# SÃO PAULO  -  SEGREGATION LOCUS

## LUCIA MARIA MACHADO BÓGUS
## SUZANA PASTERNAK TASCHNER

IUSSP ABSTRACT

## CONTEXT:

One of the main physical impacts on the urban structure in São Paulo is the increasing gap between the areas were global activities are performed and the periphery, a dislocation of the center of modern activities to new areas, associated to a gentrification process.

As to the residential areas, the hipothesis followed is the one formulated by Saskia Sassen (1991) and Marcuse (1996), that states that the dualization is inevitable, either in the employment as in the income, and results in increasing spatial segregation. This dualization of the social structure results, also, in an age structure differentiated by spatial segment, with the youngest concentrated in the poor periphery, where couples present higher natality.

The growth of the metropolis is due to the growth of the outer ring of the central, and to growth of the non-central countries of the Greater São Paulo, and is explained by movement of the former inhabitants of the capital center to the outskirts of the capital. The migrants, although coming at a slower rate than in former decades, establish themselves mainly in the peripheric counties.

## METHODS:

In order to define homogeneous areas it was necessary to create a variable that allowed a hierarchic and social classification of the job positions, as a proxy of the social structure.

This variable, built as a combination of income, profession, job position, economic sector of activity, and educational level, was denominated socio-ocupational cathegory (Queiroz Ribeiro, 2000; Tabard, 1993; Chenu and Tabard, 1993). This socio-ocupational cathegory has characteristics of a syntesis variable, and allows the creation of an approximate descriptive view of the class structure, and of its role in the socio-spatial stratification. This variable, built on the informations of the Demographic Census, is distributed by 25 different modes.

He statistical treatment employed techniques of binary correspondence factor analysis, and hierarchic classification analysis conductive to the creation of the clusters. The units of analysis for the identification of the homogeneous areas were 727 areas defined from the censitary sectors of 1991, with a geo-referenced cartographic base, according to the following criteria:
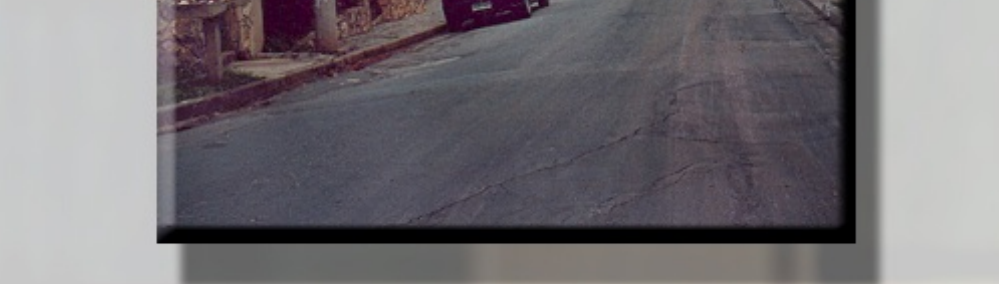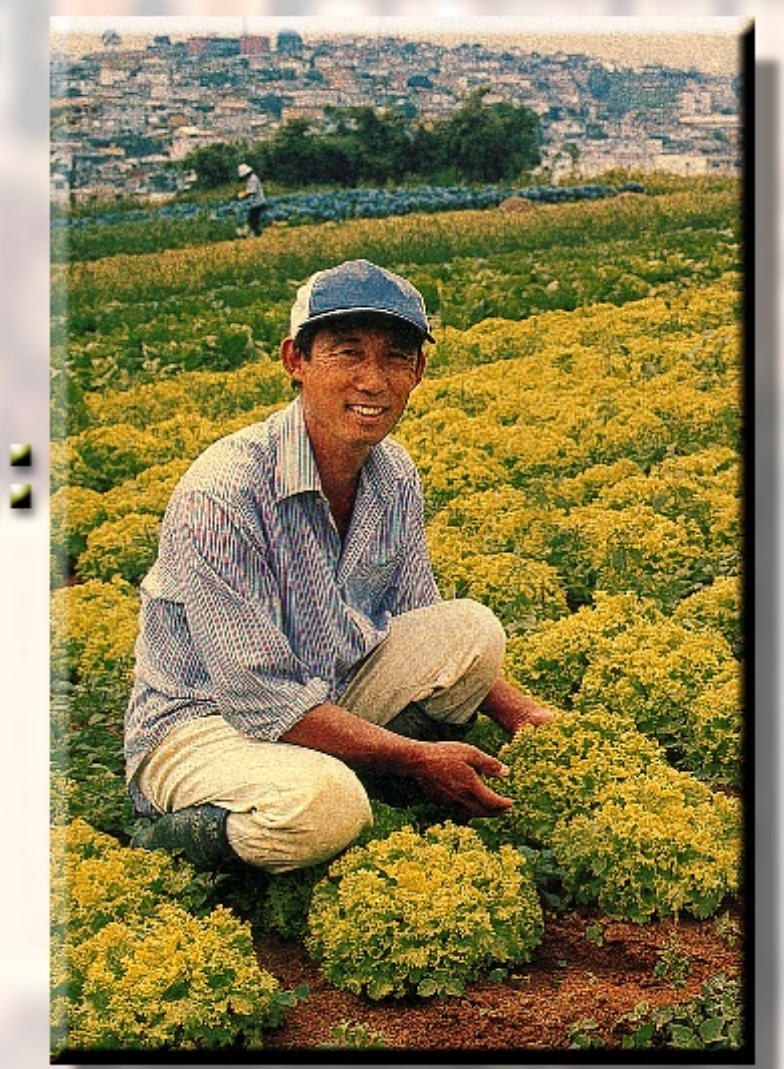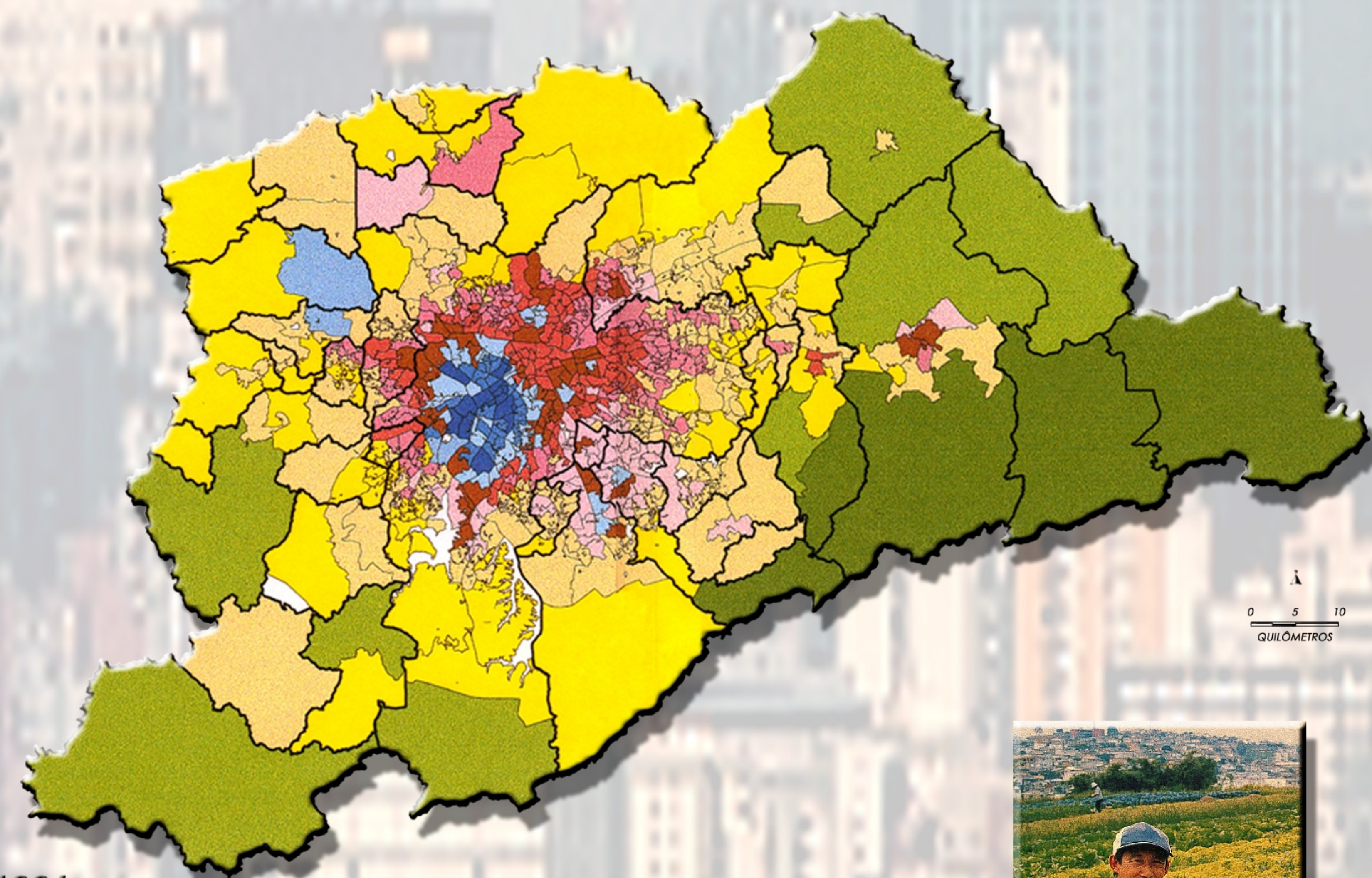
· Aggregation of censitary sectors with employedpopulation between 9,000 and 20,000 people
· The sectors must be spatially contiguous, (except in the case of "favelas"; the shortage of employed population led to the aggregation of several "favelas" to identify one homogeneous area)

The homogeneous area must respect the boundaries of districts and counties

## RESULTS:

The factor analysis performed in the 727 areas of the Metropolitan Area os São Paulo resulted in 4 factors explaining 81% of the variance. The analysis of the hierarchic classification led to the construction of 12 clusters, caracteryzing a typology of areas. From 1980 to 1991 there is relative decrease of the industrial proletariat (33% of the employed people in 1980, and only 26% in 1991), and a large constant growth of the so-called under-proletariat. As expected, there was an increase in the tertiary sector. However, there is no evidence of an increase in the elite. The spatial distribution correspondent to this social structure shows a ring morphology, in a certain sense, a parody of the Burgess circles, where the rich and the elite live in the central rings, and the under-proletariat live in the peripheric ones.

## CONCLUSIONS:

This is a on going reserch.  It would be premature to talk an increase in segragation, or to try and establish a causal relationship between segregation and globalization. This duality has always existed in São Paulo. Maybe, it is more spatially explicit now with the gated condominiums, shopping centers, and the decay of the traditional public places. The increase in "favelas" is undeniable, since they represented 1% of the population of São Paulo county in 1973, and now they sum 20% of the inhabitants.

The infra-metropolitan differential growth rate, together with the differencial age structure, supply inputs to a formulation of social policies more effective, both for public health as for Education and housing.

**São Paulo Metropolitan Region - 1991 Homogeneous Areas**

| Areas | Description | Number of Homogeneous Areas | Number of Homogeneous "Favela" Areas |
|---|---|---|---|
| I - A | Agricultural / Low Income Areas Predominancy of small farmers and construction workers | 9 | |
| I - B | Very Low Income Areas Predominancy of civil construction, low skilled, informal and underpaid workers | 74 | 36 |
| I - C | Low Income Areas Predominancy of clerical and modern / traditional industry workers | 175 | |
| II | Agricultural Areas Predominancy of agricultural workers | 5 | |
| III - A | Lower Middle Class Areas - I Predominancy of lower middle class and modern industry workers | 67 | |
| III - B | Lower Middle Class Areas - II Predominancy of lower middle class and traditional industry workers | 113 | |
| III - C | Service Sector Areas Predominacy of lower middle class, clerical and salesmen | 102 | |
| III - D | Middle Class Areas Predomincy of mid-management workers | 52 | |
| IV - A | Transition Areas Predomincy of management with high number of modern industry workers | 4 | |
| IV - B | Upper Middle Class Areas Predominancy of independent professionals and top-salesmen | 46 | |
| IV - C | Superior Areas I Predominancy, of top executive, independent professionals and consultants | 28 | |
| IV - D | Superior Areas II Predominancy of company owners and top executives | 16 | |