Southeast Asia

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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

I. SUB-REGIONAL OVERVIEW

II. PROGRESS TOWARD EDUCATION FOR ALL

III. REMAINING GAPS AND ISSUES
I. SUB-REGIONAL OVERVIEW
**OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRESS SINCE 2000**

- **World**
  - 2000
  - 2012

- **East Asia and the Pacific**
  - 2000
  - 2012

- **Asia and the Pacific**
  - 2000
  - 2012

**Note:** Goal 1 is represented by the GER in pre-primary, Goal 2 by the ANER in primary, Goal 3 by the GER in secondary, Goal 4 by the adult literacy rate, Goal 5 by the CPI of the ANER in primary and Goal 6 by the gross intake rate in the last grade of primary (proxy of completion). “Dot” is representing PTR of primary in goal 6.

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014

- **Significant progress in goal 1 but still only 70% of children participate in ECCE. Good progress in goals 3 and 6.**
- **The sub-region had a good starting point as, already in 2000, primary education was almost universal and there was equal participation of boys and girls in primary (goals 2 and 5).**
II. PROGRESS TOWARD EDUCATION FOR ALL: GOAL 1-6
GOAL 1: EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in pre-primary education

- 2000 - 2005 - 2012

East Asia and the Pacific (Sub-regional average) 40% (2000) → 68% (2012)

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014

♦ Average pre-primary GER in East Asia and the Pacific increased from 40% in 2000 to 68% in 2012.

♦ Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam reached over 70% of pre-primary GER in 2012.
GOAL 2: UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Adjusted net enrolment rates (ANER) in primary education in 2012

- Average primary ANER in East Asia and the Pacific increased from 95% in 2000 to 96% in 2012.
- Particularly, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Singapore and Viet Nam made great improvement in primary ANER since 2000.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014
GOAL 3: YOUTH & ADULT SKILLS

Transition rate from primary to secondary education in 2012

Adjusted net enrolment rates (ANER) in lower secondary education

♦ Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam reached over 95% of transition rate from primary to secondary education in 2012.

♦ Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia reached close to 90% of lower secondary ANER in 2012.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014
GOAL 4: ADULT LITERACY

Progress in adult literacy rate in selected countries

- 2015 target
- 2012 (latest year available)
- base line

East Asia and the Pacific 95% (2012)

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014

♦ Most of the countries in Southeast Asia made progress in adult literacy since the base-line year.

♦ Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam reached over 90% of adult literacy in 2012.
**GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY**

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**GPI in primary GER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**GPI in lower secondary GER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014

- Most countries in Southeast Asia have GPI in primary and lower secondary GER close to **1.00**, providing equal educational opportunities for both boys and girls.

- Particularly, **Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam** improved their GPI in primary GER from 2000 to 2012. **Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam** improved their GPI in lower secondary GER from 2000 to 2012.
GOAL 6: QUALITY EDUCATION

Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education


40:1 Maximum recommended benchmark

Percentage of trained teachers in primary education

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014

♦ Average primary PTR in East Asia and the Pacific dropped from 24:1 in 2000 to 19:1 in 2012. Most countries are below the maximum recommended benchmark (40:1)

♦ Cambodia, Myanmar and Viet Nam reached 100% of primary trained teachers in 2012.
III. REMAINING GAPS & ISSUES
A GAP IN ACCESS TO PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Average pre-primary GER in East Asia and the Pacific is **68%** in 2012, but there is a gap in access to pre-primary education among countries in Southeast Asia.

- **Thailand**, Brunei Darussalam, Viet Nam and Malaysia are above the sub-regional average by respectively **51**, **24**, **9** and **2** percentage points.
- **Indonesia**, Singapore, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar are below the sub-regional average by respectively **20**, **34**, **44**, **53** and **59** percentage points.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014
Average lower secondary GER in East Asia and the Pacific is **97%** in 2012, but there is a gap in access to lower secondary education among countries in Southeast Asia.

- **Brunei Darussalam, Singapore** and **Thailand** are above the sub-regional average by respectively 13, 6 and 2 percentage points.
- **Viet Nam, Malaysia** and **Indonesia** are close to the sub-regional average by respectively 5, 5 and 6 percentage points.
- **Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Myanmar** and **Lao PDR** are below the sub-regional average by respectively 34, 35, 39 and 39 percentage points.

ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH ACCESS TO SECONDARY EDUCATION

Out of school adolescents of lower secondary school age in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (in thousands)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1,674 (22.5%)</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PRD</td>
<td>178 (2.4%)</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>154 (2.1%)</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>34 (0.5%)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>7,426 (100%)</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 5 countries in Southeast Asia with highest adult illiterate population* in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>12,318 (13.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2,908 (3.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1,897 (2.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1,427 (1.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>237 (0.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>88,386 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note*: Adult population is age 15 and above
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database, July 2014

♦ Some countries have large number of out of school adolescents in the lower secondary school age. Particularly the female rate is high in **Malaysia (71%)**, **Lao PDR (54%)** and **Timor-Leste (50%)** in 2012.

♦ Some countries have large number of adult illiterate population, such as **Indonesia (12,318,000)**, **Myanmar (2,908,000)** and **Thailand (1,897,000)** in 2012.
Thank you