

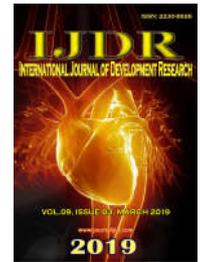


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## SOCIOESPATIAL SEGREGATION IN THE CITIES: EVIDENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

The process of socioespacial segregation is present in the urban context of big cities, with reasoning in the divergence of social classes and urban dynamics, old and recent. Several studies have incorporated justifications and assumptions of the motivations of this segregation. This study aimed to identify the scientific production about the spatial segregation in cities in order to analyze the main motivations and evidence of the socioespacial segregation. In this way, it developed an integrative review of literature in the databases of CAPES and Ebsco Host (Urban Studies Abstracts, Academic Search Elite, Academic Source and GreenFILE). The sample of this review consisted of nine articles published between 1970 and July of 2018. After analysis of these articles, the most relevant results indicated that the process of socioespacial segregation is mainly linked to the disorderly process of urban expansion, which gives the emergence of urbanized units dispersed around disputes for better zone. It was concluded that the socioespacial segregation brings numerous consequences for the urban space and to the lives of citizens, because the upper social classes have easier access to the most privileged locations, while the lower classes of society have such access compromised.

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### INTRODUCTION

The socioespacial segregation is characterized by the concentration of a social group in a space or specific location. This process is seen in large cities such as adverse effect of a development based on segregation of classes (Villaça, 2001). In the intra-space this segregation can be voluntary, where the individual decides to reside near the other people of their social class on his own initiative, and involuntary, who gives himself when by external forces the individual passes to reside on a city location (Villaça, 2012). According to Santos (2012), the social conflicts, such as segregation, exist because of weak connections that exist in the urban context, which in turn,

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favors only the centrality of the city, which obtains the main node of the road system. The choice of whether to search on the main aspects of the socioespacial segregation is justified because this is a problem of a social nature to the extent that affects the quality of life of the less favored classes. Configuring it into an object of extreme importance, due to its negative impact on the distribution of employment opportunities, qualification and means of consumption that occurs through the poisoning of access to public resources. Social inequality is inserted in this context to the extent that we understand that the socioespacial segregation is a process of social domination (Villaça, 2001). Harvey (2004) reinforces that segregation is the result of capitalism, where there is a strong presence of social distinction, shaping a geographically unequal development. The socioespacial segregation brings negative impacts on the quality of life of the lower layers,

compromising the best access to goods and services, the programs and activities resulting from public policies, such as education, culture, infrastructure, mobility, which aim to ensure the right to citizenship. These consequences hinder the possibility of reverting the situation of poverty of a large part of the city people. It is, therefore, the need to deepen the knowledge about the important aspects of the socioespacial segregation, using the available scientific production between 1970 and 2018 and obtaining tools to discuss the main motivations of segregation on the subject proposed by the authors, demonstrating the relevance of this study. In view of the foregoing, we wondered: "What are the relevant evidence and reasons those leveraged the socioespacial segregation in the cities?" This study aimed to evaluate the scientific evidence available in the literature about the spatial segregation in large cities.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

To achieve the proposed objective, we carried out an integrative review of literature. For its development, six steps were covered: identification of the theme and the formulation of the research question; sampling; categorization of the studies; synthesis of knowledge; discussion and interpretation of results; and evaluation of the studies included in the review. The chosen theme was socioespacial segregation of the cities and the study attempted to answer what the relevant evidence and reasons that leveraged the socioespacial segregation in the cities. The bibliographic survey was carried out between June and August 2018. For the selection of the articles, there were used for the databases CAPES and Ebsco Host, with access to databases to Urban Studies Abstracts, Academic Search Elite, Academic Source and GreenFILE. The definition of databases Urban Studies Abstracts and GreenFILE is given by its relations have aspects with the environment and urban studies. The inclusion criteria adopted were scientific articles are available in full, with free parking that addressed the theme socioespacial segregation of cities in national and international journals and in Portuguese, English and Spanish in the period 1970 to July 2018. Repeated were excluded: articles, reviews, annals of congress and incipient articles on the method of use of the scales proposed. The inclusion criteria adopted were articles available in full, with free Wi-Fi, covering about scales and/or odor assessment tools specific for neoplastic wounds, published in national and international journals and in Portuguese, Spanish or English. When the article of the sample referred to tools of another author, articles were retrieved from the primary source by means of the reference appears. Excludes repeated articles and other types of publications such as essays, annals of congress among others.

For the search of articles we used the combined terms by means of the connector a Boolean "AND", "social segregation" AND "city"; "geographical segregation" AND "city"; "socioespacial segregation" AND "city"; "social segregation" AND "city"; "socioespacial segregation" AND "city"; "segregación social" AND "ciudad" e "segregación socioespacial" AND "ciudad". For data collection there was developed a spreadsheet containing the following items to answer the guiding question of the study: identification of the article, relevant aspects/motivations and conclusions/recommendations of the socioespacial segregation process. The selection took place in five easy steps. Initially they were found 3,553 articles. The second step was the selection of the

topic subject "urban areas" based on data CAPES and the topic subject "urbanization" and "urban life" on the EBSCOhost database, selecting and 181 articles. In the third step, we proceeded to the reading of the title and abstract of 181 articles, and, in view of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 53 articles were selected. In the fourth step, duplicated articles were excluded, leaving 36 articles, which were read in their entirety. Finally, we excluded articles that have not replied to the question, totaled 9 articles as shown in Figure I.

## RESULTS

In relation to the quantity of articles regarding country of origin, there was a greater production were in Brazil (GOULART; TERCI; OTERO, 2016; RODRIGUES, 2010) e Chile (RUIZ-TAGLE, 2016; MÁRQUEZ; PÉREZ, 2008), followed by the United Kingdom (Atkinson, 2005), China (ZHAO, 2013), Spain (ESCOLANO-UTRILLA; LÓPEZ-ESCOLANO; PUEYO-FIELDS, 2018), Argentina (VIDAL-KOPPMANN, 2009), Peru (PETERS; SKOP, 2007). It was observed that the year 2016 showed a greater quantity of publications when compared to the others. Then, the following is a brief summary of the main information found in publications, Table I and II.

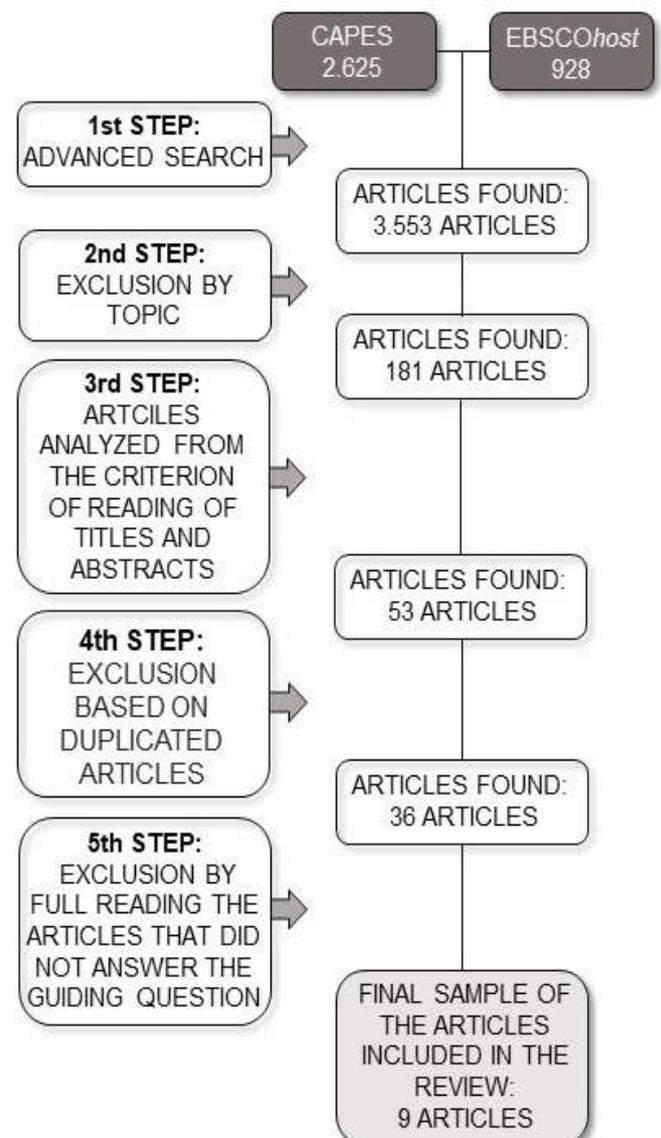


Figure 1. Flowchart of the process of selection of the study

**Table 1. Characterization of the sample articles as to authorship, title, relevant aspects and motivations of sociospatial segregation, Fortaleza, 2019**

Authorship	Title	Relevant aspects/Motivations of segregation space partner
RUIZ-TAGLE, 2016	The persistence of segregation and inequality in neighborhoods socially diverse: a case study in La Florida, Santiago.	- Restraint of the middle class in condominiums in neighborhoods with different social classes - Little use of public space by the middle class. - Local coexistence of different social groups can generate competition and conflict between them.
ZHAO, 2013	The impact of urban sprawl on social segregation in Beijing and a limited role for spatial planning.	- Urban sprawl as a factor of the increase in the number of slums and urban villages. - Uneven distribution of public services. - Unequal distribution of services.
ATKINSON, 2005	Padding the Bunker: Strategies of Middle-class Disaffiliation and Colonization in the City.	- Enclosure of high-income groups. - Choose the location of the dwelling as the kind of coexistence of high income.
MARQUEZ; PÉREZ, 2008	Spatial Frontiers and Neocommunitarian Identities in the City: The Case of Santiago de Chile.	- The feeling of insecurity increases when the individual is in public spaces with great social diversity. - Privatization of social identity, based on differentiation of classes. - Strengthening of individual values.
ESCOLANO-UTRILLA; LÓPEZ-ESCOLANO; PUEYO-CAMPOS 2018	Neoliberal urbanism and urban fragmentation: the case of Zaragoza (Spain) in the first fifteen years of the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century.	- Fragmented urban spaces connected by passageways. - Polycentric model in automobile usage.
RODRIGUES, 2010	Socio-spatial segregation and actions of the master plan in the neighborhood Maria Eugenia and the central area of Viçosa, MG.	- In segregated neighborhoods, there is loss of the coexistence of the city. - Concentration of better infrastructure in the Central and adjacent neighborhoods. - Rarefied presence or absence of the local government in the outskirts. - Land speculation, with the housing market shaping space and intensifying socio-spatial segregation.
GOULART; TERCÍ; OTERO, 2016	Socio-spatial segregation and urban policy in contemporary Brazil averages in the cities (2001-2011)	- Plans the City participatory and had little influence in this scenario. - In the context of affordable housing, the real estate sector forged market dynamics. - Zeis and social housing schemes reinforce segregation.
VIDAL-KOPPMANN, 2009	Fragmentation of Socio-spatial in the periphery of the Metropolitan Region of Buenos Aires.	- Urban sprawl associated with segregation. - Polycentric model and dispersed, with residential sets surrounded by suburbs. - Speculation of real estate capital, generating appreciation of earth. - Private housing developments leaves out the neighboring localities.
PETERS; SKOP, 2007	Socio-spatial Segregation in Metropolitan Lima, Peru	- Apparently homogeneous areas have spatial segregation; - Rich isolated living close to other social classes; - Social fragmentation trend of mega Latin American cities.

**Table 2. Distribution of articles about completion of study, Fortaleza, 2019**

Authorship	Completion of Study
RUIZ-TAGLE, 2016	- Mixed neighborhoods of social classes do not decrease the socio-spatial segregation, because there is a devolution of poverty, because above all, other types of segregation occur when the stigma of social distinction prevails.
ZHAO, 2013	- Spatial planning decreases the socio-spatial segregation, controlling urban sprawl, promoting mixed use land, distributing evenly urban services, increasing the quality of life in disadvantaged communities. - For spatial planning in promoting social integration, deeper reforms should be implemented to change the existing structure.
ATKINSON, 2005	- Urban policy interventions with encouraging joint ownership goes against the trend of segregation, but challenging enough for the population.
MARQUEZ; PÉREZ, 2008	- Consequences of segregation in the de-urbanization effect. - Weakened ties with the public space.
ESCOLANO-UTRILLA, 2018	- The road flow system that connects various sectors, creating a dispersed model with large autonomous spaces.
RODRIGUES, 2010	- Strengthen University's relations with City Hall for possible accomplishments of urban interventions.
GOULART; TERCÍ; OTERO, 2016	- Homogenization of infrastructure and equality in public services.
VIDAL-KOPPMANN, 2009	- The planning of public policy has the challenge to minimize segregation on postmodern cities.
PETERS; SKOP, 2007	- Economic and geographic trends segregating generate serious consequences for the poorest residents. - High and medium class allow a defined poverty society.

## DISCUSSION

Studies have shown that urban sprawl has been linked to processes of spatial segregation in the territory of the towns. It has been observed that one of the main aspects for the intensification of segregation, in various parts of the world, happened due to urbanization of fragmented areas connected by streams road flows, where it raises the number of shantytowns and villages. In the Spanish city of Zaragoza, for example, happened the same effect of the polycentrism, which occurred in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires. Several functional urban fragments were linked by the main traffic routes, which resulted in the interruption of the consolidated space, shaped by private car trips, i.e., a system of flows,

dispersed and isolated with large autonomous urban spots (ESCOLANO-UTRILLA; LÓPEZ-ESCOLANO; PUEYO-CAMPOS, 2018). There was a rupture of the concentric radio model of continuous urban expansion, with the spread of the urban fabric, consolidating a complex fractionated settlement with problems of social segregation and (VIDAL-KOPPMANN, 2009). Where the socio-spatial segregation was present, in different cities and countries, prevailed the uneven demand for public investments related to infrastructure, focusing on the central districts, which are areas chosen by the real estate capital for the performance of its role as speculative. This was noticed in cities of different locations, such as Campinas in Brazil and Beijing, China. It was observed that the real estate speculation and the quality infrastructure were concentrated in certain sectors of the urban

space, while others were the social precarity, which promotes the loss of function of the city for the population that there dwells. Add the absence of public power in promoting best urban conditions in extreme areas, leaving the quality of life of the residents more peripherals uncertain (RODRIGUES, 2010), increasing the level of residential segregation. The spatial separation between social classes will, in this way, setting the urban space. The insulation in enclaves of residential condominiums induced segregation, with the justification of security and customer service daily leisure. Middle class groups, such as the British neighborhoods, puts-avoiding social integration with their divergent. The choices with respect to the neighborhood and conviviality produced, as Atkinson (2005), routine networks, also called us that apply to meet the needs of socialization, leisure, infrastructure and work, providing seclusion and separation. In Santiago, Chile, according to Marquéz and Peréz (2008), the acceptance of differences, social integration and social values of citizenship weakened while a new style of Life neo-communitarian reinforced the notion segregationist. Even though it is a modern city, a population predominantly inclined to follow a standard socially segmented inhabits Santiago. This is why mutual feelings of insecurity among the inhabitants prevail. It is a homogeneous model consolidated between groups that surround limits, maintaining ties between equals, when possible, privatize the social environments.

The possible decisions for the reduction of the socioespatial segregation are linked to efficient urban planning, with control of the expansion of cities, a homogeneous distribution of urban services of quality (GOULART; TERCI; OTERO, 2016) and the promotion of neighborhoods for the use of distinct social classes, in order to promote social integration. It should highlight, however, that the use of a same neighborhood by different social classes do not minimizes the socioespatial segregation, because, as Ruiz-Tagle (2016), although reverse some social problems connected with the concentration of poverty, the symbolic issues prevail demotivating integration. The coexistence of locations by different classes generates conflicts caused by other spheres of socialization. Overcoming the stigma of social distinction and the fear of dealing with the different needs of the awakening of the conscience of society as a whole. It is necessary that the sense of individual and collective insecurity be dissipated so that social interaction be promoted and benefit for the urban context with less smearing and urban fragmentation. In addition, the feeling of insecurity will only be allayed if society understand that the city should be public, open and transparent. In this way, the solutions proposed by the urban planning to minimize the socioespatial segregation will likely more assertive. The studies highlighted in this article contributes to the reflection on the subject, promoting new perspectives on the various causes of socio-spatial segregation, each one with its appropriate notes about the history, culture and economy of the territory.

## Conclusion

The socioespatial segregation is a result of the accelerated process of urbanization coupled with the concentration of poverty. Inequality and exclusion appeared, in relation to the spatial aspects, through occupation of areas unsuitable, precarious settlements, next to neighborhoods valued and in a situation of geological risk. The spatial separation between the different social classes was the most common form of urban segregation, in spite of other forms of segregation, such as those linked to ethnic factors, cultural, racial, sexual, and

flows. Even when there is occupation of neighborhoods by different social classes, the spatial segregation remains there. In this situation, the construction alone became the preferred option, through gated communities, networks of electrical safety and high walls, thereby promoting the insulation of classes with a background in security. The socioespatial segregation was present in different cities and with uncommon motivations and consequences, especially those linked to the urban expansion, the real estate market, and the role of the State and the attachment of the population to self-segregationist feelings. To interfere in the discrepancies found and promote the balance, the essential tool is the inclusion of urban public policies in disadvantaged environments, merging planning and collective participation for the spatial inequality is lessened. The studied articles underscore the urban management and the guiding question for future research is to detect which public policies are effective in the role reversal of the socioespatial segregation. It is imperative, therefore, that new revisions of bibliographies are held to be captured contributions to the process of urban management, necessary tool for the promotion of good city and the quality of life of its citizens.

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