

Indonesia



REGION: EAST ASIA

Also included in this region: China, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

PART I: ENROLMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

The Indonesian HE system most closely resembles the Former Eastern Bloc model due to its high number of specialised universities. Just under 65% of all HE students in Indonesia were enrolled in comprehensive universities in 2018, with the next largest proportion in specialised universities. Total enrolments increased by 150% between 2006 and 2018, rising from a little over 3 million to about 8 million. Of these students, roughly 1 million were enrolled in religious institutions, both public and private. The number of HEIs increased in the same period, but much more slowly, meaning that Indonesian HEIs grew larger. Roughly 40% of enrolments were with public providers in 2018, which was below the average for the rest of East Asia.

TABLE 1 – Types of higher education providers

CATEGORY	INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS COUNT IN 2018		
		PUB.	PRIV.	TOTAL
Comprehensive Universities	Universities; National Islamic Universities	81	500	581
Specialised Universities	Institutes; sekolah tinggi; Public religious institutes and sekolah tinggi; Private religious institutions including universities	159	2580	2739
Short-Cycle HEIs	Polytechnics and academies	118	1232	1350

FIGURE 1 – Numbers of institutions by type, 2006-2018

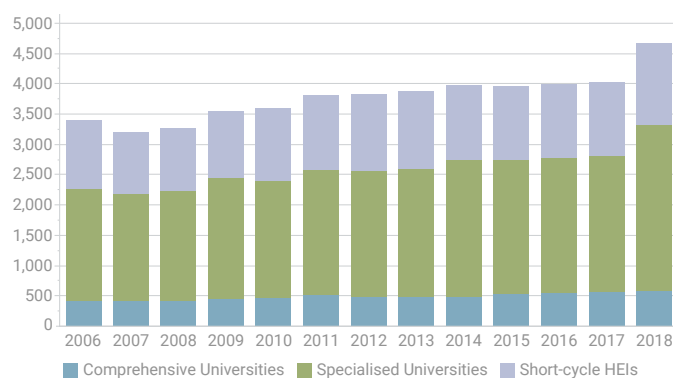


FIGURE 2 – Total enrolments with public and private higher education providers, 2006-2018 (Millions)

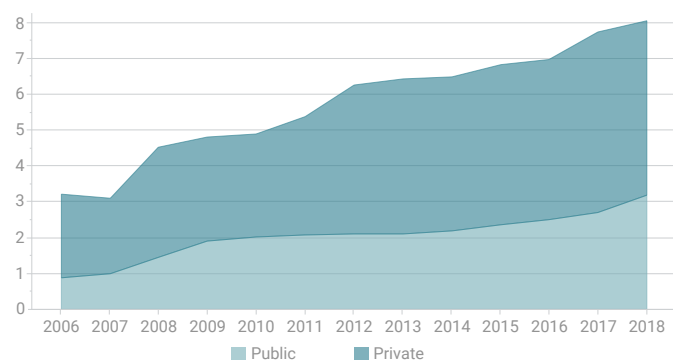


FIGURE 3 – Changes in enrolment, in Indonesia, the rest of East Asia and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

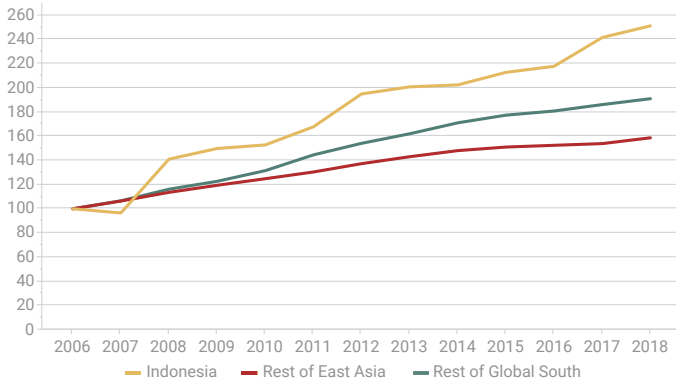


FIGURE 4 – Share of enrolments by institution type in Indonesia and the rest of East Asia, 2006 and 2018 (2006=100)

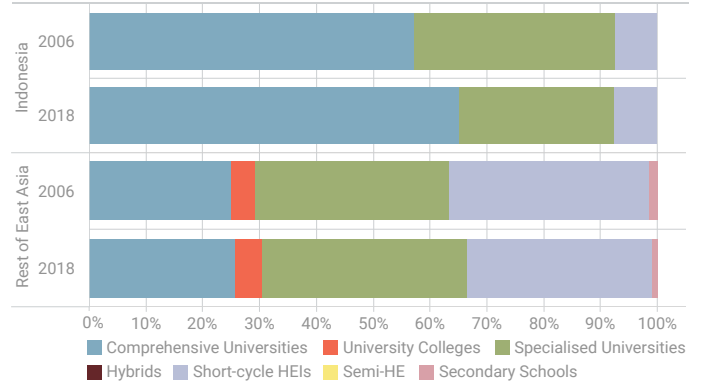


FIGURE 5 – Share of enrolments in public and private institutions, by institution type, in Indonesia and the rest of East Asia, 2018

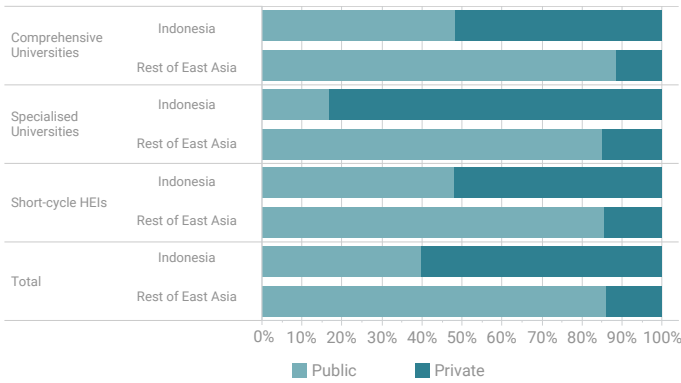
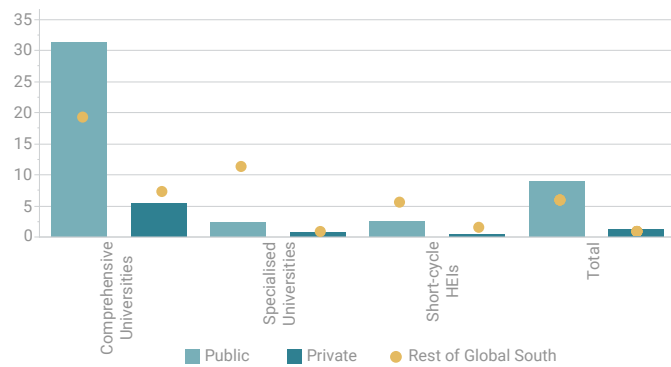


FIGURE 6 – Average institution-size by institution type in Indonesia and the rest of the Global South, 2018 (Thousands)



Rectorate Building, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

PART II: HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING

Public HE spending in Indonesia rose by a very impressive 150% from 2006 to 2013. Subsequently, however, spending dropped by nearly 25%. Spending nearly doubled relative to GDP in the run-up to 2013, reaching 0.4%, but then fell back close to where it was in 2006 (0.2%). This last figure was well below the averages across the rest of East Asia and the Global South. Taking into account the dramatic increase in student numbers, per-student transfers to institutions fell substantially. HEIs responded by becoming somewhat less reliant on government funding and diversifying their income sources.

FIGURE 7 – Change in real total public spending on higher education in Indonesia, the rest of East Asia and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

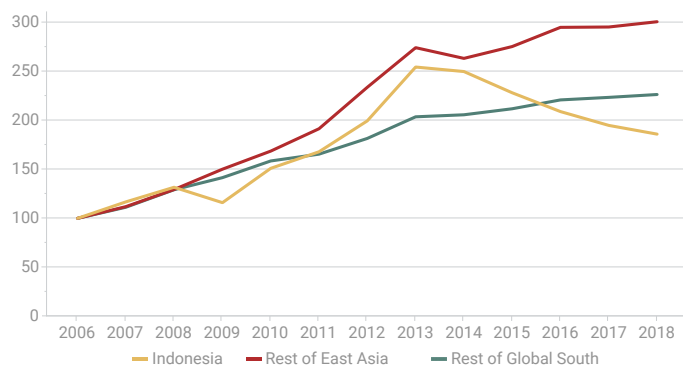


FIGURE 8 – Total public spending on higher education relative to GDP in Indonesia, the rest of East Asia and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

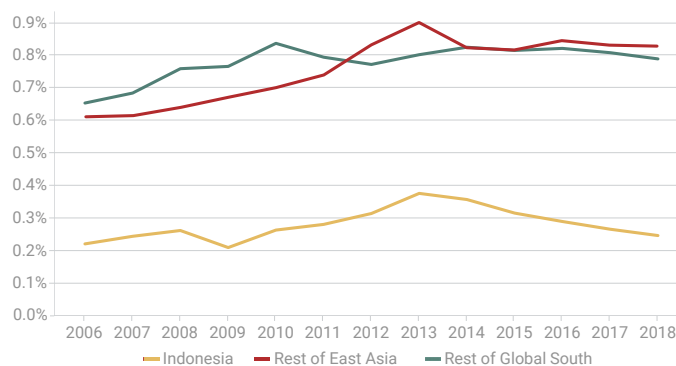


FIGURE 9 – Change in real government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in Indonesia and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

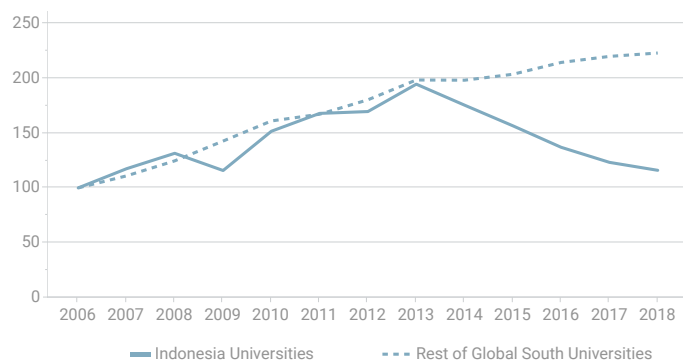


FIGURE 10 – Per-student government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in real PPP, in Indonesia and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

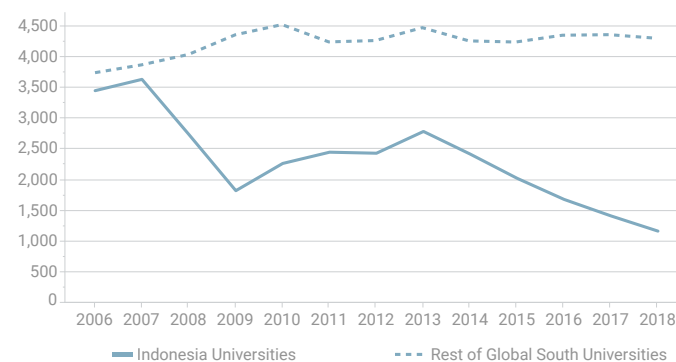


FIGURE 11 – Government transfers relative to total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in Indonesia and the rest of the Global South, 2006 and 2018



PART III: STUDENT FEES

We classify the student fee regime in Indonesia as being a mix of privileged-public and token fee-charging. We were unable to gather further data on student fees.

PART IV: STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

We classify Indonesia as having a token government student financial aid model due to its limited coverage. Roughly 6% of Indonesian students received a grant in 2018, roughly triple the proportion in 2006 due to an eight-fold increase in recipients in absolute terms. The absolute value of the average grant varied significantly between 2006 and 2018 – first falling and then rising. Relative to GDP, student aid disbursements roughly tripled in this period, but they remained well below averages for the rest of East Asia and the Global South.

TABLE 2 – Student financial aid regime, including recipients and amounts disbursed in 2018

CATEGORY	PROGRAMS	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	RECIPIENTS	AMOUNTS DISBURSED (USD)
Grants	Bidikmisi; Afirmasi Pendidikan Tinggi (Adik); dan Bantuan Biaya Pendidikan (PPA); Prestasi	Need, regional and merit-based	472,759	889,259,758

FIGURE 12 – Total disbursements to students in financial aid relative to gross domestic product, in Indonesia, the rest of East Asia and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

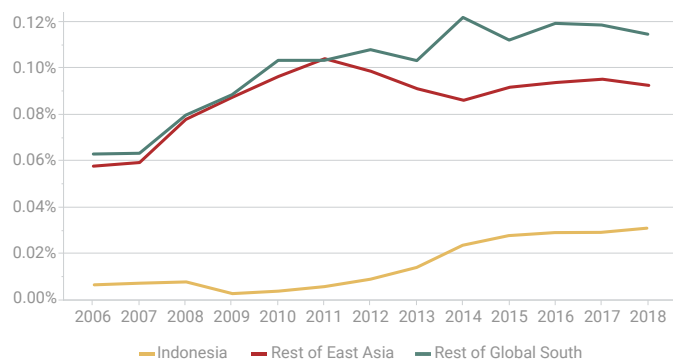


FIGURE 13 – Change in amounts disbursed to students by form of financial aid in Indonesia and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

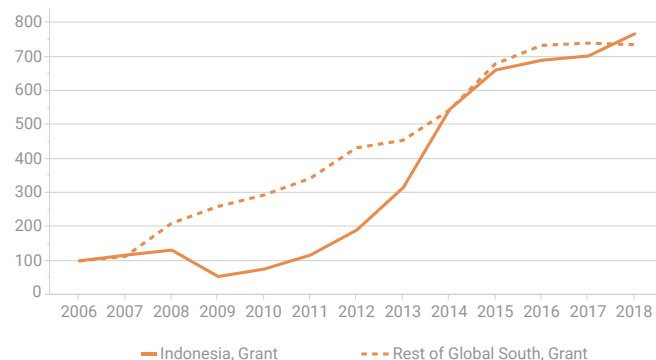


FIGURE 14 – Share of higher education students receiving student financial aid by type in Indonesia and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018

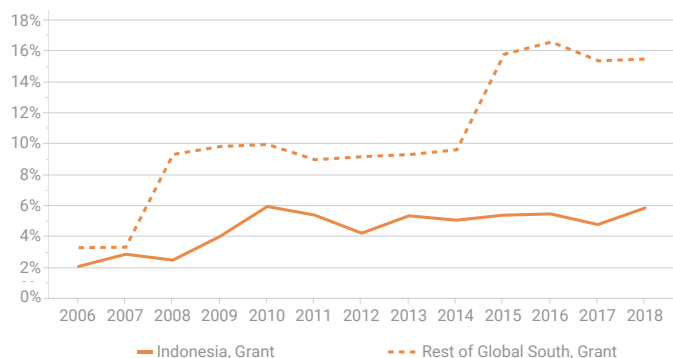
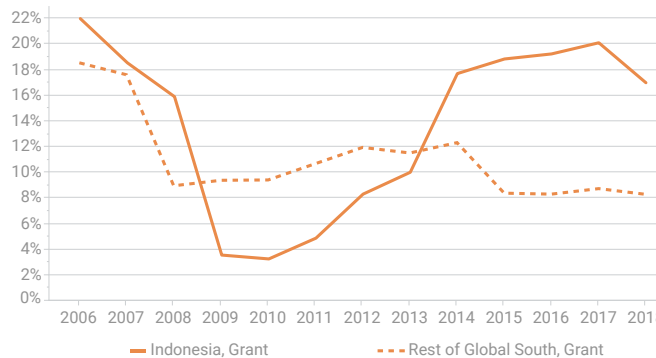


FIGURE 15 – Financial aid per recipient relative to GDP per capita by form of financial aid in Indonesia and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



***Note:** For more on methodology and data quality please see [Appendices A and B](#).