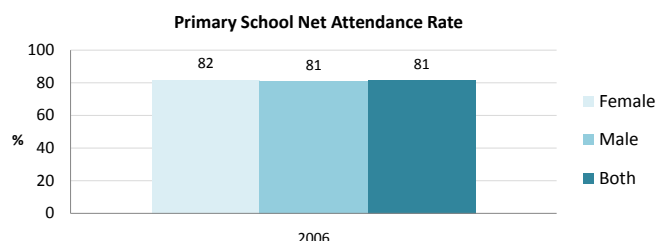
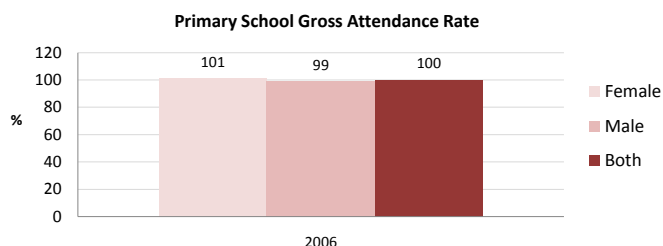


Primary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Kyrgyzstan

Primary gross attendance rate is nearly universal in Kyrgyzstan by 2006, but net attendance is a few percentage points lower with out-of-age enrollment (Please refer to "School Attendance by Age and Sex").

- 81% of children in primary school age 7-10 attend primary school at the appropriate age with 81% for male and 82% 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.



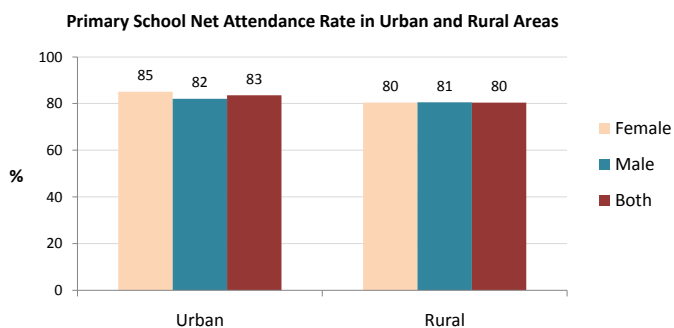
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

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, Kyrgyzstan

Primary net attendance rates are slightly higher for children in urban areas than in rural areas.

- In urban areas, 83% of children of primary school age attend school, compared to 80% in rural areas.
- There is slightly more girls attending school in urban areas and equally as many as males in rural areas.

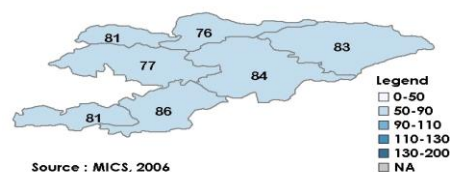
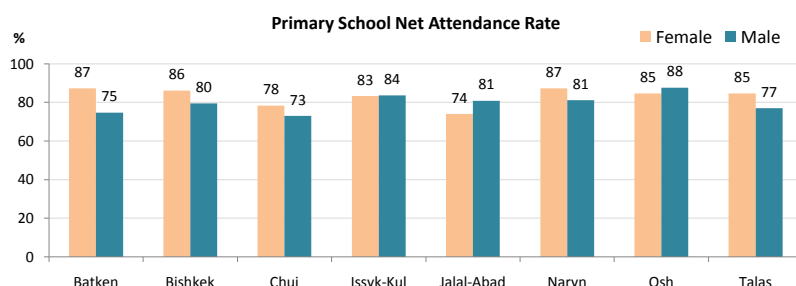


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Primary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Kyrgyzstan

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

- Primary net attendance is highest in the Osh region (86%); attendance is lowest in the Chui region (76%).
- Only in three of the eight provinces (Batken, Chui, Jalalabad) does the male or female NAR deviate from the national rate by more than 5 percentage points.
- Gender disparity is lowest in the Issyk-Kul region and highest in the Batken region.



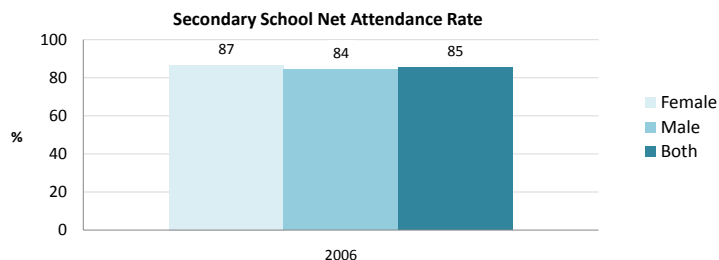
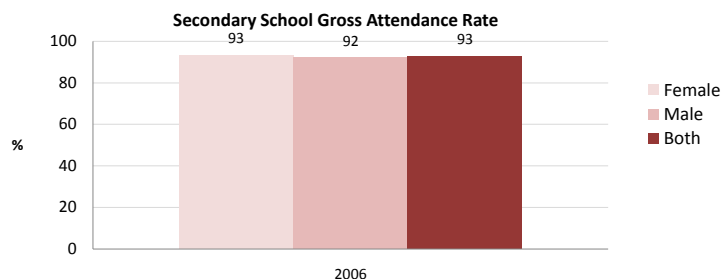
Source: MICS, 2006

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Secondary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Kyrgyzstan

Approximately 85% of children in Kyrgyzstan attend secondary school on time in 2006, though more than 90% of children attend secondary school on time.

- 85% of youth in secondary school age 11-17 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with 84% for males and 87% for females.
- Students over or under the official secondary school age range make up 7% of the secondary school age population.
- There is no significant gender disparity observed in primary school attendance.

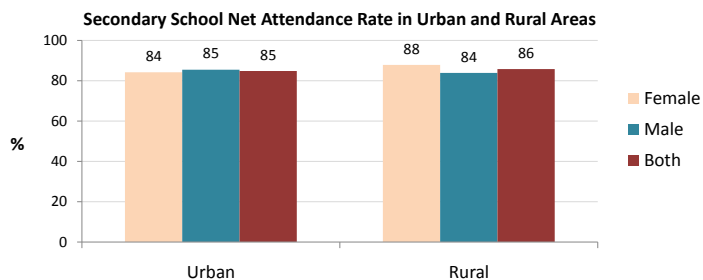


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Secondary School Net Attendance Rate in Urban and Rural Areas, Kyrgyzstan

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

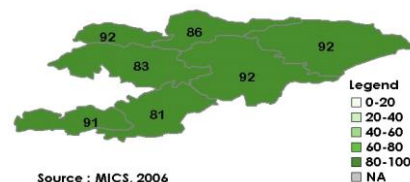
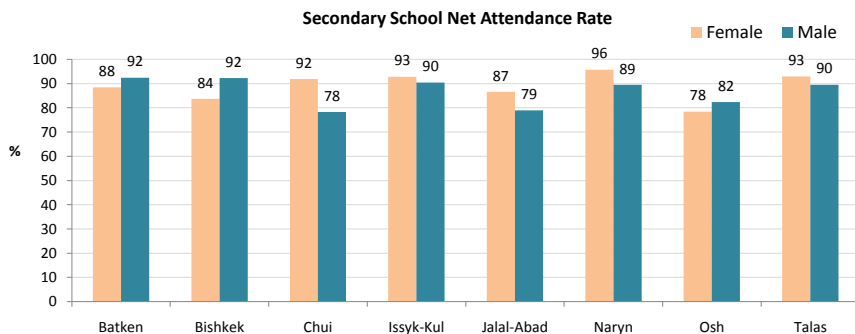
- In urban areas, 85% of children of secondary school age attend school, compared to 86% in rural areas.
- Female attendance slightly exceeds male attendance in rural areas, and genders are represented equally in urban areas.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Kyrgyzstan

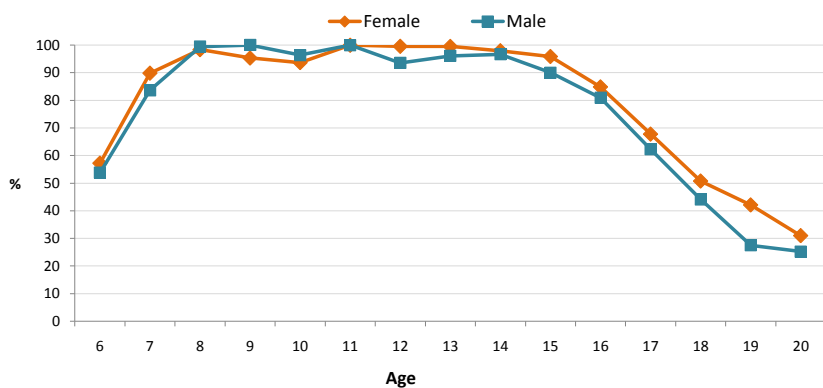
- Secondary net attendance is highest in the Naryn region (92%); attendance is lowest in the Osh region (81%).
- Gender disparity is highest in the Chui region and lowest in the Issyk-Kul region.



Source: MICS, 2006

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

School Attendance by Age and Sex, Kyrgyzstan

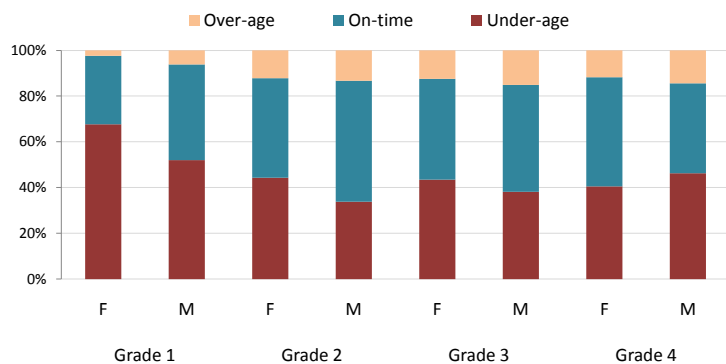


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

- School attendance is very high for males and females between the ages of 8 and 15.
- Beyond age 16, attendance declines quickly, with boys leaving school at slightly younger ages than girls.

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

Only about 44% 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 13% of the male primary school students and 10% of the female students are over-age by grade.
- About 42% of the male primary school students and 48% 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.

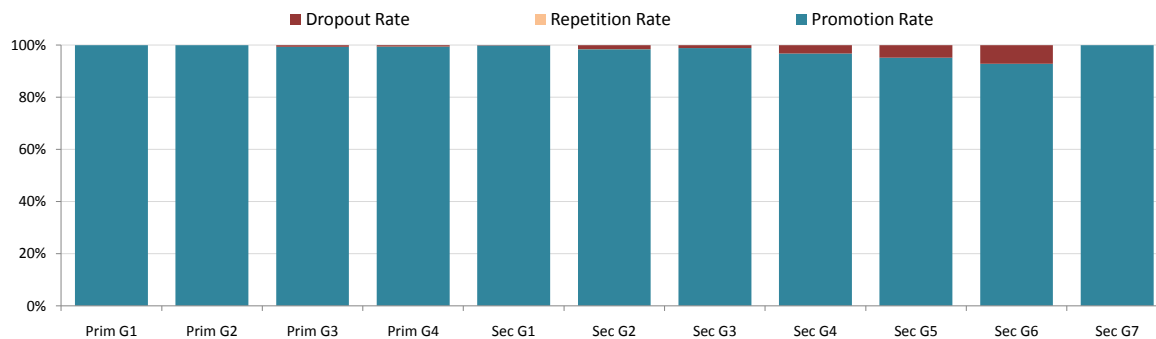
The Implications of Over-Age/Under-Age Students

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, Kyrgyzstan

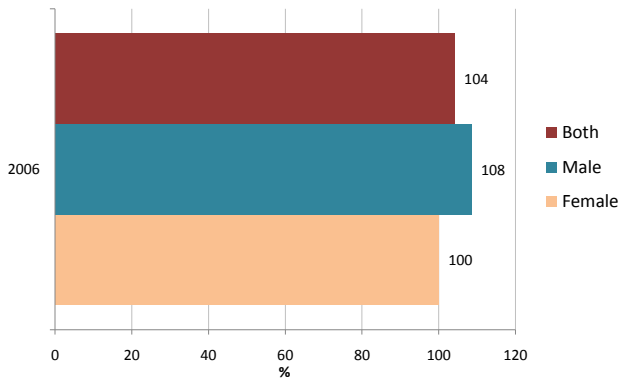
- Repetition rate is highest in grade 4 of primary school (0%) and lowest in grade 1 of primary school (0%).
- Dropout rate is highest in grade 6 of secondary school (7%) and lowest in grade 1 of primary school (0%).



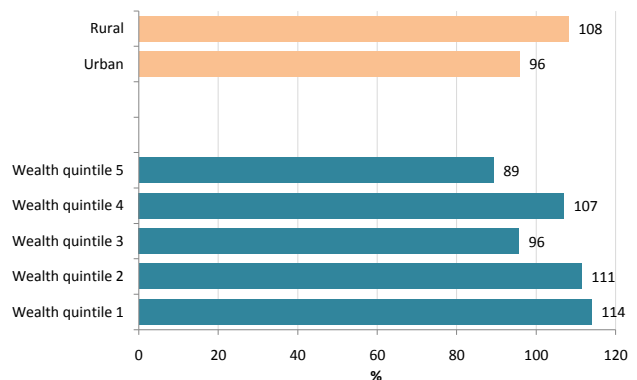
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Primary School Completion Rates, Kyrgyzstan

- The primary school completion rate shows that virtually 100% of children complete primary school (grade 4).
- The probability of completing primary school is lower for children in urban areas and children in the wealthiest income quintile.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

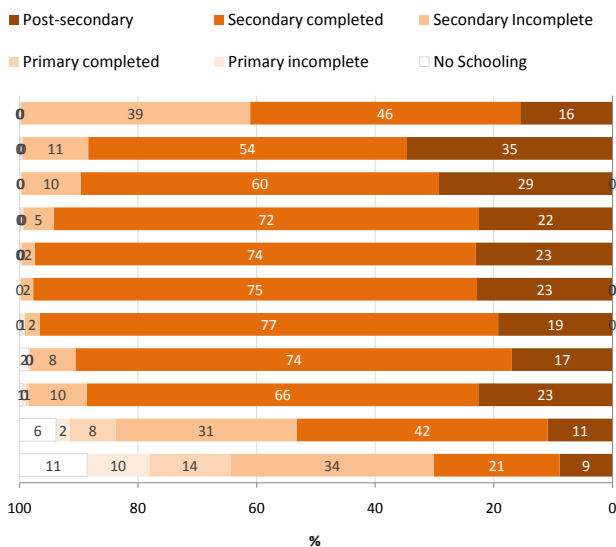
The primary school completion rate is the total number of non-repeating students attending the last grade of primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official last grade of primary school-age population. This indicator doesn't capture students who have completed primary school 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, Kyrgyzstan

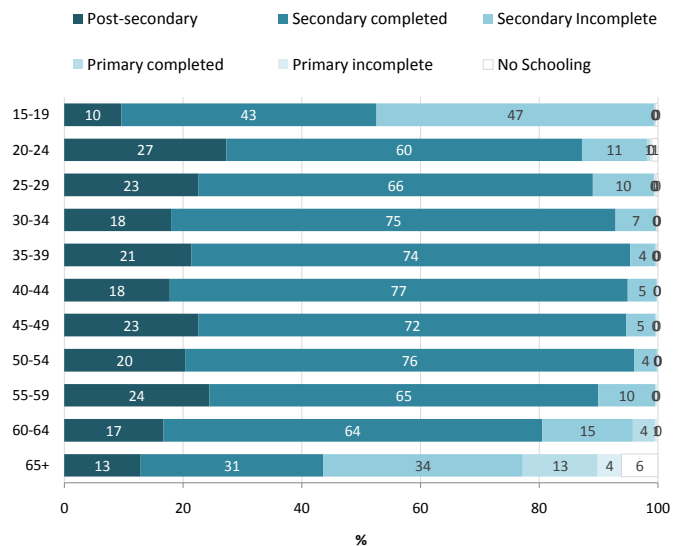
Recent cohorts of women are achieving more post secondary education than men. Equal proportions complete secondary school.

- 100% of men and 100% of women who are 15-19 years old have attended school.
- Among the population aged 20-24 years old, 87% of men and 88% 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

Female Literacy Rates, Kyrgyzstan

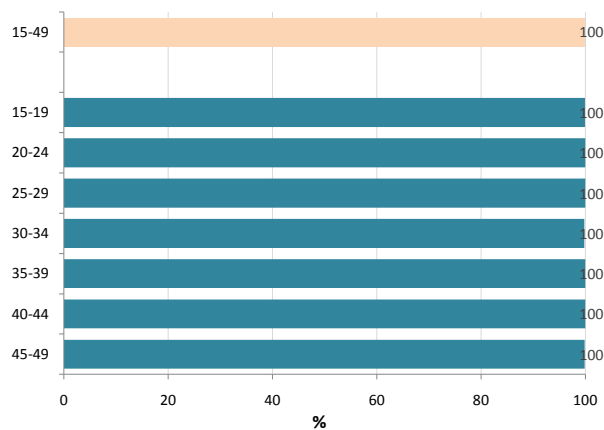
Female Literacy Rate (age 15-24)



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2007

- 100% of women age 15-24 in urban areas can read, compared to 100% in rural areas.

Female Literacy Rate by Age



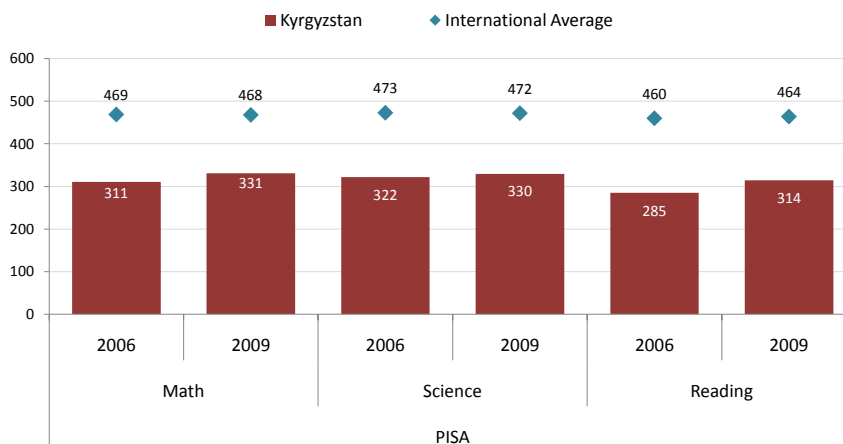
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

- The percentage of women who can read is 100% among women age 45-49 and 100% among women age 15-19.

-

Learning Outcome, Kyrgyzstan

International Assessment Scores



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

- Kyrgyzstan performed far below the international average on all subjects on PISA 2006 and 2009.

- However, there was a considerable improvement on average scores of all three subjects from 2006 to 2009.

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