

Living in medico-social accommodation for disabled people and shaping one's life:

the residential and life itineraries of
physically disabled people in question

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Introduction

Calling into question the existencial relation of physically disabled people with space

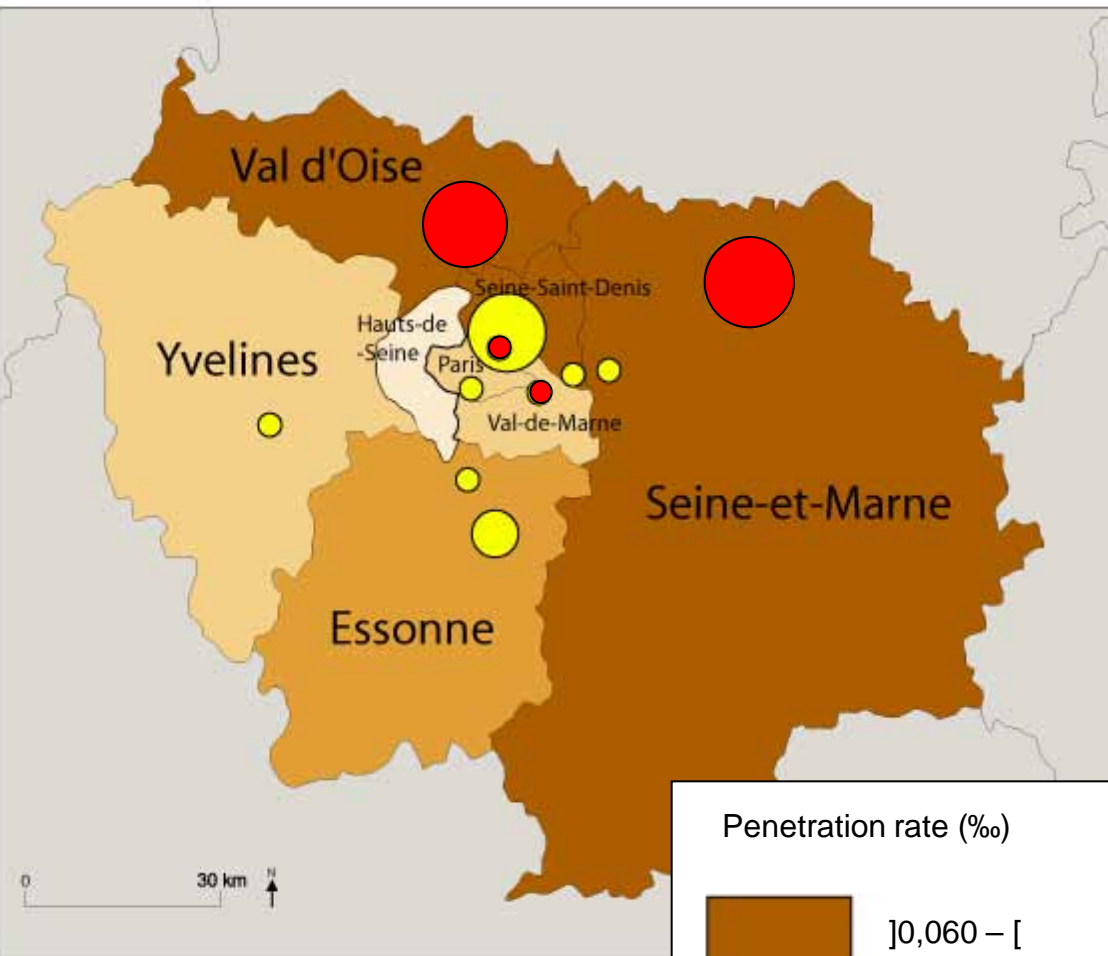
Physically disabled people can they really choose their medico-social structure ?

Ø Study of residential itineraries of physically disabled people from 20 to 59 years old living into a medico-social structure

Context

- **1975 - Act N 75-535 of 30 June 1975 on the social and medical institutions:** provides special institutions with legal foundation and national management rules
- **2002 - Act N 2002-2 of 2 January 2002, ‘renovating social and medico-social action’:** new rules and regulations regarding provisions, quality criteria and choice of the users
- Ø A daunting array of special institutions run by associations and financed by the State

Location of the four 'foyers de vie'



Penetration rate (‰)



]0,060 – [



]0,031-0,060]



[0,01-0,030]



0

Capacity (in number of residents)



40 and more

From 20 to 39

From 0 to 19



Foyer de vie concerned

Method (1)

'Foyers de vie' - synthesis

	Township	Managing associations	Number of disabled people into the 'Foyer de vie'	Number of disabled people in the structure	Structure area	Bedroom' area	Number of residents/Bathroom
Foyer de vie Le Pont de Flandre	Paris	ARIMC	16	16	500 m ²	9 à 14 m ²	2,7
Résidence Bernard Palissy	Joinville-le-Pont	APF	11	27	3 000 m ²	22 à 34 m ²	1
Foyer de vie Pierre Floucalt	Meaux	APF	10	55	5 000 m ²	26 à 28,25 m ²	11
Foyer de vie Louis Fiévet	Bouffémont	APF	59	59	3 200 m ²	15 m ²	12

Sources : N. Rapegno

Method (2)

- 4 structures in Paris area

Interviews:

- 43 residents / 47
institutional path
admission
spatial and social practices (collective and individual)
desire
- Manager (organization of the structure)
- Coordinator (activities)
- Medical staff (residents' disability)

Work shadowing

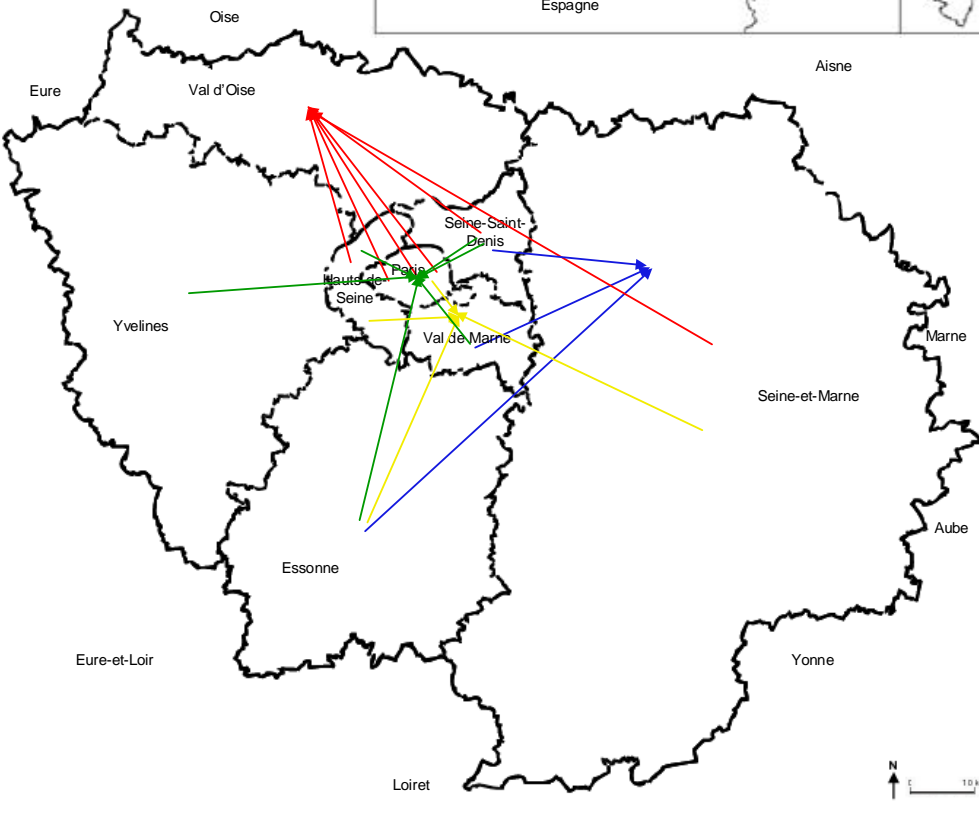
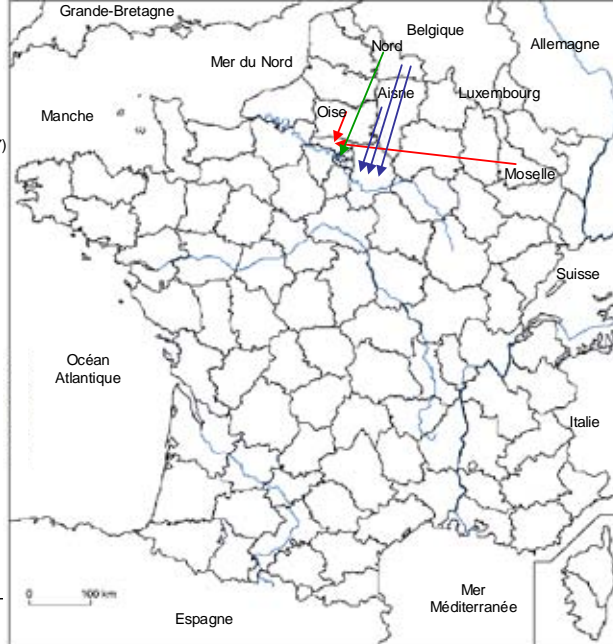
Results (1)

Interviews:

- a limited residential mobility
- Some difficulties in appropriating their living place

Mobilités interdépartementales

- ➔ Vers la résidence Bernard Palissy (94)
- ➔ Vers le foyer de vie Pierre Floucalt (77)
- ➔ Vers le foyer de vie Louis Fiévet (95)
- ➔ Vers le foyer de vie Le Pont de Flandre (75)



Geographical origin of the residents

	Province	75	77	78	91	92	93	94	95
Foyer Louis Fiévet	18%	27%	9%	0%	0%	9%	9%	0%	27%
Foyer Pierre Floucalt	33%	0%	33%	0%	11%	0%	11%	11%	0%
Résidence Pont de Flandre	8%	46%	0%	8%	8%	8%	15%	8%	0%
Résidence Bernard Palissy	0%	10%	10%	0%	10%	10%	0%	60%	0%
Total	14%	23%	12%	2%	7%	7%	9%	19%	7%

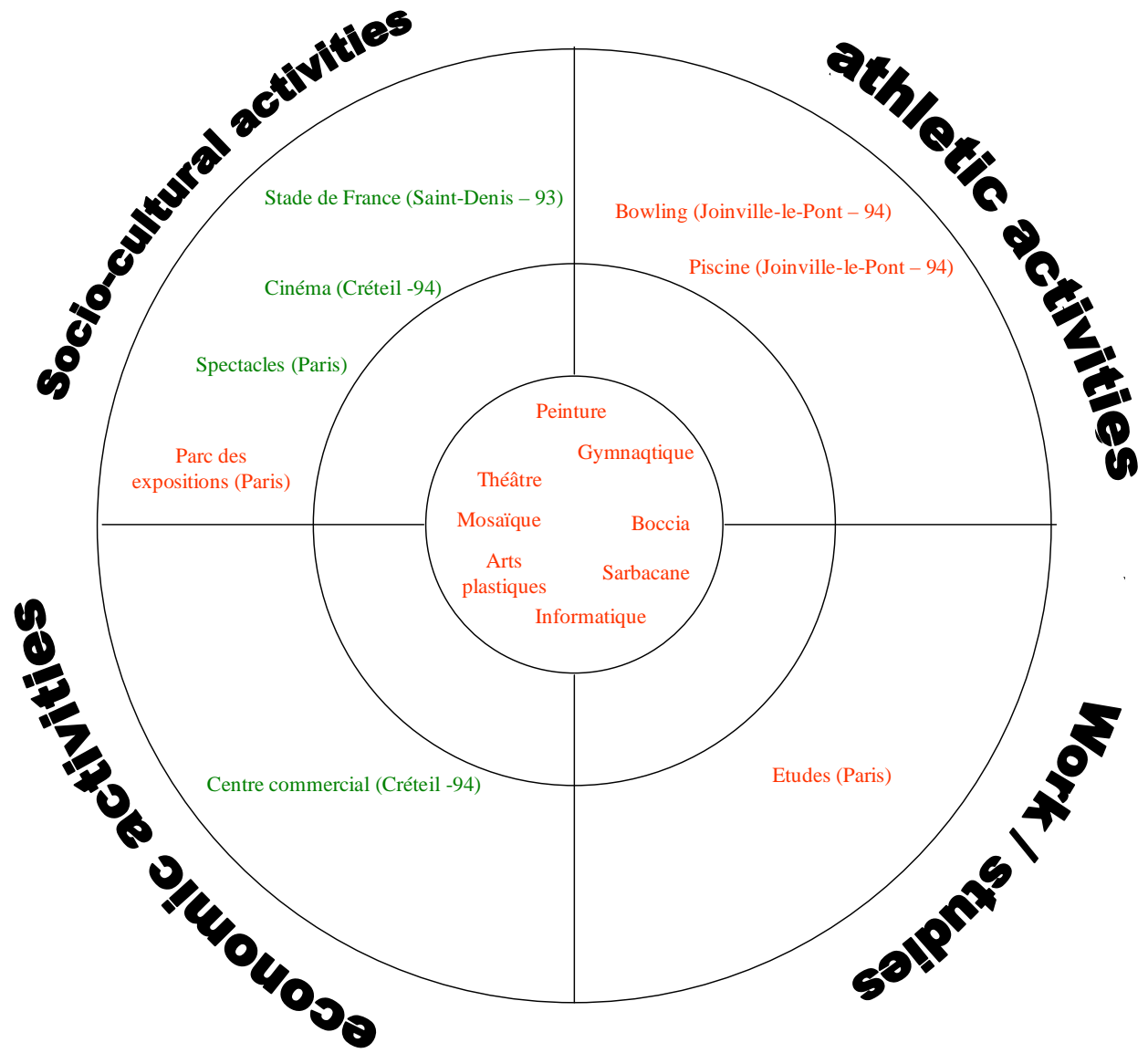
86 %

Nombre of previous foyers de vie attended

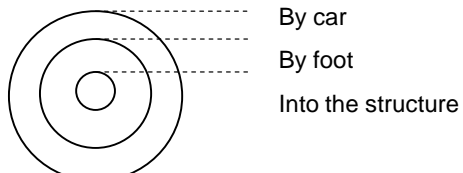
	0	1	2 et plus	Total
Foyer Louis Fiévet	82%	18%	0%	100%
Foyer Pierre Floucalt	56%	44%	0%	100%
Pont de Flandre	77%	15%	8%	100%
Résidence Bernard Palissy	70%	20%	10%	100%
Total	72%	23%	5%	100%

Living territory

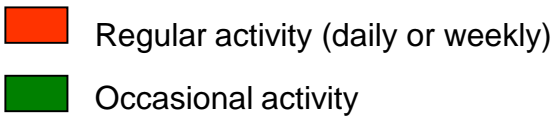
(structure B. Palissy)



Territory accessibility

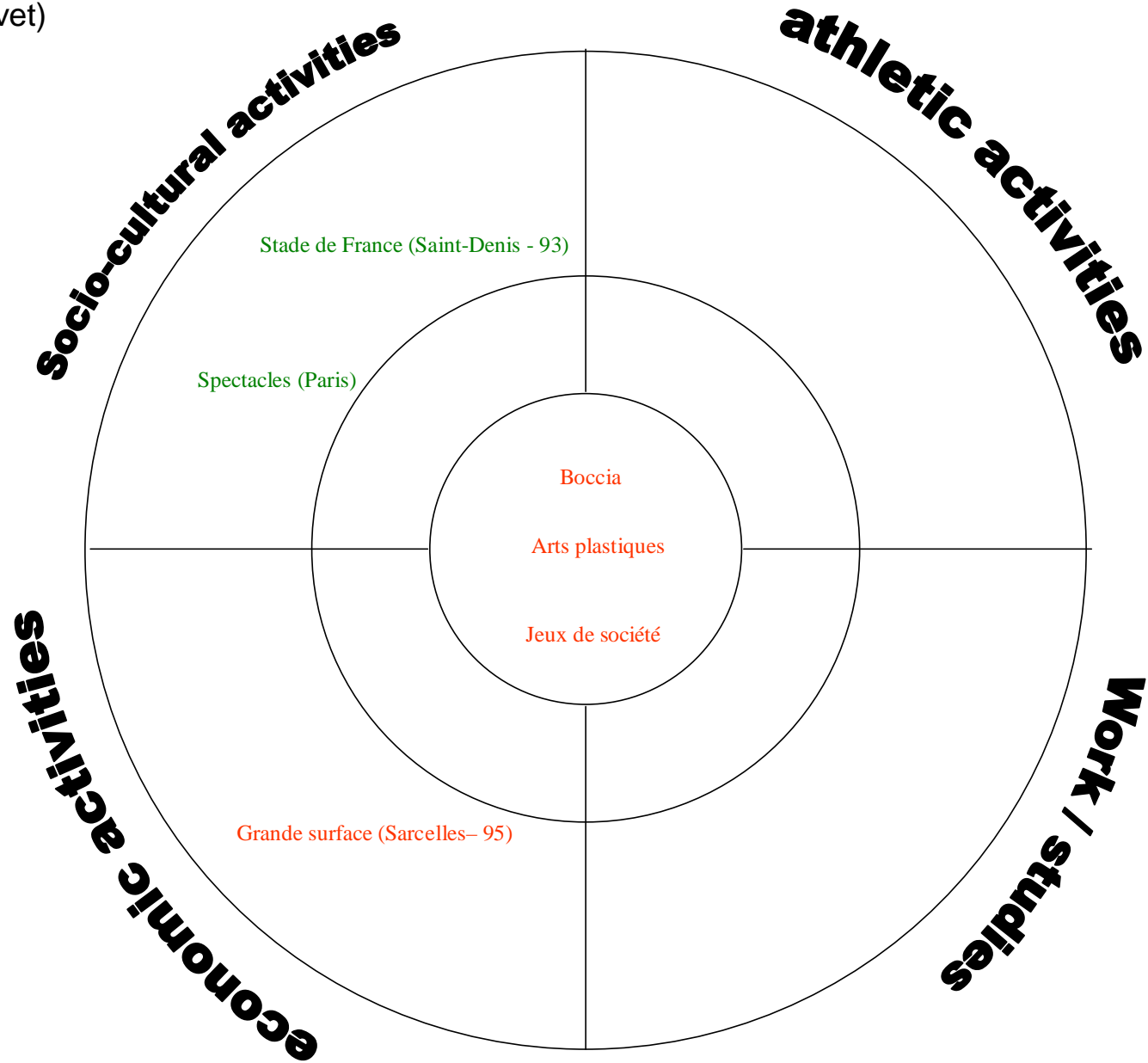


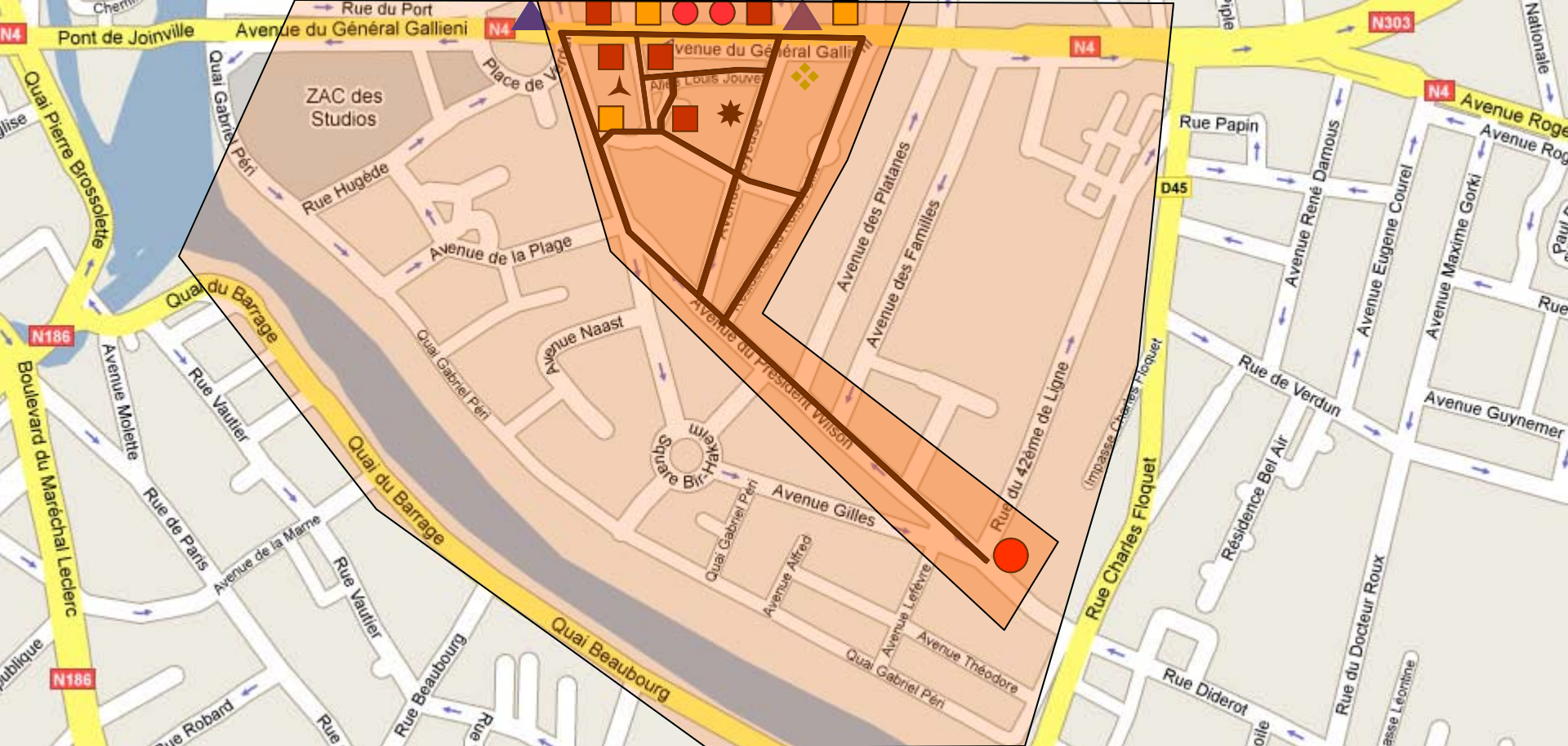
Activity frequencies



Living territory

(Structure L. Fiévet)





100 meters

Shops

- Bar, restaurant
- Delicatessen
- Market place
- Paper house
- Shops

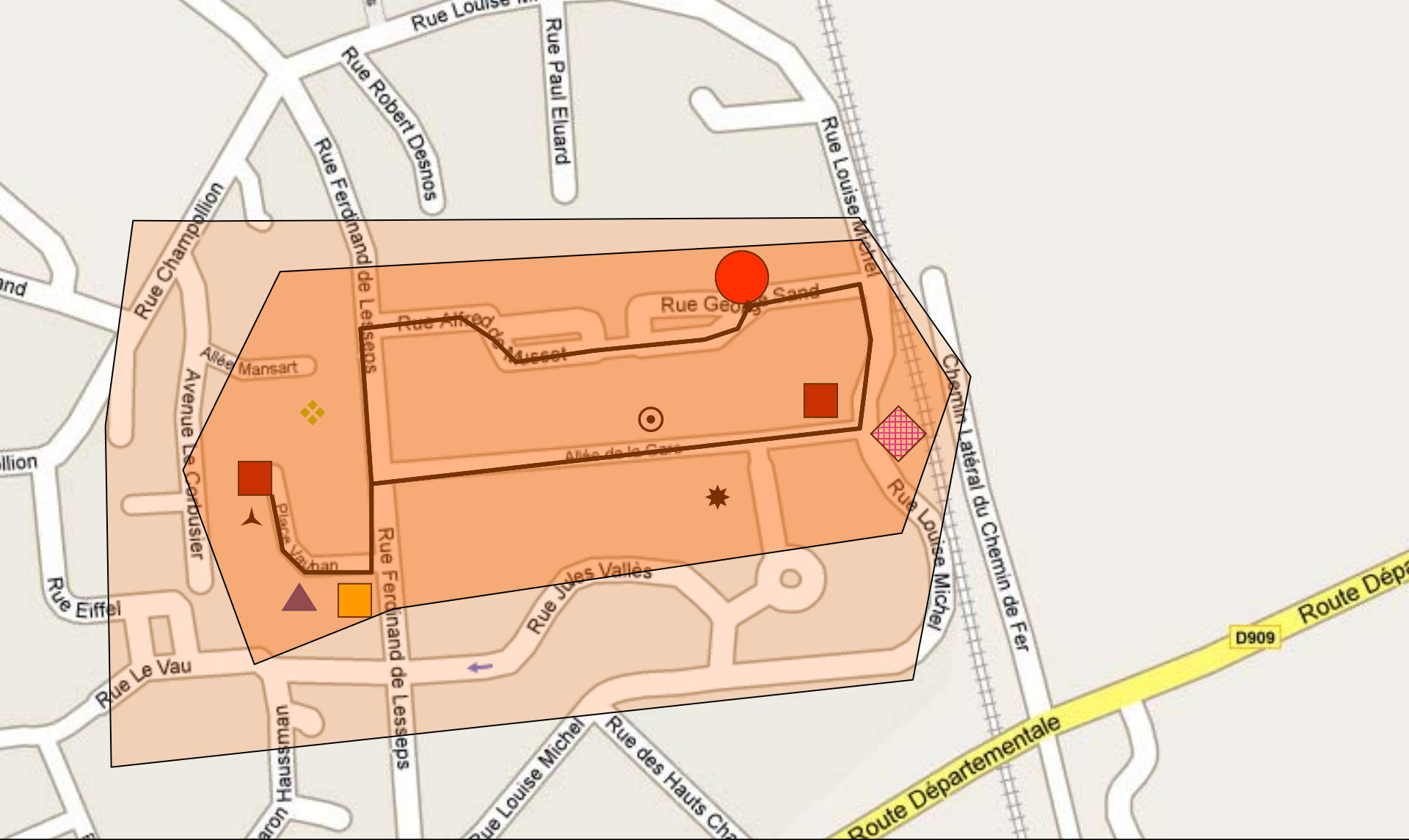
Others

- Foyer de vie
- Bank
- CMP

Weekly path

- Streets highly frequented
- Living territory used by every resident
- Living territory less used

Living territory of the residents in Joinville-le-Pont



50 meters

Living territory of the residents in Bouffémont

Outlook

PHD:

- Studying dynamics of structures' localization (national scale)
- Comparing residents' daily itineraries and daily itineraries of disabled people living at home (local scale)

Thanks for your attention.