

Table III.3. Snapshot of socio-economic disparities in performance

	Countries/economies with a strength of socio-economic gradient <b>below</b> the OECD average
	Countries/economies with a mean score or a share of resilient students <b>above</b> the OECD average
	Countries/economies with a strength of socio-economic gradient/mean score/share of resilient students <b>not significantly different</b> from the OECD average
	Countries/economies with a strength of socio-economic gradient <b>above</b> the OECD average
	Countries/economies with a mean score or a share of resilient students <b>below</b> the OECD average

Socio-economic disparities in performance						
	At the student level				At the school level	
	Strength: Percentage of variance explained by ESCS <sup>1</sup> (R <sup>2</sup> )	Disadvantaged students <sup>2</sup>	Advantaged students	Difference between advantaged and disadvantaged students, after accounting for mathematic and reading performance	Share of resilient students <sup>3</sup>	Difference between students in advantaged and disadvantaged schools
	%	Mean score	Mean score	Score dif.	%	Score dif.
OECD average	11.6	28	38	2	12.5	11
Uzbekistan	1.5	13	16	0	20.1	5
Kazakhstan	3.0	22	27	1	18.2	9
Jamaica*	3.4	23	29	0	18.5	17
Jordan	3.7	18	24	0	16.9	6
Morocco	4.3	13	19	0	17.4	10
United Arab Emirates	4.7	23	32	2	13.6	11
Indonesia	4.9	16	22	2	16.2	8
Albania**	5.0	11	17	2	18.3	7
Saudi Arabia	5.5	20	28	2	15.5	4
Dominican Republic**	5.8	13	19	1	15.5	9
Croatia	5.8	28	34	0	15.9	12
Korea	6.4	35	41	0	16.7	7
Canada*	6.6	34	42	2	16.1	6
Chile	6.7	27	35	1	17.1	8
Philippines	6.7	10	19	2	11.9	13
Estonia	6.9	33	39	1	15.0	6
Denmark*	7.6	32	38	1	13.6	5
Spain	7.9	29	37	2	15.3	6
Latvia*	8.5	32	38	2	14.6	6
Qatar	8.8	22	33	2	11.4	14
Finland	9.4	32	41	2	13.4	5
Italy	9.5	27	35	2	12.6	11
Serbia	9.5	24	33	2	14.0	13
Australia*	9.6	33	42	2	13.6	9
Netherlands*	9.7	28	38	2	11.9	16
Mexico	10.0	25	33	2	12.1	11
Slovenia	10.1	26	34	3	12.7	12
Malta	10.2	27	37	2	13.2	9
Portugal	10.5	30	39	1	13.6	8
Thailand	10.5	17	27	3	13.6	13
Iceland	10.6	25	35	3	10.8	5
Malaysia	11.4	21	31	0	13.0	10

The StatLink URL of this table is available below Snapshot Table III.6

	Countries/economies with a strength of socio-economic gradient <b>below</b> the OECD average Countries/economies with a mean score or a share of resilient students <b>above</b> the OECD average
	Countries/economies with a strength of socio-economic gradient/mean score/share of resilient students <b>not significantly different</b> from the OECD average
	Countries/economies with a strength of socio-economic gradient <b>above</b> the OECD average Countries/economies with a mean score or a share of resilient students <b>below</b> the OECD average

Socio-economic disparities in performance						
	At the student level					At the school level
	Strength: Percentage of variance explained by ESCS <sup>1</sup> (R <sup>2</sup> )	Disadvantaged students <sup>2</sup>	Advantaged students	Difference between advantaged and disadvantaged students, after accounting for mathematic and reading performance	Share of resilient students <sup>3</sup>	Difference between students in advantaged and disadvantaged schools
	%	Mean score	Mean score	Score dif.	%	Score dif.
Greece	11.9	23	32	3	11.7	11
North Macedonia	12.2	14	26	3	11.9	17
Mongolia	12.2	20	30	1	11.3	10
Brazil	12.4	19	30	3	11.9	14
Poland	12.7	30	40	3	11.4	15
Germany	13.1	28	39	1	13.4	15
El Salvador	13.2	18	29	3	10.1	13
Colombia	13.5	20	32	3	10.6	13
Panama*	13.7	18	29	3	11.4	13
Uruguay	13.8	24	34	2	11.7	12
Singapore	14.1	36	45	2	9.9	9
Belgium	14.6	30	40	1	11.2	12
Moldova	14.9	19	30	3	10.2	13
Czechia	15.0	27	38	2	10.3	13
Lithuania	15.4	28	38	3	11.0	12
Brunei Darussalam	15.6	19	31	2	11.4	15
France	16.1	27	38	2	10.4	14
Israel	16.8	25	39	2	10.4	16
New Zealand*	17.1	31	42	5	9.0	10
Slovak Republic	17.7	22	36	2	9.4	17
Peru	19.1	16	30	5	6.5	15
Bulgaria	19.5	14	28	4	7.4	19
Hungary	19.8	24	37	2	10.1	18
Romania	22.7	19	34	3	7.9	19
Baku (Azerbaijan)	4.8	20	26	2	15.9	6
Hong Kong (China)*	5.1	29	35	2	17.3	10
Palestinian Authority	5.7	15	22	1	13.6	5
Macao (China)	6.4	28	35	3	16.0	9
Cyprus	7.9	20	29	1	13.8	12
Chinese Taipei	9.5	28	37	1	12.5	12
Ukrainian regions (18 of 27)	13.4	21	32	3	10.2	13

\* Caution is required when interpreting estimates because one or more PISA sampling standards were not met. \*\* Caution is required when comparing estimates with other countries/economies as a strong linkage to the international PISA creative thinking scale could not be established (see Reader's Guide and Annex A4).

1. ESCS refers to the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status.

2. A socio-economically advantaged (disadvantaged) student (school) is a student (school) in the top (bottom) quarter of ESCS in his or her own country/economy.

3. Academically resilient students are disadvantaged students who scored in the top quarter of performance in creative thinking amongst students in their own country/economy.

Note: Values that are statistically significant are marked in bold (see Annex A3).

Countries and economies are ranked in ascending order of the percentage of variance in creative thinking performance explained by ESCS.

Source: OECD, PISA 2022 Database, Tables III.B1.3.7 and III.B1.3.15. The StatLink URL of this table is available below Snapshot Table III.6