

Indicator name	Slum profile in human settlements
Prepared by	UN-HABITAT
Example	Indicator under development and not yet tested
Rationale	Slums are an urban phenomenon. It has been reported that 43% of the urban population live in slums. It is important to address poverty in the urban context as it is a determinant of human well-being that results from the lack of adequate safe water and sanitation resulting in adverse child mortality and morbidity. The lack of basic services and the unstructured growth of slums is also a major cause of pollution leading to environmental degradation of urban water courses (ground and surface).
Position in DPSIR chain	Pressure
Definition of indicator	<p>The indicator provides a measure for identifying the percentage of the urban population living in slums based on an assessment of the following several conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe water • Access to sanitation • Secure tenure • Durability of housing • Sufficient living area
Underlying definitions and concepts	<p>A slum is a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. A slum is often not recognised and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the city. UN-HABITAT definition of slums is a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe water • Access to improved sanitation • Secure tenure • Durability of housing • Sufficient living area <p>These conditions are defined as follows:</p> <p><i>Access to safe drinking water</i> – considered to have sustainable access to improved water supply if it has sufficient amount of water for family use, at an affordable price, available to household member without being subject to extreme effort, especially to women and children</p> <p><i>Access to improved sanitation</i> – a household is considered to have adequate access to sanitation, if an excreta disposal system either in the form of a private toilet or a public toilet shared with a reasonable number of people, is available to household members.</p> <p><i>Secure tenure</i> – Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the state against forced evictions. People have secure tenure when, there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status. There is either <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> perceived protection from forced eviction.</p> <p><i>Durability of housing</i> – a house is considered as durable if it is 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</p> <p><i>Sufficient living area</i> – a house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than two people share the same room.</p>

Specification of data & determinants needed	Urban population Total population Proportion of urban population with access to safe drinking water Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation Proportion of urban population with secure tenure Proportion of urban population with durable housing Proportion of urban population with sufficient living area
Computation	The Indicator can be computed and classified as follows: $100(P_a/P_t)$ Where: P_a is the number of people lacking one or more of the qualifying conditions, and P_t is the total urban population.
Unit of expression	Percentage
Data sources, availability and quality	Data on water and sanitation, durability of housing and sufficient living area can be obtained from household surveys and national censuses of population and housing. The Demographic and Health Surveys, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Living Standard Measurement Surveys, Core Welfare Indicator Surveys and other donor sponsored surveys are reliable sources for these data. The quality of this data is good and is under continuous review. Data on security of tenure is limited as the operational definition is not yet well developed.
Scale of application	Global for monitoring Millennium Development Goal Target 11 “By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of 100 million slum dwellers”. Applicable also at a local and national level
Geographical coverage	Global
Interpretation	This is a working definition of slums. The indicator for Target 11 of the MDG is ‘proportion of households with access to secure tenure - Indicator 32’. The MDG Indicator 32 is weakly linked to the goal due to the lack of a clear operational definition of secure tenure. Because of this, a more pragmatic measure was developed that utilized the physical dimensions of slums as defined above. While it is well known that slum dwellers lack formal security of tenure and this impacts the provision of water and sanitation services as well as the quality of housing; adequate instruments for measuring the general concept of secure tenure are lacking in the data. For this reason security of tenure has limited influence on the composite indicator and occurs infrequently. UN-HABITAT is developing survey instruments to assess both the perceived and documentary aspects of secure tenure. As collection becomes more widespread and proven, aspects of secure tenure will be more strongly felt in the indicator.
Linkage with other indicators	Links directly to indicators related to the MDGs Target 10. The indicator relates to infant mortality rates and childhood morbidity rates.
Alternative methods and definitions	None reported
Related indicator sets	UN-HABITAT Urban Inequities Programme JMP UNICEF/WHO, MDG Indicator 32 Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
Sources of further information	UNHABITAT State of the World’s Cities 2008/2009 Harmonious Cities http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=5964&catid=7&typeid=46&subMenuId=0 (Accessed 04 March 2009) UN-HABITAT Expert Group Meeting Monitoring Inequities Programme MUIP of UN-HABITAT JMP UNICEF/WHO UNICEF’s Multiple Cluster Survey Demographic Health Survey National Census data United Nations Statistics Division
Other institutions involved	UNICEF, WHO, National Statistics Bureau, Ministries of Lands and Housing