



Spaces of Social Exclusion:

Spatial Inequality, Social Injustice and Housing Sustainability

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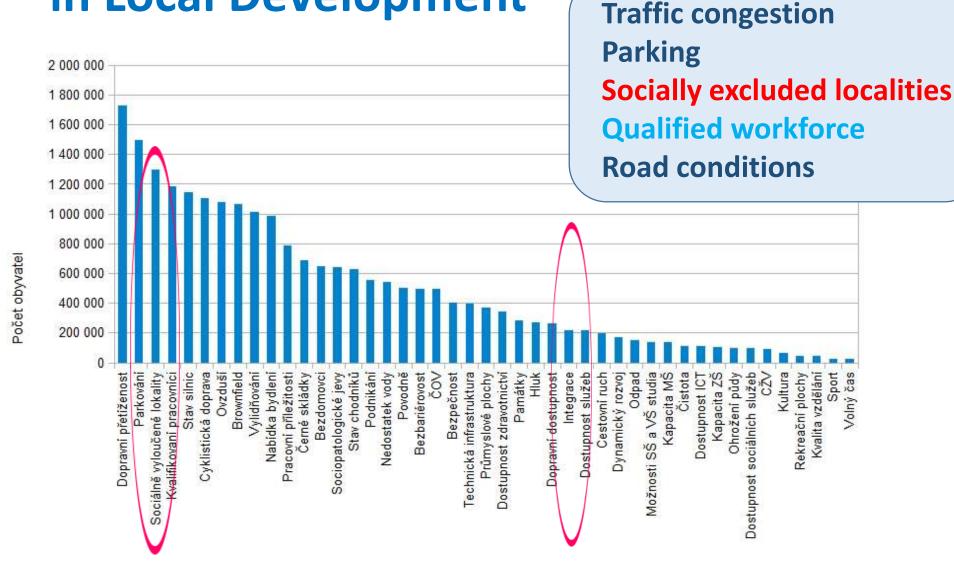
Segregation: new socio-spatial formations



Segregation: new socio-spatial formations



Issues and Challenges in Local Development



Survey of 732 municipalities

Socially excluded (Roma) localities

- 2006: "Analysis of socially excluded Roma localities in the Czech Republic ...": 310 SEL
- 2015: "Analysis of **socially excluded localities** in the Czech Republic": **606 SEL**
- 75 per cent of all locations listed in the 2015 report have a majority of Roma inhabitants (82 per cent in 2006) / none has no Roma
- PERCEIVED presence of Roma is THE KEY DEFINING FEATURE OF SOCIALLY EXCLUDED LOCALITIES

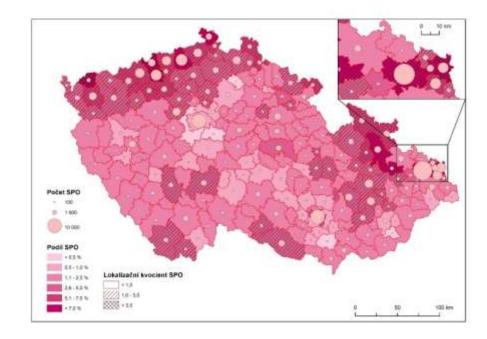


Social housing

- 1990s: **privatization** of public housing
- 2000s: boom of **private housing provision**
- 2010s:
 - affordability crisis faced by younger generations
 - "social housing" in the form of privately owned dormitories with an increasing spatial concentration of social exclusion – socially excluded localities
- NO national agreement on the policy and provision of public social housing
- PILOT efforts of Ministry of Social Affairs and selected cities: local strategies for social housing (and social inclusion)
- target groups: population threatened by social exclusion, such as handicapped, vulnerable seniors, single mothers (parents), young low income families starting on housing market, ...
- principle of **DE-SEGREGATION**

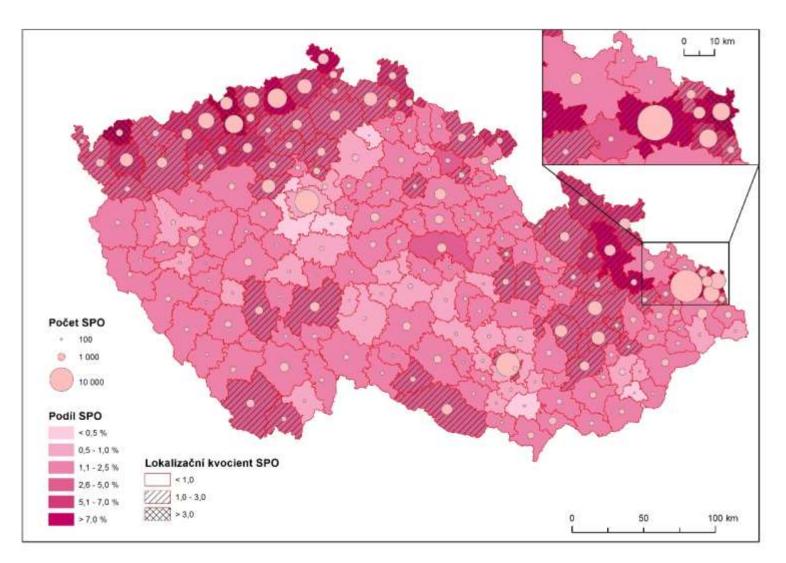
Material poverty and Allowance for Living

- assistance in material need ensure basic needs for living and housing
- allowance for living (AL) social benefit provided to a person or a family who have insufficient income to ensure basic needs
- recipients: Roma, single mothers, vulnerable elderly, ...
- social work with recipients
- means tested <u>household</u>
- spatial detail: individual data
- development over time



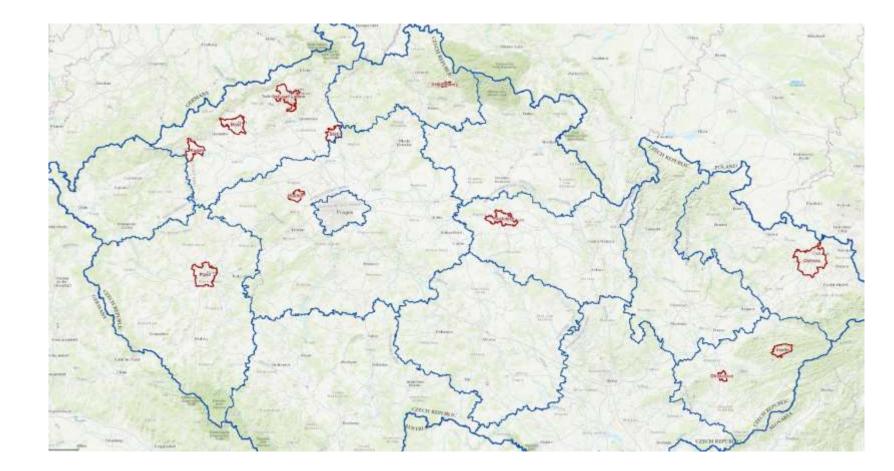
Socio-spatially polarizing country

- proportion of population with allowance for living
- old industrial regions and some peripheral areas
- Most 9%
- Hustopeče 0,4%



Cities and municipalities of pilot research and practice

- Kadaň
- Kladno
- Most
- Ostrava
- Otrokovice
- Pardubice
- (Plzeň)
- Štětí
- Ústí nad Labem
- Velké Hamry
- Vsetín



Inter Urban Variability: Allowance for Living

Municipality	Population 1.1.2017	ABS 2017_12	REL 2017_12	LQ_2017_12
Most	66768	5544	8,30%	4,39
Ústí nad Labem	92984	6095	6,55%	3,47
Štětí	8807	436	4,95%	2,62
Ostrava	291634	19401	6,65%	3,52
Kadaň	17924	927	5,17%	2,74
Velké Hamry	2667	118	4,42%	2,34
Kladno	68660	2758	4,02%	2,13
Vsetín	26190	842	3,21%	1,70
Olomouc	100378	2379	2,37%	1,25
Brno	377973	10076	2,67%	1,41
Pardubice	90044	1225	1,36%	0,72
Otrokovice	18009	200	1,11%	0,59
Plzeň	170548	1757	1,03%	0,55
ČR	10578820	199964	1,89%	1,00

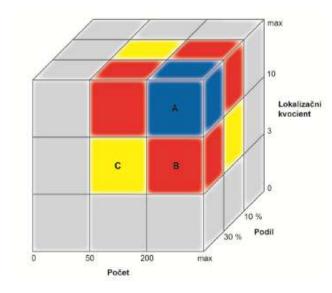
Unfavorable development: Allowance for Living

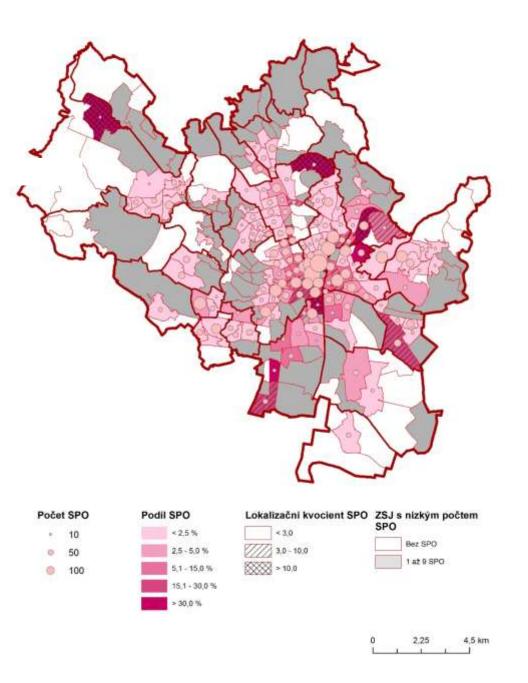
Municipality		DEI 2017 12	10 2015 06		Index LQ 2017/2015
widincipanty	REL 2015_6	REL 2017_12	LQ_2015_06	LQ_2017_12 2	-
Ostrava	8,06%	6,65 %	2,77	3,52	1,27
Most	10,17%	5 8,30 %	3,49	4,39	1,26
Pardubice	1,67%	5 1,36 %	6 0,57	0,72	1,26
Vsetín	4,01%	3,21 %	1,38	1,70	1,23
Kladno	5,06%	4,02 %	6 1,74	2,13	1,22
Brno	3,53%	2,67 %	ő 1,21	1,41	1,16
Velké Hamry	5,92%	4,42 %	2,03	2,34	1,15
Ústí nad Labem	8,82%	6 , 55%	3,03	3,47	1,15
Kadaň	7,48%	5,17%	2,57	2,74	1,07
Olomouc	4,09%	2,37 %	5 1,40	1,25	<mark>0,89</mark>
<u>Štětí</u>	8,61%	4,9 5%	6 2,95	2,62	<mark>0,89</mark>
Plzeň	2,10%	5 1,03 %	6 0,72	0,55	<mark>0,76</mark>
Otrokovice	2,79%	5 1,11%	6 0,9 6	0,59	0,61

Spatial concentrations

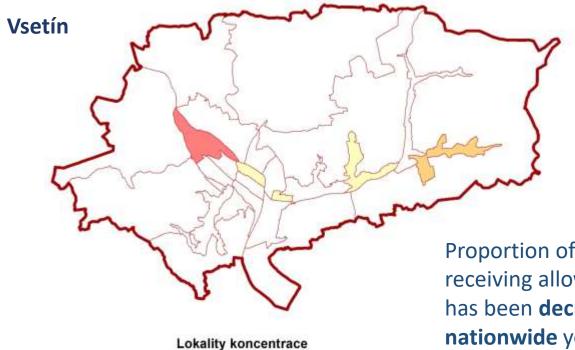
- Number (allowance for living) L - 25 - M - 100 - H
- Proportion
 - L 5% M 15% H
- Location quotient
 - L-3-M-10-H

Obrázek 2: Typologie lokalit na základě úrovně koncentrace





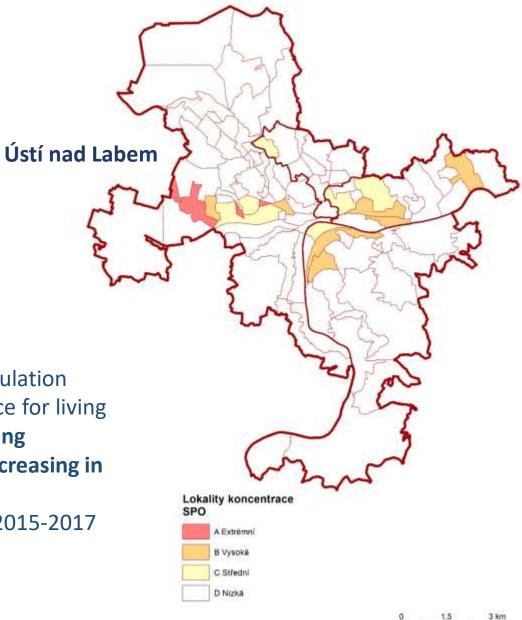
Localities of concentration of vulnerable population



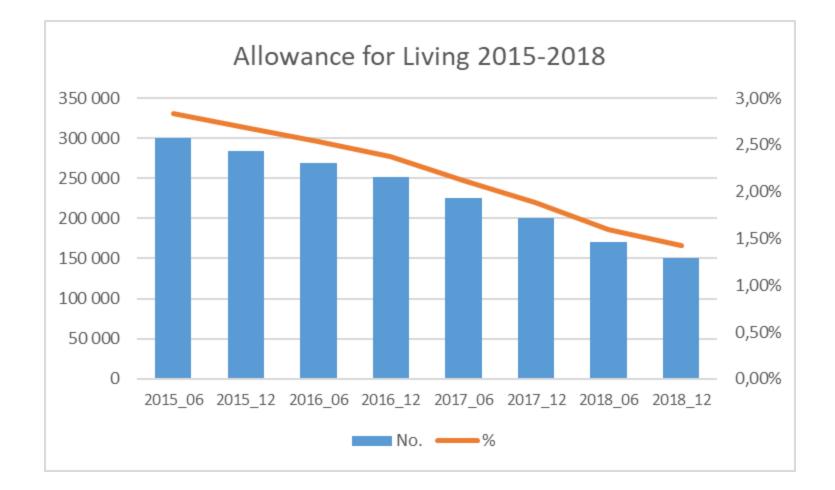


Proportion of population receiving allowance for living has been **decreasing nationwide** yet **increasing in localities of their concentration** in 2015-2017

0 1,25 2,5 km



Decline of Recipients: Allowance for Living 2015-2018

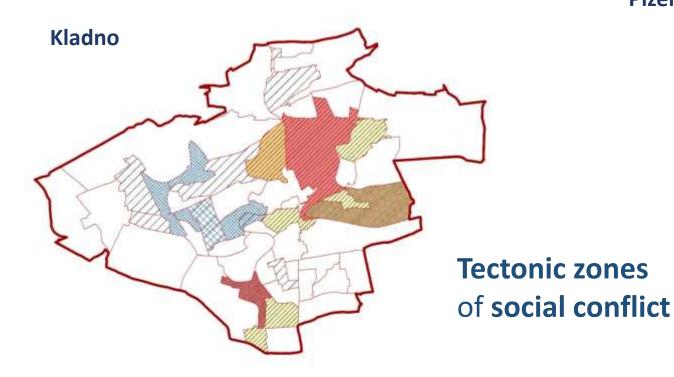


Concentration of poverty in Czechia

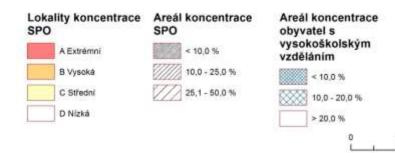
- Small decrease in the no. of localities of concentration
- Growth of localities with extreme concentration

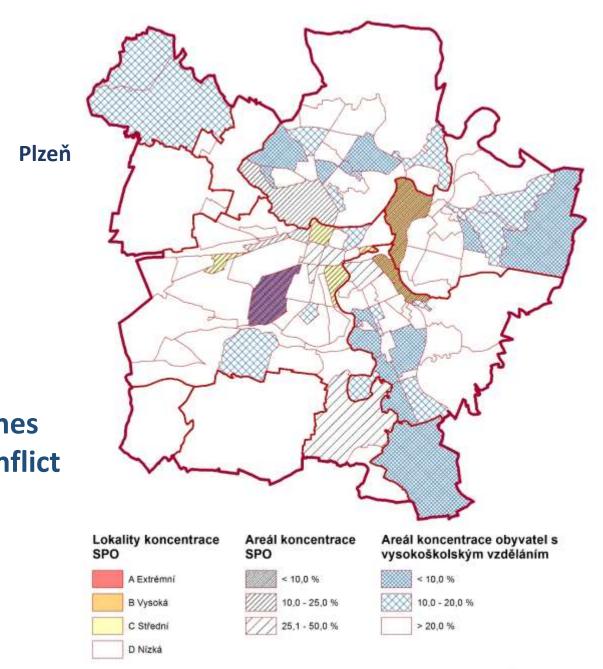
Concentration	2015_12	2016_12	2017_12
A Extreme	31	34	36
B High	156	139	118
C Medium	303	303	308
Localities of concentration	490	476	462
Other	22015	22029	22042

Concentration areas: vulnerable and high status



2 km

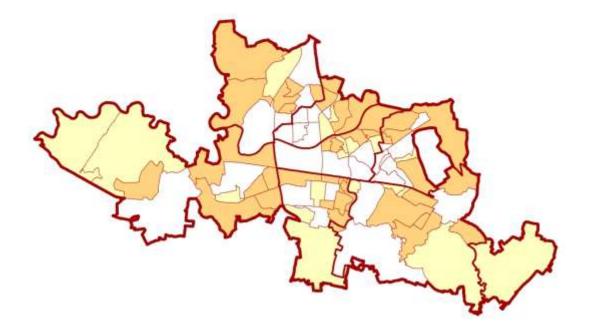


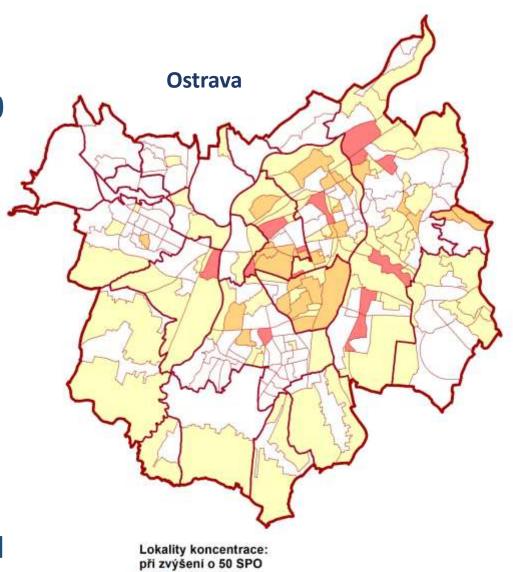


0 1,5 3 km



Pardubice





A Extrémní

B Vysoká

C Střední

D Nízká

Lokality koncentrace: při zvýšení o 50 SPO



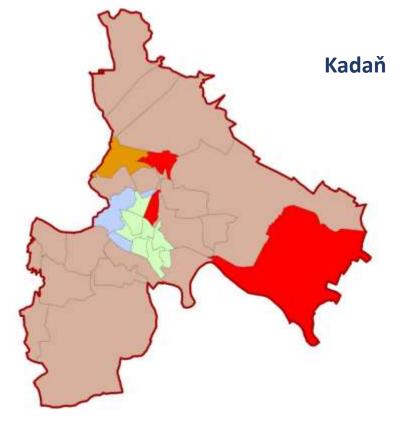
Do not provide social housing in **isolated places** where none lives

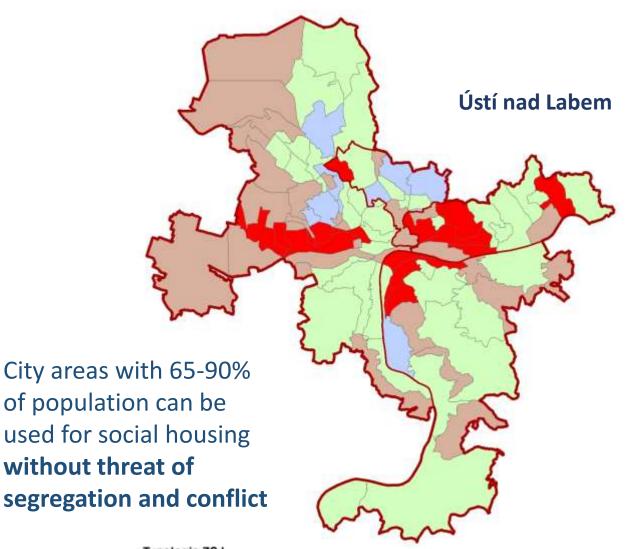
0 2 4 km

Territory (not) suitable for social housing

- The territory is **inappropriate** for social housing because of the **high concentration** of socially disadvantaged population
- Territory where social housing is not recommended due to higher concentration of socially disadvantaged population
- Territory where it is not advisable to plan and provide new social housing to an extent that would increase the concentration of population at risk of social exclusion
- Territory where it is recommended to consider the provision of social housing because of the concentration of people with a higher social status
- Areas that are **suitable** for the provision of social housing

Territory (not) suitable for social housing



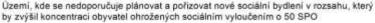


Typologie ZSJ



Území nevhodná pro pořizování sociálního bydlení

Území, kde se nedoporučuje pořizovat sociální bydlení z důvodu vyšší koncentrace obyvatel ohrožených sociálním vyloučením



Území, kde se nedoporučuje pořizovat sociální bydlení z důvodu koncentrace osob s vyšším sociálním statusem

Území, která jsou vhodná pro pořízení sociálního bydlení

0		1,5		3 km	
1	11		1		

Typologie ZSJ

Území nevhodná pro pořizování sociálního bydlení

Územi, kde se nedoporučuje polizovat sociální bydlení z důvodu vyšál koncentrace obyvatel ohrožených sociálním vyloučením

Území, kde se nedoporučuje plánovat a pořizovat nové sociální bydlení v rozsahu, který by zvýšil koncentraci obyvatel ohrožených sociálním vyloučením o 50 SPO

Území, kde se nedoporučuje polizovat sociální bydlení z důvodu koncentrace osob s vyšším sociálním statusem

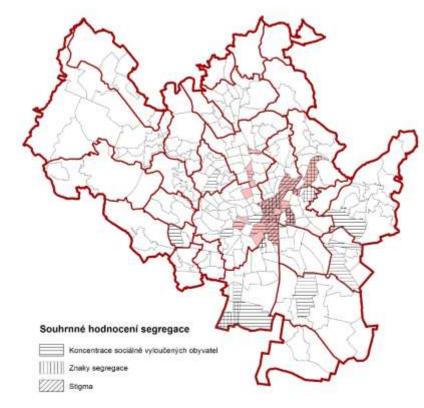
Území, která jsou vňodná pro pořízení sociálního bydlen



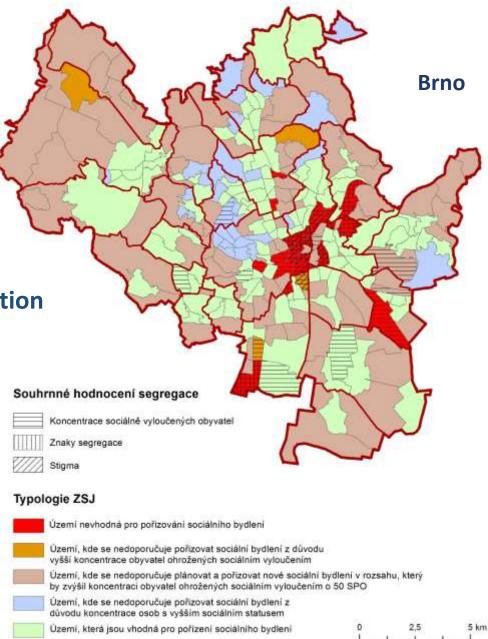
Population in types of areas

Name	A localities of concentration	B areas of concentration	C localities of concentration 50+	D areas of high status population	E suitable for social housing
Kadaň	14,41%	0,27%	3,14%	8,13%	74,06%
Kladno	9,54%	0,00%	1,66%	4,77%	84,03%
Most	12,07%	0,05%	1,02%	5,24%	81,61%
Ostrava	14,11%	0,00%	2,26%	10,90%	72,73%
Otrokovice	3,85%	0,00%	6,27%	0,00%	89,88%
Pardubice	0,32%	8,04%	9,14%	10,62%	71,88%
Plzeň	4,48%	0,73%	6,04%	11,63%	77,11%
Štětí	17,42%	4,38%	12,24%	0,00%	65,95%
Ústí n L.	21,10%	0,00%	1,02%	10,51%	67,37%
Velké Hamry	10,64%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	89,36%
Vsetín	8,69%	0,39%	3,61%	22,63%	64,68%
11 municipalities	10,62%	1,06%	3,70%	9,98%	74,63%

Complex assessment of urban areas: suitability for provision of social housing



Sociálně vyloučená lokalita identifikovaná ve Strategickém plánu sociálního začleňování města Brna pro období 2016 – 2019 Analysis of **perception** Analysis of **representation Field research**



Plzeň Zátiší

- demolition of 23 municipal houses with 92 substandard dwellings
- high proportion of allowance for living recipients and Roma
- 195 apartments and social services in 18 new buildings
- social mix: social housing for disadvantaged elderly, handicapped, single parents, affordable housing for young households with children
- information campaign
- choice for existing tenants



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