



LIA Workshop 2016

Deindustrialization and Residential Mobilities of Low-Income Minorities. The Case of Detroit (USA) and Saint-Etienne (France)

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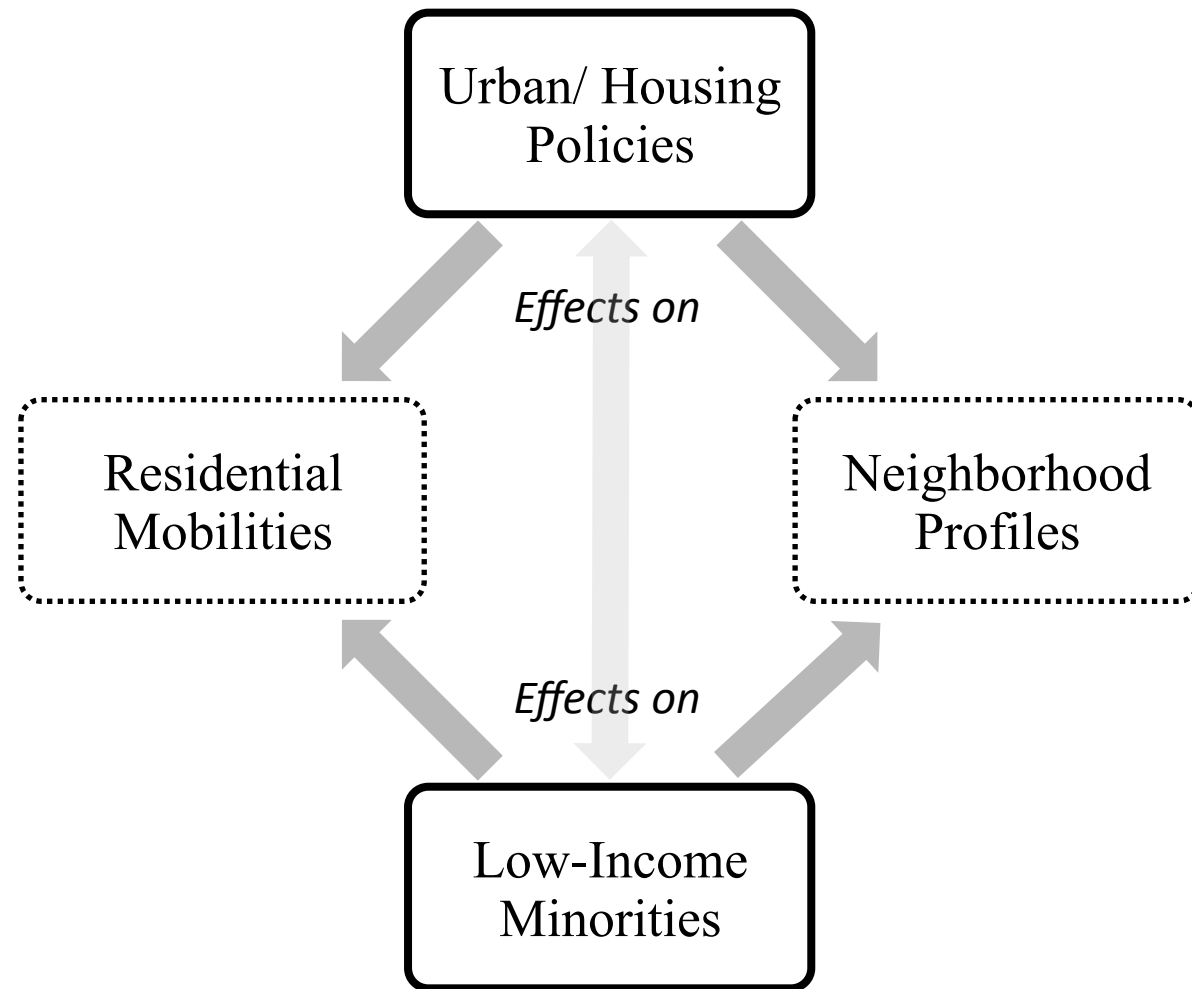
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Introduction

*How do urban/housing policies **produce** residential mobilities in shrinking cities ?*

*How do low-income and minority groups **respond** to these driving forces ?*

Introduction



Introduction

Why did I chose the case of 2 shrinking cities?

-An overrepresentation of ethnic minorities (industrial immigration)

-A post-industrial transition that failed

-A city budget plagued with debts and deficits

-An aggressive urban policy tackling low-income neighborhoods in order to restore attractiveness and competitiveness

Introduction

4 main topics:

1° **Deindustrialization** = an extreme environment that shapes public policy

2° **Urban/housing policies** = provide residential opportunities/constraints to inhabitants

3° **Residential mobilities** = a tool to measure both the effects of such policies and the *agency* of these residents

4° **Ethnicity** = both a resource and a constraint for these groups

Methodology

Qualitative database:

→ *used to gather information and the representations of local actors and inhabitants*

180 in-depth and semi directive interviews:

- Local political actors
- Private developers
- Grassroots organizations
- Residents

Participant observation in neighborhoods

Archival work

Methodology

Quantitative database:

→ used to measure the effects of urban policies on targeted neighborhoods: did the ethnic and socioeconomic composition change in these neighborhoods ?

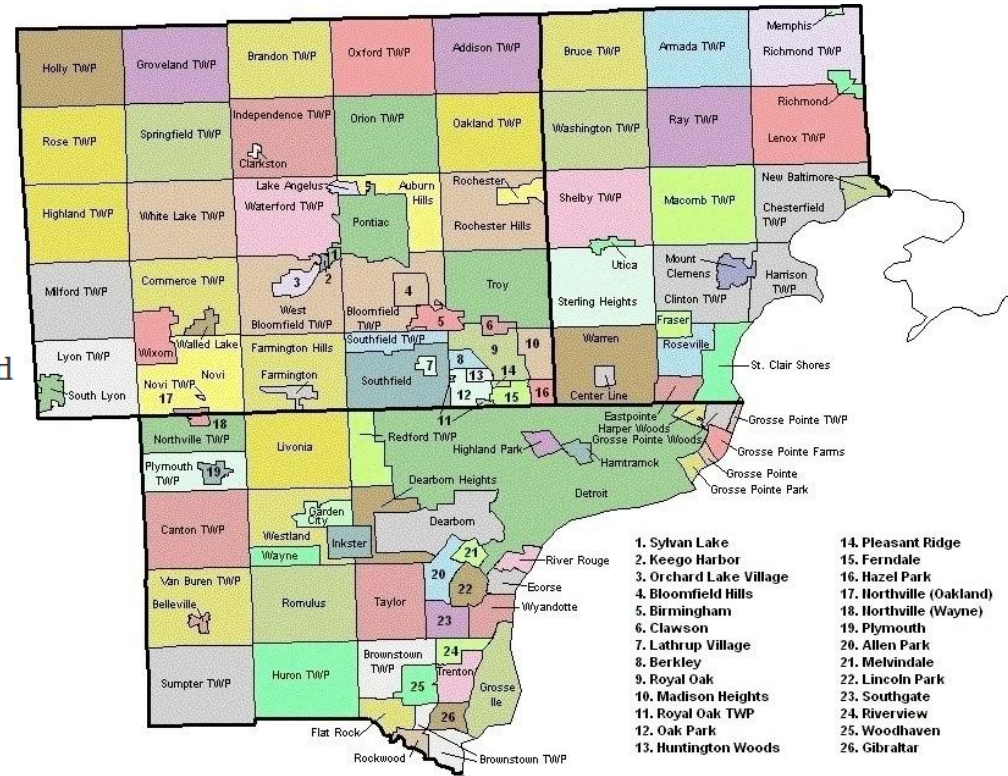
1990-2000-2010 Bureau Census data + the American Community Survey (2009-2013) for the American case

1990-2000-2010 INSEE data for the French case

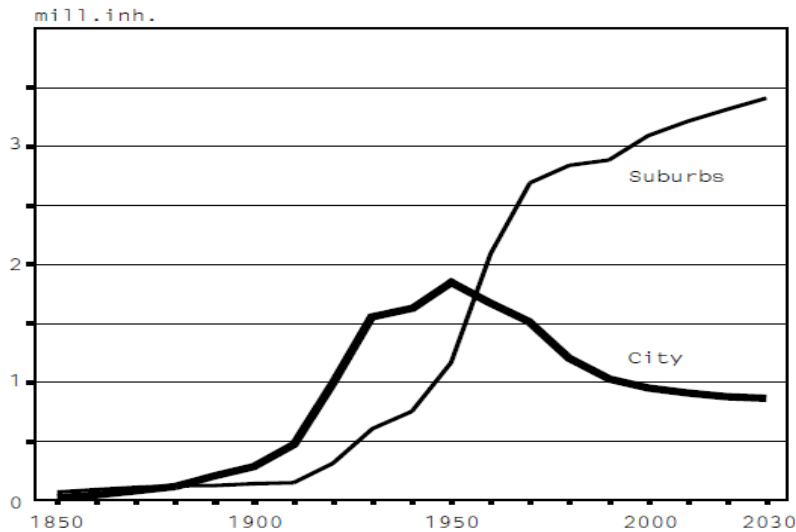
Methodology

	Population (2006-2011)		Income (2001-2011)			Employment (2006-2011)			Housing (2006-2011)	
IRIS (French Census Tract)	Total Population 2006-2011	Population Change 2006-2011	Median Per Capita Income (2001)	Median Per Capita Income (2011)	Median Per Capita Income Change 2001-2011	Upper Occupational Category 2006 (%)	Upper Occupational Category (%) 2011	Unemploye nt rate 2006 - 2011	Housing Units 2006 -2011	Housing vacancy (%) 2006 et 2011
Châteaureux (Neighborhood)	2006 : 1 741 2011 : 1 663	- 4.5%	11 709	13 226	+ 13%	254 (17%)	249 (17.9%)	2006 : 21% 2011 : 23%	2006 : 1 049 2011 : 1 003	2006 : 129 (12.3%) 2011 : 128 (12.8%)

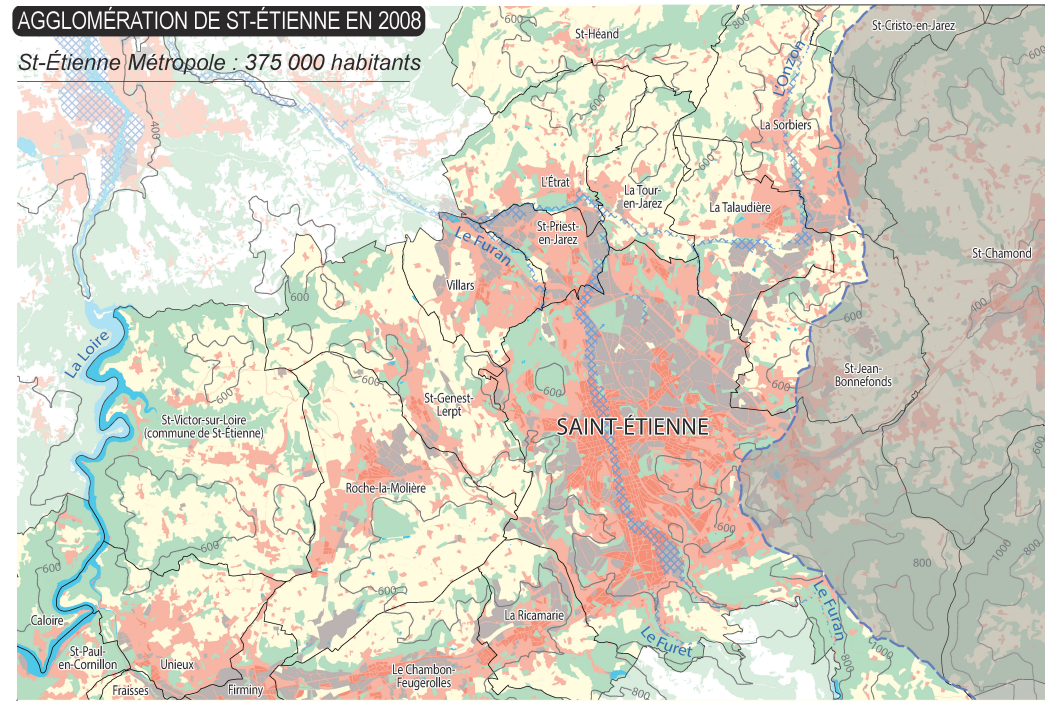
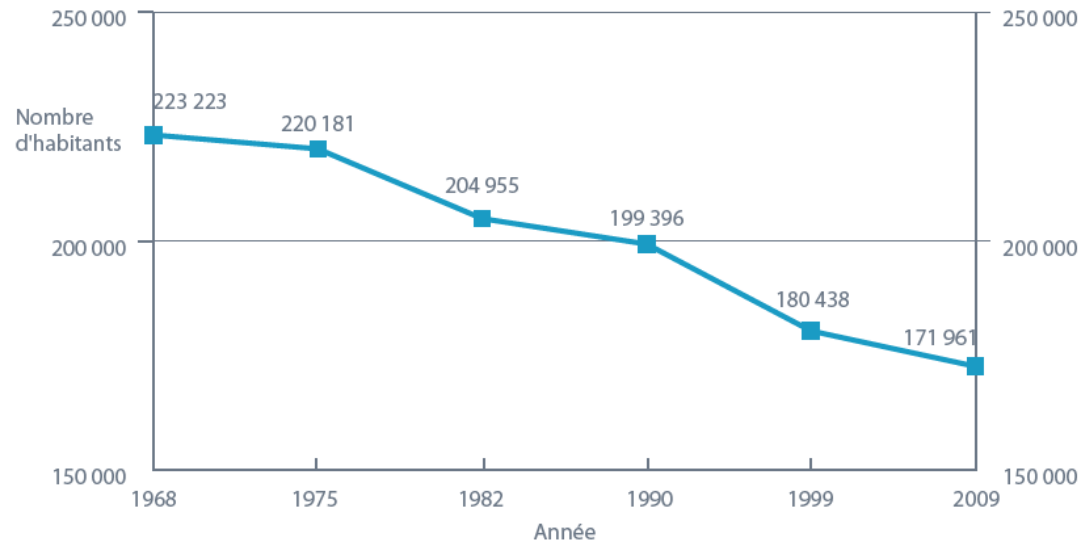
1. Deindustrialization



population development in the city of Detroit and suburbs



1. Deindustrialization



1. Deindustrialization



Blight



Blight Removal

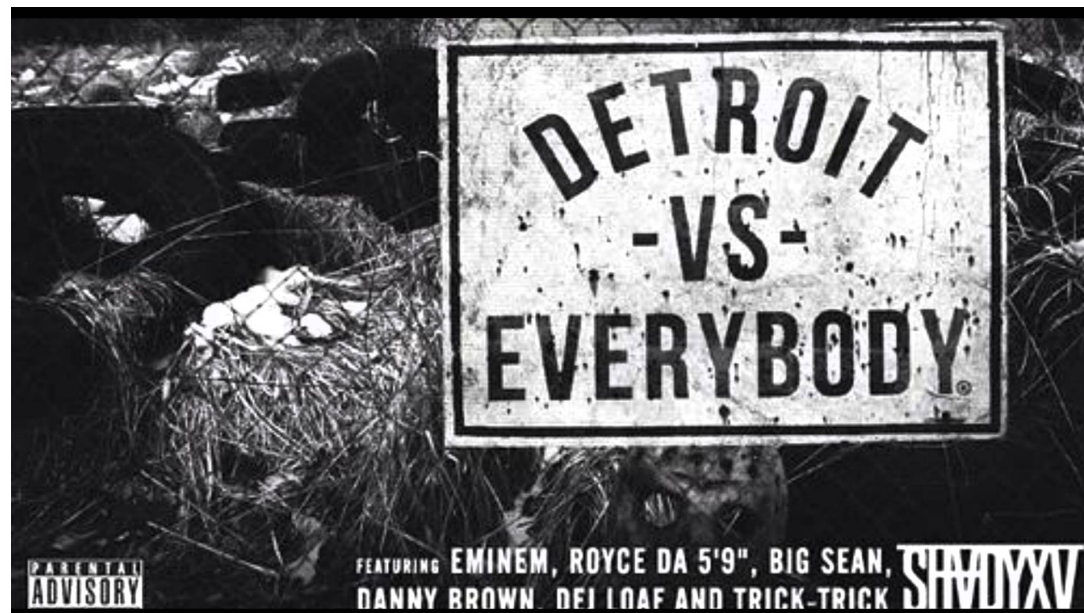


1. Deindustrialization

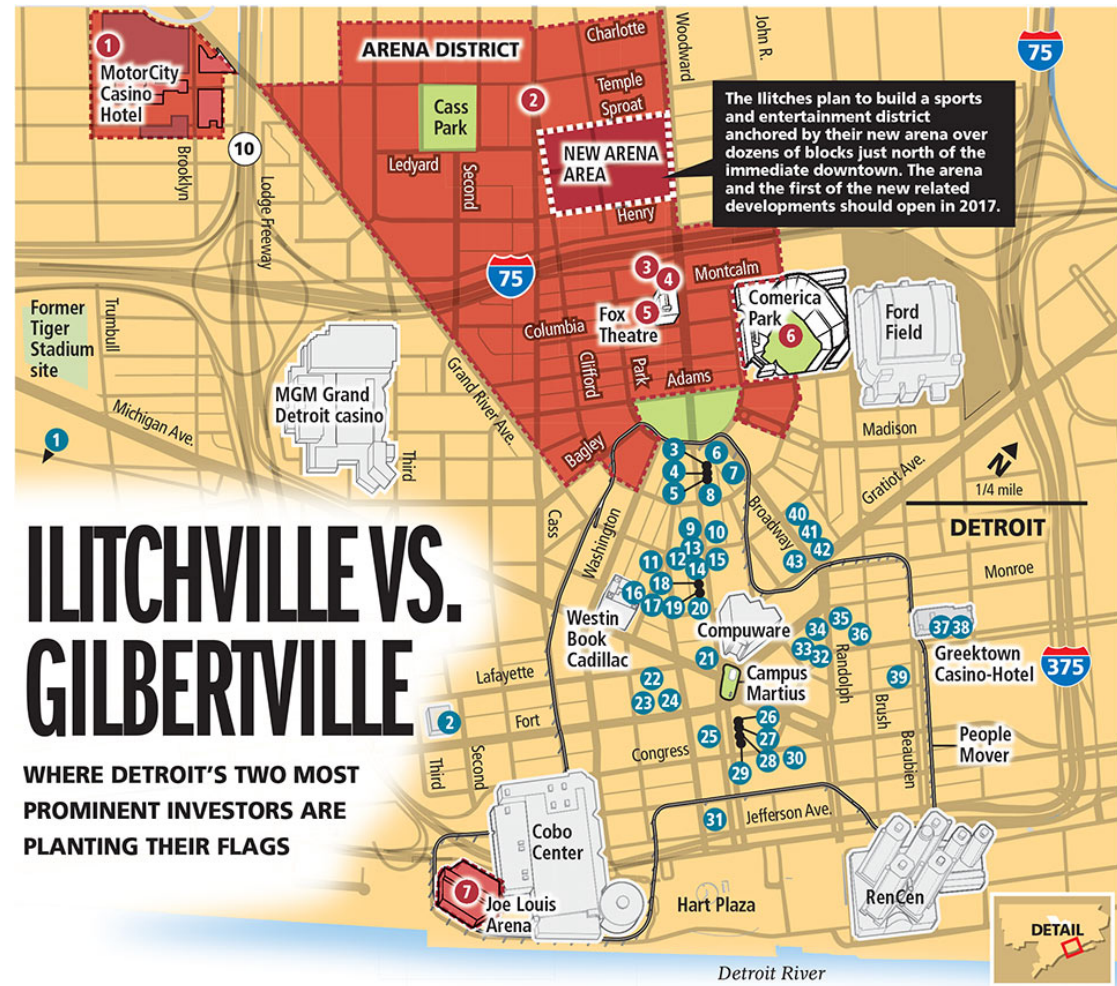
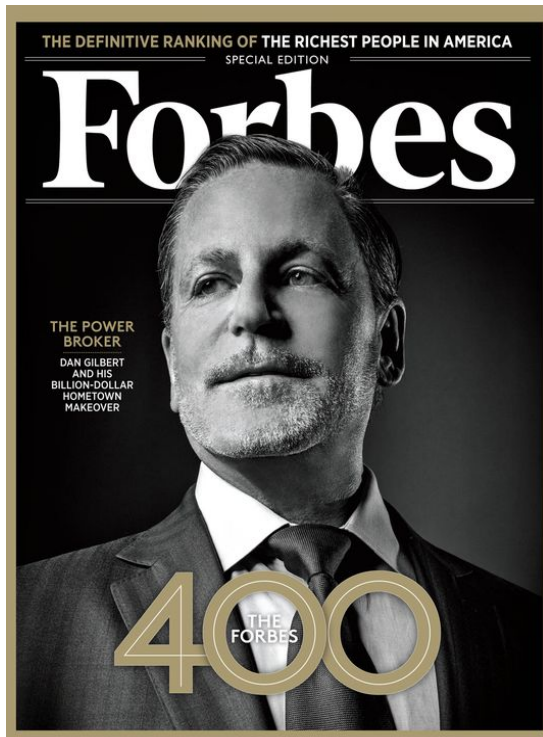


Blight (Saint-Etienne)

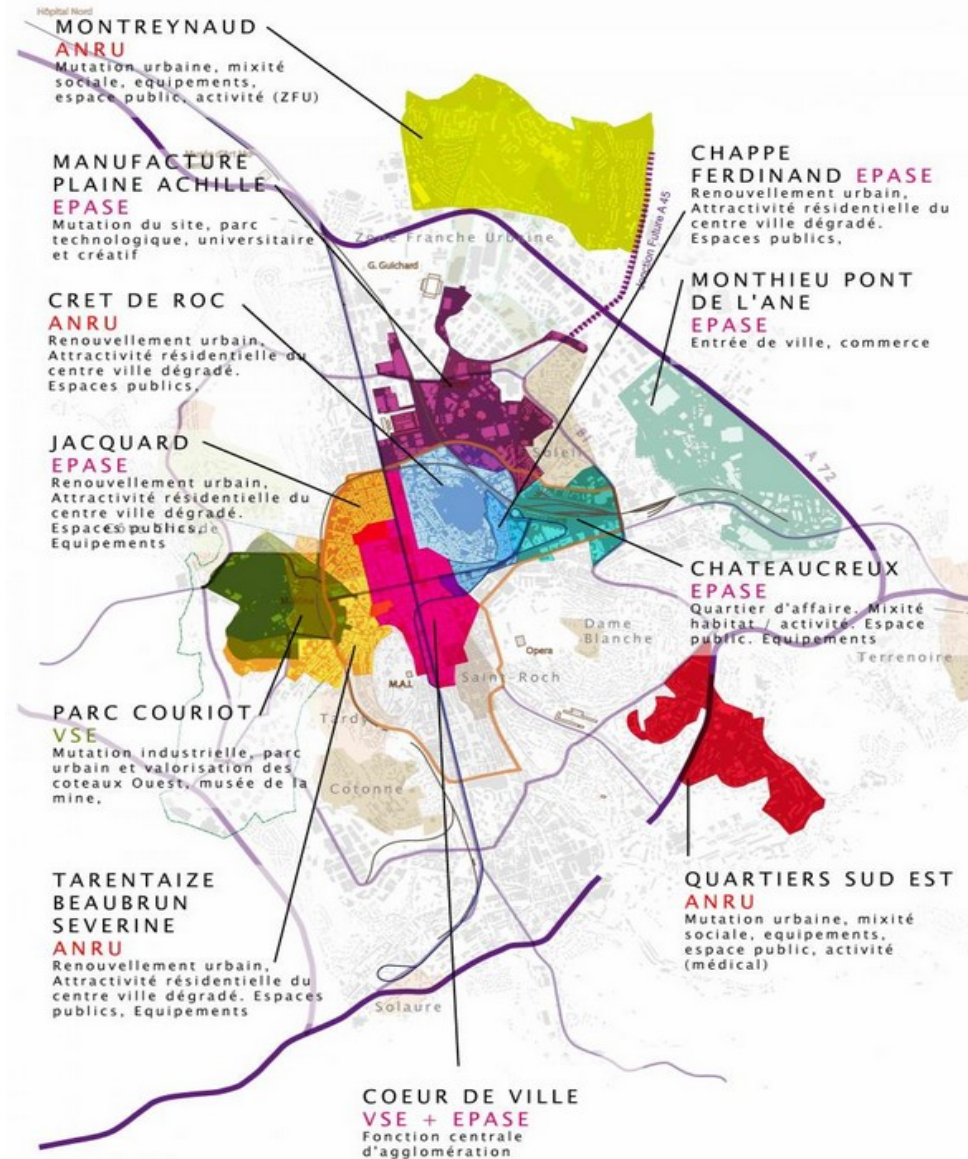
2. Urban/Housing Policy



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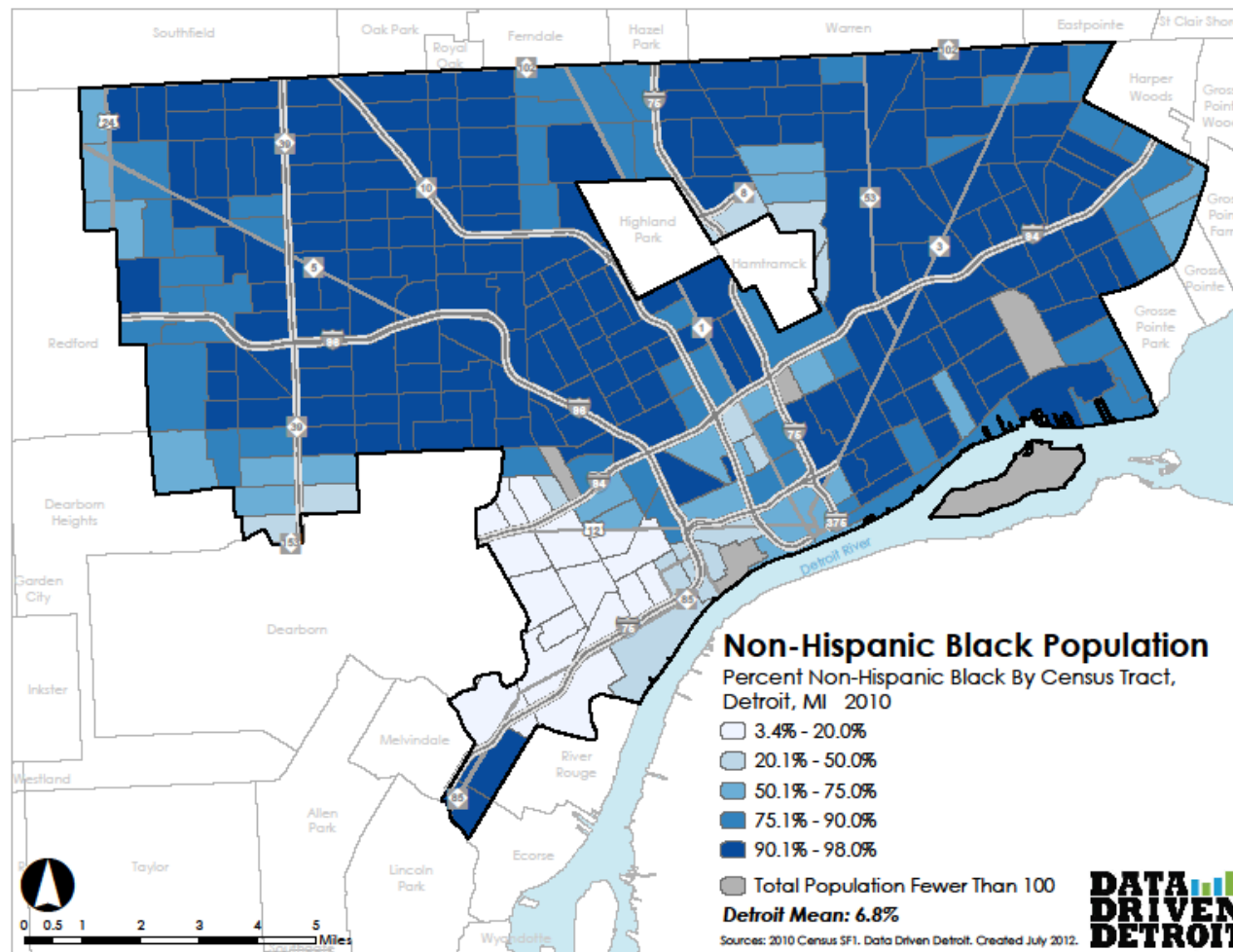
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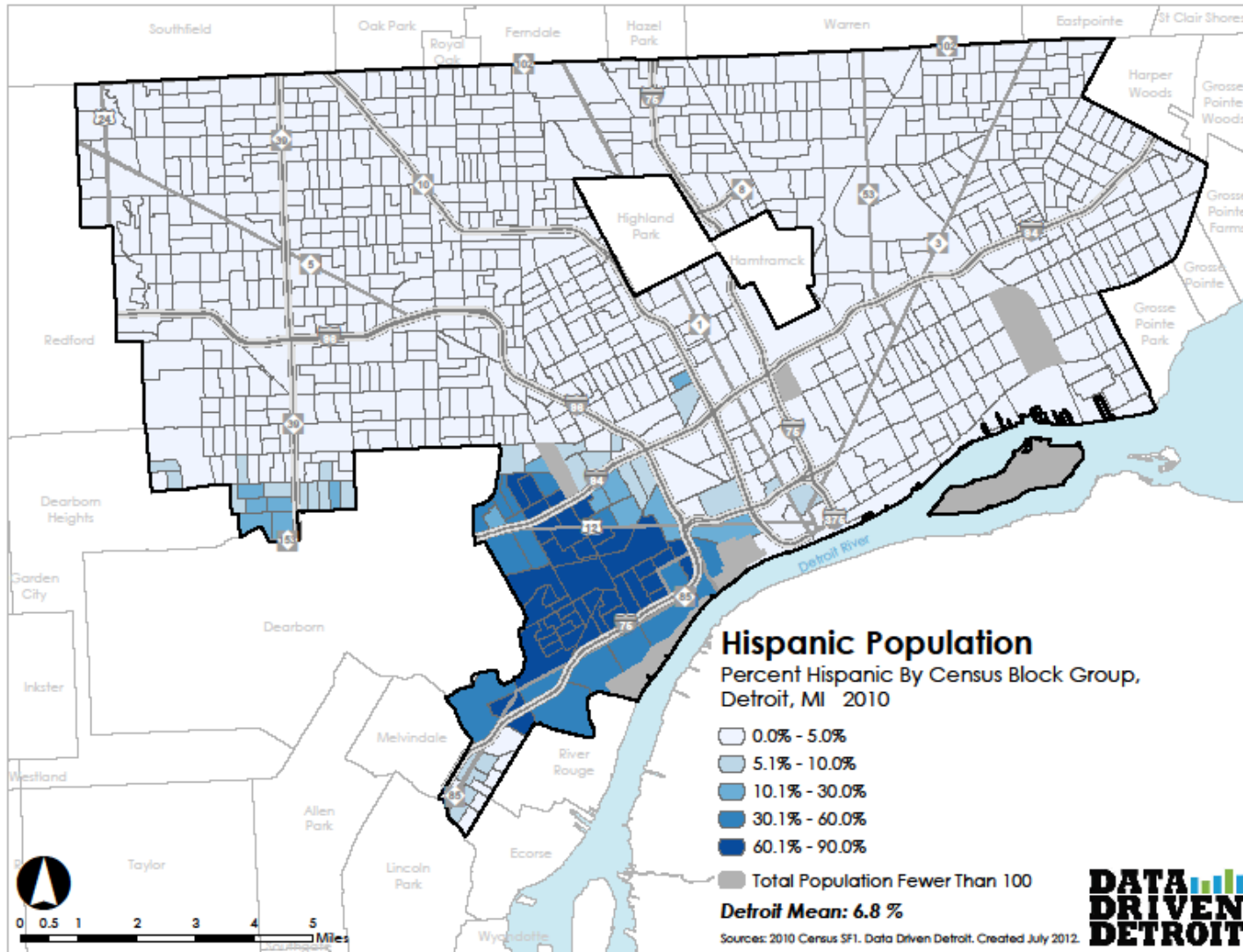
3. Residential Mobilities: An Analytical Grid

	Type of residential mobility	Residential Project	Perception of Detroit	Resources for their residential trajectory
Low-income African American households (renters)	Hypermobility and instability	Going South or West	Residential Step	Very few resources
Low-income African-American households (owners)	Immobility but stability	Staying in the city	Trapped in the city	(Family) Home
Middle-class African-American households	Immobility and stability	Neighborhood integration	Residential end + a resource for their family	Financial and social resources (neighborhood association)
Hispanic households (low- and middle-income)	Immobility and stability	Neighborhood integration	Residential final destination	Social ties

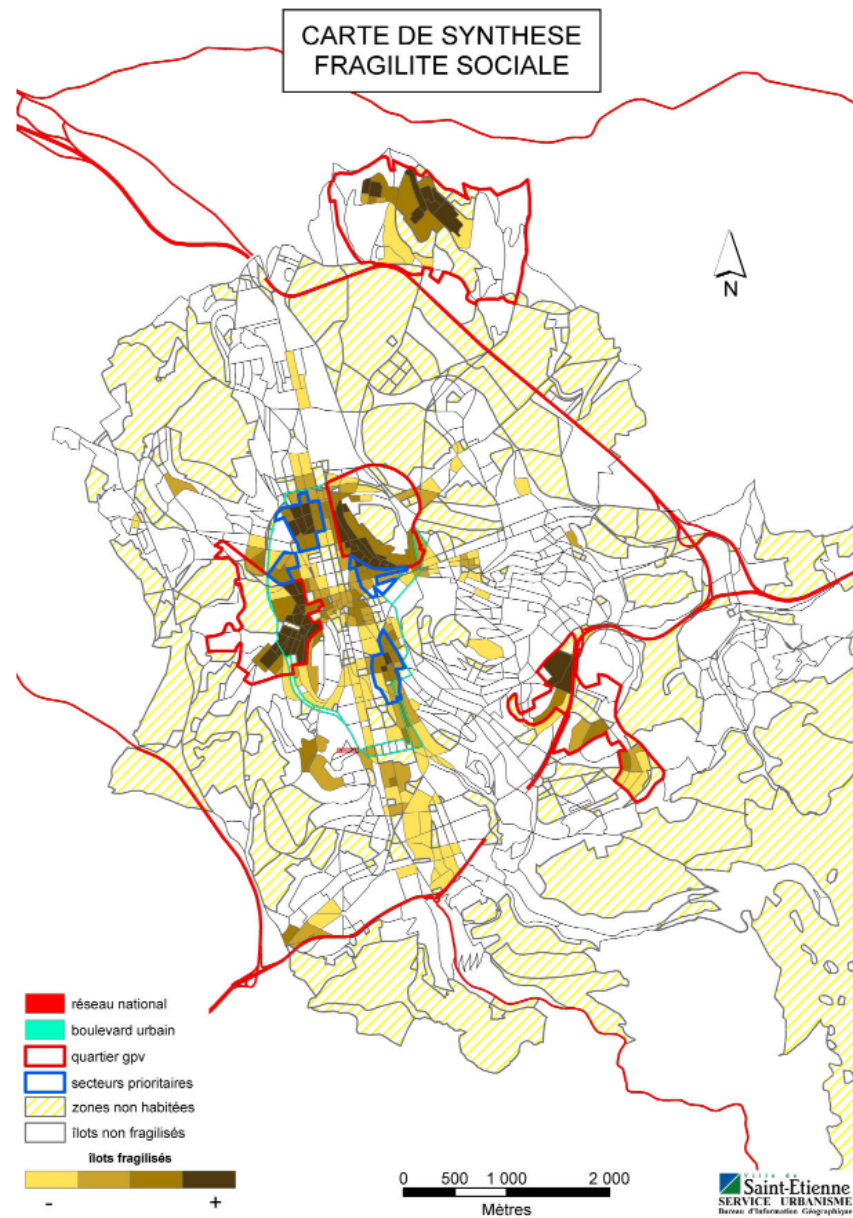
4. Ethnicity



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4. Ethnicity





Urban Park (Saint-Etienne)



Market crash in Saint-Etienne



Demolition in Saint-Etienne



Demolition of social housing (Detroit)



Demolition of private houses (Detroit)



Rehabilitation & new investment (Detroit)