

Towards undivided cities in Western Europe

New challenges for urban policy

Part 6 Lille

**H.M. Kruythoff
B. Baart**

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FOREWORD

Both national and local government authorities in European countries are wary of the emergence of divisions between rich and poor areas in big cities. They are wary of the 'divided city'. The local authority of The Hague and the Dutch Ministry of Housing took the initiative to set up an investigation into the extent to which segregation occurs in a number of European cities and of the policy measures taken to counter it. In this document we report the investigation into the French situation. Lille and its conurbation, Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine, serve as a case study.

Many people have contributed to this study by providing the necessary documents and statistics, allowing us to consult them personally and profit from their experience and knowledge, and by commenting critically and constructively on draft chapters. We thank them all.

We address a special word of thanks to some people who have been particularly important in the investigation. First of all, to the members of the council board on behalf of the authorities who commissioned the investigation: Alexander Messelaar, Sietske van Putten, Wim van Bogerijen, Andrea Bode, René Vos and Merijn van Giessen. Next, Didier Calonne, Conseiller of Lille, and his staff members who welcomed us most heartily at the Mairie of Lille and acquainted us with the situation in the city. Didier Paris introduced us at the IFRESI (Institut Fédératif de Recherche sur les Economies et les Sociétés Industrielles) conference of March 1997, which yielded many useful contacts. Monique Vervaeke and Bénédicte Lefebvre were the first to enlighten us about the role of the French housing policy reform of the 1970s in the redistribution of population, as did Gérard Marcou about the main features of the Contrat de Ville. Dominique Duprez directed us to research reports that proved to be extremely useful. Most of all we thank Thierry Baert and Jérôme Thévenot of the Agence de développement et d'urbanisme de la métropole Lilloise for their varied contributions throughout the investigation. Their help has been invaluable.

Helen Kruythoff
Babette Baart
Delft, December 1997



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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Segregation problematic and research objectives

Prevention and abatement of (spatial) segregation on the basis of income and ethnic identity have been high on the Dutch political agenda for several years. Local authorities of the large(r) cities have been combating the problems of districts that show signs of physical and socio-economic decline with varying success. The national government has become convinced of the need to tackle segregation in all its forms. Besides mounting an offensive against the causes of social marginalization, housing measures would have to make a contribution too. However, neither the possibilities nor the limitations of housing to make a difference have really been demonstrated.

The problem with (potentially) deprived areas is certainly not a typically Dutch one. Other cities in Europe and elsewhere have also encountered this problem, some even to a larger degree. In other places, too, policy is enforced to keep the contrasts between neighbourhoods and among population groups from getting out of hand. The local authority of The Hague and the Ministry of Housing (VROM - Housing, Spatial Planning, and the Environment) got together to explore the options. They have taken the initiative to set up an international exchange of experiences with regard to the opportunities and limitations of policy - and particularly housing policy - as an instrument to prevent or reduce spatial segregation in the city and its region. The objective of this study is to find out what the experiences of the Netherlands and other countries can teach us about this problem.

Two research institutes -- AME (Amsterdam Study Centre for the Metropolitan Environment, at the University of Amsterdam) and OTB (Research Institute for Housing, Urban and Mobility Studies, at Delft University of Technology) -- conducted a comparative study of this problem. The study covers six European cities and their agglomerations: The Hague, Barcelona, Birmingham, Brussels, Frankfurt and Lille. The investigators asked several key informants in those European cities for information that could shed light on the following questions:

1. What general economic and demographic trends are involved in the emergence and the abatement of segregation? How is the welfare state structured? To what extent has that structure been undergoing change recently?
2. To what extent is segregation seen as a problem by policy-makers at the national, the regional, and the local level? In what direction is the perception of segregation as a problem developing?
3. To what extent does segregation on the grounds of socio-economic position and ethnic identity occur within the city and between the city and its hinterland? How does the phenomenon of segregation develop at the local and the regional level?
4. What kind of policy is implemented at the national, the regional, and the local level to combat segregation? To what extent are instruments used to buttress the economic structure, to offer training, to promote employment, to carry out physical planning, to revitalize the cities? What are the effects of those policies?
5. What specific instruments of housing policy are implemented to combat segregation? What are the (expected) effects?

These questions outline the present study, which forms part of the wider investigation. Here, the task at hand is to analyze the French situation. The focus is on the city of Lille and its surrounding region, the Communauté Urbaine de Lille (LMCU). That city region forms a case study. The case studies concerning the other five European cities will be reported in other issues of this book series.

In this study, we take segregation to mean the occurrence of spatial dividing lines separating areas in which there are large differences in the proportion of underprivileged groups in the population. As key indicators, we take the variables of income, unemployment, and ethnic background. In principle, we distinguish two levels of scale. The first is the level of the district (Dutch equivalent is 'wijk'; in The Hague the average population of a 'wijk' is about 13.500). The second is the level of the central city relative to the agglomeration.

We now turn to the case of Lille and its agglomeration.

1.2 The Lille case

Lille and the region where the city lies, Nord, have been characterized during the last fifteen years through the persistent struggle there to overcome the economic decline in which they found themselves. In the nineteenth century the cities in the region Nord-Pas de Calais figured prominently in the textile industry. After the last war this industry was still attracting many workers, but in about 1970 the whole sector collapsed. Large factory areas became derelict, workers' houses were abandoned, and the population declined.

The cities of Roubaix and Tourcoing suffered the most. They were far too exclusively associated with the one industry. As the central city, Lille had a more varied distribution of work opportunities. In addition to these three cities we also

find one other fairly large municipality in the area: Villeneuve d'Ascq. This 'new town' was created in 1968 through the amalgamation of three small municipalities and it has since grown into a municipality of 65,300 inhabitants (in 1990). The new houses attracted the families with more purchasing power from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing and so the creation of this new centre contributed to the sorting out of the population groups. Lower income groups moved out to the periphery, in particular in the northerly direction. Situated on the outer circle of the conurbation, they live far away from the new developments in work opportunities which are to be found in and around Lille.

About 1990 the economic revitalization of Lille was really underway, with the construction of the Channel Tunnel and the decision to run the high speed railway line through the city. About seven large scale projects were formulated, including the multi-functional centre Euralille surrounding the TGV station in Lille. Some of these projects have in the meantime become operational, while others are still being developed.

These developments have contributed to the greater diversification of the districts of Lille; the Old City has undergone much of the urban renewal it needed and has profited from the impulses from the adjoining commercial centre. Other districts have also been carried along in the flow, but there still remain the old industrial districts and the large scale early post-war developments, where problems are likely to happen, or already exist.

The developments in employment opportunities are not by a long chalk the only factor accounting for the spatial concentrations of population groups in the region. As we see below, governmental decentralization, the reorganization of public housing and in particular its financing have also contributed to the specific spatial patterns.

In the following chapter, first the administrative context of Lille and the conurbation is outlined. The developments in town and country planning policy and housing policy which have set their mark on the social configuration in the conurbation are considered. In chapter 3, first the extent to which segregation occurs at district level in Lille is discussed. Then, the segregation of population groups in different parts of the conurbation and the developments within them are described. The data from the latest censuses (1975, 1982 and 1990) form the most important basis for the analyses. In chapter 4, the policy set up to counteract segregation is considered. An evaluative chapter concludes the study.

SPECIFIC STRUCTURAL CHANGES

2.1 Governmental context

In the last few decades the traditional centralism of France has declined. The powers and tasks executed at lower levels have increased in number, with the aim of raising achievements at local and regional levels, in particular in the area of economic and social development (Van den Berg et al., 1993).

In France four levels of government can be distinguished: central government, the region, the *département*, and local government. In spite of the decentralization, the central government still exercises an important influence on all three lower levels, particularly when large projects are concerned. This influence takes substance through the form of the *préfet*, a representative of the national government in the region, who protects the national interests and national law (Boelhouwer and Van der Heijden, 1992).

With respect to the tasks carried out, a region can be compared with a Dutch province; France has 22 of them. The region, established in 1972, is partly financed by the central government, but also has its own income, partly in the form of taxes. Lille is the capital city of the region Nord-Pas de Calais.

The *département* is the historical regional authority that goes back to the French Revolution. It is concerned with the provision and monitoring of certain services for which the local government authority cannot provide adequate support. Examples of these are regional bus services, secondary education, social services and medical provision. The *département* around Lille is called Nord and is one of the 96 *départements* in the country.

Local government consists of separate municipalities together with various forms of extended local government. The number of municipalities in France is enormous (36.000). The re-division (amalgamation) of municipalities is a politically difficult question to discuss. For the most part the municipalities opt for mutually cooperative relationships. Various forms of these are possible. Almost half the French municipalities have contracted a cooperative relationship in one form or another.

In the conurbation of Lille there is a *Communauté Urbaine* (CU). This is a public body in which various municipalities belonging to a region of at least 50,000 inhabitants work together. CUs can be set up in two different ways. The government can set it up through formal legal procedures. Alternatively, the municipalities can take the initiative and set up a CU. For the second option it is necessary for at least two thirds of the participating municipalities to agree to unite in the cooperative relationship. Adjacent municipalities may join at a later date. In France there are at present nine CUs. Four of the nine have been put in place by government decree, and one of these is the *Communauté Urbaine de Lille*, recently renamed into *Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine* (LMCU)¹.

The CUs were created in order to serve two goals. The first aim of the policy, one that embodies some positive discrimination towards the CUs, was to reduce the orientation to the Paris region, the second was to provide certain services at the appropriate level, which in many cases is the level of the conurbation. Improving the infrastructure and housing are key issues, as are overcoming the problems of creating employment opportunities. New economic impulses have to be sought which can work in favour of the CU, but mostly for the people who live there.

The CUs have to work together in ten legally established policy areas, including town and country planning (structural plans, zoning schemes, city renewal plans) and housing. The mandatory list of tasks can be extended on a voluntary basis. The tasks for which the CU is responsible can in turn be delegated to a municipality. The CU cannot force municipalities to take certain measures and the municipalities can and may exercise their own initiative; the relationship between the CU and the municipalities is based on mutual relationships (Van den Berg et al., 1993).

A CU has its own income from the same sources as the separate municipalities. In the first place the CU can raise taxes. The municipalities which form part of a CU are obliged to transfer 25% of their income to the CU. In addition money is received from higher levels of government, including the central government.

The LMCU consists at present of 87² municipalities (appendix I). The public body is governed by a council. Its members are not elected directly, but indirectly from among the municipal council members, immediately after the municipal elections. The number of representatives from a municipality is determined by the number of inhabitants. The CU also has a Bureau (governing college) of forty people who come

¹ The other three are the CUs of Bordeaux, Lyon and Straatsburg. Brest, Cherbourg, Le Creusot-Montceau, Le Mans and Dunkerque were formed on a voluntary basis. Dunkerque is part of the region Nord-Pas-de-Calais, as is the CUdL. A region may include more than one CU.

² One of these municipalities, Hellemmes, is also considered to be a district of Lille.

from the CU council. Since 1989, the chairperson of this body has been the mayor of Lille, the ex-premier Pierre Mauroy (Van den Berg et al., 1993).

2.2 Developments in town and country planning policy and in housing

After the Second World War the housing market in France was put under considerable strain, for the same reasons as in the Netherlands: the loss of dwellings through the damage inflicted by the war. The post-war reconstruction in the cities could not keep pace with the increased pressure brought about by the post-war baby boom, longer life expectancy, migration from the country to the city, but also by decolonization, which brought about a substantial input of people from the previous colonies.

From 1958-1967 the prevailing law provided the 'Zones à urbaniser en priorité' (ZUP³). These made possible the creation of 175 completely new districts or towns in France, made up for the most part of public housing. The effect was to move the poorer sections of the population from the city centres to the peripheral municipalities⁴. The planning of the necessary facilities such as schools, shopping centres and employment opportunities in the new developments were actually rather neglected. This is where the problem districts later arose: the 'grands ensembles' (Boelhouwer & Van der Heijden, 1992; Baert, 1996).

ZUPs were replaced in 1967 by ZACs (Zones d'aménagement concerté) for setting up new developments. In the 1970s, these made the creation possible of whole new districts and satellite towns, particularly in the conurbation of Paris. The ZAC policy implied that both the local government authority and the project developers bound themselves together contractually. These new districts had less of the character of dormitory towns; they were more multi-functional centres. They were districts which up to the present time have given few problems. The ZACs were regulated under the legislation which provided for legally binding zone plans: Plan d'Occupation des Sols (POS) and structure plans: Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme (SDAU), which came into force in 1967 and still form the operative planning instruments. From 1982, the zone and structure plans have come under the responsibility of the municipalities and the inter municipality cooperative links (in which urban areas can also participate). Since that time, the municipalities have also enjoyed priority rights in the sale of urban designated land (Baert, 1996).

³ See Appendix VIII for an explanation of the abbreviations.

⁴ This applies in a lower degree to the Lille conurbation. Here the largest public housing estate was built in the adjacent commune of Marcq-en-Baroeul.

Until 1977, the financing of the social sector was based on object subsidies. Dwellings in the social sector were and still are built by the HLM organizations (Habitations à Loyer Modéré). Within these we can distinguish several subgroups.

The OPHLM (Offices Publics d' HLM) are rooted in public legislation and are pure non-profit organizations. They are in fact public bodies. For the most part they build and manage cheap houses for rent.

The SAHLM (Sociétés Anonymes d' HLM) are rooted in private legislation. They are allowed to a limited extent to make a profit. The SAHLM build rentals as well as subsidized houses for the lower income groups to buy.

Besides the OPHLM and the SAHLM there are two other smaller non-profit organisations operating in the public housing sector: the Sociétés Coopératives d'HLM and the Sociétés de Crédit Immobilier. These organisations account for only a few percent of the HLM housing construction.

The object subsidies in the social sector have the form of subsidized loans: the Prêts Locatifs Aidés (PLA) provide HLM organizations with low-interest loans for new building, and the purchase and renovation of existing dwellings.

Another important financial source came from the 1% rule of 1953, which obliged companies with ten or more employees to spend 1% of the total cost of wages and salaries on housing construction. In exchange, a portion of the available rented and owner-occupied dwellings was reserved for their employees. The initiative was closely related to the trade unions. This rule is still in force, though the percentage has been decreased (Boelhouwer & Van der Heijden, 1992).

Since 1977, the shift in the direction of subject subsidies has increased. These apply not only to the rented sector, but also to houses for purchase. The APL (Aide Personnalisée au Logement) can be compared with the Dutch Housing Allowances. For buyers in the social sector (who have to satisfy the requirements concerning their income) there is the PAP (Prêt Aidé pour l'accèsion à la Propriété). In addition there is the PC (Prêts Conventionnés): loans at low interest are designated for the purchasers of dwellings in the middle price range; both intending landlords and owner occupiers may apply. These loans are intended for all income groups (Boelhouwer & Van der Heijden, 1992).

Vervaeke and Lefebvre (1996) argue that the broadening of the owner occupied sector for lower and middle income groups has had a great influence on the spatial distribution of income groups in the LMCU. The effects for the households with the lowest incomes are particularly interesting in this respect.

In the social rented sector, as would be expected, there is an upper limit set on the incomes considered eligible for a dwelling. In practice (as an inadvertent effect) there also turns out to be a lower income limit operating as a restrictive factor in renting a dwelling. For the households with the lowest incomes - below the minimum- wage - the social rented sector is in fact difficult for them to reach. The HLM organizations have a fairly large degree of freedom in their allocation of their dwellings. They can refuse tenants if they suspect that in the course of time they will not be able to fulfil their financial obligations (in this case payment of the rent) or might for some other reason turn out to be 'bad tenants'.

Roubaix, Hameau de la Vigne: a renovated 'courée'



Photo Agence de D&U, Observatoire des Evolutions Sociales et Urbaines, M. Lerouge, and Tandem.

New social housing in Villeneuve d'Ascq, Pont de bois



Photo Agence de D&U, Observatoire des Evolutions Sociales et Urbaines, M. Lerouge and Tandem.

This is due in part to the demand that the housing corporation may not make a loss and in part to the assumption that the basic rent may not amount to more than 25% of income. The unemployed, part time and seasonal workers all find it difficult to acquire an HLM dwelling and so were diverted for a long time to the private rent sector and indeed the worst part of it.

With the PAP, houses to buy have come within the reach of the lowest income groups. This is indeed a matter of the dwellings at the bottom of the housing-market. For instance, in the LMCU small and very simple one family dwellings have been built in the nineteenth and early twentieth century for the workers in the textile industry. They have been built around courts, known as 'courées'. These dwellings were built mainly on the initiative of the textile manufacturers in order to attract the necessary work force, and sometimes by private landlords with purely profit oriented motives. To a considerable extent these dwellings were occupied in the fifties and sixties by foreign workers. Many previous guest workers stayed in the cottages when they later became unemployed, but thanks to the PAP loans they in the meantime became owner occupiers. The dwellings were sold, often in a poor structural state, and the sitting residents had no access to the social rented sector. On the other hand, many of these households coming from a rural background, held a strong preference for single family dwellings and home ownership. Also the courées which were abandoned have in many cases become in the last few years the property of ethnic minority-groups. As a result these groups have become concentrated, in particular in Roubaix and Tourcoing. The PAP program has also worked strongly through the working class areas in the northern zones in the periphery of the conurbation (Vervaeke & Lefebvre, 1996).

House building in the market sector (including the PC constructions), is diverse in nature and has occurred in zones of a variety of social economic levels.

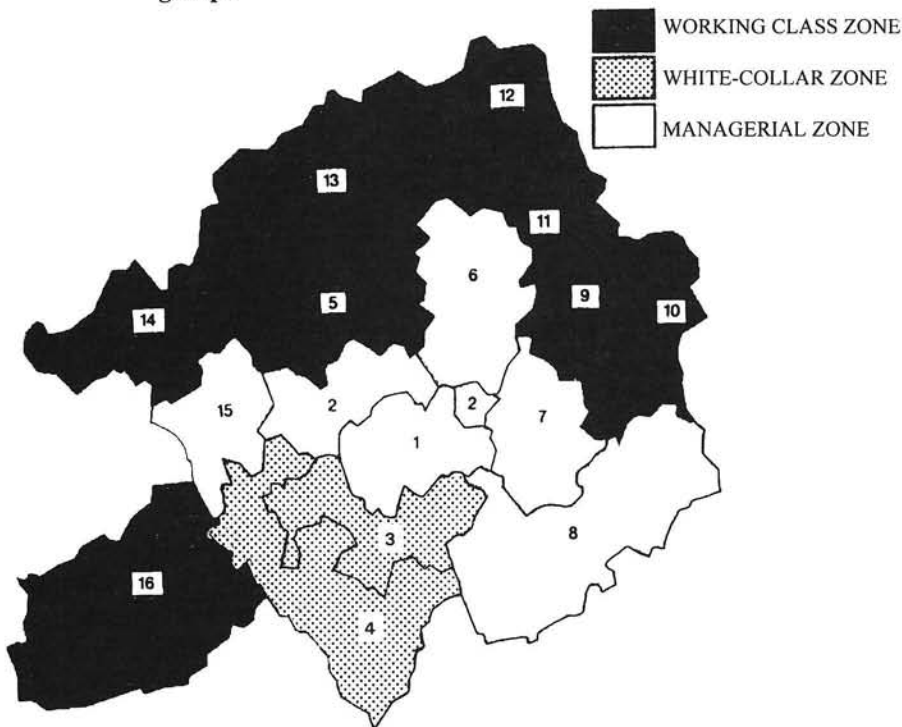
The social sector is heterogeneous; some houses in certain areas are very attractive; but the sector also includes large scale, monotonous complexes of blocks of flats, particularly those built in the sixties and seventies. The scale of these estates as well as the peripheral location (on inexpensive land) was instigated by the need to economize. Furthermore, housing construction was mostly assessed in terms of quantity and less in terms of quality requirements. The reforms of 1977 allowed HLM organisations to acquire land within or nearer to the built city, to build houses in smaller scale complexes, with a higher quality, using more bricks and less concrete. In relative terms, the social sector (PLA building) grew in the period 1982-1990 most strongly in Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq and Roubaix. As indicated, the social sector is accessible mostly for those people who hold jobs.

More diversification has also taken place in the old private rented sector. With high level renovation, some parts have acquired new prestige, particularly in the historic centre of Lille. Here the highest rents in the conurbation are to be found. Other parts have been upgraded with more restricted investments, while the rest has been

left to fall further in value. Vervaeke and Lefebvre (1996) indicate a current threefold division in the LMCU through the over representation of households in the following professional classes: 'managers' (executive employees and liberal professions: average in the CU 13%), 'white collar' (office employees: CU 28%) and 'working class' (labourers: CU 30%). They ascribe this threefold division largely to developments in the provision of housing and the housing market. The managers' zones cover a band which cuts across the CU horizontally from West to East, with Lille in the middle. The working class zones lie on the northern edge; one working class zone lies on the south-western periphery. Two 'white-collar zones' (office employees) are situated to the south of Lille (see figure 2.1) (Vervaeke and Lefebvre, 1996).

Apart from spatial segregation, Blanc (1993) also notes an increasing division between groups of people in the HLM sector. And those who completely fall out of the HLM boat are severely at risk. Traditional HLM clients who belong to the working class, tend to live in acceptable standard HLM houses, while the 'new' poor residents tend to concentrate in dilapidated and socially depressed HLMs.

Figure 2.1 Typology of the zones of the LMCU according to professional groups



Source: Vervaeke and Lefebvre, 1996.

Partly as a result of the present housing policy, the first group are increasingly becoming owner occupiers after moving out of the sector. At the same time the cheap private housing supply is diminishing. The truly poor have to try to acquire an HLM dwelling. If they do not succeed, then they are at a particularly high risk of remaining homeless (Blanc, 1993). These remarks have been modified by Baert (interview 1997) who points out that due to refurbishing programmes there is very little dilapidated HLM housing. The less attractive part of the HLM sector is defined by location, reputation and social characteristics.

2.3 'Politique de la Ville' and social district development

In the 1980s the realization gradually filtered through that a new integrated approach to social problems was required. The riots in 1981 in one of the ZUPs in Lyon, shortly after the riots in Brixton and Toxteth, played a not inconsiderable role in that (Booth et al., 1997). An important instrument for the new approach was the DSQ (Développement Social des Quartiers). The DSQ formed part of the regional expenditure plans set up by the central government and the region. There were 148 districts indicated where the urban and social problems were considered to be the most severe. Baert (1996) comments that the DSQ turned out to be less successful than had been hoped. This came about through the ingrained sector-based approach and the lack of capable coordinators to ensure the necessary integration. In addition, the scale of the social problems had not been fully understood.

In 1988 the 'politique de la ville' was launched in Mitterand's election manifesto. Through this programme, the DIV (délégation interministérielle à la ville) was created to bring about the necessary integration between the various sectors. In addition to the DIV, a CNV (Conseil National des Villes) and a CIV (Comité Interministériel des Villes) also became operational. The first group has a policy advisory task and consists mainly of elected representatives from national and local government.

The chair of the CIV is the minister president himself and he coordinates the program and budget through the various ministries. In that way the 'politique de la ville' maintains, in spite of the professed decentralization, a fairly centralized character. The DSQ was replaced by the DSU (développement social urbain), with 550 districts. This formed a part of the tenth national plan (1989-1993). The focus was still on neighbourhoods and districts, but the programmes were to be related to broader economic development schemes.

These policy measures also failed to achieve any resounding success: unemployment persisted and poverty increased. The term 'social exclusion' came into frequent use, in particular after further serious riots in Lyon in 1990. The government reacted to these by appointing a Sous-préfet as coordinator of urban policy in the départements with the greatest problems. In 1991, a minister for the City was appointed who would at the same time be head of the DIV. New legislation (LOV: loi d'orientation

sur la ville) was introduced to regulate land policy (purchase and management) and urban solidarity (redistribution of income from rich to poor municipalities). In fact the measures concentrated too strongly on government services and too little on the problems of unemployment and economic underdevelopment at district level.

An innovation in the tenth plan was the establishment of the Contrat de Ville (CDV) in 13 cities or urban areas with serious problems. Under the CDV, agreements were drawn up between the central government, the region, the département, and local government authorities with respect to the resources they allocate to certain specific activities which by nature frequently cuts across sectors. An important additional participant is the Caisse de Dépôts et Consignations, a special state sponsored funding agency which - amongst many other tasks - manages the loans for the construction of social housing. Other institutions, in particular welfare funds, also participate in the CDVs. The first thirteen contracts vary markedly with respect to the policy theme to which activities are directed. They reflect the nature and the scope of the problems to be found in the various areas. Also, the areas to which these contracts refer differ markedly, from the single commune St.-Dié-des-Vogues, with 35,000 inhabitants to the whole département of Seine-St. Denis with 1.3 million inhabitants. In 1996 the number of contracts grew to 214. Of these, fifteen were contracted with overseas départements. With the growth of the number of CDVs the original idea of a goal-directed concentrated effort for areas where need is greatest has to some extent been diluted to a more general right for which municipalities can apply (Baert, 1996; Booth et al., 1997; Marcou, interview 1997).

In Chapter 4 the Contrat d'Agglomération of Lille and its successors are considered further.

Roubaix, rue de la Vigne: courée before renovation



Photo Agence de D&U, Observatoire des Evolutions Sociales et Urbaines, M. Lerouge, and Tandem.

SEGREGATION IN LILLE

3.1 Segregation at district level

3.1.1 Districts of Lille

In 1990 Lille had 172,149 inhabitants⁵. The population had grown by 0.28% since 1982, following a period (1975-1982) in which it had decreased by 1.62%. The INSEE⁶ divides Lille into twelve districts (Figure 3.1). The district of Hellemmes has a special place within Lille. Although it is actually an adjoining municipality, it is also considered to be a district of Lille. The average number of inhabitants per district is 14,000; this is thus a scale level in line with the district classification of The Hague.

The classification of Lille - and of the LMCU - is in development. The Agence de Développement et d'Urbanisme has also been analysing the LMCU since 1996, other than at municipal level, on the basis of a classification into neighbourhoods, with a minimum of 5000 inhabitants per neighbourhood. A large part of the LMCU has been classified in this manner. According to this classification Lille consists of 23 neighbourhoods. An analysis on the basis of this classification is the subject of section 3.2.

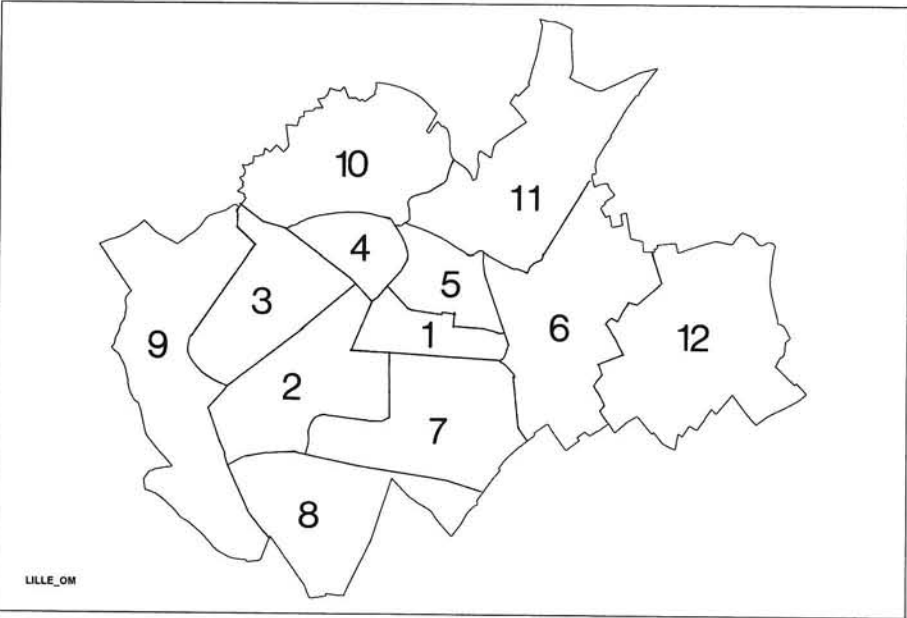
At district level data are only available for 1990 and suitable data for this research study are limited. No systematic data about incomes are available at district level. In addition, in France it is unusual - and is considered politically incorrect - to register people according to ethnic origin. The diversity of ethnic origin in France, particularly in the French cities, is however great. France's rich colonial past brought with it a two way traffic of people between metropolitan France and the areas overseas.

⁵This total differs slightly from the number of inhabitants of Lille as recorded in the statistics at municipal level (used in the following section about the CUdL). This possibly arises because the statistics at municipal level include people of no fixed abode who have been allotted in the statistics to Lille.

⁶ The INSEE (*Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques*) is the French national bureau for statistics, the counterpart of the Dutch CBS.

Also, there are still French overseas departments. Obviously, inhabitants of France coming from these areas are registered as French, as are all people born in France. The decolonization in the decades following the Second World War brought with it a more substantial input from the areas concerned. In addition, the economic growth of the 1960s attracted the workers it needed from abroad. Many of these still live in France and have become naturalized in the mean time. The statistical records only make differentiation between people of French nationality and people whose nationality is not French. The group of foreigners is in general not further subdivided. In some cases people from the European Union (EU) are considered as a separate group, but the subdivision goes no further than that. We must therefore restrict our analysis at district level to an analysis of the segregation of people with a foreign nationality and the unemployed as of 1990.

Figure 3.1 Division of Lille into 12 districts



- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. District 1 | 7. Moulins |
| 2. Wazemmes | 8. Lille-Sud |
| 3. Vauban Esquermes | 9. Faubourg de Béthune |
| 4. Centre | 10. Vieux-Lille |
| 5. District 5 | 11. St. Maurice de Pellevoisin |
| 6. Fives | 12. Hellemmes |

Source: INSEE

An investigation of residents in a district of Lille which has already been designated as an area at risk produces more information at least for that district. The district chosen, Lille-Sud, is described as an example in section 3.1.4. In addition to Lille-Sud, Fives is also considered to be an area at risk (quartier sensible). Wazemmes and Moulins are considered to be real problem areas (quartiers en grande difficulté) (Agence de D&U, 1992, 1994).

3.1.2 Profile of the residents and the housing supply

As is usually the case in a central city, most of the dwellings are blocks of flats. The percentage of single family dwellings is 26%; in the CU it is 62%. Owner occupation is also much less frequent than in the CU: 29% in comparison with 51%. The social housing sector conforms more or less with the share in the agglomeration; the private rented sector is considerably greater. Rather more than half the housing supply dates from before 1949. Between 1980 and 1992 new building added about 1.5% more dwellings to the housing supply; this percentage is higher than the percentage for the CU (see also the overview in appendix V).

Table 3.1 Ownership sector and building type: dwellings per district in Lille, 1990 (%)

| Districts | Owner occupied | Rented/ sublet | Free ^(a) | Single family | Multiple occupation | Other ^(b) | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|
| District 1 | 20.9 | 70.1 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 81.7 | 5.2 | 3,796 |
| Wazemmes | 18.6 | 77.2 | 4.2 | 17.9 | 74.6 | 7.6 | 8,668 |
| Vauban Es- quermes | 25.5 | 65.8 | 8.7 | 14.3 | 81.8 | 3.9 | 10,840 |
| Centre | 23.0 | 70.0 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 85.2 | 4.2 | 3,868 |
| District 5 | 21.8 | 71.1 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 92.4 | 6.2 | 4,432 |
| Fives | 40.3 | 55.9 | 3.8 | 49.2 | 46.1 | 4.7 | 6,672 |
| Moulins | 17.0 | 78.8 | 4.2 | 15.7 | 80.1 | 4.1 | 5,880 |
| Lille-Sud | 22.0 | 75.6 | 2.4 | 30.1 | 67.6 | 2.4 | 6,620 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 34.2 | 62.5 | 3.3 | 39.5 | 57.2 | 3.3 | 4,304 |
| Vieux Lille | 22.0 | 72.5 | 5.5 | 12.8 | 81.6 | 5.7 | 5,488 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 40.1 | 56.4 | 3.5 | 30.0 | 67.3 | 2.7 | 7,740 |
| Hellemmes | 54.3 | 42.6 | 3.1 | 63.8 | 32.4 | 3.8 | 7,076 |
| Lille | 28.9 | 66.0 | 5.1 | 25.9 | 69.7 | 4.5 | 75,384 |

^{a)} Free housing indicates a situation where the resident is neither owner nor tenant. This can occur for example when family members of an owner receive free accommodation. It also includes certain service accommodation, tied for example to a factory complex.

^{b)} The category 'other housing' includes such situations as homes for the elderly, hotel accommodation occupied as a first home, rooms and accommodation with separate entrance and dwellings in places not intended for housing in the first instance.

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

Most of the data available at district level refer to 'occupied first dwellings'. Of the total number of dwellings in Lille, 85.8% are occupied first dwellings, 0.3% are second homes, 11.9% stand empty and 2.1% falls under the heading 'logement occasionnel'. In tables 3.1 and 3.2 a number of percentages are given which refer to the total number of occupied first dwellings.

Two thirds of the occupied first dwellings are rented houses; just as in large cities in the Netherlands, rented accommodation accounts for a considerably greater share of dwellings than owner occupied houses. On average, more than a quarter are owner occupied. The share of people who are owner occupiers differs in certain districts by a considerable margin from the average for the city as a whole. Proportionally, the greatest number of owner occupied houses is in Hellemmes, and to a lesser extent in Fives and St. Maurice de Pellevoisin. In contrast, in the districts of Moulins and Wazemmes, the opposite is the case. As we see here, the occurrence of owner occupied houses does not automatically coincide with a favourable position for the district.

Relatively speaking Hellemmes has the most single family dwellings, but many are also to be found in Fives, Faubourg de Béthune, St. Maurice de Pellevoisin and Lille-Sud. District 5 has the lowest percentage of single family dwellings. Also in the areas of District 1, Vauban Esquernes, Centre, Moulins, Vieux Lille and Wazemmes the greatest proportion of the housing stock consists of blocks of flats.

Appendix II gives an overview of the residents of the district divided into age groups. District 1 and Vauban Esquernes are areas with few young children and elderly people, but with large groups aged between 15-24 and 25-39. Also, in Moulins and Lille-Sud people aged 60 or more are over-represented. Many relatively elderly people live in district 5 and Faubourg de Béthune.

In appendix II, the age categories for the French and the non French populations are also given separately. The percentage of young children is greater among the immigrants than among the French population. The percentage of elderly people is smaller. It is striking that, while there are hardly any young children among the French population in District 1, 15% of the non French population in that district is younger than 15 years. Otherwise the pattern of the distribution of the age groups does not differ substantially from this for the two population categories; there are just differences of accent.

Table 3.2 indicates the number of children⁷ per household and the proportion of single parent families in Lille at district level. Next to households without children, families with one child are the most frequently found households in Lille. In Centre, District 5 and Vauban more than half the households have no children. The relatively small group of households with four or more children is the least evenly spread over the districts of Lille. These large families are mostly found in Lille-Sud and Moulins and their representation is also above average in Wazemmes. In Lille-

⁷ Children here are individuals aged between 0-24 years.

Table 3.2 **Number of children per family and the share of single parent families per district in Lille, 1990 (%)**

| Districts | 0 children | 1 child | 2 children | 3 children | 4 or more children | Total | Single parent families |
|---------------------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|--------------------|--------|------------------------|
| District 1 | 49.0 | 25.5 | 13.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 1,348 | 16.9 |
| Wazemmes | 42.2 | 23.8 | 16.2 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 4,168 | 21.9 |
| Vauban | 52.3 | 22.5 | 15.8 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 3,972 | 12.8 |
| Esquermes | | | | | | | |
| Centre | 59.9 | 18.1 | 15.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 1,436 | 11.1 |
| District 5 | 54.8 | 20.6 | 16.9 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 1,964 | 14.3 |
| Fives | 42.9 | 22.4 | 18.4 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 4,192 | 16.2 |
| Moulins | 37.6 | 23.0 | 15.8 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 3,248 | 21.1 |
| Lille-Sud | 33.2 | 24.3 | 17.0 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 4,452 | 20.7 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 40.1 | 23.8 | 19.5 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 2,684 | 18.6 |
| Vieux Lille | 41.5 | 28.8 | 18.4 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 2,392 | 19.7 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 46.8 | 22.6 | 18.0 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 4,540 | 12.7 |
| Hellemmes | 40.9 | 23.3 | 19.9 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 4,844 | 12.1 |
| Lille | 43.6 | 23.3 | 17.4 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 39,240 | 16.6 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

Sud, the percentage of large families is more than twice the average for Lille. In Lille-Sud the two most extreme groups - households without children and those with four children or more - have the lowest and highest percentages respectively.

The percentage of single parent families in Lille is high: 17%. Half the districts of Lille score below this average and half above it with, relatively speaking, the most single parent families in the deprived areas of Wazemmes and Moulins and the 'at risk' district Lille-Sud. Vieux-Lille also has an above average share.

The houses in Lille-Sud accommodate the most people, largely as a result of the number of families with several children: on average, there are 2.83 persons per dwelling (table 3.3). The average housing density in Lille as a whole is 2.19. Other districts where there are on average many people living in one house are Hellemmes, Faubourg de Béthune and Moulins. The lowest average housing densities are to be found in Centre, Vauban de Esquermes, District 1, and District 5.

The smallest dwellings, that is to say, the dwellings with the smallest average number of rooms, are also to be found in Vauban de Esquermes, District 1, Centre and District 5, districts with the lowest housing density. But also in Vieux Lille and Wazemmes the average number of rooms per dwelling is less than three. Hellemmes is the district with the highest average number of rooms per dwelling. The average

Table 3.3 Average number of people per dwelling and average number of rooms per dwelling, per district in Lille, 1990.

| Districts | Average number of people per dwelling | Average number of rooms per dwelling |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| District 1 | 1.79 | 2.78 |
| Wazemmes | 2.14 | 2.94 |
| Vauban Esquermes | 1.79 | 2.75 |
| Centre | 1.72 | 2.82 |
| District 5 | 1.84 | 2.86 |
| Fives | 2.43 | 3.72 |
| Moulins | 2.42 | 3.09 |
| Lille-Sud | 2.83 | 3.58 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 2.44 | 3.82 |
| Vieux Lille | 1.92 | 2.87 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 2.24 | 3.58 |
| Hellemmes | 2.55 | 4.02 |
| Lille | 2.19 | 3.24 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

for Lille is 3.24. Other districts which have above average numbers of rooms per dwelling are Faubourg de Béthune, Fives, Lille-Sud and St Maurice de Pellevoisin.

As previously stated, a number of districts have a poor reputation and position on the housing market. This is the case for the districts Fives, LilleSud, Moulins and Wazemmes. In Lille-Sud part of the housing supply consists of large blocks of flats in the dismal 'grands ensembles'. The rest consists of very small single family dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling is nevertheless above the mean. In contrast, the average occupation rate in Lille-Sud is the highest in the whole city.

The other districts listed here are some of the old industrial suburbs, known as the 'faubourgs'. In Fives the housing supply consists mostly of old, single family dwellings which no longer satisfy present day requirements. The houses in Fives are actually not so very small, in any case when one considers the number of rooms; the average number of rooms per dwelling is higher than the average for Lille.

The dwellings in Moulins and Wazemmes are also old and not very comfortable. The average occupation rate of dwellings in Moulins is relatively high. This is in part a consequence of the high proportion of families with at least three children. A substantial part of the housing supply in Wazemmes consists of the small working class houses called courées (Agence de D&U, 1992).

3.1.3 Non French and the unemployed

Of the inhabitants of Lille, 9.7% are non French. Of the total of 155,837 French inhabitants, 97.3% were French born and 2.7% have acquired French nationality.

The majority (83.4%) of non French (16,312) come from outside the EU, 15.1% from within the EU, and the origins of 1.4% of the foreign inhabitants are not known.

In the districts Wazemmes, Moulins and Lille-Sud the percentage of non French is above average; this is the case in Fives to a lesser extent (table 3.4). The districts Vauban Esquermes, Centre and Hellemmes score well below average. Even though the group of non French as we have described them in the introduction to this section is very heterogeneous, in relation to the people with French nationality there are clear signs of segregation. We calculated the segregation index, a measure which, in theory, can have values between 0 and 100. It indicates the percentage of the group under consideration which would have to move to another unit area for the segregation to be completely eliminated and so receive an index of 0. The segregation index is 22, which indicates that 22% of the non French would have to move to another district in order to obtain an even distribution of the group over all the districts.

Unemployment levels in Lille are high: the 1990 census shows that 16% of the labour force is without work. From table 3.5 it can be seen that five districts in Lille have an unemployment percentage higher than the average for the city as a whole. That is the case for the districts Wazemmes (26%), Lille-Sud (24%), Moulins (23%), Faubourg de Béthune (19%) and Fives (19%). In a few districts the unemployment rate is clearly below the average for the city. This is the case for Centre

Table 3.4 French born and non French per district in Lille, 1990 (%)

| Districts | French | Non French | Total population |
|---------------------------|--------|------------|------------------|
| District 1 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 6,888 |
| Wazemmes | 83.3 | 16.7 | 18,988 |
| Vauban Esquermes | 96.3 | 3.7 | 20,412 |
| Centre | 95.3 | 4.7 | 6,736 |
| District 5 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 8,692 |
| Fives | 89.4 | 10.6 | 16,872 |
| Moulins | 83.9 | 16.1 | 15,100 |
| Lille-Sud | 83.1 | 16.1 | 19,372 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 91.9 | 8.1 | 11,768 |
| Vieux Lille | 90.5 | 9.5 | 11,328 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 94.0 | 6.0 | 17,532 |
| Hellemmes | 95.7 | 4.3 | 18,196 |
| Lille | 90.3 | 9.7 | 171,884 |
| Segregation-index | 22.4 | 22.4 | |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

Table 3.5 Unemployed as a percentage of the active labour force* per district in the municipality of Lille, 1990

| Districts | Unemployed | Total labour force |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| District 1 | 10.2 | 3,008 |
| Wazemmes | 25.5 | 7,512 |
| Vauban Esquermes | 8.7 | 8,316 |
| Centre | 7.7 | 3,164 |
| District 5 | 11.8 | 3,752 |
| Fives | 18.9 | 7,468 |
| Moulins | 22.6 | 6,360 |
| Lille-Sud | 23.8 | 7,688 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 19.2 | 4,428 |
| Vieux Lille | 16.3 | 5,768 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 12.2 | 8,140 |
| Hellemmes | 11.8 | 7,584 |
| Lille | 16.4 | 73,188 |
| Segregation-index | 19.6 | |

* The active labour force includes persons 15 years or older who are employed and those who are unemployed; those required to fulfil military service are excluded. The unemployed are persons who have declared themselves 'unemployed' or 'without work', unless they have also declared not to be looking for work. Housewives and retired persons who have declared explicitly to be looking for work have also been included in the category of the unemployed. See also the INSEE publication of 1991.

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

and Vauban Esquermes, but also for the central districts District 1 and District 5, as well as St Maurice de Pellevoisin and Hellemmes, where the unemployment levels are also considerably lower than the average for Lille.

The segregation of the unemployed with respect to the working part of the labour force is less than the segregation of non French with respect to the French born, but only to a small extent. An index of 20 indicates that one in five unemployed would have to move to another district in order to remove the segregation entirely.

Table 3.6 distinguishes two groups of unemployed: the French (by nationality) and the non French. There are no separate figures available for the French and foreign labour forces, so that the percentages have been calculated on the basis of the total

French and foreign populations respectively. The proportion of unemployed with French nationality is considerably less than the proportion of unemployed with another nationality. In four of the six districts where the percentage of unemployed among the French population is higher than average for the city, the proportion of unemployed among the foreign population is also higher. However, in Lille-Sud and Faubourg de Béthune the unemployment percentage of the French is above average, but the percentage for the non French is below average.

Table 3.6 Percentage of unemployed among the French and non French populations per district in Lille in 1990

| Districts | French total | French unemployed | Non French total | Non French unemployed |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| District 1 | 6,404 | 4.1 | 484 | 9.1 |
| Wazemmes | 15,820 | 9.0 | 3,168 | 15.7 |
| Vauban Esquermes | 19,656 | 3.3 | 756 | 8.5 |
| Centre | 6,420 | 3.4 | 316 | 7.6 |
| District 5 | 8,124 | 4.8 | 568 | 9.9 |
| Fives | 15,088 | 7.8 | 1,784 | 12.8 |
| Moulins | 12,664 | 8.7 | 2,436 | 13.6 |
| Lille-Sud | 16,096 | 9.0 | 3,276 | 11.7 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 10,820 | 6.8 | 948 | 12.2 |
| Vieux Lille | 10,248 | 7.5 | 1,080 | 16.3 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 16,484 | 5.4 | 1,048 | 10.3 |
| Hellemmes | 17,416 | 4.8 | 780 | 6.7 |
| Lille | 155,240 | 6.4 | 16,644 | 12.5 |
| Segregation-index | | 19.4 | | 9.5 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

Hellemmes is a district where the percentage of unemployed among the non French remains far below the average. Also in Vauban Esquermes and Centre the unemployment level in this group is relatively low. The segregation indexes given in the table reveal a striking phenomenon. Set against the rest of the French population, the segregation index of the French unemployed hardly differs from the segregation index of all the unemployed set against the labour force. But the segregation of foreign unemployed within the non French group is much lower than that of the French unemployed among the French. In spatial terms, the French have sorted themselves out more into those in the work process and those outside it than have the non French.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the total population, is indeed influenced by the size of the non labour force: children, the elderly. In the districts where unemployment among the total labour force is high, Wazemmes, Fives, Moulins, Lille-Sud and Faubourg de Béthune, unemployment among the total population is actually also above average, except in Vieux Lille. Although this is a district with few children, actual unemployment rate can possibly be hidden by the remarkably high proportion of elderly people among the foreigners.

3.1.4 Lille-Sud

An investigation among the residents of Lille-Sud gives a more detailed picture of the concentration of population groups in a part of Lille under social and economic

stress. The results of this investigation are considered here. The data used are taken from two enquiries: the *Enquête Conditions de vie, Extensions quartiers* 1994 and the *Enquête nationale Conditions de vie* 1993-1994 (Macrakis and Pinet, 1996; Leclerc-Olive, 1996).

Lille-Sud is perceived as a socially weak area, known as an 'at risk' district. Gangs of youths, deep poverty, high unemployment, a feeling of insecurity among the population because of local violence and crime, a largely non French population and a housing supply made up largely of high rise flats (*Grands Ensembles*): these are often the characteristics of districts considered to be 'at risk' (Duprez and Macrakis, 1996).

Lille-Sud consists of two parts, Lille-Sud Nouveau (LSN) and Lille-Sud Ancien (LSA). In LSN more than 60% of the total number of dwellings are to be found in the 'grands ensembles' (table 3.7). The vast majority of the population live in social rented housing in an HLM complex. Only 4% of the inhabitants of LSN are owner occupiers.

Lille-Sud Ancien differs from LSN. The share of people who live in social rented housing in an HLM complex is much lower; in contrast, there are more people in LSA who rent from a private landlord than in LSN. And, in further contrast with LSN, in LSA small, single family dwellings dominate.

In LSN the proportion of young people is strikingly large; of the total number of inhabitants 46% are younger than 20 and 56% younger than 25. The families in LSN tend to be large (five or more persons), but there are also many single parent families with fewer children (16% of the total number of households). There are many non French living in LSN, mostly of North African⁸ origin, known as *Maghrébiens* (table 3.7). The percentage of single parent families of North African origin is relatively smaller (9%) than the percentage of single parent families of non North African origin (17%).

The fact that in LSN there is a concentration of North Africans is considered by some people to be a handicap for the district. The problems brought about through living together with other cultures could be exacerbated by the identity crisis which frequently afflicts the North African population.

The proportion of poorly educated people in LSN is high; this partly comes about because many people only established themselves in France as adults. In their country of birth they received little or no education.

⁸ A person is registered in this research study as Maghrebian (or North African) if the person:

- (1) has the nationality of a country in the Maghreb
- (2) was born in a country in the Maghreb
- (3) has a father to whom characteristics 1 or 2 apply.

Table 3.7 Selected characteristics of the population in Lille-Sud, Lille-Sud Nouveau, Lille-Sud Ancien and the average for France for the same characteristics, 1993/1994 (%)

| | Lille-Sud | Lille-Sud Nouveau | Lille-Sud Ancien | France |
|---|-----------|-------------------|------------------|--------|
| Younger than 20 years | 39 | 46 | 31 | 25.7 |
| 60 years or more | 11 | 7 | 16 | 19.9 |
| Living alone | 30 | 26 | 33 | 28.0 |
| Couples without children | 17 | 13 | 21 | 26.1 |
| Couples with children | 35 | 39 | 31 | 35.5 |
| Single parent families | 13 | 16 | 10 | 6.4 |
| Foreign ^{a)} | 24 | 34 | 11 | 7.4 |
| North African ^{b)} | 22 | 32 | 9 | 3.3 |
| Owner occupier | 20 | 4 | 35 | 53.5 |
| HLM tenant | 65 | 89 | 43 | 15.3 |
| Private tenant | 12 | 5 | 18 | 24.7 |
| Free dwelling | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6.3 |
| Income < 2,500 FF per month | 18 | 26 | 11 | 5.9 |
| Income 2,500-3,999 FF p/m | 27 | 32 | 22 | 18.8 |
| Income > 8,000 FF p/m | 10 | 5 | 15 | 25.4 |
| Income from benefit ^{c)} > 60% | 16 | 22 | 10 | 4.5 |
| Income from benefit 41-60% | 9 | 14 | 4 | 3.0 |
| Income from benefit 0% | 34 | 20 | 46 | 56.3 |
| Unemployed/men | 27 | 34 | 20 | 12.0 |
| Unemployed/women | 29 | 40 | 19 | 15.6 |

^{a)} Population living in households with a head of household with a foreign nationality.

^{b)} Population living in households with a head of household with a (North) African nationality.

^{c)} Including unemployment benefit, social security (RMI=revenue minimale d'insertion) and other social provisions (pension alimentaire), allowances for family members and housing subsidies.

Source: INSEE, Enquête Conditions de Vie, Extensions quartiers, 1994; Enquête nationale Conditions de Vie, 1993/1994, Macrakis & Pinet, 1996.

Table 3.8 Active labour force, part-time/temporary staff and unemployed in for the whole labour force and for various population groups in LSA, LSN and France in 1994

| | Lille-Sud Ancien | Lille-Sud Nouveau | France |
|---|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| <i>Total population</i> | | | |
| Active labour force ^{a)} | 55 | 54 | 56 |
| Unemployment ^{b)} | 19 | 37 | 14 |
| Part timers/temps ^{c)} | 23 | 35 | 13 |
| <i>Youth under 25 years</i> | | | |
| Active labour force | 44 | 39 | 33 |
| Unemployment | 34 | 40 | 30 |
| Part timers/temps | 47 | 68 | 48 |
| <i>People with diploma^{d)}</i> | | | |
| Active labour force | 68 | 63 | 67 |
| Unemployment | 15 | 23 | 9 |
| Part timers/temps | 26 | 42 | 16 |
| <i>North African population</i> | | | |
| Active labour force | 46 | 45 | 59 |
| Unemployment | 35 | 46 | 33 |
| Part timers/temps | 8 | 39 | 26 |
| <i>Women</i> | | | |
| Active labour | 48 | 41 | 49 |
| Unemployment | 19 | 40 | 16 |
| Part timers/temps | 31 | 47 | 29 |

^{a)} Indicates persons of 15 years or more who are working or unemployed (including those required to fulfil military service) as a percentage of all persons of 15 years or more.

^{b)} As a percentage of the active labour force.

^{c)} Includes students, interns, temporary staff, and part time workers. With the exception of the part timers, in this study the heading covers people with insecure work, no permanent work, no fixed hours of work and thus no secure income. As a percentage of persons on salary.

^{d)} This category includes people who have at least a secondary school leaving diploma (baccalaureat).

Source: INSEE, Enquête Conditions de Vie - Extensions quartiers 1994, Leclerc-Olive, 1996.

A large proportion of both the male and female labour forces in LSN are unemployed and as a result incomes are low. A quarter of the inhabitants of LSN have an average monthly income of less than 2,500 French Francs (FF), 32% have a monthly income between 2,500 and 3,999 FF.

The average percentages of these income classes for the whole of France are 6% and 19% respectively. Only 5% have a monthly income of 8,000 FF or higher. For France as a whole it is the case that 25% have a monthly income of 8.000 FF or higher.

In LSN a large number of families, of both North African and non North African origin, find themselves in financial difficulties. That is to say that people are often unable to pay all their bills. In LSN, 37% of the people questioned said that they

'Biscotte' in Lille-Sud, HLM housing, now demolished



Photo Agence de D&U, Observatoire des Evolutions Sociales et Urbaines, M. Lerouge, and Tandem.

had to cope with this sort of problem. The proportion of households with an income that consisted for a large part (40%) of benefits is 36%, compared with the national average of 8%. At least 60% of the income of almost half the single parent families comes from social benefits.

In LSA the population is relatively old; 16% of the total population are older than 60, while in LSN this figure is only 7%. In addition many single people and couples without children live there. The percentage of single parent families (10%) is relatively lower than the comparable percentage in LSN; the proportions of single parent families of North African origin and of non North African origin do not differ from each other very much.

Originally the North African population lived mostly in LSN, but in the course of time they have established themselves more in LSA. An average North African family would now have been living for more than ten years in LSA, while this would be four years in LSN. Many North African families perceive LSN as a staging post, route to better living circumstances, most likely in LSA (Leclerc-Olive, 1996). Non French are actually considerably less strongly represented in LSA than in LSN.

The residents of LSA have in general a better income and are more likely to be owner occupiers than in LSN. Of the total number of residents of LSA, 11% have

an average monthly income of less than 2,500 FF, 22% have an income between 2,500 and 3,999 FF and 15% a monthly income of 8,000 FF or more (table 3.7).

In LSA the number of households with financial problems is relatively speaking smaller than in LSN; while this is the case for the non North African households, it is even more strongly so for the North African families. The percentage of households in LSA where 40% or more of the income comes from social benefits (14%) is less than half of the proportion in LSN, although higher than the national average (8%). The proportion of single parent families for which the income is built up from social benefits for 60% or more is more or less the same as that of LSN (Leclerc-Olive, 1996).

The unemployment rates for both men and women are also lower, although higher than the national average. The percentages of the total active labour force in LSA and LSN differ from each other very little; also the percentages differ little from the French average (table 3.8). The total unemployment rates in LSA and LSN do differ from each other. While this percentage in LSA (19%) is not alarmingly different from the high French average (14%), in LSN it is more than twice as large (37%). The unemployment rate in LSN can thus be said to be dramatically high.

The number of people working part time or as temporary staff and/or who find themselves in precarious work circumstances is moreover in LSN (and to a lesser extent in LSA) relatively greater than the average number of people in such a situation in France as a whole. Although in LSN the proportion of young people below 25 in the active labour force is less than in LSA, their unemployment rate is higher. The number of young people working in part time jobs or with no permanent job is considerably higher in LSN than in LSA and than the French average (table 3.8).

In LSA, and even more so in LSN, the share of people with at least a secondary school diploma remaining unemployed are greater than the average for France. In LSN almost a quarter of the total number of people that have at least completed secondary school are unemployed, and more than 40% work part-time or as temporary staff (table 3.8). Considering that this is much higher than the French average and also higher than the average for LSA there is - according to the researchers - good reason to suggest that the living environment has an influence on whether one succeeds or fails to find a job. As is the case elsewhere, it seems that the residents of a neighbourhood where the unemployment rate is high give up trying to find a job more quickly and are less well motivated in looking for work.

Among the North African population the unemployment rate is higher than the national unemployment rate and higher than the unemployment rate in LSA and LSN. It is striking that in LSA the proportion of part-timers/temporary staff among the North African population is considerably lower than in LSN. The reason for this is not clear.

The percentages of the female active labour force of LSA and LSN do not differ markedly from each other, in contrast with the unemployment rate among women which is much higher in LSN than in LSA.

The unemployment rate and the percentage of part-timers/temporary staff is higher for all groups in LSN than in LSA. What is striking is the difference in the percentage of the active labour force among the North African women in LSA (32%) and LSN (15%), while the national percentage is 49%. In LSA 28% of the North African women have a full-time job in comparison with 20% of the non North African women (table 3.8). In LSN only 2% of the North African women have a full time job compared with 20% of the non North African women. According to Leclerc-Olive (1996) the cause of the low percentages in LSN ought not to be sought just in the structure of the labour market, but also in cultural factors. She takes as an example the presence of a mosque in LSN as a factor which could be of influence. The mosque represents the dominant culture in which the traditional belief reigns that women should not mix in the public arena, but must restrict themselves to the private sphere.

The hypothesis that North African women, in particular the older, are poorly educated and therefore have less chance on the labour market, is not the case. When one considers educational level, one notes that in LSN the percentage of North African women older than 18 who are studying or have had a higher education is 23% in contrast with 3% of the women of other origins. In LSA the same percentage for North African women is 7% against 10% for women of other origins. Leclerc-Olive concludes from this that the North African women in LSN are far removed from the labour market, but at the same time they do have access to higher education and they also follow it. For older North African women it may be the case that they are less well educated and therefore have had no access to the labour market, but for the younger generation this is certainly not so. Nevertheless the researchers remain in the dark over the precise cause of the low participation among North African women in LSN.

In conclusion it can be said that within the district Lille-Sud there is a concentration of people who are North African, of the unemployed, and of those who belong to a low income group. In general LSA comes out better than LSN. That is not to say that LSA is a 'good' neighbourhood, but rather that it is 'less bad' than LSN. The latter neighbourhood accommodates more individuals, but also more families, with problems. The unemployment rate in LSN is higher than in LSA, and so also are the numbers of families in financial difficulties. Both districts differ in many cases, in a negative sense, from the French average. In general LSA differs from this a little less than LSN.

The data of Lille-Sud were at the same time compared with the DSQ average. This average was arrived at via a national inquiry and calculating the averages of the household characteristics in all the priority districts in the urban policy context

(DSQ= Développement Social des Quartiers), and from this deriving a general average: the DSQ average. If the averages of LSA and LSN are compared with this average, it turns out that LSA comes out better than this standard deprived district, while LSN scores a lot worse on all the indicators of deprivation. LSN is clearly a more problematic part of Lille-Sud than LSA.

3.2 Accumulation of problems at neighbourhood level in Lille

As indicated above, the Agence de Développement et d'Urbanisme began the analysis of districts in the LMCU with a new district categorization. The CU is divided into 'neighbourhoods' (quartiers) with at least 5,000 inhabitants and up to about 10,000 inhabitants. According to this categorization Lille consists of 23 neighbourhoods (see appendix III for the neighbourhood categorization of Lille).

Thévenot developed for the Agence two indexes which indicate the extent of poverty and the accumulation of problems. They are the "indice de pauvreté" (poverty index) and the "indice de désaffiliation" (index of social detachment). The indice de pauvreté is designed to demonstrate the status quo of the 'social tissue' of a certain area at a certain time. The indice de désaffiliation attempts to point out the processes, the dynamics which may lead to social exclusion (see appendix IV for an explanation of the method used).

The indicators for the indice de pauvreté are:

- the unemployment rate;
- 100 minus the percentage of owner occupiers (all non owners);
- 100 minus the percentage of people of average and higher education and the free professions.

The indicators for the indice de désaffiliation are:

- the percentage of people with an insecure income situation;
- unemployment rate of young people between 15-24;
- the proportion of long term unemployed;
- the proportion of single person households.

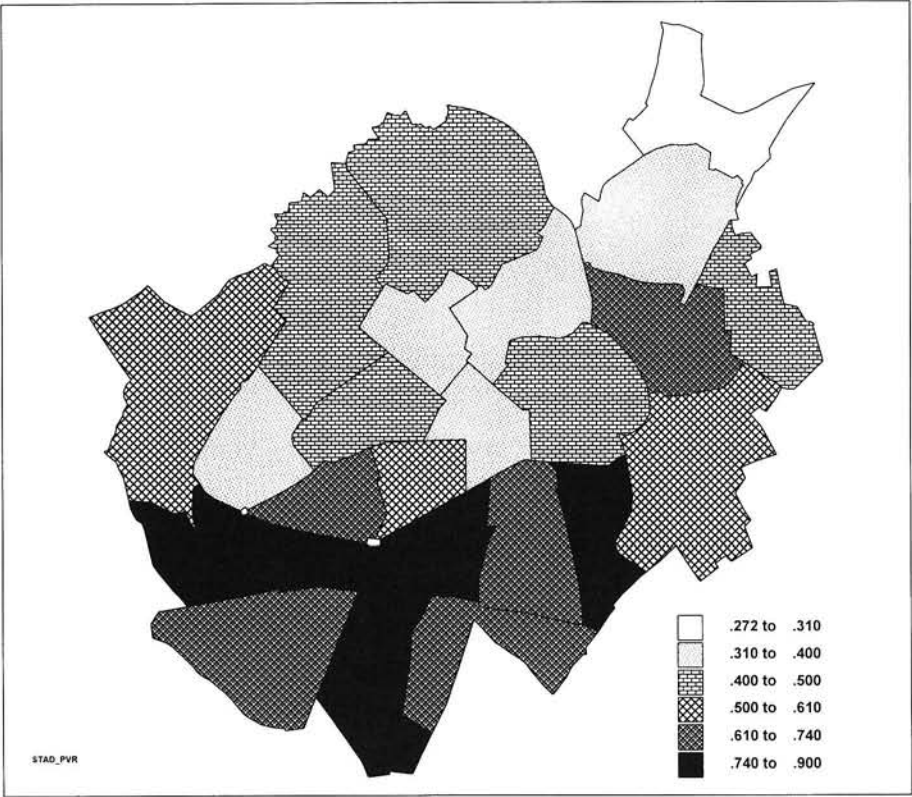
(Thévenot, 1996).

Question marks can be set against some of the indicators related to the measurement of problem accumulation. The choice of indicators has been limited by availability. According to the researcher, the study should be considered as a form of experiment; a method has been developed in which the situation within the LMCU can be brought into focus. The method can also be applied to other indicators.

For Lille, it is obvious that the area in the south of the city in particular can be characterized as a problem area (figures 3.2 and 3.3). Parts of the districts Faubourg de Béthune, Moulins, Lille-Sud and Wazemmes have particularly high scores on both indexes. These are - hardly surprisingly - the districts which also lag behind the

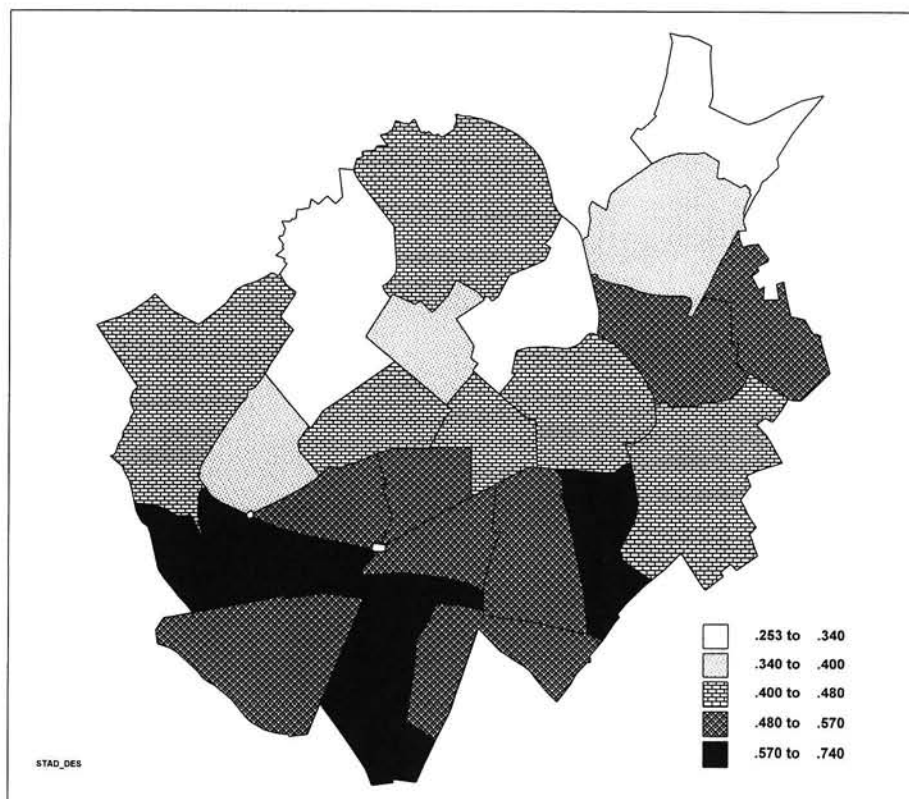
city as a whole when the other indicators are considered. One part of the district St Maurice de Pellevoisin, the part Pellevoisin, received the lowest scores on both indexes of all the neighbourhoods.

Figure 3.2 Indice de pauvreté for 23 neighbourhoods of Lille



Source: Agence de développement et d'urbanisme de la métropole Lilloise

Figure 3.3 Indice de désaffiliation for 23 neighbourhoods of Lille



Source: Agence de développement et d'urbanisme de la métropole Lilloise

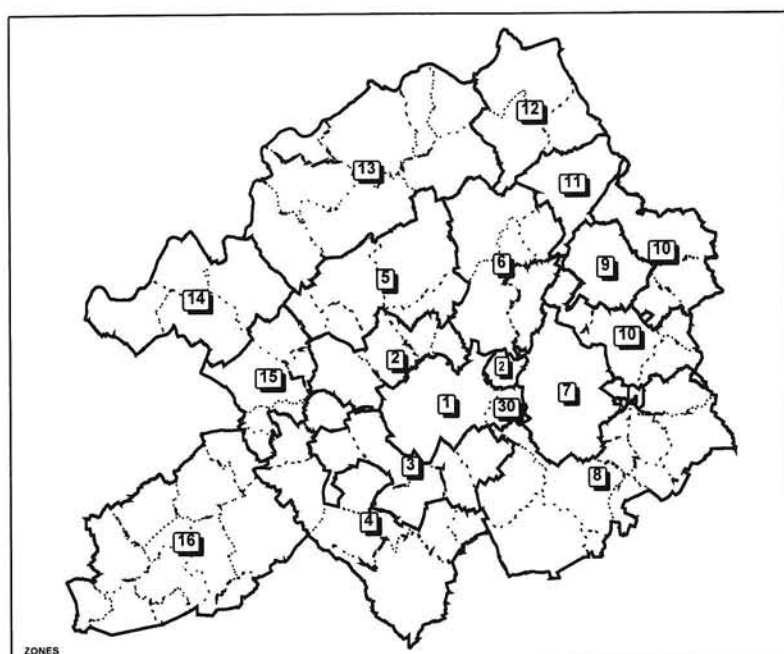
3.3 Segregation in the Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine

3.3.1 The Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine (LMCU)

The LMCU had 1,067,617 inhabitants in 1990 and so in terms of scale it is comparable with Haaglanden, the agglomeration of The Hague (924,785 in 1996). The agglomeration of Lille actually comprises considerably more municipalities: 86⁹ (Haaglanden: 16). In 1990 Lille, the largest municipality of the region, had 172,149 inhabitants: in the same year the smallest municipality, Warneton, had just 179 inhabitants. Within the LMCU roughly speaking three core areas can be distinguished: Lille, Roubaix/Tourcoing and Villeneuve d'Ascq.

⁹Hellemmes is considered here to be a part of Lille.

Figure 3.4 Division of the LMCU into 16 zones



Within these three areas live 40% of the total population and 84% of the total employment opportunities of the LMCU are concentrated there.

Since the LMCU comprises so many municipalities, a choice has been made here for a categorization in zones which correspond with those distinguished in French territorial statistics. In this categorization the LMCU is divided into sixteen zones (figure 3.4). In appendix V there is an overview of some of the characteristics of the population and the housing supply.

These zones are not all equally homogeneous; the municipalities within a zone can sometimes differ quite markedly. Insofar as it is possible and necessary, a number of these differences will be dealt with in the text. For completeness, there are appendices (VI, VII and VIII) presenting the data per municipality per zone.

3.3.2 Non French

It is also the case for the LMCU that data are only available for the total number of inhabitants, the number of French and the number of non French. In Table 3.9 it can be seen that the number of non French is above the average for the LMCU for four zones; zone 1 (Lille), zone 9 (Roubaix), zone 11 (Tourcoing) and zone 13 (Vallée de la Lys and surroundings).

The zones where the fewest non French live are zone 16 (0.5%), zone 15 (1.1%), zone 8 (1.6%) and zone 4 (1.4%). It is striking that twelve of the sixteen zones score below the average of the LMCU. The relatively high average of the LMCU is due to the effect of a few extreme cases, such as the high number of non French in Roubaix and Tourcoing. The zones which in 1975 scored highest with respect to the proportion of non French also scored highest in 1982 and 1990.

Some changes had occurred by 1990 in comparison with 1982. While zone 13 took the third place in both 1975 and 1982, by 1990 this zone had risen to fourth place. In 1990 the third place was taken over by Lille. Lille made the greatest jump up the league table between 1975 and 1990: from sixth place in 1975 to fourth in 1982 and third in 1990.

The segregation indices demonstrate that on the whole segregation has decreased in the observed period. Segregation of foreigners at the regional level is however more marked than it is at the level of municipal districts in Lille.

Table 3.9 Percentage of non French per zone in the LMCU and segregation-index in 1975, 1982 and 1990, growth-index^{a)} 1975-1982 (1975=100) and 1982-1990 (1982=100)

| Zones | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | Growth-index 1975-1982 | Growth-index 1982-1990 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Zone 1 (Lille) | 6.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 118 | 106 |
| Zone 2 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 135 | 90 |
| Zone 3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 161 | 123 |
| Zone 4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 101 | 87 |
| Zone 5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 89 | 90 |
| Zone 6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 101 | 89 |
| Zone 7 (V. d'A.) | 4.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 252 | 108 |
| Zone 8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 93 | 96 |
| Zone 9 (Roubaix) | 19.6 | 20.1 | 16.8 | 95 | 81 |
| Zone 10 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 100 | 68 |
| Zone 11 (Tourcoing) | 13.8 | 14.6 | 11.6 | 100 | 77 |
| Zone 12 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 109 | 94 |
| Zone 13 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 102 | 88 |
| Zone 14 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 100 | 103 |
| Zone 15 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 93 | 68 |
| Zone 16 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 76 | 86 |
| LMCU | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 108 | 88 |
| LMCU excl Lille | 7.9 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 106 | 84 |
| Segregation index LMCU | 29.5 | 26.6 | 25.2 | | |

^{a)} Relative increase of absolute numbers.

Source: INSEE, Recensement général de la population de 1990.

In addition to the percentages, the growth indexes for absolute numbers have also been calculated for the periods 1975-1982 and 1982-1990. In the period between 1975 and 1982 the number of non French increased enormously in Villeneuve d'Ascq. Except for Villeneuve d'Ascq, only Lille and zones 2 and 3 have had in the same period a growth index higher than the growth index for the LMCU as a whole. In the period 1982-1990 the number of non French in the whole LMCU declined; the growth index for the region is 88. Four growth indexes come out at more than 100: those for the peripheral zone 14, Lille, the adjoining zone 3, and Villeneuve d'Ascq. The lowest growth indexes were found in zone 10, to the east of Roubaix, and 15, on the western periphery. As has been pointed out, and is to be seen in the following sections, within the zones there are often extreme cases both above and below which exert a strong influence on the average. The figures and percentages for the municipalities are to be found in Appendix VI. For example, the number of non French living in the municipality Halluin, a municipality from zone 12, determines to a large measure the average of the zone. In Halluin 10.4% of the inhabitants are non French, while in the other two municipalities of the zone, Neuville Ferrain and Roncq, the percentage is 2.9% and 3.8% respectively. Differences between municipalities are large. Zone 12 is not the only zone where this is the case. For example, non French are also relatively strongly concentrated in the municipalities Wervicq Sud (18.4%), Bousbecques (11.8%), and Comines (9.5%), all three of which lie in the northern zone 13.

3.3.3 Unemployment

The region Nord-Pas de Calais is one of the most important industrial centres of France. As has been said, industry here, as in the Netherlands and elsewhere in Europe, suffered painful losses. The proportion of employment opportunities provided by the textile industry fell in the period 1975-1988 from 19% to 9%. The truly industrial cities Tourcoing, Roubaix and Wattrelos have suffered particularly under this development. In France, as in other West European countries, the loss of jobs in industry went hand in hand with the growth of the service sector. Just as work opportunities in industry were unevenly distributed over the region, so were they in the tertiary sector. In particular Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq, Marcq-en-Baroeul, Lomme, Roncq and Leers have profited from the growth of the service sector. In 1990, 54.1% of the total number of jobs in the LMCU (414,000) consisted of jobs in the service sector. Even so, work opportunities in industry have not been completely lost and even received some impulses. The transition of traditional industry to modern industry gained substance in the form of the laying of the high speed rail track and the construction of a TGV station in Lille. Unfortunately, not every municipality or zone could profit from this increase in work opportunities. Roubaix and Tourcoing have suffered more from the depression than other industrial, but more diverse cities, because there was only one sort of industry: the textile industry. In Roubaix and Tourcoing the number of unemployed has not been pushed back or even kept stable. The southern central zone of the agglomeration was able to profit more from the new infrastructure projects. In addition Villeneuve d'Ascq has become a technopole attracting many new industries (Vervaeke and Lefebvre, 1996).

Table 3.10 Unemployment rates in the labour force per zone in the LMCU and segregation index in 1975, 1982 and 1990; growth-index^{a)} 1975-1982 (1975=100) and 1982-1990 (1982=100)

| Zones | Labour force total ^{b)} | | | Unemployment | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | Growth-index 1975-1982 | Growth-index 1982-1990 |
| Zone 1 (Lille) | 79,678 | 72,260 | 72,664 | 4.9 | 12.0 | 16.1 | 223 | 135 |
| Zone 2 | 49,822 | 50,987 | 48,133 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 294 | 129 |
| Zone 3 | 34,491 | 37,378 | 36,568 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 279 | 133 |
| Zone 4 | 11,469 | 15,570 | 16,191 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 375 | 130 |
| Zone 5 | 10,229 | 11,085 | 13,096 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 330 | 169 |
| Zone 6 | 27,742 | 30,582 | 32,945 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 260 | 125 |
| Zone 7 (V. d'A.) | 13,886 | 26,018 | 29,004 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 443 | 132 |
| Zone 8 | 9,674 | 11,715 | 13,036 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 284 | 139 |
| Zone 9 (Roubaix) | 45,037 | 41,904 | 38,342 | 6.2 | 17.3 | 24.5 | 262 | 129 |
| Zone 10 | 44,501 | 46,555 | 47,396 | 3.6 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 319 | 119 |
| Zone 11 (Tourcoing) | 42,228 | 40,474 | 38,363 | 4.7 | 12.3 | 18.3 | 254 | 141 |
| Zone 12 | 13,759 | 15,679 | 16,998 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 343 | 133 |
| Zone 13 | 13,093 | 15,086 | 15,621 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 515 | 110 |
| Zone 14 | 17,092 | 18,243 | 18,604 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 12.7 | 370 | 150 |
| Zone 15 | 1,498 | 2,019 | 2,441 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 303 | 158 |
| Zone 16 | 10,312 | 12,169 | 13,218 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 322 | 156 |
| LMCU | 424,511 | 447,724 | 452,620 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 280 | 132 |
| LMCU excl Lille | 344,833 | 375,464 | 379,956 | 3.6 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 297 | 132 |
| Segregation index LMCU | | | | 13,7 | 13,2 | 15,3 | | |

^{a)} Relative increase of absolute numbers.

^{b)} With the exception of those required to fulfill military service.

Source: INSEE, Recensement Général de la Population 1990.

The number of unemployed in the agglomeration has increased as a result of the developments described. In 1975, only 3.9% of the total number of inhabitants of the agglomeration were unemployed, but in 1990 this percentage had risen to 13.4% (table 3.10). In the period 1975-1982 the increase in the number of unemployed in the whole of the LMCU was large. In the period immediately following the increase was less great, but the number of people unemployed continued to rise. There is not a single zone where the number of unemployed fell. There are however a few municipalities where that was the case (Appendix VII). In Anstaing and Tressin, municipalities in zone 8, the number of unemployed fell; that was also the case in Toufflers (zone 10), Comines, Wervicq-Sud and Warneton (zone 13) and Wicres (zone 16). It is striking to note that Wervicq-Sud, the municipality with the highest percentage of non French, has a relatively low rate of unemployment (6%).

In comparison with the number of non French, the unemployed are more evenly spread over the zones of the LMCU. This is also shown by the segregation indices, which are lower than those for the distribution of non French. However, segregation at the regional level has increased between 1982 and 1990.

Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lille take the first, second and third places respectively in the proportions of unemployed. In contrast with these three municipalities, the rest of the zones score below the average for the agglomeration. Zone 15 and zone 8 have the smallest proportion of unemployed (see Appendix VII for data per municipality).

The growth indexes confirm the picture that, in the period 1975-1982, the number of unemployed in the region increased enormously: the growth index for the agglomeration is 280 (1975=100). With a growth index of 515 Zone 13 has the greatest increase, followed by Villeneuve d'Ascq with 443. For the period 1982-1990 the growth indexes are much less extreme; the growth index for the agglomeration for this period is 132. The highest growth indexes were found in zones 5, 15 and 16. These are not the zones with above average unemployment. It is striking that in this period the growth index of Roubaix fell below the growth index of the region.

3.3.4 Income

Table 3.11 shows the average disposable annual income per zone in 1984 and 1993 and at the same time the growth index for 1989-1993 (growth index LMCU=100). The data are derived from the DGI (Direction Général des Impôts; that is to say, the tax authority). Incomes in the municipalities of the LMCU are indicated per household. These are 'technically tax' defined households (foyers). These households can differ from the households (ménages) as described for example in the censuses.

In 1993 the lowest incomes were noted in Roubaix and Tourcoing. Together with the smaller municipality Wattrelos in zone 10, these are the only municipalities with an average income lower than 70,000 FF. In Lille the average comes out at a slightly higher level, but still near the bottom of the list. This is also the case for zone 14 (Armentières and surroundings). Zone 3 scored just below the average of the LMCU;

Table 3.11 Average disposable annual income per zone in the LMCU in 1984 and 1993, and growth-index 1984-1993 (LMCU=100)

| Zone | Income 1984 | Income 1993 | Growth-index |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Zone 1 (Lille) | 57,029 | 76,703 | 99 |
| Zone 2 | 64,873 | 87,674 | 100 |
| Zone 3 | 64,098 | 83,009 | 96 |
| Zone 4 | 72,161 | 100,614 | 103 |
| Zone 5 | 67,526 | 98,600 | 108 |
| Zone 6 | 90,138 | 136,560 | 112 |
| Zone 7 (V. d'A.) | 70,109 | 96,106 | 101 |
| Zone 8 | 73,733 | 107,566 | 108 |
| Zone 9 (Roubaix) | 52,211 | 60,042 | 85 |
| Zone 10 | 63,673 | 88,522 | 103 |
| Zone 11 (Tourcoing) | 55,456 | 67,755 | 90 |
| Zone 12 | 68,447 | 93,033 | 100 |
| Zone 13 | 63,825 | 90,472 | 105 |
| Zone 14 | 59,591 | 78,318 | 97 |
| Zone 15 | 89,937 | 136,253 | 112 |
| Zone 16 | 62,764 | 86,615 | 102 |
| LMCU | 63,861 | 86,469 | 100 |

Source: INSEE, Direction Général des Impôts.

the rest of the zones scored above it. By far the highest average incomes are found in zone 6 and zone 15.

The two cities with the lowest incomes, Roubaix and Tourcoing, also have the lowest growth indexes in the whole region. The other three zones with an income below the LMCU average, including Lille, all also have a lower growth index than the LMCU as a whole. For all the other zones the growth index is higher than or equal to 100. It is striking that in the LMCU the 'richer' zones have the highest growth indexes.

As a result, these zones tend to diverge from the others in terms of income position; they certainly do not seem to be growing closer together in this respect.

This development can also be observed in the Dutch Urban Region Haaglanden (Stadsregio Haaglanden) and can also be seen at district level in the municipality of The Hague.

Appendix VIII displays the average incomes and growth indexes (growth index zone=100) for the municipalities per zone. Municipalities with a relatively high average income are mostly to be found in zones 4, 6, 8 and 15, zones which one can label as the first ring around Lille. In the municipalities on the northern peripheral zone and zone 16 which Vervaeke and Lefebvre typified as working class zones, the incomes indeed are in general lower. There are exceptions to be seen here, such as

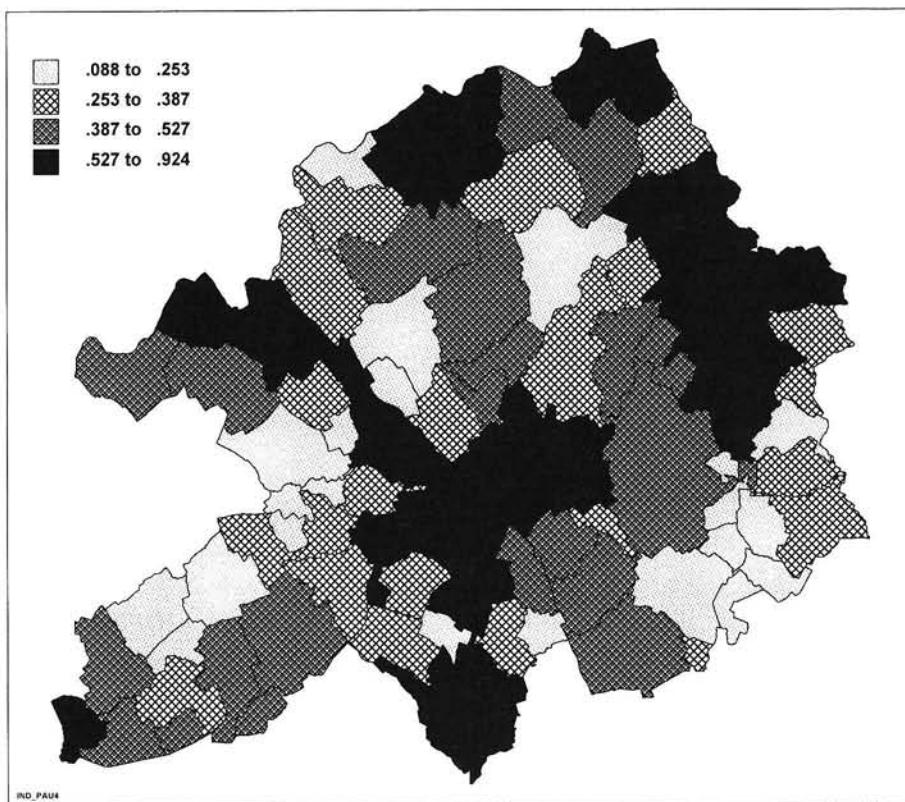
Lompret and Verlinghem in zone 5, Sailly in zone 10 and Beauchamps-Ligny in zone 16.

It can be seen from the tables that there are other municipalities in the LMCU with an average income lower than the average for the region as a whole. The income levels of municipalities within a zone sometimes differ markedly.

3.3.5 Accumulation of problems in the LMCU

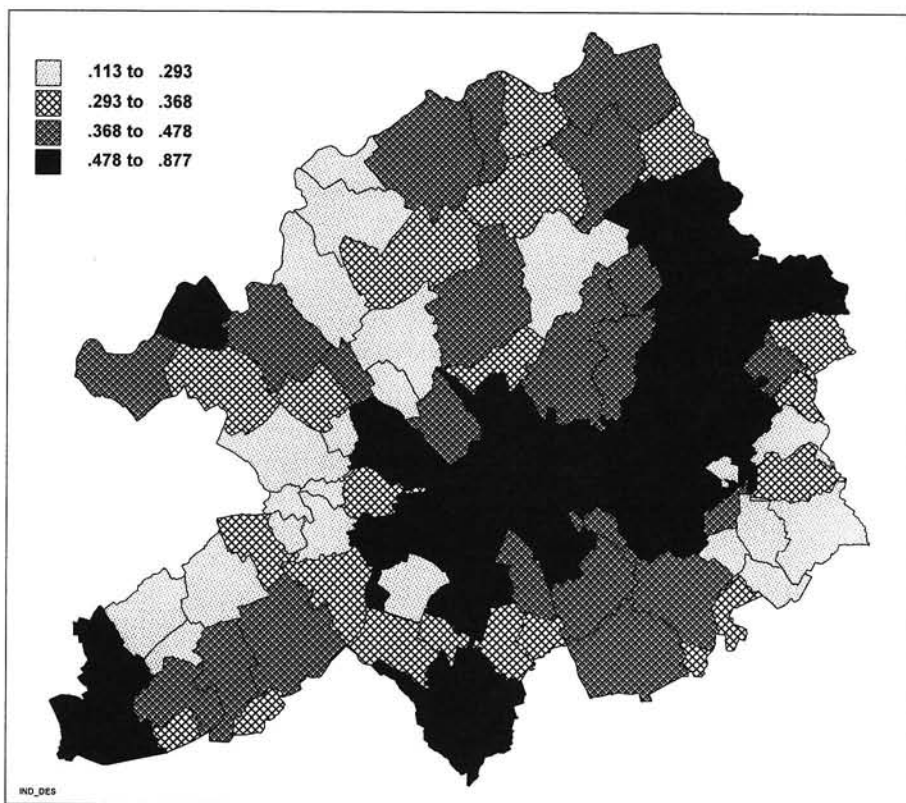
Thévenot (1996) also calculated for the municipalities in the LMCU the poverty and social exclusion indexes developed for the Agence de Développement et d'Urbanisme (see also section 3.2).

Figure 3.5 Indice de pauvreté per municipality in the LMCU



Source: Thévenot, 1996

Figure 3.6 Indice de désaffiliation per municipality in the LMCU



Source: Thévenot, 1996

Lille scores high on both indexes, as do several other municipalities including Roubaix, Tourcoing, Wattlelos, Armentières and Hellemmes¹⁰ (figures 3.5 and 3.6). A few municipalities, particularly in the north of the LMCU, score high on the indice de pauvreté, but somewhat lower on the indice de désaffiliation.

For other municipalities, particularly those surrounding Lille, Roubaix and Armentières - and including Villeneuve d'Ascq - precisely the opposite is the case. These municipalities appear to have relatively poor perspectives. This is indeed so for the belt of municipalities running from the southwest of Lille roughly towards the northwest and Tourcoing.

¹⁰ In the study indicated as the source, Hellemmes is considered to be an independent municipality, and not a district of Lille.

From these charts it can be seen that there are three large problem concentration areas in the LMCU; one in the centre, around and including the city of Lille; one in the North, around and including Roubaix-Tourcoing; one in the west: Armentières.

Roubaix, old HLM building



Photo Agence de D&U, Observatoire des Evolutions Sociales et Urbaines, M. Lerouge, and Tandem.

Lille centre: new housing near the 'Hôtel de Ville'



Photo Agence de D&U, Observatoire des Evolutions Sociales et Urbaines, M. Lerouge, and Tandem.

POLICY AGAINST THE UNDIVIDED CITY

4.1 District directed policy

Urban policy in recent years has led to many programs for district directed strategies to combat the social and economic decline of districts. The various programs indicate among other things the difference in intensity of the approach; an hierarchic structure can be observed. Sometimes the accent laid in the approach also differs. In every case it is a matter of a positive discrimination in the deprived districts to raise the social and economic level, but also to bring the quality of the built up environment closer to the average level. It can be concluded that in France the battle against spatial segregation is receiving full attention.

Ranked from 'broad' to 'narrow' the following district directed policy programs can be distinguished:

The *Contrats de Ville* (214) involve 1300 districts and some 800 municipalities; the accent is on counteracting social exclusion.

The *Zones Urbaines Sensibles* (ZUS) concern 700 districts. The accent here is placed strongly on the creation of work opportunities. In these districts newly established businesses can be eligible for tax relief. Employers are also released from social financial burdens when taking on 'extra' employees. In certain cases the tenants of social housing in these districts are exempt from certain residence costs.

The *Zones de Redynamisation Urbaine* (ZRU) make up a subset of 350 ZUS; they are districts in municipalities which have the right to subsidies in the context of municipality solidarity according to the town and country planning and development legislation of February 1995. In these districts companies that have been established for a longer time can also enjoy tax relief. To be designated a ZRU certain criteria referring to the scale of the unemployment, the proportion of young people and poorly educated/unskilled in the labour force must be satisfied.

The *Zones Franches* (38 in Metropolitan France and six in the overseas departments) apply to the districts most seriously under threat. They must have more than 10,000 inhabitants, the highest unemployment rates and the lowest levels of

professional skills. In addition to fiscal instruments the policy also comprises measures in the area of housing, education, and local cultural provision. Employers are exempt from social financial burdens under the condition that 20% of their employees are recruited from the district.

The *Grands Projets Urbains* (12) form spearheads of policy efforts in specific districts which, although they have serious problems, also have great potential.

The various policy programs gain substance in contractual agreements drawn up between the various participants called upon to make the efforts required. For the agglomeration of Lille, concluding a *Contrat de Ville* and designating the district along the Roubaix canal as a *Grand Projet Urbain* are of prime importance; these two policy programs are discussed in the following sections. Subsequently, attention is paid to the other programs of urban policy.

4.2 *Contrat de Ville*

The '*Contrat de Ville*' (CDV), formally established in 1992, comprises one of the most important instruments for getting spatial and social developments off the ground simultaneously. Agreements are drawn up between the central government and the local authorities. Typically urban problems are approached in an integrated manner and in any case through negotiation and a consensus between the parties concerned (Booth et al., 1997; Marcou et al., 1997). The approach replaces, extends and/or integrates previous measures such as the DSQ and DSU. Further, it also guarantees cooperation between municipalities. The transfer of town and country planning in 1983 to communes certainly brought about the desired decentralization of responsibilities, but not the inter municipal cooperation which was so very necessary in order to steer many of the spatial processes.

The *Contrats d'Agglomération* in Lille and Dunkerque are considered to be experimental forerunners of contracts in which a great number of municipalities are involved. The region Nord-Pas de Calais has had long experience of inter municipal cooperation in any case through its economic structure and the problems which derive from that.

Lille functioned therefore as a pilot study for a *Contrat de Ville* in a greater agglomeration. This *Contrat d'Agglomération* was signed in January 1992 and had a duration of three years. The experiment was joined to the project *Projet d'agglomération*, directed more to economic development and supported by the region and the European Regional Economic Development Fund. The strategic development of the agglomeration has been shown to be able to count on financing from the European Union, the central government and the region.

Just as in the other '*contrats*' the following three themes are crucial:

1. The struggle against 'social exclusion' in all its forms.

2. The promotion and development of education and training opportunities and economic 're-entry'.
3. The improvement of the quality of the urban environment.

The assumption of the solidarity principle (between participating municipalities) forms an important preliminary.

The three central themes have been unpacked into many detailed policy goals. These goals are directed on the one hand to various population groups (young children, the handicapped, gypsies, students) and on the other to various sectors (housing, work opportunities, education and training, public transport, the environment and urban quality).

To stimulate participation in local business life 'pôles de rencontre' have been created. Here exchange of information takes place, professional training given and many sorts of educational programs implemented. The environment and urban quality are important points receiving particular attention in the context of the improvement of the quality of life. The improvement of public transport is considered to be a fundamental element of the struggle against social exclusion. Considerable work is being directed to the extension of the connections between Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing.

Mutual coordination of the Contrat de Ville, the structure scheme (SDAU) and zoning plans (POS) are important for the implementation of the Contrat. In any case, various elements of the contrat have town and country planning aspects. The Agence de Développement et d'Urbanisme plays an important role in this coordination. This organization is responsible for both the preparation and the implementation of town and country planning policy, and works closely together with the technical system of the LMCU in the preparation of both the Contrat de Ville and the revision of the SDAU. The Agence is financed mainly by the central government and the LMCU, and to a smaller degree by the région and the département.

The election of ex-premier Pierre Mauroy as chairperson of the CU is considered by many people as having been an important condition for the success of the experiment. He was a champion of decentralization and solidarity between municipalities (Van den Berg et al., 1993; Cabaret & Dendievel, 1996). Another important condition was the establishment of the 'Agence de développement et d'urbanisme' for the benefit of the revision of the structure plan. This Agence formed the central coordination point for the regionalization of the necessary measures under the slogan: ville renouvelée.

The Contrat d'agglomération has now come to an end. Important successes achieved include:

- the realization of instruments for monitoring and carrying out studies before the projects were launched
- the house building program for the conurbation, including a protocol for the accommodation of the most deprived members of the population. The building of 4000 public housing dwellings, the improvement of 20,000 dwellings and

the building of 1000 dwellings for the people who were the worst off have all been financed. At the same time, 1000 dwellings in the courées have been improved, some have been demolished and rehousing has been provided;

- social activities focused on culture, health, sport, education, literacy, delinquency, drug addiction, professional training and re-entry into the labour market. For this last point, the building industry has been most important. It made possible that 5000 unemployed people have been put to work and half of them have managed to obtain a permanent job;
- the setting up of quality and landscape charts, and of environmental landscape projects;
- the Roubaix canal project (an old industrial canal, along which lie many dilapidated centres). It is from this that the Grand Projet Urbain of Lille Métropole arose.

It was not possible to extend the Contrat d'Agglomération in 1995 for a second round. Getting all the participating municipalities into line once more and then on a voluntary basis turned out to be politically impossible. A Contrat de Ville for the period 1995-1998 has now been contracted with 13 municipalities in the agglomeration. The duration of a CDV has in the meantime been extended to five years. The scope of the contract, however, has diminished. The strategic approach which characterized the Contrat d'Agglomération has all but disappeared. A number of activities have had to be stopped. Cabaret and Dendievel (1996) list the following reasons for this:

- the three year duration of some projects (coupled to the duration of the experiment);
- the weak response from the private sector (which gives preference to low risk investments);
- the hesitant attitude of the central government;
- competition between the participating municipalities;
- the difficulty at times of mobilizing some of the actors into joining a partnership.

Financing

In the period 1992-1994 about 1.3 billion French Francs were spent in the contract of Lille. Almost two thirds of this money was spent on the main objective: combating 'social exclusion', in all its forms. Returning people to the work process, 'insertion', took up 32% of the expenditure. To the quality of the environment, 3% of the amount was devoted and to the various other projects, 1%. Of the total amount, the central government financed 55%, the région 1%, the département 0.2%, the LMCU 30%, the municipalities 8% and other participants 3%. In fact expenditures lagged behind the budget; only 89% of the budgeted amount was spent. In particular the département lagged behind with its contributions: only 14% of the proposed amounts were actually paid out. The LMCU fulfilled 70% of the commitments, the municipalities 57% and the other participants 76%.

To a large extent the source of the financial contributions by the central government to the Contrat de Ville program was to be found in the redistribution of existing budgets. The Fonds Social Urbain (FSU) is an exception to this. In 1989 FF 263 million of 'new money' was reserved for the benefit of the first slice of contracts. This amount was raised to FF 400 million in 1990. Later 'new money' was also earmarked for the Grands Projets Urbains and the Pacte de Relance, programs which were extensions of the Contrat de Ville (Booth et al., 1997). These are considered further below.

4.3 Grand Projet Urbain

The thin spreading out of the available means over the many municipalities and activities involved was perceived to be a disadvantage of the Contrat de Ville. The CDV had its shortcomings as the instrument for the largest scale problem districts in particular. That is why the Grand Projet Urbain (GPU) was established. In October 1994 the Comité Interministeriel des Villes designated 12 of these projects, including the GPU of Roubaix Tourcoing. They were all districts with more than 10,000 social housing units where all sorts of social development plans had already been applied for a long time without achieving much effect. They were also districts to which untapped urban and economic expansion opportunities had been allotted, although they were still plagued by social and spatial evils. The projects demanded heavy investment in the total infrastructure: dwellings, the surroundings, and the provision of services. The achievement of greater differentiation in the housing supply and urban functions was being sought. Coupled to this was the pursuit of appreciation in land values and real estate.

The procedure commences from a very specific and close cooperative relationship between central and local government. The area is staked out and middle and long term goals are defined. The financial sources are indicated in global terms. The central government makes a substantial (financial) contribution to the restructuring activities (DIV, 1995), but it is also important that others, in particular private, financiers contribute. Key requirements for the designation as GPU are: continuity, concentration of resources, and partnership (Cabaret and Dendievel, 1996).

The GPU of Roubaix-Tourcoing concerns the places through which the canal from Roubaix runs. A maximum of resources were concentrated in a limited area for ten years. The implementation of the project stagnated originally through the lack of good leadership. The central government and the local authorities concerned competed with each other for some time. It seems that a workable construction has now been found. The GPU is led by a GIP (Groupement d'Intérêt Public) in which, besides representatives of the LMCU and of the central government services, the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations and a group of builders and project developers also take part. With this structure finance and human resources, such as professional

capabilities, are linked together. The GIP operates as project leader, with the following as the most important tasks:

- negotiating and guaranteeing the cohesion between the activities;
- defining and planning the project before any actual activities are undertaken and thereafter monitoring the activities.

With respect to this last it is important that a position be taken concerning the following:

- the manner in which intervention through housing measures can offer a solution for problems requiring a new approach;
- the identification of the ingredients which must contribute to the designated urban areas becoming more attractive: which activities can turn the tide, but also lead to a lasting image improvement;
- how to deal with land ownership in the restructuring approach.

4.4 Other contractual procedures

The districts which fall under a Contrat de Ville or a Grand Projet Urbain are specified in decrees brought out by the central government. Districts which are not listed here, but have been included in earlier programs, can be considered for contracting a 'convention de sortie' (exit agreement), so that activities already underway can be completed.

Apart from the CDVs, 'contrats d'action pour la prévention et la sécurité' can be contracted with the municipalities. These can attract the granting of subsidies for the prevention and combating of crime.

For the districts which have to contend with a heavy loss of industrial employment opportunities there is the Pact-urbain program. There are 26 districts which have been designated for this, but only one third of them have actually signed contracts. The designated districts are eligible for subsidies and loans from national and European funds in the context of urban policy.

In any case, within the Contrat de Ville specific agreements can also be drawn up with ministries, for example with the Ministry of Social Affairs with respect to integration programs for non French, with the Ministry of Youth and Sport for youth projects and with the Ministry of Education for 'educational priority zones' (DIV, 1996).

4.5 Pacte de Relance pour la Ville

In January 1995, at the beginning of President Chirac's term of office, urban policy was given new life through the announcement of the Pacte de Relance de la Ville (Urban Regeneration Pact).

In the first half of 1996, 70 new measures (Partnership Agreements) were launched to achieve three main goals: the stimulation of economic activity in deprived districts, the strengthening of public order, and the improvement of the quality of life. It was made clear that in no sense was there any intention to interfere with earlier policies in the form of urban plans, solidarity agreements between municipalities, CDV's and GPU's; the new approach must be perceived as supplementary. The creation of work opportunities, in particular for the younger generation, is of key importance.

To each of the types of urban priority districts, ZUS, ZRU and ZF, new resources and instruments were added. Of crucial importance is the creation of 100,000 jobs in the ZUS and the extension of subsidies to unemployed people there setting up small businesses. The 100,000 jobs plan is mainly directed to the group aged between 18 and 25 years. The employment contract must run for at least one year and it may last for a maximum of five years. The terms of employment must be for *at least* 30 hours per week and the pay *at least* 120% of the legal minimum wage. There are two ways in which this can be financed: either with a 75% subsidy from the central government in the first year followed by successively 10% less in each of the following four years; or with a fixed subsidy of 55% for the whole of the five year period. In addition, the fiscal advantages for companies have been extended. They now include companies which have been established for some time as well. Small businesses are temporarily (12 months) exempt from social tax burdens when they extend their work force to at least 50 employees (DIV, 1996).

The extension of the policy also includes measures in safety and public order. The numbers of people eligible for military service who are called up is stepped up in the districts concerned. The municipal police apparatus has been extended by a total of 4000 members, who are deployed in the most difficult districts. The judicial procedures have been adapted so that young delinquents are brought before the courts and punished quickly. Fifty secure educational units, in which 250 underprivileged, recidivist delinquents can be placed on the basis of a court order, have been created. These institutions are designed to foster socialization through literacy programs, education and training, cultural activities and sport.

The Ministry of Education and the ministries responsible for urban affairs together designate the 'urban priority districts for education'. Educational support projects are then set up. Students can participate in them on a voluntary basis; the time that they spend is added to the time for which their student scholarships are valid. In the Zones Franches moreover funds have been set aside for the improvement of the educational infrastructure. In this way schools are being combined with for example music schools, cultural centres and sport societies.

The improvement of the quality of life in these districts is also being sought through bringing about greater social diversity. In the ZUS the income criteria for eligibility for a housing subsidy can be temporarily liberalized. In municipalities with problem

districts, local housing programs can be adopted/sponsored. New legislation (March 1996) makes it possible to exempt tenants of social dwellings in ZUS from the solidarity rent supplement. In the Zones Franches interest free loans and special tax advantages for the benefit of house building and the improvement of housing are supposed to stimulate the private rented sector. The condition is that the dwellings concerned must be let for at least six years.

In addition 'urban reorganization institutes' are to be created for the benefit of large urban projects which could be in social development, but could also be in housing or programs for reintroducing people to the work process. In municipalities with a CDV measures are being taken to ensure the rehabilitation of dilapidated buildings. 'Housing solidarity funds' provide extra support to households finding themselves in very difficult circumstances in order to reduce their cost of living. Funds are also available for such households to help them with debt management (DIV, 1996).

The Pacte de Relance has also introduced new obligations for municipalities belonging to the bigger agglomerations, intended to create more social housing in municipalities with a low percentage of such housing (Marcou, interview 1997).

4.6 Urban restructuring against segregation?

One can assert that the LOV (Loi d'Orientation sur la Ville) of 1991 certainly provides instruments for the restructuring of districts. It is directed towards finding a new balance in urban complexes and districts between the living function and other urban functions, in particular where there is extreme one-sidedness. This law aims to bring land policy and urban solidarity better into line. The law makes the establishment of 'land corporations' possible. These institutions carry out a land purchase and management policy directed to achieve the desired mixture of functions. What is possibly even more important is the DSU (Dotation de Solidarité Urbaine) which is enshrined in this law: it is a sort of equalization regulation which siphons off resources from the richer to the poorer municipalities.

The government also expresses itself in policy papers in terms of seeking a greater social mix in problem districts (GPU Programme, Pacte de Relance). The newest measures, launched in the context of the 'Pacte de Relance', also comprise instruments in the area of housing which can improve this: the temporary admission of skewness in social housing and the promotion of owner occupation for lower income groups in districts designated (at least) as ZUS. According to the Agence de Développement et d'Urbanisme in the LMCU no direct subsidies are granted for the benefit of building more expensive housing in districts with an overwhelmingly cheap housing supply. This is however stimulated through improving the attractiveness of the district for the market sector by improving the environment. In the LMCU, willingness to build houses in a larger variety is actually limited. Few project developers can be found to build more expensive houses in deprived districts.

The price of land in these districts is, obviously, lower, but not low enough to raise the enthusiasm of project developers.

For the opposite case - the building of cheap housing in more expensive residential districts - the solidarity agreements the municipalities of the LMCU have made with each other are of great importance. Every municipality with at least 1500 inhabitants forming part of an agglomeration of more than 200,000 inhabitants must have a social sector of at least 20% of the housing supply. In addition at least 18% of the inhabitants must receive rent subsidies known as APL (Aide pour le Logement). A levy is imposed on municipalities where that is not the case. The money that the defaulting municipalities pay can be used to finance social house building, possibly elsewhere. Many municipalities which do not meet the conditions described above have begun to set up plans to build more social housing, for fear of possible sanctions. In the LMCU a regional housing plan (Plan Local de l'Habitat) has been set up for 16 municipalities, in cooperation with the Agence de Développement et d'Urbanisme de la Métropole Lilloise. The number of social dwellings that must be built in the coming five years is determined in these plans. It is worthwhile for the municipalities to draw up such plans, because the central government makes financial resources available every year to build social housing. In 1996 resources were provided for 1300 dwellings; in 1997 this number fell to 800.

Although the municipalities which do not satisfy the criteria have in general decided to draw up plans, they do not always abide by the intentions set out in them. The reason for this is that the sanctions for the municipalities not satisfying the criteria have yet to be determined. Up to the present time the building of social housing in the more well to do districts can be systematically prevented by local residents and local politicians.

According to Baert an important element of the Pacte de Relance is the acknowledgement that social house building under the auspices of the PLA does not provide for the housing of the social underclass. Initiatives are being developed for the creation of lower quality housing for this underclass which is continuously threatened or confronted with homelessness. In order to make more social rented dwellings available, rent surcharges have been created for tenants with an income above a certain level; distorted housing occupation is counteracted actively. Owner occupation can be further stimulated through the creation of the 0% loans which replace the PAP (Baert, 1996).

CONCLUSIONS

The agglomeration of Lille is recognized within France as an area of social and economic deprivation. In comparison with other large agglomerations, the Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine (LMCU) scores above average on such indicators as long term unemployment, unemployment among young people, and unemployment among non French. The economic reforms of the last decades have hit the mono-industrial textile area that is part of the agglomeration particularly hard. The social-economic losses are certainly not spread evenly over the district. Both within Lille, at district level, and within the LMCU, at municipal level, we have been able to conclude that there is segregation on the basis of the indicative variables: non French, the unemployed, and income. With respect to the agglomeration, it is curious to note that in the LMCU there is no sign of one large city with a hinterland consisting of small peripheral municipalities; though Lille is the core city, the agglomeration has, in addition to Lille, two more major cities within the borders where the problems present themselves even more strongly than in Lille itself: Roubaix and Tourcoing.

Between 1975 and 1990 unemployment has increased strongly in the LMCU, especially in the period 1975-1982. The segregation of the unemployed has increased between 1982 and 1990. As table 5.1 demonstrates, the unemployed are more evenly spread over the zones of the LMCU than the non French. However, the segregation of non French has been decreasing ever since 1975.

In the city of Lille the segregation of the unemployed at district level is stronger than at the regional level. But the segregation of foreign unemployed within the non French group is much lower than that of the French unemployed among the French.

On the level of the agglomeration three major problem concentration areas can be distinguished: one in the centre, around and including the city of Lille; one in the North, around and including Roubaix-Tourcoing; one in the west: Armentières. These zones have a below average income level, but also a below average income growth (in the period 1984-1993). In contrast, the 'richer' zones have the highest income growth. Consequently, the gap between these extremes in terms of income position seems to be growing rather than shrinking.

Table 5.1 Segregation indexes calculated for Lille (district level) and the LMCU (zone level)

| | Lille | LMCU | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Non French | 22,4 | 29,5 | 26,6 | 25,2 |
| Unemployed vs employed workforce | 19,6 | 13,7 | 13,2 | 15,2 |
| French unemployed vs rest of French population | 19,4 | | | |
| Non French unemployed vs rest of Non French population | 9,5 | | | |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population 1975, 1982 & 1990, data processed by OTB.

On the level of Lille municipality problems - and unemployment in particular - are concentrated in the south of the city, in (parts) of the districts of Lille-Sud, Wazemmes, Moulins, Fives and Faubourg de Béthune.

The segregation, and the developments within it, can certainly be associated with the differentiation of the housing supply. This is the case both for the inner city segregation in Lille and for the segregation in the LMCU. The problems arise mostly in two sorts of districts: districts where large complexes of social rented housing of the HLMs have been built, and the old suburbs (now sometimes a district of a city) with a large share of small, obsolete, frequently dilapidated single family dwellings. Many of these dwellings were built by manufacturers who needed to provide housing for the workers they attracted. The dwellings have often been taken over by the people living in them with the help of subsidized loans bringing owner occupation within the reach of very low income households. According to part of the literature it transpires that this is often an emergency measure implemented by people with no access to an HLM dwelling and where there was no cheap supply in the private sector. Others have pointed out that a deep-rooted preference for single family houses (however modest) and home-ownership plays a role that is even more important.

The lowest income groups have in the meantime divided themselves over three sectors: the cheap private rented sector; the least attractive part of the social rented sector; the more dilapidated part of the sector of owner-occupied dwellings. In all three sectors these groups run great risks of eviction if they become unable to keep up payments for the mortgage or the rent. The spatial concentration of the dwellings which are accessible to the underprivileged maintains the segregation or, for example in the case of the increasing dichotomy within the HLM supply, strengthens it.

Housing policy, in particular the financing of housing, has on another front also led to the further sorting out of population groups. The establishment of subsidized loans, which are also available to middle income groups, has caused a production boom of rather poor quality dwellings in peripheral districts, far from service provision and jobs. In practice these dwellings are bought by households with a modest income. These households also run a financial risk, but also the risk of losing 'connections with the mainstream of society' and becoming socially isolated.

In France policy makers devote particular attention to deprived districts. People in that country have experienced the explosive outbursts which can occur in this sort of district. An abundance of policies with a district directed character has been developed. The hierarchic systems of qualifications for deprived districts is interesting. The designation of deprived districts in a certain ranking order automatically indicates the package of instruments appropriate to the extent of the deprivation. The multiplicity of regulations which apply, succeed and complement each other, does become rather bureaucratic. A frequently expressed criticism is that even these measures do not achieve the results which they promise, or do not do so fast enough.

The measures are in general mostly directed to the improvement of the situation of the underprivileged. Just as in the Netherlands, one of the most important pillars of the policy is a matter of getting the jobless back to work. The threat of homelessness is another of the major issues requiring attention. The provision of extra support to the people who find themselves in the most precarious situation offers a solution, be it non structural.

While housing policy through the years may well have contributed substantially to deprived districts coming into existence, housing measures to reduce this segregation do not seem to attract prime attention. From policy papers a wish can be discerned here and there to bring about a greater mixture of social groups in a spatial sense, in addition to providing support to the people who are in a particularly bad situation. Adequate (housing) instruments cannot be got off the ground, even when an initial impetus has been given to it within the LMCU. A housing plan approved at CU level is not being properly implemented through a lack of cooperation at local level. A regulation requiring the building of more social sector dwellings in the municipalities where this sector is small does not get off the ground because of the lack of sanctions.

This occurs in spite of the strong implementation of regionalization. The principle of equality between the whole (the CU) and the parts (the municipalities), the principle of consensus and proportional financial contributions, have certainly led to a greater decisiveness at agglomeration level, in any case with respect to planning. Whatever may be well regulated on paper at regional level, still comes in practice against stubbornness at the level of implementation. Decentralization from Paris and regionalization have not yet brought a complete solution for the relatively great

power of the very fragmented local government. Decentralization has perhaps even enhanced the fragmentation of local government.

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APPENDIX I

MUNICIPALITIES OF LILLE MÉTROPOLE COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE



0. Anstaing
1. Armentières
2. Baisieux
3. Beaucamps Ligny
4. Bondues
5. Bousbecque
6. Bouvines
7. Capinghem
8. La Chapelle d'Armentières
9. Chereng
10. Comines
11. Croix
12. Deûlémont
13. Don
14. Emmerin
15. Englos
16. Ennetières
17. Erquinghem-Lys
18. Erquinghem
19. Escobecques
20. Faches Thumesnil
21. Forest
22. Fournes-en-Weppes
23. Frelinghem
24. Fretin
25. Gruson
26. Hallennes
27. Halluin
28. Hantay

29. Haubourdin
30. Hellemmes
31. Hem
32. Herlies
33. Houplines
34. Houplin-Ancoise
35. Illies
36. La Madeleine
37. Lamersart
38. Lannoy
39. La Bassée
40. Leers
41. Lesquin
42. Lezennes
43. Lille
44. Linselles
45. Lomme
46. Lompret
47. Loos
48. Lys-lez-Lannoy
49. Marcq-en-Baroeul
50. Mons-en-Baroeul
51. Mouvaux
52. Marquillies
53. Marquette
54. Noyelles
55. Neuville-en-Ferrain
56. Pérenchies

57. Peronne-en-Melantois
58. Premesques
59. Quesnoy-sur-Deûle
60. Ronchin
61. Roncq
62. Roubaix
63. Salomé
64. Santes
65. Seclin
66. Saily
67. Sainghin-en-Mélantois
68. Sainghin-en-Weppes
69. Sequedin
70. Saint André
71. Templemars
72. Toufflers
73. Tourcoing
74. Tressin
75. Villeneuve d'Ascq
76. Vendeville
77. Verlinghem
78. Wambrechies
79. Warneton
80. Wasquehal
81. Wattingies
82. Wattrelos
83. Wavrin
84. Wervicq-Sud
85. Wicres
86. Willems

APPENDIX II

LILLE POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE PER DISTRICT

Table II.1 Population of Lille per district according to age category, 1990

| Districts | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-39 years | 40-59 years | ≥ 60 years | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| District 1 | 12.1 | 32.5 | 28.2 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 6,888 |
| Wazemmes | 20.5 | 21.3 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 18,988 |
| Vauban Es- quermes | 11.3 | 34.3 | 25.9 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 20,412 |
| Centre | 10.0 | 26.2 | 27.7 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 6,736 |
| District 5 | 11.1 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 17.9 | 21.8 | 8,692 |
| Fives | 21.0 | 18.3 | 24.3 | 20.1 | 16.3 | 16,872 |
| Moulins | 23.0 | 23.2 | 25.7 | 17.0 | 11.1 | 15,100 |
| Lille-Sud | 26.2 | 20.9 | 23.4 | 17.4 | 12.2 | 19,372 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 18.8 | 20.0 | 21.7 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 11,768 |
| Vieux Lille | 14.6 | 20.7 | 31.1 | 17.7 | 15.8 | 11,328 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 18.0 | 17.2 | 26.1 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 17,532 |
| Hellemmes | 21.9 | 16.3 | 23.2 | 20.4 | 18.1 | 18,196 |
| Lille | 18.5 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 171,884 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

Table II.2 French population of Lille per district according to age category, 1990

| Districts | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-39 years | 40-59 years | ≥ 60 years | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| District 1 | 1.9 | 32.9 | 27.9 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 6,404 |
| Wazemmes | 19.0 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 16.1 | 19.5 | 15,820 |
| Vauban Es- quermes | 11.4 | 34.7 | 25.7 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 19,656 |
| Centre | 9.9 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 6,420 |
| District 5 | 10.7 | 24.7 | 24.0 | 18.1 | 22.5 | 8,124 |
| Fives | 20.2 | 18.9 | 24.1 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 15,088 |
| Moulins | 22.4 | 24.4 | 26.0 | 15.1 | 12.1 | 12,664 |
| Lille-Sud | 24.1 | 21.4 | 23.4 | 17.2 | 13.9 | 16,096 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 18.8 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 22.5 | 10,820 |
| Vieux-Lille | 14.7 | 21.7 | 31.3 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 10,248 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 18.2 | 17.1 | 25.9 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 16,484 |
| Hellemmes | 21.5 | 16.6 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 18.3 | 17,416 |
| Lille | 17.7 | 23.0 | 24.8 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 252,620 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

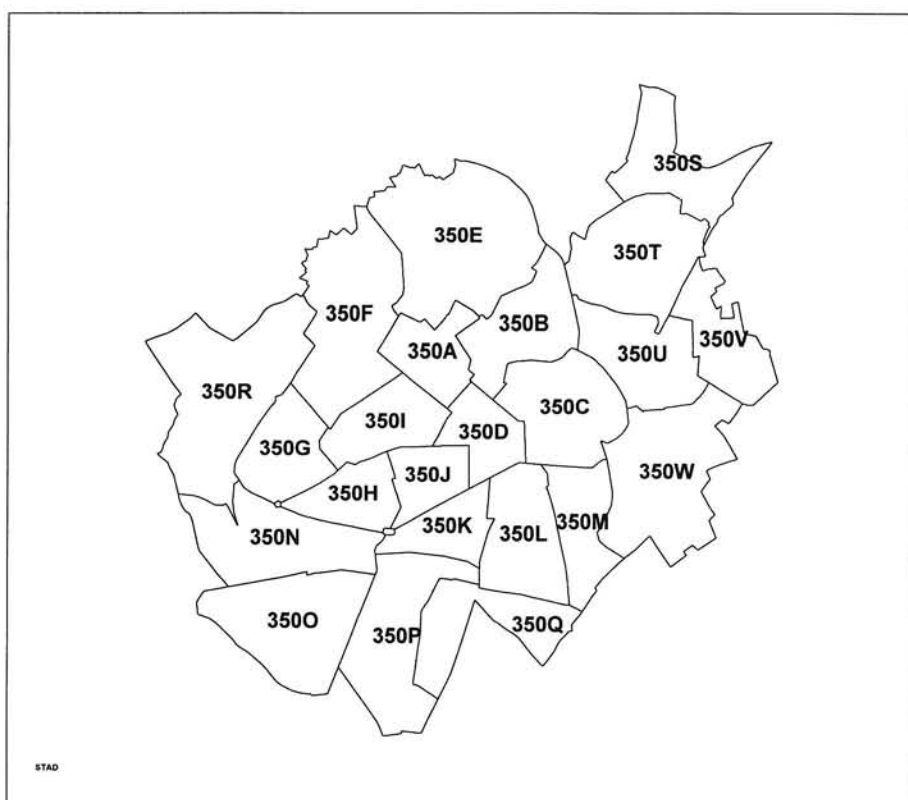
Table II.3 Non French population of Lille per district according to age category, 1990

| Districts | 0-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-39 years | 40-59 years | ≥ 60 years | totaal |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------|
| District 1 | 14.9 | 27.3 | 33.1 | 18.2 | 6.6 | 484 |
| Wazemmes | 28.0 | 14.6 | 26.5 | 24.9 | 5.9 | 3,168 |
| Vauban Es- quermes | 10.6 | 24.3 | 32.8 | 21.2 | 11.1 | 756 |
| Centre | 12.7 | 20.3 | 38.0 | 16.5 | 12.7 | 316 |
| District 5 | 17.6 | 24.6 | 31.0 | 14.8 | 12.0 | 568 |
| Fives | 27.8 | 13.2 | 26.2 | 27.8 | 4.9 | 1,784 |
| Moulins | 25.9 | 16.6 | 24.5 | 26.9 | 6.1 | 2,436 |
| Lille-Sud | 36.6 | 18.3 | 23.1 | 18.4 | 3.5 | 3,276 |
| Faubourg de Béthune | 19.4 | 18.1 | 33.3 | 17.7 | 11.4 | 948 |
| Vieux-Lille | 13.3 | 11.5 | 29.3 | 31.9 | 14.1 | 1,080 |
| St Maurice de Pellevoisin | 16.4 | 19.1 | 28.2 | 27.5 | 8.8 | 1,048 |
| Hellemmes | 31.8 | 9.7 | 28.2 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 780 |
| Lille | 25.6 | 16.8 | 27.1 | 23.1 | 7.4 | 1,6644 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population de 1990.

APPENDIX III

DIVISION OF LILLE INTO 23 NEIGHBOURHOODS



350 A Centre - Liberté - Nationale
 350 B Centre - Grand Place - Euralille
 350 C Centre - Saint Sauveur
 350 D Centre - Solferino
 350 E Vieux Lille
 350 F Vauban
 350 G Esquermes
 350 H Wazemmes - Montebello
 350 I Wazemmes - Gambette
 350 J Wazemmes - Postes
 350 K Moulins - Porte d'Arras
 350 L Moulins - Centre

350 M Moulins - Belfort - Valenciennes
 350 N Faubourg de Béthune
 350 O Sud -Chr.
 350 P Sud - Fbg des Postes - L'Arbrisseau
 350 Q Sud - Fbg d'Arras
 350 R Bois - Blancs
 350 S Pellevoisin
 350 T Saint Maurice
 350 U Fives - Douane - Caulier
 350 V Fives - Marbrerie - Sarts
 350 W Fives - Mont de Terre

Source: Agence de développement et d'urbanisme de la métropole Lilloise.

APPENDIX IV

EXPLANATION OF THE INDEXES OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL DETACHMENT

The indexes were derived from the 'Indice de Développement Humain' created by the United Nations Development Programme.

The 'indice de pauvreté' and the 'indice de désaffiliation' were constructed on the basis of a few relatively weakly correlated indicators.

The indicators are expressed by values between 0 and 1, choosing 0 for the best possible situation and 1 for the worst possible situation according to the variable concerned. The following formula's are used:

$$\text{Indicator } I_j = (\%_j - \%_{\min}) / (\%_{\max} - \%_{\min})$$

j = the variable considered

$\%_{\min}$ = the minimum variable value

$\%_{\max}$ = the maximum variable value

For example, for the unemployment rate per municipality we read:

$\%_{\min} = 3\%$ (for the municipality with the lowest rate)

$\%_{\max} = 24.2\%$ (for the municipality with the highest rate)

The unemployment rate for the municipality of 'Willems' is 8.3%.

So $I_{\text{unemployment, Willems}} = (8.3 - 3) / (24.2 - 3) = 0.25$

The indicators are then aggregated by applying the arithmetic average:

$$\text{Indice de pauvreté} = (I_{\text{unemployment}} + I_{\text{non owners}} + I_{\text{non highly educated}}) / 3$$

$$\text{Indice de désaffiliation} = (I_{\text{insecure income}} + I_{\text{age 15-24}} + I_{\text{long term unempl.}} + I_{\text{single persons}}) / 4$$

The indexes of 'pauvreté' and of 'désaffiliation' were calculated for the 86 municipalities of the LMCU and for the neighbourhoods of the 23 municipalities of the LMCU with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Source: Thévenot, 1996 (Agence de développement et d'urbanisme de la métropole Lilloise).

APPENDIX V

OVERVIEW OF CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION AND DWELLING STOCK IN THE LMCU PER ZONE

| ZONE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Population 1990 | 172,149 | 110,101 | 82,222 | 33,027 | 30,504 | 78,434 | 65,320 | 29,080 |
| development 1975 - 82 (%) | - 1.62 | - 0.48 | 0.15 | 3.61 | 0.29 | 0.63 | 8.84 | 1.61 |
| development 1982 - 90 (%) | 0.28 | - 0.67 | 0.15 | 0.54 | 1.84 | 0.93 | 1.22 | 1.29 |
| % younger dan 20 years | 26.2 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 |
| % older dan 60 years | 16.3 | 18.1 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 8.2 | 15.1 |
| households 1990 | 75,341 | 42,252 | 30,558 | 11,920 | 9,832 | 27,904 | 21,600 | 9,771 |
| development 1975 - 82 (%) | - 0.55 | 0.94 | 1.70 | 4.29 | 1.51 | 1.68 | 11.69 | 1.97 |
| development 1982 - 90 (%) | 0.87 | 0.16 | 0.70 | 1.09 | 2.54 | 1.49 | 2.20 | 1.56 |
| average household size | 2.19 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 3.0 | 3.03 | 2.8 | 2.83 | 2.97 |
| % single person household | 43.9 | 28.4 | 25.3 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 22.5 | 21.8 | 16.8 |
| Dwellings 1990 | 87,844 | 45,755 | 32,731 | 12,843 | 10,329 | 29,853 | 22,564 | 10,392 |
| % single family dwellings | 25.8 | 55.2 | 63.8 | 90.0 | 85.5 | 72.4 | 49.6 | 92.0 |
| vacancy 1990 (%) | 11.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 5.5 |
| % owner occupation | 28.9 | 51.1 | 54.3 | 75.0 | 69.9 | 65.2 | 40.6 | 73.6 |
| % private rent | 33.8 | 23.2 | 17.0 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 7.6 | 13.1 |
| % social rent (HLM) | 25.5 | 21.5 | 24.2 | 9.1 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 45.2 | 9.1 |
| % built before 1949 ¹⁾ | 51.1 | 33.2 | 30.1 | 34.6 | 24.0 | 36.0 | 14.5 | 49.9 |
| % built after 1982 ¹⁾ | 10.5 | 7.3 | 21.4 | 12.3 | 18.6 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 12.6 |
| % HLM built before 1975 | 64.7 | 76.4 | 74.5 | 35.5 | 41.1 | 35.5 | 29.5 | 42.8 |
| % with 1 or 2 rooms | 37.8 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 37.8 | 6.7 |
| % with 5 or more rooms | 21.1 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 51.1 | 46.9 | 48.0 | 21.1 | 51.6 |
| Dwelling construction/-renovation | | | | | | | | |
| annual production 1980 - 84 (%) | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| annual production 1985 - 89 (%) | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| annual production 1990 - 92 (%) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| annual renovation 1980 - 89 (%) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

| | ZONE | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | LMCU |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| Population 1990 | | 97,746 | 112,936 | 93,765 | 39,559 | 36,784 | 45,008 | 5,424 | 30,934 | 1.067,761 |
| development 1975 - 82 (%) | | - 1.04 | - 0.09 | - 0.74 | 1.19 | 1.13 | - 0.03 | 2.74 | 0.80 | 0.09 |
| development 1982 - 90 (%) | | - 0.47 | 0.13 | - 0.41 | 0.79 | 0.68 | 0.46 | 2.26 | 0.93 | 0.23 |
| % younger dan 20 years | | 34.3 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 32.3 | 33.1 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 30.4 |
| % older dan 60 years | | 16.1 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 18.4 | 14.7 | 16.3 | 16.1 |
| households 1990 | | 33,636 | 39,206 | 32,696 | 12,906 | 11,778 | 15,528 | 1,767 | 10,367 | 387,065 |
| development 1975 - 82 (%) | | - 0.62 | 0.64 | - 0.23 | 1.39 | 1.97 | 1.16 | 3.25 | 1.75 | 0.93 |
| development 1982 - 90 (%) | | - 0.55 | 0.62 | - 0.20 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.01 | 2.89 | 1.30 | 0.73 |
| average household size | | 2.84 | 2.86 | 2.80 | 3.04 | 3.08 | 2.75 | 3.06 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| % single person households | | 30.1 | 22.6 | 25.8 | 17.0 | 16.62 | 23.8 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 27.5 |
| Dwellings 1990 | | 38,846 | 42,013 | 35,973 | 13,694 | 12,547 | 16,784 | 1,834 | 11,044 | 425,046 |
| % single family dwellings | | 53.3 | 76.0 | 65.4 | 91.3 | 91.7 | 80.7 | 92.1 | 91.6 | 61.6 |
| vacancy 1990 (%) | | 7.9 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 7.8 |
| % owner occupation | | 41.0 | 56.7 | 51.4 | 73.5 | 65.1 | 56.4 | 77.8 | 69.9 | 51.0 |
| % private rent | | 21.0 | 11.9 | 21.5 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 20.5 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 20.4 |
| % social rent (HLM) | | 31.7 | 28.6 | 23.4 | 11.1 | 18.8 | 18.2 | 3.2 | 11.4 | 23.0 |
| % built before 1949 ¹⁾ | | 53.4 | 43.7 | 55.9 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 52.7 | 41.0 | 43.2 | 44.1 |
| % built after 1982 ¹⁾ | | 6.5 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 20.6 | 12.0 | 9.6 |
| % HLM built before 1975 | | 70.2 | 82.8 | 80.7 | 44.4 | 65.3 | 43.6 | 38.7 | 32.6 | 65.4 |
| % with 1 or 2 rooms | | 19.1 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 10.5 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 17.3 |
| % with 5 of more rooms | | 34.8 | 42.8 | 29.4 | 51.3 | 56.1 | 44.7 | 59.4 | 52.0 | 38.7 |
| Dwelling construction/-renovation | | | | | | | | | | |
| annual production 1980 - 84 (%) | | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| annual production 1985 - 89 (%) | | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| annual production 1990 - 92 (%) | | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| annual renovation 1980 - 89 (%) | | 1.25 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.37 |

¹⁾ first dwellings.

Source: Agence de développement et d'urbanisme de la métropole Lilloise, avril 1994.

APPENDIX VI

PERCENTAGE OF NON FRENCH IN THE LMCU PER MUNICIPALITY¹¹

| Zone 2 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Lambersart | 29649 | 28515 | 28286 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Lomme | 29224 | 28279 | 26547 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| La Madeleine | 20980 | 22139 | 21606 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Mons-en-Baroeul | 28104 | 26677 | 23580 | 3.9 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Saint-Andre | 12420 | 10795 | 10098 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 2 | 120377 | 116405 | 110117 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 |

| Zone 3 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Faches-Thumesnil | 18659 | 16964 | 15751 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Haubourdin | 14454 | 14502 | 14325 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Loos | 21564 | 20633 | 20666 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 6.4 |
| Ronchin | 15320 | 17375 | 17924 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Wattignies | 12324 | 13782 | 14534 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 6.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 3 | 82321 | 83256 | 83200 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 |

¹¹ Zone 1, 7, 9 and 11 (respectively Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq, Roubaix and Tourcoing) are not mentioned separately here. The data with regard to these municipalities can be found in Chapter 3.

| Zone 4 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Emmerin | 2315 | 2409 | 2997 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Hallennes * | 3286 | 3251 | 3851 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Houplin-Ancoise | 2653 | 3011 | 3407 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Noyelles | 358 | 1036 | 1012 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Santes | 3294 | 4736 | 4839 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Seclin | 9919 | 13074 | 12275 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Sequedin | 2974 | 3387 | 3339 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 0.8 |
| Templemars | 2693 | 3056 | 3360 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Vendeville | 486 | 782 | 1301 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 4 | 27978 | 34742 | 36381 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 |

| Zone 5 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Lompret | 1347 | 1694 | 1872 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Marquette | 8243 | 7889 | 11015 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| Perenchies | 6849 | 6929 | 7187 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 4.7 |
| Verlinghem | 1727 | 1939 | 2184 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Wambrechies | 7900 | 7940 | 8251 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 5 | 26066 | 26391 | 30509 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 |

| Zone 6 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Bondues | 6701 | 8838 | 10278 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Marcq-en-Baroeul | 36099 | 35376 | 36610 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Mouvaux | 10711 | 12625 | 13571 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Wasquehal | 16376 | 16327 | 18071 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 3.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 6 | 69887 | 73166 | 78530 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 |

| Zone 8 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Anstaing | 972 | 1057 | 1115 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Baisieux | 2849 | 3507 | 3555 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| Bouvines | 610 | 575 | 683 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Chereng | 1821 | 1995 | 2634 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Forest | 972 | 1455 | 1499 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Fretin | 2644 | 2566 | 2876 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Gruson | 642 | 764 | 936 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Lesquin | 5303 | 5312 | 5661 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Lezennes | 2584 | 2759 | 3319 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Peronne-en-Melantois | 529 | 569 | 681 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Sainghin-en-Melantois | 1900 | 2395 | 2560 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Tressin | 847 | 898 | 890 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Willems | 2005 | 2507 | 2683 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 8 | 23678 | 26359 | 29092 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 |

| Zone 10 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Croix | 20289 | 19395 | 20248 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 6.6 |
| Hem | 23171 | 21939 | 20223 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 7.6 |
| Lannoy | 1357 | 1268 | 1673 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 2.8 |
| Leers | 7785 | 8560 | 9627 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Lys-lez-Lannoy | 10994 | 11081 | 12300 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| Sailly | 1043 | 1406 | 1641 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Toufflers | 2481 | 3489 | 3591 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Wattrelos | 45431 | 44684 | 43686 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 7.8 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 10 | 112551 | 111822 | 112989 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 6.3 |

| Zone 12 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Halluin | 15488 | 16445 | 17637 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| Neuville-en-Ferrain | 8091 | 9041 | 9895 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Roncq | 10755 | 11732 | 12034 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 12 | 34334 | 37218 | 39566 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.5 |

| Zone 13 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Bousbecques | 3446 | 3912 | 3913 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 11.8 |
| Comines | 10458 | 10936 | 11323 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 9.5 |
| Deulemont | 951 | 1359 | 1368 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Frelinghien | 1939 | 2181 | 2230 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Linselles | 6505 | 6761 | 7674 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Quesnoy-sur-Deule | 4795 | 5427 | 5771 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Warneton | 198 | 171 | 179 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Wervicq-Sud | 3983 | 4375 | 4324 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 18.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 13 | 32275 | 35122 | 36782 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 8.0 |

| Zone 14 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Armentieres | 26345 | 24846 | 25220 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.1 |
| Houplines | 7395 | 7922 | 7615 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| La Chapelle d'Armentieres | 6079 | 6701 | 7828 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.4 |
| Erquinghem-Lys | 3660 | 3953 | 4357 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 14 | 43479 | 43422 | 45020 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |

| Zone 15 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------|------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Capinghem | 927 | 1130 | 1170 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Englos | 367 | 438 | 509 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Ennetieres | 1036 | 1093 | 1162 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Escobecques | 189 | 264 | 315 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Erquinhem-le-Sec | 246 | 256 | 345 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Premesques | 1089 | 1414 | 1922 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 1.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 15 | 3854 | 4595 | 5423 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 |

| Zone 16 | Inhabitants total | | | Non French | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Beauchamps-Ligny | 676 | 700 | 857 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Don | 1073 | 1182 | 1202 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Fournes-en-Weppes | 1395 | 1741 | 1924 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Hantay | 390 | 519 | 722 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Herlies | 814 | 1236 | 1695 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Illies | 1153 | 1083 | 1195 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| La Bassee | 6024 | 6339 | 6018 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Marquillies | 1299 | 1391 | 1444 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Sainghin-en-Weppes | 5270 | 5009 | 5121 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Salome | 2924 | 2774 | 2960 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Wavrin | 6183 | 6787 | 7480 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Wicres | 284 | 296 | 327 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 16 | 27485 | 29057 | 30945 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population, 1975, 1982, 1990.

APPENDIX VII

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AS PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN THE LMCU PER MUNICIPALITY¹²

| Zone 2 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Lambersart | 12084 | 12515 | 12317 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 9.2 |
| Lomme | 12182 | 12328 | 11584 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 14.7 |
| La Madeleine | 8817 | 10109 | 9999 | 3.9 | 9.6 | 12.6 |
| Mons-en-Baroeul | 11675 | 11396 | 10151 | 3.3 | 10.2 | 14.3 |
| Saint-Andre | 5064 | 4639 | 4082 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 12.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 2 | 49822 | 50987 | 48133 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 12.5 |

| Zone 3 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Faches-Thumesnil | 7767 | 7813 | 7194 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 9.0 |
| Haubourdin | 6071 | 6330 | 6261 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 12.3 |
| Loos | 9027 | 8979 | 8648 | 3.2 | 10.0 | 13.1 |
| Ronchin | 6340 | 7939 | 8026 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 10.4 |
| Wattignies | 5286 | 6317 | 6439 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 10.7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 3 | 34491 | 37378 | 36568 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 11.1 |

| Zone 4 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Emmerin | 943 | 1142 | 1390 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| Hallennes * | 1263 | 1394 | 1662 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 8.4 |
| Houplin-Ancoise | 1054 | 1366 | 1562 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 |
| Noyelles | 157 | 453 | 470 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 8.5 |
| Santes | 1348 | 2038 | 2106 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Seclin | 4069 | 5754 | 5289 | 3.4 | 9.2 | 12.8 |
| Sequedin | 1283 | 1642 | 1588 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 8.9 |
| Templemars | 1131 | 1385 | 1533 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 7.1 |
| Vendeville | 221 | 396 | 591 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 6.1 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 4 | 11469 | 15570 | 16191 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 9.4 |

¹² Zone 1, 7, 9 and 11 (respectively Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq, Roubaix and Tourcoing) are not mentioned separately here. The data with regard to these municipalities can be found in Chapter 3.

| Zone 5 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Lompret | 559 | 722 | 792 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| Marquette | 3016 | 3127 | 4540 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| Perenchies | 2736 | 2963 | 3129 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 11.6 |
| Verlinghem | 615 | 830 | 978 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| Wambrechies | 3303 | 3443 | 3657 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 11.2 |
| Total zone 5 | 10229 | 11085 | 13096 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 10.2 |

| Zone 6 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Bondues | 2342 | 3393 | 4084 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Marcq-en-Baroeul | 14495 | 15236 | 15627 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 9.5 |
| Mouvaux | 4183 | 5145 | 5530 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 8.0 |
| Wasquehal | 6722 | 6808 | 7704 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Total zone 6 | 27742 | 30582 | 32945 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 |

| Zone 8 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Anstaing | 387 | 457 | 504 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Baisieux | 1137 | 1497 | 1580 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Bouvines | 237 | 243 | 281 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 5.7 |
| Chereng | 754 | 882 | 1201 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| Forest | 402 | 586 | 646 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Fretin | 1088 | 1143 | 1294 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Gruson | 259 | 326 | 423 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Lesquin | 2271 | 2485 | 2738 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 9.1 |
| Lezennes | 1047 | 1247 | 1405 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 8.2 |
| Peronne-en-Melantois | 197 | 264 | 330 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 8.2 |
| Sainghin-en-Melantois | 770 | 1087 | 1125 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Tressin | 332 | 427 | 399 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| Willems | 793 | 1071 | 1110 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 8.4 |
| Total zone 8 | 9674 | 11715 | 13036 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 7.1 |

| Zone 10 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Croix | 8132 | 8031 | 8392 | 4.0 | 10.2 | 11.0 |
| Hem | 8017 | 8494 | 7939 | 3.5 | 14.1 | 17.7 |
| Lannoy | 534 | 590 | 740 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 10.4 |
| Leers | 3114 | 3584 | 4276 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Lys-lez-Lannoy | 4661 | 4953 | 5471 | 2.9 | 9.3 | 10.5 |
| Sailly | 401 | 597 | 734 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Toufflers | 1011 | 1454 | 1593 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 7.2 |
| Wattrelos | 18631 | 18852 | 18251 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 14.7 |
| Total zone 10 | 44501 | 46555 | 47396 | 3.6 | 11.1 | 12.9 |

| Zone 12 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Halluin | 6590 | 7103 | 7466 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 12.6 |
| Neuville-en-Ferrain | 3053 | 3697 | 4354 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 7.4 |
| Roncq | 4116 | 4879 | 5178 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 9.5 |
| Total zone 12 | 13759 | 15679 | 16998 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 10.3 |

| Zone 13 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Bousbecques | 1333 | 1655 | 1674 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Comines | 4222 | 4632 | 4706 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| Deulemont | 398 | 586 | 636 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Frelinghien | 835 | 985 | 958 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 7.4 |
| Linselles | 2566 | 2911 | 3322 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 7.0 |
| Quesnoy-sur-Deule | 1935 | 2281 | 2426 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 10.1 |
| Warneton | 96 | 85 | 77 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 3.9 |
| Wervicq-Sud | 1708 | 1951 | 1822 | 2.6 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Total zone 13 | 13093 | 15086 | 15621 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 8.8 |

| Zone 14 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Armentieres | 10148 | 10171 | 10064 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 14.7 |
| Houplines | 3131 | 3518 | 3381 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 11.8 |
| La Chapelle | 2337 | 2820 | 3290 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 9.8 |
| Erquinghem- | 1476 | 1734 | 1869 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 9.2 |
| Total zone 1 | 17092 | 18243 | 18604 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 12.7 |

| Zone 15 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------|------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Capinghem | 369 | 523 | 504 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 7.3 |
| Englos | 131 | 180 | 233 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Ennetieres | 395 | 500 | 532 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| Escobecques | 64 | 118 | 151 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Erquinhem-le-Sec | 100 | 107 | 158 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 6.3 |
| Premesques | 439 | 591 | 863 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 7.5 |
| Total zone 15 | 1498 | 2019 | 2441 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 6.5 |

| Zone 16 | Professional population | | | Unemployment | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|
| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 |
| Beauchamps-Ligny | 273 | 318 | 335 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 6.3 |
| Don | 385 | 481 | 534 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 9.0 |
| Fournes-en-Weppes | 553 | 752 | 801 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Hantay | 150 | 216 | 304 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 8.2 |
| Herlies | 292 | 572 | 751 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 6.0 |
| Illies | 416 | 447 | 498 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 12.2 |
| La Bassee | 2276 | 2655 | 2524 | 2.8 | 8.7 | 13.6 |
| Marquillies | 493 | 587 | 580 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 8.6 |
| Sainghin-en-Weppes | 1888 | 2027 | 2226 | 2.6 | 8.4 | 9.7 |
| Salome | 1067 | 1103 | 1260 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 12.9 |
| Wavrin | 2418 | 2882 | 3273 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 11.5 |
| Wicres | 101 | 129 | 132 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 3.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total zone 16 | 10312 | 12169 | 13218 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 10.7 |

Source: INSEE, Recensement de la population, 1975, 1982, 1990.

APPENDIX VIII

AVERAGE ANNUAL DISPOSABLE INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD IN THE LMCU PER MUNICIPALITY IN 1984 AND 1993 AND GROWTH INDEX 1984-1993 (GROWTH ZONE = 100)¹³

| Zone 2 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Lambersart | 79070 | 112525 | 105 |
| Lomme | 56812 | 72684 | 95 |
| La Madeleine | 64216 | 93236 | 107 |
| Mons-en-Baroeul | 58990 | 73165 | 92 |
| Saint-Andre | 62702 | 79625 | 94 |
| Total | 64873 | 87674 | 100 |

| Zone 3 | Income '84 | Income '94 | GI '84-'93 |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Faches-Thumesnil | 70532 | 93513 | 102 |
| Haubourdin | 56896 | 73213 | 99 |
| Loos | 57032 | 72362 | 98 |
| Ronchin | 67546 | 86535 | 99 |
| Wattignies | 70529 | 92451 | 101 |
| Total | 64098 | 83009 | 100 |

| Zone 4 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Emmerin | 73987 | 107732 | 104 |
| Hallennes | 76588 | 104100 | 97 |
| Houplin-Ancoise | 68225 | 100204 | 105 |
| Noyelles | 94337 | 119298 | 91 |
| Santes | 73306 | 117947 | 115 |
| Seclin | 66683 | 85863 | 92 |
| Sequedin | 74444 | 98002 | 94 |
| Templmars | 77985 | 113486 | 104 |
| Vendeville | 89422 | 126655 | 102 |
| Total | 72161 | 100614 | 100 |

¹³ Zone 1, 7, 9 and 11 (respectively Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq, Roubaix and Tourcoing) are not mentioned separately here. The data with regard to these municipalities can be found in Chapter 3.

| Zone 5 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Lompret | 102095 | 174784 | 117 |
| Marquette | 59777 | 87707 | 100 |
| Perenchies | 61809 | 92596 | 103 |
| Verlinghem | 94774 | 135550 | 98 |
| Wambrechies | 67349 | 91658 | 93 |
| Total | 67526 | 98600 | 100 |

| Zone 6 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Bondues | 132545 | 191422 | 95 |
| Marcq-en-Baroeul | 85597 | 130344 | 101 |
| Mouvaux | 98964 | 158887 | 106 |
| Wasquehal | 76211 | 107348 | 93 |
| Total | 90138 | 136560 | 100 |

| Zone 8 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Anstaing | 67029 | 100516 | 103 |
| Baisieux | 73711 | 105718 | 98 |
| Bouvines | 70355 | 112891 | 110 |
| Chereng | 78482 | 126974 | 111 |
| Forest | 70386 | 103030 | 100 |
| Fretin | 62908 | 91818 | 100 |
| Gruson | 112678 | 190257 | 116 |
| Lesquin | 70842 | 95088 | 92 |
| Lezennes | 69808 | 97673 | 96 |
| Peronne-en-Melantois | 72986 | 108311 | 102 |
| Sainghin-en-Melantois | 80659 | 130129 | 111 |
| Tressin | 82780 | 112155 | 93 |
| Willems | 75160 | 102430 | 93 |
| Total | 73733 | 107566 | 100 |

| Zone 10 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Croix | 77061 | 116471 | 109 |
| Hem | 65861 | 94704 | 103 |
| Lannoy | 52249 | 70060 | 96 |
| Lys-les-Lannoy | 64596 | 86138 | 96 |
| Leers | 72314 | 105284 | 105 |
| Sailly | 86238 | 128426 | 107 |
| Toufflers | 72109 | 99694 | 99 |
| Wattrelos | 53689 | 68088 | 91 |
| Total | 63673 | 88522 | 100 |

| Zone 12 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | |
| Halluin | 61669 | 83406 | 100 |
| Neuville-en-Ferrain | 74126 | 103159 | 102 |
| Roncq | 74469 | 99570 | 98 |
| | | | |
| Total | 68447 | 93033 | 100 |

| Zone 13 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | |
| Boubecque | 65260 | 101032 | 109 |
| Comines | 59165 | 77204 | 92 |
| Deulemont | 70373 | 91204 | 91 |
| Frelinghien | 67748 | 103180 | 107 |
| Linselles | 65777 | 100232 | 107 |
| Quesnoy-sur-Deule | 64174 | 90274 | 99 |
| Warneton | 65601 | 86454 | 93 |
| Wervicq-Sud | 67094 | 93043 | 98 |
| | | | |
| Total | 63825 | 90472 | 100 |

| Zone 14 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | |
| Armentieres | 56002 | 70011 | 95 |
| Houplines | 58355 | 78405 | 102 |
| La Chapelle d'Armentieres | 72980 | 102388 | 107 |
| Erquinghem-Lys | 63526 | 90758 | 109 |
| | | | |
| Total | 59591 | 78318 | 100 |

| Zone 15 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | |
| Capinghem | 99317 | 156887 | 104 |
| Englos | 105936 | 135529 | 84 |
| Ennetieres | 92384 | 152229 | 109 |
| Escobecques | 109045 | 195667 | 118 |
| Erquinghem-le-Sec | 82312 | 115327 | 92 |
| Premesques | 71205 | 105854 | 98 |
| | | | |
| Total | 89937 | 136253 | 100 |

| Zone 16 | Income '84 | Income '93 | GI '84-'93 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Beauchamps-Ligny | 73799 | 133259 | 131 |
| Don | 58598 | 83644 | 103 |
| Fournes-en-Weppes | 72507 | 115954 | 116 |
| Hantay | 60780 | 81771 | 97 |
| Herlies | 78428 | 102660 | 95 |
| Illies | 50488 | 72458 | 104 |
| La Basse | 59931 | 74767 | 90 |
| Marquillies | 63631 | 96220 | 110 |
| Saighin-en-Weppes | 63744 | 87754 | 100 |
| Salome | 58081 | 79581 | 99 |
| Wavrin | 63163 | 84659 | 97 |
| Wicres | 64607 | 96648 | 108 |
| Total | 62764 | 86615 | 100 |

Source: DGI, Direction Général des Impôts.

APPENDIX IX

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| APL | Aide Personnalisée au Logement |
| CDV | Contrat de Ville |
| CIL | Comité interprofessionnel pour le logement |
| CNV | Conseil National des Villes |
| CU | Communauté Urbaine |
| DGI | Direction Général des Impôts |
| DIV | Délégation interministrielle à la ville |
| DSQ | Développement social des quartiers |
| DSU | Développement social urbain |
| DSU | Dotation de Solidarité Urbaine |
| FSU | Fonds Social Urbain |
| GIP | Groupement d'Intérêt Public |
| GPU | Grand Projet Urbain |
| HLM | Habitations à Loyer Modéré |
| LMCU | Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine |
| LOV | Loi d'orientation sur la ville |
| LSA | Lille-Sud Ancien |
| LSN | Lille-Sud Nouveau |
| OPHL | Offices Publiques d' HLM |
| PAP | Prêt Aidé pour l'accession à la Propriété |
| PC | Prêts Conventionnés |
| PLA | Prêts Locatifs Aidé |
| POS | Plan d'Occupation des Sols |
| SAHLM | Sociétés Anonymes d'HLM |
| SDAU | Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme |
| ZAC | Zones d'aménagement concerté |
| ZFU | Zones Franches Urbaines |
| ZRU | Zones de Redynamisation Urbaines |
| ZUP | Zones à urbaniser en priorité |
| ZUS | Zones Urbaines Sensibles |

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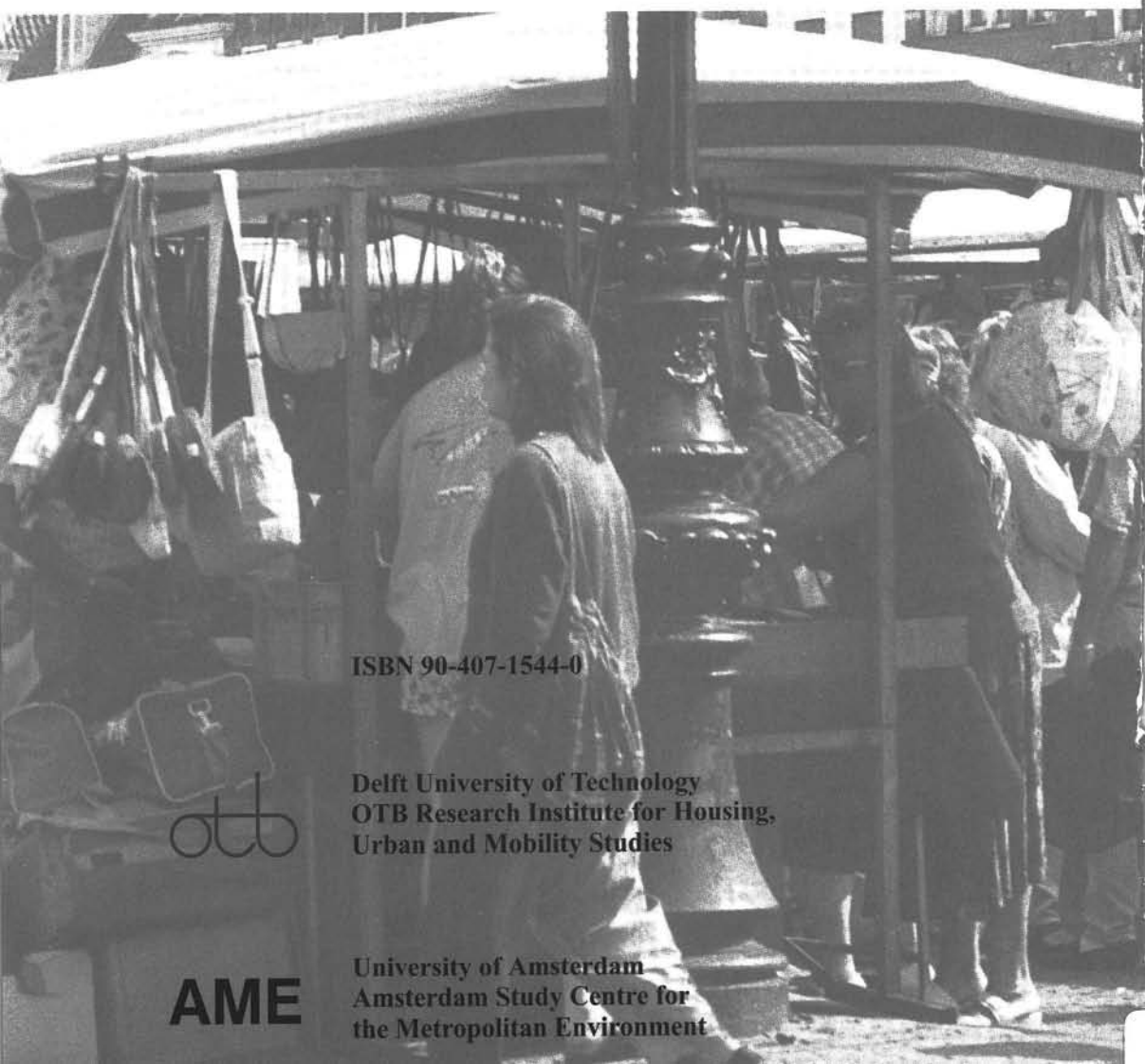
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