Factsheet: Indonesia

DEFINITION OF YOUTH

According to a 2013 youth policy review, the Youth Law of Indonesia (Law No 40/2009) defines youth as 16-30 year-olds, but this age bracket is not consistently used or applied.

CANDIDACY AGE

| Lower House | 21 |
| Upper House | -- |

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without Parental Consent</th>
<th>With Parental Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No data for marriage with parental consent. No specific legislation for same-sex marriage. Homosexual acts legal except in South Sumatera and Aceh Province. Source: UNSD, ILGA

VOTING AGE

17

Voting is permitted at the age of 17 if married.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

MAJORITY AGE

15

Age of majority differs across legal instruments, the main ones being the criminal code (15) and the juvenile court law (18). Source: UNICEF (2007)

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

8

Minimum Age

The government has committed to revise the 1997 Juvenile Court Act and raise the minimum age to 12.


YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

0.59

97 out of 170 countries.

Year: 2013

Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

LITERACY RATES

98.98%

98.87% Male (15-24) %

99.09% Female (15-24) %

76.10%

Secondary School

Both sexes %

74.81% Male %

77.46% Female %

Year: 2015

Source: UNESCO

Year: 2012

Source: UNESCO

NET ENROLMENT RATE

76.10%

Both sexes %

74.81% Male %

77.46% Female %

Secondary School

Source: UNESCO

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PREVALENCE OF HIV

0.4%

Male (15-24) %

0.5%

Female (15-24) %

Year: 2013

Source: World Bank

TOBACCO USE

22.50%

Consumed any smokeless or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

41.00% Male (12-15) %

6.20% Female (12-15) %

Year: 2010

Source: WHO

POLICY & LEGISLATION

According to a 2013 youth policy review, an integrated national youth policy does not exist. The review identified eight policies and laws at national level related to youth, each with its own definition of youth, covering issues from child protection and the national education system to entrepreneurship and health.

The review observes a “fragmentation of youth-related policies” and criticises substantial overlap, combined with a lack of coordination.

The review also criticises that existing policies are not based on evidence such as youth-specific research or a current and representative needs analysis.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or...
Indonesia has a Ministry of Youth and Sports (abbreviated as Kemenegpora). The vision of the Ministry centres on making Indonesia “an independent, progressive, just and prosperous nation,” which it underpins with four strands of action: empowering youth; fostering competitiveness; popularising sports; and supporting athletes.

**YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION**

The National Committee of Indonesian Youth (KNPI) is the national youth council of Indonesia. It is a full member of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY). The national scouting organisation Gerakan Pramuka brings together one of the biggest youth movements of the country. According to the 2012 census of the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM), its Indonesian member association has 21.6 million members, making it the biggest national scouting organisation.

**BUDGET & SPENDING**

According to the Jakarta Post (March 2012), the budget for the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2012 was IDR 1.8 trillion (USD 153.6 million). According to the World Bank, Indonesia spent 15.18% of its government expenditure and 2.77% of its GDP on education provision in 2011.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP**

Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted. (Accessed August 2013).

**PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS**

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