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Number	AD7
Indicator name	Proportion of inhabitants living in the Q100 floodplain out of the total population
Area	A
Indicator definition	The proportion of (technically unprotected) inhabitants living in the flood area Q100 of the total number of permanent residents.
Indicator unit	%
Key words	Flood line Q100, river flood
Reason for tracking and usability	Climate change, with its extreme weather events, has an impact on the occurrence and course of river floods. The number of potentially vulnerable inhabitants living in areas at risk of river flooding, which are defined by the flood line Q100, is one of the important factors of the city's vulnerability to river floods. A higher population represents not only a potential risk of health impacts for a larger population, but also increased problems with evacuation, increased demands on temporary accommodation capacity in case of damage to their homes, etc.
Completeness, representativeness, validity	The indicator completely represents given area. The indicator has no major limits.
Description of data processing	Proportion of population living in Q100 floodplains in the total number of permanent residents. The most accurate is the determination of the indicator through spatial analysis in GIS by a combination of the Q100 floodplain layer and the population registration layer at the address points. If records of the number of inhabitants at address points are not available, it is possible to use the layer of family and apartment houses, where the number of inhabitants is obtained by the average occupancy of flats in a given city. If the municipality does not have the data for the processing of spatial analysis, it is possible to use the data of the Slovak Economic Enterprise available at <a href="https://mpompr.svp.sk/">https://mpompr.svp.sk/</a> .

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<b>Data source</b>	Flood risk maps (part of the City Spatial Plan); layer of population registration at address points – based on data on population registration in the city (eg registry office); map of family and apartment buildings (for selected cities) Copernicus Land Monitoring Service UrbanAtlas <a href="https://land.copernicus.eu/local/urban-atlas">https://land.copernicus.eu/local/urban-atlas</a>  Slovak Water Management Company – Flood hazard maps and flood risk maps of watercourses in Slovakia, <a href="https://mpompr.svp.sk/">https://mpompr.svp.sk/</a> .
<b>Tracking frequency</b>	Depending on changes in the physical structure of the area (new flood control measures, etc.) and the expansion of the built-up area of the city – 1 x 2 years (or according to the frequency of monitoring CReLoCaF)
<b>Urban influence</b>	The city can not influence much the implementation of flood control measures on watercourses, but can initiate, support or call the administrator of the watercourse – Slovak Water Management Company, .. On the other hand, the city can through the zoning plan or through its generally binding regulation (VZN) restrict or prohibit development in areas at risk of river floods. The city can also implement flood protection measures outside the watercourse, which can help protect the lives and property of residents from river floods.
<b>Presentation method</b>	The results will be presented in a uniform Klimasken framework through a five-point scale:
<b>Responsibility</b>	Processor Klimasken, city, district

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