



This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Indonesia on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Click the indicators below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

Color Key

Improvement

Deterioration

No Change

		Latest*		Comparison		
		Year	Value	EAP	UMC	World
Progress in ending all forms of gender-based violence						
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever partnered women ages 15-49)		2018	9.00	7.93	8.75	NA
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		2017	16.3	NA	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		2022	32.9	20.1	27.8	41.9
Stronger and more resilient human capital						
Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency (%)	Female	2015	50.7	47.5	14.2	50.0
	Male	2015	54.8	51.4	17.2	53.7
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Female	2022	47.0	63.9	68.8	44.8
	Male	2022	38.5	55.4	57.4	39.1
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		2018	37.4	NA	NA	NA
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		2020	173	74.0	62.0	223
Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method (% of married women 15-49)		2017	57.2	70.2	71.1	55.7
Fraction of children under 5 not stunted	Female	2020	0.73	NA	NA	NA
	Male	2020	0.71	NA	NA	NA
Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (%)	Female	2019	21.1	12.5	12.8	14.8
	Male	2019	28.4	21.2	21.0	21.8
More and better jobs, including jobs of the future						
Labor force participation rate (% 15+)	Female	2023	53.3	58.6	54.1	48.7
	Male	2023	81.9	73.6	73.3	73.1
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)	Female	2022	39.0	54.8	56.3	53.1
	Male	2022	51.5	56.3	57.0	51.3
Employment in agriculture (% of employment)	Female	2022	26.5	19.5	17.4	25.6
	Male	2022	31.1	25.8	23.6	26.9
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	2023	26.3	NA	NA	NA
	Male	2023	16.7	NA	NA	NA
Youth unemployment (% of labor force 15-24)	Female	2023	13.6	11.9	18.3	15.4
	Male	2023	14.2	13.3	16.2	13.4
Greater ownership and use of economic assets						
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	2021	51.7	80.7	81.7	71.9
	Male	2021	49.3	83.5	85.7	76.0
Wider access to and use of enabling services						
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Individuals using the Internet	Female	2023	66.3	74.4	75.8	61.6
	Male	2023	72.1	76.8	77.3	67.2
Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills (% 15+)	Female	2021	7.84	46.9	49.0	31.8
	Male	2021	7.56	49.9	54.0	37.0
Advances in women's participation in decision-making						
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		2023	24.8	NA	NA	NA
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		2023	59.4	44.2	36.2	33.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		2023	21.6	22.5	27.2	26.7
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)		2022	20.7	14.7	21.0	22.8

* Latest value shows the latest available value from 2012 onwards. Color coding of the latest country value represents a more than 10 percent change upward or downward from the country's baseline value from either 2010 or 2011. No coloring applied whenever there is no data for 2010 or 2011.





A closer look at digital and financial inclusion in Indonesia

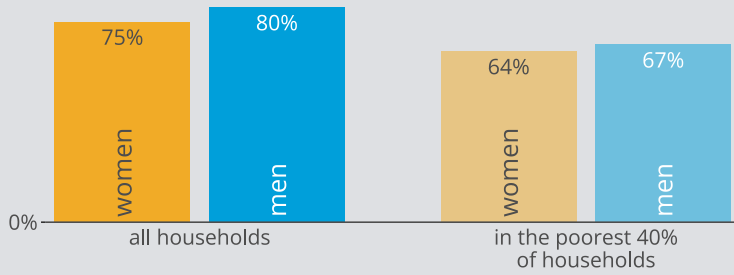
Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing barriers to women's economic empowerment, including access to digital and financial services. Financial inclusion for women has many benefits, including more influence over their household's spending priorities, and more resilience to weather unexpected expenses. Similarly, closing the gender digital divide can facilitate greater and more equal economic participation. Despite progress, gender gaps persist in both domains.

DIGITAL

Mobile Phone Ownership

Percentage of individuals who own mobile for personal calls

100% -

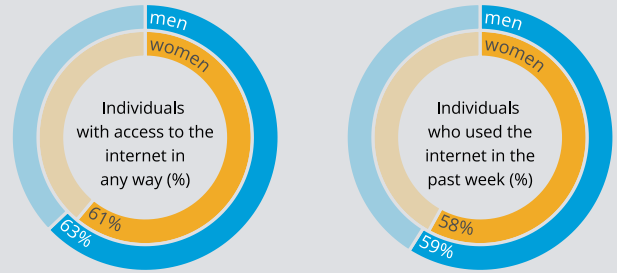


Internet Access and Use

Percentage of individuals who have access/used the internet

Internet Access

Internet Use

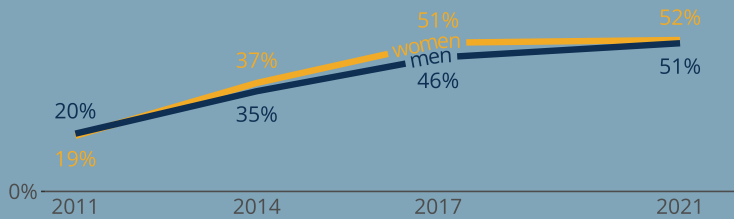


FINANCIAL

Account Ownership

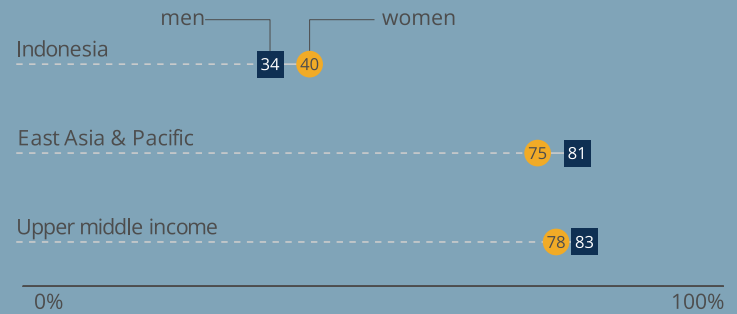
Adults with an account (%)

100% -



Digital Payments

Individuals (age 15+) who have made or received a digital payment (%)



LEGAL ENVIRONMENT



WBL Entrepreneurship Score

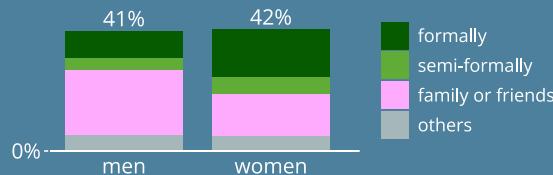
A measure of legal barriers to women starting businesses, with scores below 100 indicating restrictions on access to credit, contracts, banking, or business registration.

ACCESS TO CAPITAL

Borrowing Sources

Adults borrowing any money in the past year (%)

100% -



In Indonesia, **73** percent of firms with a female top manager perceive access to finance as a constraint.

LEARN MORE

GENDER

- World Bank Gender Strategy 2024-2030
- World Bank Gender Data Portal

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

- The Global Findex Database
- Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)

DIGITAL INCLUSION

- Using Digital Solutions to Address Barriers to Female Entrepreneurship
- Digital Progress and Trends Report

