

**Access to water** Percentage of households with access to water, access being defined as having water located within 200 meters of the dwelling.

**CBO** Community-based organization; constituted and run by residents, without intermediaries.

**Child mortality** Percentage of female and male children who die before reaching their fifth birthday. It is the number of death for children below five years old during the year divided by the number of live birth during the last five years.

**City product** Total product of the city as defined in national accounts procedures. It may either be taken as the total income or value-added (wages plus business surplus plus taxes plus imports), or the total final demand (consumption plus investment plus exports).

**City Summit** (See: Habitat II)

**Civil society** The aggregate of relationships among individuals that make up social and economic life.

**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** Human originated carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions stemming from the burning or combustion of fossil fuels and the production of cement.

**Developed land** Plots serviced with roads only.

**Eco-efficiency** The concept of eco-efficiency merges ecological and economic goals. In practice, eco-efficiency involves making more and better products from the same amount of raw materials with less waste and fewer adverse environmental impacts.

**Eviction** Average annual number of households removed from rental dwellings and squatter dwellings during the past five years.

**Fertility rate** Average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to bear children at each age in accord with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

**Floor area per person** Median floor area per person in square meters.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** The total output of goods and services for final use produced by an economy by both residents and non-residents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It does not include deductions for depreciation of physical capital or depletion and degradation

of natural resources.

**Gross National Product (GNP)** Comprises GDP plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labour and capital), less similar payments made to non-residents who contribute to the domestic economy.

**Habitat Agenda** The main political document -- including a plan of action -- resulting from Habitat II.

**Habitat II** The second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Istanbul, June 1996; nicknamed the "City Summit."

**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 who is, in the majority of cases, its chief economic support. This person is then designated as the head of household.

**Highly developed land** Plots serviced with at least roads, water and electricity and possibly drainage and sewerage.

**Homeless** Person without shelter. These persons usually carry their few possessions with them, sleeping in streets, in doorways, on piers or in some open areas, such as parks.

**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.

**Housing in compliance** Percentage of the total housing stock in the urban area that is in conformity with current regulations. It includes only housing that both has a clear title to the land on which it stands, and that is constructed with all required building, land-use, or land subdivision permits.

**Housing price-to-income ratio** Ratio of the median free-market price of a dwelling unit and the median annual household income.

**Human capital** People, whose asset value to society can be enhanced through education, health, security, provision of basic services and guarantees of fundamental rights.

**Human Development Index (HDI)** Composite index developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), based on three indicators: longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, as measured by a combination of adult literacy and the combined first-, second- and third-level gross enrolment ratio; and standard of living, as measured by real GDP per capita (PPPS). Countries, with a few exceptions, are all rated from 0 to 1 along the HDI.

**Informal employment** Percentage of the employed population, men and women, whose activity is part of the informal sector.

**Informal sector** As per the currently definition used by the International Labour Office, "The informal sector consists of persons engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations - where they exist - are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees". The informal sector includes, first, all unregistered commercial enterprises, and second, all non-commercial enterprises that have no formal structure in terms of organization and operation.

**ISO 14001** A set of voluntary international standards that address environmental management systems, environmental auditing, environmental labeling, environmental performance evaluation, and the life cycle assessment. When implemented, these standards ensure consistency in environmental management practice, harmonize national environmental standards within an international framework, simplify registrations, labeling and conflicting requirements, provide a single system for all transnational subsidiaries, and offer guidelines for environmental management excellence.

**Land price to-income ratios** Ratios between the median price of one square metre of highly-devel-

oped, developed and raw land and the median household income per month.

**Least developed countries** Countries recognized by the United Nations as low-income countries, encountering long-term impediments to economic growth, partially low levels of human resource development and severe structural weaknesses.

**Life expectancy at birth** The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

**Life-cycle approach** Calculation of total discounted costs and benefits over the estimated life of a project or activity. Useful in determining continuing budget implications of one-time capital expenditures.

**Literacy rate** Defined as the percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

**Local government expenditures** Total local government expenditures in US dollars annually, both capital and recurrent, for the metropolitan area, divided by population (three year average). It includes both fixed capital and plant as per the capital account.

**Local government revenue** Total local government sources of funds in US dollars annually, both capital and recurrent, for the metropolitan area, divided by population (three year average). It includes taxes, user charges, transfers, loans, donations and aid.

**Locally-defined poverty-line** 'Absolute' poverty line, taken as the income necessary to afford a minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements, for a household of a given size at the city level.

**Median household income** Gross household income from all sources, which includes wages, salaries, incomes from businesses or informal sector activities, investment income, and where information is available, income in-kind such as consumption of agricultural produce that might have been sold.

**Median housing price** The price at which a house would sell if placed on the market for a reasonable

length of time by a seller who is not under pressure to sell. The median-priced house in the urban area is that house that has 50 percent of the houses priced below it, and 50 percent of the houses priced above it. It includes all housing, both new and old, and both formal and informal.

**Median rent** Median contract rent or the amount paid for the property alone and not for utilities such as electricity, heating etc.

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

**Mortgage loan** Loan from the formal financial sector to a household, with mortgage (i.e. conveyance of property by debtor to creditor as security for debt incurred by the purchase of property).

**Mortgage-to-credit ratio** Ratio of total mortgage loans to all outstanding credit in both commercial and government financial institutions.

**Municipal waste** Waste collected by municipalities or by their order that has been generated by households, commercial activities, office buildings, schools, government buildings and small businesses.

**NGO** Non-governmental organization.

**Non-mortgage loan** Loan from the formal or informal financial sector to a household, conveyed without mortgage for purchasing houses.

**Official development assistance (ODA)** Grants or loans to countries or territories that are undertaken by the official sector, with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, at concessional financial terms.

**Participatory urban governance** The relative degree to which citizens are involved in local policy development, planning, programming, budgeting, service delivery and monitoring.

**Peri-urban** Developing area just beyond the established built up parts of a city; urban periphery.

**Permanent dwelling** Dwelling units that are likely to last twenty years or more given normal maintenance and repair, taking into account locational and environmental hazards (e.g. floods, typhoons, mudslides, earthquakes).

**Poor households** Percentage of households situated below the poverty line (national or locally-defined poverty line).

**Price of water** Median price paid per 1,000 liters of water in US dollars, at the time of year when water is most expensive. This measures the cost of water at times when it is most scarce.

**Primary education** Education at the first level, the main function of which is to provide the basic skills for further learning.

**Purchasing power parity (PPP)** At the PPP rate, one dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GDP that the US dollar has over US GDP. PPP could also be expressed in other national currencies or in special drawing rights (SDRs). PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time; otherwise, normal exchange rates may over- or undervalue purchasing power.

**Raw land** (or under-developed land) Unserviced plots with or without planning permission.

**Refugees** People who have fled their countries because of fear of persecution for reasons of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, and who cannot or do not want to return. (We may wish to also explain the concept of economic refugee here)

**Rental default** Missed-payment to owner for occupancy of house; violation of legal agreement specifying conditions of use and payment; can be grounds for forced eviction.

**Rent-to-income ratio** Ratio of the median annual rent of a dwelling unit and the median annual household income of renters.

**School enrolment (gross enrolment ratio)** Number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level.

**Secondary education** Education at the second level based on at least four years of previous instruction at the first level and providing general or specialized instruction or both, such as middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher training school at this level and vocational or technical school.

**Social capital** The working product of interpersonal networks, contacts, knowledge and related human resources; assets that individuals and groups can apply to a wide range of needs and interests.

**Squatter** A person or household in housing with no title to the land on which it stands; squatters may pay or not pay rent.

**Sustainability** Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs; keeping the consumption of natural resources, material and energy within regeneration and substitution limits; polluting the air, land and water only within limits that can be comfortably tolerated by people, buildings, wildlife and plants.

**Tenure** Rights, restrictions and responsibilities people have with respect to land and property; forms of tenure include ownership, lease-hold, and different types of common, communal or customary tenure.

**Tertiary education** Education at the third level such as universities, teacher colleges and higher-level professional schools - requiring as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.

**Travel time** Average time in minutes for a one-way work trip, as an average over all modes of transport.

**Under-five mortality rate** Percentage of female children and male children who die before reaching their fifth birthday. It is equal to the number of deaths for children below five year old during the year divided by the average number of live birth during the last five years.

**Unemployment** Average proportion of unemployed (men and women) during the year, as a fraction of the (formal) workforce. 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.

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

**Urban population** Percentage of the population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent population census.

**Urban** Whether or not a place is 'urban' is determined by national statistical definitions, practices and standards; around the world it can vary from a minimum of 500 to a minimum of 50,000 persons.

**Urbanization** The process - including rural to urban migration, direct immigration from foreign countries, and natural population increase - by which cities capture an increasing proportion of the nation's total population

**Waste recycling** Reuse that diverts material from the waste stream, except for recycling within industrial plants and the reuse of material as fuel. The recycling rate is the ratio of the quantity recycled to the apparent consumption.

**Wastewater treated** Percentage of all wastewater undergoing some form of treatment. Forms of treatment include primary treatment, which screen and sediment sewage to remove grosser debris; secondary treatment, which reduce Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) to acceptable levels by microbial oxidation using activated sludge or a trickle filter; tertiary treatment, which reduce BOD still further through micro-straining or filtering, the microbial removal of phosphates and nitrates, and disinfection using chlorine or ozone.

**Water consumption** Average consumption of water in liters per day per person, for all domestic uses (excludes industrial).

**Water withdrawals** Includes those from renewable aquifers and desalting plants but does not include losses from evaporation.

**Woman-headed households** A household headed by a woman who has the primary authority and responsibility for the household's affairs, usually as chief economic support. 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.