

LLP-ERASMUS
Intensive Programme

**Internet advanced promotional tools application for increasing awareness
of social exclusions movement**

Social exclusion of homeless people in France

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Introduction

The phenomenon of homelessness is not confined to the poorest countries in the world. Being homeless for a short period or a long period is the case for many people living in all countries, including those considered to be the richest in the world. Today, becoming homeless is a reality for many men, women, and children who have very different life histories. We will try to do a relevant overview of the situation of homeless people in France, and this article will deal with the various actions implemented.

1. Level and structure of the exclusion of homeless people

a. French definition of homeless people

In France, in 1980, the designation Homeless people becomes a substitute for the designation “vagabond”.

We don't have an official definition of Homeless people. According to INSEE “A person is therefore deemed to be homeless if sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation or taken in charge by an organization providing free accommodation (or for a small co-payment). Such organizations may provide places in communal facilities, rooming hotels, or ordinary flats. The accommodation may be provided for in different periods of time, from overnight to several days, weeks or even months.

Places not meant for human habitation are:

- Cellars, closed car parks, attics, sheds;
- Car, railway wagon, boat;
- Factory, office, warehouse, equipment room;
- Common parts of a residential building;
- Derelict buildings, building sites, cave, tent;
- Underground station, mainline railway station, shopping centre, gangways;
- Street, bridge, open-air car park, park, waste ground, railway station...

A person will be considered as homeless on a given day if they spent the previous night in either of the following two situations: either using temporary accommodation provision, or sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (street, makeshift shelter).” This

definition is based solely on the housing situation (exclusive of other aspects such as mental health, social network etc.).

b. Figures

The number of homeless people in France is difficult to assess. Firstly, because there are not efficient tools which permit to count exactly; secondly, because being homeless means often being hidden and the majority of homeless people are looking for a safe place which makes it difficult to count them.

The report, INSEE 2001, estimated in 2001 that there were 86.500 homeless. Between 2005 and 2010 there were around 200.000 homeless. These data are only an approximation but it gives us an idea about the alarming situation, which is getting worse over the years. The number of homeless people is increasing and each year more of them are dying in the streets.

c. Who are the homeless?

The profile of the homeless are varied: Migrants who have been refused access to asylums or waiting for administrative documents (therefore not in a position to get a job), casual workers, the deportees, long-term wanderers, unemployed people waiting for public housing, young people without families, battered women who left their marital house, former prisoners, senior citizens without retirement house...

According to INSEE:

- The homeless are globally men, located in cities. In 2001, there were 97% of men. We can give several explanations: Firstly, women have to ensure their responsibilities as a mother, which requires protecting their children and finding somewhere to live. Secondly, women who have to cope with our society's judgment, due to the negative image when they are seen living in the streets (loss of respectability and morally condemned) while for men the judgment is more positive and optimistic (adventure, freedom to explore, transition situation...). Thirdly, women in the streets are in an insecure situation (prostitution, rape...); so this situation will be the last resort while for men this situation can be considered easier. However over the years more women are concerned by this situation, this information is confirmed by several associations. Indeed, INSEE survey of 2001, highlights that, there are 10 000

homeless in Paris, including 17% of women, (a quarter of them with children). Today, according to some associations, a quarter of the homeless are women and the crisis has not improved the situation. In fact, with the crisis, new people are facing the risk of being homeless, including women, due to the increase of property prices.

- A great number of homeless people are young . In France, lots of young people decide to leave the family accommodation earlier (around 18-29 years old). They leave the family's home, sometimes, without completing their studies. For these young adults, poverty (in term of lifestyle) is more common than in the overall population, perhaps a factor which explains why young people are most affected by homelessness.
- According to some research , there is a link between being homeless and the level of study or of the employment contract: It is a vicious circle. Indeed, people with low degrees are more likely to obtain short employment contracts (insecure conditions, fixed term contract, temporary contract, seasonal jobs...). These kinds of jobs don't provide financial security because the income could be irregular, not enough to pay a rent. Indeed, the owners who rent out their accommodation ask for financial guarantees, impossible or difficult to ensure with irregular jobs.

d. Where are the homeless located ?

Globally, the homeless are located in big cities, that is why a majority of investigations have been made in there, including Paris (but few investigations in rural areas.) . The map highlights the different places where 265 homeless died in 2008.

The homeless were located in the following cities: Lille, Paris, Lyon and cities along the Mediterranean coast (Marseille, Montpellier...) probably because most of the shelter, social assistance... are located in those areas, and with better quality than rural areas.

Moreover, the homeless are attracted along the Mediterranean coast because of the mild climate and milder winters. Nevertheless, sometimes, the homeless could live in little cities, or in rural areas where they can find help with small associations. Public structures (hospitals, nursing home...) must provide a meal/shower... for the homeless who request it.



Even if most of the homeless living in the streets are located in cities, we are talking more about new poverty situations which take place everywhere in France. Some people settle in places with no proper conditions for living in the long term (caravan, car...) and that becomes their residence. For example, during the skiing season in skiing-resorts (Alpes, Pyrénées...), many seasonal workers are hired. For them, it is difficult to find accommodation because of the higher rents. They don't want to refuse their job, so they install caravans, campers on the car park at the bottom of skiing-resorts. A woman in this situation testified and said "In the morning, it's cold, sometimes we have only 10°C". This situation is dangerous because each caravan is very close to each other, and if one catches fire, there could be a disaster.

e. Homelessness and social exclusion

In France, the "housing situation" does not include the social aspects of housing. We don't consider the homeless as socially excluded, contrary to some European countries. Indeed, social exclusion is defined as marginalization: a person or a group of people separated from the accepted way of life of the majority of the population. And, in France, three tenths of the homeless have jobs and four tenths of them are registered in the employment centers (Pôle emploi), implying that they have a social life and they are not excluded from the French system. The risk of social exclusion is real when homeless people lose their jobs or when the situation continues for a long time.

2. Causes and consequences of the exclusion of homeless people :

a. Causes of the exclusion of homeless people :

When we ask homeless people about the circumstances in which they left their accommodation, they answer:

- Departure from the marital home. This situation means that people are separated and one of them becomes homeless and doesn't have any family to host him/her. According to an investigation by the Social services of Seine-Saint-Denis, about 10% of women temporarily homeless said they were in the process of separating from their violent husband. Sometimes, this situation can be only a transition situation, only the time to find another accommodation.

- End of life with parents. "Youth behavior" a particular characteristic in France The economic environment even presenting one of the strongest causes of homelessness doesn't account for the whole problem. The relationships with their families represent almost a 50% of the overall problem, including family problems or desire of independency or in general " living with their families against one's wish ". This might show a particular social characteristic that eventually affects the problem considerably . Explaining this social behavior is not the goal of this article, however its consequences and characteristics are important for possible further prevention campaigns and for improving the use of the resources given to those who lack choices.

It is very difficult to define what is meant by "living with family against one's wish". Thus different authors have proposed different estimates of the number of people in this situation, based on answers to questions such as "are you looking for a place of your own", "can you afford a place of your own", and counting or not children who have not yet left their parental home after a given age, etc. (Djirikian, Laflamme, 2006). Depending on these choices, the estimates vary from around 400,000 persons to 1,400,000 persons in metropolitan France.

There are certain figures shown by the INSEE through studies made in Paris and the metropolitan areas which can represent and identify characteristics of this issue.

Children and grandchildren aged 18 or over, living at home are approximately 4 million. The median age at which they leave home for the first time is 22 years for men and 21 for women. We can see that between the 18 and 21/22 years old, 75% of the young don't have a plan or a project of housing independency, however after 21/22 this percentage rises to 25%. Also leaving the parents' house takes more time for young people with families accommodated close to the urban centers; this means an economic advantage in terms of job, studies, transportation and recreation For the young living far from these urban centers, it's difficult to leave the parents house because normally the family has lower revenue.

To complement the previous information, the research made by the INSEE showed that most of the young who have never left their parents' home, are categorized in low and middle class families, showing that the main restriction for young people to stay in the parents' house is economic; the desire of independency could be a reason for the high number of young people in a situation of homelessness, which may indicate that the social aspect is an important variable and cause of this problem together with the economic aspect..

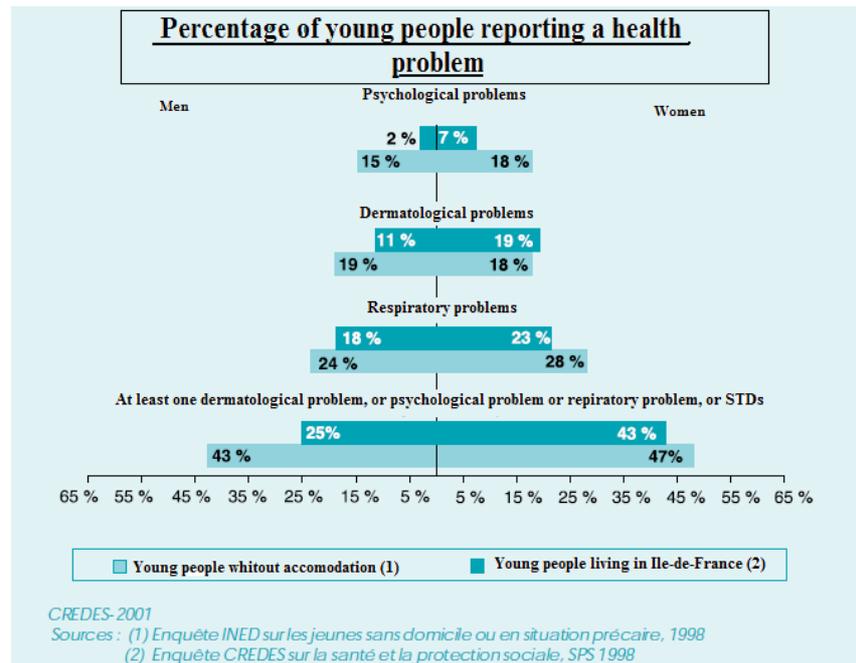


- Arrival on the national territory. A part of the homeless are immigrants waiting for identity documents, request for asylum etc., which doesn't allow them to have access to housing. So they are forced to live outside in precarious conditions. For example "Les Roms" (a set of population with common Indian origin) who live in caravans, stations.
- Homelessness for economic reasons – eviction– inability to pay the rent
With the crisis, the household's purchasing power has declined. Housing prices have increased sharply. We are talking about the extension of housing crisis. Middle classes are increasingly affected and the situation is getting worse. The French are less optimistic concerning the probability of their being homeless one day. According to a report by "La Fondation Abbe Pierre" in 2012, there are 8 million people concerned by the housing crisis.
- Homelessness for material reasons – destruction, unhealthy conditions, end of lease
- Out of institutions (prison, hospital...)

However the family context and events during childhood and adolescence can raise the risk for people to be homeless, as domestic violence, early death or serious illness of parents and financial difficulties from the family of origin. In some case these people fled toward Paris, because they hoped for a new chance for a better life. It was a way to make a break with the family context. Moreover, disillusionment can be big, because they are confronted to the difficulties of integration because of the difficulties in finding training, accommodation and the large number of homeless people without stable families. Indeed, the level of studies of the parents can influence the integration in our society for the children. More than half of the homeless people said that their fathers belonged to the working-class and a quarter admitted that their mothers were without profession, with a dispersed family network.

b. Consequences on health

The difficult living conditions and poor diet, have an impact on the health of the homeless. Homeless people are more easily confronted with the risk of health problems. As we can see, the graph highlights the various problems that the young homeless in France have to face compared to young people living near Paris (Ile-De-France).



One tenth of the homeless suffer from respiratory illness, or serious illnesses, a quarter of them judge themselves depressive. Women suffer more than men from mental illness and depression. 19% of the homeless men have already stayed in psychiatric hospital against 27% for women. When homeless people have children, the rate drops to 8%. The health deteriorates with time spent in the streets. Among those who spent more than a year in the street, 31% suffer from depression.

For treatment, the homeless can consult a general practitioner, the public hospital and there are structures of free care for the underprivileged (associations, shelter, day reception...). When people have health insurance, a part of the medical expenses are covered by the social security system. However to have health insurance, several conditions are necessary, including having a stable and regular residence, which can be a problem for the homeless. So they can choose to live in a community center for Social Action (CCAS) or a registered association to obtain a certificate of residence and claim their social rights. But, despite this right, some homeless people don't have health insurance.

According to CREDES (Public health consultant), there are some common health issues, because these needs are not covered by the health insurance: vision problems and dental problems. Among the young homeless, 36% of men and 26% of women are reported to have

lost teeth which are not replaced, while this proportion is less than 2% in the general population.

c. Other consequence: Insecurity

The homeless are constantly facing insecurity. They don't know where they will sleep the following night. They can be accepted in shelter, or because of a lack of place, they can be refused. During winter, this insecurity is higher, because demands are increasing and the number of places is insufficient. Moreover, assistance to the homeless is irregular according to the periods. During winter, due to the cold weather, there is more assistance than in summer. "During the summer, the homeless don't die of cold, but of hunger."

The homeless have to cope with violence. There are several kinds of violence in streets: insults, persecution, racket, etc., Women are more exposed to violence (rape, prostitution...) Nevertheless, some homeless people prefer to sleep in the street rather than in shelters because thieves steal their things.

3. Government role in preventing the exclusion of homeless people

Accommodation falls within the competence of the state. The DGAS (General Directorate of Social Affairs), through its regional and local Directorates, funds the bodies that provide these services, which are either voluntary associations or municipal centres for social action run by local authorities (communes). Funding is of two main types. For the CHRS it is funding whose principle is not reviewed from one year to the next, even though its amount is negotiated annually. The other type of funding is in the form of subsidies, which are subject to review. Such funding can be completed by subsidies from departmental and municipal sources.

- CHUS (Centre d'hebergement d'urgence): these places welcome the most vulnerable people in an unconditional way, including people with no legal status. The application of these institutions can be by direct presentation of the applicant or through the county 's social monitoring (Emergency number 115). The forms of accommodation are varied, ranging from a dormitory single room to apartments. Accommodation is usually free, but a symbolic participation may be requested, usually by institutions giving additional benefits. Beyond the shelter there are also people in charge of listening and giving advice to people. The funds come especially from the state but also from external donations.

- Centres d'accueil du jour: ("day shelters") provide a wide range of everyday services such as laundry facilities, lockers, administrative addresses (for making benefit applications, for example), showers, snacks, as well as cultural activities, and give access to health-care professionals and social workers. Some of these centres are reserved for female or young people.
- CADA (Centre d'accueil de demandeurs d'asile): is a home or specially-devised hotel accomodation for asylum seekers during the time of consideration of their application. Its operation is governed by the Ministry of employment and solidarity, it is funded under the welfare status and its monitored by the DGCS (Direction General de la Cohesion Sociale). It has four main missions.
 - The reception and accomodation of asylum seekers
 - Administrative, social and medical accompaniment
 - Educational and entertainment centers for children
- Centre d'hébergement et de réinsertion sociale ou CHRS: Long-stay hostels are usually part of these institutions. In these services (rooms in a collective building but also self-contained flats or hotel rooms), accommodated people also receive resettlement support. They can stay for up to several months (sometimes for years). Staff is better qualified and funding is stable (renewed each year). However, a proportion of CHRS beds are now used for emergency situations. These organisations are within the jurisdiction of the state. Pricing, financing, monitoring and control are insured byt the DGCS (Direction General de la Cohesion Sociale).

It is really important to remark that to motivate and promote donations from the private sector, the enterprises who do these charity acts can benefit from a tax reduction, according to the quantity donated. It is a measure established by the government to encourage the continuity of these plans.

4. Institutions and their actions

- Emmaus Habitat: was founded in February 19, 1954 by Abbé Pierre to manage the influx of donations and the money appropriated by parliament for the construction of shelter. The organization provides housing at low cost in a domestic jurisdiction. It builds, rehabilitates and manages social rented housing especially in Ile de France.
- (Paris region) It also builds social residences for the benefit of the Emmaus movement community.

- Fondation Abbé-Pierre “pour le logement des defavorisés”: it’s a foundation part of the Emmaus International and Emmaus France, which was state-approved on February 11 , 1992. The foundation Abbé Pierre works for greater consideration of the housing needs of people with low resources and provides significant financial support for housing creation, Its work has contributed significantly to raising public awareness of the housing crisis and homelessness and the mobilization of donations. Representatives of the Ministries of Housing and Interior are also part of the organization
- Emmaus Solidarité (Before Known as Association Emmaus): is a secular and recognized public organization created by Abbé Pierre in March 17 of 1954. It’s a member of the Emmaus France and Emmaus International. It operates in the field of Shelter, social support and housing integration. The people do not have to comply with any condition regarding any characteristic such as legality of residence, age, sex, etc. Every day the association hosts and supports more than 2000 individuals and families living in social difficulty, in about 65 structures, mostly in Paris or the rest of Ile de France, and the center of Normandy and two in the central region.
- SAMU social: *Service d’aide médical d’urgence*, is a municipal Social Humanitarian emergency service in several cities in France and worldwide whose purpose is to provide care and medical ambulatory aid and nursing to homeless people and people in social distress. This is partially accomplished via mobile units which distribute food, hot drinks, blankets, etc. The emergency number is 115. The funds are approximately 92% by the State and the rest by external donors. The Samu also manages 2 Urgency shelter centers or CHUs (Centres d’Hebergement d’Urgence) which helps people with any discrimination to have a shelter, but also provides advice about the different CHUs available.
- Pauvreté-Precarité and Plan d’urgence hiver: created by the Ministry of Social Affairs funds a programme in October 1984, originally entitled *pauvreté précarité* (poverty-precariousness) then *plan urgence hiver* (winter emergency plan). Although the funding is public, most of the services are provided by NGOs. 23% of the budget goes to provide shelters, 20% to accomodation subsidies and 40% to food support.

5. Other activities against people exclusion

- Federation National des associations d'accueil et reinsertion sociale (FNARS): Created in 1956, consists of an association that works for the reception, accommodation and inclusion of people in social difficulty. FNARS it's a general network that fights against exclusion, promoting social work, and opens a space for exchange between all actors in the social sectors.
- Caisse d'Allocation Familiales (CAF): It helps employees of any profession, employers and self employed people in non-agricultural areas, and non active population. Each CAF is a national private law jurisdiction responsible for paying individuals with financial aids, under conditions determined by law.
- Les Restaurants du Coeur: created in 1985 by the comedian Michel Colucci known under the name Coluche. The main activity is to distribute food packages and hot meals to the needy. The funds are obtained through donations and public funds. The activities are carried out by volunteers creating an overhead of only 8% of resources and in general 90% of financial resources are devoted to activities.
- Since 1991, the ALT (aide au logement temporaire, allowance for temporary accommodation) has helped associations of volunteers provide diverse forms of short-stay accommodation, in flats (studios) or in hotel rooms. This allowance can be employed alone or combined with other subsidies. Care must be taken to count places financed by "ALT only " in order to avoid double-counts.
- In 1993, a new budget heading opened to create beds in emergency accommodation and temporary housing (for example hôtels sociaux, structures that offer both communal and private spaces (e.g. a common lounge and private bedrooms);
- In 1994, the drafting of plans départementaux pour l'hébergement d'urgence (local plans for emergency accommodation), based on an analysis of needs, was made a legal obligation for the prefects (department level).
- In late 1994, the résidence sociale, between ordinary housing and hostels, intended to provide temporary quality flats. The FJT (foyers de jeunes travailleurs, young workers' hostels) and the FTM (foyers de travailleurs migrants, migrant workers' hostels) are transformed into "résidences sociales " when they are renovated, and

new structures are created. But the length of stay in these temporary flats can be very long, longer than in an ordinary dwelling.

- in 1997, creation of the "pensions de famille" (boarding houses), becoming maisons-relais (relay houses) in 2002. They are small structures with a semi-collective framework, intended to provide people who have experienced long-term homelessness with a durable rather than temporary environment
- Pole emploi: is a public administrative center, in charge of employment in France. Created on December 19, 2008, it arose from the merger of the ANPE and the Assedic. The missions are the following ones
 - Registration and list management for job seekers
 - Reception, information, guidance and support for people looking for a job, training or advice
 - Payment of allowances
 - Exploration of the labor market and the collection of jobs, help and advice to businesses in their recruitment, linking, supply and request for employment, including participation in the fight against discrimination in hiring and equal opportunity.
 - The collection and processing of data concerning the labour market and the compensations for job seekers.

6. Characteristic of “Les enfants de Don Quichotte”

Founded in 2006, the Association “Les Enfants de Don Quichotte” has been involved in defending the rights of housing for the poor and, more broadly, in defending the right to a decent life for everyone.

“Les enfants de Don Quichotte” was created by a group of friends and other people met during various activities organized by the association. It is independent from any political party or trade union and it doesn't receive any public subsidies. The association works with individual's donations and associations.

a. Aim of this association

This association it's characterized by the peaceful protests and non-partisan political inclinations. The aim of this association is to multiply their efforts to fight against social unfair situations by informing about the current incoherence of their situation with human rights statements. They have a media impact and they propose a solution to resolve the problem of lack of accommodation.

b. Its actions

An action of this association is particularly famous in France: On 15th and 16th December 2006, a camp of 200 tents was installed in Paris near to the Canal Saint Martin. During the presidential campaign this action caused a huge media coverage. Two days later, Nicolas Sarkozy, presidential candidate promised that “within two years, nobody will be forced to sleep outside and die of cold.” On 25th December, “Les enfants de don Quichote” created a chart draft in consultation with numerous associations called “La charte du canal Saint Martin”. Soon all major political parties signed it. The outlines of this charter were: Open structures hosting (24h/24h, 365 days by years), not to send back people already accepted in shelter, create more social housing and make the right to housing possible throughout the country.



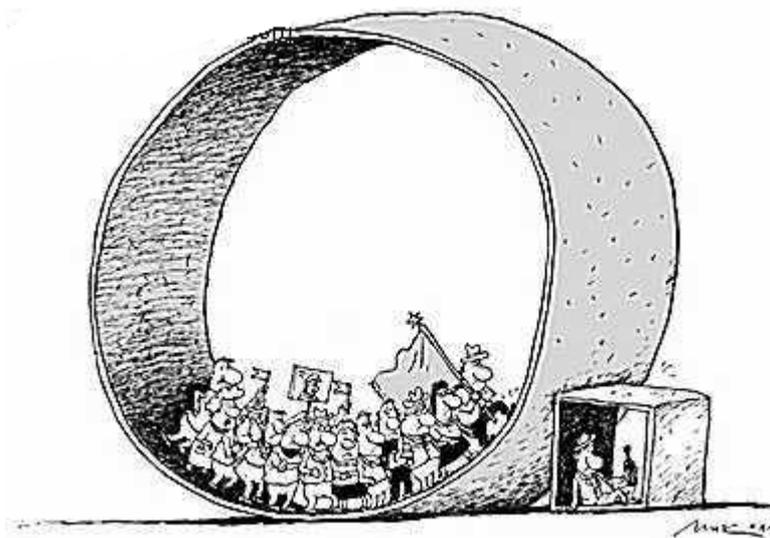
Their purpose is to make individuals and politicians aware of the homelessness problems and improved the quality and the number of shelters. Numbers of actions were implemented by “Les enfants de Don Quichotte” denouncing the lack of measures by the government and the worrying situation of Homeless people; sometimes in collaboration with other associations such “Emmaüs”, “la fondation Abbe Pierre” and “Le secours Catholique”:

- December 2007: Setting up camp in front of “Notre Dame de Paris” denouncing the lack of budget allocated to Homeless people.
- January 2008: In collaboration with different associations they elaborated the document “thirteen commitments and 100 proposals” considered as urgent and indispensable. It is the birth of the “United Collective association for a new housing policy”. These proposals have been proposed to the prime minister.
- February 2008: The first “solidarity night for Housing” is organized by the United Collective association and gathered more than 10,000 people. The “Place de la République” was transformed into a large foil blanket.
- May 2008: Creation of a documentary “Les enfants de Don Quichotte”: Film screening and discussion.
- March 2009: Start of the France tour against the poor housing (Avignon, Marseille, Montpellier, Toulouse, Lyon, Bordeaux, Caen, Rennes, and Strasbourg).

Today the association continues to organize several meetings of tents and initiatives all over France. Augustin Legrand, founder of the association said “We will take turns, night and day, until the government deigns to hear us.”

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that in France, despite actions implemented by successive gouvernements, institutions, NGOs and collaboration between governments/NGOs, the problem of homelessness persists. Each year, more people have to live in streets and the number of homeless people dying in the streets is growing. During the winter, especially, there are a lot of television reports about the difficult living conditions of the homeless. This highlights the weaknesses of our system, which excludes more and more people from the opportunities to own their accommodation due to the increase in housing prices, lower wages, issues regarding integration as for example it is the case for the immigrants. Even if the willingness of politicians to decrease the number of homeless people was and is great, as Nicolas Sarkozy, in 2007, who made the situation of the homeless a priority. Today, the results are disappointing. Indeed, politicians are faced with the difficulties of this situation, aggravated by the crisis. In France, a lot of associations and institutions take care of the homeless, by providing food, shelter among other things but it is not a long term solution.



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