

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.

Brazil

Key Findings

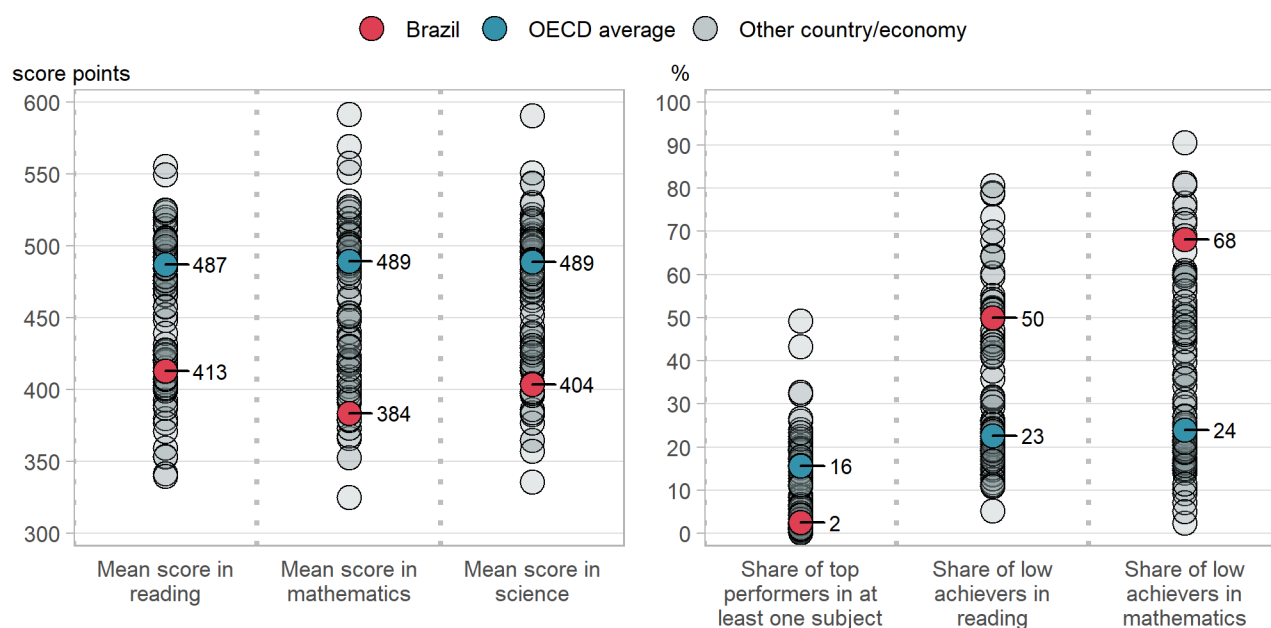
- In PISA 2018, students in Brazil scored lower than the OECD average in reading, mathematics and science. Only 2% of students performed at the highest levels of proficiency (Level 5 or 6) in at least one subject (OECD average: 16%), and 43% of students scored below the minimum level of proficiency (Level 2) in all three subjects (OECD average: 13%).
- In Brazil, mean mathematics performance improved between 2003 and 2018, but most of the improvement occurred in the early cycles of PISA. After 2009, in mathematics, as in reading and science, mean performance did not change significantly.
- Socio-economic status was a strong predictor of performance in reading, mathematics and sciences in Brazil. Advantaged students outperformed disadvantaged students in reading by 97 score points (OECD average: 89 score points). In PISA 2009, the performance gap in reading related to socio-economic status was 84 score points in Brazil (OECD average: 87 score points).
- Some 10% of disadvantaged students in Brazil were able to score in the top quarter of reading performance (OECD average: 11%), indicating that disadvantage is not destiny.
- In Brazil, low-performing students are clustered in certain schools less often than the OECD average, and high-performing students more often clustered in certain schools. A disadvantaged student has an 18% chance, on average, of being enrolled in a school with those who score in the top quarter of reading performance (OECD average: a 17% chance).
- Some 17% of students in Brazil who were enrolled in a disadvantaged school (OECD average: 34%) and 8% of students enrolled in an advantaged school (OECD average: 18%) 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.
- In Brazil, about 1 in 10 high-achieving disadvantaged students – but 1 in 25 high-achieving advantaged students – does not expect to complete tertiary education.
- Girls outperformed boys in reading by 26 score points (OECD average: 30 score points). By contrast, boys outperformed girls in mathematics by 9 score points (OECD average: 5 score points). In science, girls and boys performed similarly in Brazil (OECD average: girls slightly outperformed boys by two score points).
- Amongst high-performing students in mathematics or science, about one in three boys in Brazil expects to work as an engineer or science professional at the age of 30, while only one in five girls expects to

do so. About two in five high-performing girls expect to work in health-related professions, while only about one in four high-performing boys expects so. Only 4% of boys and almost no girls in Brazil expect to work in ICT-related professions.

- In Brazil, 29% of students reported being bullied at least a few times a month (OECD average: 23%). Yet, 85% of students in Brazil agreed or strongly agreed that it is a good thing to help students who cannot defend themselves (OECD average: 88%).
- Some 41% of students in Brazil reported that, in every or most language-of-instruction lessons, their teacher has to wait a long time for students to quiet down (OECD average: 26%). In Brazil, students who reported that, in every or most lessons, the teacher has to wait a long time for students to quiet down scored 19 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.
- In Brazil, 50% of students had skipped a day of school (OECD average: 21%) and 44% of students had arrived late for school (OECD average: 48%) in the two weeks prior to the PISA test.
- Some 48% of students in Brazil reported that their schoolmates co-operate with each other (OECD average: 62%) and 57% reported that they compete with each other (OECD average: 50%).
- Around 23% of students in Brazil agreed or strongly agreed that they feel lonely at school (OECD average: 16%).
- In Brazil, 77% of students agreed or strongly agreed that they can usually find a way out of difficult situations (OECD average: 84%).

What 15-year-old students in Brazil 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 Brazil scored lower than the OECD average in reading, mathematics and science.
- Compared to the OECD average, a smaller proportion of students in Brazil 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 Brazil, 50% 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 2% of students in Brazil 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 comprehend lengthy texts, deal with concepts that are abstract or counterintuitive, and establish distinctions between fact and opinion, based on implicit cues pertaining to the content or source of the information. 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

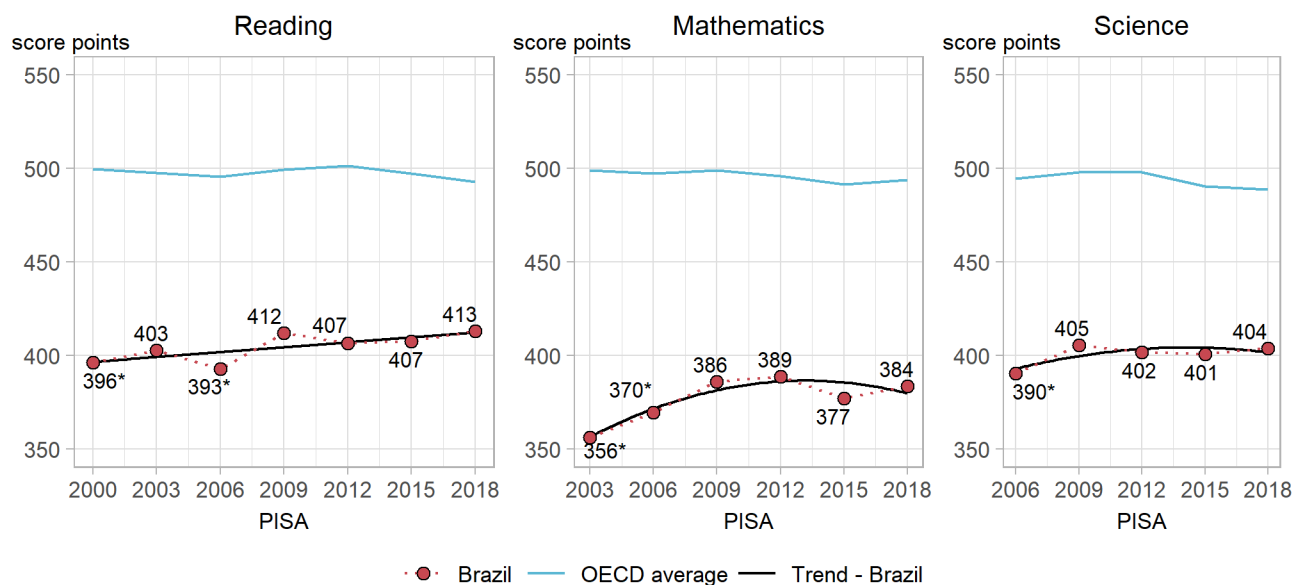
- Some 32% of students in Brazil attained Level 2 or higher in mathematics (OECD average: 76%). At a minimum, these students can interpret and recognise, without direct instructions, how a (simple) situation can be represented mathematically (e.g. comparing the total distance across two alternative routes, 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 Brazil, 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 45% of students in Brazil attained Level 2 or higher in science (OECD average: 78%). At a minimum, these students can recognise the correct explanation for familiar scientific phenomena and can use such knowledge to identify, in simple cases, whether a conclusion is valid based on the data provided.
- In Brazil, 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 Brazil.

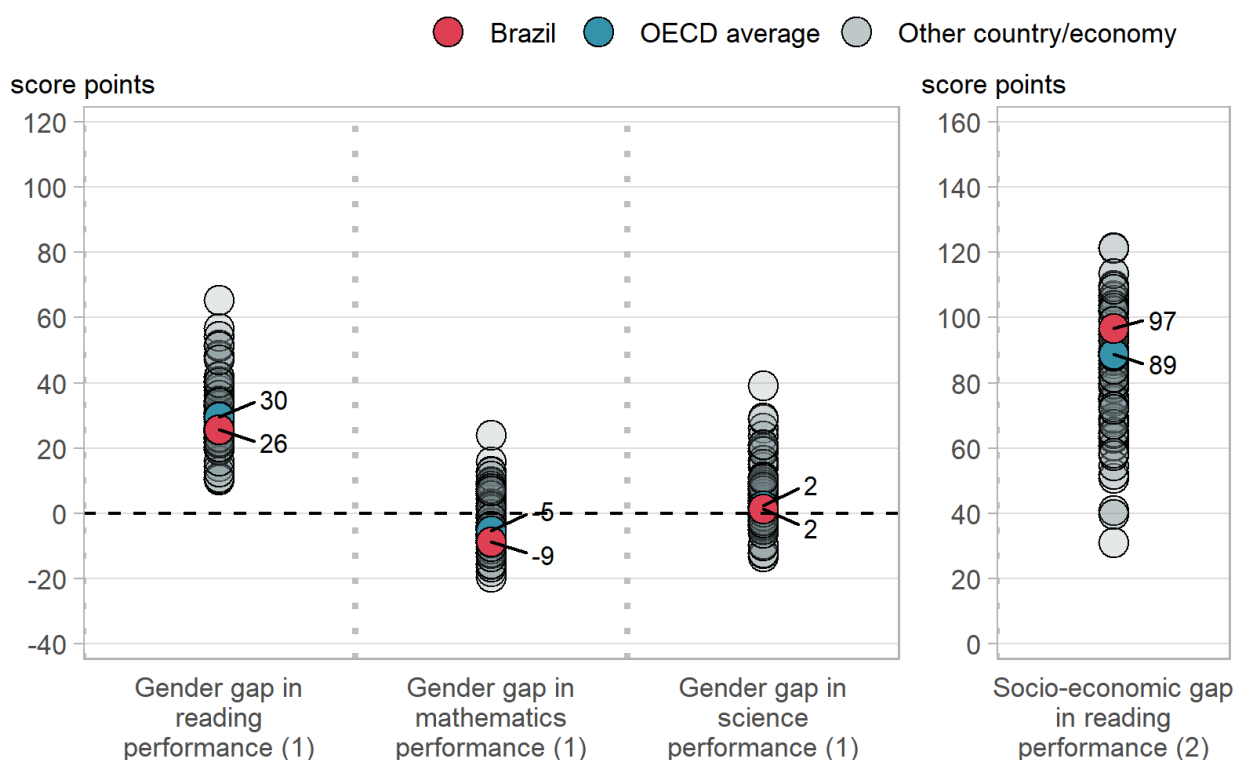
The blue line indicates the average mean performance across OECD countries with valid data in all PISA assessments. The red dotted line indicates mean performance in Brazil. The black line represents a trend line for Brazil (line of best fit).

Source: OECD, PISA 2018 Database, Tables I. B1.10, I. B1.11 and I. B1.12.

- In Brazil, mean performance in mathematics improved over the 2003-18 period, but most of that improvement was in the early cycles. After 2009, in mathematics, as in reading and science, mean performance appeared to fluctuate around a flat trend.
- The positive early trends (2000-12) were observed over a period of rapid expansion of secondary education. Between 2003 and 2012, Brazil added more than 500 000 students to the total population of 15-year-olds eligible to participate in PISA. The proportion of 15-year-olds who were covered by PISA samples increased from about 55% in 2003 to 70% in 2012. It is likely that this expansion in education opportunities dampened an even more positive underlying trend in student performance. Indeed, a simulation that assumes that the highest-scoring 25% of 15-year-olds were eligible to take the test in any given year shows a positive trend amongst this population not only in mathematics (2003-18), but also in science (2006-18).

Where All Students Can Succeed

Figure 3. Differences in performance related to personal characteristics



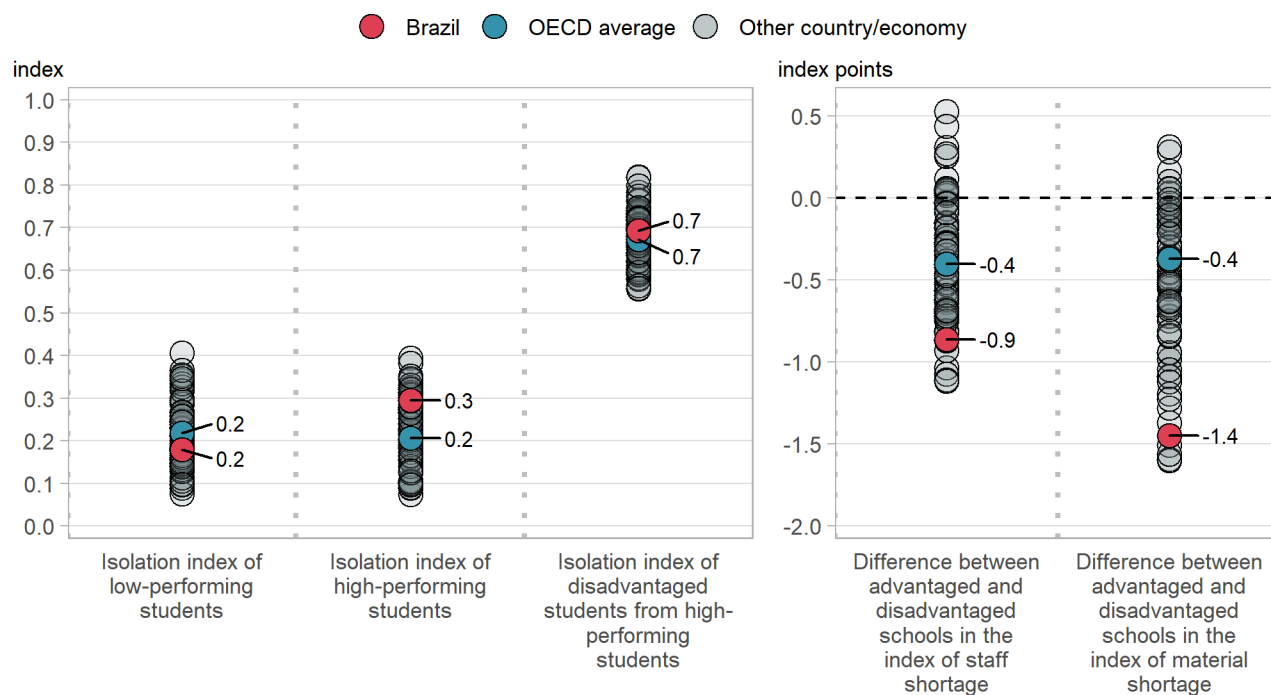
Notes: Only countries and economies with available data are shown. (1) Girls' minus boys' performance; (2) Advantaged minus disadvantaged students' performance.

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

Equity related to socio-economic status

- In Brazil, socio-economically advantaged students outperformed disadvantaged students in reading by 97 score points in PISA 2018. This is not significantly different from 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 84 score points in Brazil (and 87 score points on average across OECD countries).
- Some 6% of advantaged students in Brazil, 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 16% of the variation in mathematics performance in PISA 2018 in Brazil (compared to 14% on average across OECD countries), and 16% of the variation in science performance (compared to the OECD average of 13% of the variation).
- Some 10% of disadvantaged students in Brazil were able to score in the top quarter of reading performance within Brazil, 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.

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.

- In Brazil, low-performing students are clustered in certain schools less often than the OECD average, and high-performing students more often clustered. A disadvantaged student has an 18% chance, on average, of being enrolled in a school with those who score in the top quarter of reading performance (OECD average: a 17% chance).
- School principals in Brazil reported less staff shortage and a similar level of material shortage compared to the OECD average; and school principals of disadvantaged schools more often reported staff shortage than principals of advantaged schools. In Brazil, 17% of students enrolled in a disadvantaged school and 8% 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 Brazil, 87% of teachers in advantaged schools and 98% of teachers in disadvantaged schools are “fully certified”. The proportions of teachers with at least a master’s degree are larger in advantaged schools than in disadvantaged schools. In Brazil, 18% of teachers in disadvantaged schools while 15% in advantaged schools have less than five years of professional experience (the difference is not statistically significant).
- Many students, especially disadvantaged students, hold lower ambitions than would be expected given their academic achievement. In Brazil, about one in ten high-achieving disadvantaged students – but 1 in 25 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 Brazil, the gender gap in reading

(26 score points) was not significantly different from the average gap. The gap was similar to that observed in 2009 (29 score points), and both boys' and girls' performance remained stable over the period.

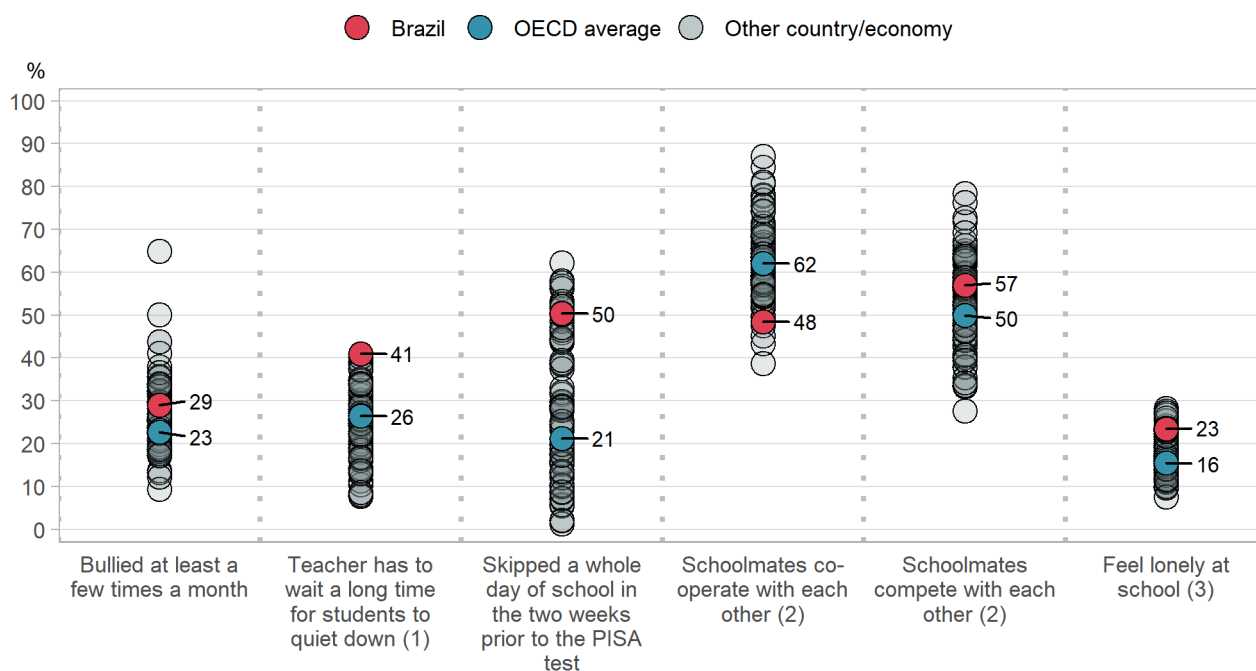
- In Brazil, boys outperformed girls in mathematics by nine score points. Across OECD countries, boys outperformed girls by five score points. While girls slightly outperformed boys in science (by two score points) on average across OECD countries in PISA 2018, in Brazil girls and boys performed similarly in science.
- Amongst high-performing students in mathematics or science, about one in three boys in Brazil expect to work as an engineer or science professional at the age of 30, while one in five girls expects to do so (the difference is not statistically significant). About two in five high-performing girls expect to work in health-related professions, while about one in four high-performing boys expects to do so. Some 4% of boys and a negligible percentage of girls in Brazil expect to work in ICT-related professions.

What School Life Means for Students' Lives

How is the school climate in Brazil?

- In Brazil, 29% of students reported being bullied at least a few times a month, compared to 23% on average across OECD countries. At the same time, 85% of students in Brazil (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 41% of students in Brazil (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 Brazil, students who reported that, in every or most lessons, the teacher has to wait a long time for students to quiet down scored 19 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 Brazil, 50% of students had skipped a day of school and 44% 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

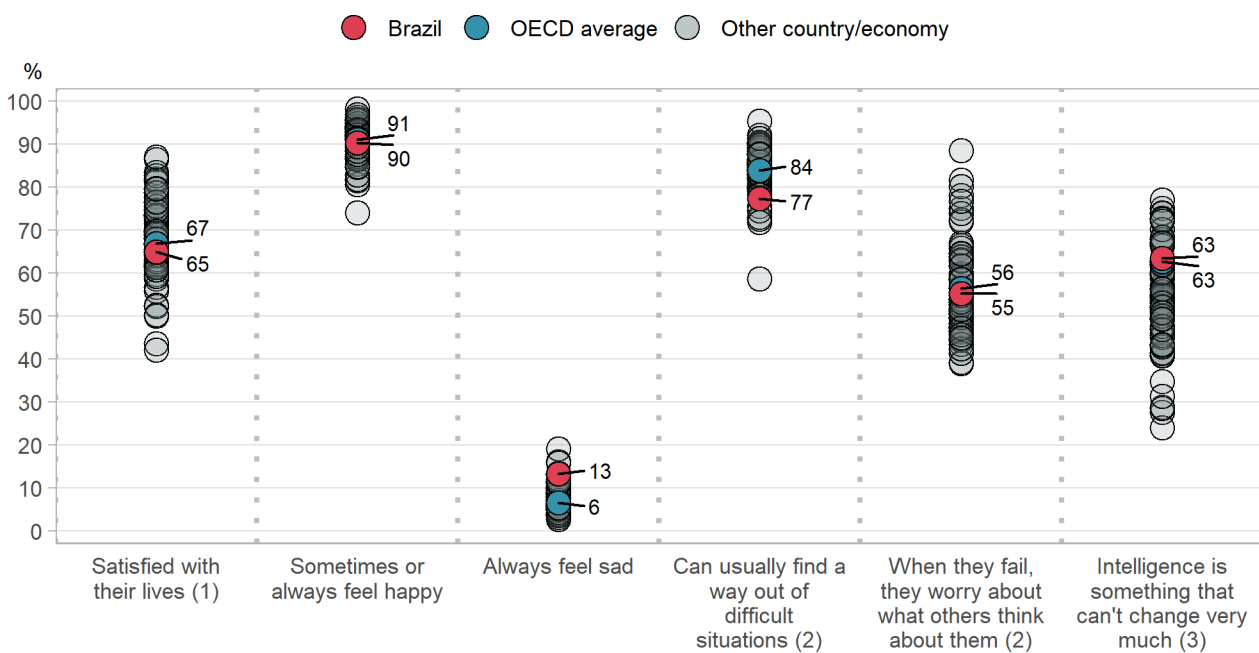
- Some 83% of students in Brazil (OECD average: 74%) agreed or strongly agreed that their teacher shows enjoyment in teaching. In most countries and economies, including in Brazil, students scored higher in reading when they perceived their teacher as more enthusiastic, especially when students said their teachers are interested in the subject.
- In Brazil, 48% of students reported that their schoolmates co-operate with each other (OECD average: 62%) and 57% reported that they compete with each other (OECD average: 50%).

- Some 23% of students in Brazil (OECD average: 16%) agreed or strongly agreed that they feel lonely at school.

How do students in Brazil feel about their lives and learning?

- In Brazil, 65% 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 90% of students in Brazil reported sometimes or always feeling happy and about 13% 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 Brazil, 77% of students agreed or strongly agreed that they can usually find a way out of difficult situations (OECD average: 84%), and 55% agreed or strongly agreed that, when they fail, they worry about what others think of them (OECD average: 56% of students). In almost every education system, including Brazil, girls expressed greater fear of failure than boys, and this gender gap was considerably wider amongst top-performing 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 Brazil, 63% 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; Brazil 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 Brazil, 10 691 students, in 638 schools, completed the assessment, representing 2 036 861 15-year-old students (65% of the total population of 15-year-olds).

The assessment

- Computer-based tests were used in most countries, 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.

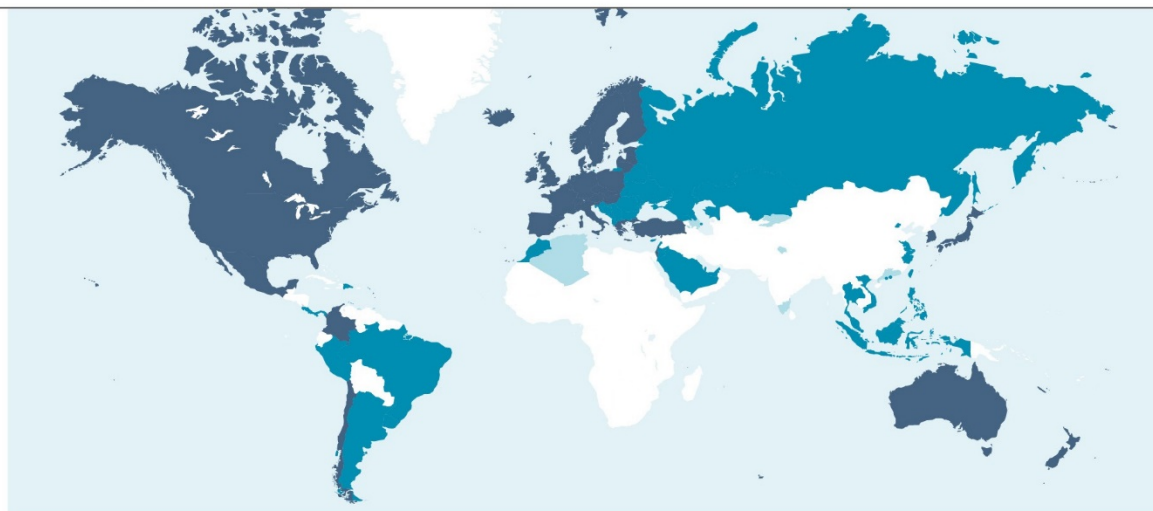
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OECD (2019), *PISA 2018 Results (Volume III): What School Life Means for Students' Lives*, PISA, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/acd78851-en>

Map of PISA countries and economies



OECD member countries

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

Partner countries and economies in PISA 2018

Albania
Argentina
Baku (Azerbaijan)
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
B-S-J-Z (China)**
Bulgaria
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cyprus¹
Dominican Republic
Georgia
Hong Kong (China)
Indonesia
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kosovo
Lebanon
Macao (China)
Malaysia
Malta
Republic of Moldova
Montenegro
Morocco
Republic of North Macedonia
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
Chinese Taipei
Thailand
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
Uruguay
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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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/>.

Questions can be directed to:

PISA team
Directorate for Education and Skills
edu.pisa@oecd.org

Country note authors:

Daniel Salinas, Camila De Moraes and Markus Schwabe
Directorate for Education and Skills
daniel.salinas@oecd.org