

# Increasing Access to Public Schools in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Special thanks to Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta



## Senior secondary public schools are attractive to all

### Affordable

Public schools in DKI Jakarta, from kindergarten to senior secondary schools, are **100% publicly funded**.

### Public School



\$ 0

### Private School



\$ 2,299

Costs individual students in DKI Jakarta have to spend (entrance fee plus 3-year tuition fees)

### Prestigious

It is widely believed that **graduates from public sr. secondary schools have greater opportunity to enroll in state universities**.

## PPDB & the rights to education

Indonesia ratifies The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

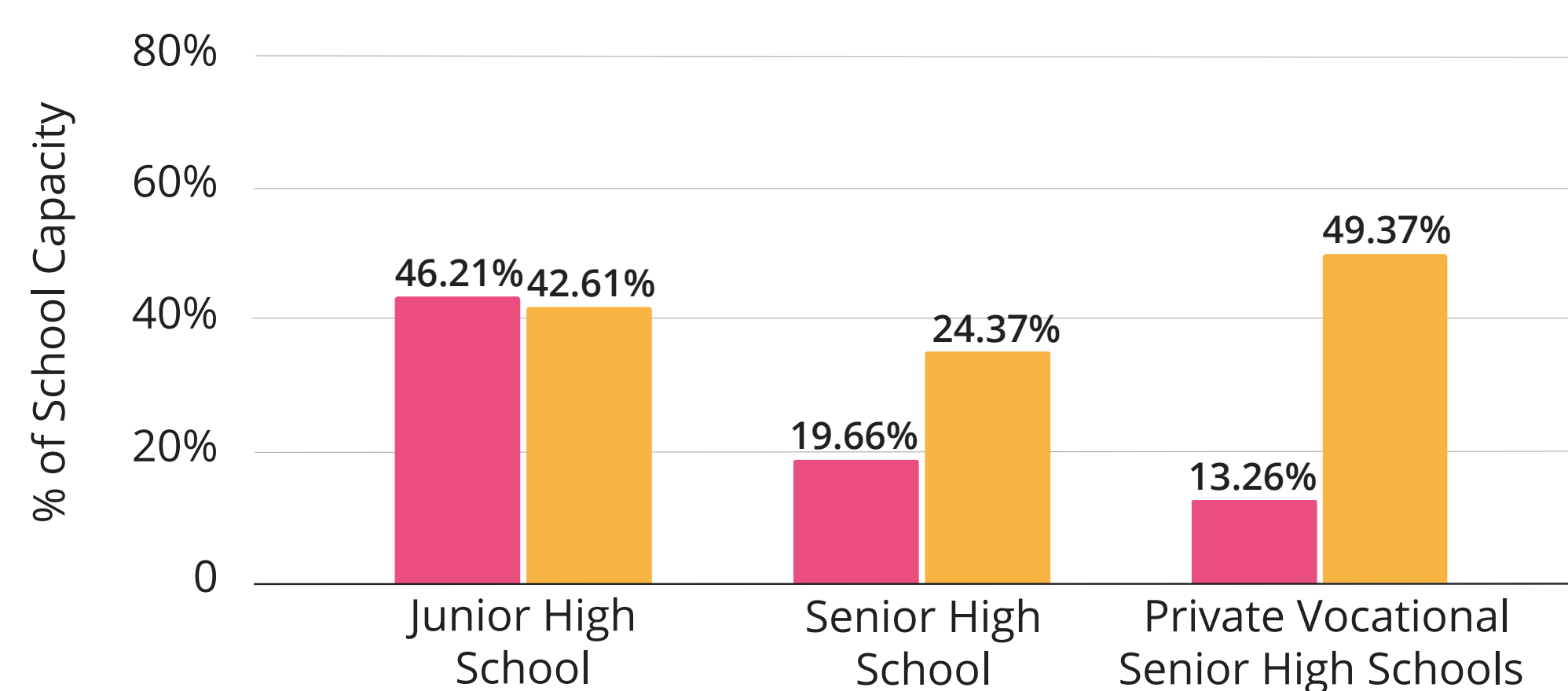
- The Article 13 paragraph (2) states: every country provides compulsory educational services in basic education free of charge for everyone.

Act No. 20 of 2003 about The National Education System mandates the national and local governments to provide compulsory education services for a minimum of 9 years embodied through the elementary and junior high school/equivalent.

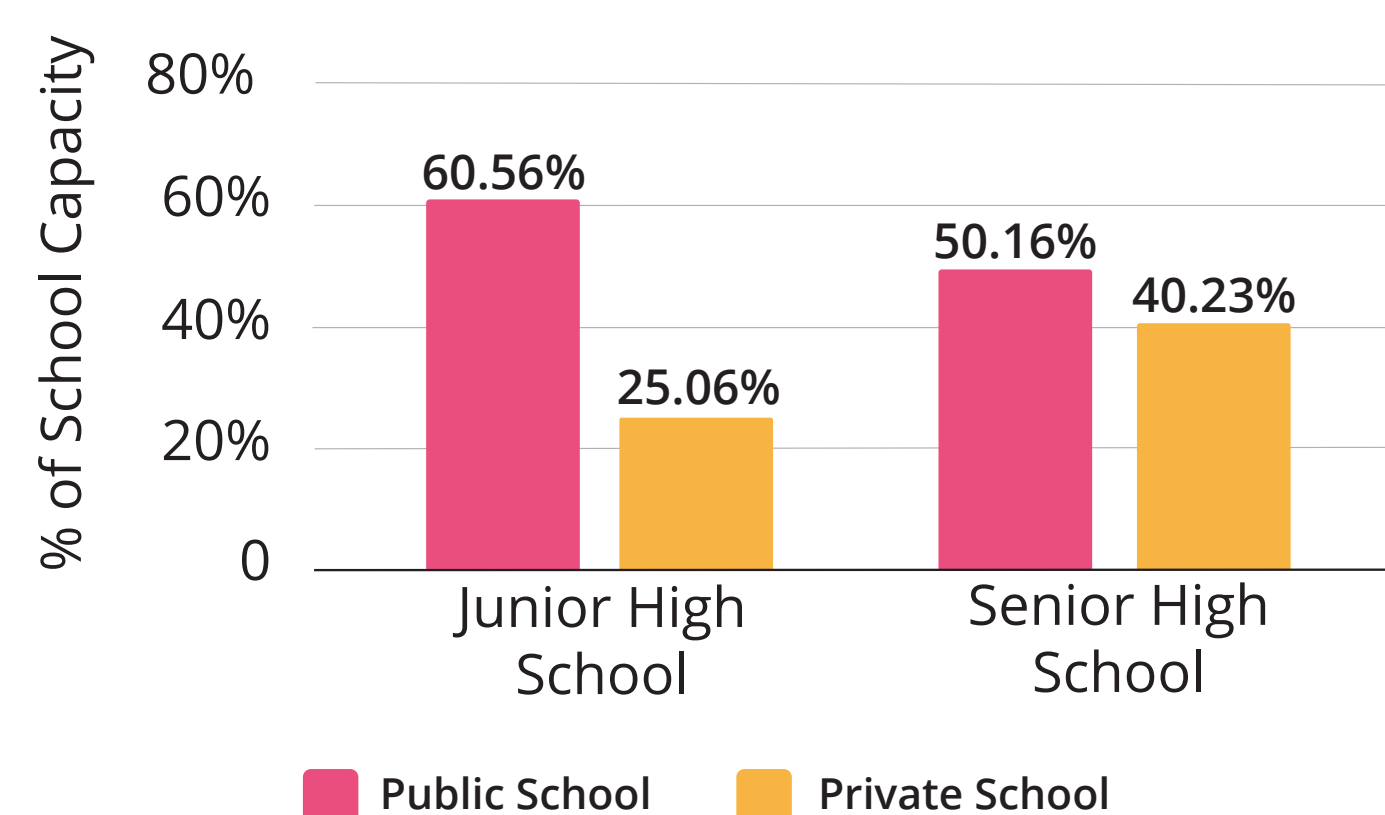
- At a local level, DKI Jakarta enacted The Provincial Regulations No. 8 of 2006 about Education System of DKI Jakarta that stated 12 years compulsory education policy. However, there's a gap between school capacity with school-aged children.

## Gap between school capacity with school-aged children in Indonesia and Jakarta

DKI Jakarta<sup>1</sup>



National/Indonesia<sup>2</sup>



Both DKI Jakarta and National: **The higher the level of education, the lower the capacity of public schools**

## PPDB: A policy for more equitable access to public schools

Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB or student enrollment policy in the public school system) is applied at every level, from kindergarten to senior secondary public schools. Prior to academic year 2017, enrollment to public school system was merit-based.

### Affirmative:

a quota granted to underprivileged students.

### Parents' work assignment:

a quota granted to students whose parents have to move due to work assignment.

### Zone-based (Zonasi):

a quota granted to students who live near the school. If selection has to be made, it would be based on the students' age (non-merit).

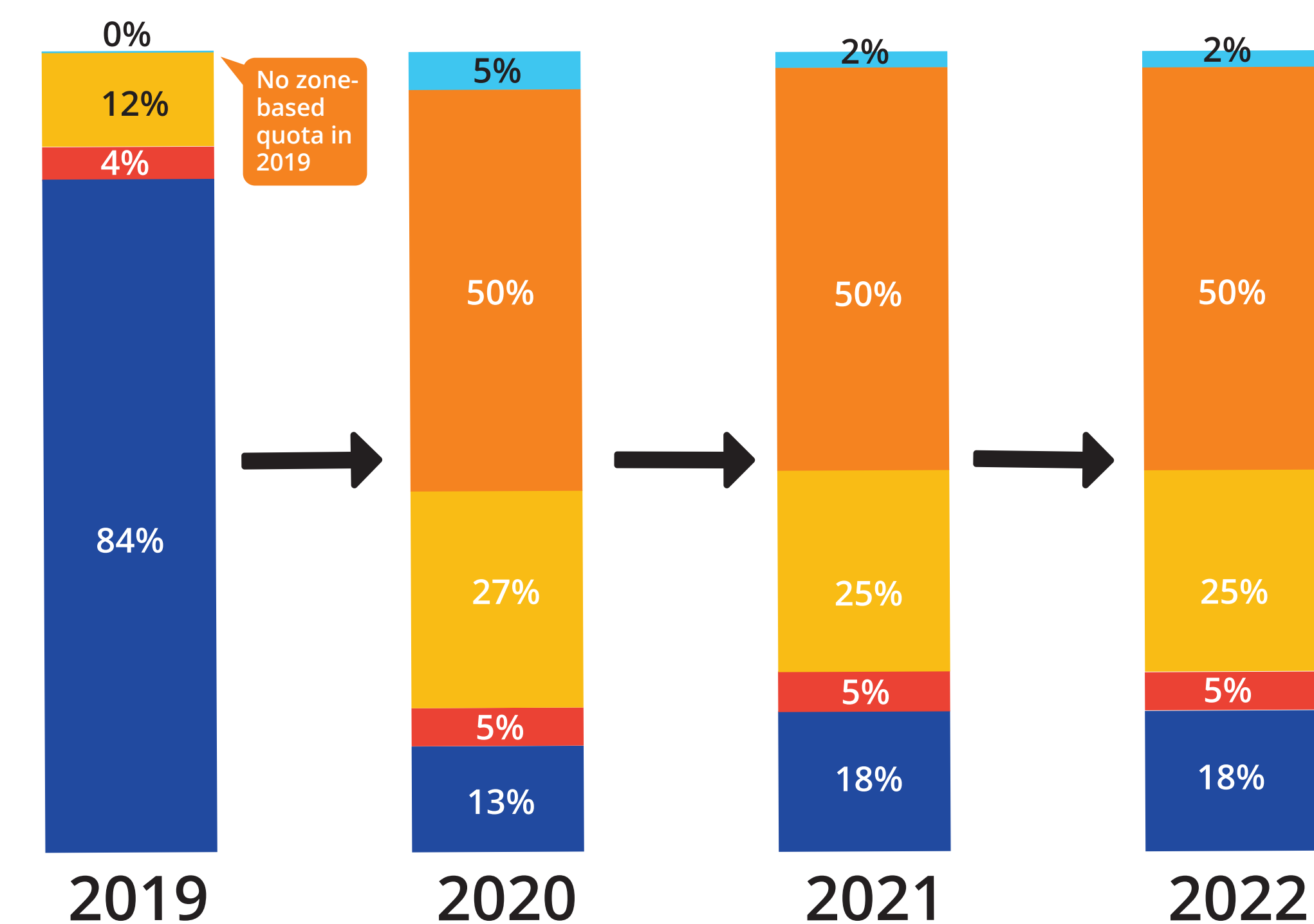
### Academic Achievement:

a quota granted to students based on their achievement in academic subjects.

### Non-Academic Achievement:

a quota granted to students based on their achievement in non-academic.

## The Development of Public School Enrollment Policy in DKI Jakarta (local) from 2019-2022



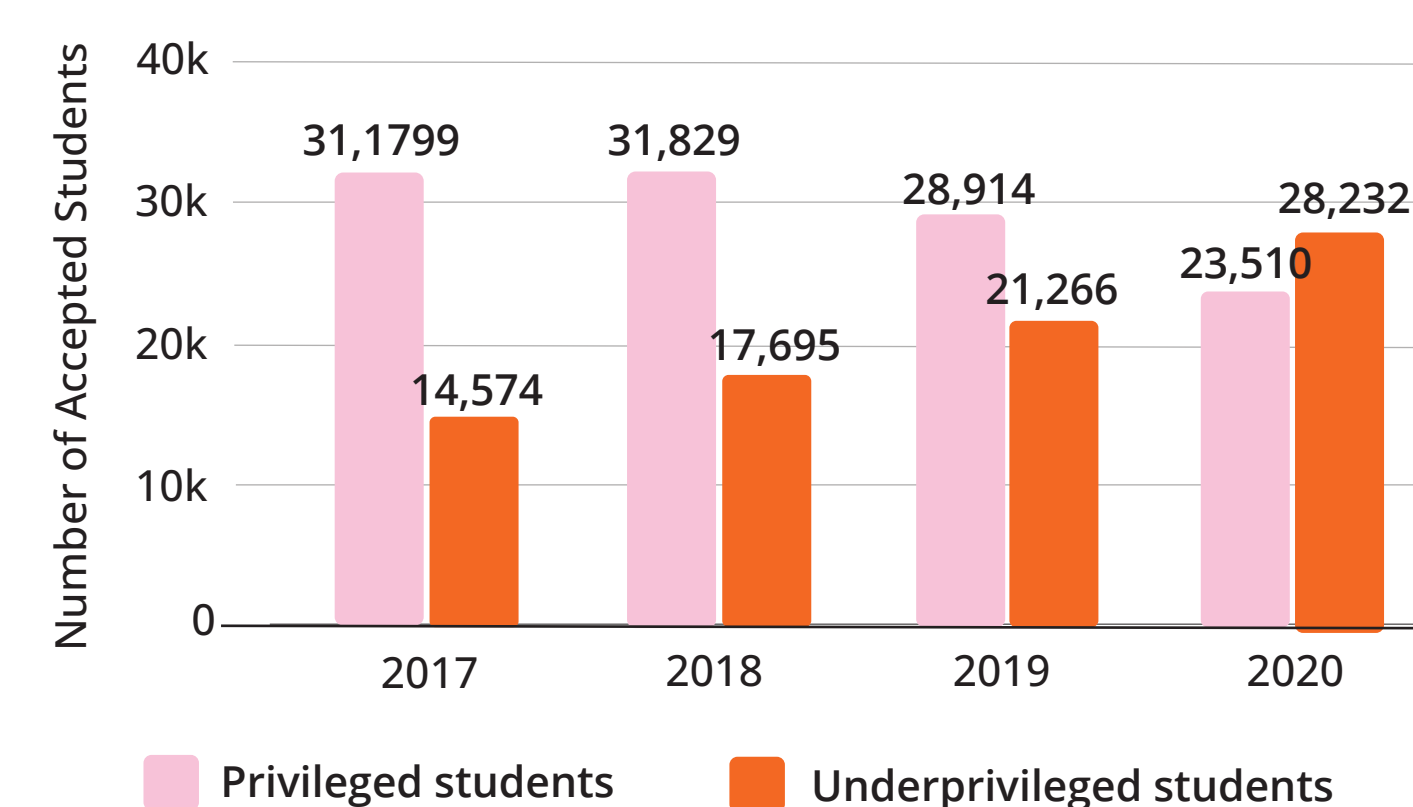
## In the academic year 2020 DKI Jakarta begins to implement non-merit enrolment criteria (zone-based)

To be aligned with the national regulatory framework, DKI Jakarta began to implement the Zonasi or zone-based track for its public school enrolment.

**Pandemic COVID-19** became one of the major factors of the policy change albeit indirectly. National standardized test was cancelled. No merit-based criterion for selection in public school. Hence, the zone-based enrolment.

**Limitation of the policy:** overpopulated zones require additional criteria for selection. Within a zone, students are selected based on their ages and this policy received negative feedback from public.

## Number of Accepted Students on Public Schools Based on Economic Status<sup>3</sup>



The policy increased the number of disadvantaged students enrolled in public schools.

Nonetheless, there are still **56.3%** students from the lowest **40%** of SES in Jakarta who are yet to be accepted to public sr. secondary schools.



The unit of a zone is Kelurahan (village). Everyone in this zone is assumed to have the same house-school distance. It was later found that the numbers of student-candidates in one zone by far **exceeding the seats available in the targeted schools**. Consequently, they were selected based on age.

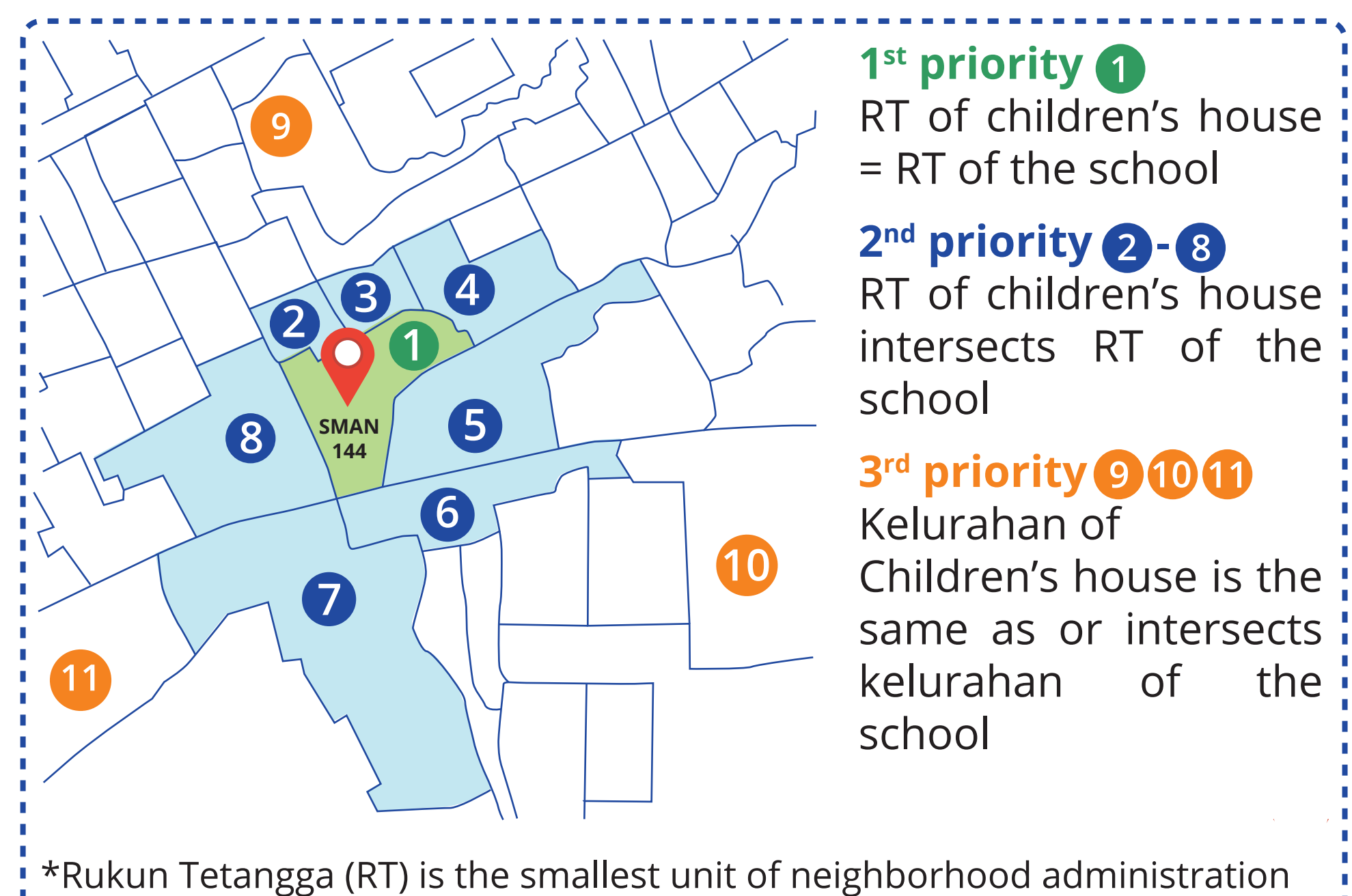
## Based on the previous year, in the academic year 2021 the zone-based track was improved and access for underprivileged students was increased through PPDB Bersama program

### What's new in the 2021?

- Modify the selection system for zone track to ensure that majority of the students are selected based on their home addresses instead of their ages.
- A new approach for **increasing free/affordable access to secondary schools for underprivileged students: "PPDB Bersama"**

### PPDB Bersama

- Public funds available for underprivileged students to enroll in private senior secondary schools.
- Since the academic year 2021, **89** private sr. secondary schools have been involved in this program. They are private schools that have relatively similar qualities as public schools.
- This program increases the quota for accessing publicly funded sr. secondary school by **10.6%**.
- This program provided access to **589** underprivileged students to free sr. secondary education.



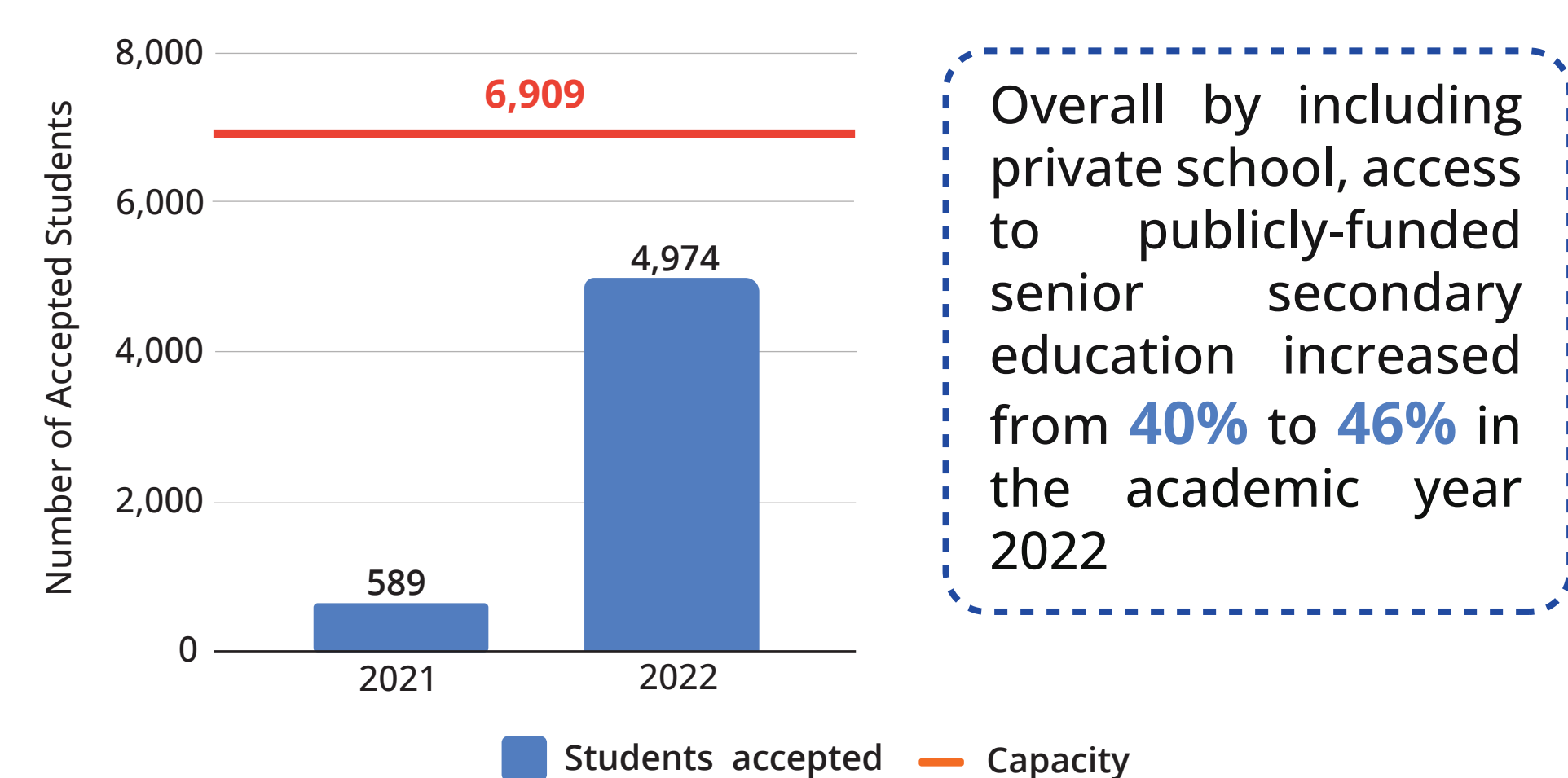
## In the academic year 2022, the access for publicly funded senior secondary schools is increased by including private vocational schools in PPDB Bersama

In the previous academic year, only about **10%** of the seats available for PPDB Bersama (private schools) were accessed. Based on the evaluation, it was found that many underprivileged children were not informed about the program and they expected that private vocational school was included as an option.

### What's new in 2022?

- PPDB Bersama started to include private vocational senior high schools (SMK): **152** SMK (total capacity of **3,409**) and **108** SMA (total capacity of **3,500**).
- By including private vocational senior high schools (SMK) and maximizing communication, the participation increased dramatically from **589** in 2021 to **4,974** (72%) in the academic year 2022.

## Comparison of PPDB Bersama Participation between 2021 and 2022<sup>1</sup>



## Based on the previous year, in the academic year 2021 the zone-based track was improved and access for underprivileged students was increased through PPDB Bersama program

As an independent non-governmental organization, **we influenced the transformation of PPDB policies** in DKI Jakarta by **utilizing empirical data every year** since the policy was enacted. We also collected qualitative data to gain perspectives of parents and students, the main stakeholders in this policy.

While advocating the policy change to the government, we also attempts to develop public awareness of the problem with the longstanding tradition of merit-based system that lead to systematic inequality.

### Rights to Compulsory Education

**The vision of Center for Educational Study and Policy is clear: no selection for accessing public schools. It should be available to 100% children in Indonesia.** The current PPDB policy applied in DKI Jakarta has yet to meet its aspiration.

### Reference:

1. Education Department of DKI Jakarta, 2019-2022
2. Article 33 Foundation, 2020
3. The SMERU Research Institute, 2020
4. Map from Google Map with a perimeter line based on The Technical Guidance released by DKI Jakarta