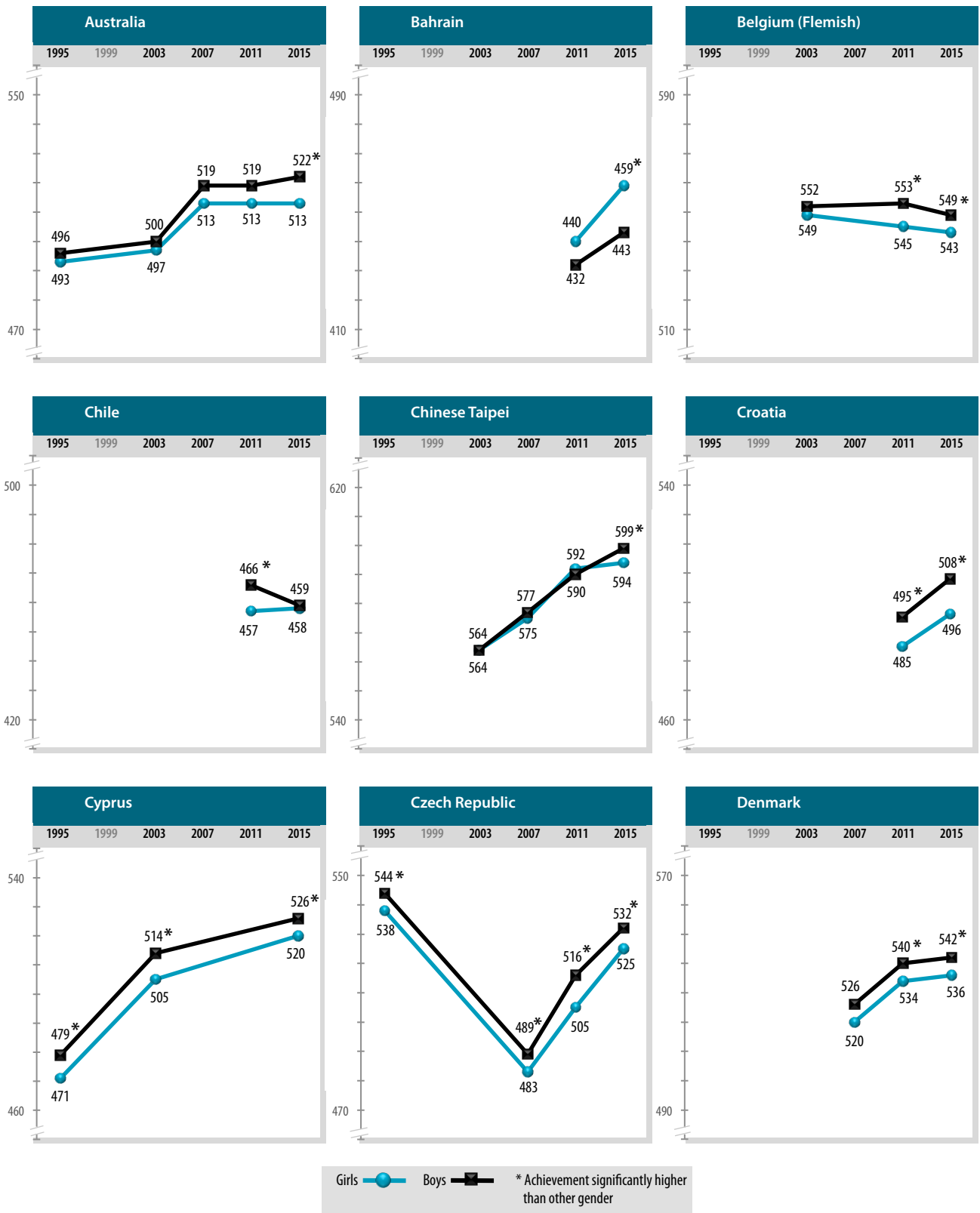


Exhibit 1.12: Trends in Mathematics Achievement by Gender[◇]

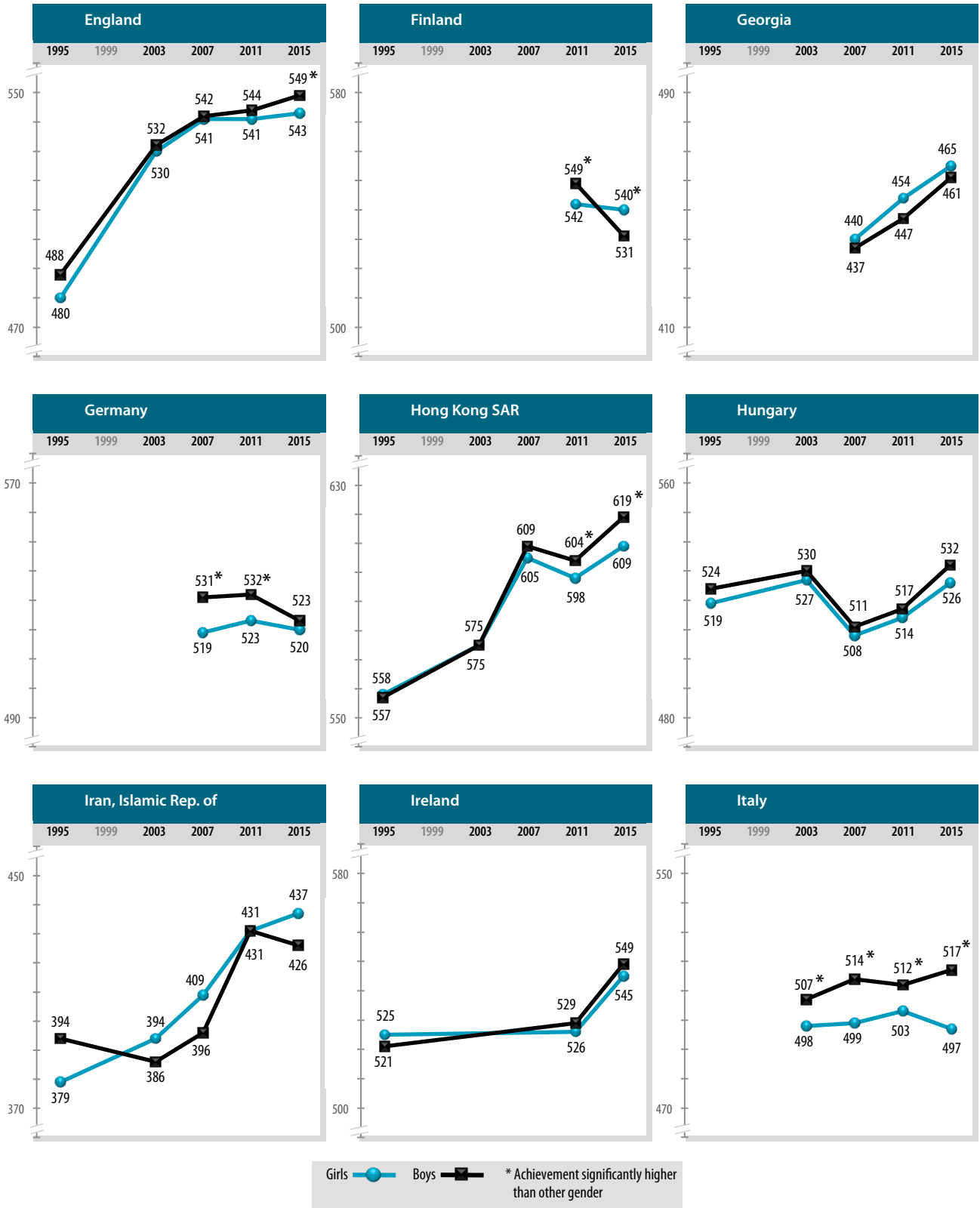


SOURCE: IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study – TIMSS 2015

[◇] No fourth grade assessment in 1999.

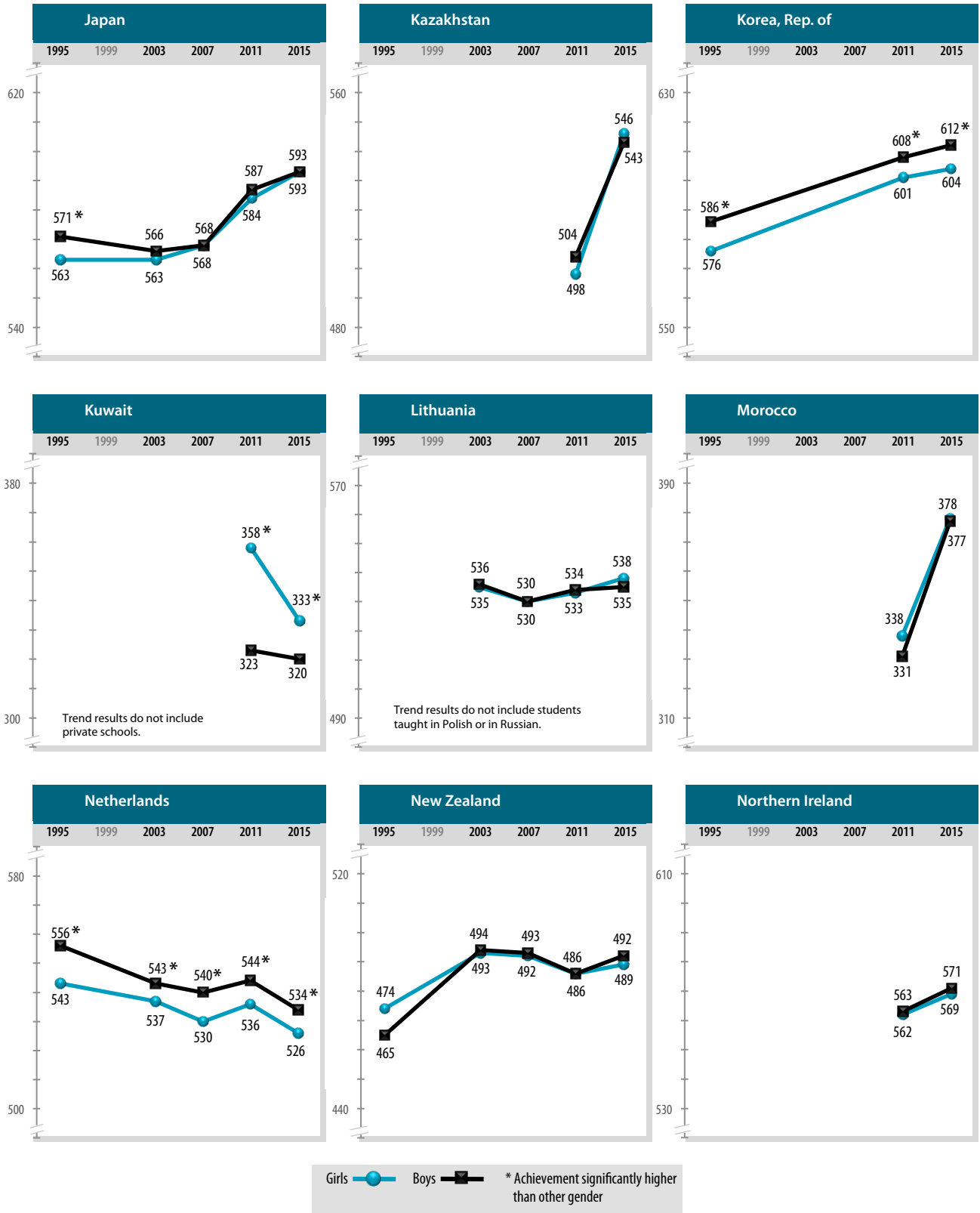
Scale interval is 10 points for each country, but the part of the scale shown differs according to each country's average achievement.

Exhibit 1.12: Trends in Mathematics Achievement by Gender⁰ (Continued)



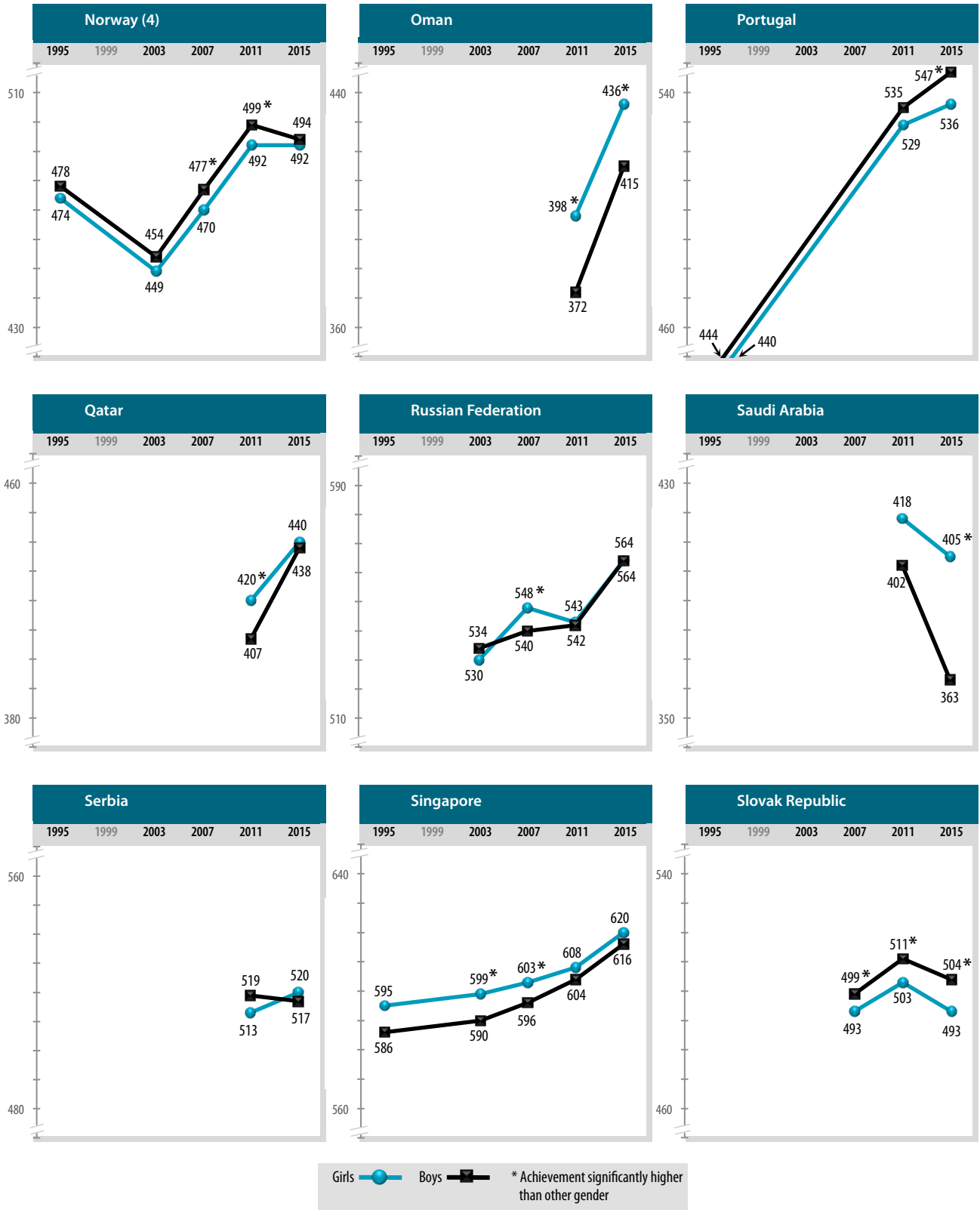
SOURCE: IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study – TIMSS 2015

Exhibit 1.12: Trends in Mathematics Achievement by Gender⁰ (Continued)



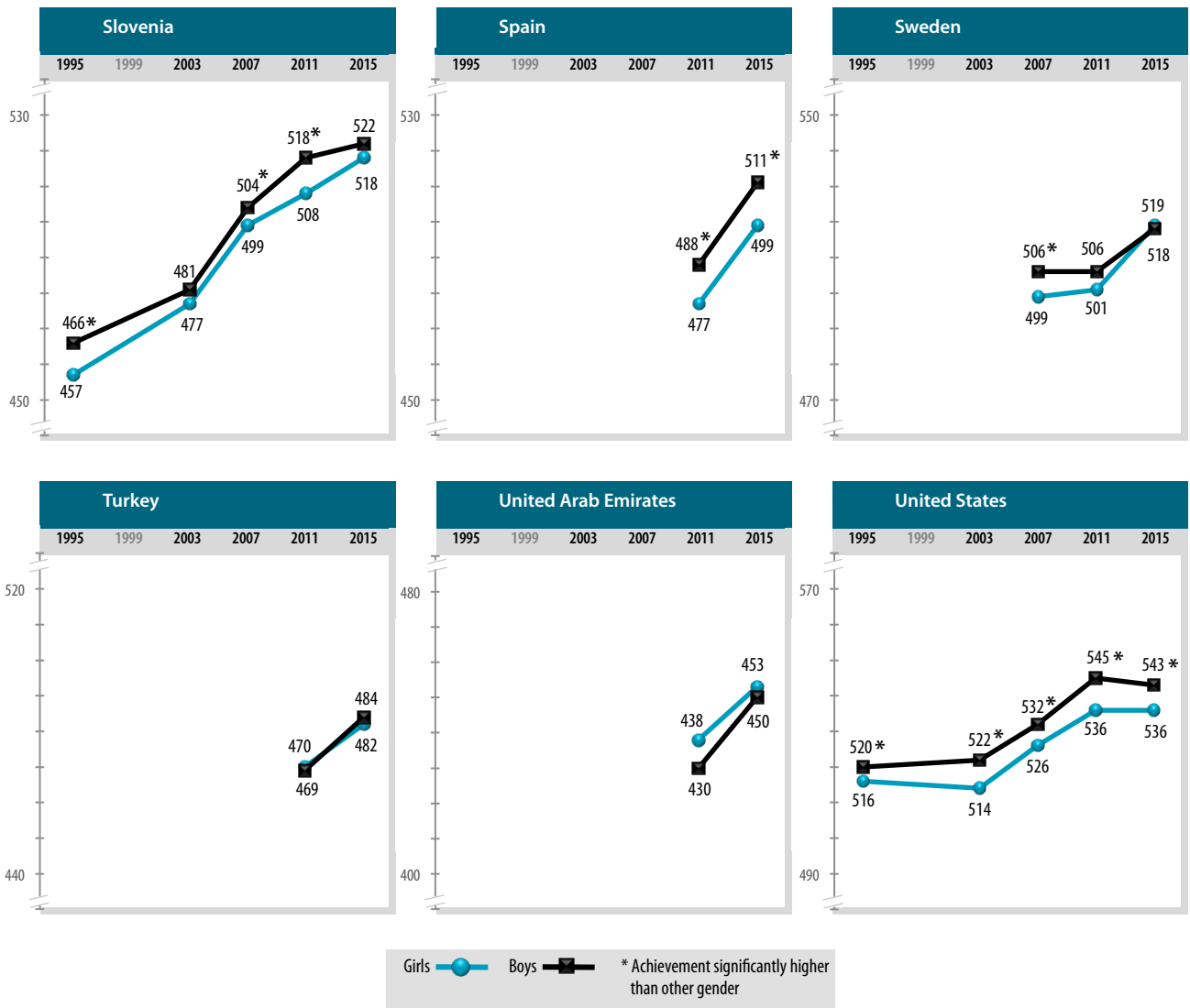
SOURCE: IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study – TIMSS 2015

Exhibit 1.12: Trends in Mathematics Achievement by Gender⁰ (Continued)



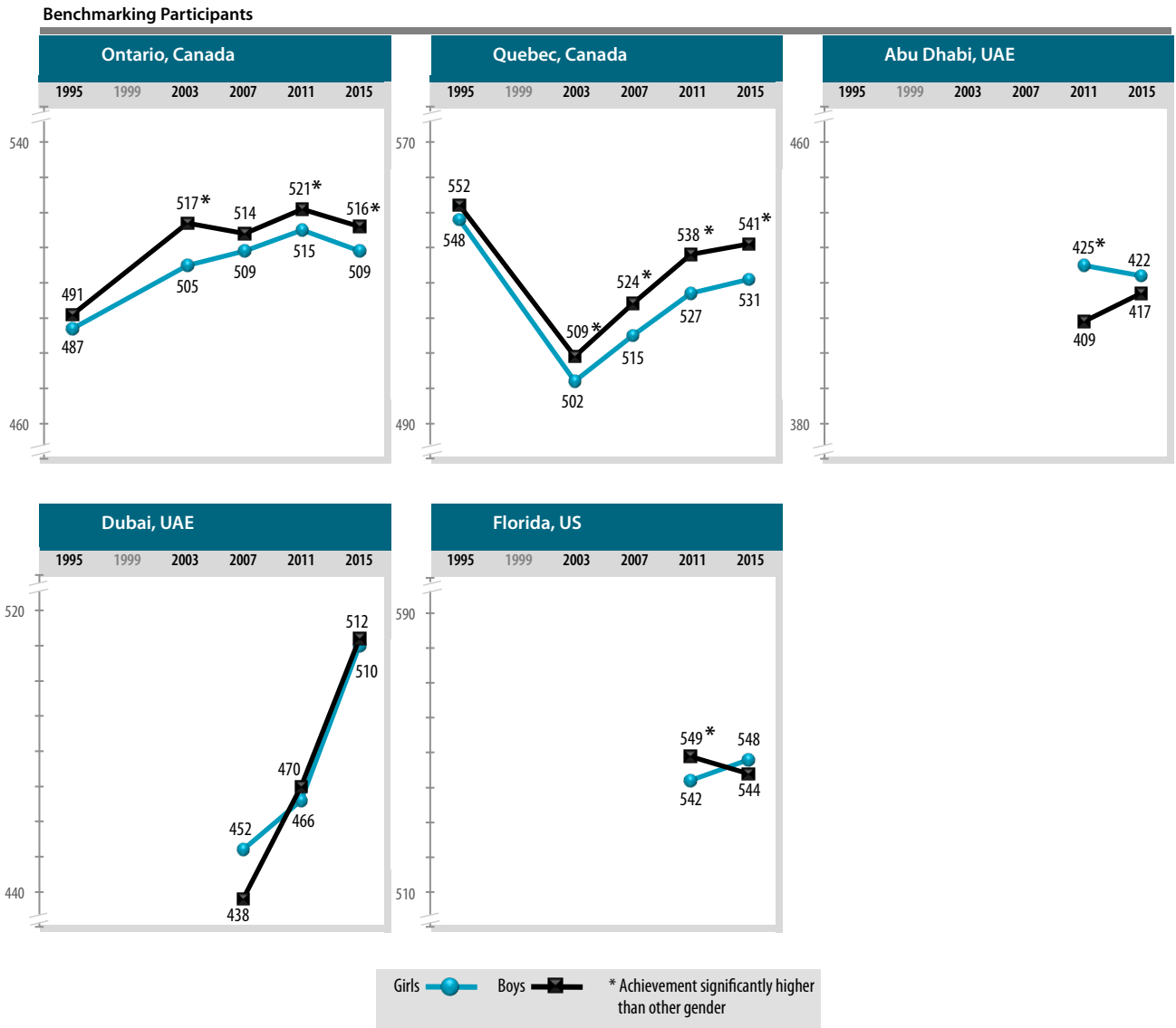
SOURCE: IEA's Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study – TIMSS 2015

Exhibit 1.12: Trends in Mathematics Achievement by Gender⁰ (Continued)



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

Exhibit 1.12: Trends in Mathematics Achievement by Gender⁰ (Continued)



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