

## **Barriers to housing for people in emergency accommodation in and around Paris: the role of administrative status**

In France, emergency accommodation has come under political and public scrutiny since the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, as the housing crisis drives a record number of households into homelessness. Samusocial de Paris, in charge of centralising the demand and offer for emergency housing in and around the capital, regulated over 45,000 spots in 2022, among which hotel rooms.

Although accommodation in hotels was designed as an emergency response, the average length of stay reached 3 years in 2022, resulting in a logjam that lessens capacity for further entry.

Access to emergency accommodation is not conditional on legal residence, unlike most longer-term housing solutions, thus undocumented households are often identified as the main factor behind its lack of fluidity. Through a quantitative survey of a sample of households in hotel accommodation across the Ile-de-France region, this study aims to assess the role of administrative status as a barrier to moving into housing and, more generally, to identify the challenges all households face in accessing social rights and regularisation.

Our results show that 55% of households surveyed are in a precarious administrative situation (undocumented (38%), or temporary residence permit (17%)). Among these, 38% already meet some conditions for regularisation. While being regularised appears to be a necessary condition to access housing, other obstacles remain for households with a residence permit, who face long delays in accessing social housing.

Lack of case management, barriers to enter the job market, especially for women, and extreme poverty levels are identified as important driving factors behind lengthening stays in emergency housing. These results argue for the strengthening of social and legal support policies, for effective access to regularisation and for defending of the unconditional nature of temporary accommodation.