WATER AND SANITATION IN LATIN AMERICAN CITIES

| | Number of cities | Census year | Average level of piped water access | Lowest level of piped water access | Highest piped water access | Average level of access to water source inside the house | Lowest level of access to water inside house | Highest level of access to water inside house | Average proportion of people with connection to water network | Lowest proportion of people with connection to water network | Highest proportion of people with connection to water network | Average level of access to a sewage system | Lowest level of access to a sewage system | Highest access to a sewage system | Average level of access to a sewage network | Lowest level of access to a sewage network | Highest level of access to a sewage network |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| All airinn | 274 | 2005- | 050/ | 250/ | 1000/ | 070/ | 220/ | 1000/ | 000/ | 4 = 0/ | 1000/ | 0.40/ | 470/ | 1000/ | C20/ | 40/ | 000/ |
| All cities | 371 | 2018 | 95% | 25% | 100% | 87% | 33% | 100% | 90% | 15% | 100% | 84% | 17% | 100% | 63% | 1% | 99% |
| Argentina | 33 | 2010 | 99% | 94% | 100% | 92% | 77% | 98% | 94% | 78% | 99% | 85% | 66% | 96% | 67% | 34% | 93% |
| Brazil | 152 | 2010 | 97% | 73% | 100% | 95% | 65% | 100% | 88% | 38% | 99% | 77% | 17% | 100% | 62% | 1% | 99% |
| Chile | 21 | 2017 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 95% | 80% | 100% | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Colombia | 35 | 2018 | 91% | 25% | 99% | ND | ND | ND | 92% | 15% | 99% | 95% | 52% | 100% | 85% | 16% | 98% |
| Costa Rica | 1 | 2011 | 99% | n/a | n/a | 99% | n/a | n/a | 99% | n/a | n/a | 98% | n/a | n/a | 35% | n/a | n/a |
| Guatemala | 3 | 2018 | 85% | 74% | 91% | 79% | 66% | 86% | 83% | 71% | 90% | 87% | 84% | 89% | 81% | 79% | 84% |
| Mexico | 92 | 2010 | 94% | 59% | 100% | 78% | 33% | 96% | 94% | 59% | 100% | 93% | 76% | 99% | 77% | 8% | 98% |
| Nicaragua | 5 | 2005 | 82% | 66% | 95% | 59% | 46% | 71% | 81% | 64% | 95% | 41% | 25% | 63% | 35% | 21% | 52% |
| Panama | 3 | 2010 | 96% | 94% | 98% | 82% | 78% | 85% | 96% | 94% | 98% | 79% | 78% | 80% | 31% | 10% | 55% |
| Peru | 23 | 2017 | 88% | 62% | 97% | 76% | 51% | 85% | 84% | 59% | 94% | 81% | 53% | 95% | 78% | 43% | 93% |
| El Salvador | 3 | 2007 | 84% | 76% | 92% | 74% | 66% | 84% | 84% | 76% | 92% | 65% | 57% | 80% | 60% | 50% | 77% |

Source: Data compiled and harmonized by the SALURBAL project.

More information on SALURBAL: https://drexel.edu/lac/salurbal/overview/

More information on SALURBAL data: https://drexel.edu/lac/data-evidence/data/

More information on data sources: https://drexel.edu/lac/data-evidence/data-acknowledgements/

More information on the data harmonization process: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30465261/

WATER AND SANITATION IN SUB-CITIES OF LATIN AMERICA

| | Number of sub-cities | Census year | Average level of piped water access | Lowest level of piped water access | Highest piped water access | Average level of access to water source inside the house | Lowest level of access to water inside house | Highest level of access to water inside house | Average proportion of people with connection to water network | Lowest proportion of people with connection to water network | Highest proportion of people with connection to water network | Average level of access to a sewage system | Lowest level of access to a sewage system | Highest access to a sewage system | Average level of access to a sewage network | Lowest level of access to a sewage network | Highest level of access to a sewage network |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | 2005- | 222/ | - 0.4 | 1000/ | 212/ | 201 | 1000/ | 000/ | 40/ | 1000/ | 2201 | 40/ | 1000/ | 500/ | 201 | 1000/ |
| All cities | 1,436 | 2018 | 93% | 7% | 100% | 81% | 3% | 100% | 88% | 1% | 100% | 82% | 1% | 100% | 63% | 0% | 100% |
| Argentina | 110 | 2010 | 98% | 92% | 100% | 90% | 66% | 100% | 84% | 11% | 100% | 81% | 47% | 100% | 56% | 0% | 100% |
| Brazil | 422 | 2010 | 97% | 58% | 100% | 94% | 56% | 100% | 85% | 1% | 100% | 73% | 1% | 100% | 55% | 0% | 100% |
| Chile | 81 | 2017 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 97% | 67% | 100% | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Colombia | 84 | 2018 | 92% | 12% | 100% | ND | ND | ND | 93% | 15% | 100% | 96% | 52% | 100% | 82% | 1% | 99% |
| Costa Rica | 29 | 2011 | 99% | 98% | 100% | 99% | 98% | 100% | 98% | 94% | 100% | 98% | 96% | 99% | 23% | 0% | 82% |
| El Salvador | 22 | 2007 | 83% | 52% | 99% | 71% | 35% | 94% | 83% | 52% | 99% | 60% | 10% | 95% | 56% | 2% | 93% |
| Guatemala | 20 | 2018 | 87% | 63% | 98% | 80% | 55% | 95% | 85% | 59% | 98% | 79% | 34% | 97% | 70% | 33% | 94% |
| Mexico | 406 | 2010 | 91% | 14% | 100% | 68% | 4% | 99% | 91% | 14% | 100% | 92% | 44% | 100% | 75% | 0% | 100% |
| Nicaragua | 11 | 2005 | 83% | 43% | 97% | 49% | 30% | 74% | 81% | 42% | 97% | 33% | 10% | 70% | 18% | 0% | 62% |
| Panama | 82 | 2010 | 94% | 50% | 100% | 78% | 39% | 99% | 94% | 50% | 100% | 71% | 32% | 100% | 33% | 0% | 100% |
| Peru | 169 | 2017 | 87% | 7% | 100% | 74% | 3% | 93% | 83% | 5% | 100% | 80% | 7% | 100% | 76% | 4% | 100% |

Source: Data compiled and harmonized by the SALURBAL project.

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More information on SALURBAL data: https://drexel.edu/lac/data-evidence/data/

More information on data sources: https://drexel.edu/lac/data-evidence/data-acknowledgements/ More information on the data harmonization process: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30465261/

More information on the included variables:

- 1. Access to piped water from any source. The proportion of households at the entire-city or sub-city level with access to piped water. Piped water may include water inside of the house, on the same property as the house, or outside the house and property as long as the water is piped. The water connection may also be exclusive or shared between households.
- 2. **Access to any water source inside of their house**. The proportion of households at the entire-city or sub-city level with access to any water source inside of the house or dwelling. This could be piped water, water from another type of aqueduct of any kind, or from a well located inside of their house.
- 3. Access to water from a municipal public or private water network. The proportion of households at the entire-city or sub-city level with access to water from a municipal or private water network. This would exclude water sourced from wells, rivers, or other bodies of naturally occurring water, or water delivery trucks.
- 4. **Connection to a sewage system**. The proportion of households at the entire-city or sub-city level with connection to a sewage system. A sewage system could be a municipal sewage system, a privately operated sewage system, or a septic tank located on or near the household's property. Pit latrines and disposal of waste in natural bodies of water or by some other method are not considered to be connections to a sewage system.
- 5. **Connection to a sewage network**. The proportion of households at the entire-city or sub-city level with a connection to a sewage network. This includes only households that are connected to a municipal sewage system or a privately operated sewage system and doesn't include households that are connected to a septic tank.

More information on the census data:

- Argentina census: Conducted in 2010 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos (INDEC)
- Brazil census: Conducted in 2010 by the Instituto Brasileiro de Estadistica y Geografia (IBGE)
- Chile census: Conducted in 2017 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica (INE)
- Colombia census: Conducted in 2018 by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadistica (DANE)
- Costa Rica census: Conducted in 2011 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos (INEC)
- El Salvador census: Conducted in 2007 by the Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos (DIGESTYC)
- Guatemala census: Conducted in 2018 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica (INE)
- Mexico census: Conducted in 2010 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Geografia (INEGI)
- Nicaragua census: Conducted in 2005 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos (INIDE)
- Panama census: Conducted in 2010 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censo (INEC)
- Peru census: Conducted in 2017 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica e Informatica (INEI)

Source: Data compiled and harmonized by the SALURBAL project.

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