

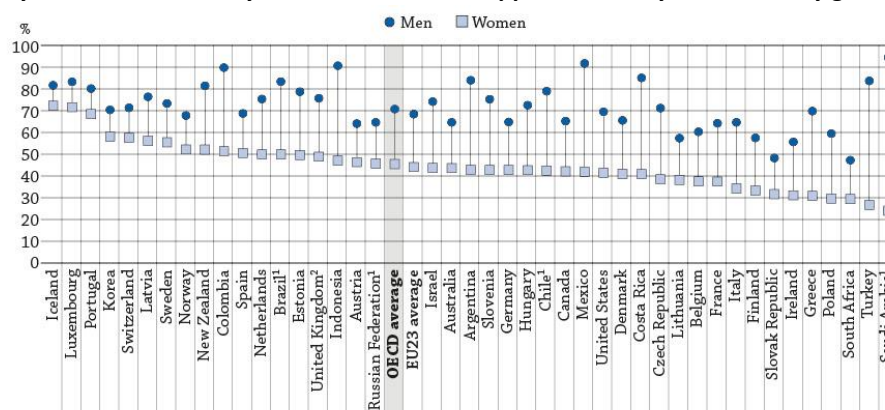
EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2018

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 OECD and partner countries.

Indonesia

- While half of young adults aged 25-34 had still not attained upper secondary education in 2017, the share has fallen by 16 percentage points in the past decade, one of the biggest drops among OECD and partner countries.
- Indonesia is one of the few OECD and partner countries where women are less likely to attain upper secondary education than men. In contrast, they are more likely to attain tertiary education.
- The demand for labour is changing: while the employment rate of young adults without upper secondary education is still relatively high (68%), it has barely risen over the past decade, while for tertiary-educated young adults the rate increased from 62% to 84%.
- The gender gap in employment is very strong in Indonesia. Young men enjoy almost full employment regardless of educational attainment. These high levels of employment seem to be achieved at the expense of younger women, particularly among those without upper secondary education where 91% of men are employed compared to 47% of women (Figure 1).
- In Indonesia, enrolment in early childhood education and care (ECEC) services is near universal for children aged 5 and 6. However, the enrolment rate drops to 35% for 3-year-olds and 71% for 4-year-olds, below the corresponding OECD averages of 75% and 88%.

Figure 1. Employment rate of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary education, by gender (2017)



1. Year of reference differs from 2017. Refer to the source table for 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 (17% of adults aged 25-64 are in this group).

Countries are ranked in descending order of the employment rate of 25-34 year-old women with below upper secondary education.

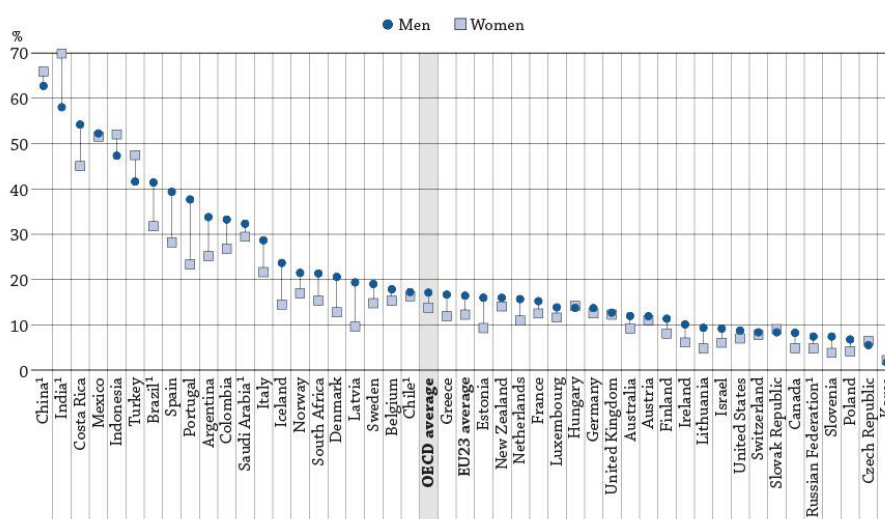
Source: OECD / ILO (2018), Table A3.2. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-36-en>).

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933802057>

Educational attainment has increased over the last decade, but women are still less likely to attain upper secondary education than men

- In Indonesia, 62% of adults have below upper secondary education. About one-fifth (17%) of adults did not complete primary education and more than a quarter (27%) have only completed primary education, more than twice the G20 average (13%) and around five times the OECD average (6%).
 - The share of young adults (25-34 year-olds) without upper secondary education has fallen by 16 percentage points between 2007 and 2017, one of the biggest drops among OECD and partner countries. However, half of Indonesia's young adults (50%) have still not attained upper secondary education (Figure 1), below only Mexico (52%), the People's Republic of China (64%) and India (64%), and nearly twice the G20 average (27%).
 - Even though around three-quarters (75%) of repeaters at lower secondary level are boys, girls are less likely to attain upper secondary education in Indonesia: 51% of young women have not attained upper secondary education compared with 48% of young men (Figure 2). One of the main reasons for this is that girls are less likely to be enrolled in primary education than boys.
 - Between 2007 and 2017, the share of young adults with tertiary education has doubled from 8% to 16%, but Indonesia is above only South Africa (6%) and India (14%) out of all OECD and partner countries.
 - Even though women are less likely to attain upper secondary education than men, those who do are more likely to go on to complete tertiary education. Over the past decade, the share of tertiary-educated young women doubled from 9% to 18% whereas the share of tertiary-educated young men only increased from 8% to 14%.
- However, despite their higher tertiary attainment rates, women make up only 37% of entrants to doctoral programmes, the second lowest share among the OECD and partner countries after Japan.

Figure 2. Percentage of 25-34 year-olds without upper secondary education, by gender (2017)



1. Year of reference differs from 2017. Refer to the source table for more details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the total percentage of 25-34 year-old men without upper secondary education.

Source: OECD (2018), Table A1.2. See Source section for more information and Annex 3 for notes (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-36-en>).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888933801658>

Employment rates for adults without upper secondary education are still high, but those with greater attainment are in increasing demand

- Adults who have not completed upper secondary education enjoy a much higher employment rate in Indonesia than in OECD countries: 73% are employed, 19 percentage points higher than the OECD average of 57%. Only a few countries such as Colombia (72%), Iceland (77%) and New Zealand (73%) have similar rates.
- Young adults without upper secondary education still enjoy a relatively high employment rate (68%) but there is a growing need for highly skilled workers in the Indonesian labour market. While the employment rate of young adults without upper secondary education increased by only 1 percentage point in the past decade, the employment rate for those with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education rose from 60% to 71% and for tertiary-educated young adults from 62% to 84%.

- Young men in Indonesia enjoy almost full employment, with more than 90% of them employed regardless of educational attainment. However, these high levels of employment seem to be achieved at the expense of younger women, particularly among those without upper secondary education. Among adults with below upper secondary education, 91% of men are employed compared to just 47% of women.

Enrolment in early childhood education and care is universal for 5- and 6-year-olds but much lower for younger children

- In Indonesia, as in most OECD countries, the enrolment of 5- and 6-year-olds in early childhood education and care (ECEC) services is near universal: 99% of 5-year-olds and all 6-year-olds are enrolled in pre-primary education or primary education. However, children in Indonesia under the age of 5 are less likely to be enrolled than their OECD peers. Only 35% of 3-year-olds are enrolled in ECEC, less than half the OECD average of 75%, and only 71% of 4-year-olds, 17 percentage points below the OECD average of 88%.
- In Indonesia, all early childhood educational development programmes and 95% of pre-primary education settings are private, compared with OECD averages of 54% for early educational development programmes and 32% for pre-primary settings. However, 89% of the funding of ECEC settings in Indonesia comes from public sources, above the OECD average of 83%.
- Spending on ECEC educational institutions only amounts to only 0.1% of gross domestic product (GDP). As a result, only USD 170¹ was spent per child per year, just 2% of the OECD average of USD 8 600.
- As a result of this limited spending on ECEC, the ratio of children to teaching staff can be relatively high in Indonesia. This is particularly the case for early childhood development programmes, where there are 32 children per teaching staff member on average, the highest ratio among the OECD and partner countries. In pre-primary education, on the other hand, the ratio is 11:1, lower than both the G20 and OECD averages.

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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.

Lithuania was not an OECD member at the time of preparation of Education at a Glance and is therefore not included in the zone aggregates mentioned in the publication. However this country note, produced at a later stage, includes updated figures for the OECD and EU averages including Lithuania and therefore may differ from the figures mentioned in Education at a Glance.

References

OECD (2018), *Education at a Glance 2018: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2018-en>.
UIS (2018), "Indonesia", UNESCO Institute of Statistics website, <http://uis.unesco.org/country/ID>.

For more information on Education at a Glance 2018 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 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en> and by following the **StatLinks**  under the tables and charts in the publication.

¹ Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs) for GDP.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:  **EducationGPS**
<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=IDN&treshold=10&topic=EO>.

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Key Facts for Indonesia in Education at a Glance 2018

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Indonesia	OECD average	G20 average	
	Equity				
	Educational attainment of 25-34 year-olds by gender	2017			
Table A1.2		% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
	Below upper secondary	48%	51%	17%	14%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	37%	31%	46%	37%
	Tertiary	14%	18%	38%	50%
	Share of girls among repeaters in secondary general programmes	2016			
Table B1.3	Lower secondary	25%	39%	28%	39%
	Upper secondary	**	42%	41%	41%
	Early childhood education and care (ECEC)				
	Enrolment rates in ECEC at age 3	2016			
Table B2.1a	ECEC services (ISCED 0) and other registered ECEC services	35%	76%	**	**
	Share of children enrolled in pre-primary education (ISCED 02), by type of institution	2016			
Table B2.2	Public institutions	5%	68%	58%	58%
	Private institutions	95%	32%	42%	42%
	Vocational education and training (VET)				
	Enrolment in upper secondary education, by programme orientation	2016			
Table B1.3	Percentage of upper secondary students enrolled in vocational programmes	43%	44%	43%	43%
	Tertiary education				
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	2017			
Table A3.1	Short-cycle tertiary	78%	81%	**	**
	Bachelor's or equivalent	87%	84%	**	**
	Master's or equivalent	94%	88%	**	**
	Doctoral or equivalent	98%	92%	**	**
	All tertiary levels of education	85%	85%	**	**
	Financial investment in education				
	Total expenditure on educational institutions per full-time equivalent student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2015			
Table C1.1	Primary	**	USD 8 539	**	**
	Secondary	**	USD 9 868	**	**
	Tertiary (excluding R&D activities)	**	USD 11 049	**	**
	Teachers and the learning environment				
	Share of female teachers in public and private institutions	2016			
Table D5.2	Primary	62%	83%	75%	75%
	Lower secondary	49%	69%	61%	61%
	Upper secondary	50%	60%	54%	54%
	Tertiary	43%	43%	43%	43%
	Average class size by level of education	2016			
Table D2.1	Primary	**	21	**	**
	Lower secondary	**	23	**	**

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

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

Cut-off date for the data: 18 July 2018. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>.



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