

Indicators in the field of housing

1.) Introduction

The territorial (as well as educational) segregation, which manifest itself primarily in Roma people's separation and social exclusion based on their social and ethnical status, causes serious problems. Segregated settlements are featured by the low level of infrastructures and overcrowding. The segregation hinders equal access to basic services as health care, social services, educational system etc. or provides access to services with lower quality only.

2.) Definition of segregation

- Segregation: the significant alteration of the percentage of low status (very low status) people in a block (or blocks) comparing to the average percentage of them in the whole city or village, etc. **OR** the significant alteration of the percentage of Roma people in a block (or blocks) comparing to the average percentage of them in the whole city or village, etc.
 - Index of segregation:
$$\frac{\text{average \% of low status people of the city, village, etc.}}{\% \text{ of low status people in a block (blocks)}}$$
 - Blocks (a space confined by 4 streets) are taken consideration in the determination of index of segregation / analysis of data.
 - Low status people - people without permanent income and having not higher educational status than 8 grades.
 - Roma origin can be considered if data (most probably census data) are available and reliable.

3.) Source of data: national census and/or surveys.

4.) Indicators

The following indicators should be considered

- related to the city or village and the segregated parts of the city or village
- related to the city or village inhabitants and Roma inhabitants

4.1 Segregation

- **Average % of low status people** in the whole city or village and in blocks
Definition:
 - number of people without permanent income *and*
 - number of people having not higher educational status than 8 grades
- **Average % Roma people** in the whole city or village and in blocks

4.2 Housing conditions

- **Availability of dwellings** – Relative size of dwelling stock
Definition: number of dwellings per 1000 inhabitants
- **Size of the dwelling / living space per person** – Rooms per person
Definition: number of rooms (inclusive of kitchen) in occupied conventional dwellings per person living there
- **Amenities of the dwelling** – Availability of bath or shower
Definition: percentage of households with bath or shower inside the dwelling
- **Availability of central heating**
Definition: percentage of households living in a dwelling with central heating
- **Tenure status** – Percentage of owners
Definition: percentage of households which are owners of the occupied dwelling

4.3 Residential area

- **Infrastructural facilities** – Accessibility of public utilities (running water, watercourse, electricity, gas, telephone, internet)
Definition: percentage of households where the mentioned public utilities are provided.
- **Accessibility of public transport**
Definition: percentage of persons who could walk to the nearest stop for public transport
- **Accessibility of basic health care services**
Definition: percentage of persons who can reach family doctor / health centre in less than 20 minutes
- **Accessibility of integrated elementary schools** (kindergarten, primary school)
Definition: percentage of persons (children) who can study in integrated elementary schools
- **Accessibility of shops**
Definition: percentage of persons who could walk to the nearest shop/supermarket