

MEASURING THE PRESENCE OF MIGRANT FAMILIES HOUSED IN HOMELESS ACCOMMODATIONS IN FRANCE

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OUTLINE

Introduction

The presence of migrant families among people using homeless services

The overrepresentation of migrants with families in homeless accommodation: a reflection of precarious migratory and residential trajectories

- Arrival in homeless accommodation
- Accommodation with third parties: a benefit under constraint

Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

In France, according to the ES-DS survey, almost 70% of families living in homeless accommodations are not French nationals. The number increased from 17,300 in 2008 to 44,000 in 2016 (without emergency accommodations and hotel).

This trend is more pronounced in the Paris region, with more than 20% of people receiving accommodation in 2016.

The number of people in families housed by Paris' 115 (emergency call) rose from 1,830 in 1999 to nearly 12,000 in 2012 and 59,547 in 2019. More than 90% of them are migrants.

This social phenomenon reflects the historical difficulties encountered by migrant populations:

- In access to housing in the face of discrimination and the gradual disappearance of degraded housing.
- In the face of more restrictive migration policies, especially for asylum seekers.

Sharp increase in homeless accommodation use by migrant families since the late 1990s

Standard accommodation are not adapted to minors : increasingly massive use of hotels

This presentation examines the presence of migrant families in homeless accommodation, which is rarely documented in the scientific literature. We based our presentation on the following questions:

- How have the migrant population and families using homeless services changed since the first quantitative surveys conducted in the 1990s?
- What are the determinants of the use of institutional accommodation by migrant families? Do these determinants vary by geographic origin?

SOME DEFINITIONAL ELEMENTS

Family:

- Family is defined as one or more adults accompanied by minor child(ren). Not all families benefit from accommodation, firstly because of a lack of places, particularly for large families, and also because only in rare cases are children of full age, members of extended families, or minor parents, eligible. These elements refer to an institutional normative vision centered on the nuclear family and condition the definition used in this presentation.

SOME DEFINITIONAL ELEMENTS

Homeless:

- The "homeless" category as defined by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) refers to people living on the street or in makeshift shelters and called "sans-abri" (roofless), as well as those using emergency social services (food aid in particular), cared for by organizations offering free (or low-involvement) accommodation in collective centers, hotel rooms, or ordinary apartments.
- This definition varies significantly between quantitative surveys

THE PRESENCE OF MIGRANT FAMILIES AMONG PEOPLE USING HOMELESS SERVICES

METHODOLOGY

Measuring population changes from quantitative surveys of homeless population

- L'Institut national des études démographiques (Ined),
- L'Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee),
- L'Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale (Inserm),
- L'Observatoire du Samusocial de Paris
- La Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques (DREES) auprès d'établissements et services en faveur des adultes et familles en difficulté sociale (ES-DS)

This is a complex comparison because of the many different types of homeless accommodation included or not included in the surveys, but it does allow us to measure a trend.

DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE AND SURVEYED DEVICES: THE CASE OF NATIONAL SURVEYS

Survey « Sans-domicile »
2001 / France
Insee / Ined

- Meal distribution, homeless accommodation (except asylum) / French-speaking persons aged 18 and older

Survey « Sans-domicile »
2012 / France
Insee - Ined

- Homeless accommodation (except asylum), distribution centers, etc. / Francophone and non-Francophone persons aged 18 and over

A 50% increase, or nearly 143,000 homeless people in 2012

An estimated 207% increase in the number of foreign nationals, or 82,200 in 2012

A nearly 58% increase in adults and children between 2001 and 2012

THE CASE OF SURVEYS IN PARIS AND ITS REGION

Survey about homeless
people

1994 – 1995 / Paris
Ined

- 2 homeless accommodation centers / French-speaking people aged 18 and older

Survey about young homeless
people

1998 / Paris
Ined

- Place of restoration, reception, home, etc. / Young people from 16 to 24 years old

Survey Samenta
2011 / Île-de-France
INSERM

- Accommodation centers (except asylum), food distribution centers / French-speaking persons aged 18 and older

THE CASE OF SURVEYS IN PARIS AND ITS REGION

Survey ENFAMS
2013 / Île-de-France
Samusocial de Paris

- Accommodation Center / Families with at least one child under 13

The proportion of migrants in the Paris region increased by nearly 20 percentage points (from about 40 percent to 60 percent) between the 1994-1995 / 1998 surveys and the 2011 Samenta survey.

An overrepresentation of families in asylum and emergency accommodation (especially in hotels).

38% of them are single-parent families (mostly made up of a woman with children), 48% are two-parent families with both parents living in the same accommodation, and for 15% of these families, the father does not live in the accommodation.

A DIVERSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION CORRELATED WITH THE INCREASE IN THE CAPACITY OF THE HOUSING STOCK

Since the end of the 1990s: increase and diversification of the homeless population, a more marked presence of migrant families. They now make up more than a third of the homeless population.

The supply of accommodation has increased considerably since the early 2000s.

Between the ES-DS survey conducted in 2004 and the most recent survey in 2016, the number of homeless accommodation increased from 69,500 to 140,400, an increase of nearly 50% in 12 years.

- Center for asylum seekers: +63% between 2012 and 2016
- Emergency accommodation : +50% between 2012 and 2016
- Integration accommodation : +8% between 2012 and 2016

**THE OVERREPRESENTATION OF MIGRANT FAMILIES IN
HOMELESS ACCOMMODATION: A REFLECTION OF PRECARIOUS
MIGRATORY AND RESIDENTIAL TRAJECTORIES**

TRAJECTORIES BEFORE ENTERING HOMELESS ACCOMMODATION

	Geographical origin of the respondent (% in column)							
	France	Sub-Saharan Africa	Maghreb	Other African countries	CEI	EU	Other countries	Total
Place of living in France before being homeless								
Personal housing	60	15	26	27	11	9	4	19
Hosted by third parties	34	70	57	42	10	18	61	47
Slum	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	3
Other accommodation center	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
Newcomer	5	15	17	27	79	36	35	30
Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ARRIVAL IN HOMELESS ACCOMMODATION

	Geographical origin of the respondent (% in column)							
	France	Sub-Saharan Africa	Maghreb	Other African countries	CEI	EU	Other countries	Total
First place to live in France while homeless								
Accommodation center	47	60	71	61	66	64	71	63
Protected area	2	7	9	5	5	9	0	6
Street, public place	22	12	5	14	23	26	7	15
Hosted by third parties	30	20	14	20	5	1	22	16
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ACCOMMODATION WITH THIRD PARTIES: A BENEFIT UNDER CONSTRAINT

	Geographical origin of the respondent (% in column)							
	France	Sub-Saharan Africa	Maghreb	Other African countries	CEI	EU	Other countries	Total
Number of people known on arrival in France								
0		17	7	50	53	45	44	32
1		31	44	20	29	43	24	31
2		26	19	15	8	5	6	17
3 and more		26	30	15	10	7	26	20
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Did knowing these people help								
A lot		38	27	36	33	17	27	33
A little		28	24	20	25	28	58	27
Not at all		33	48	42	41	56	15	39
Unknown		0	2	2	2	0	0	1
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		227	59	64	73	31	21	475

ACCOMMODATION WITH THIRD PARTIES: A BENEFIT UNDER CONSTRAINT

Accommodation, if offered within the relational network, is for many families limited in time and may be subject to very strict rules.

- The loss of housing for people born in France is more often linked to family breakdowns.
- For immigrant families, pregnancy offers relative protection, as it is a reason for eviction for nearly 8% of families from an African country. Precarious housing conditions also increase the risk of eviction: between 14% and 22% of women from an African country report being homeless because their host's accommodation was too small
- Added to this is the end of the periods of accommodation negotiated with the host or violence and conflict

CONCLUSION

Analysis of the determinants of resort to homeless accommodation reveals two distinct types of trajectories reflecting the heterogeneity of the migrant population.

- Families who have been in France for several years and who have experienced continuous precarious migratory and residential trajectories
- People who have recently arrived in France, qualified here as newcomers, and who suffer from the deteriorated reception conditions for exiled people (asylum seekers, rejected asylum seekers) or undocumented migrants

Homeless and asylum seeker accommodation plays a decisive role in the reception of migrant populations and therefore of public solidarity in the event of the absence or failure of private solidarity from the network of acquaintances.

Due to structural problems in the institutional accommodation sector (lack of places, under-investment in integration structures, lack of exit from emergency accommodation), this principle of public solidarity tends to weaken and the share of homeless people outside the accommodation system tends to increase.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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