

Territorial justice: Some theoretical and empirical considerations on the French case

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Outline

- The idea of “territorial equality” vs. theories of territorial justice;
 - The added value of alternative development indicators for French regions;
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« Territorial equality »?

- Political context of the Report “Towards territorial equality” (Feb. 2013): 2012 campaign, far-right, “péri-urbain”;
 - Where to find robust analysis of “Territorial equality” (> “Territorial Cohesion”)?
 - A robust theory of justice: Amartya Sen’s “capability approach” (real opportunities for people to do and be what they have reason to value);
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The capability approach of territorial justice

- Territories are institutions: humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic and social interaction (D. North);
- “Territorial Equality” = territorial justice = justice between citizens through/by territories;
- Territories can be multipliers or dividers of residents’ capabilities (ex. of unemployed in ZUS, ex. of art student in Paris or Rome);



Territorial inequalities: plural and dynamic

- Capability approach + Human Development = new approach to territorial inequalities (“equality of what?”);
 - Territorial inequalities in France: not only income per capita vs. GDP per capita;
 - Plural territorial inequalities: health , education, etc.
 - And dynamic inequalities : environmental inequalities (CC, pollutions, etc.);
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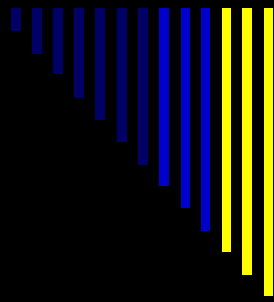
Empirical illustration

- Need of new indicators of well-being and sustainability at the territorial level in France;
 - Only a handful of regions really engaged in research and policy: Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Pays-de-La-Loire;
 - In the Report, contribution by P-J Lorens team in Nord-Pas-de-Calais, discussed by a Pays-de-La-Loire representative...
 - Does it bring something new “beyond GDP”?
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Alternative territorial development indicators

- HDI-2: developed after HDI, also tri-dimensional with taxable median income by consumption unit, life expectancy, and % of > 15 years old without degree;
 - ISH (indicator of social health) : income, poverty, education, health, employment, work conditions, housing, social links.
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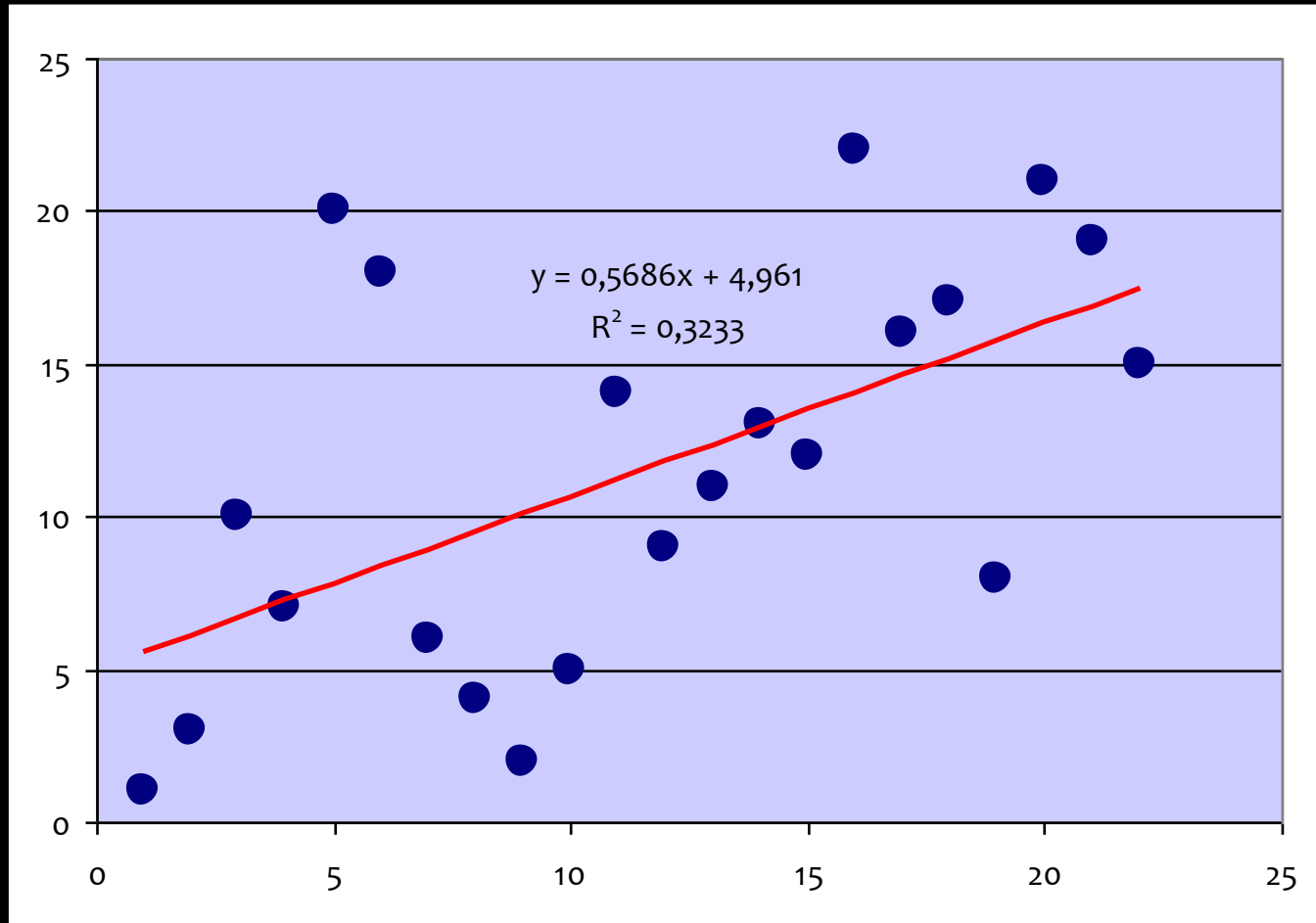


French regions in “3D”

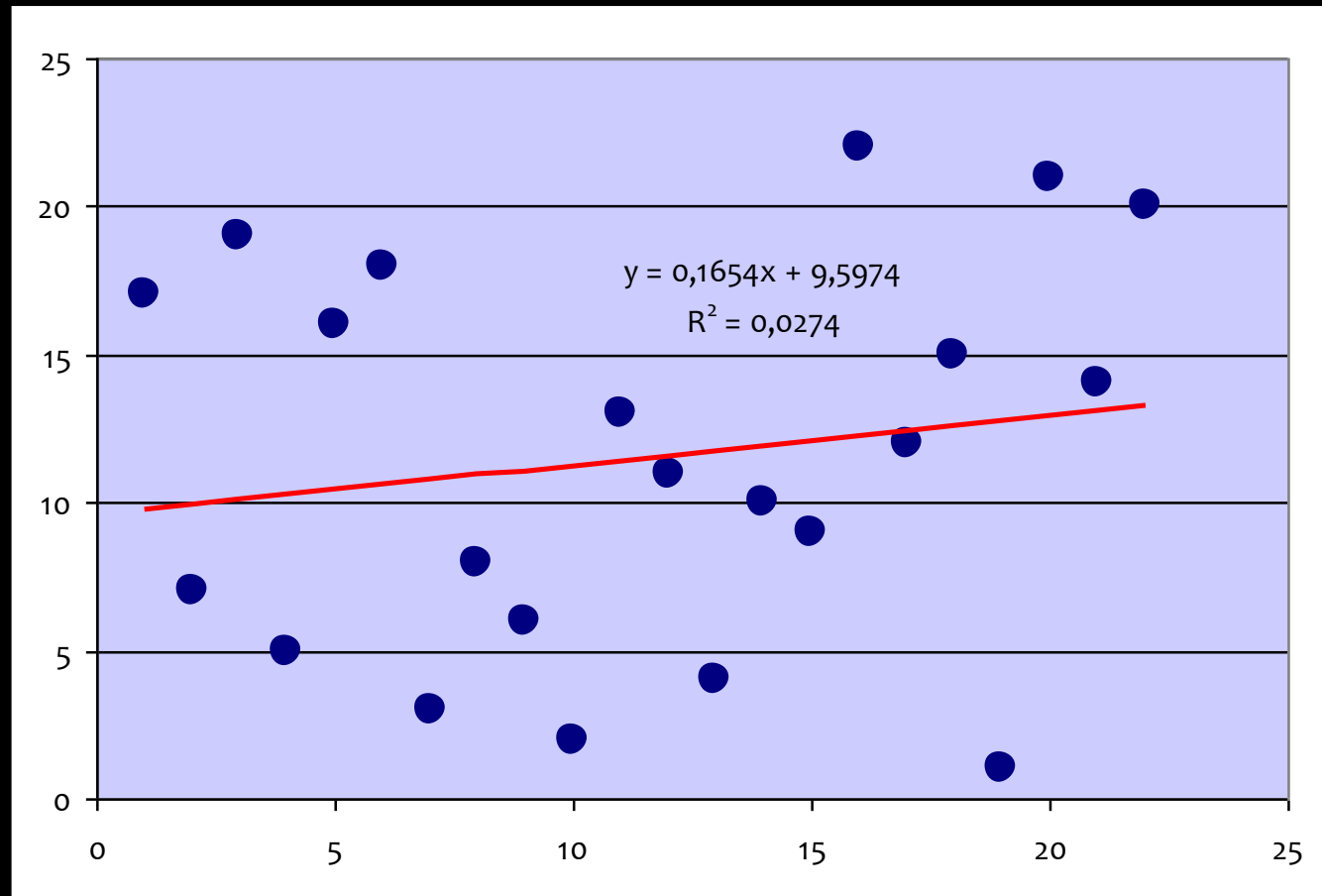
Region	GDP per capita	Rank	ISH	Rank ISH	HDI-2	Rank HDI-2
Île-de-France	47 696	1	48,2	17	0,788	1
Rhône-Alpes	30 513	2	61,8	7	0,763	3
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	28 500	3	43,9	19	0,735	10
Alsace	28 285	4	65,6	5	0,742	7
Champagne-Ardenne	27 917	5	51,1	16	0,687	20
Haute-Normandie	27 584	6	46,6	18	0,693	18
Pays de la Loire	27 357	7	66,3	3	0,746	6
Aquitaine	27 322	8	60,9	8	0,755	4
Midi-Pyrénées	27 254	9	62,1	6	0,765	2
Bretagne	26 530	10	67,6	2	0,755	5
Bourgogne	26 459	11	57,7	13	0,721	14
Centre	26 449	12	59,1	11	0,736	9
Auvergne	25 260	13	65,9	4	0,735	11
Poitou-Charentes	25 010	14	59,5	10	0,733	13
Franche-Comté	24 908	15	60,5	9	0,733	12
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	24 683	16	33,3	22	0,651	22
Basse-Normandie	24 536	17	58	12	0,703	16
Lorraine	24 497	18	53,7	15	0,696	17
Limousin	24 296	19	71,3	1	0,742	8
Picardie	23 872	20	38,4	21	0,664	21
Corse	23 803	21	54,8	14	0,689	19
Languedoc-Roussillon	23 741	22	42,5	20	0,711	15

Source: Lorens et al. in Laurent (2013)

GDP cap vs. HDI-2 (ranking)



GDP cap vs. ISH (ranking)



HDI-2 vs. ISH (ranking)

