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Seine-Saint-Denis:
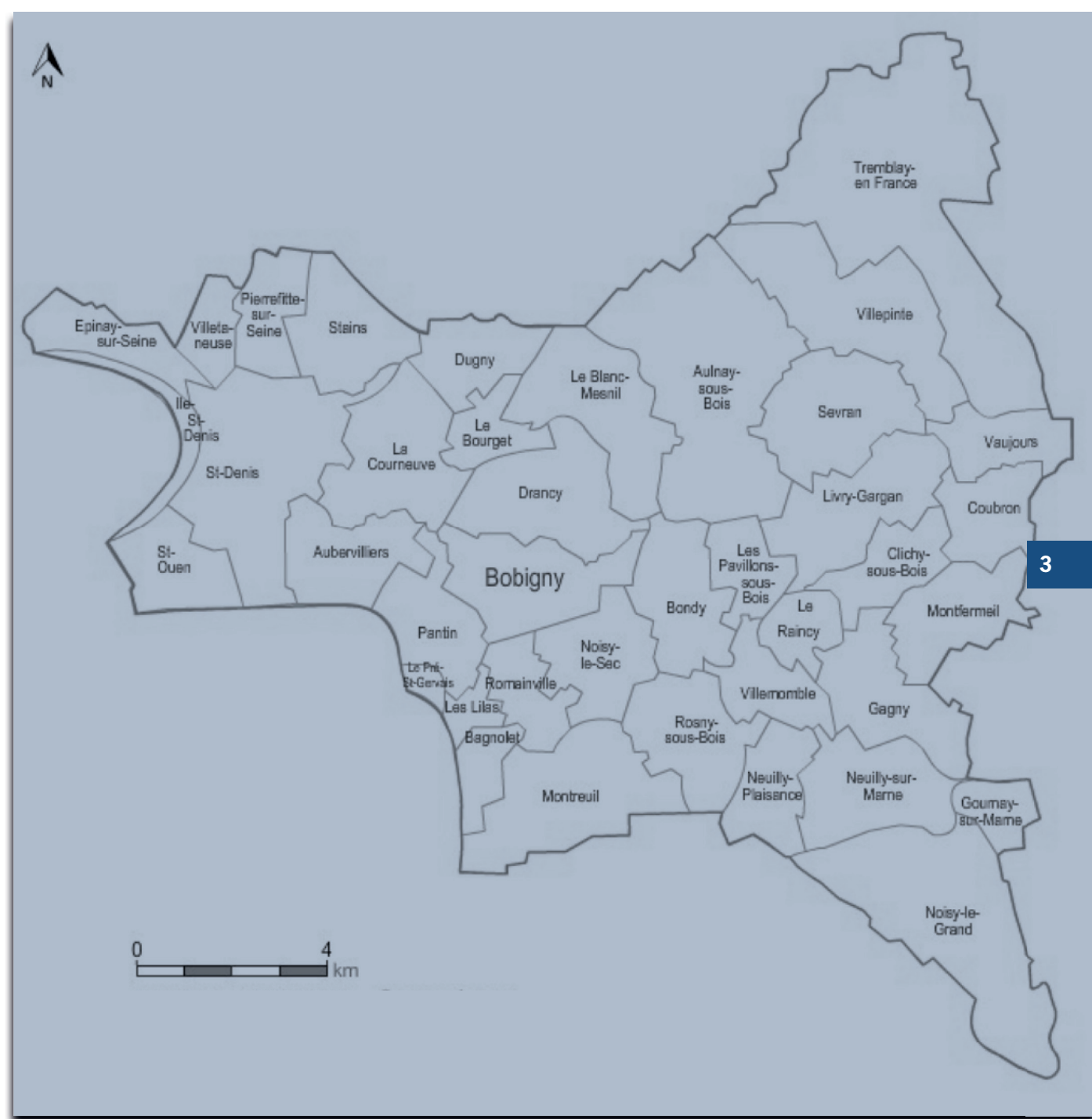A French Suburb's Quest for Employment
and Inclusion

ANNEX MAPS

This work was supported
by J.P. Morgan

Seine-Saint-Denis :
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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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.

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Legend

— Municipal boundaries
Number of inhabitants per municipality

- Between 4,800 and 17,400 inhabitants
- Between 17,400 and 30,000 inhabitants
- Between 30,000 and 42,400 inhabitants
- Between 42,400 and 54,900 inhabitants
- Between 54,900 and 111,100 inhabitants

Source: Insee RP, 2015
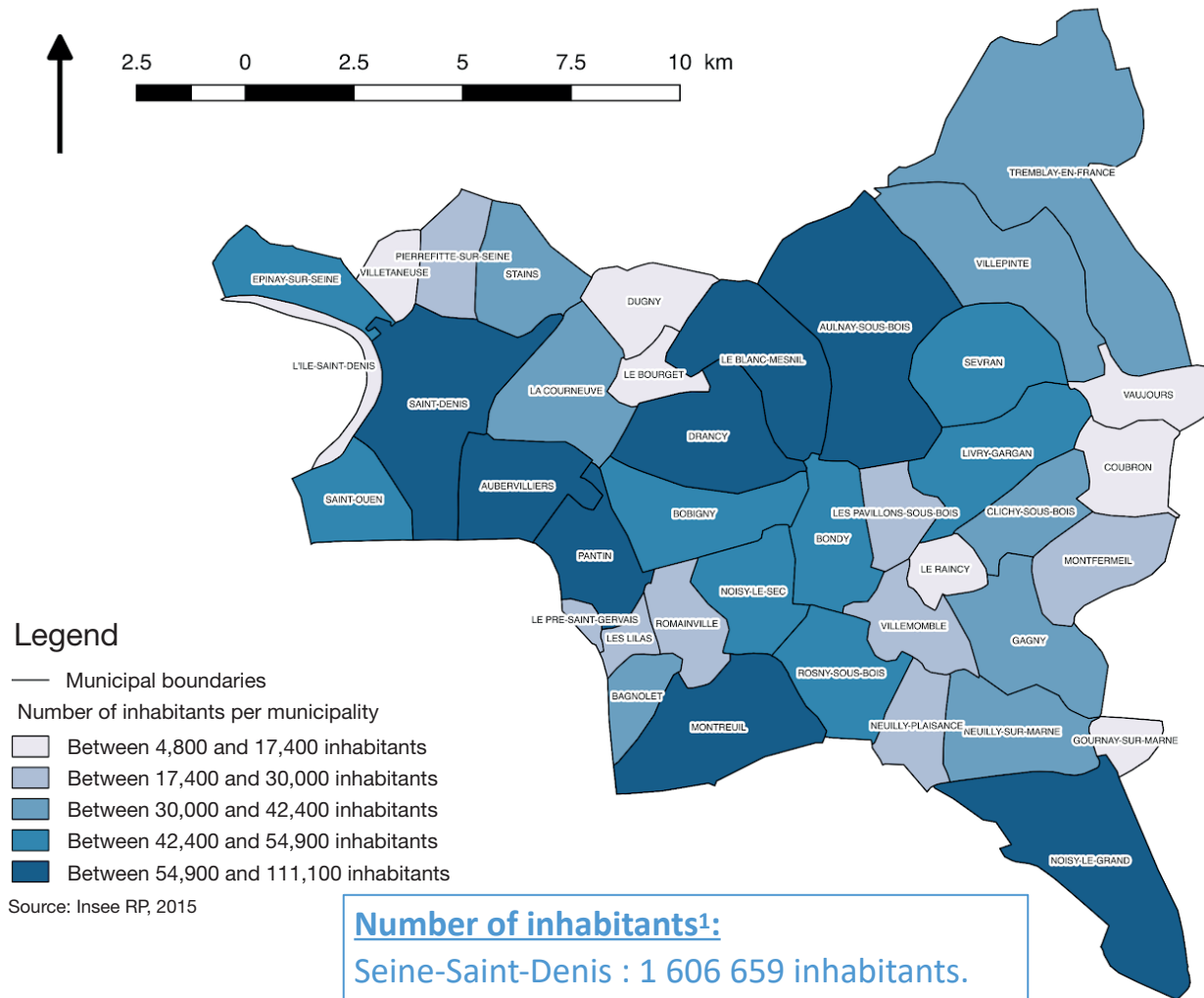
Number of inhabitants[1]:
Seine-Saint-Denis : 1 606 659 inhabitants.
Ile-de-France : 12 117 131 inhabitants.
Mainland France : 66 361 587 inhabitants.

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[1] INSEE, 2016

Population density per municipality

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.

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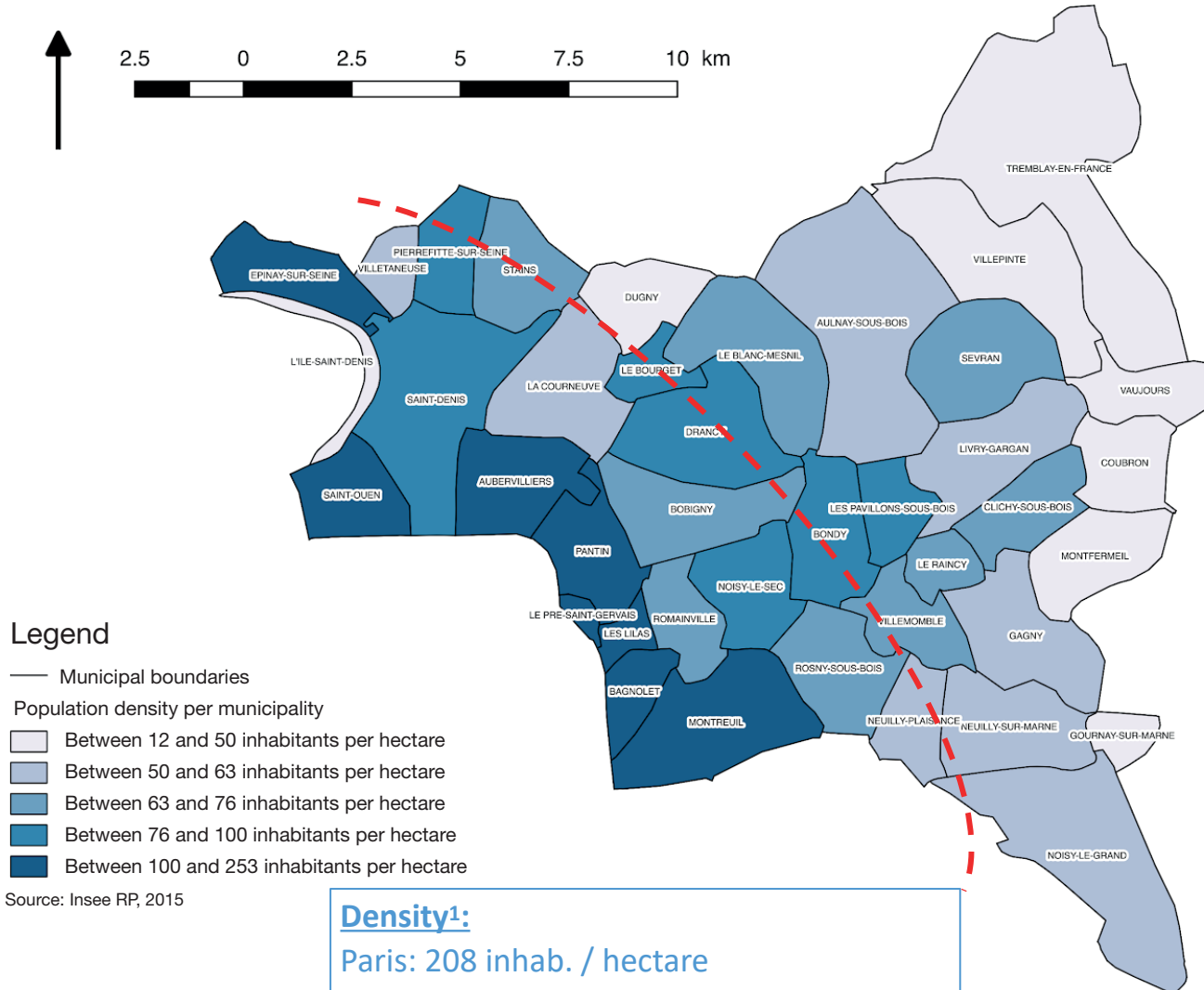
Legend

— Municipal boundaries

Population density per municipality

- Between 12 and 50 inhabitants per hectare
- Between 50 and 63 inhabitants per hectare
- Between 63 and 76 inhabitants per hectare
- Between 76 and 100 inhabitants per hectare
- Between 100 and 253 inhabitants per hectare

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Density[1]:
Paris: 208 inhab. / hectare
Seine-Saint-Denis: 68 inhab. / hectare
Ile-de-France: 10 inhab. / hectare
Mainland France: 1 inhab. / hectare

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1 INSEE, 2016

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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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2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km

TREMBLAY-EN-FRANCE

VILLEPINTE

PIERREFITTE-SUR-SEINE
EPINAY-SUR-SEINE
VILLETANEUSE
STAINS
DUGNY
AULNAY-SOUS-BOIS
SEVRAN
VAUJOURS
L'ILE-SAINT-DENIS
LE BLANC-MESNIL
LE BOURGET
SAINT-DENIS
LA COURNEUVE
DRANCY
LIVRY-GARGAN
COUBRON
SAINT-OUEN
AUBERVILLIERS
BOBIGNY
LES PAVILLONS-SOUS-BOIS
CLICHY-SOUS-BOIS
BONDY
MONTFERMEIL
PANTIN
LE RAINCY
NOISY-LE-SEC
VILLEMOMBLE
GAGNY
PRE-SAINT-GERVAIS
ROMAINVILLE
LES LILAS
ROSNY-SOUS-BOIS
BAGNOLET
NEUILLY-PLAISANCE
NEUILLY-SUR-MARNE
GOURNAY-SUR-MARNE
MONTREUIL
NOISY-LE-GRAND

Legend

— Municipal boundaries

Public transport* accessibility indicator per municipality

Between 0 and 10% of the population
Between 10 and 27% of the population
Between 27 and 48% of the population
Between 48 and 60% of the population
Between 60 and 78% of the population

Source: Stif, BdTopo IGN, 2016

*Share of the population living within 500 meters of a metro / tram and 1000 meters of a RER / train station
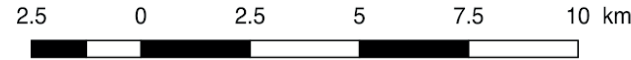
INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

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.
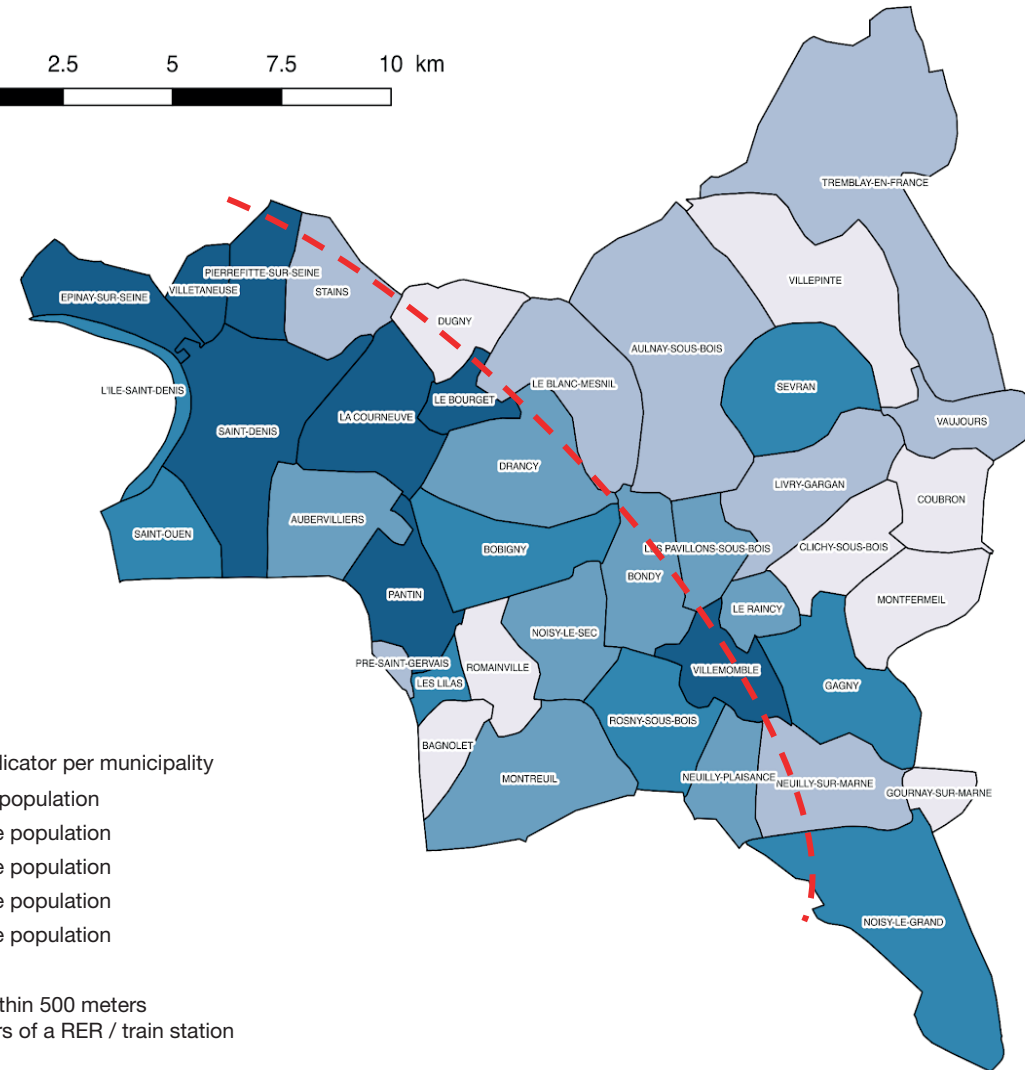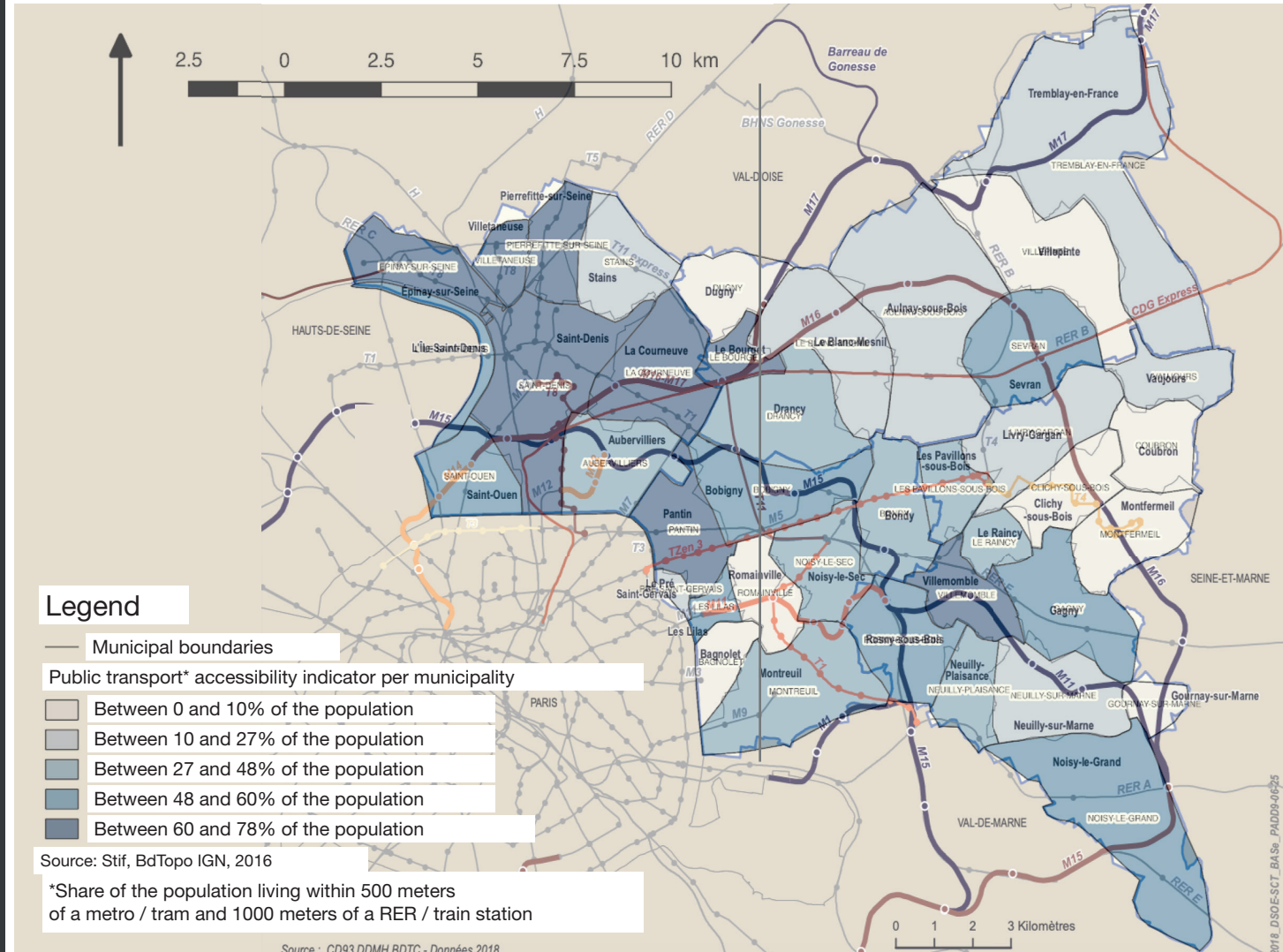

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

Legend

— Municipal boundaries

Public transport* accessibility indicator per municipality

- Between 0 and 10% of the population
- Between 10 and 27% of the population
- Between 27 and 48% of the population
- Between 48 and 60% of the population
- Between 60 and 78% of the population

Source: Stif, BdTopo IGN, 2016

*Share of the population living within 500 meters of a metro / tram and 1000 meters of a RER / train station
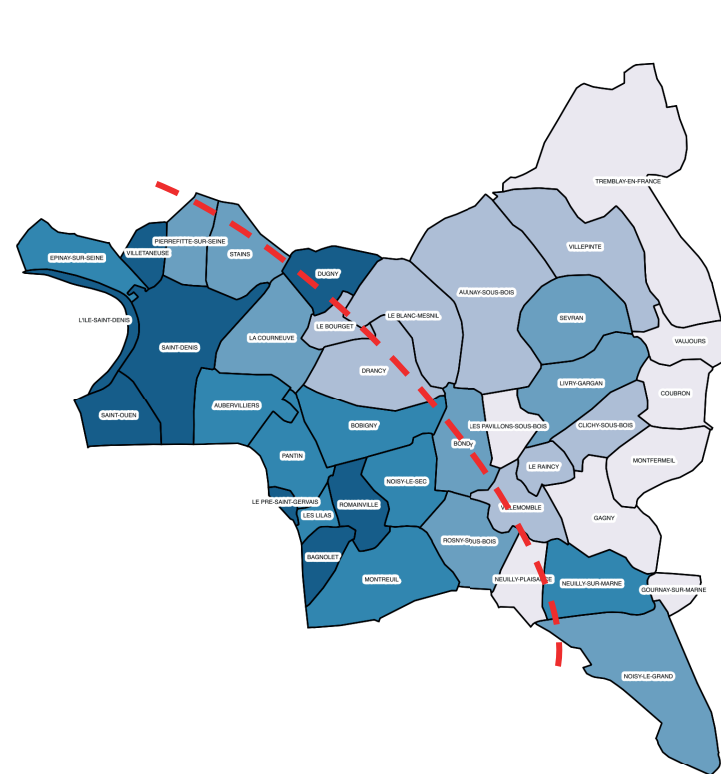
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Early Childhood Care

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.
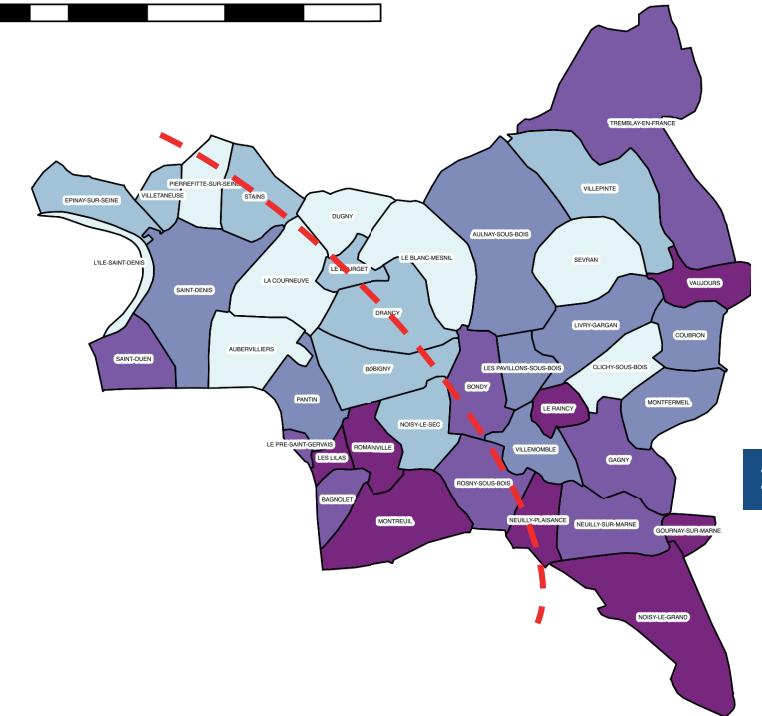

Legend

—— Municipal boundaries

Share of single-parent families per municipality

- Between 17 and 25%
- Between 25 and 27%
- Between 27 and 29%
- Between 29 and 32%
- Between 32 and 42%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Legend

—— Municipal boundaries

Number of childcare places per municipality

- Between 18 and 26 palces per 1,000 inhabitants
- Between 26 and 31 palces per 1,000 inhabitants
- Between 31 and 36 palces per 1,000 inhabitants
- Between 36 and 44 palces per 1,000 inhabitants
- Between 44 and 58 palces per 1,000 inhabitants

Source: Insee RP, 2015

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POVERTY

Poverty rate

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10   km

TREMBLAY-EN-FRANCE

VILLEPINTE

EPINAY-SUR-SEINE
VILLETANEUSE
PIERREFITTE-SUR-SEINE
STAINS
DUGNY
AULNAY-SOUS-BOIS
SEVRAN

L'ÎLE-SAINT-DENIS
LE BLANC-MESNIL
LE BOURGET
VAUJOURS

SAINT-DENIS
LA COURNEUVE
DRANCY
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SAINT-OUEN
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CLICHY-SOUS-BOIS
MONTFERMEIL
BONDY
LE RAINCY

PANTIN
NOISY-LE-SEC
VILLEMOMBLE
GAGNY

LE PRE-SAINT-GERVAIS
ROMAINVILLE
LES LILAS
ROSNY-SOUS-BOIS

BAGNOLET
NEUILLY-PLAISANCE
NEUILLY-SUR-MARNE
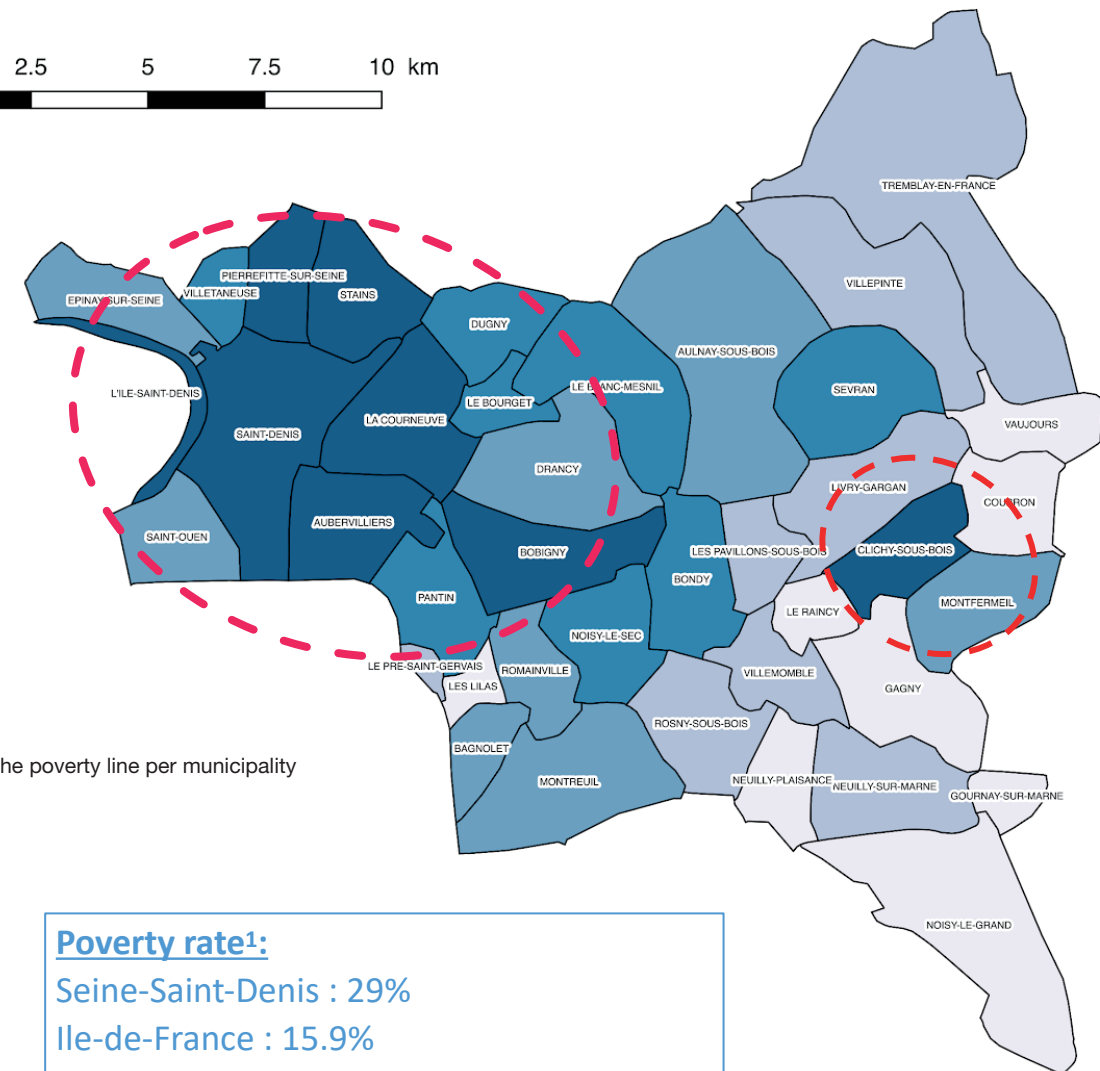GOURNAY-SUR-MARNE

MONTREUIL

NOISY-LE-GRAND

Legend

—— Municipal boundaries

Share of households living below the poverty line per municipality

- Between 5 and 17%
- Between 17 and 24%
- Between 24 and 31%
- Between 31 and 33%
- Between 33 and 46%

Source: FiloSoFi 2015

Poverty rate[1]:
Seine-Saint-Denis : 29%
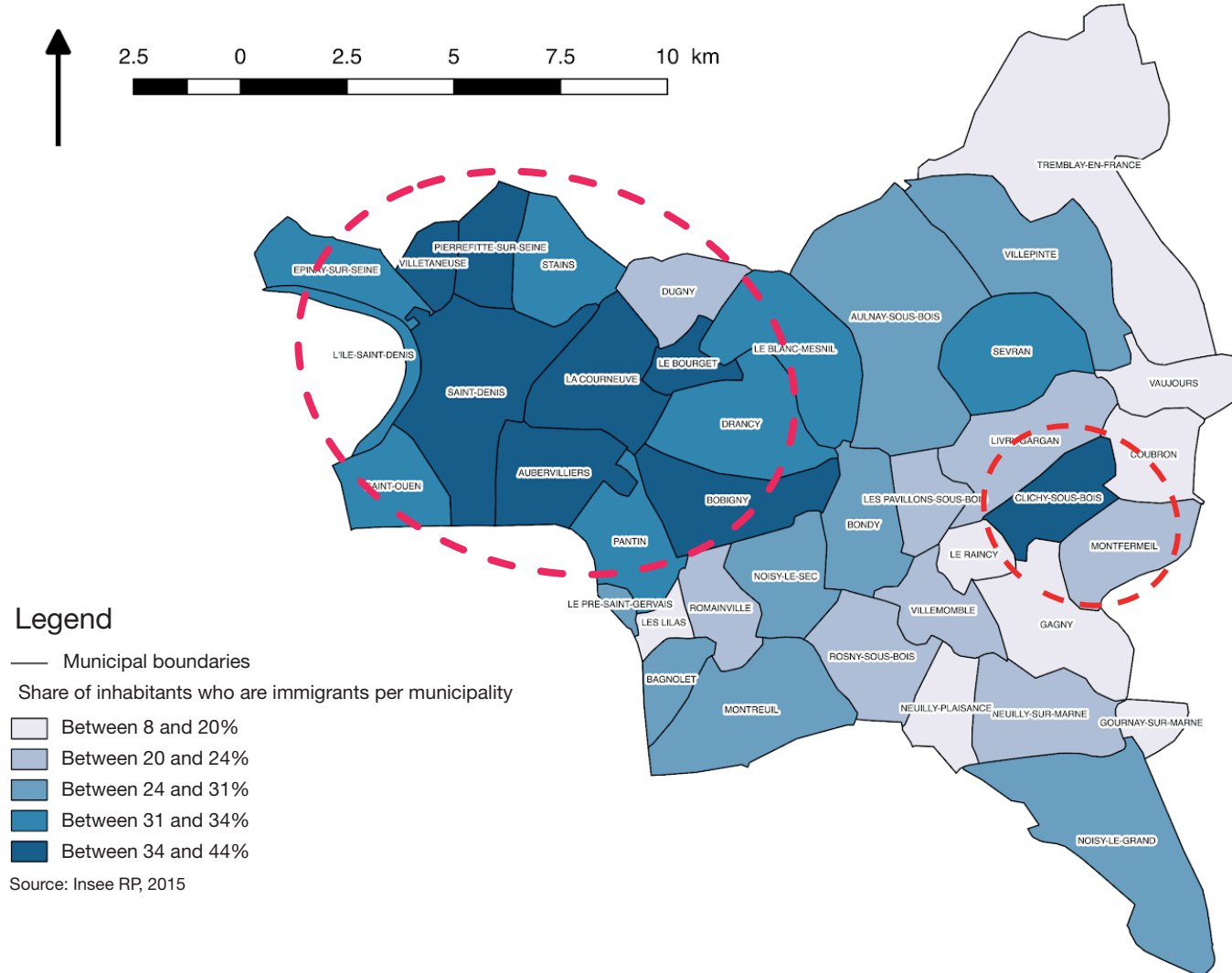Ile-de-France : 15.9%
Mainland France : 14.9%

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Share of immigrant inhabitants per municipality

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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

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.
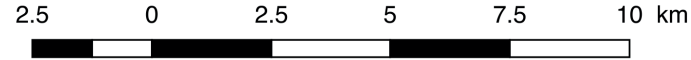
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Share of foreign inhabitants per municipality

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.
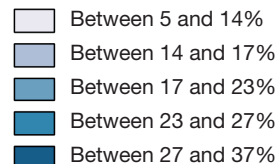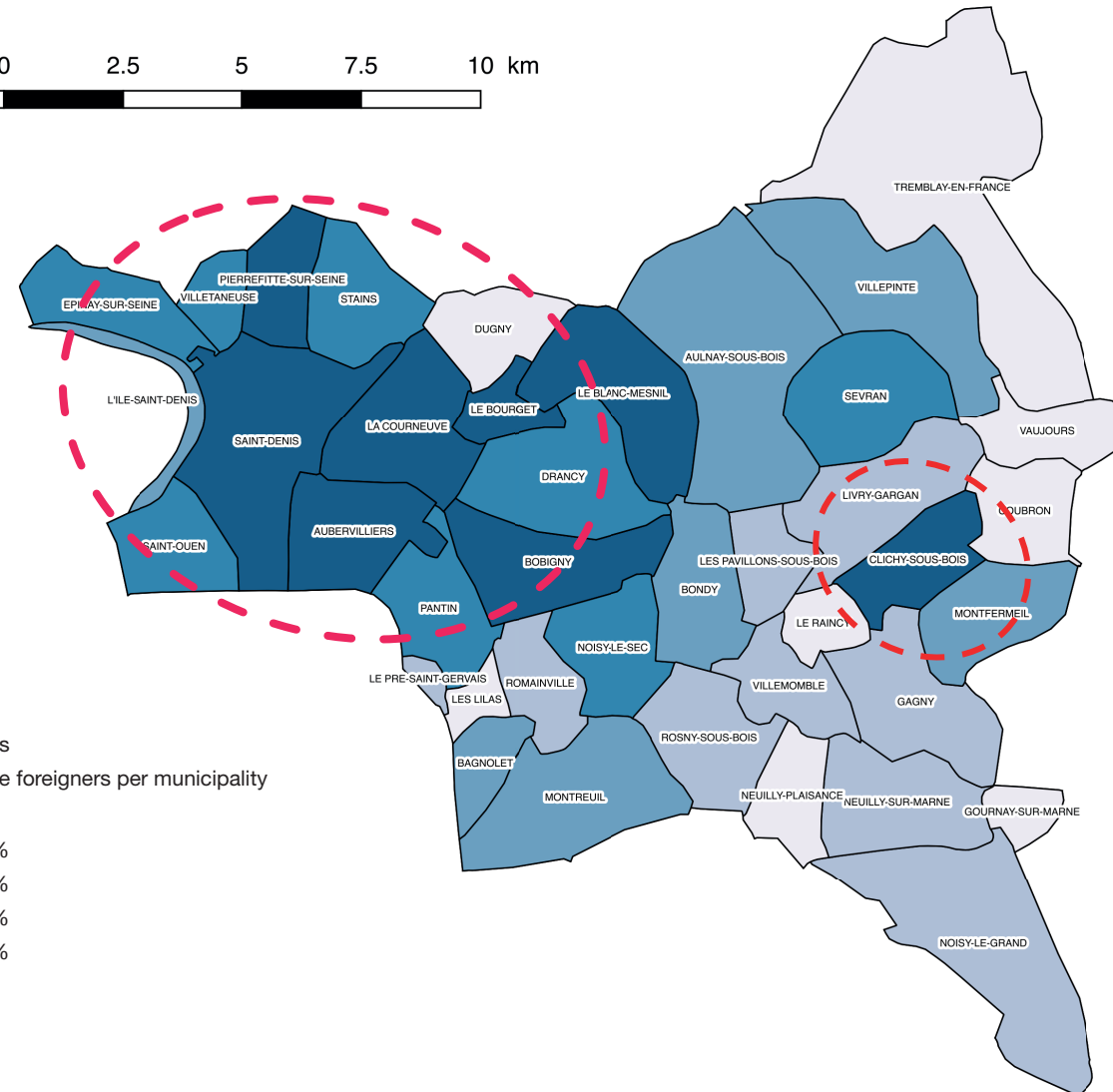

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km

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

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POVERTY
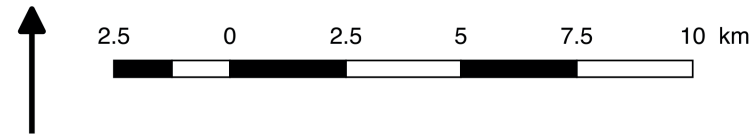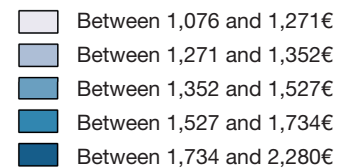
Median income per consumption unit per municipality

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

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
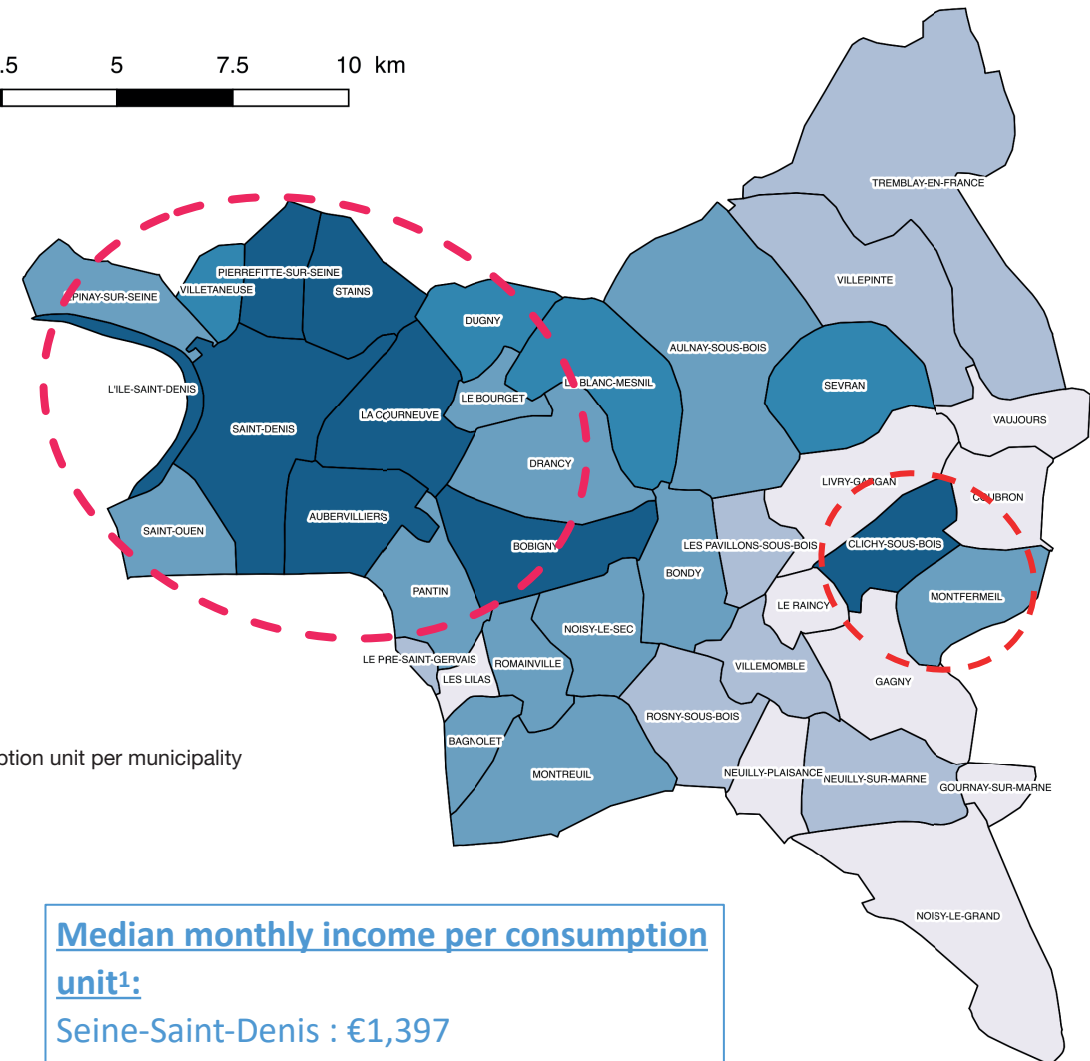
Median monthly income per consumption unit[1]:

Seine-Saint-Denis : €1,397

Ile-de-France : €1,887

Mainland France : €1,714

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[1] INSEE-DGFIP, 2015

Share of families with children under 25 with no working parents

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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%
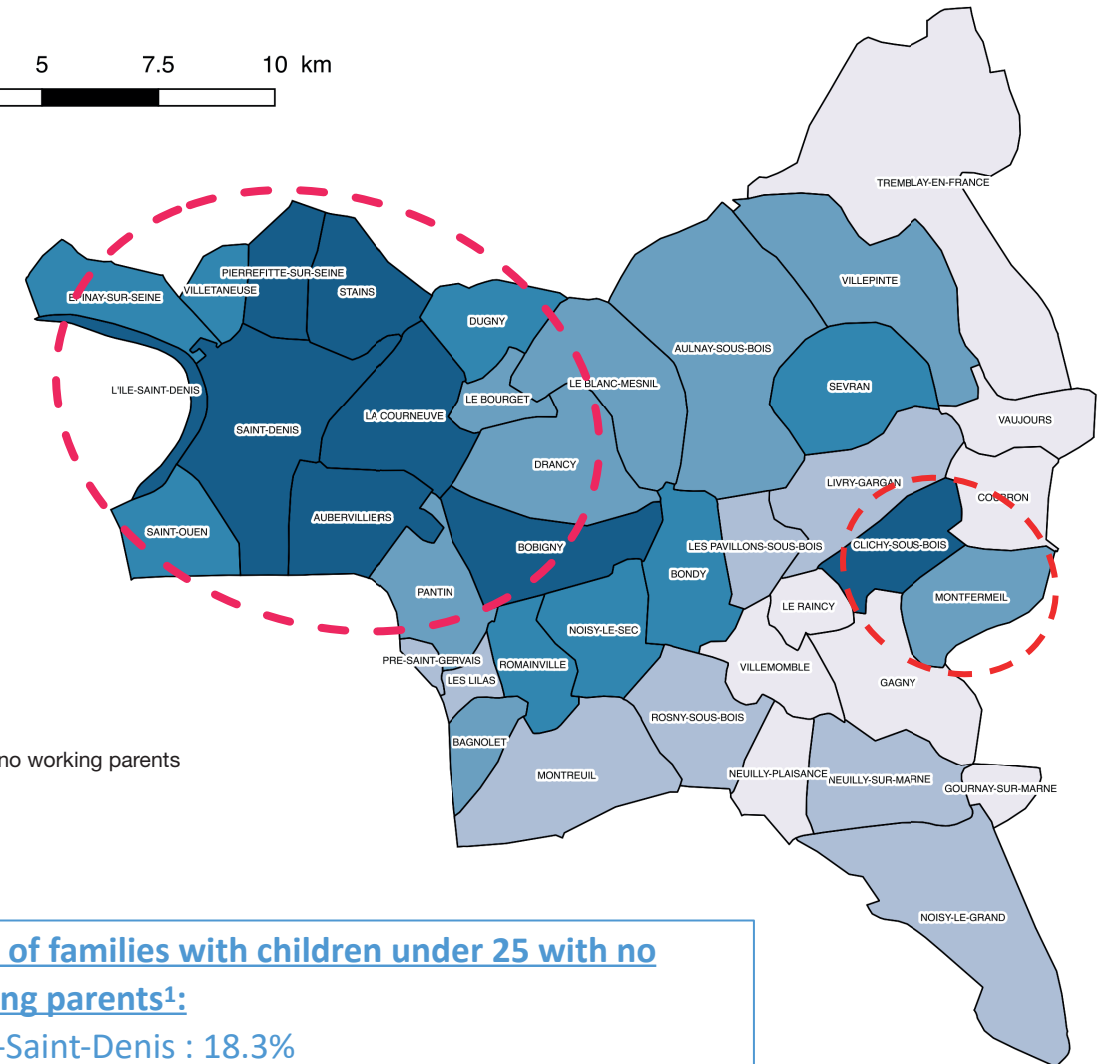- Between 19 and 22%
- Between 22 and 29%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

Share of families with children under 25 with no working parents[1]:
Seine-Saint-Denis : 18.3%
Ile-de-France : 10.8%
Mainland France : 11.9%

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[1] INSEE, 2015

Share of inhabitants living in poor housing conditions per municipality

"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."
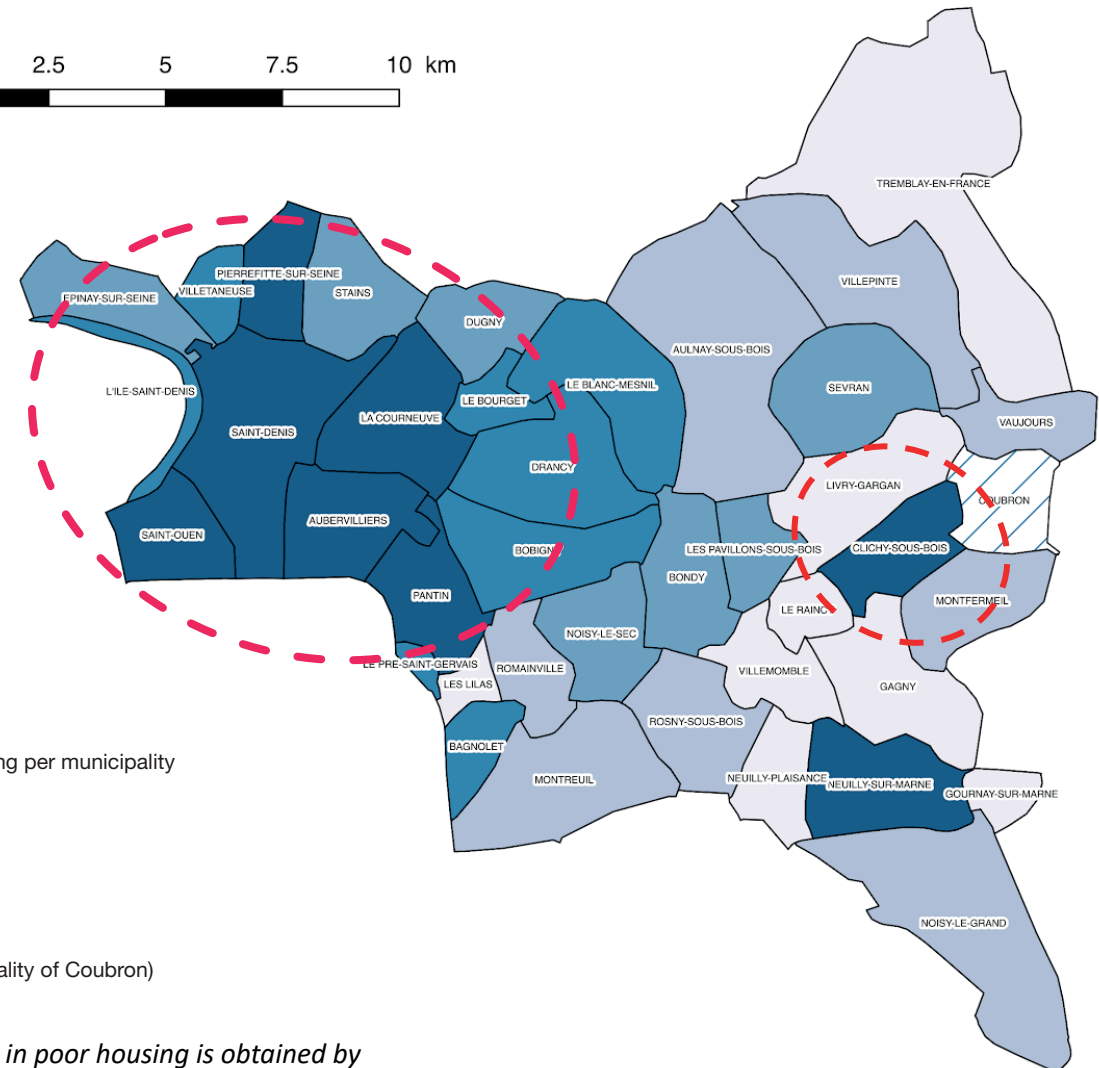

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km
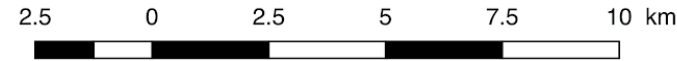
Legend

—— Municipal boundaries

Share of residents in poor housing per municipality

Between 2 and 6%

Between 6 and 8%

Between 8 and 10%

Between 10 and 12%

Between 12 and 20%

／ Data not available (municipality of Coubron)

Source: Insee RP, 2015

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

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Share of inhabitants receiving the RSA welfare benefit per municipality

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km

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
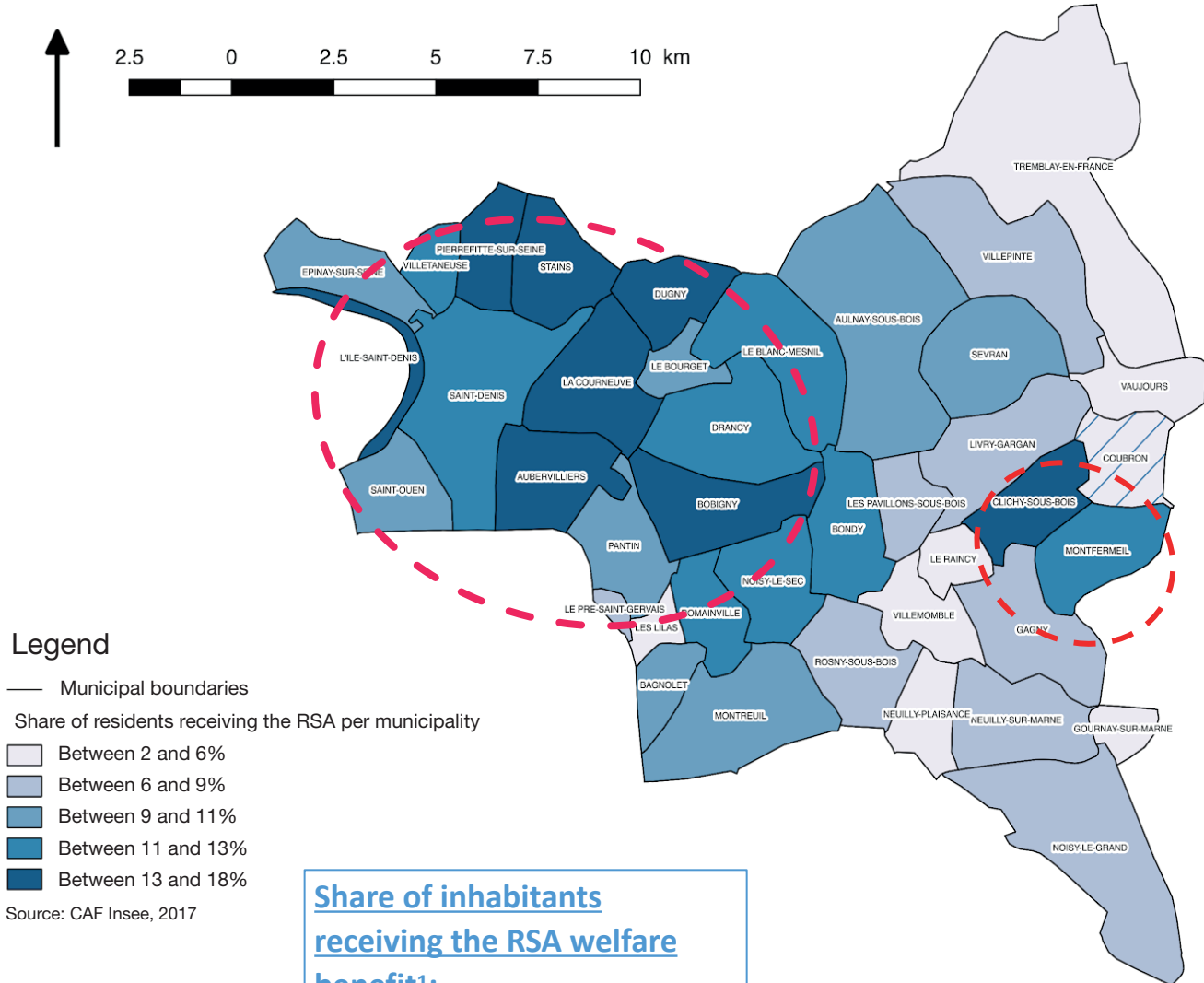
Share of inhabitants receiving the RSA welfare benefit[1]:
Seine-Saint-Denis : 10.6%
Ile-de-France : 5.1%
Mainland France : 5.1%

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[1] Caf/Insee, 2017

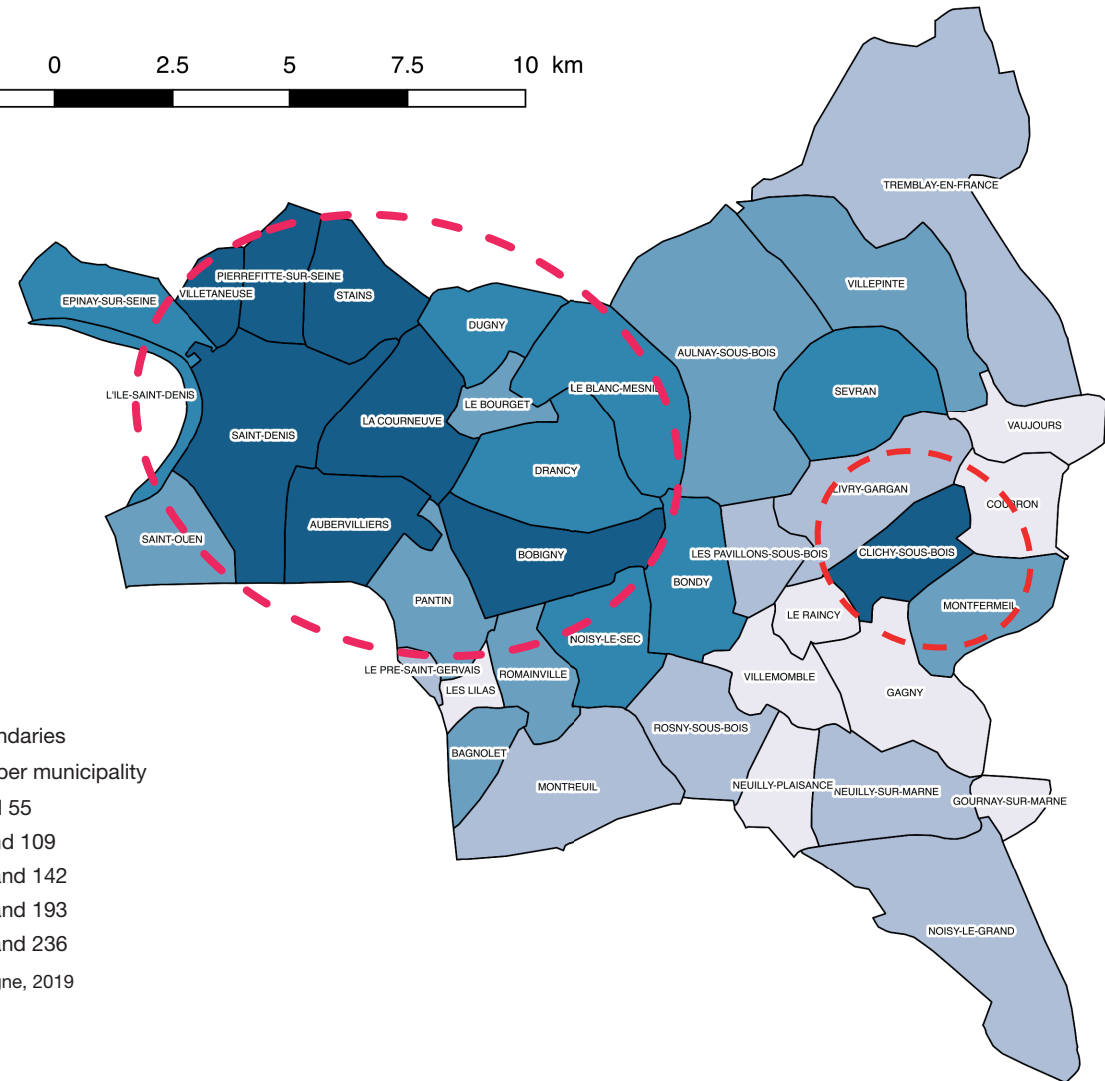# Synthetic indicators ("employability score")

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

Legend

— Municipal boundaries

Employability score per municipality

- Between 9 and 55
- Between 55 and 109
- Between 109 and 142
- Between 142 and 193
- Between 193 and 236

Source: Institut Montaigne, 2019

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YOUTH

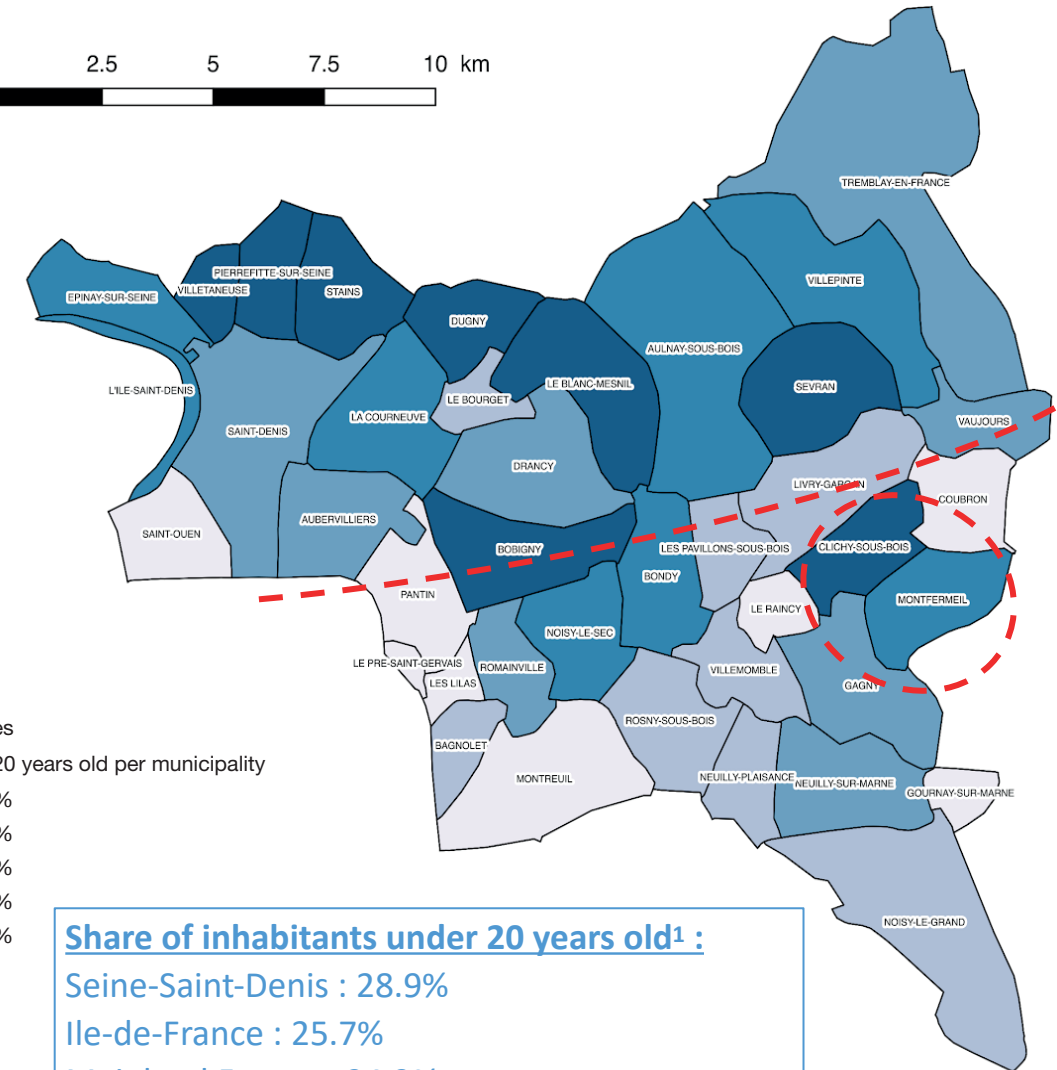# Share of inhabitants under 20 years old per municipality

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

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[1] :
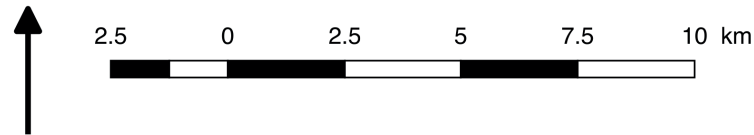Seine-Saint-Denis : 28.9%
Ile-de-France : 25.7%
Mainland France : 24.3%

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Share of families with 3 or more children under 25 per municipality

Number of families with 3 or more children under 25:

Seine-Saint-Denis: 66 473
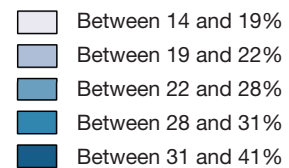
Ile-de-France: 372 531

France: 1 640 237

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km

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
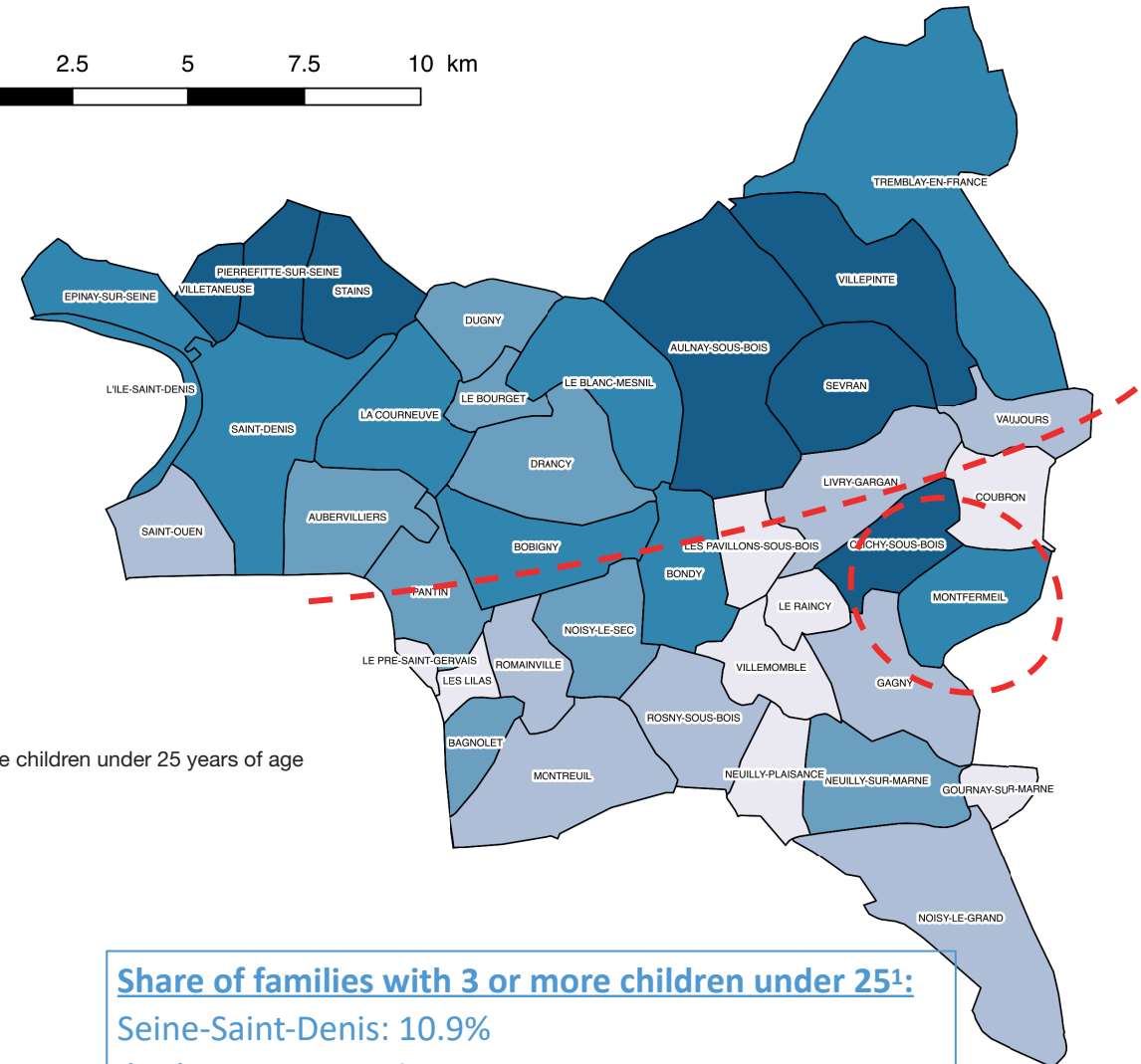
Share of families with 3 or more children under 25[1]:

Seine-Saint-Denis: 10.9%

Ile-de-France: 7.3%

Mainland France : 5.8%

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Share of immigrant inhabitants per municipality

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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

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Share of foreign inhabitants per municipality

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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
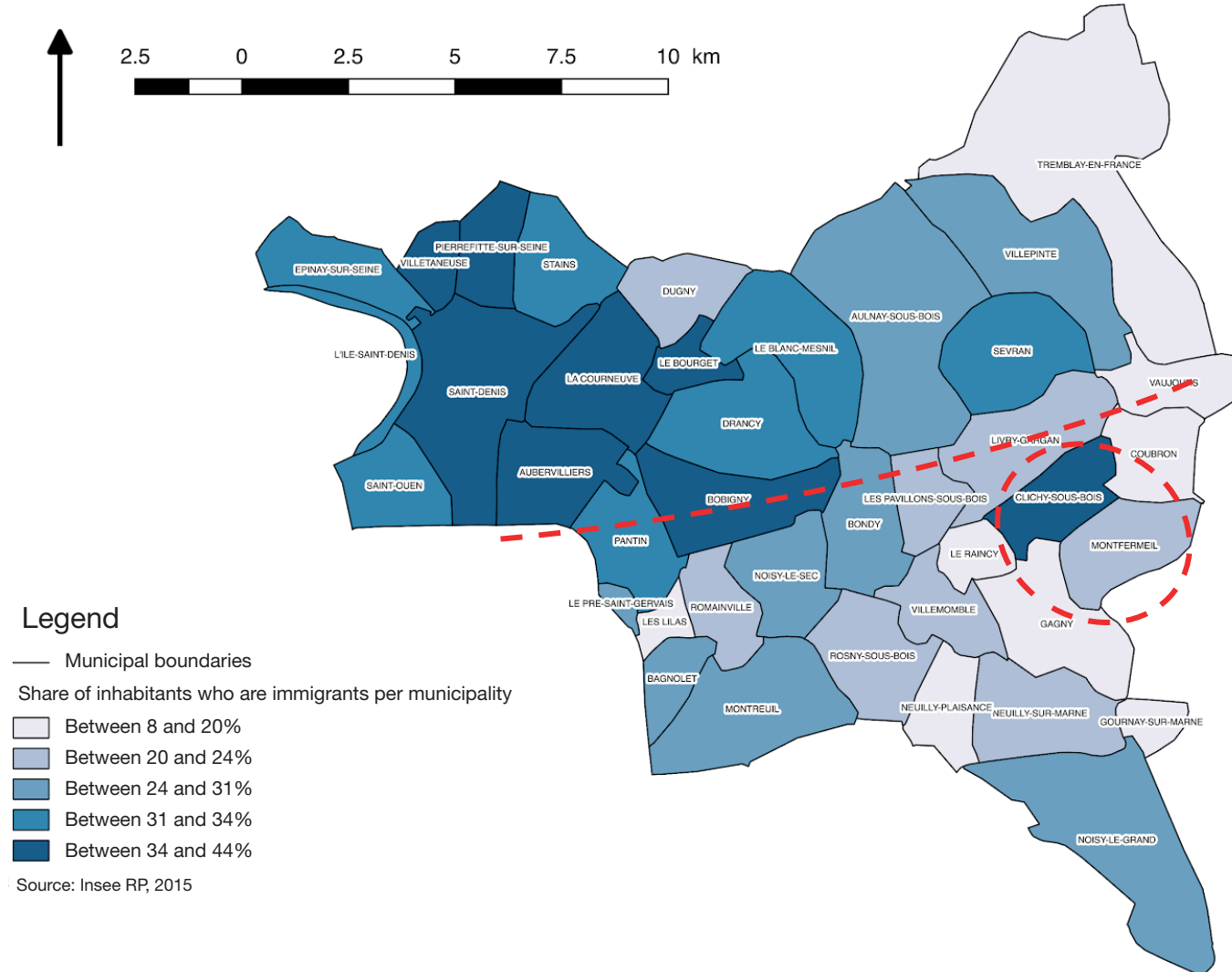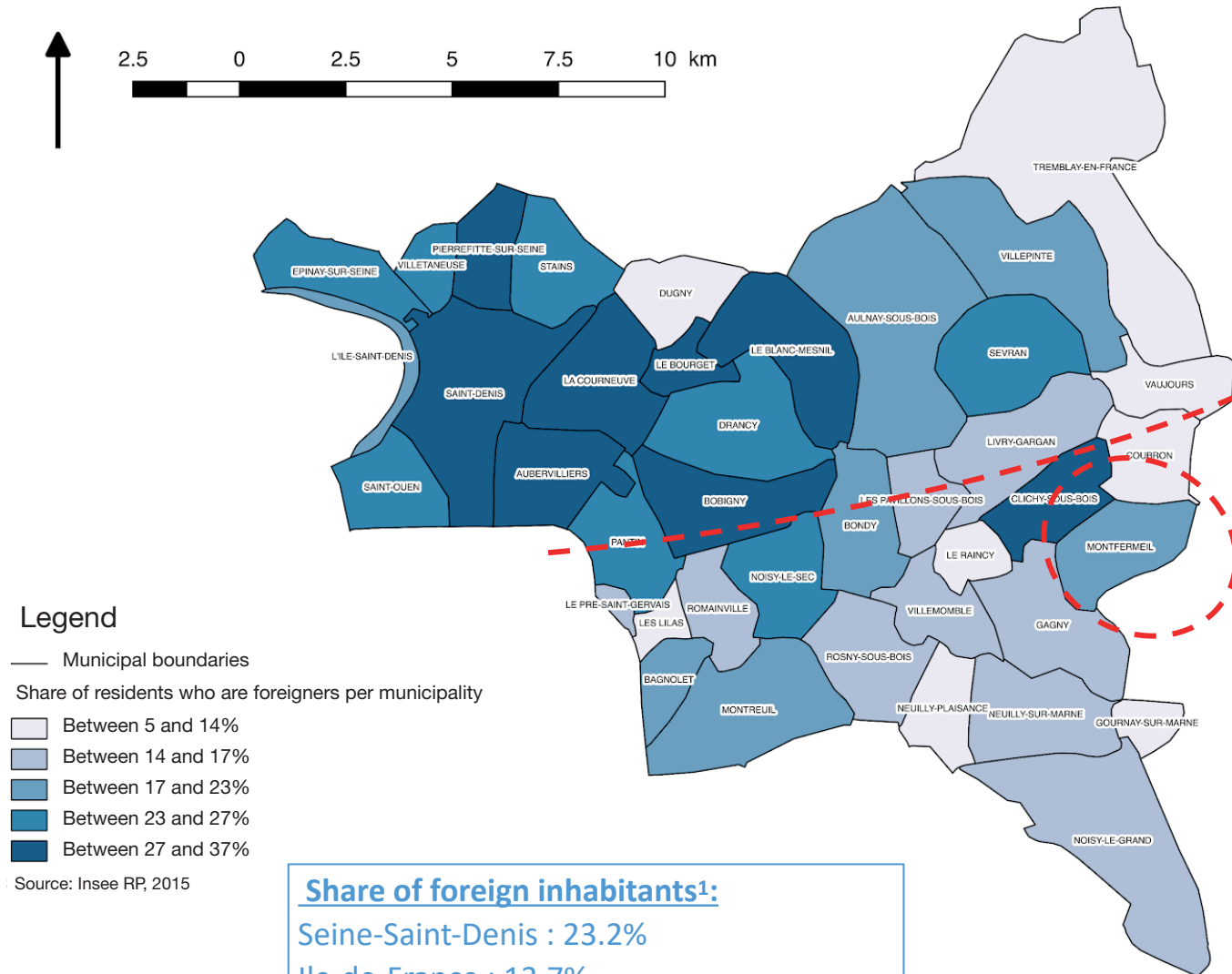
Share of foreign inhabitants[1]:
Seine-Saint-Denis : 23.2%
Ile-de-France : 13.7%
Mainland France : 6.5%

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1
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


Legend

—— Municipal boundaries

Share of recipients who depend on the CAF for at least 50 % of their income per municipality

☐ Between 17 and 26%
☐ Between 26 and 32%
☐ Between 32 and 34%
☐ Between 34 and 37%
☐ Between 37 and 45%

Source: CAF, 2017

Share of recipients 'dependent' on the Caisse d'Allocation Familiales[1]:
Seine-Saint-Denis : 33.9%
Ile-de-France : 24.4%
Mainland France : 24.1%

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[1] CAF, 2017

Share of young people aged 16 to 25 neither in employment nor in education

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km

TREMBLAY-EN-FRANCE
PIERREFITTE-SUR-SEINE
VILLETANEUSE
STAINS
VILLEPINTE
EPINAY-SUR-SEINE
DUGNY
AULNAY-SOUS-BOIS
L'ILE-SAINT-DENIS
LE BOURGET
LE BLANC-MESNIL
SEVRAN
LA COURNEUVE
SAINT-DENIS
VAUJOURS
DRANCY
LIVRY-GARGAN
COUBRON
AUBERVILLIERS
SAINT-OUEN
BOBIGNY
LES PAVILLONS-SOUS-BOIS
CLICHY-SOUS-BOIS
BONDY
MONTFERMEIL
PANTIN
LE RAINCY
NOISY-LE-SEC
GAGNY
LE PRE-SAINT-GERVAIS
ROMAINVILLE
VILLEMOMBLE
LES LILAS
BAGNOLET
ROSNY-SOUS-BOIS
MONTREUIL
NEUILLY-PLAISANCE
NEUILLY-SUR-MARNE
GOURNAY-SUR-MARNE
NOISY-LE-GRAND

Legend

—— Municipal boundaries

Share of young people aged 16 to 25 neither in employment nor in education
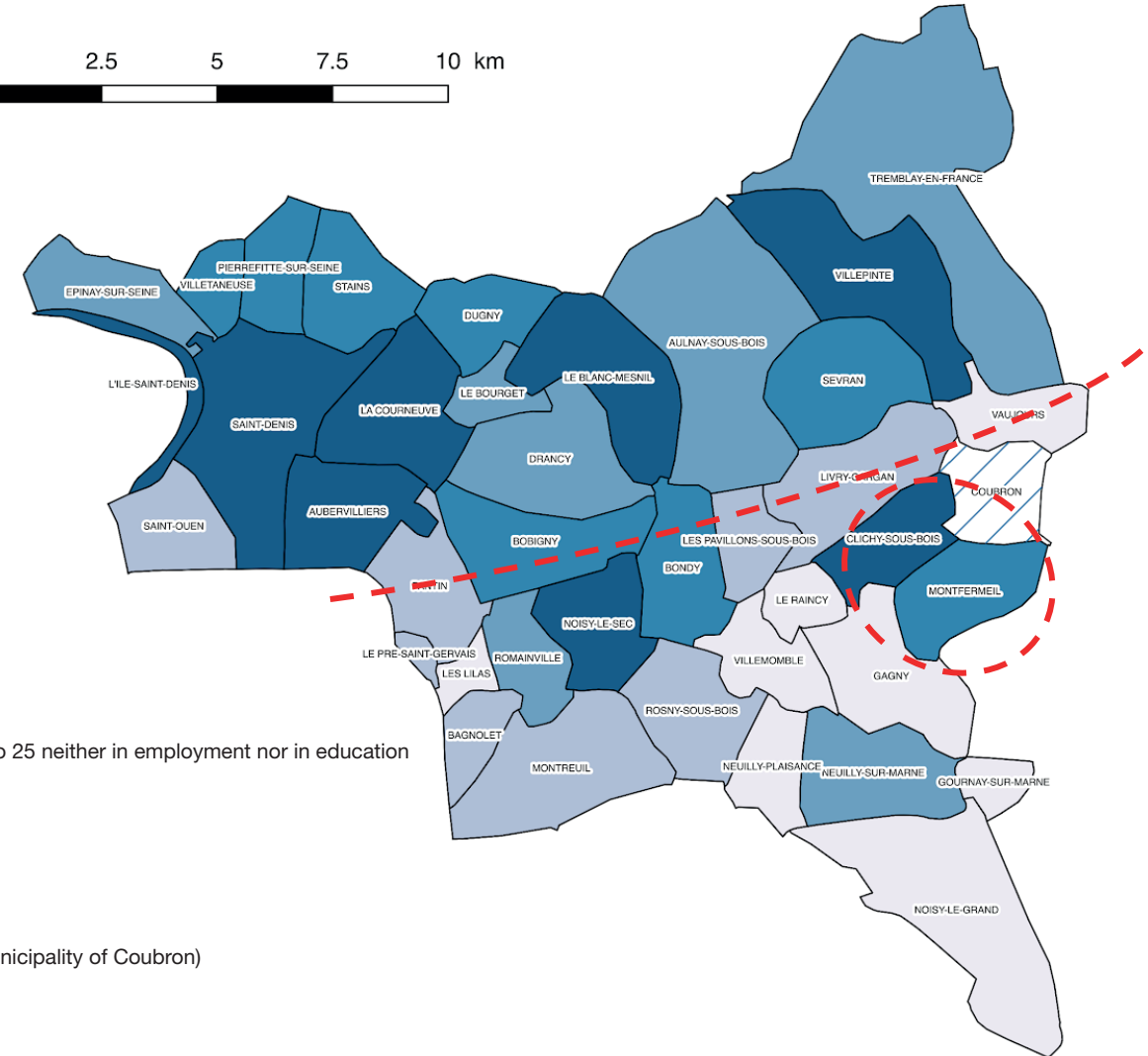
Between 11 and 17%

Between 17 and 20%

Between 20 and 21%

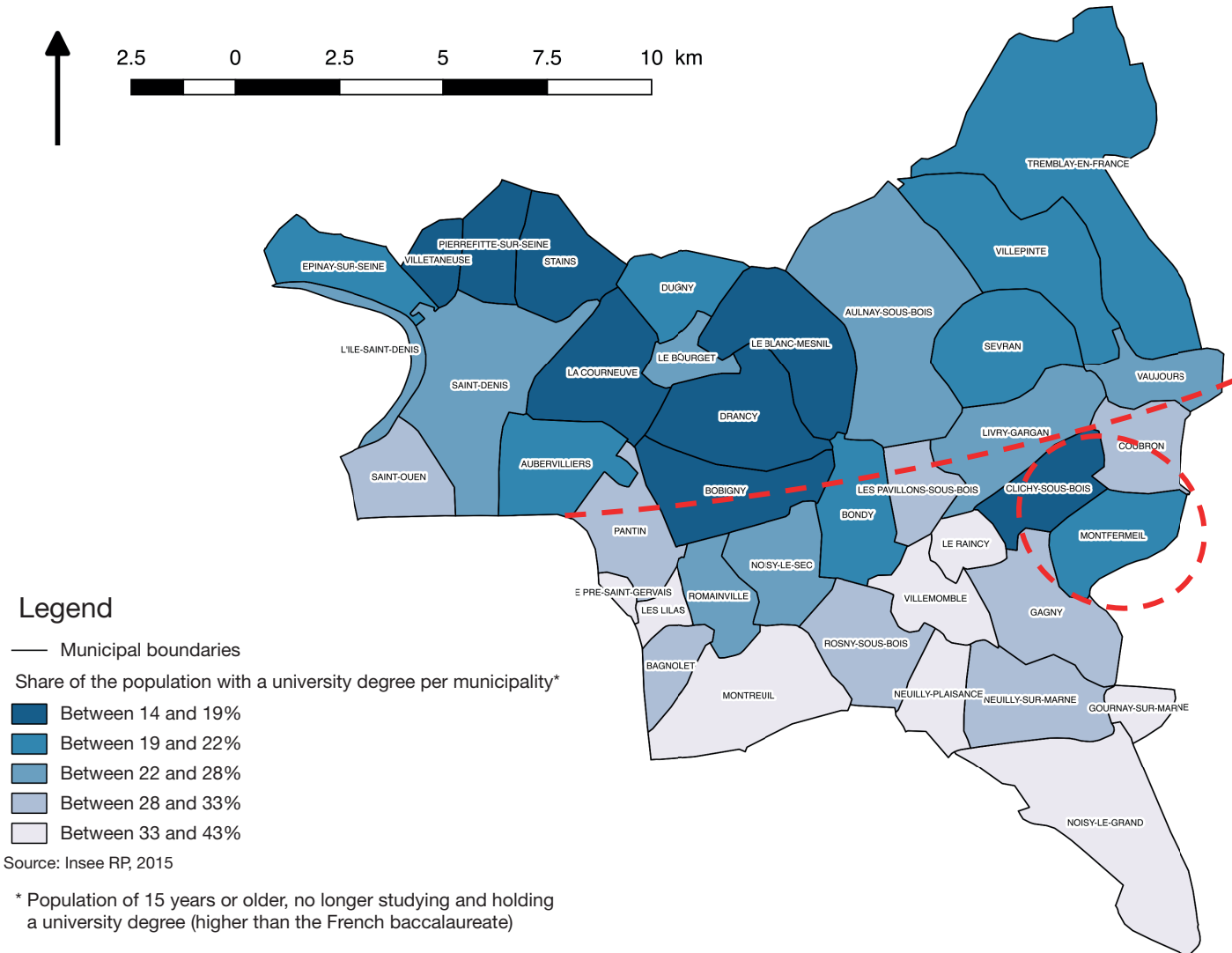Between 21 and 23%

Between 23 and 28%

Data not available (municipality of Coubron)

Source: Insee RP, 2015

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Share of the population with a university degree per municipality

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km

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)

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Share of the population without a degree per municipality
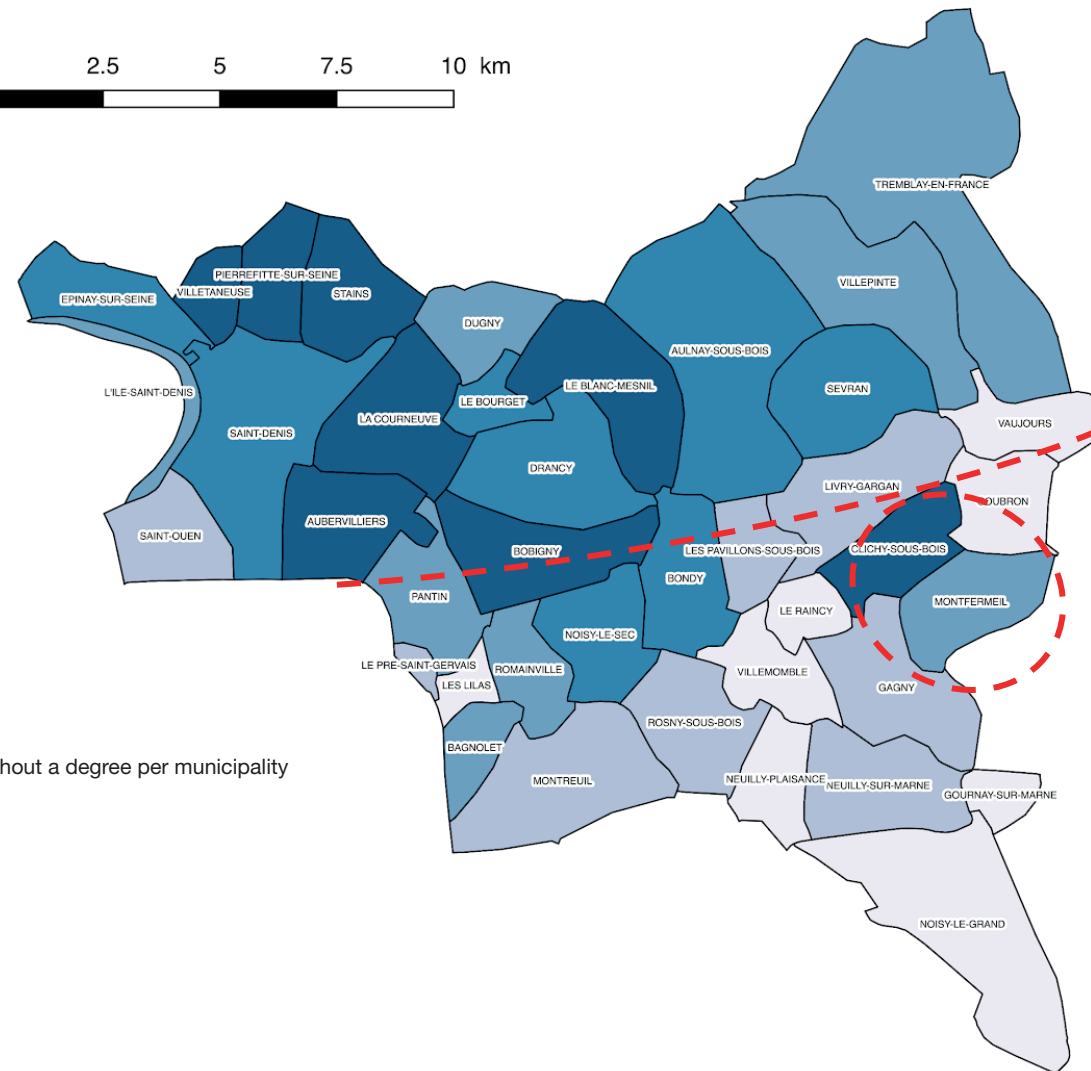

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

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%
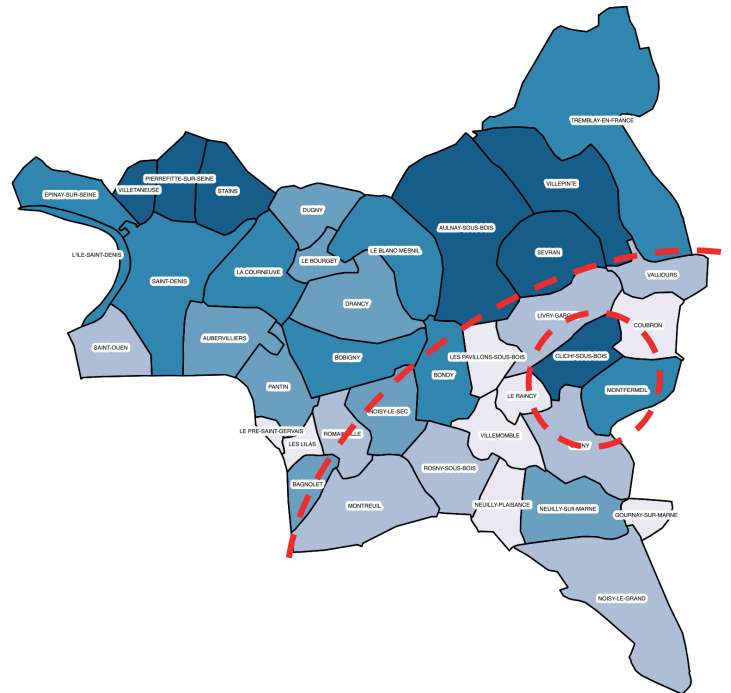- Between 46 and 54%

Source: Insee RP, 2015

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INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

OTHER

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)
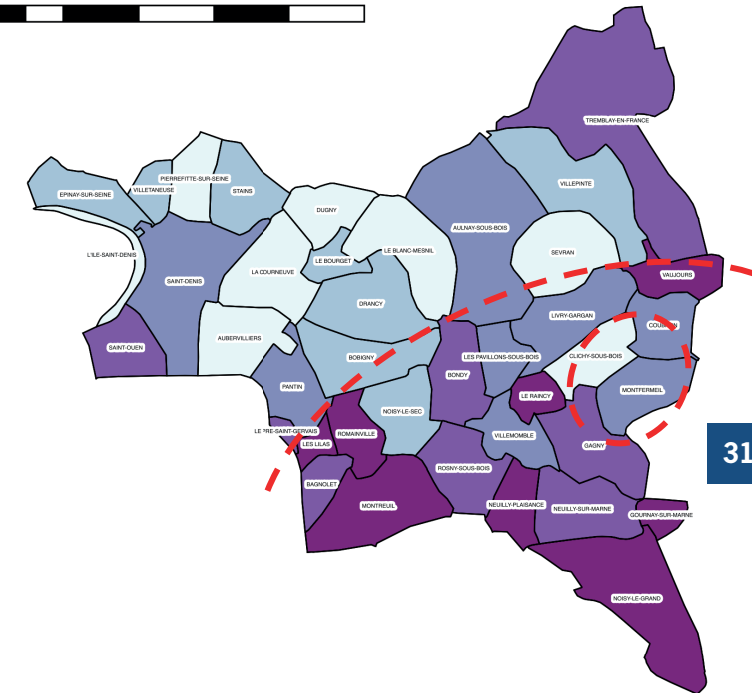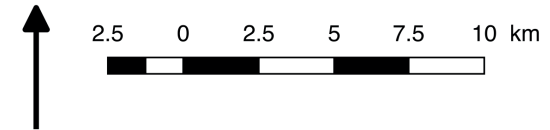

© Institut Montaigne, 2019

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

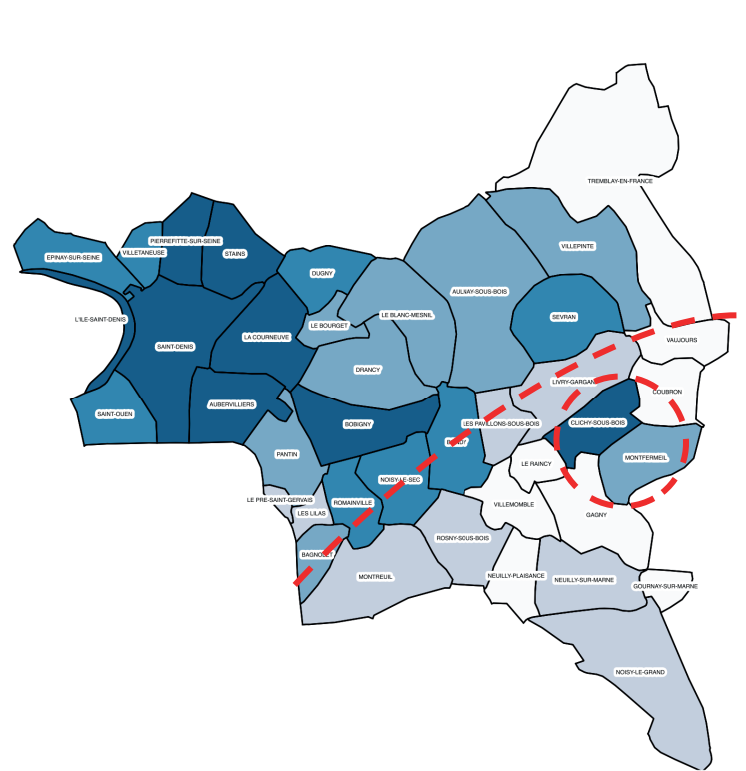Legend

— 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

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Share of families with
no working parents
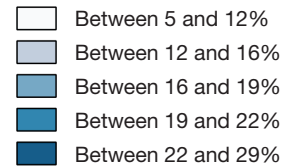per municipality (left).

Share of young people aged
16 to 25 neither in
employment nor in education
(right).

2.5   0   2.5   5   7.5   10   km

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
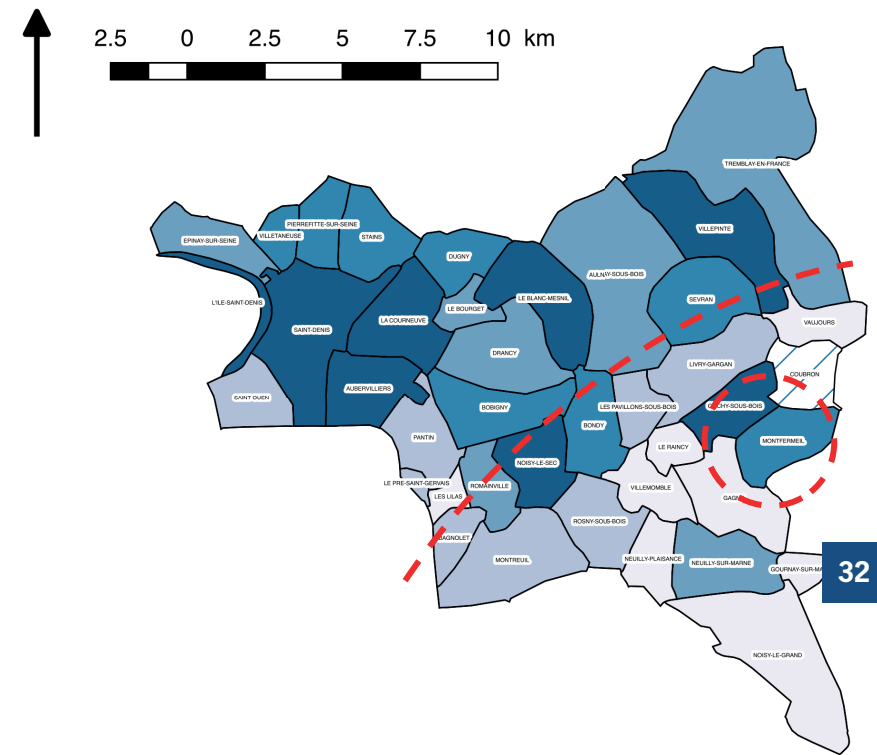
Legend

—— Municipal boundaries

Share of young people aged 16 to 25 neither in employment nor studying by municipality

☐ 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

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Share of the population
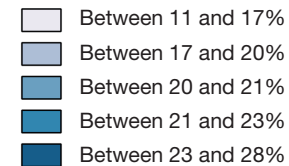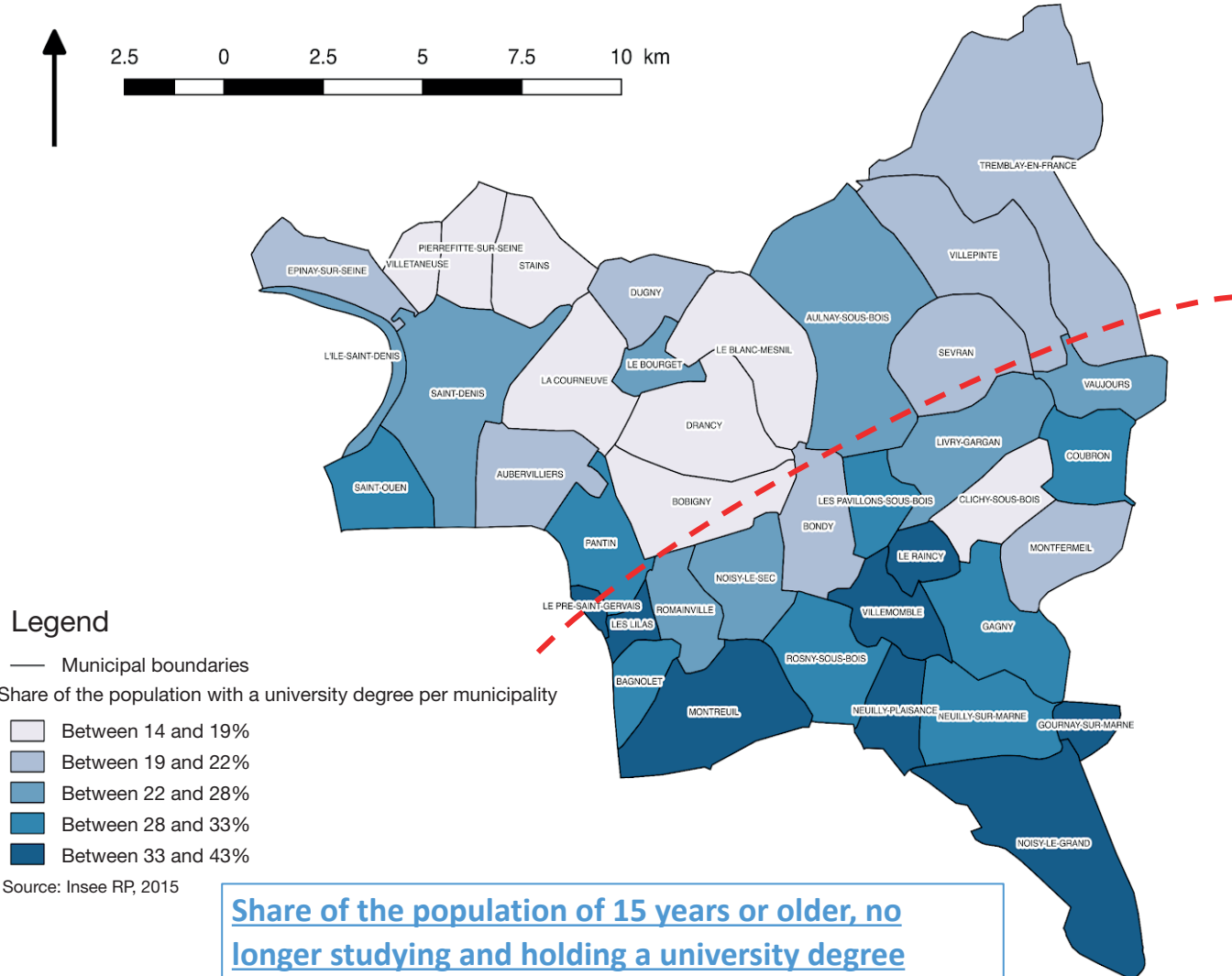of 15 years or older, no longer
studying and holding a
university degree (higher than
the French baccalaureate)

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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

Share of the population of 15 years or older, no longer studying and holding a university degree (higher than the French baccalaureate)[1]:

Seine-Saint-Denis: 25.3%

Ile-de-France: 40.4%

Mainland France: 28.5%

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[1] Insee, 2015

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THERE IS NO DESIRE MORE NATURAL THAN THE DESIRE FOR KNOWLEDGE

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.

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