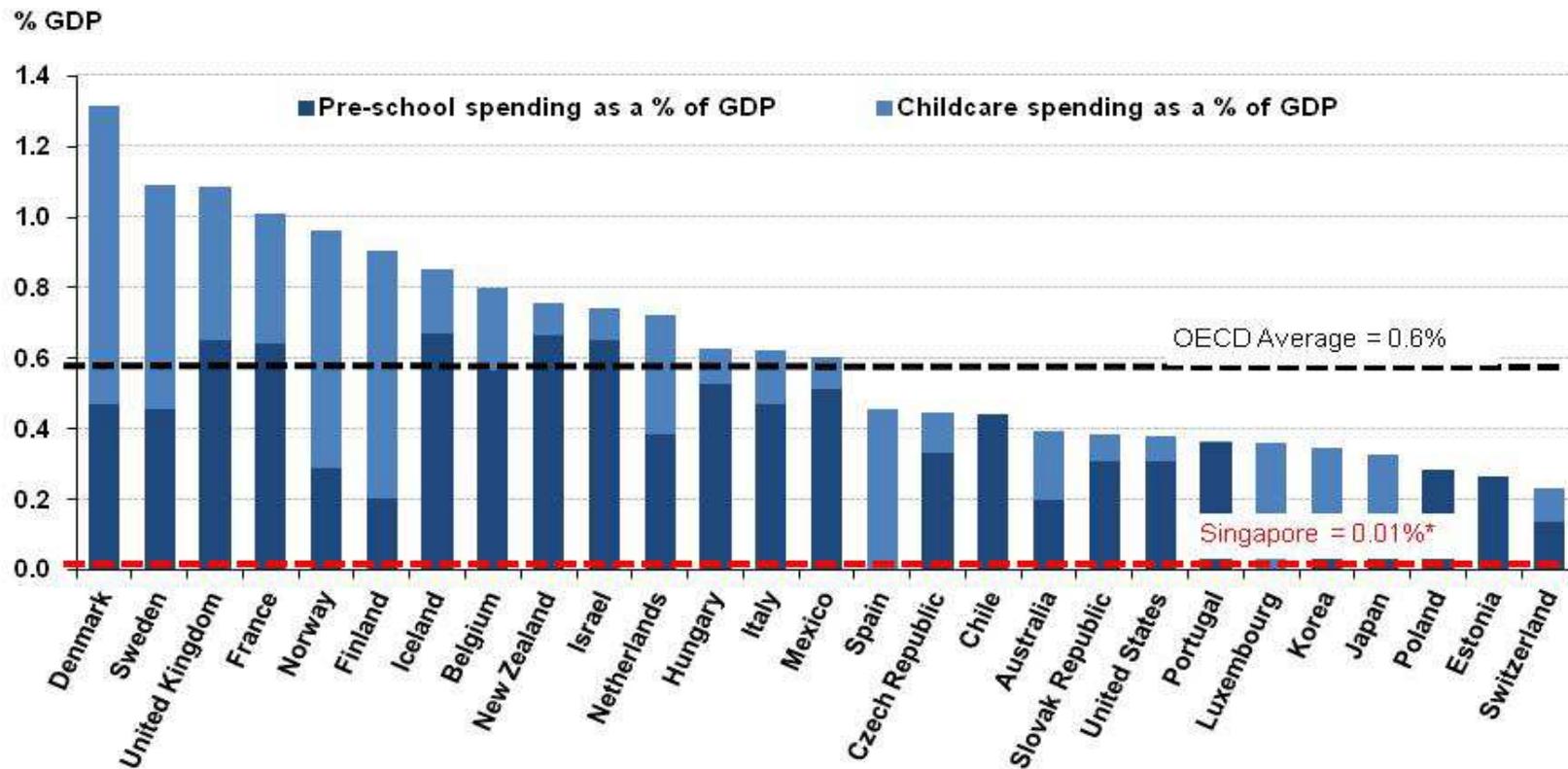


# SINGAPORE

## Strengthen life-long learning by enhancing pre-school education

Public expenditure on early childhood education and care in 2007  
(percentage of GDP)

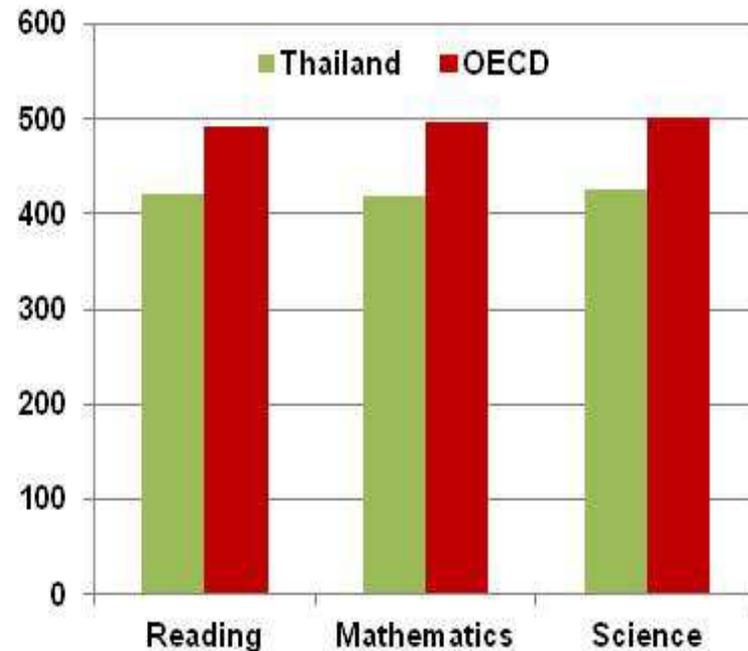


Note: Figures for Austria, Ireland and Spain cannot be disaggregated by educational level.

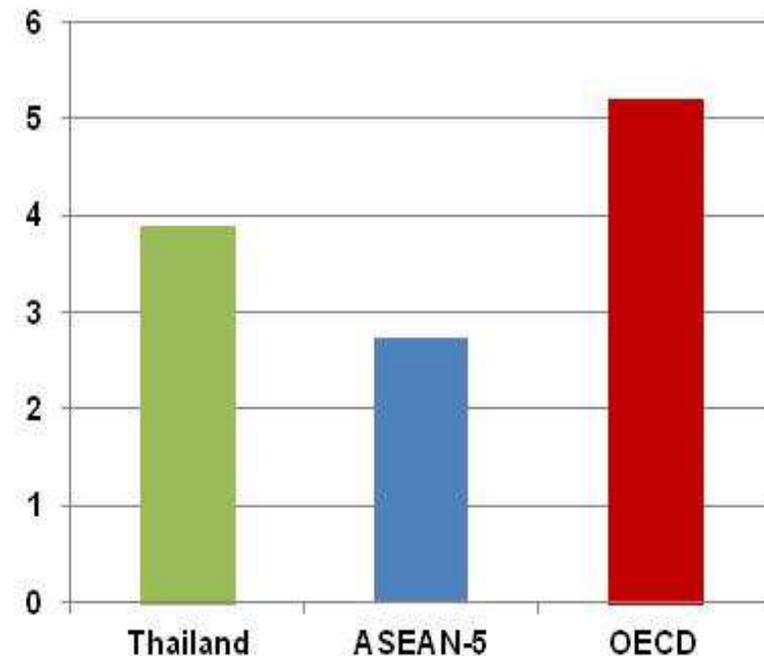
# THAILAND

## Improve the outcome of education and reduce urban-rural disparities

OECD-PISA results in 2009  
(score)



Public spending on education  
(percentage of GDP, 2007)

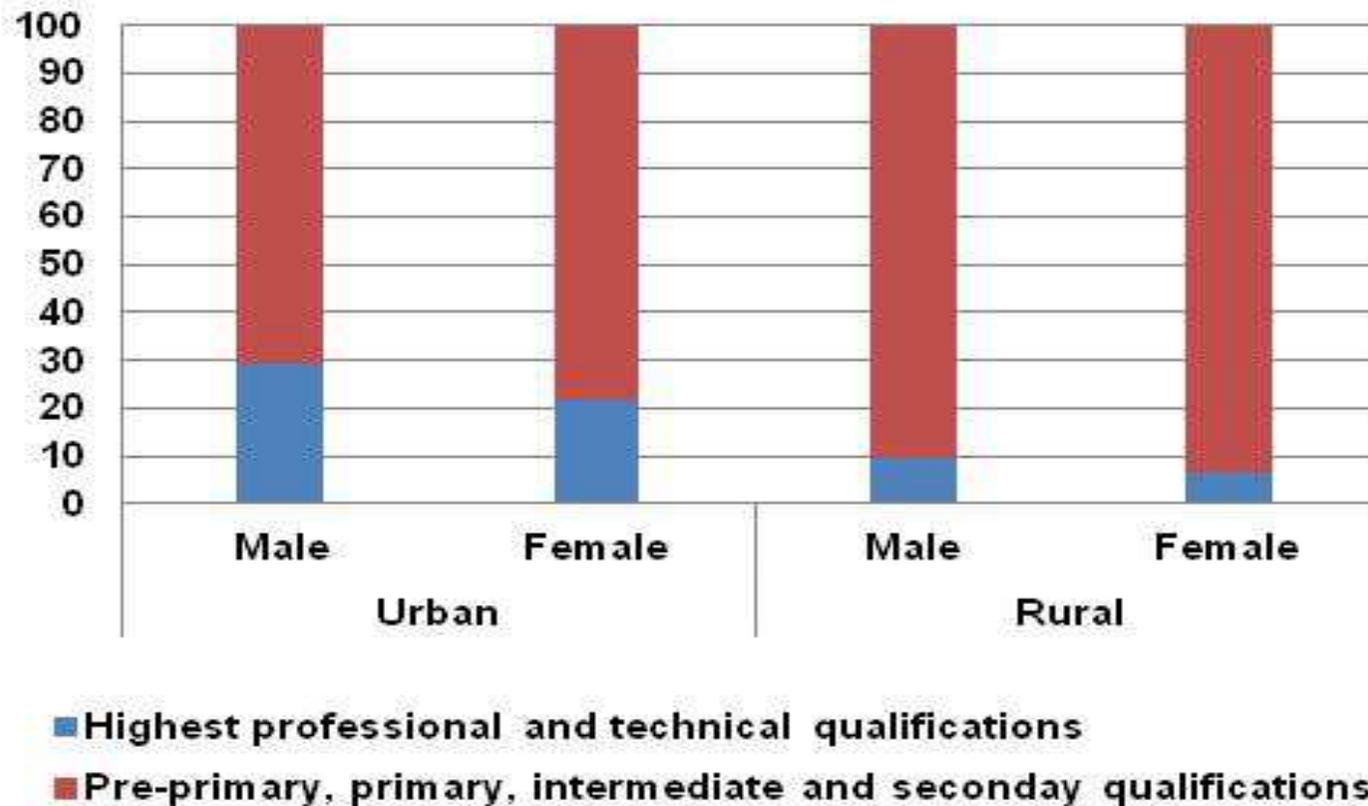


*Note:* The PISA scale was set such that approximately two-thirds of students across OECD countries score between 400 and 600 points. Gaps of 72, 62 and 75 points in reading, mathematics, and science scores, respectively, are equivalent to one proficiency level.

# VIET NAM

## Increase skilled labour by education reform

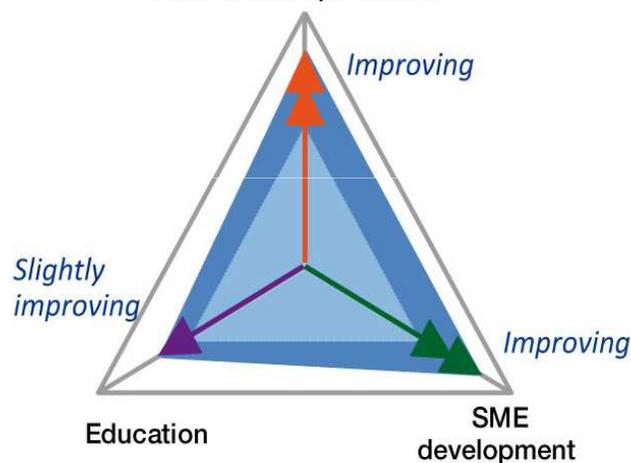
Qualifications by sex and urban-rural areas in 2009  
(percentage)



# Structural policy performance indicators for medium-term plans: some examples

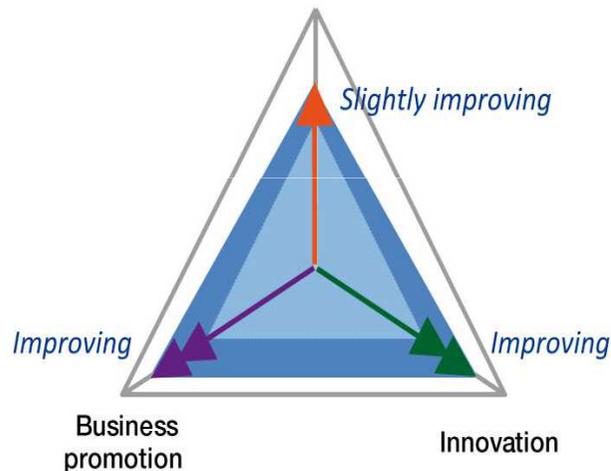
## MALAYSIA

Private sector development and business promotion



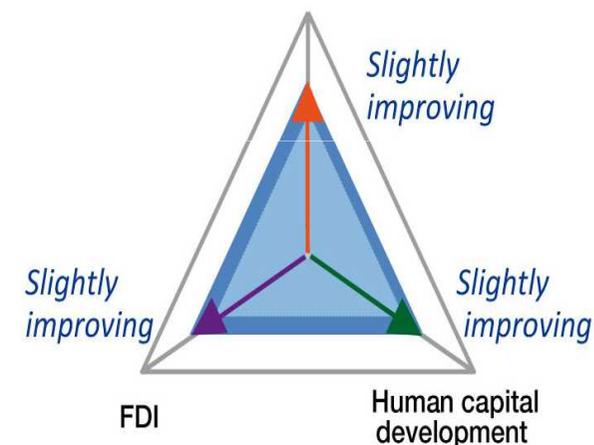
## SINGAPORE

Labour and human capital development



## VIETNAM

Enterprise development and reform of state-owned enterprises



(\*) The results of the figures above are illustrative purpose

**Thank you!**

**Contact: [dev.asia@oecd.org](mailto:dev.asia@oecd.org)**