



# **EF3: Housing, neighbourhood and health**

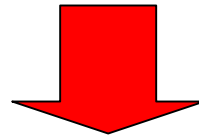
## **PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN IDEAS**



# **KEY THEMES**

**1. Privatisation (and, thus, less State intervention) fragment housing systems and housing provision**

**2. Globalisation, migration and diversity fragment neighbourhoods bonds**



**3. Consequences for social cohesion, health and well-being of people of neighbourhoods**



# **SCOPE**

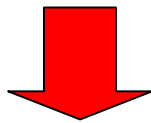
- Different countries from Europe and beyond
- Specially European countries
- And emphasis on Eastern Europe



# 1. Privatisation fragment housing systems and housing provision

European wide research programmes confirm:

- **Suitable access to housing and to quality housing is important**



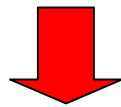
**It promotes social cohesion**

This is so in general and, specially, for vulnerable groups (e.g. new migrants)



# **1. Privatisation fragment housing systems and housing provision (II)**

**Neoliberal policies (privatisation and less State intervention) → fragment housing systems**



- + income inequalities ('the rich' – 'the poor')
- + insecurities in housing



# **1. Privatisation fragment housing systems and housing provision (III)**

**These housing inequalities are present across Europe but specially in Eastern Europe (due to privatisation), where:**



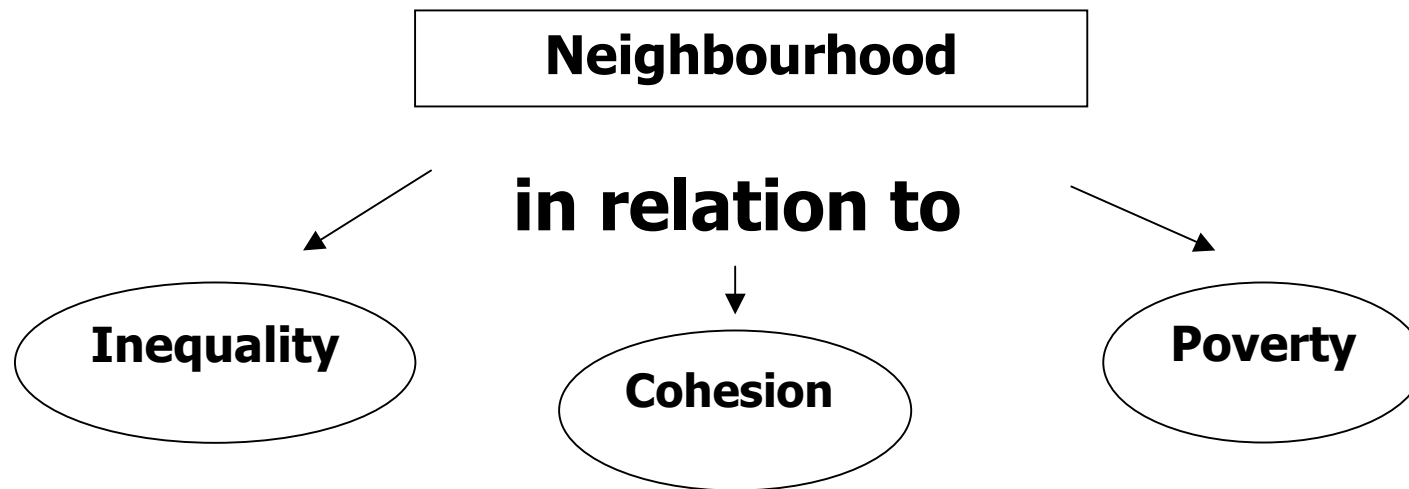
- The existing owners: advantaged, and new entrants to housing: disadvantaged.
- Increasing problem of housing disrepair
- + illegal or informal housing, without neighbourhood services



## **2. Globalisation, migration & diversity fragment neighbourhood bonds**

Comparative research suggests:

- **The importance of:**



**Is complex, varies among countries, cities and sections of the population**



## **2. Globalisation, migration & diversity fragment neighbourhood bonds (II)**

- **In countries with developed welfare states  
➔ Neighbourhood is less important.**
- **Support and action given at neighbourhood level is important but does not compensate the lack of public social support.**





## **2. Globalisation, migration & diversity fragment neighbourhood bonds (III)**

- **More diversity in neighbourhoods**



<b>+</b>	<b>Tolerance</b> <b>Social and economic dynamism</b>
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## 2. Globalisation, migration & diversity fragment neighbourhood bonds (IV)

- **More diversity in neighbourhoods**



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In countries with:  
non-diverse neighbourhoods + concentration of  
poverty linked to social housing



housing policies aim to: ↑ diversity → Tension  
between people:

- Feeling apart from the rest of society (in homogenous neighbourhoods)
- Feeling apart from their own neighbourhood (when diversity increases)



## 2. Globalisation, migration & diversity fragment neighbourhood bonds (V)



This is so across Europe but specially in Eastern Europe: new stronger segregation and exclusion (E.g. Roma communities)



### **3. Consequences for social cohesion, health and well-being of people of neighbourhoods**

Evidence suggests:

- **Housing and neighbourhood are more and more interrelated to physical and mental health and well-being**
- **Experience of neighbourhood**  
+  
**The sense of social cohesion** } **crucial to health and well-being**