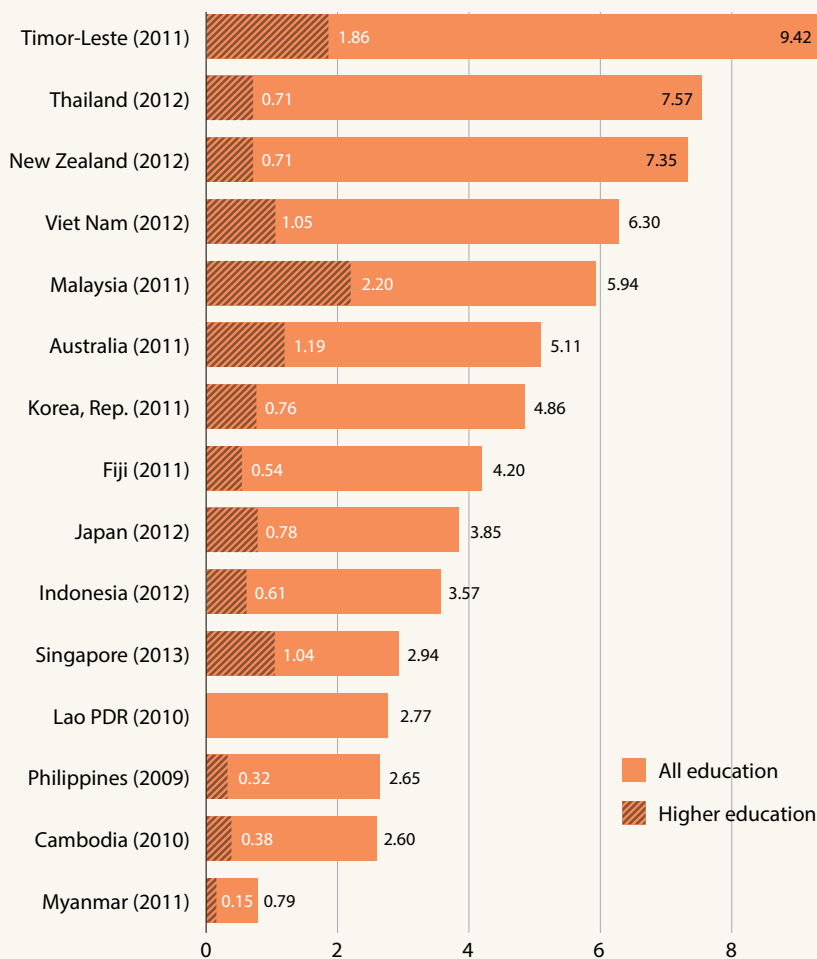


Figure 27.5: Trends in higher education in Southeast Asia and Oceania, 2013 or closest year

Five countries devote more than 1% of GDP to higher education

As a share of GDP, 2013 (%)



2.20%

Share of GDP devoted to higher education by Malaysia in 2011

0.15%

Share of GDP devoted to higher education by Myanmar in 2011

19.9%

Average share of spending on higher education in Southeast Asia and Oceania within education expenditure (%)

3.3%

Average share of the population enrolled in higher education in Southeast Asia and Oceania (among countries listed in the table below)

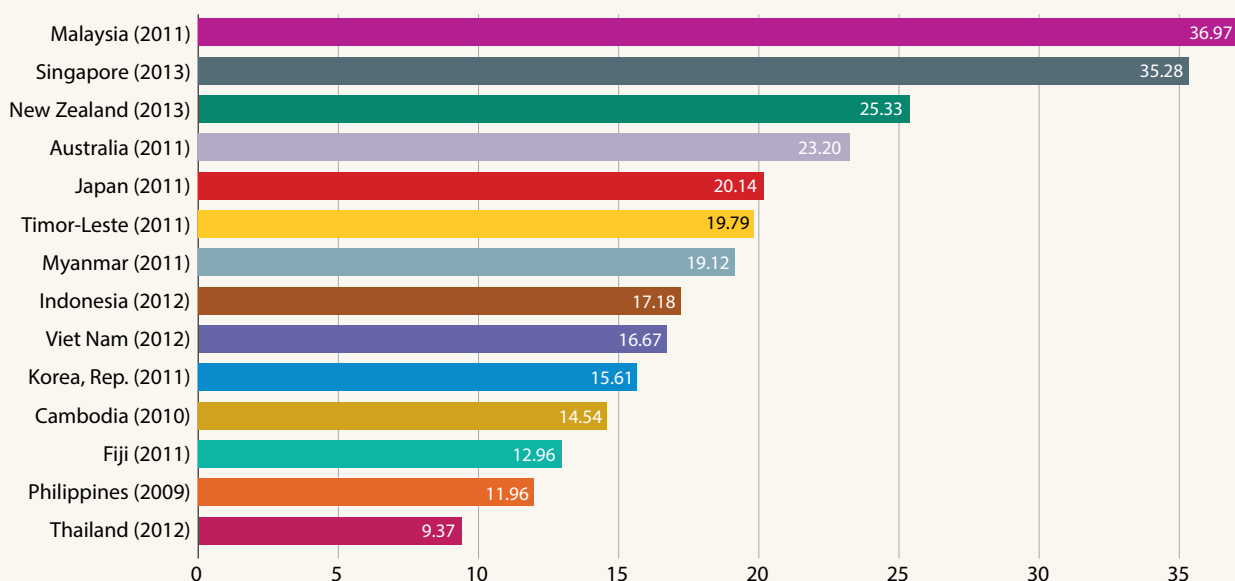
Australia and New Zealand count the greatest share of tertiary students among the total population

	Year	Tertiary enrolment, all fields	Share of total pop. (%)	Tertiary enrolment in scientific disciplines	Share of science in tertiary enrolment (%)
Australia	2012	1 364 203	5.9	122 085	8.9
New Zealand	2012	259 588	5.8	36 960	14.2
Singapore	2013	255 348	4.7	36 069	14.1
Malaysia	2012	1 076 675	3.7	139 064	12.9
Thailand	2013	2 405 109	3.6	205 897	8.2 ²
Philippines	2009	2 625 385	2.9	–	–
Indonesia	2012	6 233 984	2.5	433 473 ⁻¹	8.1
Viet Nam	2013	2 250 030	2.5	–	–
Lao PDR	2013	137 092	2.0	6 804 ⁻¹	5.4 ⁻¹
Cambodia	2011	223 222	1.5	–	–
Myanmar	2012	634 306	1.2	148 461	23.4

-n = data are for n years before reference year

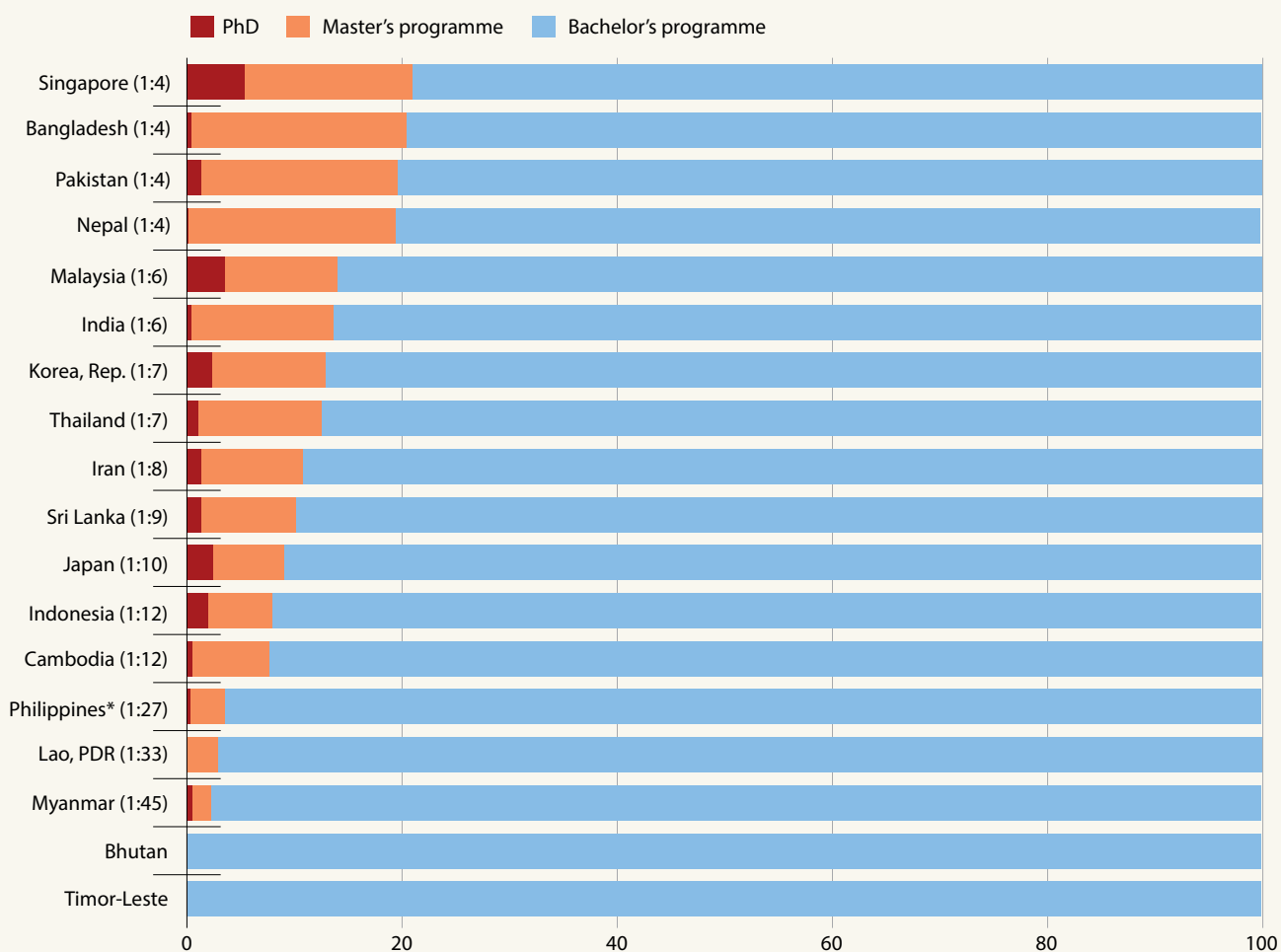
More than one-third of education spending goes on higher education in Malaysia and Singapore

As a share of total public expenditure on education, 2013 or nearest year (%)



Singapore and Malaysia have the greatest share of PhD students among university students

University enrolment in Asia by level of study, 2011, selected countries



* Data for the Philippines are for 2008.

Note: Between brackets is the ratio of enrolment in master's/PhD programmes to bachelor's programmes.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2015; for university enrolment in Asia: UIS (2014)