

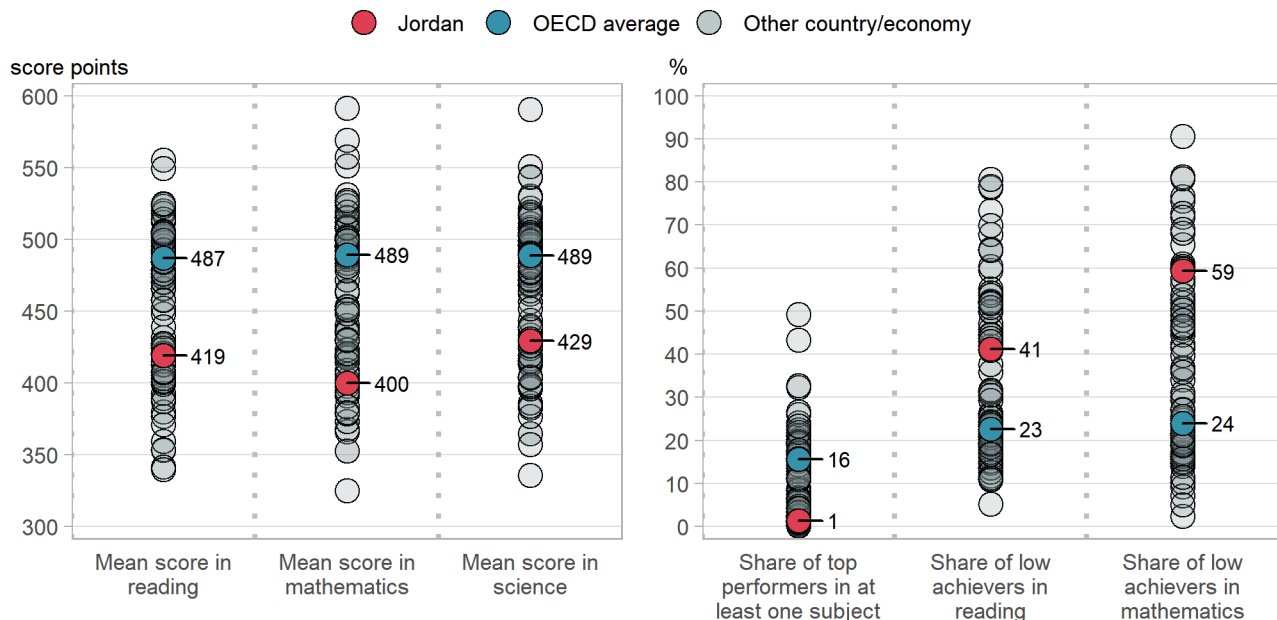
## PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT (PISA) RESULTS FROM PISA 2018

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a triennial survey of 15-year-old students that assesses the extent to which they have acquired the key knowledge and skills essential for full participation in society. The assessment focuses on proficiency in reading, mathematics, science and an innovative domain (in 2018, the innovative domain was global competence), and on students' well-being.

### Jordan

#### What 15-year-old students in Jordan know and can do

Figure 1. Snapshot of performance in reading, mathematics and science



Note: Only countries and economies with available data are shown.  
Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables I.1 and I.10.1.

- Students in Jordan scored lower than the OECD average in reading, mathematics and science.
- Compared to the OECD average, a smaller proportion of students in Jordan performed at the highest levels of proficiency (Level 5 or 6) in at least one subject; at the same time a smaller proportion of students achieved a minimum level of proficiency (Level 2 or higher) in at least one subject.

### ***What students know and can do in reading***

- In Jordan, 59% of students attained at least Level 2 proficiency in reading (OECD average: 77%). At a minimum, these students can identify the main idea in a text of moderate length, find information based on explicit, though sometimes complex criteria, and can reflect on the purpose and form of texts when explicitly directed to do so.
- Some a negligible percentage of students in Jordan were top performers in reading, meaning that they attained Level 5 or 6 in the PISA reading test (OECD average: 9%). At these levels, students can form a full and detailed understanding of a text whose content or form is unfamiliar, and deal with concepts that are contrary to expectations. In 20 education systems, including those of 15 OECD countries, more than 10% of 15-year-old students were top performers.

### ***What students know and can do in mathematics***

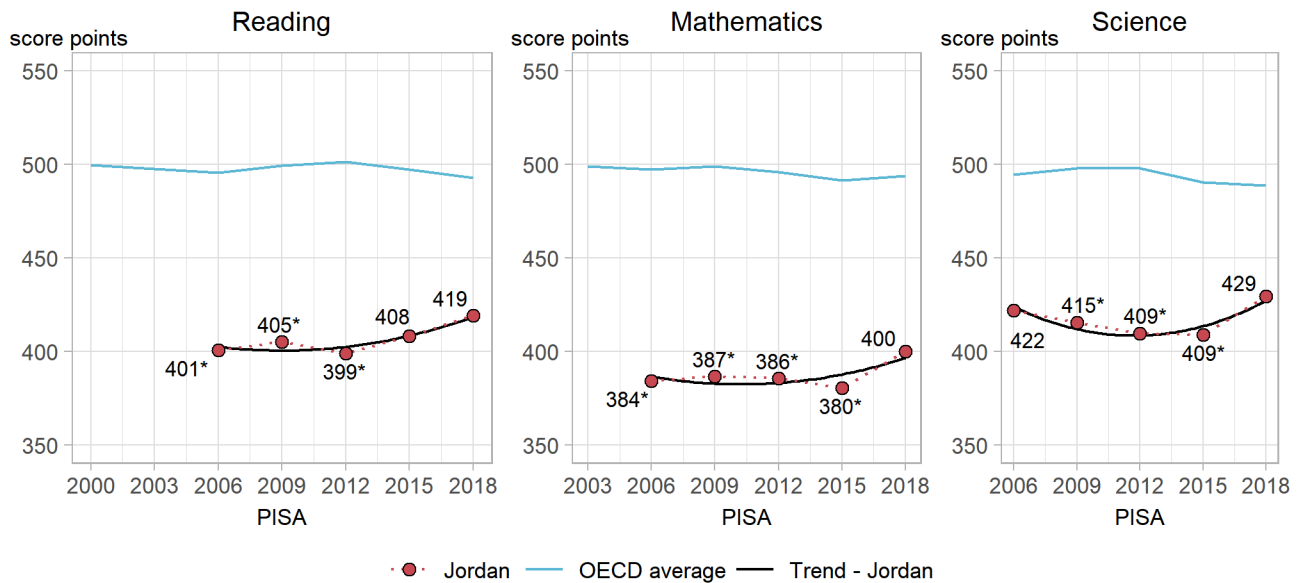
- Some 41% of students in Jordan attained Level 2 or higher in mathematics (OECD average: 76%). At a minimum, these students can interpret and recognise, without direct instructions, how a (simple) situation can be represented mathematically (e.g. comparing the total distance across two alternative routes, or converting prices into a different currency). The share of 15-year-old students who attained minimum levels of proficiency in mathematics (Level 2 or higher) varied widely – from 98% in Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang (China) to 2% in Zambia, which participated in the PISA for Development assessment in 2017. On average across OECD countries, 76% of students attained at least Level 2 proficiency in mathematics.
- In Jordan, around 1% of students scored at Level 5 or higher in mathematics (OECD average: 11%). Six Asian countries and economies had the largest shares of students who did so: Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang (China) (44%), Singapore (37%), Hong Kong (China) (29%), Macao (China) (28%), Chinese Taipei (23%) and Korea (21%). These students can model complex situations mathematically, and can select, compare and evaluate appropriate problem-solving strategies for dealing with them.

### ***What students know and can do in science***

- Some 60% of students in Jordan attained Level 2 or higher in science (OECD average: 78%). At a minimum, these students can provide possible explanations in familiar contexts or draw conclusions based on simple investigations.
- In Jordan, 1% of students were top performers in science, meaning that they were proficient at Level 5 or 6 (OECD average: 7%). These students can creatively and autonomously apply their knowledge of and about science to a wide variety of situations, including unfamiliar ones.

## Performance trends

Figure 2. Trends in performance in reading, mathematics and science

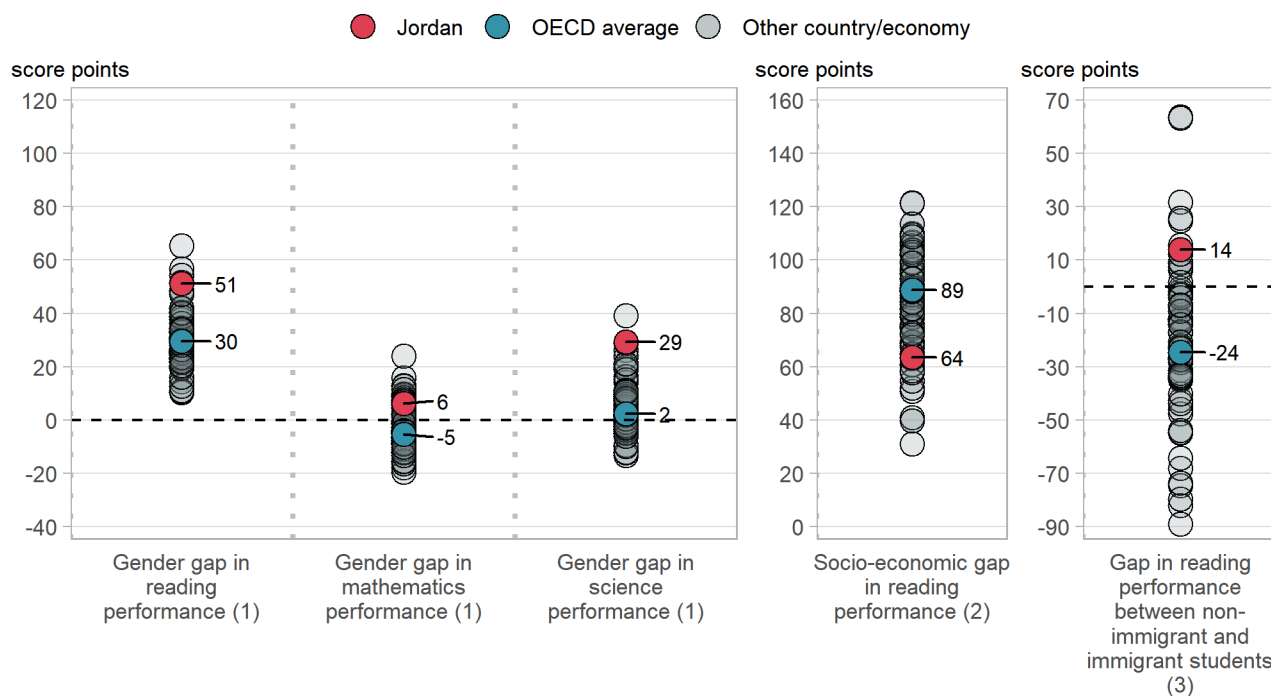


Notes: \* indicates mean-performance estimates that are statistically significantly above or below PISA 2018 estimates for Jordan. The blue line indicates the average mean performance across OECD countries with valid data in all PISA assessments. The red dotted line indicates mean performance in Jordan. The black line represents a trend line for Jordan (line of best fit).  
Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables I. B1.10, I. B1.11 and I. B1.12.

- In Jordan, mean performance improved in all three subjects over the more recent assessments (i.e. since 2012 or 2015), after initially flat or even declining (mathematics) trends between 2006 and 2012 (the overall trajectory of performance, since 2006, is significantly positive only in reading).
- However, these positive trends since 2012 were observed during a period in which enrolment rates for 15-year-olds in grade 7 and above did not keep pace with increases in the resident population of 15-year-olds. While the population of 15-year-olds enrolled in grade 7 and above, and represented by PISA samples, remained close to the level observed in 2012, the overall population of 15-year-olds increased by more than 25% over the same period, largely as a result of a massive influx of refugees from neighbouring countries. Refugee children may be enrolled outside of Jordan's formal education system.

## Where All Students Can Succeed

Figure 3. Differences in performance related to personal characteristics



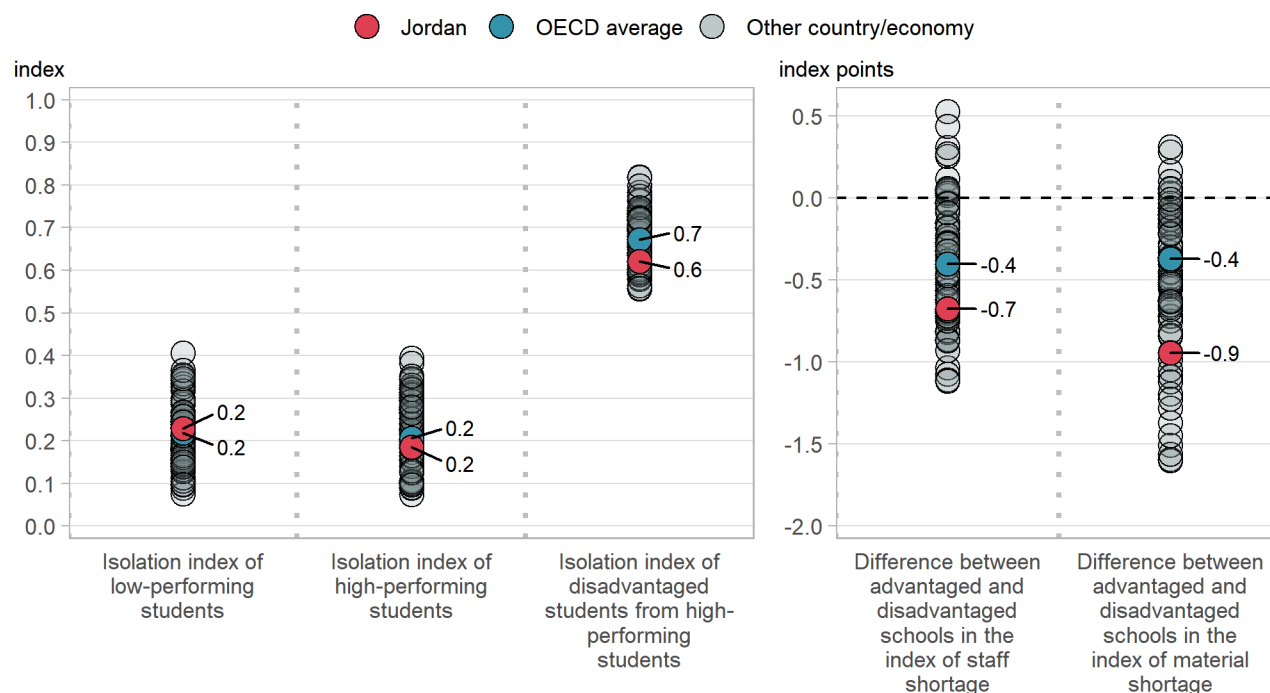
Notes: Only countries and economies with available data are shown. (1) Girls' minus boys' performance; (2) Advantaged minus disadvantaged students' performance; (3) Immigrants' minus non-immigrants' performance in reading; After accounting for students' and schools' socio-economic profile.

Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables II.B1.2.3, II.B1.7.1, II.B1.7.3, II.B1.7.5 and II.B1.9.3.

### Equity related to socio-economic status

- In Jordan, socio-economically advantaged students outperformed disadvantaged students in reading by 64 score points in PISA 2018. This is smaller than the average difference between the two groups (89 score points) across OECD countries. In PISA 2009, the performance gap related to socio-economic status was 66 score points in Jordan (and 87 score points on average across OECD countries).
- Some 1% of advantaged students in Jordan, but 0% of disadvantaged students, were top performers in reading in PISA 2018. On average across OECD countries, 17% of advantaged students, and 3% of disadvantaged students, were top performers in reading.
- Socio-economic status was a strong predictor of performance in mathematics and science in all PISA participating countries. It explained 6% of the variation in mathematics performance in PISA 2018 in Jordan (compared to 14% on average across OECD countries), and 7% of the variation in science performance (compared to the OECD average of 13% of the variation).
- Some 12% of disadvantaged students in Jordan were able to score in the top quarter of reading performance within Jordan, indicating that disadvantage is not destiny. On average across OECD countries, 11% of disadvantaged students scored amongst the highest performers in reading in their countries.
- In Jordan, low- and high-performing students are clustered in the same schools to the same extent as the OECD average.

**Figure 4. School segregation, and gap in material and staff shortage between advantaged and disadvantaged schools**



Notes: Only countries and economies with available data are shown. The isolation indices ranging from 0 (no segregation) to 1 (full segregation) measure whether low-/high-performing students or disadvantaged students are more or less concentrated in some schools. See detailed description of the indices in Volume II Chapter 4.

Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables II.B1.4.1, II.B1.4.8, II.B1.5.13 and II.B1.5.14.

- School principals in Jordan reported more staff shortage and more material shortage than the OECD average; and school principals of disadvantaged schools more often reported staff shortage than principals of advantaged schools. In Jordan, 47% of students enrolled in a disadvantaged school and 30% of students enrolled in an advantaged school attend a school whose principal reported that the capacity of the school to provide instruction is hindered at least to some extent by a lack of teaching staff. On average across OECD countries, 34% of students in disadvantaged schools and 18% of students in advantaged schools attend such a school.
- According to school principals in Jordan, 58% of teachers in advantaged schools and 67% of teachers in disadvantaged schools are “fully certified” (the difference is not statistically significant). The proportions of teachers with at least a master’s degree are similar in advantaged and disadvantaged schools.
- Many students, especially disadvantaged students, hold lower ambitions than would be expected given their academic achievement. In Jordan, about three in ten high-achieving disadvantaged students – but fewer than one in ten high-achieving advantaged students – do not expect to complete tertiary education.

### **Equity related to gender**

- In all countries and economies that participated in PISA 2018, girls significantly outperformed boys in reading – by 30 score points on average across OECD countries. In Jordan, the gender gap in reading (51 score points) was higher than the average gap. The gap was similar to that observed in 2009 (57 score points), as boys’ performance improved and girls’ performance remained stable over the period.

- In Jordan, girls scored similar to boys in mathematics. Across OECD countries, boys outperformed girls by five score points. While girls slightly outperformed boys in science (by two score points) on average across OECD countries in PISA 2018, in Jordan girls outperformed boys in science by 29 score points.
- Amongst high-performing students in mathematics or science, about one in four boys in Jordan expect to work as an engineer or science professional at the age of 30, while one in nine girls expects to do so (the difference is not statistically significant). About two in three high-performing girls expect to work in health-related professions, while about three in seven high-performing boys expect to do so (the difference is not statistically significant). Some 2% of boys and a negligible percentage of girls in Jordan expect to work in ICT-related professions.

### ***Equity related to immigrant background***

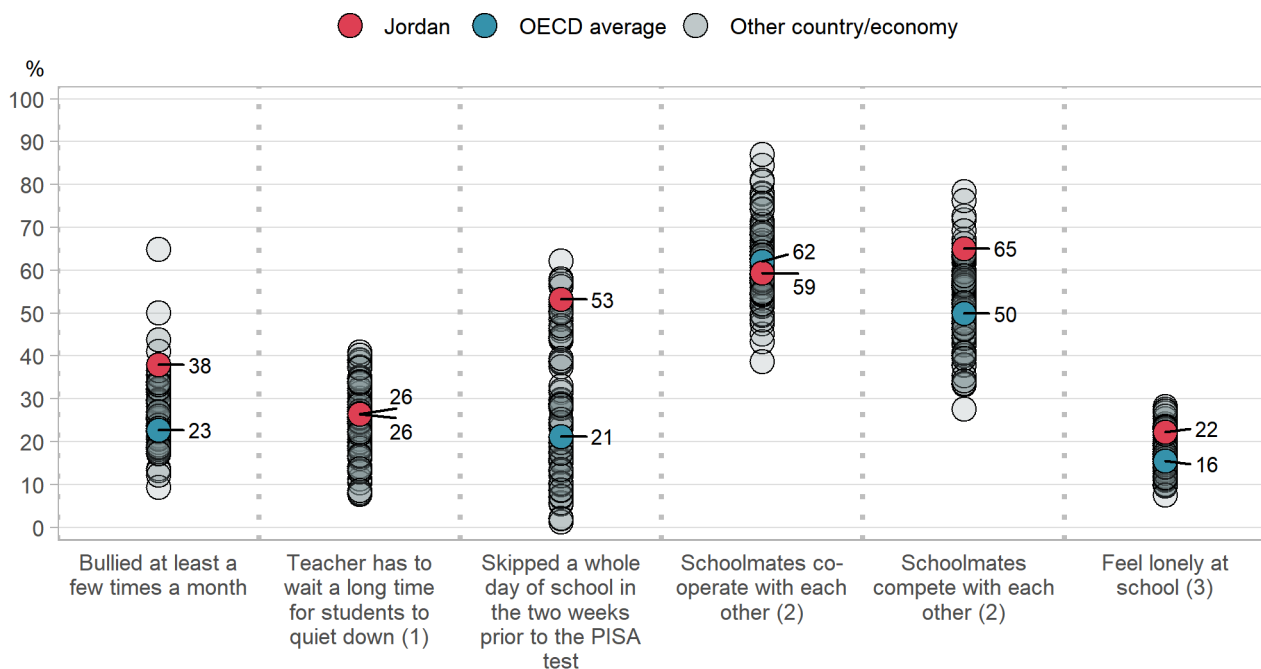
- In 2018, some 12% of students in Jordan had an immigrant background. Amongst these immigrant students, about one in four was socio-economically disadvantaged.
- The average difference in reading performance between immigrant and non-immigrant students in Jordan was 12 score points in favour of immigrant students. After accounting for students' and schools' socio-economic profile the difference was 14 score points.
- On average across OECD countries, 17% of them scored in the top quarter of reading performance in 2018. In Jordan, 31% of immigrant students performed at that level.

## What School Life Means for Students' Lives

### How is the school climate in Jordan?

- In Jordan, 38% of students reported being bullied at least a few times a month, compared to 23% on average across OECD countries. At the same time, 74% of students in Jordan (and 88% of students on average across OECD countries) agreed or strongly agreed that it is a good thing to help students who cannot defend themselves.
- Some 26% of students in Jordan (OECD average: 26%) reported that, in every or most language-of-instruction lessons, their teacher has to wait a long time for students to quiet down. In Jordan, students who reported that, in every or most lessons, the teacher has to wait a long time for students to quiet down scored 25 score points lower in reading than students who reported that this never happens or happens only in some lessons, after accounting for socio-economic status.
- On average across OECD countries, 21% of students had skipped a day of school and 48% of students had arrived late for school in the two weeks prior to the PISA test. In Jordan, 53% of students had skipped a day of school and 50% of students had arrived late for school during that period. In most countries and economies, frequently bullied students were more likely to have skipped school, whereas students who valued school, enjoyed a better disciplinary climate and received greater emotional support from parents were less likely to have skipped school.

Figure 5. School climate



Notes: Only countries and economies with available data are shown. (1) In every or most language-of-instruction lessons; (2) Very or extremely true; (3) Agreed or strongly agreed.

Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables III.B1.2.1, III.B1.3.1, III.B1.4.1, III.B1.8.1, III.B1.8.2 and III.B1.9.1

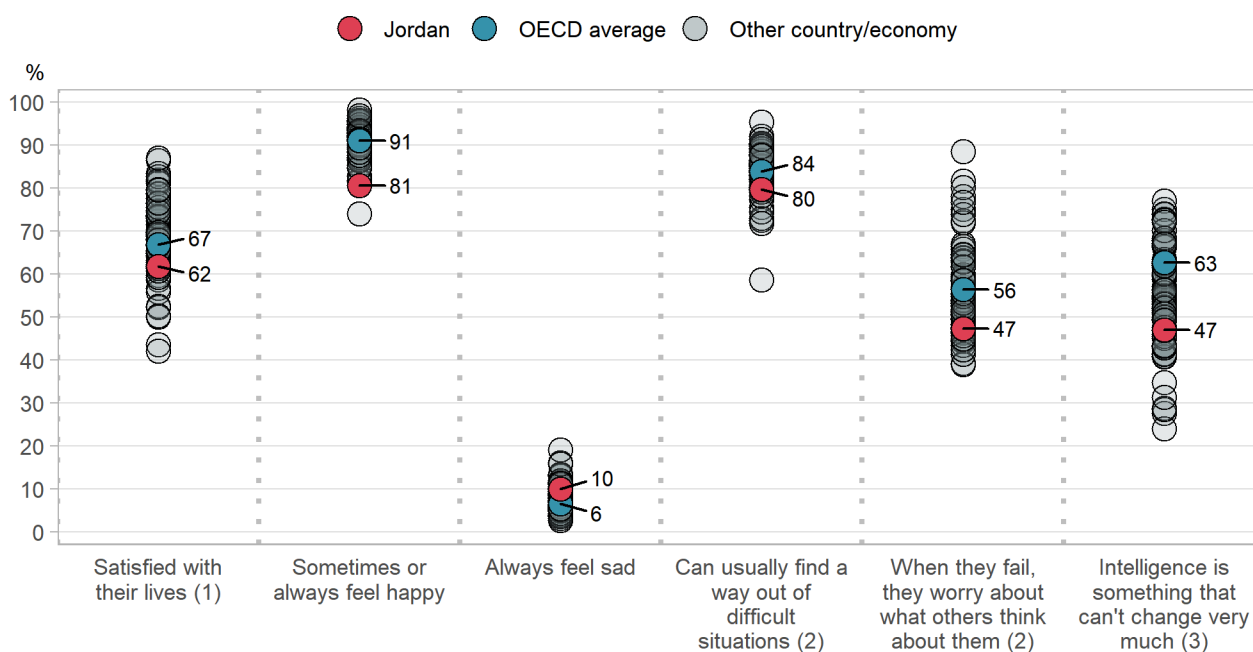
- Some 78% of students in Jordan (OECD average: 74%) agreed or strongly agreed that their teacher shows enjoyment in teaching. In most countries and economies, including in Jordan, students scored higher in reading when they perceived their teacher as more enthusiastic, especially when students said their teachers are interested in the subject.

- In Jordan, 59% of students reported that their schoolmates co-operate with each other (OECD average: 62%) and 65% reported that they compete with each other (OECD average: 50%).
- Some 22% of students in Jordan (OECD average: 16%) agreed or strongly agreed that they feel lonely at school.

### How do students in Jordan feel about their lives and learning?

- In Jordan, 62% of students (OECD average: 67%) reported that they are satisfied with their lives (students who reported between 7 and 10 on the 10-point life-satisfaction scale).
- Some 81% of students in Jordan reported sometimes or always feeling happy and about 10% of students reported always feeling sad. In most countries and economies, students were more likely to report positive feelings when they reported a stronger sense of belonging at school and greater student co-operation, and were more likely to express sadness when they were bullied more frequently.
- In Jordan, 80% of students agreed or strongly agreed that they can usually find a way out of difficult situations (OECD average: 84%), and 47% agreed or strongly agreed that, when they fail, they worry about what others think of them (OECD average: 56% of students).
- A majority of students across OECD countries holds a growth mindset (they disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "Your intelligence is something about you that you can't change very much"). In Jordan, 47% of students hold a growth mindset.

Figure 6. Student well-being and growth mindset



Notes: Only countries and economies with available data are shown. (1) Between 7 and 10 on the life-satisfaction scale; (2) Agreed or strongly agreed; (3) Disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables III.B1.11.1, III.B1.12.1, III.B1.12.2, III.B1.13.1, III.B1.13.2 and III.B1.14.1



## Key features of PISA 2018

### **The content**

- The PISA 2018 survey focused on reading, with mathematics, science and global competence as minor areas of assessment; Jordan did not participate in the assessment of global competence. PISA 2018 also included an assessment of young people's financial literacy, which was optional for countries and economies. Results for reading, mathematics and science are released on 3 December 2019 and results for global competence and financial literacy in 2020.

### **The students**

- Some 600 000 students completed the assessment in 2018, representing about 32 million 15-year-olds in the schools of the 79 participating countries and economies. In Jordan, 8 963 students, in 313 schools, completed the assessment, representing 114 901 15-year-old students (54% of the total population of 15-year-olds).

### **The assessment**

- Computer-based tests were used in most countries (Jordan, however, used a pen-and-paper test), with assessments lasting a total of two hours. In reading, a multi-stage adaptive approach was applied in computer-based tests whereby students were assigned a block of test items based on their performance in preceding blocks.
- Test items were a mixture of multiple-choice questions and questions requiring students to construct their own responses. The items were organised into groups based on a passage of text describing a real-life situation. More than 15 hours of test items for reading, mathematics, science and global competence were covered, with different students taking different combinations of test items.
- Students also answered a background questionnaire, which took about 35 minutes to complete. The questionnaire sought information about the students themselves, their attitudes, dispositions and beliefs, their homes, and their school and learning experiences. School principals completed a questionnaire that covered school management and organisation, and the learning environment.
- Some countries/economies also distributed additional questionnaires to elicit more information. These included: in 19 countries/economies, a questionnaire for teachers asking about themselves and their teaching practices; and in 17 countries/economies, a questionnaire for parents asking them to provide information about their perceptions of and involvement in their child's school and learning.
- Countries/economies could also chose to distribute three other optional questionnaires for students: 52 countries/economies distributed a questionnaire about students' familiarity with computers; 32 countries/economies distributed a questionnaire about students' expectations for further education; and 9 countries/economies distributed a questionnaire, developed for PISA 2018, about students' well-being.

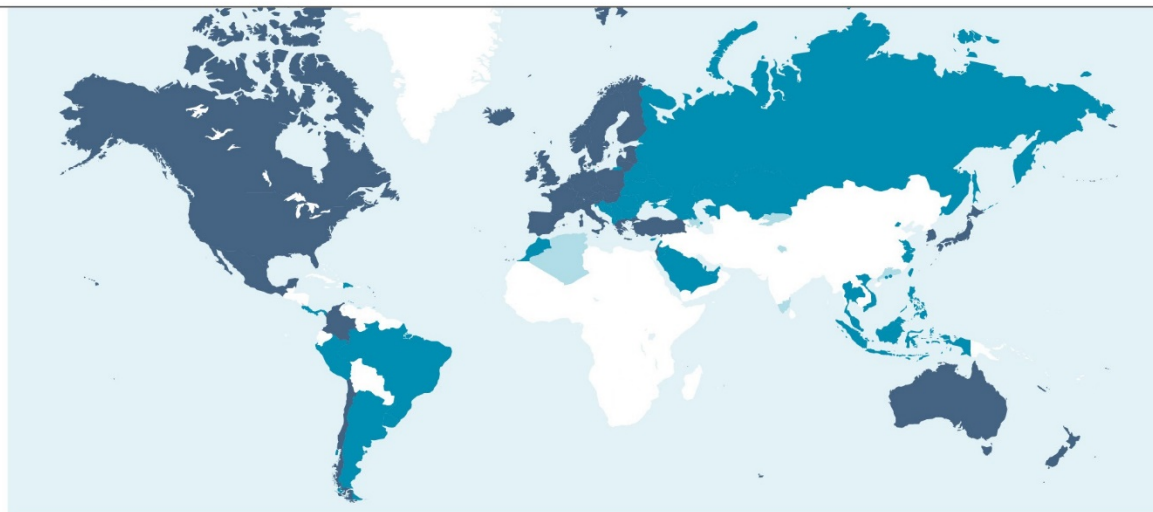
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### Map of PISA countries and economies



#### OECD member countries

• Australia	• Lithuania
• Austria	• Luxembourg
• Belgium	• Mexico
• Canada	• Netherlands
• Chile	• New Zealand
• Colombia	• Norway
• Czech Republic	• Poland
• Denmark	• Portugal
• Estonia	• Slovak Republic
• Finland	• Slovenia
• France	• Spain
• Germany	• Sweden
• Greece	• Switzerland
• Hungary	• Turkey
• Iceland	• United Kingdom
• Ireland	• United States*
• Israel	
• Italy	
• Japan	
• Korea	
• Latvia	

#### Partner countries and economies in PISA 2018

• Albania	• Malaysia
• Argentina	• Malta
• Baku (Azerbaijan)	• Republic of Moldova
• Belarus	• Montenegro
• Bosnia and Herzegovina	• Morocco
• Brazil	• Republic of North Macedonia
• Brunei Darussalam	• Panama
• B-S-J-Z (China)**	• Peru
• Bulgaria	• Philippines
• Costa Rica	• Qatar
• Croatia	• Romania
• Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	• Russian Federation
• Dominican Republic	• Saudi Arabia
• Georgia	• Serbia
• Hong Kong (China)	• Singapore
• Indonesia	• Chinese Taipei
• Jordan	• Thailand
• Kazakhstan	• Ukraine
• Kosovo	• United Arab Emirates
• Lebanon	• Uruguay
• Macao (China)	• Viet Nam

#### Partner countries and economies in previous cycles

• Algeria
• Azerbaijan
• Guangdong (China)
• Himachal Pradesh (India)
• Kyrgyzstan
• Liechtenstein
• Mauritius
• Miranda (Venezuela)
• Tamil Nadu (India)
• Trinidad and Tobago
• Tunisia

\* Puerto Rico participated in the PISA 2015 assessment (as an unincorporated territory of the United States).

\*\* B-S-J-Z (China) refers to four PISA 2018 participating Chinese provinces/municipalities: Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. In PISA 2015, the four PISA participating Chinese provinces/municipalities were: Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Guangdong.


1. **Note by Turkey:** The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

**Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:** The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

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For more information about PISA 2018 visit <http://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

Data can also be found on line by following the **StatLinks**  under the tables and charts in the publication.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using: <http://gpseducation.oecd.org/>.

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