



TOWARDS GETTING THE FIRST JOB: IS THERE ANY GENDER DISCREPANCY OF UNSYIAH'S 2013 GRADUATES?

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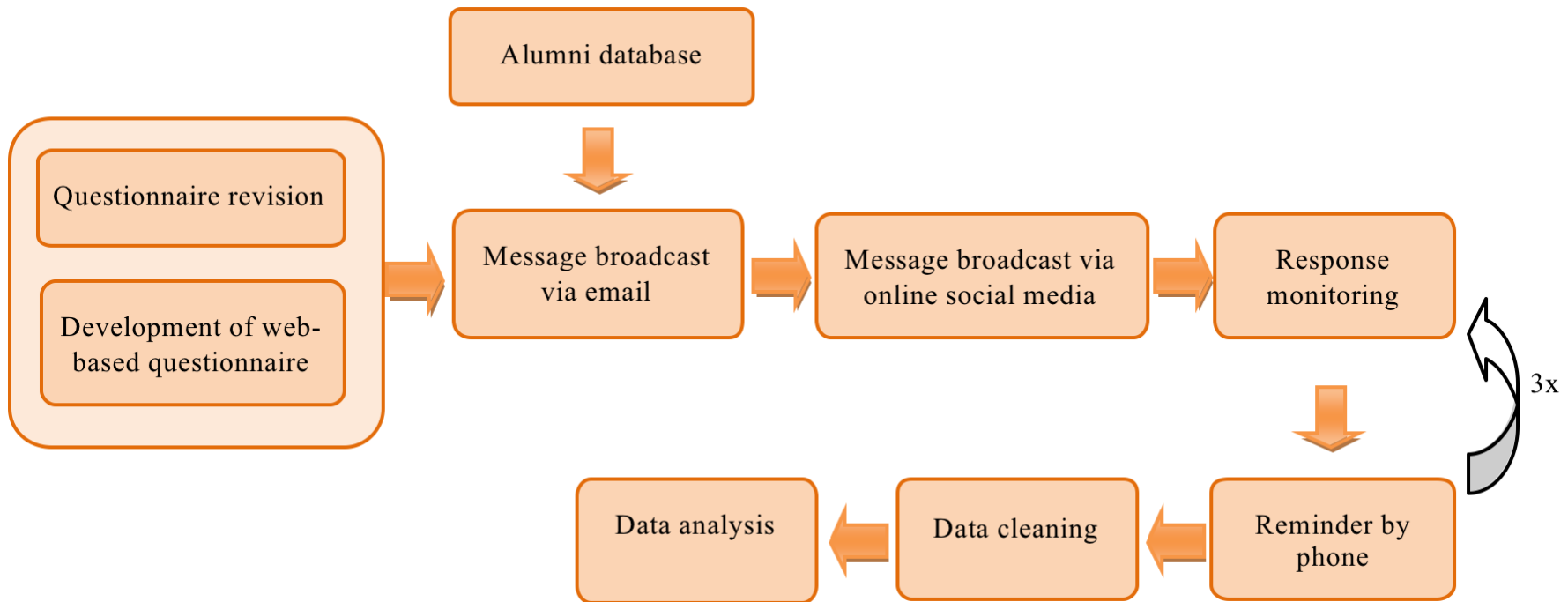
BACKGROUND

- Unemployment rate in the Aceh Province in 2014 was high
 - Aceh 9.02 percent vs. national 5.7 percent
- For all levels of education, there was a gap in labor force participation amongst genders
- Aceh is the only province in Indonesia implementing Syaria Law
 - Some people argue it would affect woman participation in labor market

Is there any gender discrepancy of the Unsyiah's graduates in labor force participation?

METHODOLOGY

- Target respondents: 3927 Unsyiah's 2013 S1 graduates



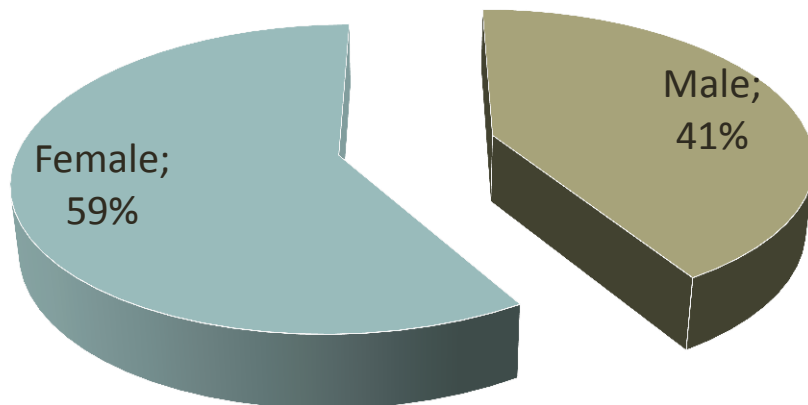
RESULTS

- 24.6 percent of response rate

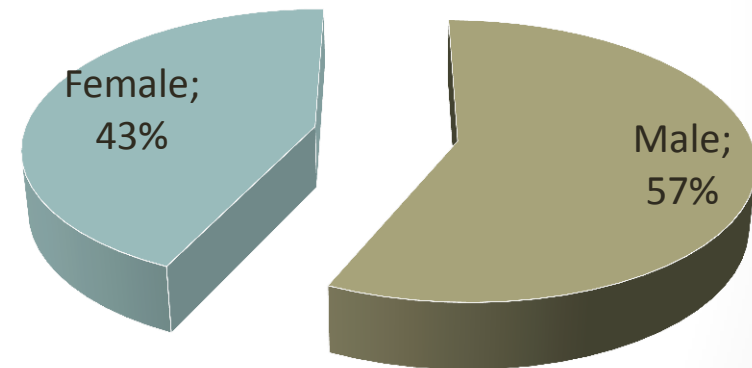
FACULTY	PERCENTAGE
Economics	8.3%
Veterinary Sciences	1.8%
Law	7.7%
Engineering	15.5%
Agriculture	7.5%
Education & Teacher Training	30.6%
Medicine	8.1%
Math & Sciences	6.4%
Social Science & Politics	3.6%
Marine Science & Fishery	2.1%
Nursing	4.9%
Dentistry	3.6%

Female graduates seem to be either less active in seeking jobs or not as competitive as their female counterparts

Gender composition in the cohort



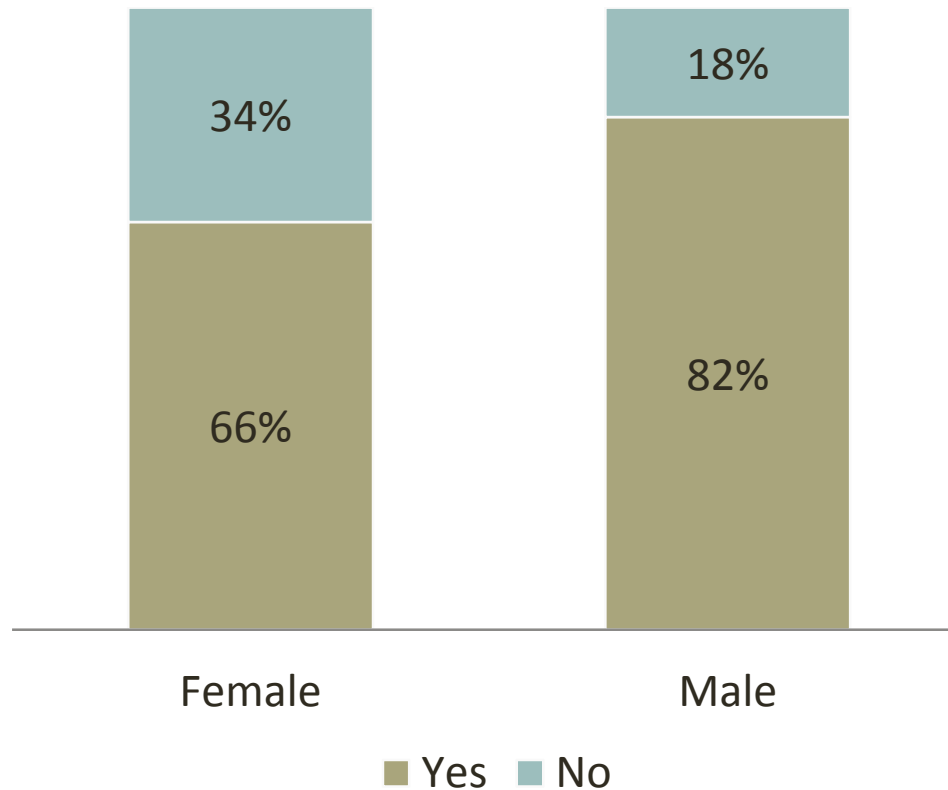
Gender composition of respondents in employment



THE RATIO OF MALES : FEMALES WHO WERE ALREADY IN EMPLOYMENT WAS THE OPPOSITE OF THE RATIO IN THE TOTAL POPULATION

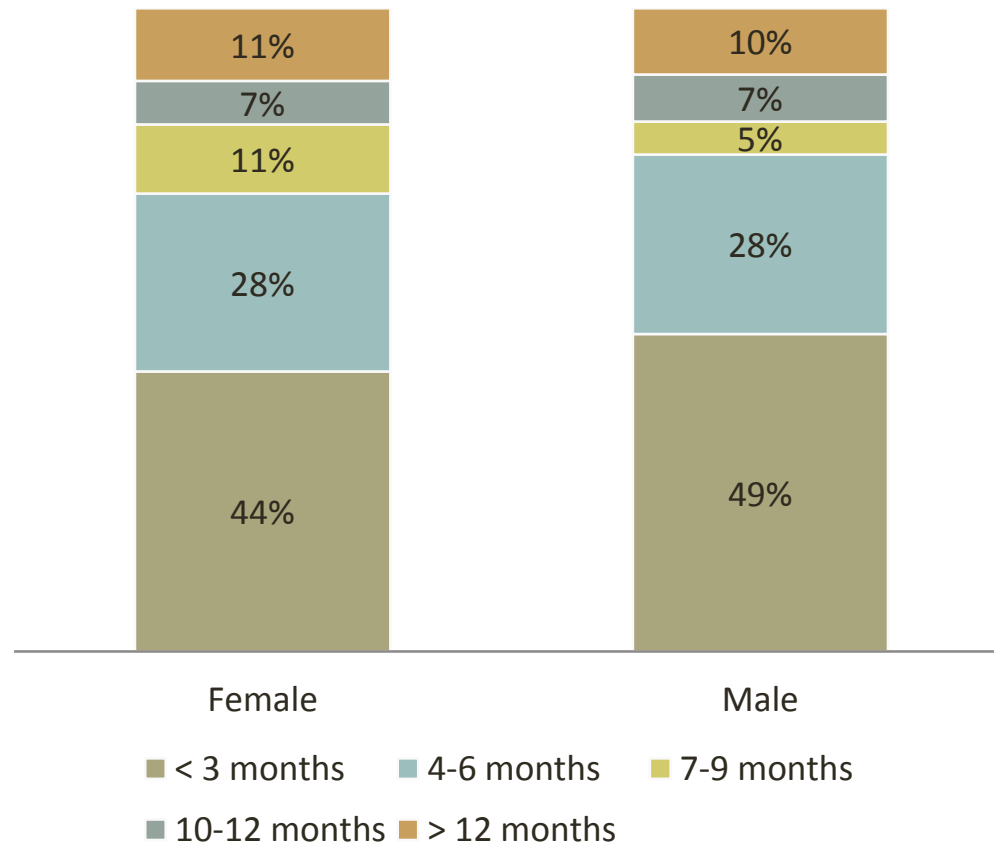
Female graduates were less willing to work outside Aceh, although the magnitude was higher than anticipated

Willingness to work outside Aceh Province



Females have a slightly longer waiting time to get their first job

Waiting time before getting first job



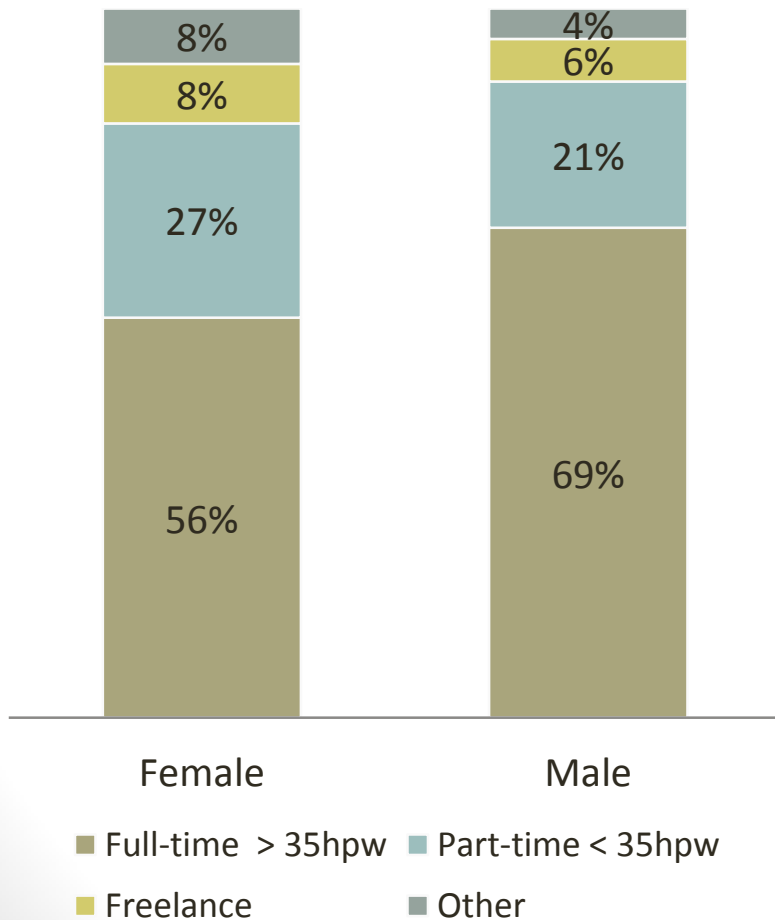
Females considered to choose jobs relevant to their study background more than males

Main consideration in taking the first jobs

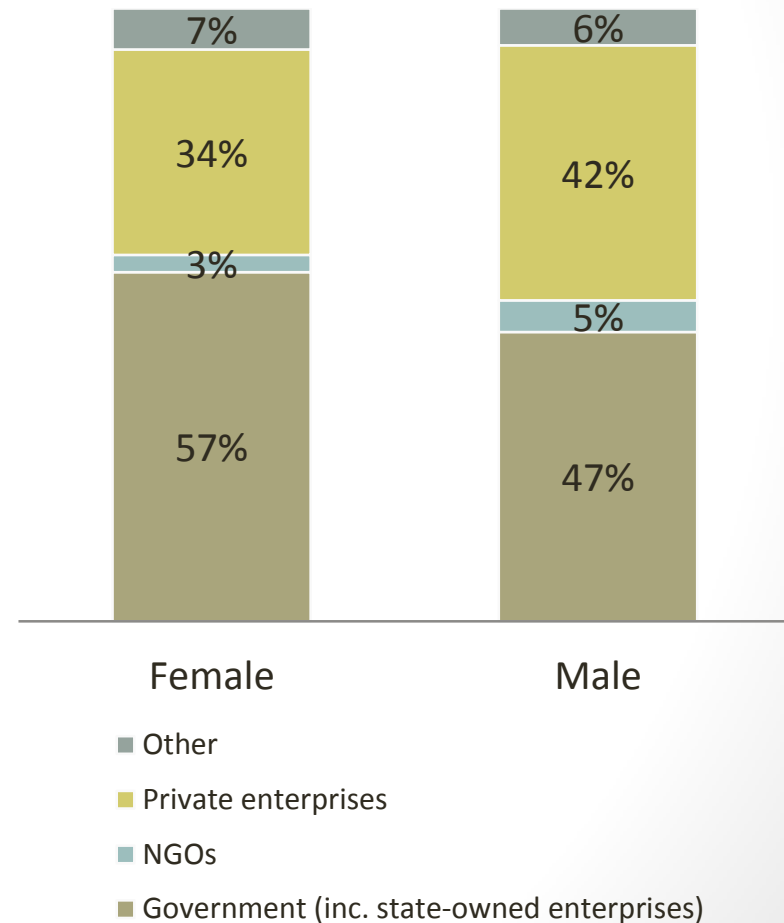


Females in full-time job was less than males and tend to opt working in the government sectors

Job status

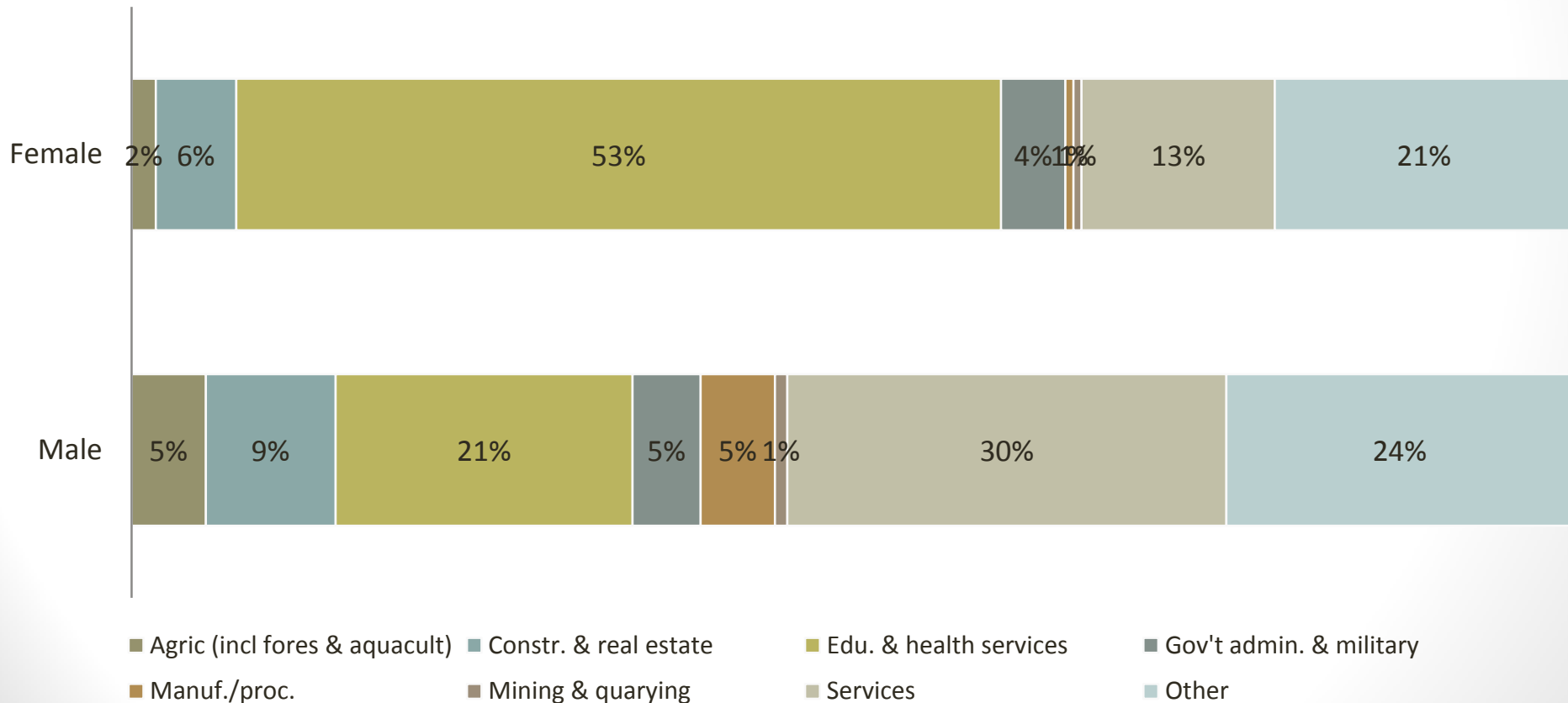


Company type



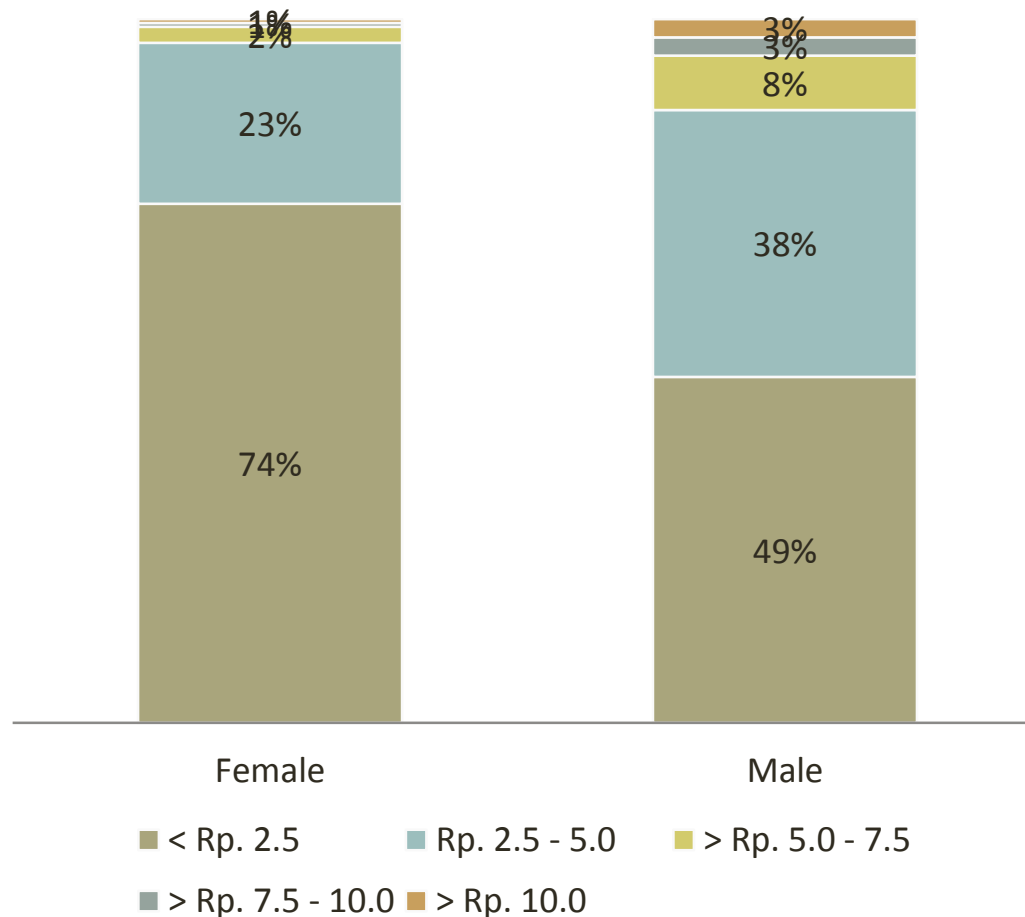
More than half of the respondents were in services sectors (all types) where female proportion was about 30% higher males

Job sector



In their first job, females tend to get less salary than males

Monthly salary range (in millions)



CONCLUDING REMARKS

- The differences between males and females are small, arguably due to the expectations on femininity and discourses on females' roles and position in society.
- In Aceh, females are generally better educated, and also more likely to hold professional jobs than males. Females are more engaged in services sectors jobs than in other industries and about two-thirds was professionals, and one-third was university graduates. In contrast, many more men work in clerical or blue-collar jobs.