

## **ABSTRACT**

Housing is a fundamental human right, and failure to fulfil this right can be a significant contributing factor to social exclusion. The existence and emergence of localities is a significant factor in the process of social exclusion. They exist and emerge outside or at the edge of the infrastructure of the municipality. The predominant feature is the low level of housing stock - unmaintained buildings, inadequate sanitary conditions, overcrowding of housing units. Tenancy relationships are often not legally regulated and are highly unstable or non-existent, and residents live here without any legal status. The lack of legislative anchoring of social housing contributes to the deepening and widening of social exclusion of people. However, the situation can be partially addressed by applying various approaches to standard housing - for example, approaches to social housing, approaches aimed at preventing homelessness (Housing First, Housing Led, Rapid Re-housing, etc.) or within the private rented sector. The theoretical part of the thesis focuses mainly on the introduction of basic concepts. In the research part, the thesis focuses on mapping the situation of people moved from socially excluded localities to housing outside the socially excluded locality, where the main objective of monitoring life in standard housing is the quality of life of informants before and after moving into standard housing.

Key words: housing, social exclusion, Housing First, quality of life