I. INTRODUCTION

One of the eight goals of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) declared by the United Nations (UN) in the year of 2000 is to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. Where the targets of this goal are to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education levels in 2005 and at all levels of education not more than 2015. This is in accordance with Indonesia’s human development objectives of achieving gender equality in order to improve the quality of human resources without distinguishing male and female.

In order to reduce the gender gap, the government through policy and program development has been trying to integrate the experiences, aspirations, needs and problems of women and men into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development programs. Strategies and policies to reduce the gender gap are called gender mainstreaming, in which to plan its implementation required an analysis of gender. Therefore, we need data, facts, and information about gender, i.e. the data disaggregated between men and women who can describe the gender gap.

This publication presents a picture of the field of gender-disaggregated data on population, health, households socio-economic status, education, employment, political leadership and government. This publication is specifically aimed to show the gender-related data in fields directly related to efforts to improve the quality of Indonesian human.

The data presented are summarized from various sources including the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025, Micro and Small Industrial Survey, as well as other data sources containing results of administrative records from various relevant agencies. Presentation of information in this publication is in the form of figures and tables as
well as reviews that are easy to understand the various parties, both the general public, as well as policy makers and is expected to be used as one reference in assessing gender issues in Indonesia.
II. Population

A. Population

Figure 2.1
Indonesia Population Compared with Other Countries, 2011


- According to the 2000 Population Census, the population of Indonesia in 2000 (October) reach some 205.13 million people.
- According to the 2010 Population Census, number population of Indonesia in 2011 become 243.7 million people.
- Indonesia is the most populous country after China (1,347 million), India (1,210 million) and America (314 million).

B. Population Structure

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

- The age structure of Indonesia’s population is dominated by young population. This cases indicated by the bottom of pyramid is relatively wide.
The largest frequency for the female population are at the age group 25-29 years, whereas males at the age group 10-14 years.

**Figure 2.2**
Population Pyramid of Indonesia, 2011

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

**Figure 2.3**
Percentage of Population by Productive Age Group and Sex, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
- Female of productive age and no longer productive more than male. While the group has not been productive, more men than women.
- Out of 100 female, 28 of them has not been productive, 66 people at productive age and 5 people is no longer productive.
- Out of 100 male, 30 of them has not been productive, 65 people at productive people aged and 4 people is no longer productive.

C. Population Composition

1. Sex Ratio

- In 2009, the sex ratio was 98.15, which means that there were 98 males to 100 females.
- In 2010 to 2011, sex ratio was more than 100. This shows that males is more than females population.

![Figure 2.3 Sex Ratio Population of Indonesia, 2009-2011](source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2009-2011)

2. Dependency Ratio

- In 2011, the dependency ratio is 52.06, relatively similar with the dependency ratio in 2009 i.e 52.92 and dependency ratio in 2010 i.e 52.12.
• This means that in 2011, every 100 productive aged people (aged 16-64 years) support 52 non productive aged people (0-14 years and 65 years and over).

• The greater number of load dependency, the greater load borne by the population of productive age.

Figure 2.4
Dependency Ratio, 2009 - 2011


3. Number of Under Five-Year of Age Children

In general, percentage of under five-year of age children to the total population amounted 9.50 percent, which consists of 4.58 percent female and 4.92 percent male.

Figure 2.5
Percentage of Under Five-Year of Age Children to Total Population by Sex, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
• Percentage of under five year of age children to the total population in 2011 was relatively similar between female and male, both in urban and rural areas.

• Out of 100 population, 5 children are girls and 5 children are boys.

4. Number of School-Age Population

In general, the school age population (7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 year) more males (23.73 percent) than females (22.13 percent).

Figure 2.7
Percentage of Population Aged 7-12, 13-15 and 16-18 Years to Total Population, 2011

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

- Out of 100 males, 13 people aged 7-12 year, 6 people aged 13-15 year, 5 people aged 16-18 year, and 76 people are out of that age group.

D. Total Fertility Rate

• According to data from Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025, Total fertility Rate (TFR) in 2009 to 2011 was relatively similar, 2.2 children per females.
• It shows that the average number of children born to a female to complete their reproductive period (age 15-49 years) was 2.2 children.

Figure 2.8
Total Fertility Rate, 2009-2011

Source: Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025
III. Health

A. Health Complaints

In general, females who had health complaints during the last month (29.94 percent) slightly exceeded than that of males (28.69 percent).

![Figure 3.1](image)

**Figure 3.1**
Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

- 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 and males living in rural areas (30.59 percent and 29.28 percent) had more health complaint than those living in urban areas (29.30 percent and 28.09 percent).

B. Self Treatment

The number of females who had health complaints and having self treatment or not visiting health facilities during the last month (65.96 percent) was lower than males (67.70 percent).
• 66 out of the 100 females who had health complaint during the last month having self treatment.

![Figure 3.2](image-url)

**Figure 3.2**
Percentage of Population who Had Health Complaints and Performed Self Treatment during the Last Month by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011

• 68 out of the 100 males who had health complaint during the last month having self treatment.

• Females and males who had health complaint during the last month and having self treatment in rural areas (68.30 percent and 67.06 percent) more than in urban areas (64.81 percent and 67.05 percent).

C. **Outpatient**

The number of females who had health complaint and had outpatient treatment or visiting health facilities during the last month (46.88 percent) is more than males (44.68 percent).

• 47 out of the 100 females who had health complaint took outpatient treatment to cure their diseases.

• 45 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 more in urban (49.31 percent and 46.69 percent) than in rural areas (44.55 percent and 42.79 percent).

D. Family Planning

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

- 97 out of the 100 females aged 15-49 years who currently used contraceptive\(^1\), use the type of contraceptive of females.
- Contraceptive used for females in urban areas (96.36 percent) lower than in rural areas (98.05 percent).
- Males participation in family planning in urban areas (1.78 percent) was slightly higher than in rural areas (0.75 percent).

\(^1\) Including the methods used by their partners
E. HIV-AIDS

- Cumulative number HIV and AIDS cases from 1 April 1987 through 31 December 2011 are 76,879 HIV cases and 29,879 AIDS cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1 April 1987 to 31 December 2010</th>
<th>1 April 1987 to 31 December 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>55,848</td>
<td>76,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>25,717</td>
<td>29,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>4,833</td>
<td>5,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Prevalence of AIDS cases up to 31 December 2011 was 12.45 percent per 100,000 populations.
- Figure 3.5 shows that cumulative number of AIDS cases in males higher than females.
Figure 3.5
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases by Sex
From 1 April 1987 through 31 December 2011

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

- Ratio of AIDS cases between males and females was 39.95 percent. That is, when the AIDS cases occurred in 100 males, the number of females who had AIDS cases only 40 people.

F. The Last Birth Attendant

In general, the majority of last birth are attended by midwives and other paramedic (64.37 percent).

- Out of the 100 births, 17 of which were attended by doctor, 64 by midwives and other paramedic, 19 by non paramedic (traditional birth attendance, family and others).

- The births attended by doctor, midwives, and other paramedic in urban areas (24.86 percent and 66.02 percent) higher than in rural areas (9.15 percent and 62.78 percent).

- The births attended by non paramedic in urban areas (9.12 percent) was lower than in rural areas (28.07 percent).
G. **Ever Breast-Fed Infants**

In general, there is no significant difference occurred between female and male infants who had breast-fed.

**Figure 3.7**

Percentage of Ever Breast-fed Under-Five Years Old Infants by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

*Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2011*

- Out of the 100 infants, both female and male infants, 95 of them had breast-fed.
Female and male infants in rural areas who had breast-fed (96.24 percent and 95.92 percent) higher than in urban areas (94.17 percent and 93.40 percent).

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

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

Out of the 100 infants aged 2-4 years, both female and male infants, 21 of them were breast-fed for a period of 18-23 months.

Breast-feeding to children aged 2-4 years in rural areas (24.15 percent and 23.67 percent) is likely to be higher than that in urban areas (18.53 percent and 18.48 percent).
I. Children Aged 2-4 Years who were Only Breast-fed for a Period of 6 Months or more

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

**Figure 3.9**
Percentage of Children Aged 2-4 Years who were Only Breast-fed for a Period of Six Months or More by Sex And Urban Rural Classification, 2011

- 41 out of 100 female infants aged 2-4 years who were breast-fed for a period of six months or more.
- 39 out of 100 male infants aged 2-4 years who were breast-fed for a period of six months or more.
- Percentage of children aged 2-4 years who were only breast-fed for a period of six months or more for female in urban areas was higher than in rural areas, while for male in rural areas was higher than in urban areas.

*Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2010*
IV. Household’s Socio Economic Status

A. Marital Status of Population Aged 10 Years and Over

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

**Figure 4.1**
Percentage of Population Aged 10 Year and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2011

- Out of the 100 female, 60 of whom are married, 28 are single, 10 are widowed and 2 got divorced.
- Out of the 100 male, 59 of whom are married, 38 are single, 2 are widowed and 1 got divorced.
- The number of single female (28.05 percent) is lower than that of male (37.55 percent) for the reason because generally age of first time married for female is younger than that of male.
- The number of married female relatively equal to married male (59.88 percent compare to 59.47 percent), whereas the status of divorced female, either divorced (2.49 percent) or widowed (9.59 percent).
percent) more than that of male (1.02 percent and 1.96 percent).

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

**B. Head of Household**

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

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

![Figure 4.2](image)

**Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011**

Source: *National Socio Economic Survey, 2011*
C. Floor Area

Nationally, households with floor area of less than 9 square meters (m²) per capita, male head of households outnumber female head of households.

- Out of 100 female head of households, there are 12 households with floor area of less than 9 m² and 88 households with more than 9 m² floor area per capita.
- Out of 100 male head of households, there are 21 households with floor area of less than 9 m² and 79 households with more than 9 m² floor area per capita.

![Figure 4.3](image)

**Percentage of Households with Floor < 9 m² and ≥ 9 m² per Capita by Sex of Head of Household, 2011**

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011

D. Access to Clean Water

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

- Out of 100 female head of household or male head of households, 48 of them have access to clean water.
- Female head of households and male head of households in rural areas (54.27 percent and 53.30
percent) have more access to clean water than the ones in urban areas (43.55 percent and 41.92 percent).

Figure 4.4
Percentage of Head of Household who Have Access to Clean Water by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011

E. Access to Information Technology

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

Figure 4.5
Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Usage/Access to Telephones and Handphones/Mobile Phones, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
• Out of 100 female head of households or male head of households, 8 of them have access to information technology using telephones.

• Out of 100 female head of households, 65 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.

• Out of 100 male head of households, 81 of them have access to information technology using handphones/mobile phones.

F. Average per Capita Expenditures

Average monthly per capita expenditure on households with female head of households is higher than that of the households with male head of households.

• Female head of households have the average monthly per capita expenditure as IDR 683,569.00 while male head of households as IDR 623,409.00.

• According to urban rural classification, the average expenditure per capita a month in urban areas for both female and male head of households is greater than that of in rural area.

Figure 4.6
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita by Sex, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
G. Education Level of Head of Households

The education level attained by male head of households is higher than that of female head of households.

- Out of 100 female head of households, 74 of whom attained elementary school and below, whereas 26 of whom attained junior high school and above.
- Out of 100 male head of households, 54 of whom attained elementary school and below, and 46 of whom attained junior high school and above.

**Figure 4.7**
Percentage of Head of Households by Sex and Highest Educational Attained, 2011

![Percentage of Head of Households by Sex and Highest Educational Attained, 2011](image)

*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011*
V. Education

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

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

- Out of 100 female population aged 5 years and over, 10 of them do not/never attend school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 5 years and over, 7 of them do not/never attend school.
- According to urban and rural areas, there are significant difference between female and male who does not/never attend school.

![Figure 5.1](image.png)

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011

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 less than that of male population. The same pattern occurs in both urban and rural areas.
• Out of 100 female population aged 5 years and over, 24 of them are still attending school.
• Out of 100 male population aged 5 years and over, 26 of them are still attending school.

Figure 5.2
Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over who is Still Attending School by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey 2011

C. School Enrollment Rate (SER)

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

Figure 5.3
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 7-12 Years by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
• Out of 100 female population aged 7-12 years, 98 of them are still in school.
• Out of 100 male population aged 7-12 years, 97 of them are still in school.

2. **SER of Population Aged 13-15 Years**

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

![Figure 5.4](image)

**Figure 5.4**
School Enrollment Rate of Population Aged 13-15 Years by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

- Out of 100 female population aged 13-15 years, 89 of them are still in school.
- Out of 100 male population aged 13-15 years, 87 of them are still in school.
- According to urban rural classification, SER of female population aged 13-15 years either in urban or in rural area is higher than that of male population.

3. **SER of Population Aged 16-18 Years**

Nationally, SER of male population aged 16-18 years is relatively similar to APS of female population, except in urban areas.
• Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 58 of them are still in school.
• Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 58 of them are still in school.
• According to urban rural classification, SER of population aged 16-18 years in urban is higher than that of in rural areas.

![Figure 5.5](source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011)

D. Net Enrollment Rate (NER)

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

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

- Out of 100 female population aged 7-12 years, 90 of them are still attending elementary school/MI/Package A.
- Out of 100 male population aged 7-12 years, 92 of them are still attending elementary school/MI/Package A.
- There is no significant difference between NER of elementary school/MI/Package A both in urban and in rural area.
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.

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
• 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, 69 of them are still attending junior high school/MTs/Package B.

• Out of 100 male population 13-15 years of age, 67 of them are still attending junior high school/MTs/Package B.

• In rural area, NER of female in junior high school/MTs/Package B is higher than that of male, whereas in urban area the NER of female and male are relative equal.

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

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

![Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of Senior High School/Vocational School/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/Package C by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011](image)

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
• Out of 100 female population aged 16-18 years, 48 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.

• Out of 100 male population aged 16-18 years, 48 of them are still in senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C.

• According to urban rural classification, it is shown that differences between NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in urban and rural area is significant.

• NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in urban area of female is lower than that of male, whereas NER of senior high school/vocational school/MA/Package C in rural area of male is lower than that of female.

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

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

• Out of 100 female population aged 15 years and over, 25 of them do not obtain a diploma.

![Figure 5.9](https://example.com/figure5.9.png)

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

Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011
Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 18 of them do not obtain a diploma.

According to urban rural classification, female population aged 15 years and over area who do not obtain a diploma in urban area (17.37 percent) is lower than that in rural area (32.00 percent).

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

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

Figure 5.10
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Attained Primary Education by Sex and Urban Rural Classification, 2011

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.

Low attainment of basic education both female and male population aged 15 years and over occurred in rural area.
G. Illiteracy/Literacy Rate in Indonesia

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

- Out of 100 female population aged 15 years and over, 10 of them are illiterate.
- Out of 100 male population aged 15 years and over, 4 of them are illiterate.
- Female population aged 15 years and over in rural area (13.70 percent) is higher than that of urban area (6.28 percent).

![Figure 5.11](image)

*Figure 5.11 Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Are Illiterate by Sex, 2011*

*Source: National Socio Economic Survey, 2011*

H. Principal and Teacher in 2009-2010

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, 34 of whom are female and 66 are male.
- Out of 100 junior high school principals, 14 of whom are female and 86 are male.
- Out of 100 senior high school principals, 12 of whom are female and 88 are male.
Female teacher in elementary and junior high school is much higher than that of male, whereas at senior high school and vocational school the number of male teacher is much higher than that of female.

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

A. Workforce Enrollment Rate and Open Unemployment Rate

- Workforce enrollment rate of female (52.44 percent) is lower than workforce enrollment rate of male (84.30 percent).
- Open unemployment rate of female (7.62 percent) is higher than open unemployment rate of male (5.90 percent).

![Figure 6.1](image)

**Source**: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011

B. Main Industry

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

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in trade sector, 51 were female and 49 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in public services sector, 47 were female and 53 male person.
Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over in agricultural sector, 37 were female and 63 male person.

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

**Figure 6.2**

**Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over Who Work by Sex and Main Industry, 2011**

![Bar chart showing percentage of population by sex and industry]

**Source:** National Labor Force Survey, August 2011

### C. Employment Status

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

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with own account workers status, 36 were female and 64 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with employer assisted by worker status, 24 were female and 76 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with employee status, 35 were female and 65 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked with family worker/unpaid worker status, 72 were female and 28 male person.
Figure 6.3
Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Work by Sex and Employment Status, 2011

Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011

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

D. Occupation

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

- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as administrative and managerial worker, 19 were female and 81 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as sales worker, 53 were female and 47 male person.
- Out of 100 population aged 15 years and over who worked as professional, technician and related worker, 53 were female and 47 male person.
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 55.97 percent, lower than male is 72.25 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.
F. Wage Worker

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Industry</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Wage Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female (1)</td>
<td>Male (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>755 865</td>
<td>1 100 895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Agriculture</td>
<td>1 318 521</td>
<td>1 719 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 291 753</td>
<td>1 659 546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011

- Wage ratio of female workers in agricultural sector is 68.66 percent, it means if wage of male workers in agricultural sector is 100 percent, then wage of female workers is 68.66 percent.
- Wage ratio of female workers in non agricultural sector is higher than agricultural sector is 76.69 percent. It means if wage of male workers in
agricultural sector is 100 percent, then wage of female workers is 76.69 percent.

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, 38 of whom are female and 62 are male.

![Figure 6.6](image)

**Population Aged 10-17 Years who Worked by Sex, 2011**

*Source: National Labor Force Survey, August 2011*

G. Micro and Small Industry

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

- According to Micro and Small Industrial Survey 2011 (VIMK 2011), there are 2,979,071 company of micro and small industry in the entire of 33 provinces.
- Percentage of female as an entrepreneur is 44.38 percent, and male is 55.62 percent.
According to age group, percentage of female and male entrepreneur most of age group 25-44 years and 45-64 years.

Female entrepreneur aged 25-44 years (48.50 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (47.11 percent).

Female entrepreneur aged 45-64 years (41.58 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (45.18 percent).
According to education level, female entrepreneur are elementary school graduated and below (74.59 percent) are higher than male entrepreneur (63.45 percent).

Female entrepreneur attended junior high school and senior high school and above (13.77 percent and 11.64 percent) are lower than male entrepreneur (16.61 percent and 19.94 percent).

*Figure 6.7*
Percentage of Micro and Small Industrial Entrepreneur by Sex and Education, 2011

*Source: Micro and Small Industrial Survey, First Quarter 2011*
VII. Leadership, Politics, and Government

A. Civil Servants

The number of civil servant in December 2011 reached at 4,570,818 peoples, 47 percent out of them are females. In general, the number of male civil servants is higher than that of female civil servants.

- Out of 100 civil servants, 53 of whom are males and 47 are females.

![Figure 7.1](image)

**Figure 7.1**

Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex, December 2011

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, 5 of whom are 18-25 years, 90 are 26-55 years and 5 are 56 years and over.
- Out of 100 male civil servant, 3 of whom are 18-25 years, 92 are 26-55 years and 5 are 56 years and over.
Female civil servants who occupy the structural position as most of Echelon IV was 25.86 percent and at least as Echelon II was 8.30 percent.

- Out of 100 Echelon I officer, 9 of whom are females and 91 are males.
- Out of 100 Echelon II officer, 8 of whom are females and 92 are males.

**Figure 7.3**  
Percentage of Civil Servant who Occupy Echelon I-IV by Sex, December 2011

Source: National Civil Servant
• Out of 100 Echelon III officer, 13 of whom are females and 87 are males.
• Out of 100 Echelon IV officer, 26 of whom are females and 74 are males.
• Out of 100 Echelon V officer, 25 of whom are females and 75 are males.

Civil servant who obtained senior high school degree, diploma degree (D1-D3), and bachelor degree (D4-S1) are higher than that of those who obtained other level of education, these are apply to both female and male civil servant.

• Out of 100 female civil servants, 30 of whom graduated from senior high school, 34 are graduated from D1-D3, 33 are graduated from D4-S1, and 2 are graduated from S2-S3.
• Out of 100 male civil servants, 36 of whom graduated from senior high school, 19 are graduated from D1-D3, 34 are graduated from D4-S1, and 3 are graduated from S2-S3.

Figure 7.4
Percentage of Civil Servant by Sex and Level of Education, December 2011

Source: National Civil Servant
B. Head of Village

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

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

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

Source: Village Potential Statistics of Indonesia, 2011

Female head of village who obtained academy and university more than male, while for senior high school and above more.

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

Source: Village Potential Statistics of Indonesia, 2011
• Out of 100 females head of village, 64 of whom obtained senior high school education, 6 are obtained academy and 30 are obtained university.

• Out of 100 males head of village, 78 of whom obtained senior high school education, 4 are obtained academy and 18 are obtained university.

C. Executive Institution

• Out of 34 ministries in the United Indonesia Cabinet 2009-2014 volume II, there are only 4 ministries were headed by female ministers.

• Ministries headed by females is the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of National Development Planning (Head of Bappenas), and the Ministry of Health.

• Out of 33 provinces in Indonesia, there are only one province headed by female, that is Banten Provinces elected since 2007 and was elected again in 2012.

• Out of 497 districts/city of Indonesia, there are only 16 female mayors and regents.

D. Legislative Institution

• Out of 5 leaders of the People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR), 4 are males and only one is females.

• Out of 100 members of the People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR) from the period of 2009-2014 as of 16 July 2012, 20 are females and 80 are males.

• Out of 100 members of the House of Representatives (DPR) from the period of 2009-2014, 18 are females and 82 are males.

• Out of 100 members of House of Regional Representatives (DPD) from the period of 2009-2014, 28 are females and 72 are males.
E. Judicatory Institution

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

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

Source: People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR)