







United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Use of projections for reporting on SDG indicator 4.6.2: youth and adult literacy rate

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GALP: Global Age-specific Literacy Projections model

Problem: scarce literacy data, incomplete time series

- Sources of literacy data: population censuses, household surveys
- Infrequent data collection: censuses every 10 years, surveys every 3-5 years

Solution

- Projections for years without data
- GALP (Global Age-specific Literacy Projections): developed in 2006/07

Required data

- Literacy rate by age (source: census, survey)
- Population by age (source: UN Population Division)
- GALP combines projected literacy rates with data on demographic trends to generate estimates of the illiterate population

Core assumption

Literacy (or illiteracy) at age 15 is maintained for life



UIS questionnaire on literacy statistics

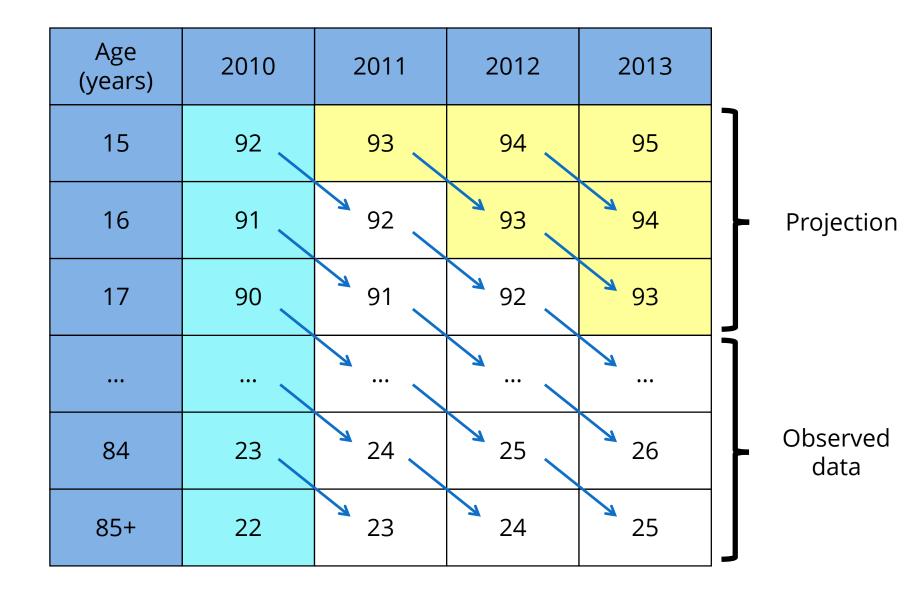
LIT3: Total number of literate and illiterate persons aged 10 years and over in urban and rural areas by age group and sex

All areas		Literate		Illiterate		Not specified		Total	
Sex	Age group	Literate		initerate		Not specified		Total	
Females	10-14								
	15-19								
	20-24								
	25-29								
	30-34								
	35-39								
	40-44								
	45-49								
	50-54								
	55-59								
	60-64								
	65-69								
	70-74								
	75-79								
	80-84								
	85+								
	10+								
	Age unknown								

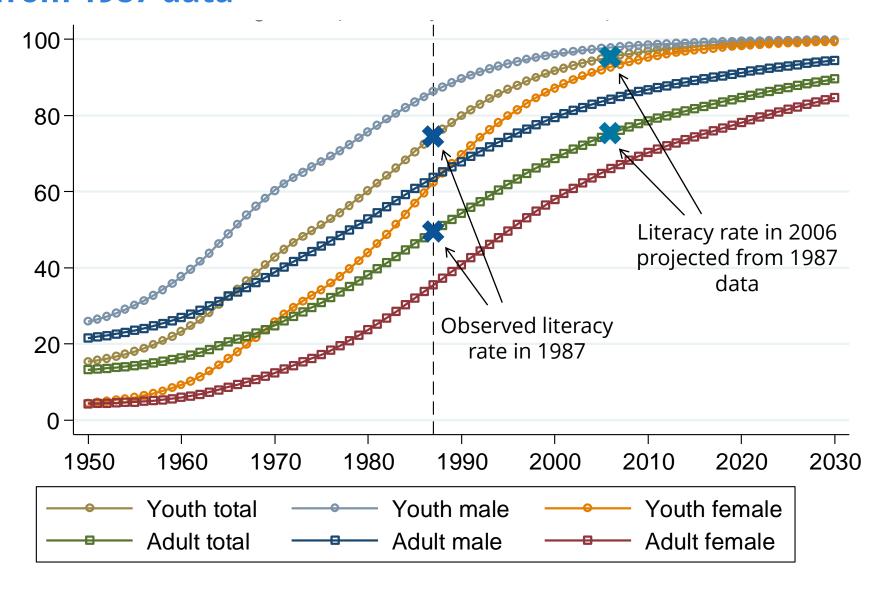
Literacy rate by year and age

Age (years)	2010	2011	2012	2013
15	92			
16	91	92		
17	90	91	92	
	:	:		:
84	23	24	25	26
85+	22	23	24	25

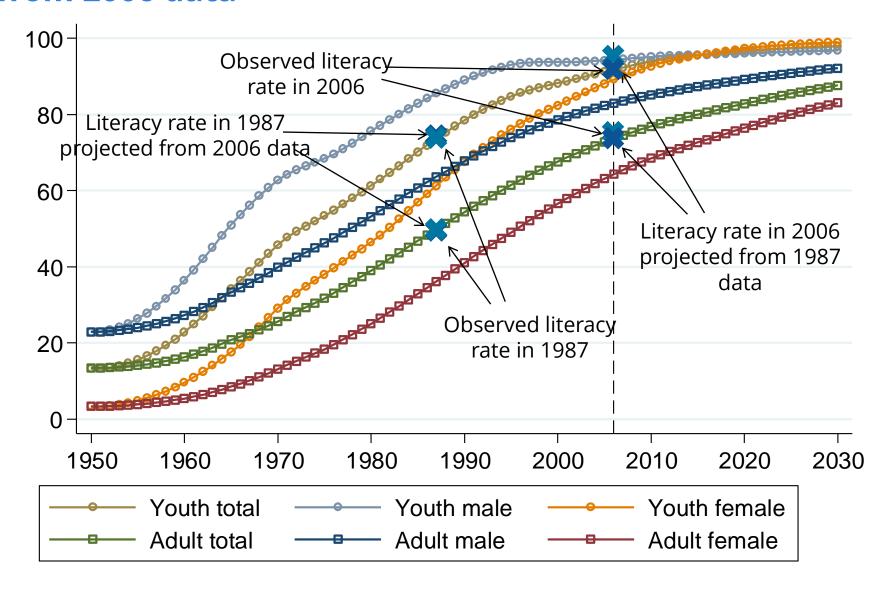
Literacy rate by year and age



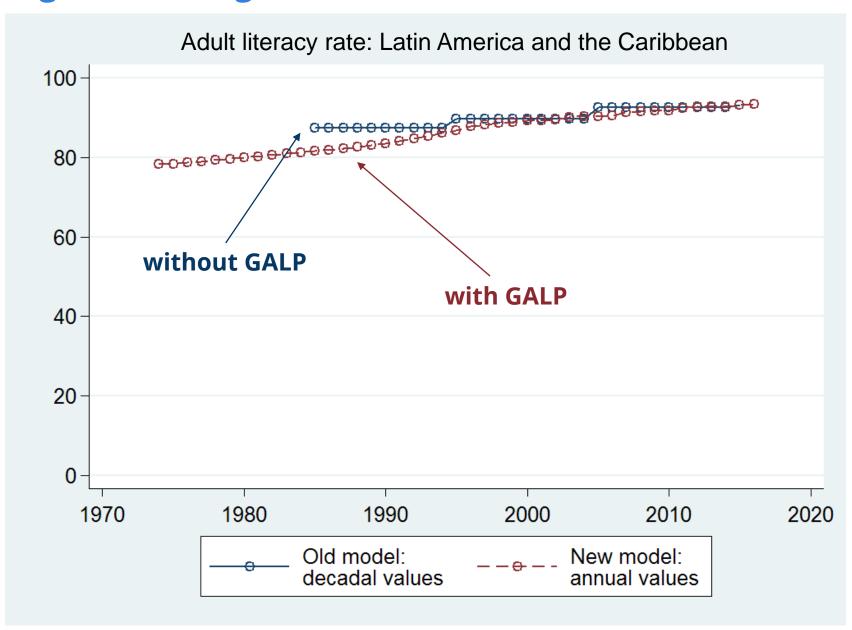
Algeria: Observed and projected literacy rates from 1987 data



Algeria: Observed and projected literacy rates from 2006 data



Use of national GALP estimates for calculation of regional averages: annual instead of decadal values



Summary: Applications of GALP

National estimates for years without data

- Literacy rate (indicator 4.6.2)
- Illiterate population
- More countries with data (observed and projected)

Improved regional and global averages

- Projections -5/+10 years to fill gaps in national time series
- More regions with minimum coverage for calculation of regional values
- Since 2017: annual averages instead of decadal averages
- Increased precision of regional values

UIS plans

- Document methodology
- Improve backwards projections











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