



Latin American & Caribbean Research Network

## QUALITY OF LIFE IN URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS IN LAC

### Registration Form

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**III.** Does the proposal include the following? (Please check in the appropriate space):

- The justification for the selection of a given city agglomeration including its boundaries and the level of within-city disaggregation.
- The proposed list of QoL indicators.
- The type of statistical analysis to be used to perform the diagnosis regarding QoL.
- A discussion of the methodology to be used to construct a QoL index by sub-city area.
- A preliminary questionnaire to be applied to the selected representative neighborhoods.
- A brief description of the background (including previous work) of the firm or company to be hired for conducting the QoL survey.
- Curriculum vitae of the researchers (3 pages. maximum).
- A proposal for the dissemination strategy of the final version of the paper and its policy implications.
- Detailed outline of the budget indicating the time and resources that will be used within the context of a research work plan.

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Latin American Research Network  
IADB

Research proposal for the project:  
**Quality of life in urban neighborhoods  
in Latin America and the Caribbean**

*Proposed case study:*  
*The Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area*

**CEDLAS**  
*Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales*  
*Universidad Nacional de La Plata*

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## Acronyms

AMBA	Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area
CABA	Buenos Aires Autonomous City
GCBA	City of Buenos Aires Government
PGBA	Partidos del GBA-Municipalities of Greater Buenos Aires
INDEC	National Institute of Census and Statistics
GPBA	Government of the Buenos Aires Province

## **1 Introduction: Justification for the selection of the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area and the within city disaggregation**

As stated in the terms of reference of this project, “the general purpose of this study is to provide updated estimates of quality of life indicators for urban neighborhoods”, with a specific intent of analyzing variations within cities in Latin American, in order to uncover geographical and welfare polarization patterns and their determinants or correlates. The objective of the study goes beyond the evident academic interest in these subjects from the welfare and urban economics perspectives: the ensuing results should have the potential to “provide inputs for policy action”, in terms of agenda setting and, eventually, to “determine the priorities and actions of urban infrastructure and other intervention policies”. Within this IADB project, a series of case studies from the region will be implemented with the ultimate aim to develop “methodology to perform a survey/monitoring system on quality of life indicators to be implemented on a regular basis by municipalities”.

The team presenting this proposal believes that such methodology will probably not be unique and applicable to the whole region, nor will it emerge from a single study. The appropriate methodological approach will come apparent through trial and error, and through experimentation from research teams from all over the region. The following proposal thus aims at making a contribution within this regional context.

The first contribution from this team is the selection of the *city* of Buenos Aires as the proposed case study. The team strongly shares the view, stated in the terms of reference (section 4.1), that administrative boundaries of city authorities do not always constitute the adequate unit of analysis. This is especially true with “federal districts” (Mexico DF, Brasilia and Washington DC, among other examples in the Americas). For this reason, our study will refer to the (relatively fuzzy) Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (AMBA, for its initials in Spanish), comprising the urban agglomerate composed by the “Autonomous City of Buenos Aires” (CABA) and the continuous urbanized area in the

Province of Buenos Aires, usually referred to as the “Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires” (PGBA).<sup>1</sup>

The choice of the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area as the case study over the metropolitan areas of other big cities in Argentina such as Cordoba or Rosario stems from its potential to uncover the problems that arise for quality of life from a public policy perspective when multiple administrative layers overlap in a single urban area. The particular institutional framework of the AMBA poses two unique political economy challenges to public policymaking. The first challenge is the overlapping of government jurisdictions and policy responsibilities. The “Autonomous City of Buenos Aires” (CABA) is, at the same time, the Federal Capital of Argentina and an autonomous subnational jurisdiction analogous to a province. Consequently, two levels of government coexist within the city: the subnational (the “Gobierno de la Ciudad”-GCBA) and the federal, which for historical reasons retains the control of fundamental urban policy, such as transport, the police, and ports authority, among many others. Moreover, the AMBA also includes the 24 municipalities (or “Partidos”) of the Greater Buenos Aires, which are part of the province of Buenos Aires. These “Partidos”, with which the city shares boundaries, have thus two levels of government that share policy responsibilities over the issues that matter for quality of life assessment: the provincial governorship, and the municipalities. Thus, four levels of government are institutionally involved in policymaking for the AMBA.<sup>2</sup>

The overlapping of government jurisdictions and policy responsibilities, and the little power of the few “metropolitan” authorities all generate severe coordination

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<sup>1</sup> This definition of AMBA corresponds, roughly, to the Argentine statistical institute INDEC’s (2003) definition of the “Aglomerado Gran Buenos Aires”, which is “constantly evolving”. The AMBA terminology was chosen for its fuzziness, since it does not correspond to any of the official definitions – in its “clarification note” about the nature of the city, INDEC (2003) uses the terms “Ciudad de Buenos Aires”, “Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires”, “Aglomerado Gran Buenos Aires” and “Región Gran Buenos Aires”, among a few others. See the corresponding appendix for details.

<sup>2</sup> The literature on decentralization and the literature on urban economics share a precise diagnosis of one of the main constraint for policymaking in big cities: the externalities produced by the provision of public goods and public services in the metropolis and the surrounding urban neighborhoods, and the ensuing asymmetries. Thus, to understand what influences the quality of life in big cities and what the implications of this for public policymaking are, it is necessary to study the quality of life not only within the political boundaries of a given city but also in the surrounding neighborhoods from where the demands for public goods on the metropolis are also coming. This issue becomes even more complicated when considering the potential spuriousness of the “residency” definition, since many workers living in suburban areas might actually spend most of their day working in the main urban unit.

problems in policymaking, while the overlapping of revenue-sharing arrangements produces important cooperation problems. Both sets of problems are aggravated by the fact that Argentine federal legislation on any and all the issues pertaining to quality of life provides no framework whatsoever for the development of cross-jurisdiction policy and/or fiscal arrangements. No other metropolitan area in Argentina experiences these problems. Consequently, analysis of the determinants of quality of life in the AMBA from a public policy perspective constitutes a critical case for the study of problems and policymaking challenges in both urban areas and federal countries. Since a city-wide representative survey is beyond the scope of this project, the proposed survey will be carried out in four or five neighborhoods in both CABA and PGBA, so that the resulting sample allows for meaningful comparisons between these two levels of aggregation, and between neighborhoods.

The following pages describe the availability (and sheer heterogeneity) of existing data sources for AMBA sub-city areas, and advocates for the independent collection of original data as the only solution for the estimation of a truly city-wide index or system of indicators of quality of life. A series of questions and questionnaire structure are then discussed. This proposal concludes with the description of the budget, the team's experience and a series of support materials.

## **2 Available quality of life-related indicators**

This section provides some information of the highly heterogeneous data sources and indicators for AMBA and its components, CABA and PGBA. This discussion is motivated by the considerations for the construction of quality of life indices presented in the terms of reference of this project.

### **2.1 Available indicators and socioeconomic data sources: CABA**

The “Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires” has a statistical directorate that carries out a series of periodical data collection exercises, ranging from quarterly real estate prices to annual household surveys (independent of those conducted at the national level by INDEC, the national statistic institute).

These relatively abundant statistics, however, are not all aggregated at the same level. Unfortunately, different indicators correspond to distinct but overlapping sub-city units. These units of observation have different origins: a) statistical – the “Radios censales” (census radius, established for as units of observation for the national census); b) geographical: the “Barrios”, the traditional city neighborhoods; and c) administrative: “Circunscripciones electorales” (electoral divisions), “Distritos Escolares” (school districts), “Centros de Gestión y Participación” (local government aggregation), and “Comunas” (a new form of local government units).<sup>3</sup> The team has a wealth of GIS information and urban indicators (pollution, transport and traffic density, etc.) available for CABA.

The following table provides an extensive list of CABA socioeconomic indicators available to this team. It should be noted that for the CABA household survey only aggregate figures (not microdata) are available.

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<sup>3</sup> See the corresponding appendix for a map and a brief description of these different sub-city units and their origins.

*Detailed list of socioeconomic and demographic indicators, CABA*

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION (1)	FREQUENCY	SOURCE
<b>Demographic, labor and socio-economic indicators</b>				
<b>Structure by age</b>	Percentage structure of the population classified in eight age groups: 0-9 yrs; 10-19 yrs; 20-29 yrs; 30-39 yrs; 40-49 yrs; 50-59 yrs; 60-69 yrs; 70 yrs and more.	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
<b>Structure by gender</b>	Percentage of male and female population	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
<b>Structure by age and gender</b>	Percentage of men and women by age	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
<b>Structure by households</b>	Percentage of households by household size - Total of household members	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of households by type of housing - House, Apartment, Room for rent, Hotel, others	Comuna - Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of household by type of housing - House, Apartment, Room for rent, Hotel, others	CGP		Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2005 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of household by type of housing tenancy regime - Owner, Rental, others	Comuna - Zona		Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of households by the quantity of people per room	Comuna		Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
<b>Structure by household heads</b>	Percentage structure of household heads classified in five age groups: till 29 yrs; 30-39 yrs; 40-49 yrs; 50-59 yrs; 60 and more.	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of male and female head of households	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of household heads by labour force condition - Employed, Unemployed, Inactive	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
<b>School Attendance</b>	Percentage of the population aged 3 yrs and more by school attendance - Attending, No attending by attended before, never attended	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of the population aged 3 yrs and more attending or who has attended school by type of school - State, private	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of population aged 25 yrs or more by maximum educational level obtained	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of population aged 25 yrs or more by schooling yrs	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
<b>Health Insurance</b>	Percentage of population by type of medical insurance - Men and Women - Age Groups	Comuna, Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of population by type of medical insurance	CGP	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2005 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA
	Percentage of population who can only access the Public Health System by age groups	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadística y Censos - GCBA

## Detailed list of socioeconomic and demographic indicators, CABA (cont.)

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION (1)	FREQUENCY	SOURCE	
Population Growth	Percentage of women aged 14 yrs or more, by maternity condition, and percentage of mothers by quantity of children	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population by place of birth and gender	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of foreign population extranjera by year of arrival to Argentina	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
Activity	Labour Force Activity Rates (employed, unemployed and underemployed) for the population aged 10 yrs and more, by gender	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population aged 10 yrs and more by labour force condition - Employed, unemployed, inactive	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population employed by quantity of hours worked weekly	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population employed by sector of activity - Industry, Commerce, Services, Others	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population employed by working category	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population aged 10 yrs and more by labour force condition and educational level	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of unemployed by type - newly unemployed or fired/resigned from previous job	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of unemployed by type - newly unemployed or fired/resigned from previous job	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2005 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of unemployed people who previously had a job by sector of activity	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of unemployed people who previously had a job by sector of activity	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2005 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population employed demanding other occupation - underemployed or not	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Percentage of population employed by location of workplace	Zona CBA - GBA		Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2005 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
	Income	Average income of population aged 10 yrs or more	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA
		Average per capita household income	Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA
Average total household income		Comuna	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2006 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	
Migration	Immigrants distribution by place of birth	Zona	Annual	Encuesta Anual de Hogares 2003 - Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos - GCBA	

(1) The City of Buenos Aires has different territorial divisions such as *Barrios* (the city is divided in 47 *barrios* or neighbourhoods), *Circunscripciones Electorales* (the electoral system is currently divided in 28 electoral circumscriptions or districts), and *Comunas* (there are a total of 15 comunas, which area formed by one or more barrios, and have elected authorities). Moreover, "Zonas" correspond to aggregations of Comunas: Zona A (2,12,13,14); Zona B (1,3); Zona C: (4,8); Zona D: (9,10,11); and Zona E: (5,6,7,15). Please see the attached document for further details.

## **2.2 Available indicators and data sources: PGBA - Greater Buenos Aires Municipalities**

The situation for the Greater Buenos Aires Municipalities (“Partidos”) differs greatly from that of CABA in terms of data collection and availability. The lack of a unified metropolitan or suburban authority implies that each municipality is responsible for its own data collection. There is a problem of scale, but also high heterogeneity in the resources and capabilities available at each Municipality. PGBA does not have an information base comparable to the relatively abundant GIS information and urban indicators (pollution, transport and traffic density, etc.) available for CABA.

The following table presents a preliminary list of PGBA-specific data sources available to the team.

*Available indicators for “Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires”*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Construction permits for selected municipalitis</b>	INDEC
<b>Waste collection by municipality</b>	CEAMSE
<b>Electricity consumption by municipality</b>	Subsecretaría de Energía Eléctrica
<b>Gas consumption by municipality</b>	ENERGAS
<b>Bank deposits and loans by municipality</b>	BCRA
<b>Transfers of the province government to the municipalities</b>	Estadística GPBA.
<b>Social assistance transfers by municipality</b>	Estadística GPBA.

## **2.3 Availability of comparable AMBA socioeconomic indicators**

As a result of the administrative overlapping of authorities in the AMBA and the lack of a unified metropolitan institutional framework, there is very little comparable and detailed information on AMBA sub-city units.

In the following table, we described succinctly the available data sources that allow at least a disaggregation between CABA and PGBA.

*AMBA-wide sources of socioeconomic and demographic indicators*

Type of indicators	Source	Frequency	Territorial disaggregation
General labor and sociodemographic indicators	EPH-Encuesta permanente de hogares, INDEC	Quarterly	Only CABA and Partidos
Demographic structure and limited socioeconomic indicators	CNPV-Censo Nacional de Población y vivienda, INDEC	For 1991 and 2001 only	Partido and census radio
Detailed labor, sociodemographic, health, education and participation indicators	ECV-Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida, SIEMPRO-INDEC	2001	Only CABA and Partidos
Detailed labor, sociodemographic, health, education and participation indicators	EDS-Encuesta de Desarrollo Social, SIEMPRO-INDEC	1997	Only CABA and Partidos

While census and household survey information provide a wealth of information for national and regional socioeconomic and demographic analysis, their potential for studying quality of life in cities is limited, and extremely limited when it comes to the comparison of sub-city units. One feasible alternative is the construction of “artificial aggregates” based on these general socioeconomic and demographic indicators, resulting in Human Development Index types of studies at the sub-city level, as done for Rio de Janeiro by Amorim and Blanco (2003). Another alternative, already carried out partially by INDEC in its routine tabulations, is to construct Basic Needs Deficits (NBI-“Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas”) indices for sub-city units.

While these are relatively good measures of public services availability and living standards outcomes, they miss out at least two relevant dimensions inherent in any discussion of quality of life in urban neighborhoods. On the one hand, they do not incorporate information on the supply public beyond public sewage facilities – typical quality of life studies include data on green areas, cultural and sports facilities, and many others. On the other hand, these indicators focus on outcomes and availability, but ignore by construction the subjective satisfaction and perceptions dimensions.

The feasibility of constructing indices that incorporate these dimensions for AMBA is discussed in some detail in the following section.

### **3 Type of statistical analysis for quality of life diagnosis**

#### ***3.1 Feasibility of hedonic price regressions with housing prices***

The terms of reference discuss in some detail (section 4.2) the possibility of deriving adequate weights for quality of life indicators from hedonic regressions based on rental housing prices (equations 1 and 2).

The following table provides a list of the existing information on property prices available for CABA. This listing reveals the abundant and frequent information available for CABA on apartments, houses, commercial property and land. It also illustrates, however, the lack of comparable information for GPBA: only land selling prices on a yearly basis are available for both CABA and GPBA, which severely limits the possibility of carrying out this type of analysis at the AMBA level.

There are two possible solutions to this problem. First, one might concentrate on CABA only and carry out these hedonic regression exercises. This, however, would ignore the fact that CABA is only a non-representative sub-part of AMBA. A second option is to collect the required data by sub-city area in the context of a wider data collection effort for the measurement of quality of life. This second possibility is discussed in the pages below.

*Real estate and related data for CABA*

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION (1)	FREQUENCY	SOURCE
<b>Real estate</b>				
<b>Offer prices of land for sale</b>	Square metre average price of land for sale in US Dollars	Comuna and Partido - Available for CABA and Partidos GBA	Annual	Property Market. USIG- Dirección General de Estadística y Censos -GCBA
<b>Offer prices of land for sale</b>	Square metre average price of land for sale in US Dollars	Comuna - Barrio	Quarterly	Property Market. USIG- Dirección General de Estadística y Censos -GCBA
<b>Offer prices of commercial properties for sale</b>	Square metre average price of commercial properties for sale in US Dollars	Comuna - Barrio	Quarterly	Property Market. USIG- Dirección General de Estadística y Censos -GCBA
<b>Offer prices of commercial properties to rent</b>	Square metre average price of commercial properties to rent in US Dollars	Comuna - Barrio	Quarterly	Property Market. USIG- Dirección General de Estadística y Censos -GCBA
<b>Residential construction permits</b>	Permits and square metres built for the construction of residential buildings	Barrio - Comuna - Circunscripción Electoral	Monthly	Construction Report - Dirección General de Estadística y Censos -GCBA
<b>Non residential construction permits</b>	Permits and square metres built for the construction of non residential buildings	Barrio - Comuna - Circunscripción Electoral	Monthly	Construction Report - Dirección General de Estadística y Censos -GCBA
<b>Home Prices</b>	Square metre average price of houses for sale in US Dollars	Barrio	Annual	Consejo Plan Urbano Ambiental -GCBA
<b>Apartment prices</b>	Square metre average price of apartments for sale in US Dollars	Barrio	Annual	Consejo Plan Urbano Ambiental -GCBA
<b>Commercial properties in use</b>	Commercial Rate of Activity in the main commercial axes	Comuna	Quarterly	Centro para el Desarrollo Económico Metropolitano. GCBA.
<b>Waste collection</b>	Tonnes collected	Collecting Areas	Monthly	CEAMSE

## **3.2 Purpose-made surveys: QoL, access to public goods and subjective well-being**

### **3.2.1 Proposal for a two-tiered quality of life in urban neighborhoods survey**

As stated in the previous pages, the information for the AMBA is patchy at best in terms of geographical coverage – relatively abundant indicators but with heterogeneous units of observation for the “City of Buenos Aires”, and scarce and heterogeneous availability for the “Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires”. The core of this proposal consists of a two-tiered quality of life survey to overcome some of the problems identified above, among others: partial or inexistent data sources; jurisdictional overlapping resulting in incomparable statistics and comparability problems; and lack of subjective evaluation of welfare in official statistics.

The quality of life survey comprises two modules, described in some detail in the following section: an individual/household questionnaire, which collects socioeconomic and quality of life indicators; and a neighborhood module, to collect a small set of comparable quality of life-related information for each area sampled. This multi-tiered approach follows the spirit of the dual household/community questionnaire of the World Bank’s *Living Standards Measurement Surveys*<sup>4</sup> (Grosh and Glewwe, 1996; Deaton, 1997),<sup>5</sup> but adapted to an urban quality of life framework.

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<sup>4</sup> The typical LSMS framework is much more complete and demanding. It includes three modules: an individual and household questionnaire, including socioeconomic and anthropometric measures; a community questionnaire; and a price level survey.

<sup>5</sup> The following text is a summary of the “Community Questionnaire” section of Grosh and Glewwe’s (1996) guide to LSMS: “A Community questionnaire was administered by the team supervisor and completed with the help of village chiefs, teachers, government officials and health care workers. ... Section 1 (Demographic Information) includes the population of the community, a list of principal ethnic groups and religions, the length of time the community has existed and whether or not it has grown. Section 2 (Economy and Infrastructure) questions include a list of principal economic activities, access to a motorable road, electricity, pipe-borne water, restaurant or food stall, post office, bank, daily market and public transport. There are also questions on employment, migration for jobs, and the existence of community development projects. Section 3 (Education) asks distance to primary and middle schools ... whether it is public or private, whether it is for boys or girls, or both, how many classes there are, and when it was built. Enrollment rates and reasons why children do not attend school are also collected. Section 4 (Health) collects data on distance and travel time to the nearest of each of several types of health workers (doctor, nurse, pharmacist, ...) and each type of several types of health facilities (hospital, dispensary, pharmacy, maternity home, health post and family planning clinic). The questions in Section 5 (Agriculture) include the type of crops grown in the community, how often and when they are planted and harvested, and how the harvest is generally sold.

The purpose of the first module is to combine mainstream socioeconomic and life satisfaction data with an emphasis on neighborhood issues. The objective of the second module is to overcome the limitations of the available official statistics, settling for a smaller but comparable set of indicators collected by the same team with a comparable methodology across administrative boundaries. This would allow to establish not only the socioeconomic outcomes and the availability of public services, but also the overall satisfaction with life and with these public goods and services.

### **3.2.2 Proposed sampling frame**

The collection of representative samples for all major sub-city areas is well beyond the technical and financial feasibility of this project. For this reason, this proposal for a quality of life survey should be understood as a pilot conducted only in selected areas.

The target sample size of 1000 individual/household observations, distributed in four or five well-defined neighborhoods with 250 or 200 observations each. These neighborhoods will be carefully selected from census and other socioeconomic data, but the expected distribution will be as follows:

1. One or two low or very low socioeconomic status area (for instance, the “Retiro” villa or shantytown, or relatively poor areas such as Barracas in CABA or some parts of Villa Domínico in Avellaneda, GBA).
2. Two “middle” and “lower middle class” neighborhoods, one in CABA and one in PGBA (Caballito and Caseros, for example).
3. One high socioeconomic status neighborhood, which might include a gated community.

The proposed sampling frame will be highly structured in order to be representative at the CABA and PGBA levels, so that meaningful comparisons between neighborhoods in both areas can be made. This geographical stratification will be accounted for by sampling weights.

### **3.3 Type of statistical analysis and sub-city quality of life index methodological discussion**

The terms of reference for this project cite two alternatives for the construction and aggregation of indicators into quality of life indices: a-theoretical and price weighted. Given the arbitrariness of the first alternative and the difficulties for constructing an AMBA-wide version of the second, this team proposes to explore at least two additional options.

On the one hand, while tempting, it might not always be feasible to reduce a multi-dimensional concept such as quality of life into one single index. Using regression analysis for the determinants of quality of life, the team will attempt to identify a subset of three to five variables to establish a meaningful set of indicators. Alternatives to present graphically these multiple indicators will be explore.

On the other hand, the team proposes to use statistical techniques to determine the most relevant variables for the measurement of quality of life, and to reduce the multi-dimensionality problem identified above. Principal components techniques constitute a data-based weighting procedure which can overcome the arbitrariness of the a-theoretical aggregation methods while at the same time reducing the dimensions of analysis. These techniques can be used to identify the latent “quality of life factor” from a series of life satisfaction and neighborhood evaluation variables. The latent factor emerges from the correlation matrix of household survey variables. Moreover, principal component analysis might also help to identify which variables are most important with respect to the latent factor. This would guide the simplification of the questionnaire into a shorter version for a “deployment” version of a city wide survey/monitoring system.

## **4 Preliminary questionnaire**

### **4.1 Household/individual questionnaire**

The survey structure outlined in this survey should be considered as a pilot for the ultimate goal of establishing a city-wide monitoring system. In this sense, the following outline refers to a longer questionnaire that will eventually be necessary. Additionally, the sample size will be much smaller than any eventual roll-out of the methodology. The intention, as stated in the previous pages, is to test which variables are more suited to the analysis of quality of life at a sub-city level.

The “Tentative survey questionnaire”, provided in Appendix 1 of the terms of reference for this project, constitutes a good starting point. It covers the following subject areas:

- 1. Household and housing characteristics*
- 2. Crime, personal safety and health care*
- 3. Environment, transport and education facilities*
- 4. Public participations, social interaction and diversity*
- 5. Cultural amenities and leisure*

At the very least three additional steps are necessary: a) this questionnaire is necessarily general, since the terms of reference cover the whole region – it must be adapted the questions to the Argentine case (for instance, change the health insurance options, include a relevant scale for household income questions, etc.); b) complete socioeconomic profile, and data on access to public services; c) it is also necessary to add a series of urban and neighborhood-specific questions on happiness and quality of life, including subjective appraisals of general life satisfaction but also evaluations of satisfaction with public goods and services. Points a) and b) can be easily done with CEDLAS’ repository of household survey questionnaires for Argentina and from our previous experience in purpose-made surveys and polls. The following thus concentrates on point c), the most interesting and challenging part of the project.

The following should be taken as a preliminary list of *major questionnaire thematic areas* to complement the provided tentative survey – it does by no means constitute a finished and ordered series of questions.

**Evolution of household living standard:**

The questions on household income and assets included in the tentative survey questionnaire must be complemented with questions of the type:

- *Has your household's income increased, decreased or stayed the same with respect to a year ago?*
- *Would you say that your household's income is similar, higher or lower than that of your neighbors?*
- *Did you buy any appliances over the last year?*
- *Concerning the appliances you have, do you think that your household is better equipped, worse equipped, or equivalently equipped when compared to your neighbours?*
- *Have you made any improvements to your home over the last year?*
- *Would you say that, compared to your neighbors, your home is bigger, smaller, or roughly the same size as theirs?*

These questions aim at capturing the evolution of the household's wealth, especially when compared to the person's peers (in this case, the neighbors). The happiness literatura stresses the fact that life satisfaction is not correlated with the income level, but with its changes, and with anchor-type effects with respect to peers– “keeping up with the joneses” type of effects (Guyen and Sorensen, 2007).

Moreover, income and house rent prices should be provided with a scale to minimize noisy answers and non-response.

**Satisfaction with place of residence (house):**

- *Does your home possess enough rooms for each member of your family to have certain privacy, or on the contrary would you say it is hard to find room for privacy in your home?*
- *In general, are you satisfied with your place of residence, or do you think that it still needs a lot of improvements?*

**Satisfaction with place of residence (neighborhood) and neighborhood characteristics:**

- *How long have you been living in this neighborhood?*
- *In general, are you satisfied with your neighborhood, or do you think that it still needs a lot of improvements?*
- *How many blocks you have to walk from your home to find...*
  - *an ATM?*
  - *a bank?*
  - *A hospital or health center?*
  - *The nearest school?*
  - *A post office?*

- *A square or park?*
- *A bus stop or subway station?*
- *A supermarket?*
- *If you could, would you move to another neighborhood? Yes, sure / Maybe / I don't think so / No way.*
- *If you were given/provided with a new home and had to move to a different neighborhood, which of the following three neighborhoods would you chose and in what order of preference?*
  - a) *The one with better schools and universities*
  - b) *The one with better businesses and shopping malls*
  - c) *The safest*
  - d) *The cleanest*
  - e) *The one closer to your place of work*
  - f) *The more quiet*
  - g) *The one with better transports system*
  - h) *The one with better cultural and entertainment offer*
  - i) *The one where there will never be a flood*
  - j) *The one with better houses*
  - k) *The one with more green areas*
  - l) *The one with better hospitals*
  - m) *The one closer to the rest of your family and friends*
- *Please rate (from one to ten) the following characteristics of your neighborhoods:*
  - a) *The neighbors*
  - b) *Security*
  - c) *Traffic*
  - d) *The state of streets and sidewalks*
  - e) *The cleanliness*
  - f) *The connection to the public transportation network*
  - g) *The number of businesses close to home*
  - h) *The nearby green areas*
  - i) *The quality of the buildings*
  - j) *The condition of the neighborhoods when it rains.*
- *Would you say that real estate prices and properties for rent in your neighborhood are higher, lower, or similar to those in other neighborhoods?*
- *Have you ever felt in your neighborhood that other people's rights were better respected than yourself own? No, never/yes, sometimes/yes, often.*
- *Concerning the performance of the Police in your neighborhood, do you feel very safe/safe/generally safe/generally unsafe/completely unsafe?*

**Happiness, trust and general well being:**

- *In general, how much can you trust other people in this country?*
- *In general, how much can you trust other people in this neighborhood?*
- *Taking all things together, would you say you are: 1. Very happy, 2. Rather happy, 3. Not very happy, or 4. Not at all happy?"*

- *Over the past months, have you felt unwilling to do stuff, as if you were apathetic or depressed? Yes, often / Sometimes / No, never*
- *Have you felt lately that you do not have the same capacity than other to solve your everyday problems? Yes, often / Sometimes / No, never*

The last two questions are important to establish the general psychological well being, which is strongly correlated with happiness indicators.

- *In general, would you say that the bad things that have happened to you over the past year have been due to bad luck, or to wrong choices/decisions made by yourself?*
- *In general, would you say that the good things that have happened to you over the past year have been due to good luck, or to you having made the right/correct choices/decisions?*

These questions establish a “control locus”.

- *In general, how would you rate your physical health? Very good / good / regular / bad / very bad.*
- *In your emotional life with your beloved ones, do you feel very good/good/regular/bad/very bad?*
- *Compared to last year, would you say that your emotional life is much better/better/the same/worse/much worse?*
- *Compared to your friends and acquaintances, would you say that your emotional life is much better/better/the same/worse/much worse?*

#### **Commuting:**

- *How long does it take you to get to work/your place of study every day?*
- *What means of transport do you use to get to work? Car / bus/train/subway/taxi/bicycle/walk*
- *Do you enjoy the time you spend travelling to work, or does it bother you and you would like to spend less time travelling or travel in better condition?*

#### **Main activity:**

- *What is your main activity? Work/study/housewife/retired/unemployed/others.*
- *The time you spend on this activity, do you*
  - a) Have fun, get bored, or remain indifferent*
  - b) Stress out, relax, or none of the above*
  - c) Become physically exhausted, normally tired, or barely tired*
  - d) Mentally exhausted, normally tired, or barely tired*
  - e) Do you feel your activity provides you with monetary rewards or affective satisfaction proportional to the effort you put in?*
  - f) Compared to your high school mates, would you say that you do better or worse*
  - g) Compared to last year, would you say that you fare better or worse in your activity*
- *If you could, would you change your trade or job? Yes/No*
- *Would you work more hours if you could?*

- *If you won the lottery, would you keep doing the same things you do today, change some, or completely change?*

All these questions relate to the principal activity. With commuting and spare time, we can obtain an evaluation of the three big blocks of the day.

**Spare time and time use:**

- *When you get back home, would you rate the time you spend until you go to sleep as Very good/good/regular/bad/very bad?*
- *Compared to last year, would you say that you spend the time until you go to sleep much better than last year, better than last year, the same as last year, worse than last year, much worse than last year?*
- *Compared to your classmates/workmates, would you say that you spend your leisure time much better/better/the same/worse/much worse than them?*
- *How would you rate your sleep, very good/good/regular/bad/very bad?*
- *How many hours a day do you sleep?*
- *How many hours a day do you work?*
- *How many hours a day do you study?*
- *How many days a week do you practice sports?*

**Expectations and priorities:**

- *From the following list, please indicate the three things you would like to have the most:*
  - a) a new car*
  - b) more holidays*
  - c) a child*
  - d) more time with your family*
  - e) better relationship with your beloved ones*
  - f) better physical condition*
  - g) better emotional state*
  - h) better working environment*
  - i) living in a better neighborhood*
  - j) a better house/apartment*
  - k) better neighbours*
  - l) holidays abroad*
  - m) more and better clothing*
  - n) a wage increase*
  - o) more security in your neighborhood for you and your familia*
  - p) better government leaders*
  - q) a better chance to participate in politics*
  - r) your choice of appliance*
  - s) a pet*

## **4.2 Neighborhood questionnaire and data collection**

As stated in the previous pages, the information for the AMBA is patchy at best in terms of geographical coverage – relatively abundant indicators but with heterogeneous units of observation for the “City of Buenos Aires”, and scarce and heterogeneous availability for the “Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires”. While some comparable information about neighborhoods can be gathered from the household/individual questionnaires, as shown for instance in the correspondence between the “Neighborhood/sub-city/city characteristics” (Table 1 of the terms of reference) and some of the questions in the provided “Tentative survey questionnaire”, most of this data will refer to perceptions and subjective satisfaction rather than objective supply and availability.

While a full assessment and collection of all necessary “hard” information on neighborhoods and sub-city areas is beyond the scope of this project, our team will compile and collect a smaller subset of characteristics for the four neighborhoods covered by the survey. The purpose is to overcome the limitations of the available official statistics, settling for a smaller but comparable set of indicators collected by the same team with a comparable methodology across administrative boundaries. As discussed in the previous pages, this proposal follows the spirit of the dual household/community questionnaire of the World Bank’s *Living Standards Measurement Surveys* (Grosh and Glewwe, 1996; Deaton, 1997), but adapted to an urban quality of life framework.

The emphasis will be placed in the feasibility of widespread data collection in a potential large scale application of the monitoring system. Some of the indicators should also be time varying, in order to trace the evolution of more structural factors correlated with quality of life.

The following is a preliminary list of neighborhood-specific data that could be compiled:

- 1. Property prices (average price of new and used square meter) – source: local estate agents.*
- 2. Hospital beds in the neighborhood*
- 3. Schools and kindergardens in the neighborhood*

*4. Public libraries*

*5. Supermarkets and malls in the neighborhood*

*6. Availability and quality of green areas*

*7. Cultural amenities (cinemas, theatres, etc.) and sport facilities*

*8. Transport availability (bus and metro stops) and average travel time to major commercial areas*

*9. Number of police stations, policemen and police cars per inhabitants*

*10. Limited data on traffic (main arteries) and air and noise pollution*

*11. Frequency of garbage collection and street cleaning*

## **5 Dissemination strategy**

The main vehicle for dissemination of the research findings and policy implications will be the 2009 IPES. CEDLAS and the Department of Economics at UdeSA are jointly organizing the next presentation of the IPES 2007 by Gustavo Márquez in Buenos Aires around Monday 12th of November 2007. The directors of those institutions, Leonardo Gasparini and Walter Sosa Escudero, are part of the CEDLAS team and are actively involved in the organization of that event.

Regarding academic activities, CEDLAS has a firm commitment to transform consulting and research projects into scientific papers, as can be appreciated by the large list of publications of its members, most of them originated in team project activities. Consequently, we expect to have active participation in local and international congresses with research papers originated in this project. In the recent past we have actively participated in meetings including those of the Asociación Argentina de Economía Política, Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association, Econometric Society, the Network of Inequality and Poverty, who in the last years have accepted all our submitted papers. The expected output from the research project is a report, which will lead to one long or two short articles to be sent to specialized refereed publications. These could include, among others, the Journal of Economic Inequality, the Journal of Development Studies or World Development, as well as local or Latin American journals such as *Economica* (published by UNLP) or *Economía* (published by LACEA).

The project report (and its derived articles, as they become available) will be posted on the CEDLAS website, and will be freely accessible as a working paper. Moreover, brief accounts of this research will appear in the CEDLAS-UNLP annual report and in its regular bulletin. It is also likely that a non technical summary of the research will appear as a short article in the CEDLAS Annual Review, a project under consideration.

We will also place great care in writing a short, standalone, non technical policy brief of the survey and the study's results to be distributed to the press, and among policy makers, legislators, and advocacy groups, such as environmental, pro-poor and urban issues-related NGOs. The purpose of this dissemination will be to engage these

stakeholders in a debate on the quality of life in Argentine cities, both in terms of the public service availability and the subjective satisfaction dimensions.

We also expect to enrich our own analysis and results with those from the work carried out by other institutions in the region participating in this project. The ultimate goal in terms of the policy relevance of the project for Argentina and the region is to adopt a methodology for a periodic measurement of quality of life in the cities, and to use the results from this survey/monitoring system to evaluate urban policy issues. With this implicit “methodological advocacy” objective in mind, other consultation and dissemination aspects will include the presentation of the research in seminars at universities, ministries and municipalities (of the City of Buenos Aires, and of the Partidos del Conurbano, for instance, but also other large metropolitan areas in the country) and other institutions in Argentina, Latin America and North America. At the international level, we will seek to present this work in annual events such as the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA) meeting and the Latin American Meeting of the Econometric Society (LAMES).

This “methodological advocacy” will also extend to what we consider a key aspect of our dissemination strategy. CEDLAS researchers participate extensively in a training network for Latin American government officials in ministries of Finance, of the Economy, of Labor, of Social Development, and related areas. The usual setup is that CEDLAS is asked to send a researcher and provide training on site, for one or two weeks, on policy evaluation and income distribution issues. The courses sometimes include optional topics, such as basic notions and applications of data analysis for urban economics. The development of this project would allow us to include this new research within our training activities, thus helping disseminate the report and the methodology.

Finally, there will be a specific effort to disseminate the methodology and the results in policy makers and international organization’s circles. This implies presentations at institutions and network meetings, such as the United Nation’s Development Program (UNDP), the United Nation’s Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter American Development Bank (IADB), the World Bank, the Network of Inequality and Poverty (WB/IADB/LACEA) and the Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF), among others.

## **6 Survey fieldwork background and team's key qualification**

### **6.1 Background for the quality of life survey fieldwork**

CEDLAS researchers have teamed in the past with different partners to carry out large survey fieldwork operations.

CEDLAS researchers participated in the design and analysis of the two rounds of the World Bank's survey on the effects of the 2002 crisis, which had a national (urban and rural) coverage and a panel module (Fiszbein et al., 2003). The fieldwork for that survey was carried out by SOFRES-IBOPE.

In 2004-2005, researchers from CEDLAS designed and coordinated a "Survey on Education and Employment" ("Encuesta Especial sobre Educación y Empleo"), which was added as a sub-module of Argentina's main periodical survey, the "Encuesta Permanente de Hogares". The fieldwork was implemented by INDEC, the national statistics institute, as part of the EPH data collection process.

CEDLAS researchers have also resorted to in-house fieldwork capacity for surveys covering smaller geographical areas. In 2004, an ad hoc survey on education and social mobility, with a sample size of over 900 observations, was carried out in the Gran La Plata metropolitan area. Tetaz (2005) presents the main findings from this research.

CEDLAS experience in the specific area of survey design and implementation also includes a recent commission by the Bank on the expansion of the sampling frame of INDEC's EPH to rural areas, as well as the design of a baseline impact evaluation survey ("Encuesta de Evaluación de Impacto de Agua y Saneamiento") for the "Programa de Desarrollo de la Inversión Sustentable en Infraestructura de la Provincia de Buenos Aires", financed by the World Bank and the Ministerio de Economía de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Finally, the latest survey design and implementation carried out by CEDLAS is a large, nationally representative survey on attitudes and perceptions of social policy in Argentina, commissioned by the World Bank. This survey, in the field at the time of writing, has a target sample size of 2500 interviews, and will be representative at the national urban and rural levels. CEDLAS' partner for this project is Equipos Mori

Argentina, a reputed public opinion consultancy whose experience includes, among many others, the fieldwork for the Argentine chapters of *Latinobarometro* and the *Gallup World Survey*.

Given the high current costs per interview in Argentina, the envisaged survey will represent a substantial fraction of the total budget allocated by the IADB for this project.. CEDLAS researchers have contacted colleagues at Equipos MORI Argentina, Equis, and R&G Asociados, among other public opinion and market research consultancies, to request quotations for the fieldwork. The project's financial feasibility implies a clear trade-off: the use of larger consultancies implies shorter questionnaires and reduced sample sizes. Given the small geographical coverage required by the survey, and the relative simplicity of the questionnaire and the sample selection process, we are also evaluating the possibility of carrying out the fieldwork in-house. This would be done with the team in charge of the 2004 La Plata Education Survey.

## **6.2 The team's experience and key qualifications**

CEDLAS is the Center for Distributional, Labor and Social Studies at Universidad Nacional de La Plata (Argentina). We are specialized in the economic analysis of distributional and social issues in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Most of our work is based on the analysis of microdata from national household surveys. An important part of our activities is to produce and maintain the SEDLAC (Socioeconomic Database for LAC, [www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/sedlac](http://www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/sedlac)), a large database of updated statistics on poverty, inequality and other social issues for all Latin American and some of the Caribbean countries, supported by the World Bank and the MECOVI program.

The research team at CEDLAS for this project will be comprised of Dr. Leonardo Gasparini (director of CEDLAS, PhD in Economics, Princeton), Guillermo Cruces (PhD in Economics, LSE) and Diego Fernández (PhD in Economics, Urbana-Champaign). We are joined by Fernando Alvarez de Celiz (geographer, UBA), coordinator of the Territorial Survey Area of the Geographical Information Systems Unit, Head Office for Statistics and Census, Buenos Aires City Government.

We believe the members of the team have will complement each other and jointly bring the necessary qualifications and experience for the project at hand. Firstly, CEDLAS researchers have a solid background in the empirical analysis of social issues, and expertise in working with and producing microdata from surveys. Secondly, Drs. Gasparini and Fernández are experts on the subject of urban and regional economics, with extensive teaching, research and consulting experience on the subject. They have been in charge of the “Urban Economics” course for some years now (Economics Department, UNLP), and teach courses on the subject in universities in Argentina and the Southern Cone. In terms of data production and qualitative data analysis, Dr. Cruces has vast experience in the analysis of qualitative and subjective datasets (such as World Values Survey, the US’ General Social Survey, and LAC’s Latinobarómetro). He also has experience in the design of experimental surveys to elicit preferences (Cowell and Cruces, 2004), and he is currently coordinating a large, nationally representative survey on the subjective evaluation of social policies in Argentina. Finally, Lic. Alvarez de Celis is one of the main experts on Buenos Aires Geographical Information Systems, and has first hand experience in the analysis and production of urban socio-economic and environmental indicators.

All the CVs are included in the corresponding appendix.

## 7 Budget

<b>Proposed budget in u\$s Dollars covered by:</b>	<b>IADB</b>	<b>CEDLAS</b>
Survey: questionnaire design, pilot, and neighborhood data		5000
Survey Fieldwork: 1000 interviews @ u\$s 25 per interview	25000	
Professional honoraria	8000	6000
Research assistants	2000	2000
CEDLAS Overhead	4000	
Miscellaneous expenses	1000	2000
<b>Total u\$s</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>15000</b>

Leonardo Gasparini will spend a quarter of his time resources to this project from August, 2007 to February, 2008. Guillermo Cruces and Diego Fernández and at least 3 RAs will be assigned full-time to the project. Fernando Alvarez de Celis will work part time on the project.

Please note that the payment structure in the terms of reference implies that the research center will have to cover a substantial amount of the fieldwork before the payments are finalized.

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## **9 Appendix: Curriculum vitae of the researchers and list of current and past CEDLAS activities**

## CV Leonardo Gasparini

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### 1. Education

- Ph.D. in Economics. Princeton University. April, 1997.
- M.A. in Economics. Instituto Torcuato Di Tella. December, 1990.
- Licenciado en Economía. Universidad Nacional de La Plata. April, 1989.

### 2. Positions

- Director of the Center for Distributional, Labor and Social Studies (CEDLAS), Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Since 2003.
- Director of the M.A. Program in Economics, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, 1997-2007.
- Professor of Urban Economics (“Profesor titular de Economía Espacial”). Department of Economics, Universidad Nacional de La Plata. Since 1997.
- Visiting Professor. M.A. Program in Economics, Universidad de San Andrés. Since 2002.
- Director of the Network of Inequality and Poverty (NIP), chapter Argentina. Since 2006.

### 3. Publications (since 2001)

#### Academic journals

- “Growth and income poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean: evidence from household surveys” (with Federico Gutiérrez and Leopoldo Tornarolli). *Review of Income and Wealth*, 53 (2), June, pp. 209-245, 2007.
- “Capital accumulation, trade liberalization, and rising wage inequality: the case of Argentina” (with Pablo Acosta). *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, forthcoming, 2007.
- “Tracing out the effects of demographic changes on the income distribution. The case of Greater Buenos Aires 1980-2000” (with Mariana Marchionni). *Journal of Economic Inequality* N°5, pp.97-114, 2007.

- “Income inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean: evidence from household surveys”. *Económica*, forthcoming 2007.
- “Assessing benefit-incidence results using decompositions. The case of health policy in Argentina” *Economics Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 40 pp. 1-10, 2006.
- “La distribución del ingreso: un breve resumen de tres décadas”. *Económica* LII Nro 1-2, 2006.
- “Equality of opportunity and optimal cash and in-kind policies” (with Santiago Pinto). *Journal of Public Economics*, volume 90, issue 1-2, pgs. 143-169, January, 2006.
- “Social protection and labour market in Latin America: what can be learned from household surveys?” (with Fabio Bertranou). *International Social Security Review* 56 (2-3), april-september, 15-42, 2005.
- “Implicit rents from own-housing and income distribution. Econometric estimates for Greater Buenos Aires” (with Walter Sosa Escudero). *Journal of Income Distribution*. Volume 12, Number 1-2 Spring-Summer, 2004.
- “On the measurement of unfairness: an application to high school attendance in Argentina”. *Social Choice and Welfare*, 19: 795-810, 2002.
- “Microeconomic decompositions of aggregate variables. An application to labor informality in Argentina”. *Applied Economics*, 34, 2257-2266, 2002.
- “Assessing aggregate welfare: growth and inequality in Argentina” (with Walter Sosa Escudero). *Latin American Journal of Economics (Cuadernos de Economía)*, Año 38, No 113, 2001.

### Chapters in books

- “Nicaragua: the impact of the Fiscal Equity Law Reform” (with D. Artana, F. Castro-Leal y M. Montenegro). In Coudouel, A., Dani, A. y Paternostro, S. (eds.). *Poverty and social impact analysis of reforms*. World Bank, ISBN-10: 0-8213-6486-3, 2006.
- “Pobreza y desigualdad en Argentina: tres décadas de frustraciones” In Vargas de Flood, M.C. (ed.) *Política del gasto social. La experiencia argentina*, Cap 3, pgs. 41-51, Editorial La Colmena, Buenos Aires, 2006.
- “Who Benefits from Public Social Spending in Honduras?” Chapter 4 of the *Honduras Poverty Assessment. Attaining Poverty Reduction*. The World Bank, 2006.
- “El fracaso distributivo de Argentina: El papel de la integración y las políticas públicas”. In Marquez, G. (ed.) *Debate sobre el impacto de la globalización en los mercados de trabajo de América Latina*, Chapter 1, Inter-American Development Bank, 2005.
- “Assessment of Changes in the Distribution of Benefits from Health and Nutrition Policies”. In Gwatkin, D., Wagstaff, A. y Yazbeck, A. (eds.) (2005). *Reaching the Poor with Health Services*, The World Bank, 2005.

- “Characterization of inequality changes through microeconomic decompositions. The case of Greater Buenos Aires” (with Mariana Marchionni and Walter Sosa Escudero). In Bourguignon, Lustig y Ferreira (eds.). *The Microeconomics of Income Distribution Dynamics*. Oxford University Press, 2004.
- “Different lives: inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean”. Chapter 2 of *Breaking with history. Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean*. The World Bank, 2003.

### **Books**

- *Brechas urbano-rurales y Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en América Latina y el Caribe*. Published by United Nations (UNDP), ECLAC and IADB, 2006
- *Ethnicity and the Millennium Development Goals* (with Matías Busso and Martín Cicowiez). Published by United Nations, ECLAC, IADB and the World Bank, ISBN: 958-97596-2-9, <http://www.undp.org/rblac>, 2005
- *La Distribución del Ingreso en la Argentina. Perspectivas y Efectos sobre el Bienestar* (with Mariana Marchionni and Walter Sosa Escudero). Premio Fulvio Salvador Pagani 2001, Fundación Arcor.

### **4. Others**

- Presentations at several meetings of LACEA, Econometric Society (LAC), Network of Inequality and Poverty (WB/IADB/LACEA), and Asociación Argentina de Economía Política. Presentations at NBER, CEDERS, OECD, CIRET, International Institute of Public Finance. Several presentations in the seminars at Universidad de La Plata, Princeton University, Universidad de San Andrés, Universidad T. Di Tella, Universidad del CEMA, Universidad de Cuyo, and the World Bank.
- Consultant in several projects with The World Bank, the IADB, ECLAC, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, CIEPLAN, and the governments of Argentina, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and República Dominicana.

# GUILLERMO A. CRUCES

## PERSONAL DATA

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Address:	Las Heras 3807 Piso 10 Depto. C C1425ATC Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina	Gender:	Male
Phone number:	+54-11-4801-1340	Date of birth:	August the 1 <sup>st</sup> 1975
Birthplace:	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Nationality:	Argentine
E-mail:	gcruces@depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar gcruces@gmail.com	Website:	<a href="http://darp.lse.ac.uk/cruces">http://darp.lse.ac.uk/cruces</a>

## RESEARCH INTERESTS

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Inequality and poverty measurement. Poverty reduction programmes.  
Labour economics, gender and women's labour supply in developing countries.  
Social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean.  
Applied microeconometrics.

## EDUCATION

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2001-2005: PhD in Economics. Supervisor: Professor Frank Cowell.  
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Completion: May 2005.  
Dissertation title: *Poverty, income fluctuations and work: Argentina, 1991-2002*.  
PhD Examinors: Dr. Anthony Atkinson and Dr. Jonathan Wadsworth

1999-2000: MSc. in Economics, LSE, with Distinction. Field: Public economics.

1994-1997: Licenciado (B.A.) in Economics, Hons. Gold Medal, UTDT class of 1994  
Universidad Torcuato Di Tella (UTDT), Buenos Aires, Argentina.

*Awards:*

2002-2005: Comisión Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas, External scholarship.

2000-2002: British Council – Fundación Antorchas Scholarship (UK).

1999-2000: Chevening Scholar, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and British Council.

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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From Feb. 2007: Senior Researcher, Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales, Universidad Nacional de La Plata.  
<http://www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/>

March 2005-Jan. 2007: Economic Expert, Development Studies Unit, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago de Chile (ECLAC-CEPAL).  
Working on poverty, income distribution and social protection in the region.

Nov. 2003-Apr. 2004: Economic Advisor, Department for Work and Pensions (UK)  
Economic Advisor in the Labour Markets Division, Working Age and Children Group

January-April 2003: Consultant, World Bank, Social Protection (LCR). Part time  
Background paper for the Social Protection Report, Paraguay 2003.

June-October 2002: Consultant, World Bank, PREM (LCR). Full time  
Short term consultant at PREM-LCR for Quentin Wodon.

July-September 2000: Consultant, Secretaría de Defensa de la Competencia. Part time  
Consultant for the Secretary, Carlos Winograd, on the regulation of privatized utilities.

Jan. 1998-Sept. 1999: Fundación Argentina para el Desarrollo con Equidad. Full time  
FADE was an economic and social policy think tank.

## ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

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<i>Teaching:</i>	<p><u>March-Jul. 2007:</u> Teaching Labor Economics at the Universidad de San Andres, Argentina.</p> <p><u>October 2006:</u> Course on Social Protection in LAC, ILO, Santiago de Chile</p> <p><u>2005-2006:</u> Topics on distributive analysis, ECLAC Summer school.</p> <p><u>July 2000-Feb. 2005:</u> Research assistant, STICERD, LSE. For Professor Frank Cowell.</p> <p><u>Oct. 2000-Dec. 2002:</u> Class teacher, Economics Department, LSE. “Economics B” – lecturers: Alan Marin and Danny Quah.</p> <p><u>Sept. 1996-Dec. 1998:</u> Class teacher, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella. “Economía I” (1998) and “Historia Económica Internacional” (1996-1998).</p>
<i>Refereeing:</i>	<p><u>2001-present:</u> Refereeing for the <i>American Economic Review</i>, <i>Economica</i>, <i>Research on Economic Inequality</i>, <i>Economic Journal</i>, <i>Bulletin of Economic Research</i>, <i>Economic Development and Cultural Change</i>, <i>CEPAL Review</i>, <i>Journal of Economic Inequality</i>.</p>
<i>Networks:</i>	<p><u>2001-present:</u> Member of the IADB “Social Policy Monitoring” network.</p> <p><u>2000-present:</u> Member of the World Bank “Network on Inequality and Poverty”. Papers presented at the 2001, 2002 and 2003 meetings in Argentina, and 2006 meeting in Bolivia.</p>

## ARTICLES, WORKING PAPERS AND REPORTS

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- “Risk-Adjusted Poverty in Argentina: Measurement and Determinants”, with Quentin Wodon. Forthcoming, *Journal of Development Studies*.
- Participation in ECLAC’s report *Shaping the Future of Social Protection: Access, Financing and Solidarity*, Santiago, 2006.
- “Fertility and Female Labor Supply in Latin America: New Causal Evidence”, with Sebastian Galiani. Forthcoming, *Labour Economics*.
- “Evaluating the Impact of Income Fluctuations on Poverty”, manuscript, presented at the WIDER Jubilee Conference, June 2005.
- “Income Fluctuations, Poverty and Well-Being Over Time: Theory and Application to Argentina,” *STICERD-DARP Working Paper* 76, 2005.
- “Perceptions of Risk and Inequality”, with Frank Cowell, *Research on Economic Inequality*, Volume 12. Studies on Economic Well-Being, ed. by Y. Amiel and J. Bishop, Ch. 4, 2004.
- “Poverty Measurement Under Risk Aversion Using Panel Data”, with Paul Makdissi and Quentin Wodon, *Contributions to Economic Analysis & Policy*, Volume 3, Article 13, 2004.
- “Generalizing the Causal Effect of Fertility on Female Labor Supply”, with Sebastian Galiani. William Davidson Institute Working Paper Number 625, University of Michigan, October 2003.
- “Transient and chronic poverty in turbulent times: Argentina 1995-2002”, with Q. Wodon, *Economics Bulletin*, Vol. 9 no. 3 pp. 1-12.
- “Poverty Measurement Under Risk Aversion Using Panel Data”, with Paul Makdissi and Quentin Wodon, *Cahiers de Recherche – Université de Sherbrooke*, 03-06, 2003.
- “Risk-Adjusted Poverty in Argentina: Measurement and Determinants”, with Quentin Wodon, In World Bank (2003), *Argentina Crisis and Poverty 2003. A Poverty Assessment*, Volume 2, and *STICERD-DARP Working Paper* 72, 2003.
- “Argentina’s Crises and the Poor, 1995-2002”, with Quentin Wodon, *STICERD-DARP Working Paper* 71, July 2003. Published in *Económica*, Vol.XLIX, N°1-2, 2003.
- “Perceptions of Risk: An Experimental Approach Using Internet Questionnaires”, with Frank Cowell, *STICERD-DARP Working Paper* 70, May 2003. Forthcoming, *Research on Economic Inequality*.
- “La Protección Social en Paraguay – Cobertura Previsional y Vulnerabilidad”, with Camila Arza. Paper for the Paraguay Social Protection Report, World Bank 2003.
- “Beyond the Buzzword ‘Social Capital’ in Economics”, *STICERD Annual Review*, 2001.
- “Participation, Poverty and Exclusion: Evidence From Argentina”, manuscript, 2001.
- “Inflation And Income Distribution: A Survey Of Research Strategies For Empirical Estimation (With An Application To The Argentine Case)”- April 2000. MSc. Thesis, LSE.
- “Regulación y Competencia en los Servicios Públicos Privatizados, Diagnóstico y Propuestas”, with M. Rodríguez Pardina and D. Petrecolla, *FADE Policy Note* N°. 3, 1999.

## **Gonzalo Ezequiel Fernández**

### **University Address:**

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### **JOBS**

- Adjunct Professor at National University of La Plata, Argentina, March 2002-current.
- Visiting Researcher at CEDLAS (Centro de Estudios Distributivos Laborales y Sociales), National University of La Plata, Argentina.
- Visiting Professor at University Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 2000-current.

### **EDUCATION**

- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL  
Ph.D., May 2002.  
M.S. in Economics, May 1999.  
Graduate Teacher Certificate, April 2000
- Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
Postgraduate Studies in Economic Theory, August 1995.
- National University of La Plata, School of Economics Sciences, Argentina  
Licentiate in Economics, March 1994.

### **LANGUAGES**

Spanish (native), English (fluent).

### **RESEARCH INTERESTS**

- Public Finance.
- Local Public Finance.
- Urban Economics.
- Microeconomic Theory.
- Industrial Organization.

### **TEACHING AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE**

**National University of La Plata**, La Plata, Argentina.

- Professor in Topics in Microeconomics, Master in Economics. 2006-current.
- Professor in Urban Economics, Master in Local Public Finances. August 2003-current
- Professor in Advanced Microeconomic Theory, Master in Economics. June 2003-current.
- Professor in Public Finance II, Argentina. March 2002-current.
- Professor in Urban Economics. August 2002-current.
- Teaching Assistant in Intermediate Macroeconomics. 1996.
- Coordinator of LAURIN (Latin-American Universities Regulation and Infrastructure Network) for the UNLP. June 2002-October 2004.
- Researcher in the Department of Economics. Summer 1997, Summer 1998, March 2001-current.
- Research Assistant in the Department of Economics. September 1995-August 1996. Projects for the Ministry of Economy of the Province of Buenos Aires.

**University Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, Argentina.**

- Professor in Financing Local Public Services, Master in Urban Economics. June 2003-current.
- Professor in Urban Economics I, Master in Urban Economics. June 2003-current.
- Professor in the Graduate Program in Urban Economics, Urban Economics II. Summer 2000, Summer 2001, Summer 2002.
- Research Assistant for Professor A. Porto and Professor A. Petrecolla, July 1994-August 1995.

**Universidad de San Andrés, Victoria, Argentina.**

- Visiting Professor in Topics in Public Economics, Master in Economics, March 2005-current.
- Visiting Professor in Microeconomics, undergraduate level, August 2007 – current.

**University Mayor, Santiago, Chile.**

- Professor in Urban Economics I, Master in Urban Economics. August 2004-current.

**University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

- Instructor ECON 103, Macroeconomics Principles. Summer 2001.
- Teaching Assistant ECON 103, Macroeconomics Principles. Fall 1999, Spring 2000.
- Grader ECON 360, Urban Economics. Fall 2000
- Grader ECON 300, Intermediate Microeconomics. Fall 1996, Fall 1997, Spring 1998.
- Grader ECON 301, Intermediate Macroeconomics. Spring 1997, Fall 1998, Spring 1999.
- Research Assistant for Professor Jan Brueckner, Department of Economics and Institute of Government and Public Affairs (IGPA). Fall 2000-Spring 2001.
- Research Assistant for Professor Joseph L. Love, History Department. Spring 1998.

**REFEREEING EXPERIENCE**

Journal of Urban Economics, Urban Public Economic Review, Journal of Public Economics Theory.

**CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS**

- National Tax Association. 96<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Taxation. November 13-15, 2003. Chicago, Illinois, US.
- Asociación Argentina de Economía Política. XXXIX Annual meeting. November 10-12, 2004. Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Asociación Argentina de Economía Política. XXXX Annual Meeting. November 16-18, 2005. National University of La Plata, Argentina.

**SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS**

- Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, March 2006.
- Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina, April 2002, April 2004
- Latin American University Regulation and Infrastructure Network (LAURIN) Workshop, Lima, Peru. October 2-3, 2003.
- Latin American University Regulation and Infrastructure Network (LAURIN) Workshop, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. November 21-22, 2002.
- Universidad de San Andrés, Victoria, Argentina, August 2002.
- Universidad Argentina de la Empresa (UADE), Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 2001.
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U.S, fall 1999, fall 2000.

**HONORS AND AWARDS**

- Subsidy from the “FONCyT, Agencia Nacional de Promoción Científica y Tecnológica” (Funding for the Technological and Scientific Research, National Agency of Scientific and Technological

Promotion, Argentina) for the project “Human capital externalities in cities. A study for Argentina”. 2006.

- Tuition Waiver, University of Illinois, Fall 1996-Summer 2001.
- Tinker Award, University of Illinois. 1998 Summer field Research Grants.
- Fellowship from the Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 1994-August 1995.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

- “Tax increment financing: Interaction between two overlapping jurisdictions”, *Journal of Urban Economics* 55, 151-164, 2004.
- “Tax competition in the presence of agglomeration economies”, *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 35/6, 837-847, 2005.

## **WORKING PAPERS**

- “Human capital externalities in cities. A study for Argentina”, 2007 (with L. Tornarolli).
- “Fiscal decentralization with grants: Tiebout, distortionary local taxation and fiscal illusion”, August 2005 (with A. Porto).
- “Finanzas provinciales. Determinantes del gasto publico provincial. 1959-2001”, July 2004 (with L. Lucchetti, A. Porto y W. Sosa Escudero).
- “Urban and rural property valuations in Buenos Aires Province”, August 2002. In Spanish.
- “Solid waste final disposal: The case of Buenos Aires Metropolitan area”, July 2002 (with A. Porto, N. Porto, and D. Fernandez Felices). In Spanish.
- “Strategic tax competition with a mobile population”, May 2001. Working Paper # 87. The Institute of Government and Public Affairs. University of Illinois.
- “Transferencias territoriales a traves de las finanzas publicas”, 1997 (with A. Porto, L. Gasparini, L. Persoglia y W. Cont. In Spanish.

## **WORK AND CONSULTING EXPERIENCE**

- “La Distribución del Gasto Social en Nicaragua”, 2007. Study for the Poverty Assesment of Nicaragua, World Bank. Coauthored with L. Gasparini, R. Carbajal, F. Crosta y F. Haimovich.
- “Incidencia Distributiva del Gasto Público Social en Panamá: Un estudio sobre la base de la Encuesta de Niveles de Vida”, 2006. Study for the Poverty Assesment of Panamá, World Bank. Coauthored with L. Gasparini, H. Winkler, F. Crosta, G. Ferreyra y F. Haimovich.
- “Impacto Distributivo del Sistema Fiscal en Honduras”, 2006. Study for the Inter-American Development Bank. Coauthored with M. Garriga, F. Crosta y F. Haimovich.
- “El gasto público social en Honduras. Un estudio de cobertura e incidencia sobre la base de la ENCOVI 2004”, 2005. Study for the Poverty Assessment of Honduras, World Bank. Coauthored with Leonardo Gasparini, Hernan Winkler, Facundo Crosta, Matias Horenstein and Francisco Haimovich.
- “Infrastructure coverage in Buenos Aires Metropolitan area. An analysis by household income”, 2005. Study for the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Public Services of the Province of Buenos Aires.
- “¿Quiénes se benefician del gasto público social en la Argentina? Un estudio de incidencia basado en la ECV y la EPH.”, August-December 2004. Dirección de Gastos Sociales Consolidados. Ministerio de Economía - Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS) UNLP. Coauthored with L. Gasparini, F. Haimovich, M. Bustelo, and H. Winkler.
- "Regional disparities and fiscal federalism". Director of the project: A. Porto, financed by the Tinker Foundation. March 2004.
- Director of the project for the Ministry of Economy of the Province of Buenos Aires: “The analysis of the property tax base valuation method in Buenos Aires province (Argentina): diagnosis and the

study of the cases of the municipalities of San Isidro and Vicente Lopez”, in Spanish (with M. Cicowiez, L. Di Gresia y D. Fernandez Felices). June 2002 - December 2003.

- Director of the project for the Ministry of Economy of the Province of Buenos Aires: “Urban and rural property valuation in Buenos Aires Province (Argentina)”, in Spanish (with M. Cicowiez, L. Di Gresia y D. Fernandez Felices). June 2001 – August 2002.
- Administrative Staff of the “Honorable Tribunal de Cuentas” (office created by the Constitution to control the government behavior) of the Province of Buenos Aires, July 1990 – February 1992.
- Administrative Staff of the Ministry of Social Development of the Province of Buenos Aires, August 1987 – June 1990.

## Curriculum Vitae

### Fernando Álvarez de Celis

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Phone: +54-11-4300-1840  
E- mail: [ferba112@hotmail.com](mailto:ferba112@hotmail.com)  
Date of Birth: 12th March 1974

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#### STUDIES

- **Currently: MSc. in Urban Economics**, Torcuato Di Tella University (Argentina, July 2007). Dissertation: “Cambios de normativa, renta y usos del suelo en el Sur de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. La tensión entre el uso residencial e industrial” (Changes in legislation, rent and soil use in the South of Buenos Aires City. The tension between the residential and the industrial use of the soil).
- **Finished: BSc. (Licenciado) in Geography**, University of Buenos Aires (Argentina, December 1999). Dissertation: “Inversión y reestructuración industrial en la Región Metropolitana de Buenos Aires. La nueva configuración geográfica de la industria manufacturera en la década del noventa” (Inversion and industrial restructuring in the Metropolitan Region of Buenos Aires. The new geographical configuration of the manufacturing industry in the nineties).

#### WORK EXPERIENCE

- **Coordinator of the Territorial Survey Area** (since September 2004), Geographical Information Systems Unit, Head Office for Statistics and Census, Buenos Aires City Government.
- **Special Consultant** (July – December 2006) on measurement methodology, institutional design, competitiveness policy analysis and implementation for the project “Estudio de las Capacidades del Estado Nacional para incidir en la Competitividad Sistémica. Instrumentos y Políticas Públicas” (Study on the national state capabilities to influence the systemic competitiveness, instruments and public policies). Secretary for Sciences, Techniques and Productive Innovation, Ministry of Education. Agreement between the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and General Sarmiento University.
- **Member of the Economic Commission at the State, Work and Production Foundation** ([www.fetyp.org.ar](http://www.fetyp.org.ar)). Responsible for the preparation of the Buenos Aires City Index, the Commercial Activity, Construction and Property Market, and Productive Activity Reports.
- **Coordinator of the Territorial and Economic Unit** (March - August 2004), Center for the Study of Metropolitan Economic Development ([www.cedem.gov.ar](http://www.cedem.gov.ar)), Buenos Aires City Government. Previously I worked as a **Consultant** (January 2003 – February 2004) and as an **Intern** (November 2001- December 2002) in the same institution.
- **Professor** (since April 2006). Distance training for teachers, UDA Institute.

#### OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- Georeferencing and cartographical analysis of territorial information for CEDM. Operator of SIG systems Arc View 3.2 and Arc GIS.
- Production of the digital cartography for a study of the economic and territorial development of the South of the City of Buenos Aires. Universidad Torcuato Di Tella and Corporación Buenos Aires Sur. August- September 2001.

### **TEACHING EXPERIENCE**

- Seminar: “Formación para el trabajo con la comunidad”. Subsecretaría de Extensión Universitaria, Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo, Universidad de Buenos Aires. 2007
- Teacher at the program: “Conociendo la Ciudad. Área Sur de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires”. Subsecretaría de Extensión Universitaria, Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo, Universidad de Buenos Aires. 2006.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2007): *Inversión, Concentración y desindustrialización. La nueva configuración geográfica de la industria en la Región Metropolitana de Buenos Aires en la década del noventa*. FETyP, Buenos Aires.

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2003): Cuaderno 6: El sur de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Caracterización económica – territorial de los barrios de La Boca, Barracas, Nueva Pompeya, Villa Riachuelo, Villa Lugano y Mataderos. CEDEM, GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2003): Cuaderno 5: Transformaciones económico – territoriales en las áreas de Palermo Viejo y Palermo Hollywood. CEDEM, GCBA.

Co-author of the book “Desarrollo Económico y Gestión del Patrimonio. El Casco Histórico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, el eje Cívico y su área de influencia”. Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico – Subsecretaría de Cultura, 2003.

Álvarez de Celis, F. and Álvarez Insúa, J. (2004): Equipamiento urbano y actividad productiva en el oeste de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Caracterización económico territorial de los barrios de Chacarita, Paternal, Agronomía y Villa Ortúzar. CEDEM, GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F and Álvarez Insúa, J. (2003): Principales industrias de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Evolución y dinámica territorial entre 1994 – 2003. En *Coyuntura 10*, CEDEM, GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F; Raffoul Sinchica, M. and Yangosian, M. (2003): Evolución reciente de la ocupación comercial en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. En *Coyuntura 10*. CEDEM, GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F, Raffoul Sinchicay, M. and Perelman, P. (2003): La actividad económica en la Zona de Abasto: un balance de las transformaciones en la última década. En *Coyuntura 10*. CEDEM, GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2003): Renta urbana y segregación territorial en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. En *Coyuntura 9*. CEDEM, GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2002): Caracterización socioterritorial del barrio de Nueva Pompeya. En *Coyuntura 5*. CEDEM, GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2001): Caracterización económico territorial de los barrios de la Boca y Barracas. En *coyuntura 4*. CEDEM. GCBA.

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2002): “Renta urbana y segregación territorial en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires” En IV Coloquio sobre transformaciones territoriales. Universidad Grupo de Montevideo (CD format).

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2000): “La inversión industrial en la década del noventa. Características y particularidades de La lógica territorial de la industria manufacturera en la Región metropolitana de Buenos Aires”. En *La metrópolis postsocial, Buenos Aires entre*

*economía global y sociedad polarizada*. Cicollella, P. y Mignaqui, I. Compiladores. Editorial Eudeba. (En prensa)

Álvarez de Celis, F. (2000): “Investissements et restructuration industrielles dans la Région Metropolitana de Buenos Aires. La nouvelle logique territoriale de l’industrie”. En *La ville postkeynesienne: Buenos Aires dans les années 90’*. Editions L’Harmattan. París.

Álvarez de Celis, F (2000): “El desarrollo económico desde una perspectiva local. El caso de las actividades económicas en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, historia y gestión del territorio”. en: I° Jornada sobre políticas públicas y gestión local. Universidad de la Matanza.

Álvarez de Celis, F (1999) “La dinámica territorial de la industria en la República Argentina a partir de las políticas económicas “neoliberales”. La utilización del territorio en la relación Capital – trabajo.” En Memorias del 1 Encuentro Internacional Humboldt. (formato CD)

Álvarez de Celis, F (1999)“ “Inversión y localización industrial en la Región Metropolitana de Buenos Aires. Las políticas territoriales y la nueva configuración geográfica de la industria manufacturera en los años 90’”. En cuaderno del Seminario Internacional "Dinámicas de los Territorios y de las Redes en la Argentina del Mercosur". Programa ECOS –SECYT.

#### **Periodical publications for the GCBA Government**

- USIG (2004-7) Usos del Suelo. GCBA.
- USIG (2004–2007) Distribución territorial del precio de oferta de terrenos en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Edición trimestral.
- USIG (2004–2007) Distribución territorial del precio de oferta de locales en venta y en alquiler en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Edición trimestral.
- USIG (2004–2006) Distribución territorial del precio de oferta de terrenos en la Región Metropolitana de Buenos Aires. Edición anual.
- CEDEM – UET (2002-2004) Coordinador y relevador del estudio sobre La tasa de ocupación Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Edición mensual.
- CEDEM – UET (2002-2004) Coordinador del Informe sobre La actividad inmobiliaria de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Estudio de valor del suelo. Edición trimestral.

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**C | E | D | L | A | S**

**Centre for Distributional, Labour and Social Studies  
National University of La Plata**

*A selected list of current and past activities*

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CEDLAS is a centre focussed on the study of distribution, labour and social issues from an economic perspective. It mainly specialises in undertaking applied research for Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries based on household survey micro-data.

The centre was established in 2002 as part of the Department of Economics at the National University of La Plata (UNLP) and it is led by its Director, Leonardo Gasparini (Ph. D. in Economics, Princeton University).

**Visit our web-page at:**

[www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/](http://www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/)

**Contact us at:**

[cedlas@depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar](mailto:cedlas@depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar)

**CEDLAS**

Facultad de Ciencias Económicas - UNLP  
Calle 6 entre 47 y 48, Oficina 516  
(1900) La Plata, Argentina  
Telephone and Fax: +54-221-4229383

**1. Members**

*Senior Researchers*

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| • Leonardo Gasparini (Director)  | Ph.D. in Economics, Princeton          |
| • Martín Cicowiez (Sub-director) | Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, UNLP     |
| • Guillermo Cruces               | Ph.D in Economics, LSE                 |
| • Sebastián Galiani              | D.Phil in Economics, Oxford            |
| • Mariana Marchionni             | Ph.D . in Economics, UNLP              |
| • Walter Sosa Escudero           | Ph.D. in Economics, Illinois           |
| • Matías Busso                   | Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, Michigan |
| • Paula Giovagnoli               | Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, LSE      |

Individual CVs can be downloaded form CEDLAS website.

*Junior Researchers*

- Francisco Haimovich
- Sergio Olivieri
- Ana Pacheco
- Leopoldo Tornarolli
- Javier Alejo
- Ezequiel Molina

*Visiting researchers 2006*

Ricardo Bebczuk (Microfinance)  
Facundo Crosta (Public spending and health)  
Gonzalo Fernández (Public affairs)  
Marcelo Garriga (Public affairs)  
Natalia Porto (Health)  
Luciano Di Gresia (Education and public affairs)

*Research assistants*

Rocío Carbajal, Luis Casanova, Adriana Conconi, Gimena Ferreyra, Carolina Garcia Domenech, Pablo Gluzmann, Martín Guzmán, Beatriz Alvarez, Diego Battiston, Florencia Ruiz Diaz, Francisco Franchetti, Gabriela Farfán y Luis Lima.

Research assistants are all advanced students of the MA in Economics.

*Current location of ex - research assistants of CEDLAS*

Jorge Balat	Yale Univeristy
Julieta Trías	University College, London
Alejandro Támara	London School of Economics
Victoria Fazio	The World Bank
Hernán Winkler	UCLA
Federico Gutierrez	Yale Univeristy
Leonardo Luchetti	University of Illinois
Evelyn Vezza	The World Bank
Georgina Pizzolitto	The World Bank
Monserrat Bustelo	The World Bank
Marcela Massini	Universidad de Alicante
Natalia Laguyás	Inter-American Development Bank
Matías Horenstein	The World Bank

## **2. Main Activities**

- Production and analysis of distribution and social statistics for all LAC countries based on household survey micro-data, updated to the latest available survey and comparable across countries and over time. CEDLAS statistics cover a wide range of indicators related to poverty, inequality, polarization, income, the labour market, education, housing, infrastructure, demographics and safety nets.  
[www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/sedlac](http://www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/sedlac)
- Periodicals about social and labour conditions in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.  
[www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/monitoreo/](http://www.depeco.econo.unlp.edu.ar/cedlas/monitoreo/)
- Monthly working paper series
- Seminars and courses on distributional issues

### **3. Recent activities**

- Social Cohesion Social and Polarization in Latin America. Background paper for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – European Commission, 2006.
- Survey on Education and Employment of the Youth. INDEC-CEDLAS, 2005.
- Rural Areas and MDGS in Latin America. Trabajo realizado para United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Published by UNDP, BID y CEPAL, 2006.
- Capital Accumulation, trade liberalization, and rising wage inequality: the case of Argentina. Economic Development and Cultural Change.
- Tracing out the effects of demographic changes on the income distribution. The case of Greater Buenos Aires 1980-2000. Journal of Economic Inequality, 2006.
- Employability in the Southern Cone. Background paper for the Inter-American Development Bank, 2006.
- Labour Markets and Social Cohesion in Latin America. Background paper for CIEPLAN, Chile, 2006.
- Growth and Income Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean. Chapter for 2005 LAC Flagship Report, The World Bank.
- “Monitoring the Socio-Economic Conditions in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay”. The project was sponsored by World Bank-CEDLAS, 2004-2006. Published as WB and CEDLAS working papers.
- “Urban Female Employment in Argentina” ATN/JF-7967-RG. Girls education in Latin American Countries financed by Educate Girls Globally (EGG) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). As part of the project, CEDLAS worked jointly with the Institute of National Statistics and Census (INDEC) to design and apply a special module on education in the Permanent Household Surveys (EPH)
- “Access to Credit and Development”. The project included an extensive analysis of financial variables available in more than 50 household surveys around the world. It was requested and supported by the World Bank, 2004-2005.
- “Ethnicity and MDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean”. It was sponsored by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and published by UNDP, WB, IDB and ECLAC ([www.undp.org/rblac](http://www.undp.org/rblac)).
- “Analysis of the incidence of Social Expenditure in Honduras”. Prepared for Poverty Assessment of Honduras for The World Bank, 2005.
- “Distribution Incidence of Social Public Expenditure in Argentina”. CEDLAS and National Bureau of Social Expenditure. Ministry of the Economy, Argentina. To be published during 2005.
- “Different Lives: Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean”. This research has recently been published in Chapter 2 in “Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean: Breaking with History?”, The World Bank, 2004.
- “Argentina’s Distributional Failure: the Role of Globalization and Public Policies”. Work to be published by Marquez, G. (ed.) Labor Markets and Globalization in LAC. It has been also published by Inter-American Development Bank, Working Papers Series 515, July 2004.
- “Social Protection and Employment in Latin America: An Analysis Based on Household Surveys”, for the International Labour Organization (ILO). The paper has been included in Bertranou, F. (ed.). Protección Social y Mercado Laboral. ILO. Santiago, 2004
- “Poverty in Peru: A Microeconomic Decompositions Analysis”. Background paper for The World Bank.
- “Distributional Changes in Bolivia: A Microeconomic Decompositions Analysis”. Prepared for the World Bank – Poverty Assessment of Bolivia.
- “Trade and Labor Outcomes in Rural Latin America”. Background paper for the World Bank LAC Flagship Report 2004.
- “Rural Development, Labor Outcomes and Education in Latin America”. Background paper for the World Bank LAC Flagship Report 2004.

- “The incidence of Tax Reform in Honduras”, PSIA - Honduras, 2004. World Bank.
- “The Distributional Incidence of Nicaragua’s Ley de Equidad Fiscal”, PSIA de Nicaragua, 2003. The World Bank.
- “Demographic Characteristics and Poverty in Argentina”. These papers were prepared for the “Diálogo Regional de Política” Regional Network for Poverty Reduction and Social Protection of the Inter American Development Bank, 2002.
- “Demographic Characteristics and Poverty in El Salvador”. This paper was prepared for the “Diálogo Regional de Política” Regional Network for Poverty Reduction and Social Protection of the Inter American Development Bank, 2002.
- “Inequality Determinants in Argentina”. PICT Project of the Scientific and Technological Research Agency. (PICT 02-08623).

#### **4. Current Projects**

- Survey on attitudes and perceptions of social policy in Argentina, for the World Bank. Joint with Equipos Mori Argentina.
- Labor markets in Latin America. Background paper for the World Bank. Director: Sebastián Galiani.
- Poverty Impact of Economic Policies in Argentina: A Dynamic CGE-Microsimulation. PEP Network (Poverty and Economic Policy Network). Director: Martín Cicowiez.
- Poverty and Elderly in Latin American. Background paper for the World Economic and Social Survey 2007, The World Ageing Situation 2007. Director: Leonardo Gasparini.
- “Analysis of the incidence of Social Expenditure in Nicaragua”. Prepared for the Poverty Assessment of Nicaragua, The World Bank.
- MDGs and Microcredit: An Empirical Evaluation for Latin American Countries. Prepared for United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Director: Ricardo Bebczuk.
- “Analysis of the incidence of Social Expenditure in Honduras”. Prepared for the Government of Honduras.
- The impact of the Programa Jefes ded Hogar on labor informality. Paper prepared for the Poverty Assessment of Argentina. The World Bank.
- “Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC)”. CEDLAS-The World Bank.
- “Assessing Development Strategies to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America”. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Supported by World Bank, CEPAL, BID, Institute of Social Studies (ISS) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). CEDLAS also provides technical advice to all the countries included in the projects.
- “Monitoring the Socio-Economic Conditions in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay”. The World Bank and CEDLAS.
- Cotton reforms in Zambia, The World Bank.
- Labour Informality in Latin America and the Caribbean. Background paper dos the 2006 Flagship Report, The World Bank.
- “Impact of a Universal Minimum Pension on Old Age Poverty in Developing Countries”. This work has been carried out by CEDLAS for a paper co-authored by François Bourguignon, Martin Cicowiez, Jean-Jacques Dethier, Leonardo Gasparini and Pierre Pestieau.

#### **5. Selected publications**

In this section, there are some research papers from CEDLAS’ members, published in academic journals and some other work, not included in the Working Papers section. For more information on the authors, individual CVs can be downloaded from CEDLAS website.

- Gasparini, L. (2006). “Assessing Benefit-Incidence Results Using Decompositions. The Case of Health Policy in Argentina”. *Economics Bulletin* 4 (40): 1-10.
- Gasparini, L. y Pinto, S. (2006). “Equality of Opportunity and Optimal Cash and In-Kind Policies”. *Journal of Public Economics* 90 (1-2): 143-169.
- Horenstein, M. y Olivieri, S. (2006). “Income Polarization in Argentina: Pure Income Polarization, Theory and Applications”. *Economica*, La Plata.
- Gasparini, L. y Bertranou, F. (2005). “Social Protection and Labour Market in Latin America: What Can Be Learned from Household Surveys?”. *International Social Security Review* 56 (2-3), april-september, 15-42.
- Gasparini, L., Marchionni, M. y Sosa Escudero, W. (2004). “Characterization of Inequality Changes Through Microeconomic Decompositions: The Case of Greater Buenos Aires”. En Bourguignon, F., Ferreira, F. and Lustig, N. (eds.). *The Microeconomics of Income Distribution Dynamics in East Asia and Latin America*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Gasparini, L. y Sosa Escudero, W. (2004). “Implicit Rents from Own-Housing and Income Distribution: Econometric Estimates for Greater Buenos Aires”. *Journal of Income Distribution*. Volume 12. Number 1-2.
- Gasparini, L. (2002). “On the Measurement of Unfairness: An Application to High School Attendance in Argentina”. *Social Choice and Welfare* 19: 795-810.
- Gasparini, L. (2002). “Microeconomic Decompositions of Aggregate Variables. An Application to Labor Informality in Argentina”. *Applied Economics*, 34, 2257-2266, 2002.
- Gasparini, L. y Sosa Escudero, W. (2001). “Assessing Aggregate Welfare: Growth and Inequality in Argentina”. *Latin American Journal of Economics (Cuadernos de Economía)*. Año 38. Número 113.
- Gasparini, L. y Sosa Escudero, W. (2000). “A Note on the Statistical Significance of Changes in Inequality”. *Económica XLVI* (1): 111-122.

#### *Other work*

- Gasparini, L. y Panadeiros, M. (2005). “Assessment of Changes in the Distribution of Benefits from Health and Nutrition Policies”. En Gwatkin, D., Wagstaff, A. y Yazbeck, A. (eds.) (2005). *Reaching the Poor with Health Services*, The World Bank, 2005.
- Gasparini, L. (2006). “Pobreza y Desigualdad en Argentina: Tres Décadas de Frustraciones”. En Vargas de Flood, M.C. (ed.) *Política del gasto social. La experiencia argentina*, Cap 3, pgs. 41-51, Editorial La Colmena, Buenos Aires.
- Busso, M., Cicowiez, M. y Gasparini, L. (2005). *Ethnicity and the Millennium Development Goals*. Publicación conjunta de Naciones Unidas, CEPAL, BID y Banco Mundial, ISBN: 958-97596-2-9.
- *La Distribución del Ingreso en la Argentina*. Premio Arcor 2001. Leonardo Gasparini, Mariana Marchionni y Walter Sosa Escudero.

## **6. Teaching**

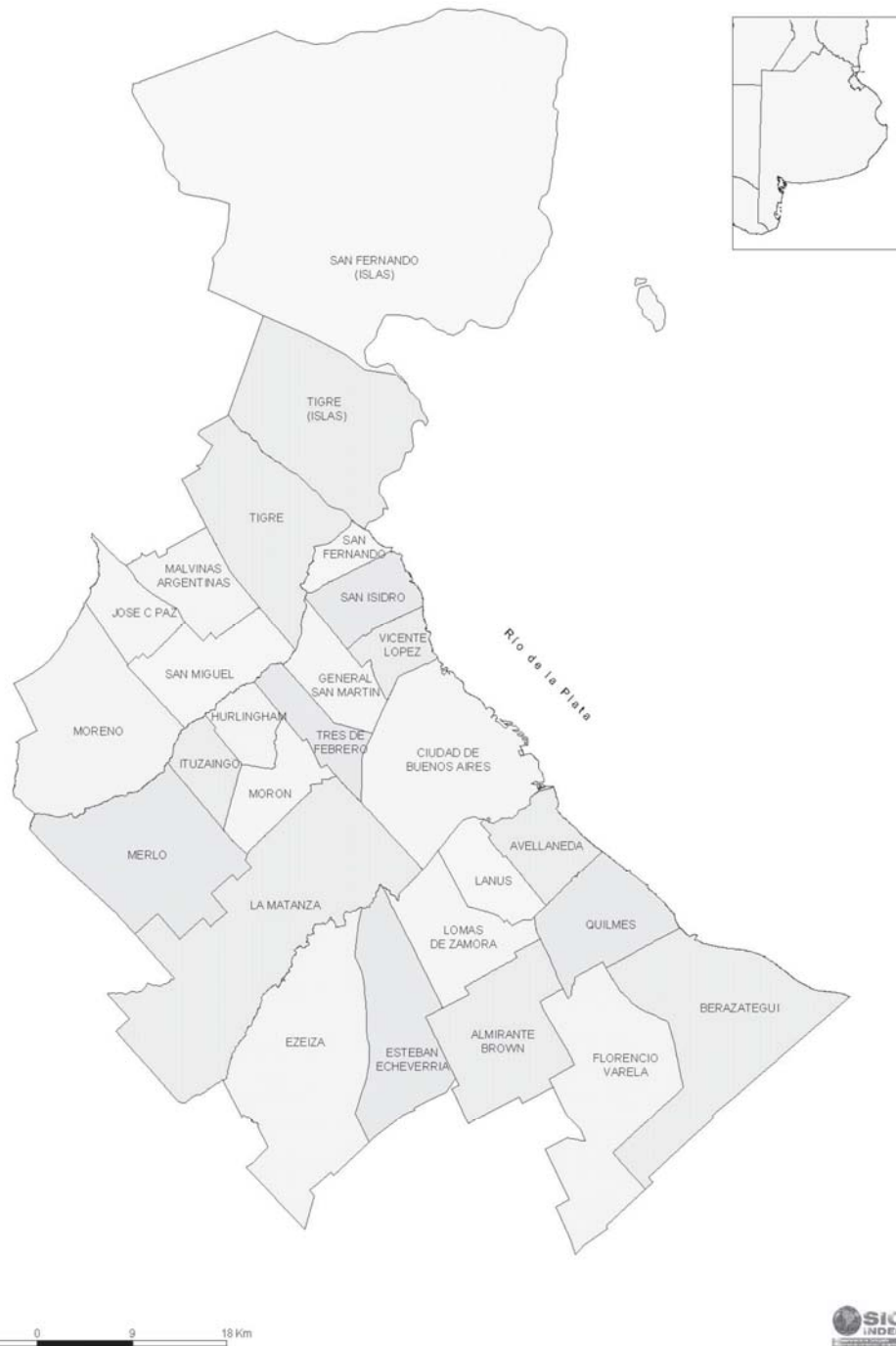
Courses given by CEDLAS, members:

- Tópicos de Distribución en la Maestría en Economía de la UNLP. Profesores: Martín Cicowiez, Leonardo Gasparini y Walter Sosa Escudero. Desde 2006.
- Economía de la Distribución en la Maestría en Economía de la UNLP. Profesores: Leonardo Gasparini y Martín Cicowiez. Desde 1998.
- Economía de la Distribución en la Maestría en Economía de la Universidad de San Andrés. Profesores: Leonardo Gasparini y Martín Cicowiez. Desde 2001.
- Equilibrio General Computado con GAMS en el MDP de Venezuela del 26 al 30 de Septiembre de 2005 en el marco del proyecto “Assesing Development Strategies to Achieve the MDGs in LAC” del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo. Profesores: Martín Cicowiez y Luciano Di Gresia.

## 10 Appendix 2

### 10.1 INDEC's main definitions of the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area / Agglomerate

2. Gran Buenos Aires (concepto tradicional) Ciudad de Buenos Aires + 24 partidos



Source: INDEC (2003)

### 3. Aglomerado Gran Buenos Aires



REFERENCIAS:

- DELIMITACIÓN FÍSICA
- LÍMITE DE PARTIDO
- LANÚS NOMBRE DE PARTIDO



Source: INDEC (2003)

## **10.2 Statistical and administrative within-city divisions of the City of Buenos Aires**

*The following pages describe the various statistical and administrative units for which information is available (see a partial list of indicators in the text above). These units are within the boundaries of the “Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires” – they do not include the “Partidos” or Municipalities in the Buenos Aires Province. Please note that the following document is in Spanish. An English version can be made available upon request.*

### **CIUDAD AUTONOMA DE BUENOS AIRES: DIVISIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS CONSIDERADAS EN LA ELABORACIÓN DE ESTADISTICAS URBANAS**

#### **Organización política y administrativa**

Desde la sanción de la Constitución Nacional de 1853 y hasta 1996, el gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires se constituyó con un intendente designado por el presidente de la Nación. Estaba dotado de una organización administrativa propia con representación de las tres funciones típicas de la República:

- La función ejecutiva reposaba en el Intendente Municipal, que no era electo por el pueblo, y cuya función radicaba en la administración general de la ciudad.
- La función legislativa dependía del Concejo Deliberante, órgano colegiado de elección directa por el pueblo de la ciudad, cuya función radicaba en la elaboración de normas jurídicas con ámbito de aplicación espacial al ejido urbano.
- La Justicia Municipal de Faltas, era el órgano encargado de juzgar las faltas cometidas por incumplimiento de las normas de carácter municipal.

En 1880, la ciudad se federaliza y se constituye como capital de la República. La consolidación del estado nacional requería un aparato burocrático moderno con instituciones que respondieran al desarrollo de un proyecto político, social y económico liberal y progresista. La Ciudad de Buenos Aires presentaba las condiciones para su establecimiento. En algunos casos la Nación se hizo cargo de cuestiones de la Ciudad, en otros la Municipalidad resolvió, a través de los instrumentos constitucionales acuñados, las problemáticas que se fueron presentando, a veces con instituciones articuladas y otras yuxtapuestas.

Luego de cien años, la nueva Constitución Nacional de 1994 estableció la autonomía de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. En 1996 se eligió el nuevo gobierno de la Ciudad y una Asamblea Estatuante dictó el nuevo Estatuto para la misma. La Ciudad de Buenos Aires comienza así una nueva etapa de su historia signada por su nuevo preámbulo y

organizada institucionalmente como democracia participativa que adopta para su gobierno la forma republicana y representativa.

Se renuevan, en consecuencia, algunas de las instituciones pilares de la Ciudad. Ahora, el Jefe de Gobierno, elegido por el voto de los ciudadanos porteños, ejerce el poder ejecutivo. El Honorable Concejo Deliberante es reemplazado en sus funciones por la Legislatura de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires constituyendo así el órgano donde reside el poder legislativo. El Poder Judicial de la Ciudad lo integran el Tribunal Superior de Justicia, el Consejo de la Magistratura, los demás tribunales que la ley establece y el Ministerio Público.

### **Divisiones territoriales de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires**

Históricamente las divisiones de la ciudad fueron muchas y diversas, según consta en el Primer Censo Comunal de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires de 1887: *“Actualmente, existen en la capital la división eclesiástica y parroquial, la división policial, la división judicial, la división del registro civil, la división escolar, la división municipal, y la división electoral o política, con límites territoriales por lo general diversos. Esto, como se comprende fácilmente, trae en la práctica muchos inconvenientes. La división del registro civil, por ejemplo, está establecida sobre la base de la antigua división por parroquias, abarcando en algunos casos, varias de aquellas y en otros una sola, mientras que la división policial y municipal comprende radios territoriales ó topográficos diversos.”* Hoy, también podemos señalar, para el registro de las estadísticas actuales, varias divisiones territoriales, cada una de ellas con historias y particularidades.

A través de los años se trazaron una gran cantidad de límites de índole político administrativo con el objetivo de posibilitar una mejor organización en las tareas de gobierno. En torno a estas divisiones se puede decir que, ya dejada de lado la primera según parroquias, aparece un amplio abanico de líneas sobre el mapa de la ciudad.

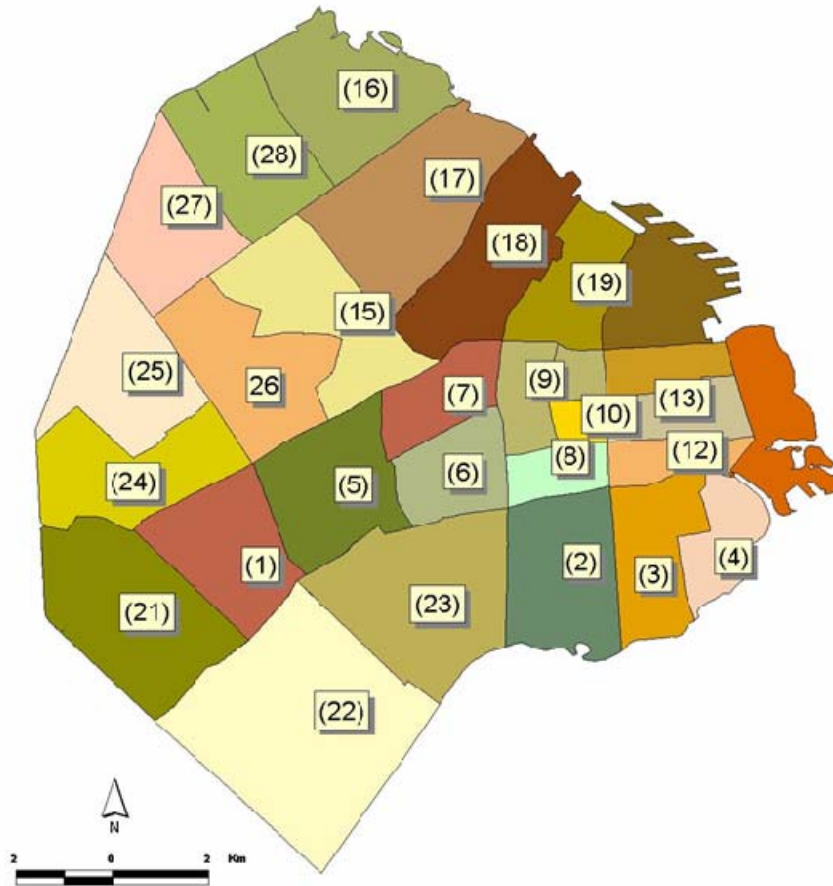
Las más destacadas son:

- **Circunscripciones Electorales**
- **Barrios**
- **Distritos Escolares**
- **Centros de Gestión y Participación**
- **Radios censales**
- **Comunas**

Cada una de ellas responde a funciones administrativas y necesidades distintas.

Hasta 1903, la ciudad se dividía en veintiuna Parroquias. Ese año, por las leyes nacionales N° 4.161 y N° 4.283, se dividió en veinte **Circunscripciones Electorales** que a partir de 1973 pasaron a ser las 28 vigentes y que constituyen los segmentos territoriales para la organización y realización de los comicios electorales.

### Circunscripciones Electorales



Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a DGEyC. GCBA.

Los **barrios**, identificados con la historia y la identidad popular de los porteños, marcan pertenencia y generan diferencias y similitudes. Algunos de ellos reconocen su origen en las antiguas Parroquias. Los límites de los barrios se fijaron por medio de la ordenanza N° 26.607 en el año 1972. En 1992 se crea el último barrio, Puerto Madero, siendo 47 en la actualidad.

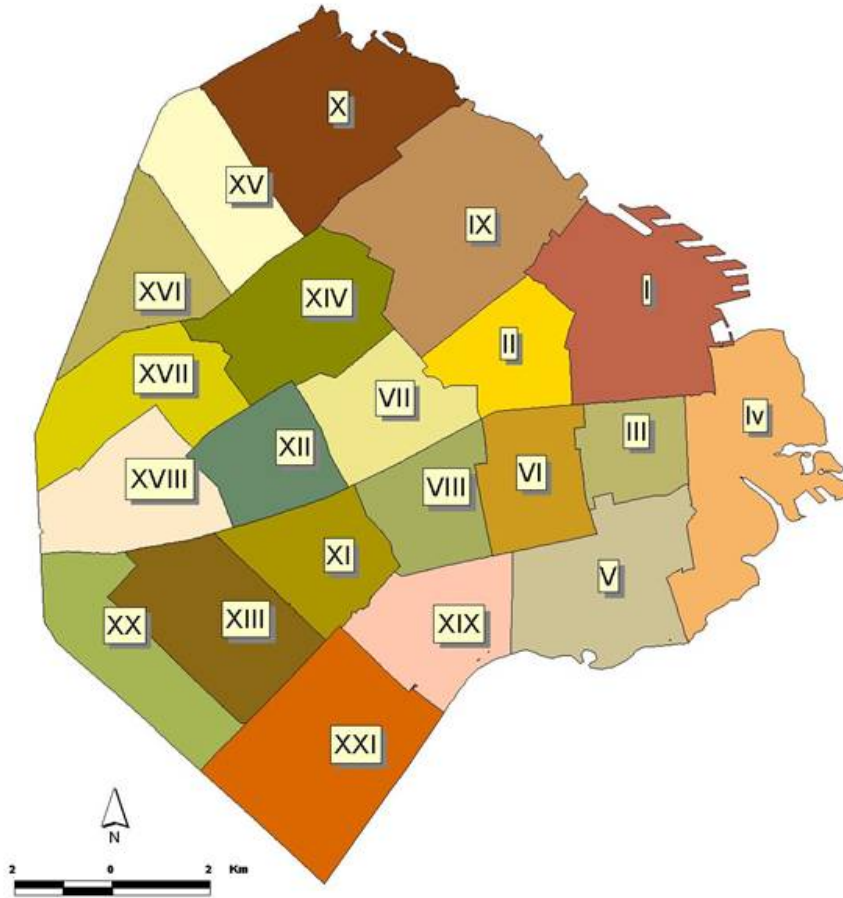
## Barrios



Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a DGEyC. GCBA.

El decreto N° 7.475/80 fijó en veintiuno el número de los **Distritos Escolares** que tienen como función dividir a la Ciudad para el ejercicio de la supervisión directa de las escuelas dependientes de la Secretaría de Educación del Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Esta subdivisión es la utilizada además por el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos cuando realiza la desagregación territorial, ya sea para el Censo de población y vivienda como para el económico.

### Distritos Escolares

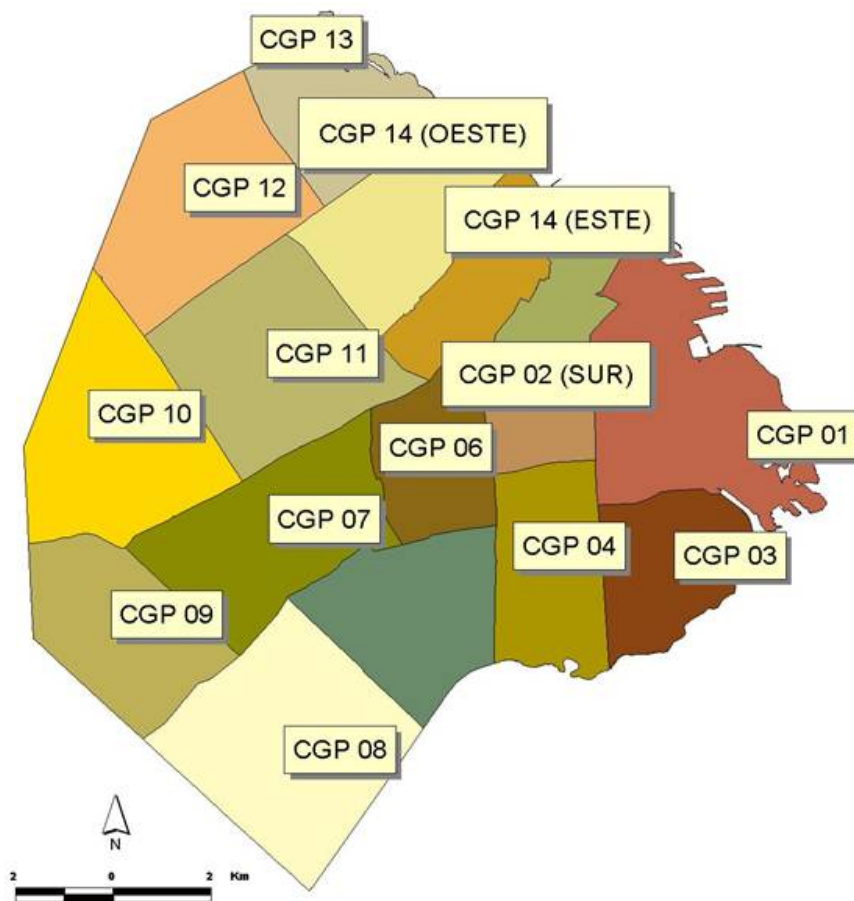


Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a DGEyC. GCBA.

Los **Centros de Gestión y Participación**, son las unidades político administrativas cuya finalidad es la prestación de servicios descentralizados a la comunidad, fueron creadas en 1999, subdividiendo la Ciudad en 16 centros de gestión y participación. Con la Ley de comunas estas jurisdicciones dejaron de existir, sin embargo, una gran cantidad de información estadística fue relevada contando con estos territorios.

El primero de septiembre de 2005, la legislatura porteña, sancionó la ley de Comunas, una nueva división, prevista en la constitución de la Ciudad, que entró en vigencia en el 2007. Serán 15 comunas cuyas autoridades serán elegidas por los vecinos.

### Centros de Gestión y Participación



Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a DGEyC. GCBA.

Por su parte, los **radios censales** son áreas geográficas determinadas por el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos para realizar los distintos operativos de campo, ya sean encuestas o censos. A partir del programa REDATAM se puede acceder a la información por radio censal de los últimos dos Censos de Población y Vivienda. (1991 y 2001).

### **Radios censales**

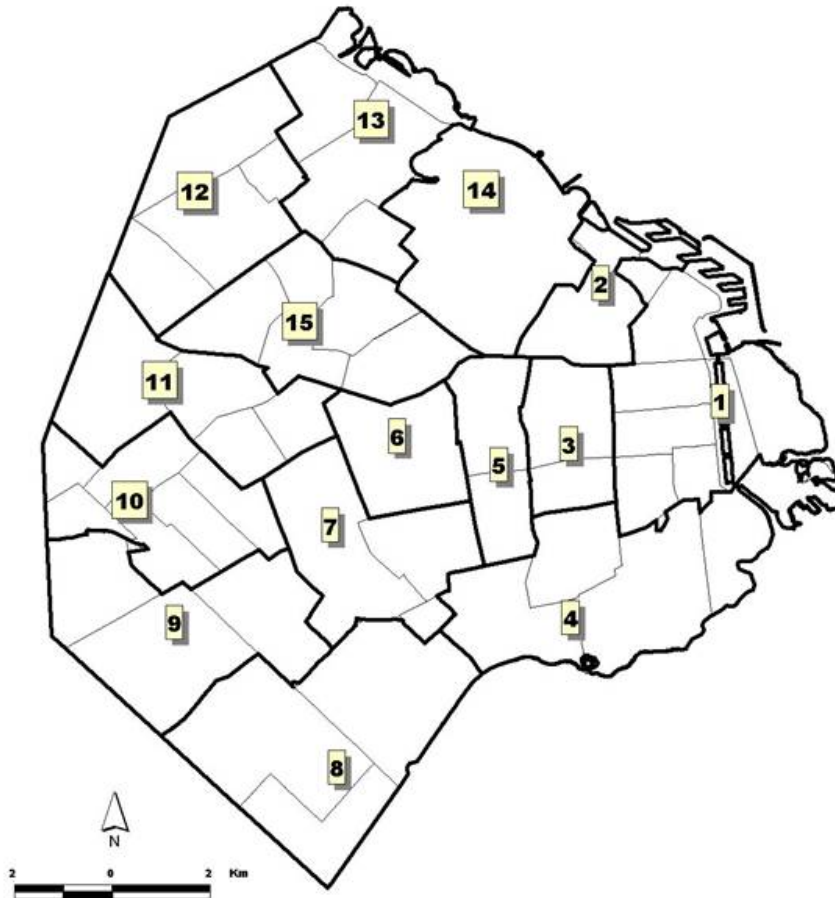


Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a DGEyC. GCBA.

## LAS COMUNAS

Las Comunas son unidades de gestión política y administrativa con competencia territorial. Esto significa que son instancias de gobierno local con competencia en un barrio o en un conjunto de barrios. En estos términos, la descentralización propuesta por las Comunas es tanto de carácter administrativo, en virtud de las competencias que en materia de mantenimiento urbano y prestación de servicios se atribuyen a las mismas, como de carácter político, a partir de la elección popular de sus autoridades y la responsabilidad de aquellas frente a quienes las eligieron.

### Comunas



Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a DGEyC. GCBA.

Desde esta perspectiva, las Comunas no son una repartición administrativa más del Gobierno Central. Sino que aparecen como organismos de gobierno con un ámbito territorial propio, con base poblacional y con autoridades electas.

La reglamentación de la Ley de comunas determinó que fueran 15, y que correspondieran al agrupamiento de barrios. En algunos casos un único barrio conforma una comuna (ejemplo: el barrio de Caballito conforma la comuna 6) y en otros casos son conformadas por hasta seis barrios, como la comuna 1 que es la sumatoria de los barrios de Retiro, San Nicolás, Montserrat, Puerto Madero, San Telmo y Constitución.

## Sus Competencias

Las competencias son las atribuciones que van a tener las Comunas.

**Exclusivas.** Las competencias exclusivas son aquellas respecto de las cuales las Comunas van a tener autonomía de gestión respecto del Gobierno Central. Estas incluyen la planificación, ejecución y control de los trabajos de mantenimiento de las vías secundarias –las calles y pasajes de la Ciudad– así como de los espacios verdes.

### Concurrentes

Las competencias concurrentes son las que las Comunas comparten con el Gobierno Central. La concurrencia no debe ser entendida como separación, sino como coordinación y concertación para mejorar la gestión. Esta se manifiesta, por ejemplo, a través de distintas modalidades como la celebración de convenios, la creación de órganos conjuntos o mixtos para llevar a cabo determinados emprendimientos y la generación de una doble instancia de control.

Estas competencias, incluyen, entre otras:

- la planificación, prestación y control de los servicios
- la decisión, contratación y ejecución de obras públicas, proyectos y planes de impacto comunal
- el ejercicio de la facultad de control del espacio público
- la evaluación de demandas y necesidades sociales
- la gestión de actividades en materia de políticas sociales y proyectos comunitarios
- la implementación de un sistema de mediación comunitaria
- la promoción, asistencia y asesoramiento a entidades vecinales no gubernamentales.

## Las Comunas en la Constitución de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. ARTÍCULO 127

Las Comunas son unidades de gestión política y administrativa con competencia territorial. Una ley sancionada con mayoría de dos tercios del total de la Legislatura establece su organización y competencia, preservando la unidad política y presupuestaria y el interés general de la Ciudad y su gobierno. Esa ley establece unidades territoriales descentralizadas, cuya delimitación debe garantizar el equilibrio demográfico y considerar aspectos urbanísticos, económicos, sociales y culturales.

### ARTÍCULO 128

Las Comunas ejercen funciones de planificación, ejecución y control, en forma exclusiva o concurrente con el Gobierno de la Ciudad, respecto a las materias de su competencia. Ninguna decisión u obra local puede contradecir el interés general de la Ciudad.

Son de su competencia exclusiva:

1. El mantenimiento de las vías secundarias y de los espacios verdes de conformidad a la ley de presupuesto.
2. La elaboración de su programa de acción y anteproyecto de presupuesto anual, así como su ejecución.

En ningún caso las Comunas pueden crear impuestos, tasas o contribuciones, ni endeudarse financieramente.

3. La iniciativa legislativa y la presentación de proyectos de decretos al Poder Ejecutivo.

4. La administración de su patrimonio, de conformidad con la presente Constitución y las leyes.

Ejercen en forma concurrente las siguientes competencias:

1. La fiscalización y el control del cumplimiento de normas sobre usos de los espacios públicos y suelo, que les asigne la ley.
2. La decisión y ejecución de obras públicas, proyectos y planes de impacto local, la prestación de servicios públicos y el ejercicio del poder de policía en el ámbito de la comuna y que por ley se determine.
3. La evaluación de demandas y necesidades sociales, la participación en la formulación o ejecución de programas.
4. La participación en la planificación y el control de los servicios.
5. La gestión de actividades en materia de políticas sociales y proyectos comunitarios que pueda desarrollar con su propio presupuesto, complementarias de las que correspondan al Gobierno de la Ciudad.
6. La implementación de un adecuado método de resolución de conflictos mediante el sistema de mediación, con participación de equipos multidisciplinarios.

#### **ARTÍCULO 129**

La ley de presupuesto establece las partidas que se asignan a cada Comuna.

Debe ser un monto apropiado para el cumplimiento de sus fines y guardar relación con las competencias que se le asignen.

La ley establecerá los criterios de asignación en función de indicadores objetivos de reparto, basados en pautas funcionales y de equidad, en el marco de principios de redistribución y compensación de diferencias estructurales.

#### **ARTÍCULO 130**

Cada Comuna tiene un órgano de gobierno colegiado denominado Junta Comunal compuesto por siete miembros, elegidos en forma directa con arreglo al régimen de representación proporcional, formando cada Comuna a esos fines un distrito único. La Junta Comunal es presidida y legalmente representada por el primer integrante de la lista que obtenga mayor número de votos en la Comuna. Las listas deben adecuarse a lo que determine la ley electoral y de partidos políticos.