

Ministry of Education

Investigating the Performance of Singapore Students from Different Socio-Economic Backgrounds in TIMSS/PIRLS 2011

Chew Leng POON, Hui Leng NG, Pik Yen LIM 54th IEA General Assembly Meeting, Lisbon Oct 2013





Integrity, the Foundation . People, our Focus . Learning, our Passion . Excellence, our Pursuit

Outline

- Motivation
- Methods
- Key Findings
- Limitations
- Conclusion



Why?

MOTIVATION



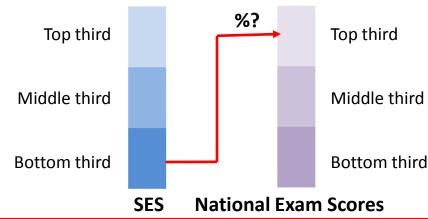
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Motivation of Study

- Education as key enabler of social mobility
- Existing debates

Typically framed as zero-sum game, e.g.,

- Ng, I. Y. H. (2012). The political economy of intergenerational mobility in Singapore. *International Journal of Social Welfare.*
- Proportion of students at bottom-third SES in top third of national exams





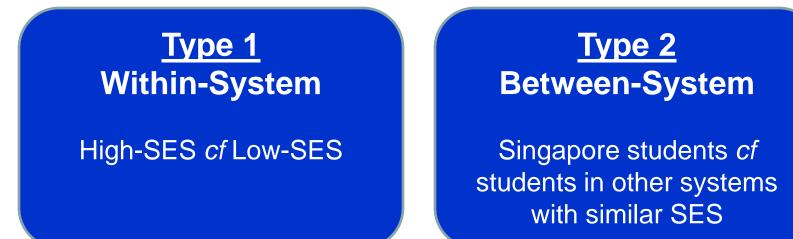
Motivation of Study

- Ignored reality
 - In 21st century, increasingly borderless world
 - Physical presence no longer pre-requisite in competition for jobs, status, "a good life"



Motivation of Study

• International studies allow 2 types of analyses



- For SGP,
 - Both allow monitoring of system-level impact of edn policy changes, including potential trade-offs
 - Type-2 analyses provide additional info that we did not have from our national exams data



Some things we decided to do

- Association between SES and student performance
- Association between student performance and future income
- Educational mobility
- Levels of social inclusion in schools



Research Questions

RQ1: How does the estimated relationship between SES and student performance in Singapore compare to that in other systems?

RQ2: How do students from different SES groups in Singapore perform relative to their peers in other systems from similar SES groups?



How?

METHODS



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- Data:
 - G4 TIMSS & PIRLS (reading, math, science)
 - G8 TIMSS (math, science)
- Two new scales in TIMSS & PIRLS 2011:
 - Home Resources for Learning (HRL): G4
 - Home Educational Resources (HER): G8
 - \rightarrow Proxies for SES



RQ1: Type-1 Analyses (Within grade/subject)

• Separately for each system S, fitted

$$(1) SCORE_{iS} = \beta_{0S} + \beta_{1S}SES_{iS} + e_{iS}$$

*All SE adjusted for sampling design of both students and items

• Compared across systems:

$$-\beta_{1s}$$
 – "slope"
- R^2 – "strength"



RQ2: Type-2 Analyses (Within grade/subject)

• Ignore students' system membership, fitted

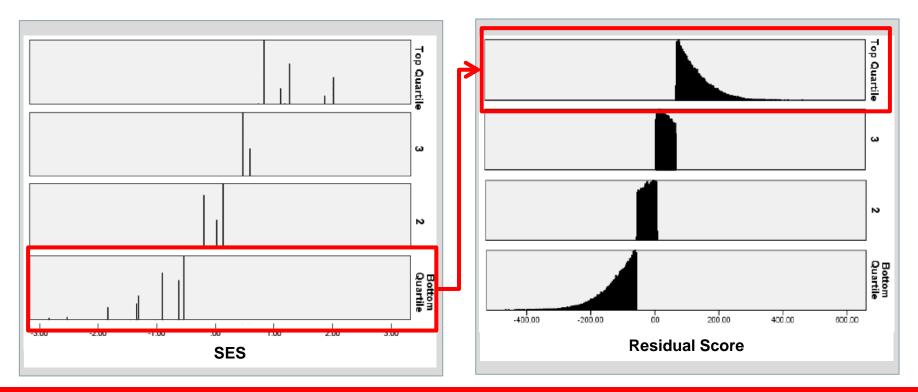
(2) $SCORE_i = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 SES_i + \varepsilon_i$

- For each student, computed residual score
- Computed the proportion from <u>each</u> SES quartile <u>within each system</u> in top residualscore quartile internationally



RQ2: Type-2 Analyses (Within grade/subject)

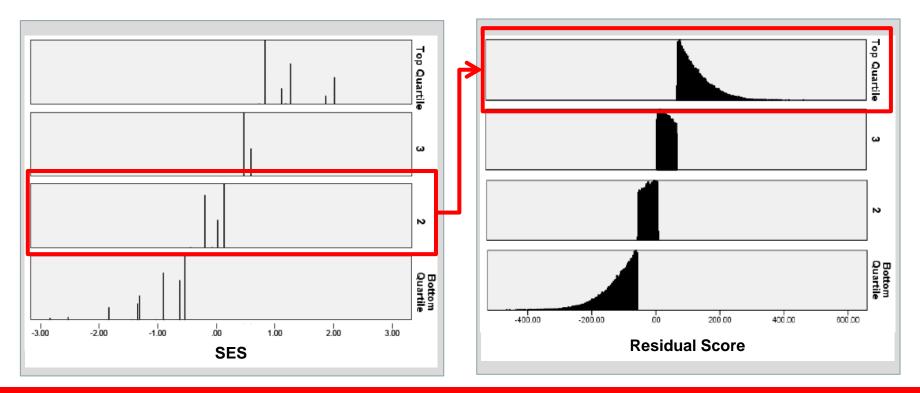
Within-System SES Quartile Int'l Residual Score Quartile





RQ2: Type-2 Analyses (Within grade/subject)

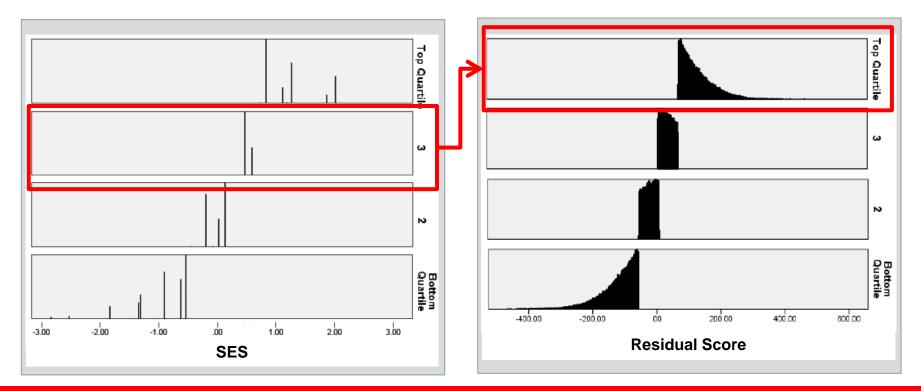
Within-System SES Quartile Int'l Residual Score Quartile





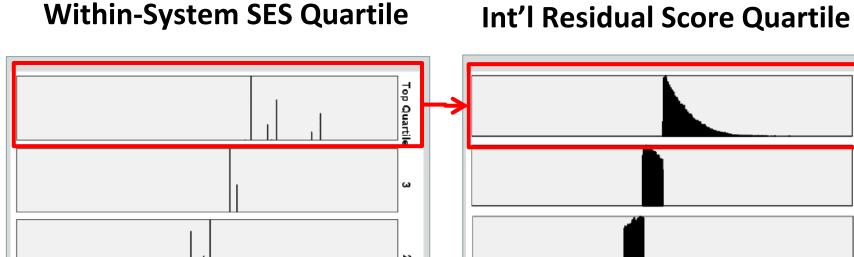
RQ2: Type-2 Analyses (Within grade/subject)

Within-System SES Quartile Int'l Residual Score Quartile





RQ2: Type-2 Analyses (Within grade/subject)



Pp Quartile ω N N Bottom Quartile Bottom Quartile -400.00 -200.00 200 00 400.00 do. 600.008 -1.00 -2.00 2 00 .00 1.00 3 00 **Residual Score** SES



-3.00

What?

RESULTS



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Compared to International Average

<u>Table 1</u>. Fitted relationship between achievement scores and SES (HRL/HER) scale scores in Singapore, by grade and subject

Grade /Subject	Mean SES	Mean Score	Slope $(\hat{\beta}_{1S})$	Strength (R ²) (%)
G4 Reading	0.34* (0.00)	570* (515)	48 (45)	23 (24)
G4 Math	0.36* (0.00)	608* (501)	42 (43)	20 (19)
G4 Science	0.36* (0.00)	586* (501)	52* (47)	24 (21)
G8 Math	0.15* (0.00)	611*(468)	37* (50)	13* (20)
G8 Science	0.15* (0.00)	590* (478)	49 (47)	18 (20)

<u>Notes</u>: International values in parentheses. * denotes cases when Singapore's value is statistically significantly different from the corresponding international value.



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Compared to Selected Systems

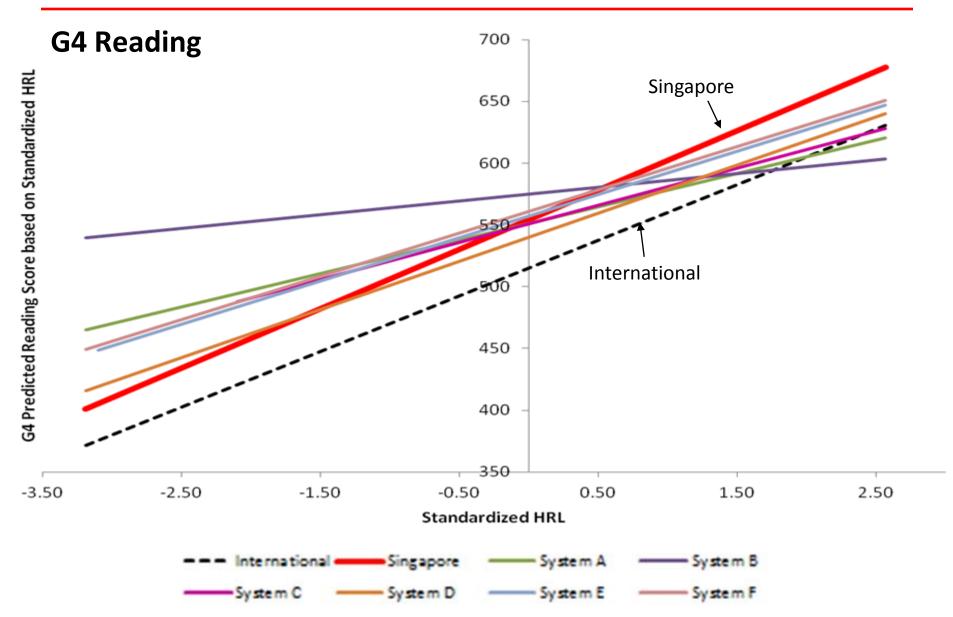
- Some systems that performed above the international level across all SES groups, but had smaller SES slopes than Singapore:
 - Russian Federation (G4 reading)
 - Chinese Taipei (G4 math)
 - Hong Kong (G4 and G8 math)
 - Korea (G8 science)



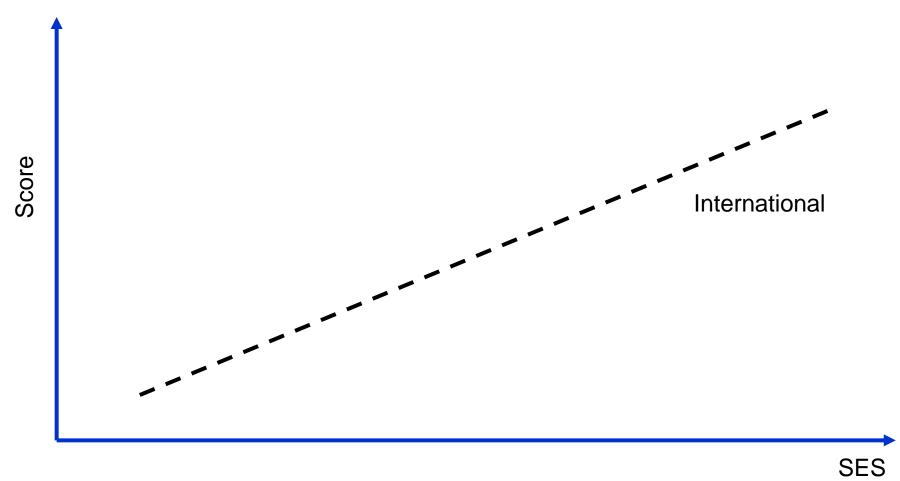
Compared to Other Systems

- Singapore has:
 - Similar regression slopes and strength of association between SES and achievement *cf* the <u>international regression line</u>, except for G4 science & G8 Math
 - Steeper regression slopes than <u>selected</u>
 <u>comparison systems</u>, except for G8 Math
- But, need to view in relation to <u>level</u> of performance

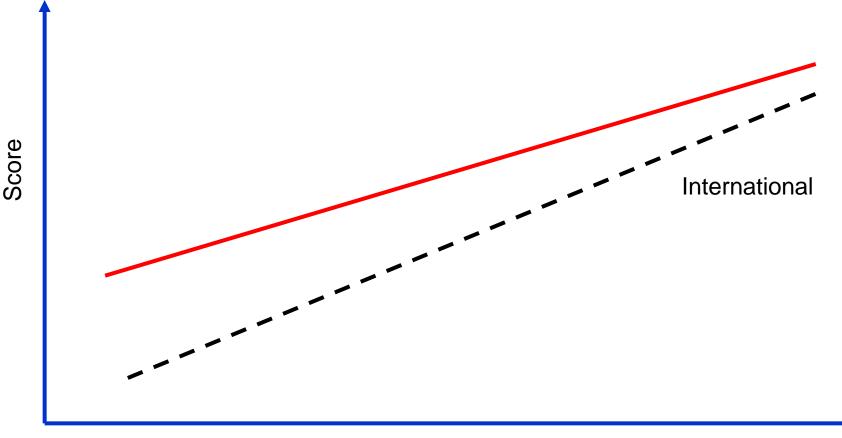




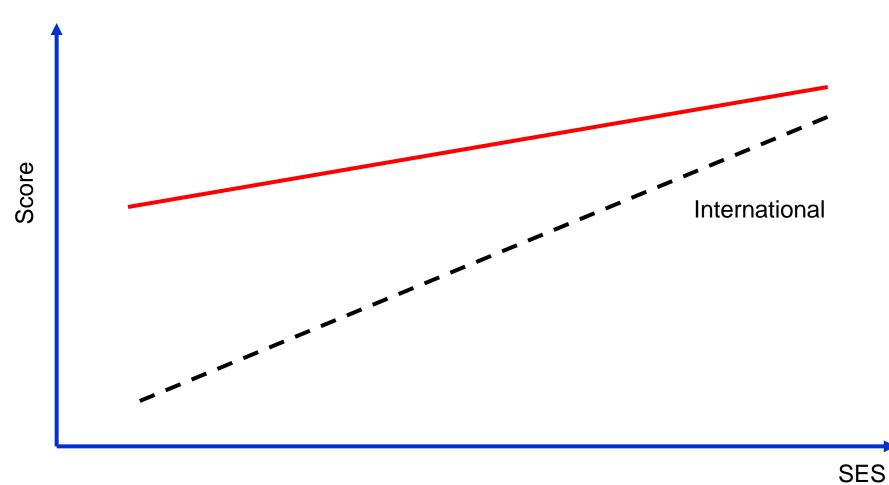




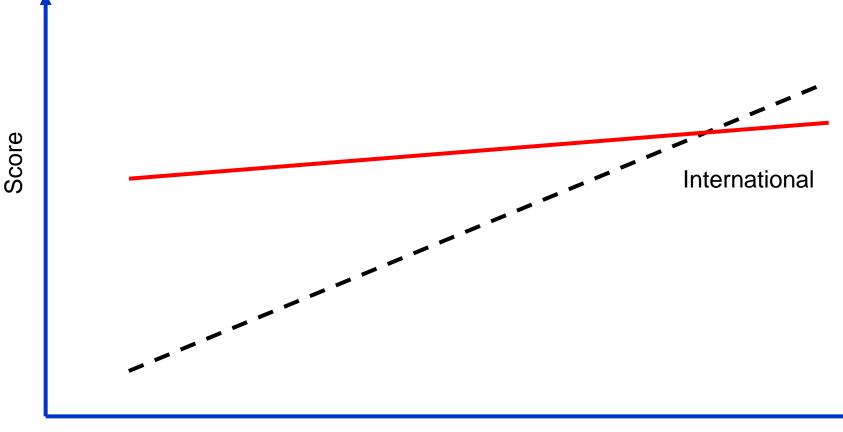




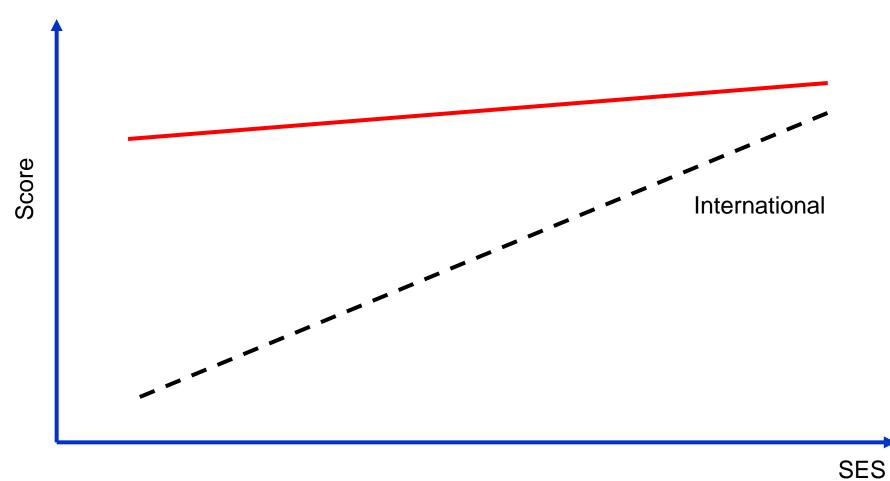






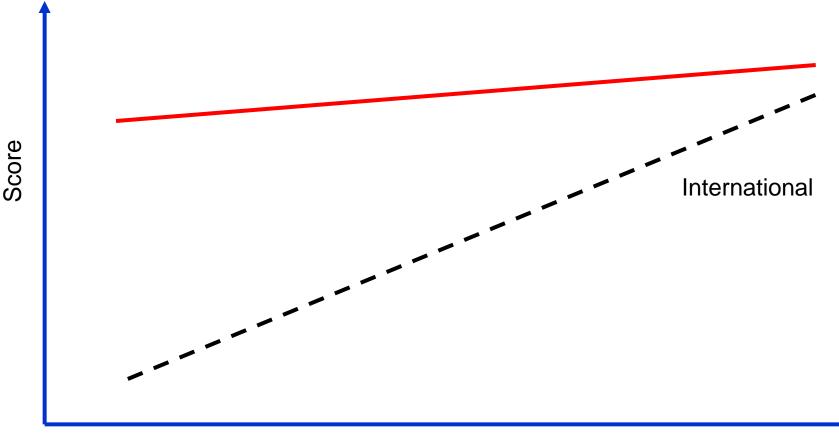








Question: "Cost" (\$ + Others)?



SES









Students in Bottom SES Quartile

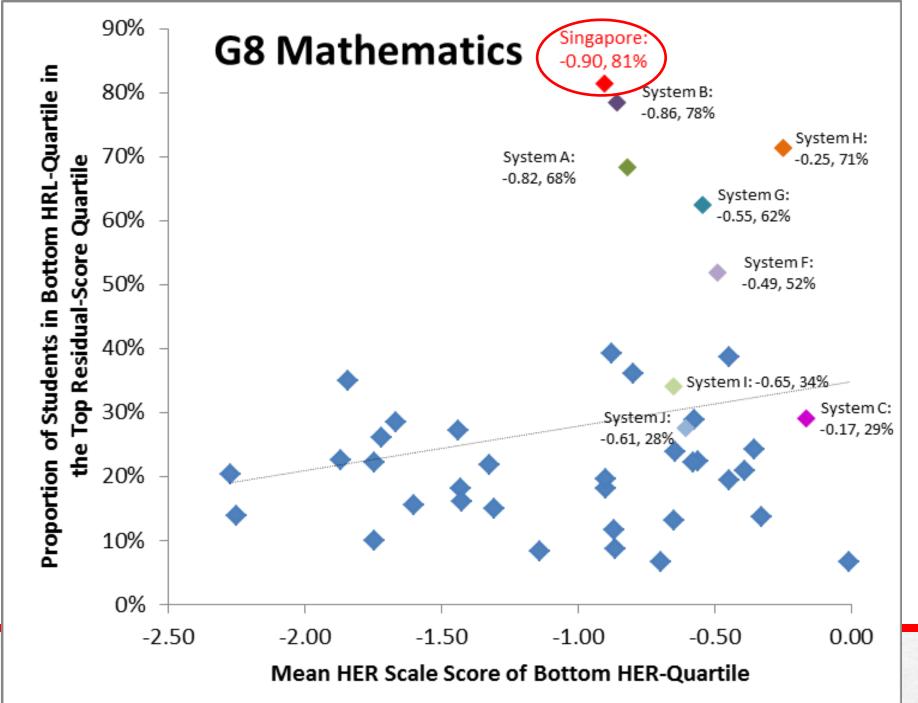
• High proportion in top residual-score quartile

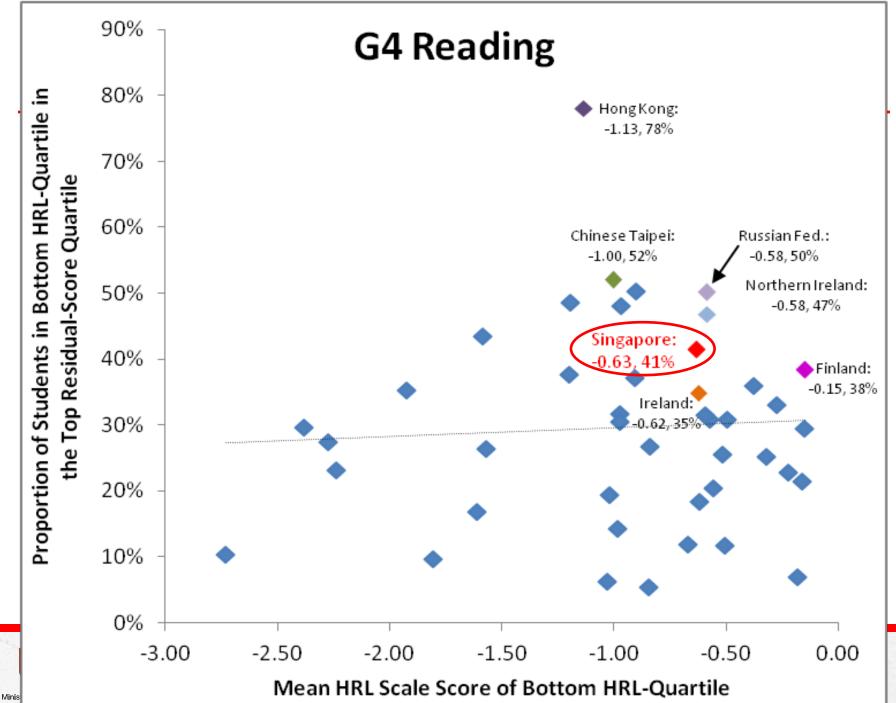
Table 2. Proportion of students in the bottom and top SES quartiles who were in the top quartile in terms of residual score, by grade and subject

	% of Students in Top Residual-Score Quartile		
Grade / Subject	Bottom SES Quartile	Top SES Quartile	
G4 Reading	41* (30)	43* (18)	
G4 Math	67* (28)	70* (21)	
G4 Science	51* (30)	57* (18)	
G8 Math	81* (28)	79* (21)	
G8 Science	64* (28)	74* (20)	
Notes: International values in parentheses. *	denotes cases when Singapore's v	value is statistically significantly differe	

the corresponding international value.



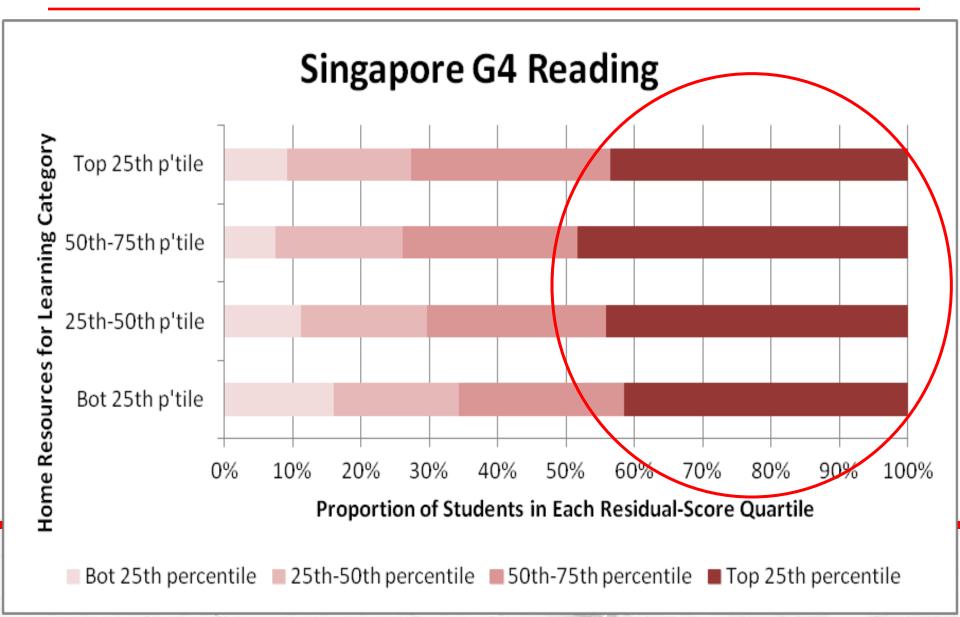


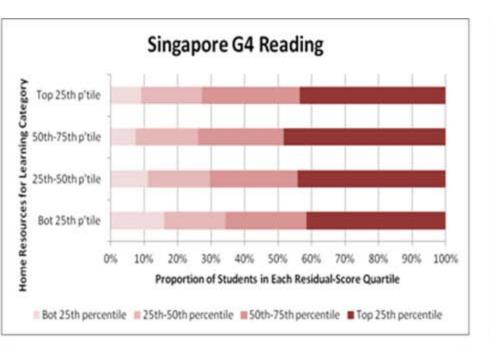


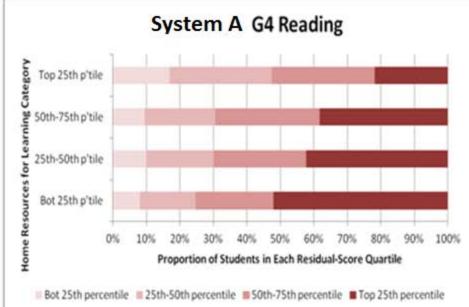
Students in Other SES Quartile

 Also have high proportions from <u>each of the</u> <u>other three</u> SES quartiles in the top residualscore quartile

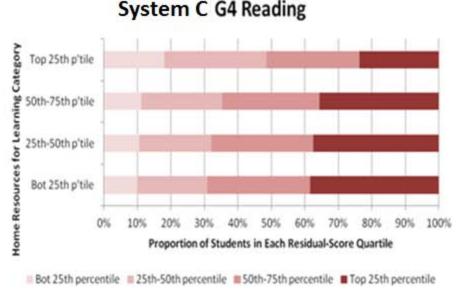




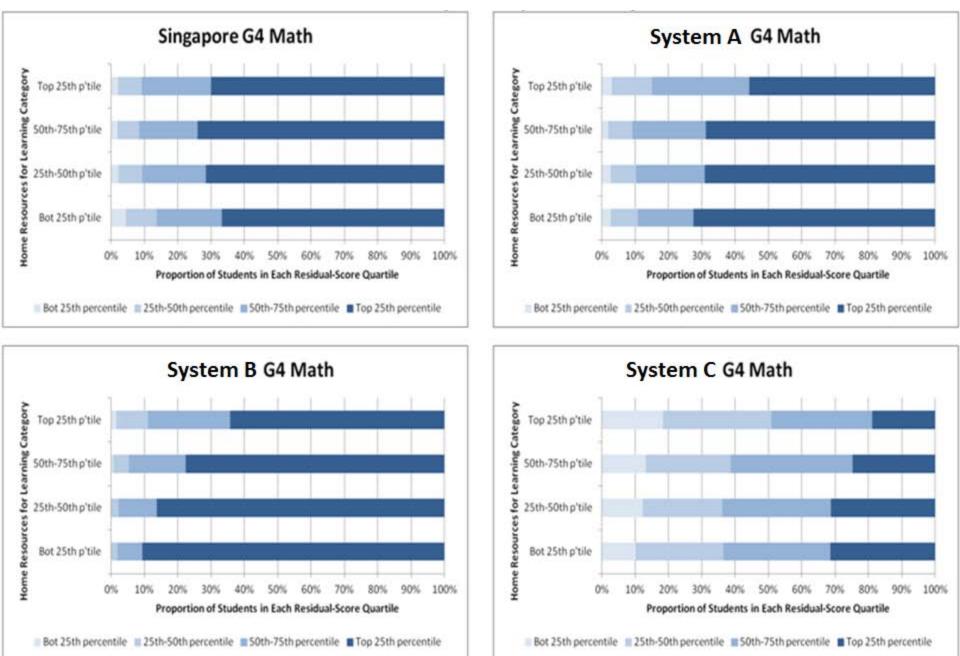


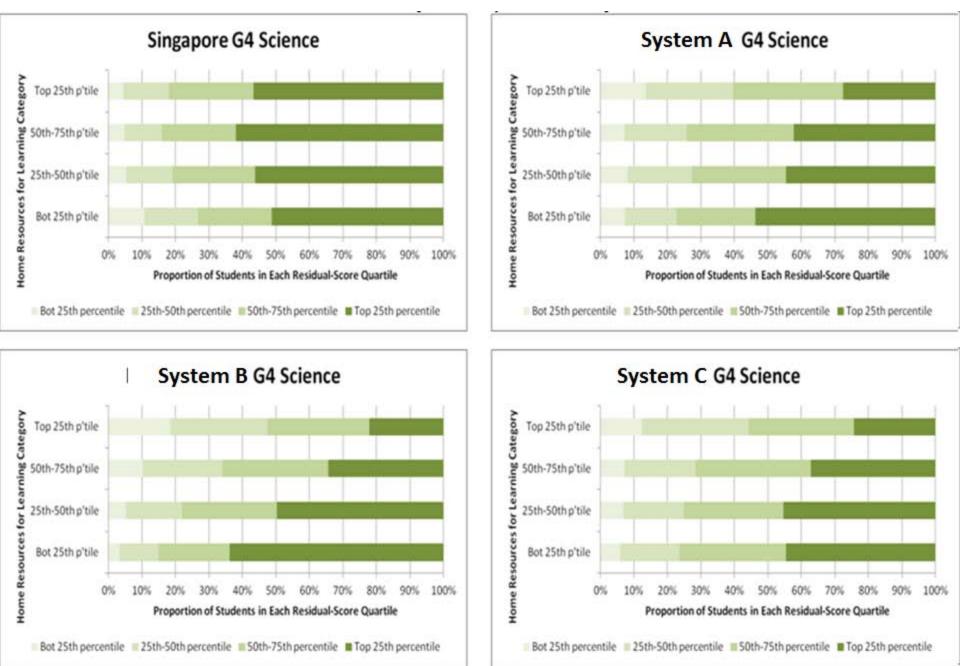


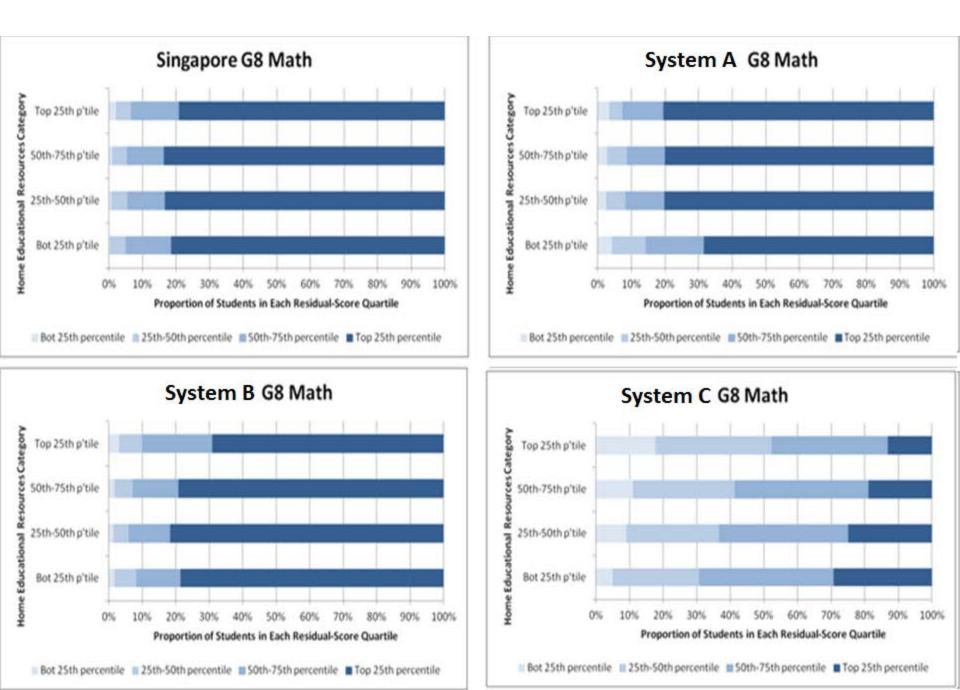
System B G4 Reading for Learning Category Top 25th p'tile 50th-75th p'tile 25th-50th p'tile Home Resources Bot 25th p'tile 0% 10% 100% 90% Proportion of Students in Each Residual-Score Quartile Bot 25th percentile 25th-50th percentile 50th-75th percentile Top 25th percentile

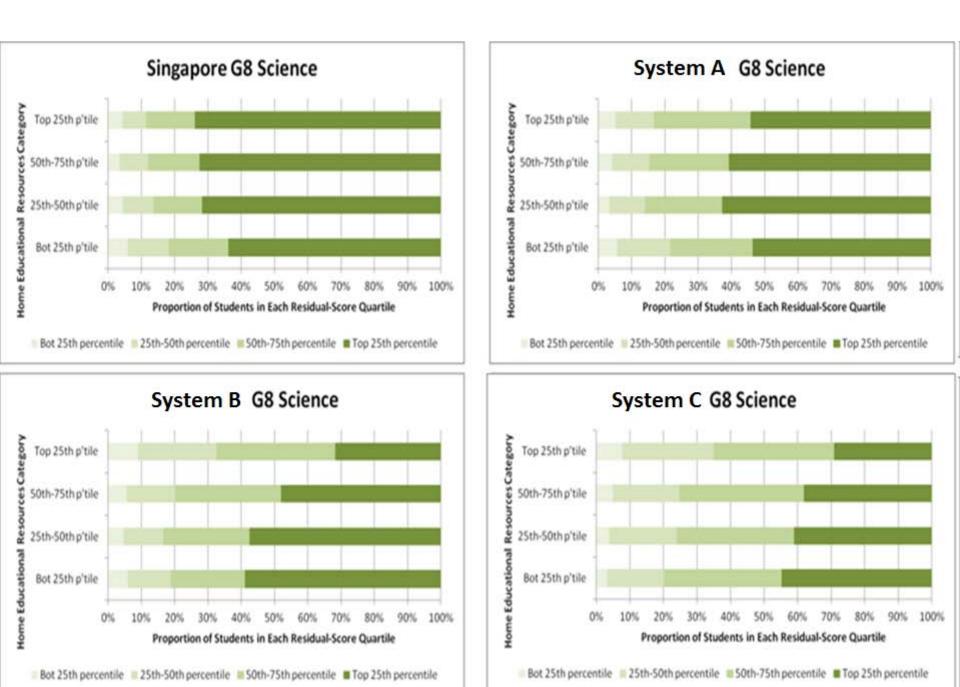


System C G4 Reading









LIMITATIONS



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Limitations

- Residual-type models: Findings <u>not</u> indicative of quality of system in mitigating SES impact
- Instead, reflects collective "effect" of <u>everything</u> not included in model
 - E.g., students' innate ability, attitudes, home language, ..., together with system factors
- Valid inferences on <u>relative</u> quality of systems require homogeneity in impact of the nonsystem factors across the systems



CONCLUSION



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Conclusion

- Policies to better support lower-performing, lower-SES students, e.g.,
 - MOE Financial Assistance Scheme & Opportunity Fund
 - Learning Support Programmes
 - Strengthen pre-school provisions, e.g., literacy assistance to children from low-income, non-English-speaking homes
 - School-based Student Care Centers



Conclusion

- Analyses like those presented help monitor system-level impact of policy changes
 - Esp. any trade-offs in terms of re-distribution of achievement among SES groups
 - Just as society has to come to consensus about "acceptable" levels of income re-distribution, same thing for achievement re-distribution



Conclusion

"Keeping paths upwards wide open to all in education...has been a fundamental principle for Singapore for a very long time. It is how we have enhanced our human potential. How we have created hope for every Singaporean and is especially true in education"

Singapore PM Lee Hsieng Loong

2013 National Day Rally

18 Aug 2013



