The UNESCO Institute for Statistics

- The UIS founded as a semi-autonomous institute in 1999; moved to the Montreal University in 2001
- Mandated to maintain international databases for:
 - → Education
 - → Science and technology
 - → Culture
 - Communication and information





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What is the role of the UIS?

- Collection and dissemination of crossnationally comparable data
- Analysis of comparative data
- Development of international classifications
- Technical capacity building within countries
- Advocacy for statistics in relation to UNESCO's areas of interest



Guiding Principles...

- Data collected should be policy-relevant
- Response burden on countries should be minimised
- Methodology used should be appropriate to the circumstances
- Countries should be fully involved



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Where is the data from?

- Annual Surveys
 - → Education survey goes to 150 countries
- UNESCO/OECD/EUROSTAT (UOE) questionnaires for OECD and EU countries
- UNPD for population data
- Supplementary Surveys
 - → e.g. household surveys (not UIS)
- National Reports

The use of additional sources will improve the quality of our data



What is the value added by the UIS?

- Consistency/quality checks in collaboration with country
- ISCED 2011 Revision
 (International Standard Classification of Education)
- Analysis of data

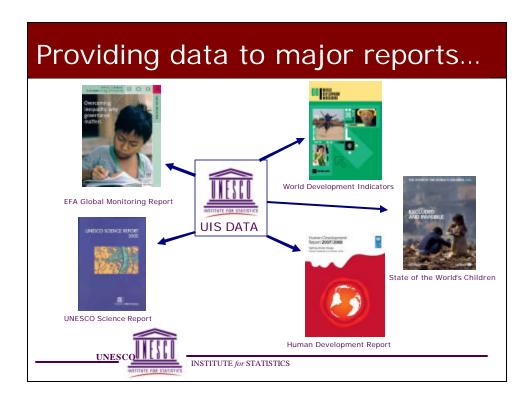


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Who are our clients and partners?

- A wide range of audiences
 - → International Organizations
 - → National Statistical Offices, Education Ministries
 - → Non-governmental organisations
 - → Researchers (academic, business)
- UIS data are widely "redistributed" they are published in:
 - → World Development Indicators, World Bank
 - → Human Development Report, UNDP
 - → State of the World's Children, UNICEF
 - → Global Education Database, USAID





UIS MTS 2008-2013

- Based on 2007 evaluation
- Input from main stakeholders
- 3 priorities:
 - → Data quality
 - → Learning outcomes (LAMP)
 - → Non-education fields





Priority 1: Data Quality

- Internal restructuring
 - → Data-processing centralized in one unit
 - → Regional teams (all 6 UN languages)
- Internal monitoring system for quality
- Rolling data release → more timely data
- Improved analysis through use of more data sources
 - → Censuses, surveys
- Strengthening field presence



Current Situation

- Regional workshops every 2 years
- Advising from Montreal
- Site visits
- Training pool of consultants (Latin America)
- Regional advisors
- Advisors at UIS projects

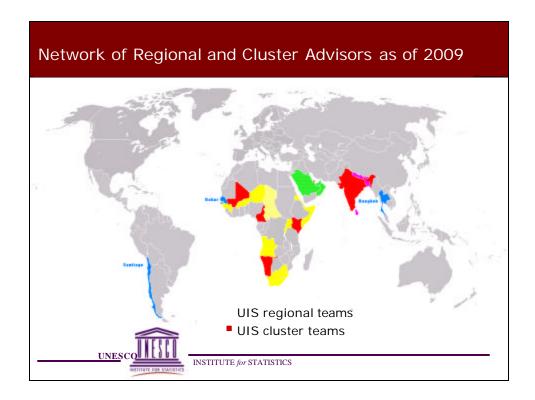


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Next Step:

- Advisors at UNESCO cluster offices
 - » Africa: Bamako, Yaoundé, Nairobi, Windhoek
 - » Arab States: Doha
 - » Asia and the Pacific: New Delhi
- Gradual withdrawal from the implementation of projects





Role of UIS Cluster Office Advisors

- Serve as a resource person to deliver technical assistance and guidance to:
 - → All national counterparts
 - → Other actors (UN team, donors, Paris 21)
- Assist UIS activities
 - → LAMP
 - → Special modules
- Identify local experts, institutions, data sources
- Stimulate demand for statistics by ensuring their use

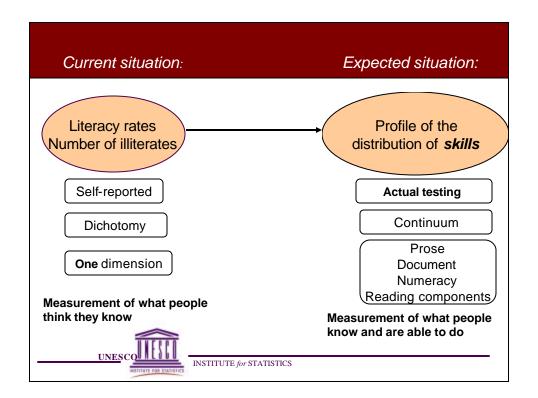


Priority 2: LAMP

LAMP = Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme

Improving the body of existing evidence on literacy in order to better inform policymaking at national and international levels.





Where are we now?

- Most of the developmental work initiated in 2003 has been completed.
- Pilot phase in five out of six countries (El Salvador, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Palestinian Autonomous Territories) completed involving 9 different languages.
- Validation of the conceptual framework, tools and procedures completed.
- Designing an infrastructure to support LAMP implementation in new countries in a sustainable manner (i.e. regional nodes of expertise).
- More than 20 countries have expressed interest in implementing LAMP. Jordan, Paraguay, and Vietnam are in early stage of implementation.



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Priority 3: Non-Education Fields

Objective:

- to achieve impact in Science, Culture and Communications where there are
 - → less resources (both in UIS and in countries) than for education
 - → fewer available international statistics than in education
 - confusion in some member states about definitions, and measures



Improve Standards

Culture:

→ Revised Framework for Cultural Statistics (2009)

Communications:

- new published proposal for Information Literacy Indicators 2008
- → New standards on ICTs in Education
- Science: adaptations of OECD standards for
 - → Innovation, Oslo (2005)
 - → R&D, Frascati (in preparation)



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2009 Framework for Cultural Statistics

- Pragmatic:
 - based on existing international standards
- Flexible:
 - countries pick domains that reflect their culture
 - » Non-proscriptive, 'core' and related
- Extensible:
 - acknowledges lack of resources, but allows for extension
 - » Formal economy > informal economy > community and social activity
 - » Where more resources or greater priority



Priority 3: Non-Education Fields

Data Collection

Science:

- → R&D survey 2004, 2006, 2008
 - » 'mature' and moving towards global report
 - » Innovation data to be added

Communications:

- → Media survey launched 2005/6
- → Pilot survey on libraries undertaken 2007
- → Scoping survey on ICTs and Education 2007
- → Second round media surveys 2009/10

Culture:

→ Cinema survey 2007



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Thank-you for your attention!

For more information: www.uis.unesco.org

