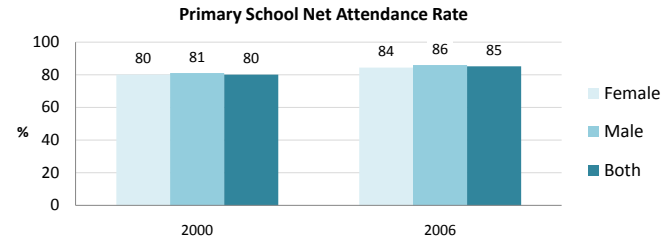
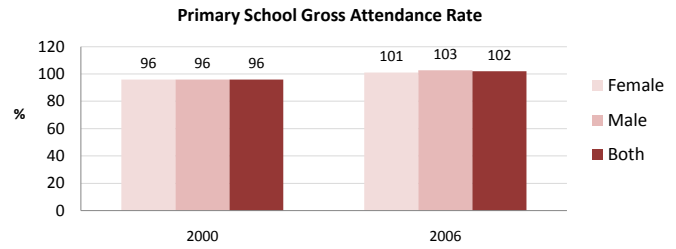


Primary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Uzbekistan

Though 85% of primary-aged children attend school on time, primary school attendance in Uzbekistan is nearly universal in 2005 with high proportions of underage pupils.

- 85% of children in primary school age 7-10 attend primary school at the appropriate age with 86% for male and 84% for female.
- Students over or under the official primary school age range make up 17% of the primary school age population.
- There is virtually no difference between male and female attendance in primary school.



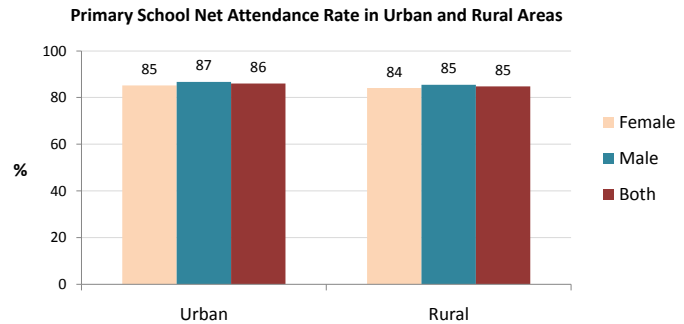
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

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, Uzbekistan

There is very little disparity in primary school attendance across gender or urban/rural lines.

- In urban areas, 86% of children of primary school age attend school, compared to 85% in rural areas.
- There is no significant gender disparity observed in both urban and rural areas.

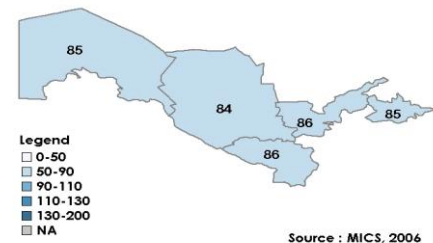
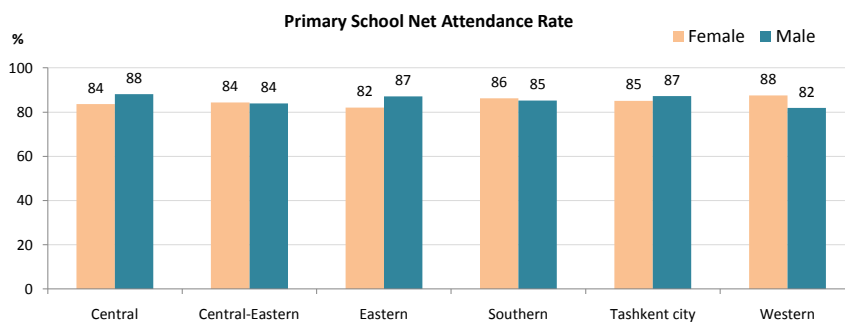


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Primary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, regional disparities in the primary school attendance rate are very low.

- Primary net attendance is highest in the Tashkent city region (86%); attendance is lowest in the Central-Eastern region (84%).
- There is no region in Uzbekistan with net attendance rates that vary from the national average by more than 3 percentage points.
- Gender disparity is lowest in the Central-Eastern region and highest in the Western region.



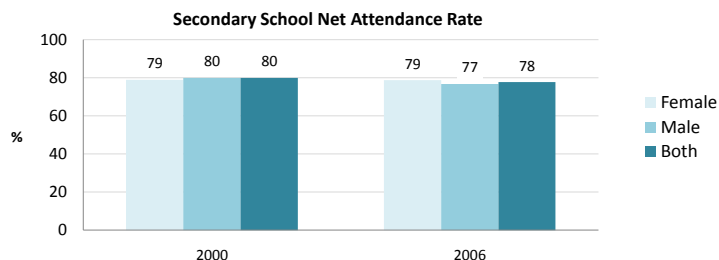
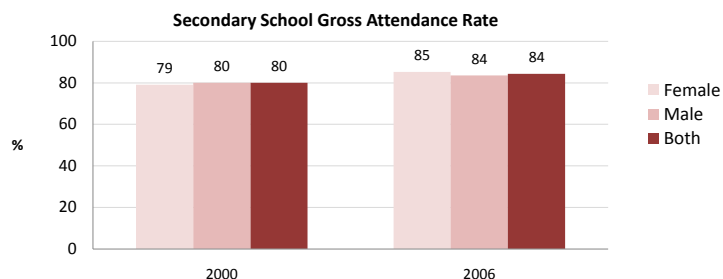
Source: MICS, 2006

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Secondary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Uzbekistan

More than three quarters of children in Uzbekistan attend secondary school on time in 2006, though nearly all children attend secondary school at some point.

- 78% of youth in secondary school age 11-17 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with 77% for males and 79% for females.
- Students over or under the official secondary school age range make up 7% of the secondary school age population.
- There is virtually no difference between male and female attendance in secondary school.

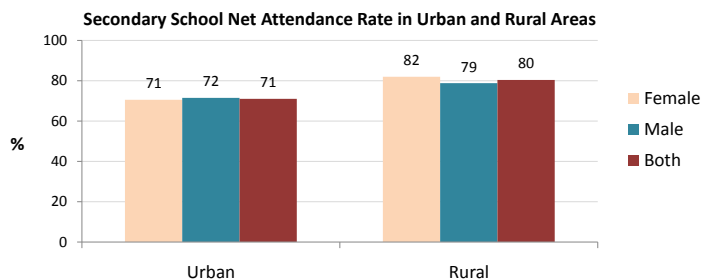


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

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

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

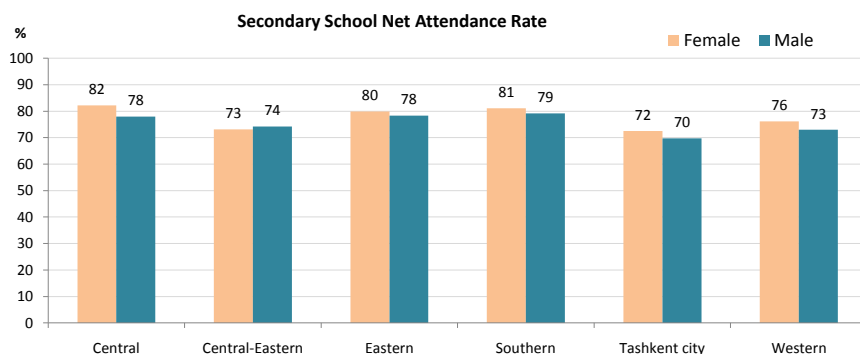
- In urban areas, 71% of children of secondary school age attend school, compared to 80% in rural areas.
- There is no gender disparity in urban areas. In rural areas, women are slightly more likely than men to attend secondary school.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

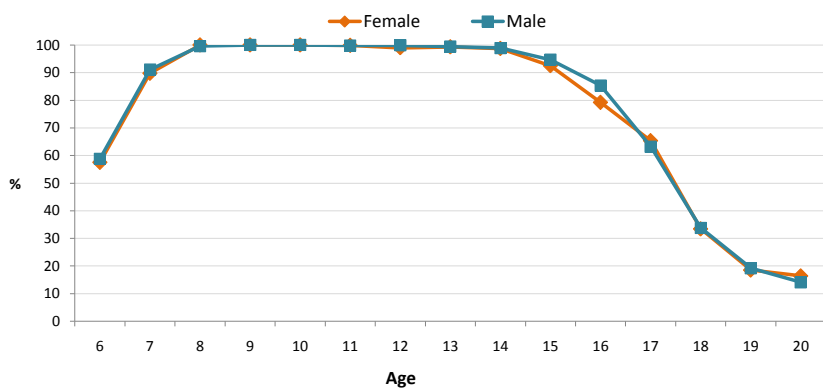
Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Uzbekistan

- Secondary net attendance is highest in the Southern region (80%); attendance is lowest in the Tashkent city region (71%).
- Gender disparity is highest in the Central region and lowest in the Central-Eastern region.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

School Attendance by Age and Sex, Uzbekistan

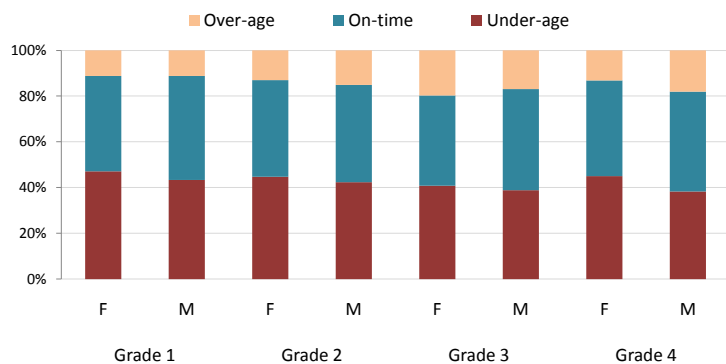


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

- Nearly 100% of children between the ages of 8 and 14 attend school.
- Beyond age 15, school attendance rates decline. For older ages, girls and boys remain roughly equally likely to attend.

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

Only about 43% 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 15% of the male primary school students and 14% of the female students are over-age by grade.
- About 41% of the male primary school students and 44% 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.

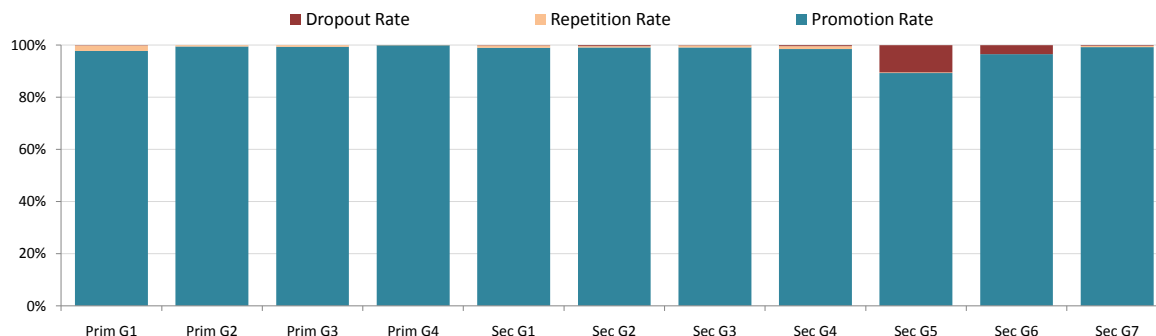
The Implications of Over-Age/Under-Age Students

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, Uzbekistan

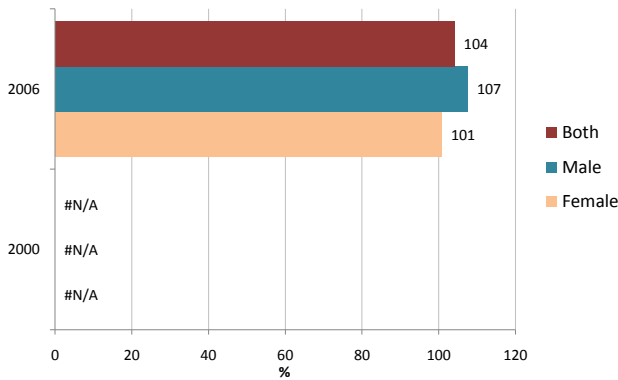
- Repetition rate is highest in grade 1 of primary school (2%) and lowest in grade 6 of secondary school (0%).
- Dropout rate is highest in grade 5 of secondary school (10%) and lowest in grade 2 of primary school (0%).



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

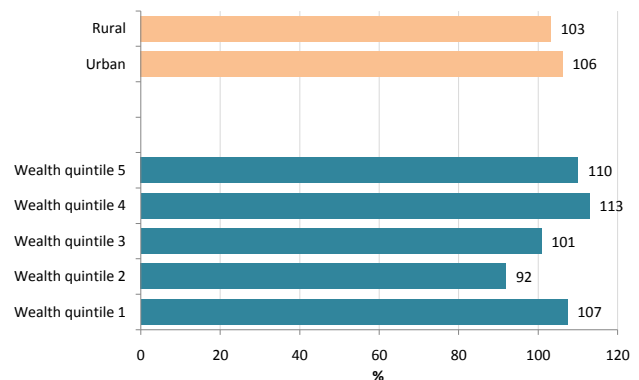
Primary School Completion Rates, Uzbekistan

- Primary school completion rate shows that virtually all children complete primary school (grade 4).



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

- The probability of completing primary school is lower for children in rural areas. Children in quintiles 2 and 3 are less likely to complete primary.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

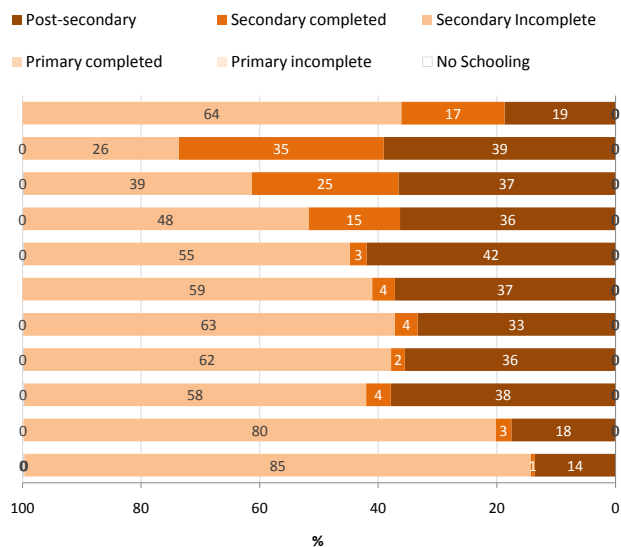
The primary school completion rate is the total number of non-repeating students attending the last grade of primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official last grade of primary school-age population. This indicator doesn't capture students who have completed primary school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

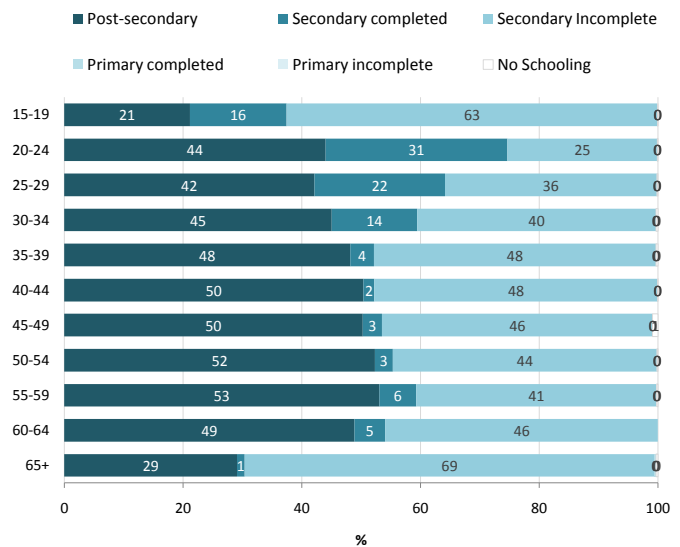
The adult population in Uzbekistan is well educated overall. Men are more likely to receive a post secondary education than women.

- 100% of men and 100% of women who are 15-19 years old have attended school.
- Among the population aged 20-24 years old, 75% of men and 74% of women have completed secondary or higher.
- Men and women combined, the cohort that entered school 15 years ago (20-24 year olds) is more 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, Uzbekistan

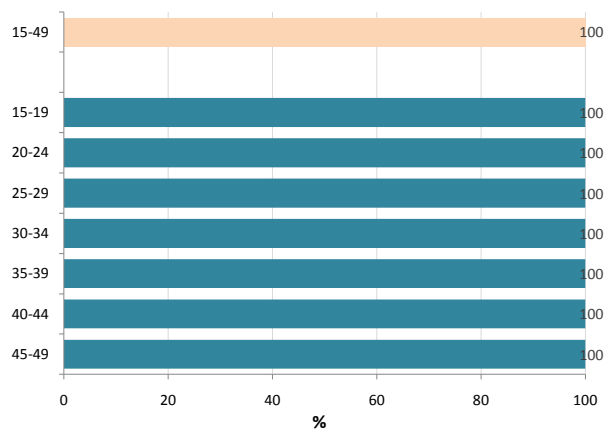
Female Literacy Rate (age 15-24)



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.

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