

CHAPTER II

Demographic Disaggregation and Gender Development Conditions in Cirebon City

2.1 Demographic Disaggregation Conditions

2.1.1 Overview of Cirebon City

According to *cirebonkita.go.id*, Cirebon City is located on the eastern part of the north coast of West Java Province, directly bordering the Java Sea. Its location on the north coast makes it very strategic. Additionally, its location on the north coast makes it a main transportation route from Jakarta to West Java and Central Java. With a coastline stretching from west to east for 7 km and from north to south for 11 km, this location is highly advantageous for Cirebon City, especially in terms of transportation and communication. Its geographical position provides significant advantages for Cirebon City, particularly in transportation and communication. Astronomically, Cirebon City is located at coordinates 108.33° east longitude and 6.41° south latitude, situated on the north coast of Java Island, in the eastern part of West Java. The area stretches 8 kilometers from west to east and 11 kilometers from north to south, with an elevation reaching 5 meters above sea level. Thus, Cirebon City is a low-lying area with an administrative area of approximately 37.35 km² or 3,735.8 hectares, bordered by the Kedung Pane River in the north, the Banjir Kanal/Cirebon Regency River in the west, the Kalijaga River in the south, and the Java Sea in the east.

The average air temperature in Cirebon City is 22.3 degrees Celsius, with maximum temperatures reaching 33.0 degrees Celsius. The city also experiences rainfall of 1,351 mm per year, with 86 rainy days per year. However, due to the influence of seawater, the quality of groundwater in Cirebon City is low and has

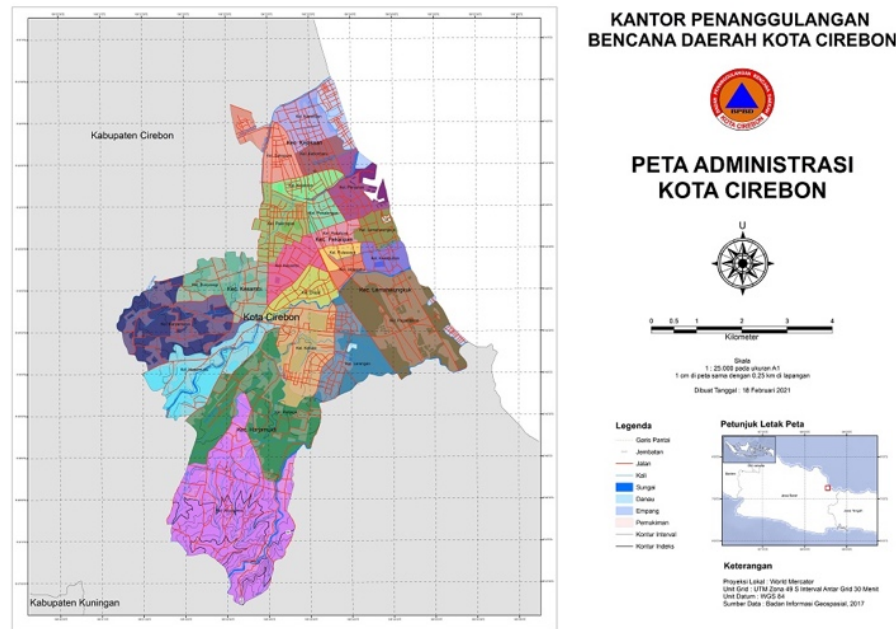
a salty taste, making it unsuitable for consumption as drinking water. The soil conditions in this area vary: some are fertile and some are less fertile, due to the influence of river sedimentation that expands the coastal area. Cirebon City is crossed by several large rivers, such as the Kedung Pane River, Sukalila River, Kesunean (Kriyan) River, and Kalijaga River, which are sources of water for the city.

Besides rivers, Cirebon City is also famous for its coastal areas as it directly borders the Java Sea and has several beaches. Coastal areas are regions located on the coast and serve as transitional zones between terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Coastal areas have strategic importance because they are rich in natural resources, so local residents should be able to utilize this potential optimally to improve welfare, especially for the local communities living in coastal areas. In the utilization of natural resources, especially in coastal areas, it is necessary to consider the conservation and environmental functions of these natural resources so that they can function as capital in economic growth and as a support system for livelihoods. However, the utilization of natural resources in coastal areas still poses socio-economic problems for the communities living in these areas, especially in terms of poverty.

Administratively, the area of Cirebon City, with an area of 37,358 km², is divided into 5 districts and 22 sub-districts, with a population of Cirebon City in 2020 amounting to 333,303 people according to the Population Census. Here is the list of districts in Cirebon City:

- Harjamukti District
- Kejaksan District
- Kesambi District

- Lemahwungkuk District
- Pekalipan District



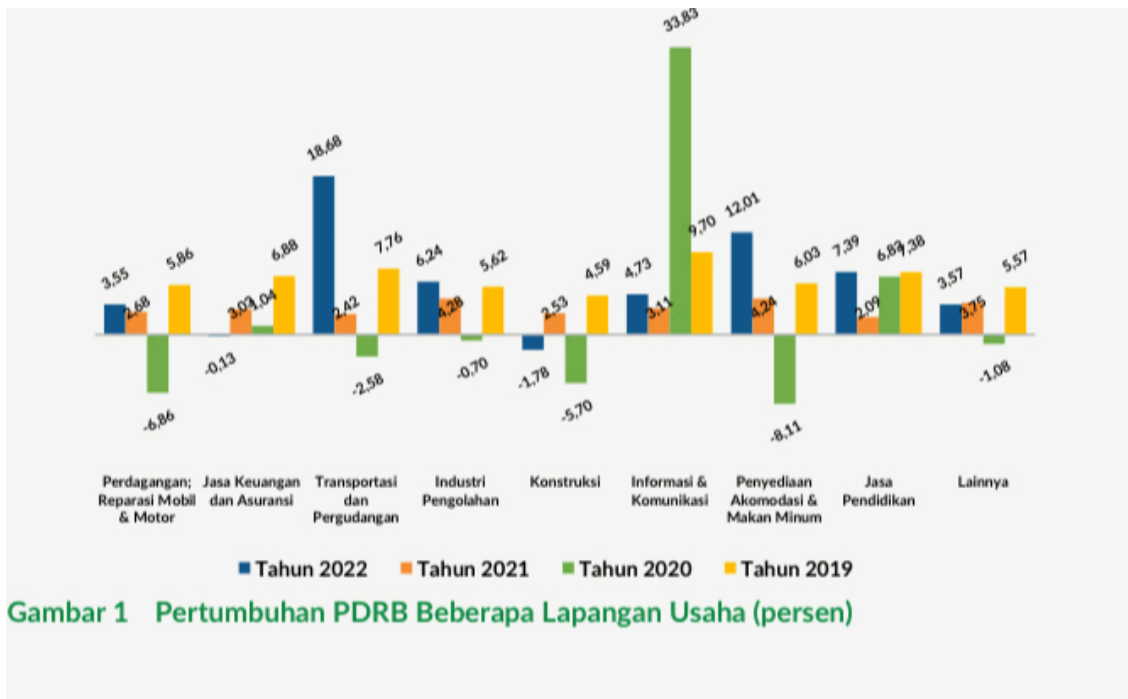
Picture 1. Administrative Map of Cirebon City

Source: Cirebon City in Figures 2021 and Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2019 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan of Cirebon City 2018-2023.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Cirebon City available on the website cirebonkota.bps.go.id in 2022, the economy of Cirebon City showed a growth of 5.10 percent compared to the previous year. The Transportation and Warehousing sector recorded the highest growth at 18.68 percent in terms of production, while the Household Consumption Expenditure component (PK-RT) recorded the highest growth at 4.97 percent in terms of expenditure.

The wholesale and retail trade, as well as repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, remain the main sectors in the economy of Cirebon City in 2022, contributing around 28.77 percent of total production. Meanwhile, in terms of

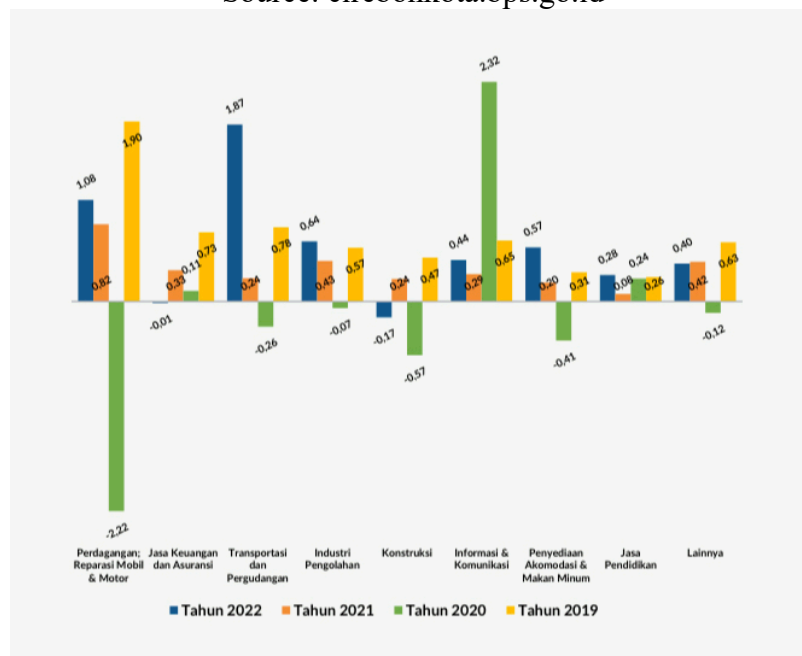
expenditure, household consumption remains the dominant factor with a contribution of 56.07 percent.



Gambar 1 Pertumbuhan PDRB Beberapa Lapangan Usaha (persen)

Picture 2. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Growth in Several Fields of Business

Source: cirebonkota.bps.go.id



Picture 3. Source of GRDP Growth from Production Side (percent)

Source: cirebonkota.bps.go.id

2.1.2 Gender Disaggregated Demographic Conditions

Demographic conditions greatly influence the characteristics of a region because they describe the population overview in an area. According to Philip M. Hauser and Dudley Duncan (1959), demography is a field of knowledge that studies the number, distribution, geographical location, and characteristics of population composition, as well as the changes that occur and the factors influencing them. These changes are usually triggered by various events such as births, deaths, migration, and changes in social status. From the definition above, it can be concluded that demography is a science that explains population based on the analysis of the number of individuals, composition or structure, and distribution in an area, influenced by factors such as fertility, mortality, and migration. In demography, the main factors influencing population dynamics include static and dynamic aspects. Static aspects are those observed in the population composition at a specific point in time, such as during a census or survey. However, as time passes, the population composition will change due to changes in births, deaths, and migration. Thus, demography examines both static and dynamic characteristics, which interact with each other. For example, the volume of births will impact the number of teenagers in an area.

Based on data obtained from the *cirebonkota.bps.go.id* website, it is stated that the main source of information about the population is obtained from population censuses conducted every ten years. The population census has been conducted seven times, namely in 1961, 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020. According to the Central Statistics Agency of Cirebon City, in 2020, the population of Cirebon City based on the results of the population census was 333,303 people. This data shows that the ratio between the number of male and female populations is almost balanced, with a sex ratio of 100.82. The population density in Cirebon City, when compared to its

area, is approximately 8,916 people per square kilometer. The results of the National Labor Force Survey indicate that 63.76% of the working-age population in Cirebon City are part of the labor force, and 89% of them are already engaged in the workforce.

Kecamatan Subdistrict	Persentase Penduduk Percentage of Total Population	Kepadatan Penduduk per km² Population Density per sq.km
(1)	(4)	(5)
Harjamukti	37.41	7245.69
Lemahwungkuk	17.14	8983.87
Pekalipan	8.77	19054.78
Kesambi	22.98	9731.02
Kejaksan	13.70	12909.67
Kota Cirebon	100.00	9131.26

Picture 4. Table of Population Percentage and Population Density per km²

Source: cirebonkota.bps.go.id

Kecamatan Subdistrict	Penduduk (ribu) Population (thousand)	Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk per Tahun 2020–2022 (%) Annual Population Growth Rate 2020–2022 (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Harjamukti	127.669	1.83
Lemahwungkuk	58.485	0.85
Pekalipan	29.916	0.29
Kesambi	78.432	0.92
Kejaksan	46.733	0.83
Kota Cirebon	341.235	1.18

Picture 5. Table of Population and Population Growth Rate

Source: cirebonkota.bps.go.id

Kecamatan Subdistrict	Rasio Jenis Kelamin Penduduk Population Sex Ratio
(1)	(6)
Harjamukti	102
Lemahwungkuk	101
Pekalipan	101
Kesambi	99
Kejaksan	99
Kota Cirebon	101

Picture 6. Table of Population Sex Ratio

Source: cirebonkota.bps.go.id

Kelompok Umur Age Groups	Jenis Kelamin/Sex		
	Laki-Laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0–4	14619	13787	28406
5–9	12761	12276	25037
10–14	13905	13083	26988
15–19	14566	13717	28283
20–24	14820	14046	28866
25–29	14216	13345	27561
30–34	13787	12914	26701
35–39	13258	12743	26001
40–44	12935	12594	25529
45–49	11365	11309	22674
50–54	9946	10598	20544
55–59	8206	9134	17340
60–64	6556	7775	14331
65–69	5231	5995	11226
70–74	2944	3470	6414
75+	2087	3247	5334
Kota Cirebon	171202	170033	341235

Picture 7. Table of Population by Age Group and Gender in Cirebon City 2022

Source: cirebonkota.bps.go.id

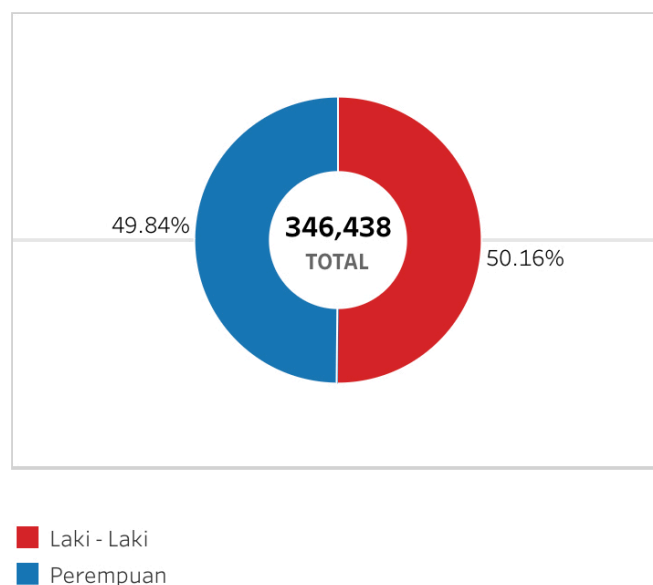
Grouping data based on gender, or known as gender segregation, is increasingly becoming a primary focus in the field of demography due to the significant role of gender differences in various aspects of human life, such as education, employment, health, and political participation. It enables us to identify and understand any potential inequalities between men and women in the population when data is separated by gender. By segregating data into gender categories, demographic segregation expands the scope and analysis of traditional demographics and allows for understanding specific differences between men and women in the population. This helps us see not only how the overall population grows and changes but also how these dynamics differ between genders. Therefore, demographic segregation allows us to gain a deeper understanding of how population development and changes occur overall.

Based on the data described earlier, Cirebon City has a comparable number of male and female residents. Malthus (1798), stated in his theory that the unstoppable relationship between men and women leads to rapid population growth. This relationship results in pregnancies and births. However, the increasing population also requires an adequate food supply. Malthus argued that the population would grow geometrically if there were no inhibiting factors, whereas food sources would grow arithmetically. Additionally, Malthus also proposed preventive checks, which include moral control and vice, and positive checks, which involve reducing the population through birth reduction efforts by restraining sexual desire (moral restraint) and reducing births through abortion, homosexuality, promiscuity, and adultery (vice).

Based on the data obtained from the website *cirebonkota.go.id*, over the past five years, the population of Cirebon City has continued to increase. The population of Cirebon City in 2022 amounted to 346,3438, up by 8,852 from 337,586 the previous

year. Looking at the comparison between the area's size and the population, the average population density of Cirebon City is 8,784 people per km². The population comparison between females and males in Cirebon City is quite balanced, with 50.16 percent male comprising 173,756 individuals and 49.84 percent female comprising 172,682 individuals. Considering the comparison between the area's size and the population, the average population density in Cirebon City reaches 8,784 individuals per km². The peak population is found in the age group of 10-14 years, with a population of 30,204 individuals, while the lowest number is in the age group above 75 years, with only 5,309 individuals.

Jumlah Penduduk Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin



Picture 8. Population Diagram Based on Gender

Source: cirebonkota.go.id

Factors influencing demographic segregation include birth rates and life expectancy. The population age structure is often influenced by high birth rates. High birth rates may result in more children and adolescents of both genders in an area compared to an older population. In gender-segregated demographics, high birth rates can also lead to an increase in the number of male and female children and adolescents,

which may affect the age distribution and population structure based on gender. High birth rates are also influenced by the belief in society that more children bring more blessings, thus significantly impacting the population growth rate. Additionally, high life expectancy rates can also affect demographic segregation. For example, if life expectancy is higher for one gender than the other, there will be differences in the age distribution between men and women. In demographic segregation, this can lead to an increase in the proportion of elderly populations for both men and women. Different birth rates and life expectancies between men and women can affect the gender balance in the population. For instance, if women have a higher life expectancy, there may be more women in the elderly age group. Similarly, if the birth rate of female children is higher, there will be differences in the number of men and women in future age groups.

According to Mulyadi (2012), there are driving factors in population growth, one of which is immigration. This phenomenon can be observed when there is an increase in the number of people moving to an area compared to those leaving it; migration can increase the population. Conversely, if the number of people moving to an area is less than those leaving it, migration can decrease the population. The driving factor for migration in society is usually the hope for better economic prospects. Migration can impact various aspects such as changes in age structure and changes in gender balance. Significant migration from younger age groups can lead to a decrease in the male and female populations in those age groups in the area of origin. Additionally, if migration involves more men or women, it can alter the gender proportions in the population in the area where migration occurs.

2.2 Gender Development

2.2.1 Access and Participation in Education, Reproductive Health, and Well-being

Development and population are two inseparable concepts. Population refers to a group of people or individuals living in a particular area. Development, on the other hand, refers to the process of improving or enhancing something for the benefit of society. Improving physical and spiritual well-being is the primary goal of development. In development, the population is not only the subject but also the object. The population becomes the main focus because they are the beneficiaries of development, which gives them greater opportunities and broader access to improve their well-being through the development process. Achieving justice and equality requires attention to the number, composition, and growth rate of the population as subjects targeted and beneficiaries of development efforts.

On the other hand, the population also contributes to and determines the success of development. As key actors in the development process, the population requires high levels of quality and productivity to produce high-quality development outcomes. If the number and growth rate can be managed to align with the capacity and sustainability of the environment, then the quality and productivity can be enhanced. Additionally, distribution should be aimed at achieving this balance. To improve the quality of the population, it is important to control the population growth rate. One crucial step in population development is to enhance efforts in regulating population growth to achieve balance. This includes improving the quality of the population and implementing population guidance. (Sonny, 2008)

The International Conference on Population in Cairo emphasized that population issues are not just about the quantity and dynamic changes of the population but more about the rights and well-being of humans in building and improving the

quality of life wherever they are. In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were agreed upon, providing guidance for the progress of participating countries. MDGs were designed to address challenges in the millennium era by taking concrete steps in assessing progress through long-term goals and setting targets and indicators established from 1990 to 2015. MDGs consist of eight main goals:

- 1) Eradicating poverty and hunger,
- 2) Achieving universal primary education,
- 3) Promoting gender equality and empowering women,
- 4) Reducing child mortality,
- 5) Improving maternal health,
- 6) Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases,
- 7) Ensuring environmental sustainability, and
- 8) Building global partnerships for development.

To enhance development, especially in the context of gender development, for the achievement of better population quality, it must align with the goals of the MDGs, including: realizing access to basic education for all individuals, improving gender equality and empowering women, and enhancing maternal well-being, especially in terms of health. These are crucial elements in the context of gender development that reflect efforts to achieve gender equality in various areas of life. The importance of access and participation in education involves efforts to ensure that both women and men have equal opportunities to access formal and non-formal education and to participate at all levels of education. Meanwhile, reproductive health and well-being encompass ensuring that women and men have equal access to high-quality reproductive health services, as well as maintaining physical, emotional, and mental

well-being. In the effort to achieve true gender equality in development, these two components are interconnected.

Given the importance of women's contributions to development, the Indonesian government prioritizes four main sectors: education, health, employment, and violence prevention. Additionally, they have developed strategic plans to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly focusing on the fifth goal, which is gender equality and women's empowerment (Nugrahini, 2020). Starting with education, the government has mandated 12 years of compulsory education. In the health sector, the Indonesian government focuses on improving access to and quality of health services for mothers, children, and adolescents, as well as accelerating efforts to improve nutrition. They also incorporate reproductive health education into the curriculum and enhance knowledge and skills regarding family life. Programs like Family Hope (Keluarga Harapan) and the Smart Indonesia Card (Kartu Indonesia Pintar) are examples of these efforts. In the employment sector, the Indonesian government concentrates on increasing job opportunities and enhancing labor market flexibility. Lastly, regarding violence prevention, the goal in Indonesia is to increase understanding of the definition of trafficking and violence against women, provide legal protection against violence against women, while improving the quality of services provided for children and women (Wisnujati, 2020).

Reproductive health, both for men and women, can also affect family structure and birth patterns in society. For example, if a woman experiences health issues that hinder her from becoming pregnant, it can impact the birth rate in a region. Similarly, health issues in men can also affect their ability to have children. Unequal access to reproductive health services can also lead to inequality in the opportunity to have children and impact reproductive health overall in a population. Lack of understanding

about reproductive health among women can increase the risk of infant and child mortality. One way to address this is by increasing the level of education for women and empowering them to make decisions regarding health, which has been shown to significantly reduce early childhood mortality rates and improve the well-being of children in economically disadvantaged communities. Therefore, reproductive health is an important component that influences demography, especially in cases where data is disaggregated by gender.

2.2.2 Participation in the Labor Market to Gender Equity and Equality Rights

One important component of the gender development perspective emphasizing gender equality is participation in the labor market. This signifies that both men and women actively participate in economic activities and the labor market. Within this framework, gender equality means providing men and women equal access to engage in various fields of work without discrimination based on gender. Gender justice, on the other hand, emphasizes that women and men should be treated fairly and equally in terms of wages, promotions, career opportunities, and legal protection in the workplace. Gender development can achieve broader goals of improving welfare and equality by encouraging greater participation of women in the labor market and ensuring equal rights for all individuals in the workplace.

The strong patriarchal system in Indonesian culture is a major factor causing inequality in women's participation in the labor market. Family traditions often place men as leaders based on lineage. Countries with patriarchal systems tend to prioritize men over women, who are often considered to have a lower role in society as a whole and specifically. Men always make decisions in the family and in the workplace, which

is why women often experience limitations in accessing economic opportunities and decisions that affect their lives.

For inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the involvement of women and men in the economy is crucial. However, many women face limited access to economic resources in many societies. This can be caused by various factors, such as cultural customs that hinder women's participation in economic activities and inequality in educational and training opportunities. To achieve balanced economic growth, it is important for women to have broader access to economic resources and be economically empowered. When women are empowered, they are not only given the opportunity to participate in economic activities but also empowered to control economic resources and make stronger economic decisions. Thus, empowering women promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth, which not only benefits women but also has a positive impact on society as a whole.

Besides needing economic empowerment, women also need moral empowerment. It turns out that empowering women plays a vital role in maintaining the family's livelihood, both in terms of childcare and meeting household economic needs. This shows that women have been actively involved in supporting the family's finances. For example, more women are getting involved in entrepreneurship. From a gender perspective, this emphasizes that both men and women have equal positions and opportunities to access economic resources. (Wahyu, 2018)

Empowerment of women that is not maximized can impact women's welfare. Poor economic conditions and limited access to healthcare services for women can contribute to high Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR). The high maternal mortality rate and women's reproductive health problems are caused by several factors, including the lack of understanding among the community, especially women, about sexual and

reproductive health, women's rights, and other constraints caused by limited access to information and education for women in rural areas related to these issues. If analyzed further, these issues are heavily influenced by the level of economic independence of women living below the poverty line and not financially independent. Conversely, talking about sexual and reproductive health issues is considered taboo, even among close relatives. Misunderstanding about these issues continues. (Sutarto, 2022)

From initial observations, it is apparent that most victims of domestic violence are caused by economic problems in families that are unable or even unable to meet their basic needs. Physical violence (such as hitting, kicking, or slapping), psychological violence (such as insulting with hurtful words), sexual violence (such as rape, sexual assault, or coercion in marital relationships), neglect (such as not providing proper maintenance or providing limited maintenance), and others are forms of domestic violence that often become sources of problems (Ranny, 2018). Patriarchal cultural factors influence husbands' violence against wives. Husbands have a greater role in the family than wives, according to a long-standing culture. Psychologically, this condition gives husbands a sense of full power over their household. Wives are not allowed to contradict his decisions, words, and behavior. This culture can lead husbands to be arbitrary towards their wives, especially for those who are less educated. Wives are expected to remain loyal, provide good service, and take care of their husbands and children well. Due to the lack of knowledge, many couples accept this situation. Additionally, in certain environments, husbands' behavior of criticizing wives for issues such as failure to cook, laziness, unemployment, wastefulness, and so on, is considered normal (Sari, 2010). To address these challenges, education programs are needed to empower women, men, and society as a whole to break free from harmful cultures.