



UN-HABITAT

STATE OF THE WORLD'S CITIES 2006/7



Slums: Some Definitions

UN-HABITAT defines a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area who lack one or more of the following:

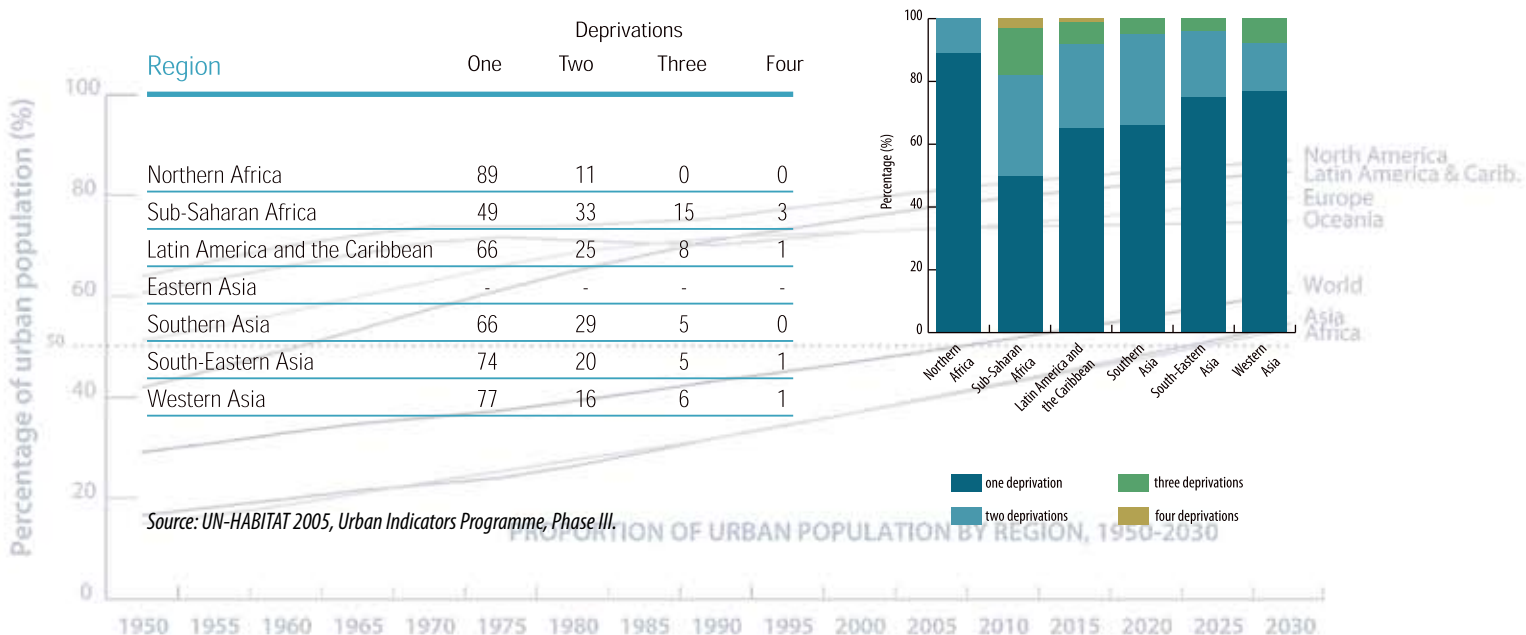
1. Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions.
2. Sufficient living space which means not more than three people sharing the same room.
3. Easy access to safe water in sufficient amounts at an affordable price.
4. Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people.
5. Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions.

Not all slums are homogeneous and not all slum dwellers suffer from the same degree of deprivation. The degree of deprivation depends on how many of the five conditions that define slums are prevalent within a slum household. UN-HABITAT analyses show that **Sub-Saharan Africa's** slums are the most deprived; over 80 per cent of the region's slum households have one or two shelter deprivations, but almost half suffer from *at least* two shelter deprivations.

Approximately one-fifth of slum households live in extremely poor conditions, lacking more than three basic shelter needs. Generally, the lack of sanitation and water in the region's slums is compounded by insufficient living space for families and inadequate, makeshift housing.

In the diagrams below, even though any one of the above five conditions are used to identify slums, only the first four contribute to a definition of those who suffer from shelter deprivation. Though lack of security of tenure is one of the conditions in most slums, it is not directly related to an assessment of shelter conditions.

TABLE 1.2.3 & FIGURE 1.2.3 PROPORTION OF SLUM HOUSEHOLDS IN DEVELOPING REGIONS BY NUMBER OF SHELTER DEPRIVATIONS, 2001



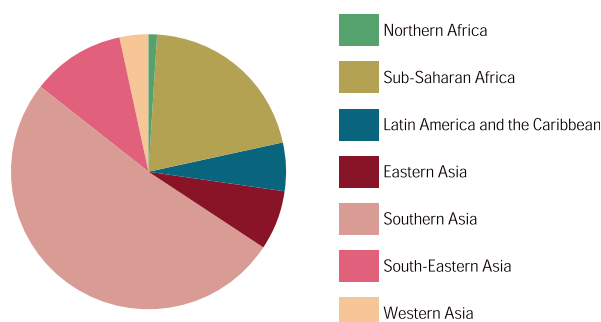
Slums: Neither Bricks nor Mortar, Non-Durable Housing

- Worldwide, 18% of all urban housing units (some 125 million units) are non-permanent structures and at least 25% of all housing (175 million houses) does not meet urban construction codes. This figure, in reality, is probably much higher.
- For every 10 non-permanent houses in the cities of developing countries, 3 or 4 are located in areas prone to floods, landslides, hurricanes and earthquakes.
- More than 10% of the urban population in **Sub-Saharan Africa** lives in non-durable housing.
- But in **North Africa**, 99% of the total urban population lived in durable houses in 2003.
- Government investment has improved slum housing in cities in **Egypt, Benin, Rwanda and Tanzania**.
- More than half the people in the developing world who live in unsafe houses are **Asian**, many of them **Indian, Nepalese and Pakistani**.
- In many regions of **Asia** little significant progress and in providing adequate shelter has been made with exceptions such as the **Indonesian** cities of **Bitung and Jaya Pura**.
- In 2003, more than 99% of the population of **Latin America and the Caribbean** lived in adequate housing although slum dwellings in **Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru** do not meet the UN-HABITAT standard.
- In **Nicaragua**, when floor and roof materials are assessed to determine housing quality, only 9% of the urban population lives in a durable home.

TABLE 2.1.2 HOUSING DURABILITY AMONG URBAN POPULATIONS IN DEVELOPING REGIONS, 2003

	Access to finished main floor materials, 2003 (%)	Urban population in 2003 (thousands)	Urban population lacking finished main floor materials (thousands)	Distribution of urban population lacking finished main floor materials in developing world (%)
Northern Africa	98.3	77,910	1,363	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.1	251,166	27,416	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	98.2	417,229	7,630	5.7
Eastern Asia	98.4	564,871	9,271	7.0
Southern Asia	84.8	448,738	68,415	51.4
South-Eastern Asia	93.6	228,636	14,650	11.0
Western Asia	96.4	124,370	4,480	3.4
Total			133,226	

FIGURE 2.1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION LACKING FINISHED FLOOR MATERIALS IN DEVELOPING REGIONS, 2003



Source: UN-HABITAT (2005), Urban Indicators Programme Phase III and United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects; The 2003 revision.

Note: Access to finished main floor materials was computed from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data.

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