

The impact of irregular migration on homelessness services

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Introduction

- Ongoing work
- Based on the inputs from the migration cluster
- Target group: third-country nationals (TCNs) who are irregularly-residing
- Objective: report on the impact of irregular migration on homelessness services

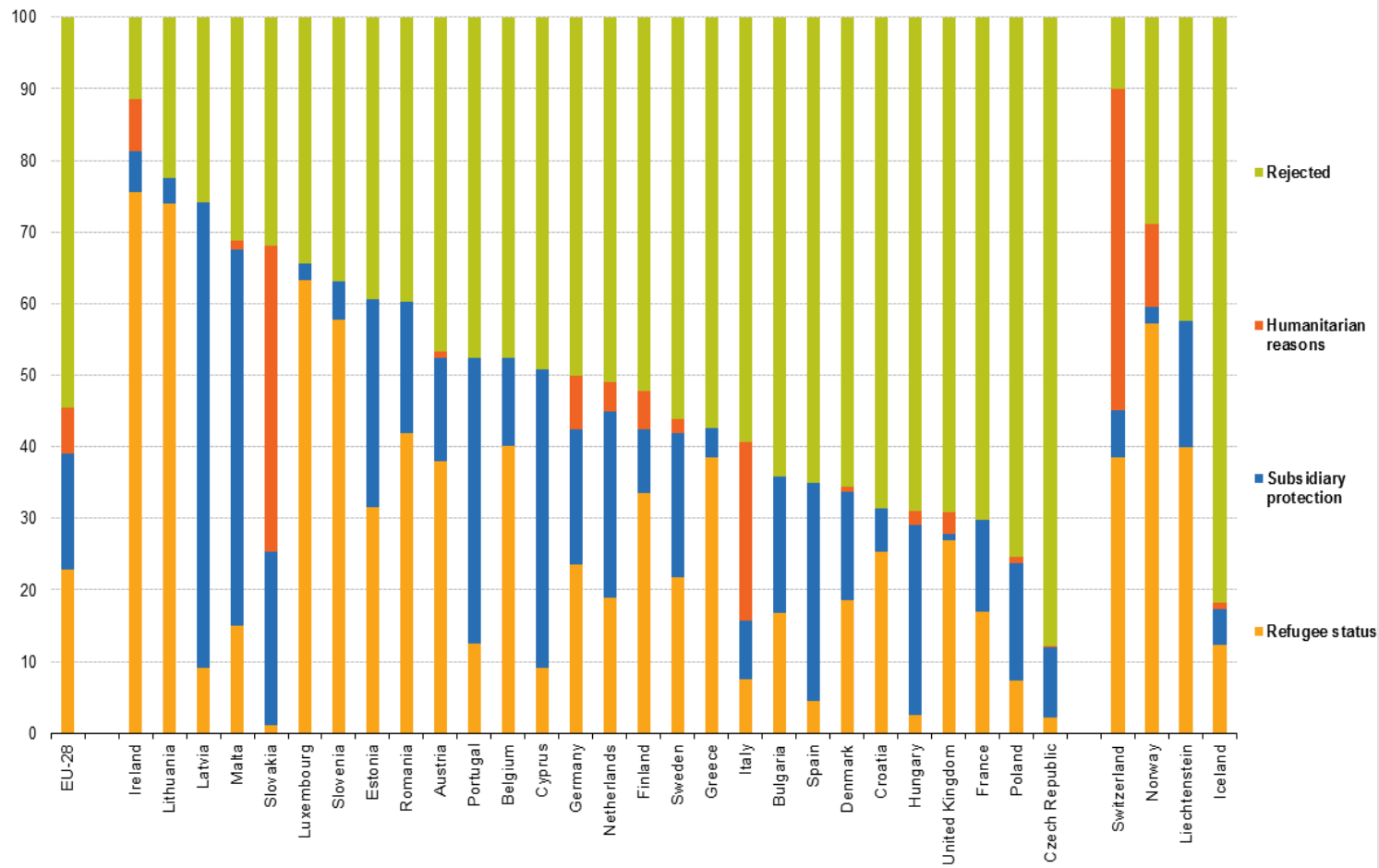
Target group

- Overstayers:
 - TCNs with short-stay visas do not understand when they have to exit because the validity of the visa does not correspond to the authorised residence period;
 - TCNs could not calculate the authorised 90 days within the 180-day period correctly
 - health problems
 - family reasons
 - employment
 - loss of travel document
 - force majeure
- No analysis in detail at EU level

Source: Council of the European Union (2015)

Target group (2)

Rejected asylum seekers



Note: based on original (not rounded) figures.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asydcfsta)

Target group (3)

Migrants in transit

Women victims of violence who flee the household

Unaccompanied minors who turn 18



Data

London

Source: Chain database

Immigration status	CEE	Other Europe	Rest of world	Total
EU National	2072	571	7	2650
Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)	3	17	292	312
Overstayer		2	80	82
Limited Leave to Remain (LLR)			66	66
Refugee			57	57
Illegal entrant		2	51	53
Asylum seeker		3	42	45
Failed asylum seeker		1	34	35
Discretionary Leave (DL)			8	8
Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR)		1	7	8
Asylum appellant			7	7
Student visa			1	1
Other	2	8	44	54
Not known	11	63	199	273
Missing	249	117	32	398
Grand Total	2337	785	927	4049

Base: 4049 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known and who were not from the UK.

Data

Brussels

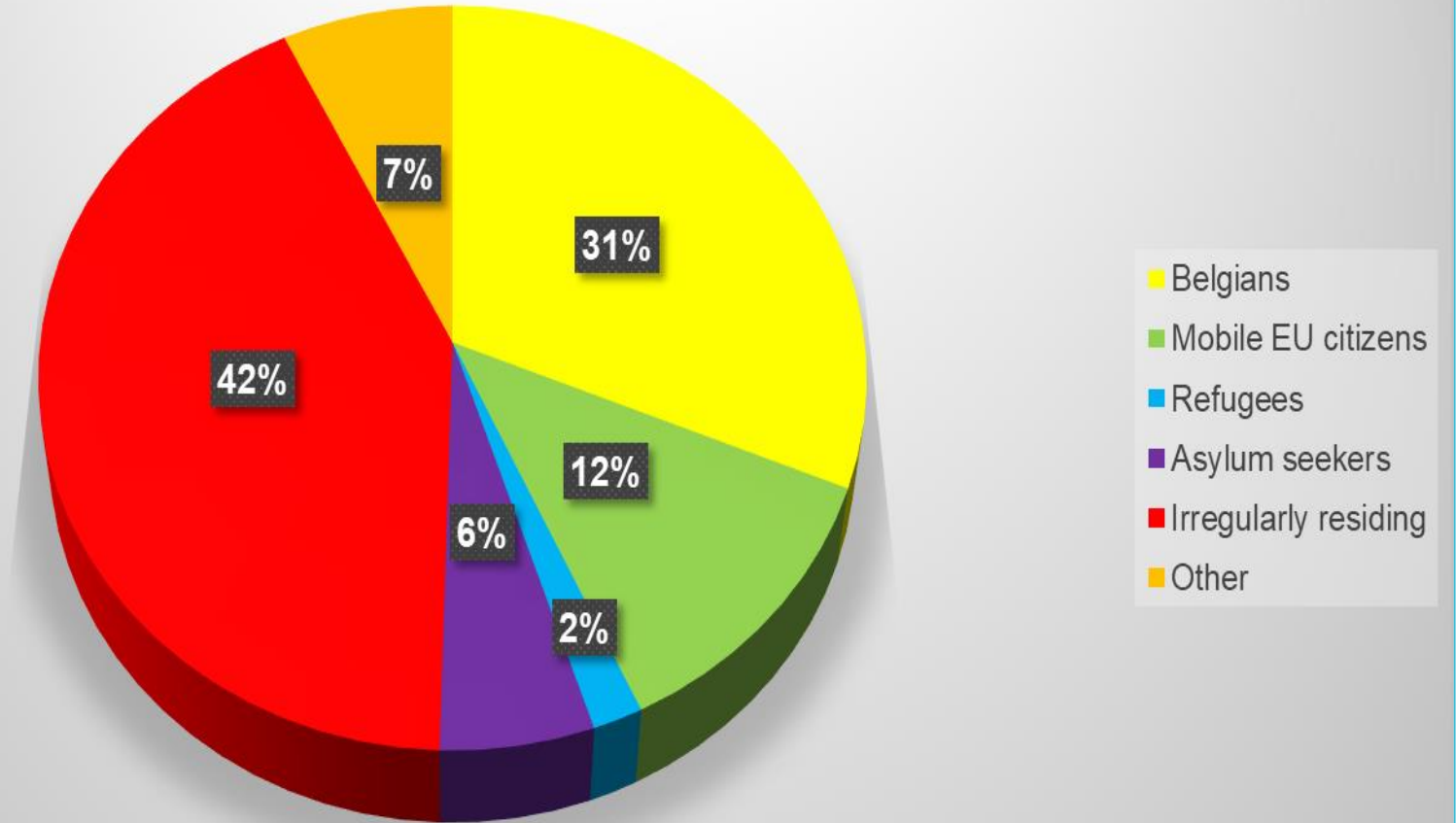
Survey: 123 people interviewed

People using day services

During the Winter plan

Administrative status

Source: La Strada, post street count 2017



Specific needs

For beneficiaries:

- Administrative and legal advice
- Psychological support
- Specific health treatment

For professionals:

- Legal knowledge
- Language skills
- Cultural mediation



Competition

- Resources are scarce and pressure on homelessness services is constantly increasing
- Allocation of resources varies according to the administrative status of the beneficiary
- Competition between national and migrant beneficiaries but also between migrants with different administrative status
- Competition between homeless service providers

Collaboration between homeless services and public authorities

- Access to homeless services can be conditioned to residence rights
- Conditionality of public funds
- Increasing pressure on homelessness services
 - To access data
 - To involve services in identifying irregularly-residing migrants
- Criminalisation of solidarity
- Interpretation of EU Facilitation Directive
- Overall EU policy framework that stresses the need for effective returns
- Tensions between homeless and migrants organisations



Conclusions

- Need to better understand the issue so as to develop durable solutions
- Current policy context is very challenging: need to be realistic
- Improve legislation and policies:
 - Common visa policy
 - Work-related: quotas for economic migrants, working conditions
 - Common European Asylum System, Dublin regulation and European solidarity principles
 - Family reunification
 - Support for young migrants who arrived as unaccompanied minors
 - Collection of data BUT firewalls
- Need for an integrated approach