

Unraveling a secret: Vietnam's outstanding performance on the PISA tests

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Abstract

This paper presents an analysis of the factors that explain Vietnam's outstanding performance on the PISA assessment in 2012. The paper presents a comparative analytical perspective between Vietnam and Colombia, using an Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of a test score production function. The findings reveal that a) b) and c).

Keywords: PISA; Vietnam; Colombia; Oaxaca-Blinder Decomposition; Economics of Education.

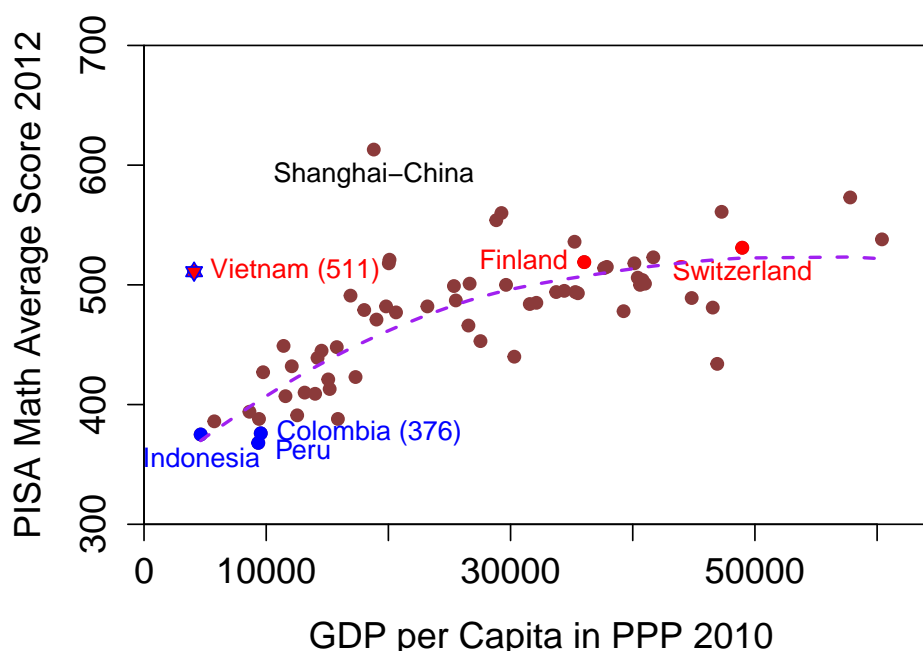
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*e-mail for corresponding author: *sparandekar@worldbank.org* This paper has been written using open source software: R for the econometric analysis and graphics and LaTeX for typesetting. Thanks to all who make free software possible and to OECD for making the PISA data freely and easily available to anyone. The code used in writing this paper is freely available for download at <http://economist-at-work-and-play.blogspot.com/2015/02/pisa20121a.html>

1 Introduction

Vietnam participated in PISA for the first time in 2012 and its performance has been much higher than other developing countries that take part in this OECD led initiative. PISA scores are calibrated to an OECD mean of 500 and standard deviation of 100 points. Only a few developing countries take part in PISA, perhaps because most of them have results much lower than the OECD countries. As can be seen in Figure 1, there is a positive, albeit non-linear correlation between GDP per capita and PISA test scores that can be seen by the dashed line representing a loess regression. The figure shows that Vietnam's performance in PISA (mathematics mean score of 511) is closer to that of Finland and Switzerland rather than of Peru and Colombia. Vietnam, represented by a red star in Figure 1, lies much above the cluster of developing countries in the lower left hand corner of Figure 1.

Figure 1: PISA 2012 results compared with GDP per capita

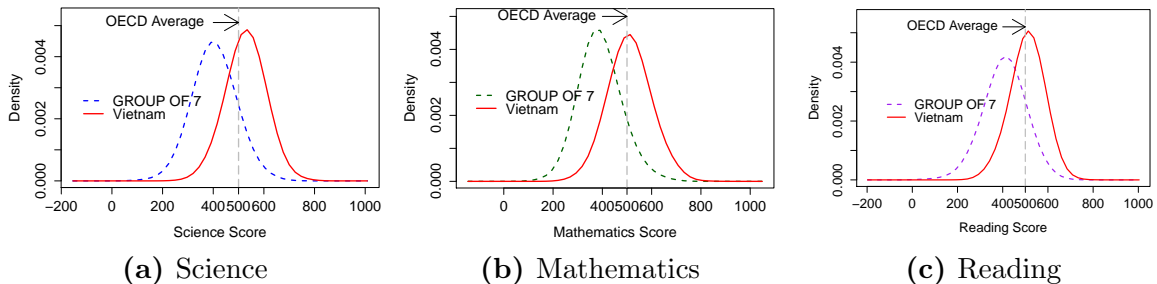


Source:OECD-PISA database

In the OECD-PISA database, there are seven countries other than Vietnam with a per capita GDP (in PPP dollars) below US\$ 10,000 - Albania, Colombia, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Thailand and Tunisia. Their collective weighted average performance in mathematics was a mean score of 383. It is helpful to understand the significance of the 128 point difference with Vietnam. According to a recent OECD publication ([OECD (2013a)]) “An entire proficiency level in mathematics spans about 70 score points –a large difference in the skills and knowledge students at that level possess. Such a gap represents the equivalent of

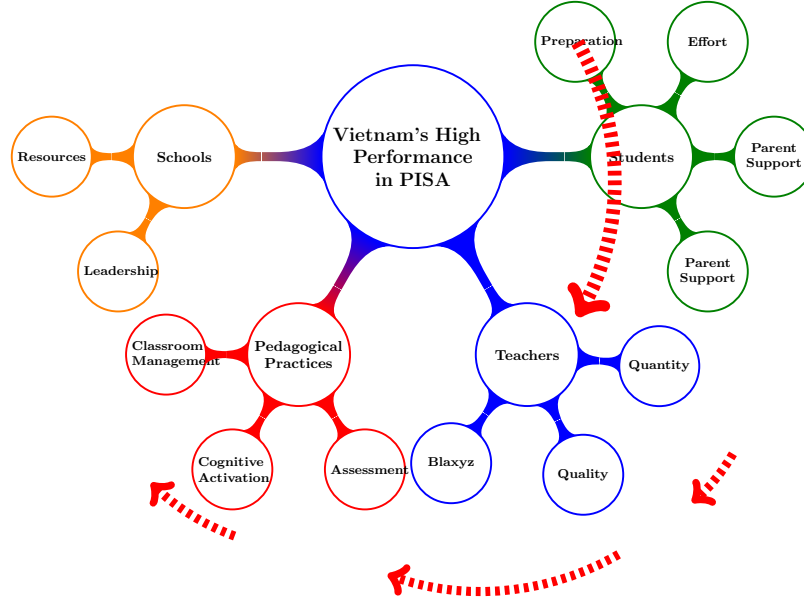
about two years of schooling in the typical OECD country.” Applying this heuristic would imply a nearly 3 year difference in attainment between Vietnam and the group of 7 developing countries in the PISA database. It should be noted at the outset that cross-section data from one instalment of PISA does not permit causal inference, but correlations can still provide useful insights. The difference is not only for mathematics and not just in the mean score, but spanning the entire test distribution, as can be seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Kernel Density comparison between Vietnam and other Developing Countries



A range of alternative classifications are possible to organize the possible explanatory factors available in the OECD-PISA database. Figure 3 presents four sets of factors, starting clockwise from the right. This is admittedly an arbitrary classification, utilized merely for expository purposes as we consider each of the constituent variables in turn.

Figure 3: Conceptual Scheme based on available comparative variables



The approach of this paper is as follows. We begin in Section 2 by examining closely the differences in endowments between Vietnam and the collective group of 7 developing countries, termed as Dev7 for this paper (not to be confused with the G-7 of wealthy countries). The word ‘endowments’ is used in a general sense, referring not merely to wealth related variables such as school resources, but to the range of policy, attitudinal and reported prac-

tices in the PISA dataset. The variables can also be considered as exogenous variables for the purpose of this analysis - in the first section we examine the mean differences in the levels of these variables. Comparing means in this context is a first pass at understanding the performance anomaly of Vietnam on empirical grounds. Without any priors, we want to look at seemingly obvious possible explanation - that Vietnamese 15 year olds somehow enjoy better endowments - economic, social, cultural and so on. This first pass can be quite revealing. For instance, even though we know that Vietnam's GDP per capita is the lowest in this G8 group of countries, perhaps the Vietnamese government and people have invested heavily in basic education, and schools in Vietnam enjoy much higher quality of facilities and equipment. Or the teachers have much higher level of education, and so on. Alternatively, one could find empirically that the schools are worse equipped and the teachers poorly trained. An examination of mean differences will provide us with a first set of tentative hypotheses.

We make a second closer approach in Section 3 by adopting the regression methodology used by Fryer and Levitt in understanding differences in test score results of black children in the United States [Fryer and Levitt (2004)]. Differences in mean values of endowments leave some questions unanswered, which further analytical approaches can seek to resolve. In a multi-variate setting, we can try to understand how much of the variation can be explained by differences in observable endowments, and how much can be attributed to effects other than the observable differences. Fryer and Levitt have quite successfully followed the approach to explain what they see as evidence of a systemic difference in schools attended by black children. We adopt a similar approach to find out how much of the 'Vietnam gap' could reasonably be attributed to the earlier differences in mean endowments. As a matter of fact, we show in this section that the large differences in mean endowments is important, but it explains at best only half of the test score differences.

The Fryer and Levitt method deepens the understanding from mean comparisons, but what it does not reveal may be as interesting as what it does reveal. Our Fryer-Levitt adaption is based on a pooled regression of eight developing countries, where we follow the fate of the magnitude of the coefficient of the dummy variable representing the Vietnamese student in the sample. But we also need to investigate structural differences in the effects of endowments between Vietnam and Dev7 countries. In Section 4, we adopt an approach first used to explain variation in PISA performance between Germany and Finland by Andreas Ammermueller [Ammermueller 2007]. This is an adaptation of the popular Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of wage earnings equation to uncover evidence of discrimination on the basis of gender. [Blinder 1973] and [Oaxaca 1973] In this section, we can examine closely the structural differences between Vietnam and the Dev7 countries, including the contribution

of differences in endowments and the coefficients to the gap in test scores.

Even a multi-variate regression approach only proves correlation with nothing more than a hint regarding causation, and so far we have only one year (2012) of PISA data for Vietnam. PISA 2015 data will be available in 2016 and analytical approaches closer to establishing causality can be attempted. Even with the caveat regarding causality, there are useful policy related conclusions that we can derive from the analysis presented in this paper - learning for Vietnam, with regard to areas of strengths and weaknesses; and learning for other countries that may wish to emulate aspects of Vietnam's performance. There is a veritable industry of papers regarding Finland's PISA performance, directed mostly towards other OECD countries with lower scores, for instance United States. Vietnam's superlative performance points to a similar future stream of research, with the added advantage of relevance for developing countries. Section 5 provides concluding ideas that might be amongst the first of many more such ideas from future investigations of Vietnam's performance.

2 Endowment Differences regarding Student, Family, Teachers and Schools

2.1 Student Characteristics and Background

An examination of fixed students characteristics (gender and age) does not show any statistically significant differences (Table 1). The PRESCHOOL variable shows the first instance of a statistically significant difference. While 78.88% of Dev7 students reported attending preschool, the number of students attending preschool from the Vietnam sample was 91.20% - a sizeable difference both statistically and economically significant. The relationship between preschool and later outcomes has been studied very closely over the years. Longitudinal impact evaluation studies regarding the Perry preschool project and Head Start in the US are amongst the most cited studies in the economics literature¹. Of course, mean differences for PRESCHOOL and other variables reported in this section can only indicate possible explanations to be explored further. We can also see from the numbers for REPEAT in Table 1 that PISA takers in Vietnam were three times less likely to have repeated a grade in the past (6.79% compared to 19.15%).

¹For detailed meta-analysis, see [Barnett 1995] and [Schweinhart et al, 2005]

Table 1: Student characteristics and family background

Dev7 countries				Vietnam	
Variable	Description	MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
Fixed characteristics					
FEMALE	Sex of student	0.5265 (0.4993)	41394	0.5336 (0.4989)	4882
AGE	Age of student	15.8211 (0.2895)	41394	15.7692 (0.2885)	4853
Student's prior history					
PRESCHOOL	Attended Preschool	0.7888 (0.4082)	40114	0.912 (0.2833)	4866
REPEAT	Grade repeating	0.1915 (0.3935)	40343	0.0679 (0.2516)	4860
Truancy from School					
ST08Q01	Times late for school	1.5131 (0.7648)	40663	1.1872 (0.4685)	4873
ST09Q01	Days unexcused absence	1.2192 (0.5276)	40650	1.0999 (0.3527)	4875
ST115Q01	Times skipped classes	1.2585 (0.545)	40632	1.0764 (0.3216)	4880
Parental background and family wealth					
HISEI	Highest parental occupational status	40.4196 (22.5168)	32814	26.6023 (19.855)	4860
MISCED	Educational level of mother (ISCED)	3.1193 (1.9853)	40486	2.1744 (1.6059)	4844
WEALTH	Family wealth possessions	-1.4606 (1.2267)	40821	-2.1343 (1.1656)	4881
CULTPOS	Cultural possessions	-0.1424 (0.9678)	39905	-0.2361 (1.0173)	4809
HEDRES	Home educational resources	-0.7427 (1.1473)	40579	-1.0743 (0.9364)	4874
BOOK_N	Number of books in family home	53.6393 (94.5556)	39631	50.786 (75.4031)	4841

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to students in the general (non-rotated) booklet. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with *(r)* are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 95% significance level, except FEMALE.

The finding regarding PRESCHOOL and REPEAT indicates the possible importance of the trajectory of the student prior to High School. Repetition rates are difficult as comparative indicators of system quality because of the variations across countries in curriculum and standards, but REPEAT is another interesting variable to keep in mind as a possible clue to the mystery of Vietnam's PISA performance. As in some other East Asian cultures, Vietnamese children are expected by their parents to study hard. Though Mark Twain in Vietnamese translation is quite a best seller for young readers in Vietnam, truancy from school is not perceived benevolently by parents.² Table 1 indicates a consistently lower tru-

²A cultural explanation is possibly quite important in explaining Vietnam's anomalous PISA results, though the PISA dataset may only be able to measure the possible effects of culture rather than measuring

ancy rate for the three variables used - the question refers to the past week (**to confirm**) and Vietnamese students are less likely to be late for school, have fewer days of unexcused absence and skip fewer classes.

The final set of variables in Table 1 concern parental background and wealth at the students home, including cultural resources and books at home which may work to stimulate cognitive development. The PISA database includes a number of indices to measure aspects such as wealth and possessions. These indices are based on underlying data regarding occupations and possessions. The scaling of raw data to indices is described in detail in the PISA technical report [OECD (2014a)]. For HISEI, the parents occupation status, the OECD mean is 50 and the OECD standard deviation is 15. Table 1 shows that the HISEI for Dev7 parents at 40.42 was much higher than 26.60 for Vietnamese parents. MISCED refers to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) developed by UNESCO. Table 1 shows that the average level of mother's education for Dev7 was just over 3, meaning Upper Secondary education, while for Vietnam the mean was just over 2, meaning Lower Secondary education. The WEALTH index is set for an OECD mean of zero and standard deviation of 1. Dev 7 countries wealth level was -1.5 and Vietnam's was -2.1, consistent with the data regarding occupational classification and mother's education. These findings indicate the close correlation of these variables with GDP per capita. The more interesting finding concerns the indices CULTPOS and HEDRES, which have OECD mean 0 and s.d. 1, and the number of books. CULTPOS includes classical literature, books of poetry and works of art. HEDRES includes reference books and books to help with school work as well as a study desk and 'a quiet place to study'. These three variables are also in line with per capita income - with the Dev7 mean being lower than the OECD mean, and Vietnam being lower than Dev7. So one explanation regarding Vietnam's PISA performance can probably be ruled out - it does not seem likely that Vietnamese households spend disproportionately higher amount of their incomes on acquiring possessions that would give their children an edge in life. Books and other education related articles are owned by Vietnamese households to the same extent as any other households.

2.2 Student studying time out of school

The phenomenon of primary and high school children taking extra classes to supplement in school instruction in Vietnam is well known [Ha and Harpham, 2005] and [Dang 2007].

cultural differences. Literature from the World Values Survey, that does seek to measure cultural differences, indicates that Vietnam is a positive outlier on discipline and authority orientation [Dalton and Ong (2005)].

Table 2 indicates that while Dev7 students spent roughly 4.7 hours in such classes (total of OUTMATH, OUTLANG and OUTSCIE), the Vietnamese student spent nearly 2 hours more for a total of 6.6 hours, with the difference being highest for OUTMATH. Vietnamese students also spent about 1 additional hour per week doing homework (total of ST57Q01 and ST57Q02) compared to Dev7 students. The highest difference in this set of variables concerns the variable ST57Q04, which relates to extra classes taught by a commercial company. While most of the schools in Vietnam are public or government schools, it is interesting to note that students report nearly 5 hours of commercially provided extra lessons, while the total for Dev7 countries is only about 2 hours. Collectively, these variables indicate that Vietnamese students spent about 16 hours per week studying outside of school, compared to 13 hours per week for Dev7 students.

Table 2: Student studying time out of school

		Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
Variable	Description	MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
Weekly out-of-school hours per subject					
OUTMATH	weekly out-of-school lessons in math	1.828 (2.1539)	23603	3.1305 (2.3133)	3227
OUTREAD	weekly out-of-school lessons in 'test language'	1.2882 (1.9623)	23531	1.4483 (1.8837)	3223
OUTSCIE	weekly out-of-school lessons in science	1.5609 (2.0456)	23298	2.0927 (2.1776)	3205
Weekly out-of-school hours approach					
ST57Q01 (<i>r</i>)	Out-of-school time homework	5.0953 (5.0319)	23696	5.8145 (5.7196)	3164
ST57Q02 (<i>r</i>)	Out-of-school time guided homework	2.551 (2.9296)	19355	2.8814 (3.2384)	2285
ST57Q03 (<i>r</i>)	Out-of-school time personal tutor	1.7276 (2.7884)	20367	1.5749 (2.938)	3049
ST57Q04 (<i>r</i>)	Out-of-school time classes by company	1.892 (3.3487)	19517	4.878 (4.8058)	3091
ST57Q05 (<i>r</i>)	Out-of-school time parent/family member	2.1354 (3.055)	21542	1.7646 (3.2442)	3092
ST57Q06 (<i>r</i>)	Out-of-school time learn on computer	2.588 (3.5519)	21338	1.8029 (3.0496)	3079

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to students in the rotated booklet. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 95% significance level.

2.3 Student attitudes towards mathematics

PISA applications in each round have a focus on one of the subjects and in PISA 2012 the focus subject was mathematics. Mathematics happens to be the subject where the score difference is highest between Vietnam and Dev7 countries. The PISA questionnaire

for students includes a very interesting series of questions regarding student’s perceptions of their abilities, their effort and their reported practices. The details of these questions can be found in the PISA Technical Manual. Typically, each question includes a set of likert scaled items to which the student provides a discrete response on a four point agree-disagree scale. These responses then are combined under specified algorithms to provide an index value. For instance, there is a question to which the response is meant to measure a student’s MATWKETH or ‘mathematics work ethic’. Students either agree or disagree with a set of 9 items on a 4 point likert scale - strongly disagree, disagree, agree and strongly disagree. The items include items such as “I work hard on my mathematics homework”, and “I listen in mathematics class”, “I keep my mathematics work well organized”. In the case of this example, when a student agrees or strongly agrees with a positive statement, or disagrees/strongly disagrees with a negative statement, he or she would tend to be deemed to have a stronger work ethic towards mathematics. The raw data from the likert scale is converted into an index using IRT scaling procedures, so that the mean for OECD countries is 0 and standard deviation is 1. Table 3 indicates a most interesting finding regarding a range of such indices from the PISA database.

Table 3: Student self-perception regarding mathematical ability and student effort

		Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
Variable	Description	MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
Items susceptible to 'bragging' tag					
MATWKETH (<i>r</i>)	Mathematics work ethic	0.4514 (0.9782)	26140	-0.0014 (0.6915)	3217
SUBNORM (<i>r</i>)	Subjective norms in mathematics	0.716 (1.165)	26509	-0.0923 (0.8395)	3220
OPENPS (<i>r</i>)	Openness to problem solving	0.1949 (0.9787)	25612	-0.6125 (0.8708)	3207
SCMAT (<i>r</i>)	Self-concept of own math skills	0.1673 (0.8101)	26222	-0.1896 (0.5903)	3249
Items with less implications on modesty					
PERSEV (<i>r</i>)	Perseverance in problem solving	0.3387 (0.9605)	25710	0.4475 (0.8767)	3211
ANXMAT (<i>r</i>)	Mathematics Anxiety	0.3995 (0.7724)	26275	0.2115 (0.6354)	3248
MATINTFC (<i>r</i>)	Mathematics intentions	0.092 (0.9837)	24827	0.3285 (1.0964)	3181

Notes: For the full set of results, please consult the github repository for this paper

The upper panel in Table 3 indicates a set of indices where the scores for Vietnamese students are lower than the scores for Dev7 students. For example, the score for MATWKETH is 0.45 for Dev7 and 0 for Vietnam. The variable SUBNORM is supposed to measure subjective norms regarding mathematics. This construct relates to a student’s perceptions regarding how other people in the student’s life value mathematics. It includes items such

as “my friends enjoy taking mathematics tests” and “my parents believe it’s important for me to study mathematics.” Presumably, when this measure is high, the student has a high subjective norm for mathematics. Table 3 shows the resulting mean for Dev7 countries is 0.72 and the value for Vietnam is -0.09. The index SCMAT includes items such as “I learn mathematics quickly” and “I have always believed that mathematics is one of my best subjects”. Vietnamese students, who scored more than 1 standard deviation above the Dev7 students on the PISA math test, scored half a standard deviation lower on SCMAT. What is going on here ?

This mini-mystery within the overall mystery can possibly be resolved by looking at all the indices. There was a set of indices with low performance difference between Dev7 and Vietnam and they do not shed much light on the seemingly contradictory result reported in the upper panel on Table 3. The lower panel of Table 3 reports on indices where the balance tips on the other side - these are indices where Vietnamese students performed better than the Dev7 students. The three indices here bear close examination. PERSEV consists of items that purport to capture perseverance with a task or a problem to resolve; ANXMAT is a negative index (less is better) that deals with mathematics anxiety (for example an item is “I get very nervous doing mathematics problems”); MATINTFC relates to future mathematics intention, including items such as “I am planning on majoring in a subject in college that requires lot of mathematics”.

One possible explanation, as indicated in the heading of the Table 3 panels, is that Vietnamese students are brought up in a culture that stresses the importance of modesty and humility as a pathway to learning. They may find it difficult to say great things about themselves, because of cultural norms against bragging or boasting. The lower panel in Table 3, on the other hand includes items that are less prone for an immodest interpretation. To say that you are not afraid of mathematics may not be perceived as bragging. And in this context, the Vietnamese students are less anxious and more confident about the the future of mathematics in their life.³

2.4 Student Experience in Mathematics

These are all student self-reported items, asked in rotational part 2.

³It will be straightforward to examine this hypothesis more closely by performing an IRT scaling of the underlying items for the indices. We can then test for differences between Vietnam and the Dev7 countries in values of the location parameters linking the items to the index. Systematic differences will tend to support the hypothesis laid out here.

Table 4: Summary statistics - student experience in mathematics

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
EXAPPLM (<i>r</i>)	Experience with applied math tasks	0.1111 (1.06)	26133	-0.2418 (0.7624)	3243
EXPUREM (<i>r</i>)	Experience with pure math tasks	-0.1384 (0.9809)	25973	0.1587 (0.8076)	3244
FAMCONC (<i>r</i>)	Familiarity with math concepts	-0.5441 (0.8768)	25832	0.4297 (0.9057)	3231

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to students in the rotated booklet. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level.

2.5 Home Support

Table 5: Summary statistics - student experience in mathematics

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
PARPRESSURE	Parental achievement pressure	0.2665 (0.4421)	40372	0.3837 (0.4863)	4866
TIGERMOM	Parent initiates - progress discussion	52.4472 (38.097)	41394	62.4183 (41.3743)	4882
VOLUMOM	Parent Participation - Volunteering	35.2134 (38.8428)	41394	38.3623 (39.9773)	4882
TEACHMOM	Parent Participation - Teaching Assistance	12.1764 (23.4241)	41394	38.2821 (41.5357)	4882
FUNDMOM	Parent Participation - Fundraising	23.0784 (35.2134)	41394	59.6022 (44.0376)	4882
COUNCILMOM	Parent Participation - School government	36.4546 (37.2252)	41394	23.1174 (36.4406)	4882
BKGR_FAMPROB (<i>r</i>)	Home problems - deter effort in school	0.4705 (0.4991)	25038	0.264 (0.4409)	3231

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to students in the rotated booklet and the general (non-rotated) booklet. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level.

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3 What teacher and teaching/pedagogical practices related factors explains the achivevement gap of Vietnam ?

3.1 Teachers - Characteristics and Quantitative Measures

Table 6: Summary statistics - teacher characteristics and quantitative measures

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
STRATIO	Student-teacher ratio	19.715 (9.4135)	33742	18.9656 (5.5255)	4743
PROPCERT	Proportion of certified teacher	0.6757 (0.4042)	35130	0.7961 (0.3978)	4586
PROPQUAL	Proportion of teachers with ISCED 5A	0.8756 (0.2181)	36319	0.8775 (0.2758)	4708
SMRATIO	Mathematics teacher-student ratio	188.1791 (158.6256)	33985	120.9773 (43.6092)	4777
TCSHORT	Shortage of teaching staff	0.4846 (1.2627)	41077	0.4249 (1.1636)	4882
LHRS (<i>r</i>)	Taught hours of 'test language'	3.599 (1.9887)	22177	3.2207 (1.1576)	2870
SHRS (<i>r</i>)	Taught hours of science	3.7566 (2.5078)	21701	3.9597 (2.5484)	2473
MHRS (<i>r</i>)	Taught hours of mathematics	3.896 (2.0335)	21913	3.7878 (1.3764)	2850

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to principals (schools) and students in the rotated booklet. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level, except PROPQUAL.

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3.2 Teachers - Quality

Table 7: Summary statistics - teacher quality

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
TCFOCST	Teacher focus	0.4975 (1.0056)	41370	0.1402 (0.8377)	4882
SC35Q02	Professional development in math in last 3 months	40.5068 (40.8546)	39550	49.0086 (45.1706)	4762
TCH.MENT	Teacher mentoring as quality assurance	0.8566 (0.3505)	40734	0.9859 (0.1181)	4882
MTSUP (<i>r</i>)	Mathematics supportive teaching style	0.4778 (0.9613)	25918	0.3685 (0.774)	3247
STUDREL (<i>r</i>)	Teacher student relations	0.3794 (1.0178)	25870	0.0186 (0.8883)	3253
TCHQUAL.DIFF (<i>r</i>)	with different teacher student would work harder	0.5249 (0.4994)	24986	0.363 (0.481)	3231
TCH.INCENTV	teacher appraisal led to gratification	-0.0317 (1.0301)	41394	0.2687 (0.6336)	4882
Quality assurance of mathematics teachers through ...					
TCM.STUASS	test or assessment of student achievement	0.8762 (0.3293)	41110	0.9818 (0.1338)	4882
TCM.PEER	teacher peer review of lectures, methods etc	0.7916 (0.4061)	41095	0.8382 (0.3683)	4882
TCM.OBSER	principal or senior staff observations	0.8015 (0.3989)	41170	0.9785 (0.1451)	4882
TCM.INSPE	observation of classes external inspector	0.5882 (0.4922)	41020	0.8664 (0.3402)	4882

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to principals (schools) and students in the rotated booklet. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level, except PROPQUAL.

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3.3 Pedagogical/Teaching practices

Table 8: Summary statistics - pedagogical/teaching practices

		Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
Variable	Description	MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
Practices in Mathematics					
COMP_USE	Math policy - use of computers in class	0.4345 (0.4957)	40800	0.6447 (0.4787)	4815
TXT_BOOK	Math policy - same textbook	0.7905 (0.4069)	40557	0.7855 (0.4105)	4882
STD_CUR	Maths policy - standardized curriculum	0.8705 (0.3358)	40595	0.949 (0.22)	4882
TCHBEHTD (<i>r</i>)	Teacher oriented instruction method	0.4973 (1.0798)	26433	0.2964 (0.8099)	3254
TCHBEHSO (<i>r</i>)	Student oriented instruction method	0.7921 (0.9545)	26358	0.2969 (0.819)	3248
Formative assessment used to					
ASS_PROG	inform parents about child's progress	0.9695 (0.172)	40708	0.9928 (0.0844)	4882
ASS_PROM	decide on students' retention or promotion	0.8988 (0.3016)	40483	0.9508 (0.2162)	4882
ASS_INSTR	group students for instructional purposes	0.6648 (0.4721)	40316	0.7378 (0.4399)	4882
ASS_NAT	compare school to national performance	0.7008 (0.4579)	40493	0.8785 (0.3267)	4882
ASS_SCH	monitor the schools' yearly progress	0.9111 (0.2846)	40555	0.9799 (0.1403)	4882
ASS_TCH	make judgements on teachers' effectiveness	0.7764 (0.4166)	40400	0.9912 (0.0934)	4882
ASS_CUR	identify improvements in the curriculum	0.9017 (0.2977)	40586	0.9127 (0.2822)	4882
ASS_OTH	compare school with other schools	0.661 (0.4734)	40386	0.866 (0.3406)	4882
TCHBEHFA (<i>r</i>)	help students perform better	0.4634 (0.9934)	26245	0.005 (0.79)	3246
Cognitive Activation in Mathematics					
COGACT (<i>r</i>)	Cognitive activation in mathematics lessons	0.2998 (0.975)	26217	-0.3278 (0.6647)	3249
Classroom Management					
STU_FEEDB	Seeking written feedback from students	0.7105 (0.4536)	40788	0.8419 (0.3649)	4882
CLSMAN (<i>r</i>)	Teacher classroom management (in math)	0.2394 (0.905)	25753	0.2163 (0.7761)	3252
DISCLIMA (<i>r</i>)	Disciplinary climate in class (in math)	-0.0243 (0.9055)	26242	0.3747 (0.6926)	3254

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to principals (schools) and students in the rotated booklet. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level, except TXT_BOOK.

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4 What school related factors explains the achievement gap of Vietnam ?

4.1 School Characteristics

Table 9: Summary statistics - school characteristics

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
PRIVATESCL	Private school dummy variable	0.1714 (0.3768)	41182	0.0832 (0.2762)	4882
SC02Q02	Funding for school from student fees	25.7233 (36.0117)	34621	16.6104 (26.3564)	4848
DUM_VILLAGE	School located in a village	0.1403 (0.3473)	41347	0.4584 (0.4983)	4882
TOWN	School located in a town	0.4508 (0.4976)	41347	0.3101 (0.4626)	4882
CITY	School located in a city	0.4089 (0.4916)	41347	0.2315 (0.4218)	4882
CLSIZE	Average class size	35.013 (9.764)	40771	42.5043 (8.7236)	4882
SCHSIZE	Number of enrolled students at school	1057.0332 (924.2422)	35062	1302.9009 (648.6821)	4882
PCGIRLS	Proportion of girls at school	0.49 (0.2597)	36342	0.5282 (0.0801)	4882
ST72Q01 (<i>r</i>)	Class size in 'test language'	31.0133 (9.3337)	23946	41.0018 (5.4001)	2735
SCHSEL	School selectivity/ student admission policies	2.3061 (0.7991)	41286	2.8454 (0.4044)	4882

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to principals (schools). ST72Q01 is taken from the rotated questionnaire administered to students. For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level.

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4.2 School Resources

Table 10: Summary statistics - school resources

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
RATCMP15	Available computers for 15-year-olds	0.3909 (0.5476)	39490	0.2216 (0.3411)	4875
COMPWEB	Ratio of computers connected to internet	0.7556 (0.3578)	37446	0.7795 (0.3109)	3634
SCMATEDU	Quality of school educational resources	-0.8145 (1.1538)	41373	-0.4941 (0.9718)	4882
SCMATBUI	Quality of physical infrastructure	-0.6322 (1.1113)	41221	-0.3988 (1.0161)	4882
EXC1.BAND	School offers Band, orchestra or choir	0.471 (0.4992)	40044	0.1678 (0.3737)	4882
EXC2.PLAY	School offers schoo play/musical	0.5928 (0.4913)	40122	0.8509 (0.3562)	4882
EXC3.NEWS	School offers yearbook/newspaper	0.5373 (0.4986)	39617	0.5088 (0.5)	4882
EXC4.VOLU	School offers volunteering/service activ.	0.827 (0.3782)	40240	0.83 (0.3757)	4882
EXC5.MCLUB	School offers mathematics club	0.453 (0.4978)	40154	0.2687 (0.4434)	4882
EXC6.MATHCOMP	School offers Mathematics competition	0.6268 (0.4837)	40215	0.8032 (0.3977)	4882
EXC7.CHESS	School offers chess club	0.3437 (0.475)	39969	0.2302 (0.421)	4882
EXC8.ICTCB	School offers IT focused club	0.4899 (0.4999)	39752	0.1749 (0.3799)	4882
EXC9.ARTCB	School offers art club/activities	0.6774 (0.4675)	40017	0.4585 (0.4983)	4848
EXC10.SPORT	School offers sporting activities	0.9321 (0.2516)	40581	0.992 (0.089)	4882
EXC11.UNICORN	School offers 'country specific item'	0.7152 (0.4513)	40002	0.9629 (0.189)	4882
SCL.EXTR.CL	School offers additional math classes	0.6538 (0.4757)	40869	0.9584 (0.1997)	4882

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to principals (schools). For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level, except EXC4.VOLU.

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4.3 School Leadership

Table 11: Summary statistics - school leadership

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
SCORE_PUBLIC	Achievement data posted publicly	0.345 (0.4754)	40965	0.7567 (0.4291)	4882
SCORE_AUTHRITS	Achievement data tracked by authority	0.8003 (0.3998)	41139	0.8282 (0.3773)	4778
SCHAUTON	School Autonomy in admin. decisions	-0.2542 (1.1328)	41394	-1.0419 (0.9378)	4882
TCHPARTI	Teacher participation in admin. decisions	-0.2169 (1.4457)	41394	-1.6445 (0.5188)	4882
LEADCOM	Communicating and acting on defined school goals	0.2387 (1.1105)	41252	0.0894 (0.6744)	4882
LEADINST	Promotion of instructional leadership	0.0899 (1.0724)	41219	-0.0549 (0.946)	4882
LEADPD	Promotion of solving classroom problems	0.244 (1.0851)	41219	-0.0587 (0.861)	4882
LEADTCH	Teacher participation in leadership	0.3233 (1.1356)	41125	-0.2914 (0.9077)	4882
QUAL_RECORD	Systematic recording of data for quality assurance	0.8865 (0.3172)	40941	0.9818 (0.1338)	4882

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to principals (schools). For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level.

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4.4 School Climate

Table 12: Summary statistics - school climate

Variable	Description	Dev7 countries		Vietnam	
		MS	Valid N	MS	Valid N
STUDCLIM	Student-related aspects of school climate	0.0485 (1.1642)	40973	0.0418 (0.6849)	4874
TEACCLIM	Teacher-related aspects of school climate	-0.1997 (1.1474)	40973	-0.0873 (0.7125)	4874
TCMORALE	Teacher morale and enthusiasm	0.0376 (1.0541)	41336	-0.2941 (0.8579)	4882

Notes: The variables relate to the questionnaires administered to principals (schools). For a more detailed description of variables, please see Table xx. Items marked with (*r*) are taken from the rotated student questionnaire. The variable means of Dev7 and Vietnam are statistically different at the 5% significance level, except STUDCLIM.

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5 Estimating the Vietnamese Test Score differential for a set of eight developing countries

Table 13, 14 and 15 present a series of estimates of the "Vietnam" test score differential for the PISA test taken in 2012 by Vietnam and seven other developing countries with a GDP per capita below \$10,000. The specifications estimated are of the form

$$PISATESTSCORE_i = VIETNAM_i + X_i + \epsilon_i$$

where i indexes students. VIETNAM captures the differential between Vietnam and the other seven developing countries score, given the vector of other covariates, denoted X . This vector varies across columns in Tables 13, 14 and 15, following our estimation of student, teacher/pedagogical practices and school related factors. As one moves to the right in the table, the set of covariates steadily grows, adding factors in accordance with our schematic outline previously described. In addition, columns (5), (6) and (7) of each of these tables contain additional specifications from the three rotated student questionnaires. Due to the restrictive nature of the rotated design of the PISA student questionnaire, we could only combine each one of the three rotated questionnaire individually with the non-rotated questions to still maintain a meaningfully large sample. All specified variables were tested in single sequential, additive regressions to decrease the Vietnam differential. In all instances, the estimation is done using the student weight (W_FSTUW), provided in the data set. The first column of tables 13, 14 and 15 present the difference in score means, not including any covariates. This is equivalent to the raw test score gaps reported earlier. All following specifications represent a vector of characteristics that we identified via sequential, additive regressions to result in a smaller VIETNAM regressor, when we added these one-by-one in each regression. This presents a decrease in the "Vietnam" test score differential and offers valuable insights into the endowment factors that led to the strong performance of Vietnam in the 2012 PISA round. Our approach follows closely [Fryer and Levitt (2004)], that tried to explain the black-white racial test score gap in the first two years of school. Specification (2) adds the 'gap decreasing' student characteristics, column (3) the 'gap decreasing' teacher and pedagogical practices variables, column (4) adds the school related 'gap decreasing' variables. We will discuss the explanatory value of these covariates as a whole and individually in the next section.

...

5.1 The estimated impact of 'Vietnam' on Mathematics PISA test scores

Table 13: The estimated impact of 'Vietnam' on Mathematics PISA test scores

Variables	Mathematics													
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
VIETNAM	128.05	(5.65)	90.35	(6.38)	85.06	(7.07)	71.91	(7.64)	59.88	(6.91)	46.2	(7.30)	64.14	(7.67)
PRESCHOOL	-	-	37.57	(4.44)	34.47	(4.26)	26.96	(4.07)	22.54	(3.48)	20.03	(4.27)	24.13	(4.32)
REPEAT	-	-	-47.50	(4.36)	-47.06	(4.46)	-39.43	(3.68)	-30.6	(3.67)	-24.41	(3.26)	-32.61	(2.91)
ST08Q01	-	-	-8.65	(1.63)	-8.19	(1.54)	-7.77	(1.38)	-5.87	(1.59)	-7.44	(1.69)	-5.21	(1.66)
ST115Q01	-	-	-4.66	(2.00)	-4.13	(2.05)	-4.54	(2.03)	-4.26	(1.90)	-3.97	(2.37)	-3.17	(1.90)
BOOK_N	-	-	0.09	(0.01)	0.09	(0.01)	0.07	(0.01)	0.05	(0.01)	0.05	(0.01)	0.07	(0.01)
PARPRESSURE	-	-	13.83	(4.75)	12.06	(4.69)	10.93	(4.72)	9.16	(3.96)	9.58	(4.32)	7.27	(4.40)
PCGIRLS	-	-	31.55	(20.97)	31.22	(18.70)	19.91	(18.41)	7.62	(13.08)	-5.12	(15.09)	10.48	(14.81)
FUNDMOM	-	-	0.24	(0.06)	0.22	(0.06)	0.17	(0.06)	0.16	(0.06)	0.15	(0.07)	0.19	(0.06)
COUNCILMOM	-	-	-0.27	(0.06)	-0.25	(0.06)	-0.17	(0.06)	-0.14	(0.05)	-0.15	(0.06)	-0.15	(0.06)
PROPCERT	-	-	-	-	17.57	(6.90)	15.8	(6.75)	16.28	(6.19)	10.75	(6.92)	18.38	(7.20)
SMRATIO	-	-	-	-	-0.02	(0.01)	-0.03	(0.01)	-0.02	(0.01)	-0.01	(0.01)	-0.02	(0.01)
TCSHORT	-	-	-	-	1.16	(1.89)	5.77	(2.01)	2.12	(1.63)	2.57	(1.68)	2.06	(1.76)
TCFOCST	-	-	-	-	-1.42	(2.59)	-2.8	(2.17)	-0.35	(1.72)	-0.5	(2.05)	-2.5	(1.87)
TCM_STUASS	-	-	-	-	3.2	(7.89)	-6.04	(7.36)	-1.26	(7.33)	-4.61	(9.17)	2.88	(8.89)
TCM_PEER	-	-	-	-	-0.16	(6.54)	-5.44	(5.88)	-4.97	(5.26)	-6.57	(5.31)	-4.58	(5.20)
TCH_INCENTV	-	-	-	-	-0.43	(2.45)	-1.5	(2.20)	-2.95	(2.24)	-3.23	(2.64)	-3.15	(2.63)
ASS_PROG	-	-	-	-	-21.77	(9.91)	-31.95	(10.15)	-16.17	(7.75)	-31.19	(8.45)	-21.79	(10.39)
ASS_PROM	-	-	-	-	9.52	(6.17)	8.75	(6.15)	10.42	(5.48)	8.77	(6.01)	10.13	(6.20)
ASS_SCH	-	-	-	-	0.65	(9.94)	-12.41	(10.17)	1.35	(7.62)	-3.12	(8.10)	3.87	(7.29)
STU_FEEDB	-	-	-	-	-0.55	(6.01)	0.07	(5.86)	2.03	(4.50)	4.43	(5.51)	3.89	(4.79)
COMP_USE	-	-	-	-	5.93	(5.53)	1.08	(5.21)	-0.64	(5.04)	1.24	(5.17)	0.03	(5.46)
TXT_BOOK	-	-	-	-	-19.49	(8.28)	-18.3	(8.53)	-7.18	(6.31)	-6.57	(7.41)	-8.69	(6.97)
TOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.3	(4.31)	-5.97	(3.18)	-6.3	(3.46)	-8.12	(3.93)
CLSIZE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	(0.23)	0.69	(0.21)	0.67	(0.24)	0.74	(0.25)
COMPWEB	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.01	(6.88)	12.93	(5.71)	12.84	(6.37)	13.97	(6.62)
SCMATEDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.47	(3.18)	4.75	(2.72)	4.25	(2.93)	6.67	(3.07)
SCMATBUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.24	(2.70)	3.16	(2.26)	3.08	(2.47)	2.38	(2.54)
EXC2_PLAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.14	(4.82)	5.88	(3.72)	8.2	(4.25)	8.42	(3.72)
EXC6_MATHCOMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.65	(5.79)	-0.85	(4.81)	-0.61	(5.25)	-3.27	(5.16)
EXC10_SPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.87	(10.23)	-4.71	(9.12)	-7.65	(8.19)	-9	(9.04)
EXC11_UNICORN	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.43	(5.80)	7.04	(4.81)	6.06	(5.78)	6.61	(5.98)
SCL_EXTR_CL	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.84	(5.28)	11.23	(4.98)	8.26	(5.10)	6.05	(5.07)
SCORE_PUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.65	(5.65)	10.71	(4.37)	9.08	(4.93)	10.42	(4.89)
QUAL_RECORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.45	(7.87)	11.71	(6.24)	10.13	(7.70)	5.2	(6.92)
SCHSEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.63	(3.27)	1.67	(2.88)	2.37	(3.23)	1.51	(3.43)
MATWKETH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9.87	(1.58)	-	-	-	-
INSTMOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.76	(1.28)	-	-	-	-
INTMAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.39	(1.88)	-	-	-	-
SUBNORM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12.14	(0.90)	-	-	-	-
MATHEFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.9	(2.05)	-	-	-	-
MATINTFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.43	(0.85)	-	-	-	-
PERSEV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.37	(1.10)	-	-	-	-
OUTMATH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	(0.47)	-	-
EXPUREM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	(0.99)	-	-
FAMCONC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.6	(1.59)	-	-
BKGR_FAMPROB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	(1.78)
ANXMAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-18.78	(1.58)
ATSchL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.42	(1.09)
ATTLNACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(1.19)
MTSUP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.41	(1.12)
STUDREL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.75	(1.17)
TCHQUALDIFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10.35	(2.02)
TCHBEHTD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.48	(1.25)
TCHBEHSO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13.47	(1.43)
TCHBEHFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	(1.73)
DISCLIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	(1.20)
R ²	27.21		41.14		42.61		45.37		49.6		46.93		48.15	
N	48483		17492		17492		17492		15660		11944		15422	

Just notes: 'strong' ie '**largely**' decrease the gap:

(2/Students): PRESCHOOL, REPEAT, ST08Q01, FUNDMOM (!), COUNCILMOM (!)

(3/Teachers & Ped Practices): SMRATIO, TCM_STUASS,

(4/School): TOWN, CLSIZE, SCMATEDU, SCORE_PUBLIC

(5/all plus rotated 1): INSTMOT, SUBNORM (!!), MATHEFF (!), MATINTFC (!)

(6/all plus rotated 2): OUTMATH, EXPUREM, **FAMCONC** (!! by -30%)

(7/all plus rotated 3): BKGR_FAMPROB, ANXMAT, TCHQUAL_DIFF, TCHBEHSO

5.2 The estimated impact of 'Vietnam' on Reading PISA test scores

Table 14: The estimated impact of 'Vietnam' on Reading PISA test scores

Variables	Reading											
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
VIETNAM	105.16	(5.03)	68.54	(5.22)	65.75	(5.53)	52.61	(6.08)	58.43	(5.97)	52.04	(6.10)
FEMALE	-	-	23.53	(1.96)	23.53	(1.85)	22.88	(1.83)	24.38	(1.94)	21.33	(2.04)
PRESCHOOL	-	-	34.59	(4.57)	33.63	(4.56)	25.9	(4.02)	25.25	(3.41)	21.72	(4.21)
REPEAT	-	-	-55.5	(5.25)	-53.92	(5.52)	-45.81	(3.89)	-40.03	(3.48)	-42.04	(4.75)
ST08Q01	-	-	-9.43	(1.74)	-9.14	(1.74)	-8.57	(1.64)	-5.83	(1.56)	-6.28	(2.18)
ST115Q01	-	-	-9.06	(2.07)	-9.35	(2.08)	-9.16	(1.92)	-7.69	(1.87)	-10.99	(2.44)
BOOK_N	-	-	0.08	(0.01)	0.07	(0.01)	0.06	(0.01)	0.05	(0.01)	0.04	(0.01)
PARPRESSURE	-	-	8.34	(4.57)	6.32	(4.77)	1.98	(4.54)	2.5	(4.15)	2.69	(4.65)
PCGIRLS	-	-	50.94	(17.61)	49.39	(18.22)	32.15	(18.44)	18.62	(11.35)	19.59	(13.32)
VOLUMOM	-	-	0.04	(0.07)	0.01	(0.06)	0.02	(0.06)	-0.03	(0.06)	-0.01	(0.07)
FUNDMOM	-	-	0.14	(0.06)	0.15	(0.06)	0.1	(0.06)	0.1	(0.06)	0.05	(0.07)
COUNCILMOM	-	-	-0.28	(0.06)	-0.28	(0.06)	-0.2	(0.06)	-0.12	(0.06)	-0.09	(0.07)
PROPCERT	-	-	-	-	5.66	(6.32)	4.35	(6.28)	2.52	(5.52)	-3.75	(6.76)
TCSHORT	-	-	-	-	-1.92	(2.22)	2.82	(2.24)	0.82	(1.87)	0.68	(2.02)
TCM_STUASS	-	-	-	-	10.58	(8.55)	3.95	(8.63)	8.8	(9.11)	7.33	(10.60)
ASS_PROG	-	-	-	-	-14.89	(10.80)	-33.18	(12.25)	-9.31	(13.19)	-26.84	(11.87)
ASS_PROM	-	-	-	-	12.81	(5.79)	11.05	(6.17)	13	(5.79)	9.37	(5.98)
ASS_NAT	-	-	-	-	4.43	(7.52)	-0.52	(7.20)	0.8	(5.78)	-1.36	(7.16)
ASS_CUR	-	-	-	-	-3.26	(9.95)	-7.5	(10.48)	-4.56	(9.05)	-2.52	(8.76)
STU_FEEDB	-	-	-	-	6.35	(5.28)	3.09	(5.20)	7.22	(4.24)	6.08	(4.82)
TOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.31	(4.21)	-5.47	(3.61)	-7.44	(4.04)
CLSIZE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	(0.24)	1.02	(0.24)	0.75	(0.30)
COMPWEB	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.94	(6.52)	14.49	(5.51)	18.02	(6.16)
SCMATEDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.18	(3.24)	4.56	(2.68)	4.39	(2.85)
SCMATBUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	(2.61)	1.44	(2.47)	1.92	(2.65)
EXC2_PLAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.37	(5.00)	12.72	(4.00)	10.41	(4.43)
EXC6_MATHCOMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.57	(5.28)	8.48	(4.94)	11.32	(5.37)
EXC10_SPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.81	(15.17)	-3.33	(11.81)	-8.39	(11.23)
EXC11_UNICORN	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.37	(6.20)	11.66	(5.02)	13.58	(5.91)
SCORE_PUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.93	(5.65)	4.1	(4.15)	4.98	(5.06)
LEADINST	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.62	(2.57)	1.16	(2.00)	1.85	(2.11)
QUAL_RECORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.25	(8.56)	-7.26	(6.90)	-10.28	(8.20)
SCHSEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.08	(3.31)	0.78	(2.87)	-0.37	(3.21)
TEACCLIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.97	(2.92)	-1.94	(2.71)	-1.28	(2.84)
PERSEV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.84	(1.16)	-	-
LHRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	(0.71)
ST72Q01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.84	(0.22)
BKGR_FAMPROB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATSCHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATTLNACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STUDREL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCHQUAL_DIFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R ²	19.61		38.72		39.26		43.09		42.69		39.82	
N	48483		18474		18474		18474		17506		11843	

Notes: The sample consists of the 'Developing 7' countries and Vietnam. *Additional info to be added here..*

Just notes: 'strong' ie 'largely' decrease the gap:

(2/Students): PRESCHOOL, REPEAT, ST08Q01, FUNDMOM (!), COUNCILMOM (!)

(3/Teachers & Ped Practices): TCM_STUASS,
 (4/School): CLSIZE, SCMATDU, (EXC2_PLAY + EXC6_MATHCOMP +
 EXC10_SPORT + EXC11_UNICORN),
 (5/all plus rotated 1): none significantly
 (6/all plus rotated 2): none significantly
 (7/all plus rotated 3): BKGR_FAMPROB (!), ATTLNACT, TCHQUAL_DIFF

5.3 The estimated impact of 'Vietnam' on Science PISA test scores

Table 15: The estimated impact of 'Vietnam' on Science PISA test scores

Variables	Science													
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
VIETNAM	134.56	(4.91)	94.84	(5.23)	92.98	(5.42)	80.09	(5.75)	84.54	(5.76)	83.51	(5.98)	81.08	(6.13)
FEMALE	-	-	-4.88	(1.72)	-4.75	(1.61)	-5.33	(1.54)	-5.13	(1.69)	-4.59	(2.17)	-4.99	(2.01)
PRESCHOOL	-	-	37.24	(4.47)	36.17	(4.56)	27.5	(4.24)	25.48	(3.54)	22.07	(3.91)	22.15	(4.06)
REPEAT	-	-	-54.16	(4.59)	-52.69	(4.70)	-45.4	(3.54)	-37.67	(3.44)	-36.6	(4.44)	-38.45	(3.69)
ST08Q01	-	-	-9.27	(1.55)	-9.17	(1.54)	-8.95	(1.36)	-7.42	(1.31)	-8.08	(1.96)	-6.9	(1.55)
ST115Q01	-	-	-5.85	(2.21)	-6.08	(2.22)	-6.07	(2.07)	-5.86	(1.63)	-8.46	(2.91)	-5.14	(2.20)
BOOK_N	-	-	0.08	(0.01)	0.08	(0.01)	0.06	(0.01)	0.06	(0.01)	0.04	(0.02)	0.06	(0.01)
PARPRESSURE	-	-	5.74	(4.41)	3.53	(4.45)	-0.73	(4.41)	-1.69	(3.68)	-0.41	(4.03)	-0.58	(3.86)
PCGIRLS	-	-	39.84	(17.98)	38.3	(18.72)	25.6	(18.14)	16.82	(10.71)	19.57	(12.12)	19.9	(12.11)
TCM_PEER	-	-	0.22	(0.06)	0.21	(0.06)	-4.41	(5.87)	-4.49	(5.67)	-7.82	(6.39)	-3.67	(5.65)
FUNDMOM	-	-	-0.31	(0.06)	-0.30	(0.06)	0.15	(0.06)	0.16	(0.05)	0.14	(0.06)	0.16	(0.06)
COUNCILMOM	-	-	-	-	7.53	(6.42)	-0.2	(0.06)	-0.15	(0.05)	-0.15	(0.06)	-0.15	(0.06)
PROPCERT	-	-	-	-	1.66	(2.17)	4.28	(5.98)	4.58	(5.43)	0.57	(6.52)	7.4	(5.61)
TCSHORT	-	-	-	-	11.69	(7.86)	5.12	(2.13)	3.07	(1.78)	3.26	(2.06)	2.12	(1.73)
TCM_STUASS	-	-	-	-	-0.79	(6.51)	6.82	(8.38)	10.85	(8.07)	7.99	(8.64)	11.29	(8.22)
ASS_PROG	-	-	-	-	-24.74	(11.44)	-40.32	(11.86)	-19.8	(10.69)	-29.87	(9.15)	-16.77	(11.25)
ASS_PROM	-	-	-	-	10.99	(6.54)	9.59	(7.01)	12.24	(6.79)	10.05	(6.93)	11.51	(7.14)
ASS_NAT	-	-	-	-	5.27	(6.53)	-0.69	(6.19)	1.41	(4.80)	-1.48	(5.68)	1.08	(5.31)
ASS_SCH	-	-	-	-	1.97	(9.58)	-5.7	(10.87)	1.00	(6.86)	-4.18	(8.66)	1.23	(7.45)
ASS_CUR	-	-	-	-	-5.24	(9.19)	-4.54	(9.40)	-4.24	(8.32)	1.84	(9.05)	-4.39	(8.13)
STU_FEEDEB	-	-	-	-	4.21	(5.46)	2.42	(5.37)	6.00	(4.54)	6.07	(5.26)	5.21	(4.80)
PRIVATE_SCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.13	(6.39)	-1.54	(5.29)	-2.97	(6.00)	-0.55	(5.65)
TOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.58	(3.40)	-7.03	(3.15)	-8.45	(3.19)	-7.85	(3.36)
CLSIZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73	(0.22)	0.90	(0.21)	0.88	(0.22)	0.75	(0.20)
COMPWEB	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	(6.67)	15.57	(5.53)	18.09	(5.78)	16.01	(6.09)
SCMATEDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.22	(2.13)	5.57	(1.85)	4.87	(1.76)	5.54	(1.96)
EXC2_PLAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.64	(4.37)	8.47	(3.27)	8.5	(3.93)	8.99	(3.48)
EXC6_MATHCOMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.27	(5.08)	2.65	(4.47)	2.66	(5.05)	-0.23	(4.86)
EXC10_SPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.07	(11.82)	-1.53	(9.94)	-5.57	(9.31)	-4.36	(10.30)
EXC11_UNICORN	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.67	(6.61)	8.59	(5.07)	11.94	(5.74)	8.36	(5.65)
SCORE_PUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.72	(4.96)	10.25	(3.78)	11.45	(4.60)	10.77	(3.97)
LEADINST	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	(2.40)	1.32	(1.91)	1.96	(2.03)	1.91	(1.97)
QUAL_RECORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.26	(7.00)	-1.50	(5.56)	-1.97	(6.08)	-1.18	(5.77)
SCHSEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	(3.51)	1.39	(2.94)	1.54	(3.34)	0.64	(3.19)
TEACCLIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.4	(2.79)	-2.11	(2.46)	-2.03	(2.75)	-2.84	(2.50)
PERSEV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.85	(1.03)	-	-	-	-
OUTSCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.74	(0.60)	-	-
BKGR_FAMPROB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.57	(1.61)
ATSchL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.73	(1.03)
ATTLNACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.32	(1.21)
STUDREL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.12	(0.95)
TCHQUAL_DIFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-16.33	(1.86)
R ²	30.75		44.59		45.04		48.32		47.61		45.52		49.19	
N	48483		18474		18474		18474		17441		12670		16764	

Notes: The sample consists of the 'Developing 7' countries and Vietnam. *Additional info to be added here..*

Just notes: 'strong' ie 'largely' decrease the gap:
(2/Students): FEMALE, PRESCHOOL, REPEAT, ST08Q01, FUNDMOM, COUNCIL-

MOM

(3/Teachers & Ped Practices): none stand out significantly

(4/School): CLSIZE, SCMATDU, (EXC2_PLAY + EXC6_MATHCOMP + EXC10_SPORT + EXC11_UNICORN), SCORE_PUBLIC,

(5/all plus rotated 1): none stand out significantly

(6/all plus rotated 2): none stand out significantly

(7/all plus rotated 3): BKGR_FAMPROB, ATTLNACT

6 Conclusion

7 Resources

7.1 Blax

7.2 Other resources for other uses

- Rtf2LaTeX2e - free software to convert from rtf (MS-Word) file to LaTeX. It saves a lot of work when converting existent papers written in Word like programs, but it is not perfect (tables, graphs, equations, and formats may not convert well).

- LaTeX.org - information and free programs for lots of uses

- Ctan.org - information and free programs for lots of uses (Boston College) Economics' resources - information and links for LaTeX typesetting (includes an introduction manual)

- Sourceforge - free open source LaTeX programs for lots of uses (look for LaTeX in the software search)

7.3 Links for publication of economics reseach

Search for these useful links on the web (I'll add the links to this document later).

- JEL Classification Numbers

- How to publish in Economics by Prof. Kwan Choi (Editor, Review of International Economics)

- <http://econpapers.repec.org/> or <http://www.ssrn.com/> - to share working papers
1.5=one and half, 2=double, 3=triple, etc.).

7.4 New line or paragraph

To start a new line **with indent** like for a new paragraph, skip one line in your .tex file.

To start a new line **without indent** add `\` at the point where you want the new line to start.

7.5 Indent

To eliminate the indent in a given paragraph (useful when preparing presentation slides), start the paragraph with `\noindent`

To increase the indent, add a `\quad` or `\hspace{Xcm}`, where **X** is the number of centimeters to skip (you can use `in=inch` too).

7.6 Margins

To change page layout margins, alter the parameters in

```
\geometry{left=1.0in,right=1.0in,top=1.0in,bottom=1.0in}
```

Instead of inches (in), you could use centimeters (cm). You must be using the geometry package, i.e., make sure the following is in the preamble of your .tex file:

```
\usepackage[nohead]{geometry}
```

7.7 Hyphenation

To avoid excessive hyphenation (i.e., word-breaks between lines), add the following to where you want the command to start having effect (usually before the beginning of your text):

```
\sloppy
```

This command does not completely eliminate hyphenation, but makes it very rare. LaTeX was create to generate a nice looking output, so the compiler tries the best it can to avoid hyphenation, but sometimes it would create large spaces between words, so the compiler prefers to hyphenate the last word of the line.

7.8 Justification

Justification is generally not needed for working papers, but here it is. To have text justified to the left, use `\flushright` at the point you want justification to start. To have text justified to the right, use `\flushleft` at the point you want justification to start. To have text centered, use

```
\begin{center}
```

Text that you want to be centered

```
\end{center}
```

to call the label by writing

Smith `\ref{labelforSmith}`. For references with year, like Smith (1996), using labels is not that useful because it is faster to just write the year yourself. But if you want to get the year automatically using the label, write `Smith\cite{labelforSmith}` or, if the reference is already within parentheses, write `(Smith, \citeyear{labelforSmith})`.

7.9 Figures and pictures

and then to crop it, you can try to use an eps version of the figure. I won't explain this here because I think it's too much work and confusing. Add the figure (where you want it

to be) with:

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]  
  
  \caption{Title  
  
  \centering \includegraphics[width=0.75\textwidth]{filename.pdf} \\  
  
  A note you want to add here (like the source of the data for a graph).  
  
  \label{your_key}  
  
\end{figure}
```

where **htbp** is for the location on the page: here, top of the page, bottom, of floating in an exclusive page, **Title** is the title that appears at the top of the figure (automatically precedes with “Figure X:”, where X is the number of the figure), **0.75**\textwidth gives the width as a proportion of the text width (you can use a measure in inches or cm instead), **filename.pdf** is the name of the file of the figure, which should be in the same folder of your .tex file, and **your_key** is the key that you can use to refer to the figure in the text (you have to write \ref{**your_key**} in order to have the reference (the number of the figure) shown in the text). Notice that you can add a note at the bottom of the figure for sources or other remarks. The example above should give something like the following figure (using the option “h”, i.e., print it here).

T

8 Concluding remarks

Good luck! Yes, luck is helpful during this learning process (avoiding silly mistakes will save you a lot of time).

This is an open-source document. Feel free to write and distribute your own improved version based on this one (just don’t forget to cite this document). The original .tex file of this document is available at <http://faculty.gvsu.edu/ogural/>

Future topics to be covered here include how to use Bibtex ...

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