



# UN-HABITAT

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## 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.

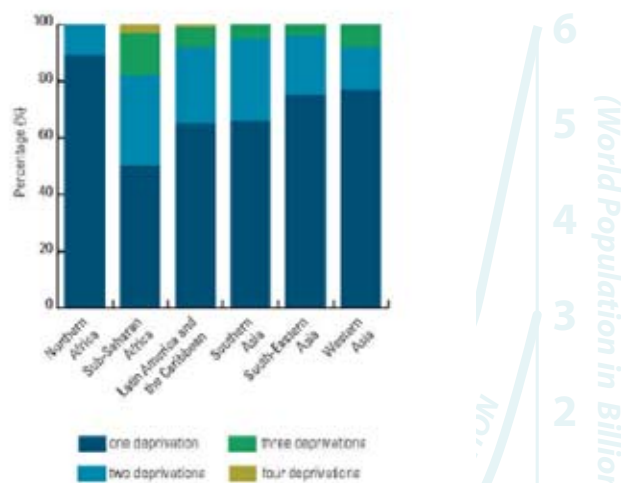
Not all slums are homogeneous and not all slum dwellers suffer from the same degree of deprivation. The degree of deprivation depends on how many of the five conditions that define slums are prevalent within a slum household. UN-HABITAT analyses show that **Sub-Saharan Africa's** slums are the most deprived; 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 1.23 & FIGURE 1.23 PROPORTION OF SLUM HOUSEHOLDS IN DEVELOPING REGIONS BY NUMBER OF SHELTER DEPRIVATIONS, 2001

Region	Deprivations			
	One	Two	Three	Four
	Percentage			
Northern Africa	89	11	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	33	15	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	25	8	1
Eastern Asia	-	-	-	-
Southern Asia	66	29	5	0
South-Eastern Asia	74	20	5	1
Western Asia	77	16	6	1



Source: UN-HABITAT 2005, Urban Indicators Programme, Phase III.



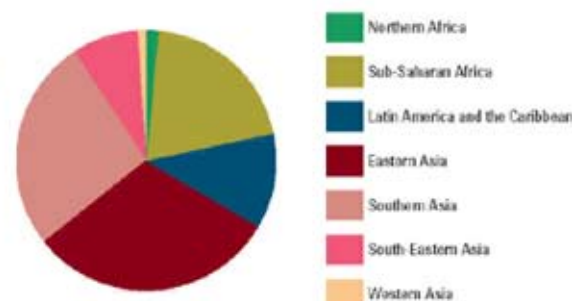
## Slums: Neither Bricks nor Mortar, Non-Durable Housing

- 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 2.2.1 SUFFICIENT LIVING AREA COVERAGE AMONG URBAN POPULATION BY REGION, 2003

	Access to sufficient living area, 2003 (%)	Urban population in 2003 (thousands)	Population lacking sufficient living area (thousands)	Distribution of urban population lacking sufficient living area in developing world (%)
Northern Africa	90.5	77,910	7,429	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	73.1	251,166	67,629	16.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.2	417,229	49,176	12.2
Eastern Asia	91.5	564,871	47,813	11.9
Southern Asia	65.0	448,738	156,849	39.1
South-Eastern Asia	73.1	228,636	61,448	15.3
Western Asia	91.1	124,370	11,111	2.8
<b>Total</b>			<b>401,456</b>	

FIGURE 2.2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION LACKING SUFFICIENT LIVING AREA, 2003



Source: UN-HABITAT (2006), Urban Indicators Programme Phase III and United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 revision.  
Note: Access to sufficient living area was computed from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data.

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