

Table 2.5. Educational expectations, by immigrant status

Odds ratio¹

| | AFTER accounting for student socio-economic background and mathematics achievement | | BEFORE accounting for student socio-economic background and mathematics achievement | |
|---------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| | 2nd-generation | 1st-generation | 2nd-generation | 1st-generation |
| Australia | 2.92 | 3.16 | 2.03 | 2.39 |
| Austria | 3.49 | 2.39 | 1.04 | 0.70 |
| Belgium | 2.41 | 2.56 | 0.60 | 0.70 |
| Canada | 2.77 | 3.90 | 2.29 | 3.22 |
| Denmark | 6.23 | 6.96 | 1.77 | 2.23 |
| France | 3.63 | 2.64 | 1.19 | 0.85 |
| Germany | 3.16 | 3.03 | 0.58 | 0.70 |
| Luxembourg | 2.34 | 3.35 | 1.02 | 1.01 |
| Netherlands | 5.47 | 5.21 | 1.16 | 0.97 |
| New Zealand | 3.19 | 2.77 | 1.75 | 2.36 |
| Norway | 3.86 | 2.44 | 1.95 | 1.13 |
| Sweden | 3.29 | 5.70 | 1.70 | 1.93 |
| Switzerland | 2.66 | 3.67 | 0.87 | 0.90 |
| United States | 2.05 | 1.43 | 1.15 | 0.76 |

1. An odds ratio of 1.0 indicates that native students and immigrant students are equally likely to expect to complete a university-level education programme, while an odds ratio of 2.0 indicates that immigrant students are 2.0 more times likely. Values that are significantly different to educational expectations reported by native students are indicated in bold.

Source: OECD PISA 2003 database.