



FAPESP WEEK
CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - FAPESP

INEQUALITIES IN MIDDLE CITIES SEGREGATION, SELF-SEGREGATION AND SOCIO-SPATIAL FRAGMENTATION

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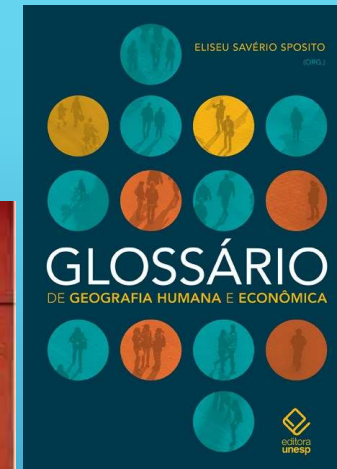


1. **Researches carried out** (all sponsored by FAPESP)
2. **Context:** flexible accumulation mode, local, regional and national scales
3. **Fundamentals of method:** space-time, quantity-quality, process-form
4. **Empirical dimensions:** urban network, studied cities
5. **Concepts:** segregation, self-segregation and socio-spatial fragmentation
6. **Conclusion:** Particularities of middle cities

EXHIBITION PLAN

1. RESEARCHES CARRIED OUT

- ▶ The new map of industry in São Paulo State (2006-2011)
- ▶ Diffuse urbanization, public space and urban insecurity (2007-2010)
- ▶ Economic logics and contemporary spatial practices: middle cities and consumption (2011-2017)
- ▶ Sociospatial Fragmentation and Brazilian urbanization: scales, vectors, rhythms, forms and contents – FRAGURB (2018 -2023)



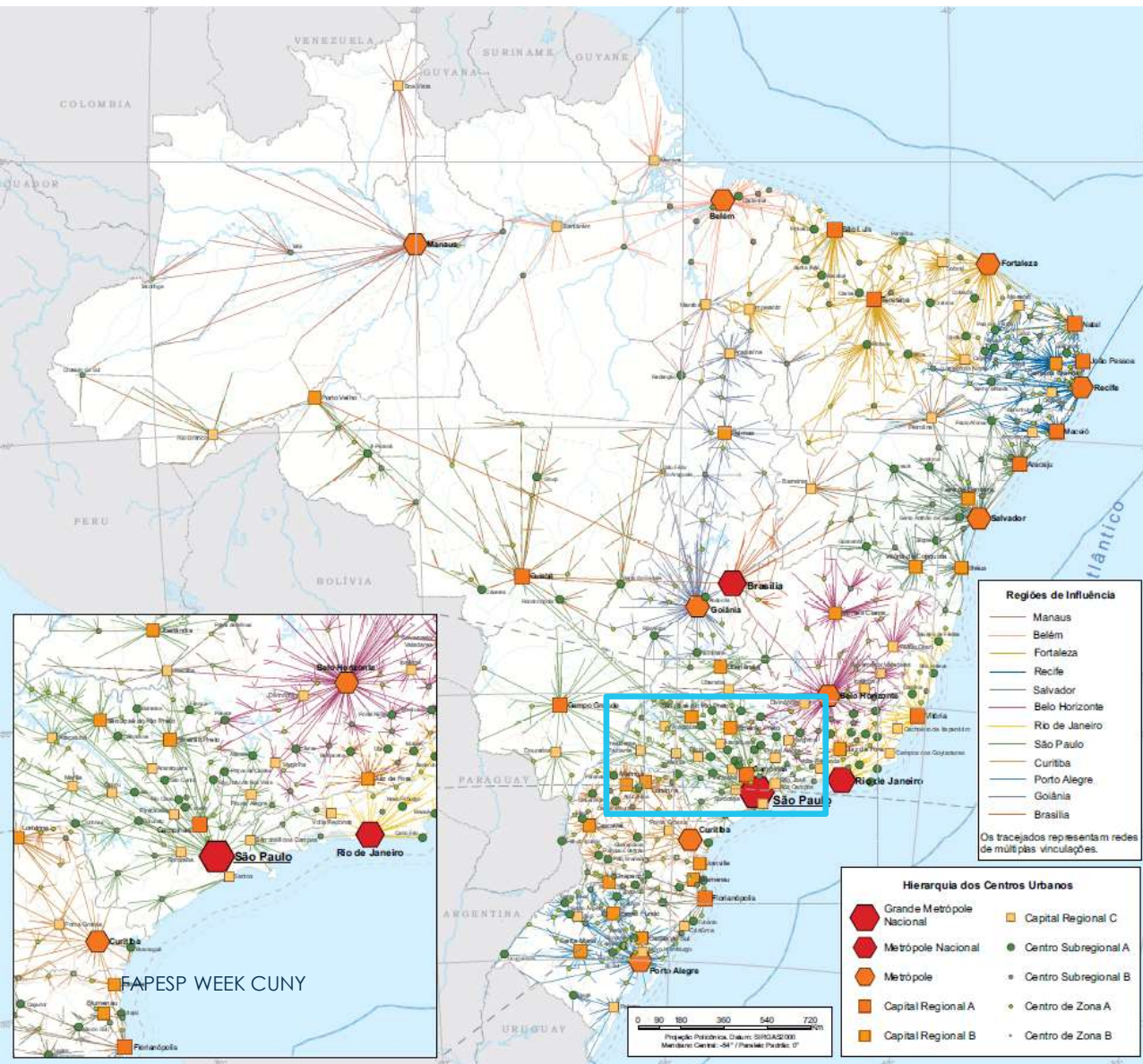
2. CONTEXT

- Flexible accumulation with production and consumption forms, associated to Fordism → economic reestruturation.

Consumption conditioning spatial practices → subjective and objective plans.

Consumption has changed its intensity and content, as well as its status, among with individualization of experience and differentiation processes (Bourdin, 2005).

Consequences in the spatial processes of reestruturation and time usage

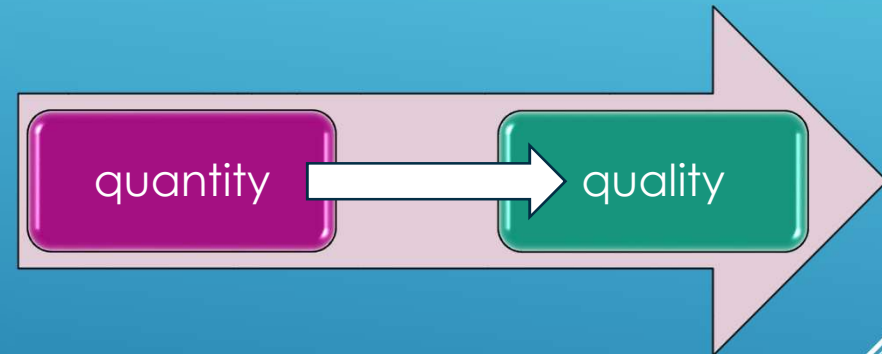
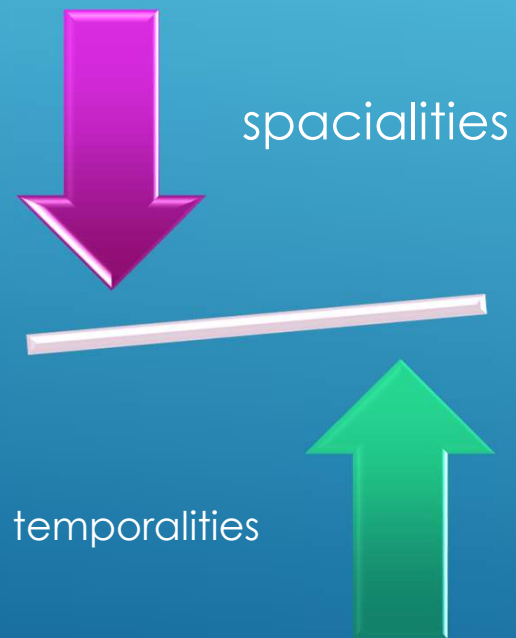


2. CONTEXT

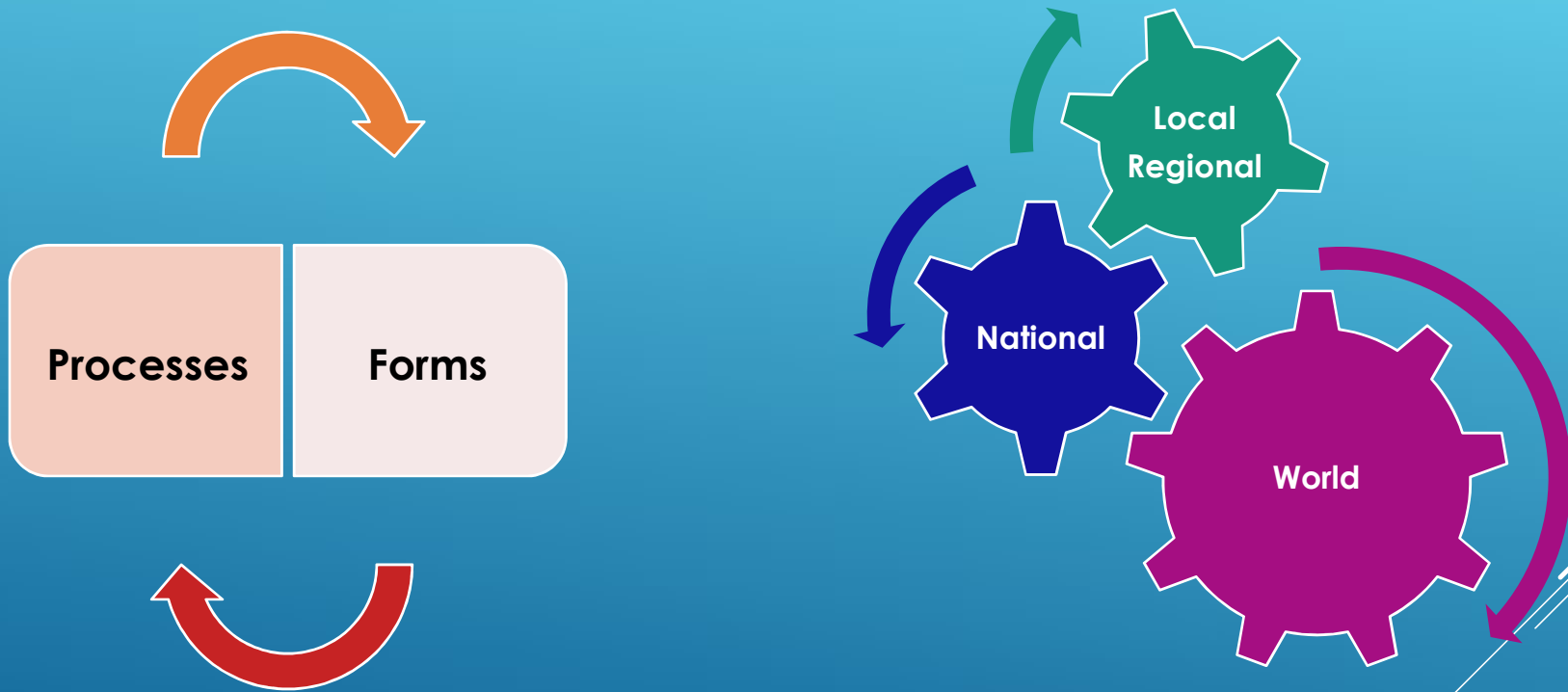
Brazilian hierarchical urban system (according to cities' regions of influence).

Source: IBGE/REGIC, 2008

3. FUNDAMENTALS OF METHOD



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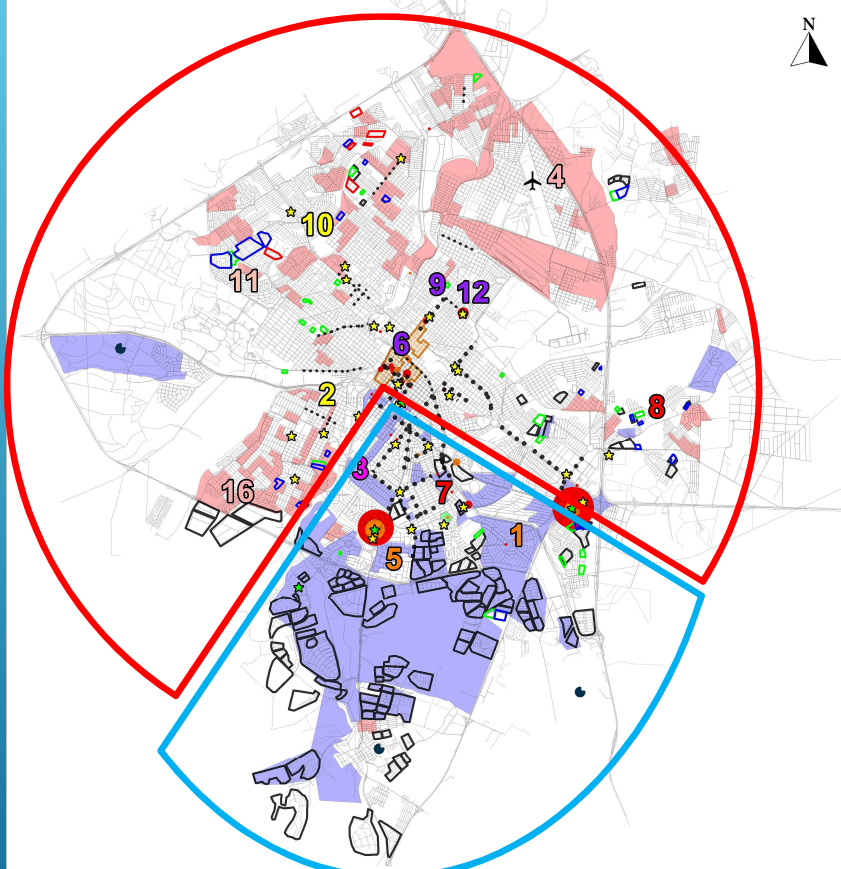
SPACE-TIME RELATIONS

- **RELATIONS BETWEEN LONG AND SHORT DURATION**
- **ACTIONS AND PRACTICES FROM DIFFERENT SOCIAL SUBJECTS**
- **SUCCESSIONS AND COEXISTENCE**
- **SYNCHRONIES AND ASSYNCHRONIES**
- **GLOBAL TIME – DAY BY DAY**
- **GLOBAL SPACE – LOCAL SPACE**

4. EMPIRICAL DIMENSIONS

- 1) Commercial and services branches
- 2) An organized way to trade goods and services
- 3) The increase in means of consumption
- 4) Contents and places of consumption. Spaces which are objects of new forms of consumption

Ribeirão Preto SP. Mapa de Consumo. 2013



LEGENDA

Indicações Consumo de Bens

- 15 (Red circle)
- 8 (Orange circle)
- 2 (Small red dot)

Indicações de Lazer/Serviços

- 8 (Orange circle)
- 4 (Small orange dot)
- 1 (Small red dot)

Áreas com rendimento por chefes de família

- Acima de 20 salários mínimos (Light blue)
- De 1/2 a 3 salários mínimos (Light red)

Empreendimentos MCMV

- Faixa 1 (Red outline)
- Faixa 2 (Blue outline)
- Faixa 3 (Green outline)

Perfil dos Entrevistados*
 (*) Números em cores distintas apresentam local aproximado

- Perfil 1 (Orange)
- Perfil 2 (Red)
- Perfil 3 (Yellow)
- Perfil 4 (Green)
- Perfil 5 (Blue)
- Perfil 6 (Purple)
- Perfil 7 (Light blue)
- Perfil 8 (Light green)

Condomínios Fechados (White square)

Área Central (Orange square)

Parque Municipal "Dr. Luis Carlos Raya" (Green square)

Hipermercados e Supermercados Shopping Centers (Star symbol)

Eixos com elevada concentração de comércios e serviços (Dotted line)

Eixos com média concentração de comércios e serviços (Dashed line)

Eixos de Ruas (Thin line)

1000 0 1000 2000 m

Projeto Temático financiado pela FAPESP intitulado: "Lógicas econômicas e práticas espaciais contemporâneas: Cidades médias e consumo"

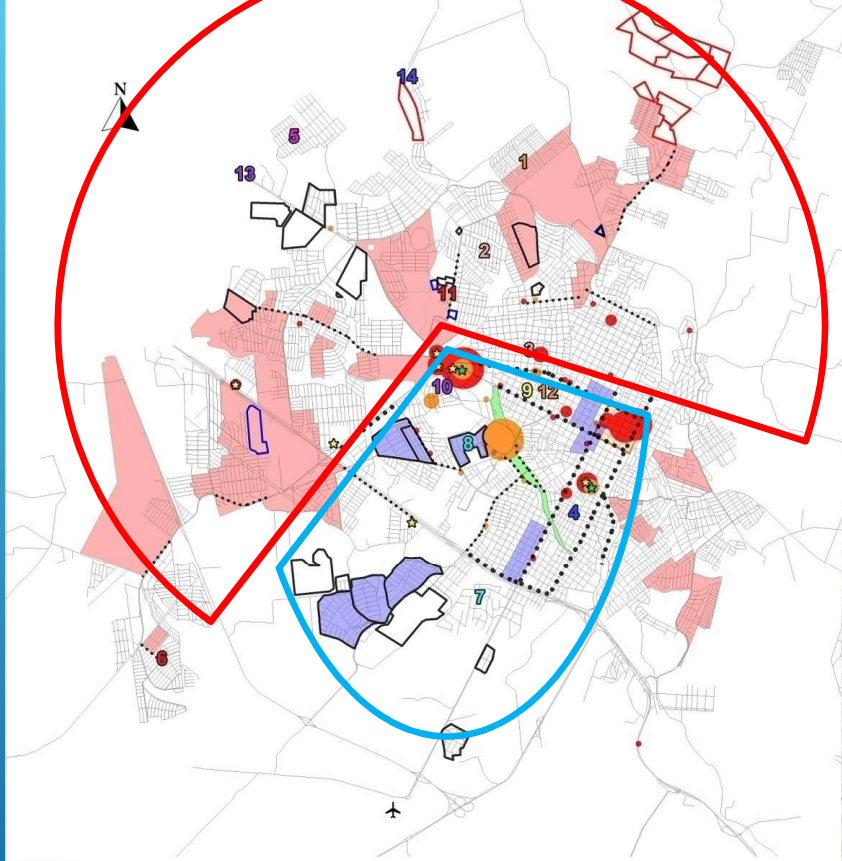
Fonte dos Dados: Censo IBGE, 2010 e CNEFE, 2010

Projeto Cartográfico: Vitor Augusto L. Camacho

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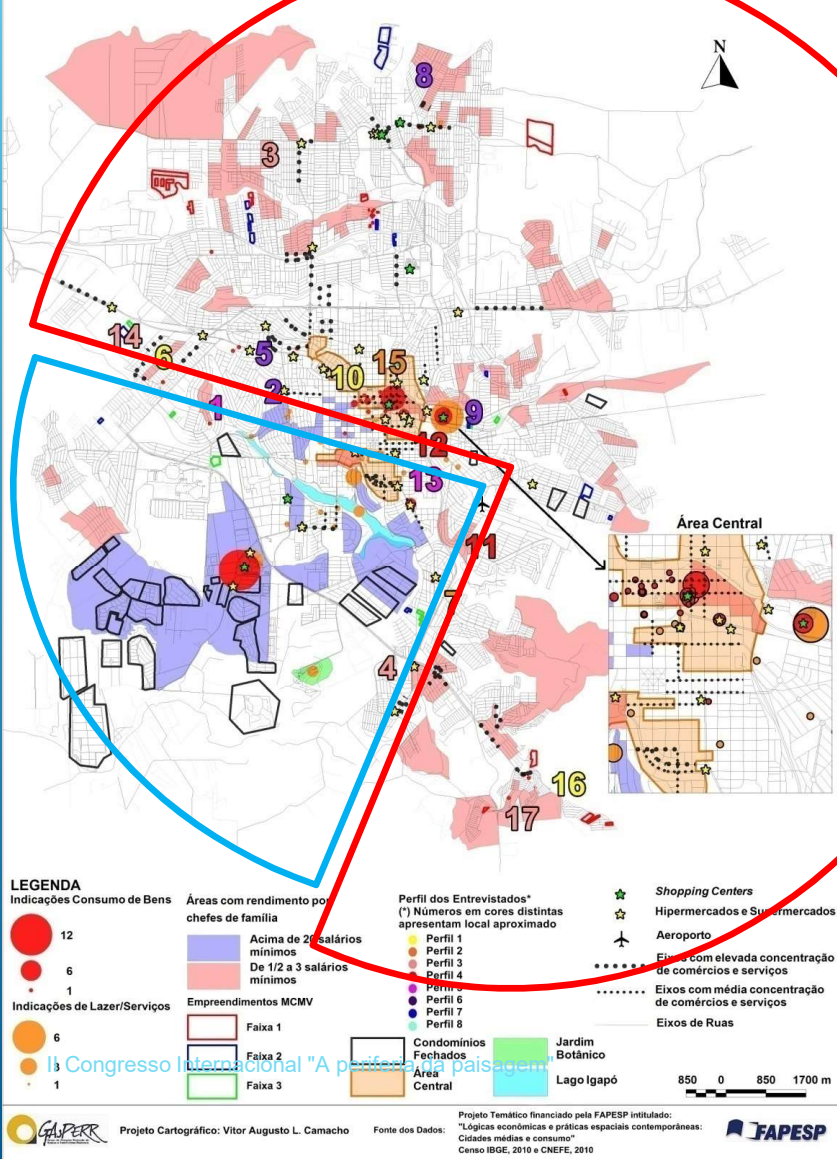
Presidente Prudente SP. Mapa de Consumo 2013



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Londrina-PR. Mapa de Consumo. 2013



III Congresso Internacional "A periferia na paisagem"

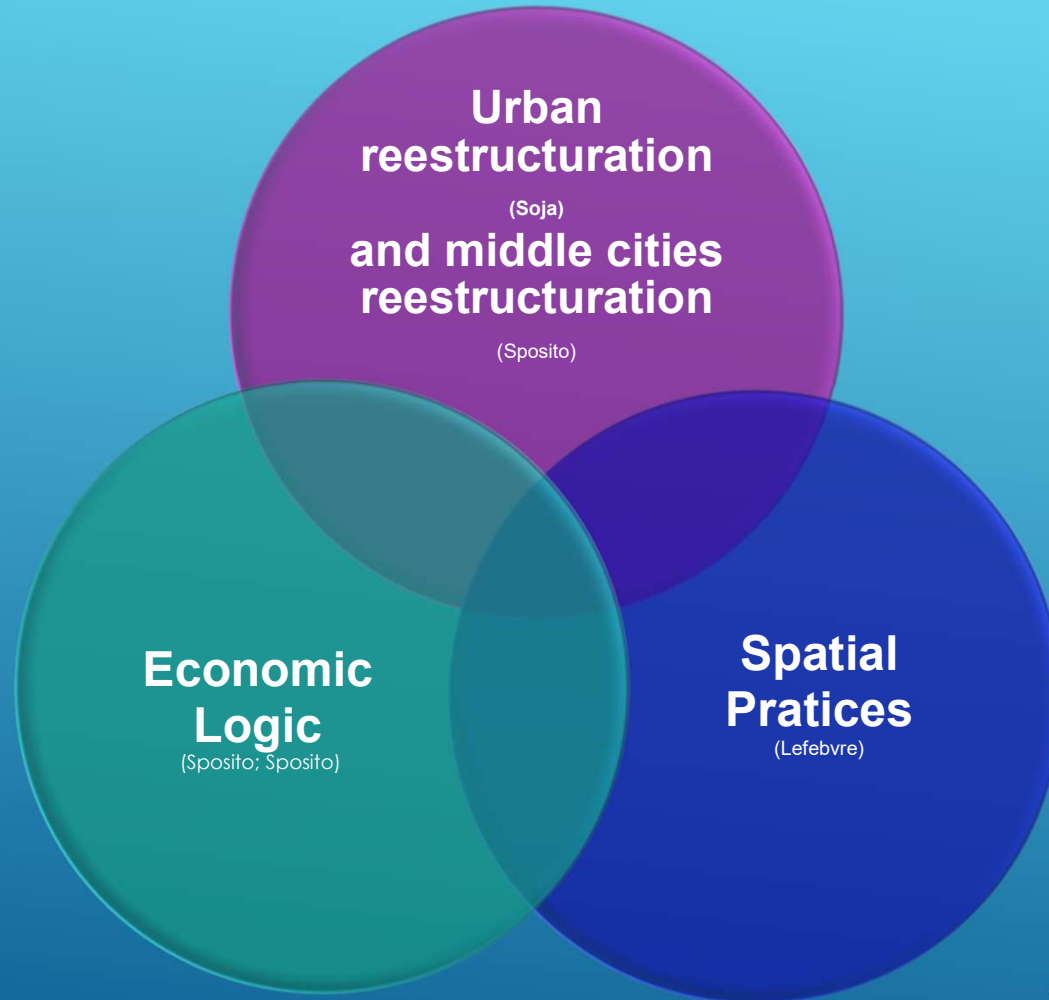
GAPEPP Projeto Cartográfico: Vitor Augusto L. Camacho

Fonte dos Dados:

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5. CONCEPTS



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(ABOUT SOCIAL INEQUALITIES)



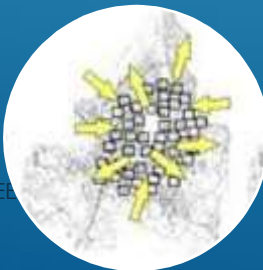
Segregation

- Segregation breaks relationships between people. It constitutes itself in a totalitarian order, which strategic objective is to break the concrete totality, to destroy the urban. Segregation complicates and destroys complexity. (LEFEBVRE, Henri. 1983)



Self-segregation

- Self-segregation arises from the groups with better conditions (White people in South Africa, richer people in Latin America etc.) opting for isolation in relation to the whole of the city which, for them, is the space of the others and therefore not to everybody. (CORREA, Roberto, 1989)



Socio-spatial fragmentation

- Socio-spatial fragmentation is characterized by a “partial or absolute **rupture** between parts of the city, under social, economic and political plans” (GERVAIS-LAMBONY, Philippe. 2001). There is an autonomization of the parts which can be represented as “a **mosaic** of uncoordinated fragments that juxtapose” (SÉGUIN, Anne Marie, 2011).

6. CONCLUSION

PARTICULARITIES OF MIDDLE CITIES

1. Extension and continuity

- **Times and types of displacements**
- Distance and conditions to the formation of **land stocks**
- Realization of the **land rent**, without real estate profits
- **Self-segregation** as a process stimulated by **segregation**, which places the middle classes in spatial position and, therefore, social, different from what happens in big cities and metropolis.
- Expansion of **private spaces for public usage** and **public spaces for collective usage**.

6. CONCLUSION

PARTICULARITIES OF MIDDLE CITIES

2. Various combinations of time and space in the spatial structuration

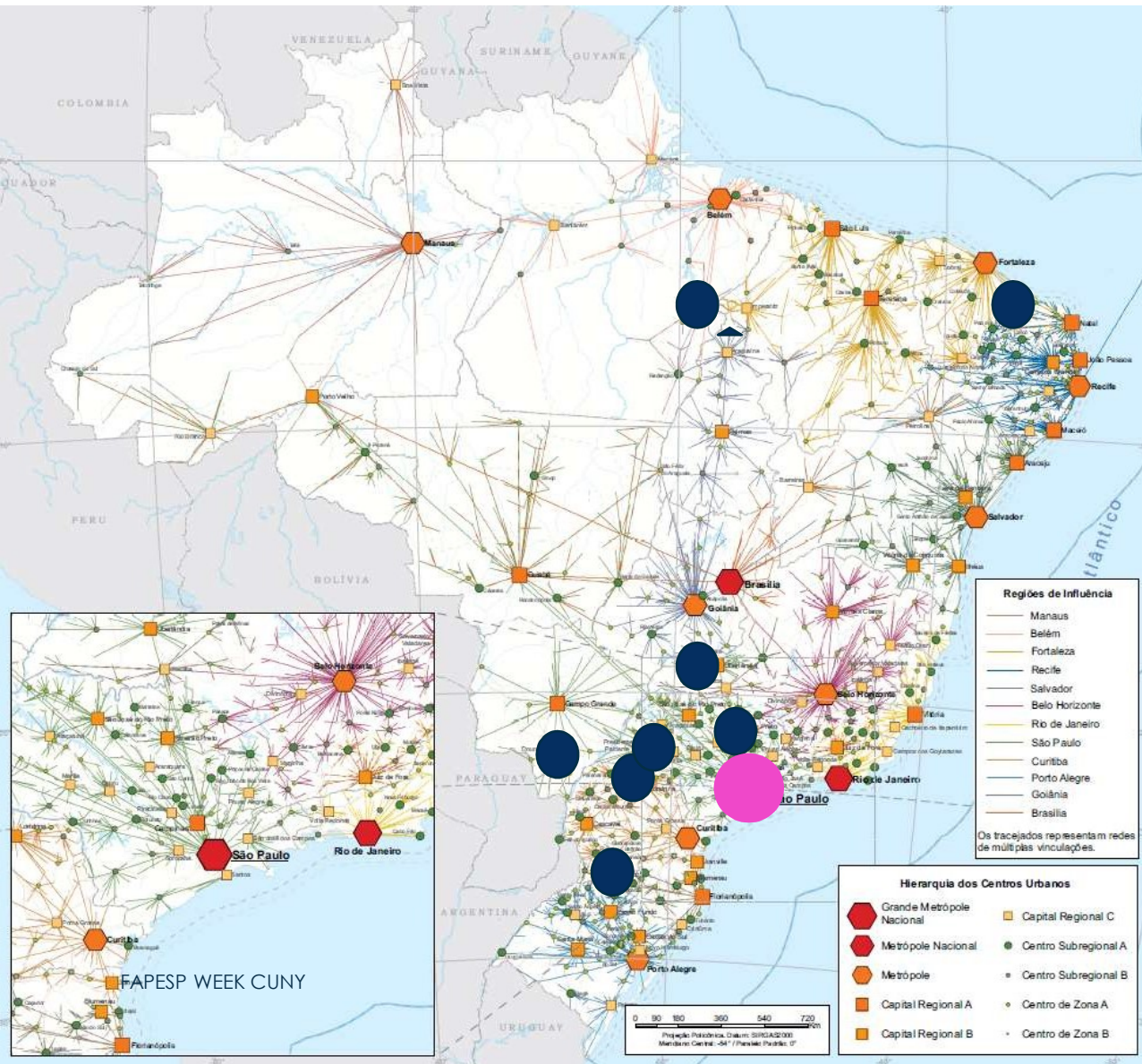
- **Urban multi(poli)centrality** that reaches regional scale, guiding relationships between middle and small cities.
- A smaller size of the Market making **more social separation in the spaces of consumption** and inducing the separation in the time of consumption.
- Elaboration of a **space representation** with a clear socio-spatial separation.

6. CONCLUSION

PARTICULARITIES OF MIDDLE CITIES

3. Relations between power, politics and space

- Decisions made by **logic and strategies of companies** in the national and/or 'global' metropolis.
- Exercise policy, including the production of legislations, on the scale of cities.
- Constitution of a **daily life** oriented by the **right of mobility** very low among the poors.
- The **role of credit** guiding the **spatial choices of the poorest** – “Brazilian strugglers”



What we are doing now (2018 - 2022):

Cities that are now being studied

Source: IBGE/REGIC, 2008



Thanks