Socio-economic disadvantaged students are not equally vulnerable: some of them are defined as “resilient” students because they are able to “beat the odds” and achieve positive academic outcomes. Using OECD-PISA (2015 and 2018), the seminar aims to analyse the academic resilience focusing on the comparison between three Southern European countries and four North-western European countries. The “double origin gap” (socio-economic and migratory) of students makes them more dependent on the school environment and climate than their native peers. Specific strategies at school may be further developed in Southern countries to promote the inclusion of migrants and reduce their vulnerability.