



Developing Gender Related Statistics: *Indonesia Experience*

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Kick Off Meeting of Technical of Experts on Gender Related Statistics
Ankara, 21-22 January 2013

Rationales

- **Women Empowerment**
 - UN CEDAW, UN Conference on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
 - Institutionalize of women empowerment into program: establishment of Ministry of Role of Women Affairs (1983) now Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection (2009); pro-gender budgeting
- **Objectives**
 - Provision set of information to identify: status and roles of women in social, economic, and political in relation to men and especially in decision making forum
 - Facilitate assessment on the situation analyses for better planning, monitoring and evaluation concerning women empowerment programs
 - Advocacy tool for gender mainstreaming

Development of gender stats

- Early stages of development
 - Committee of 4 experts working with Ministry of Enhancement of Role of Women under direction of the Minister of Role of Women
 - The committee produced a manual on types of information requires to produce and a list of indicators to be provided on regular basis
 - Identification on existing and potential sources of data for the regular production a complete set of information on gender
- The BPS roles
 - Focal point for production of information on gender
 - In collaboration with MoWE socialize gms and disseminate
 - Facilitate the studies done by other parties, e.g., universities, women study centers

BPS data collection schemes

- **Within 10-year span 3 censuses conducted**
years ending with '0': population census
years ending with '3': agriculture census
years ending with '6': economic census
- **Regular surveys on social and economic**
social: susenas (quarterly), sakernas (quarterly), dhs (3-yearly),
intercensal survey (years ending with '5')
economic: consumer prices (weekly), rice production
(quarterly), manufacturing, hotel occupancy (monthly)
- **Compilation on administrative data**
International trade, foreign visitor, transportation (passengers
and cargo), crime victims,

Gender Stats Production by BPS

- Consultation workshop on information needs by lines ministries and other parties and also to get commitment for supporting of production of gender stats
- Integration the variables into data collection schemes in BPS
- Identification the types of information, in terms of context (status, roles, equity), forms (single, composite indicators), planning needs (reference, input, process, output, outcome)
- Involvement of multi-stakeholders: national and international agencies (Unifem, Unicef, Ford Foundation, UNDP) to finance the data collection

Susenas: Main sources of gender stats

- Conducted since 1964
- Quarterly, with sample size of 75,000 hhs per quarter
Produced stats up to districts level estimates (500 districts)
Core and 3 modules system, core conducted quarterly, module conducted in the 3rd quarter every 3 year
- 2 Core questionnaires
 - (1) demographics, health, educations, fp practices, employment, social protections, housing, crime [\pm 50 variables]
 - (2) household income, expenditure and consumption [\pm 350 commodities]
- 3 modules questionnaires
 - (1) health, housing, environment
 - (2) education, culture, social welfare
 - (3) social capital, subjective wellbeing,

Gender Indicators relevant for Indonesia:

Indicators	Data Sources
Sex ratio	Population census
Life expectancy by sex	DHS
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, married women	Susenas, DHS
Singulate Mean of Age at first Marriage [SMAM]	Susenas, DHS, ICPS
% Female headed household	Susenas
Poverty rate among female headed household	Susenas
% Birth attended by skilled health personnel	Susenas, DHS
% women who are victims of crime	DHS
Employment	
Labor Force Participation Rate by sex	NLFS
Employment by branch of economic activity by sex	NLFS
% of women working as family worker	NLFS
Female 15+ share of employment by industry	NLFS

Gender Indicators relevant for Indonesia:

Indicators	Data Sources
Education	
Sex ratio	Population census
Enrollment rate in secondary and tertiary education	Susenas
Adult literacy rate by sex	Susenas
Drop out rate by sex [primary, secondary, tertiary]	Susenas
% women graduated from secondary education and above	Susenas
Mean years of schooling by sex	Susenas
Health	
Total Fertility Rate	DHS
Maternal Mortality Ratio	DHS
% Antenatal Care	DHS
% women who are malnourished	DHS
% women who are smokers	DHS

Gender Indicators relevant for Indonesia: Status of Women

Indicators	Data Sources
Quality as Human Resources	
Adult, 15 years +, literacy rate by sex	Susenas
Mean years of schooling of adult population	Susenas
Net enrollment rate in secondary and tertiary education	Susenas
Expectancy of life at 1 year (e_1)	Population census
Morbidity rate by sex	DHS
% malnourished of adult women*	Admin. Data
Adolescent fertility rate	DHS
Total fertility rate	DHS
Labor force participation rate	NLFS
Females in labor force (% of total)	NLFS

* Left upper arm circumference <23 cm

Gender Indicators relevant for Indonesia: Status of Women

Indicators	Data Sources
Quality as Human Resources	
Unemployment rate	NLFS
Underemployment rate	NLFS
Informal employment, ages 15+	NLFS
Youth unemployment rate, ages 15-24	NLFS
Open unemployment rate by education level	NLFS
Employment by status of employment, ages 15+	NLFS
Proportion of own-account and contributing worker in total employment, ages 15+	NLFS
Share of wage-employment in non-agriculture, age 15+	NLFS
Composite Indicator	
Gender-related Development Index	

Gender Indicators relevant for Indonesia: Roles of women context*

Indicators	Data Sources
Share of earned income by sex	Susenas
Women in parliament (% of total)	General Election Committee
Females in senior government position, (% of total)	Admin. Data
Females in senior business position, (% of total)	NLFS
Females in managerial, and other professional position (% of total)	NLFS
Average non-agricultural wage by sex	NLFS
Gender Empowerment Measure	

* Contribution of women in decision making process

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Dimension	Indicators
Dimension 1: Reproductive Health	1. Maternal Mortality Rate
	2. Adolescent Fertility Rate
Dimension 2: Empowerment	1. Women in parliament (% of total)
	2. % women graduated from secondary education and above
Dimension 3: Labour Market	1. Labor Force Participation Rate

GII reflects women's disadvantage in three dimension, for as many countries as data reasonable quality allow. The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in three dimensions. It ranges from 0, indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions

See Technical note 3. Calculating the Gender Inequality Index

Human Development Report 2010, The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development, pp 219-220

GII of participating countries

Participating Countries	MMR ^{b,d}	AFR ^{c,e}	Female in parliament	Population with at least secondary education ^f		LFPR		GII
				F	M	F	M	
Afghanistan	1,800	121.3	25.9	5.8	34.0	33.3	85.5	0.797
Algeria	180	7.3	6.5	36.3	49.3	38.2	83.1	0.594
Azerbaijan	82	33.8	11.4	90.0	96.0	66.3	71.1	0.553
Cameroon	1,000	127.5	13.9	21.1	34.9	54.0	82.2	0.763
Chad	1,500	164.4	5.2	..	..	64.0	78.3	..
Cote d'Ivoire	810	129.9	8.9	13.6	25.2	51.3	82.4	0.765
Djibouti	650	23.0	13.9	..	..	63.2	80.3	..
Egypt	130	39.0	3.7	43.4	61.1	24.4	76.4	0.714
Indonesia	420	39.8	11.6	24.2	31.1	53.3	86.2	0.680
Iran	140	18.3	2.3	39.0	57.2	32.5	73.1	0.674

GII of participating countries

Participating Countries	MMR ^{b,d}	AFR ^{c,e}	Female in parliament	Population with at least secondary education ^f		LFPR		GII
				F	M	F	M	
Iraq	300	85.5	25.5	22.0	42.7	14.2	71.5	0.751
Jordan	62	24.5	8.5	57.6	73.8	24.7	78.3	0.616
Kuwait	4	13.2	3.1	52.2	43.9	45.6	84.5	0.451
Maldives	120	13.4	12.0	31.3	37.3	58.3	76.5	0.533
Morocco	240	18.9	6.2	20.1	36.4	28.7	83.6	0.693
Nigeria	1,100	126.6	7.3	..	..	39.5	74.8	..
Oman	64	10.4	9.1	..	..	26.1	79.1	..
Pakistan	320	45.7	21.2	23.5	46.8	21.8	86.7	0.721
Palestine	..	78.7	..	..	..	16.7	72.4	..
Somalia	1,400	70.1	8.2	..	..	58.0	86.0	..

GII of participating countries

Participating Countries	MMR ^{b,d}	AFR ^{c,e}	Female in parliament	Population with at least secondary education ^f		LFPR		GII
				F	M	F	M	
Sudan	450	56.8	16.8	12.8	18.2	32.3	74.0	0.708
Suriname	72	39.5	26.5	..	..	41.8	71.3	..
Togo	510	64.8	11.1	15.3	45.1	64.6	86.4	0.731
Tunisia	100	6.9	19.9	33.5	48.0	27.7	74.2	0.515
Turkey	44	38.8	9.1	27.1	46.8	26.9	74.6	0.621
UEA	37	16	22.5	76.9	77.3	42.5	92.6	0.464

b, defined as maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

c, defined as the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 years

d, data refer to the most recent years available during 2003-2008

e, data refer to the most recent years available during 1990-2008

f, defined as % ages 25 and older, for the year 2010

Sources: Human Development Report 2010, The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development, Table 4, pp 156-160

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGO



33 Provinces; 497 Districts/Municipalities; 6,800 Sub-districts; 78,000 Villages;
728,000 Census Blocks; 17,504 islands (\pm 13,000 inhabited)
 \pm 360 Ethnic groups; \pm 450 Local languages

Violence against Women/Children

- **Rationales**

- The survey conducted in 2007
- To clarify the level and magnitude of VaW/C: request from MoWE and CP to respond to many numbers around based on reports by police department [$\pm 5\%$], NGOs [$\pm 20\%$], hospitals [$\pm 5-10\%$]
- To start measuring of VaW/C to produce stats/estimates for national and provincial level

- **Challenges**

- Presence of perpetrator (husband) during the interview
- Violent considered private, family matters
- Embarrassing of husband deviant behavior
- Worries if the case would go further to the court, would end up with divorce; while the wife does not have generating income activities

Violence against Women/Children

- **Developing methodology**
 - Definitions used based on the Domestic Violence Law criteria on domestic violence, consists of: (1) Physical, (2) Sexual, (3) Psychological, (4) Economy negligent
 - Methods of data collections:
women interviewers (25%); regular/indepth interview, to show empathy;
community leader generally able to identify households victims of the domestic violence [as reported by victims and/or neighbours of victims] and he needs to accompany the victim if she would like to report to the police]
 - Sampling methodology: ± 68,800 hhs [supplement q'naires attached to Susenas module] deviant

Violence against Women/Children

- **Sampling Methodology**

- The objective to produce stats/estimates for national and provincial level both for rural and urban areas => the sample size about 70,000 hhs
- The cost would be expensive [USD 3M], decided to be annexed to Susenas Module with sample size 68,800 hhs => the Susenas hh sample will be the target of the survey [USD .5M]
- Training session took 2 days (16 hours) including 6 hours role playing session
- Post Enumeration Survey was applied to check the completeness of the target and the accuracy of the answers

- **The Survey Instruments**

- The Questionnaire [4-pages]; time reference: 12 months
- The manual about the procedures of visiting, interviewing the households, identify hh is the target and interviewing the victims

Violence against Women/Children

- **The Questionnaires, variables collected:**
 - **About the violence**
 - Type of violence: (1) Physical, (2) Sexual, (3) Economy, (4) Psychological
 - Frequencies
 - The gender of perpetrator
 - Relationship the victim to perpetrator
 - Time of the last violent
 - Cause (reason) of the violent
 - Location: (home, school, workplace, public transportation, etc)
 - **About the socio-economic**
 - members of hhs and the demographic characteristics, education, employment (individual characteristic)
 - Income, expenditure and consumption, housing (household characteristics)

Violence against Women/Children

- **The Results**

- % of women subjected to violence = 3.1
- % of children subjected to violence = 3.2
- Urban higher than rural
- Violence according to type of violence (ranking)
(1) Physical, (2) Sexual, (3) Psychological, (4) Economy

- **Quality of the survey, PES found**

- the under reported household as subjected to violent was big, It suggested that % of women subjected to violence should be 8.
- misclassification of the type of violence

Recent Development

- in collaboration with UNFPA, UNODC, and WHO, BPS and MoWE and CP plan to conduct Survey on Violence against Women in 2014
- In 2013 the instrument, using WHO standard, will be finalized and some pre test of the survey will be conducted

Thank You