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Urban segregation and local strategies

The number of the Roma population in Hungary and the proportion of the Roma population in comparison to the population at large

- 1971: 320,000 (3%)
- 1993: 470,000 (4,5)
- 2003: 570,000 (5,5)
- 2006: more than 600,000 (6%)

## Slum colonies, Roma sites

- In 1971 66% of Roma population lived in shanty homes in traditional Roma colonies outside inhabited zones
- In 1993 14% of Roma population lived in slum colonies
- In 2003 6% of Roma population lived in slum colonies

# Neighbourhood of Roma families

- Neighbourhood is inhabited predominantly by Roma  

<b>1993</b>	<b>2003</b>
30%	56%
- Neighbourhood is inhabited by Roma and non Roma families  

<b>1993</b>	<b>2003</b>
30%	22%
- Neighbourhood is inhabited predominantly by non Roma  

<b>1993</b>	<b>2003</b>
30%	22%

# Child poverty rate in urban and rural zones in the Visegrad countries in 2006-ban (%)

	<b>Czech republic</b>	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>EU 25</b>
<b>Poverty rate</b>	10	17	11	12	
<b>Child poverty rate</b>	17	24	17	19	
<b>Child poverty rate in urban zones</b>	17	15	12	12	19
<b>Child poverty rate in rural zones</b>	17	29	20	25	22
<b>Urbanization child poverty gap</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

# Types of urban slums inhabited largely or partly by Roma families

- Urban slums at the edges of cities parceled out and built purposely for Roma
- Former workers and miners colonies
- Former military barracks
- Inner part of cities
- Housing estates blocks
- Illegal or semi legal “wild living zones” in former leisure time resorts or in allotments

# Local strategies increasing segregation

- Gentrifying inner slums by demolishing or renewing old blocks; redeeming tenancy of former inhabitants or providing them with community flats outside inner zones
- Gentrifying inner slums by demolishing or renewing old blocs; redeeming tenancy of former inhabitants and encouraging them to find homes in villages somewhere outside the city
- Gentrifying inner slums by demolishing or renewing flats; redeeming tenancy of former inhabitants and buying them peasant cottages or flats outside the city
- Enlarging urban slums by building community flats there
- Enlarging urban slums by parceling building sites for Roma

# Merging poor Roma settlements - Nyíregyháza

- Hussars settlement used to be a military (cavalry) barrack and was rebuilt as a housing estate with substandard dwellings in the early sixties
- The city council has regarded the Hussar settlement as a “problem container” since the mid sixties: tenants with outstanding rents and overheads, squats, etc were evicted and provided by substandard apartments there
- The Hussars settlement is located in a remote area
- The Orosi settlement is located along the busy road and disrupts the city's development



# Merging poor settlements - The „master plan”

## The „master plan”

- Demolition of Orosi site and disposal of the residents in Hussars settlement by enlarging the site by building new dwelling and by parcelling building lots in the immediate vicinity of the site for them
- Enrolling majority of Roma pupils in the primary school located in the heart of the site
- Installing social services in the site so that to „tackle social problems and tensions caused by merger of the sites

## Merging poor settlements in Nyíregyháza – Inverse effect

- Headmasters of primary schools considered the presence of Roma pupils to be temporary because they hoped that the city's development master plan will „deliver them” from the majority of Roma pupils
- Segregation in public education became large scale and self generating
- Pupils migration's rate became unmanageable

# Enlarging Roma site; gentrifying inner city - Kaposvár

- 1922: The town council reserved a site new to the town (in Kaposszentjakab) where parcelled lots and built shanty homes for Beash Roma so that to settle them there and prevent them moving inside
- 1960: Carpet dealer Collar Roma community were forcefully evicted from the inner part of the city and obliged to move to Kaposszentjakab site
- 1995 The municipal council decided to enlarge the site by building new poor quality community houses
- Dealer Romungro families were forcefully evicted from the city center
- 2000: New block of community houses were built at Kaposszantjakab

# Enlarging Roma site; gentrifying inner city in Kaposvár – inverse effect

- The schools are unable to handle the inter-ethnic conflicts
- Municipal council is unwillingly compelled to reorganize its catchment areas, close and merge schools again and again due to inter-ethnic conflicts, „white flight”, and escape of Roma pupils as well
- The constant reorganization continued to generate new conflicts
- The municipal council is convinced that stability can only be achieved and ensured by maintaining segregated school in the immediate vicinity of the Roma site although an NGO sued the city and requires the school to close

# On the edge of the blade - Miskolc

Educational interest group were dominant for a long time

- Priority of educational policy: the decision makers have recognised that they can only control school migration and segregation among schools if segregation within schools is such that certain groups in “buffer schools” - schools with an increasing number of Roma students - can be offered an attractive enough curriculum: bilingual classes
- The catchment area of bilingual classes is admittedly the whole city, thus bilingual classes are considered attractive elite groups independently of number and proportion of Roma pupils in the rest of the classes in the same school
- There is an informal consent in the city that Roma pupils are not admitted to bilingual classes
- On the other hand, the municipal council is convinced that Roma pupils, excluded from bilingual classes and attending other classes can also benefit from the system.

## On the edge of the blade - Miskolc

The urban interest group became dominant

- An NGO initiated a lawsuit against the city and required to decrease segregation within schools
- The highway has reached the city and the largest and misery Roma sites were appreciated
- The municipal council decided to demolish misery Roma site

## On the edge of the blade Miskolc - imbalance

- Municipal council is unable to control educational and spatial migration trends
- Population of the „wild living zone” increased

## „Under-urbanization” – surplus population

- Industrial centres applied work force for a long time but they couldn't do with poor population anything as city residents: couldn't integrate them to urban society and provide them with decent housing
- After political and economic transition poor urban population – mainly but not exclusively Roma population – became surplus population



## „Illegible city”

- Pupils migration among school catchment area is large-scale in cities
- Symbolic borders that one can cross; zones one can enter; institutions one can use are different by social groups
- Urban space is fragmented by spatial and educational migration
- Municipal councils are unable to make rational development and public educational decisions

# Proportion of pupils living inside their schools catchment area (2010)

<b>Size of settlement</b>	<b>%</b>
cities with county rights	36,2
cities	71,2
small towns	64,6
villages	72,0
small villages	76,0

Thank You for attention