



## BUILDING INCLUSIVE CITIES: AGENDA FOR BARCELONA AND CHICAGO

# TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURES IN BARCELONA

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# Introduction and aims

## Introduction

- The unequal territorial distribution of income in large cities has been measured extensively.
- Beyond this strictly economic dimension, inequality can be measured in terms of labour, educational and residential environments.
- However the unequal territorial distribution of demographic structures and its impact has been under-researched. Age, gender and national origin are three major axes of social inequality.

## Structure

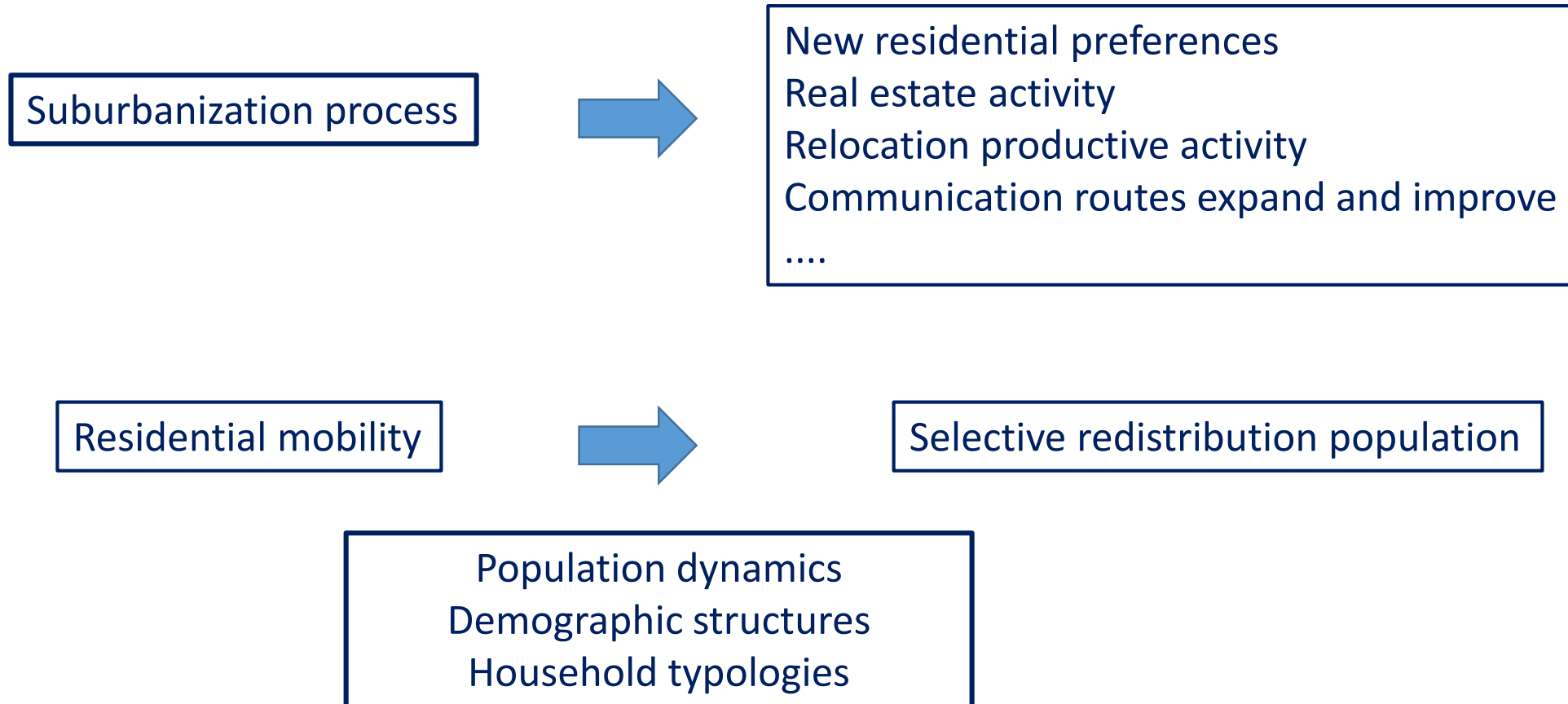
- The first part offers a view of the residential specialization in the Barcelona Metropolitan Region, distinguishes between urban centers and residential suburbs.
- The second part shows the differences by age, origin and household structures between Barcelona neighborhoods and within them.

## Aim

To contribute to the debate on implications of spatial differentiated demographic structures in large cities, especially in Barcelona neighborhoods, and on the implications of the differences between them.

# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region: An overview

## Territorial specialization between urban centres and residential suburbs



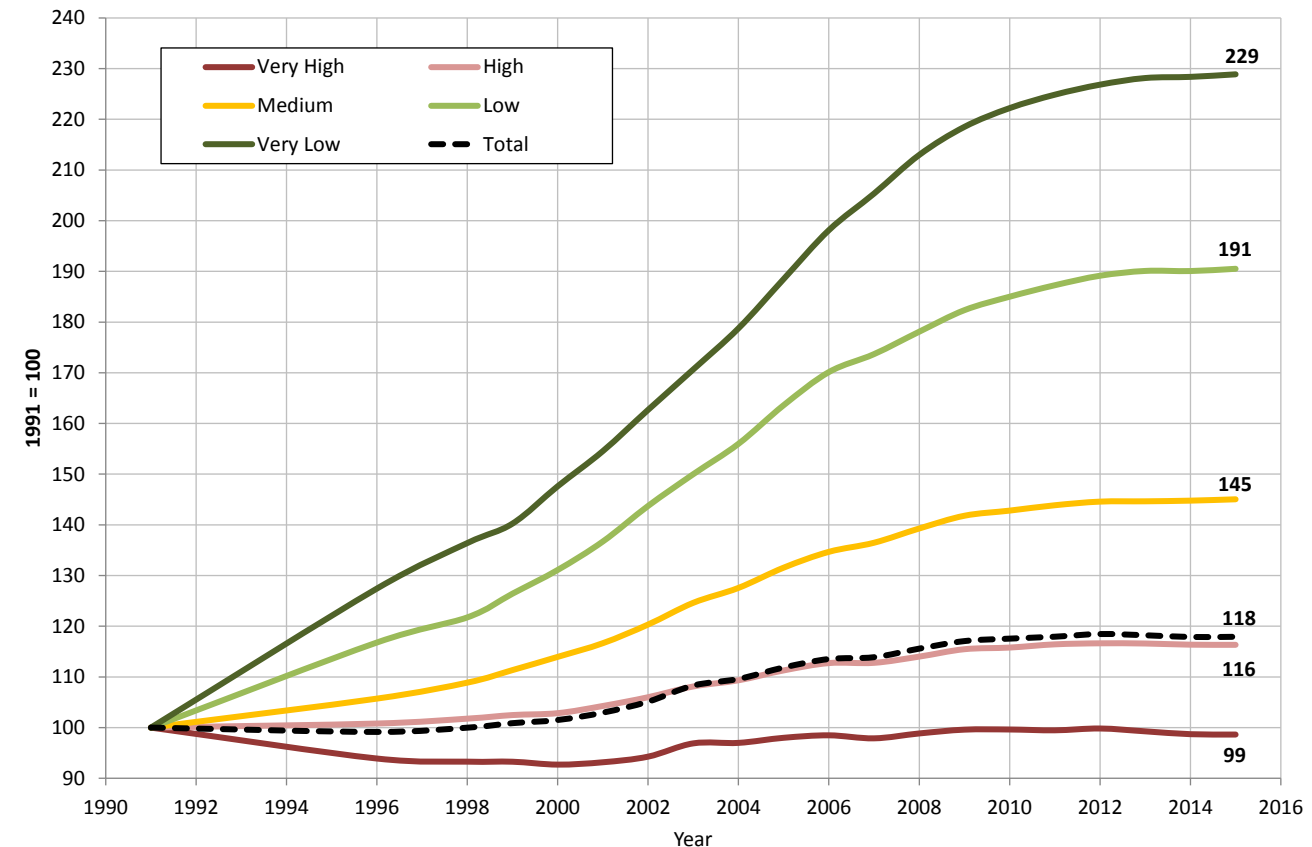
# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region: Population growth

**Growth Population rate% by municipality size**

	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2007	2007-2015
Barcelona	-0.65	-0.88	0.99	0.07
> 100,000	-0.24	-0.49	1.35	0.28
50,001-100,000	0.61	0.24	1.15	0.32
10,001-50,000	0.98	1.95	2.35	0.78
2,001-10,000	2.70	3.70	3.58	1.12
> 2,000	1.94	4.63	5.62	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.44</b>

Source: Compiled by author based on INE, *Population Census*, 1981, 1991 and 2001 and *Continuous Register*, 2007-2015

**Population change by type of municipality based on Net Population Density (1991=100)**



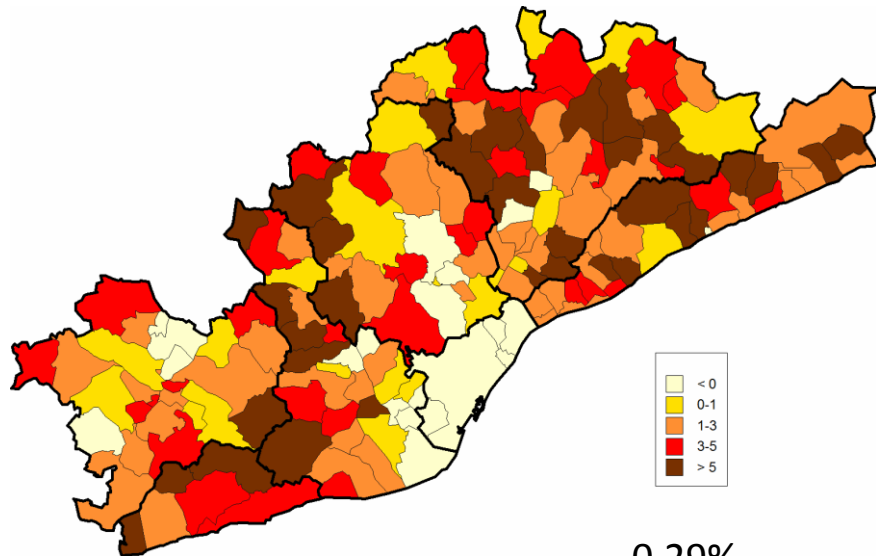
Source: Compiled by Garcia Coll and López Villanueva based on INE, *Population Census*, 1991; *Padrón Municipal*, 1996, and *Continuous Register*, 1998-2015

# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region: Population growth.

## Different intensities of growth

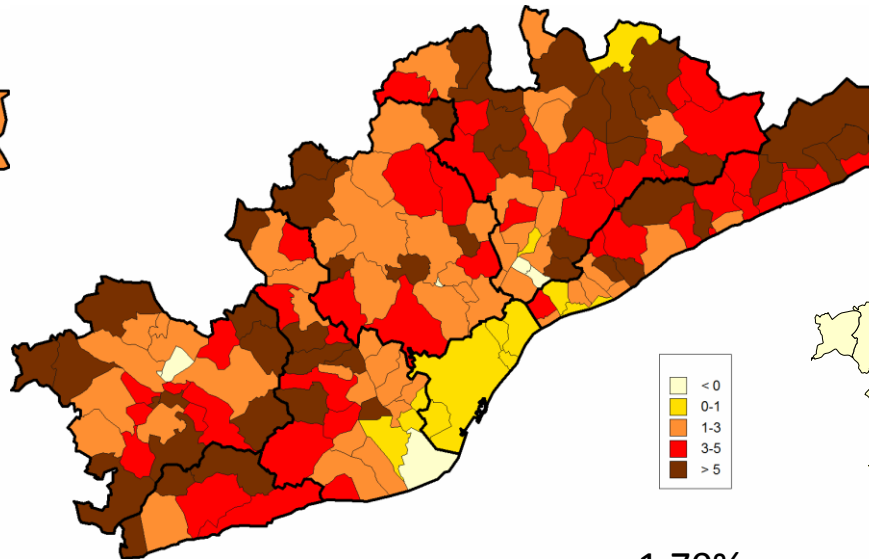
Growth Population rates r% of BMR 1991-2001; 2001-2007 and 2007-2015

1991-2001



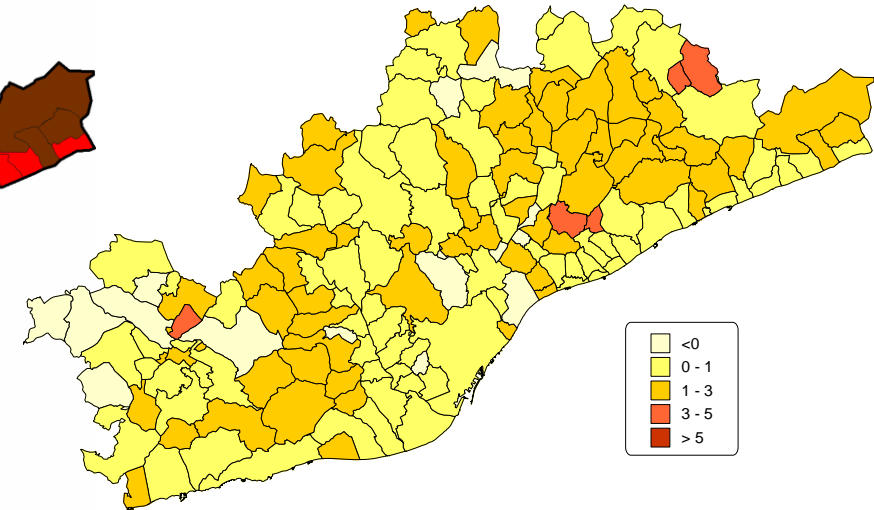
0.29%

2001-2007



1.70%

2007-2015



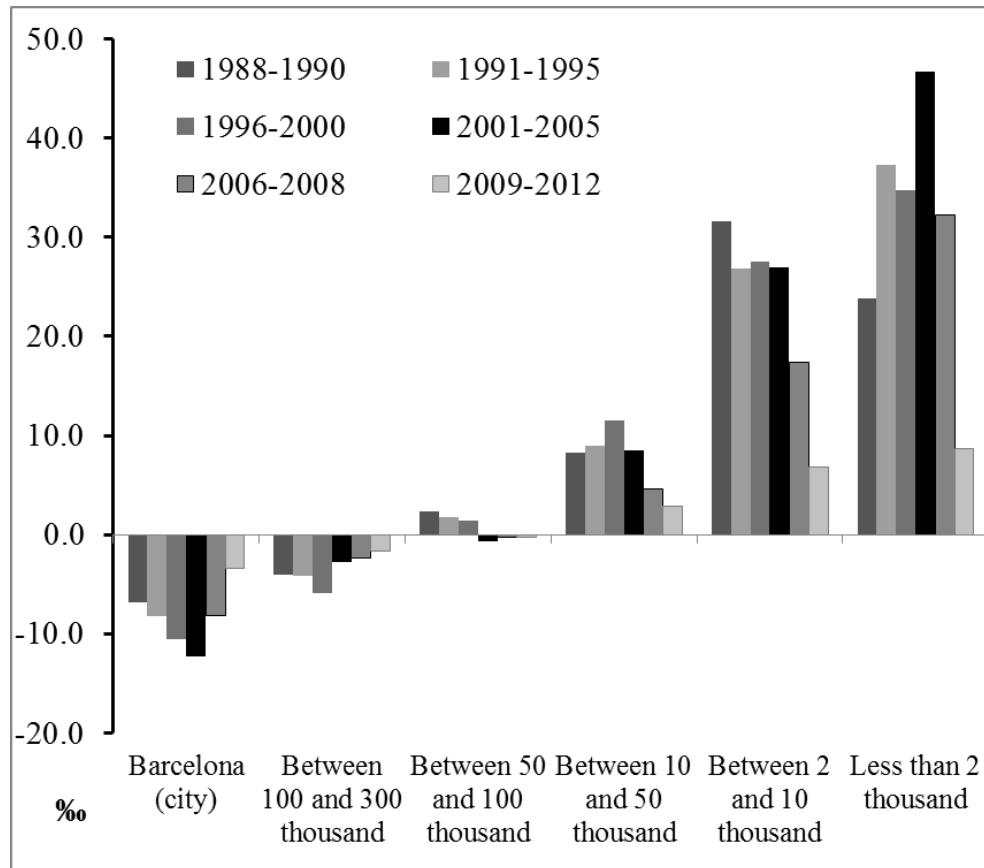
0.44%

Source: Compiled by author based on INE, *Population Census*, 1991 and 2001 and *Continuous Register*, 2007-2015

# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region: Residential mobility

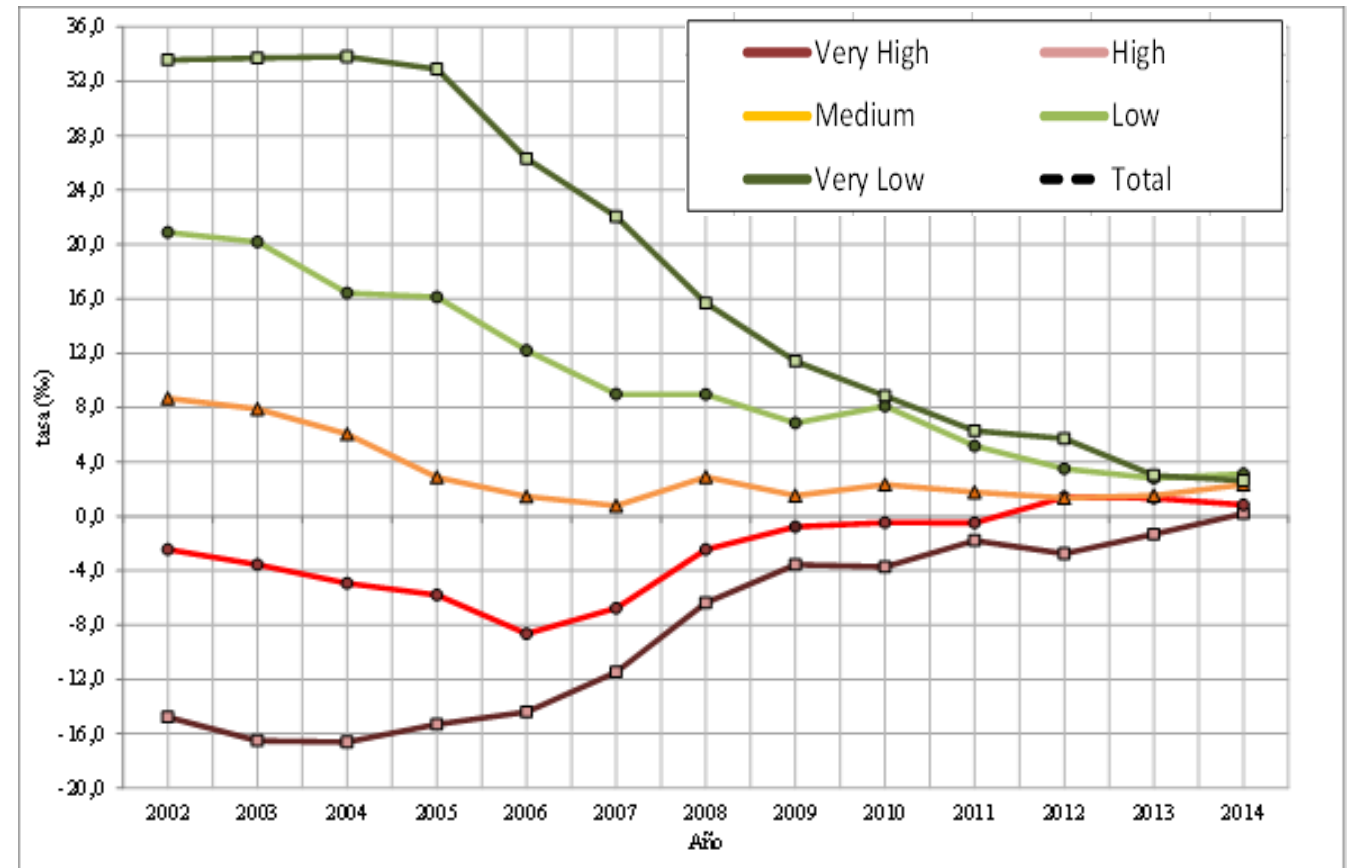
## Residential mobility

### Net migration rate by municipality size



Source: Compiled by Bayona, Jordi et al. based on INE, *Microdata Residential Variation Statistics*, 1988-2012, and *Continuous Register*, 1998-2012

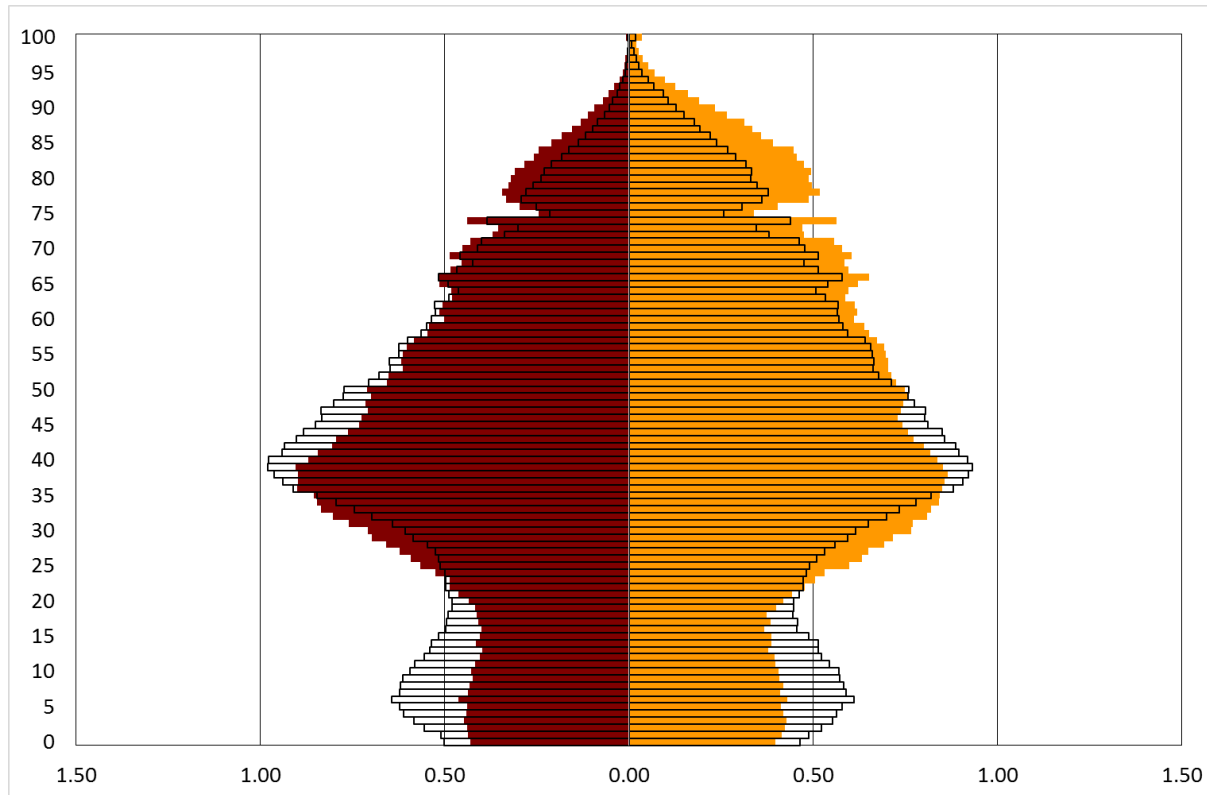
### Net migration rate by type of municipality based on Net Population Density. (2002-2014)



Source: Compiled by Garcia Coll and López Villanueva based on INE, *Microdata Residential Variation Statistics*, 2002-2014, and *Continuous Register*, 2002-2015

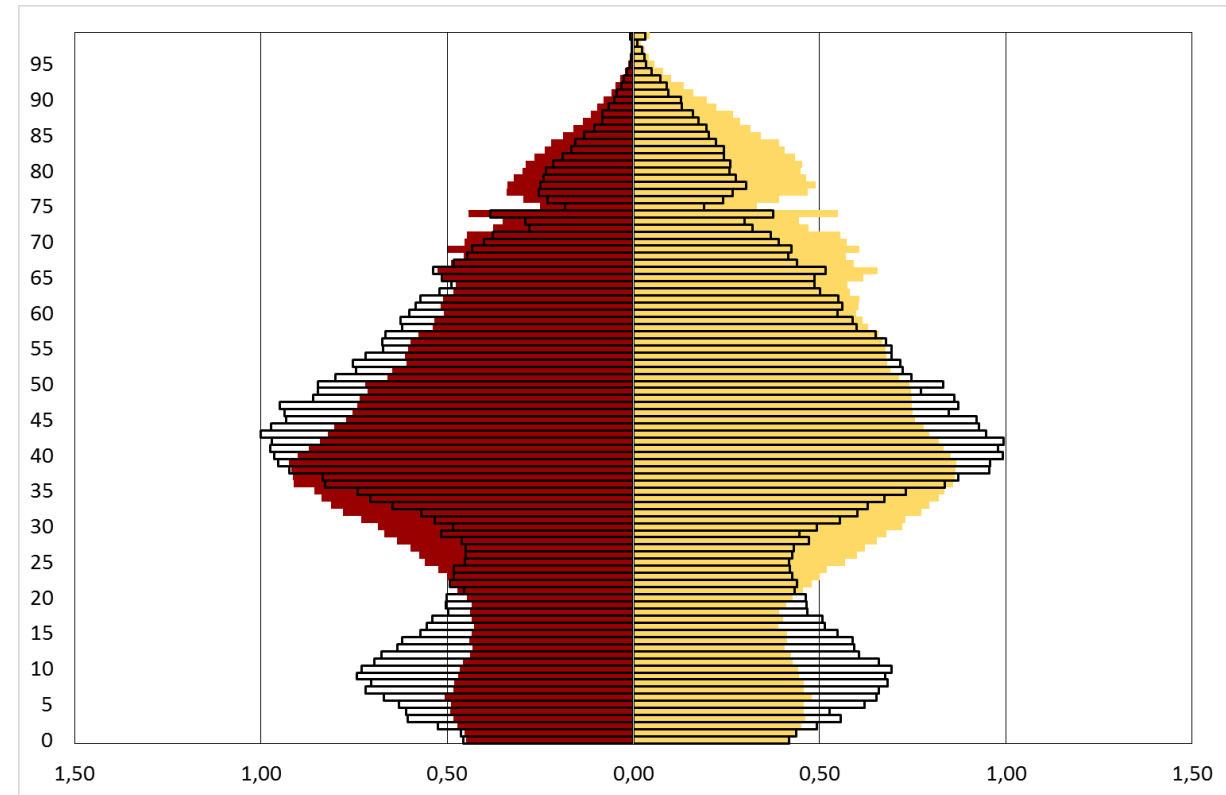
# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region: Demographic age structure

## Barcelona and the rest of BMR. 2015



Barcelona  
Rest of BMR

## High and low net population density. BMR 2015



High net population density  
Low population density

# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region: Household types

## Households typology. Barcelona and rest of BMR. 1991, 2001 and 2011

	1991		2001		2011	
	Barcelona	Rest of BMR	Barcelona	Rest of BMR	Barcelona	Rest of BMR
<b>Single Person</b>	18.10	10.17	26.15	16.89	28.95	20.64
<b>Multiperson non family household</b>	4.23	1.73	5.54	3.26	5.42	2.72
<b>Family households</b>	67.57	77.36	59.09	69.76	58.03	68.68
Couple without children	18.93	18.07	19.43	20.69	22.37	22.79
Couple with children	40.04	52.82	30.52	41.72	25.82	36.88
Single mother with children	7.31	5.36	7.65	6.03	8.03	7.22
Single father wiith children	1.29	1.11	1.49	1.32	1.81	1.78
<b>Extended households</b>	10.11	6.98	7.67	7.88	5.53	5.77
Couple without children (with other people)	2.12	1.74	2.53	2.28	1.97	1.70
Couple with children (with other people)	4.72	5.52	3.19	3.99	2.05	2.58
Single mother with children (with other people)	1.27	0.81	1.56	1.21	1.11	1.00
Single father wiith children (with other people)	0.25	0.19	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.49
<b>Two or more family households</b>	1.75	2.47	1.56	2.20	2.06	2.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Household size</b>	2.85	3.34	2.53	2.85	2.36	2.64

Source: Compiled by author based on INE, *Population Census*, 1991, 2001 and 2011



# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region: Challenges

## **The process of suburbanization has led to an intense demographic boom**

- Re-definition of relations between urban centres and residential suburbs.
- High residential mobility that contributes to a deep transformation of the sociodemographic structure of the metropolitan population.
- Intense population growth (in some cases between 1991 and 2015 the population has doubled)  
Prominence of young families with children with important growth potential. Rejuvenation of population and increase the birth rates.
- From a socio-economic point of view, some municipalities of the urban sprawl have been transformed their social structure. Importance of middle and high social classes.
- New demands in public services: places in primary school, medical services, public transport and mobility, commercial or leisure offer.
- Integration of new neighbours.

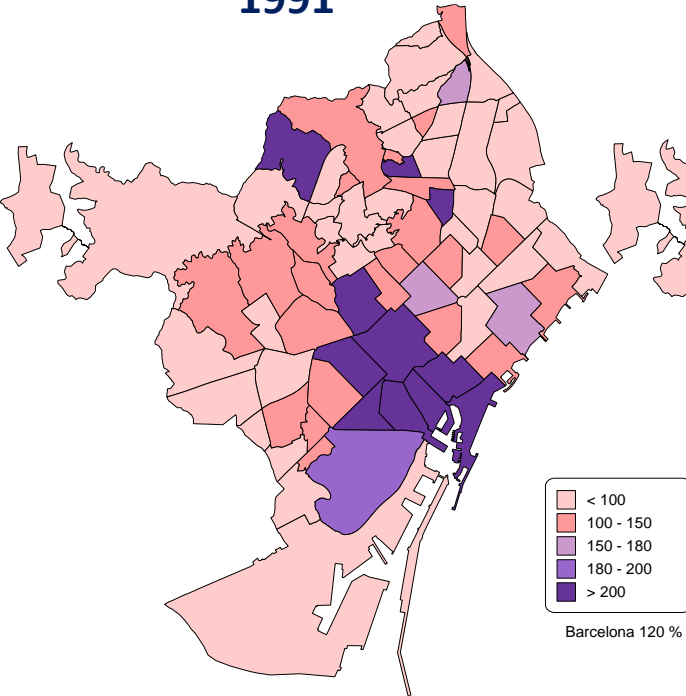
## **The impact of the economic crisis on urban expansion areas**

- Brake on residential mobility
- Brake on growth population: Decline child population. Increase population ageing
- Demand of secondary school places; reorganization of transport; obsolete equipments.
- Family economic difficulties
- Budget cuts for the local governments (risk of degradation of urban and social conditions)

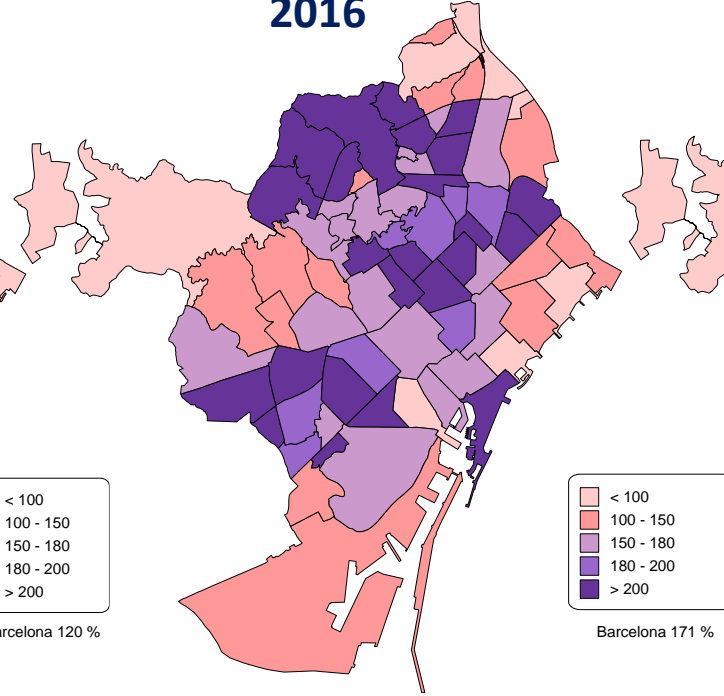
# Barcelona is a city with an aging population

## Barcelona aging index

1991

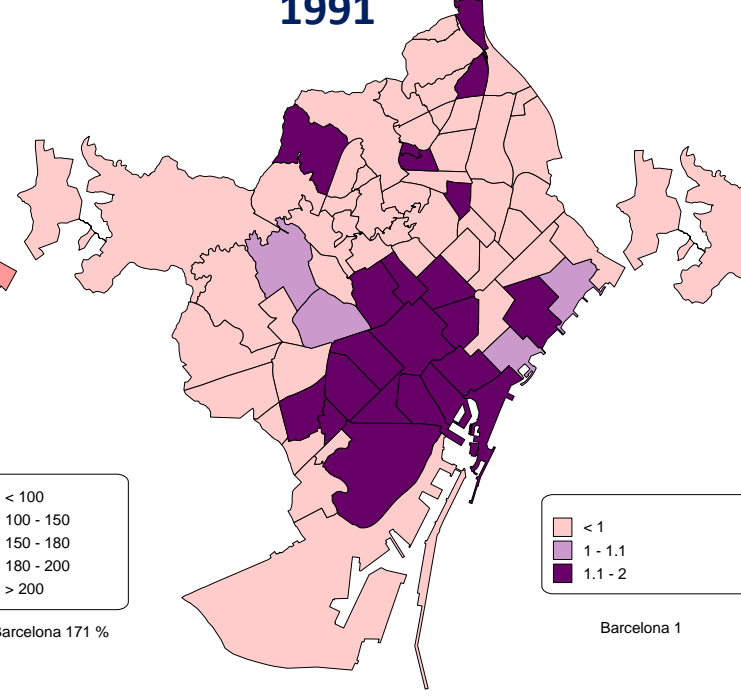


2016

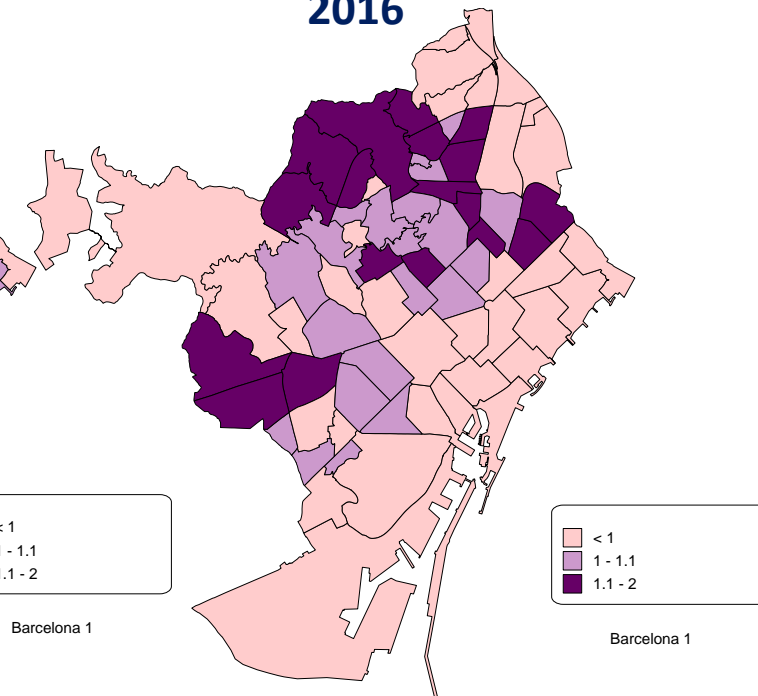


## Localization quotient for population >65 years

1991



2016



## Barcelona ageing index

1991	1996	2000	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
120.54	173.58	188.94	188.24	179.68	176.43	175.76	173.84	171.42	169.93	169.01	169.81	169.60	170.00	170.94	171.82	170.72

**1991** Raval, Gòtic, Sant Pere >250%

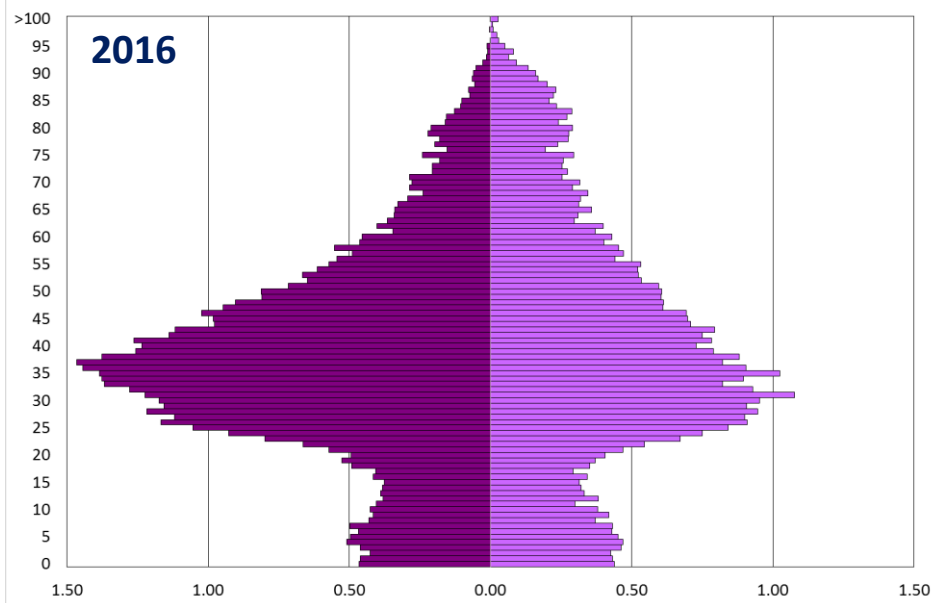
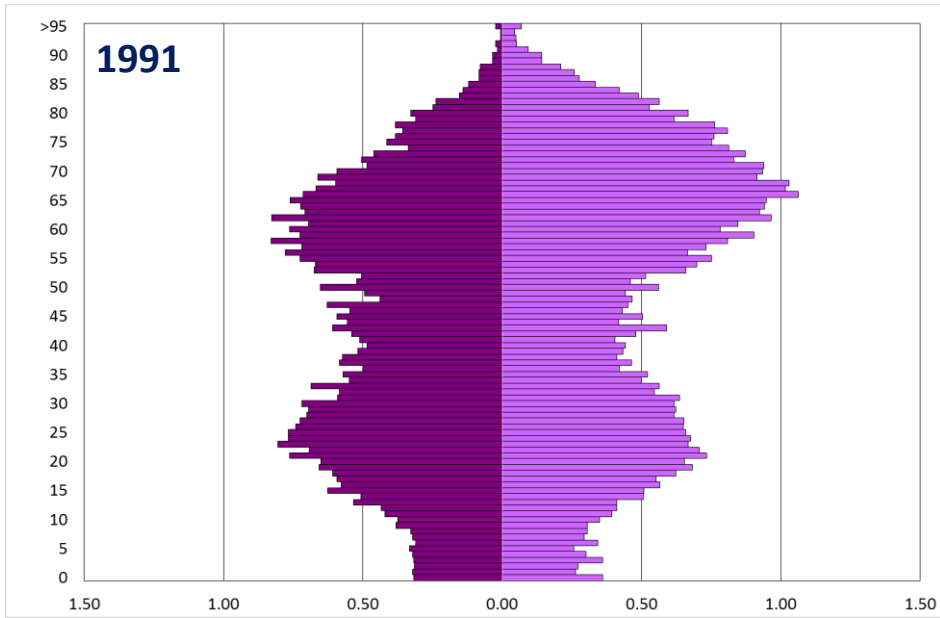
Canyelles, Ciutat Meridiana, Torre Baró <50

**2016** Montbau, La Guineueta, Canyelles >225%

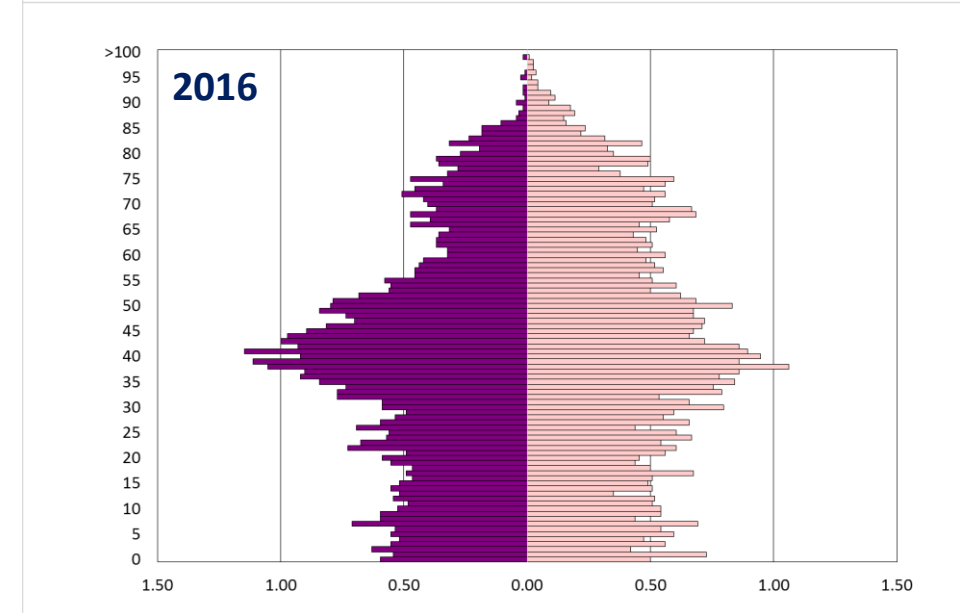
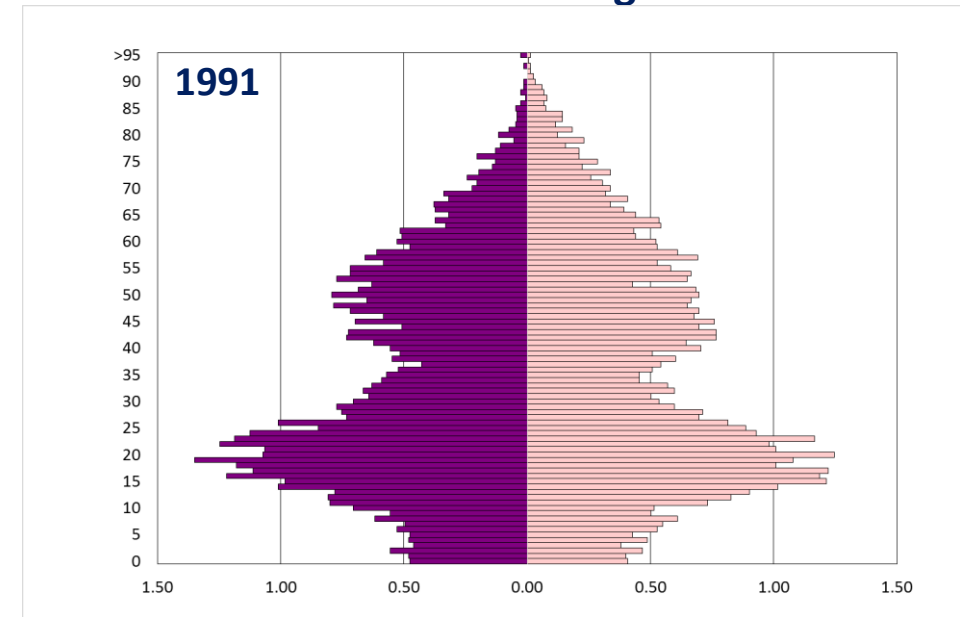
Raval. Diagonal Mar, Vila Olímpica < 100

# Barcelona is a city with an aging population: Changes in age structure

## El Raval. Age structure

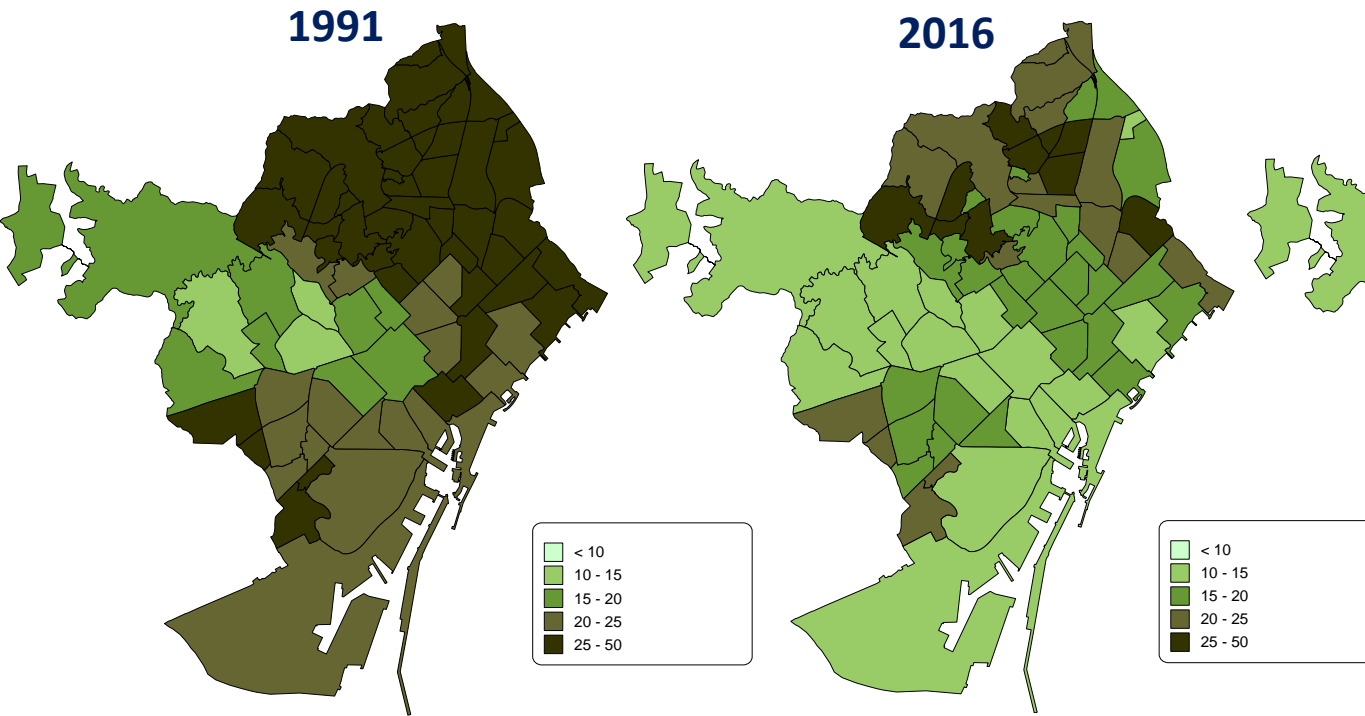


## Ciutat Meridana. Age structure

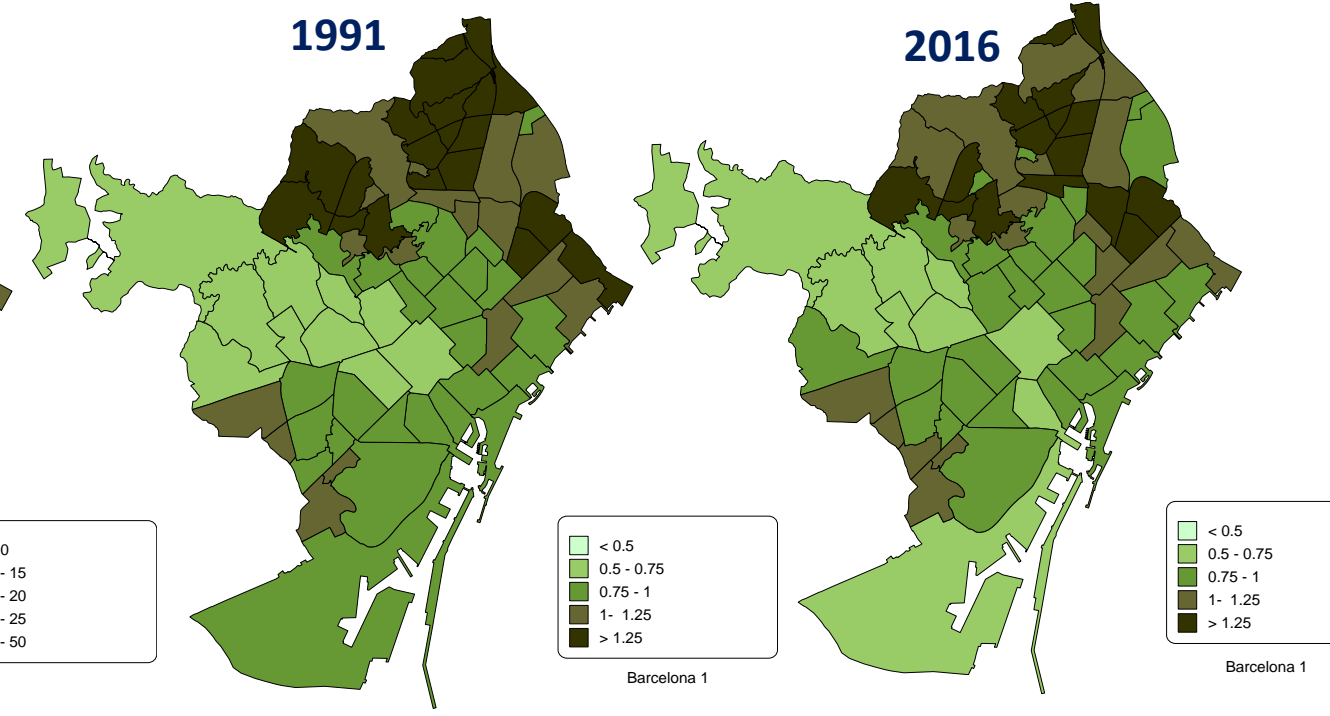


# Rest of Spain born population

## Rest of Spain born population distribution



## Rest of Spain born localization quotient



	1991	1996	2000	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rest of Spain	33.03	28.62	26.22	85.09	23.03	22.18	21.59	21.31	22.14	19.97	19.68	19.50	19.09	18.74	18.44	18.18	17.99

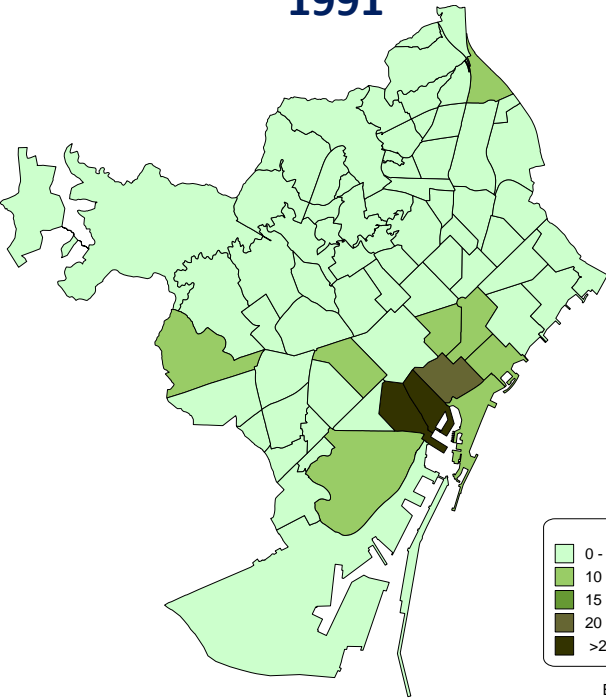
> 40% Prosperitat, Ciutat Meriada, Verdum, Carmel

> 29% Canyelles, Carmel, Prosperitat, Verneda

# Foreign born population

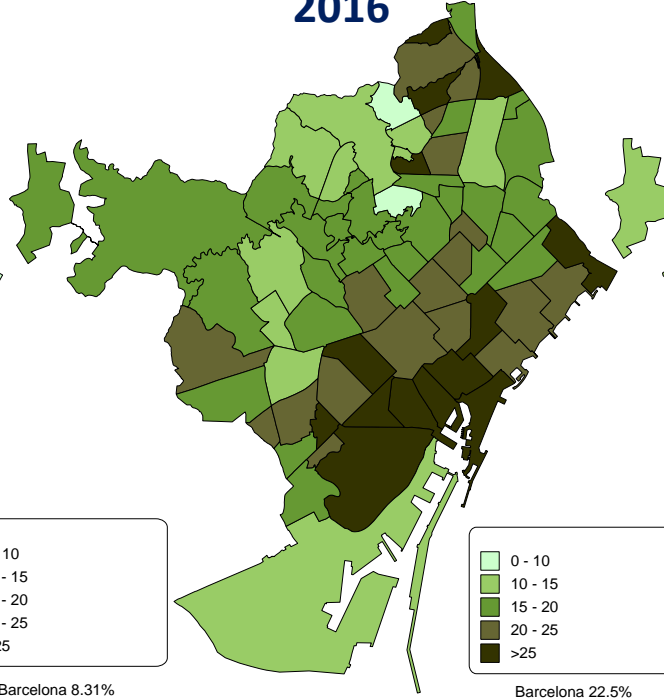
## Foreign born population distribution 2001

1991



Barcelona 8.31%

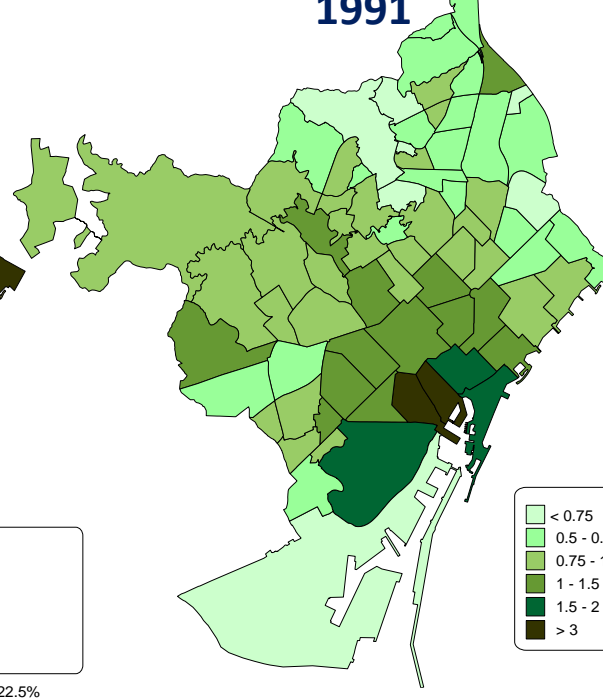
2016



Barcelona 22.5%

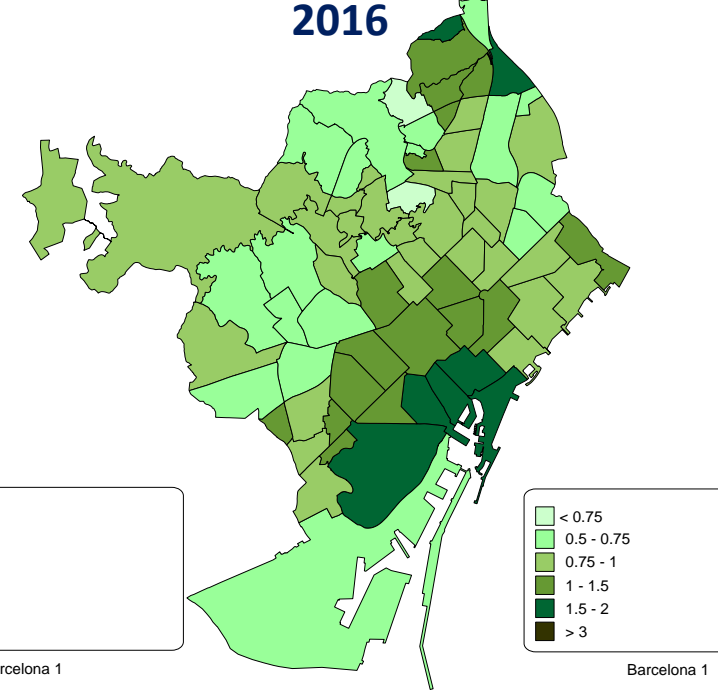
## Foreign born localization quotient

1991



Barcelona 1

2016



Barcelona 1

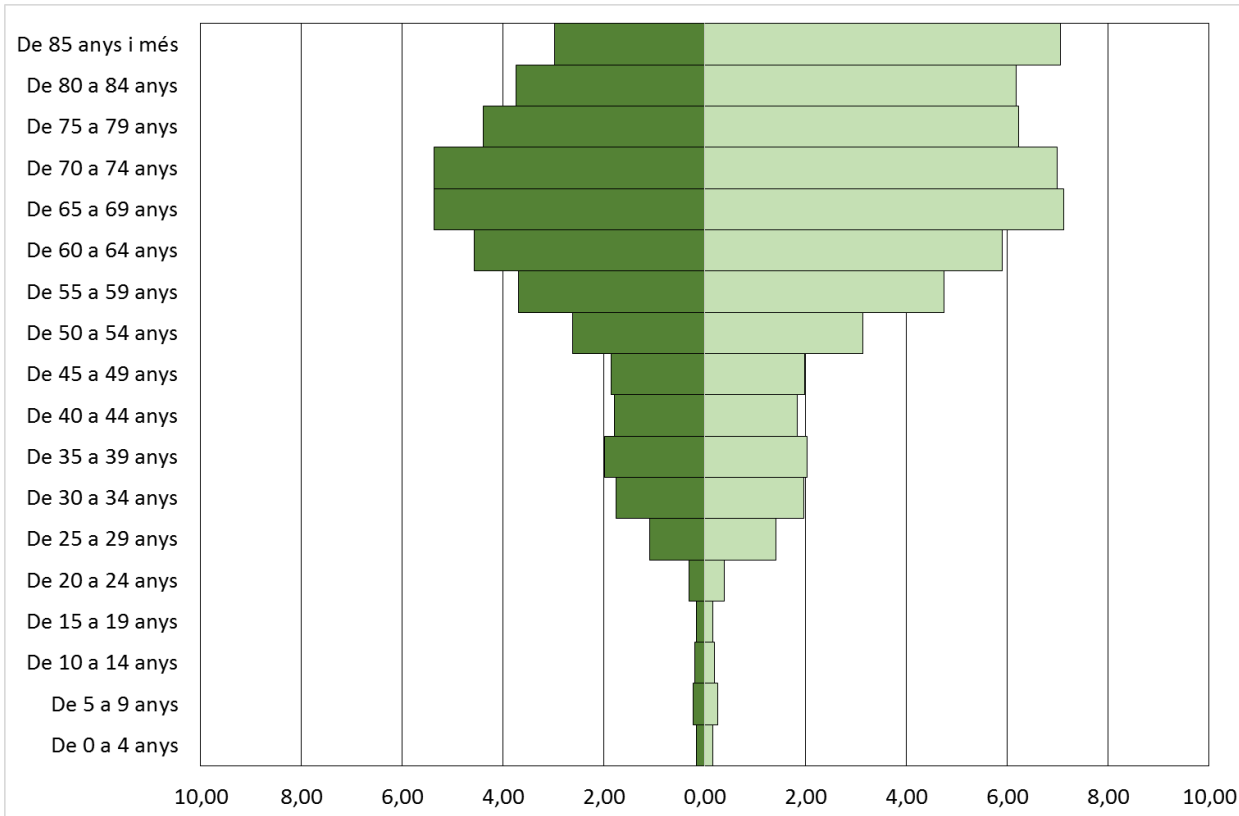
	1991	1996	2000	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Foreign	3.17	3.87	7.19	8.31	15.79	18.19	19.69	18.99	22.56	21.76	21.80	21.55	22.06	22.15	22.24	22.27	22.55

Raval, Gòtic >28%

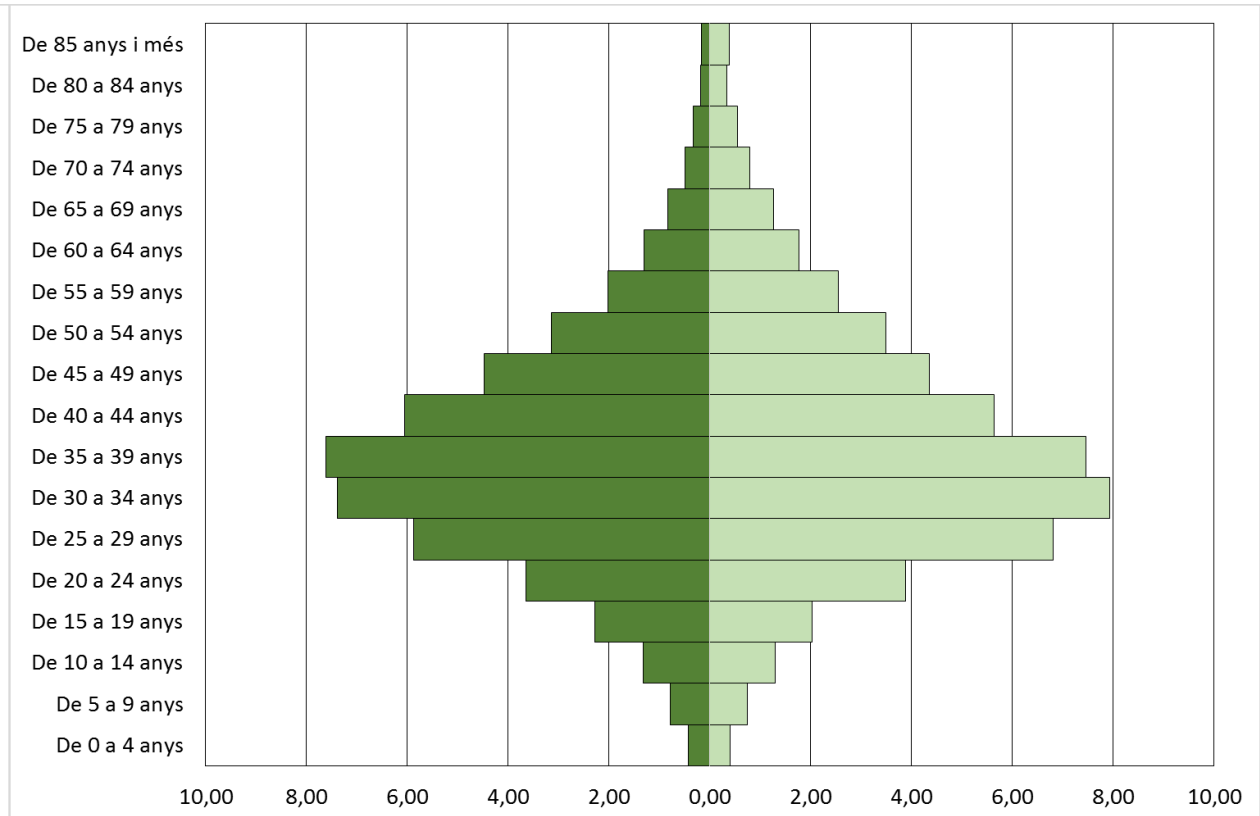
Raval, Gòtic >50%

# Population structure by place of birth

## Rest of Spain born. Barcelona. Age structure 2016

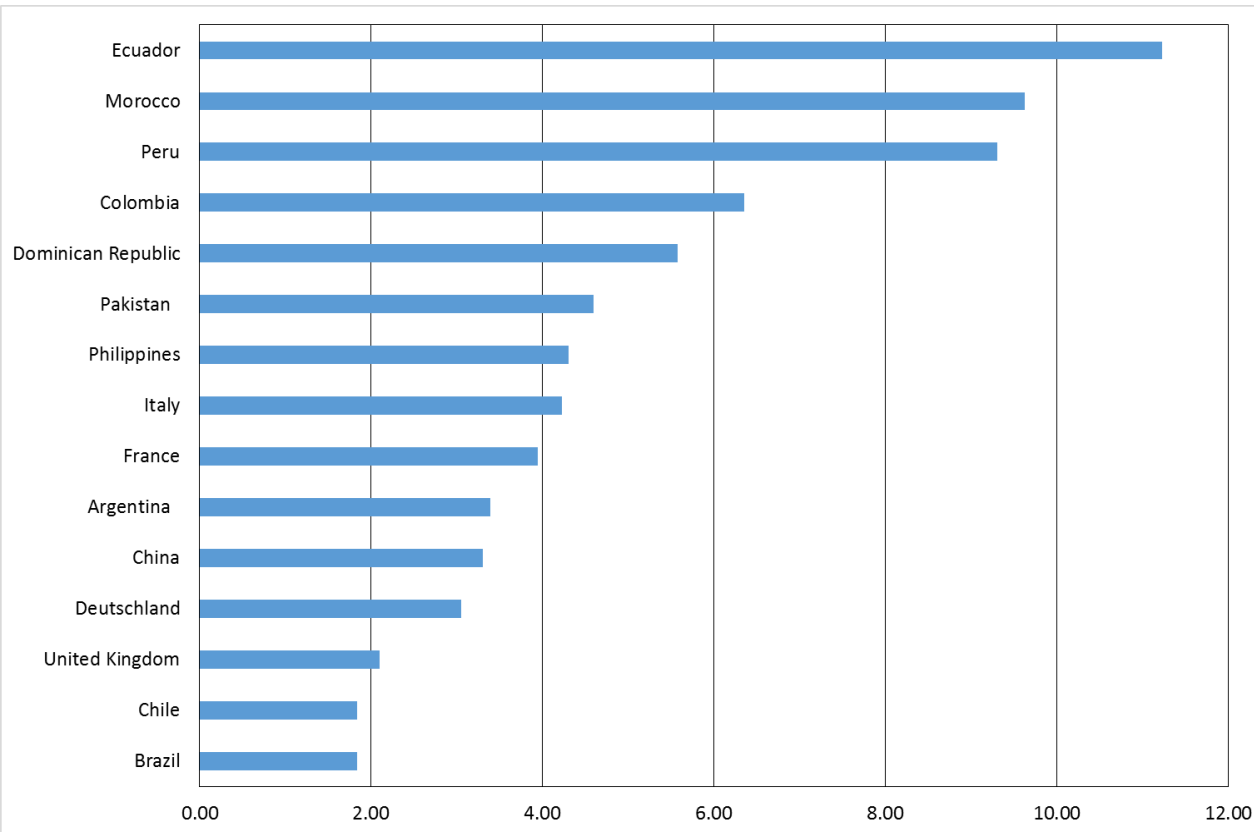


## Foreign born. Barcelona. Age structure 2016

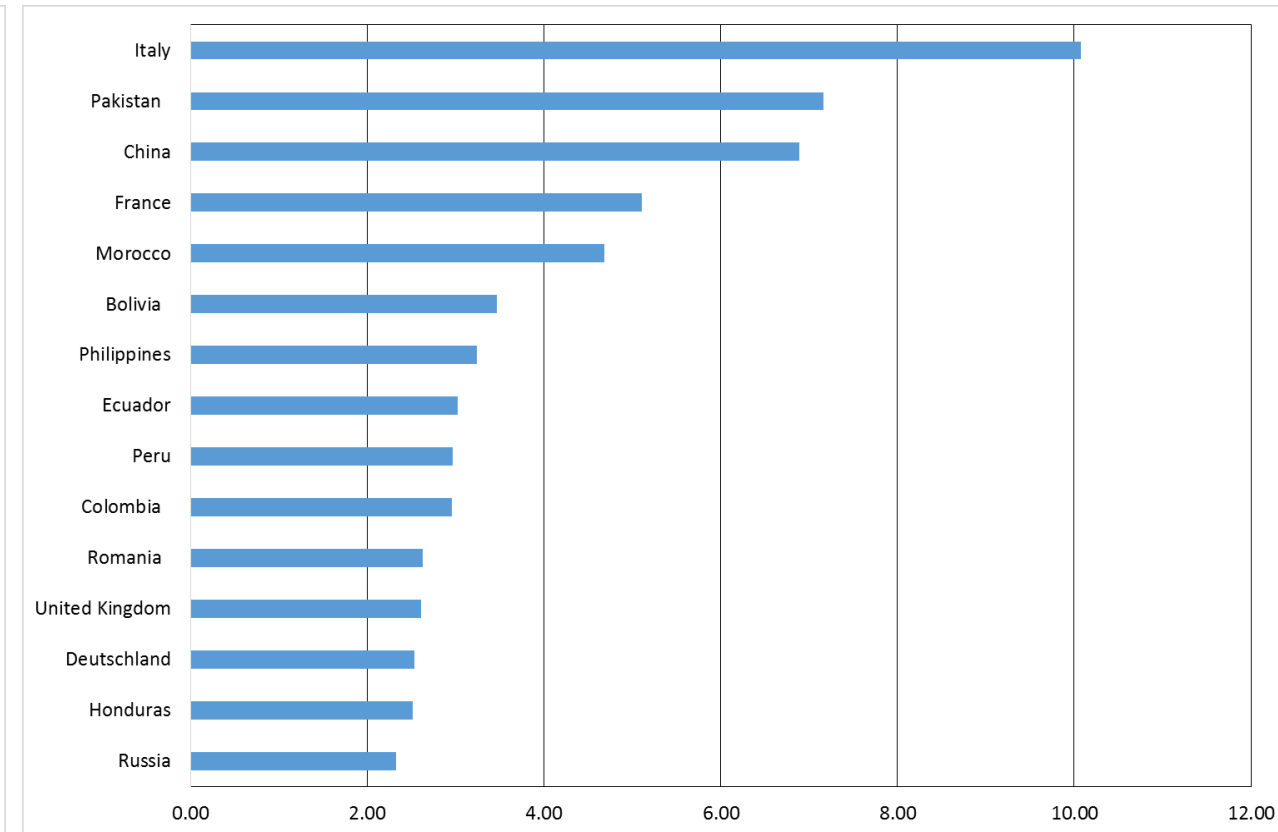


# The main nationalities

## % Distribution the main nationalities. Barcelona. 2000



## % Distribution the main nationalities. Barcelona. 2016

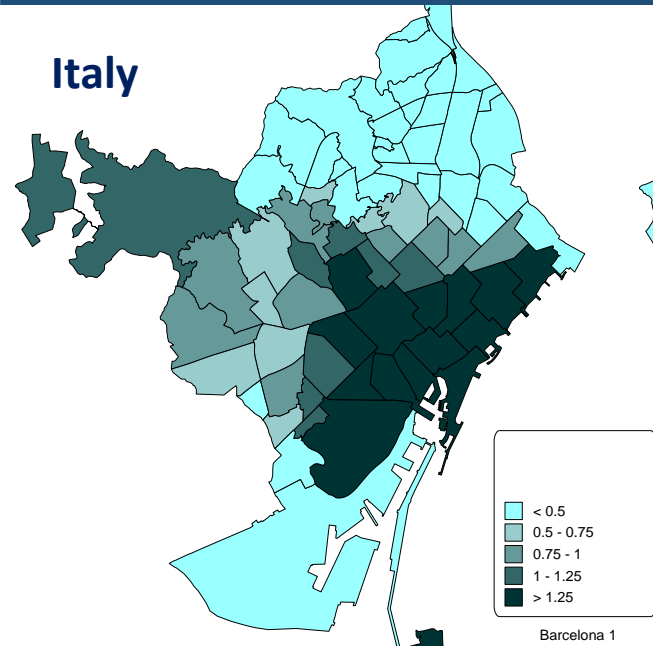


	Brazil	Chile	UK	Deutschland	China	Argentina	France	Italy	Philippines	Pakistan	Dominican	Colombia	Peru	Morocco	Ecuador	Foreing
<b>2000</b>	1,362	1,363	1,556	2,259	2,449	2,515	2,927	3,131	3,187	3,404	4,136	4,708	6,895	7,134	8,322	74,081
	Russia	Honduras	Deutschland	UK	Romania	Colombia	Peru	Ecuador	Philippines	Bolivia	Morocco	France	China	Pakistan	Italy	Foreing
<b>2016</b>	6,239	6,726	6,783	6,980	7,029	7,930	7,955	8,108	8,682	9,280	12,552	13,671	18,448	19,192	26,993	267,790

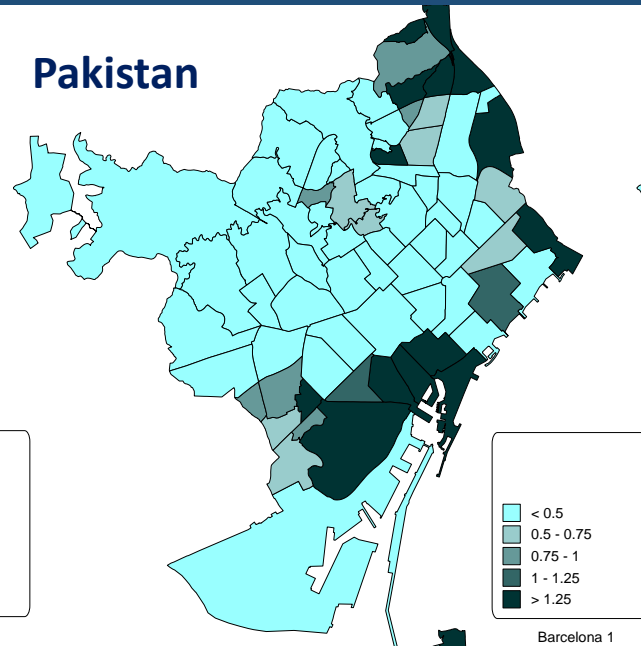
Source: Compiled by author based on Statistics Department Barcelona Council, *Population Register*.

# The main nationalities: Localitation quotient

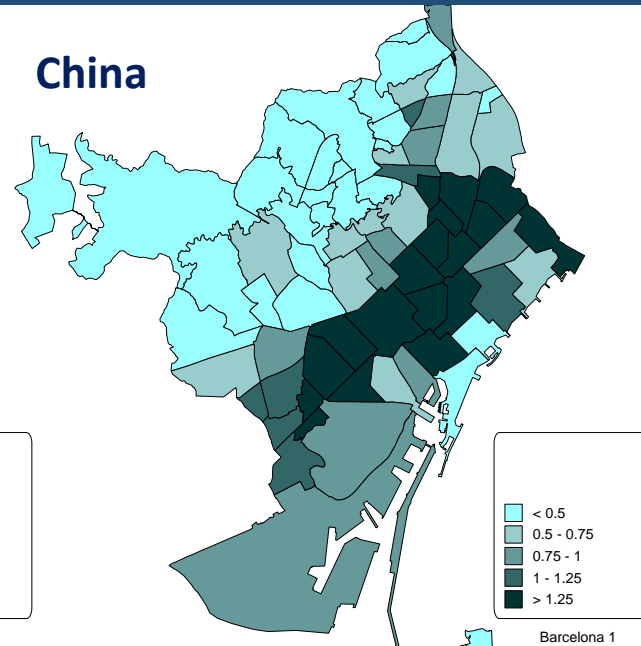
Italy



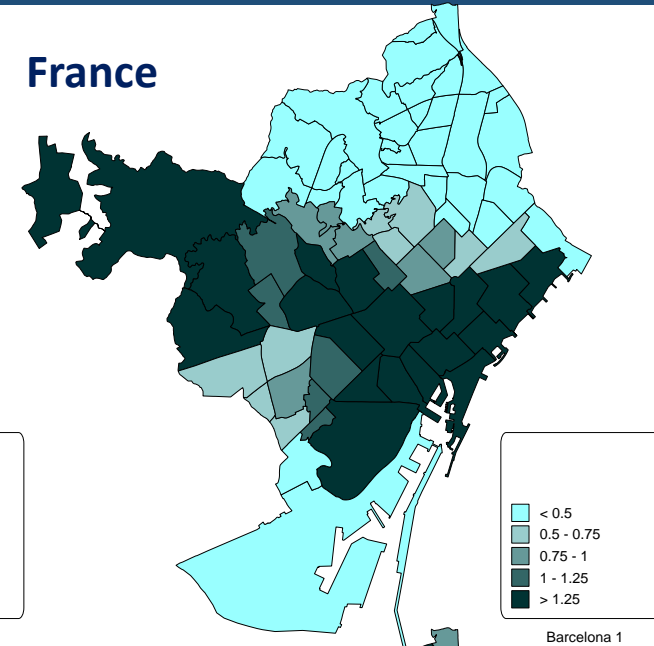
Pakistan



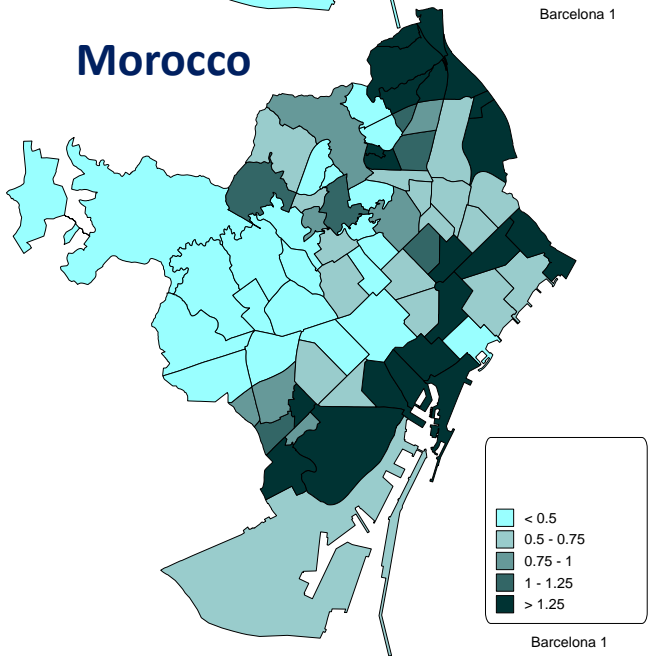
China



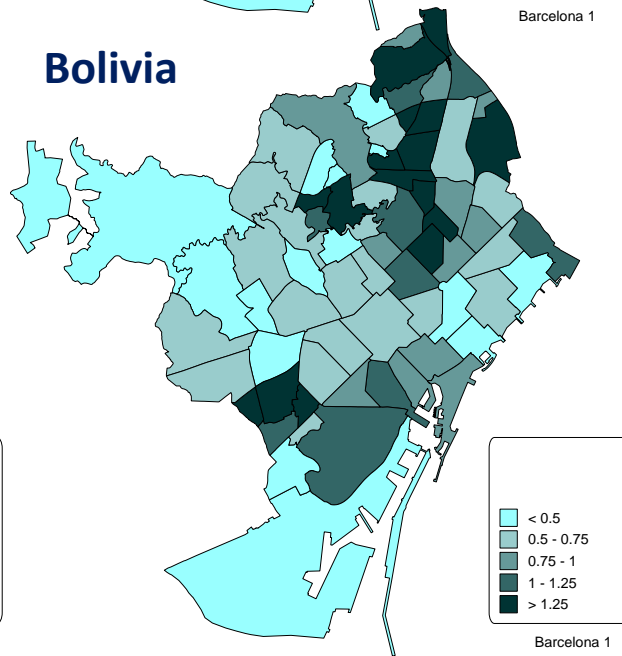
France



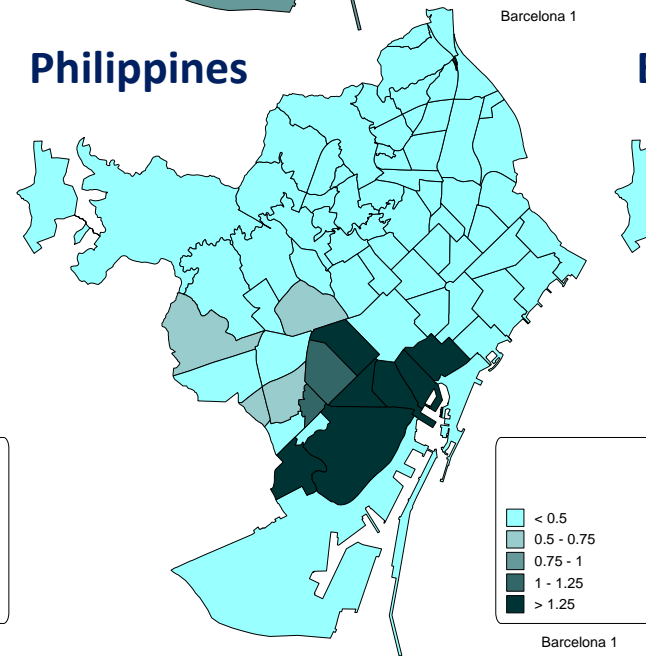
Morocco



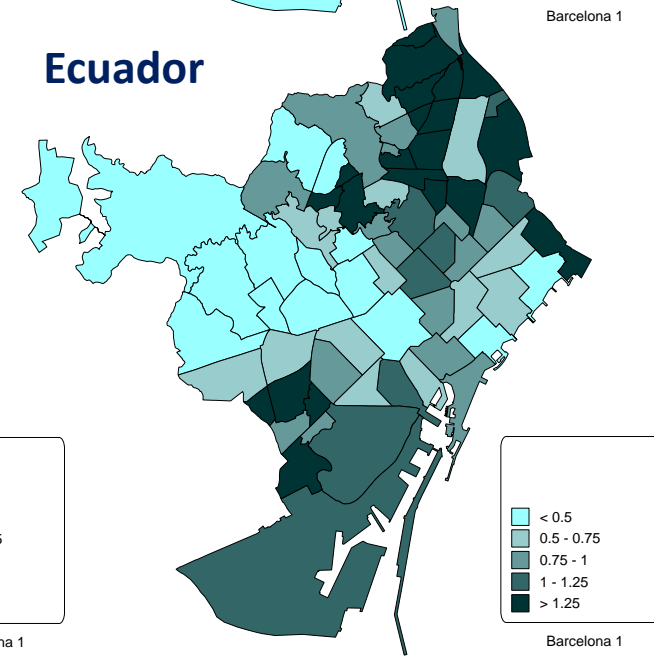
Bolivia



Philippines



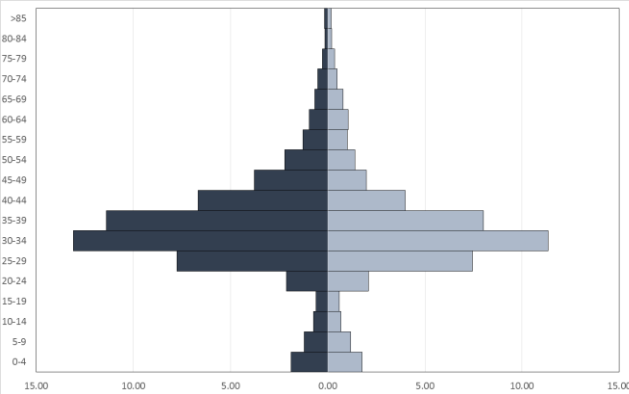
Ecuador



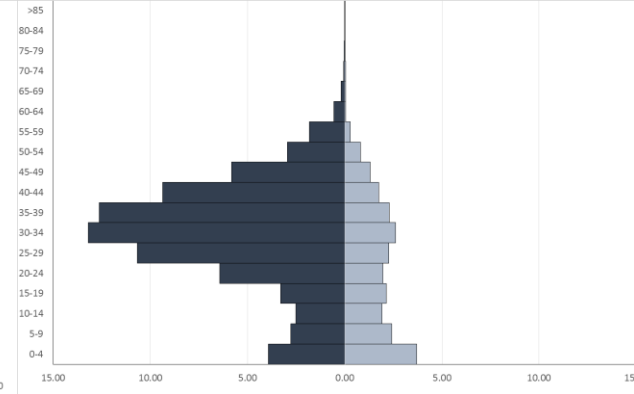


# The main nationalities: Age structure

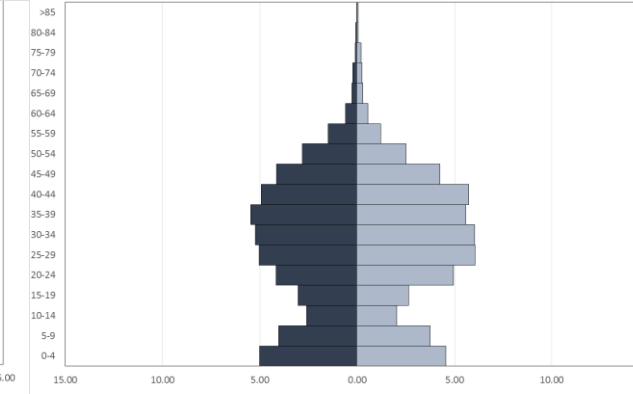
## Italy



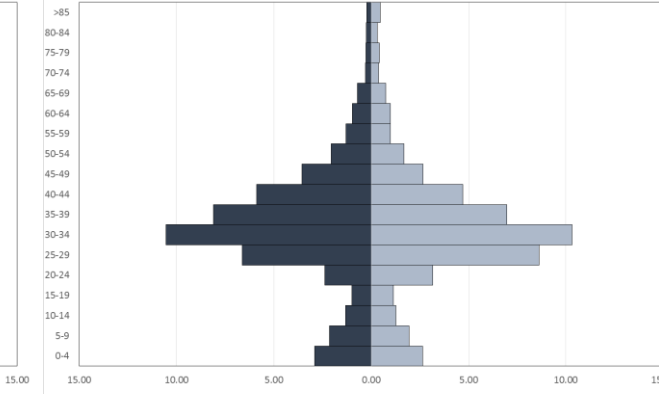
## Pakistan



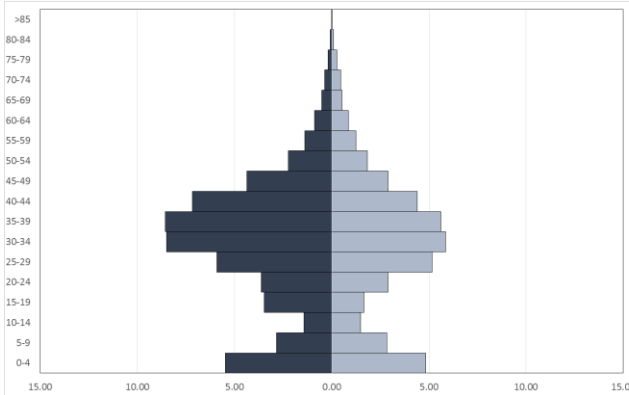
## China



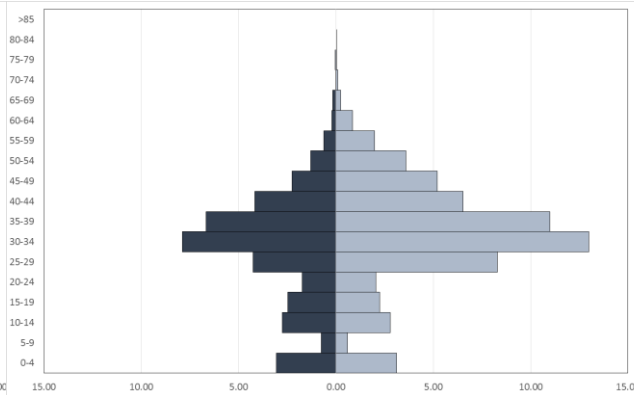
## France



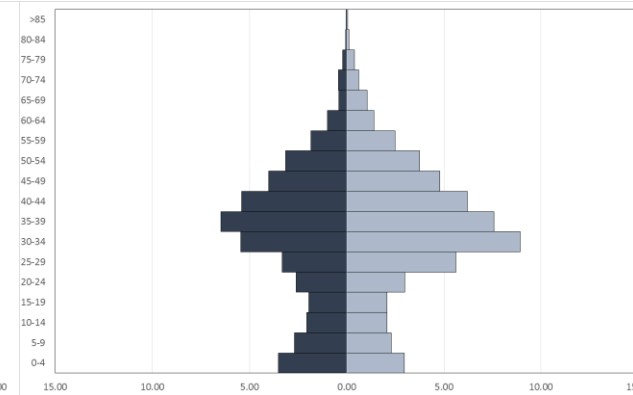
## Morocco



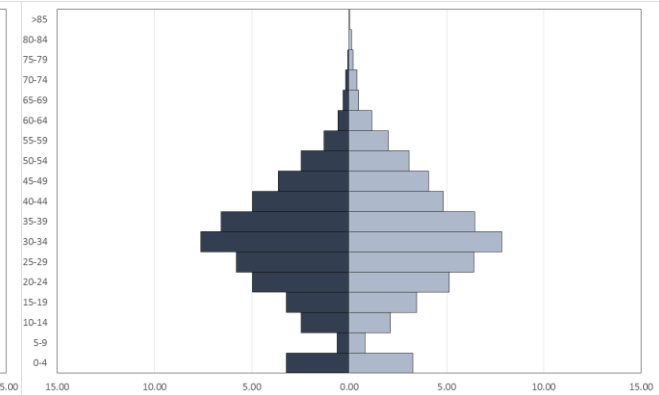
## Bolivia



## Philippines

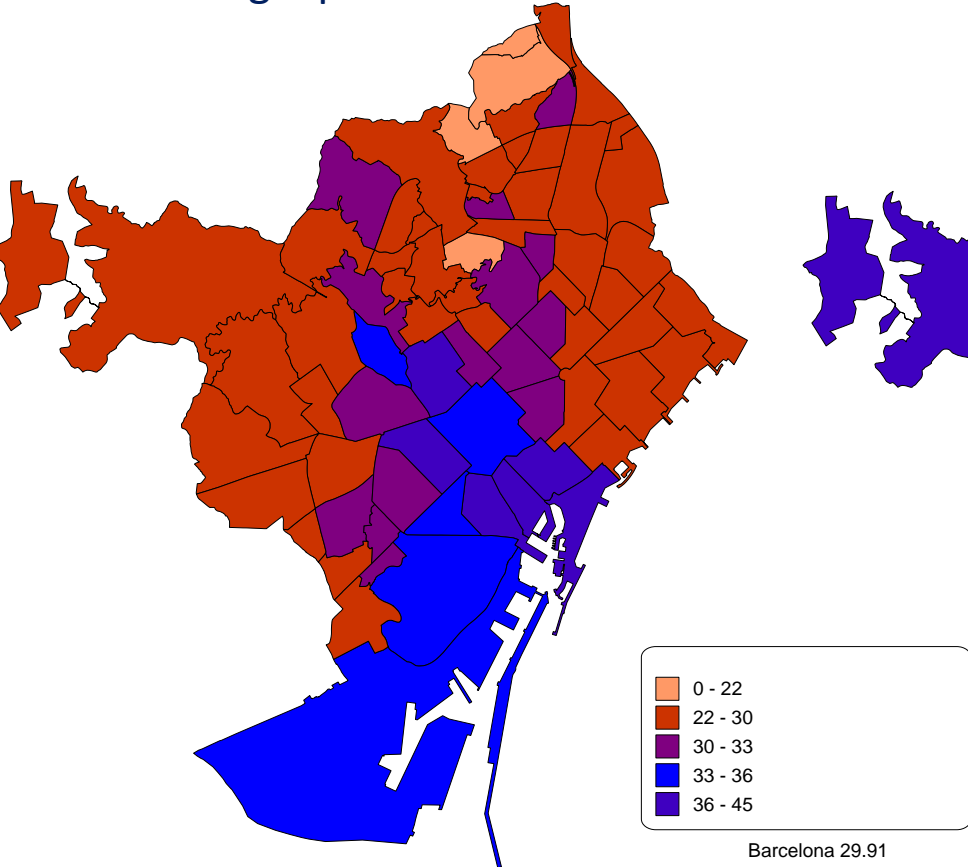


## Ecuador

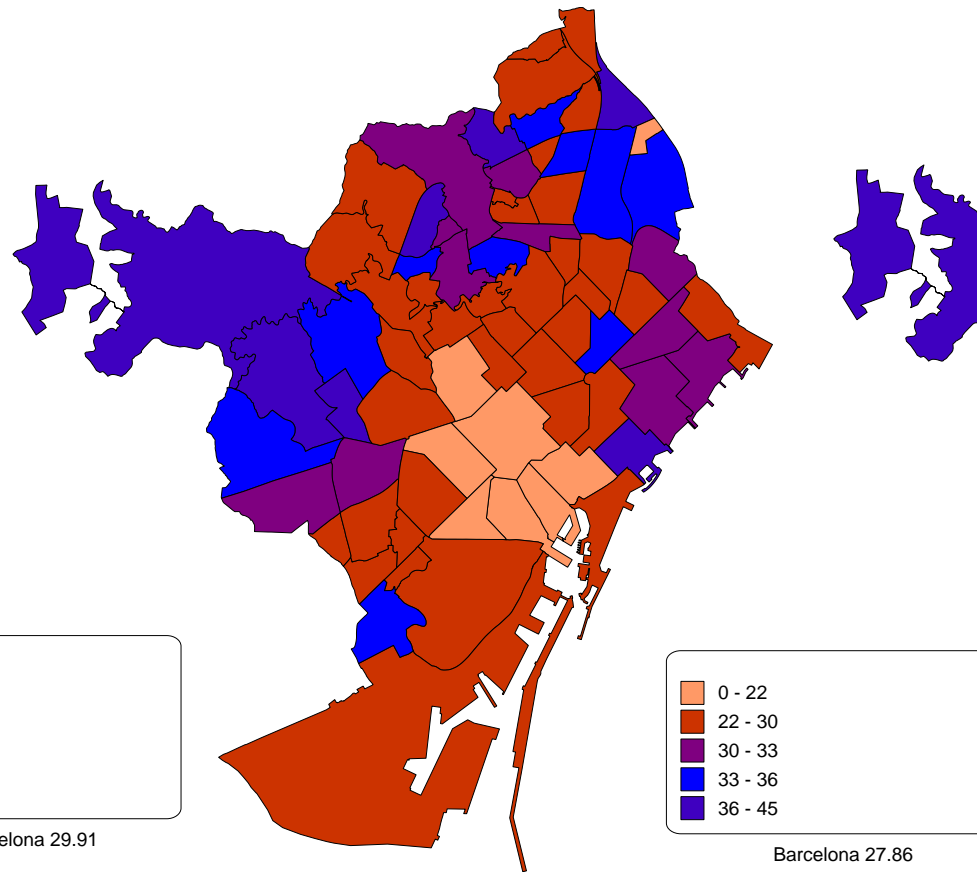


# The Households

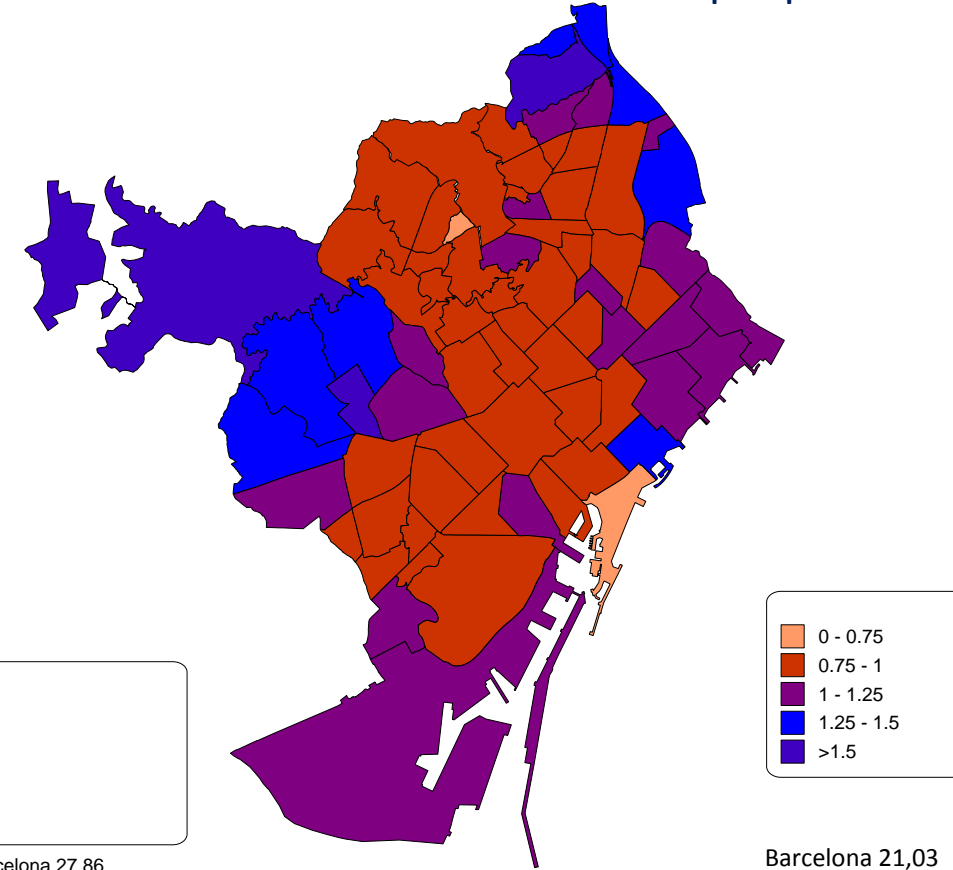
% Single person households. 2011



% Couple with children households. 2011



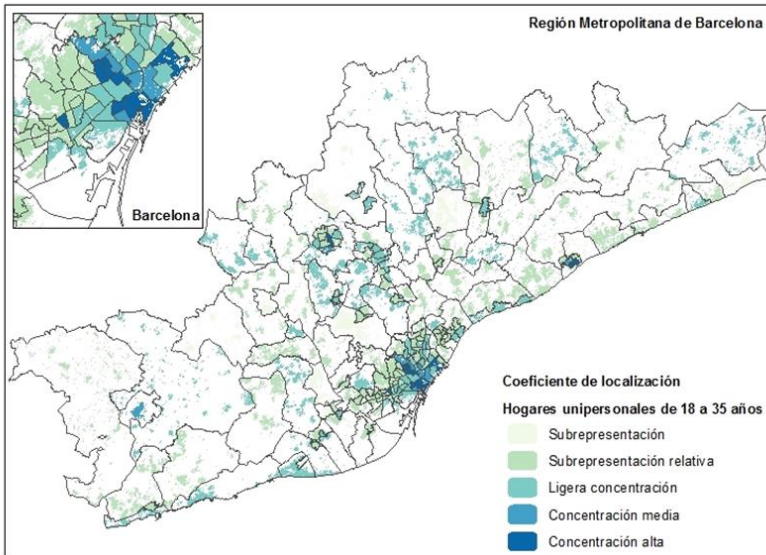
Localisation Quotient  $\geq 4$  people 2016



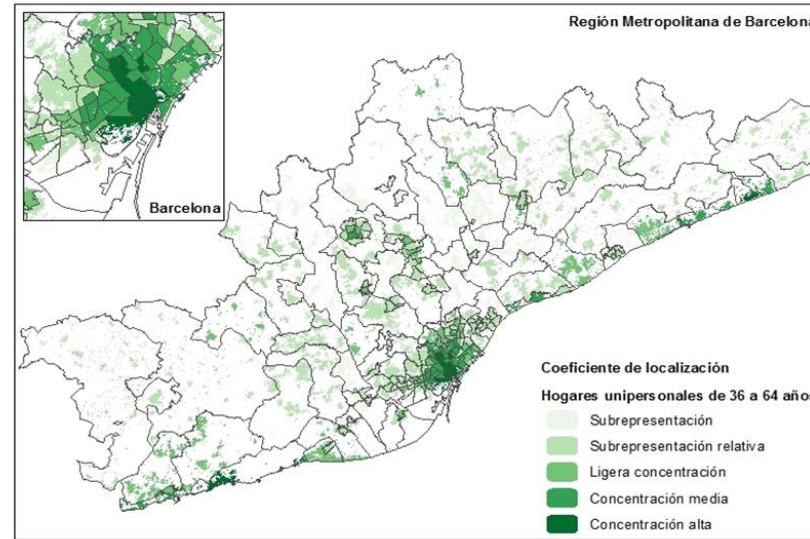
# The Households

## Localitation quotient. Single person households

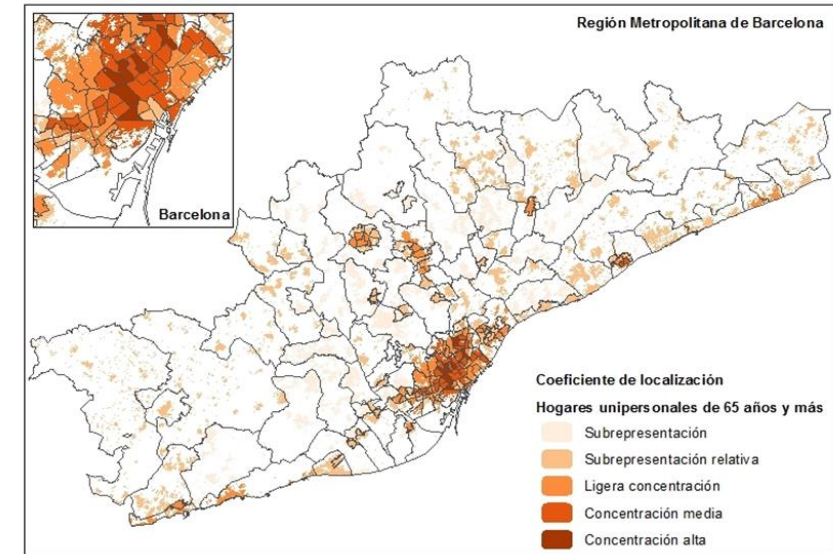
18-35



35-65



>65



# Barcelona neighbourhoods: challenges

Two processes primarily explain the demographic transformations experienced in Barcelona neighbourhoods:

Migrations (present and past)

Aging of population

Between the 11 neighborhoods with less than 50% of the population born in Catalonia (the average of the city is 59.47%) 6 of them exceed the average of population born in the rest of Spain and abroad (17.99% and 22.5%): Ciutat Meridiana , Trinitat Vella, Turó de la Peira, Besós-Maresme, Roquetes and Verdum.

While the population born in the rest of Spain coincides with the migrants of the 60s and 70s, and therefore, with an older age structure, those born abroad are the recent international migrants and they are young people.

The combination of structures by different ages and diverse national origins is a major challenge in the neighborhoods: intergenerational tensions, tensions between origins and year of arrival can generate competition for public resources.

Demographic structures by age and origin must be taken into account to work towards social cohesion.



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# Conclusions

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La exposición pretende contribuir al debate sobre las implicaciones de la especialización residencial en la Región Metropolitana de Barcelona y en los Barrios de la ciudad, pero no solamente entre ellos sino en el interior de los mismos.

En el caso de la Región Metropolitana de Barcelona los procesos de movilidad residencial han contribuido a una redistribución selectiva de la población y has generado hondas transformaciones demográficas. Las ciudades centrales profundamente envejecidas y con pocos hogares familiares contrastan con munipios que han experimentado un enorme crecimiento, lugares de residencia de parejas jóvenes, con hijos menoos y con elevados porcentajes de hogares familiares.

Los municipios de la RMB que experimentaron este crecicmiento debieron de hacer frente a diversos retos, entre ellos el de boom demográfico y a un cambio radical que sus estructuras de población. Estos cambios obligaron a las administraciones locales a dar respuesta y proveer de servicios dirigidos a este tipo de población: oferta de plazas escolares por ejemplo. La crisis económica ha frenado la migración residencial hacia las áreas de expansión urbana y también el crecimiento y ahora se plantean nuevos retos. Las familias jóvenes de hace 15 años ahora están en una fase distinta de su curso de vida, la población infantil ha crecido, la población madura ha envejecido y la crisis económica podría haber anclado las familias en estas residencias. Por otro lado, la crisis ha mermado los recursos económicos de las administraciones locales que no pueden invertir en la mejora de las condiciones de vida y urbanas de la población.

# Conclusions

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En el caso de los Barrios de Barcelona se ha puesto de manifiesto que los procesos migratorios y el envejecimiento explican las transformaciones que ha sufrido las estructuras demográficas. Barrios que en menos de 25 años han pasado de ser los más rejuvenecidos a los más envejecidos o viceversa con una composición por orígenes diversa y con estructuras demográficas muy diferentes deben tenerse en cuenta para trabajar en favor de la cohesión social



Of the 11 neighborhoods with less than 50% of the population born in Catalonia (the average of the city is 59.47%) 6 exceed the percentage of population born in Spain and abroad (17.99% and 22.5%): Ciutat Meridiana , Trinitat Vella, Turó de la Peira, Besós-Maresme, Roquetes and Verdum.

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The combination of structures by different ages and diverse national origins is a major challenge in the neighborhoods: intergenerational tensions, tensions between origins and year of arrival can generate competition for public resources.

Demographic structures by age and origin must be taken into account to work towards social cohesion.

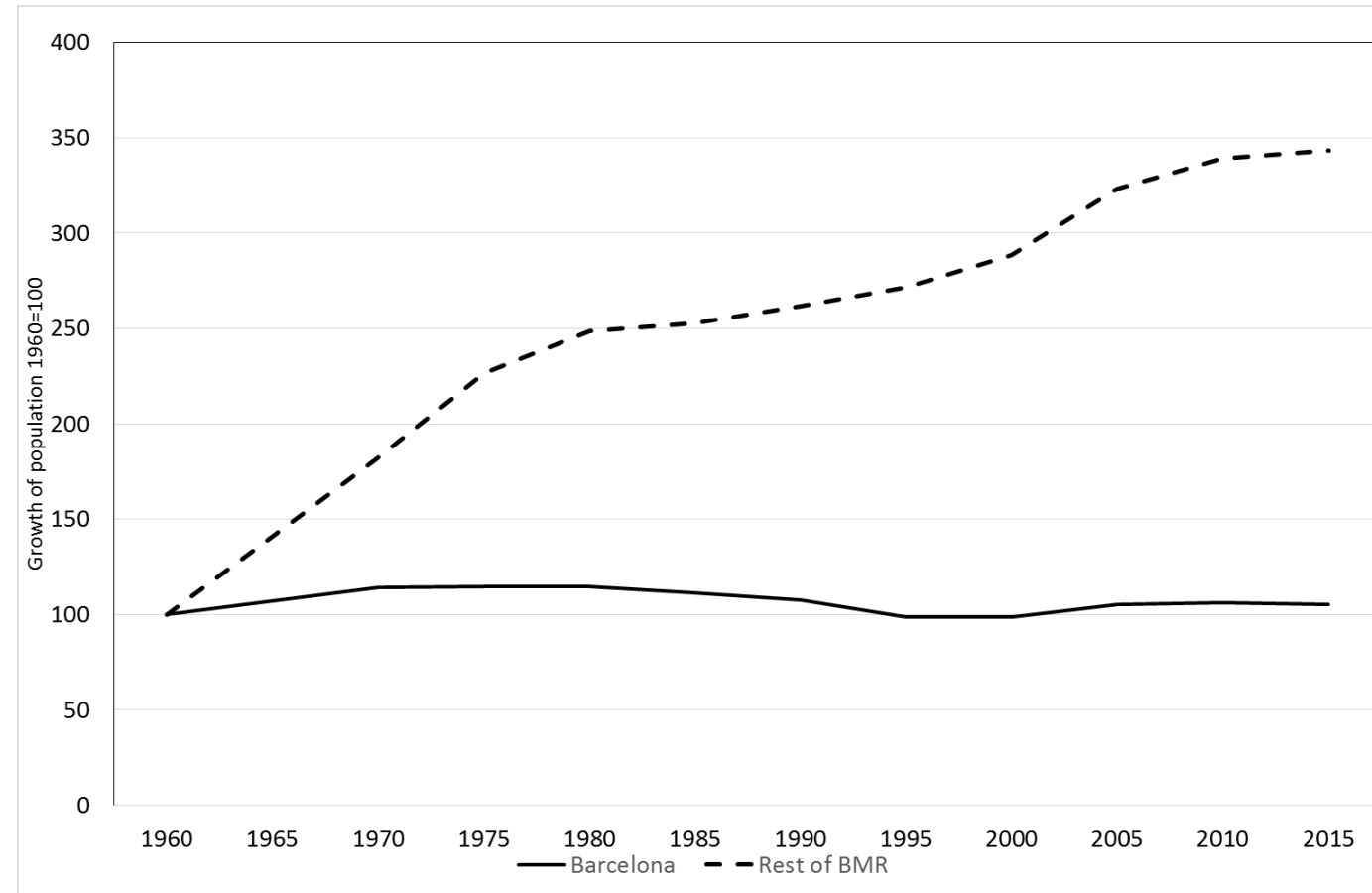
# The Barcelona Metropolitan Region (BMR) : Population growth.

Different intensities of growth

**Population growth and distribution.  
Barcelona and the rest of BMR. 1960-2016**

	Barcelona Rest of BMR		BMR	REST OF	
	Barcelona	Rest of BMR		BCN/BMR	BMR/BMR
1960	1,526,550	1,000,697	2,527,247	60.40	39.60
1970	1,741,979	1,823,983	3,565,962	48.85	51.15
1975	1,751,136	2,268,577	4,019,713	43.56	56.44
1981	1,752,627	2,486,249	4,238,876	41.35	58.65
1986	1,701,812	2,527,715	4,229,527	40.24	59.76
1991	1,643,543	2,620,879	4,264,422	38.54	61.46
1996	1,508,805	2,719,243	4,228,048	35.69	64.31
2001	1,503,884	2,886,506	4,390,390	34.25	65.75
2007	1,595,110	3,261,469	4,856,579	32.84	67.16
2016	1,608,746	3,434,204	5,042,950	31.90	68.10

**Population growth Barcelona and rest of BMR. 1960-2016.  
1960=100**



Source: Compiled by author based on INE, *Population Census*, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011; Padrón Municipal, 1975, 1986, 1996 and *Continuous Register*, 1998-2015