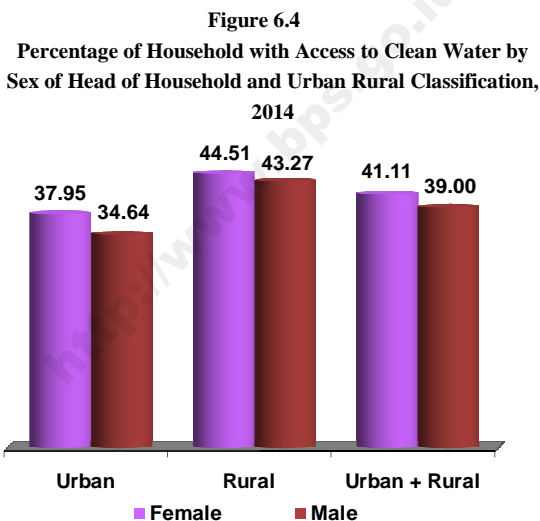


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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, 41 of them have access to clean water.
- Out of 100 households headed by male, 39 of them have access to clean water.
- Households headed by female and male in rural areas (44.51 percent and 43.27 percent) with access to clean water more than in urban areas (37.95 percent and 34.64 percent).



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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.

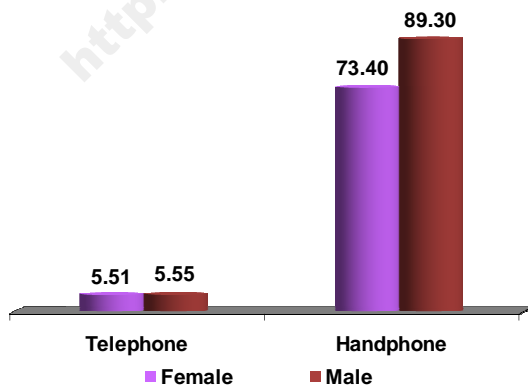
- Out of 100 female head of households or male head of households, 6 of them have access to information technology using telephones.

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, 73 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 89 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, 2014



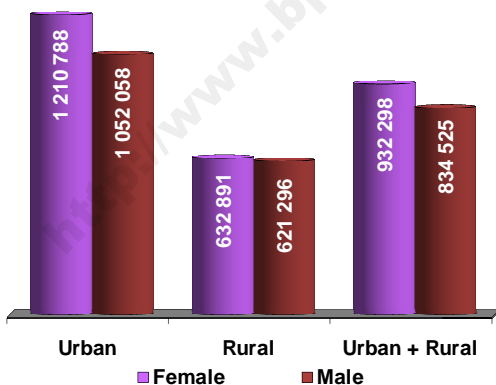
Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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 932,298,- while household headed by male have the average monthly per capita expenditure as IDR 834,525,-.
- According to urban rural classification, the average expenditure per capita a month in urban areas for households headed by female or male is greater than that in rural area.

Figure 6.6
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita (Rupiahs)
by Sex of Head of Household, 2014

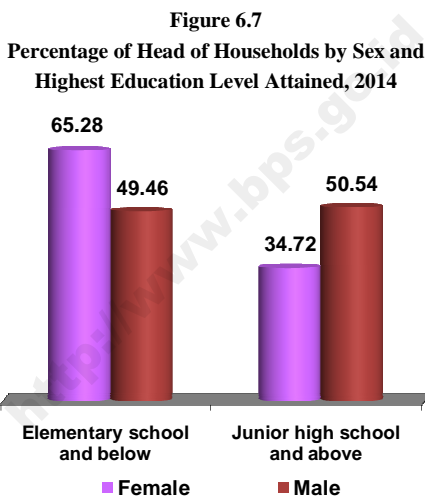


Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

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, 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.



Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2014*

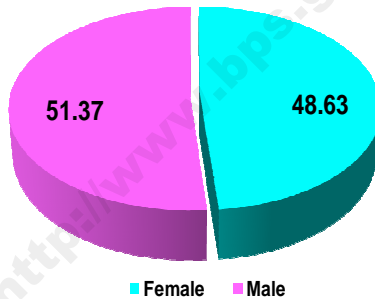
VII. Leadership, Politics, and Government

A. Civil Servants

The number of civil servants in December 2014 reached at 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

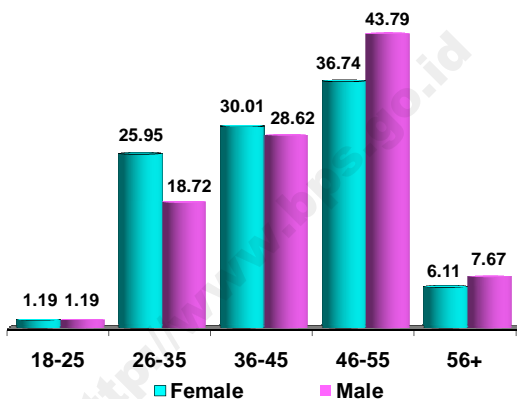


Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

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 7.2
Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Age Groups,
31 December 2014

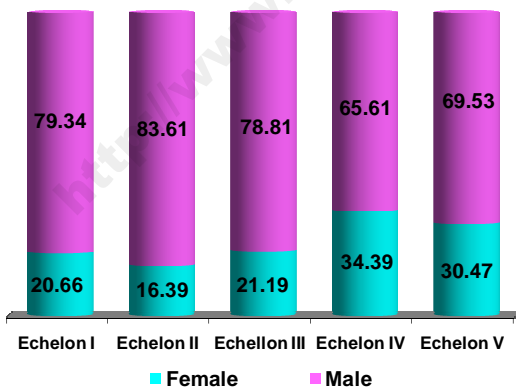


Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

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

Figure 7.3
Percentage of Civil Servant who Occupy Echelon I-V by Sex,
31 December 2014

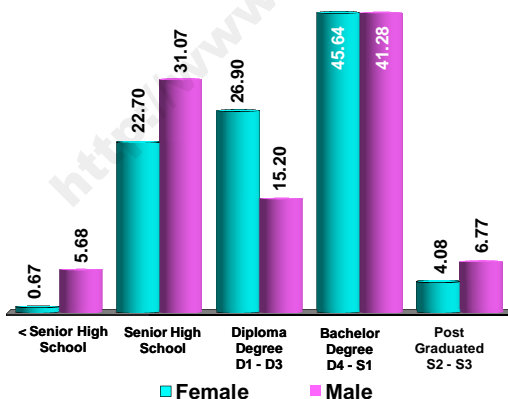


Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

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, 23 are senior high school, 27 are graduated from D1-D3, 45 are graduated from D4-S1, and 4 are graduated from S2-S3.
- Out of 100 male civil servants, 6 of whom graduated under senior high school, 31 are senior high school, 15 are graduated from D1-D3, 41 are graduated from D4-S1, and 7 are graduated from S2-S3.

Figure 7.4
Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Level of Education,
31 December 2014



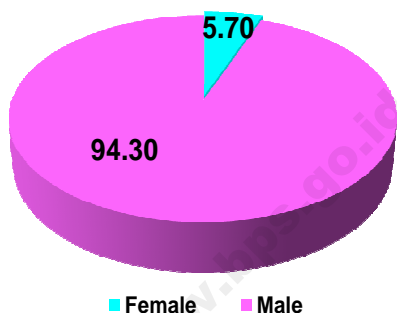
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015

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 males and only 6 are females.

Figure 7.5
Percentage of Head of Village by Sex, 2014



Source: Village Potential Statistics of Indonesia, 2014

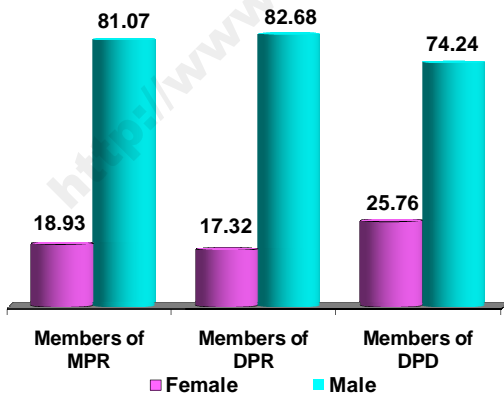
C. Executive Institution

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

D. Legislative Institution

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

Figure 7.6
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 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 females (www.mahkamahagung.go.id).
- None of 5 leaders of Commission on the Eradication of Corruption (KPK) in 2015 is females (www.kpk.go.id).
- Out of 9 leaders of the Constitutional Court (MK) in 2015, one is female (www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id).
- Out of 7 leaders of the Judicial Commission (KY) in 2015, one is female (www.komisijudisial.go.id).

DATA

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