Seine-Saint-Denis: A French Suburb’s Quest for Employment and Inclusion
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Seine-Saint-Denis: les batailles de l'emploi et de l'insertion.

A French Suburb’s Quest for Employment and Inclusion

Maps
This document is a collection of maps based on granular public data from municipalities. For all municipalities, this level of accuracy seems to reflect the "average" situation, with the exception of Montfermeil, a municipality with two quite different sociological and social realities.

Two major "geographies" can be distinguished: that of poverty and that of youth. The municipalities with the highest proportion of young people are not necessarily the poorest. Moreover, what emerges is also a set of towns with demographic and sociological parameters that are unlike those of the other priority districts.

Some maps bring together more political elements.

“Institutions and geography” maps

Five maps give some insights on the heterogeneity of the area as well as the gaps in the extensiveness of public services.

“Poverty” maps

Eight maps describe what we have called the "geography of poverty". Eight municipalities stand out: Saint-Denis, Ile-Saint-Denis, Aubervilliers, La Courneuve, Stains, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, Bobigny, Clichy-sous-Bois. All but one (Clichy-sous-Bois) are located in the western part of the department.

“Youth” maps

Eight maps highlight 7 municipalities with very unusual indicators. The deviations from the previous list correspond to quite different social housing construction and allocation policies. Thus, Stains, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, Villetaneuse, Aulnay-sous-Bois, Villepinte, Sevran, Clichy-sous-Bois stand out. Only 3 are both in the geography of poverty and the geography of youth: Stains, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, and Clichy-sous-Bois.

All the municipalities are located in the north of the department, close to the Roissy hub.

It should be noted that the data originate from the official statistics, and therefore do not take into account people in an irregular situation. Estimations of the number of people in an irregular situation are between 100,000 and 300,000 for Seine-Saint-Denis.
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INSTITUTIONS AND GEOGRAPHY
Number of inhabitants per municipality
(population registered, excluding irregular situations not recorded in the census)

9 municipalities (out of the 40 municipalities of the department) have more than 55,000 inhabitants.

Only 2 municipalities had more than 100,000 inhabitants in the last census: Saint-Denis and Montreuil.

Number of inhabitants:
Seine-Saint-Denis: 1,606,659 inhabitants.
Ile-de-France: 12,117,131 inhabitants.
Mainland France: 66,361,587 inhabitants.

Source: Insee RP, 2015
Unsurprisingly, but very clearly, the density varies significantly, and is much higher at the edge of the ring road adjacent to Paris than at 20 km from the city.

The presence of 2 airports, with their associated construction regulations, may explain certain situations.
Access to public transport

A very large part of the department is overall well served by public transport (without judging the quality of service). The municipal averages hide very wide disparities, as social housing neighbourhoods are often the most poorly served, because of the cheap land prices at the time of their construction: for Paris, the 2016 public transport accessibility indicator* is 92.5%.

* Share of the population living less than 500m away from a metro/tramway station and 1,000m away from an RER/train station.
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* Share of the population living less than 500m away from a metro/tramway station and 1,000m away from an RER/train station.
Early Childhood Care

The geography of the childcare available spots seems to be more in line with municipal and departmental policies.

The map of spots barely overlaps with that of single-parent families or other demographic maps.
POVERTY
Poverty rate

Seine-Saint-Denis: 29%
Ile-de-France: 15.9%
Mainland France: 14.9%

Source: FiloSoFi 2015

INSEE-DGFIP, 2015
Share of immigrant inhabitants per municipality

Distinction between immigrant and foreigner:
According to the INSEE definition, an immigrant is a person born abroad and residing in France.

Also according to INSEE, a foreigner is a person who resides in France and does not hold French nationality.

Legend
- Municipal boundaries
- Share of inhabitants who are immigrants per municipality
  - Between 8 and 20%
  - Between 20 and 24%
  - Between 24 and 31%
  - Between 31 and 34%
  - Between 34 and 44%

Source: Insee RP, 2015
Share of foreign inhabitants per municipality

Distinction between immigrant and foreigner: According to the INSEE definition, an immigrant is a person born abroad and residing in France.

Also according to INSEE, a foreigner is a person who resides in France and does not hold French nationality.
Median income per consumption unit per municipality

Median monthly income per consumption unit:
- Seine-Saint-Denis: €1,397
- Ile-de-France: €1,887
- Mainland France: €1,714

Legend
- Municipal boundaries
- Median monthly income per consumption unit per municipality
  - Between 1,076 and 1,271€
  - Between 1,271 and 1,352€
  - Between 1,352 and 1,527€
  - Between 1,527 and 1,734€
  - Between 1,734 and 2,280€

Source: FiLoSoFi, 2015
Share of families with children under 25 with no working parents

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<td>Seine-Saint-Denis</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
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<td>Ile-de-France</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mainland France</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
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1INSEE, 2015

Legend
- Municipal boundaries
- Share of families with children under 25 with no working parents:
  - Between 5 and 12%
  - Between 12 and 16%
  - Between 16 and 19%
  - Between 19 and 22%
  - Between 22 and 29%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Share of families with children under 25 with no working parents:
- Seine-Saint-Denis: 18.3%
- Ile-de-France: 10.8%
- Mainland France: 11.9%

INSEE, 2015
The share of the population in poor housing is obtained by dividing the number of poorly housed persons by the population of households.

“While low-income households are more often confronted with housing difficulties than the rest of the population, certain categories of households are particularly affected. Single-parent families, foreigners, families with three or more children and couples where both members are neither employed nor retired are more likely to live in poor housing conditions than the average low-income household.”
Share of inhabitants receiving the RSA welfare benefit per municipality

POVERTY

SEINE-SAINT-DENIS: A FRENCH SUBURB’S QUEST FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCLUSION

Legend

- Municipal boundaries
- Share of residents receiving the RSA per municipality
  - Between 2 and 6%
  - Between 6 and 9%
  - Between 9 and 11%
  - Between 11 and 13%
  - Between 13 and 18%

Source: CAF Insee, 2017

Share of inhabitants receiving the RSA welfare benefit:
Seine-Saint-Denis : 10.6%
Ile-de-France : 5.1%
Mainland France : 5.1%

CAF/Insee, 2017
Synthetic indicators ("employability score")
YOUTH
Share of inhabitants under 20 years old per municipality

Legend

- Municipal boundaries
- Share of residents under 20 years old per municipality
  - Between 24 and 26%
  - Between 26 and 28%
  - Between 28 and 30%
  - Between 30 and 31%
  - Between 31 and 37%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Share of inhabitants under 20 years old:
- Seine-Saint-Denis: 28.9%
- Ile-de-France: 25.7%
- Mainland France: 24.3%

Insee, 2015
Number of families with 3 or more children under 25:
Seine-Saint-Denis: 66 473
Ile-de-France: 372 531
France: 1 640 237

Share of families with 3 or more children under 25 per municipality:
Seine-Saint-Denis: 10.9%
Ile-de-France: 7.3%
Mainland France: 5.8%

Legend
- Municipal boundaries
- Share of families with 3 or more children under 25 years of age
  - Between 14 and 19%
  - Between 19 and 22%
  - Between 22 and 28%
  - Between 28 and 31%
  - Between 31 and 41%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Share of families with 3 or more children under 25:
Seine-Saint-Denis: 10.9%
Ile-de-France: 7.3%
Mainland France: 5.8%
Share of immigrant inhabitants per municipality

Legend

- Municipal boundaries
- Share of inhabitants who are immigrants per municipality
  - Between 8 and 20%
  - Between 20 and 24%
  - Between 24 and 31%
  - Between 31 and 34%
  - Between 34 and 44%

Source: Insee RP, 2015
Share of foreign inhabitants per municipality

Share of foreign inhabitants:
Seine-Saint-Denis: 23.2%
Ile-de-France: 13.7%
Mainland France: 6.5%

Legend
Municipal boundaries
Share of residents who are foreigners per municipality
- Between 5 and 14%
- Between 14 and 17%
- Between 17 and 23%
- Between 23 and 27%
- Between 27 and 37%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Insee, 2015
Share of recipients who depend on the Caisse d'Allocation Familiales (Family Allowance Fund) for at least 50% of their income per municipality.

Share of recipients ‘dependent’ on the Caisse d'Allocation Familiales:

- Seine-Saint-Denis: 33.9%
- Ile-de-France: 24.4%
- Mainland France: 24.1%

Source: CAF, 2017
Share of young people aged 16 to 25 neither in employment nor in education

Legend

- Municipal boundaries
- Share of young people aged 16 to 25 neither in employment nor in education
  - Between 11 and 17%
  - Between 17 and 20%
  - Between 20 and 21%
  - Between 21 and 23%
  - Between 23 and 28%
  - Data not available (municipality of Coubron)

Source: Insee RP, 2015
Share of the population with a university degree per municipality

Legend
- Municipal boundaries
- Share of the population with a university degree per municipality*
  - Between 14 and 19%
  - Between 19 and 22%
  - Between 22 and 28%
  - Between 28 and 33%
  - Between 33 and 43%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

* Population of 15 years or older, no longer studying and holding a university degree (higher than the French baccalaureate)
Share of the population without a degree per municipality

Legend

- Municipal boundaries
- Share of the population without a degree per municipality
  - Between 21 and 31%
  - Between 31 and 35%
  - Between 35 and 39%
  - Between 39 and 46%
  - Between 46 and 54%

Source: Insee RP, 2015
Share of families with 3 or more children under the age of 25 (left)

Number of early childhood care spots per municipality per 1,000 inhabitants (right)

Legend

- Municipal boundaries
- Share of families with 3 or more children under 25 years of age per municipality
  - Between 14 and 19%
  - Between 19 and 22%
  - Between 22 and 28%
  - Between 28 and 31%
  - Between 31 and 41%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Legend

- Municipal boundaries
- Number of early childhood care spots per municipality per 1,000 inhabitants
  - Between 18 and 26 spots (per 1,000 inhabitants)
  - Between 26 and 31 spots (per 1,000 inhabitants)
  - Between 31 and 36 spots (per 1,000 inhabitants)
  - Between 36 and 44 spots (per 1,000 inhabitants)
  - Between 44 and 58 spots (per 1,000 inhabitants)

Source: CNAF, 2014
Share of families with no working parents per municipality (left).

Share of young people aged 16 to 25 neither in employment nor in education (right).
Share of the population of 15 years or older, no longer studying and holding a university degree (higher than the French baccalaureate)

Ile-de-France: 40.4%
Mainland France: 28.5%

Source: Insee, 2015
Seine-Saint-Denis: A French Suburb’s Quest for Employment and Inclusion

With the support of J. P. Morgan, Institut Montaigne carried out a study on the access to employment and professional integration in a very specific and complex area: Seine-Saint-Denis.

This study identifies the lack of cooperation between the different public and private actors as the main reason for the limited impact of the policies implemented in the district. It therefore aims to better understand the interactions between these actors, and to formulate concrete actions to collectively overcome the obstacles to employment and inclusion in Seine-Saint-Denis.

Until now, priority measures in the fields of education, urban renewal and economic development have only partially succeeded in curbing the economic and social difficulties of Seine-Saint-Denis. Unemployment, for example, is particularly acute among young people, affecting nearly one in three people under the age of 25.

The lack of cooperation between actors is apparent in all fields and at all levels of governance. For example, the contrats de ville (city contracts), which are the instruments of choice for urban policy implementation, serve more as co-financing agreements than genuine cooperation tools. Relations between schools and businesses are too tenuous. Large infrastructure projects are managed in silos. The issue of financial equalization of the Revenu de Solidarite Active (RSA) allowance can also be considered a cooperation issue, like all matters of territorial equalization.

The major works planned over the next 20 years are an extraordinary opportunity for job creation in the department. Working on a strategic workforce planning (SWP) should help initiate a proactive project aimed at attracting job seekers to recruiting professions.

This work also lays out an ambitious digital transformation plan for the department. Seine-Saint-Denis could be considered as a testing ground on these issues and use digitization as a comparative advantage.