177 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Indonesia

The maternal mortality ratio in Indonesia has improved from 272 in 2000 to 177 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Indonesia is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

46 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Indonesia in 2019

In Indonesia, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

92.7% of girls and 87.4% of boys complete lower secondary school in Indonesia as of 2017 data

The female rate in Indonesia is nearly the same as East Asia & Pacific but higher than the lower-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Indonesia is lower among women than among men (2020)

In Indonesia, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

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**Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)**

- Indonesia
- East Asia & Pacific
- Lower middle income

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**Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)**

- Indonesia
- East Asia & Pacific
- Lower middle income
- World

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**Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)**

- Indonesia
- East Asia & Pacific
- Lower middle income

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**Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)**

- Indonesia
- East Asia & Pacific
- Lower middle income
In Indonesia, the labor force participation rate among females is 53.8% and among males is 82.2% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Indonesia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Indonesia since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 57.1% and among men is 42.5% in Indonesia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Indonesia compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.

Data is not available for Indonesia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 51.4% of women and 46.2% of men in Indonesia had an account.

The female rate in Indonesia is lower than East Asia & Pacific but nearly the same as the lower-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

68.1% of men and 50.6% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2017.

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

68.2% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2017.

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.
20.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Indonesia

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Indonesia has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Women represented 19.4% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2010

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Indonesia falls in the lowest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

More women than men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Indonesia is lower than East Asia & Pacific but higher than the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal.
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/Indonesia/