

Colloque international

# Le retour des **INÉGALITÉS ?**

*Ce que disent les sciences des populations*

## **SESSION 6: Inequalities and TERRITORY**

### ***Have territorial inequalities been reinforced by the crisis?***

Jules Klerlein, Nicolas Cauchi-Duval (Société, Acteurs, Gouvernement en Europe  
– UMR n° 7363)

The annual GDP growth of the regions in metropolitan France trended at a highly variable rate between 2008 and 2010, ranging from +1.9% to -1.2%. The uneven performance results from different territorial production models and from differentiated demo-geographical compositions that are reinforced by uncertainties over employment in a crisis period. Households in situations of economic insecurity tend to move only to nearby areas, while those with higher incomes tend towards greater mobility and generally move to the most attractive areas. In addition, the territories most favored initially appear to benefit more than the others from the adjustments made possible by mobility, thereby reinforcing inequalities between territories.

This article reviews the trend in the social, demographic and economic make-up of metropolitan France at local level between 2006 and 2011, the aim being to identify the contrasted impacts of the crisis on territories of different natures and then establish a summary typology.

### ***Upper classes, inequality and territory: an application to the case of Barcelona and Madrid***

Miguel Rubiales Pérez, Jordi Bayona i Carrasco, Isabel Pujadas Rubies  
(Universidad de Barcelona)

The aim of this contribution is twofold: first, to identify the main socio-residential patterns of the upper classes; secondly, to point out the strengths and limitations of this type of analysis in urban studies. To do this, a factorial ecology analysis using 2001 census data is applied to the two largest Spanish metropolitan areas: Barcelona and Madrid.

The intention is to get a typology of the territory that enable us to observe the relationship between social stratification and other factors, including those related to demographic behaviour and life cycle. Attention will focus in more detail in the upper classes, whose

residential patterns are also generators of territorial inequalities, especially considering that these groups have high capacity to take up residence.

The applied technique is the factorial ecology, a research practice that summarizes in a single term multivariate factorial combination of principal component analysis and clustering calculation for easy mapping. This quantitative approach is considered as the most suitable to capture the socio-urban structure (Davies, 1984; Randall and Viaud, 1994; Viaud, 2006; Rubiales, Pujadas and Bayona, 2012). The analysis's results presented here provide a typology of eight socio-residential clusters.

### ***Inequality of poverty in Poland***

Paweł Ulman Cracow (University of Economics)

The EU cohesion policy involves eliminating excessive differentiation of the standard of living in the Member States, which is associated, among others, with a reduction in the level of impoverishment as well as the alignment of the standard of living of different social groups. It is therefore reasonable to consider the level of impoverishment and its differentiation in society, so the main aim of the study is the measurement of the poverty inequality in Polish society.

To assess the degree of the poverty risk, individual data from the household budget research conducted by the Central Statistical Office (GUS) in 2012 were used. On this basis, there may be taken an attempt to determine the scope of the impoverishment of society in its various sections by means of classical and the fuzzy approach. The poverty membership functions can be used to measure the level of inequality of poverty risk of different social groups. The Gini coefficient in the standard form and taking into account the spatial weight were used in the paper.

The differentiation of poverty in Poland was calculated in terms of spatial and for different social groups. For example, the type of locality generates the highest level of differentiation of poverty risk and equivalent expenditures and the lowest one is observed in the case of division of households due to the provinces (voivodeships).

### ***Gender, age, origin, standard of living? What are the factors behind housing insecurity in French Guiana?***

Franck Temporal, Dorothée Serges (Université Paris Descartes – Ceped / IPOPs, GTM-CRESPPA)

The aim of this paper is to review inequalities in the housing conditions of populations in French Overseas Departments (excluding Mayotte), demonstrating the importance of housing insecurity and stagnating comfort levels, and even the increase in substandard housing, particularly in French Guiana. More specifically, we seek to explain the main factors determining inequalities in housing conditions on the basis of statistical modelling. Our objective is to discern the importance of demographic factors (age, gender), social factors (occupational activity, qualifications), family factors (family situation, number of children)

and individual factors (place of birth, nationality) as well as the specific impacts of the housing market in each Overseas Department. We will also take a close look at inequalities in the living conditions of migrant populations in French Guiana against a backdrop of strong demographic growth combined with extreme economic insecurity and a low number of adapted housing units. To that end, we have drawn on data from the population census files and the INED/INSEE survey “Migrations, Family and Ageing” (MFV) carried out in 2010 in the four historic Overseas Departments (excluding Mayotte) with a sample of 16,000 households. This analysis will be supplemented by use of the qualitative section of the MFV survey led in 2013 with migrants in French Guiana.