

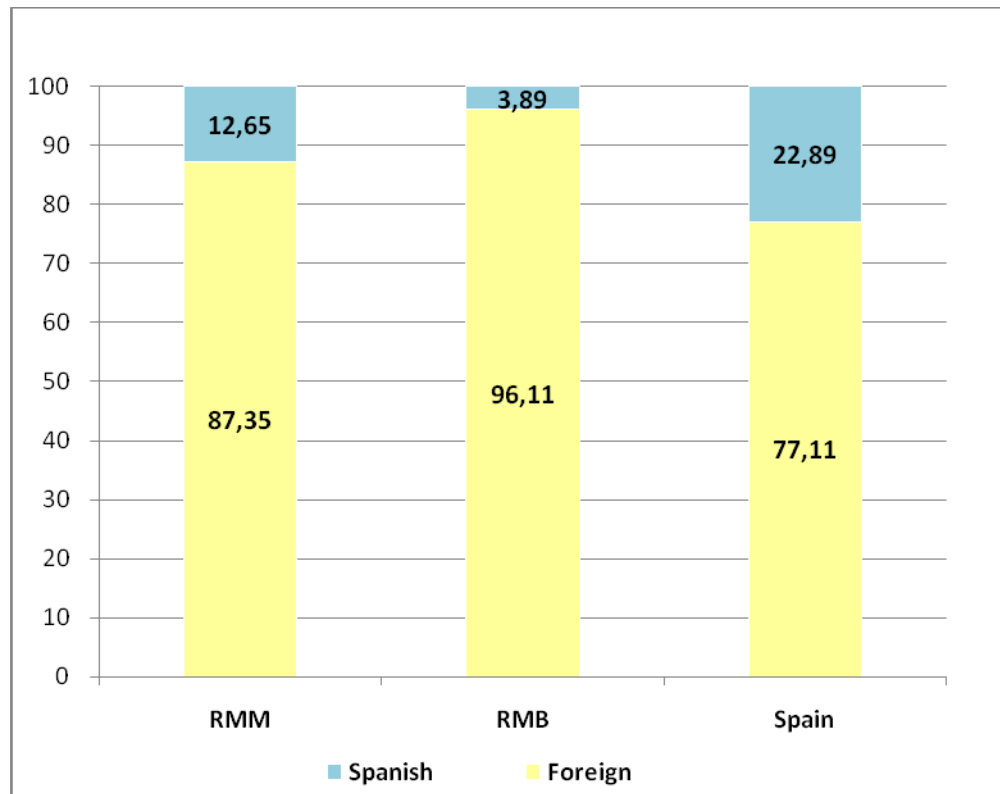
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION, HOUSING AND CITY: THE CASES OF MADRID AND BARCELONA

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IMMIGRATION IN SPAIN

- Immigration is considered to be a major social phenomenon in the Spain of the early XXIst century. The massive influx of immigrants is a fact that is producing structural and irreversible changes in our cities
- Population Growth 01 – 07



THE IMMIGRATION IN SPANISH URBAN CENTRES: THE CASE OF MADRID AND BARCELONA

- The Metropolitan Area of Madrid (AMM) population
➔
Immigration, 14,3% of the total
- The Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (RMB) population
➔
Immigration 12,8% of the total

	Foreigners	Total UE	Rest of Europe	Total Africans	Morocco	(Latin) Americans	Equator	Total Asians	China
Metropolitan Area of Madrid (AMM)	814.694	245.448	25.053	90.741	58.895	406.570	136.501	46.393	27.170
	%	30,13%	3,08%	11,14%	7,23%	49,90%	16,75%	5,69%	3,33%
Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (RMB)	621.724	122.948	24.074	125.052	95.786	278.107	69.913	71.143	26.520
	%	19,78%	3,87%	20,11%	15,41%	44,73%	11,25%	11,44%	4,27%

- During the 2001-2007 period, among the non-EU immigrants, Latin-Americans increased their presence in both metropolis overshadowing the traditional African immigration
- The influx of immigrants coming from Eastern Europe expecting to grow in close future.



RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

- The study of segregation can be done from a geographical approach or a sociological approach. Geographic segregation becomes patent when some areas of a city show on-representation and other areas infra-representation of a determined population group. The sociological approach suggests the lack of interaction between social groups (White, 1983)

	2001	2007	07-01
Barcelona Metropolitan Region			
Afr. +Ame. + Asi.	0,334	0,330	-0,003
Africans	0,509	0,485	-0,024
Americans	0,356	0,306	-0,050
Asiatic	0,612	0,545	-0,067
Metropolitan Region Madrid			
Afr. +Ame. + Asi.	0,333	0,317	-0,016
Africans	0,469	0,456	-0,013
Americans	0,357	0,319	-0,038
Asiatic	0,513	0,461	-0,052

- In the period 2001-2007, the segregation index dropped for all groups in the two metropolitan areas, although the differences between groups continue (greater segregation of African and Asian). The segregation index reduction reflects that one of the direct consequences of the intense migratory growth has been the territorial dispersion of groups.



RESIDENTIAL LOCATION

Our theoretical approach towards residential segregation is mainly geographical



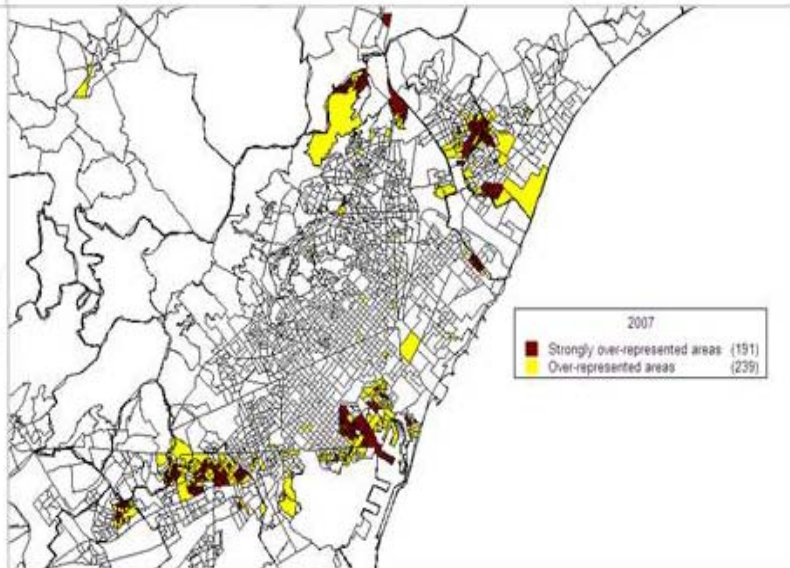
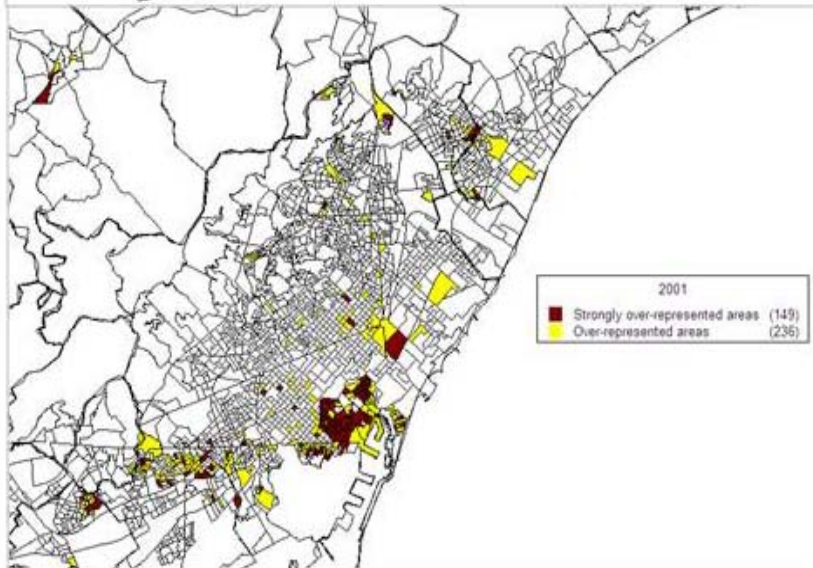
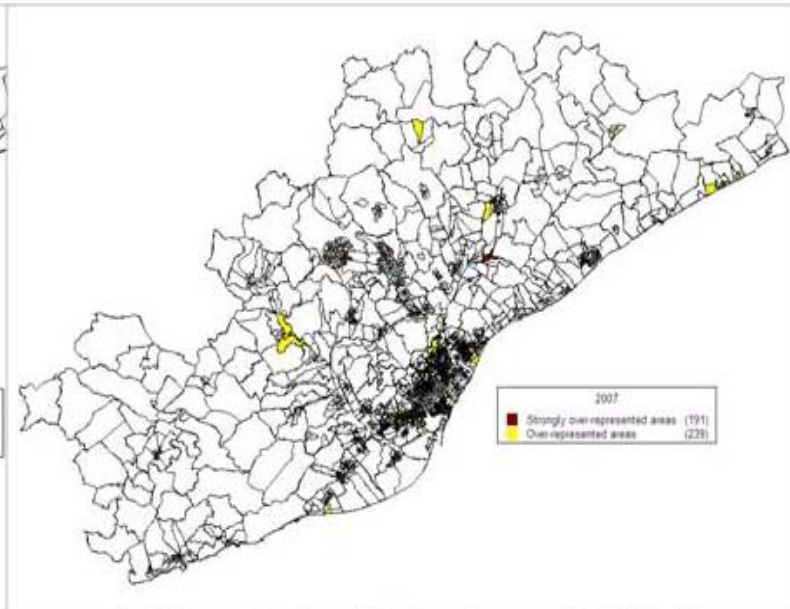
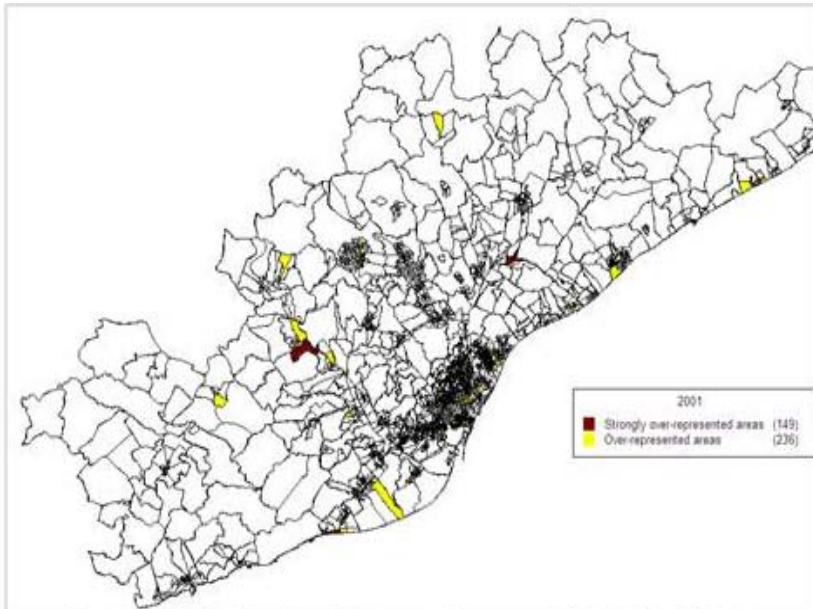
To track down some areas that show a residential over-representation of a population group (non-UE immigrants).

- Musterd and Deurloo differentiate two kinds of concentration zones:
 1. **Over-represented areas.** In these are areas the percentage of the X group of population (in this case, non-UE immigrants) within a zone is higher than the average throughout the whole region plus **one** standard deviation.
 2. **Strongly over-represented areas.** In these are areas the percentage of the X group of population (in this case, non-UE immigrants) within a zone is higher than the average throughout the whole region plus two standard deviations



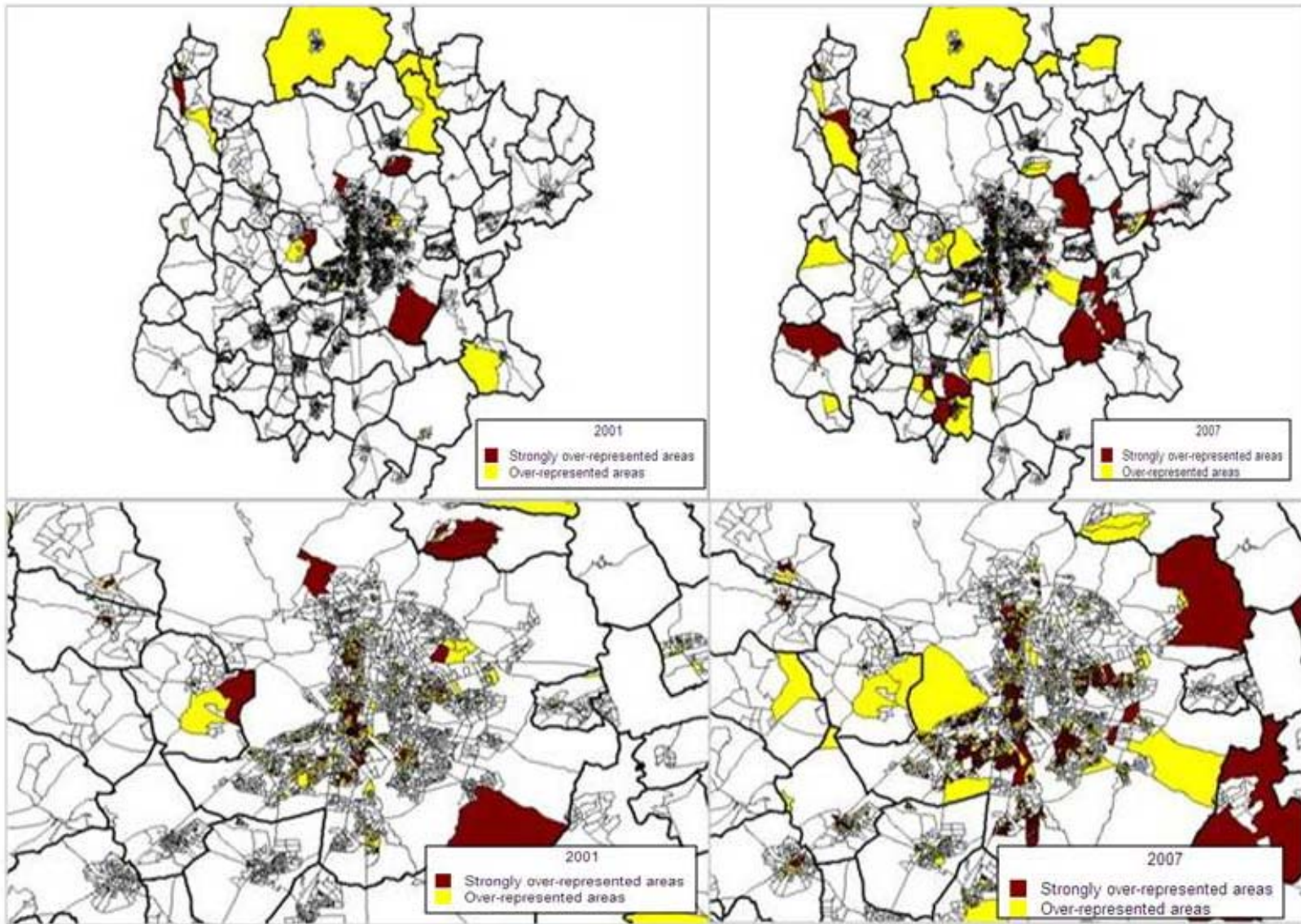
BARCELONA 2001

2007



MADRID 2001

2007



SOCIO-RESIDENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS

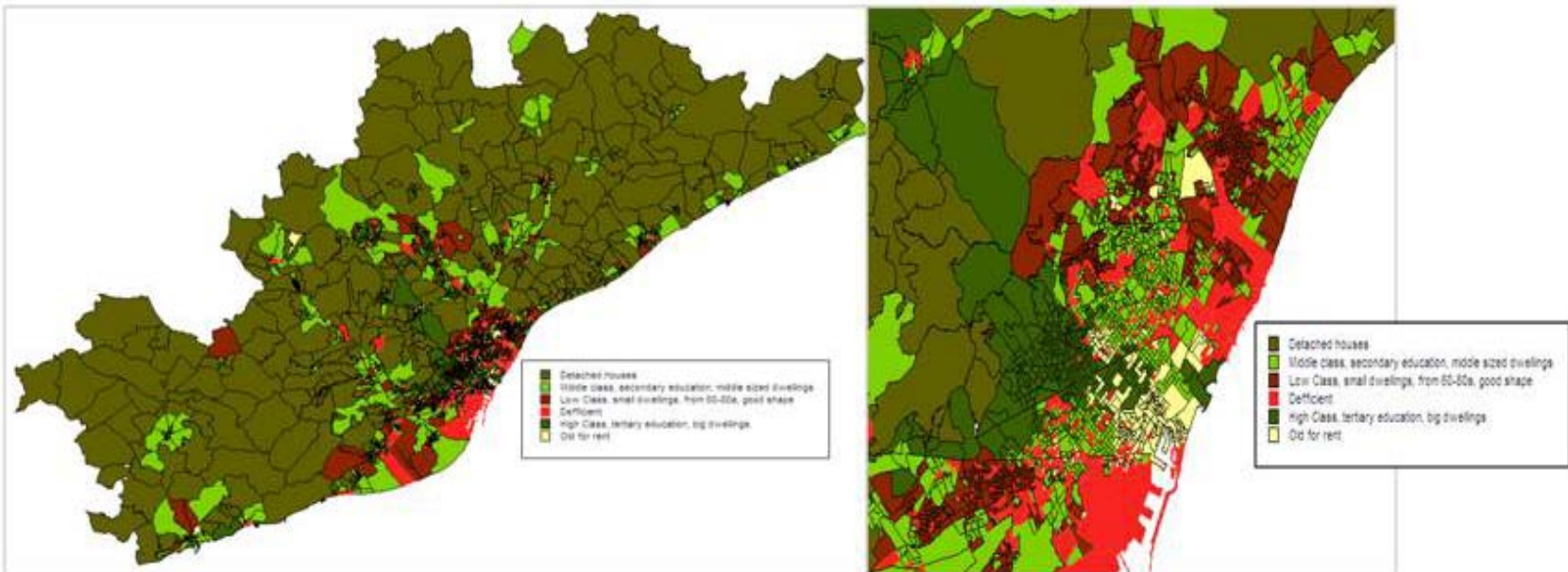
- Complementing a factor analysis with K-Means clustering, the residential stock (and its surroundings) of a city can be classified.

- For this classification we have used:
 - Socio-economic criteria
 - Occupation of the population
 - Educational level of the population
 - Housing characteristics
 - Year of construction of the building
 - Size of housing
 - Ownership
 - Building's conservation
 - Housing typology

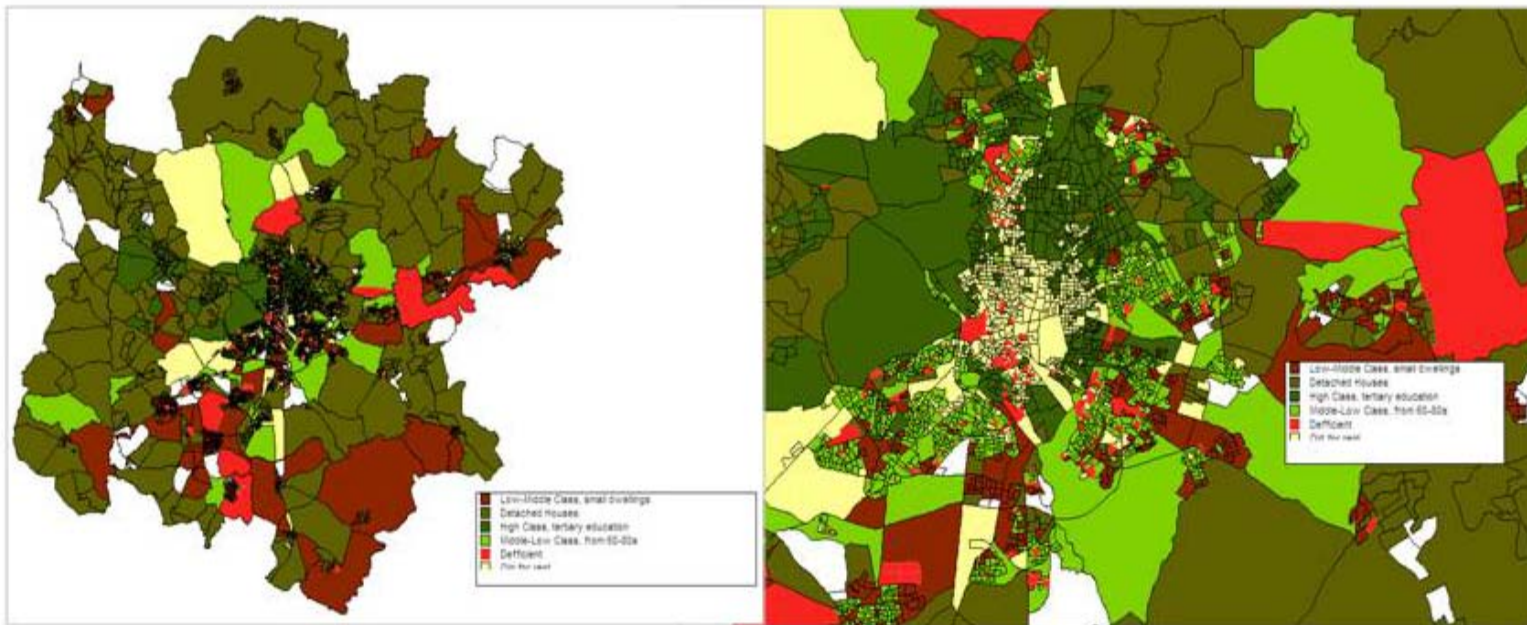


SOCIO-RESIDENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS

- According to these socioeconomic and housing characteristics, the residential stock in Barcelona (RMB) was classified into six categories:
 - Detached Housing
 - Middle class, secondary education, middle sized dwellings.
 - Low Class, small dwellings from 60s-80s.
 - Deficient Housing.
 - High Class, tertiary education, big dwellings.
 - Old housing, for rent.



- The residential stock in Madrid (AMM) was classified into six categories:
 - Low-Middle Class, small dwellings.
 - Detached houses
 - High Class, tertiary education
 - Middle-Low Class, housing from 60s-80s
 - Deficient Housing.
 - Old housing, for rent



SOCIO-RESIDENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONCENTRATION AREAS

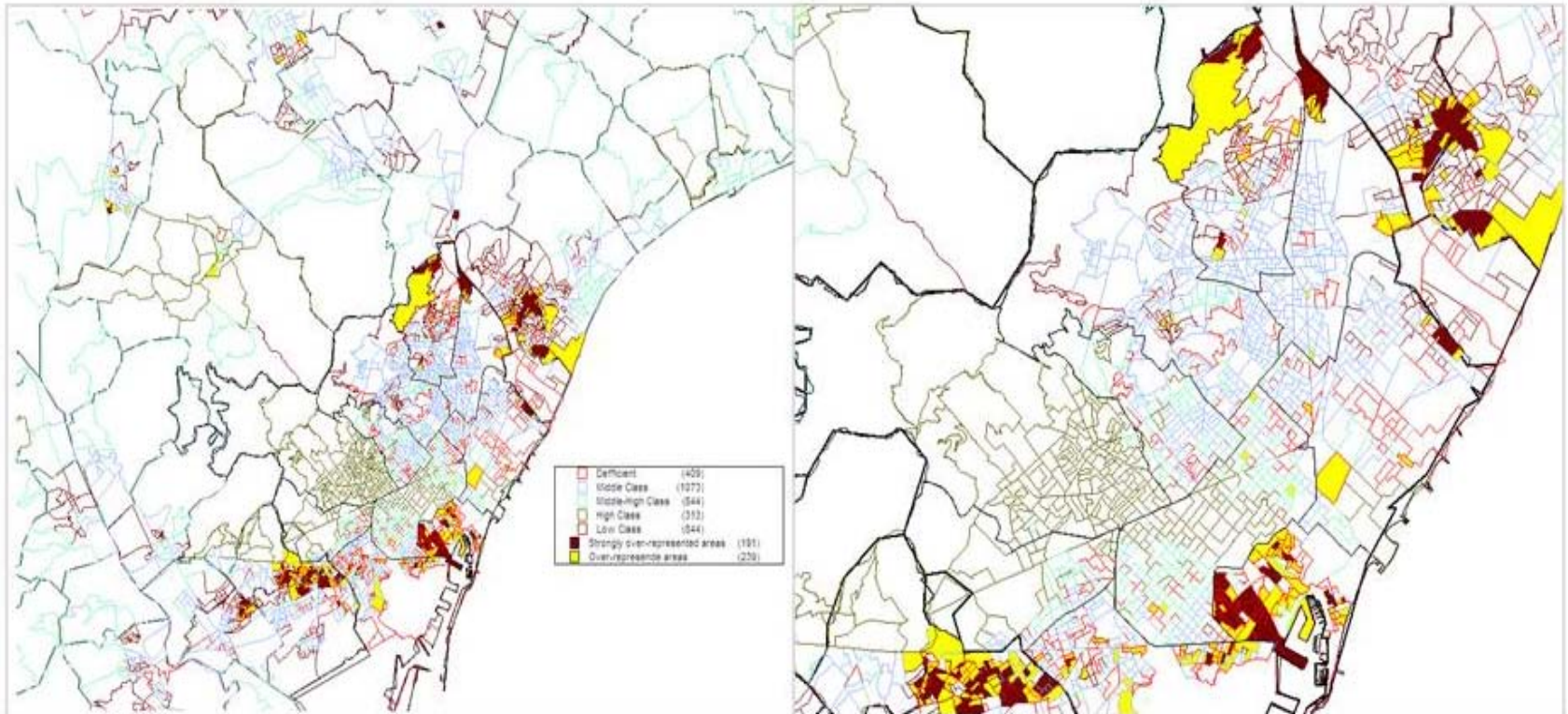
From previous results the concentration zones and the residential characteristics shown the following results

○ BARCELONA

- More than the 30% of the immigrants lives in an over-represented area; almost 20% lives in a strongly over-represented area.
- One third of the non-UE population is located in working class areas of the 60s and 70s (low socioeconomic status).
- Half of the immigrants living in an over-represented area reside in this kind of neighbourhoods.
- The percentage of immigrants, whose residence is based on an area where the deficient housing is predominant, reaches the 12% of the total non-UE population.
- As Barcelona captures immigration with greater human capital, other third is located in middle classes areas, like most native population.
- The differences between Africans and (Latin) Americans are more significant: 37% of Africans live on an over-represented area, while this percentage in the case of the (Latin) American immigrants is “only” 27%.



METROPOLITAN REGION OF BARCELONA

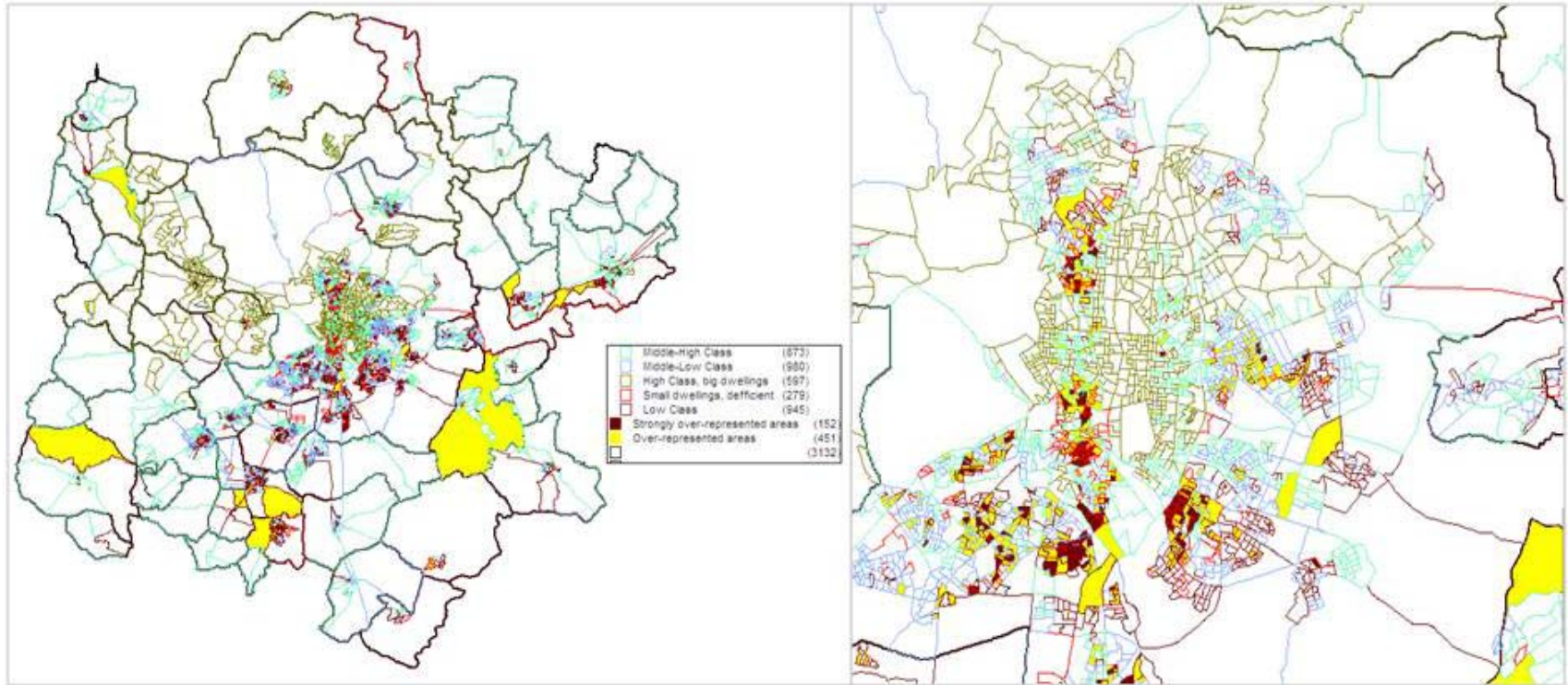


○ MADRID

- Almost 60% of the total non-UE immigrants lives in an over-represented area; a 40% lives in a strongly over-represented area.
- More than the 40% is located in low-middle class areas, in the old working class neighbourhoods made in the 60s and 70s.
- Most immigrants living in over-represented areas reside in this kind of neighbourhoods.
- Less than 10% (actually, 7,7%) is located in areas where the deficient housing is predominant.
- Almost one third of the Africans live in a low-middle class neighbourhood with small dwellings; by contrast only 14,8% of the Latin Americans live in such areas.



METROPOLITAN AREA OF MADRID



FUTURE WORK

NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECT

- In an ample sense the residential segregation in a city indicates the level of inequality of the distribution of the population between the different zones. Generally, the immigrant population is itself forced to be located in the districts and degraded zones more, taking place a ghetto in the space. (Martori, 2007)
- In the Metropolitan Regions of Madrid and Barcelona there are not high rates of segregation when the segregation index is applied. Nevertheless, it is possible to be concluded that the non-EU population tends to locate in the area of the city where the residential characteristics are more precarious.
- Southern European cities follow different pattern of insertion of immigrant population. This insertion is characterized by low values of residential segregation for most of the groups and strong residential uncertainty (Bayona, 2007)



- Although immigrant population don't display a high segregation index, there are zones where there is a greater concentration of the immigrant population. The location of the population in these, can cause negative consequences to the people living there.
- The denominated "neighborhood effect" causes that in zones secreted socially, with predominance of groups with limited resources, the segregation contributes to make worse its conditions of life (Barañano, 2007)
- The immigrant population concentration may produce difficulties in the access of each population of education, health, public services ...
- This "neighborhood effect" can be materialized physically in an urban dimension. The negative consequences of the immigrant population concentration can be materialized in housing, public space and public equipment of whom this population is user.



URBAN DIMENSION OF NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECT

- Housing



- Public space and Public equipments



TOWARDS A THOROUGH CHARACTERIZATION OF IMMIGRANT CONCENTRATION ZONES

- Analysis in detail of the residential and urban conditions of the immigrants population. Exhaustive characterization on:
 - The residential conditions (ownership, size, seniority of the housing)
 - The urban conditions (quality of public space, places, street, public equipments)
 - The conditions in the access to housing for the immigrant population

- This analysis will allow us to penetrate into neighborhood effects, and The urban and social problems for this areas in big Spanish cities



Thank you for your
attention!

