Table E.1: Percentages of students in categories for dichotomous variables used in Chapters 3, 4, 5, and 6

| Country | Gender (\%) |  | Parental occupation (\%) |  | Parental education(\%) |  | Books at home (\%) |  | Computer resources at home (\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | $\begin{gathered} \text { SEI } \\ \text { below } 50 \end{gathered}$ | SEI of 50 or above | No parents with university degree | At least one parent with university degree | 25 books or less | More than 25 books | Fewer than two computers | Two computers or more |
| Chile | 51 (1.7) | 49 (1.7) | 68 (1.7) | 32 (1.7) | 75 (1.4) | 26 (1.4) | 63 (1.8) | 37 (1.8) | 37 (1.4) | 63 (1.4) |
| Denmark ${ }^{1}$ | 51 (0.9) | 50 (0.9) | 37 (1.3) | 63 (1.3) | 59 (1.6) | 41 (1.6) | 28 (1.1) | 72 (1.1) | 8 (0.6) | 92 (0.6) |
| Finland | 51 (0.8) | 49 (0.8) | 52 (1.4) | 48 (1.4) | 45 (1.3) | 55 (1.3) | 27 (1.3) | 73 (1.3) | 26 (1.1) | 74 (1.1) |
| France | 50 (0.6) | 50 (0.6) | 50 (1.1) | 50 (1.1) | 69 (1.2) | 31 (1.2) | 41 (1.2) | 59 (1.2) | 29 (1.0) | 72 (1.0) |
| Germany | 52 (0.9) | 49 (0.9) | 54 (1.4) | 46 (1.4) | 70 (1.4) | 30 (1.4) | 24 (1.2) | 76 (1.2) | 27 (1.1) | 73 (1.1) |
| Italy ${ }^{2}$ | 52 (0.6) | 48 (0.6) | 59 (1.5) | 41 (1.5) | 69 (1.3) | 31 (1.3) | 31 (1.3) | 69 (1.3) | 42 (1.1) | 58 (1.1) |
| Kazakhstan ${ }^{1}$ | 52 (0.7) | 48 (0.7) | 51 (1.4) | 49 (1.4) | 65 (1.5) | 35 (1.5) | 55 (1.6) | 45 (1.6) | 71 (1.1) | 29 (1.1) |
| Korea, Republic of | 53 (0.9) | 47 (0.9) | 43 (1.5) | 57 (1.5) | 27 (1.4) | 73 (1.4) | 13 (0.8) | 88 (0.8) | 39 (1.3) | 61 (1.3) |
| Luxembourg | 53 (0.7) | 47 (0.7) | 58 (0.6) | 43 (0.6) | 56 (0.5) | 44 (0.5) | 28 (0.5) | 72 (0.5) | 20 (0.5) | 80 (0.5) |
| Portugal ${ }^{1+1}$ | 51 (1.0) | 49 (1.0) | 56 (1.5) | 44 (1.5) | 67 (1.6) | 33 (1.6) | 38 (1.2) | 62 (1.2) | 33 (1.0) | 67 (1.0) |
| Uruguay | 49 (1.0) | 51 (1.0) | 71 (1.5) | 30 (1.5) | 78 (1.6) | 23 (1.6) | 69 (1.5) | 31 (1.5) | 45 (1.2) | 55 (1.2) |
| ICILS 2018 average | 51 (0.3) | 49 (0.3) | 54 (0.4) | 46 (0.4) | 62 (0.4) | 38 (0.4) | 38 (0.4) | 62 (0.4) | 34 (0.3) | 66 (0.3) |
| Not meeting sample participation requirements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 51 (0.4) | 49 (0.4) | 39 (1.2) | 62 (1.2) | 52 (1.3) | 48 (1.3) | 37 (0.8) | 63 (0.8) | 30 (0.8) | 70 (0.8) |
| Benchmarking participants meeting sample participation requirements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moscow (Russian Federation) | 51 (0.7) | 49 (0.7) | 21 (1.1) | 79 (1.1) | 26 (1.5) | 74 (1.5) | 18 (0.9) | 82 (0.9) | 29 (1.4) | 71 (1.4) |
| North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany) | 52 (1.1) | 48 (1.1) | 46 (1.5) | 54 (1.5) | 69 (1.6) | 32 (1.6) | 26 (1.8) | 74 (1.8) | 28 (1.3) | 72 (1.3) |

Notes: Standard errors appear in parentheses. Because results are rounded to the nearest whole number, some totals may appear inconsistent. SEI = socioeconomic index.
Met guidelines for sampling participation rates only after replacement schools were included.
t† Nearly met guidelines for sampling participation rates after replacement schools were included.
1 National defined population covers $90 \%$ to $95 \%$ of the national target population.
2 Country surveyed target grade in the first half of the school year

Table E.2: Percentages of students in categories for dichotomous variables used in Chapters 3, 4, 5, and 6

| Country | Immigrant background (\%) |  | Test language (\%) |  | Computer resources at home (\%) |  | Study of ICT-related subject (\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No immigrant background | Immigrant background | Students speaking another language at at home | Student speaking the survey language at home | Fewer than two computers | Two computers or more | Not studying ICT-related subject | Studying ICT-related subject |
| Chile | 95 (1.2) | 5 (1.2) | 3 (0.3) | 98 (0.3) | 37 (1.4) | 63 (1.4) | 14 (2.1) | 86 (2.1) |
| Denmark ${ }^{+1}$ | 90 (0.8) | 10 (0.8) | 7 (0.6) | 93 (0.6) | 8 (0.6) | 92 (0.6) | 85 (1.0) | 15 (1.0) |
| Finland | 97 (0.4) | 3 (0.4) | 7 (0.7) | 93 (0.7) | 26 (1.1) | 74 (1.1) | 70 (1.5) | 30 (1.5) |
| France | 85 (1.1) | 15 (1.1) | 13 (0.9) | 87 (0.9) | 29 (1.0) | 72 (1.0) | 18 (1.0) | 82 (1.0) |
| Germany | 77 (1.1) | 23 (1.1) | 20 (0.9) | 80 (0.9) | 27 (1.1) | 73 (1.1) | 63 (2.4) | 37 (2.4) |
| Italy ${ }^{2}$ | 90 (0.6) | 11 (0.6) | 21 (1.0) | 79 (1.0) | 42 (1.1) | 58 (1.1) | 10 (0.9) | 90 (0.9) |
| Kazakhstan ${ }^{1}$ | 92 (0.8) | 9 (0.8) | 8 (1.0) | 93 (1.0) | 71 (1.1) | 29 (1.1) | 9 (0.8) | 91 (0.8) |
| Korea, Republic of | 100 (0.1) | 0 (0.1) | 1 (0.2) | 99 (0.2) | 39 (1.3) | 61 (1.3) | 73 (2.9) | 27 (2.9) |
| Luxembourg | 50 (0.8) | 50 (0.8) | 81 (0.6) | 20 (0.6) | 20 (0.5) | 80 (0.5) | 51 (0.5) | 49 (0.5) |
| Portugal ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ + | 93 (0.6) | 7 (0.6) | 4 (0.4) | 96 (0.4) | 33 (1.0) | 67 (1.0) | 12 (1.7) | 89 (1.7) |
| Uruguay | 98 (0.3) | 2 (0.3) | 3 (0.4) | 97 (0.4) | 45 (1.2) | 55 (1.2) | 2 (0.8) | 98 (0.8) |
| ICILS 2018 average | 88 (0.2) | 12 (0.2) | 15 (0.2) | 85 (0.2) | 34 (0.3) | 66 (0.3) | 37 (0.5) | 63 (0.5) |

Not meeting sample participation requirements

| United States | 94 (0.5) | 6 (0.5) | 17 (1.2) | 83 (1.2) | 30 (0.8) | 70 (0.8) | 51 (1.3) | 49 (1.3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Benchmarking participants meeting sample participation requirements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moscow (Russian Federation) | 90 (0.9) | 10 (0.9) | 4 (0.5) | 96 (0.5) | 29 (1.4) | 71 (1.4) | 2 (0.3) | 98 (0.3) |
| North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany) | 73 (1.8) | 27 (1.8) | 23 (1.8) | 77 (1.8) | 28 (1.3) | 72 (1.3) | 67 (2.2) | 33 (2.2) |

Notes: Standard errors appear in parentheses. Because results are rounded to the nearest whole number, some totals may appear inconsistent.
${ }^{+}$Met guidelines for sampling participation rates only after replacement schools were included.
t† Nearly met guidelines for sampling participation rates after replacement schools were included.
1 National defined population covers $90 \%$ to $95 \%$ of the national target population.
2 Country surveyed target grade in the first half of the school year.

