



54ème colloque
ASRDLF

5-7 juillet 2017, Athènes, Grèce



15th conference
ERSA-GR



Les défis de développement pour les villes et les régions dans une Europe en mutation

Effective and potential access to services in metropolitan areas (Paris): who goes to the nearest amenity?

Mme Marianne GUEROIS

Université Paris Diderot Directrice-adjointe de RIATE et Maître de Conférences
RIATE Université Paris Diderot 8 place Paul Ricoeur 75013 Paris France
mguerois@yahoo.fr

Mme Sophie BAUDET-MICHEL

Université Paris Diderot - UMR Géographie-cités Maître de conférences,
géographie
13 rue du four 75006 Paris France
sophie.baudet-michel@univ-paris-diderot.fr

Mr Guillaume LE ROUX

UMR Géographie-cités Post-doctorant
13 rue du four 75006 Paris France
guillameleroux14@gmail.com

Mme Constance LECOMTE

UMR Géographie-cités Ingénieure d'étude
13 rue du four 75006 Paris France
constance.lec@gmail.com

Mme Julie VALLEE

CNRS - UMR Géographie-cités Chargée de recherche
13 rue du four 75006 Paris France
julie.vallee@parisgeo.cnrs.fr

Référence à la session / reference to the session

B3 - Accessibilité, mobilité, transport et communication

Résumé / Summary

This paper deals with the issue of uneven access to shops and services in the core of metropolitan areas. This work is part of the RelatHealth project which focuses on the spatial practices of inhabitants (Paris, Montréal) and discusses the way places impact access to different amenities and people's health outcomes.

In social sciences, territorial inequalities revealed by uneven access to local amenities are usually studied through measures of potential access to supply (Wenglenski, 2004; Hani, 2016). Most of the time, such a choice is based on the premise that people give priority to the closest amenity from their place of residence.

However, during the last years, several spatial trends in the use of shops and services have been highlighted and they partly question this assumption. In particular, purchasing practices tend increasingly to follow mobility chains rather than mere round trips from the place of residence (Hani, 2009). They are thus getting more and more driven by proximity to other reference places, like working places. In the meantime, different academics have observed the persistence of the local residential neighbourhood as an attractive space for daily or weekly purchasing practises (Authier, 2008). They have shown the links between local shopping practices in the residential neighbourhood and purchasing practices at a metropolitan scale. As a result, in a context of global growth of mobility, we wonder whether the assumption of the minimisation of distances from place of residence may still be considered as a realistic one. To what extent an inhabitant does not use the closest service from his/her place of residence? If he/she does not, is this deviation to minimum distance dependent on the neighbourhood characteristics (types of settlement, commercial densities) and/or on personal characteristics (age, sex, income ...)? From a methodological point of view, there are to our knowledge few studies aiming at comparing effective access to potential access to amenities, apart from health services studies (Lucas-Gabrielli et al., 2016).

In the present paper, we propose to compare population subgroups using the nearest amenities, whether it be a choice or a constraint, and on the contrary subgroups using more distant ones. Our empirical work is based on data from the RECORD Study (2011-2014) carried out in the Paris Metropolitan area among 6240 inhabitants. Places where respondents currently go for different needs are precisely located from an interactive web mapping application (Chaix et al., 2012). More precisely, our paper compares the services used by the RECORD respondents to the location of the available services which are documented and located in the Equipomètre database from the Paris Region Planning and Development Agency. We first focus on effective access to a not socially-discriminant and very regularly used service such as bakeries in order to derive a reference situation and a comparison method between effective and potential access. In the case of bakeries, neighbourhood characteristics are found to be more relevant than personal profiles to explain why some people do not use the nearest service from their place of residence. Secondly we focus on restaurants, bars, cinemas and theatres as a more socially-discriminant service (Potier et al., 2003) for which we wonder if the use reveals broader contrasts between population subgroups giving or not priority to the nearest service.

Key-words: access, accessibility, services, social inequalities, metropolitan areas, Paris.

Authors: Baudet-Michel Sophie, Chaix Basile, Guérois Marianne, Lecomte Constance, Le Roux Guillaume, Vallée Julie

Bibliographie / Bibliography

Authier J.-Y., 2008, « Les citoyens et leur quartier. Enquêtes auprès d'habitants de quartiers anciens centraux en France », L'Année sociologique, 1/2008 (Vol. 58), p. 21-46.

Chaix B., Kestens Y., Perchoux C., Karusisi N., Merlo J., Labadi K., 2012, « An interactive mapping tool to assess individual mobility patterns in neighborhood studies ». American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 43, 440-50.

Hani M., 2009, « Chaînage des déplacements et pratiques d'achats des familles », Géocarrefour, vol. 84/1-2 | 2009, 113-121.

Hani M., 2016 « L'accessibilité au commerce... quand le réseau de transport fait défaut ? », Espace populations sociétés, 2016/2.

Lucas-Gabrielli V., Pierre A., Com-Ruelle L., Coldefy M., 2016, Pratiques spatiales d'accès aux soins, IRDES, rapport n°564, octobre 2016, 98 p.

Potier F., Zegel P., 2003, Exclusions et inégalités d'accès aux loisirs et au tourisme, Rapport pour le PUCA, INRETS, 80 p.

Wenglenski S., 2004, « Une mesure des disparités sociales d'accessibilité au marché de l'emploi en Île-de-France », Revue d'Économie Régionale et Urbaine, 4/2004, p. 539-550.