



UN-Habitat
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
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Programme des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos
Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по населенным пунктам



Youth and Partners Section

Youth Indicators

Monitoring System Branch
Global Urban Observatory
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Background

Although cities hold tremendous potential as engines of economic and social development as well as creating jobs, they can also generate and intensify social exclusion denying the benefits of urban life to the poor, women, youth and other marginalized groups particularly in the context of unprecedented urban growth and increasing poverty and inequality. According to UN-HABITAT global report; in the next 30 years urban growth will bring a further 2 billion people into the cities of the developing world, doubling their size. This is largely because the world's rural population has essentially reached its peak, so that almost all further population growth will be absorbed by urban settlements.

In order to place youth in a larger context of demographics, as well as to give a sense of the magnitude of youth as a sector of the world population the World Youth Report 2003 states that between 1995 and 2000 the world's youth (15-24 years) population is estimated to have grown by an average of 0.7 per cent per year, from 1.025 billion to 1.061 billion (the latter figure representing 518 million young women and 543 million young men between 15 and 24 years of age). At present, almost 60 per cent of the world's youth live in the developing countries of Asia, with another 15 per cent in Africa and approximately 10 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Approximately 15 per cent lives in developed regions. The situation in the developing world is a big challenge. The challenge has much to do with the shelter conditions of the majority of the urban poor, the living conditions of the slum dwellers in the urban settlements of the developing countries. Within the United Nations system, UN-HABITAT has been designated as the focal point for the implementation of the millennium Declaration Goal 7 Target 11 – Improvement in the lives of at least 100 millions slum dwellers- as well as monitoring of progress towards this target.

Objective

Youth indicators aim at increasing knowledge on urban inequities and assisting the formation of youth pro-poor policies on the ground. While the global aggregates are needed to shape the global development priorities, youth indicators will provide instrumental guidance on improving the lives of the youth

Table 1. List of Youth Indicators

	Indicators	Sources
1. Background		
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex a) Male (15-24) b) Female (15-24)	
	Youth status in the household c) Male (15-24) d) Female (15-24)	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth		
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	
3. Education		
	Literacy rates Education Level	
4. Employment		
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Non-employment Employment sector	
5. Reproductive health		
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization Child nutrition Maternal nutrition	
6. HIV/AIDS		
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	

Notes	Are only listed indicators <u>that</u> can be obtained from Censuses and national households surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys.
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Table 2 List of countries

No.	Region/Country	Cities
EASTERN & SOUTHERN REGION		
1.	Angola	Luanda
2.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
3.	Kenya	Nairobi
4.	Malawi	Lilongwe
5.	Mozambique	Maputo
6.	Namibia	Windhoek
7.	South Africa	Pretoria
8.	Uganda	Kampala
9.	Tanzania	Dar Es salaam
10.	Zambia	Lusaka
11.	Zimbabwe	Harare
CENTRAL & WESTERN REGION		
12.	Benin	Cotonou
13.	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou
14.	Cameroon	Yaounde
15.	Chad	N'djamena
16.	Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan
17.	DRC	Kinshasa
18.	Eritrea	Asmara
29.	Ghana	Accra
20.	Mali	Bamako
21.	Mauritania	Nouakchott
22.	Niger	Niamey
23.	Nigeria	Lagos
24.	Senegal	Dakar
ARAB STATES REGION		
25.	Egypt	Cairo
26.	Morocco	Casablanca
ASIA		
27.	India	Delhi
28.	Indonesia	Jakarta
29.	Bangladesh	Dhaka
30.	Cambodia	Phnom Pehn
31.	Kazakhstan	Astana
32.	Pakistan	Islamabad
33.	Philippines	Manila
34.	Uzbekistan	Tashkent
35.	Vietnam	Hanoi
LAC		
36.	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
37.	Colombia	Bogota
38.	Guatemala	Guatemala City
39.	Nicaragua	Managua
40.	Peru	Lima

1. The data collection process

- **The key urban indicators from international sources are produced by GUO.** These indicators will be used by national consultants to prepare city background. Two data sources are common: administrative or infrastructure data available from public, and data from household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS). The Key urban indicators produced here are mainly from DHS and MICS using SPSS programmes developed by GUO.
- Indicators from local publications will be compiled by national consultants to complement the key city indicators.
- Qualitative information from local sources will be also collected by national consultants.

2. Year of reference

The year reference will be the year of data collection for each country. When several data sources are available, the most recent have been used. In all cases, data sources and year of reference are indicated.

3. Sources and accuracy

The suggestions given vary between using “hard” data, i.e. published data which is desirable but not readily available for all indicators, and using “soft” data, i.e. indirect evidence or the informed opinion of experts. The preferred option should always be to use published data (adjusted for year, definition, etc.) whenever it is available and recent enough. For all data collected, the guiding principles are that it should be the best available, the latest available, and that it should be fully documented.

4. Area of reference

For city level data, the standard area of reference is the urban agglomeration. When data for the Urban Agglomeration is not available, data for the Metropolitan Area might be used. This should be indicated in a note page attached to the results. However, using the city proper as an area of reference is not suitable as it does not represent the total built-up area of the city.

Indicators: Definition and method of collection

Indicator 1: Durable structures

Habitat Agenda Goal: Provide security of tenure

Definition: Proportion of households living in a housing unit considered as 'durable', i.e. built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions such as rain, heat, cold, humidity. The following locations should be considered as hazardous:

- Housing settled in geologically hazardous zones (landslide/earthquake and flood areas);
- Housing settled on garbage-mountains;
- Housing around high-industrial pollution areas;
- Housing around other high-risk zones, e.g. railroads, airports, energy transmission lines.

The following durability factors should be considered when categorizing housing units:

- Quality of construction (e.g. materials used for wall, floor and roof);
- Compliance with local building codes, standards and bye-laws.

Method of collection and computation: **Data collection and sources:** Data sources are mainly household surveys and censuses. **Computation:** The number of households living in a house considered as 'durable' should be divided by the number of households.

Indicator 2: Sufficient living area

Habitat Agenda Goal: Provide security of tenure

Definition: Proportion of households with three or less people per room. A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if three or less people share the same room.

Method of collection and computation: **Data collection and sources:** Data sources are mainly from censuses or household surveys. A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two meters, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least four square meters. The total number of types of rooms therefore includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, studies, habitable attics, servants room, kitchen and other separate spaces intended for dwelling purposes. **Computation:** The number of households with more three or less people per room should be divided by the number of households.

Indicator 4: Access to safe water

Habitat Agenda Goal: Promote access to basic services

Definition: Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban, is the percentage of the urban population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. The water should be affordable and at a sufficient quantity that is available without excessive physical effort and time. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

Method of collection and computation: This indicator requires definitions adapted to the local context for several elements:

- Affordable: water should not take an undue proportion of the household income, i.e. less than 10%.
- Sufficient quantity: water should be available at a quantity of at least 20 liters per person per day;

- **Without excessive efforts and time:** obtaining water for the households should not take an undue proportion of the household's time (less than one hour a day for the minimum sufficient quantity of at least 20 liters per person per day).

Data collection and sources:

Two data sources are common: administrative or infrastructure data available from public, parastatal or private companies in charge of water supply, that report on new and existing facilities, and data from household surveys, including DHS, MICS, and LSMS.

Computation:

The indicator is computed as the ratio is the number of urban population who use piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater to the total urban population, expressed as a percentage.

Indicator 5: Access to improved sanitation

Habitat Agenda Goal: Promote access to basic services

Definition:

Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation or percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact.

Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be improved, provided that they are not public. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained, and not shared by more than two households.

This indicator requires definitions for several elements:

- **Shared:** the facilities should be shared by a maximum of two households;
- **Sufficient capacity:** the septic system should have a sufficient capacity in order not to be clogged.

These definitions can be adapted to the local contexts.

Method of collection and computation:

Data collection and sources:

Since the late 1990s, data have routinely been collected at national and sub-national levels in more than 100 countries using censuses and surveys by national governments, often with support from international development agencies. Two data sources are common: administrative or infrastructure data available from public, parastatal or private companies in charge of sanitation, and data from household surveys including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF), Demographic and Health Surveys and Living Standard Measurement Surveys. Before these population-based data were available, provider-based data were used.

Computation:

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people in urban areas with access to improved excreta-disposal facilities to the total urban population, expressed as a percentage.

Indicator 6: Connection to services

Habitat Agenda Goal: Promote access to basic services

Definition:

Percentage of households which, within their housing unit, are connected to:
a) piped water; b) sewerage; c) electricity; and d) telephone.

Method of collection and computation:

Data collection and sources:

This information is usually collected through the census or households surveys, or directly from the utility providers. Other sources might be specific surveys carried out for urban infrastructure studies and urban development projects. In developing cities where informal settlements occupy a relatively important part of the city, it will be useful to get the results for households living in these particular settlements. Household connection will probably greatly differ from other settlements and results might suggest that specific policies should be undertaken in informal areas.

Indicator 7: Under-five mortality

Habitat Agenda Goal: Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Definition: Probability, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births, of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five.

Method of collection and computation:

Data collection and sources:

Age-specific mortality rates are calculated from data on births and deaths in vital statistics registries, censuses and household surveys in developing countries. Estimates based on household surveys data are obtained directly (using birth history, as in Demographic and Health Surveys) or indirectly (Brass method, as in Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, UNICEF). The data are then summed for children under five, and the results are expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

Computation:

At the city level, the best source of data is a complete vital statistics registration system—one covering at least 90 percent of vital events in the population. Such systems are uncommon in developing countries, so estimates are also obtained from sample surveys or derived by applying direct and indirect estimation techniques to registration, census or survey data. A wide variety of household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys, are used in developing countries.

Extensive Indicator 6: HIV prevalence

Habitat Agenda Goal: Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Definition: Percentage of women ages 15–49 whose blood samples test positive for HIV.

Method of collection and computation:

Data collection and sources:

Data on HIV among women come from tests on leftover blood samples taken for other reasons during pregnancy. These samples come from selected antenatal clinics during routine sentinel surveillance, chosen to reflect urban, rural and other sociogeographic divisions in a country. HIV prevalence data in groups with high risk behaviour are collected in serosurveys that are part of the surveillance system or in ad hoc prevalence surveys.

Computation:

The number of pregnant women whose blood samples test positive for HIV expressed as a percentage of all pregnant women in that age group whose blood is tested.

Indicator 10: Literacy rate

Habitat Agenda Goal: Promote gender equality in human settlements development

Definition: Percentage of the population, male and female, aged 15 years-old and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.

Method of collection and computation:

Data collection and sources:

Literacy data may be derived from population censuses, household surveys and literacy surveys, and total population is derived from national censuses or sample surveys. However, not all censuses or surveys include specific questions for assessing literacy. In some countries where literacy questions are not included, a person's educational attainment (years of schooling completed) is used to assess literacy status. A common practice is to consider those with no schooling as illiterate and those who have attended grade 5 of primary school as literate. Many household surveys, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Surveys in Africa and Living Standards Measurement Studies, collect literacy data, which can provide complementary data for countries without a recent census. However, definitions are not necessarily standardized

Computation:

The usual method of computation is to divide the number of people ages 15 and over who are literate by the total population in the same age group and to multiply the total by 100. Since literacy data are not always available for all countries and all censuses, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics uses modeling techniques to produce annual estimates based on literacy information obtained from national censuses and surveys.

Extensive Indicator 6: School enrolment

Habitat Agenda Goal: Promote gender equality in human settlements development

Definition: percentage of female and male enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools.

UNESCO defines education at the primary level as usually beginning between the ages of 5 and 7 and lasting for about five years. Education at the second level is defined as beginning at about age 10-12 and lasting for about three years at the first stage and as the beginning at about age 13-15 and lasting for about four years at the second stage. Education at the third level, including universities and colleges, is defined as beginning at about age 17-19 and lasting for at least three or four years.

Method of collection and computation:

Data collection and sources:

Data on school enrolment are usually recorded by the ministry of education or derived from surveys and censuses. If administrative data are not available, household survey data may be used, although household surveys usually measure self-reported attendance rather than enrolment as reported by schools. Among international surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys (and sometimes also Living Standards Measurement Studies and Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Surveys in Africa) provide school attendance data.

Indicator 11: Urban population growth

Habitat Agenda Goal: Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

Definition: Average annual growth rate of population in the urban agglomeration or in national urban areas during the last five years (1998-2003 reference period).

Method of collection and computation:

Data collection and sources:

The growth rate should be calculated for a specific reference period (here 1990-2000). For countries that lack recent census-based population data, population figures should be estimated by national statistical offices. If other reference periods are used, it should be indicated in the report. Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

Indicator 19: Unemployment

Habitat Agenda Goal: Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities

Definition: average proportion of unemployed (men and women) during the year, as a fraction of the (formal) workforce.

Method of collection and computation:

As per the currently definition used by the International Labour Office, the unemployment rate is defined, mathematically, as the quotient resulting from dividing the total unemployed (for a country or a city) by the relevant labour force, which itself is the sum of the employed and the unemployed. According to the currently used resolution adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, unemployed persons are defined as those individuals without work, seeking work in a recent past period, and currently available for work. Household labour force surveys are generally the most comprehensive and comparable sources for unemployment statistics. Other sources include population censuses, employment office records and official estimates. In OECD countries, comparability issues have been addressed in published standardised unemployment rates adjusted to ILO concepts.

Indicator 15: Solid waste disposal

Habitat Agenda Goal: Reduce urban pollution

Definition: Percentage of solid waste: a) disposed to sanitary landfill; b) incinerated and burned openly; c) disposed to open dump; d) recycled; e) other.

Method of collection and computation:

This information should be available from the municipal bodies, public services and major private contractors dealing with solid waste collection and disposal. Data may be obtained from specific studies carried out on solid wastes for specific projects. Parastatal and private companies dealing with solid waste treatment shall be able to provide information on selected disposal methods. Solid waste experts as well as NGOs working in this area may be consulted for other sources.

Table 1.1 Youth indicators (Benin)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	17.5	2.0	4.0	
	b) Wife/husband	-	20.7	18.0	
	c) Daughter/son	47.4	37.6	38.9	
	d) Other	35.1	39.7	39.1	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	82.5	82.6	82.6	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	75.4 47.4	71.1 46.3	71.7 46.4	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	68.4	48.3	50.9	
	a) No education	19.3	40.5	37.8	
	b) Primary	38.6	37.9	38.0	
	c) Secondary+	42.1	21.6	24.3	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	20.4 23.4 0.7 14.6 40.9	24.0 12.6 1.2 11.4 50.9		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	7.9 14.0	33.3 39.9		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	90.5 84.1 56.9 18.0 12.3	90.6 79.3 58.0 21.7 13.9	90.5 81.5 57.5 20.0 13.2	DHS, 2001 DHS, 2001 DHS, 2001 DHS, 2001 DHS, 2001
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	1.2	3.7		WDI 2001

Table 2.1 Youth indicators (Burkina Faso)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	9.5	1.5	3.8	
	b) Wife/husband	-	24.4	17.3	
	c) Daughter/son	42.1	34.1	36.4	
	d) Other	48.4	40.0	42.5	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	94.7	95.1	95.0	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	94.1 6.5	90.1 5.9	91.8 6.1	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	72.7	56.2	61.0	
	a) No education	22.8	36.0	32.2	
	b) Primary	22.9	25.3	24.5	
	c) Secondary+	54.3	38.6	43.2	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	11.1 35.7 0.8 19.8 32.5	29.0 24.6 1.1 5.9 39.4		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	3.9 4.5	31.7 35.7		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	94.3 91.9 67.5 28.0 7.0	97.1 94.4 51.4 24.6 5.9	95.6 93.0 58.6 26.4 6.5	DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	4.0	9.7		WDI 2001

Table 3.1 Youth indicators (Cameroon)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	9.4	4.3	5.9	
	b) Wife/husband	-	18.5	12.6	
	c) Daughter/son	47.2	40.4	42.6	
	d) Other	43.4	36.8	38.9	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	87.7	86.5	86.8	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	81.7 69.5	79.9 66.6	80.4 67.5	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	95.7	89.1	91.2	
	a) No education	1.5	7.7	5.7	
	b) Primary	24.6	23.3	23.8	
	c) Secondary+	73.9	69.0	70.6	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	11.0 49.6 7.9 1.3 30.2	28.2 32.9 6.6 0.2 32.1		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	7.3 7.9	31.1 38.7		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	91.7 84.8 46.0 19.0 12.3	90.2 79.2 41.2 17.3 5.9	91.0 82.1 43.6 18.2 9.0	DHS, 1998 DHS, 1998 DHS, 1998 DHS, 1998 DHS, 1998
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	5.1	12.7		WDI, 2001

Table 4.1 Youth indicators (Chad)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	15.8	5.1	7.9	
	b) Wife/husband	0.4	35.1	26.1	
	c) Daughter/son	34.0	34.1	34.1	
	d) Other	49.8	25.7	31.9	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	19.3	18.8	18.9	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	37.8 36.0	34.0 33.2	35.0 33.9	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	80.9	48.4	56.8	
	a) No education	26.4	43.5	39.1	
	b) Primary	25.8	36.5	33.7	
	c) Secondary+	47.8	20.0	27.3	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	9.2 42.6 1.4 10.6 36.2	43.9 15.8 0.3 0.8 39.3		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	8.7 16.2	54.0 64.6		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	73.0 54.2 22.9 31.4 26.3	70.1 48.4 22.2 29.0 30.3	71.6 51.4 22.6 30.2 28.3	DHS 1996-97 DHS 1996-97 DHS 1996-97 DHS 1996-97 DHS 1996-97
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	2.3	4.2		WDI 2001

Table 5.1 Youth indicators (Cote d'Ivoire)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	7.0	1.3	2.3	
	b) Wife/husband	-	17.9	14.7	
	c) Daughter/son	41.3	33.2	34.6	
	d) Other	51.7	47.6	48.4	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	99.5	99.4	99.4	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	94.3 63.5	96.0 59.4	95.6 60.1	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	83.0	60.1	64.2	
	a) No education	16.5	34.2	31.0	
	b) Primary	24.8	34.1	32.4	
	c) Secondary+	58.7	31.7	36.6	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	16.7 32.7 5.3 26.7 18.7	29.2 19.7 0.6 4.1 46.4		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	13.5 7.4	35.2 31.9		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	95.2 78.1 66.2 10.4 7.8	93.1 76.0 71.2 14.6 5.1	94.1 77.0 68.5 12.5 6.4	DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99 DHS 1998-99
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	2.9	8.3		WDI 2001

Table 6.1 Youth indicators (Ethiopia)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	13.2	5.4	6.3	
	b) Wife/husband	-	13.1	11.5	
	c) Daughter/son	47.9	40.7	41.6	
	d) Other	38.9	40.8	40.6	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	66.7	66.0	66.0	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	92.6 8.7	92.3 9.1	92.5 9.0	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level				
	a) No education	5.6	22.0	20.1	
	b) Primary	28.5	26.2	26.4	
	c) Secondary+	66.0	51.8	53.5	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	44.9 - 5.8 12.8 36.5	56.6 - 2.4 9.7 31.4		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	4.2 7.6	18.7 26.4		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	52.3 39.2 44.1 20.9 19.4	37.6 28.7 35.7 40.1 25.9	44.9 33.9 38.9 30.0 22.6	DHS 2000 DHS 2000 DHS 2000 DHS 2000 DHS 2000
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	4.1	7.8		WDI 2001

Table 7.1 Youth Indicators (Ghana)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	20.3	12.7	14.4	
	b) Wife/husband	-	13.8	10.7	
	c) Daughter/son	53.7	46.2	47.9	
	d) Other	26.0	27.3	27.0	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	99.4	99.2	99.2	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	88.7 51.4	91.9 58.2	91.2 56.7	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	92.6	76.9	80.6	
	a) No education	4.0	12.2	10.3	
	b) Primary	8.4	14.7	13.3	
	c) Secondary+	87.8	73.2	76.5	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	22.1 36.7 1.5 23.1 16.6	30.4 22.1 2.7 12.4 32.4		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	4.0 7.9	26.2 34.2		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	78.4 76.8 76.5 18.2 3.2	82.2 77.0 66.4 17.3 1.8	80.2 76.9 70.8 17.7 2.5	DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	1.4	3.0		WDI 2001

Table 8.1 Youth indicators (Kenya)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	22.5	7.4	11.1	
	b) Wife/husband	-	31.3	23.6	
	c) Daughter/son	42.2	25.9	29.9	
	d) Other	35.3	35.4	35.4	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	80.3	83.1	82.4	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	81.6 40.8	84.8 44.3	84.0 43.4	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	96.3	93.7	94.3	
	a) No education	2.3	4.9	4.3	
	b) Primary	47.7	51.4	50.5	
	c) Secondary+	50.0	43.8	45.3	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	33.8 22.7 5.2 9.1 29.2	40.0 14.9 7.7 2.6 34.8		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	9.2 14.7	39.6 41.6		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	90.1 71.4 41.0 16.3 5.8	90.2 70.2 53.9 9.9 6.5	90.1 70.8 47.5 13.2 6.2	DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003 DHS, 2003
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	6.0	15.5		WDI 2001

Table 9.1 Youth indicators (Malawi)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	-	2.6	2.6	
	b) Wife/husband	-	43.7	43.7	
	c) Daughter/son	-	32.1	32.1	
	d) Other	-	21.6	21.6	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	-	56.3	56.3	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	-	89.6	89.6	
		-	17.7	17.7	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	-	81.3	81.3	
	a) No education	-	14.3	14.3	
	b) Primary	-	62.8	62.8	
	c) Secondary+	-	22.9	22.9	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	-	50.2		
		-	27.4		
		-	2.3		
		-	2.3		
		-	17.8		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	-	48.5		
		-	56.0		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	73.1	76.8	74.9	DHS, 2000
		83.6	84.7	84.1	DHS, 2000
		69.0	92.5	80.2	DHS, 2000
		9.8	9.8	9.8	DHS, 2000
		6.6	4.5	5.5	DHS, 2000
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	6.3	14.8		WDI 2001

Table 10.1 Youth Indicators (Mali)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	4.7	0.7	1.4	
	b) Wife/husband	-	30.9	25.8	
	c) Daughter/son	56.5	37.1	40.3	
	d) Other	38.8	31.3	32.5	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	62.5	60.0	60.4	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	84.6	86.6	86.2	
		3.7	5.6	5.3	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	59.6	32.3	36.8	
	a) No education	32.8	56.8	52.5	
	b) Primary	24.4	24.2	24.2	
	c) Secondary+	42.8	19.4	23.2	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	18.5	40.6		
		43.3	17.9		
		0.4	0.5		
		6.9	6.1		
		30.9	34.9		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	3.0	46.2		
		5.4	49.3		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	60.2	60.5	60.3	DHS, 2001
		76.2	72.9	74.6	DHS, 2001
		53.5	51.6	52.5	DHS, 2001
		27.6	15.9	21.9	DHS, 2001
		14.1	10.2	12.1	DHS, 2001
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	1.3	2.0		WDI 2001

Table 11.1 Youth indicators (Mozambique)

		Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background						
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All		
	Youth status in household					
	a) Head	5.9	2.1	2.9		
	b) Wife/husband	-	21.4	17.0		
	c) Daughter/son	53.5	42.9	45.0		
	d) Other	40.6	33.6	35.0		
	Household headed by youth					
2. Shelter of households headed by youth						
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	78.4	75.4	75.9		
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	84.6 24.8	83.9 20.9	84.0 21.7		
3. Education						
	Literacy rates Education Level	92.8	79.5	82.2		
	a) No education	2.1	7.3	6.2		
	b) Primary	65.3	72.7	71.2		
	c) Secondary+	32.5	20.1	22.6		
4. Employment						
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	21.7 40.3 7.1 6.2 24.8	56.2 20.4 2.3 0.9 20.2			
5. Reproductive health						
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	16.1 17.5	45.1 44.8			
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	96.2 82.4 87.3 22.7 4.9	93.4 80.2 75.8 25.2 12.0	94.9 81.3 84.0 23.9 8.0	DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997	
6. HIV/AIDS						
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	6.1	14.7		WDI 2001	

Table 12.1 Youth indicators (Namibia)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	-	2.5	2.5	
	b) Wife/husband	-	10.0	10.0	
	c) Daughter/son	-	31.1	31.1	
	d) Other	-	56.4	56.4	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	-	86.2	86.2	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	-	96.0	96.0	
		-	80.2	80.2	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	-	96.7	96.7	
	a) No education	-	2.7	2.7	
	b) Primary	-	36.5	36.5	
	c) Secondary+	-	60.8	60.8	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	-	40.0		
		-	35.0		
		-	9.4		
		-	1.7		
		-	14.0		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	-	44.5		
		-	22.5		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	82.0	75.9	79.1	DHS, 2000
		94.8	94.7	94.7	DHS, 2000
		60.8	56.4	58.9	DHS, 2000
		17.7	13.7	15.9	DHS, 2000
		-	-	-	DHS, 2000
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	11.1	24.2		WDI 2001

Table 13.1 Youth Indicators (Nigeria)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	7.0	3.1	3.9	
	b) Wife/husband	-	28.3	22.5	
	c) Daughter/son	70.5	48.1	52.8	
	d) Other	22.5	20.5	20.9	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	91.1	88.7	89.2	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	68.1 44.9	68.2 39.7	68.2 40.8	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	97.9	79.3	83.0	
	a) No education	3.5	15.1	12.7	
	b) Primary	13.7	18.1	17.1	
	c) Secondary+	87.3	66.9	70.2	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	25.6 53.3 2.2 9.6 9.3	35.5 38.1 3.7 5.2 17.5		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	1.4 2.5	27.2 34.8		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	51.1 41.9 10.0 35.0 17.9	62.0 58.8 33.4 22.0 15.4	56.8 50.7 21.6 28.2 16.6	
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	3.0	5.8		WDI 2001

Table 14.1 Youth indicators (Senegal)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	2.8	0.5	1.0	
	b) Wife/husband	-	5.7	4.6	
	c) Daughter/son	52.3	47.8	48.7	
	d) Other	44.9	46.0	45.7	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	92.9	92.2	92.4	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	86.8 38.1	84.8 33.6	85.2 34.5	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	81.3	56.0	61.2	
	a) No education	18.1	32.4	29.4	
	b) Primary	33.1	42.1	40.3	
	c) Secondary+	48.9	25.5	30.4	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	31.6 - 6.2 44.3 17.8	68.3 - 1.3 6.9 23.5		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	- 3.7	26.3 25.4		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	95.7 79.3 - - -	93.7 81.9 - - -	94.7 80.6 - - -	DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997 DHS, 1997
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	0.2	0.5		WDI 2001

Table 15.1 Youth indicators (Lanzania)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	12.9	4.9	6.6	
	b) Wife/husband	-	27.9	22.0	
	c) Daughter/son	43.8	32.8	35.1	
	d) Other	43.4	34.4	36.3	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	71.0	74.1	73.5	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	80.5 11.3	82.0 13.0	81.7 12.6	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	92.2	88.4	89.1	
	a) No education	5.9	7.9	7.5	
	b) Primary	72.3	74.0	73.6	
	c) Secondary+	21.9	18.1	18.9	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	13.1 25.7 0.9 20.1 40.2	63.5 12.1 - 2.1 22.2		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	8.2 9.4	43.0 44.5		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	51.6 77.9 78.3 21.5 -	63.3 73.4 88.7 14.8 -	57.6 75.6 80.7 18.1 -	DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	3.6	8.1		WDI 2001

Table 16.1 Youth indicators (Uganda)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	29.5	6.8	10.9	
	b) Wife/husband	-	37.2	30.5	
	c) Daughter/son	32.9	19.9	22.2	
	d) Other	37.6	36.1	36.4	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	66.3	71.3	70.4	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	64.0 22.9	60.9 20.4	61.4 20.9	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	91.1	81.4	83.1	
	a) No education	3.5	7.8	7.0	
	b) Primary	42.2	52.6	50.8	
	c) Secondary+	54.3	39.5	42.2	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	10.3 32.7 5.6 21.5 29.9	44.7 15.0 4.0 5.1 31.2		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	19.0 23.6	46.6 53.8		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	56.5 46.7 36.3 23.7 7.2	55.2 43.7 34.4 20.9 7.8	55.8 45.2 35.4 22.3 7.5	DHS 2000/1 DHS 2000/1 DHS 2000/1 DHS 2000/1 DHS 2000/1
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	2.0	4.6		WDI 2001

Table 17.1 Youth Indicators (Zambia)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	8.4	1.3	2.6	
	b) Wife/husband	-	25.6	21.1	
	c) Daughter/son	40.6	36.1	36.9	
	d) Other	50.9	36.9	39.4	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	89.6	86.2	86.8	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	90.3 54.1	88.6 51.2	88.9 51.7	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	92.5	82.8	84.4	
	a) No education	4.0	7.0	4.1	
	b) Primary	39.4	46.1	44.9	
	c) Secondary+	56.6	49.8	51.1	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	23.3 38.0 2.6 6.5 29.7	47.9 23.0 2.7 1.9 24.5		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	12.8 10.9	44.1 43.3		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	74.3 81.3 80.1 22.1 7.8	74.3 78.8 75.1 23.4 9.5	74.3 80.2 77.7 22.7 8.5	DHS, 2002 DHS, 2002 DHS, 2002 DHS, 2002 DHS, 2002
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	8.1	21.0		WDI 2001

Table 18.1 Youth Indicators (Zimbabwe)

	Indicators	Value			Sources
1. Background					
Demographic spatial	Youth population by sex	Male	Female	All	
	Youth status in household				
	a) Head	17.1	3.3	6.8	
	b) Wife/husband	0.4	23.5	17.7	
	c) Daughter/son	47.9	31.4	35.6	
	d) Other	34.6	41.7	39.9	
2. Shelter of households headed by youth					
Access to adequate housing	Key indicator 1: durable structures Key indicator 2: Sufficient living area	97.3	96.2	96.5	
Promote access to basic services	Key indicator 4: access to safe water Key indicator 5: access to improved sanitation	99.3 97.0	99.5 97.1	99.4 97.1	
3. Education					
	Literacy rates Education Level	98.8	99.5	99.4	
	a) No education	0.4	0.4	0.4	
	b) Primary	10.3	18.5	16.4	
	c) Secondary+	89.9	81.2	83.2	
4. Employment					
Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities	Not working, not attending school Not working, attending school Professional Skilled manual Sales, services, agriculture	21.1 27.3 10.1 12.3 29.2	40.4 18.3 2.8 9.1 29.4		
5. Reproductive health					
Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life	Youth with children Youth married	10.6 14.4	33.7 35.8		
Access to health services	Antenatal cares Delivery cares Child immunization (12-23 months) Child nutrition (0-5) Maternal nutrition (15-49)	84.4 94.1 70.9 8.9 5.4	76.6 86.5 68.2 5.8 3.4	80.6 90.5 69.6 7.5 4.5	DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999 DHS, 1999
6. HIV/AIDS					
	HIV prevalence Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Orphanhood	12.3	33.0		WDI 2001

Appendix: General Definitions

Adult population: for employment indicators, this should be taken as persons of 15 years of age or more. In other indicators relating to family type, the term should refer to persons having reached majority or voting age, or defined as adult for census purposes.

Economically active population comprises all persons over 15 years of age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services. The production of economic goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products, whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market, the corresponding for own consumption. Economically active population includes all persons who are either employed or unemployed¹.

Head of household: The notion of head of household assumes that most households are family households (in other words, that they consist entirely, except possibly for domestic servants, of persons related by blood, marriage or adoption) and that one person in such family household has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs and is, in majority of the cases, its chief economic support. This person is then designated as the head of household².

Household: a person or group of persons who make common provision for food or other essentials of living, and often share a common budget. A group of people who eat one meal together daily may be considered a household. This definition includes domestic servants.

Household income: the total income from all sources of all household members, including wages, pensions or benefits, business earnings, rents, and the value of any business or subsistence products consumed (e.g. foodstuffs). Payments such as allowances or board from one household member to another should not be counted twice.

Metropolitan area: the politically defined urban area for planning or administrative purposes which combines all local jurisdictions normally regarded as part of the greater urban area.

Urban: the classification 'urban' is based on the definition applied in national statistical practices and exercises.

Urban agglomeration: defined as the city proper along with the suburban fringe and any built-up, thickly settled areas lying outside of, but adjacent to, the city boundaries.

Women-headed households: a household headed by a woman, i.e. who has the primary authority and responsibility for the household's affairs, usually as chief economic support (see above definition of head of household). However, in most countries, women are not usually enumerated as heads of households unless they are either living alone (that is, in one-person household) or there is no adult male in the household.

¹International Labour Office, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*, Geneva 1992, p.3.

²Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1, United Nations, New York, 1998.