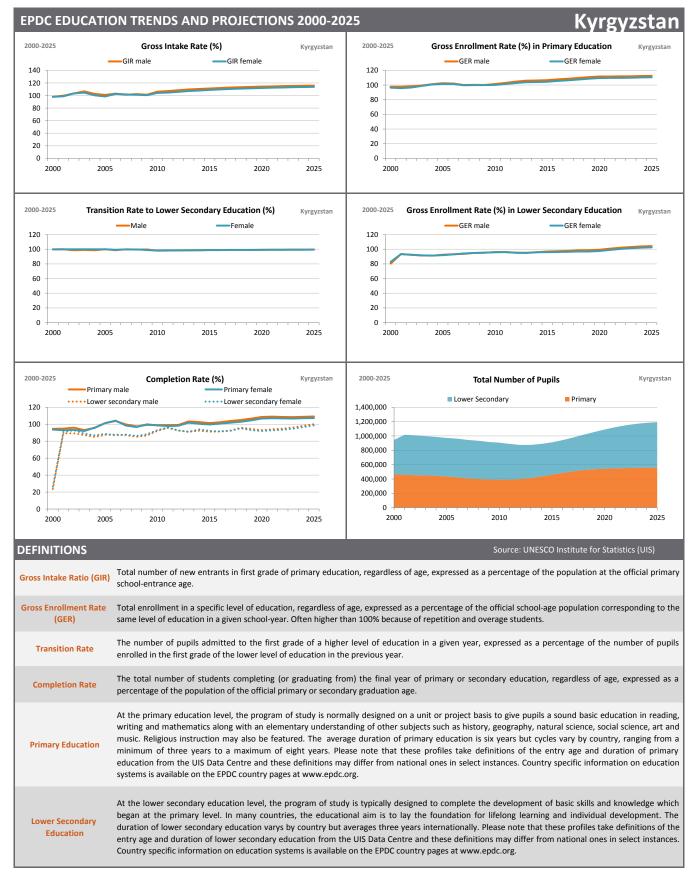


EDUCATION POLICY AND DATA CENTER

Making sense of data to improve education for development



EPDC EDUCATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS 2000-2025

Kyrgyzstan

PRIMARY	Number of Pupils	Gross Intake Rate into Primary (GIR, %)		Primary Gross Enrollment Rate (GER, %)		Primary Completion Rate (%)	
	TOTAL, Both Genders	Male GIR	Female GIR	Male GER	Female GER	Male %	Female %
2000	465,596	98	98	98	97	95	94
2001	458,660	100	99	98	96	95	93
2002	453,357	103	103	98	97	96	93
2003	449,399	107	105	100	99	93	92
2004	444,417	103	100	101	101	96	96
2005	434,155	101	98	103	101	101	101
2006	423,930	103	103	102	101	104	104
2007	407,669	101	102	100	100	100	98
2008	399,833	102	101	100	100	97	97
2009	392,485	101	101	100	100	99	100
2010	390,711	106	104	101	100	99	99
2011	390,963	107	105	103	101	99	98
2012	398,367	109	106	105	103	99	98
2013	414,148	110	107	106	104	103	102
2014	434,091	111	108	106	104	103	101
2015	459,059	111	109	107	104	101	100
2016	484,676	112	110	108	106	102	101
2017	507,180	113	110	109	107	104	102
2018	524,493	113	111	110	108	105	103
2019	536,236	114	112	111	109	107	105
2020	543,298	114	112	112	110	109	107
2021	548,136	115	112	112	110	109	107
2022	551,882	115	113	112	110	109	107
2023	555,059	115	113	112	110	108	107
2024	557,587	116	113	112	110	109	107
2025	558,573	116	114	113	111	109	107

2025	558,573	116	114	113	111	109	107	
LOWER SECONDARY	Number of Pupils	Transition to Lower Secondary (%)			Lower Secondary Gross Enrollment Rate (GER, %)		Lower Secondary Completion Rate (%)	
020011271111	TOTAL, Both Genders	Male %	Female %	Male GER	Female GER	Male %	Female %	
2000	479,479	100	100	80	83	24	26	
2001	557,483	100	100	93	93	89	91	
2002	555,297	99	100	92	93	89	93	
2003	548,757	99	100	91	92	87	89	
2004	542,120	99	100	91	92	85	87	
2005	538,555	100	100	93	92	87	89	
2006	539,125	99	99	93	93	88	87	
2007	537,253	100	100	94	94	87	88	
2008	533,585	99	100	95	95	85	86	
2009	524,100	100	99	95	95	87	88	
2010	516,157	98	98	96	96	92	93	
2011	497,867	98	98	96	96	96	96	
2012	476,774	98	99	95	95	93	93	
2013	461,980	99	99	95	95	91	91	
2014	455,577	99	99	96	96	92	94	
2015	452,005	99	99	97	96	91	92	
2016	457,126	99	99	97	96	91	92	
2017	470,868	99	99	98	97	92	92	
2018	492,764	99	99	98	97	96	95	
2019	518,031	99	99	99	97	94	93	
2020	546,655	99	99	99	98	93	92	
2021	573,940	99	99	101	99	94	93	
2022	596,936	99	99	102	100	95	93	
2023	614,293	99	99	103	101	96	95	
2024	626,181	100	99	104	102	98	97	
2025	634,171	100	99	104	103	100	99	

EPDC PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

EPDC education projections were developed using a progress-based methodology, based on trends from 2000-2010 across the group of low-income countries included in this exercise, and using past trends to set expectations for the future. Enrollments are projected using a cohort method, where student cohorts calculated based on UN population estimates are followed throughout the education system. Therefore, sudden spikes in primary intake in a given historical year can be expected to produce spikes in primary and, a few years later, lower secondary enrollment projections. Assumptions imposed on gross intake, dropout, repetition, and transition rates are used to drive the calculations for the rest of the indicators, including estimates of pupil enrollments, and - with the relevant population as a denominator - the gross and net enrollment rates by gender and school level. The projection assumptions set countries on a gradual rate of improvement across all key driver indicators, and countries that experienced negative trends in the most recent historical period are set to improve according to average trend across all countries. The full methodology for the projections is available upon request: email epdc@fhi360.org.

DISCLAIMER: EPDC education projections are a result of statistical modeling and contain a degree of prediction error. In some cases, trends do not follow the country specific trajectory, but are in line with the trends observed across the group of low-income countries as a whole. For these reasons, EPDC projections can only be used as a guide for research and policy, with the understanding that the actual levels of progress can only be known for present and past periods of time. FHI 360 bears no responsibility for incorrect predictions. Projection assumptions do not take into account crises, natural disasters, sudden population shifts, and other extraordinary circumstances.

