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WOMEN AND MEN IN INDONESIA 2008



STATISTICS INDONESIA



**WOMEN AND MEN
IN INDONESIA
2008**



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The availability and the use of reliable population data is key for favorable programme intervention and policies that answer the needs of the population: men and women. It is with a great pleasure that UNFPA Supports BPS Statistics Indonesia for the development of Women and Men in Indonesia 2008 Book. This book captures gender-disaggregated statistics on health, social-economic background, households, education, manpower, political participation and cases of violence against women, which are useful for development planners, decision and law makers and academicians in identifying the current population condition and in determining priorities to invest in their potentials and address their vulnerabilities, especially on any possible gender gaps, through development appropriate and gender sensitive programmes/interventions. This book is to be published every 3 years with additional data to be integrated to complete and improve then extpublication.

At the same time, UNFPA has provided supports to the development of BPS' Population Website: www.bps.go.id/demografi, which was also launched in the end of December 2008 in Jakarta together with this book. I have a high hope that these useful population statistics are utilized optimally for policy making, programme planning and for conducting further population researches.

In a close partnership with BPS Statistics Indonesia, UNFPA would continuously support Indonesia's development efforts through ensuring the availability and utilization of population data in all aspects of development effort. UNFPA would like to express its appreciations to BPS Statistics Indonesia, especially the divisions of the People's Welfare; the Resilience Statistics; and the Population and Labor Force for their hard works to

FOREWORD

develop the publication and the population website. With improved planning, development planners can aim for gender-sensitive development programmes that respect human rights and benefits the poorest of Indonesian population.



Dr. Zahidul Huque
UNFPA Representative

The Publication of "Women and Men in Indonesia 2008" is the 4th publication, the previous one was in 2000. This book is aimed to present the social-economic condition of women and men in Indonesia. The main source of data for this publication are the result of the National Socio Economic Survey, Population Census, Indonesia Population Projection, Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), National Labor Force Survey, Inter-Censal Population Survey, and administrative registration data from related government institutions. This publication is adapting user-friendly concept to make it easily understood by public in general.

I would like to take the opportunity to appreciate all parties who have been involved to the completion of this publication, including the funding support from Seventh Country Programmes of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Comments and suggestion to improve the contents of this publication are always welcome.

Jakarta, January 2009

BPS-Statistics Indonesia



DR. Rusman Heriawan
Chief Statistician

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Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is collection of symptoms and infections (i.e. syndrome) associated with acquired deficiency of immune system that caused by HIV.

Dependency Ratio is the economic dependent that supported by productive age group (15-64 years of age) over non productive age of group (age group less than 15 years and age group more than 65 years).

Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) is virus that attack human's immune system and makes people vulnerable to a wide range of infections.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of infant death age 0-11 months per 1000 live births in certain period.

Labor Force is person of 15 years of age and over who, in the previous week, were working, temporarily absent from work but having jobs, and those who did not have work and were looking for work.

Life Expectancy is the average age of life that can be reached by a newly born baby.

Literacy Rate is percentage of population 15 years of age and over who can read and write.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the number of maternal death per 100.000 live births.

National Medium Term of Development Planning is the document of national development planning for period of 5 (five) years since 2004 to 2009.

Reproductive Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes.

School Enrollment Rate is the percentage of population at school age (7-12, 13-15, 16-18, and 19-24 years) who still attend school.

Sex Ratio is the comparison between men and women within one area and one period of time.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children per woman at current fertility rates.

Under-five Mortality Rate is the number of children death age 1-4 years per 1000 live births in certain period.

Unemployment Rate is total unemployment per 100 persons of labor force.

Vasectomy is a simple surgical procedure used as a permanent form of male birth control.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARH, Adolescent Reproductive Health
CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
GDI, Gender Development Index
GDP, Gross Domestic Product
GEM, Gender Empowerment Measure
HDI, Human Development Index
HDR, Human Development Report
HIV, Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICPD, International Conference on Population and Development
IDHS, Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey
IMR, Infant Mortality Rate
MDGs, Millennium Development Goals
MMR, Maternal Mortality Ratio
PPP, Purchasing Power Parity
STI, Sexually Transmitted Infections
TFR, Total Fertility Rate
UN, United Nations
UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund

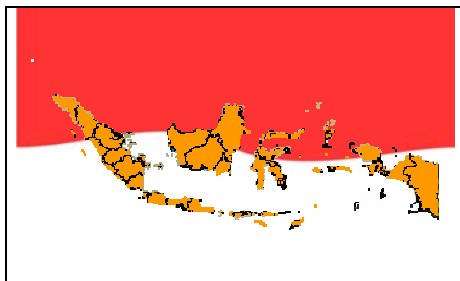
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Name	: Republic of Indonesia
Land Area	: 1,9 millions km ²
Sea Area	: 7,9 millions km ²
Number of Islands	: 17.508 Islands
Official Language	: Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Language)
Coat of Arms	: Burung Garuda (Golden Eagle)
Motto	: Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity)
Ideology	: Pancasila (Five Principles)
Anthem	: Indonesia Raya
Flag	: Merah Putih (Red White)

As one of the 189 member countries of the United Nations (UN) that agreed on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the United Nations General Assembly's Resolution No. 55/2, in September 2000, Indonesia has committed to achieve the goals that are listed in the declaration by the year of 2015. The MDGs' indicators that majority concerns to human development has also become a reference in the preparation of National Development Plan year of 2004-2009.

One of the MDGs' goals that also becomes a main focus in Indonesia is the third goal, which is to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. The target of this goal is eliminating gender gap at basic and high education by 2005 and in all levels of education no more than 2015. This is relevant with the objective of human development programme in Indonesia to achieve gender equality that at the end is meant to improve the quality of human resources development without differentiate between women and men.

To narrow the gender gap down the government of Indonesia has been working to integrate the experiences, aspirations, needs and problems of women and men into planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development programmes and policies.

Strategies and policies to minimize gender gap called gender mainstreaming which needs gender analysis for planning its implementation. Moreover, the gender analysis requires disaggregated data and information that shows the gender gap.

This publication presents the figure of disaggregated data in the field of population, health, households' socio-economic status, education, employment, political leadership and government, and data on violence against women. This book is also specifically aimed to present data related to gender equality in the areas which is closely associated with the efforts to improve the quality of human resources in Indonesia.

The data are summarized from various sources which are Population Census, Population Projection, National Socio Economic Survey, Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey

INTRODUCTION

(IDHS), National Labor Force Survey, and other sources from various related institutions.

This book is presented in the form and content that is easily understood by various segments, from public, students, policy makers to the members of parliament, and can be utilized as one of the references in assessing the gender issues in Indonesia.

A. History of Women's Movement in Indonesia

- 1928: Women Congress I: The establishment of Indonesia's Women Association (Perikatan Perkoempoelan Kaoem Perempoean Indonesia) that later called the Indonesia Women Committee (Komite Wanita Indonesia-KOWANI).
- 1968: The born of National Commission of Indonesia Women's Position (Komisi Nasional Kedudukan Wanita Indonesia-KNKWI) that concerns on increasing of women's role.
- 1978: Women's Role Improvement Programme was officially included into The Broad Outline of Government Policy.
- 1978: The establishment of Junior Ministry for Women's Affair.
- 1983: The improvement of status from Junior Ministry for Women's Affair to the State Ministry of Women's Affair.
- 1998: The changing name of the State Ministry of Women's Affair to The State Ministry of Women's Role.
- 1999: The changing name of The State Ministry of Women's Role to the State Ministry of Women's Empowerment .

B. Laws and Government Commitment

1. The 1945 Constitutional
Women and men have the same rights and obligations in the family, community and development.
2. The Broad Outline of Government Policy 1999-2004 (TAP/IV/MPR/1999).
Improve the position and role of women in life of state and country to achieve gender equality and equity.

Improve the quality of role and independency of women's organization by maintaining the unity value and historical of women's struggle.

3. National Medium Term of Development Planning 2004-2009, Chapter 12 on improving the quality of life and the role of women including children's welfare and protection.

The assurance of gender equity in various laws, development programmes, and public policy.

The elimination of development gap between women and men that measured with Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).

The elimination of violence against women and children.

The increasing of children's welfare and protection.

4. Law Number 7/1984 on Ratification of the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.
5. Law Number 2/1989 on National Education System on 9 years compulsory for primary education that started in 1994.
Parents are encouraged to send their children to school either girls or boys at least to complete the junior high level.
6. Law Number 23 /1992 on Health.
Chapter V, Article 14: Wife's health covers the prenatal, maternal, and postnatal period.
7. Law Number 23/2004 on Elimination of Domestic Violence.
8. Presidential Decree Number 88/2002 on National Action Plan on Elimination of Women and Children Trafficking.
9. Presidential Instruction Number 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development.
10. Minister of Home Affairs Decree Number 132 / 2003 on the general guideline to implement gender mainstreaming in the regional development.
11. Minister of ManPower's Regulation

Number-03/MEN/1989: The prohibition of dismissal women workers because of marriage, pregnancy, and maternity.

Number-04/MEN/1989: The rules to protect women workers who work at night.

12. Agreement on the equality payment of wages/salaries for women and men with the same job, in Geneva, that agreed by Laws No. 80 year 1957 on ILO's Convention endorsement No. 100 on wages for men and women with the same quality of job (Statute Number 171 year 1957)
13. Agreement on the Political right for women in New York, agreed by the Law Number 68 year 1958 on Convention of Women's Political Rights.
14. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979.
15. Beijing Conference "*Beijing Platform for Action*", 1995 detailing the 12 concerns on women known as 12 *critical issues*.
16. International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994, concerns on the protection of women reproductive health rights in the sustainable development.
17. Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), 2000.
Goals 3: Promoting Gender equality and women's empowerment.
Goals 5: Improving Maternal Health.

C. Gender Indicators

1. Gender Development Index (GDI): presents the achievement of human development to women's status as population group.
GDI 2004: 0.704

PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN INDONESIA

South East Asia Rank: 5th (except Myanmar, Brunei, Singapore and Timor Leste) and 81st of 177 countries.

GDI 2005: 0.721

South East Asia Rank: 6th (except Myanmar, Singapore and Timor Leste) and 94th of 177 countries.

(Source: *Human Development Report*)

Table 1. GDI Component of Indonesia in 2004 and 2005

GDI Component	2004	2005
(1)	(2)	(3)
Life Expectancy Rate at Birth (Years)	69.2	71.6
Percentage of Literacy Age 15+	86.8	86.8
Gross School Enrollment Rate (%)	67	67
GDP per Capita	PPP US\$ 2.257	PPP US\$ 2.410

Source: Human Development Report

GDI is meaningful if it is combined with HDI (Human Development Index). If the gap between HDI and GDI is lessened it means gender equality is almost achieved.

HDI 2004: 0.711

South East Asia Rank: 6th and 108th of 177 countries.

HDI 2005: 0.728

South East Asia Rank: 7th and 107th of 177 countries.

(Source: *Human Development Report*)

2. Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM): the role of women relatively to the role of men in making decision in politics and economics.

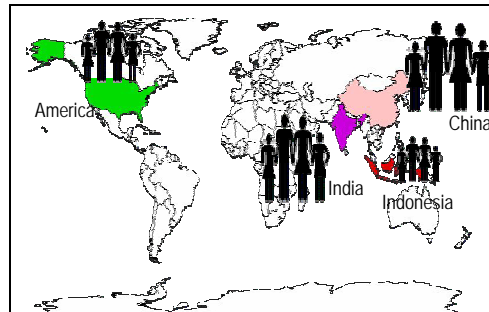
Three components of GEM: percentage of women and men in parliament; proportion of women and men who work as professionals, technical officers, and in managerial position; and the estimation of women and men income.

In HDR 2007/2008, the data of GEM of Indonesia is not available, but there are only two available indicators, which are:

- Percentage of women in parliament: 11.3%
- Ratio of women income to men: 0.46

A. Population

Figure1. Indonesia Population Compared with other Countries, 2008



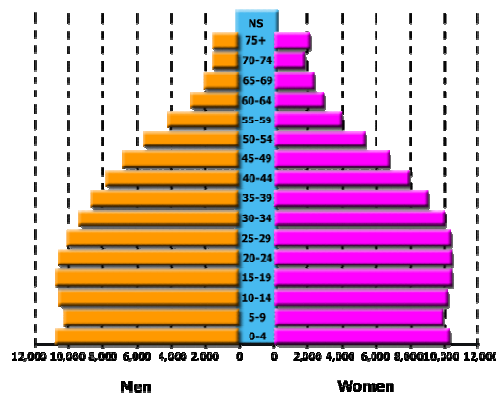
(Source: Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2025 and UN Data Sheet 2008).

Indonesia Population based on the latest Population Census in 2000 (October) was 205.1 million. In 2008, the number is projected to be approximately 228.5 million. With this figure, Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world after China (1,330 million), India (1,148 million) and United States of America (304 million). Growth rate of population per year in Indonesia has decreased from 1.45 percent in the period of 1990-2000 to 1.36 percent in the period of 2000-2008.

B. Population Structure

Population pyramid (Figure 2) shows that largest group of population for both men and women are at the age group of 10-24 years. This shows that age structure of Indonesia is moving from young structure to intermediate structure.

Figure 2. Population Pyramid of Indonesia, 2008
(in thousands)



Source : Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

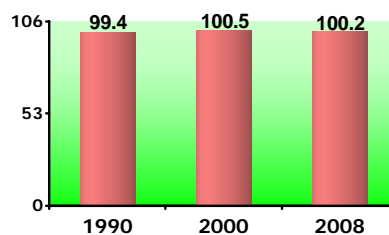
Note : Not Stated (NS)

C. Population Composition

1. Sex Ratio

In 1990, the sex ratio was 99.4 which means that for 100 women, there were 99 men and in 2000 there was a little movement with sex ratio, it was 100.5. In 2008, the movement is still continued. In this year, for 100 women there are 100 men or the sex ratio is 100.2.

Figure 3. Sex Ratio of Indonesia Population, 1990, 2000 and 2008

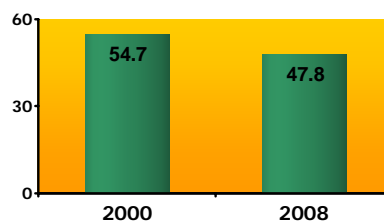


Source : Population Census 1990, 2000, and Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

2. Dependency Ratio

In 2008, the dependency ratio reaches 47.8. This shows that every 100 persons in productive age group support 48 persons from non productive age group. This number has decreased compared with 2000 where the dependency ratio was 54.7.

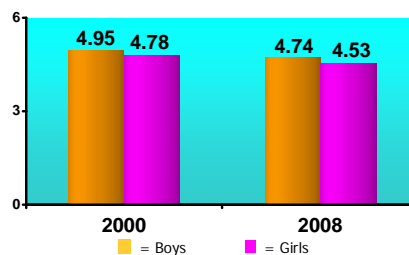
Figure 4. Dependency Ratio, 2000 and 2008



Source: Population Census 2000 and Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

3. Percentage of Children Under-five Years of Age

Figure 5. Percentage of Children Under-five Years of Age by Sex, 2000 and 2008



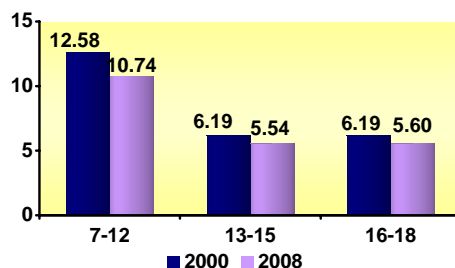
Source : Population Census 2000 and Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

Percentage of children under-five years old to total population in 2008 is 9.26 percent, consist of 4.53 percent girls

and 4.74 percent boys. This figure does not change much compared with the previous census (year 2000) that was 9.73 percent, with the composition of 4.78 percent girls and 4.95 percent boys.

4. School Age Population

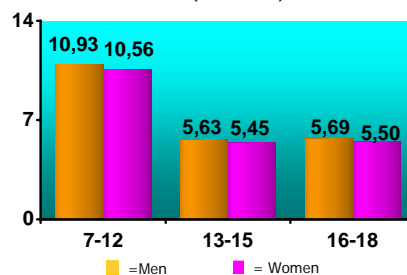
Figure 6. Percentage of Population 7-12,13-15, and 16-18 Years of Age to Total Population, 2000 and 2008



Source : Population Census 2000 and Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

Percentage of population 7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 years of age to total population in 2008 is projected 10.74 percent, 5.54 percent, and 5.60 percent. This figure is changed compared with year 2000, which were 12.58 percent, 6.19 percent, dan 6.19 percent for the same age group.

Figure 7. Total Population 7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 Years of Age by Sex, 2008 (In Millions)



Source : Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

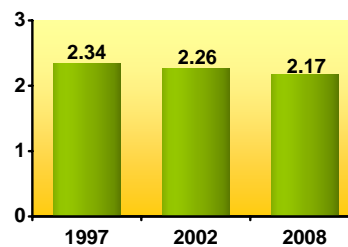
POPULATION

In 2008, the number of women in each age group of 7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 years is lower than men at the same age group. This can be shown on the figure 7 that presents men in age group of 7-12, 13-15, and 16-18 years are 10.93 million, 5.63 million, and 5.69 million. The total women population are 10.56 million, 5.45 million, 5.50 million for the same age group.

D. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total fertility rate shows the tendency to decrease since 1990s. Based on the 2000 Population Census Indonesia TFR was 2.34 child per woman (year of reference 1997), and this figure decreased to 2.26 based on the 2005 Inter-Censal Population Survey (year of reference 2002). In 2008, the TFR decreased to 2.17 child per woman (Indonesia Population Projection, 2005-2015)

Figure 8. Total Fertility Rate, 1997, 2002 and 2008



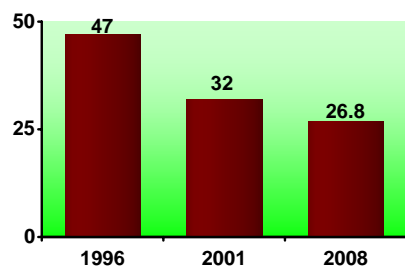
Source : Population Census 2000, Inter Censal Population Survey 2005, Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

E. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

In the 2000 Population Census (year of reference 1996), the Infant Mortality Rate in Indonesia was 47 deaths per 1,000 live births. This rate decreased in 2005 SUPAS (year of reference 2001) to become 32 deaths per 1,000 live births. The IMR for baby girl is lower than baby boy (27 deaths compared with 36 deaths). In 2008, the IMR is projected to decline to 26.8 deaths

per 1,000 live births (Indonesia Population Projection, 2005-2015).

Figure 9. Infant Mortality Rates, 1996, 2001 and 2008

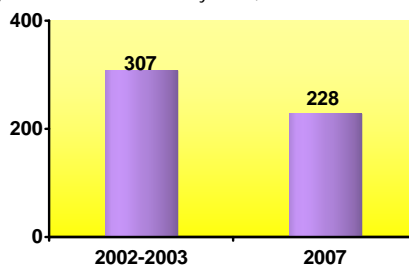


Source : Population Census 2000, Inter Censal Population Survey 2005, and Indonesia Population Projection 2005-2015

F. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Result of the 2002-2003 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) showed that the Maternal Mortality Ratio was 307 deaths per 100,000 live births (year of reference 1998-2003). Based on the result of 2007 IDHS the rate is declined to 228 deaths per 100,000 live births (year of reference 2003-2007).

Figure 10. Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2002-2003 and 2007



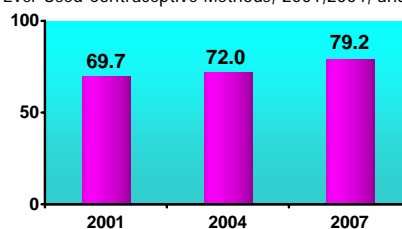
Source: IDHS

A. Reproductive Health

1. Women Ever Used Contraceptive Methods

The result of 2007 National Socio Economic Survey showed that 79.2 percent currently married women age 15-49 years ever used contraceptive methods. This figure keeps to increase compared with year 2001 (69.7%) and year 2004 (72.0%).

Figure 11. Percentage of Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age Ever Used Contraceptive Methods, 2001, 2004, and 2007

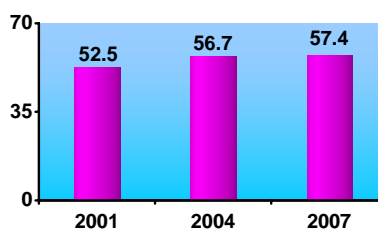


Source : National Socio Economic Survey

2. Women Are Currently Using Contraceptive Method

Currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method in year 2007 were 57.4 percent. This figure increased compared with year 2001 (52.5%) and 2004 (56.7%).

Figure 12. Percentage of Married Women 15-49 Years of Age are Currently Using Contraceptive Method, 2001, 2004, and 2007

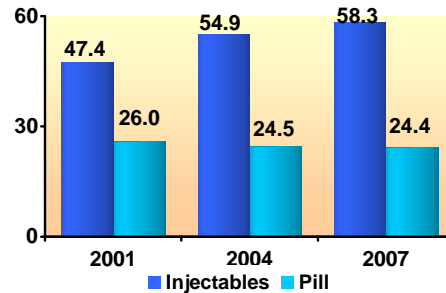


Source : National Socio Economic Survey

3. Contraceptive Methods

The popular contraceptive method in 2007 were injectables and pill. The percentage of these contraceptive users were 58.3 percent and 24.4 percent. If compared with year 2001 and 2004, there is a tendency that injectables method increased meanwhile the pills method decreased.

Figure 13. Percentage of Currently Married Women 15-49 Years of Age are Currently Using Injectables and Pill Method, 2001, 2004, and 2007



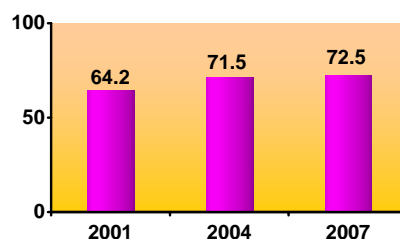
Source : National Socio Economic Survey

Male participation in family planning in the year of 2007 was represented by male sterilization method (vasectomy) was one percent and usage of male condom less than one percent (0.7%).

4. Birth Attendant

Figure 14 shows that in the year of 2007, there are 72.5 percent of birth for children under-five years old were assisted by skilled health workers. This figure increased one percent compared with 2004 (71.5%) and 8 percent compared with 2001 (64.2%).

Figure 14. Percentage The Birth of Children Under-five Years Old who Assisted by Skilled Health Workers, 2001, 2004, and 2007



Source : National Socio Economic Survey

B. Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH)

The result of 2007 IDHS showed that the level of knowledge on contraceptive methods of young women age 15-24 years was higher than young men at the same age group (96.3 % compared with 92.8 %).

According to both young men and women, the ideal marriage age for women is between 20-21 years old, while the ideal marriage age for men is 25-29 years.

Generally, the age of young women experience the first menstruation is around age 12 to 14. For about 20.5 percent of young women experienced their first menstruation at age 12, 27.5 percent at age 13, and 26.3 percent at age 14 .

Level of knowledge on HIV-AIDS for young women age 15-24 years was higher than young men (84.0 % compared with 77.0 %).

C. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

The result of 2007 IDHS on the level of knowledge of symptoms of STI for married women age 15-49 years was lower than married men at the same age group (26.9 % compared with 61.1 %).

D. HIV-AIDS

Prevalence of AIDS cases up to March 31st, 2008 was 5.23 per 100,000 population. Ratio of AIDS cases between men and women is 3.79.

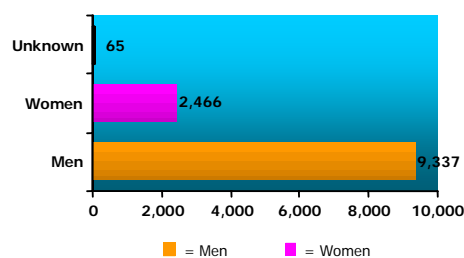
Table 2. Cumulative Number of HIV Infected and AIDS Cases from 1987 to 2008

HIV-AIDS Categories	April 1st, 1987 to June 30, 2006	Juli 1st, 1987 to March 31st, 2008
(1)	(2)	(3)
HIV Infected	4,527	6,130
AIDS Cases	6,332	11,868

Source: Directorate General of Disease Control & Environmental Health, Ministry of Health

Table 2 shows that infected HIV and AIDS cases have increased 35.41 percent and 87.43 percent from June 30, 2006 to March 31, 2008.

Figure 15. Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases by Sex, March 2008



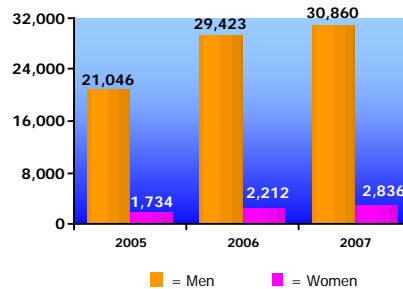
Source: Directorate General of Disease Control & Environmental Health, Ministry of Health

E. Drug Users

Drug cases in Indonesia for the last three years are mainly occurred to men than to women. The number of cases of women as drug users is very small however the figure had increased

27.57 percent in 2006 compared with 2005 and 28.21 percent in year 2007 compared with 2006.

Figure 16. Number of Drug Cases by Sex, 2005-2007

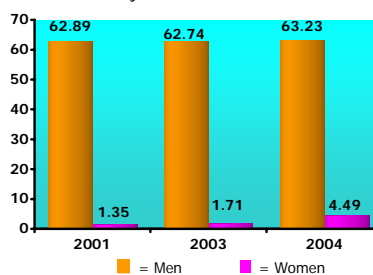


Source: National Narcotics Board

F. Smoking

In 2004, four out of 100 women 15 years of age and over do smoke. This percentage has tend to increase since 2001 that was only 1,35 percent. Whereas, in 2001, 62 in 100 men age 15 years and over do smoke. In 2004, the figure increased to 63 smokers for every 100 men.

Figure 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over who smoke by Sex, 2001,2003, and 2004

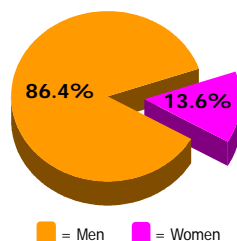


Source : National Socio Economic Survey

A. Head of Household by Sex

In general, in 2007, from 56 millions households in Indonesia, there were 86.4 percent households that led by men and the remaining (13.6%) led by women or in the other words, 14 out of 100 households led by women.

Figure 18. Percentage of Head of Household by Sex, 2007



Source : National Socio Economic Survey

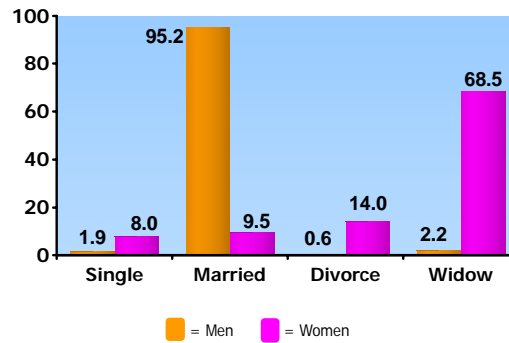
B. Marital Status of Head of Household

Figure 19 shows that women become the head of household because of their marital status as widow. This can be seen on the percentage of women head of household is higher than men head of household in the categories of divorce or death status. Slightly seen, that when men and women are in the status of divorce, the men tend to remarried compared with women.

Meanwhile, in the categories of single and married, the head of household led by women and men is almost equal. On the contrary, the percentage differentiate of married men and single men as head of household was significantly different, 95.2 percent for married men compared with 1.9 percent for single head of household.

HOUSEHOLD'S SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS

Figure 19. Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Marital Status, 2007

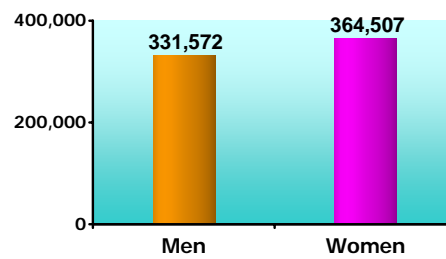


Source: National Socio Economic Survey

C. Expenditure per Capita

In average the expenditure per capita of household led by women is higher than by men.

Figure 20. Average Expenditure per Capita of Household by Sex of Head of Household, 2007

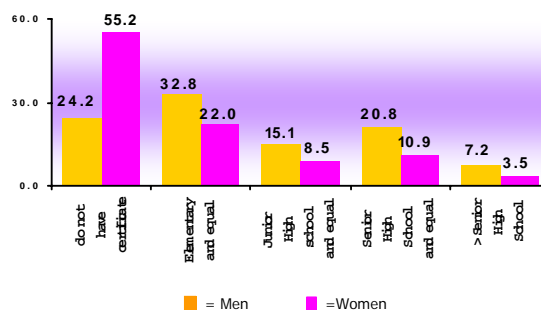


Source: National Socio Economic Survey

D. Educational Attainment

Percentage of educational attainment of women head of household is lower than men. The higher percentage is for the women who do not have elementary school's certificate (55.2%). The higher educational level attained, the lower percentage of women head of household attained the education.

Figure 21. Percentage of Households by Sex and Educational Attainment of Head of household, 2007

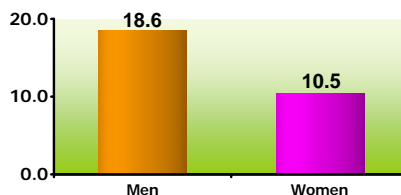


Source: National Socio Economic Survey

E. Floor Area per Capita

Percentage of household with floor area per capita $< 9\text{M}^2$ is lower at household led by women (10.5%) than by men (18.6%).

Figure 22. Percentage of Households with Floor Area per capita $< 9\text{M}^2$ by Sex of Head of Household, 2007

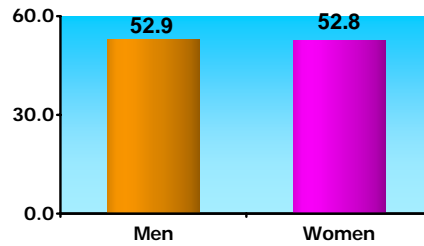


Source: National Socio Economic Survey

F. Access to Clean Water

Access to clean water of households that led both by women or men is relatively the same (52.8% to 52.9%)

Figure 23. Percentage of Households with Access to Clean Water by Sex of Head of Household, 2007

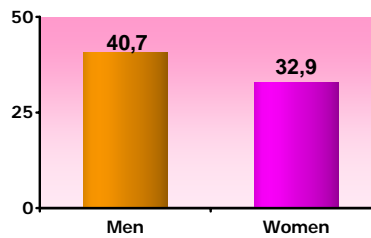


Source: National Socio Economic Survey

G. Access to Information Technology

Households led by men have higher access to technology of telephone or cell phone (40.7%) compared with women head of household (32.9%).

Figure 24. Percentage of Households with Access to Telephone/Cell Phone by Sex of Head of Household, 2007



Source: National Socio Economic Survey

A. School Enrollment Rate

In 2001, 2004, and 2007, the enrollment rate of girls at primary level (Elementary and Junior High School) were higher than of boys, but in the secondary level of education (Senior High School) the opposite condition occurred. The high educational gap between men and women is shown at the higher level of education.

Table 3. School Enrollment Rate by Sex and Age Group 2001, 2004, and 2007

Age Group	2001		2004		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7-12	95.3	96.1	96.6	96.9	97.4	97.9
13-15	79.0	79.8	83.1	84.0	84.0	84.5
16-18	50.4	48.3	53.9	53.0	54.7	54.5
19-24	13.7	10.3	12.9	11.1	12.5	11.0

Source: National Socio Economic Survey

B. Educational Attainment

In 2001, 2004, and 2007, the percentage of women educational attainment in each of educational level were lower than men except in the elementary school.

Table 4. Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and over who attained the education by Educational Level and Sex, 2001, 2004, dan 2007

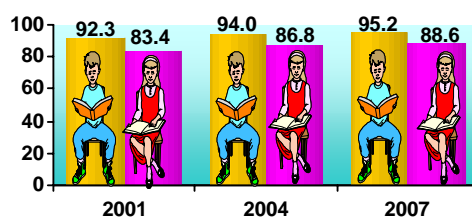
Educational Level	2001		2004		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Elementary School	33.0	32.4	31.9	32.6	31.1	31.3
Junior High School	15.8	13.9	18.6	16.7	18.3	16.7
Senior High school	17.0	12.5	19.6	14.7	20.4	15.9
University+	3.8	2.8	4.1	3.1	5.6	4.9

Source: National Socio Economic Survey

C. Literacy Rate

In 2001, 2004, and 2007, the literacy rate for women age 15 and over were lower than men.

Figure 25. Literacy Rate of Population 15 Years of Age and Over by Sex, 2001, 2004, and 2007



Source: National Socio Economic Survey

D. School Principal and Teacher

In the year of 2006/2007, the percentage of female school principal and teacher at junior high school and senior high school were lower than men. The significant difference shown in high school level. This phenomenon also occurred 2 years before, in 2003/2004 and 2000/2001.

Table 5. Percentage of School Principals and Teachers by Educational Level and Sex, 2000/2001, 2003/2004, and 2006/2007

Educational Level	2000/2001		2003/2004		2006/2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Elementary School	46.3	53.7	45.7	54.3	42.4	57.6
Junior High School	55.1	44.9	53.7	46.3	51.6	48.4
Senior High School	60.9	39.1	60.9	39.1	56.3	43.7

Source : Department of National Education

A. Main Activity

In general, despite the fact that the percentage of women as housekeepers with having a job or not having a job is higher than men, in 2005 – 2007, the percentage of men who work or not but become a housekeeper was increasing.

Table 6. Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over as Housekeepers by Main Activity and Sex, 2005-2007

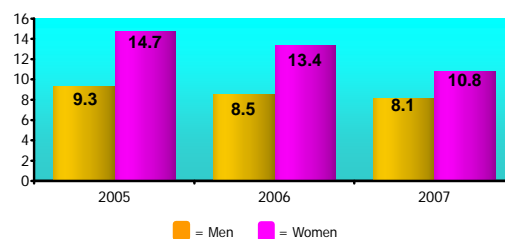
Main activity	2005		2006		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Working	19.0	80.9	22.7	77.3	26.8	73.2
Not working	5.4	94.6	6.2	93.8	9.0	91.0

Source : National Labor Force Survey

B. Unemployment Rate

In 2005 – 2007, the rate of unemployment for women population 15 years of age and over is higher than men. The women unemployment is above 10 percent compared with men that is below 10 percent.

Figure 26. Unemployment Rate of Population 15 Years of Age and Over by Sex, 2005-2007



Source : National Labor Force Survey

C. Main Industry

In each type of main industry (agriculture, industry, trading, mining, electricity, gas, water, construction, transportation, financial, and community services) percentage of women population 15 year of age and over who are working is lower than men. The lowest percentage differentiate between men and women is in the trading sector (0.92%).

Table 7. Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Over who Worked during the Previous Week by Main Industry and Sex, 2005-2007

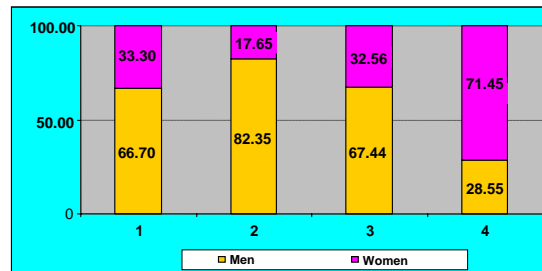
Industry Class of Job	2005		2006		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	65.1	34.9	65.7	34.3	63.1	36.9
Industry	58.9	41.2	58.9	41.1	57.6	42.4
Trading	54.2	45.8	53.8	46.2	50.5	49.5
Community Service	58.8	41.2	55.9	44.1	57.8	42.2
Others	94.1	5.9	92.7	7.3	92.4	7.6

Source : National Labor Force Survey

D. Employment Status

In general, the percentage of women employment status at 15 year of age and over who work are lower than men. The lowest percentage is in the status as employer assisted by permanent workers (17.7% compared with 82.4%). This phenomenon is the opposite of unpaid workers, whereas the percentage of women in this status is higher than men (71.5 % compared with 28.6 %).

Figure 27. Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and over who Worked during the Previous Week by Employment Status and Sex, 2007



Source : National Labor Force Survey

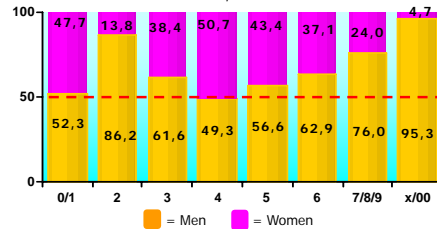
Note :

1. Own Account Workers
2. Employer assisted by Permanent Workers
3. Employee
4. Unpaid workers

E. Occupation

Percentage of women 15 years of age and over who worked during previous week by main occupation is always lower than men, except for sales, in this main occupation, women are relatively higher than men (50.7 % to 49.3 %).

Figure 28. Percentage of population 15 Years of Age and Over who Worked during the Previous Week by Main Occupation and Sex, 2007



Source : National Labor Force Survey

Note :

- 0/1. Professional, technical and related workers
2. Administrative & Managerial Workers
3. Clerical & related Workers
4. Sales Workers
5. Service Workers
6. Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Forestry, Fishery and Hunters
- 7/8/9. Production & related Workers, transport equipment operators & Laborers
- x/00. Others

F. Working Hours

Percentage of women 15 years of age and over who work in 0 hours (temporarily not working) and 34 hours or less is higher than men. Meanwhile, women 15 years of age and over who work 35 hours or more is lower than men. In other words, the average of women working hours is lower than men.

Table 8. Percentage of Population 15 year of age and over who Worked during the Previous Week by Sex and Working hours, 2005-2007

Women			WORKING HOURS	Men		
2005	2006	2007		2005	2006	2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2.8	3.4	2.5	0*)	1.9	2.1	2.3
7.8	7.5	8.6	1-14	2.5	2.6	3.2
17.2	16.2	15.9	15-24	7.9	8.4	8.2
18.3	17.8	16.9	25-34	13.8	13.5	12.62
43.2	41.6	41.3	(1-34)	24.2	24.5	24.0
54.0	55.1	56.2	35+	73.9	73.4	73.7

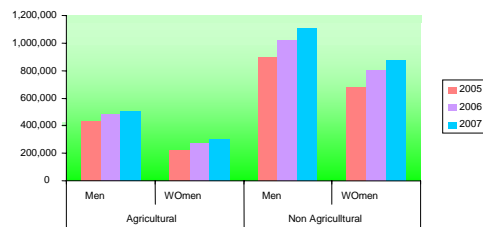
*)Temporarily not working

Source : National Labor Force Survey

G. Wage or Salary

Wage/salary/net income of women workers are lower than men both in the agricultural and non agricultural sector.

Figure 29. Average Monthly Wage/Salary/Net Income by Main Industry and Sex, 2005-2007

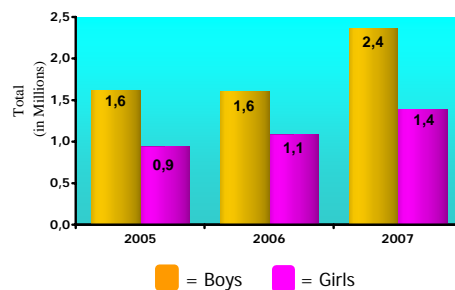


Source : Wage Survey

H. Child Worker

In 2005, 2006, and 2007, the number of child workers (age 10 – 17 years) has increased both for boys or girls. Moreover, the increasing of girl workers in 2007 reached 27 percent compared with 2006, while boy workers was 47 percent.

Figure 30. Number of Population 10-17 Years of Age who Worked during the Previous Week by Sex, 2005-2007



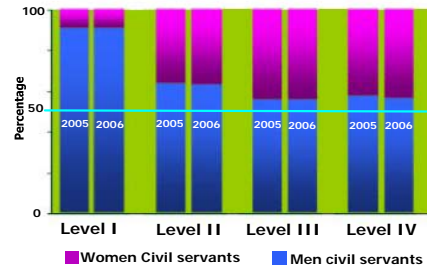
Source : National Labor Force Survey

A. Government Institution

1. Number of Civil Servants

Participation of female civil servants is lower than male civil servants. The higher the level of civil servant, the bigger participation of female civil servants.

Figure 31. Percentage of Civil servants by Sex, 2005 and 2006



Source: National Civil Service Agency

There are few female civil servants who are in the structural position.

In 2006, one out of four echelon IV officers was woman.

Figure 32. Proportion of Echelon IV officers by sex, 2006



Source: National Civil Service Agency

In echelon III, one out of seven officers was woman.

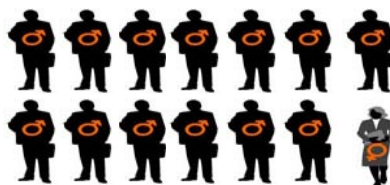
Figure 33. Proportion of Echelon III officers by sex, 2006



Source: National Civil Service Agency

In echelon II, one out of 14 officers is woman.

Figure 34. Proportion of Echelon II Officers by sex, 2006



Source: National Civil Service Agency

For Echelon I, one out of nine officers is woman.

Figure 35. Proportion of Echelon I Officers by sex, 2006



Source: National Civil Service Agency

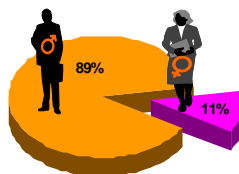
2. Number of Head of Village

From 73,842 head of villages in Indonesia, 2,888 led by women. (Source: Village Potential Survey 2008)

3. Indonesia Cabinet (2004-2009)

Four in 36 ministers/officers in the cabinet is women.

Figure 36. Percentage of Indonesia Cabinet by Sex, 2004 - 2009



Source: www.indonesia.go.id

B. Legislative Institution

Number of People's Consultative Assembly in 2004-2009 :

One out of four chairpersons in People's Consultative Assembly is woman (Source: www.mpr.go.id/2008).

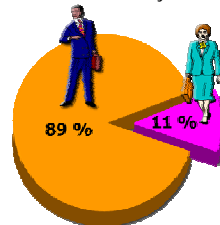
Figure 37. Number of Chairpersons of People's Consultative Assembly by Sex, 2004-2009



Number of People's Representatives Council in 2004-2009 :

From 550 of members of People's Representatives Council, 61 of them are women (Source: SK.DPR No.02/DPR RI/11/2005-2006).

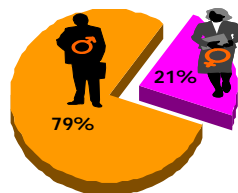
Figure 38. Percentage of Member of People's Representatives Council by Sex, 2004 -2009



Number of Regional Representatives Council in 2004-2009 :

From 128 members, 27 members are women.

Figure 39. Percentage of Members of Regional's Representatives Council by Sex, 2004-2009



C. Yudicative Institution

In 2007, one out of 12 chairpersons in The Supreme Court is woman.

Figure 40. Chairpersons of The Supreme Court by Sex, 2007



Source: www.mahkamahagung.go.id /June 2008

In 2007, There is no female chairpersons in nine leaders in the Court of Constitutional.

In 2007, All of seven chairpersons in Yudicial Commission are men.

In 2007, There is no woman in five chairpersons of Corruption Eradication Commission.

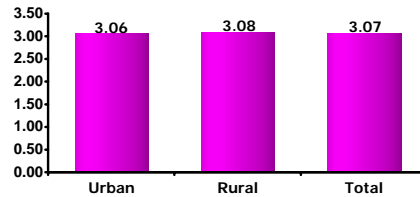
D. Social Institution

In 2007, One out of nine winners of Kalpataru or environment's competition was woman.

A. Victims of Violence Against Women

Nationally, during 2006 had occurred 3 million of violence and for about 2,27 million women became victims. The number compared with total women population (adult) showed that the victims of violence against women reached 3.07 percent, in other words, from 1000 women, there are 31 women who experienced violence.

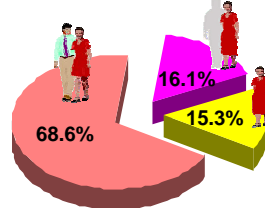
Figure 41. Percentage of Victims of Violence Against Women, 2006



Source : Violence Against Women & Children Survey 2006

Married women has higher percentage as being victims of violence against women compared with single or divorce women.

Figure 42. Percentage of Victims of Violence against Women by Marital Status, 2006



Source : Violence Against Women & Children Survey 2006

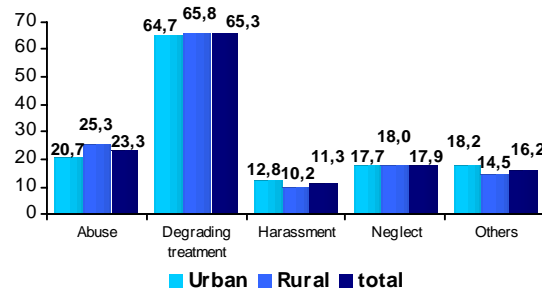
The type of violence experienced by women are psychological and physical. The highest violence occurred are

ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

degrading treatment (psychis), followed by abuse (physical violence), neglect, sexual harassment and other type of violences.

Almost two-thirds of women both living in urban and rural areas had experienced the degrading treatment. This violence was higher in rural compared with urban which was 25.3 percent compared with 20.7 percent. The sexual harassment and other violences were higher in urban area than in rural area.

Figure 43. Percentage of Victims of Violence against Women by Type of Violence, 2006



Source : Violence Against Women & Children Survey 2006

B. Violence Against Women by Perpetrators

Based on the confession of the victims of violence, most perpetrators of violence against women is a "close" person with the victim, such as husband (55.1%). The next actor is neighbors (19.6%), whereas parents/parents in law, children/grand children and relatives were 11.7%. If it is analyzed by areas, husbands as the offenders in the rural areas was greater than in the urban area (50.6 % compared with 58.8 %).

Table 9. Percentage of Violence Against Women by Perpetrators, 2006

Perpetrators	Urban	Rural	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Husband	50.6	58.8	55.1
Parents/Parents in Laws	3.8	5.4	4.7
Children/Grand Child	2.4	1.7	2.0
Relatives	4.9	5.2	5.0
Neighbor	17.9	21.0	19.6
Employer	3.6	1.6	2.5
Colleagues	4.4	1.7	2.9
Teachers	0.3	0.0	0.2
Others	12.1	4.6	8.0

Source : Violence Against Women & Children Survey 2006

DATA

MENCERDASKAN BANGSA



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