

## Available indicators on youth, monitored by the UN system

### Sources:

Data derived from DevInfo that includes the following sources:

- Human Development Report (UNDP HDR)
- State of the World Population (UNFPA SOWP)
- State of the World's Children (UNICEF SOWC)
- World Development Report (World Bank WDR)

Other sources:

- Eighth UN Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNODC 8<sup>th</sup> Survey Crime Trends)
- ILO Global Employment Trends for Youth GET Model, 2004 (ILO GET)
- ILO LABORSTA database
- UNDESA, World Population Prospects 2004 Revision (DESA WPP)
- UNDESA, World Urbanization Prospects 2003 Revision (DESA WUP)
- UNESCO Statistical database
- UNODC, Youth and drugs: a global overview, E/CN.7/1999/8 (UNODC 1999)

**G** = Gender sensitive indicator

WPAY priority area	Available indicators	Data availability			
		Regions	# Countries	Time periods	Source / Remarks
1. Education	<b>Secondary education:</b>				
	- Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education <sup>1</sup> , male (%)	all	178	1998-2000 1997-2000	UNFPA SOWP 2003 UNICEF SOWC 2004
	- Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, female (%)	all	178	1998-2000 1997-2000	UNFPA SOWP 2003 UNICEF SOWC 2004
	- Net enrolment ratio in secondary education <sup>2</sup> , total (%)	all	131	2000-2001 1999-2000 1998-1999 1990-1991	UNDP HDR 2003
	- Net enrolment ratio in secondary education, female (%)	all	122	2000-2001 1999-2000 1998-1999	UNDP HDR 2003
	- Literacy rates among 15-24 (%)	all	133	2001 1990	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 8
	- Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (ratio) <b>G</b>	all	173	2000-2001 1999-2000 1998-1999	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG Indicator 9 All different years

<sup>1</sup> Gross enrolment ratio is the total number of pupils enrolled in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school age population.

<sup>2</sup> Net enrolment ratio is the official secondary school age population expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

WPAY priority area	Available indicators	Data availability			
		Regions	# Countries	Time periods	Source / Remarks
	- Net enrolment ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (ratio) <b>G</b>	all	122	2000-2001 1999-2000 1998-1999	UNDP HDR 2003
	- Gross enrolment ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (%) <b>G</b>	all	177	1997-2000	UNICEF SOWC 2004
	- Ratio of female to male enrolment in primary and secondary school (%) <b>G</b>	all	127	2000 1990	World Bank WDR 2004
	- Ratio of literate females to males 15-24 (ratio) <b>G</b>	Almost all	133	2001 1990	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG Indicator 10 133 countries for both years
	- Ratio of literate females to males 15-24 (%) <b>G</b>	Almost all	131	2001	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG Indicator 10
	- Ratio of adult literacy rates of females to males, total 15+yr (%) <b>G</b>	all	149	2001 2000	UNDP HDR 2003 UNICEF SOWC 2004
	- Pupil teacher ratio in secondary education <sup>3</sup> (ratio)	all		1998-2004	UNESCO Statistical database
	<b>Tertiary education:</b>				
	- Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, female (%)	all	122	2000-2001 1999-2000 1998-1999	UNDP HDR 2003
	- Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (ratio) <b>G</b>	all	141	2000-2001 1999-2000 1998-1999	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG Indicator 9 All different years
	- Gross enrolment ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (ratio) <b>G</b>	all	129	2000-2001 1999-2000 1998-1999	UNDP HDR 2003
	- Tertiary students in science, math and engineering(%)	all	101	1994-1997	UNDP HDR 2003
- Pupil teacher ratio in tertiary education (ratio)				UNESCO Statistical database	
- Education index <sup>4</sup>	all	175	2001	UNDP HDR 2003	
2. Employment	- Economically active population, by level of education and age group (Thousands)	most	69	various	ILO LABORSTA database

<sup>3</sup> The pupil teacher ratio is measured by the average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school-year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers.

<sup>4</sup> The Education Index is part of the Human Development Index and is based on the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio.

WPAY priority area	Available indicators	Data availability			
		Regions	# Countries	Time periods	Source / Remarks
	– Youth labour force participation rate <sup>5</sup> (%)	all		1993 and 2003	ILO GET
	– Youth labour force growth <sup>6</sup>	all		2003 to 2015	ILO GET
	– Youth employment-to-population ratio <sup>7</sup>	all			ILO GET
	– The ratio of youth-to-adult unemployment rate	all			ILO GET
	– Unemployment rate among 15–24, males (%) <sup>8</sup>	all	85	2002 2001 ... 1990 1989	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 45
	– Unemployment rate among 15–24, females (%)	all	84	2002 2001 ... 1990 1989	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 45
	– Unemployment rate among 15–24, total (%)	all	85	2002 2001 ... 1990 1989	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 45
	– Youth unemployment female rate as a percentage of male rate, 15-24 yr (%) <b>G</b>	Mainly developed countries	30	2001	UNDP HDR 2003
3. Hunger and Poverty					
4. Health	– Adolescent fertility rate <sup>9</sup> (thousands)	All	174	2000-2005	UNICEF ChildInfo

<sup>5</sup> The youth labour force participation rate is measured by the proportion of an economy's youth population that is economically active. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number unemployed.

<sup>6</sup> The youth labour force growth is calculated as the total youth labour force in 2015 minus the total youth labour force in 2003.

<sup>7</sup> The youth employment-to-population ratio is measured by the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is employed.

<sup>8</sup> The youth unemployment rate is measured by youth unemployment as a percentage of the youth labour force. N.B.: ILO uses a more comprehensive indicator for youth unemployment, consisting of four distinct measurements, each representing a different aspect of the youth unemployment problem: a) youth unemployment rate (youth unemployment as a percentage of the youth labour force); (b) ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate; (c) youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment; and (d) youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population.

<sup>9</sup> The adolescent fertility rate is calculated by the births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 yr.

WPAY priority area	Available indicators	Data availability			
		Regions	# Countries	Time periods	Source / Remarks
	– Births by age group of mother <sup>10</sup> , 15-19 and 20-24 (thousands)	All		1995-2050	DESA, WPP: 2004 Revision and WUP: 2003 Revision
	– Age-specific fertility rates <sup>11</sup> , 15-19 and 20-24	All		1995-2050	Ibid
5. Environment					
6. Drugs	– Lifetime prevalence rates of cannabis abuse among youth (%)	Mainly developed countries	49	Between 1990-1997	UNODC 1999 All different age ranges and reporting year
	– Lifetime prevalence rates of "ecstasy" abuse among youth (%)	Mainly developed countries	36	Between 1990-1997	Ibid
	– Lifetime prevalence rates of cocaine abuse among youth (%)	Mainly developed countries	36	Between 1990-1997	Ibid
	– Lifetime prevalence rates of heroine abuse among youth (%)	Mainly developed countries	25	Between 1990-1997	Ibid
	– Lifetime prevalence rates of inhalant abuse among youth, 1990-1997 (%)	Mainly developed countries	41	Between 1990-1997	Ibid
7. Juvenile Delinquency	– Total juvenile (<18yr) suspects (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	40	2002 2001	UNODC 8 <sup>th</sup> Survey Crime Trends
	– Juvenile female suspects (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	33	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juvenile male suspects (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	33	2002 2001	Ibid

<sup>10</sup> Number of births over a given period classified by age group of mother. The data refers to five-year periods running from 1 July to 30 June of the initial and final years.

<sup>11</sup> The age-specific fertility rates are calculated by dividing the number of births to women in a particular age group by the number of women in that age group. The data refer to five-year periods running from 1 July to 30 June of the initial and final years.

WPAY priority area	Available indicators	Data availability			
		Regions	# Countries	Time periods	Source / Remarks
	– Total juveniles prosecuted (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	30	2002 2001	UNODC 8 <sup>th</sup> Survey Crime Trends
	– Juvenile females prosecuted (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	26	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juvenile males prosecuted (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	26	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Total juveniles convicted (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	34	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juvenile females convicted (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	26	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juvenile males convicted (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	27	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Total convicted juveniles admitted to prison (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly developed countries	43	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juvenile convicted females admitted to prison (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Developed countries	34	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juvenile convicted males admitted to prison (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Developed countries	40	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juveniles placed on release/parole on given day (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly Europe	18	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Juveniles placed on probation on given day (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly Europe	17	2002 2001	Ibid
	– Total number of staff in juvenile prisons (count and rate per 100,000 inhabitants)	Mainly Europe, some East Asia	28	2002 2001	Ibid
8. Leisure					
9. Gender	See indicators indicated by <b>G</b>				
10. Participation					

WPAY priority area	Available indicators	Data availability			
		Regions	# Countries	Time periods	Source / Remarks
11. Globalization					
12. Information and Communication Technology					
13. HIV/AIDS	- HIV prevalence among young women (15-24) (%)	all	112	2001	UNFPA SOWP 2003
	- HIV prevalence among young men (15-24) (%)	all	112	2001	UNFPA SOWP 2003
	- HIV Prevalence among pregnant women (15-24) (%)	No data available	No data available		MDG target 18
	- HIV Prevalence among pregnant women (15-24) in major urban areas (%)	Africa	19	1999-2002	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 18
	- HIV Prevalence among pregnant women (15-24) outside major urban areas (%)	Africa	9	1999-2002	UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 18
	- Median HIV prevalence among pregnant women (15-24) in countries with adult prevalence over 1% (%)	Mainly Africa	30	2002 2001 2000 1999 1995	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 18 All different years
	- Median HIV prevalence among pregnant women (15-24) in capital cities in countries with adult prevalence over 1% (%)	Africa and Cambodia	13	2002 2001 2000 1999	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 18
	- Median HIV prevalence among pregnant women (15-24) in other urban areas in countries with adult prevalence over 1% (%)	Africa and Cambodia	17	2002 2001 2000 1999 (all diff)	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 18

WPAY priority area	Available indicators	Data availability			
		Regions	# Countries	Time periods	Source / Remarks
	– Median HIV prevalence among pregnant women (15–24) in rural areas in countries with adult prevalence over 1%	Africa and Cambodia	20	2002 2001 2000 1999 (all diff)	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 18
	– % of pop. 15–24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, Females	Developing countries	38	1996-2000	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 19
	– % of pop 15–24 that knows that condom can prevent HIV, Females	Developing + CIS countries	68	1996-2000	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 19
	– % of pop 15–24 that knows that condom can prevent HIV, Males	Developing countries	16	1996-2000	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 19
	– % of pop 15–24 that knows healthy looking person can have HIV, Females	Developing countries	78	1996-2000	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 19
	– % of pop 15–24 that knows healthy looking person can have HIV, Males	Developing countries	35	1996-2000	UNICEF SOWC 2004 MDG target 19
	– Condom use at last high risk sex, female 15-24 (%)	All	46	1996-2002	UNICEF SOWC 2004 UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 19
	– Condom use at last high risk sex, male 15-24 (%)	All, except Oceania	39	1996-2002	UNICEF SOWC 2004 UNDP HDR 2003 MDG target 19
14. Armed Conflict					
15. Intergenerational relations	– Population by age, 15-19 and 20-24, divided by sex, (thousands)	All	All	1950-2050	DESA, WPP: 2004 Revision and WUP: 2003 Revision