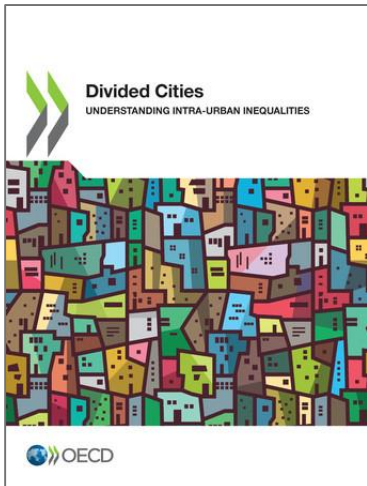




Overview of OECD work on housing and segregation

Data on income segregation and housing outcomes



[Divided Cities: Understanding Intra-urban inequalities](#)

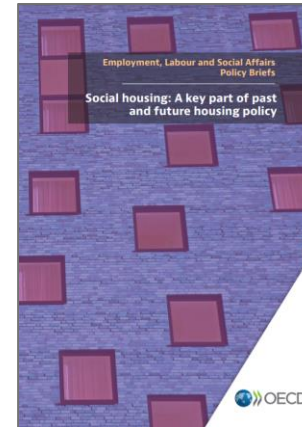
- Evidence on neighbourhood inequalities and segregation across metropolitan areas in three main dimensions: *income, migrants vs. native born, access to public transport and jobs*

[OECD Affordable Housing Database](#)

- Comparative data for 40+ countries on housing affordability, quality and public policies <http://oe.cd/ahd>

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Thematic & country studies on housing and segregation



[Policy brief on social housing](#)

- Strategies to address the spatial concentration of poverty in social housing

[National Urban Policy Review of Mexico, Review of the Valle de Mexico:](#)

- Overcoming segregated, isolated housing far from jobs and city centres
- Pursuing urban regeneration to revitalise ageing, segregated low-income housing



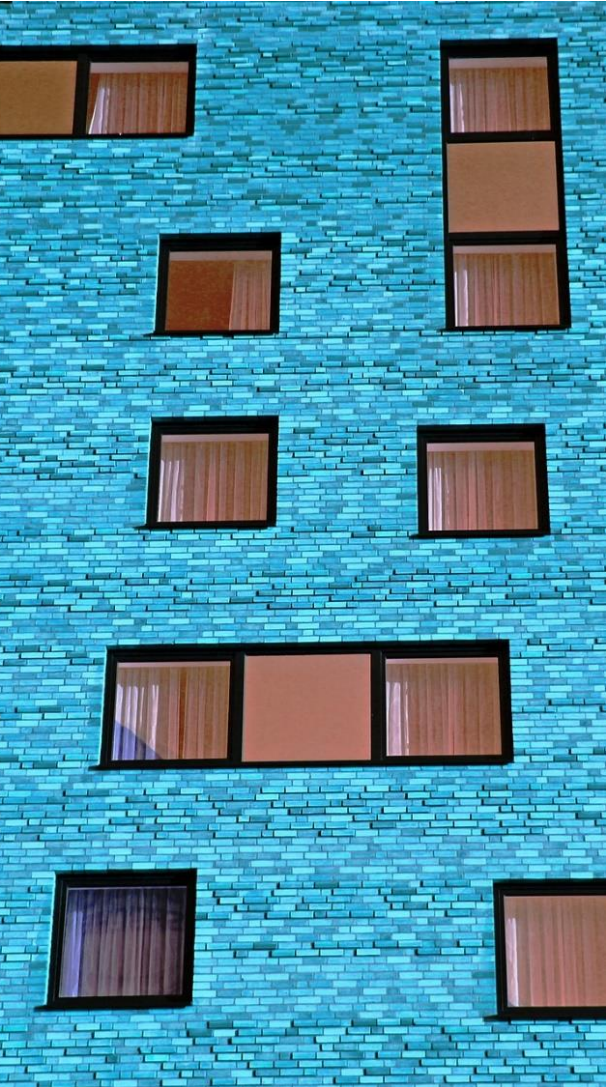
[Housing and Inclusive Growth](#)

- Overcoming barriers to housing for low-income households, youth, families, the homeless

Barriers to housing for people with disabilities
– *forthcoming June 2021*



Key lessons from OECD work on housing and segregation



- **Country experiences differ considerably.** Income segregation levels vary greatly across and within countries, and are generally higher in larger cities. In most countries, the rich are more likely than the poor to live in segregated neighbourhoods.
- **Housing decisions have a long legacy.** In many countries, past housing policy decisions to build large housing developments on cheap land far from city centres continue to pose a policy challenge.
- **It's not *just* a housing problem - or solution.** Integrated spatial planning strategies (which link housing development to infrastructure for transport, health, education and economic opportunities) are essential to address (and avoid) spatial segregation.
- **Addressing the root causes is key.** In social housing developments, the success of explicit social mixing policies that aim to better integrate neighbourhoods is limited if the underlying causes of segregation are not addressed.