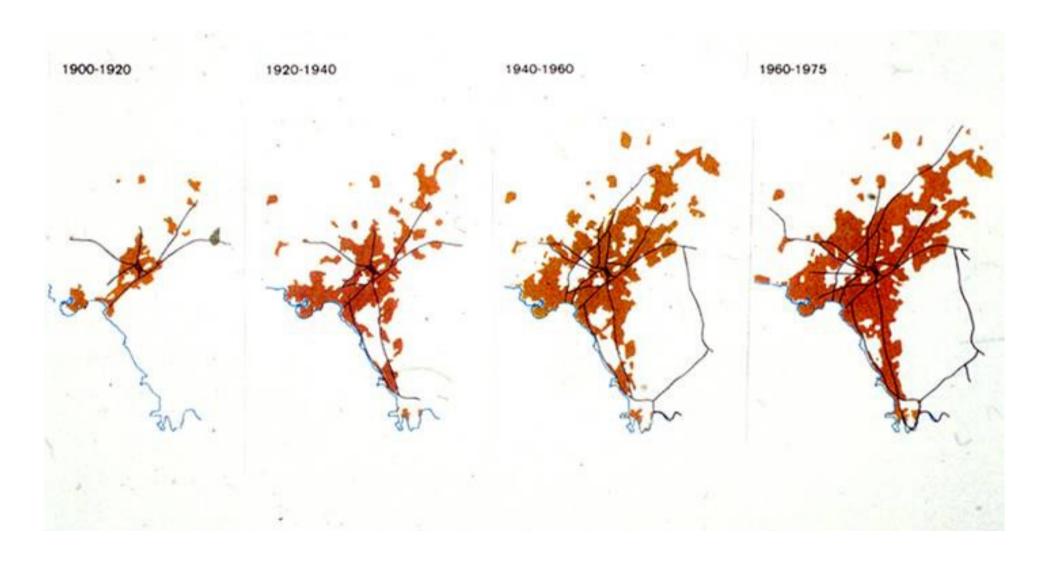


Crisis regime in Greece and some notions for the role of space

Encounter Athens

• Rapid urbanization



- Broadening and social integration of middle class
- **Small scale** capital / ownership / enterprises
- **Self built / informal housing** as a substitute of welfare state
- Significant development of the **tertiary sector**
- The **state** not providing welfare services or efficient regulation and tolerant towards informality
- Significant role of family or local social networks
- Social mixture and multifunctionality of urban space









More recently (80s and 90s):

- Deindustrialization and population ageing
- "Informality" starts being considered a slump in the road to "development"
- Higher living standards and consumerist lifestyle
- Retreating primary and secondary sector in favour of services





Πηγή: ΕΣΥΕ



- New construction boom
- Involvement of banks in construction, real estate and speculation on land
- Further suburbanization / urban sprawl
- Significant influx of **migrants**
- Social integration of **immigrants as cheap labour** mainly in construction and personal services, mostly informally.
- Resurgence of racist reflexes and practices

Ideology and (de)politicization

Διαφορά ΠΑΣΟΚ - ΝΔ: 5.5%

+/-1,44%

41,0

- Ostensible interchange in power between two major political formations
- Consolidation of particular socio-economic elites
- Gradual depoliticization of the discourse
- "Modernization" and "experts' authority" revisited



Ideology and (de)politicization

 Emerging social movements as agents of radical political perspective



2. Crisis in Greece: crucial transformations and processes

- Cultivation of collective guilt as reasoning for both crisis and its "therapy".
- Demonization of the "other" (public servant, immigrant, syndicalized, etc.)
- Open and blunt recourse to antidemocratic parliamentary procedures.



2. Crisis in Greece: crucial transformations and processes

- "Adequate" rhetoric or legal framework
 provisions of reactionary, racist or fascist
 orientation in the name of "absolute
 lawfulness", security, social peace and the like.
- New forms of mobilization of an unconventional social mix (e.g. Indignados and Movement of the Squares)





3. Promoted reforms and strategies in the context of crisis

- Privatization of strategic public sector companies and state owned real property
- New legislation framework that deregulates space production in the name of attracting investment
- Vast cuts of personnel, salaries and resources from all public sector (ministries, local government, education, welfare state, health services, etc.)
- Significant tax increases aiming at middle and lower strata / tax relief for the few high-income
- Disintegration of labour rights in the name of "flexibility" and "competitiveness", increased precariousness esp. in the private sector





Devaluation of labour and living standards

- •Rapid increase of people below the **poverty** line (24,8% for 2013)
- •Devaluation of **living standards**: access to food, housing, public services, leisure, education, health, etc.
- •Increase of **private debt** due to new taxes, housing loans, and subsequent price increase: overall income reduction for employed and pensioners reaches 50% compared to 2008



Devaluation of labour and living standards

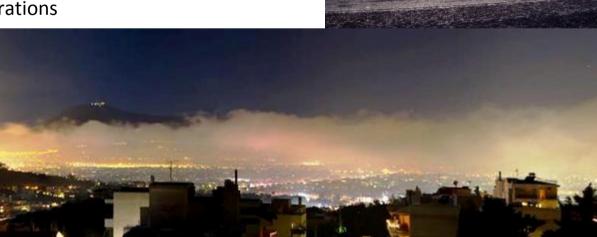
- •Substantial **degradation of public services**: health, education, transport etc.
- •Rapid rise of **unemployment**, esp. for the young: right now, in 2013, unemployment of the young >50%, general unemployment's official estimates around 28-29%, with real unemployment reaching a 34%, i.e. 1,4 million people



Devaluation of labour and living standards

- •Significant **emigration flows**, esp. highly qualified young people: mostly doctors and engineers, greatest yearly increase in Europe (78% for the 1st semester of 2012)
- •Internal reverse migration from big cities to small cities and villages
- •Degradation of all **environmental standards** and / or indicators
- •Gradual disintegration of family networks that stood as a substitute of welfare state provisions
- •Rapid rise of precariousness and un-affordability for small and medium scale property
- •New inequalities between generations





Towards humanitarian crisis

- •Humanitarian crisis: poverty, malnutrition, diseases, homelessness, inadequate housing, etc.: > 20.000 homeless (right now in Athens), 250.000 people resorting to church's sub-kitchens (estimates for 2011), etc.
- •Increased vulnerability and precariousness for the most vulnerable groups
- •Emergence of "new poor" social groups
- •Increase of marginalization
- •Rise of insecurity and despair, dramatic increase of suicides
- •Rise of public resentment and social "depression"
- Further consolidation of a social feeling of "unjust"



Polarization and violence

- •Increased polarization between 'haves' and 'have-nots'
- •Polarization based upon the questionable way out of the crisis: pro- or anti- memorandum
- •Diffusion and adoption of reactionary ideas and practices.

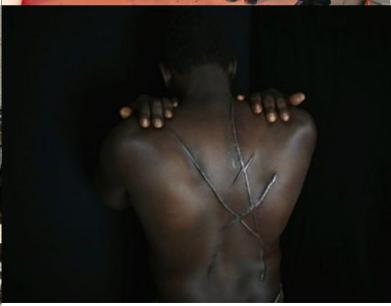


Polarization and violence

- •Outright fascist and racist social and political expression
- •Rise of **racist criminal attacks** against particular ethnic groups
- •Radicalization of particular social groups



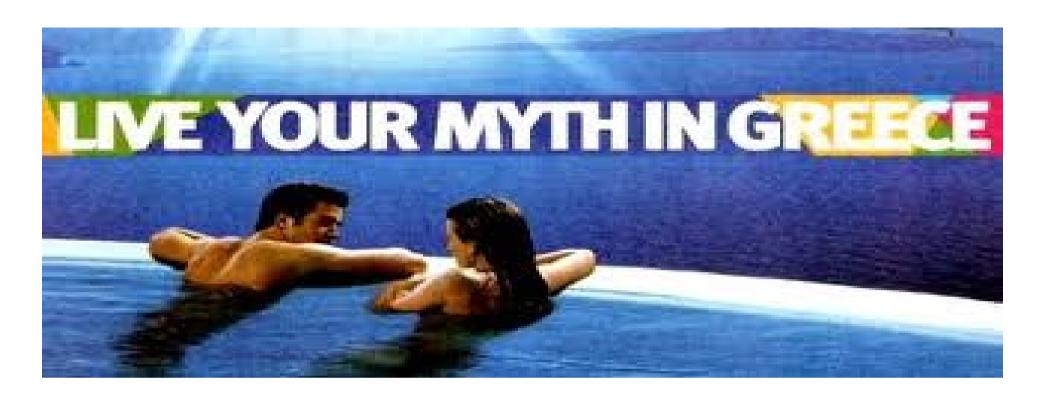




Polarization and violence

- •Increased violation of human rights, particularly of the most vulnerable groups
- •Unprecedented recourse to violence by the state police



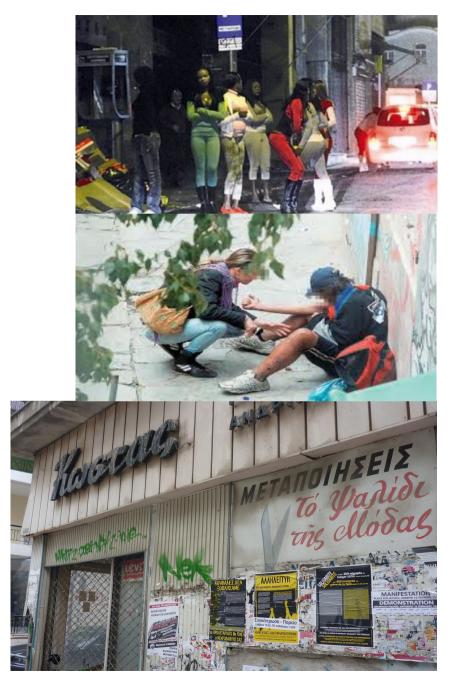




- "Multicultural" neighbourhoods of the mid-00s turn into examples of "ghetto" in the dominant public discourse
- Spatial segregation, reproduction of fear and legalization of calls for "security"
- More visible piazzas for organized crime, prostitution, drug trafficking and use
- Dilapidated built environment, neglected public space, deteriorating environmental conditions, inactive real estate market







- Real estate and urban renewal visions that emphasize on improving physical environment
- Extensive and aggressive forms of policing





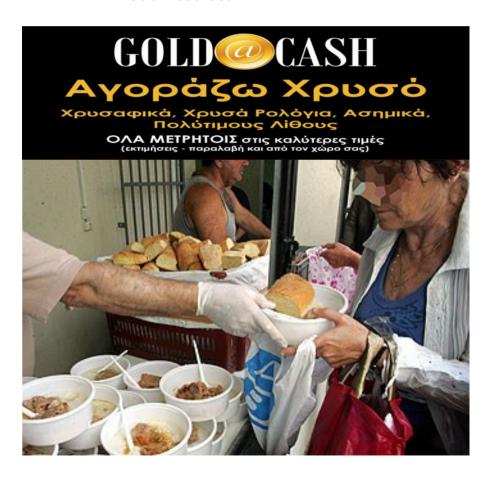


- Evictions, foreclosures, auctions, closed shops, homeless people, drug addicts, etc.
- Deterioration of public services: street cleaning, transport, child care, education, health service etc.





 Revival of wartime practices: emergence of numerous pawnshops or fire-wood business, emergence of sub-kitchens, informal recycling business etc.





6. Some conclusive remarks and open questions

- Dispossession of both public (common goods, public property) and private property and personal rights, accumulation in the hands of the few
- Push of the dispossessed towards the edge of the system, social exclusion
- Space stands central either as a development factor or as an asset for the paying off of the debt
- Deregulation and retreat of the state from its own purpose





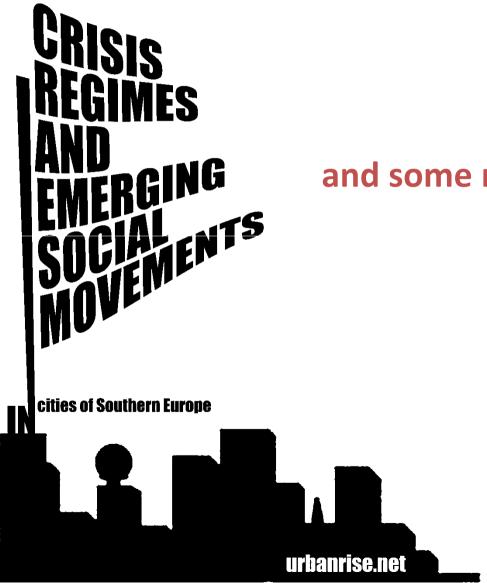
6. Some conclusive remarks and open questions

- Space as shelter, field of social inclusion, solidarity and interaction, scene for collective expression and formation of collective claims
- Right to the City: an important claim
- "There Is No Alternative" for societies than to defend space









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