

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

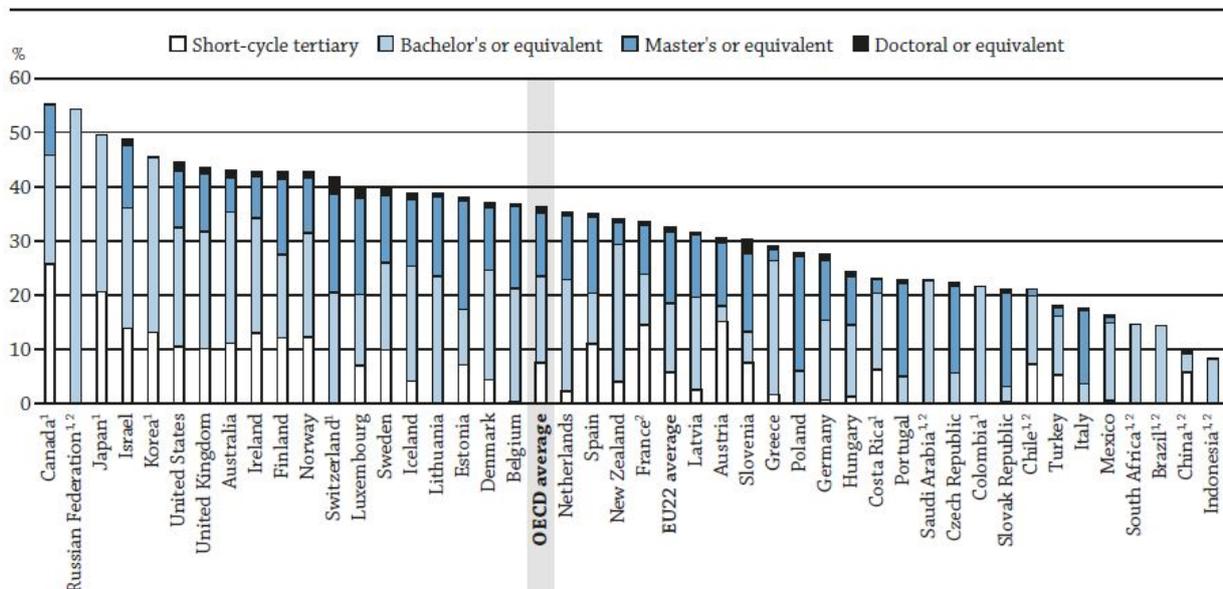
Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

The topics covered in this country note were selected according to data availability.

Indonesia

- **Indonesia has one of the lowest shares of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds** among OECD member and partner countries, just 8% in 2013. However, these tertiary graduates have **labour market outcomes similar to their peers in OECD countries**, albeit with lower earnings.
- **Social sciences, business and law is a popular field of education in Jakarta (Indonesia)**, with 40% of adults with tertiary education and 50% of adults with upper secondary vocational education having studied it. The field also has the highest earning level amongst adults with tertiary education (USD 1 500¹).
- **Indonesia spends very little each year per student**, across primary to tertiary education levels, slightly more than one-tenth of the average expenditure across OECD countries.

Figure 1. Percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, by level of tertiary education



1. Some levels of education are included in others. Refer to the source table for more details.

2. Reference year differs from 2015. Refer to the source table for more details.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, regardless of the level of tertiary attainment.

Source: OECD, Table A1.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933396600>

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

Vocational education and training can provide more direct pathways into the labour market

- In 2014, all students graduating from upper secondary vocational programmes in Indonesia were under 25. Half of them (50%) studied social sciences, business and law and over one-third (35%) studied engineering, manufacturing and construction; on average across G20 countries, 24% of upper secondary vocational students study social sciences, business and law, and 38% engineering, manufacturing and construction.
- Across the G20 countries, the first-time graduation rate for upper secondary education is lower for vocational programmes (32%) than general programmes (55%). Indonesia follows a similar pattern, although graduation rates are much lower (29% and 40% respectively).
- Upper secondary vocational programmes have one of the highest student-teacher ratios across all levels of education in Indonesia, with 28 students for every teacher – similar to tertiary level and compared to 21 in primary, 18 in lower secondary.

Tertiary education is still expanding and is rewarded in the labour market

- Indonesia has one of the lowest shares of 25-64 year-olds who have attained tertiary education across OECD member and partner countries. In 2013, the tertiary attainment level in Indonesia was 8%, much lower than the G20 average of 30%.
- Despite its lower share of tertiary-educated adults, Indonesia has seen significant increases in tertiary attainment levels over the past decades: among 25-34 year-olds tertiary attainment is 11%, higher than among 55-64 year-olds (4%). This is similar to other emerging economies such as Brazil, China and South Africa.
- According to the Survey of Adult Skills, a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), in Jakarta, among 25-64 year-old non-students whose parents have attained tertiary education, 93% attained tertiary education.
- Gender differences in the fields of education studied by tertiary-educated adults in Jakarta (Indonesia) are small, except in engineering, manufacturing and construction, where there are more men than women (by 17 percentage points), and health and welfare, where there are more women than men (by 9 percentage points).
- In 2015, in Jakarta (Indonesia), 40% of all tertiary-educated adults had studied social sciences, business and law. This is one of the highest shares among OECD and partner countries, similar only to Slovenia (41% in 2012).
- Tertiary-educated adults in Indonesia have very comparable labour market outcomes to the average across the OECD countries, with an employment rate of 84%, an unemployment rate of 6.9% and an inactivity rate of 10%.
- However, the mean monthly earnings of tertiary-educated adults in Jakarta (Indonesia) are much lower than in other OECD countries. A tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old in full-time employment earns about USD 1 200 per month, compared to the OECD average of USD 3 521. Earning levels vary with the field of education, ranging from USD 1 500 for social sciences, business and law to USD 900 for sciences, mathematics and computing, and teacher training and education science.

High-quality education needs sustainable funding

- Indonesia has the lowest annual expenditure per student by educational institutions for all services from primary through to tertiary level, among all OECD and partner countries with available data. On average, in 2013, Indonesia spent USD 1 209 per student each year, compared to the OECD average of USD 10 493, almost 9 times higher.
- In 2013, Indonesia spent only 2.8% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on all educational institutions excluding early childhood education, the lowest share among OECD and partner countries with available data, and against an OECD average in 2013 of 5.2%. More than two-thirds of expenditure on educational institutions in Indonesia is from public sources; similar to that across the OECD countries on average.

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

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.

Note regarding data from the Russian Federation in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC)

Readers should note that the sample for the Russian Federation does not include the population of the Moscow municipal area. The data published, therefore, do not represent the entire resident population aged 16-65 in Russia, but rather the population of Russia *excluding* the population residing in the Moscow municipal area. More detailed information regarding the data from the Russian Federation as well as that of other countries can be found in the *Technical Report of the Survey of Adult Skills*.

The Survey of Adult Skills is a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). For Indonesia, data were collected in the Jakarta municipal area only.

References

OECD (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.

For more information on **Education at a Glance 2015** 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.

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

Questions can be directed to:

Anithasree Athiyaman and Corinne Heckmann
Directorate for Education and Skills
anithasree.athiyaman@oecd.org
corinne.heckmann@oecd.org

Country note author:

Anithasree Athiyaman
Directorate for Education and Skills
anithasree.athiyaman@oecd.org

Key Facts for Indonesia in Education at a Glance 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Indonesia		OECD average	
Gender					
		2015			
	Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chart A5.2.	Below upper secondary	93%	55%	66%	46%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	92%	50%	81%	67%
	Tertiary	92%	78%	88%	80%
		2015			
	Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)	Men	Women	Men	Women
Table C5.2	15-29 year-olds	**	**	12%	17%
		2014			
	Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education	% Women		% Women	
Table A3.4	Short-cycle tertiary	**		56%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	52%		58%	
	Master's or equivalent	48%		57%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	41%		47%	
Vocational Education and Training (VET)					
		2014			
	Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation	General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table C1.3a	Upper secondary education	58%	42%	56%	44%
Financial Investment in Education					
		2013			
	Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)				
Table B1.1	Primary education	**		USD 8 477	
	Secondary education	USD 984		USD 9 811	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	USD 2 094		USD 15 772	
Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)					
		2013			
	Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions				
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	**		0.8%	
Teachers					
		2014			
	Ratio of students to teaching staff				
Table D2.2	Primary education	21 students per teacher		15 students per teacher	
	Secondary education	19 students per teacher		13 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	28 students per teacher		17 students per teacher	
Tertiary Education					
		2015			
	Percentage of adults who have attained tertiary education, by tertiary level of educational attainment and age group	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds
Table A1.2	Short-cycle tertiary	**	**	8%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	11%	8%	21%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	**	**	14%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	**	**	1%	1%
Other: Education and Social Outcomes					
		2015			
	Life satisfaction today and in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment¹	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years
Table A8.3a	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	65%	94%	83%	87%
	Tertiary	**	**	92%	94%

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

1. Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup World Poll may differ from ISCED-A 2011.

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