

Foreign immigrants show clear guidelines to settle down in our communities, depending on their nationalities. The cartography made in our research confirms this hypothesis, both from a quantitative perspective (number of immigrants, shops, services and specific activities for those communities) and from a qualitative point of view (use of urban spaces and social and cultural dynamics).

Almeria, Malaga and Huelva are the provinces in Andalusia that have a greater number of immigrants in the last few years, because of their economic growth (especially new agriculture and tourism). This population settles above all in the coast communities.

The big cities in Andalusia started to receive the immigrants later, just in 2000, but the number is growing and they are promoting new occupation processes and land use. These immigrants' flows are the main responsible for the restructuring of the urban space, as it has happened in other European cities.

Some quarters in Seville are experiencing important transformations after the settlements of certain foreign communities. These transformations can be appreciated from the geographical point of view but also from a social and anthropological perspective.

## II.- IMMIGRANTS EVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN ANDALUSIAN CITIES

Analyzing the census data, we can see that Andalusia has increased its foreign population in a 300% in the last six years. This population represented 1,75% of the total population in 2000, and only six years later this quantity is 6,13%. It means that it has been increased in 3,79%.

This population increase confirms Andalusia as the third Autonomous Region in foreign resident population number. Only Madrid and Catalonia have more immigrants. That question justifies the need for an in-depth reflection about the consequences and the planning of adequate actions.

During this process many things have changed. That's the case of the Latin-American community, who has become the main group. The second one is the African population, in spite of having traditionally been the first one in Andalusia.

From the territorial point of view, the east part of Andalusia is where foreign people has lived in mainly. This tendency is maintained at the present time, being Malaga and Almeria the provinces where we can find a higher concentration. These two provinces comprise half of the total foreign population. The majority have settled down in the coast line.

The evolution of the province capitals is quite interesting. The number of immigrants has considerably increased, being higher than in other areas of the region. This increase is about 500% between 2000 and 2006. This has happened especially in the two biggest cities, that is, Malaga and Seville.

Analyzing the characteristics of the immigrants flows, we can see that the most populous group is the Latin-Americans. The Africans are only predominant in Almeria. That has changed because Africans were the majority in the whole region in 2000,

except for the city of Seville, where the Latino-Americans have always been the main group.

Another question is sex rate. Female migrants are the majority in the Andalusian capitals. The Latin-American migration components are mainly women.

### III- SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND USE OF URBAN SPACE: THE CASE OF SEVILLE

The evolution of the number of foreign residents in Seville shows a rising tendency, as in the rest of the region.

The immigrants' origins by continents show that most part came from America. North Americans are only a few in Seville, so that we can conclude that most Americans come from Latino America.

As we can see in the table, the American population has even surpassed the European group, who has traditionally been the most important in Seville.

The distribution of the immigrants around the city draw a map with a strong disequilibrium, with only a few quarters where most of them are concentrated. This is a new phenomenon, because there weren't relevant migrant suburbs in Seville before 2000. After that year, the continuous increase of foreign population in certain areas is changing the landscape of those quarters.

The 'Macarena' district is the main focus attracting foreign immigrants. Small quarters inside this district present a high level of concentration. That's why we will use these units to study this phenomenon.

Other districts with a high presence of immigrants are the East District and the City Centre. We find the lowest rate of foreign population in the South District.

There is a wide range of causes that explain these data, but the most important one is the house market. To get a house is quite difficult in Seville, primarily because of the prices, which have been rising all these years at a high level. The immigrants have a lot of extra problems because of their legal situation (illegal immigrants), their lack of work, the language barriers, the social rejection, even some sort of racism.

On the other hand, the way they look for jobs or rentals is not very conventional. They are used to contacting friends or relatives to find a house. Also, they get in contact through the church or mosques. That explains why the tendency to the concentration is so high.

We can obtain the first results about the settlement patterns and the use of urban space by the foreign population in Seville by means of the analysis of the maps that we have devised. We are now just starting to exploit these data.

### FINAL CONCLUSIONS

The immigration process is quite recent and its intensity is rising, but it is rebuilding the spatial and social structure of certain quarters in the main cities of Andalusia.

We can see this influence on elements like schools, health services, shops, special businesses, cultural activities,...

We find opposite reactions facing this phenomenon. The need for labor force and the jobs the immigrants occupy (house keeping, building, ..) are considered as a benefit for the entire community, but, on the other hand, some elements of violence are perceived as very negative.

The building of immigrant quarters is a quite recent phenomenon. The immigrants usually occupy quarters with low standards of infrastructure and services. Most of these quarters have been abandoned by the locals. Many buildings are from the 40s and 50s, made with low quality materials. We can't see real ghettos yet.

The question is not so simple. The process from the immigrants' arrival and the moment when they can organize a home with their family is very complex, and we can distinguish different stages. We should plan to help this process and to use it in order to promote the restructuring of some urban spaces in decadence.

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