

THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IN FRANCE

DGCS, 12 juin 2017

**Part 1 – What is the Directorate
General of Social Cohesion ?**

**Part 2 – The fight against poverty
in France**

Part I - Directorate General of Social Cohesion (DGCS)



I - General presentation of the DGCS

- * Created in 2010
- * Central administrative department managed on an administrative level by the Ministry of Solidarity and Health.
- * Mission : design, pilot and evaluate public policies of solidarity, social development and equality.

II – Organization of the DGCS

* Two organizational level :

1) The central level

* DGCS is composed of :

- Two main services : The Social and Medico-Social Policy Department (SPSMS) and The Women' rights and Equality between Women and Men (SDFE),
- A Support Policy Service (SPA),
- Entities directly attached to the General Director.

II – Organization of the DGCS

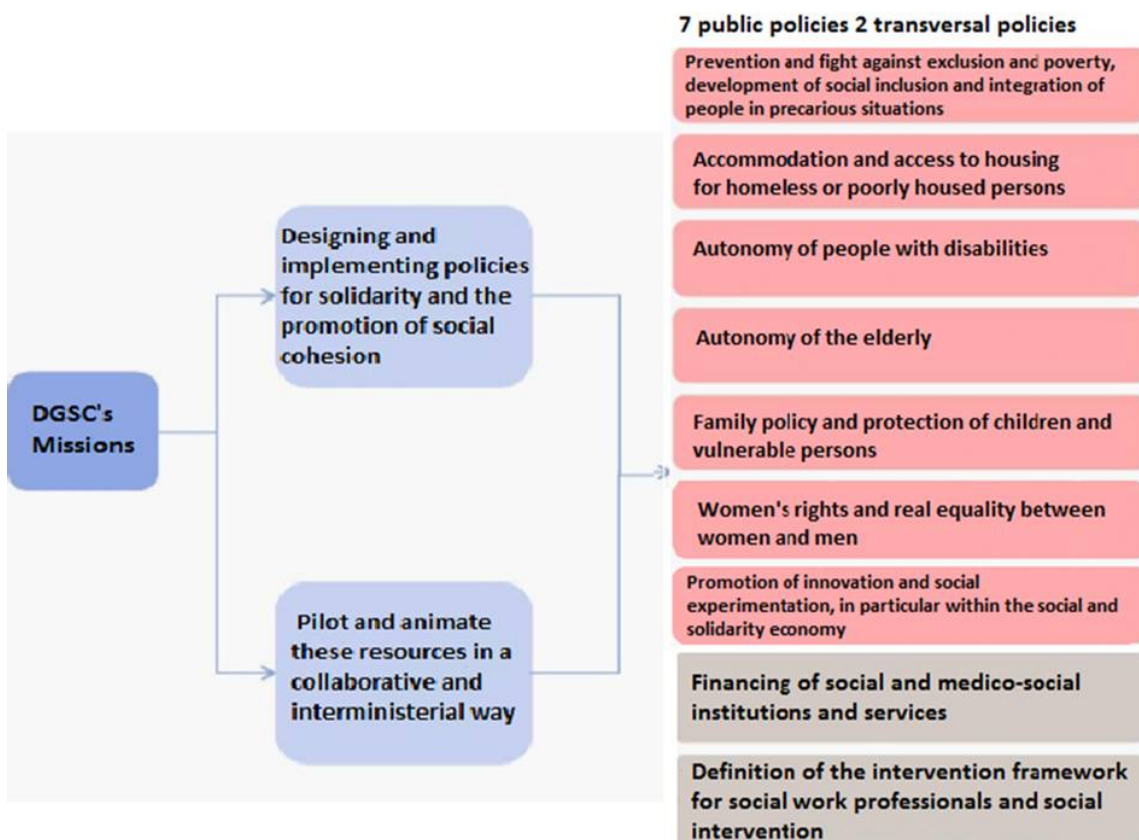
* Two organizational level :

2) The deconcentrated level

* DGCS co-pilotes three deconcentrated services:

- The deconcentrated services in charge of social cohesion : the Regional Directorates of Youth, Sport, and Social Cohesion (DRJSCS) and the Departmental Directorates of Social Cohesion (DDCS),
- The Regional Health Agencies (ARS),
- The Deconcentrated network of Women's rights.

III - The Public policies piloted by the DGCS



IV- The 2008 crisis and the DGCS

- * During the crisis, social benefits and medico-social mechanisms played the role of safety net and social buffer.
- * Social measures have benefited more people:
- * The number of social minima's beneficiaries increased from 3.75 to 4.1 million between 2011 and 2016,
- * The number of people cared for in general accommodation facilities increased by 45 000 between 2012 and 2016.

IV- The 2008 crisis and the DGCS

- * Under the Presidency of François Hollande, many different reforms have been conducted :
 - The Multi-Year Plan against Poverty and Social Inclusion,
 - The Family Policy Modernization Plan,
 - The creation of the activity bonus that merges the Active Solidarity Income (RSA) and the Employment Bonus (PPE),

IV- The 2008 crisis and the DGCS

- The Action Plan for Social Work and Social Development,
- The law on access to housing and renewed urban planning (March 2014),
- The law on the adjustment of societies to population ageing,
- Integrated policy on women's rights and equality between women and men, with the law on real equality between women and men (April 2014),

IV- The 2008 crisis and the DGCS

- A five-year strategy has been launched for the 2017-2021 period to develop the provision of support for people with disabilities,
- The Law on children's protection (march 2016),
- The Law on Social and Solidarity Economy (July 2014),

Part II – The Fight Against Poverty in France



What does it mean to be poor in France ?

- * **Poverty threshold** : the monthly standard of living below which an individual is considered poor.
- * In France, the poverty threshold is set at 60% of the median standard of living.
- * **Poverty** : one is considered poor when living under the poverty threshold.

I – General context

- * The 2008 crisis led to an aggravation of poverty,
- * The French government adopted a five-year plan for poverty alleviation and social inclusion,
- * This plan helped reduced the number of people living under the poverty threshold,
- * BUT the poverty rate is still high,
- * AND different divisions : territorial, generational and social.

II – The five-year plan for poverty alleviation and social inclusion

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**PLAN PLURIANNUEL
CONTRE LA PAUVRETÉ
& POUR L'INCLUSION SOCIALE**

II – The five-year plan for poverty alleviation and social inclusion

1) The different measures proposed by the plan

- * The Active solidarity income was revalued by 10% between 2013 and 2017,
- * Creation of the Activity Premium,
- * The Youth Guarantee,
- * The increase in the number of accommodation places,
- * The setting up of appointments with the National Fund for Family Allowances to find out what rights one's entitled to.

II – The five-year plan for poverty alleviation and social inclusion

2) The impacts of the plan in 2015

- * Increased by 2 billion euros the buying power of the 20% most modest French people,
- * 2 billion households concerned by the RSA's revaluation,
- * 555 000 retired concerned by the ASPA's revaluation (Solidarity Allowance for Elderly People)

- * + 2 million households benefit from the Premium Activity in the first semester of 2016,
- * 400 000 appointments with the National Fund for Family Allowances
- * 50 000 young people taken care of within the Youth Guarantee framework,
- * + 30 000 emergency shelter since 2012.

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