

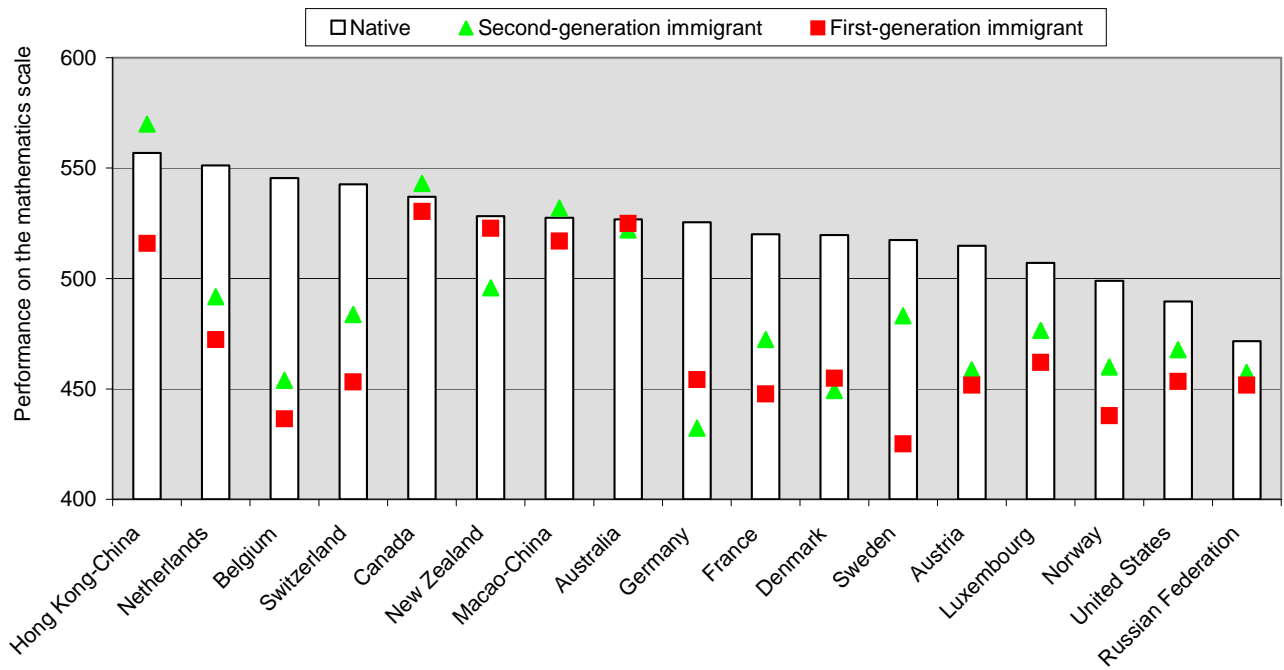
Table 2.1a
Differences in mathematics performance by status (PISA 2003)

	Performance on the mathematics scale					
	Native		Second-generation immigrants		First-generation immigrants	
	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.
OECD countries						
Australia	527	(2.1)	522	(4.7)	525	(4.9)
Austria	515	(3.3)	459	(8.8)	452	(6.0)
Belgium	546	(2.5)	454	(7.5)	437	(10.8)
Canada	537	(1.6)	543	(4.3)	530	(4.7)
Denmark	520	(2.5)	449	(11.2)	455	(10.1)
France	520	(2.4)	472	(6.1)	448	(15.0)
Germany	525	(3.5)	432	(9.1)	454	(7.5)
Luxembourg	507	(1.3)	476	(3.3)	462	(3.7)
Netherlands	551	(3.0)	492	(10.3)	472	(8.4)
New Zealand	528	(2.6)	496	(8.4)	523	(4.9)
Norway	499	(2.3)	460	(11.7)	438	(9.3)
Sweden	517	(2.2)	483	(9.8)	425	(9.6)
Switzerland	543	(3.3)	484	(5.0)	453	(6.1)
United States	490	(2.8)	468	(7.6)	453	(7.5)
Average for the 17 OECD countries	523	(0.7)	483	(2.1)	475	(1.9)
Partner countries						
Hong Kong-China	557	(4.5)	570	(4.6)	516	(5.3)
Macao-China	528	(5.9)	532	(4.1)	517	(9.2)
Russian Federation	472	(4.4)	457	(7.2)	452	(5.9)
Belgium (Flemish Community)	567	(2.9)	445	(10.7)	472	(10.0)
Belgium (French Community)	514	(4.3)	458	(9.6)	419	(14.4)

Notes:

1. Differences that are statistically significant are indicated in bold.
2. PISA did not test all 15-year-old students in all countries. The means are based on samples of 15-year-old students that represent the population of 15-year-old students in each country. The standard error (S.E.) denotes a level of confidence in how well the reported mean represents the whole population of 15-year-old students. A low figure means a higher level of confidence and a higher figure means a reduced level of confidence.

Figure 1. Performance in mathematics by status (PISA 2003)



Source: Where immigrant students succeed – A comparative review of performance and engagement in PISA 2003: Figure 2.2a.