

# Education in China

## Features in education

### *School timeline (e.g. Emma's experience)*



### *Admission rules*

- Prioritized residence-based admission system
- Homeowners first, then renters
- Locals first, then migrants

### *School attendance zones*

Each April, the department of education publicizes school-address attendance rules. Each school encompasses a list of addresses which are the attendance zone. In general, school attendance zones are adjacent. The top and bottom graphs represent a snapshot of the attendance zones while the middle graph lays out the full picture of attendance zones in one city of China.

Figure 1: School Attendance Zones

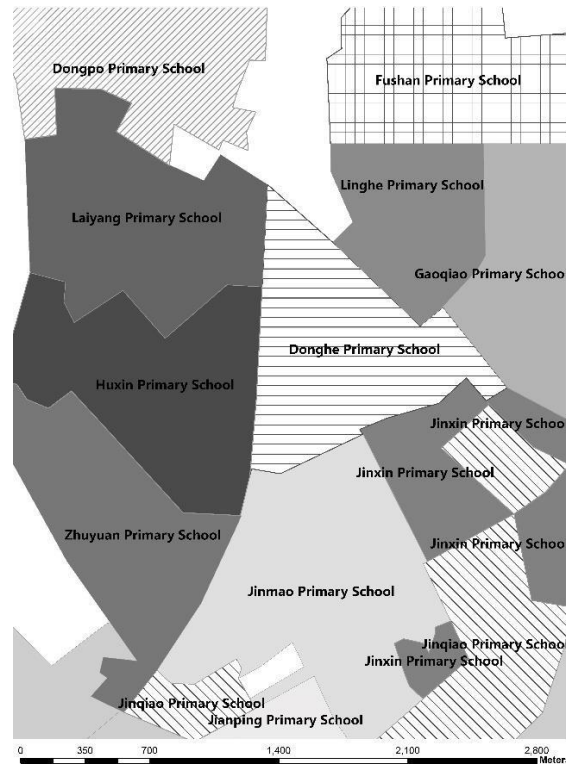
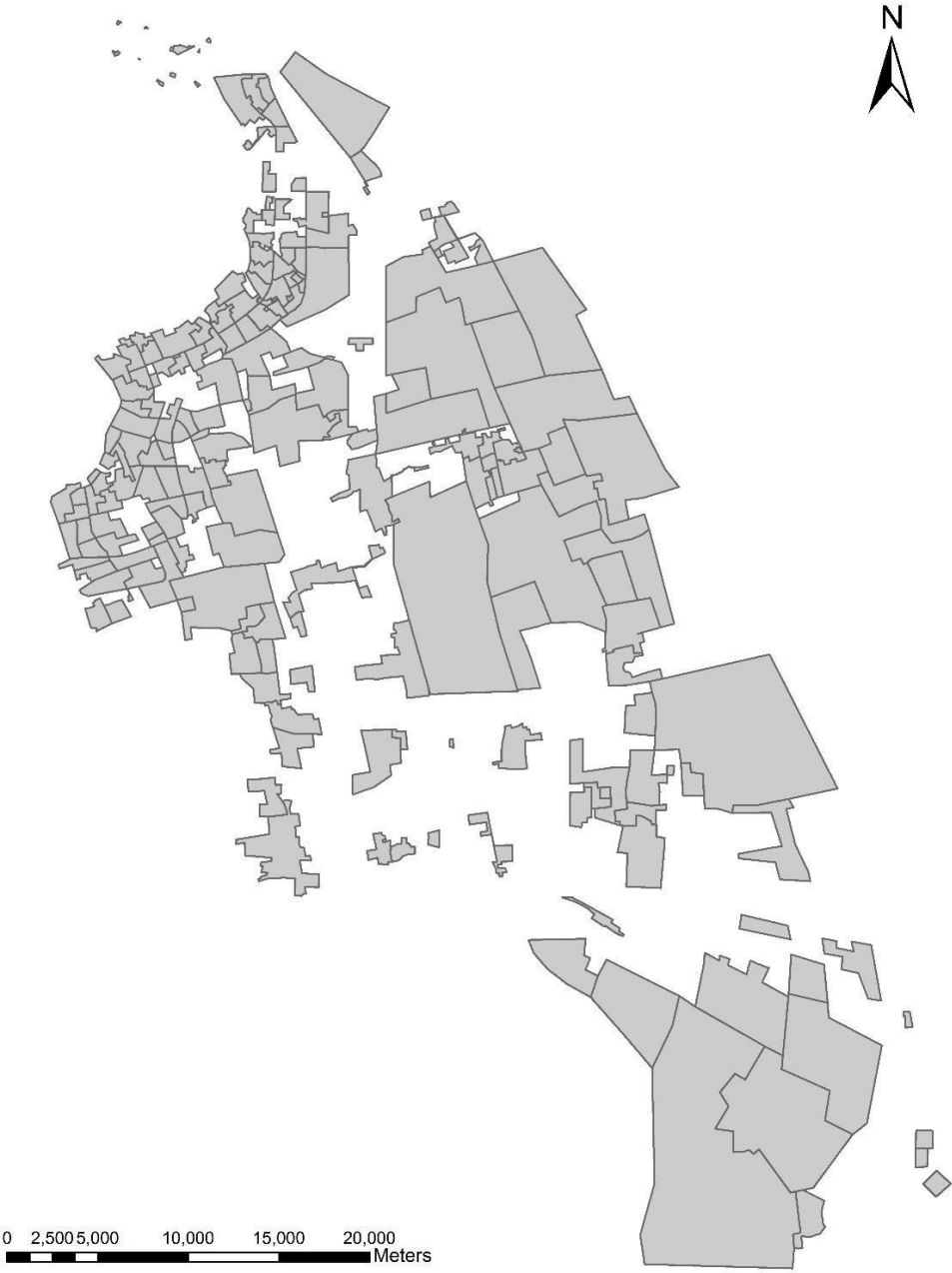
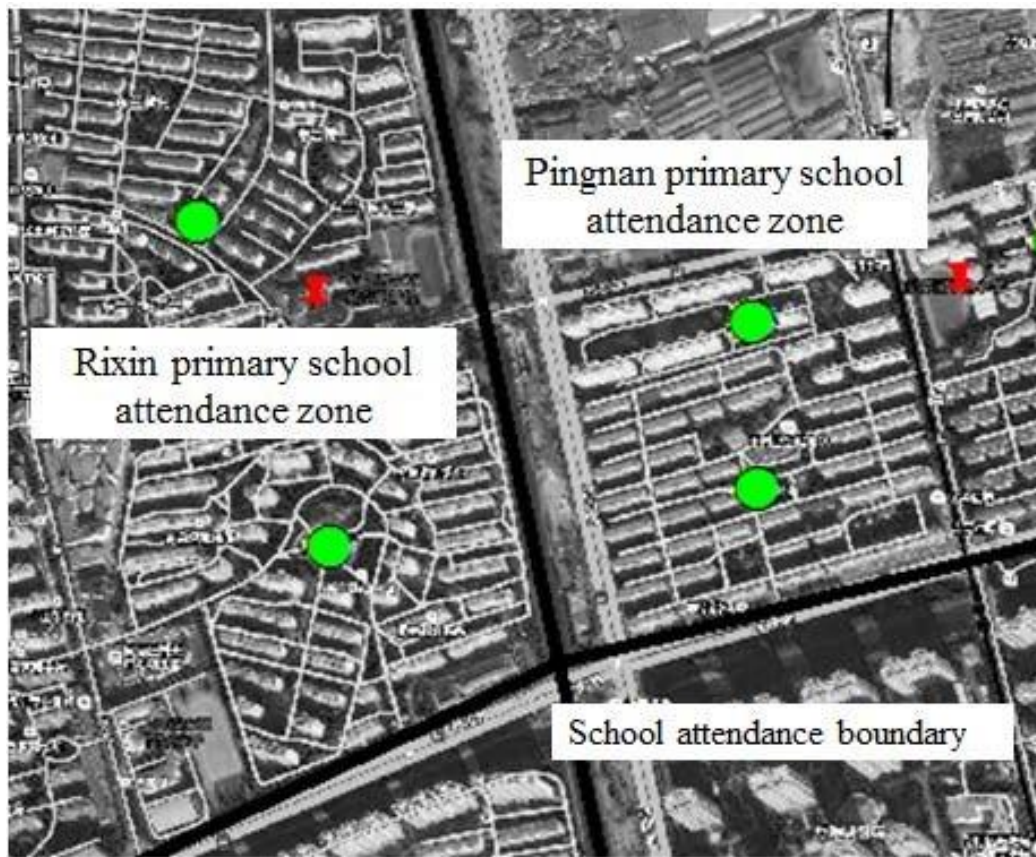


Figure 2: School Districts in Shanghai, China

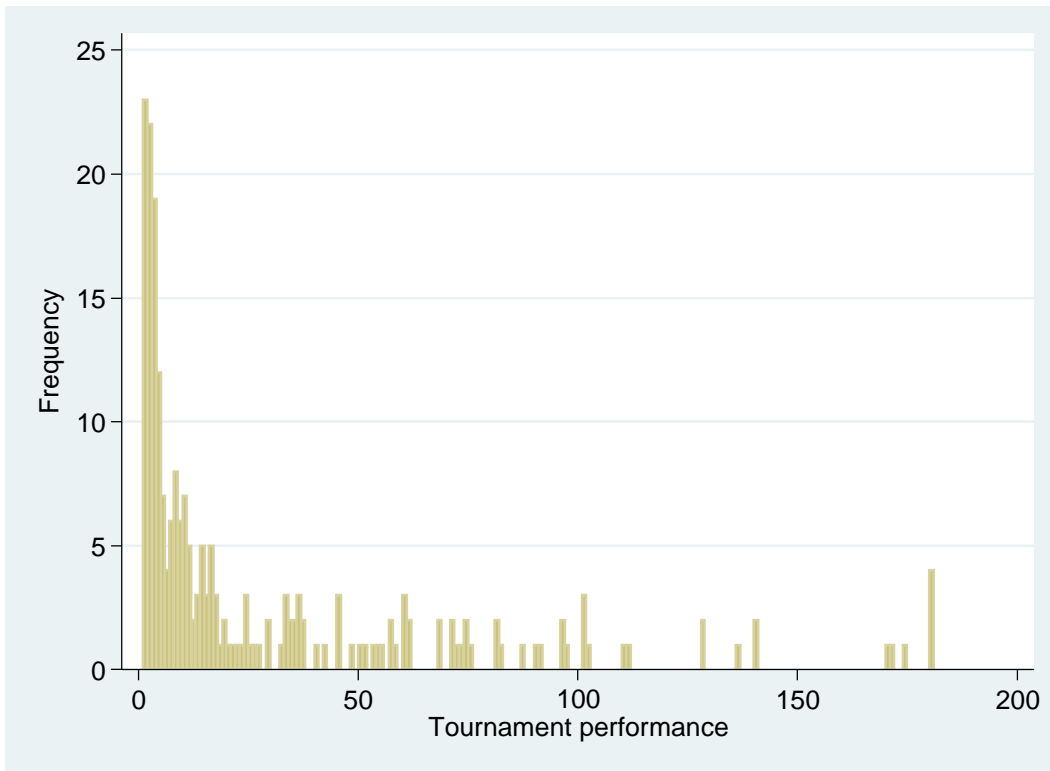


**Figure 3: School-attendance boundary**



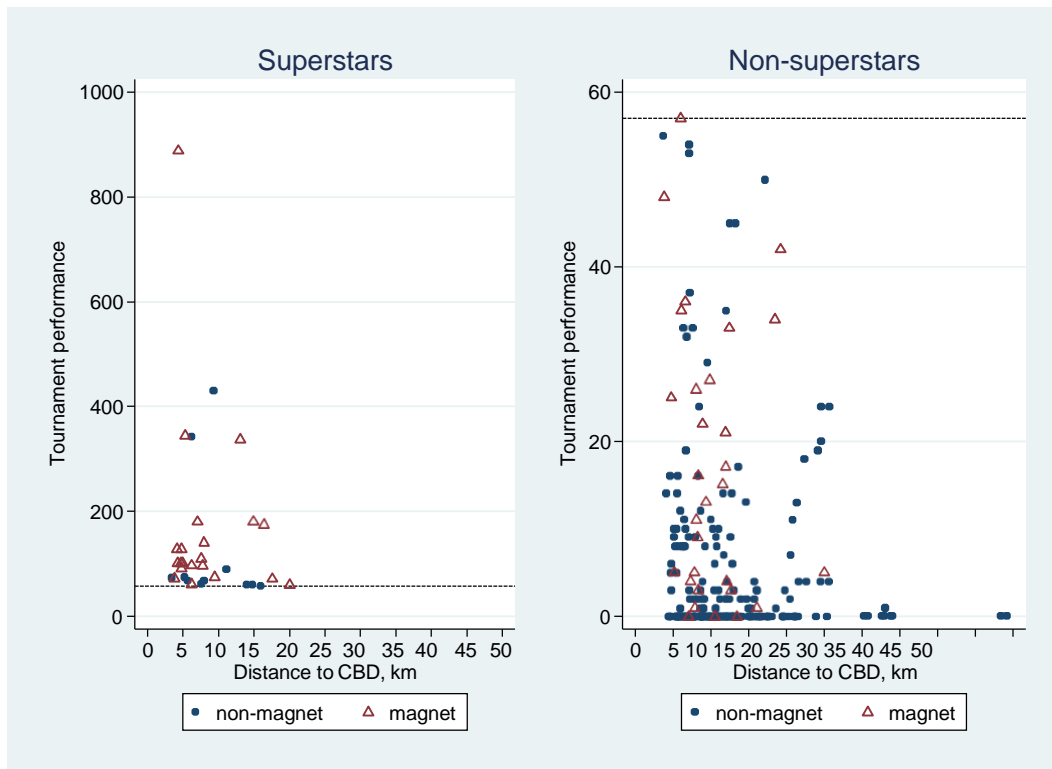
Notes: The thick lines represent the school-attendance boundaries, and the circles represent transactions in our sample.

**Figure 4: Tournament performance distribution**



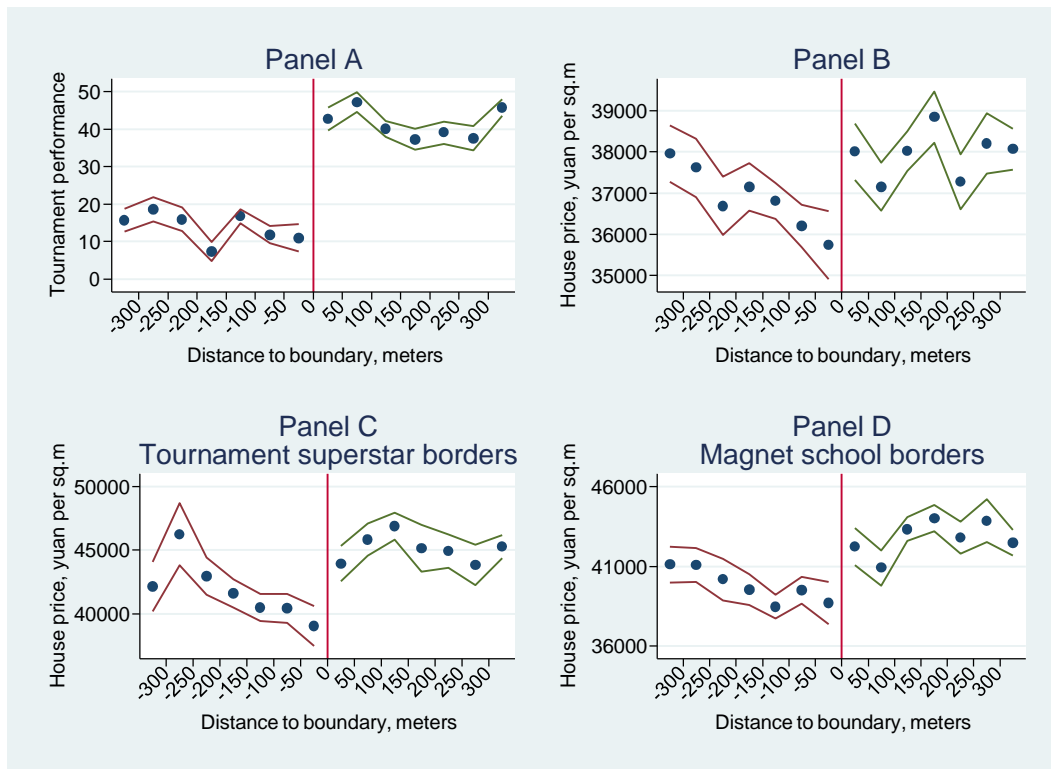
Notes: For presentation purposes, we exclude 245 schools that have tournament scores of zero and 5 schools with tournament scores above 200.

**Figure 5: Tournament performance, historical magnet-school status, and distance to city center**



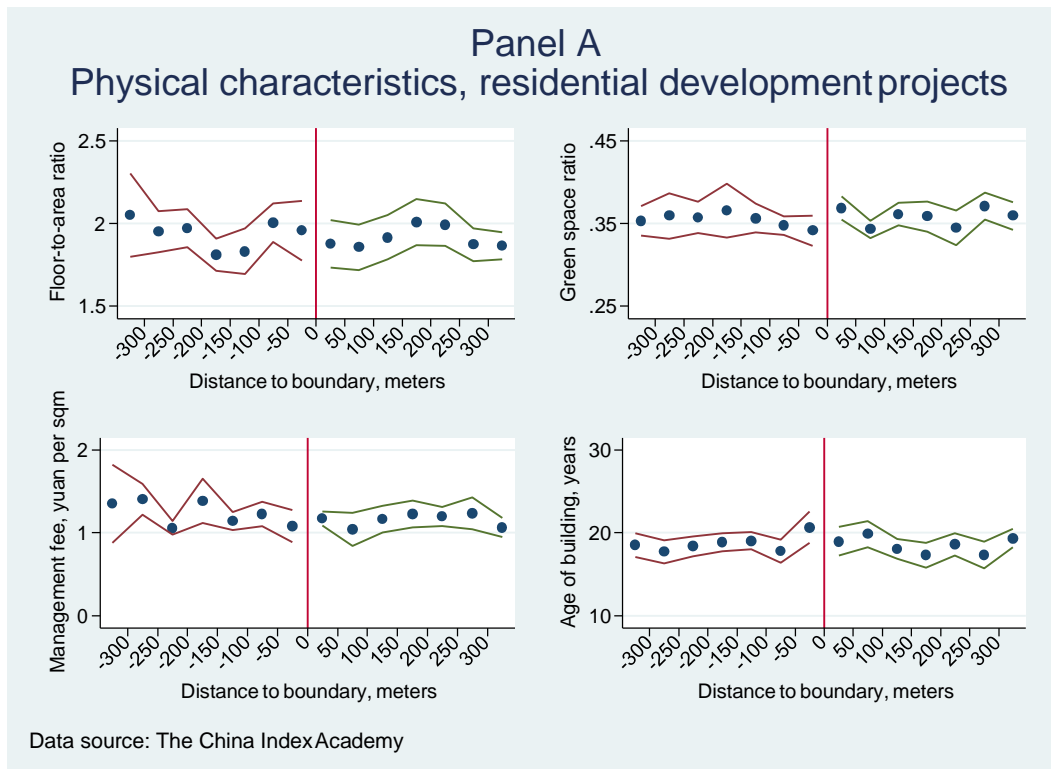
Notes: Each dot or hollow triangle in the graph represents a public primary school in our sample. The hollow triangles represent the historical magnet schools. The dashed horizontal line in each chart corresponds to the tournament performance score of 57.

**Figure 6: Tournament performance, historical magnet-school status, and housing prices around the zone boundary**



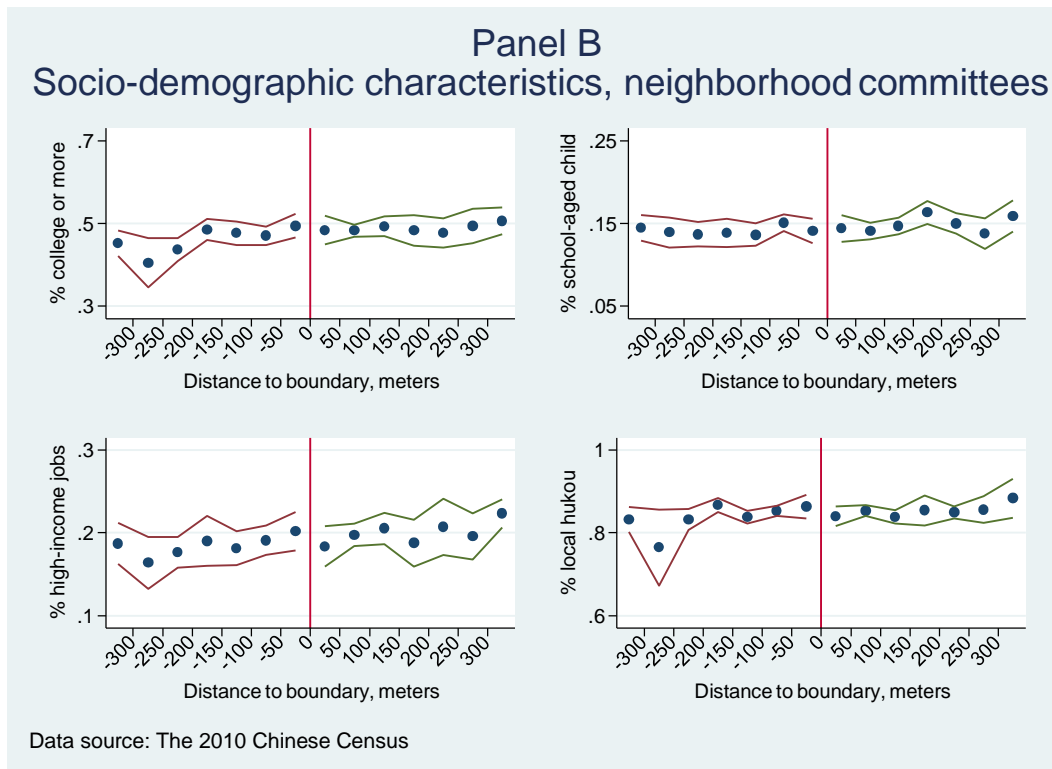
Notes: Each panel is constructed using the following procedure: (i) regress the variable in question on boundary fixed effects and on 50-meter band distance to the boundary dummy variables; (ii) plot the coefficients on these distance dummies and their 95% confidence intervals. As such, a given point in each panel represents this conditional average within a given bin of distance to the boundary. In Panels A and B, negative distances indicate the lower tournament performance side. In Panels C and D, negative distances indicate the non-superstar and the non-magnet-school sides, respectively. Note that for the housing price regression, we also control for the characteristics of the housing unit.

**Figure 7: Neighborhood physical and socio-demographic characteristics around the zone boundary**



Notes: Each panel is constructed using the following procedure: (i) regress the variable in question on boundary fixed effects and on 50-meter band distance to the boundary dummy variables (regressions are weighted by the number of house sales in each RDP); (ii) plot the coefficients on these distance dummies and their 95% confidence intervals. As such, a given point in each panel represents this conditional average within a given bin of distance to the boundary. A negative distance indicates the lower tournament performance side.

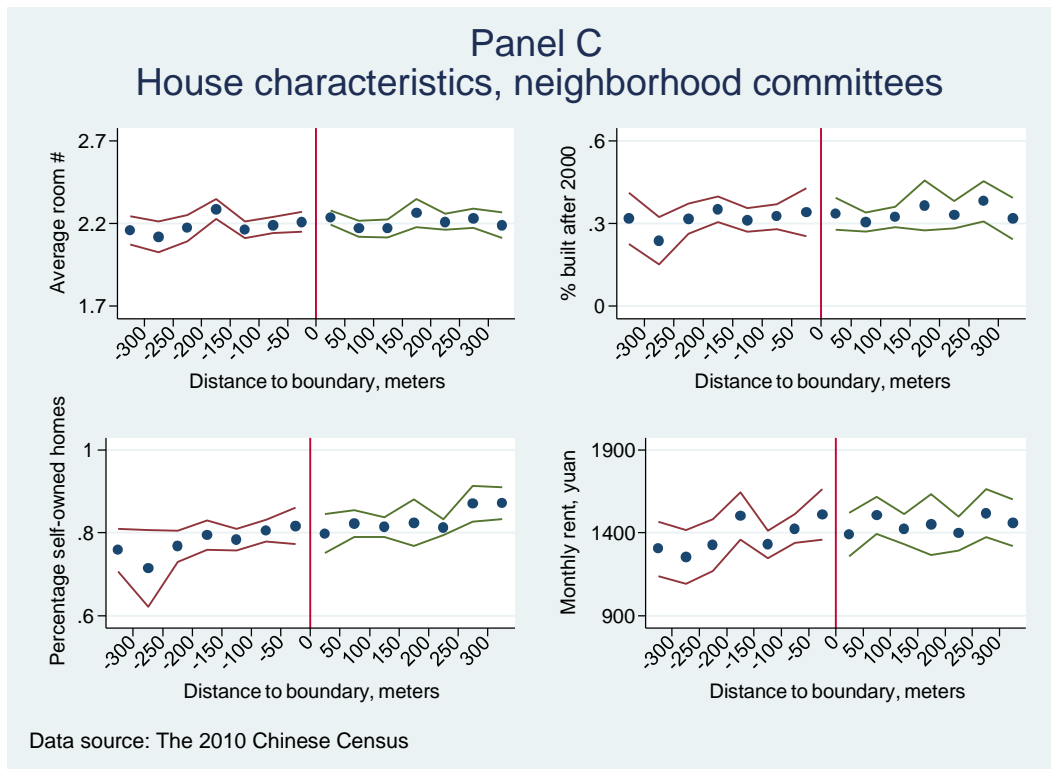
**Figure 7: Neighborhood physical and socio-demographic characteristics around the zone boundary (cont'd)**



Notes: Each panel is constructed using the following procedure: (i) regress the variable in question on boundary fixed effects and on 50-meter band distance to the boundary dummy variables (regressions are weighted by the number of house sales in each neighborhood committee); (ii) plot the coefficients on these distance dummies and their 95% confidence intervals. As such, a given point in each panel represents this conditional average within a given bin of distance to the boundary. A negative distance indicates the lower tournament performance side.

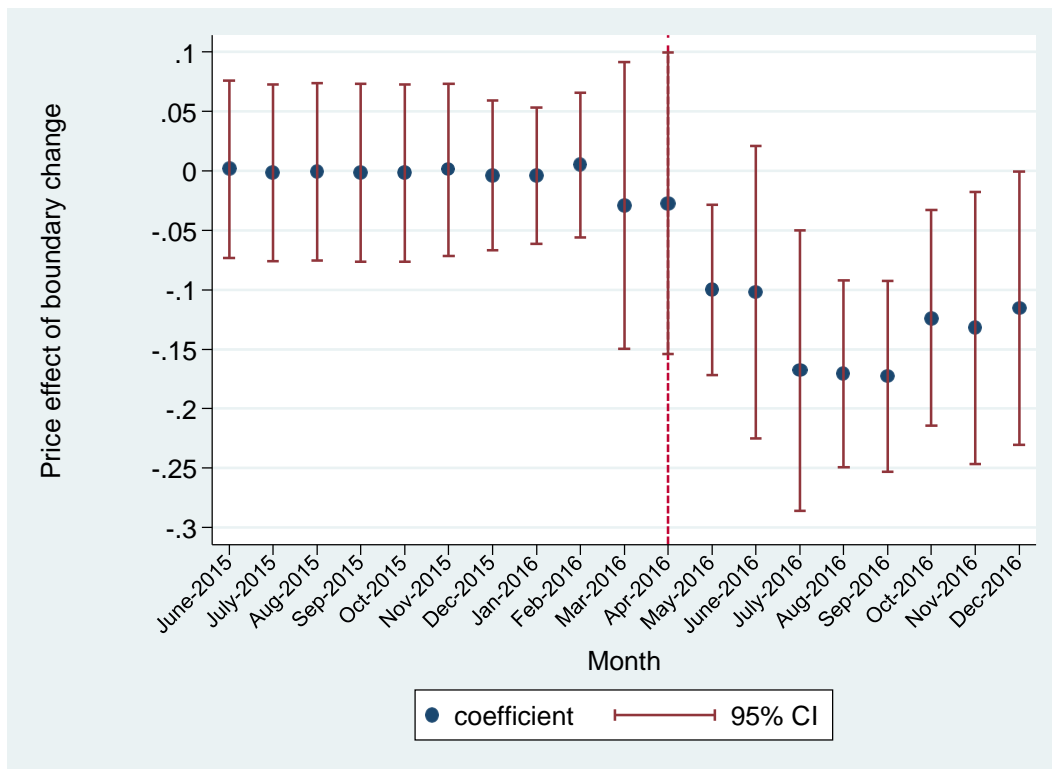


**Figure 7: Neighborhood physical and socio-demographic characteristics around the zone boundary (cont'd)**



Notes: Each panel is constructed using the following procedure: (i) regress the variable in question on boundary fixed effects and on 50-meter band distance to the boundary dummy variables (regressions are weighted by the number of house sales in each neighborhood committee); (ii) plot the coefficients on these distance dummies and their 95% confidence intervals. As such, a given point in each panel represents this conditional average within a given bin of distance to the boundary. A negative distance indicates the lower tournament performance side.

**Figure 8: Dynamic effect of a school boundary adjustment**



Notes: This graph plots the estimates of coefficient  $\phi$  in regression model (6) and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. The dashed line indicates the month when the boundary adjustment was announced. May 2015 is the omitted category.