

MARIST

Latin America City Lessons for Europe

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Provocative Title

- Intended to get attention; not a challenge
- Latin America is different:
 - Economies / Social Supports
 - Homeless Typology
- But there is more going on than commonly acknowledged, or published – some that is relevant to Europe (and the U.S.)

Lessons Learned: Street Counts

- There is not enough time to cover the entire territory of lessons to be learned
- I will focus on one key area – conducting regular and systematic estimates of the roofless/unsheltered population
- Mexico City, Mexico and Bogota, Colombia will be used as examples

Does Europe Fall Short?

Europe has conducted counts often infrequently, even though:

- Proposal to do so by FEANTSA and
- Some European agreements, such as 2006 UN Recommendations of the Conference on European Statisticians for 2010/2011 Census (UNECE, 2006).

Counts in Largest City of Largest European OECD Countries

City	Est. Baseline Street Count (Year)	Most Recent Street Count Available(Year)	Freq.
Istanbul	-	-	-
London	621 (1998)	964 (2016)	Annual
Berlin*	4194 (2010)	5926 (2012)	Annual?
Madrid	621 (2006)	764 (2014)	(Bi)-annual
Rome	2300? (2011)	1587 (2014)	Once?
Paris	(2001)	4032* (2014)	Decade(s)

Counts in Largest City of Largest European OECD Countries (Cont.)

City	Est. Baseline Street Count (Year)	Most Recent Street Count Available (Year)	Frequency
Vienna	2509** (2009)	4175** (2013)	Annual
Budapest	1189 (2008)	1057 (2013)	Annual
Warsaw	2500 (2013)	2500 (2013)	Once
Prague	3319 (2010)	3319 (2010)	Once
Athens	630? (2011)		Once
Stockholm	70 (2006)	124 (2014)	Bi-annual

The Case of Mexico City

Background

- Limited shelters
- Street outreach svcs, health, youth, legal
- Problem with youth
- Common drug is „thinner”
- No systematic count (some unofficial efforts)

EXAMPLE: El conteo CDMX (BA)

Challenge

- Lack of Mexico City (CDMX) baseline data, therefore, it is not possible to measure progress over time or diagnose service needs
- Lack of accountability

Solution

- Creation of an approximate measurement of the number of people on the streets of Mexico City. The purpose is for program management and accountability.
- It is based on New York City's method of evaluation, which has been published in U.S. academic literature and international literature as an innovative method of evaluation (Hopper et al 2008) (Smith 2015)
- Creates public knowledge and accountability

Program

- Bloomberg Associates assisted Desarrollo Social to perform the first ever “point-in time” estimate of homeless persons living on the streets in CDMX; the CDMX survey will now take place every two years and this practice was passed as law, as part of the CDMX homeless protocol announced June 16, 2016. Next one to take place in Spring 2017

Vast, Complicated Terrain



Figure 1. Conservation Area of the Federal District and its distribution across local government boroughs.

- Favela-like areas
- Conservation areas on the outskirts

Mexico City Process

Process for establishing a count:

- Pilot in area of highest concentration
- More delegacions for 2nd pilot
- City-wide & conservation area pilot

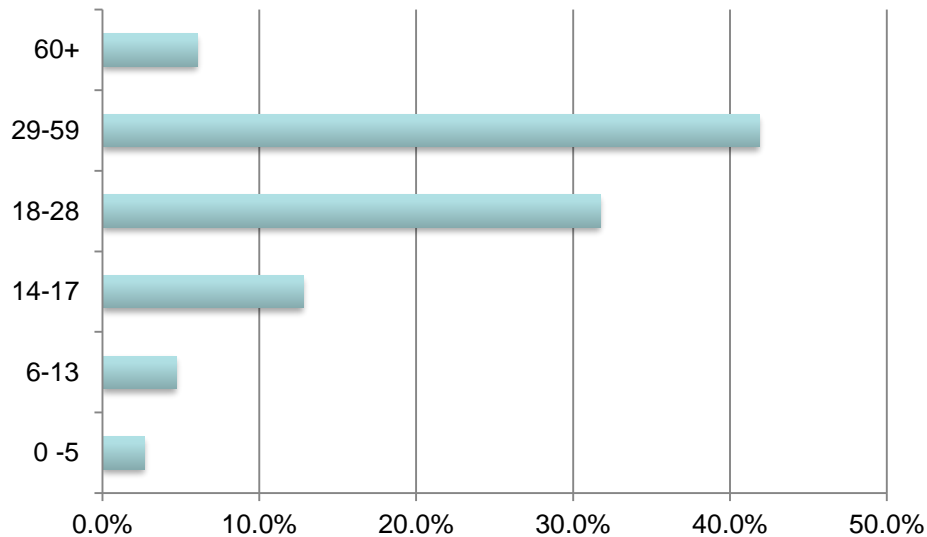
Challenges:

- Large surface area; high foot traffic
- Limited public transportation; Few volunteers

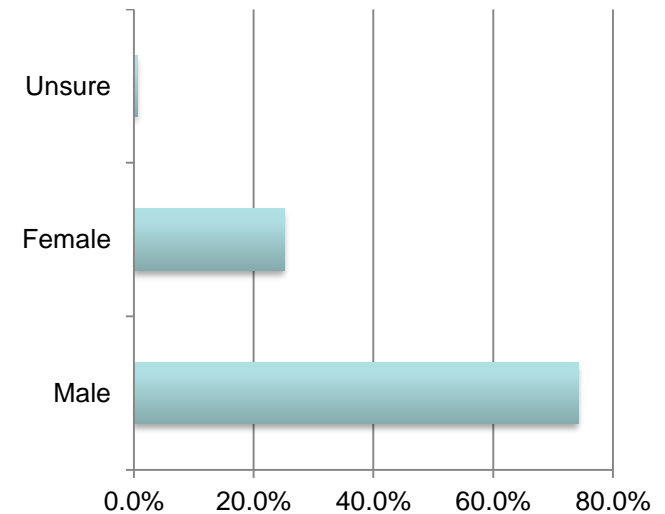
Mexico City Results

■ Demographics of street population – unofficial pilot data

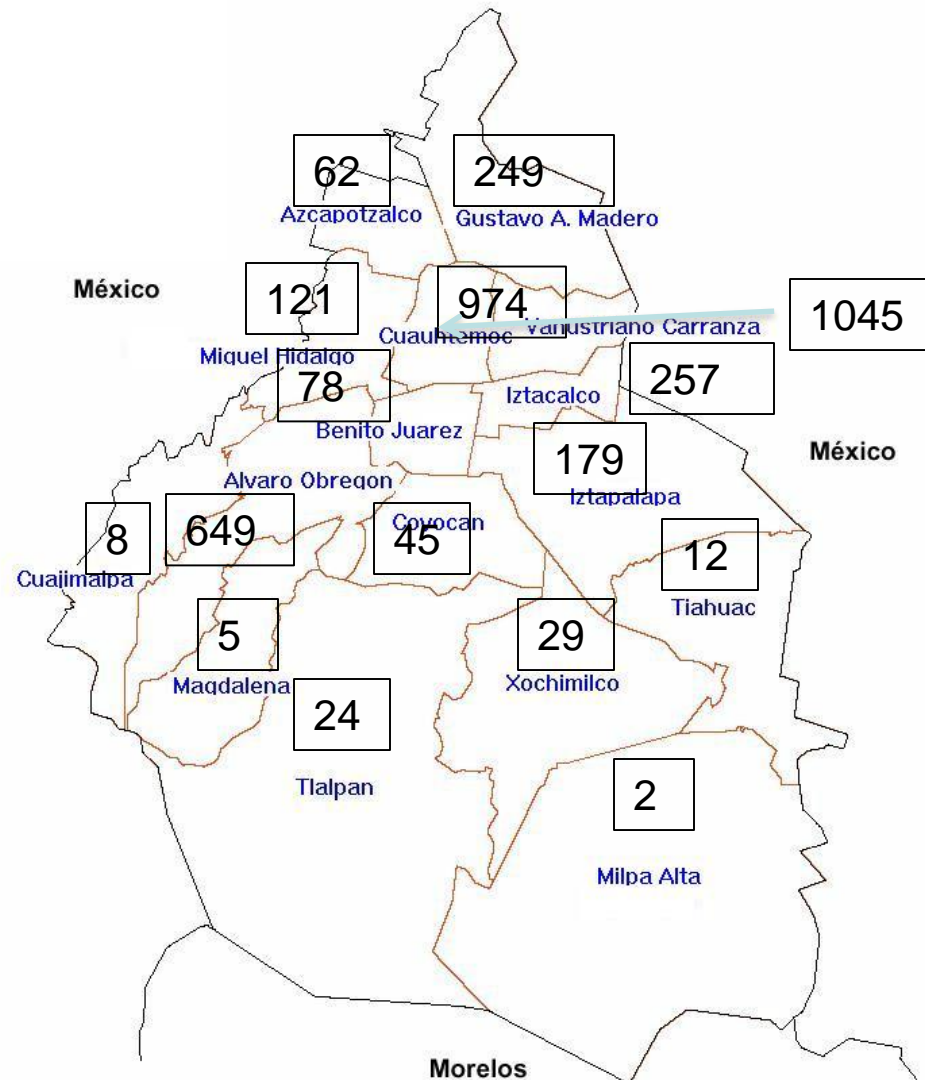
Age



Gender



Mexico City Unofficial Pilot Results –



CHANGING PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES.
BARCELONA, September 22nd, 2017

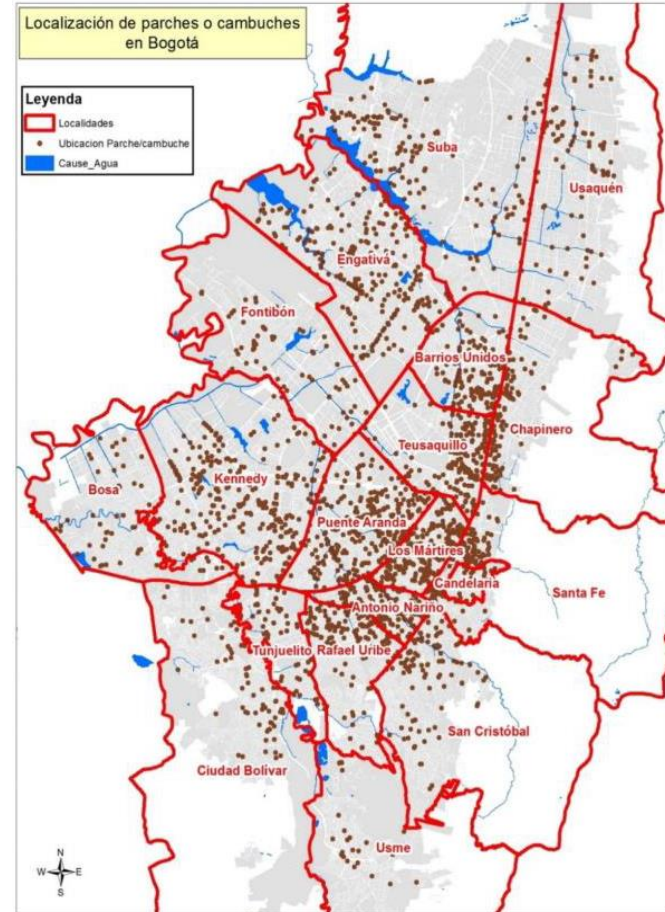
The Case of Bogota

Background:

- Early entrant (1997)
- Sophisticated collector of data
- Limited shelter system
- Street outreach, health, limited drug treatment
- Infrequent but comprehensive census

Street Homeless Surveys in Bogota

- Censo VI (2011)
- Survey of parches y cambuches (2014)
- Data on homicides (2014-2015)
- Survey of at-risk (2014)
- Public opinion survey (2015)



Bogota

- Census inadequate
 - Too infrequent (last in 2011)
 - Includes a needs assessment (time consuming and expensive)
 - Done over 3 months
- Need for a more robust management tool

Bogota Process

Process for establishing a „geo-reference”:

- Pilot in Los Martires (incl. „el Bronx”)
- Full-city over 3 days
 - Innovative use of an app

Challenges:

- Large surface area; high foot traffic
- Almost no public transportation
- Dangerous areas

GEORREFERENCIACIÓN



¿Qué es un proceso de georreferenciación?

- ✓ **Metodología cuantitativa** que la Secretaría Distrital de Integración Social ha realizado históricamente
- ✓ Monitorear la **distribución territorial del fenómeno** de la habitabilidad en calle, tomando como unidades de análisis los parches, cambuches y flotantes. (no es un conteo ni censo)
- ✓ Permite representar gráficamente el **uso del espacio** por parte de la población Habitante de calle.
- ✓ **Focalizar** la atención y prevención de la habitabilidad en calle en la ciudad de Bogotá

CATEGORÍAS A UTILIZAR



PARCHE (P)



CAMBUCHE CIRCUSTANCIAL (CC)



CAMBUCHE ESTRUCTURADO (CE)



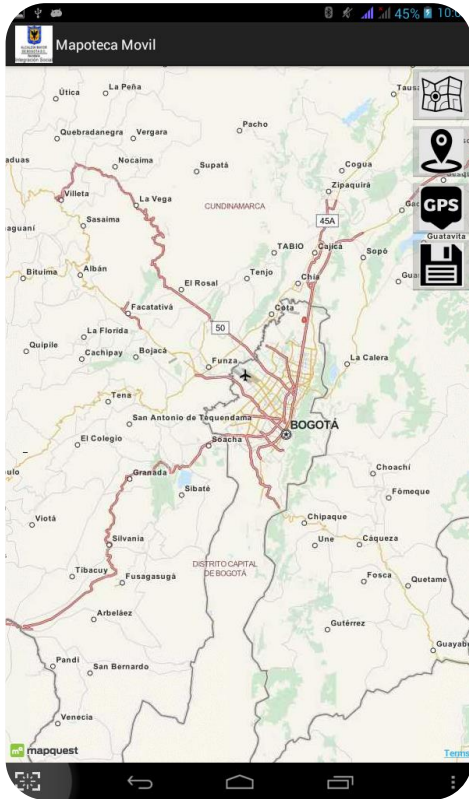
FLOTANTE (F)



Innovación en el registro



La información se recogió por medio de una aplicación que permite georreferenciar el lugar donde se capturan los datos por tres métodos:



Búsqueda por dirección: despliega un menú para buscar las coordenadas asociadas a un predio urbano de la ciudad de Bogotá



Localización Manual: Movilizando el mapa puede capturar el punto que dese.



GPS: Le permite obtener su localización actual basado en el las coordenadas del GPS del dispositivo móvil.

Innovación en el registro



La aplicación permite la captura de formularios con diferentes tipos de datos:

• Fecha

01.06
FECHA DE VISITA

			julio de 2014							
			D	L	M	M	J	V	S	
20	jun.	2013	27	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
21	jul.	2014	28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			29	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	ago.	2015	30	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			31	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
			32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Anterior Ir a Siguiente
Guardar

• Dirección

Mapoteca Movil

01.02.12

Dirección actual del JI (Utilice el botón "Generar" para verificar la dirección; luego oprima el botón siguiente)
Via Principal

BIS Cuadrante:

Via Secundaria

Número:

Placa

- Cuadrante:

Complemento

Generar dirección

Anterior Ir a Siguiente
Guardar

Resumen

• Alfanumérico

Mapoteca Movil

01.02

Nombre de barrio

La Iguala

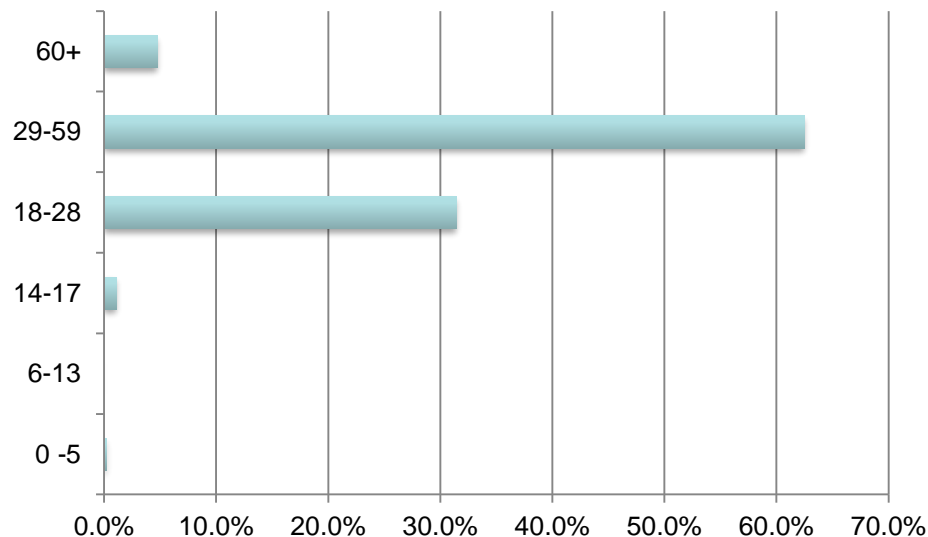
Anterior Ir a Siguiente
Guardar

Resumen

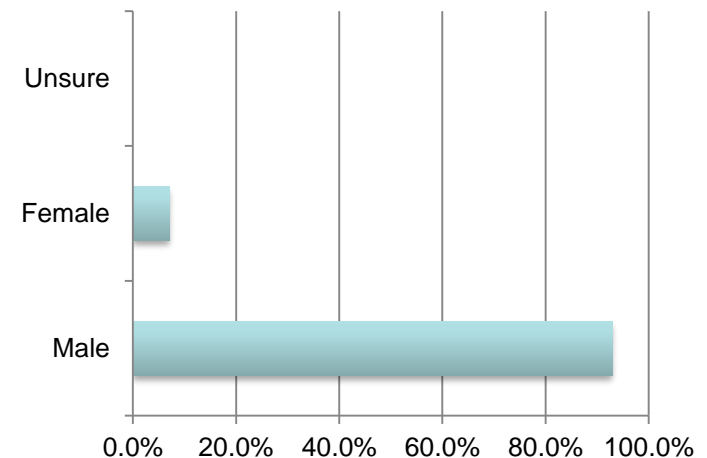
Bogota Results

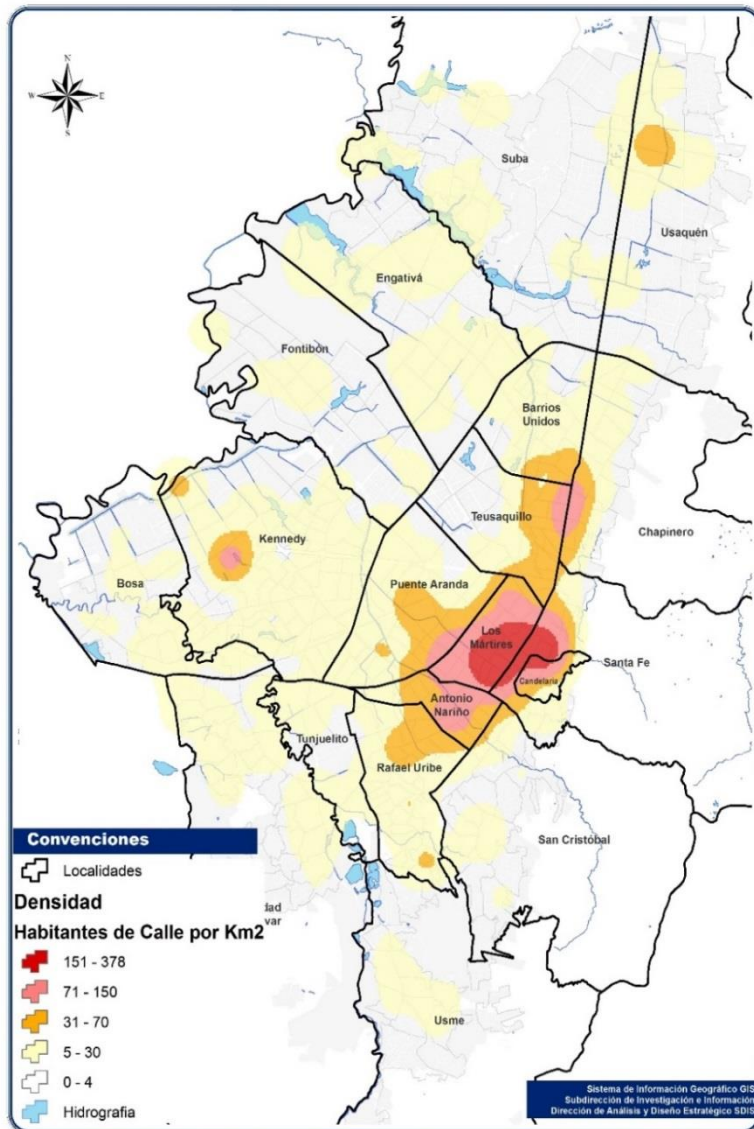
■ Demographics of street population – unofficial pilot

Age



Gender





Este mapa por densidad, nos muestra la concentración de la población habitante de calle por kilómetro cuadrado por cada una de las localidades de la ciudad, lo cual sirve para identificar los puntos de mayores concentraciones del fenómeno, así como la relación con los diferentes territorios.

„Tropicalization” to European Cities

- Similar approaches adapted to individual circumstances
 - Need for a law in Mexico City
 - Politics of the Census and „counting” in Bogota
- With proactive interventions tied to the use of data

Acknowledgments

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- Mexico City
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- Bogota
 - Sector Integracion Social (#17-20, 22, 25)



GRACIAS

SECTOR INTEGRACIÓN SOCIAL



ALCALDÍA MAYOR
DE BOGOTÁ D.C.

BOGOTÁ
MEJOR
PARA TODOS

SECRETARÍA DISTRITAL DE INTEGRACIÓN SOCIAL



FEANTSA



European
Commission

European Research Conference
CHANGING PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES.
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European
Observatory on
Homelessness