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CENPAT-CONICET

Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales (IDAES-UNSAM)



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**Dottorato di ricerca in Pianificazione Territoriale e Politiche Pubbliche
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Scuola di Dottorato Iuav, Palazzo Badoer, Venezia

IUAV, Venezia, Italy, 1st October 2013

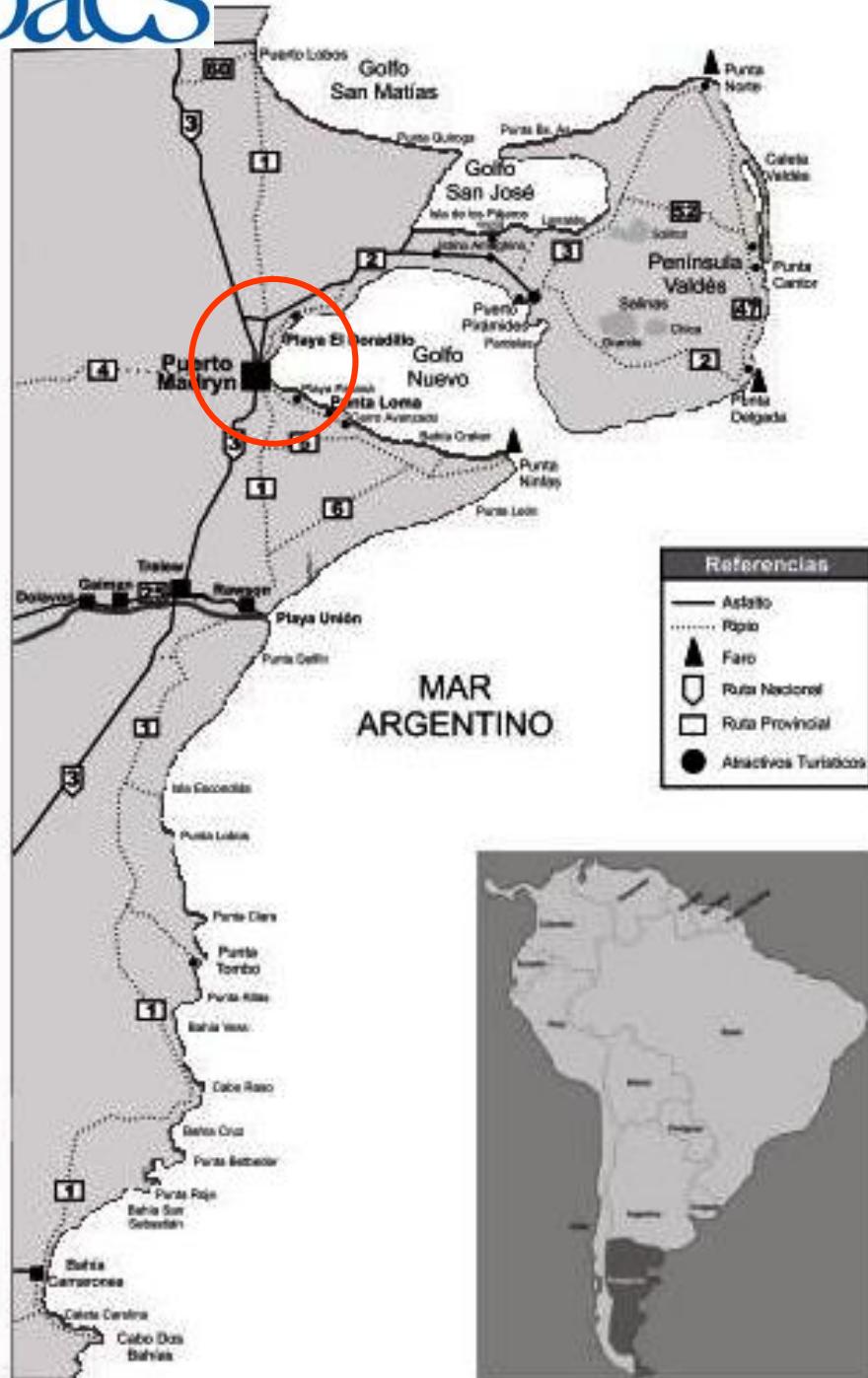
Instituto de Altos Estudios Sociales

15 years. Multilocal institution on research and academical training with over 60 researchers, 90% from CONICET and near 200 seminars each year with professors from different national and foreigner universities.

3 doctorates program, 8 masters, 6 graduate studies and 2 undergraduate degrees, more than 600 graduated-students.

Over 29 research projects financed by CONICET or ANPCyT. 12 centres, programs and núcleus (núcleos).

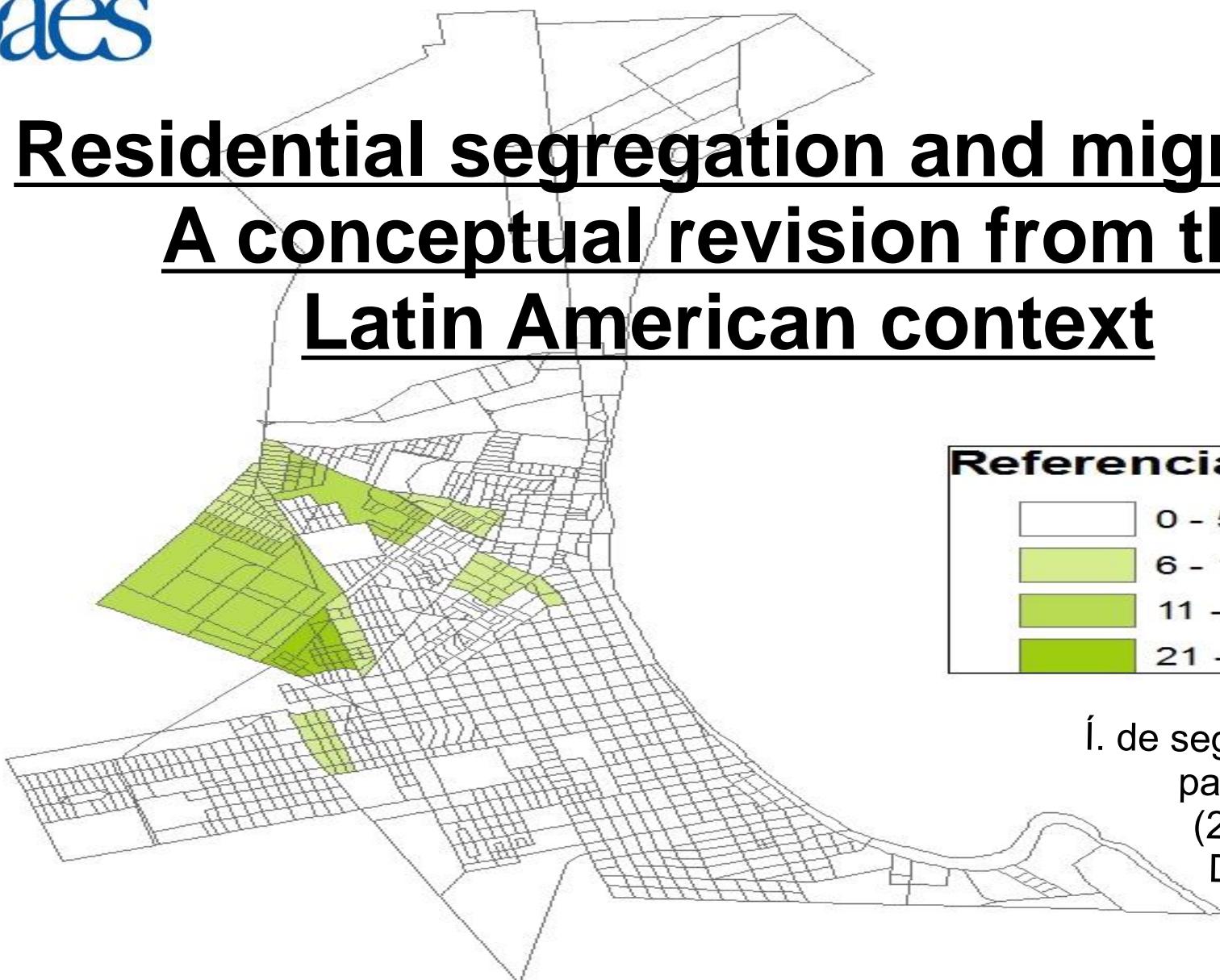
Centro de Estudios Sociales de la Economía, Centro de Estudios en Antropología, **Núcleo de Estudios Migratorios**, Núcleo de estudios sociales en moralidades, Núcleo de historia social y cultural del mundo del trabajo, Núcleo de política, sociedad y cultura en la historia reciente del Cono Sur, Núcleo de estudios sobre pueblos indígenas, Núcleo Interdisciplinario de Estudios de Género y Feminismos, Núcleo de Historia del Arte y Cultura Visual, Núcleo de Estudios Antropológicos sobre Danza, Movimiento y Programa de Estudios sobre la Desigualdad, Programa de Estudios sobre Elites Argentinas, y **Programa de Estudios sobre Poscolonialidad, pensamiento fronterizo y transfronterizo en los Estudios Feministas**.



Residential segregation and migration.

A conceptual revision from the

Latin American context



Í. de segregación Duncan
para bolivianos
(2001)= 0,75
Delta=0,87

Elaboración propia a partir de datos
de la Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos de Chubut.
Censo Nacional de Población y Hogares (2001)

0,4 Kilómetros
0,20 0,4 Kilómetros

Structure/ Index

1. The relation between city and immigration.

Assumptions and theory

2. Latin American cities in the last decades.

3. The use of the concept in Latin America (SRS).

Consequences of SRS.

4. Residential segregation or social division of urban space

5. Why include immigration as a variable?

6. The analytical/political problem of scale

7. Local policy, questions, discussions.

“Right to the City”



Why study residential segregation?

History and legacy:

- School of Chicago
- “New” Urban Sociology

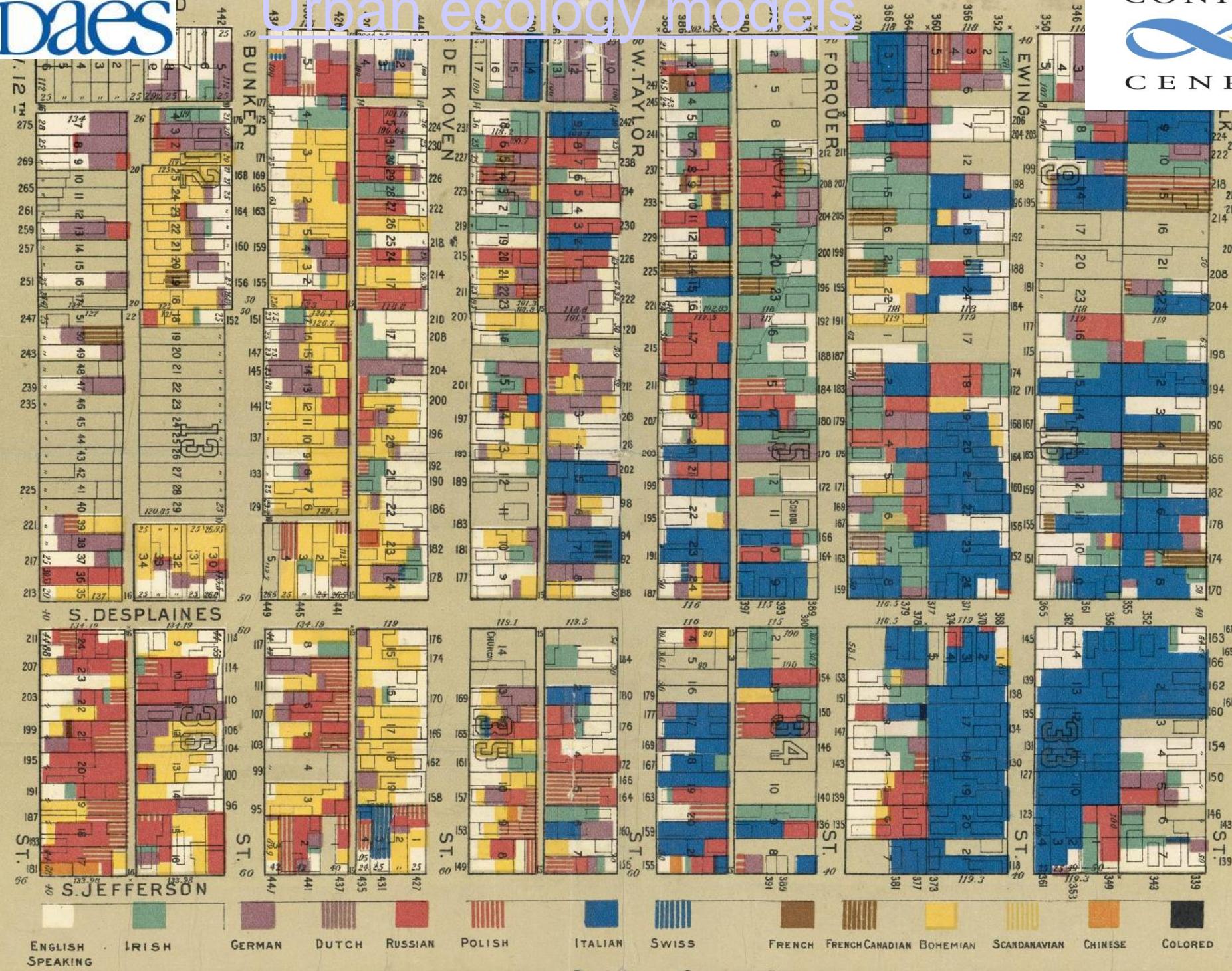
Relationship between city and immigration

“Migration is much more than the source of new ethnicities, since it constitutes one of the key factors of the construction of the modern city and molds its social structures and diverse cultural environments” (Portes, 2001:112)



From Chicago to Europe:

- Starting points
- Legacy with its problems:
 - 1) Culturalize and moralize problems from a ethnocentred point of view
 - 2) General spatial models prevailed when they tended to respond more to what happened in specific cities

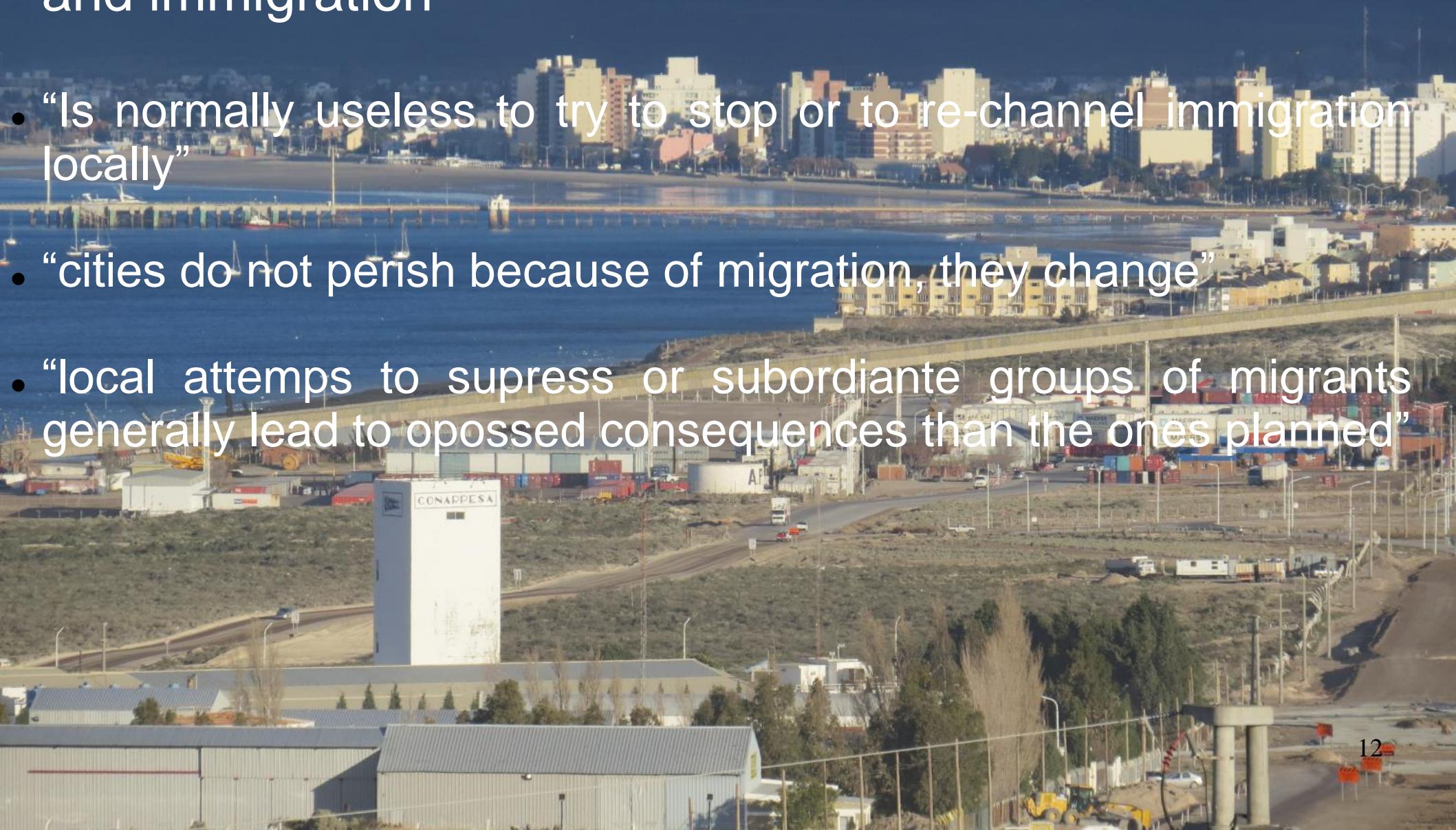


Common mistakes in immigration research and theory

- 1) Tipologies are not theories
- 2) Theories does not grow by the accumulation of evidence
- 3) Natives points of view
- 4) There is no consensual theory

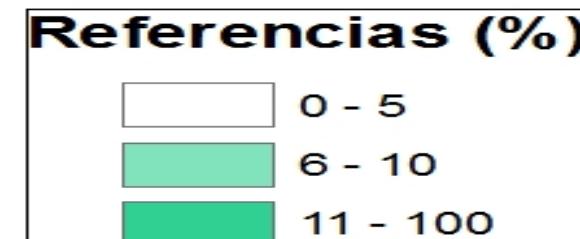
3 Fundamental principles of the relationship between city and immigration

- “Is normally useless to try to stop or to re-channel immigration locally”
- “cities do not perish because of migration, they change”
- “local attempts to suppress or subordinate groups of migrants generally lead to opossed consequences than the ones planned”





Latin American Cities: ¿Dual cities? ¿Fragmented cities? ¿Heterogenous cities?



Strong relationship between segregation and

- Formal or informal development
- Real costs of land for residence

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0,40,20 0,4 Kilómetros



Irregular land market in Rio de Janeiro
Informal settlements in the metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires



Janoschka's map of the fragmented city of Pilar

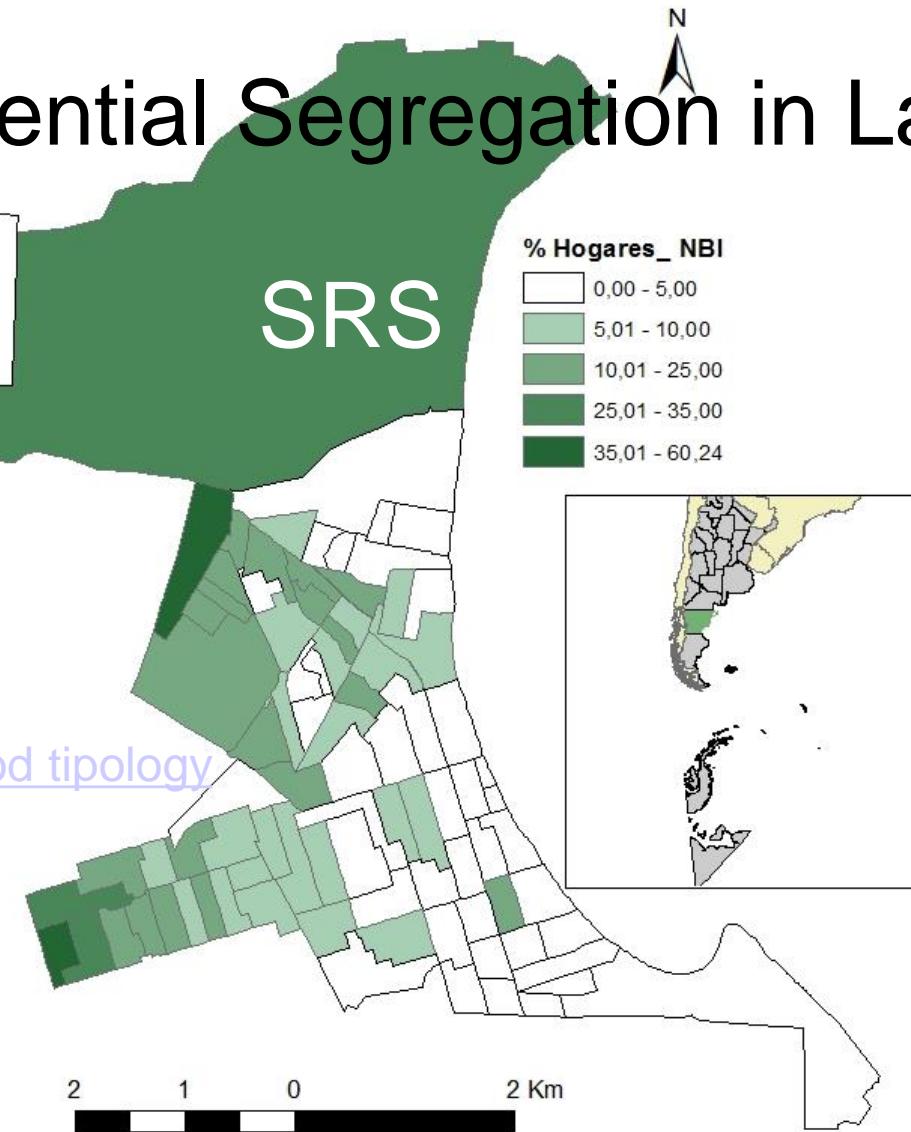
Porcentaje de hogares con NBI
por radio censal, Puerto Madryn, Chubut (2010)

The use of Residential Segregation in Latin America

Consequences

Context

Katzman's popular neighborhood typology



The variable of time

Rodriguez SRS with proxy level of studies in Bs As



The distinctive footprint of Latin American urban models is that they are increasingly complex and fragmentated”, Duhau.

In most Latin American countries the social situation has improved, but the urban scenarios are worse than before,

a bit more segregated than before,

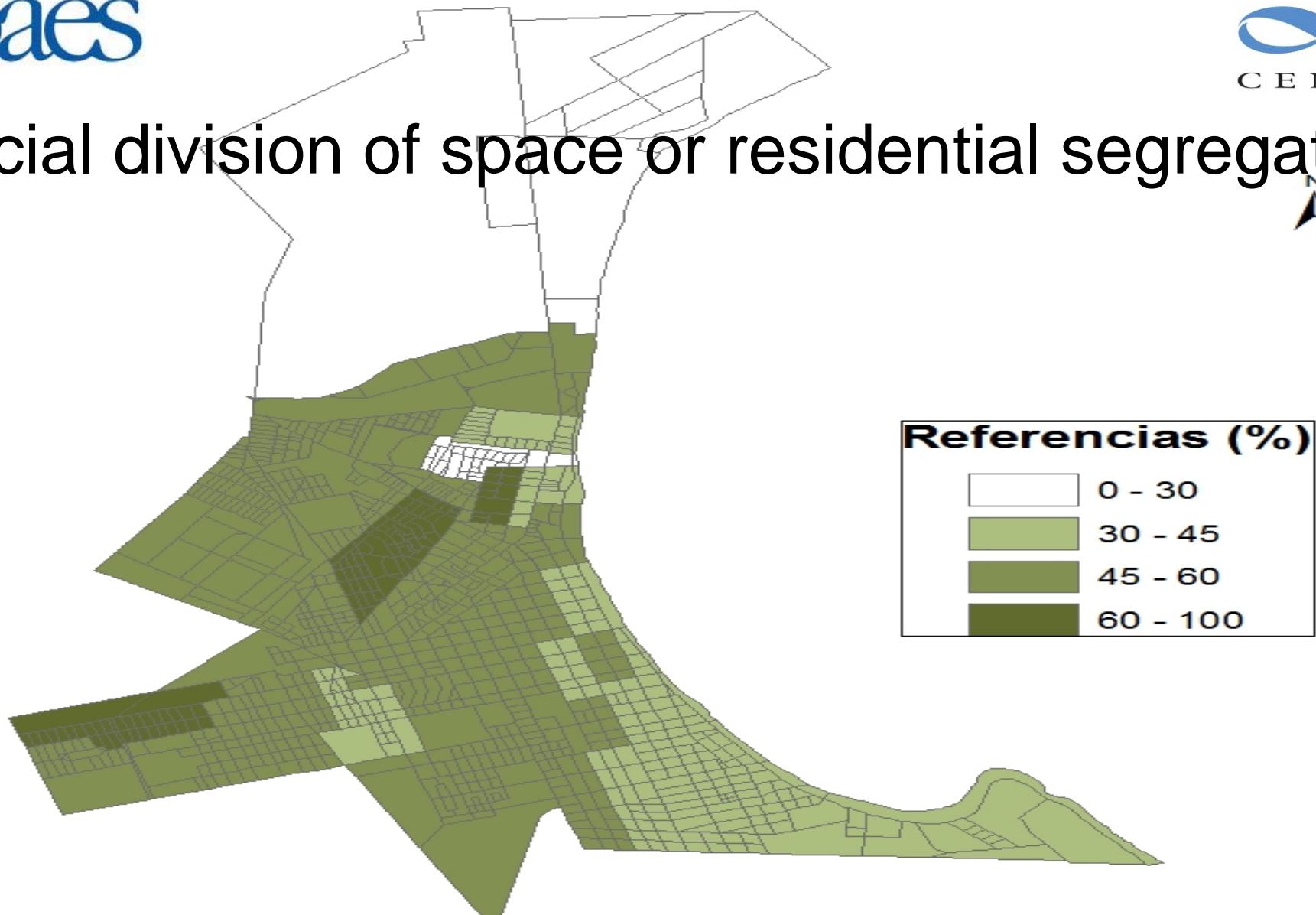
a lot more fragmented.



This brings up different questions and problems:

- Why urban indicators do not accompany the improvements of social indicators?
- What kinds of cities are being structured?
- Is neoliberalism over or the development of cities remain an important bastion of it?
- Where is urban investment going?

Social division of space or residential segregation ?

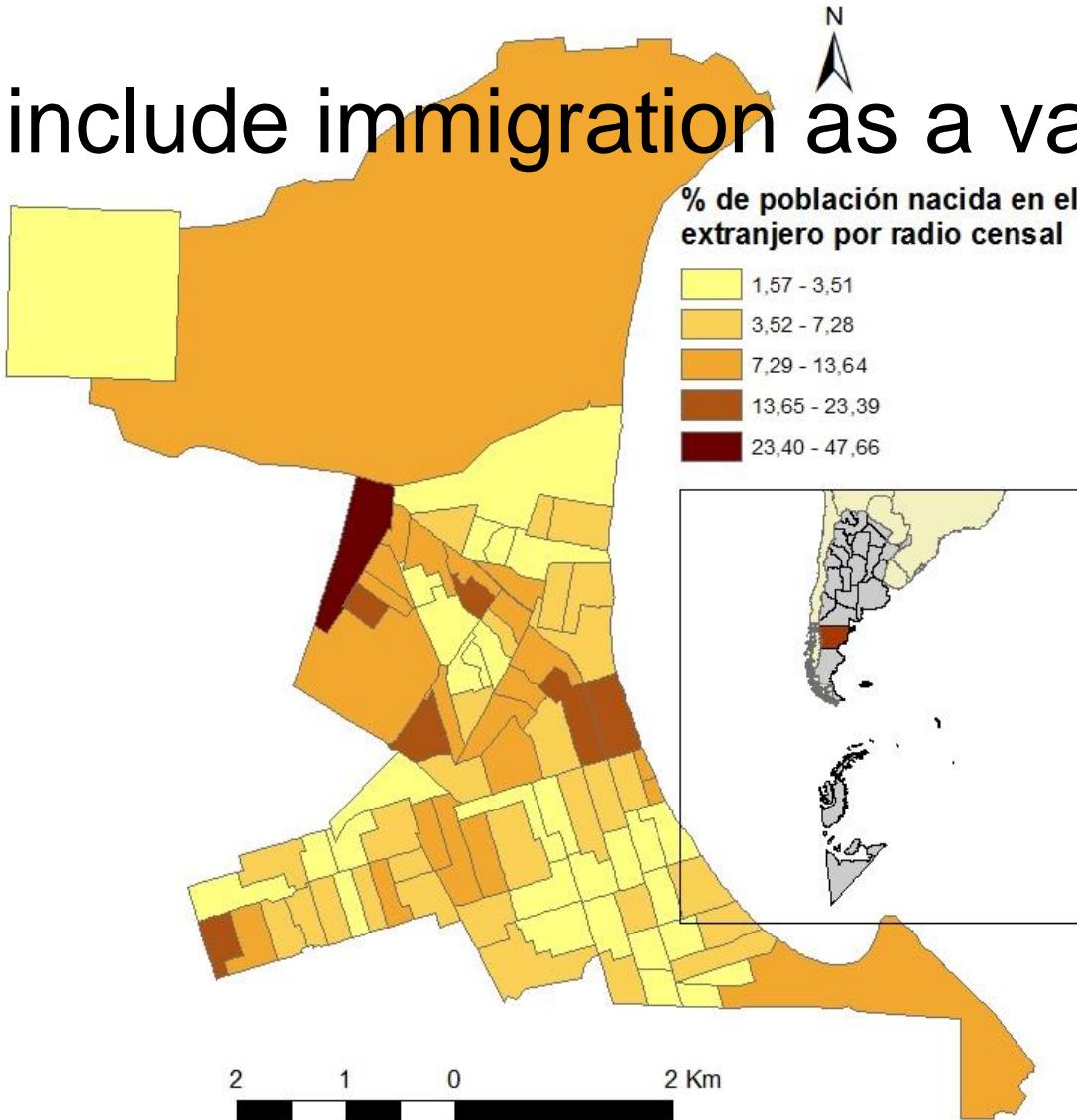


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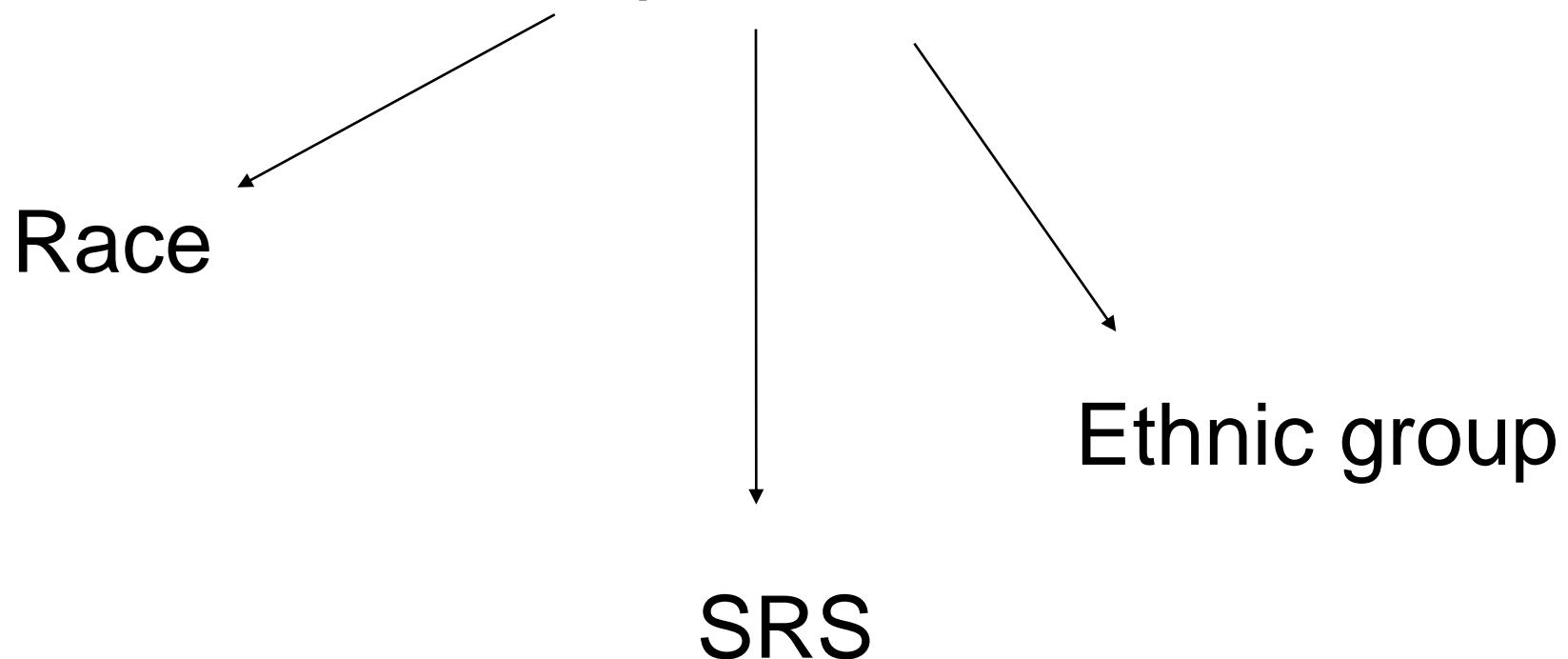
Porcentaje de población nacida en otro país
por radio censal, Puerto Madryn, Chubut (2010)

Why include immigration as a variable?



How is segregation experienced?

Different dimensions of the segregation process



- ¿Ethnic neighborhoods?

¿Residential Segregation by nationality?

- ¿How is residential segregation explained?
- Alegria and his model

Interesting examples

Martori's maps on Barcelona per nationality

Chilean segregation in San Carlos de Bariloche

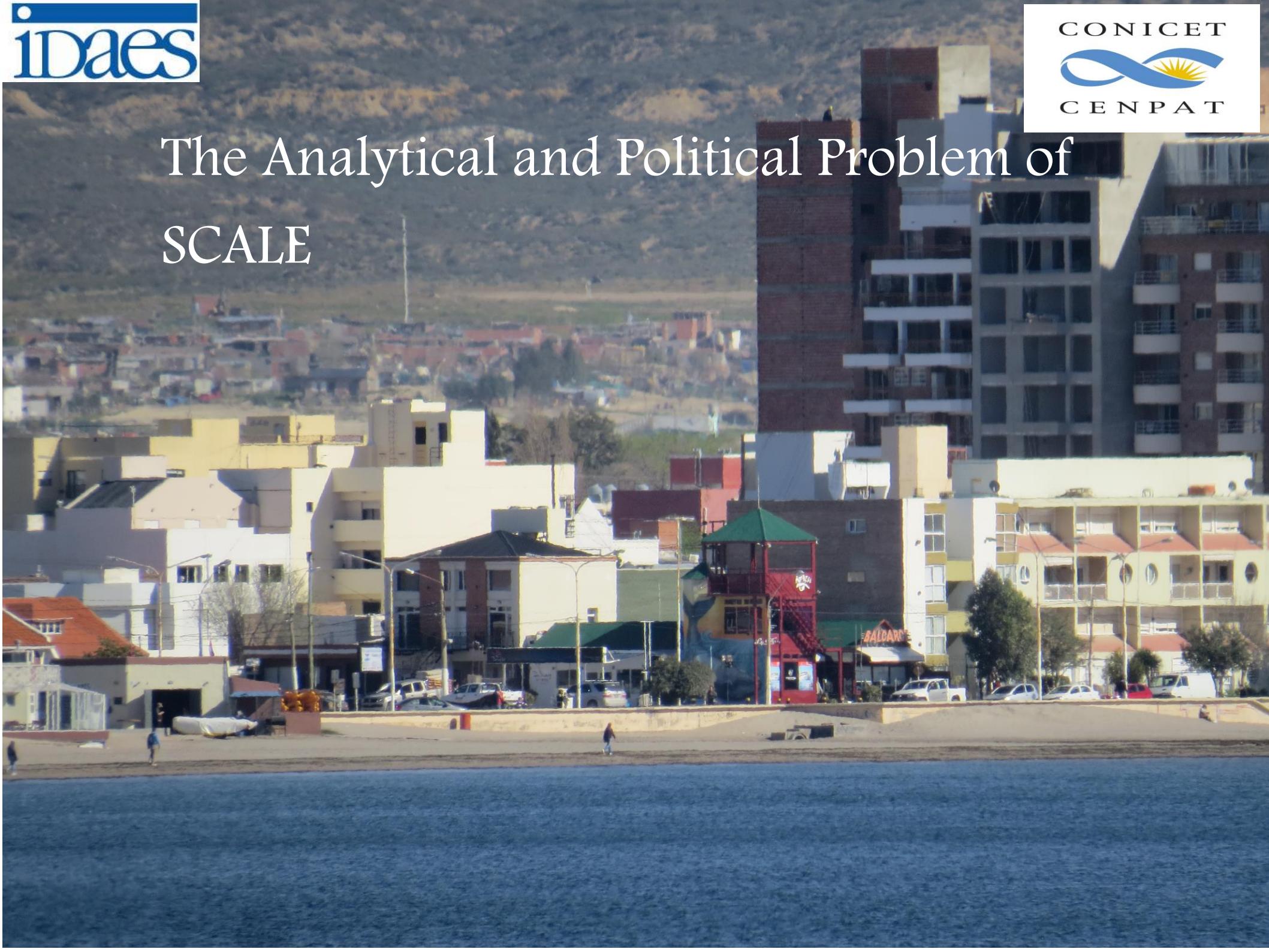
Alegria's comparison of first minorities of Peruvians in Santiago and Colombians in Mexico DF

Segregacao urbana racial en Sao Paulo

Bolivian's in Sao Paulo



The Analytical and Political Problem of SCALE



Local policy

- Urban services
- Portes principles (Local legislation and regulations)
- Descentralized national policies
- What kind of actions?
- Is training authorities worth the trouble?
- Intervene public agenda?

Thanks for the attention!!!

Sorry for the chaos...

Questions, doubts, discussions?