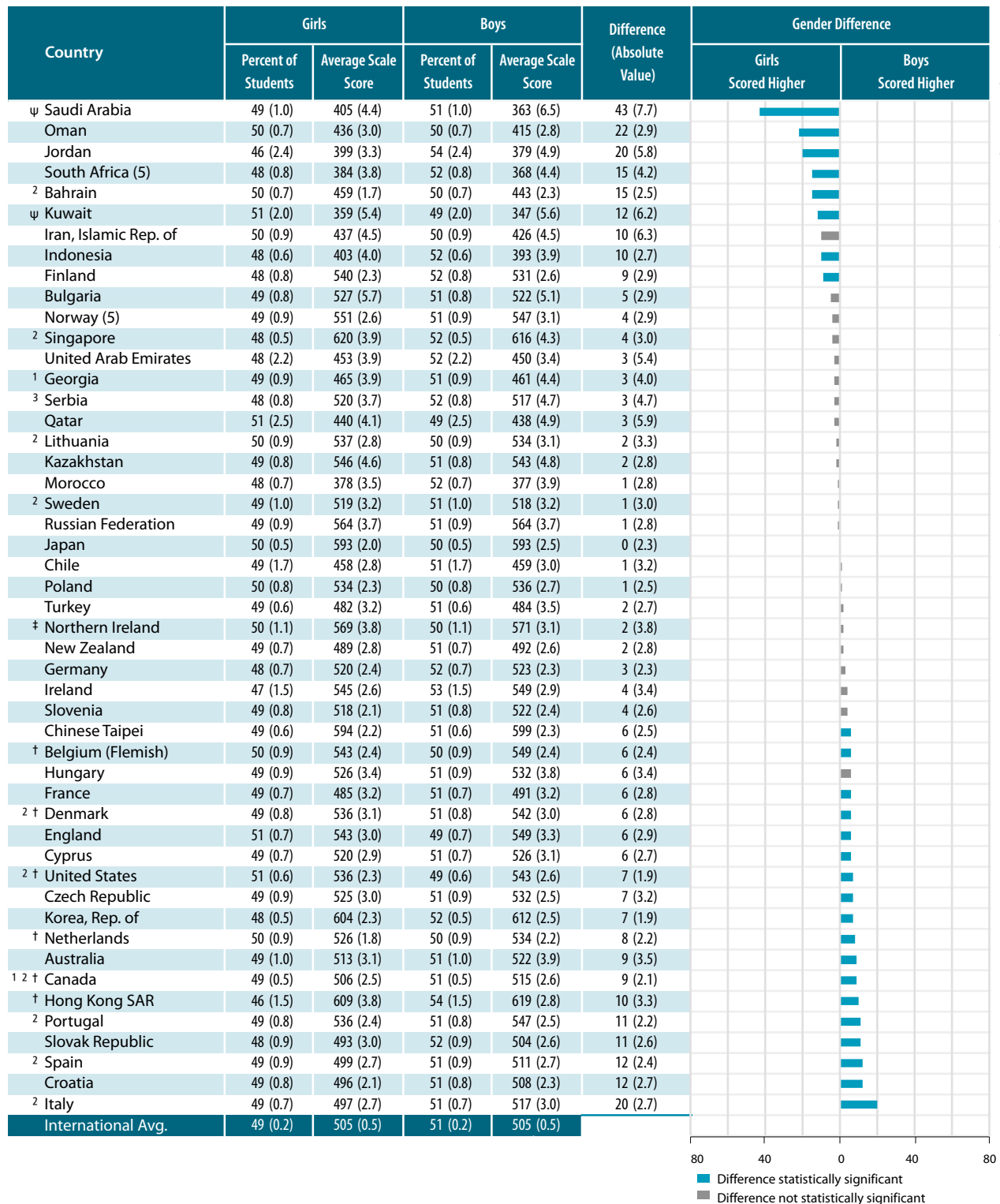


Exhibit 1.10: Average Mathematics Achievement by Gender



SOURCE: IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study – TIMSS 2015

ψ Reservations about reliability because the percentage of students with achievement too low for estimation exceeds 15% but does not exceed 25%.  
 See Appendix C.1 for target population coverage notes 1, 2, and 3. See Appendix C.7 for sampling guidelines and sampling participation notes †, ‡, and †.  
 ( ) Standard errors appear in parentheses. Because of rounding some results may appear inconsistent.

**Exhibit 1.10: Average Mathematics Achievement by Gender (Continued)**

Country	Girls		Boys		Difference (Absolute Value)	Gender Difference	
	Percent of Students	Average Scale Score	Percent of Students	Average Scale Score		Girls Scored Higher	Boys Scored Higher
<b>Benchmarking Participants</b>							
<sup>2</sup> ψ Abu Dhabi, UAE	47 (3.7)	422 (8.0)	53 (3.7)	417 (6.6)	4 (11.2)		
<sup>1</sup> Florida, US	49 (1.1)	548 (4.9)	51 (1.1)	544 (5.5)	4 (4.5)		
Dubai, UAE	48 (3.3)	510 (3.1)	52 (3.3)	512 (2.7)	2 (5.0)		
Norway (4)	49 (0.9)	492 (2.9)	51 (0.9)	494 (3.0)	3 (3.6)		
Buenos Aires, Argentina	50 (1.0)	430 (3.5)	50 (1.0)	435 (2.9)	5 (2.8)		
Ontario, Canada	49 (0.8)	509 (2.6)	51 (0.8)	516 (2.8)	7 (2.9)		
‡ Quebec, Canada	50 (1.0)	531 (3.9)	50 (1.0)	541 (4.8)	11 (3.8)		

80 40 0 40 80

■ Difference statistically significant  
 ■ Difference not statistically significant

SOURCE: IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study – TIMSS 2015