

Inhabitants of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in Metropolitan France

Monetary Poverty and other Forms of Precariousness



Press kit

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“Poverty very prominent in the city centres of large urban hubs”, INSEE Première No. 1552 - June 2015

“City policy in Metropolitan France: a new geography refocused on 1,300 ‘priority’ districts”, France Portrait social, 2014 edition

INSEE in brief



Introduction

Today, INSEE is publishing **national and regional studies on inequalities and poverty among the inhabitants of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy**.

The national study outlines various forms of insecurity and the monetary poverty in these districts, while highlighting some differences in regional situations.

There is a **focus on two regions** in this press kit to illustrate the specific features of these populations: Île-de-France and Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie include almost half of all inhabitants of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in Metropolitan France. Studies are also being published in the other regions to provide data on the entire regions and their cities (see information sheet with list of regional publications).

These studies are based on data from the **Filosofi system** (see Box). This is a data source put in place by INSEE to measure household disposable income, standard of living and socio-demographic characteristics. It is also able to calculate poverty rates at detailed geographic levels. **This is the first time that INSEE has provided these data at sub-municipal level.**

The localised social and fiscal income system (Filosofi) is compiled from **reconciling exhaustive tax data** from the General Directorate of Public Finances (tax declarations by natural persons, local residence tax and tax file of natural persons) **with data on welfare benefits** from the main bodies managing them (CNAF, CNAV, CCMSA); from this data, declared income (before tax) and disposable income (after tax and including social benefits) can then be reconstituted.

INSEE's contribution to defining the borders of the new Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy

In 2014, the State decided to revise the geography of priority districts under city policy, based on the following criteria: territories should be touching and without pockets of clear land, located in an urban area (urban unit with more than 10,000 inhabitants) defined by a minimum number of inhabitants (1,000) and an economic and social development gap according to income.

INSEE provided the General Commission for the Equality of Territories (CGET) with gridded income data and concentrations of poor populations could then be pinpointed across the territory using this data.



Inhabitants of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy:

Poverty alongside other forms of fragility

INSEE Première no.1593

Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in Metropolitan France in a few figures

4.8 million inhabitants live in the **1,296 Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy** in France;

The poverty rate is 42% in Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy against 16% in the urban units where they are located;

34% of poor populations in the urban units concerned by city policy in Metropolitan France are concentrated in these districts. Yet these districts represent only **13%** of the population of these urban units;

Almost 50% of the population of the Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy live in Île-de-France and Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie.

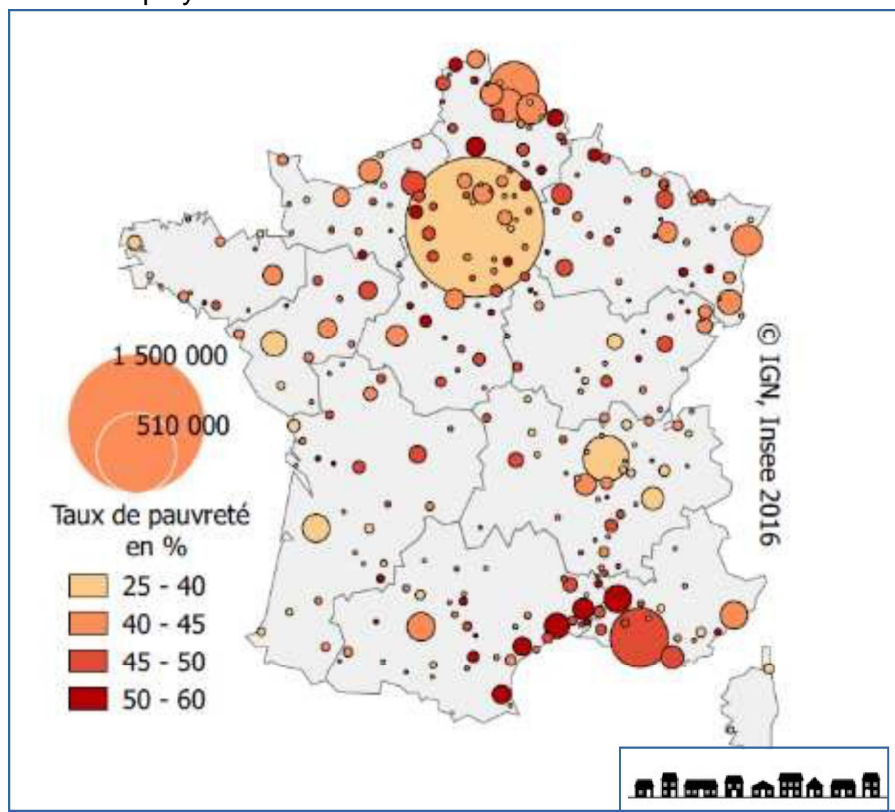
Who lives in the Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy?

This study looks at the socio-demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of the Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy and shows that these populations have some very specific characteristics compared with the rest of the country: in particular, they are younger, on average, (+6 points for the share of 0-14 year-olds) and the proportion of single-parent or large families and foreigners is higher (+7, +6 and +11 points respectively).

A population facing other forms of fragility than just monetary poverty

In addition to the poverty rate and social fragility, the inhabitants of the Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy are also faced with difficulties finding their place in the labour market. For example, they encounter more problems when trying to find a job, women especially: 58% of women aged between 15 and 64 do not have a job and 25% of households receive unemployment benefit. When the inhabitants of these districts do have a job, they are more likely to have casual work than in the surrounding districts.

In addition, their integration problems are compounded by a lack of training and qualifications: 75% of over-15s who are not at school do not have the *baccalauréat*, compared with 55% of the inhabitants of the urban units in which they are located.



Focus on two regions: Île-de-France and Nord Pas-de-Calais-Picardie

INSEE Flash Île-de-France no.10:

“13% of the population of Île-de-France live in a city policy priority district”

Insee Analyses Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie no.11 - May 2016:

“Inhabitants of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy: fragility and monetary poverty”

Insee Analyses Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie no.12 - May 2016:

“Five profiles of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy”

The 272 Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in Île-de-France

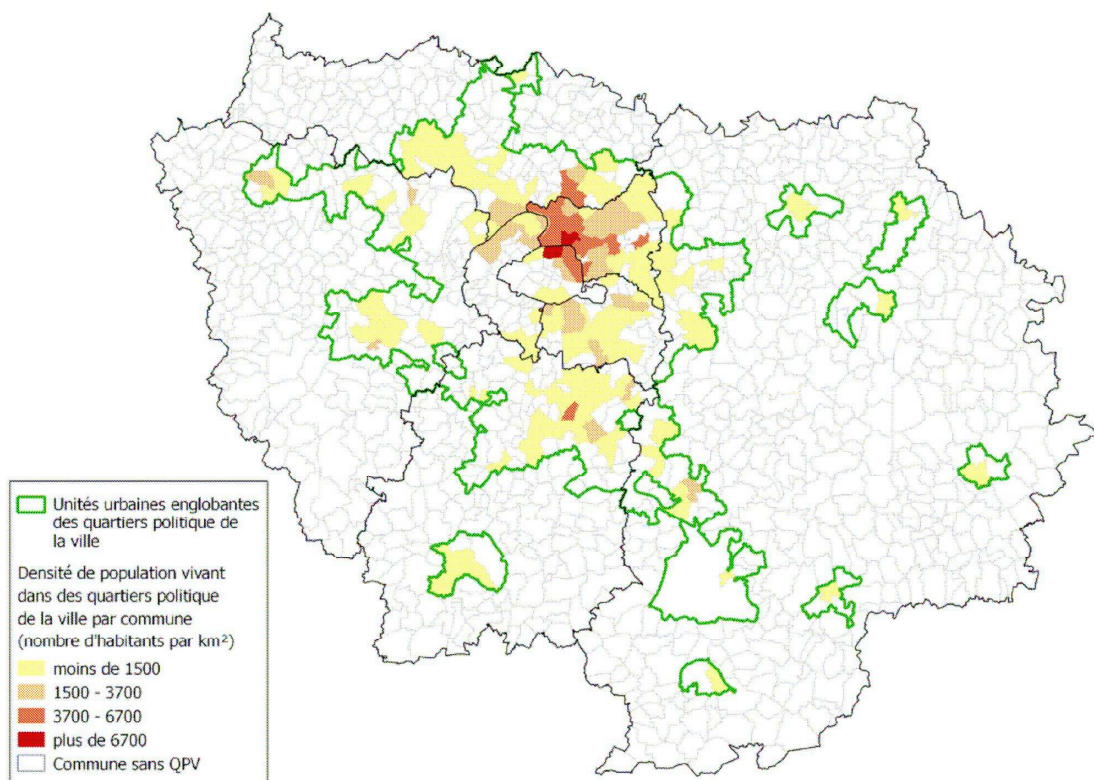
Areas in great difficulty

In 2012, inhabitants of the Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy were among the most vulnerable in Ile-de-France.

In these districts, there is a concentration of populations who are potentially in difficulty: more young people, more large families or single-parent families and a higher proportion of foreigners. They are out of sync with the populations of the surrounding areas: they are poorer, less well integrated into the job market and have fewer qualifications.

Although the standard of living of populations in these Ile-de-France districts is 6% higher than in Metropolitan France as a whole, they have to cope with significantly higher expenditure, especially on housing.

As a result, the Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in Ile-de-France are exposed to greater economic and social difficulties than the rest of the country.



In 2012, 1.6 million people in Ile-de-France, or 13% of the population, were living in a city policy priority district.



Inhabitants of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie: fragility and monetary poverty

In Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie, **652,000 people live in one of the 199 Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy**. The Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie region has the highest share of population living in these districts within urban units in all of Metropolitan France.

In the Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in the region, **45% of inhabitants are living below the poverty line**, or a little over 300,000 people. This poverty rate is one of the highest in all the 13 metropolitan regions.

Given the territorial characteristics of the inhabitants of these districts, **five profiles of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie** can be identified.

Mining basin districts: low level of residential mobility and income levels do not differ widely

66 districts / 141,000 inhabitants, half in the Pas-de-Calais département, with 46% in Nord and 4% in Aisne.

Virtually all the districts with this profile are in the mining basin. Their main features are a low level of residential mobility and income levels that do not differ widely. The population is older, with 17% aged 60 or over, compared with 14% for the 199 priority districts as a whole. It is in this group that the average rate of low-income households is lowest: around 28% against 33% overall.

A second group of districts has a varied population

26 districts / 57,000 inhabitants, spread throughout Pas-de-Calais (43%), Nord (39%), Aisne (15%) and Oise (3%).

Participation in the labour market is higher and there is slightly less unemployment. More of the working population in employment have a qualification, and can therefore obtain qualified jobs. As a result, the income situation is slightly better than average.

Districts with a young working population and a high level of residential mobility, especially in the Nord département

24 districts / 99,000 inhabitants, 90% of whom live in Nord, mainly in the Lille, Dunkerque and Arras agglomerations.

The districts with this profile are often small: 67% have fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. 20 to 39-year-olds make up 42% of the population, compared with 34% across all districts. These districts therefore include young workers and are characterised by a high rate of residential mobility.

Social housing districts with a young population, especially in Oise

43 districts / 164,000 inhabitants, almost all in Oise, four districts in Amiens and one in Abbeville

These districts are larger, on average: 60% of them have more than 2,000 inhabitants. The population is young and this is a very specific characteristic of this group where under-18s



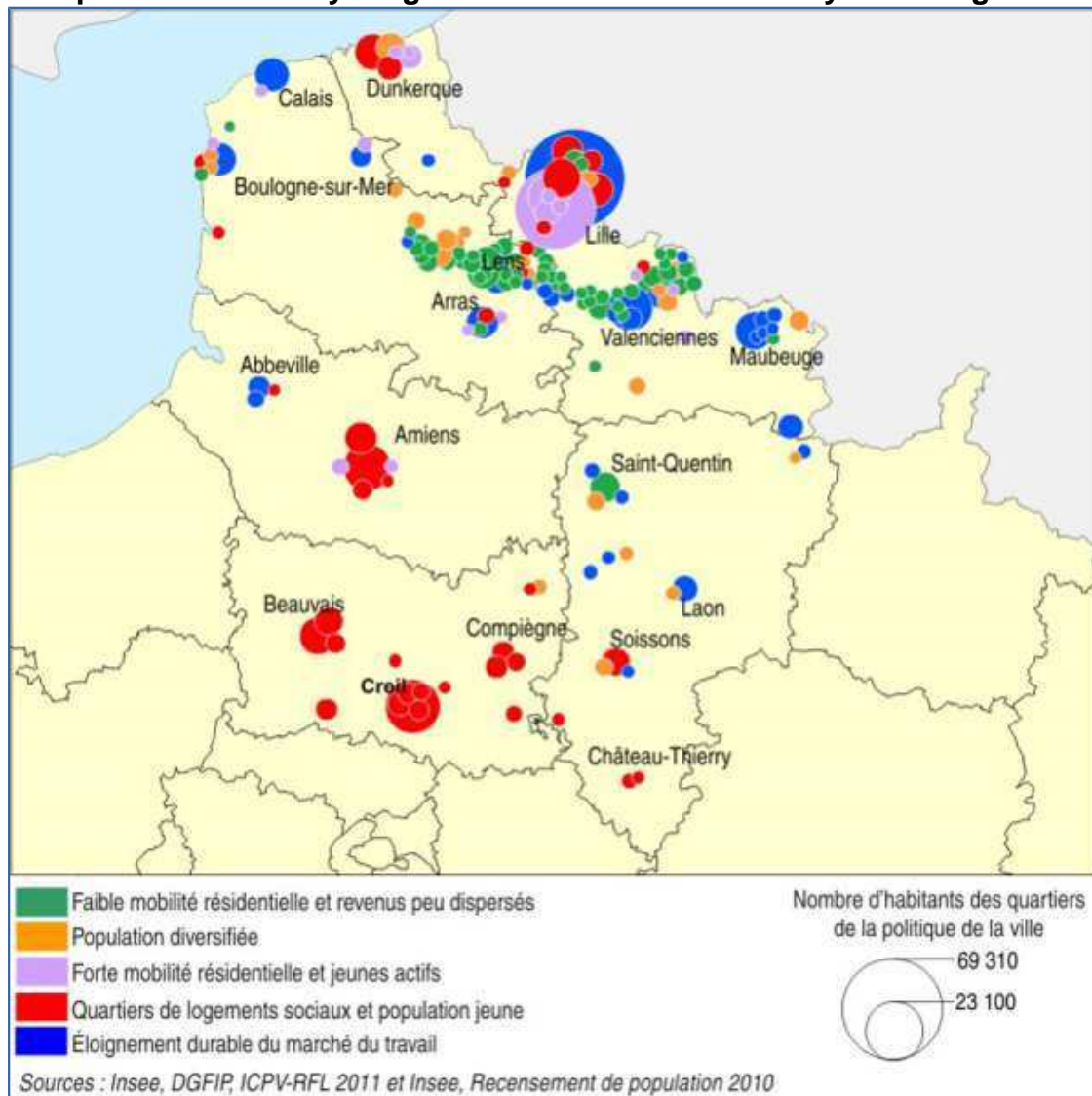
make up one third of residents. The proportion of foreigners (14%) is the highest of the five profiles. Social housing predominates, with 80% of the population in this kind of accommodation, compared with 57% in the 199 districts overall.

Long-term unemployment and precariousness: districts exposed to social exclusion

40 districts / 191,000 inhabitants, two thirds in Nord and one quarter in Pas-de-Calais. Some districts in the north of Picardie are also included.

The fifth profile has the highest demographic weight, with 29% of the population in the priority geography of the major region as a whole. The population of these districts is particularly young with one third aged under 18. There are also more single-parent families here than in the other priority district profiles. This profile is most affected by economic and social difficulties. The average share of low-income households is 40%.

Five profiles of Priority Neighbourhoods of Urban Policy in the region



List of regional studies

Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/acal/publications.htm>

Press conference organised on 03/05/2016 at 09:30 in Nancy

Véronique Heili (Strasbourg): 03.88.52.40.77

Catherine Durand (Reims): 03.26.48.66.60

Brigitte Militzer (Nancy): 03 83 91 85 19

Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/alpc/publications.htm>

Michèle Charpentier (Bordeaux): 05.57.95.03. 89

Evelyne Dôme (Limoges): 05.55.45.20.18

Nathalie Dupas (Poitiers): 05.49.30.00.30

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/ara/publications.htm> Laure Hélyary (Lyon):

04.78.63.26.96

Sandra Bouvet (Chamalières): 04.73.19.78.65

Elsa Le Manh-Ho (Chamalières): 04.73.19.78.71

Bourgogne-Franche-Comté

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/bfc/publications.htm>

Agnès Boudaquin (Besançon): 03.81.41.61.78

Chantal Prenel (Dijon): 03.80.40.67.05

Bretagne

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/bretagne/publications.htm>

Geneviève Riezou (Rennes): 02.99.29.33.95

Corsica

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/corse/publications.htm> Olga Natali-Santoni: 04 95 23 54 63

Île-de-France

Press conference organised on 03/05/2016 at 11:00 at the General Directorate- Closon conference room

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/idf/publications.htm>

Eric Bonnefoi (Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines): 01.30.96.90.51

Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées

Press conference organised on 03/05/2016 at 10:30 at the Montpellier site and by videoconference in Toulouse <http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/lrmp/publications.htm>

Jean François Gamba (Montpellier): 04 67 15 70 67

Madeleine Cambounet (Toulouse): 05.61.36.62.85

Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie

Press conference organised on 03/05/2016 at 11:00 at the General Directorate- Closion conference room

Press conference organised on 03/05/2016 at 10:00 on two sites: Amiens, Les Cabotans conference room; Lille, Lydéric conference room

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/npdcp/publications.htm>

Géraldine Caron (Lille):

03.20.62.86.04

Floriane Herbet (Amiens): 03.22.97.31.91

Pays de la Loire

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collections-regionales/pays-de-laloire/publications.htm>

Press Office (Nantes): 02.40.41.75.89

Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur

Press conference organised on 03/05/2016 at 11:00

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/default.asp?page=collectionsregionales/provence/publications.htm>

Fernande Ponzio

(Marseille): 04.91.17.59.11

INSEE in brief



INSEE and official statistics

A prime goal: to shed light on the economic and social debate

INSEE collects, produces, analyses and disseminates information on the French economy and society. This information is relevant to public officials, government bodies, social partners, businesses, researchers, the media, teachers and private individuals. It helps them to deepen their knowledge, conduct studies, prepare forecasts and take decisions.

INSEE is ...

- A public agency whose personnel are government employees. INSEE operates under government accounting rules and receives its funding from the State's general budget.
- An independent institute working in total professional independence. No external authority has inspection rights on the statistical results that it publishes. This professional independence is enshrined in law: the Economic Modernisation Act (Loi de modernisation de l'économie) of August 4, 2008 established the Official Statistical Authority (Autorité de la Statistique Publique), to oversee compliance with the principle of professional independence in the design, production and dissemination of official statistics.

INSEE coordinates the work of the official statistical service

The official statistical service comprises INSEE and the ministerial statistical offices (services statistiques ministériels - SSM), which conduct statistical operations in their areas of expertise. INSEE and the SSMs, under the coordination of the Institute, decide which methods, standards and procedures to apply in preparing and publishing statistics.

INSEE in EU and international bodies

INSEE works on a daily basis with Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) and its EU counterparts. It thus contributes to the construction of the EU's statistical space. INSEE also participates in the statistical activities of the UN (United Nations), the IMF (International Monetary Fund), the OECD (Organisation for economic cooperation and development) and the World Bank. INSEE is a member of the UN Statistical Commission, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and the OECD Committee on Statistics.

A brief history ...

The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques) - INSEE – was created by the Budget Law of 27 April 1946 (art. 32 and 33). This new institution took over responsibility for public statistics, work that had been carried out continuously since 1833.

Today, INSEE is organised into five main directorates:

- Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Directorate
- Business Statistics Directorate
- Demographic and Social Statistics Directorate
- Economic Studies and National Accounts Directorate
- Dissemination and Regional Action Directorate

INSEE is also present in the regions, with its regional offices.

Press Office

Press office opening times

Monday to Thursday: 9:30-12:30 / 14:00-18:30

Friday: 9:30-12:30 / 14:00-17:30

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