A country may lose 3-5% GDP due to unproductive activities by persons with disabilities. (International Labor Organization, 2008)
散歩に行こう

体が不自由なエフィさん

エフィさんが1日の大半を過ごすベッド

先立つエフィさんの家族が

エフィさんの家族は、エフィさんが

散歩に行こう

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エフィさんが1日の大半を過ごすベッド

先立つエフィさんの家族が

エフィさんの家族は、エフィさんが

散歩に行こう

体が不自由なエフィさん

エフィさんが1日の大半を過ごすベッド
“The absence of data, is also data”

Dr Nora Groce
Leonard Cheshire Centre for Disability and Inclusive Development
DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY AGE 2 YEARS AND OVER

- Male
- Female
- Total

Urban:
- Male: 6.92
- Female: 8.89
- Total: 7.85

Rural:
- Male: 8.24
- Female: 10.45
- Total: 9.28

Urban and Rural:
- Male: 7.58
- Female: 9.67
- Total: 8.56
Number of Indonesians with Disabilities Aged 5-29 Years by Sex and Education Status

ATTENDING SCHOOL  NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL ANYMORE  NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.89</td>
<td>42.61</td>
<td>41.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.49</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>36.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.61</td>
<td>20.89</td>
<td>22.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: Total number of individuals, Female: Number of females, Male: Number of males.
### Workforce Participation by Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia (ILO Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>PWOD</th>
<th>PWD-mild</th>
<th>PWD-severe</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force</td>
<td>70.40%</td>
<td>56.72%</td>
<td>20.27%</td>
<td>66.06% (17.617.889)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>66.42</td>
<td>54.63%</td>
<td>18.32%</td>
<td>64.31% (120.647.697)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>3.98%</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
<td>1.95%</td>
<td>3.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in Labor Force</td>
<td>29.60%</td>
<td>43.28%</td>
<td>79.73%</td>
<td>31.94% (59.926.725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>18.13%</td>
<td>28.71%</td>
<td>21.14%</td>
<td>19.27% (36.158.428)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>9.74%</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
<td>8.86% (16.245.007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1.73%</td>
<td>13.74%</td>
<td>57.74%</td>
<td>4.01% (7.525.330)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>100% (164.804980)</td>
<td>100% (19.296.030)</td>
<td>100% (3.499.624)</td>
<td>100% (187.600.634)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>5.65%</td>
<td>3.67%</td>
<td>9.63%</td>
<td>5.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Without inclusive infrastructures PWDs cannot reach out education. Without adequate education PWDs may not obtain capital skills. Without capital skills, PWDs cannot get decent jobs or other economic sources that support their lives.
The Inclusion Imperative: Towards Disability-inclusive and Accessible Urban Development
• The government, the private sector and CSO may invest in ICT skills as a way to improving the lives of youth with disabilities.

• Rehabilitation Internasional Korea invests in ICT education as part of rehabilitation measures.
U.S-Indonesia Cooperation on Disability Rights Advancement
Accessibility is the first step to any next steps.