BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

SENSUS EKONOMI 2026

# INDONESIA COUNTRY EXPERIENCE

## Gender Perspective in Data Sources and Intersectional Analysis

China, 28th July 2026

Budi Setiawan

BPS- Statistics Indonesia

# Gender and Gender Statistics

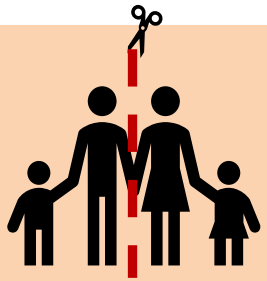
**"Without gender statistics, our understanding of society is incomplete."**
*Incomplete evidence leads to less effective and less equitable policies.*

## Gender

Socially constructed roles, behaviours, opportunities, and relationships associated with women and men. *(UN Women)*

## Gender Statistics

Statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities between women and men in all areas of life. *(UNSD)*



***Gender statistics are not simply sex-disaggregated data—they require a gender perspective throughout the statistical production process, from data collection and analysis to dissemination.***

# Why Gender Statistics Matter

***Gender equality cannot be achieved without quality gender statistics***

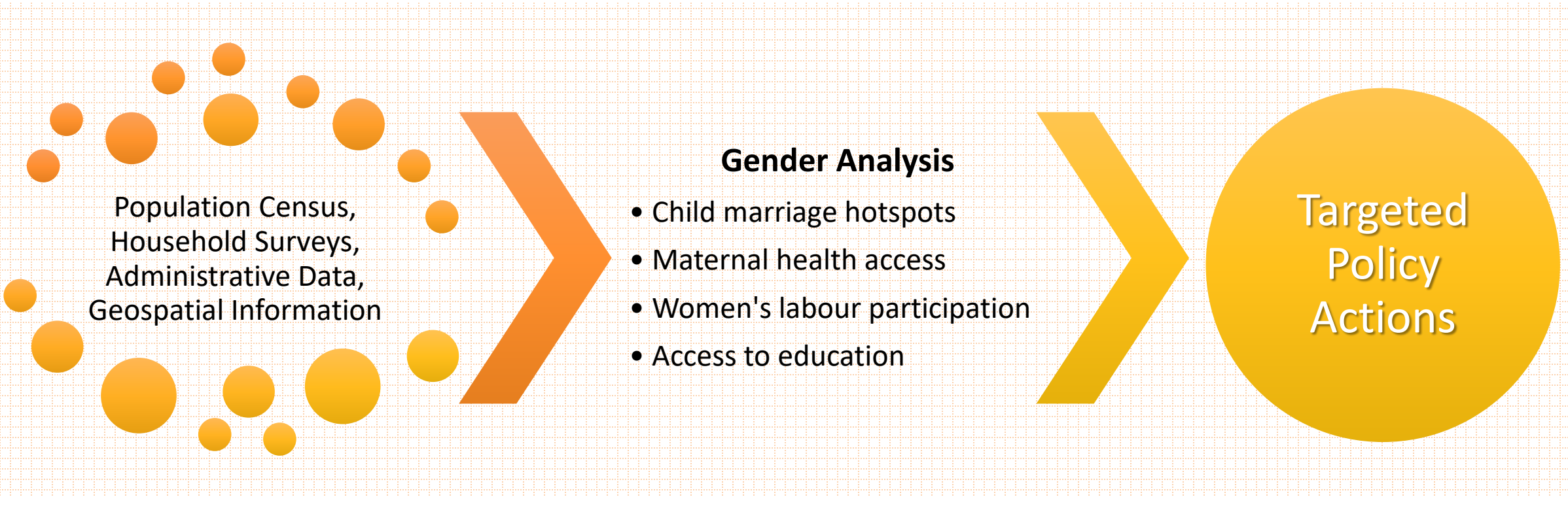
- ✓ Gender equality remains a crucial issue in development.
- ✓ Discrimination against women is still encountered across various spheres of life worldwide, including in Indonesia.
- ✓ Gender equality has been established as one of the goals within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Gender statistics**
provide evidence to:

| |
|---|
| Monitor gender equality |
| Identify disparities between women and men |
| Support gender-responsive policies |
| Monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) |
| Ensure that no one is left behind |

***Reliable gender statistics require multiple complementary data sources***

# Indonesia's Gender Data Ecosystem




***Indonesia develops gender statistics through an integrated ecosystem of statistical and administrative data.***

# Population Census 2020

## WHO

**Indonesian citizens** and **foreign nationals** who have resided or will reside in Indonesia for at least one year.

## METODE

"**Combined-Method Census**" uses population administration data as the foundational database.

## TIME

- **Online Population** Census (15 February – 29 May 2020)
- **Field Data Collection** (September 2020)

## WHERE

**The entire territory** of Indonesia (including Indonesian diplomatic missions abroad—and their personnel and families).

## DATA COLLECTION

Carried out using various modes:

- Online Population Census
- Drop-off/Pick-up (DOPU) Questionnaire
- Interview-based Questionnaire

## Advantages

- Wide and universal coverage
- Covers the entire population
- Free from sampling error
- Can provide data down to small geographic areas
- Allows data disaggregation at multiple administrative levels

## Disadvantages

- Data are collected periodically (every 10 years)
- Very high cost
- Limited range of variables
- Time-consuming
- Susceptible to non-sampling errors

# Household Surveys

## National Socio-Economic Survey

- National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) is a household-based survey that aims to provide various information about the socio-economic conditions of the Indonesian population, such as education, health, housing, consumption, poverty, culture, sports, etc.
- The use of Susenas includes being used for various evaluations of development programs both nationally and regionally, providing RPJMN/RPJMP indicators and SDGs indicators.

### PERIODE

Carried out twice a year, namely in March and September.

### METHODOLOGY

The Susenas March sampling design employs a multistage stratified cluster sampling method.

### SAMPLE

The sample size for the March 2025 Susenas is 345,000 households.
The sample size for the September 2025 Susenas is 77.030 households.

### INSTRUMENT

- March: Core Susenas and Consumption and Expenditure (K/P) Susenas questionnaires.
- September: Module Susenas and K/P Susenas questionnaires.

### DATA ESTIMATION

- The March Susenas can be presented down to the district/city level.
- The September Susenas is presented down to the provincial level.

# Household Surveys

## National Labor Force Survey

- The National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) is a survey that continuously collects employment data.
- Sakernas provides estimates of key employment data and indicators, such as the number of employed people, the number of unemployed, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), and others, at the national, provincial, and district/city levels.

### PERIODE

Conducted four times a year—in February, May, August, and November. The largest sample is the one from Sakernas August.

### METHODOLOGY

The Sakernas August sampling design employs a multistage stratified cluster sampling method.

### SAMPLE

The sample size for the August 2026 Sakernas is 307.800 households.

### INSTRUMENT

*E-Form SAK.*AGS26-AK

### DATA ESTIMATION

The August Sakernas is presented down to the district/city level.

# Administrative Data
## Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

**Producing Civil Registration Data into Vital Statistics**

Vital statistics provide information on key life events that occur throughout an individual's lifetime, including births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and migration..

**Religious Affairs Office**
Muslim Marriage

**Religious Courts**
Muslim Divorces

**General Courts**
Non-muslim divorces

Certificates are reported by residents to the Dukcapil

**Civil Registration Office**

Issues certificate for:

- Birth
- Death
- Non-muslim Marriages

**Centralized SIAK - MoHA**

Civil Registration | Population Registration

Data are compiled, matched, cleaned, and processed for aggregated data.

**Since 2022, SIAK has been fully centralized**

**Indonesia Vital Statistics System - BPS**

Indonesia Vital Statistics System

Agregated data from Dukcapil processed and compiled with survey/census data for vital statistic

- VS Report
- Inequality Assessment

Indonesia's Vital Staitsics 2019-2023 **FOCUS** on **birth** and **death** events

Vital statistics are tabulated based on place of occurrence of the vital event

# Administrative Data
## Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

**Indonesia Vital Statistics Report is produced through a collaborative partnership**

The initiative is supported

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Vital Strategies

UNFPA

## Outputs

Indonesia's Vital Statistic Report 2019–2023
Released on 17 October 2024

Towards Inclusivity: Development of Civil Registration in Indonesia 2019-2023
Released on 20 December 2024

## Progress

**Drafting the Presidential Regulation on Vital Statistics**

- Indonesia's Vital Statistics Framework
- Progress to Date
- Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

# Multiple Data Sources

| Data Source | Examples | Gender Statistics Produced |
|---|---|---|
| Population Census | Population Census | Population structure, migration |
| Household Surveys | SUSENAS | Poverty, education, ICT access |
| Labour Force Survey | SAKERNAS | Labour force participation, unemployment |
| Health Survey | SKI | Maternal and child health |
| Administrative Data | Dukcapil, Education, Health | Births, deaths, school enrolment |
| Village Data | PODES | Access to services |
| Geospatial Data | BIG | Spatial inequality |
| Sectoral Information Systems | Ministries | Programme monitoring |

***No single source can capture the complexity of gender issues.***

# Moving Beyond Sex-disaggregated Data

***Women are not a homogeneous group.***
***Different groups of women experience different challenges.***

## Producing Gender Statistics

- Multiple Data Sources
- Integrated Gender Analysis
- Evidence Generation
- **Policy Action**

Indonesia is strengthening intersectional analysis by combining sex with:

Age

Urban-rural

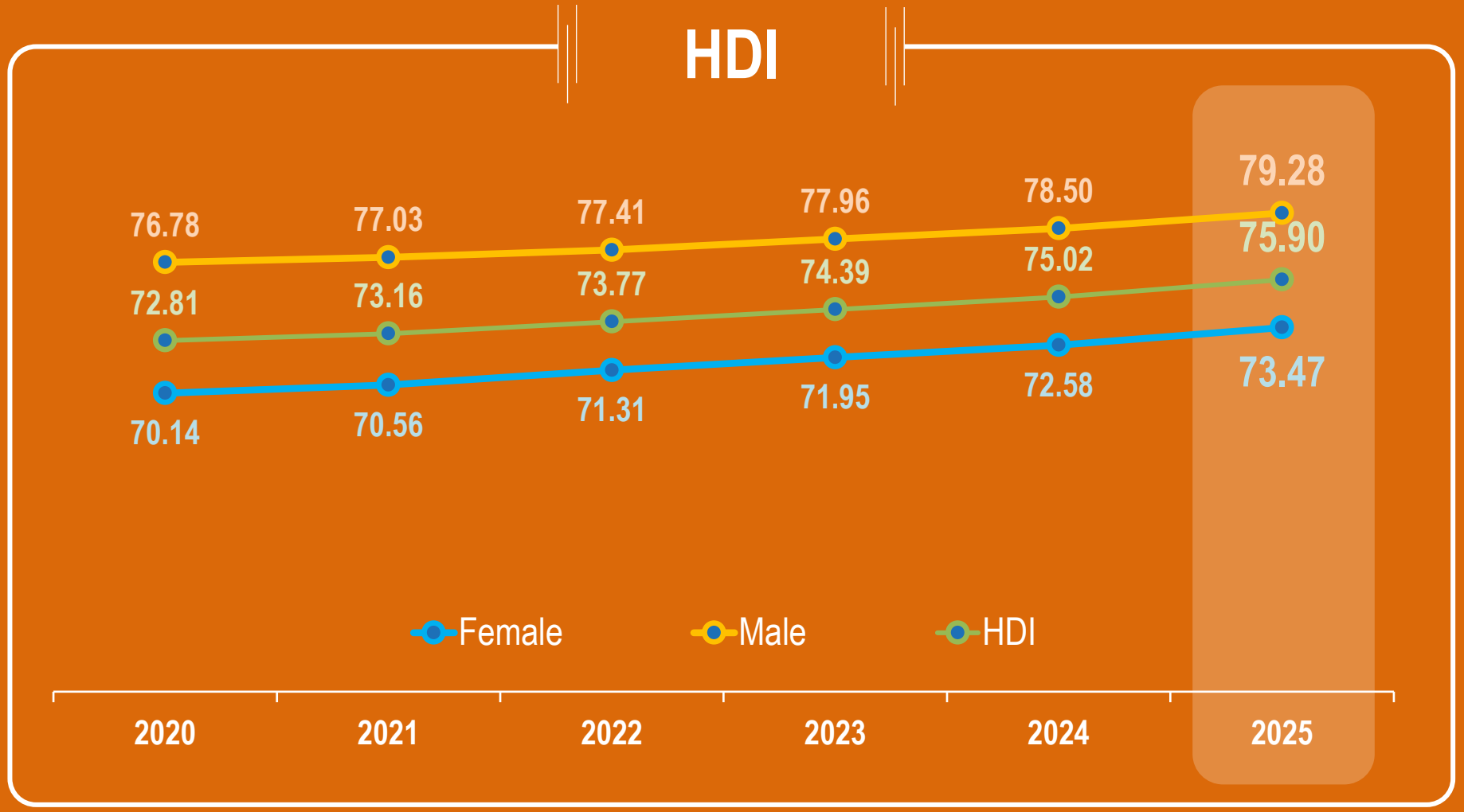
Disability

Province

Education

Employment status

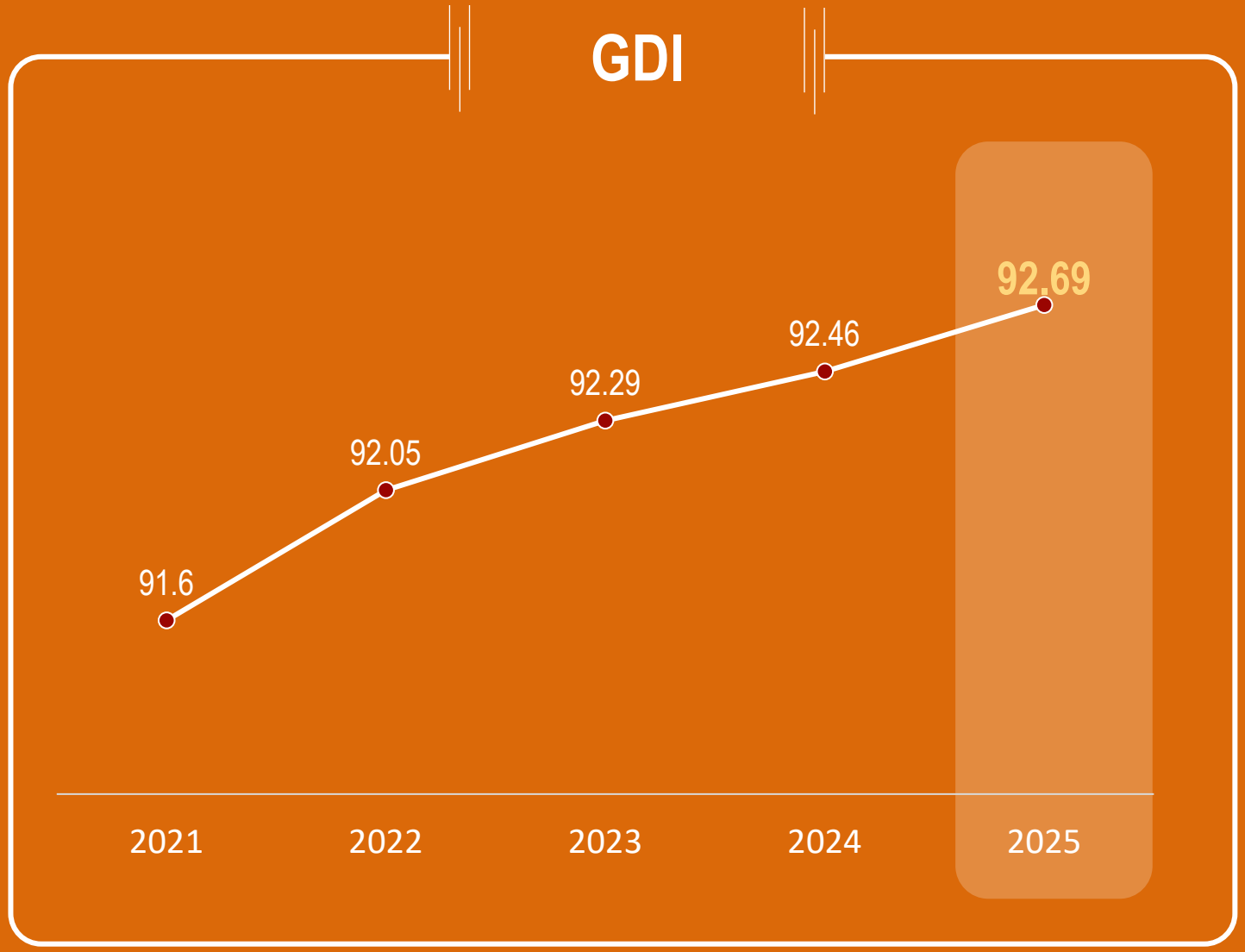
# GOAL 5:
# ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



*Efforts to improve gender equality are evidenced by the narrowing gap between the Human Development Index (HDI) for men and women.*

*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia*

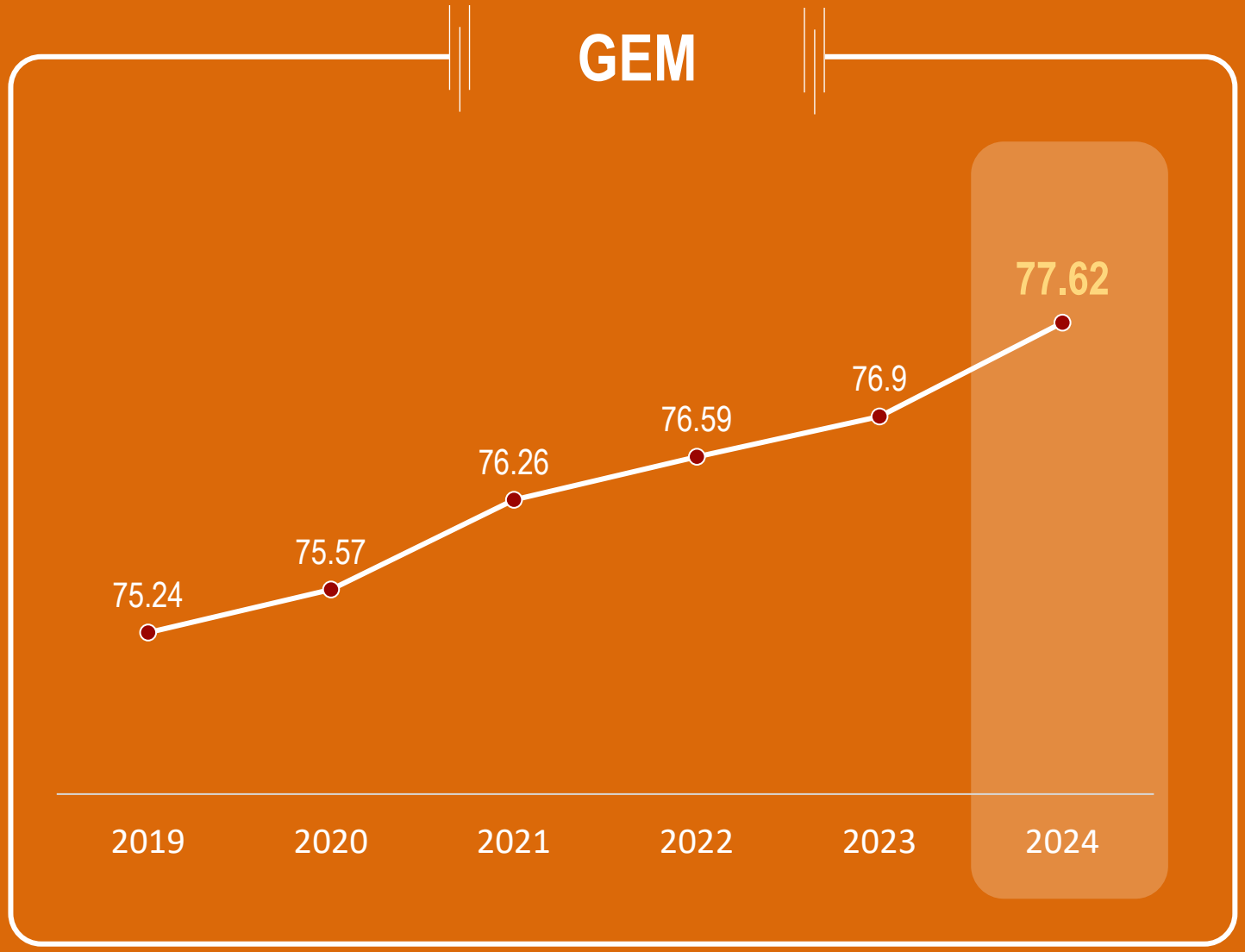
# TRENDS IN INDONESIA'S GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI), 2021-2025




An increase in the Gender-Related Development Index (GDI) indicates that the gap in human development achievements between women and men is narrowing, meaning that gender equality in health, education, and economic aspects continues to improve.

*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia*

# TRENDS IN INDONESIA'S GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE (GEM), 2019-2024




**GEM 2024: 77.62**

***22.28% (2025)***

*Percentage of women in parliament*

***50.13% (2024)***

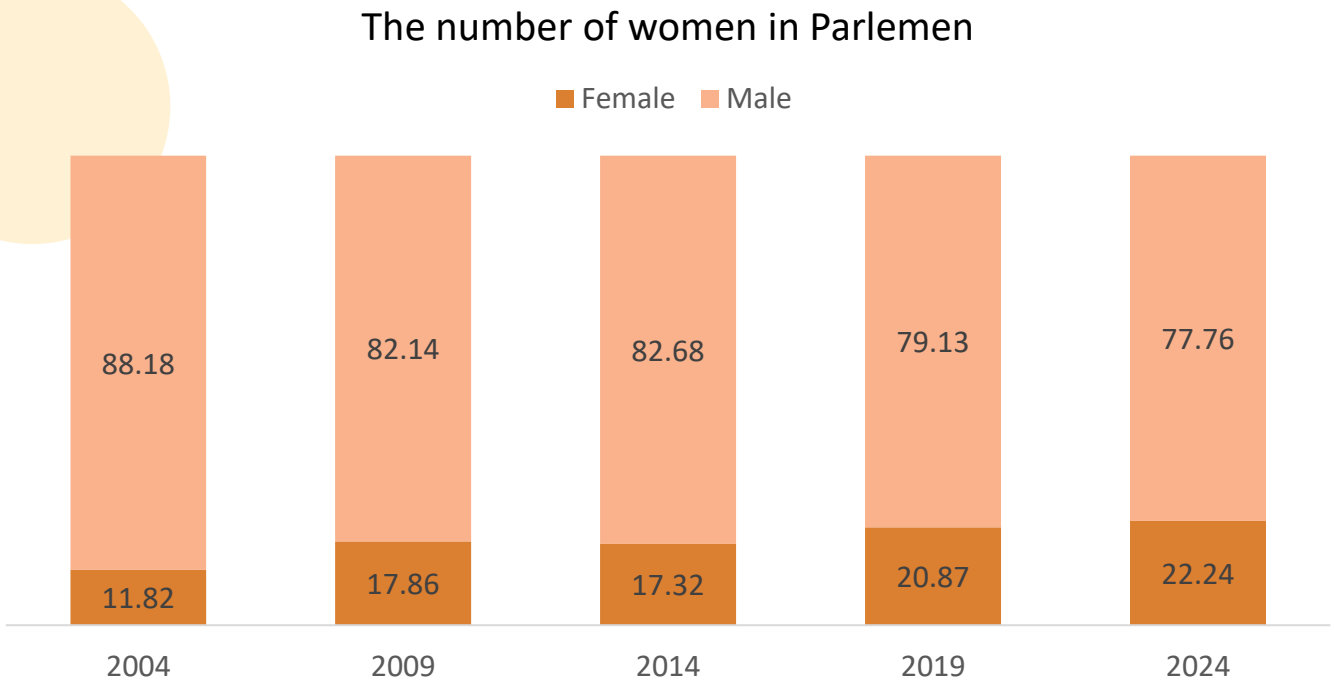
*Percentage of women as professionals, managers, and technicians*

***37.31%***

*Percentage contribution of women's income*

*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia*

# PROFILES OF PARLEMEN MEMBERS 2025

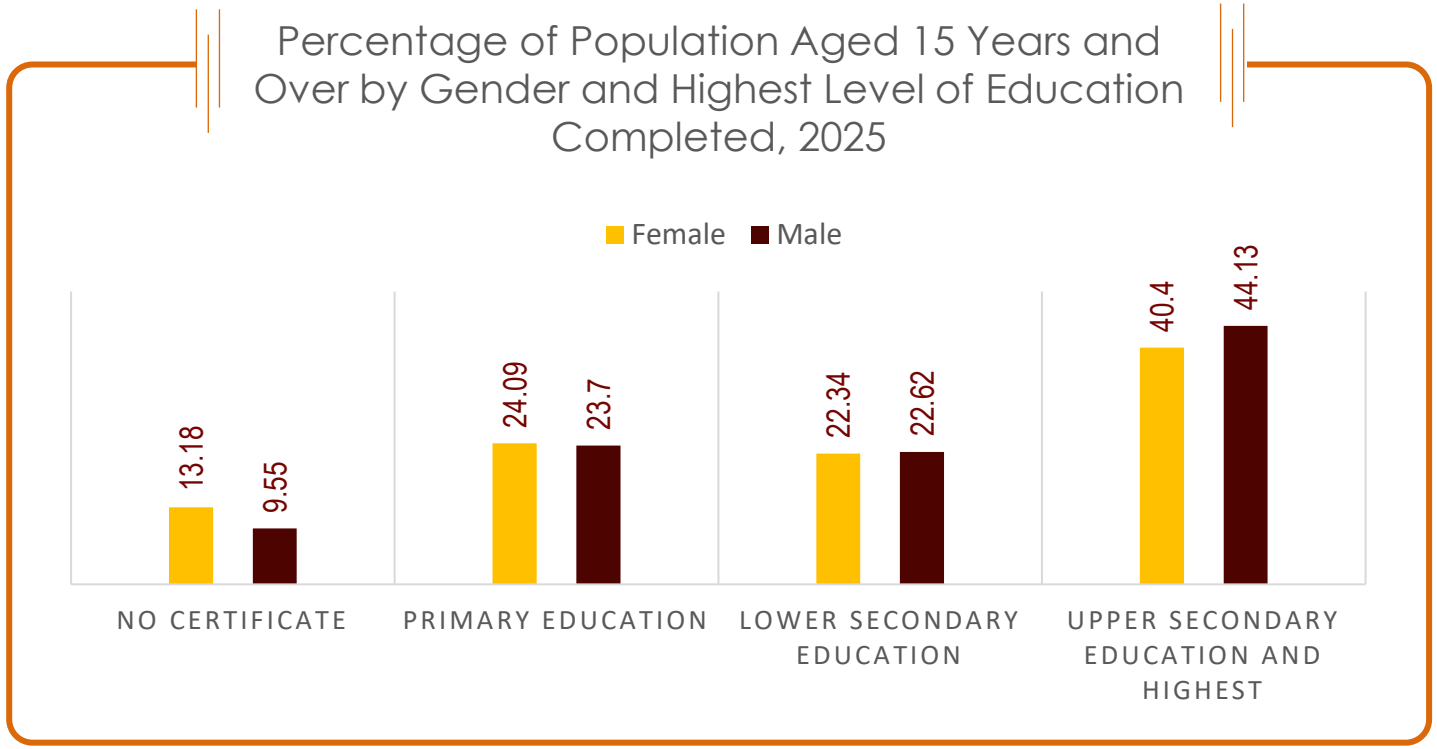



*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia*

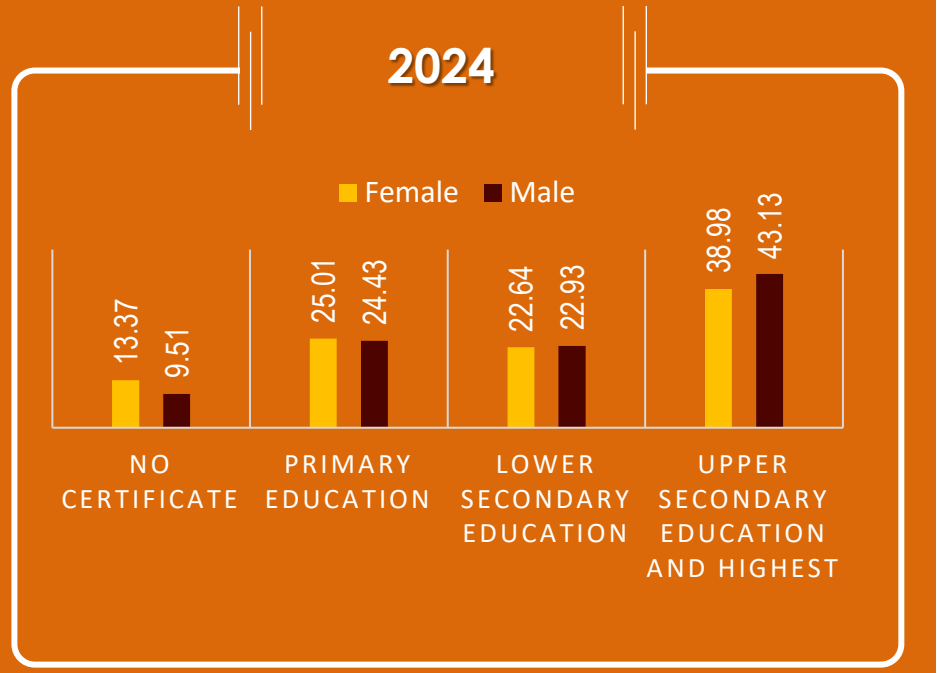
*The number of women in parlemen has continued to rise, increasing from approximately one in ten members in 2004 to more than two in ten members in 2024.*

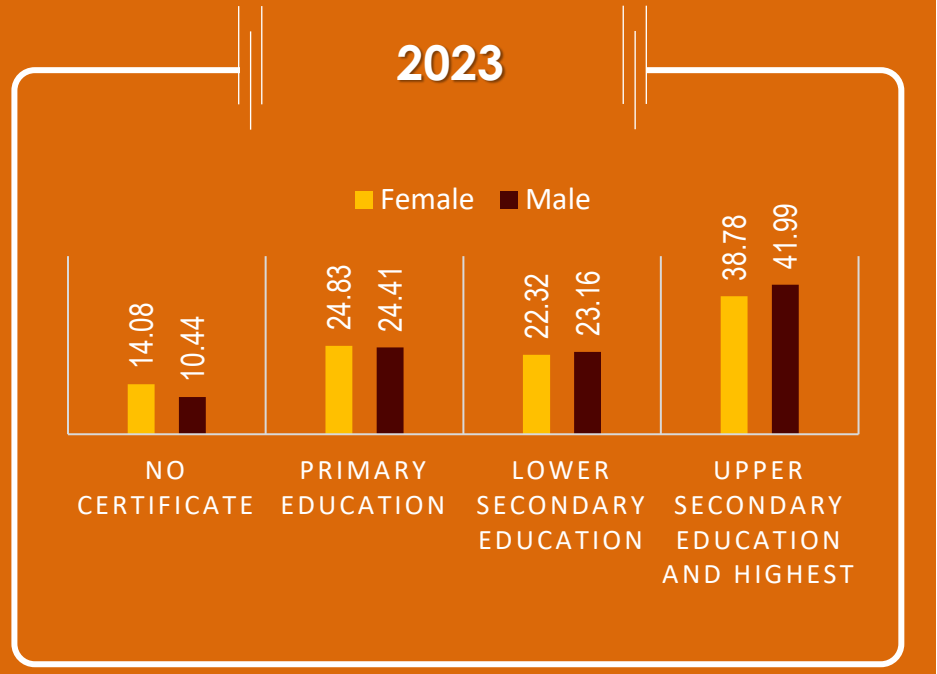
# HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Nationally, the percentage of males aged 15 and older who have completed at least high school education is higher than that of females.
On the other hand, the percentage of females who have not completed primary school or have never attended school is higher than that of males.




*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia*



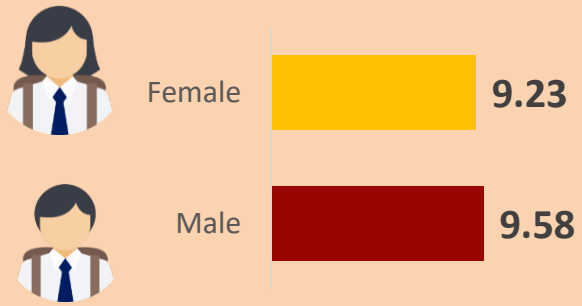
# Mean Years of Schooling (MYS)

## MYS 15+

The average number of years of schooling for women aged 15 and older is slightly lower than that for men.

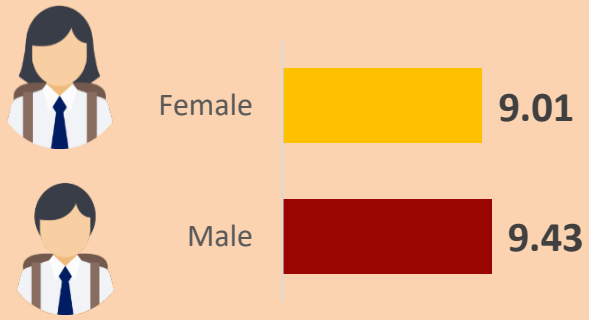
The average number of years of schooling for both females and males increased in 2021 compared to 2020.

## MYS – 2025




Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

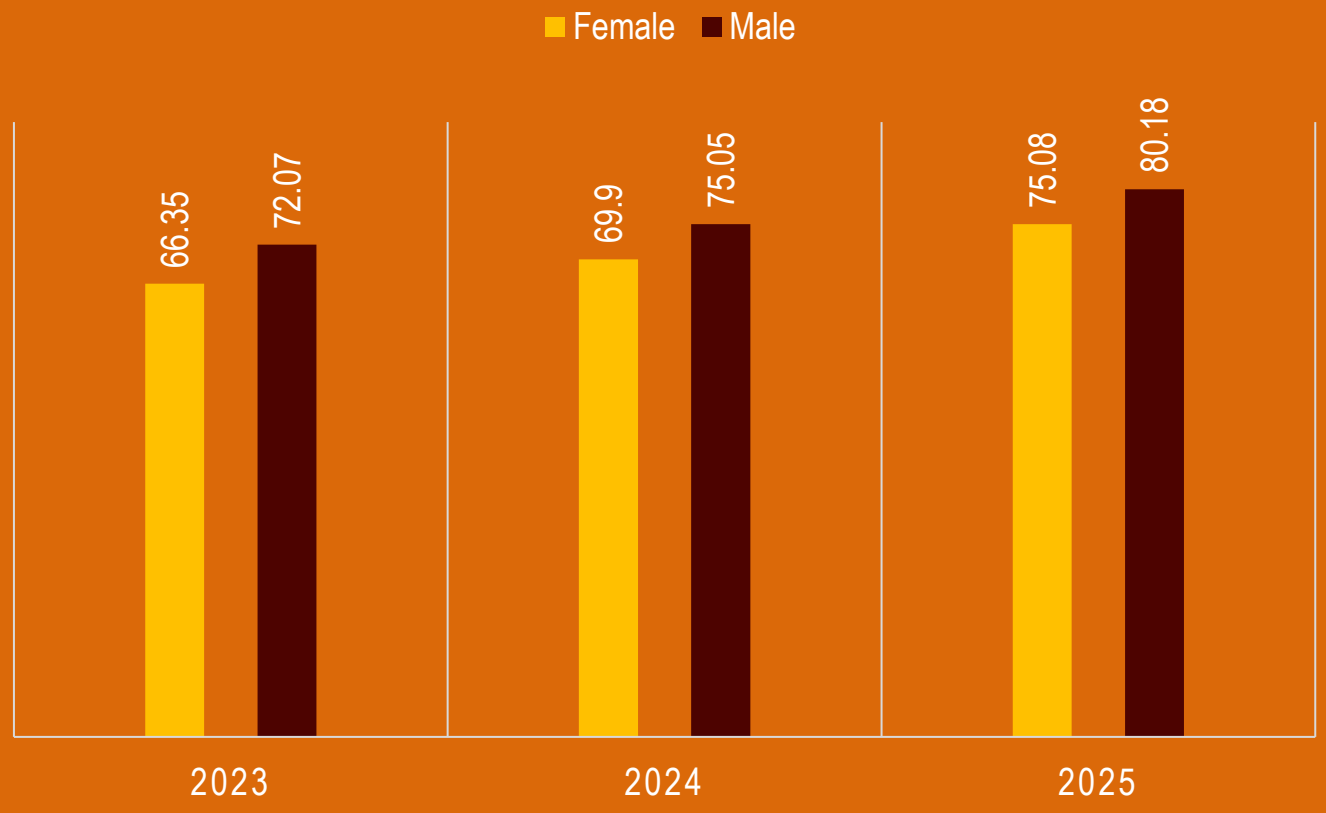
## MYS – 2024




Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

# Internet Access

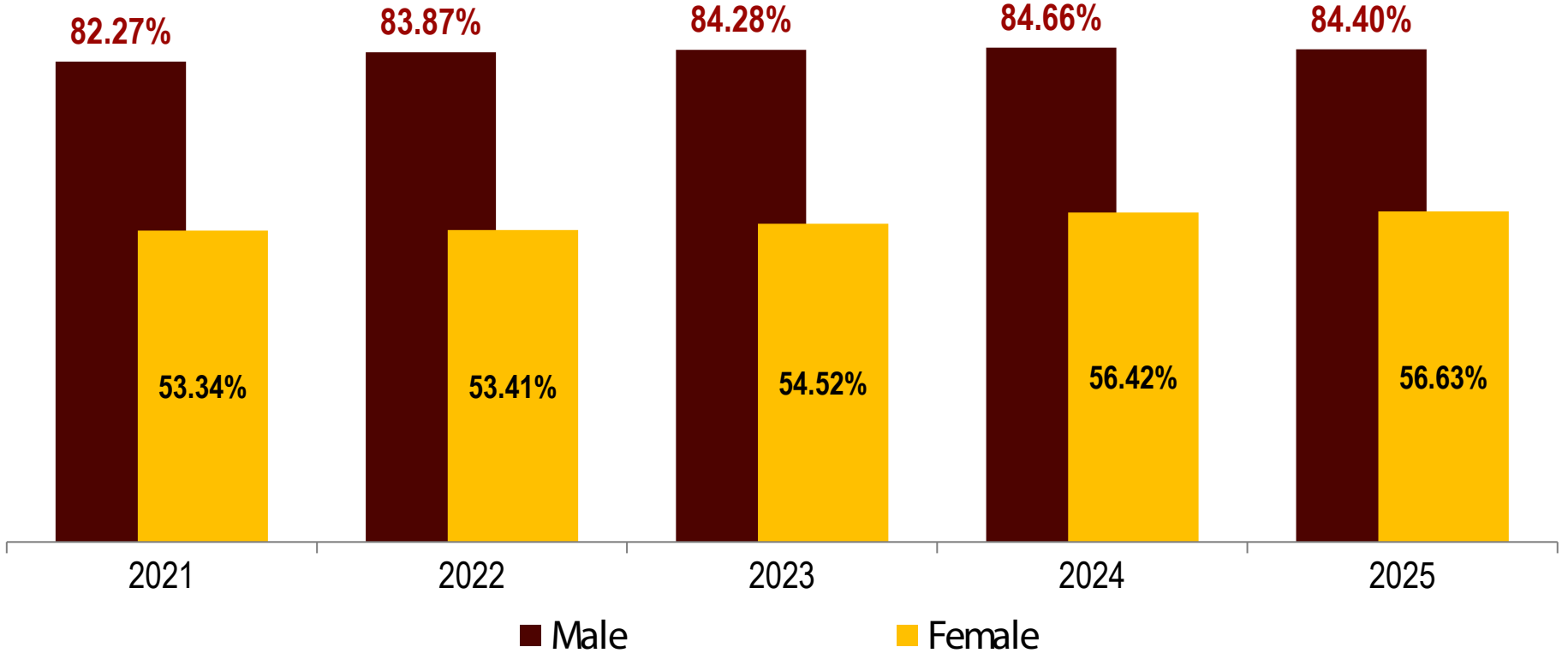
Percentage of the Population Aged 5 Years and Over Accessing the Internet by Gender, 2023–2025




Internet access for Indonesian women still lags behind that of men.

*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia*

# Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), 2021-2025



*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia – Sakernas August 2021-2025*

***During the 2021–2025 period, the female labor force participation rate tended to remain stagnant at around 53–56%.***

# Percentage of Employed Persons Working as Laborers/ Employees/ Staff and Wages/ Salaries, 2025

## Percentage of Employed Population Working as Laborers/Employees/Staff, 2025

33.41%
female

39.54%
male

## Average Wage/Salary, 2025

2.61 million
female

3.37 million
male

*Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia – Sakernas February 2025*

***The average wage or salary of female workers or employees is lower than that of males.***

# Institutional Collaboration

***Collaboration is essential for producing comprehensive gender statistics.***

**BPS-Statistics Indonesia**

**+**

- Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- National Development Planning Agency
- Other Ministries

**Integrated Gender Statistics**

**Evidence-based Policies**

# A Collaborative Example

**BPS-Statistics Indonesia x Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Collaboration**

***Key Contributions:***

- Integrates official gender statistics
- Provides evidence for policy planning
- Supports gender mainstreaming and child protection
- Monitors SDGs and national development

# Current Challenges

## Data Integration

*Different systems and standards.*

## Data Quality

*Completeness and consistency.*

## Disaggregation

*More detailed breakdowns are still needed.*

## Emerging Data

*Integrating administrative, geospatial, and new data sources.*

## Capacity

*Strengthening statistical capacity across institutions.*

# Way Forward

**Indonesia will continue to:**

- ✓ Strengthen administrative data
- ✓ Improve interoperability
- ✓ Integrate multiple data sources
- ✓ Enhance intersectional analysis
- ✓ Improve data governance
- ✓ Strengthen partnerships

No single data source is sufficient for gender statistics. Integrating multiple data sources, supported by institutional collaboration and an intersectional approach, provides stronger evidence for inclusive and gender-responsive policies.

BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

HARI STATISTIK NASIONAL 26 SEPTEMBER

STATISTIK BERKUALITAS UNTUK INDONESIA EMAS

# Terima Kasih!

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