COUNTRY NOTE OF TURKEY

Report of the United Nations Human Settlements
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In Turkey, 14 traditional population censuses were carried out in between 1927 and 2000. All of those censuses were carried out in one day by the application of national curfew according to the "de facto" population definition. In 2007 Address Based Population Registration System (**ABPRS**) was established in order to obtain actual information on population of localities and monitor the population movements. In this way TurkStat could produce basic population statistics annually pursuant to de-jure definition. ABPRS was also used in 2011 Population and Housing Census (**PHC**) which was implemented with combined method.

None of the data sources mentioned above include the required data to identify the "slums" considering the related concept and definition (lack of access to improved water source and improved sanitation facilities, lack of sufficient living area, housing durability and security of tenure) in the metadata of SDG Indicator 11.1.1.

But when needed (especially for determining income and living conditions), "slum" data can be collected by related household surveys. Furthermore, particular studies may be carried out specifically to measure the housing durability in terms of hazardous location by local administrations. According to our opinion, this kind of information can only be compiled by well trained professional staff, not by interviewers or enumerators.

For the 2021 PHC, in parallel with the global tendency in the further use of administrative registers, Turkey is planning to conduct register-based census. Within this scope, studies have been carried out in coordination with the related institutions to produce information from administrative data particularly on labour force statistics and building and dwelling statistics. It is targeted to set up a new registration system including information on building and dwelling characteristics. The name of the system to be established is "Building and Dwelling Registration System (**BDRS**)".

With BDRS, information on some aspects of "housing infrastructure" under the City Prosperity Index can be produced. In line with the UNECE Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Populations and Housing, information on core housing topics such as period of construction, type of ownership, number of rooms, useful floor space, type of heating, bathing facilities, toilet facilities and water supply system will be produced together with other additional housing characteristics. Although those features may not define slum areas completely, population under inadequate living conditions can be defined. In fact, there is

very slight difference between slums, informal settings and inadequate housing as mentioned in the "metadata of SDG Indicator 11.1.1".

However, it is thought that there is no need for Turkey to identify slums in the context of census. Because it is believed that Turkey has not a significant problem regarding the definition and concept in terms of household deprivations of "slum" and existing examples of slum areas in all over the world. But in Turkey, there is another reality so called "gecekondu (in Turkish)" which is confused with the term "slum". In Turkey, "gecekondu" term denotes the unauthorized buildings which were built without permission of the competent authority. But these kinds of buildings generally have most of the facilities (bath, toilet, piped water etc.) and constructed by improved materials and some of them acquired title deeds some period after construction (usually in the amnesty period for building permits and in the cadastral process).

In addition, as a proposal for data collection, field application should be done mainly by professional personnel of local administrations. Besides, satellite images, aerial photographs and ground truthing may help to determine such like areas.