

**Roundtable**

# **The role of planners in coping with income disparities**



**Naomi Carmon**

**Technion  
Israel Institute of Technology**

**Susan S. Fainstein**

**Graduate School of Design  
Harvard University**

**In honor of our new book: Justice in Urban Development**

**AESOP-ACSP Joint Congress, Dublin July 2013**

***Theme*  
Planning for Resilient Cities**

Dublin, July 2013

# The role of planners in coping with income disparities



## Participants in the roundtable:

Naomi Carmon

Bish Sanyal

Rachel Bratt

Karen Chapple

June Thomas

Susan S. Fainstein

Heather Campbell

Tridib Banerjee

George Galster

Ivan Tosics

Dublin, July 2013

# The role of planners in coping with income disparities



**Susan Fainstein**

*Graduate School of Design, Harvard*

**Bish Sanyal**

*Dep. of Urban Studies and Planning, MIT*

**Heather Campbell**

*University of Sheffield, UK*

Dublin, July 2013

# The role of planners in coping with income disparities



**June Thomas**

*University Of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

**George Galster**

*Wayne State University, Detroit*

**Rachel Bratt**

*Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts*

Dublin, July 2013

# The role of planners in coping with income disparities



**Karen Chapple**

*University of California, Berkeley*

**Tridib Banerjee**

*Public Policy School, U. of Southern California*

**Ivan Tosics**

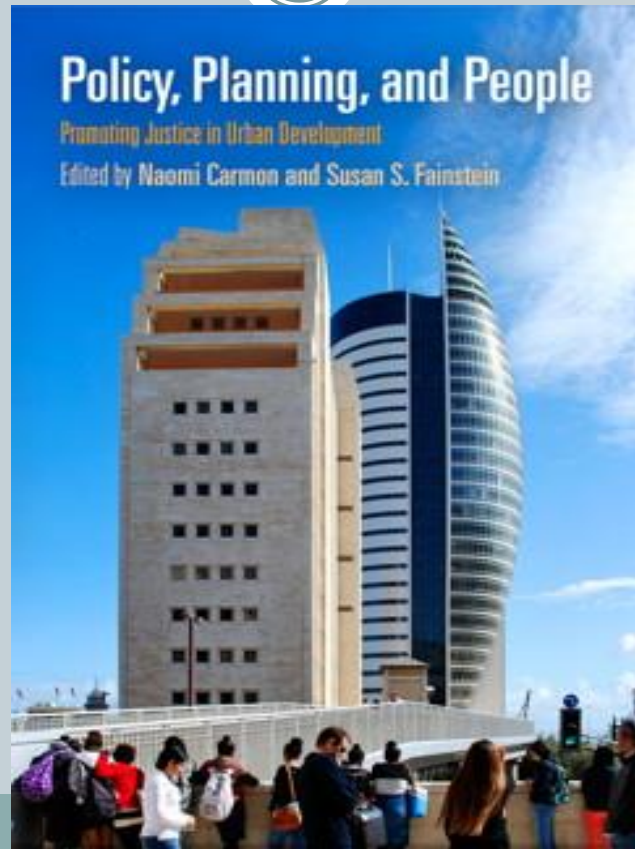
*Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest*

# Policy, Planning and People:

## Promoting Justice in Urban Development

*Naomi Carmon & Susan S. Fainstein (eds.)*

2013



# **What can planners do to reduce inequality?**

---

(A)

## **Set the Goal**

**Increasing social justice in cities**

**Always ask “Who Participates and who Benefits?”**

# What can planners do to reduce inequality?

(B)

## Identify the less advantageous

- We have always known that the “have-nots” are poor minorities and immigrants
- Following the protests of 2011, we also know that they include, in addition to the above, also frustrated young urban adults who, in spite of having partial or full high education, do not reach steady jobs and affordable housing



# What can planners do to reduce inequality?

(C)

Respect our professional commitment by  
**applying research-based/  
evidence-based practices**  
that were found by empirical research to  
have a positive impact on  
the quality of life of the have-nots

# Example 1: Transportation Policy

(Jonathan Levine, 2013)



- The conventional goal is improved mobility; research has found that even when investments go to public transportation, more benefits go to affluent users
- Hence, **improved accessibility instead of improved mobility** is suggested by planners as the goal of transportation policy and plans
- Improved accessibility can be achieved by appropriate land-use planning and other means

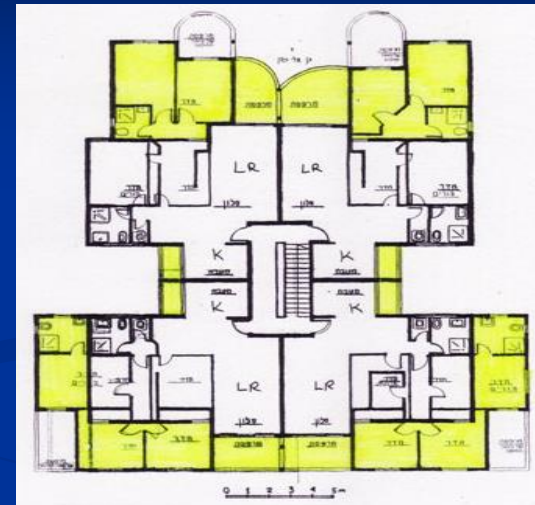
## Example 2: Affordable Housing Policy (Naomi Carmon, 1999, 2002)

- Empirical research found that the social, economic and environmental costs of demolition and redevelopment are frequently higher than its benefits
- Hence, as far as possible, **avoid demolition and prefer renovation** of existing housing projects
- **Prefer user-controlled renovation processes,** possibly with add-ons of rooms and dwelling units, sometimes with infill of new buildings

# User-controlled add-ons (additional rooms) in a low-income Jewish-Arab neighborhood in Acre



**4 stories**  
**16 families**  
**Built 1976**  
**Updated 1996**



**Before: 520 f<sup>2</sup> per unit**  
**After: 860 f<sup>2</sup> + balcony**

# User-controlled add-ons (additional rooms) in a low-income neighborhood in Hadera



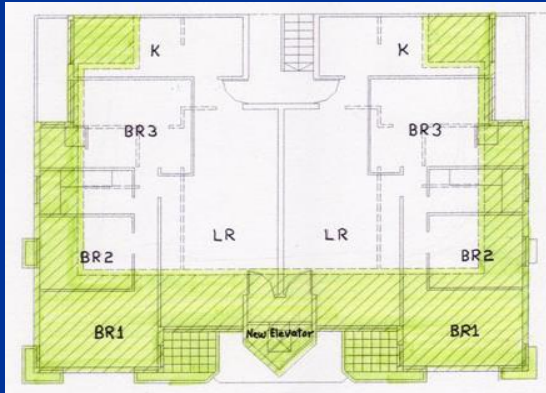
Families continued living in the building  
while the construction took place



# User-controlled add-ons in a middle-class neighborhood in Tel Aviv



**Before: 650 f<sup>2</sup>**  
3 rooms + 1 bathroom



**After: 1000 f<sup>2</sup>**  
4 rooms + 2 bathrooms + elevator



# Add-Ons plan in Kiryat Bialik, Israel

*Before*





# Add-Ons Plan in Kiryat Bialik, Israel

## Image of *After* Construction





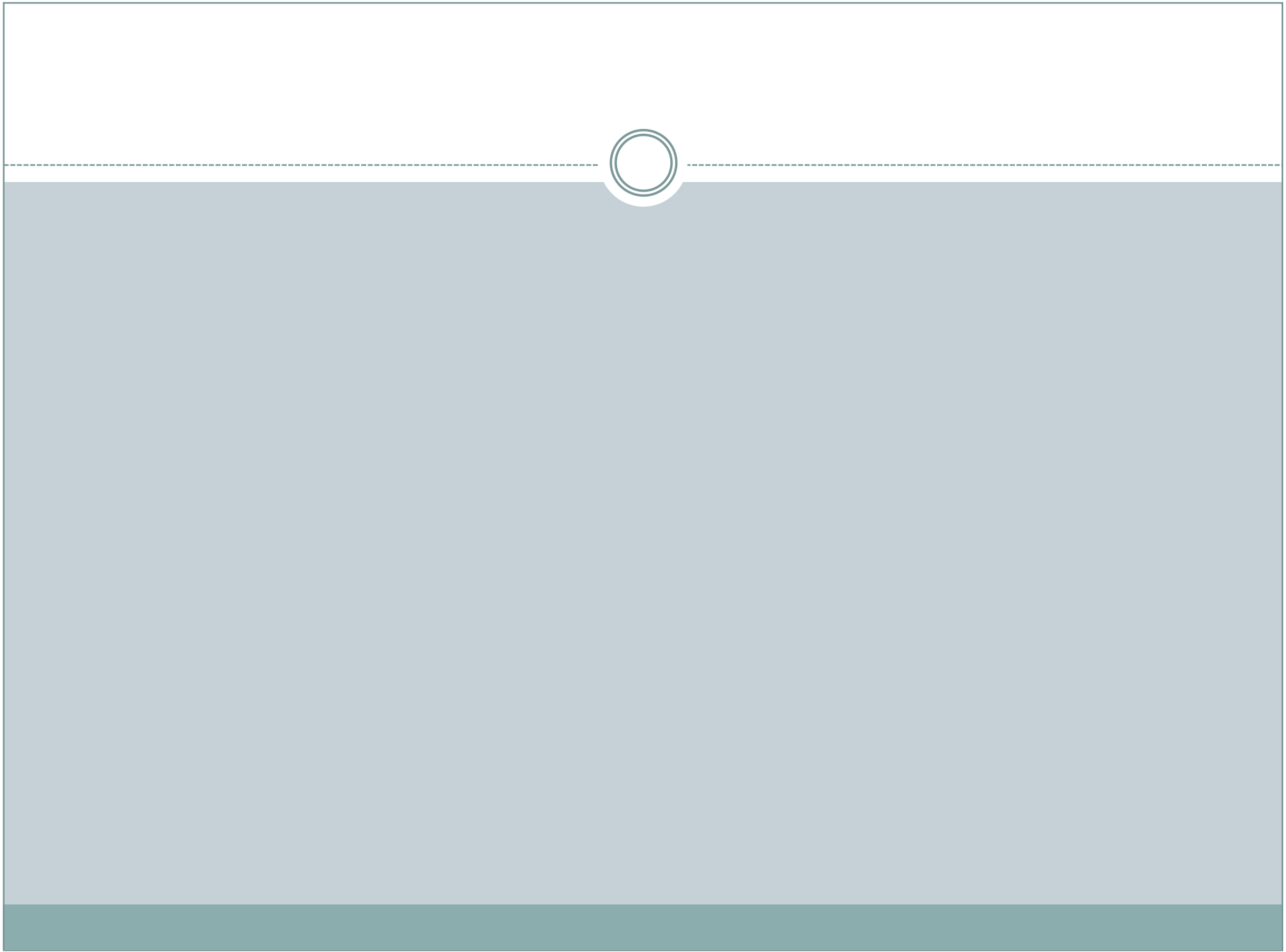


**A variety of many small-scale solutions**  
are frequently preferable for making the city  
**more equitable and more resilient**  
in comparison to a few big solutions



# Thanks

Wishes for success in promoting  
a variety of planned solutions to  
problems of socio-economic  
disparities, which will make our  
cities more equitable  
and more resilient



# **What can planners do to reduce inequality?**





Good planning action should be  
**evidence based / research based**  
i.e., based on practice that was  
carefully researched / reflected upon

# הסיכום שלי



אוניברסיטאות העילית עשויות להיות  
המרוויחות העיקריות

מהתפשטות קאפ"ה (MOOCs)

יואדר תפקידן כיוצרות עיקריות של הידע  
הדרוש למליוני הלומדים החדשים

אם הטכניון מתכוון להימנות עליהן, מוטב  
שיעלה בהקדם על הרכבת הדוהרת