

AG/E/CK/CA/JM

DETR/DfID

HABITAT REPORTING INDICATORS

Report

January 2001

Roger Tym
& PARTNERS

Planners and Development Economists

9-10 Sheffield Street

London WC2A 2EY

Tel 020-7831 2711 Fax 020-7831 7653 e-mail london@tymconsult.com

1 INTRODUCTION

Habitat Reporting Form

- 1.1 The Habitat spreadsheet form has been completed as far as data availability permits. A printed version of the form is attached as an Appendix to this report. We set out below accompanying notes to the indicators. A number of indicators are essentially policy questions, often of the form yes/no, or asking for changes in policy/law in recent years. For example, Qualitative Data 2 on Housing rights includes the following questions:

- Does the Constitution or national law promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing ? *yes/no*
- Are there particular impediments to particular groups owning land ? *considerable/some/none*
- Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996.

- 1.2 In addition a number of the quantitative indicators have a policy-related question asking for an explanation of any change and what further action is planned in this area. For example on Indicator 8 on child mortality:

- What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?
- If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality ?

The Reporting Unit

- 1.3 The form has been completed for the UK and for six UK cities: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Birmingham and Manchester. These have been selected as representing major cities throughout the UK. They are not intended to be a representative sample of UK cities or urban areas. The cities have been defined as the local authority district or in the case of London as the (Greater) London regional statistical unit.
- 1.4 Where possible indicators have been reported for each of the cities. For a number of indicators data is only available at the UK level. For some indicators it will be available for some cities but not others. This is sometimes due to different methods of data collection and reporting in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Where data is not available at the level of city disaggregation, a regional figure has sometimes been substituted.
- 1.5 In general the policy type qualitative indicators described above have been answered on the UK part of the form. The responses do not vary from city to city and hence a city level response is inappropriate.

Notes on Indicators

Preliminary Page

- 1.6 The Countryside Agency estimates that 28% of the population live in rural areas. Hence 72% are taken to live in urban areas. The Countryside Agency estimates that the proportion living in rural areas has increase in recent years due to in-migration.

Indicator 1 – Tenure Types

- 1.7 This data is not available by gender. It is available at the regional level but not at city level. Therefore the data has only been reported for the UK.

Indicator 2 – Evictions

- 1.8 Data is not available by gender. Data used is for mortgage repossessions. This only covers one form of tenure and one cause of eviction (income related). This is available for cities in England and Wales.

Qualitative Data 1 – Housing Rights

- 1.9 These questions have been answered on the UK part of the form.

Indicator 3 – House price and rent-to-income ratios

- 1.10 UK data is based on mean averages for 1993 and 1998 comparisons. Median data for 1998 is also supplied. Data on house prices is available at city level, but city level data is not available for household incomes hence regional data has been substituted. City level data is calculated on the basis of the mean average.
- 1.11 Data on the average income of renting households is not available. For the purpose of the rent/income calculation, average household income has been used. This probably acts to depress the ratio.

Indicator 4 – Land price-to-income ratio

- 1.12 Data is only relevant for highly developed land as survey is only carried out on land with planning permission. This data is provided at the regional level.

Indicator 5 – Mortgage and non-mortgage

- 1.13 This data is not available at city level. Data on the number of new mortgages is provided at the regional level.

Indicator 6 – Access to Water

- 1.14 It is assumed that this is 100% for all cities.

Indicator 7 – Household Connections

- 1.15 For cities it is assumed that direct connections to water, electricity and sewerage is 100%.
- 1.16 Data for telephone connections is only available for 1999 and 2000 and only at the national level.
- 1.17 Data is not available for informal settlements. This would in any event only form a very small percentage of the population.

Indicator 8 – Under-five mortality

- 1.18 This data is fully available at city level.

Indicator 9 – Reported Crime rates

- 1.19 This data is available at city level. Gender breakdown is limited by definition. Victims of rape are female. Thefts may be from households.

Indicator 10 – Poor Households

- 1.20 This data is not available by gender of household-head.
- 1.21 There is no official definition of poverty in the UK. It is about the lack of opportunities and low expectations and is characterised by lack of access to work and educational opportunities, low incomes poor health, poor housing and poor environments. And it is about how these problems are linked.
- 1.22 The government published its first annual report on its strategy for tackling poverty and social exclusion in September 1999. The report sets out the problems of poverty and social exclusion and the UK Government's strategy for tackling them. A second report was published in September 2000.
- 1.23 The problems of poverty and social exclusion are multi-dimensional, not just linked to low income. The Government's strategy is similarly broad-based and it aims to tackle the underlying causes of social exclusion as well as the symptoms.
- 1.24 *Opportunity for all* set out a range of policy milestones and more than 30 indicators of against which progress can be monitored. These include indicators monitoring progress in literacy and numeracy among children, levels of children in workless households levels of people of working age in work or with a qualification.
- 1.25 Data on low incomes and workless households is set out below.

Indicator	1993	1998	Notes
Children and Young People			
Proportion of children living in workless households	19.2%	17.9%	1999 – 17.3% 2000 – 15.8%
Percentage of children in households below 60% median income		24% ¹	There are a number of threshold levels. Percentages quoted are before housing costs
Working Age People			
Proportion of working-age people in workless households	13.6%	12.9%	1999 – 12.4% 2000 – 11.9%
Number of working-age people living in families in receipt of Income Support or income based Job Seekers Allowance for two or more years	2.18m ²	1.84m	1999 – 1.76m 2000 – 1.75m
Percentage of working-age adults in households below 60% median income		13% ¹	There are a number of threshold levels. Percentages quoted are before housing costs
Older People			
Percentage of pensioners in households below 60% median income		23% ¹	There are a number of threshold levels. Percentages quoted are before housing costs

¹ 1998/9² 1994

Source: Opportunity for All – One year on: making a difference (Cm 4865 – September 2000)

- 1.26 There is an additional policy question about what matters have been taken to alleviate poverty. This is answered on the UK part of the form.

Indicator 11 – Female-male gaps

- 1.27 This data is available.
- 1.28 Data for tertiary education enrolment ratios is taken as the percentage of 16 year olds in post-compulsory education and is not disaggregated by gender.

Indicator 12 – Urban population growth

- 1.29 This data is available.

Indicator 13 – Consumption of water

- 1.30 This has been provided at country level for England and Wales. Data is held by company and thus cannot be disaggregated to city level.

Indicator 14 – Median price of water

- 1.31 Data is available for the UK. It is produced by company rather than geographical unit hence city data cannot be provided.

Indicator 15 – Air pollution

- 1.32 Data on air pollution is available at the city level. Exceedence figures provided are for slightly different WHO standards than those indicated in Habitat form. Exceedence figures used are:

- SO₂ hourly mean >= 122 ppb
- NO₂ hourly mean >= 110 ppb
- O₃ running 8 hour mean >= 55 ppb
- CO hourly mean >= 25 ppm
- Pb Exceedence data not available

Indicator 16 – Waste water treated

- 1.33 Only one water company were able to provide an answer and stated that 100% of waste water is given primary, secondary and tertiary treatment, with only storm water is diverted to the river. Other water companies did not hold information on percentage of waste-water treated

Indicator 17 – Solid waste disposal

- 1.34 Data is available at City level, but only for Financial Year 1996/97.

Indicator 18 – Travel time

- 1.35 Data is available for 1998 for Great Britain and disaggregated to the level of the former metropolitan counties.

Indicator 19 – Transport modes

- 1.36 This data is available at the regional level from the National Travel Survey.

Qualitative Data 4 – Local environmental plans

- 1.37 This information is available at the unit of the local authority and data for the number of local authorities in England having such plans has been supplied on the UK part of the form.

Indicator 20 – Informal employment

- 1.38 There is no reliable data on the size of the informal economy.
- 1.39 'Estimates' vary enormously. For example a 1998 survey by the Economist just guessed at figures. A 1994 survey placed it at between 3-15% of GDP. A European Commission estimate placed it at 12% of GDP. A recent estimate based on econometric analysis placed it at 25% of GDP.
- 1.40 A study for the Treasury estimated that 120,000 were working whilst signing on. The problem is not only estimating a figure, but also defining what the informal economy is.
- 1.41 This section of the form has therefore been left blank.

Qualitative Data 5 – Public-private partnerships

- 1.42 Information on this indicator has been provided on the UK part of the form.

Indicator 21 – City product

- 1.43 Data is available for 1994 and 1996 for City product. Data is stated at factor cost. Estimates of city product are unreliable due to the open labour markets of city economies.

Indicator 22 – Unemployment

- 1.44 Data is fully available

Qualitative Data 6 – Level of decentralisation

- 1.45 Information on this indicator has been provided on the UK part of the form.

Qualitative Data 7 – Citizen involvement in major planning decisions

- 1.46 Information on this indicator has been provided on the UK part of the form.

Qualitative Data 8 – Transparency and accountability

- 1.47 Information on this indicator has been provided on the UK part of the form.

Indicator 23 – Local government revenue and expenditures

- 1.48 This is available at city level.

Qualitative Data 9 – Engagement in International Co-operation

- 1.49 The data is provided at the country level.
- 1.50 There is no breakdown between urban and rural areas.

APPENDIX 1

HABITAT REPORTING FORMS

Indicators for Istanbul +5

Focal point identification

Insert Date: January-01

Type CITY and COUNTRY Information Here...

Country: UK

City:

UN Region: Highly Industrialised

(Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America & Caribbeans, Transitional)

What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population) ?

(example: rank for Nairobi is 1 in Kenya)

Collection carried out by...

Name:

Title:

Institution:

Other contact name:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Email:

country: UK

How many cities are there in UK ?

What is the official definition of a city ?

A city granted that status by Royal Charter.

There is no fixed criteria by population or other factor that determines status

What is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ?

72.0%

What is the official definition of urban areas ?

Generally taken as an area of greater than 10,000 inhabitants

Chapter 1: Shelter

1. Provide security of tenure

indicator 1 - tenure types

city and country name

Type of tenure:	1993 % of all households	1998 % of all households	1993 % of women-headed households	1998 % of women-headed households
1. Formal Ownership:				
Owned	24.0%	26.0%		
Purchasing (mortgage)	42.0%	43.0%		
sub-total	66.0%	69.0%		
2. Tenancy:				
Private rental	9.0%	10.0%		
Social Housing	24.0%	21.0%		
Sub-tenant	0.0%	0.0%		
sub-total	33.0%	31.0%		
3. Squatter:				
without rent	0.0%	0.0%		
with rent	0.0%	0.0%		
sub-total	0.0%	0.0%		
4. Other				
homeless	170220	130980		
other	0.0%	0.0%		
sub-total	0.0%	0.0%		
TOTAL (should be equal to 100%)	100.0%	100.0%		

Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious ?

What would be the estimated percentage of households with precarious tenure ?

indicator 2 - evictions

city and country name

number of evicted households:	1993	1998	past five years 1993-1998
men-headed households	-	-	-
women-headed households	-	-	-
all households	58,540	33,820	266,310
% of evicted from squatter settlements			

Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions.

Figures only refer to mortgage repossessions.

2. Promote the right to adequate housing

qualitative data 1: housing rights

1. Does the Constitution or national law

promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing ?

include protections against eviction?

 yes

2. Are there particular impediments :

to owning land ?

 some

to inheriting land and housing ?

 some/ none

to taking mortgages in their own names ?

 some

to women owning land ?

 none

to women inheriting land and housing ?

 none

to women taking mortgages in their own names ?

 none

to particular groups owning land ?

 none

to particular groups inheriting land and housing ?

 none

to particular groups taking mortgages in their own names ?

 none

Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996

Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios

	1993	1998 Mean	1998 Median
Median house price	\$104,942	\$139,056	\$111,046
<u>1994</u> Median rent	\$2,546	\$4,984	\$6,033
Median annual household income	\$29,958	\$37,059	\$28,786
Median household income of renters	\$29,958	\$37,059	\$28,786
House price / household income	3.50	3.75	3.86
House rent / household income	0.08	0.13	0.21

What changes do these results suggest in terms of housing affordability ?

 1993 and 1998 data based on mean average for comparison.
 All averages unweighted average of three tenure types.

 1998 data also shown on median average data for prices and incomes

3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

City level					
1993	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m ²	Maximum price of 1 m ²	Median price of 1m ²	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1993)	
Highly developed land					
Developed land					
Raw land					

1998	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m ²	Maximum price of 1 m ²	Median price of 1m ²	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1998)	
Highly developed land					
Developed land					
Raw land					

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability?

4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

% of dwellings purchased:		1993	1998
that are covered by mortgages			
that are covered by non-mortgages			
Total number of loans attributed:			
mortgage loans:		951,000	1,088,000
non-mortgage loans:			

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans?

5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 6: access to water

city and country levels

% of households with access to water

	1993	1998	
all settlements	100.0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
informal settlements			within 200 m from the house

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to water ?

With the exception of perhaps a few isolated dwellings, it is assumed that all households have access to water.

Indicator 7: household connections

city and country levels

% households connected to :		1998-99	1999-2000	Only households directly
<u>in all settlements:</u>	water	100.0%	100.0%	
	sewerage	100.0%	100.0%	
	electricity	100.0%	100.0%	
	telephone	94.0%	95.0%	
<u>in informal settlements:</u>	water			
	sewerage			
	electricity			
	telephone			

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to services ?

Data is not available for water, sewerage and electricity.
It is assumed to be 100%.
Some isolated dwellings may lack sewerage connections.

Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

city and country levels

	1993	1998	
female	0.64%	0.58%	number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years
male	0.78%	0.74%	
TOTAL female and male	0.71%	0.66%	

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality ?

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

city and country levels

	1993	annual number of victims			
		male	female	all	
Homicides				0.01	/1000 population
Rapes				0.09	/1000 population
Thefts				53.67	/1000 population
	1998				
Homicides				0.01	/1000 population
Rapes				0.13	/1000 population
Thefts				41.24	/1000 population

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes ?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

city and country levels

In the city or the country, are there:

	1993	1998
a) areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police		
b) violence at school		
c) an official policy against domestic violence		
d) a crime prevention policy		
e) a weapon control policy		
f) victim of violence assistance programme(s)		

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

Indicator 10: Poor households

city level

	1993		1998	
	Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
Households	-		-	
Women-headed households	-		-	
Poor households	-		-	
Poor Women-headed households	-		-	

	1993	1998
Poverty line in US\$ / month:	US\$ / month	US\$ / month
one person		
two persons		
average household		

Definition of poverty-line 1993:

Definition of poverty-line 1998: See attached Note

What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty ?

What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty ?

Tax and benefit measures designed to lift over one million children out of income poverty
Number of children in workless households has decreased and Income Support raised.
Over one million more people in work than in 1997. Introduction of New Deal, helping people into work, and Working Families Tax Credit for 1.1m families.
Older people assisted by Minimum Income Guarantee and Winter fuel payments

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development

indicator 11: female-male gaps

city and country levels

	1993 data		
	female	male	1993 female-male gap
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0% %
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0% %
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	80.0%	80.0%	* % - total
Adult literacy rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0% %
Life expectancy at birth	79.1	73.7	5.4 years
Under-five mortality	0.64%	0.78%	0.14% %
Unemployment	5.70%	14.10%	8.40% %
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	25%	75%	- /10,000 population

city and country levels

1998 data	female	male	1998 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	78.4%	78.4%	*	% - total
Adult literacy rate	22.0%	21.0%	-1.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	79.70	74.90	-4.80	years
Under-five mortality	0.58%	0.74%	0.16%	%
Unemployment	5.50%	6.90%	1.40%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	2.21	6.04	3.8	/10,000 population

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the female-male gaps ?

* Data on tertiary enrolment is total figure for both sexes.

Numbers of elected councillors are given for 1997 and refer to England and Wales.

Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

city and country levels

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998).

If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: 1993 ending year: 1998 for the period

	Male population	Female population	Total population	
1993				
Metropolitan area*	-	-	-	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*	-	-	-	in thousand population
National Urban				in millions
National	28.474	29.718	58.191	in millions
1998				
Metropolitan area*	-	-	-	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*	-	-	-	in thousand population
National Urban	20.873	21.737	42.485	in millions
National	28.990	30.190	59.007	in millions
Growth rate:				
Metropolitan area*				in percentage
Urban Agglomeration*				
National Urban				
National	1.81%	1.59%	1.40%	

* see definitions in the companion guide

10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

city level

daily household consumption / person:

	1994/95	1998/99	
in all settlements	129.00	139.00	liters/pers./day
in informal settlements			liters/pers./day

What measures have been taken for reducing water consumption or increasing the water supply ?
Is the demand-supply for water managed in an effective manner ?

Household consumption data are available with a breakdown by company rather than by geographical level. The data for '94/95 and '98/99 are provided by OffWat and refer to the industry average of England and Wales.

Indicator 14: Median price of water

city level

	1993	1998	
highest price		\$2.09	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
lowest price		\$0.83	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
median price in all settlements	\$1.09	\$1.18	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
optional:			
median price in informal settlements			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)

What do these results suggest in terms of water affordability for the population ?
Have any new water pricing policy been undertaken in the last 5 years ?

Indicator 15: Air pollution

city level

	1993		1998	
	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)				
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)				
Ozone (O ₃)				
Carbon monoxide (CO)				
Lead (Pb)				

WHO standards:

Pollutants:	Averaging time	WHO Guidelines value	
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	24 hours	125	micro g / m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1 year	40	micro g / m ³
	1 hour	200	micro g / m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	8 hours	120	micro g / m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10,000	micro g / m ³
Lead (Pb)	1 year	0.5	micro g / m ³

If data is not available, are there signs of increased air pollution?

What measures have been or should be undertaken to correct the trend ?

What do you think is the best way to correct the trend?

Indicator 16: Wastewater treated

city level

	1993	1998	
			% of wastewater

results should include primary, secondary and tertiary treatments

What do these results suggest in terms of quality of life for the population?

What measures have been undertaken to correct the trend?

[illegible]

13. Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation system

Indicator 18: travel time

	1993	1998	
average travel time	20.5	20.5	in minutes for a one-way trip

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to make the transportation system more effective?

Average journey travel time (including waiting time) by area of residence.
Data are given for the period 1992-94 and 1997-99, respectively.
Data refer to Great Britain. Northern Ireland is not covered by the survey.
Data are also available excluding waiting time.

indicator 19: transport modes

% of work trips undertaken by:		1993	1998	
1. Private motorised:	Private cars	68.00%	71.00%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	1.00%	1.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	69.00%	72.00%	% of all work trips
2. Train and tram:	Train			% of all work trips
	Tram			% of all work trips
	sub-total	5.00%	6.00%	% of all work trips
3. Bus and minibus:	Bus			% of all work trips
	Minibus			% of all work trips
	sub-total	9.00%	7.00%	% of all work trips
4. Non-motorised:	bicycle	3.00%	3.00%	% of all work trips
	walking	13.00%	11.00%	% of all work trips
	others	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	16.00%	14.00%	% of all work trips
TOTAL		99.00%	99.00%	should be equal to 100%

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to improve the transportation system ?

Data are given for the period 1992-94 and 1997-99, respectively.
Data refer to Great Britain. Northern Ireland is not covered by the survey.

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

1. How many cities have established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development, involving key partners?

357*

2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?

yes

3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?

4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?

Please describe the major initiatives:

* 357 out of 389 Local Authorities in England have established long-term strategic planning initiatives

Chapter 4: Economic development

15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises

indicator 20: informal employment

As part of the total workforce:

1993

1998

% employed men

% employed women

% employed men and women

in the informal sector

in the informal sector

in the informal sector

What does this trend suggest? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-enterprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.)?

16. Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities

qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

1. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?

How many ?

2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?

How many ?

Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years ?

Have they been effective ? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation ?

Is the cost-recovery of services higher ?

The answer to all these questions is yes. PPPs can take many forms. PPPs are on the increase and are seen by most people as the vehicle for delivering the support structure to, if not the primary delivery of, local services. However, there is no log kept of the number of these arrangements.

indicator 21: city product

City product 1993 1996 per person

Gross National Product per person

Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions) ?

method A

method B

What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development ?

Are cities economies growing more than national economies ? (compare trends of city product with trends in gross national product)

indicator 22: unemployment

	1993	1998	
% of total unemployed that are men	7.1%	3.8%	in the total workforce
% of total unemployed that are women	3.4%	2.4%	in the total workforce
% unemployed men and women	10.5%	6.2%	in the total workforce

What do this trend suggest in terms of employment opportunities for men and women ?

What are the impacts of unemployment on the urban economy and social development ?

What measures have been undertaken to curb negative trends ?

Chapter 5: Governance

17. Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

Qualitative data 6: level of decentralization

City and country levels

1. Can higher levels of government (national, state/provincial):

a. Close the local government ? erase inappropriate

b. Remove councillors from office? erase inappropriate

2. Can the local government, without permission from higher governments:

a. Set local tax levels ? erase inappropriate

b. Set user charges for services ? erase inappropriate

c. Borrow funds ? erase inappropriate

d. Choose contractors for projects ? erase inappropriate

3. Is the amount of fund transfers from higher governments known in advance of the local budget setting process ?

erase inappropriate

If yes, give a percentage:

Have major responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authorities and resources been decentralised at the local level ? If not, is there a process of decentralisation in place ?

Do you consider that decentralisation has improved the level of governance ?

Note to question 2a above: the government has reserve powers (capping, etc.) - not (capping etc.) - not used for several years

Decision-making has become increasingly devolved to the local level since 1997, and decentralisation is the norm. This policy reflects the belief that the empowerment of local communities (or their representatives) is central to better governance.

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

city level

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:

	1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?	yes	yes
b) alteration in zoning ?	yes	yes
c) major public projects ?	yes	yes

Has there been any progress in the area of local participation ?

Do you consider that participatory processes in place are adequate ? Are institutional and legal frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of participation and civic engagement ?

At the local level participation has been significantly improved through Agenda 21 and community fora techniques. Participation is also being fostered at an earlier stage in relation to trunk road schemes. Consultation goes to the heart of the process of preparation of development plans (zoning) where there is formal consultation before plans are prepared.

19. Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

city level

At the local government level, are there:

	1996	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?	yes	yes
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?	no	no
c) sanctions against faults of civil servants ?	yes	yes
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest ?	yes	yes

Has there been any progress in improving governance ?

yes

What measures have been undertaken in this area ?

An active plan of decentralisation has been implemented - not just empowering local communities not just through their local authorities, but also through certain regional bodies, such as national assemblies for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Other significant progress includes legislating for local communities to have their own directly elected mayor where a specified proportion of people want one, and allowing local authorities to have the power to promote the environmental, social and economic wellbeing of their communities.

indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

city level

	1993	1998	
local government revenue			in \$ US (3 years average)
local government expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)
revenue less expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)

What do these figures suggest ?

What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at the local level ?

Chapter 6: International cooperation

20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

	1996	2000
1. Is the country involved in international cooperation ?		
as receiver ?	no	no
as donor ?	yes	yes
2. For donor countries:		
what is the total amount provided to urban areas ?	NAV	NAV
In how many countries?	177	169
3. For recipient countries and cities:		
what is the total amount received by the country?		
what is the total amount received by the city?		
3. For cities:		
Is the city affiliated to one or more association of local authorities?		
Is the city involved in direct city to city cooperation?		
What do these figures suggest ?		
In which particular areas has international cooperation made progress (capacity-building, technology transfers, etc.) ?		
<div></div>		

Indicators for Istanbul +5

Focal point identification

Insert Date: January-01

Type CITY and COUNTRY Information Here...

Country:	UK
City:	Belfast
UN Region:	Highly Industrialised (Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America & Caribbeans, Transitional)
What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population) ? (example: rank for Nairobi is 1 in Kenya)	10

Collection carried out by...

Name:	
Title:	
Institution:	
Other contact name:	
Address:	
Tel:	
Fax:	
Email:	

How many cities are there in UK ?	
What is the official definition of a city ?	
What is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ?	
What is the official definition of urban areas ?	

Chapter 1: Shelter

1. Provide security of tenure

indicator 1 - tenure types

city and country levels

Type of tenure:	1993	1998	1993	1998
	% of all households	% of all households	% of women-headed households	% of women-headed households
1. Formal Ownership:				
Owned				
Purchasing (mortgage)				
sub-total	67.0%	70.0%		
2. Tenancy:				
Private rental	4.0%	4.0%		
Social Housing	29.0%	26.0%		
Sub-tenant	0.0%	0.0%		
sub-total	33.0%	30.0%		
3. Squatter:				
without rent				
with rent				
sub-total				
4. Other				
homeless	7,520	4,997		
other				
sub-total				
TOTAL (should be equal to 100%)	100.0%	100.0%		

Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious ?

Data is available for regions.

Data is for Northern Ireland.

What would be the estimated percentage of households with precarious tenure ?

indicator 2 - evictions

city and country levels

number of evicted households:	1993	1998	past five years 1993-1998
men-headed households			
women-headed households			
all households	NAV	NAV	NAV
% of evicted from squatter settlements			

Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions.

Figures only refer to orders made for mortgage reposessions and do not indicate how many houses have been reposessed through the courts.

2. Promote the right to adequate housing

qualitative data 1: housing rights

1. Does the Constitution or national law
 promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing ?
 include protections against eviction?

2. Are there particular impediments :

to owning land ?
 to inheriting land and housing ?
 to taking mortgages in their own names ?
 to women owning land ?
 to women inheriting land and housing ?
 to women taking mortgages in their own names ?
 to particular groups owning land ?
 to particular groups inheriting land and housing ?
 to particular groups taking mortgages in their own names

Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:

Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios

	1993	1998		
Median house price	\$63,161	\$107,897	A	All averages Unweighted av of 3 tenures Assumed equal
1994 Median rent	\$839	\$2,057	B	
Median annual household income	\$25,761	\$29,989	C (96-99)	
Median household income of renters	\$25,761	\$29,989	D	
House price / household income	2.45	3.60	A/C	
House rent / household income	0.03	0.07	B/D	

What changes do these results suggest in terms of housing affordability ?

This data is available at the regional level. Data is for Northern Ireland.
Averages are based on mean average data.

3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

city level					
1993	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1993)	
Highly developed land			NAV		
Developed land				NAV	
Raw land					

city level					
1998	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1998)	
Highly developed land			NAV		
Developed land				NAV	
Raw land					

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability ?

4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

city level		
% of dwellings purchased:		
that are covered by mortgages	1993	1998
	0%	0%
that are covered by non-mortgages	0%	0%
Total number of loans attributed:		
mortgage loans	16,000	24,000
non-mortgage loans	-	-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans ?

Data for Northern Ireland

5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 6: access to water

% of households with access to water :

	1993	1998	
all settlements	100.0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
informal settlements			within 200 m from the house

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to water ?

With the exception of perhaps a few isolated dwellings, it is assumed that all households have access to water.

Indicator 7: household connections

% households connected to :		1998-99	1999-2000	Only households directly
in all settlements:	water	100.0%	100.0%	
	sewerage	100.0%	100.0%	
	electricity	100.0%	100.0%	
	telephone			
in informal settlements:	water			
	sewerage			
	electricity			
	telephone			

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to services ?

Data is not available for water, sewerage and electricity.
It is assumed to be 100%.
Some isolated dwellings may lack sewerage connections.

Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

city and country levels

	1993	1998	
female	0.48%	0.31%	number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years
male	0.47%	0.60%	
TOTAL female and male	0.48%	0.45%	

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality ?

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

city level

	1993	annual number of victims			
		male	female	all	
Homicides		0.207	0.064	0.131	/1000 population
Rapes		-	0.345		/1000 population
Thefts		NAV	NAV	45.21	/1000 population
	1998				
Homicides		0.096	0.033	0.06	/1000 population
Rapes		-	0.513		/1000 population
Thefts		NAV	NAV	48.08	/1000 population

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes ?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

city and country levels

In the city or the country, are there:

	1993	1998
a) areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police		
b) violence at school		
c) an official policy against domestic violence		
d) a crime prevention policy		
e) a weapon control policy		
f) victim of violence assistance programme(s)		

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

Indicator 10: Poor households

city level

	1993		1998	
	Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
Households				
Women-headed households				
Poor households				
Poor Women-headed households				

Poverty line in US\$ / month:

one person		
two persons		
average household		

Definition of poverty-line 1993:

Definition of poverty-line 1998:

What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty ?

What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty ?

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development

indicator 11: female-male gaps

city and country levels			
1993 data			
	female	male	1993 female-male gap
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	99.0%	99.0%	0.0%
			% - total
Adult literacy rate			%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-
			years
Under-five mortality	0.48%	0.47%	-0.01%
			%
Unemployment	5.90%	17.50%	11.60%
			%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	0.5	3.1	2.6
			/10,000 population

1998 data

	female	male	1998 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	90.3%	90.3%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	23.0%	26.0%	3.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.31%	0.60%	0.29%	%
Unemployment	2.70%	9.20%	6.50%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	0.6	3.8	3.2	/10,000 population

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the female-male gaps ?

The tertiary enrolment ratio is not broken down by gender and represents the percentage of pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education. This is the only data not available for Belfast and it is replaced with the related Northern Ireland ratio.

Adult Literacy rates for Northern Ireland

1993 ratio of Councillors based on 1998 population data

Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

Urban population growth

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998). If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: ending year: for the period

	Male population	Female population	Total population	
1993				
Metropolitan area*			296.700	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*				in thousand population
National Urban	-	-	-	in millions
National	28.474	29.718	58.191	in millions
1998				
Metropolitan area*	136.000	152.000	287.000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*	-	-	-	in thousand population
National Urban	20.873	21.737	42.610	in millions
National	28.990	30.190	59.007	in millions
Growth rate:				
Metropolitan area*			-3.27%	in percentage
Urban Agglomeration*				
National Urban				
National	1.81%	1.59%	1.40%	

* see definitions in the companion guide

10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

	1993	1998	
daily household consumption / person:			
in all settlements	-	-	liters/pers./day
in informal settlements	-	-	liters/pers./day

What measures have been taken for reducing water consumption or increasing the water supply ?

Is the demand-supply for water managed in an effective manner ?

Indicator 14: Median price of water

	1993	1998	
highest price			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
lowest price			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
median price in all settlements			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
optional:			
median price in informal settlements			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)

What do these results suggest in terms of water affordability for the population ?

Have any new water pricing policy been undertaken in the last 5 years ?

The breakdown is available by company rather than by geographical level.

11. Reduce urban pollution

Indicator 15: Air pollution

City (val)	1993		1998	
	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m3)	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m3)
Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	29	246	4	105
Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	3	22	0	18
Ozone (O3)	0	16	0	21
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0	0.7	0	0.4
Lead (Pb)	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV

WHO standards:	Averaging time	WHO Guidelines value
Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	24 hours	125 micro g / m3
Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	1 year	40 micro g / m3
	1 hour	200 micro g / m3
Ozone (O3)	8 hours	120 micro g / m3
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10,000 micro g / m3
Lead (Pb)	1 year	0.5 micro g / m3

What do these results suggest in terms of air pollution for the population ?

If data is not available, are there signs of increased air pollution ?

What measures have been or should be undertaken to correct the trend ?

Exceedence figures are provided for slightly different WHO standards:
 SO2: hourly mean >= 122ppb; NO2: hourly mean >= 110ppb; O: running 8 hour mean >= 55ppb; CO: hourly mean >= 25ppm.
 Lead = exceedence data not available.
 Data refer to Belfast Centre.

Indicator 16: Wastewater treated

City (val)	1993	1998

% of wastewater

results should include primary, secondary and tertiary treatments

What do these results suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What measures have been undertaken to correct the trend ?

Water Services (Belfast) did not hold any data on the percentage of wastewater treated.

Indicator 17: solid waste disposal

	1993 % of solid wastes	1998 % of solid wastes
Sanitary landfill		0.0%
Incinerated (in incineration plants)		0.0%
Open dump		0.0%
Recycled		4.0%
Burned (openly)		0.0%
other		96.0%
TOTAL		100.0%

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the impact of solid wastes on the environment ?

Data is only available for the financial year 1996/97.

Data refers to Northern Ireland.

12. Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

City and country level

In the city or the country, are there:

	1993	1998
a) building codes based on hazard and vulnerability assessment ?		
b) hazard mapping ?		
c) disaster insurances for public and private buildings ?		
Are disaster insurances compulsory for public buildings ?		

What measures and actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation ?

Is the capacity for post-disaster response effective at the city level ? What are the mechanisms in place ?

Indicator 18: travel time

1993

1998

average travel time	-	-	in minutes for a one-way trip
---------------------	---	---	-------------------------------

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to make the transportation system more effective?

Northern Ireland is not covered by the survey.

indicator 19: transport modes

1993

1998

% of work trips undertaken by:

If details are not available, please
provide the sub-total for each main
category.

1. Private motorised:

Private cars

Motorcycle

sub-total

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

2. Train and tram:

Train

Tram

sub-total

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

3. Bus and minibus:

Bus

Minibus

sub-total

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

4. Non-motorised:

bicycle

walking

others

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

% of all work trips

sub-total

% of all work trips

TOTAL

should be equal to 100%

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population?

What policies have been undertaken in order to improve the transportation system ?

Northern Ireland is not covered by the survey.

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

country level

1. How many cities have established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development, involving key partners?

2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?

3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?

4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?

Please describe the major initiatives :

Chapter 4: Economic development

15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises

indicator 20: informal employment

city and country level

As part of the total workforce:	1993	1998	
% employed men	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	in the informal sector
% employed women	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	in the informal sector
% employed men and women	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	in the informal sector

What does this trend suggest ? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-enterprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.) ?

qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

1. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?

How many ?

2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?

How many ?

Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years ?

Have they been effective ? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation ?

Is the cost-recovery of services higher ?

	1993	1996	
City product	\$19,968	\$21,672	per person
Gross National Product	NAV	NAV	per person

Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions) ?

method A

method B

What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development ?

Are cities economies growing more that national economies ? (compare trends of city product with trends in gross national product).

city and country levels

What do this trend suggest in terms of employment opportunities for men and women ?
What are the impacts of unemployment on the urban economy and social development ?
What measures have been undertaken to curb negative trends ?

[illegible]

17. Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

Abstract

- If yes, give a percentage:

Do you consider that decentralisation has improved the level of governance ?

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

City level

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:

	1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?		
b) alteration in zoning ?		
c) major public projects ?		

Has there been any progress in the area of local participation ?

Do you consider that participatory processes in place are adequate ? Are institutional and legal frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of participation and civic engagement ?

19. Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

At the local government level, are there:

	1996	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?		
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?		
c) sanctions against faults of civil servants ?		
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest ?		

Has there been any progress in improving governance ?

What measures have been undertaken in this area ?

indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

	1993	1998	
local government revenue			in \$ US (3 years average)
local government expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)
revenue less expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)

What do these figures suggest ?

What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at the local level ?

Revenue income and revenue expenditures are virtually the same with the exception of appropriations from and to reserves. Data refer to financial years 93/94 and 98/99.

Data provided for the Country.

Indicators for Istanbul +5

Focal point identification

Insert Date:

Type CITY and COUNTRY Information Here...

Country:

City:

UN Region:

(Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America & Caribbeans, Transitional)

What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population) ?

(example: rank for Nairobi is 1 in Kenya)

Collection carried out by ...

Name:

Title:

Institution:

Other contact name:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Email:

country: ?

What is the official definition of a city ?

What is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ?

What is the official definition of urban areas ?

Chapter 1: Shelter

1. Provide security of tenure

indicator 1 - tenure types

city and country/level

Type of tenure:	1993	1998	1993	1998
	% of all households	% of all households	% of women-headed households	% of women-headed households
1. Formal Ownership:				
Owned	24.0%	26.0%		
Purchasing (mortgage)	43.0%	43.0%		
sub-total	67.0%	69.0%		
2. Tenancy:				
Private rental	4.0%	10.0%		
Social Housing	29.0%	21.0%		
Sub-tenant	0.0%	0.0%		
sub-total	33.0%	31.0%		
3. Squatter:				
without rent				
with rent				
sub-total				
4. Other				
homeless	16,850	13,930		
other				
sub-total				
TOTAL (should be equal to 100%)	100.0%	100.0%		

please provide sub-totals if information is not available for the requested level of detail.

Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious ?

Data is available at a regional level.

Data is for England.

What would be the estimated percentage of households with precarious tenure ? 0%

indicator 2 - evictions

city and country/level

number of evicted households:	1993	1998	past five years 1993-1998
men-headed households	-	-	-
women-headed households	-	-	-
all households	600	543	2,521
% of evicted from squatter settlements			

Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions:

Figures only refer to orders made for mortgage reposessions and do not indicate how many houses have been reposessed through the courts.

2. Promote the right to adequate housing

qualitative data 1: housing rights

1. Does the Constitution or national law

promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing?

include protections against eviction?

2. Are there particular impediments:

to owning land?

to inheriting land and housing?

to taking mortgages in their own names?

to women owning land?

to women inheriting land and housing?

to women taking mortgages in their own names?

to particular groups owning land?

to particular groups inheriting land and housing?

to particular groups taking mortgages in their own names?

Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1998.

Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios

	1993	1998		
Median house price	\$96,455	\$117,954	A	All averages Unweighted av of 3 tenures Assumed equal
1994 Median rent	\$2,920	\$4,410	B	
Median annual household income	\$25,545	\$35,163	C (96-99)	
Median household income of renters	\$25,545	\$35,163	D	
House price / household income	3.78	3.35	A/C	
House rent / household income	0.11	0.13	B/D	

What changes do these results suggest in terms of housing affordability?

This data is available at the regional level. Data is for West Midlands.

Averages are based on mean average data.

3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1993)	
Highly developed land			\$59		0.03
Developed land				\$1,802	
Raw land					-

	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1998)	
Highly developed land			\$121		0.04
Developed land				\$2,930	-
Raw land					-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability?

Figures are for average prices for residential land.

Properties purchased for building purposes with planning permission.

Available at regional level. Data is for West Midlands.

4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

% of dwellings purchased:		1993	1998
that are covered by mortgages:		0%	0%
that are covered by non-mortgages:		0%	0%
Total number of loans attributed:			
mortgage loans:		49,000	84,000
non-mortgage loans:		-	-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans?

Data for West Midlands.

5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 6: access to water

city and country levels

% of households with access to water

	1993	1998	
all settlements	100.0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
informal settlements			within 200 m from the house

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to water?

With the exception of perhaps a few isolated dwellings, it is assumed that all households have access to water.

Indicator 7: household connections

city and country levels

		Only households directly	
% households connected to :		1998-99	1999-2000
in all settlements:	water	100.0%	100.0%
	sewerage	100.0%	100.0%
	electricity	100.0%	100.0%
	telephone		
in informal settlements:	water		
	sewerage		
	electricity		
	telephone		

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to services?

Data is not available for water, sewerage and electricity
It is assumed to be 100%.
Some isolated dwellings may lack sewerage connections.

Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

city and country levels

	1993	1998
female	0.94%	0.77%
male	1.13%	1.01%
TOTAL female and male	1.04%	0.89%

number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality ?

Data refer to Birmingham Metropolitan Area.

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

city/country					
		annual number of victims			
	1993	male	female	all	
Homicides		-	-	0.018	/1000 population
Rapes		-	0.172		/1000 population
Thefts		NAV	NAV	721.2	/1000 population
	1998				
Homicides		-	-	0.029	/1000 population
Rapes		-	0.346		/1000 population
Thefts		NAV	NAV	51	/1000 population
What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes ?					
Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?					
Data for 1998 refer to the financial year 1998-99.					

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

city and country levels		1993	1998
In the city or the country, are there:			
a) areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police			
b) violence at school			
c) an official policy against domestic violence			
d) a crime prevention policy			
e) a weapon control policy			
f) victim of violence assistance programme(s)			

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

Indicator 10: Poor households

	1993		1998	
	Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
Households				
Women-headed households				
Poor households				
Poor Women-headed households				

Poverty line in US\$ / month:

one person		
two persons		
average household		

Definition of poverty-line 1993:

Definition of poverty-line 1998:

What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty ?

What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty ?

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development

indicator 11: female-male gaps

1993 data			
	female	male	1993 female-male gap
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	78.0%	78.0%	0.0%
Adult literacy rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-
Under-five mortality	0.94%	1.13%	0.19%
Unemployment	7.50%	20.70%	13.20%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	0.5	1.8	1.3
			/10,000 population

city and country levels

1998 data	female	male	1998 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	74.4%	74.4%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	78.0%	80.0%	2.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.77%	1.01%	0.24%	%
Unemployment	3.80%	9.70%	5.90%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	0.5	1.8	1.3	/10,000 population

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the female-male gaps ?

The tertiary enrolment ratio is not broken down by gender and represents the percentage of pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education. This is the only data not available for Birmingham and it is replaced with the related West Midlands ratio.

The adult literacy rates are only provided for 1996. Data are only available at a region level and come from a one-off survey "Adult literacy in Britain".

Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

city and country levels

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998)

If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: 1993 ending year: 1998 for the period

	Male population	Female population	Total population	
1993				
Metropolitan area*	499 500	512 800	1 012 400	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*	1 298 400	1 335 300	2 633 700	in thousand population
National Urban	-	-	-	in millions
National	28 474	29 718	58 191	in millions
1998				
Metropolitan area*	501 000	512 000	1 013 000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*	1 298 000	1 330 000	2 628 000	in thousand population
National Urban	20 873	21 737	42 610	in millions
National	28 990	30 190	59 007	in millions
Growth rate:				
Metropolitan area*	0.30%	-0.16%	0.06%	in percentage
Urban Agglomeration*	-0.03%	-0.40%	-0.22%	
National Urban				
National	1.81%	1.59%	1.40%	

* see definitions in the companion guide

10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

city level

daily household consumption / person:	1993	1998	
in all settlements	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="-"/>	liters/pers./day
in informal settlements	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="-"/>	liters/pers./day

What measures have been taken for reducing water consumption or increasing the water supply?
Is the demand-supply for water managed in an effective manner?

Indicator 14: Median price of water

	1993	1998	
highest price	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
lowest price	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
median price in all settlements	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
optional:			
median price in informal settlements	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)

What do these results suggest in terms of water affordability for the population?
Have any new water pricing policy been undertaken in the last 5 years?

The breakdown is available by company rather than by geographical level.

11. Reduce urban pollution

Indicator 15: Air pollution

	1993		1998	
	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	29	246	4	71
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1	25	0	22
Ozone (O ₃)	0	14	0	18
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0	0.7	0	0.4
Lead (Pb)	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV

WHO standards:

	Averaging time	WHO Guidelines value
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	24 hours	125 micro g / m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1 year	40 micro g / m ³
	1 hour	200 micro g / m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	8 hours	120 micro g / m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10,000 micro g / m ³
Lead (Pb)	1 year	0.5 micro g / m ³

What do these results suggest in terms of air pollution for the population?

If data is not available, are there signs of increased air pollution?

What measures have been or should be undertaken to correct the trend?

Exceedence figures are provided for slightly different WHO standards:

SO₂: hourly mean ≥ 122 ppb; NO₂: hourly mean ≥ 110 ppb; O₃: running 8
hour mean ≥ 55 ppb; CO: hourly mean ≥ 25 ppm.

Lead = exceedence data not available.

Data refer to Birmingham Centre.

Indicator 16: Wastewater treated

	1993	1998	
	100.0%	100.0%	% of wastewater
results should include primary, secondary and tertiary treatments			
What do these results suggest in terms of quality of life for the population?			
What measures have been undertaken to correct the trend?			
Severn Trent Water			
Note: in special circumstances a small amount of stormwater is allowed to			
divert to the river untreated (this is due to the necessity of lowering the			
pressure on a relatively old sewage treatment system).			

APPENDIX

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the impact of solid wastes on the environment?

Data is only available for the financial year 1996/97.

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

01/04/2000 07:45

In the city or the country, are there:

- Are disaster insurances compulsory for public buildings ?

1993	1998

What measures and actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation?

Is the capacity for post-disaster response effective at the city level? What are the mechanisms in place?

[illegible]

13. Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation system

Indicator 18: travel time

	1993	1998	
average travel time	19.4	19.7	in minutes for a one-way trip

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to make the transportation system more effective?

Average journey travel time (including waiting time) by area of residence.
Data are given for the period 1992-94 and 1997-99, respectively.
Data refers to West Midlands.
Data are also available excluding waiting time.

indicator 19: transport modes

% of work trips undertaken by:		1993	1998	
1. Private motorised:	Private cars	74.40%	73.00%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	1.00%	0.90%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	75.40%	73.90%	% of all work trips
2. Train and tram:	Train	2.50%	1.40%	% of all work trips
	Tram	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	2.50%	1.40%	% of all work trips
3. Bus and minibus:	Bus			% of all work trips
	Minibus			% of all work trips
	sub-total	10.00%	9.10%	% of all work trips
4. Non-motorised:	bicycle	3.00%	3.30%	% of all work trips
	walking	8.50%	11.20%	% of all work trips
	others	0.60%	0.90%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	12.10%	15.40%	% of all work trips
TOTAL		100.00%	99.80%	should be equal to 100%

If details are not available, please provide the sub-total for each main category.

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to improve the transportation system ?

Data is for West Midlands Region

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

1. How many cities have established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development, involving key partners?

2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?

3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?

4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?

Please describe the major initiatives:

Chapter 4: Economic development

15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises

indicator 20: informal employment

at the country level

As part of the total workforce:

1993

1998

% employed men

in the informal sector

% employed women

in the informal sector

% employed men and women

in the informal sector

What does this trend suggest? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-enterprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.)?

qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

indicator 21: city product

city level

	1994	1996	
City product	\$16,234	\$17,776	per person
Gross National Product	NAV	NAV	per person

Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions) ?

method A

method B

What does this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development ?

Are cities economies growing more than national economies ? (compare trends of city product with trends in gross national product).

indicator 22: unemployment

	1993	1998	
% of total unemployed that are men	11.6%	5.5%	in the total workforce
% of total unemployed that are women	3.3%	1.7%	in the total workforce
% unemployed men and women	14.9%	7.2%	in the total workforce

What do this trend suggest in terms of employment opportunities for men and women ?

What are the impacts of unemployment on the urban economy and social development ?

What measures have been undertaken to curb negative trends ?

Chapter 5: Governance

17. Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

Qualitative data 6: level of decentralization

1. Can higher levels of government (national, state/provincial):

a. Close the local government ? erase inappropriate

b. Remove councillors from office ? erase inappropriate

2. Can the local government, without permission from higher governments:

a. Set local tax levels ? erase inappropriate

b. Set user charges for services ? erase inappropriate

c. Borrow funds ? erase inappropriate

d. Choose contractors for projects ? erase inappropriate

3. Is the amount of fund transfers from higher governments known in advance of the local budget setting process ?

erase inappropriate

If yes, give a percentage:

Have major responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authorities and resources been decentralised at the local level ? If not, is there a process of decentralisation in place ?

Do you consider that decentralisation has improved the level of governance ?

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

city level

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:

	1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?		
b) alteration in zoning ?		
c) major public projects ?		

Has there been any progress in the area of local participation ?

Do you consider that participatory processes in place are adequate ? Are institutional and legal frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of participation and civic engagement ?

19. Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

city level

At the local government level, are there:

	1996	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?		
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?		
c) sanctions against faults of civil servants ?		
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest ?		

Has there been any progress in improving governance ?

What measures have been undertaken in this area ?

indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

city level

	1993	1998	
local government revenue	\$1,448,361	\$1,711,380	in \$ US (3 years average)
local government expenditures	\$1,448,361	\$1,711,380	in \$ US (3 years average)
revenue less expenditures	\$0.00	\$0.00	in \$ US (3 years average)

What do these figures suggest ?

What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at the local level ?

Revenue income and revenue expenditures are virtually the same with the exception of appropriations from and to reserves. Data refer to financial years 93/94 and 98/99.

Chapter 6: International cooperation

20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

at the country level

1. Is the country involved in international cooperation ?

as receiver ?

as donor ?

1996

2000

2. For donor countries:

what is the total amount provided to urban areas ?

In how many countries?

3. For recipient countries and cities:

what is the total amount received by the country?

what is the total amount received by the city?

3. For cities:

Is the city affiliated to one or more association of local authorities?

Is the city involved in direct city to city cooperation?

What do these figures suggest ?

In which particular areas has international cooperation made progress (capacity-building, technology transfers, etc.) ?

Data provided for the Country .

Indicators for Istanbul +5

Focal point identification

Insert Date:

Type CITY and COUNTRY Information Here...

Country:	<input type="text" value="UK"/>
City:	<input type="text" value="Cardiff"/>
UN Region:	<input type="text" value="Highly Industrialised"/> (Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America & Caribbeans, Transitional)
What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population) ? (example: rank for Nairobi is 1 in Kenya)	<input type="text" value="8"/>

Collection carried out by...

Name:	<input type="text"/>
Title:	<input type="text"/>
Institution:	<input type="text"/>
Other contact name:	<input type="text"/>
Address:	<input type="text"/>
Tel:	<input type="text"/>
Fax:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>

How many cities are there in UK ?	<input type="text"/>
What is the official definition of a city ?	<input type="text"/>
What is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ?	<input type="text"/>
What is the official definition of urban areas ?	<input type="text"/>

Chapter 1: Shelter

1. Provide security of tenure

indicator 1 - tenure types

Type of tenure:

	1993 % of all households	1998 % of all households	1993 % of women- headed households	1998 % of women- headed households
1. Formal Ownership:				
Owned				
Purchasing (mortgage)				
sub-total	71.0%	72.0%		
2. Tenancy:				
Private rental	8.0%	9.0%		
Social Housing	21.0%	19.0%		
Sub-tenant				
sub-total	29.0%	28.0%		
3. Squatter:				
without rent				
with rent				
sub-total				
4. Other				
homeless	11,120	4,333		
other				
sub-total				
TOTAL (should be equal to 100%)	100.0%	100.0%		

Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious ?

Data is available for regions. _____

Data is for Wales. _____

What would be the estimated percentage of households with precarious tenure ? _____

indicator 2 - evictions

number of evicted households:

	1993	1998	past five years 1993-1998
men-headed households	-	-	-
women-headed households	-	-	-
all households	271	202	938
% of evicted from squatter settlements			

Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions.

Figures only refer to orders made for mortgage reposessions and do not indicate how many houses have been reposessed through the courts.

2. Promote the right to adequate housing

qualitative data 1: housing rights

1. Does the Constitution or national law

promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing ?

include protections against eviction?

2. Are there particular impediments :

to owning land ?

to inheriting land and housing ?

to taking mortgages in their own names ?

to women owning land ?

to women inheriting land and housing ?

to women taking mortgages in their own names ?

to particular groups owning land ?

to particular groups inheriting land and housing ?

to particular groups taking mortgages in their own names ?

Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996

Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios

		1993	1998		All averages Unweighted av of 3 tenures Assumed equal
1994	Median house price	\$85,031	\$97,967	A	
	Median rent	\$3,049	\$4,109	B	
	Median annual household income	\$26,049	\$31,025	C (96-99)	
	Median household income of renters	\$26,049	\$31,025	D	
House price / household income		3.26	3.16	A/C	
House rent / household income		0.12	0.13	B/D	

What changes do these results suggest in terms of housing affordability ?

This data is available at the regional level. Data is for Wales.

Averages are based on mean average data.

3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

1993	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	
Highly developed land			\$23	(US \$ 1993)	0.01
Developed land				\$1,837	-
Raw land					-

1998	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	
Highly developed land			\$65	(US \$ 1998)	0.03
Developed land				\$2,585	-
Raw land					-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability?

Figures are for average prices for residential land.

Properties purchased for building purposes with planning permission.

Available at regional level. Data is for Wales.

4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

% of dwellings purchased:		1993	1998
that are covered by mortgages:		0%	0%
that are covered by non-mortgages:		0%	0%
Total number of loans attributed:			
mortgage loans:		23,000	46,000
non-mortgage loans:		-	-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans?

Data for Wales.

5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 6: access to water

% of households with access to water :		1993	1998	
all settlements		100.0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
informal settlements				within 200 m from the house

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to water ?

With the exception of perhaps a few isolated dwellings, it is assumed that all households have access to water.

Indicator 7: household connections

% households connected to :		1998-99	1999-2000	Only households directly
<u>in all settlements:</u>	water	100.0%	100.0%	
	sewerage	100.0%	100.0%	
	electricity	100.0%	100.0%	
	telephone			
<u>in informal settlements:</u>	water			
	sewerage			
	electricity			
	telephone			

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to services ?

Data is not available for water, sewerage and electricity.

It is assumed to be 100%.

Some isolated dwellings may lack sewerage connections.

Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

6. *Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life*

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

	1993	1998	
female	0.57%	0.76%	number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average
male	0.91%	0.83%	number of live birth during the last 5 years
TOTAL female and male	0.74%	0.79%	

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality?

Data refer to Cardiff District.

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

		annual number of victims			
		male	female	all	
1993	Homicides	-	-	0.013	/1000 population
	Rapes	-	0.183		/1000 population
	Thefts	NAV	NAV	84.1	/1000 population
1998	Homicides	-	-	0.031	/1000 population
	Rapes	-	0.309		/1000 population
	Thefts	NAV	NAV	58.0	/1000 population

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes ?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?

Data for 1998 refer to the financial year 1998-99.

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

In the city or the country, are there:

- a) areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police
- b) violence at school
- c) an official policy against domestic violence
- d) a crime prevention policy
- e) a weapon control policy
- f) victim of violence assistance programme(s)

[illegible]

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

Indicator 10: Poor households

city level

	1993		1998	
	Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
Households				
Women-headed households				
Poor households				
Poor Women-headed households				

Poverty line in US\$ / month:

one person		
two persons		
average household		

Definition of poverty-line 1993:

Definition of poverty-line 1998:

What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty ?

What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty ?

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development

indicator 11: female-male gaps

city and country level

1993 data	female	male	1993 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	68.0%	68.0%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.57%	0.91%	0.34%	%
Unemployment	4.20%	15.00%	10.80%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	-	-	-	/10,000 population

city and country levels

1998 data	female	male	1998 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	81.3%	81.3%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	77.0%	75.0%	-2.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.76%	0.83%	0.07%	%
Unemployment	1.90%	7.20%	5.30%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	1.48	2.70	- 1.22	/10,000 population

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the female-male gaps ?

The tertiary enrolment ratio is not broken down by gender and represents the percentage of pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education. This is the only data not available for Cardiff and it is replaced with the related Wales ratio.

The adult literacy rates are only provided for 1996. Data are only available at a region level and come from a one-off survey "Adult literacy in Britain".

Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

city and country levels

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998).

If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: 1993 ending year: 1998 for the period

	Male population	Female population	Total population	
1993				
Metropolitan area*	145.800	152.900	298.700	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*				in thousand population
National Urban	-	-	-	in millions
National	28.474	29.718	58.191	in millions
1998				
Metropolitan area*	159.000	162.000	321.000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*				in thousand population
National Urban	20.873	21.737	42.610	in millions
National	28.990	30.190	59.007	in millions
Growth rate:				
Metropolitan area*	9.05%	5.95%	7.47%	in percentage
Urban Agglomeration*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
National Urban				
National	1.81%	1.59%	1.40%	

* see definitions in the companion guide

10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

city level

daily household consumption / person:

	1993	1998	
in all settlements:	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="-"/>	liters/pers./day
in informal settlements:	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="-"/>	liters/pers./day

What measures have been taken for reducing water consumption or increasing the water supply ?
Is the demand-supply for water managed in an effective manner ?

Indicator 14: Median price of water

city level

	1993	1998	
highest price	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
lowest price	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
median price in all settlements	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
optional:			
median price in informal settlements	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	US\$/m3 (1000 liters)

What do these results suggest in terms of water affordability for the population ?
Have any new water pricing policy been undertaken in the last 5 years ?

The breakdown is available by company rather than by geographical level.

11. Reduce urban pollution

Indicator 15: Air pollution

	1993		1998	
	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m3)	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m3)
Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	0	63	0	32
Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	0	23	0	21
Ozone (O3)	6	15	4	17
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0	0.6	0	0.5
Lead (Pb)	NAV	0.107	NAV	0.311

WHO standards:

	Averaging time	WHO Guidelines value
Sulfur dioxide (SO2)	24 hours	125 micro g / m3
Nitrogen dioxide (NO2)	1 year	40 micro g / m3
	1 hour	200 micro g / m3
Ozone (O3)	8 hours	120 micro g / m3
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10.000 micro g / m3
Lead (Pb)	1 year	0.5 micro g / m3

What do these results suggest in terms of air pollution for the population ?

If data is not available, are there signs of increased air pollution ?

What measures have been or should be undertaken to correct the trend ?

Exceedence figures are provided for slightly different WHO standards:
 SO2: hourly mean >= 122ppb; NO2: hourly mean >= 110ppb; O: running 8
 hour mean >= 55ppb; CO: hourly mean >= 25ppm.
 Lead = exceedence data not available.

Indicator 16: Wastewater treated

	1993	1998

% of wastewater
results should include primary, secondary and tertiary treatments

What do these results suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What measures have been undertaken to correct the trend ?

Welsh Water did not hold any data on the percentage of
wastewater treated.

REVIEWS

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the impact of solid wastes on the environment ?

[illegible]

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

1997

In the city or the country, are there:

a) building codes based on hazard and vulnerability assessment ?

c) disaster insurances for public and private buildings ?

Are disaster insurances compulsory for public buildings ?

What measures and actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation ?

Is the capacity for post-disaster response effective at the city level ? What are the mechanisms in place ?

[illegible]

13. Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation system

Indicator 18: travel time

city level	1993	1998
average travel time	18.5	19.6

in minutes for a one-way trip

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to make the transportation system more effective?

Average journey travel time (including waiting time) by area of residence	
Data are given for the period 1992-94 and 1997-99, respectively.	
Data refers to Wales.	
Data are also available excluding waiting time.	

indicator 19: transport modes

% of work trips undertaken by:		1993	1998	
1. Private motorised:	Private cars	74.20%	80.70%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	0.70%	0.30%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	74.90%	81.00%	% of all work trips
2. Train and tram:	Train	0.00%	0.30%	% of all work trips
	Tram	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	0.00%	0.30%	% of all work trips
3. Bus and minibus:	Bus			% of all work trips
	Minibus			% of all work trips
	sub-total	7.10%	5.70%	% of all work trips
4. Non-motorised:	bicycle	2.00%	0.50%	% of all work trips
	walking	14.60%	12.20%	% of all work trips
	others	1.40%	0.40%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	18.00%	13.10%	% of all work trips
TOTAL		100.00%	100.10%	should be equal to 100%

If details are not available, please provide the sub-total for each main category.

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to improve the transportation system ?

Data is for Wales

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

1. How many cities have established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development, involving key partners?

2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?

3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?

4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?

Please describe the major initiatives :

Chapter 4: Economic development

15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises

indicator 20: informal employment

As part of the total workforce:

1993

1998

% employed men

in the informal sector

% employed women

in the informal sector

% employed men and women

in the informal sector

What does this trend suggest ? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-enterprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.) ?

16. Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities

qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

city level

1. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?

How many ?

2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?

How many ?

Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years ?

Have they been effective ? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation ?

Is the cost-recovery of services higher ?

indicator 21: city product

city level

	1993	1996	
City product	\$17,119	\$17,759	per person
Gross National Product	NAV	NAV	per person

Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions) ?

method A ☐ excluded tax

method B ☐ no

What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development ?

Are cities economies growing more that national economies ? (compare trends of city product with trends in gross national product).

Note: The estimates refer to Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan.

indicator 22: unemployment

city and country levels	1993	1998	
% of total unemployed that are men	7.9%	3.7%	in the total workforce
% of total unemployed that are women	2.0%	0.9%	in the total workforce
% unemployed men and women	9.9%	4.6%	in the total workforce

What do this trend suggest in terms of employment opportunities for men and women ?

What are the impacts of unemployment on the urban economy and social development ?

What measures have been undertaken to curb negative trends ?

Chapter 5: Governance

17. Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

Qualitative data 6: level of decentralization

city and country levels				
1. Can higher levels of government (national, state/provincial):				
a. Close the local government ?		erase inappropriate		
b. Remove councillors from office?		erase inappropriate		
2. Can the local government, without permission from higher governments:				
a. Set local tax levels ?				erase inappropriate
b. Set user charges for services ?				erase inappropriate
c. Borrow funds ?				erase inappropriate
d. Choose contractors for projects ?				erase inappropriate
3. Is the amount of fund transfers from higher governments known in advance of the local budget setting process ?				
		erase inappropriate		
		If yes, give a percentage:		
Have major responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authorities and resources been decentralised at the local level ? If not, is there a process of decentralisation in place ?				
Do you consider that decentralisation has improved the level of governance ?				

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

city gov

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:

	1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?		
b) alteration in zoning ?		
c) major public projects ?		

Has there been any progress in the area of local participation ?

Do you consider that participatory processes in place are adequate ? Are institutional and legal frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of participation and civic engagement ?

19. Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

city gov

At the local government level, are there:

	1996	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?		
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?		
c) sanctions against faults of civil servants ?		
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest ?		

Has there been any progress in improving governance ?

What measures have been undertaken in this area ?

indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

city gov

	1993	1998	
local government revenue			in \$ US (3 years average)
local government expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)
revenue less expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)

What do these figures suggest ?

What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at the local level ?

Revenue income and revenue expenditures are virtually the same with the exception of appropriations from and to reserves. Data refer to financial years 93/94 and 98/99.

20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

	1996	2000
1. Is the country involved in international cooperation ?		
as receiver ?		
as donor ?		
2. For donor countries:		
what is the total amount provided to urban areas ?		
In how many countries?		
3. For recipient countries and cities:		
what is the total amount received by the country?		
what is the total amount received by the city?		
3. For cities:		
Is the city affiliated to one or more association of local authorities?		
Is the city involved in direct city to city cooperation?		
What do these figures suggest ?		
In which particular areas has international cooperation made progress (capacity-building, technology transfers, etc.) ?		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>		

Indicators for Istanbul +5

Focal point identification

Insert Date:

Type CITY and COUNTRY Information Here...

Country:

City:

UN Region:

(Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America & Caribbeans, Transitional)

What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population) ?

(example: rank for Nairobi is 1 in Kenya).

Collection carried out by...

Name:

Title:

Institution:

Other contact name:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Email:

How many cities are there in ?

What is the official definition of a city?

What is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ?

What is the official definition of urban areas ?

3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

City/Town	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1993)	
1993			NAV		
Highly developed land					
Developed land				NAV	
Raw land					#VALUE!

City/Town	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1998)	
1998			NAV		
Highly developed land					
Developed land				NAV	
Raw land					

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability?

4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

City/Town		1993	1998
% of dwellings purchased:			
that are covered by mortgages:		0%	0%
that are covered by non-mortgages:		0%	0%
Total number of loans attributed:			
mortgage loans:		45,000	66,000
non-mortgage loans:		-	-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans?

Data for Scotland.

5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 6: access to water

in-country levels

% of households with access to water :

	1993	1998	
all settlements	100.0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
informal settlements			within 200 m from the house

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to water ?

With the exception of perhaps a few isolated dwellings, it is assumed that all households have access to water.

Indicator 7: household connections

% households connected to :		1998-99	1999-2000	Only households directly
in all settlements:	water	100.0%	100.0%	
	sewerage	100.0%	100.0%	
	electricity	100.0%	100.0%	
	telephone			
in informal settlements:	water			
	sewerage			
	electricity			
	telephone			

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to services ?

Data is not available for water, sewerage and electricity.

It is assumed to be 100%.

Some isolated dwellings may lack sewerage connections.

Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

city and country levels

	1993	1998
female	0.49%	0.60%
male	0.90%	0.81%
TOTAL female and male	0.70%	0.71%

number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality ?

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

city level

1993

	annual number of victims			
	male	female	all	
Homicides	0.042	0.004	0.023	/1000 population
Rapes		0.192		/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV	69.89	/1000 population

1998

Homicides	0.032	0.009	0.020	/1000 population
Rapes		0.491		/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV	51.74	/1000 population

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes ?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

In the city or the country, are there:

- areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police
- violence at school
- an official policy against domestic violence
- a crime prevention policy
- a weapon control policy
- victim of violence assistance programme(s)

1993	1998

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

Indicator 10: Poor households

	1993		1998	
	Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
Households				
Women-headed households				
Poor households				
Poor Women-headed households				

Poverty line in US\$ / month:

one person		
two persons		
average household		

Definition of poverty-line 1993:

Definition of poverty-line 1998:

What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty ?

What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty ?

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development

indicator 11: female-male gaps

1993 data	female	male	1993 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	87.0%	87.0%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.49%	0.90%	0.41%	%
Unemployment	3.60%	11.90%	8.30%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	-	-	-	/10,000 population

city and county levels

1998 data	female	male	1998 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	91.6%	91.6%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	78.0%	76.0%	-2.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.60%	0.81%	0.21%	%
Unemployment	1.60%	5.40%	3.80%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	-	-	-	/10,000 population

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the female-male gaps?

The tertiary enrolment ratio is not broken down by gender and represents the percentage of pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education. This is the only data not available for Edinburgh and it is replaced with the related Scotland ratio.

The adult literacy rates are only provided for 1996. Data are only available at a region level and come from a one-off survey "Adult literacy in Britain".

Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

city and county levels

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998)

If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: 1993 ending year: 1998 for the period

	Male population	Female population	Total population	
1993				
Metropolitan area*	212.100	229.500	441.600	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*				in thousand population
National Urban	-	-	-	in millions
National	28.474	29.718	58.191	in millions
1998				
Metropolitan area*	218.000	232.000	450.000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*				in thousand population
National Urban	20.873	21.737	42.610	in millions
National	28.990	30.190	59.007	in millions
Growth rate:				
Metropolitan area*	2.78%	1.09%	1.90%	in percentage
Urban Agglomeration*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
National Urban				
National	1.81%	1.59%	1.40%	

* see definitions in the companion guide

10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

	1993	1998	
daily household consumption / person:			
in all settlements	-	-	liters/pers./day
in informal settlements	-	-	liters/pers./day

What measures have been taken for reducing water consumption or increasing the water supply ?

Is the demand-supply for water managed in an effective manner ?

Indicator 14: Median price of water

	1993	1998	
highest price			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
lowest price			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
median price in all settlements			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
optional:			
median price in informal settlements			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)

What do these results suggest in terms of water affordability for the population ?

Have any new water pricing policy been undertaken in the last 5 years ?

The breakdown is available by company rather than by geographical level.

11. Reduce urban pollution

Indicator 15: Air pollution

	1993		1998	
	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	2	89	0	22
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1	27	0	25
Ozone (O ₃)	0	13	0	16
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0	0.6	0	0.6
Lead (Pb)	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV

WHO standards:	Averaging time	WHO Guidelines value
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	24 hours	125 micro g / m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1 year	40 micro g / m ³
	1 hour	200 micro g / m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	8 hours	120 micro g / m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10,000 micro g / m ³
Lead (Pb)	1 year	0.5 micro g / m ³

What do these results suggest in terms of air pollution for the population ?

If data is not available, are there signs of increased air pollution ?

What measures have been or should be undertaken to correct the trend ?

Exceedence figures are provided for slightly different WHO standards:
 SO₂: hourly mean >= 122ppb; NO₂: hourly mean >= 110ppb; O₃: running 8
 hour mean >= 55ppb; CO: hourly mean >= 25ppm.
 Lead = exceedence data not available.

Indicator 16: Wastewater treated

	1993	1998

% of wastewater
results should include primary, secondary and tertiary treatments

What do these results suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What measures have been undertaken to correct the trend ?

East of Scotland Water Company did not hold any data on the percentage of
wastewater treated.

Indicator 17: solid waste disposal

	1993 % of solid wastes	1998 % of solid wastes
Sanitary landfill		
Incinerated (in incineration plants)		
Open dump		
Recycled		
Burned (openly)		
other		
TOTAL		

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the impact of solid wastes on the environment ?

No data for Edinburgh is available.

12. Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

city and country level

In the city or the country, are there:

	1993	1998
a) building codes based on hazard and vulnerability assessment ?		
b) hazard mapping ?		
c) disaster insurances for public and private buildings ?		
Are disaster insurances compulsory for public buildings ?		

What measures and actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation ?

Is the capacity for post-disaster response effective at the city level ? What are the mechanisms in place ?

13. Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation system

Indicator 18: travel time

city level	1993	1998	
average travel time	19.8	20.5	in minutes for a one-way trip

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to make the transportation system more effective?

Average journey travel time (including waiting time) by area of residence.
Data are given for the period 1992-94 and 1997-99, respectively.
Data refers to Scotland.
Data are also available excluding waiting time.

indicator 19: transport modes

% of work trips undertaken by:		1993	1998	
<u>1. Private motorised:</u>	Private cars	69.00%	69.70%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	0.80%	0.20%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	69.80%	69.90%	% of all work trips
<u>2. Train and tram:</u>	Train	0.80%	2.40%	% of all work trips
	Tram	0.00%	0.00%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	0.80%	2.40%	% of all work trips
<u>3. Bus and minibus:</u>	Bus			% of all work trips
	Minibus			% of all work trips
	sub-total	14.00%	13.00%	% of all work trips
<u>4. Non-motorised:</u>	bicycle	1.10%	1.90%	% of all work trips
	walking	13.10%	11.10%	% of all work trips
	others	1.40%	1.80%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	15.60%	14.80%	% of all work trips
TOTAL		100.20%	100.10%	should be equal to 100%

If details are not available, please provide the sub-total for each main category.

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to improve the transportation system ?

Data is for Scotland

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

country level

1. How many cities have established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development, involving key partners?

2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?

3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?

4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?

Please describe the major initiatives:

Chapter 4: Economic development

15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises

indicator 20: informal employment

city level

As part of the total workforce:

1993

1998

% employed men

in the informal sector

% employed women

in the informal sector

% employed men and women

in the informal sector

What does this trend suggest? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-enterprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.)?

16. Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities

qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

1. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?

How many ?

2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?

How many ?

Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years ?

Have they been effective ? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation ?

Is the cost-recovery of services higher ?

indicator 21: city product

	1993	1998	
City product	\$23,219	\$26,333	per person
Gross National Product	NAV	NAV	per person

Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions) ?

method A ☐ excluded tax

method B ☐ no

What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development ?

Are cities economies growing more that national economies ? (compare trends of city product with trends in gross national product).

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

city level

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:

	1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?		
b) alteration in zoning ?		
c) major public projects ?		

Has there been any progress in the area of local participation ?

Do you consider that participatory processes in place are adequate ? Are institutional and legal frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of participation and civic engagement ?

19. Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

city level

At the local government level, are there:

	1996	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?		
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?		
c) sanctions against faults of civil servants ?		
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest ?		

Has there been any progress in improving governance ?

What measures have been undertaken in this area ?

indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

city level

	1993	1998	
local government revenue			in \$ US (3 years average)
local government expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)
revenue less expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)

What do these figures suggest ?

What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at the local level ?

Revenue income and revenue expenditures are virtually the same with the exception of appropriations from and to reserves. Data refer to financial years 93/94 and 98/99.

Chapter 6: International cooperation

20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

	1996	2000
1. Is the country involved in international cooperation ?		
as receiver ?		
as donor ?		
2. For donor countries:		
what is the total amount provided to urban areas ?		
In how many countries?		
3. For recipient countries and cities:		
what is the total amount received by the country?		
what is the total amount received by the city?		
3. For cities:		
Is the city affiliated to one or more association of local authorities?		
Is the city involved in direct city to city cooperation?		

What do these figures suggest ?

In which particular areas has international cooperation made progress (capacity-building, technology transfers, etc.) ?

Data provided for the Country.

Indicators for Istanbul +5

Focal point identification

Insert Date:

Type CITY and COUNTRY Information Here...

Country:

City:

UN Region:

(Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America & Caribbeans, Transitional)

What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population) ?

(example: rank for Nairobi is 1 in Kenya)

Collection carried out by...

Name:

Title:

Institution:

Other contact name:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Email:

How many cities are there in

What is the official definition of a city ?

What is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ?

What is the official definition of urban areas ?

Chapter 1: Shelter

1. Provide security of tenure

indicator 1 - tenure types

Type of tenure:

	1993	1998	1993	1998
	% of all households	% of all households	% of women-headed households	% of women-headed households
1. Formal Ownership:				
Owned				
Purchasing (mortgage)				
sub-total	57.0%	56.0%		
2. Tenancy:				
Private rental	15.0%	17.0%		
Social Housing	28.0%	27.0%		
Sub-tenant	0.0%	0.0%		
sub-total	42.0%	44.0%		
3. Squatter:				
without rent				
with rent				
sub-total				
4. Other				
homeless	32,190	26,169		
other				
sub-total				
TOTAL (should be equal to 100%)	100.0%	100.0%		

please provide sub-totals if information is not available for the requested level of detail.

Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious?

Data is available for regions.

Data is for London.

What would be the estimated percentage of households with precarious tenure?

indicator 2 - evictions

city and county levels

number of evicted households:	1993	1998	past five years 1993-1998
men-headed households	-	-	-
women-headed households	-	-	-
all households	8,825	3,098	33,603
% of evicted from squatter settlements			

Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions

Figures only refer to orders made for mortgage reposessions and do not indicate how many houses have been reposessed through the courts.

2. Promote the right to adequate housing

qualitative data 1: housing rights

1. Does the Constitution or national law

promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing ?

include protections against eviction?

2. Are there particular impediments :

to owning land ?

to inheriting land and housing ?

to taking mortgages in their own names ?

to women owning land ?

to women inheriting land and housing ?

to women taking mortgages in their own names ?

to particular groups owning land ?

to particular groups inheriting land and housing ?

to particular groups taking mortgages in their own names ?

Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996

Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios

	1993	1998		
Median house price	\$139,052	\$211,839	A	All averages Unweighted av of 3 tenures Assumed equal
1994 Median rent	\$3,992	\$7,064	B	
Median annual household income	\$36,738	\$45,199	C (96-99)	
Median household income of renters	\$36,738	\$45,199	D	
House price / household income	3.78	4.69	A/C	
House rent / household income	0.11	0.16	B/D	

What changes do these results suggest in terms of housing affordability ?

Averages are based on mean average data.

3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

1993	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1993)	
Highly developed land			\$187		0.04
Developed land				\$4,229	-
Raw land					-

1998	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month (US \$ 1998)	
Highly developed land			\$225		0.04
Developed land				\$6,243	-
Raw land					-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability ?

Figures are for average prices for residential land.
Properties purchased for building purposes with planning permission.
Available at regional level. Data is for London.

4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

% of dwellings purchased:		1993	1998
that are covered by mortgages:		0%	0%
that are covered by non-mortgages:		0%	0%
Total number of loans attributed:			
mortgage loans:		57,000	129,000
non-mortgage loans:		-	-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans ?

5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 6: access to water

% of households with access to water :

	1993	1998	
all settlements	100.0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
informal settlements			within 200 m from the house

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to water ?

With the exception of perhaps a few isolated dwellings, it is assumed
that all households have access to water.

Indicator 7: household connections

city and country levels

% households connected to :		1998-99	1999-2000	Only households directly
<u>in all settlements:</u>	water	100.0%	100.0%	
	sewerage	100.0%	100.0%	
	electricity	100.0%	100.0%	
	telephone			
<u>in informal settlements:</u>	water			
	sewerage			
	electricity			
	telephone			

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to services ?

Data is not available for water, sewerage and electricity.
It is assumed to be 100%.
Some isolated dwellings may lack sewerage connections.

Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

city and country level

	1993	1998	
female	0.70%	0.64%	number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years
male	0.82%	0.78%	
TOTAL female and male	0.76%	0.71%	

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality ?

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

city and country level

	1993	annual number of victims			
		male	female	all	
Homicides	-	-	-	0.023	/1000 population
Rapes	-	-	0.371	-	/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV	-	65.2	/1000 population
Homicides	1998	-	-	0.022	/1000 population
Rapes	-	-	0.549	-	/1000 population
Thefts	NAV	NAV	-	54.0	/1000 population

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes ?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?

Data for 1998 refer to the financial year 1998-99.

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

city and country level

In the city or the country, are there:

	1993	1998
a) areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police		
b) violence at school		
c) an official policy against domestic violence		
d) a crime prevention policy		
e) a weapon control policy		
f) victim of violence assistance programme(s)		

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

Indicator 10: Poor households

city level

	1993		1998	
	Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
Households				
Women-headed households				
Poor households				
Poor Women-headed households				

Poverty line in US\$ / month:

one person		
two persons		
average household		

Definition of poverty-line 1993:

Definition of poverty-line 1998:

What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty ?

What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty ?

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development

indicator 11: female-male gaps

city and country levels

1993 data	female	male	1993 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	82.0%	82.0%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.70%	0.82%	0.12%	%
Unemployment	7.60%	17.90%	10.30%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	-	-	-	/10,000 population

city and country level

1998 data	female	male	1998 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	79.1%	79.1%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	78.0%	80.0%	2.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.64%	0.78%	0.14%	%
Unemployment	3.10%	7.10%	4.00%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	1.5	4.2	2.7	/10,000 population

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the female-male gaps ?

The tertiary enrolment ratio is not broken down by gender and represents the percentage of pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education.

The number of elected councillors is given for 1997.

The adult literacy rates are only provided for 1996. Data are only available at a region level and come from a one-off survey "Adult literacy in Britain".

Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

city and country level

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998)

If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: 1993 ending year: 1998 for the period

	Male population	Female population	Total population	
1993				
Metropolitan area	3,383,200	3,549,800	6,933,000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*				in thousand population
National Urban	-	-	-	in millions
National	28.474	29.718	58.191	in millions

1998				
Metropolitan area	3,548,000	3,639,000	7,187,000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*				in thousand population
National Urban	20.873	21.737	42.610	in millions
National	28.990	30.190	59.007	in millions

Growth rate:				
Metropolitan area	4.87%	2.51%	3.66%	in percentage
Urban Agglomeration*				
National Urban				
National	1.81%	1.59%	1.40%	

* see definitions in the companion guide

10. Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

Indicator 13: Consumption of water

city level

daily household consumption / person:

	1993	1998	
in all settlements	-	-	liters/pers./day
in informal settlements	-	-	liters/pers./day

What measures have been taken for reducing water consumption or increasing the water supply ?

Is the demand-supply for water managed in an effective manner ?

Indicator 14: Median price of water

city level

	1993	1998	
highest price			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
lowest price			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
median price in all settlements			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)
optional:			
median price in informal settlements			US\$/m3 (1000 liters)

What do these results suggest in terms of water affordability for the population ?

Have any new water pricing policy been undertaken in the last 5 years ?

The breakdown is available by company rather than by geographical level.

Indicator 15: Air pollution

Indicator 16: Wastewater treated

1993	1998	
		% of wastewater

results should include primary, secondary and tertiary treatments

What do these results suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What measures have been undertaken to correct the trend ?

Thames Water did not hold any data on the percentage of wastewater treated.

Indicator 17: solid waste disposal

	1993 % of solid wastes	1998 % of solid wastes
Sanitary landfill		72.0%
Incinerated (in incineration plants)		23.0%
Open dump		0.0%
Recycled		5.0%
Burned (openly)		0.0%
other		0.0%
TOTAL		100.0%

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the impact of solid wastes on the environment ?

Data is only available for the financial year 1996/97.

12. Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

In the city or the country, are there:

a) building codes based on hazard and vulnerability assessment ?

b) hazard mapping ?

c) disaster insurances for public and private buildings ?

Are disaster insurances compulsory for public buildings ?

1993

1998

What measures and actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation?

Is the capacity for post-disaster response effective at the city level? What are the mechanisms in place?

Indicator 18: travel time

	1993	1998	
average travel time	23.3	24.2	in minutes for a one-way trip

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to make the transportation system more effective?

Average journey travel time (including waiting time) by area of residence.
Data are given for the period 1992-94 and 1997-99, respectively.
Data refers to Greater London.
Data are also available excluding waiting time.

% of work trips undertaken by:		1993	1998	
<u>1. Private motorised:</u>	Private cars			% of all work trips
	Motorcycle			% of all work trips
	sub-total			% of all work trips
<u>2. Train and tram:</u>	Train			% of all work trips
	Tram			% of all work trips
	sub-total			% of all work trips
<u>3. Bus and minibus:</u>	Bus			% of all work trips
	Minibus			% of all work trips
	sub-total			% of all work trips
<u>4. Non-motorised:</u>	bicycle			% of all work trips
	walking			% of all work trips
	others			% of all work trips
	sub-total			% of all work trips
	TOTAL			<u>should be equal to 100%</u>

If details are not available, please provide the sub-total for each main category.

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to improve the transportation system ?

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

country level

1. How many cities have established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development, involving key partners?

2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?

3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?

4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?

Please describe the major initiatives:

Chapter 4: Economic development

15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises

indicator 20: informal employment

As part of the total workforce:	1993	1998	
% employed men	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	in the informal sector
% employed women	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	in the informal sector
% employed men and women	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	in the informal sector

What does this trend suggest? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-enterprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.)?

16. Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities

qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

1. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the city level?

How many ?

2. Have some major public enterprises involving the delivery of services in cities established partnerships with private firms during the last five years at the country level?

How many ?

Have public-private partnership become a more common practice in the last five years ?

Have they been effective ? Have they offered a greater flexibility in the management and higher degree of transparency, efficiency and accountability in their operation ?

Is the cost-recovery of services higher ?

indicator 21: city product

	1994	1995	
City product	\$21,924	\$24,989	per person
Gross National Product	NAV	NAV	per person

Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions) ?

method A ☐ excluded tax

method B ☐ no

What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development ?

Are cities economies growing more that national economies ? (compare trends of city product with trends in gross national product).

CLIMATE CONTROLS

What do this trend suggest in terms of employment opportunities for men and women ?
What are the impacts of unemployment on the urban economy and social development ?
What measures have been undertaken to curb negative trends ?

[illegible]

17. Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

- a. Close the local government ?

erase inappropriate

erase inappropriate

- b. Remove councillors from office?

- a. Set local tax levels?

- b. Set user charges for services ?

erase inappropriate

- c. Borrow funds ?

erase inappropriate

- d. Choose contractors for projects ?

erase inappropriate

~~erase inappropriate~~

3. Is the amount of fund transfers from higher governments known in advance of the local budget setting process ?

10/10/2008

erase inappropriate

If yes, give a percentage:

11/11/2004

Have major responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authorities and resources been decentralised at the local level? If not, is there a process of decentralisation in place?

Do you consider that decentralisation has improved the level of governance ?

[illegible]

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

city level

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:

	1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?		
b) alteration in zoning ?		
c) major public projects ?		

Has there been any progress in the area of local participation ?

Do you consider that participatory processes in place are adequate ? Are institutional and legal frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of participation and civic engagement ?

19. Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

city level

At the local government level, are there:

	1996	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?		
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?		
c) sanctions against faults of civil servants ?		
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest ?		

Has there been any progress in improving governance ?

What measures have been undertaken in this area ?

indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

	1993	1998	
local government revenue	\$10,174,770	\$11,758,653	in \$ US (3 years average)
local government expenditures	\$10,174,770	\$11,758,653	in \$ US (3 years average)
revenue less expenditures	\$0.00	\$0.00	in \$ US (3 years average)

What do these figures suggest ?

What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at the local level ?

Revenue income and revenue expenditures are virtually the same with the exception of appropriations from and to reserves. Data refer to financial years 93/94 and 98/99.

Chapter 6: International cooperation

20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

	1996	2000
1. Is the country involved in international cooperation ?		
as receiver ?		
as donor ?		
2. For donor countries:		
what is the total amount provided to urban areas ?		
In how many countries?		
3. For recipient countries and cities:		
what is the total amount received by the country?		
what is the total amount received by the city?		
3. For cities:		
Is the city affiliated to one or more association of local authorities?		
Is the city involved in direct city to city cooperation?		

What do these figures suggest ?

In which particular areas has international cooperation made progress (capacity-building, technology transfers, etc.) ?

Data provided for the Country.

Indicators for Istanbul +5

Focal point identification

Insert Date:

Type CITY and COUNTRY Information Here...

Country:

City:

UN Region:

(Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Highly Industrialised, Latin America & Caribbeans, Transitional)

What is the rank of the city in the country (in terms of population) ?

(example: rank for Nairobi is 1 in Kenya)

Collection carried out by...

Name:

Title:

Institution:

Other contact name:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Email:

country level

How many cities are there in

?

What is the official definition of a city ?

What is the percentage of the total country population living in urban areas ?

What is the official definition of urban areas ?

Chapter 1: Shelter

1. Provide security of tenure

indicator 1 - tenure types

city and country levels

Type of tenure:	1993	1998	1993	1998
	% of all households	% of all households	% of women-headed households	% of women-headed households
1. Formal Ownership:				
Owned				
Purchasing (mortgage)				
sub-total	67.0%	68.0%		
2. Tenancy:				
Private rental	8.0%	9.0%		
Social Housing	25.0%	23.0%		
Sub-tenant	0.0%			
sub-total	33.0%	31.0%		
3. Squatter:				
without rent				
with rent				
sub-total				
4. Other				
homeless	19,860	13,338		
other				
sub-total				
TOTAL (should be equal to 100%)	100.0%	100.0%		

please provide sub-totals if information is not available for the requested level of detail.

Among those tenure status, which ones are the most precarious ?

Data is available at a regional level.

Data is for North West.

What would be the estimated percentage of households with precarious tenure ?

0%

indicator 2 - evictions

city and country levels

number of evicted households:	1993	1998	past five years 1993-1998
men-headed households	-	-	-
women-headed households	-	-	-
all households	356	171	1,839
% of evicted from squatter settlements			

Explain the main reasons of the decrease or increase in the number of evictions:

Figures only refer to orders made for mortgage reposessions and do not indicate how many houses have been reposessed through the courts.

2. Promote the right to adequate housing

qualitative data 1: housing rights

country level

1. Does the Constitution or national law

promote the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing ?

include protections against eviction?

2. Are there particular impediments :

to owning land ?

to inheriting land and housing ?

to taking mortgages in their own names ?

to women owning land ?

to women inheriting land and housing ?

to women taking mortgages in their own names ?

to particular groups owning land ?

to particular groups inheriting land and housing ?

to particular groups taking mortgages in their own names ?

Please describe any changes in terms of housing rights since 1996:

Indicator 3: House price and rent-to-income ratios

city level

	1993	1998		
Median house price	\$92,048	\$101,972	A	All averages
1994 Median rent	\$2,548	\$4,243	B	Unweighted av
Median annual household income	\$28,448	\$34,560	C (96-99)	of 3 tenures
Median household income of renters	\$28,448	\$34,560	D	Assumed equal
House price / household income	3.24	2.95	A/C	
House rent / household income	0.09	0.12	B/D	

What changes do these results suggest in terms of housing affordability ?

This data is available at the regional level. Data is for North West

Averages are based on mean average data.

3. Promote equal access to land

Indicator 4: Land price-to-income ratio

Level	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	
1993					
Highly developed land			\$38	(US \$ 1993)	0.02
Developed land				\$2,007	-
Raw land					-

Level	Land price			Income	Land price to income ratio
	Minimum price of 1 m2	Maximum price of 1 m2	Median price of 1m2	Median Household income per month	
1998					
Highly developed land			\$58	(US \$ 1998)	0.02
Developed land				\$2,880	-
Raw land					-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of land affordability ?

Figures are for average prices for residential land.

Properties purchased for building purposes with planning permission.

Available at regional level. Data is for North West.

4. Promote equal access to credit

Indicator 5: Mortgage and non-mortgage

Level		1993	1998
% of dwellings purchased:	that are covered by mortgages:	0%	0%
	that are covered by non-mortgages:	0%	0%
Total number of loans attributed:			
	mortgage loans:	58,000	107,000
	non-mortgage loans:	-	-

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to mortgage and non-mortgage loans ?

Data for North West.

5. Promote access to basic services

Indicator 6: access to water

city and country levels

% of households with access to water :

	1993	1998	
all settlements	100.0%	100.0%	within 200 m from the house
informal settlements			within 200 m from the house

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to water ?

With the exception of perhaps a few isolated dwellings, it is assumed that all households have access to water.

Indicator 7: household connections

city and country levels

% households connected to :		1998-99	1999-2000	Only households directly connected within
in all settlements:	water	100.0%	100.0%	
	sewerage	100.0%	100.0%	
	electricity	100.0%	100.0%	
	telephone			
in informal settlements:	water			
	sewerage			
	electricity			
	telephone			

What changes do these results suggest in terms of access to services ?

Data is not available for water, sewerage and electricity.

It is assumed to be 100%.

Some isolated dwellings may lack sewerage connections.

Chapter 2: Social development and eradication of poverty

6. Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

Indicator 8: under-five mortality

city and country levels

	1993	1998	
female	0.79%	0.81%	number of death for children below 5 years old during the year/ average number of live birth during the last 5 years
male	1.16%	0.80%	
TOTAL female and male	0.98%	0.81%	

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of child mortality ?

If there is no notable change, what is planned to improve the level of child mortality ?

Figures refer to Manchester Metropolitan Area.

Indicator 9: Reported crime rates

city level

		annual number of victims			
		male	female	all	
1993	Homicides	-	-	0.032	/1000 population
	Rapes	-	0.378		/1000 population
	Thefts	NAV	NAV	107.2	/1000 population
1998	Homicides	-	-	0.051	/1000 population
	Rapes	-	0.766		/1000 population
	Thefts	NAV	NAV	85.3	/1000 population

What are the reasons of the increase or decrease of crimes ?

Do these results reflect the safety conditions for the population ?

Data for 1998 refer to the financial year 1998-99.

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

city and country levels

In the city or the country, are there:

- areas considered as dangerous or inaccessible to the police
- violence at school
- an official policy against domestic violence
- a crime prevention policy
- a weapon control policy
- victim of violence assistance programme(s)

1993	1998

7. Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

Indicator 10: Poor households

city level

	1993		1998	
	Total number ('000)	% of households	Total number ('000)	% of households
Households				
Women-headed households				
Poor households				
Poor Women-headed households				

Poverty line in US\$ / month:

one person		
two persons		
average household		

Definition of poverty-line 1993:

Definition of poverty-line 1998:

What are the factors of the increase or decrease of poverty ?

What measures have been undertaken to alleviate poverty ?

8. Promote gender equality in human settlements development

indicator 11: female-male gaps

city and country levels

1993 data	female	male	1993 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	75.0%	75.0%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.79%	1.16%	0.37%	%
Unemployment	5.60%	18.10%	12.50%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	1.3	3.3	2.1	/10,000 population

City and country levels

1998 data	female	male	1998 female-male gap	
Primary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Secondary school enrolment ratio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	%
Tertiary school enrolment ratio	73.6%	73.6%	0.0%	% - total
Adult literacy rate	78.0%	80.0%	2.0%	%
Life expectancy at birth	-	-	-	years
Under-five mortality	0.81%	0.80%	-0.01%	%
Unemployment	2.70%	9.10%	6.40%	%
number of elected or nominated councillor at the local level per 10,000	1.4	3.3	1.9	/10,000 population

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the female-male gaps ?

The tertiary enrolment ratio is not broken down by gender and represents the percentage of pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education. This is the only data not available for Manchester and it is replaced with the related North West ratio.

The adult literacy rates are only provided for 1996. Data are only available at a region level and come from a one-off survey "Adult literacy in Britain".

Chapter 3: Environmental management

9. Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

indicator 12 - urban population growth

City and country levels

The annual growth rate should be taken for the last five years (1993-1998).

If another reference period was taken for the calculation, please indicate:

starting year: **1993** ending year: **1998** for the period

	Male population	Female population	Total population	
1993				
Metropolitan area*	212.500	219.500	432.000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*	1,264.500	1,314.400	2,578.900	in thousand population
National Urban	-	-	-	in millions
National	28.474	29.718	58.191	in millions
1998				
Metropolitan area*	212.000	218.000	430.000	in thousand population
Urban Agglomeration*	1,269.000	1,308.000	2,577.000	in thousand population
National Urban	20.873	21.737	42.610	in millions
National	28.990	30.190	59.007	in millions
Growth rate:				
Metropolitan area*	-0.24%	-0.68%	-0.46%	in percentage
Urban Agglomeration*	0.36%	-0.49%	-0.07%	
National Urban				
National	1.81%	1.59%	1.40%	

* see definitions in the companion guide

11. Reduce urban pollution

Indicator 15: Air pollution

city level	1993		1998	
	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)	number of days exceeding WHO standards during the year	average annual concentration (micro g / m ³)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	0	56	0	56
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	3	26	0	22
Ozone (O ₃)	4	12	0	13
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0	0.6	0	0.5
Lead (Pb)	NAV	0.305	NAV	0.071

WHO standards:	Averaging time	WHO Guidelines value
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	24 hours	125 micro g / m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1 year	40 micro g / m ³
	1 hour	200 micro g / m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	8 hours	120 micro g / m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	8 hours	10,000 micro g / m ³
Lead (Pb)	1 year	0.5 micro g / m ³

What do these results suggest in terms of air pollution for the population ?

If data is not available, are there signs of increased air pollution ?

What measures have been or should be undertaken to correct the trend ?

Exceedence figures are provided for slightly different WHO standards: SO ₂ : hourly mean >=122ppb; NO ₂ : hourly mean >= 110ppb; O: running 8 hour mean >= 55ppb; CO: hourly mean >= 25ppm. Lead = exceedence data not available. Data predominantly refer to Manchester Piccadilly with the exception of NO ₂ and CO (Manchester Town Hall). Finally, 1993 data for O and SO ₂ were not available and were replaced with 1996 and 1995 figures, respectively.

Indicator 16: Wastewater treated

city level	1993	1998

% of wastewater
results should include primary, secondary and tertiary treatments

What do these results suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What measures have been undertaken to correct the trend ?

North West Water did not hold any data on the percentage of wastewater treated.

Give away

What measures have been undertaken to reduce the impact of solid wastes on the environment ?

Data is only available for the financial year 1996/97.

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

city and county of LOS ANGELES

In the city or the country, are there:

a) building codes based on hazard and vulnerability assessment ?

b) hazard mapping ?

c) disaster insurances for public and private buildings ?

Are disaster insurances compulsory for public buildings ?

What measures and actions have been undertaken in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation ?

Is the capacity for post-disaster response effective at the city level? What are the mechanisms in place?

[illegible]

13. Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation system

Indicator 18: travel time

City level	1993	1998
average travel time	20	19

in minutes for a one-way trip

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to make the transportation system more effective?

Average journey travel time (including waiting time) by area of residence.
Data are given for the period 1992-94 and 1997-99, respectively.
Data refers to North West (including Merseyside).
Data are also available excluding waiting time.

Indicator 19: transport modes

City level		1993	1998	
% of work trips undertaken by:				
1. Private motorised:	Private cars	71.40%	70.70%	% of all work trips
	Motorcycle	0.80%	1.10%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	72.20%	71.80%	% of all work trips
2. Train and tram:	Train	1.70%	1.80%	% of all work trips
	Tram	0.00%	0.10%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	1.70%	1.90%	% of all work trips
3. Bus and minibus:	Bus			% of all work trips
	Minibus			% of all work trips
	sub-total	10.90%	8.20%	% of all work trips
4. Non-motorised:	bicycle	3.50%	3.40%	% of all work trips
	walking	10.00%	12.50%	% of all work trips
	others	1.70%	2.10%	% of all work trips
	sub-total	15.20%	18.00%	% of all work trips
TOTAL		100.00%	99.90%	should be equal to 100%

If details are not available, please provide the sub-total for each main category.

What do these changes suggest in terms of quality of life for the population ?

What policies have been undertaken in order to improve the transportation system ?

Data North West and Merseyside

14. Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

1. How many cities have established long-term strategic planning initiatives for sustainable development, involving key partners?

yes/no

2. Is this process institutionalized at the national level and/or has there been any legislative change to support cities to engage in sustainable development planning processes?

3. Has the city established a long-term strategic planning initiative for sustainable development, involving key partners?

4. Is the city implementing local environmental action plans involving key partners?

Please describe the major initiatives:

Chapter 4: Economic development

15. Strengthen small and micro-enterprises

indicator 20: informal employment

city and country levels

As part of the total workforce:

1993

1998

% employed men

% employed women

% employed men and women

in the informal sector

in the informal sector

in the informal sector

What does this trend suggest? What institutional changes have been undertaken to cope with the needs of the informal sector (fiscal policies, credit to small and micro-enterprises, legislations to protect the rights of employees, etc.)?

qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

city and country level/s

- [illegible]

indicator 21: city product

Can Ever

	1993	1996	
City product	\$13,837	\$16,218	per person
Gross National Product	NAV	NAV	per person

Which method was used for the calculation of the city product (see definitions) ?

method A	excluded tax
method B	no

What do this trend suggest in terms of urban economic development ?

Are cities economies growing more than national economies? (compare trends of city product with trends in gross national product).

[illegible]

city and country levels

What do this trend suggest in terms of employment opportunities for men and women ?
What are the impacts of unemployment on the urban economy and social development ?
What measures have been undertaken to curb negative trends ?

[illegible]

17. Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

city and country levels

- If yes, give a percentage:

Have major responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authorities and resources been decentralised at the local level ? If not, is there a process of decentralisation in place ? Do you consider that decentralisation has improved the level of governance ?

[illegible]

18. Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

city level

Are cities involving the civil society in a formal participatory process prior to:

	1996	2000
a) new major roads and highway proposals ?		
b) alteration in zoning ?		
c) major public projects ?		

Has there been any progress in the area of local participation ?

Do you consider that participatory processes in place are adequate ? Are institutional and legal frameworks sufficient to ensure the right level of participation and civic engagement ?

19. Ensure transparent, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

city level

At the local government level, are there:

	1996	2000
a) regular independent auditing of municipal accounts ?		
b) published contracts and tenders for municipal services ?		
c) sanctions against faults of civil servants ?		
d) laws on disclosure of potential conflicts of interest ?		

Has there been any progress in improving governance ?

What measures have been undertaken in this area ?

indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

city level

	1993	1998	
local government revenue	\$689,544.20	\$775,671.49	in \$ US (3 years average)
local government expenditures	\$689,544.20	\$775,671.49	in \$ US (3 years average)
revenue less expenditures			in \$ US (3 years average)

What do these figures suggest ?

What are the impacts of these trends in terms of delivery of services at the local level ?

Revenue income and revenue expenditures are virtually the same with the exception of appropriations from and to reserves. Data refer to financial years 93/94 and 98/99.

Chapter 6: International cooperation

20. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

City and country levels		
	1996	2000
1. Is the country involved in international cooperation ?		
as receiver ?		
as donor ?		
2. For donor countries:		
what is the total amount provided to urban areas ?		
In how many countries?		
3. For recipient countries and cities:		
what is the total amount received by the country?		
what is the total amount received by the city?		
3. For cities:		
Is the city affiliated to one or more association of local authorities?		
Is the city involved in direct city to city cooperation?		

What do these figures suggest ?

In which particular areas has international cooperation made progress (capacity-building, technology transfers, etc.) ?

Data provided for the Country.