

Statistics and Indicators in Asia-Pacific Countries

Summaries on Education for Children With Disabilities in Asia-Pacific Countries

Basic Data on Education in Asia-Pacific Countries

	Law and Trend		Curriculum Standard in Education	System of School Education and Compulsory Education					Primary education		Secondary education	
	Basic Law in Education	Policy and Trend in Education			Structure of School Education	Compulsory education: age/year	No. of school children enrolled		No. of children	Class size	No. of students	Class size
Australia	<u>Federal Government Statutes:</u> Australian National Training Authority Act 1992 Vocational Education and Training Funding Act 1992; Higher Education Funding Act 1988; <u>The Indigenous Education (Targeted Assistance) Act 2000</u> <u>National Government Statutes:</u> The South Australian Education Act of 1972; The Queensland Training and Employment Act of 2000; The Western Australian School Act of 1999 and Public Education Endowment Act of 1909; The New South Wales Apprenticeship and Traineeship Act of 2001		Establishment of Curriculum Corporation in 1989; Adelaide Declaration on National Goals for Schooling in the Twenty-first Century	Australia	School division: formal education lasting 13 years – preschool education (usually 1 year and not part of compulsory education), kindergarten (1 year), elementary school (6–7 years) and secondary school (5–6 years) Vocational education and training (VET) division: Higher education (college, etc.) division	Kindergarten for 1 year; primary school education for 6 to 7 years (depending on state or territory) Total years of schooling, (including kindergarten): 13 years.		Australia				
China	1986: The Communist Party Central Committee's adopted its "Decision on Reforming the Education System" and enacted the Compulsory Education Act, which stipulates that nine years of education, starting from age 6, would be free. 1992:The Basic Curriculum Law was enacted. 1993: The Chinese Education Reform/Development Outline ; private universities were revived by the "interim provision of privately-run higher education institutions. 1995: The Education Law was enacted. 1996: Vocational Education Law was enacted. 1998: Higher Education Law was enacted. 2002 (Sep): The "decision to promote vocational education reform and development" was passed and adopted by the State Council.The "labor preparation system" requiring individuals to undergo pre-employment training" was continued and promoted.. 2002 (Dec): Private School Promotion Law was established. 2003 (Sep. 1): The said law went into effect.			China	6–3–3 system (6 years of elementary school, 3 years of primary lower middle school, 3 years of upper middle school) , 4–5 years of college, short-term vocational school, graduate school	Compulsory education is for nine years: 6 years of elementary school and 3 years of lower middle school	124,350,000 in elementary school, 64,311,000 in lower middle school	China			88,960,000 in secondary school	
India	As a result of the 1976 constitutional revision, education came under the jurisdiction of the central government and state governments. As a result of the 2002 (Dec) constitutional revision, primary education (from ages 6 to 14) is compulsory and free, and all preschool children (up to age 6) are given child-care and education.		Under survey	India	Preschool education (nursery school, kindergarten), primary education (elementary school [5 years from ages 6–10] and advanced primary school [3 years from ages 11–13]), secondary education (secondary school [2 years from ages 14–15] and advanced secondary school [2 years from ages 16–17]), higher education (university, college, graduate school [18 years and older])	Free, compulsory education for 8 years – primary school (5 years from ages 6–10) and advanced primary school (3 years from ages 11–13) .	113,900,000	India			44,800, 000	
Japan	The fundamental law of education 1947 The School Education Law 1947 The new Courses of Study 1999 Education Reform Plan for the 21st Century (Rainbow Plan 2001) Report of New Fundamental Law of Education and Basic Promotional Plan for Education 2003 Reforming Compulsory Education 2004 11	Educational reform/ preventing decline in academic achievement/d decentralization	Set by government in official curriculum guidelines The new Courses of Study 1999	Japan	5 basic levels – kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, high school (secondary education school) and college or university	elementary/junior high school (6/7 years old – 14/16 years old) , 9 years	10,823,876 (2005) *1 Summary of STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2005 edition(MEXT)	Japan	7,197,460 (2005) *1	26.1 (2005) *1	3,626,416 (2005) *1	30.7 (2005) *1

Information Page: * Information below was obtained at <http://www.ovta.or.jp/info/asia/index.html>
Data of South Korea and Japan are updated in 2005.

	Law and Trend		Curriculum Standard in Education	System of School Education and Compulsory Education				Primary education		Secondary education	
	Basic Law in Education	Policy and Trend in Education		Structure of School Education	Compulsory education: age/year	No. of school children enrolled		No. of children	Class size	No. of students	Class size
Malaysia	Education Law: enacted in 1996 to regulate the education system as a whole Law Concerning Private Higher Education: enacted in 1996 to approve the establishment of privately-run higher education institutions National Higher Education Council Law: enacted in 1996 to set policies concerning the number of students to be admitted, types of curriculum, tuition, certificate of completion, granting of academic degrees, and course accreditation University (Revision) Law: enacted in 1996 National Accreditation Advisory Board Law: enacted in 1997			Malaysia 6-3-2 system – primary education (6 years of elementary school), first stage secondary education (3 years of junior high school) and second stage secondary education (2 years of senior high school) Upper secondary education (Six Form University Examination Program) Higher education (technical colleges,, polytechnic institutes, colleges, universities, etc.)		2,892,741(1999)	Malaysia		1,279,020(1999) in first stage of secondary education		
Philippines	Law of the Republic 9155, Governance of Basic Education Act (2001)		Two languages of instruction are used. Certain subjects are taught in English, while others are taught in Filipino, the national language.	Philippines Primary education (up to 6 years of compulsory education in public schools or up to 7 years in certain private schools; also, preschool programs) ; secondary education (corresponds to four-year high school) ; higher education (enter at age 16 and equivalent to a college level education, master's and doctorate level)		12,707,788 (1999)	Philippines		5,207,446 (1999)		
South Korea	The Constitution (promulgated on July 17, 1948) defines South Korea's educational philosophy and lays down the basic framework for administering its educational system. The Education Fundamental Act (promulgated in December 13, 1997) lays down the primary principle concerning the entire area of education.	Educational reform/ Compensation education for the disadvantaged children /Self-initiative learning / Decentralized and extended autonomy	Development of the 7th National-level curriculum in 2000 and has been operated until now(2005)	South Korea 6-3-3-4 system: kindergarten (3 years from ages 3-6) ; primary school (6 years from ages 6-12); secondary school (3 years from ages 12-15); high school (3 years from ages 15-18); and college (18 years and older); graduate school (22 years and older)	Primary / junior high school education (6 years from ages 6-12 and 3 years from 13-15) Total years of compulsory education is 9.	6,033,505 (2005)	South Korea	4,022,801 (2005)	34.2 (2005)	3,773,600 (2005)	35.4(middle school) 31.9(high school)
Thailand	The New National Education Act was established in 1999. In March 2002, compulsory education was extended from 6 to 9 years under a 6-3 system.		Language of instruction: Thai and lingua franca (education provided in the unique language of each ethnic minority)	Thailand 6-3-3-4 system; primary education (6-year compulsory education) , secondary education (first stage secondary education: 3 years of compulsory education, after graduation, second stage of secondary education: advance to the next level in 3 years) ; higher education (3 years towards an associate degree, 4 years toward a bachelor's degree), Lacha Pratt Institute (Regional University) 2-4 years, specialized vocational school 2-4 years, graduate school 2-5 years (master's course: for 2 years after completing undergraduate work; doctorate: for 2-3 years after obtaining a master's degree); preschool education (nursery school: ages 0-3, kindergarten: ages 3-6)	Compulsory education for 9 years. Children who turn 6 on or before May 15 required to begin their compulsory education by entering elementary school as a 1st grader.		Thailand	6,012,047 (2000)		2,329, 650 (2000)	

Data on Special Education in Asia-Pacific Countries

	Law and Trend		Special Schools					
	Basic Law	Policy and Trend in education	No. of Special Schools	No. of Children	Percentage of Total	Types	No. of Schools by Type	No. of Children by Type
Japan	School Education Law Enforcement Ordinance 1947	From Special education to Special support education; Respond to needs of children with LD/ADHD and other disabilities	999 (2004) *2 *2: STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2004 in special support education(MEXT)	52805 *2	0.48% *2	Blind, Deaf, Intellectual disabilities, Physical/motor disabilities and Health impairments	Blind(71), Deaf(106), Intellectual disabilities(528), Physical/motor disabilities(202) Health impairments(92) *2	Blind(3,870), Deaf(6,573), Intellectual disabilities(65,690), Physical/motor disabilities (18,756)and Health impairments(3,907) *2
South Korea	Special Education Promotion Law	Students with Disability→Students with Special Needs / Special Class in Regular Schools / Has been enhanced teacher-aide system and therapeutic & remedial education	142(2005)	23,449 (2005)	0.30%	visual impairment/hearing impairment/ mental retardation/physical disability/emotional disturbance	visual impairment(12)/hearing impairment(18)/ mental retardation(87)/physical disability(18)/emotional disturbance(7)	visual impairment(12; 1,474) /hearing impairment(18; 2,056) /mental retardation(87; 15,765) /physical disability(18; 2,867) /emotional disturbance(7; 1,287)
Thailand	National Scheme of Education 2002–2016(B.E.2545–2559)	The Schoolage population particularly the under preveilled, which includes the poor, the disadvantaged living in remote areas, those at risk the crippled and the disabled, both in urban and rural areas, will have access to twelve-year basic education	161(2004) Statistical Abstract 2004 in Special Education Department	65,431		Blind, Deaf, Physical/Motor Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities	Blind(2), Deaf(20), Physical/Motor Disabilities(2), Intellectual Disabilities(19)	Blind(444), Deaf(6,592), Physical/Motor Disabilities(293), Intellectual Disabilities(6,525)

The number of school children refers to those receiving compulsory education.

	Special Class					Other special education services		As a whole		Remarks
	No. of Special Classes	No. of Children	Percentage of Total	Types	No. of Children by Type	Other Special Education Services	No. of Children	No. of Children with Disabilities	Percentage of Total	
Japan	32,323 (2004) *2	90,851 (2004) *2	0.83% (2004) *2	Intellectual disabilities, Physical/motor disabilities, Health impairments, Visual impairments, Hard of hearing, Speech and language disorders and Emotional disturbance	Intellectual disabilities(57,083), Physical/motor disabilities(3,551), Health impairments(1,737), Visual impairments(267), Hard of hearing(1,138), Speech and language disorders(1,193) and Emotional disturbance(25,882) *2	Instruction through tsukyu(Resouce room)	35,757 (2004) *2	179,413 (2004) *2	1.64% (2004) *2	
South Korea	4,697 (2005)	29,803 (2005)	0.38%	Learning disability, Autism, Speech and language disorders, Emotional disturbance(Autism), Mental retardation, Physical disabilities, Health impairments, Visual impairments, Hard of hearing, Health impairments	Learning disability(7,757)/Mental retardation(15,723)/Emotional disturbance(3,549)/Physical disabilities(1,895)/ Visual impairments(222)/ Hard of hearing(494)/Health impairments(49)	inclusive class, itinerant class, hospital class	inclusive class 5,110 (2005)	58,362 (2005)	0.74%	
Thailand	18,618 schools	161,231 (2004)		Blind, Deaf, Physical/Motor Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities		Instruction through Special Education Center 76centers service areas	16,643 (2004)	228,132 (2004)		