



# Reader's Guide

## **Data underlying the figures**

The data referred to in this volume are presented in Annex B and, in greater detail, on the PISA website ([www.pisa.oecd.org](http://www.pisa.oecd.org)).

Five symbols are used to denote missing data:

- a The category does not apply in the country concerned. Data are therefore missing.
- c There are too few observations or no observation to provide reliable estimates (i.e. there are fewer than 30 students or less than five schools with valid data).
- m Data are not available. These data were not submitted by the country or were collected but subsequently removed from the publication for technical reasons.
- w Data have been withdrawn or have not been collected at the request of the country concerned.
- x Data are included in another category or column of the table.

## **Country coverage**

This publication features data on 65 countries and economies, including all 34 OECD countries (indicated in black in the tables and figures) and 31 partner countries and economies (indicated in blue in the tables and figures), which implemented the PISA assessment in 2009.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

## **Calculating international averages**

An OECD average was calculated for most indicators presented in this report. The OECD average corresponds to the arithmetic mean of the respective country estimates. Readers should, therefore, keep in mind that the term "OECD average" refers to the OECD countries included in the respective comparisons.

## **Rounding figures**

Because of rounding, some figures in tables may not exactly add up to the totals. Totals, differences and averages are always calculated on the basis of exact numbers and are rounded only after calculation. All standard errors in this publication have been rounded to one or two decimal places. Where the value 0.00 is shown, this does not imply that the standard error is zero, but that it is smaller than 0.005.

## **Reporting student data**

The report uses "15-year-olds" as shorthand for the PISA target population. PISA covers students who are aged between 15 years 3 months and 16 years 2 months at the time of assessment and who have completed at least 6 years of formal schooling, regardless of the type of institution in which they are enrolled and of whether they are in full-time or part-time education, of whether they attend academic or vocational programmes, and of whether they attend public or private schools or foreign schools within the country.

## **Reporting school data**

The principals of the schools in which students were assessed provided information on their schools' characteristics by completing a school questionnaire. Where responses from school principals are presented in this publication, they are weighted so that they are proportionate to the number of 15-year-olds enrolled in the school.

## **Focusing on statistically significant differences**

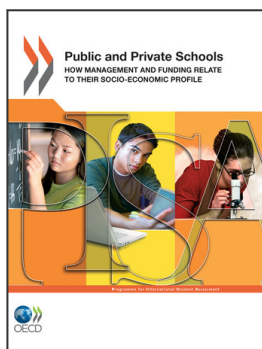
This volume discusses only statistically significant differences or changes. These are denoted in darker colours in figures and in bold font in tables. See Annex A3 for further information.

**Abbreviations used in this report**

- ESCS PISA index of economic, social and cultural status  
GDP Gross domestic product  
ISCED International Standard Classification of Education  
PPP Purchasing power parity  
S.D. Standard deviation  
S.E. Standard error

**Further documentation**

For further information on the PISA assessment instruments and the methods used in PISA, see the *PISA 2009 Technical Report* (OECD, 2012) and the PISA website ([www.pisa.oecd.org](http://www.pisa.oecd.org)).



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