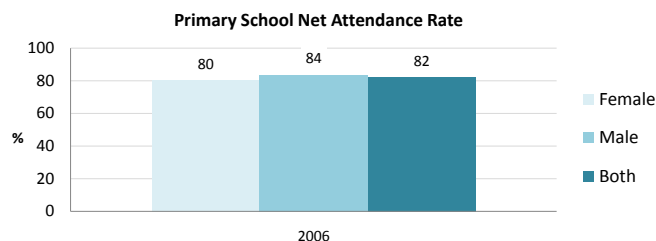
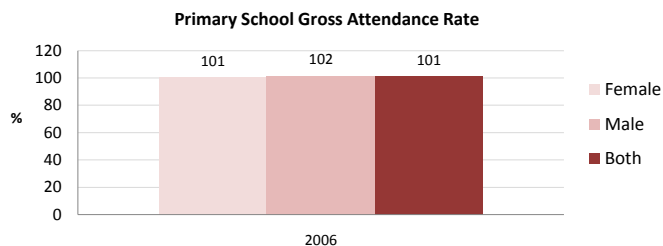


## Primary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Kazakhstan

Primary gross attendance rates reflect the fact that nearly all children in Kazakhstan attend primary school in 2006, even if they were under or over the official primary school age range.

- 82% of children in primary school age 7-10 attend primary school at the appropriate age with 84% for male and 80% for female.
- Students over or under the official primary school age range make up 19% of the primary school age population.
- There is no significant gender disparity observed in primary school attendance.



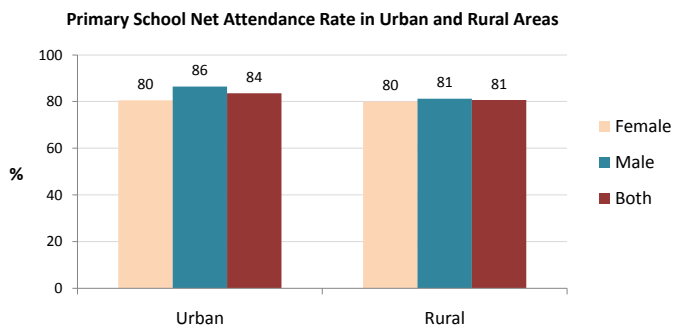
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

The net attendance ratio (NAR) is the percentage of the official primary school-age population that attends primary school. The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is the total number of students attending primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The primary NAR does not capture those students who have completed primary school and advanced to secondary school at an earlier age than the official age.

## Primary School Net Attendance Rate in Urban and Rural Areas, Kazakhstan

Children in urban areas are slightly more likely to attend primary school on time than are children in rural areas.

- In urban areas, 84% of children of primary school age attend school, compared to 81% in rural areas.
- In urban areas boys are more likely to attend school on time than girls.

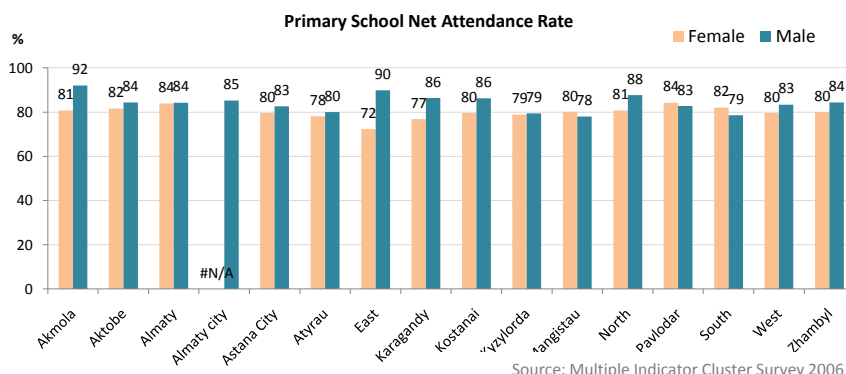


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

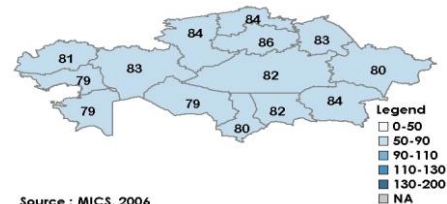
## Primary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan, regional disparities in the primary school attendance rate are fairly low.

- Primary net attendance is highest in the Akmola region (86%); attendance is lowest in the Mangistau region (79%).
- The majority of regions have primary net attendance rates that are within 5 percentage points of the national average.
- Gender disparity is lowest in the Almaty region and highest in the East region.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006



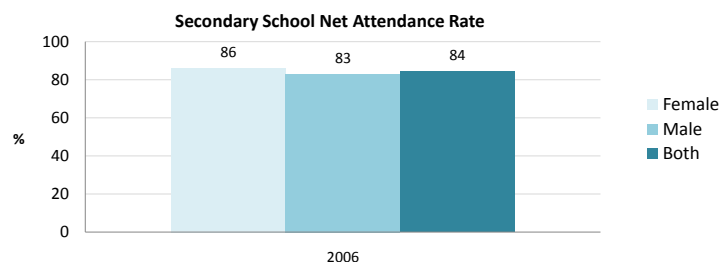
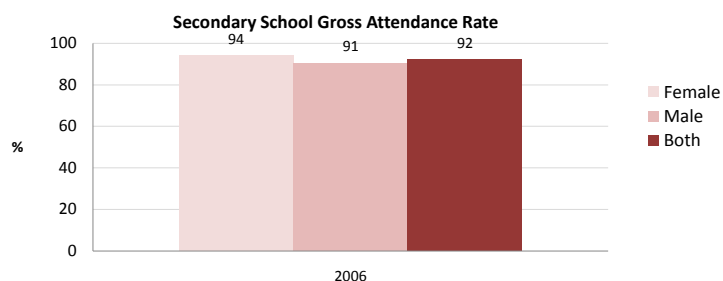
Source: MICS, 2006

Legend  
 0-50  
 50-90  
 90-110  
 110-130  
 130-200  
 NA

## Secondary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Kazakhstan

While 90% of children in Kazakhstan attend secondary school at some time as of 2006, only 85% were of the official secondary school age range.

- 84% of youth in secondary school age 11-17 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with 83% for males and 86% for females.
- Students over or under the official secondary school age range make up 8% of the secondary school age population.
- There is no significant gender disparity observed in primary school attendance.

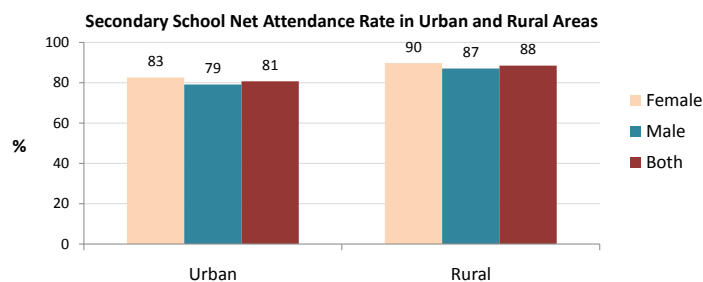


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

## Secondary School Net Attendance Rate in Urban and Rural Areas, Kazakhstan

At the secondary level, children in rural areas are more likely to attend than are children in urban areas.

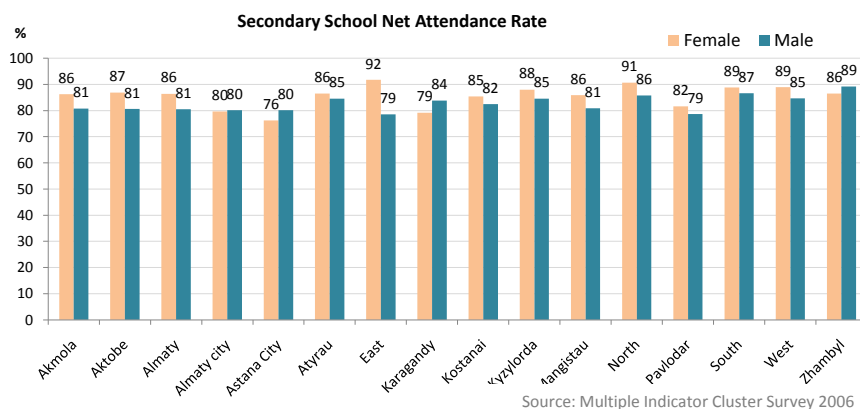
- In urban areas, 81% of children of secondary school age attend school, compared to 88% in rural areas.
- In both rural and urban areas, females are more likely to attend secondary schools than males.



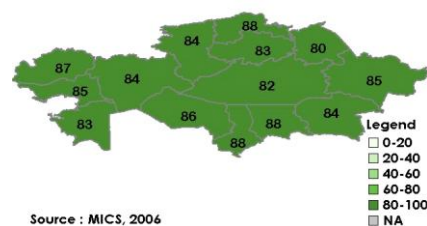
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

## Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Kazakhstan

- Secondary net attendance is highest in the North region (88%); attendance is lowest in the Astana City region (78%).
- Gender disparity is highest in the East region and lowest in the Almaty city region.



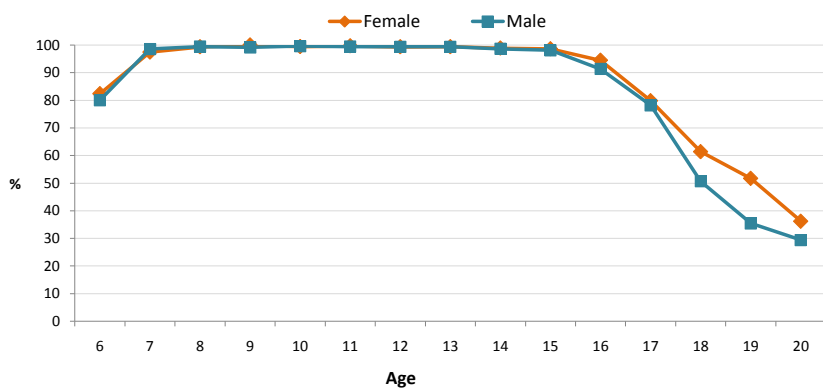
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006



Source: MICS, 2006

Legend  
 0-20  
 20-40  
 40-60  
 60-80  
 80-100  
 NA

## School Attendance by Age and Sex, Kazakhstan

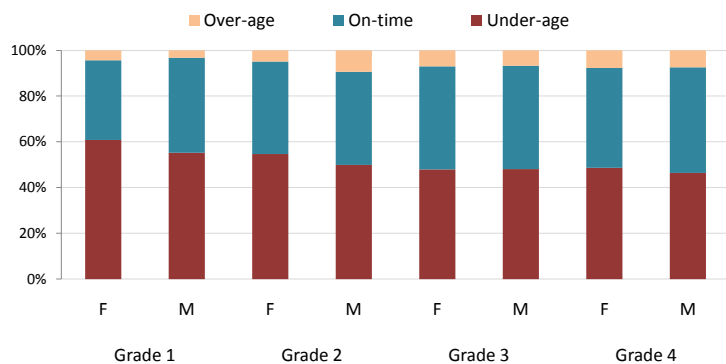


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

- School attendance is virtually universal for males and females between the ages of 7 and 15.
- Beyond age 16, attendance declines quickly, with boys leaving school slightly more quickly than girls.

## Over-Age, Under-Age, and On-Time Students in Primary School, Kazakhstan

Only about 42% of primary school students are in the appropriate GRADE for their age; the on-time proportion declines in the higher grades.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

- About 7% of the male primary school students and 6% of the female students are over-age by grade.
- About 50% of the male primary school students and 53% of the female students are under-age by grade.
- In this country, a significant portion of children enter primary school at an earlier age than the official age.

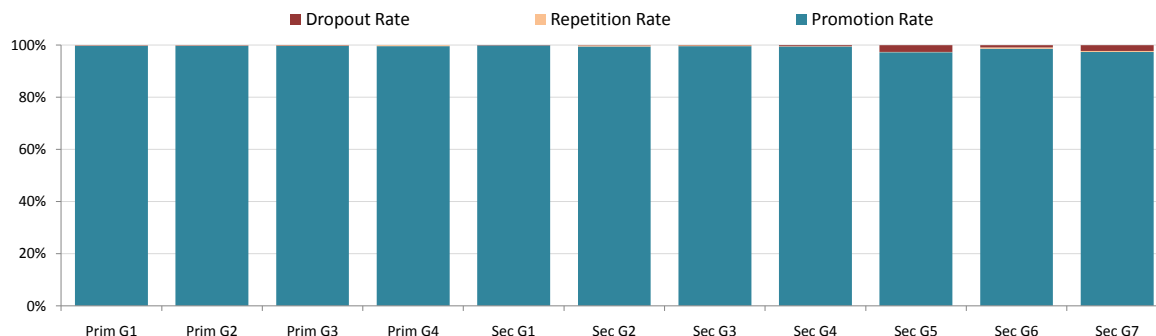
### The Implications of Over-Age/Under-Age Students

*For the system:* Both late entry into primary school and grade repetition can cause children to be over-age for their grade. Early entry in primary school can be a cause of under-age attendance.

*In the classroom:* Large numbers of over-age and/or under-age students present a challenge for teachers who must teach a more diverse group with differing levels of maturity and school preparedness.

## Repetition, Dropout, and Promotion Rates by Grade, Kazakhstan

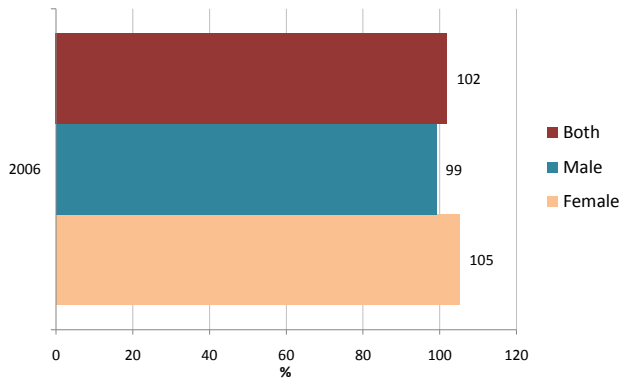
- Repetition rate is highest in grade 6 of secondary school (0%) and lowest in grade 1 of secondary school (0%).
- Dropout rate is highest in grade 5 of secondary school (3%) and lowest in grade 4 of primary school (0%).



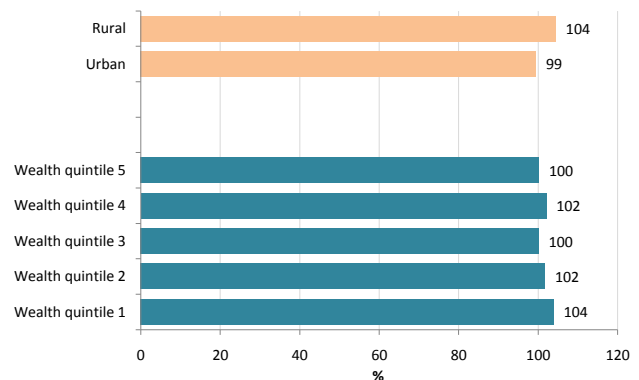
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

## Primary School Completion Rates, Kazakhstan

- Primary school completion rate shows that virtually 100% of children complete primary school (grade 4).
- The probability of completing primary school is marginally lower for children in urban areas.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

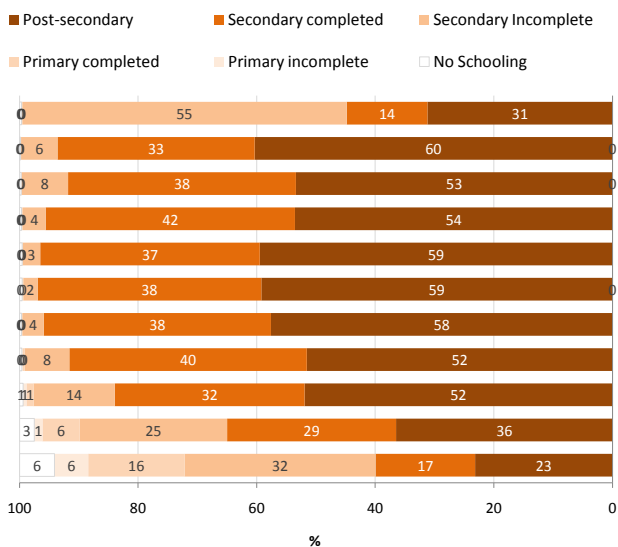
The primary school completion rate is the total number of non-repeating students attending the last grade of primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official last grade of primary school-age population. This indicator doesn't capture students who have completed primary school and advanced to secondary school at an earlier age than official school age, which may be reflected in higher wealth quintiles in some countries with lower completion rates than those in lower wealth quintiles.

## Educational Attainment, Kazakhstan

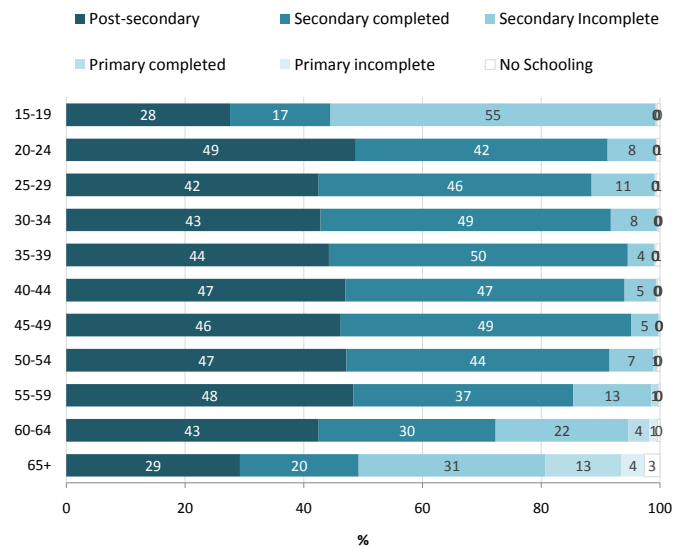
Overall, women are more likely to attain higher levels of education than men.

- 100% of men and 100% of women who are 15-19 years old have attended school.
- Among the population aged 20-24 years old, 91% of men and 94% of women have completed secondary or higher.
- Men and women combined, the cohort that entered school 15 years ago (20-24 year olds) is less likely to have completed secondary school or higher than the age cohort that entered school 25 years ago (30-34 year olds).

### Female



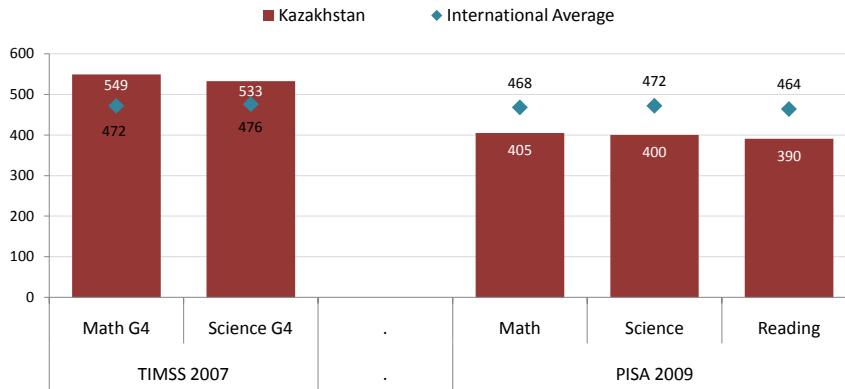
### Male



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

## Learning Outcome, Kazakhstan

### International Assessment Scores



- Kazakhstan 4th grade students performed very well on TIMSS with both math and science scores far above the international average in 2007.
- The 15 year old students in Kazakhstan performed far below the international average on all subjects on PISA 2009.

Source: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

The international average is the average score of all participating countries on a scale of 0 to 1000.