Indonesia: Achievements in education over the last 10 years

- **Fundamental reform**
  - Decentralization, teacher law, free basic education, school based management, ECED expansion, higher education law, 20% rule

- **Significant achievements**
  - Increased access and improved equity
  - Improvements in some aspects of education quality

- **Remaining challenges**
  - Improving quality and relevance for all
  - Some targeted expansion in access (ECED and senior secondary) with improved equity
  - Further implementation of existing reforms and shift from spending more to spending better
Enrolment
- Kindergarten dominated by private/community provision
- Growing role of private sector in junior secondary and beyond
- Enrolment patterns differ by socio-economic status - very wealthy in private conventional, poorer in madrassah
- 92 public universities enroll a third of all students while remainder in 3,200 private institutions

Quality
- Overall quality of pre-tertiary is low (e.g. PISA)
- Basic education – differences not large and driven by differences in intake but:
  - private conventional tend to have lower average examination scores
  - TIMSS based study found lower learning achievement in madrassahs but differences are not large
- Senior secondary – public schools tend to be highest performing in national exams
- Private tertiary institutions generally of poorer quality (based on accreditation)
Costs

- Private costs of madrassah is similar to public schools whereas conventional private costs are higher.
- Significant support to private sector from state:
  - Most basic education schools receive school grants (approximately US$10-15k a year).
  - Significant number of civil service teachers and lecturers in private institutions (e.g. about a quarter of all private school primary and secondary school teachers are funded by the government).
Expansion of early childhood education senior secondary schooling will require significant private sector support

Public private partnerships are an important part of the agenda in forthcoming medium term development plan (education and more generally)

Skills upgrading in the labor market is weak partly because of lack of involvement of private sector

Growing middle class and signs that they are opting out of the public sector

Public sensitivities to liberalization of the education sector – e.g. higher education law, international schools