

**Name:** Alejandra Paz Rasse Figueroa

**Institution:** Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

**Title of the work:** Mechanisms of inclusion, cohesion and social exclusion in cases of spatial proximity between low income households and middle and high income households: Is the neighborhood binding?

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Santiago's recent changes, in terms of the location of the different social groups inside, have generated an intense debate regarding the potential of the space as a mixing device, and finally, its ability to generate social integration between households with different socioeconomic levels. Proliferation of gated communities for the middle and high class, in areas previously reserved for popular households, has created new frontiers and mixed spaces, and has been changing the traditional pattern of segregation of the city.

These new "mixed spaces" have been interpreted in many ways. Some authors have said that the walls and gates of the condominiums only increase segregation and social resentment. Others point out that the gated communities in low-income areas are opening new opportunities for social integration, especially in the context of a significant deterioration in the quality of living of households living in homogeneous areas. In turn, the design of public policies has begun to consider this issue, encouraging the construction of socially integrated projects. This makes urgent the need for clarity not only about the effects of proximity, but also the variables that are influencing these effects.

This paper presents preliminary results on the mechanisms of inclusion, cohesion and social exclusion that are operating in these spaces of social mixture. It will contain a brief theoretical discussion about the concepts of integration, inclusion and exclusion, and social cohesion, which allows us to contextualize the discussion, and to understand what is intended to measure, and otherwise, it will present empirical findings from a qualitative study case of a mixed neighborhood in the city of Santiago.