Neighbourhood policies
Adjustments to the same territorial issues?

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Neighbourhood policies as one answer to « concentration »

- « Neighbourhood effects » and « social fracturing »: territorial concentration of poverty in disadvantaged areas doubled social inequalities
- Three main French policies against segregation:
  - Equal distribution of new social housing: Regulating new developments, a law for 20% of social housing (SRU)
  - Financial solidarity: redistribution between « communes » (local authorities) by the « Dotation de Solidarité Urbaine (DSU) »
- Area-based policies
Some European common trends

- Three pillars:
  - physical renewal (urban)
  - social renewal
  - economic renewal

- Similar methodological approach: territorial, integrated/global and partnership/participation

- Two main axes
  - social and economic development
  - social mix policies (housing and urban diversification)
Neighbourhood policies: a long story of action

- 1980’s: Experimental Social Development of Neighbourhood (16)
- 1990’s: 250 City contracts (State/Region/municipalities) and Large Urban projects (15)
- 1996: Law for Urban Sensitive Zones (750 ZUS)
- 1998: Agglomeration contracts (250, 1500) and 50 Large city projects and 70 urban renewal projects
- 2003: Urban renewal (500) and Urban contracts for social cohesion (2000)
- 2013?
Governance in 2013

- A « sort » of Ministry
- A CIV (Interministerial comitte)/CNV (evaluation)
- SGCIIV upon
- ACSE (social cohesion)/ANRU (urban Renewal)
- ANRU (42 Billions euros): 1%, State…
- Contracts
- Regional level : council, State representatives
- County level : council, State representatives
- Municipal level ; council, Project management
RIF

- 175 Urban Sensitive Zones
- 1/3 of France
- 1,2 M of inhabitants
- 11% of the regional population
- 80% of social housing
RIF - Urban Sensitive Zones (ZUS)
Territorial effects

- In the Paris Region: urban renewal?
- Higher urban and housing quality at the local level
- Displacement and reconcentration
- Disappearing of affordable housing (10%)
- No reduction of social mix and gaps, not even equality, enhancement of social differenciation?
The average income increases but the gap between territories also (0NZUS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average income (in Euro)</th>
<th>ZUS</th>
<th>Unités urbaines with a ZUS</th>
<th>France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>20 632</td>
<td>32 536</td>
<td>31 513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>20 918</td>
<td>32 959</td>
<td>31 916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>21 161</td>
<td>33 610</td>
<td>32 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>22 546</td>
<td>35 946</td>
<td>34 760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Increasing poverty ZUS
(source: ONZUS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ZUS</th>
<th>Outside ZUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under poverty ratio (60% of the median = 908 euros per month)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>30,5 %</td>
<td>12,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>32,4</td>
<td>12,2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demolitions projected per counties

(source: study DREIF, 2007)
New social housing rebuilt outside the neighbourhood per counties
(source: study, DREIF, 2007)
The same issues : territorial policy

- Zoning ?
- A « positive territorial discrimination » but
- the « efficient » scale
- **How much ?** (a lot for prevention but dispersal, a few for efficiency and economy but what elsewhere)
- **What criterias ?** Indices, social gaps…
- How to get out of the list ?
  - The pertinence of area-based policies
- Perverse effects of zoning (stigmatization, discrimination, inequalities, how to get out of the list…)
- No reduction of segregation (efficiency)
- Residential mobility in metropolises
The same issues : partnership

- The role of the State in a decentralized system :
  - An imposed or a negociated policy ?
- Empowerment (participation) ?
Global, integrated action?

- A main investment on physical action (80, 60% of the grants)
- «Capital grants» available but
- «Operating grants» needed (maintenance, management, insertion programmes...)
Options, alternative

- keeping the area-based policies:
  - Selection/prevention/selection...
  - Modulating the subsidies (1996)
  - Specific programmes (urban projects, urban renewal, ZFU)

- Getting out of …Alternative?
  - Financial redistribution,
  - people-based policies,
  - changing in sectorial and ordinary policies
A reform (CIV 19th, Feb. 2013)

- « The return of the State with the same subsidies »...
- 27 measures:
- Employment (2000 « emplois Francs »,: reserved employment for the inhabitants and financial incititative for entreprises)
- Education, health, security
- Discrimination
- Urban renewal but on a few number of areas
A « technical reform »

- « priority zones » but reduced (from 2000 to 1000)
- City contracts (representative of the State, local authorities + Education, CAF and « pôle emploi »)
- Participation of the inhabitants
- More links between the two agencies (ACSE for social action/ANRU for urban action)
- Public subsidies for « associations » with an easiest way of providing
Five types of territorial strategy

- A proposal in 1999 for the Paris Region: to adapt strategies to specific territories (the gap with the environment)
- The old industrial areas (93): a regional strategy (equality)
- The poor areas in rich environment: counties solidarities
- The peripheric large housing estates: transformation (national programm)
- The degraded inner-cities: social housing and education
- The new towns: an adapted sustainable management (security and maintenance)