

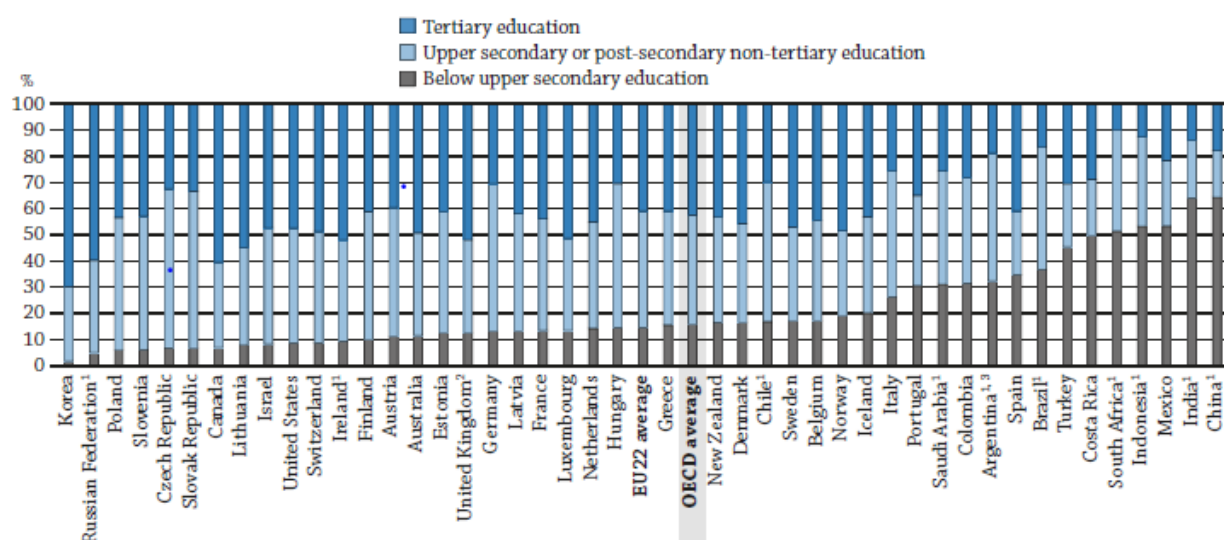
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2017

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Indonesia

- Among those who entered tertiary education in Indonesia in 2015, **engineering, manufacturing and construction (22%) and social sciences, journalism and information (22%)** were the most popular fields of study.
- Indonesians are attaining higher levels of education. **The share of 25-34 year-olds with below lower secondary education has fallen from 60% to 53% between 2010 and 2015.** In the same period, the shares of 25-34 year-olds with upper secondary and tertiary education have increased.
- Tertiary graduates enjoy labour market outcomes similar to their peers in OECD countries. However, unlike in most OECD countries, **adults who have not completed upper secondary education are not penalised by the labour market** and enjoy high employment rates.
- From primary through to tertiary education, **Indonesia spends very little each year per student**, slightly more than one-tenth of the average expenditure across OECD countries.

Figure 1. Educational attainment of 25-34 year olds (2016)



1. Year of reference differs from 2016. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (16% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

3. Data should be used with caution. See *Methodology* section for more information.

Countries are ranked in ascending order of the percentage of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary education.

Source: OECD / ILO / UIS (2017), *Education at a Glance Database*, <http://stats.oecd.org/>. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Science-related fields of study are less attractive to Indonesian young adults

- In 2014, a large share of new entrants to tertiary programmes in Indonesia chose the fields of engineering, manufacturing and construction (22%); social sciences, journalism and information (22%); and business, administration and law (20%). Combined, these fields of study accounted for 64% of new entrants to tertiary education, 15 percentage points more than the OECD average.
- As in many OECD countries, in Indonesia women made up a large proportion of new entrants to the fields of health and welfare (74%), natural sciences, mathematics and statistics (68%) and education (61%) in 2014. However, women were particularly under-represented in the fields of information and communication technologies (20%) and engineering, manufacturing and construction (21%).
- Vocational education is a pathway to the labour market in Indonesia. At upper secondary level, 42% of students of all ages were enrolled in vocational programmes in 2016, on a par with the OECD average of 46%. However, among 15-19 year-olds, the share of students enrolled in vocational programmes was 17%, lower than the OECD average of 25%.
- The average age of graduation from a vocational upper secondary programme in Indonesia in 2016 was 18 years, compared to 22 years on average in OECD countries. In common with many OECD countries, engineering, manufacturing and construction were the most popular fields of study among upper secondary vocational programmes, accounting for 39% of graduates.

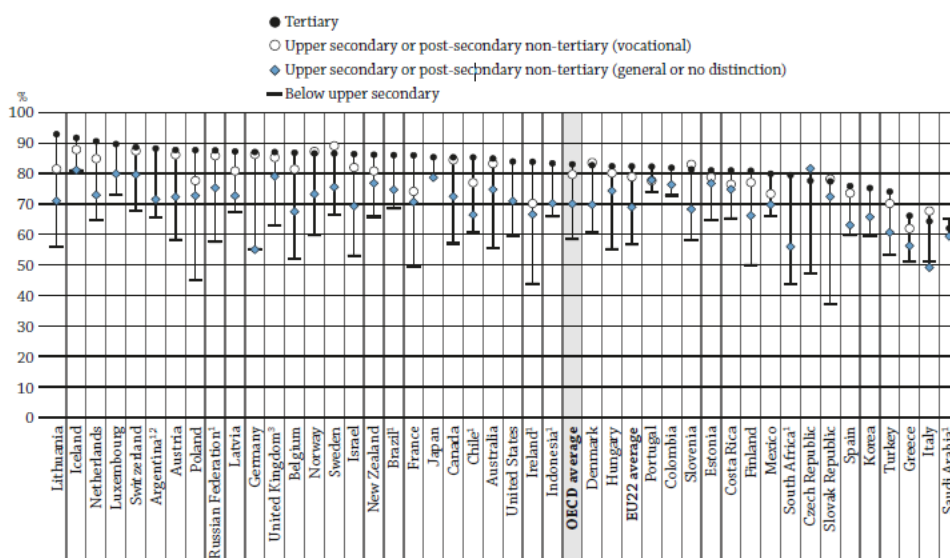
Indonesians are attaining higher levels of education than in the past

- Young adults in Indonesia are attaining higher levels of education: the share of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary education has fallen from 60% to 53% between 2010 and 2015. However, this share is more than three times the OECD average of 16% and almost twice the G20 average of 28% making lower secondary education the dominant attainment level for 25-34 year-olds in 2015.
- Over the same period, the share of 25-34 year-olds with an upper secondary education has increased from 31% to 34% and the share with a tertiary education has increased from 9% to 13%, although both levels are still below the OECD and G20 average.
- A large share of Indonesian adults have only completed primary education. In 2015, 43% of adult Indonesians had only primary education as their highest attainment, compared to 14% on average for G20 countries and 6% in OECD countries.

Educational attainment is rewarded in the Indonesian labour market

- Indonesians with upper secondary and tertiary education enjoy employment rates similar to the OECD average. Like most OECD countries, higher educational attainment in Indonesia results in an increased likelihood of being employed. In 2015, the employment rate for 25-34 year-olds with a bachelor's degree was 85%, on a par with the OECD average of 83%.
- The employment rate for Indonesian adults with lower secondary as their highest educational attainment is 71%, which is higher than the OECD average of 57%. This shows that, unlike their OECD counterparts, Indonesian adults are not penalised by the labour market for having a low level of education.

Figure 2. Employment rates of 25-34 year-olds, by educational attainment and programme orientation (2016)



Note: The label upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary (general or no distinction) refers to "general" for countries with a value for "vocational" and to "no distinction" for the others.

1. Year of reference differs from 2016. Refer to the Table A5.1 for more details.

2. Data should be used with caution. See *Methodology* section for more information.

3. Data for upper secondary attainment include completion of a sufficient volume and standard of programmes that would be classified individually as completion of intermediate upper secondary programmes (16% of the adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of tertiary-educated 25-34 year-olds.

Source: OECD/ILO (2017), Education at a Glance Database, <http://stats.oecd.org/>. See *Source* section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Spending on education is low in Indonesia

- In 2015, Indonesia allocated 17.6% of its total government expenditure to education, more than the OECD average of 11.3% and the G20 average of 12.3%. However, due to Indonesia's relatively low total government expenditure, amounting to 17% of gross domestic product (GDP), compared to an average of 43% in OECD countries and 37% in G20 countries, public expenditure on education amounts to only 3.1% of GDP, lower than the OECD average of 4.8%.
- Investment per student is significantly lower than across OECD countries. In 2015, spending per student in Indonesia was extremely low across all levels: Indonesia spent USD 1 500 per primary student compared to the OECD average of USD 8 700, and USD 1 175 per secondary student compared to the OECD average of USD 10 106. Indonesia spent a higher amount per tertiary student at around USD 3 000 compared to the other levels but this is still five times lower than the OECD average.
- Investment in public early childhood education is low, at 0.1% of GDP in 2014 compared to 0.8% in OECD countries. Spending on early childhood education from both public and private sources was USD 2 300 per child, lower than the OECD average of USD 8 900.

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Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

References

OECD (2017), *Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2017-en>.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2017 and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm.

Updated data can be found on line at  **as well as by following the**  **under the tables and charts in the publication** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>.

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<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=IDN&treshold=10&topic=E0>

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Key Facts for Indonesia in Education at a Glance 2017

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Indonesia		OECD average		G20 average	
	Fields of study						
	New entrants to tertiary education	2015					
Table C3.1	Education	%	% Women	%	% Women	%	% Women
	Business, administration and law	14%	61%	9%	78%	9%	72%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	20%	44%	23%	54%	23%	48%
		22%	21%	16%	24%	18%	23%
	Early childhood education						
	Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions	2014					
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	0.1%		0.8%		**	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	89%		82%		**	
	Vocational education and training (VET)						
	Enrolment in upper secondary education, by programme orientation	2015					
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table C1.3	Enrolment rate among population aged 15-19 year-olds	24%	17%	37%	25%	38%	18%
	Tertiary education						
	Educational attainment of 25-64 year-olds	2016					
Table A1.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**		8%		10%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	10%		16%		16%	
	Master's or equivalent	**		12%		9%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		1%		**	
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2016					
Table A5.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**		81%		**	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	85%		83%		**	
	Master's or equivalent	**		87%		**	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		91%		**	
	All tertiary levels of education	85%		84%		**	
	Financial investment in education						
	Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2014					
Table B1.1	Primary education	USD 1 476		USD 8 733		**	
	Secondary education	USD 1 175		USD 10 106		**	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	USD 2 962		USD 16 143		**	
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2014					
Table B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	3.4%		5.2%		**	
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2014					
Table B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	17.6%		11.3%		12.3%	
	Teachers						
	Share of female teachers in public and private institutions	2015					
Table D5.2	Primary education	61%		83%		76%	
	Upper secondary education	51%		59%		54%	
	Tertiary education	50%		43%		42%	
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2015					
Table D2.2	Primary education	**		15		19	
	Secondary education	**		13		16	
	Tertiary education	**		16		18	

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

Refer to Annex 3 for country-specific notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

** Please refer to the source table for details on this data.

Cut-off date for the data: 19 July 2017. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>



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