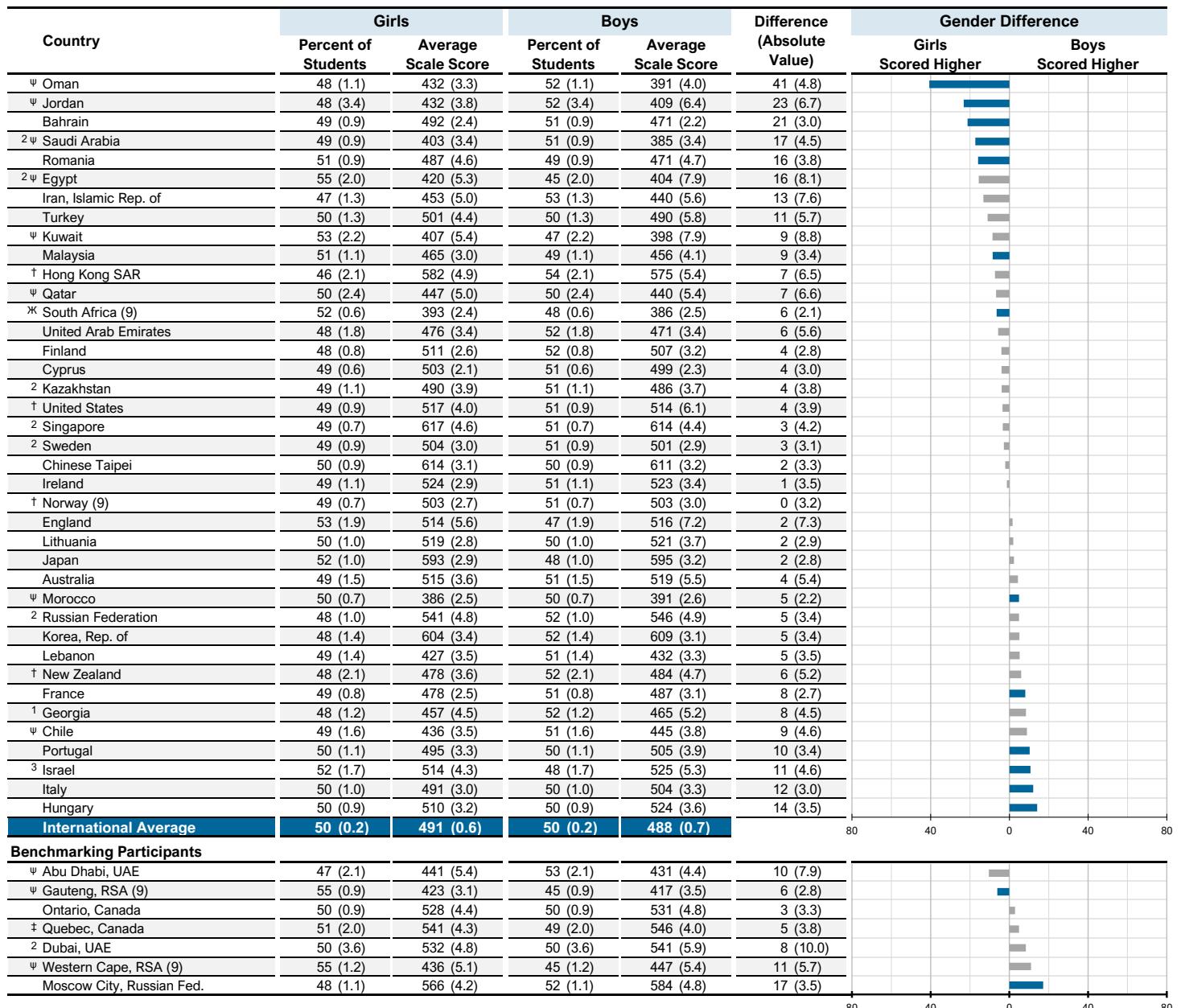


Exhibit 3.5: Average Mathematics Achievement by Gender

Benchmarking Participants

Ψ Abu Dhabi, UAE	47 (2.1)	441 (5.4)	53 (2.1)	431 (4.4)	10 (7.9)		
Ψ Gauteng, RSA (9)	55 (0.9)	423 (3.1)	45 (0.9)	417 (3.5)	6 (2.8)		
Ontario, Canada	50 (0.9)	528 (4.4)	50 (0.9)	531 (4.8)	3 (3.3)		
‡ Quebec, Canada	51 (2.0)	541 (4.3)	49 (2.0)	546 (4.0)	5 (3.8)		
² Dubai, UAE	50 (3.6)	532 (4.8)	50 (3.6)	541 (5.9)	8 (10.0)		
Ψ Western Cape, RSA (9)	55 (1.2)	436 (5.1)	45 (1.2)	447 (5.4)	11 (5.7)		
Moscow City, Russian Fed.	48 (1.1)	566 (4.2)	52 (1.1)	584 (4.8)	17 (3.5)		

 Difference statistically significant
 Difference not statistically significant

Ψ Reservations about reliability because the percentage of students with achievement too low for estimation exceeds 15% but does not exceed 25%.

⌘ Reservations about reliability because the percentage of students with achievement too low for estimation exceeds 25%.

See Appendix B.7 for population coverage notes 1, 2, and 3. See Appendix B.10 for sampling guidelines and sampling participation notes †, ‡, and ⚭.

(-) Standard errors appear in parentheses. Because of rounding some results may appear inconsistent.

SOURCE: IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study - TIMSS 2019
Downloaded from <http://timss2019.org/download>