Primary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Indonesia

Primary net attendance rates are held down by high proportions of underage pupils, but for practical purposes, primary school attendance is almost universal in 2007 (Please refer to "School Attendance by Age and Sex").

- 85% of children in primary school age 7-12 attend primary school at the appropriate age with 86% for male and 83% for female.
- Students over or under the official primary school age range make up 21% of the primary school age population.
- There is no significant gender disparity in primary school attendance between 2003 and 2007.

The net attendance ratio (NAR) is the percentage of the official primary school-age population that attends primary school. The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is the total number of students attending primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The primary NAR does not capture those students who have completed primary school and advanced to secondary school at an earlier age than the official age.

Primary School Net Attendance Rate in Urban and Rural Areas, Indonesia

Children in rural areas are as likely to attend school as children in urban areas.

- In urban areas, 84% of children of primary school age attend school, compared to 85% in rural areas.
- No significant gender disparity is observed in either urban or rural area.

Primary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Indonesia

There are some regional disparities in primary school attendance in Indonesia.

- Primary net attendance is highest in the West Sumatra region (87%) attendance is lowest in the Papua region (73%).
- In Papua, Papua Barat, and South Sumatra, less than 80% of children attend schools at the appropriate age.
- Gender disparity is lowest in the Maluku Utara region and highest in the Jambi region.
Secondary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Indonesia


- 58% of youth in secondary school age 13-18 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with 57% for males and 59% for females.
- Students over or under the official secondary school age range make up 15% of the secondary school age population.
- In contrary to primary school, females are attending secondary school at a slightly higher rate than males in 2007.

Secondary School Net Attendance Rate in Urban and Rural Areas, Indonesia

There are more youth attending secondary school in urban than in rural areas.

- In urban areas, 65% of children of secondary school age attend school, compared to 53% in rural areas.
- No significant gender disparity is observed in urban and rural areas.

Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Indonesia

- Secondary net attendance is highest in the DI Yogyakarta region (69%); attendance is lowest in the Bangka Belitung region (48%).
- Gender disparity is highest in the North Sulawesi region and lowest in the Central Sulawesi region.
School Attendance by Age and Sex, Indonesia

- For females, the highest attendances rate are at ages 9-10 (98%) and for males at age 9 (98%).
- School attendance gradually declines from 98% at age 10 to 50% by age 17.

Educational Attainment, Indonesia

Men are much better educated than women across all age groups with a closing gender gap among 15-24 year olds.

- 99% of men and 99% of women who are 15-19 years old have attended school.
- Among the population aged 20-24 years old, 45% of men and 42% of women have completed secondary or higher.
- Men and women combined, the cohort that entered school 15 years ago (20-24 year olds) is more likely to have completed secondary school or higher than the age cohort that entered school 25 years ago (30-34 year olds).

[Graph showing educational attainment by age and sex for both females and males]
Female Literacy Rates, Indonesia

Female Literacy Rate (age 15-24)

- 99% of women age 15-24 in urban areas can read, compared to 95% in rural areas.

Female Literacy Rate by Age

- The percentage of women who can read is 79% among women age 45-49 and 95% among women age 15-19.
- 89% of women who completed grade 5 can read and literacy rate increases with level of education completed.

Learning Outcome, Indonesia

International Assessment Scores

- Indonesia performed significantly lower than the international average in all subjects on all three international assessments.
- There was moderate progress in reading on PISA but not on mathematics on both TIMSS and PISA. Science score improved on TIMSS from 2003 to 2007 but declined on PISA from 2006 to 2009.

The international average is the average score of all participating countries on a scale of 0 to 1000.