

Society, Migration and the Trans-Cultural Impact: A Hermeneutic Perspective

Andre Shih

UPS, Toulouse, France

Tzu Yu Allison Lin

Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkiye

What does the impact of migration mean in a social context? This article aims to see migrants by taking their stories into account. Through the individual stories, the readers can see the way in which a bigger picture is emerged in terms of community, society and nation. By doing so, the authors want to show the way in which migrants integrate into a society, including both migrants having a residence permit and those who are undocumented, as these two groups of people do differ greatly. The cultural clash does mean the inner struggle and the outer struggle that a society has to confront with.

Keywords: society, migration, trans-culture, narrative, impact

Introduction

When we discuss the migration and the impact of migration on the society, what is our first concern—is it the crime rate? Or, is it the import of cheap labor force? Nevertheless, cultural diversity is the one most significant impact of that society. Whichever the response is, there is a wave of migration after the sanitary crisis especially a global migration to the rich countries. According to OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) statistics, 6.1 million people migrate to its members in 2022. For example, in France, according to numbers of the General Direction of foreigners in France, the total of the first residence permits issued in 2022 surpasses that in 2019 after a plunge in 2020. Nevertheless, it is only the official numbers. In reality, we notice a caravan of thousands of people at the border between Mexico and the USA. Why would these people like to leave their native country and travel through dangerous paths only for a one out of seven chance of an asylum (U.S. Department of Justice, 2023)? What is the hope or the desire of the people at the border, as crossing the border ‘means disturbance, the blurring of long-standing concepts of culture and identity, which has led nation states to extreme forms of border protection’ (Ashcroft, 2024, p. 1842)? What is the force which pushes them to migrate? On the other hand, for immigrants with legal entries, do they have the same motivation as migrants at the border? What are their plans or dreams when they prepare to immigrate?

Andre Shih, BSc, the Atmospheric Science of NTU, Taipei, Taiwan. Exchange program to University of Oklahoma, US. MSc, Climate Dynamics of UPS, Toulouse, France. Data engineer at Chiba, Japan.

Tzu Yu Allison Lin, PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Foreign Languages Education, Faculty of Education, Gaziantep University, Turkiye.

Narrative

To start with, we will talk about migrants without a residence permit. There is an impression that irregular immigration is related to drug trafficking. For example, Gérald Darmanin, the former French minister of the Interior, expresses himself about the problem of the immigration in the Alpes Maritimes: “The irregular immigration is the first cause of the drug trafficking” (CNEWS, 2023). Also, according to *Le Figaro*, Frédérique Camilleri, the prefect of the Police of Marseille, noted that “the foreigners are responsible of 67% of the delinquency in the public street in Marseille” (Ceilles, 2024). A lot of people sell things collected from the trash cans, do drug trafficking or vending cigarettes illegally in the town center. Here, the civil servants’ statements indicate that the majority of illicit activities are on account of foreigners. Are these comments true and without prejudice?

In order to answer this question, we begin with the news of drug trafficking revealed by *Le Point* (Bartolomé, 2023a). Among the migrants in France, some take possession of the districts in Lyon and sell cocaine. The Place Mazagran in the district of Guillotière was a pleasant and multicultural location in the downtown of Lyon. When the migrants originally from sub-Saharan Africa whom the majority of is Guinean moved in, they “confiscated” the Place. They are homeless and paperless people. They make noises all day long. When it is nighttime, the music and the flashes of telephones make the neighbors’ sleep restless. Not only are they not integrated but they insult and threaten their neighbors. The worst is that they do drug trafficking in the street.

They are migrants and also dealers in Lyon and they are structured and have regular clients. According to a resident of Guillotière, the squatters are organized as an enterprise. There are lookouts, vendors and suppliers. The lookouts kill their time by wandering or sit themselves on low walls and they toss unpleasant looks. The vendors stop pedestrians, trying to sell the “coke”. The suppliers provide the dealers with food. The drug is hidden among the pebbles on the street. When a deal is made, the dealers search them to find their doses for clients. Their clients are nearly all kinds of people. There are drug addicts, students of universities, adolescents from high school and of course the migrants. The migrants are somehow special because it is probable for them to become future dealers.

The Place Mazagran and surroundings deteriorate gravely due to the dealers. There are at least 6 spots of drug dealing in the Place Mazagran which has an area less than 900 square meters. Fights take place from time to time with knives and rocks for unclear reasons. The squatters make rubbish everywhere in the Place. Food containers, cigarettes, papers or syringes are on the ground and clothes are in the trees. The migrants rip out the gathered garbage bags to find needles, which dirties the Place. Therefore, the Place is abandoned and nicknamed “the drug alley”. Local residents dare not go there especially at night. Besides, one of the inhabitants is stalked when she goes home. The insecurity prevails in this district. The local residents are also worried about sleeping with windows open. Some would like to move before the drop of the price of properties.

Bartolomé Simon, the special representative of *Le Point* at Lyon, mentions at least twice that the inhabitants around the Place Mazagran are rather left-wing and that they appreciate the multicultural part of the Guillotière and “the diversity of this cosmopolitan district”. That is to say, the locals are not xenophobe people but the situation is so severe that they plead for the destruction of the huts in the Place Mazagran where the dealers shelter themselves.

However, this is not a left or right-wing question. Whether or not the foreigners are welcomed, the problem still exists. It is the question of the combat against the drug. We have to exile the cocaine but not the person. The drug is a menace because it ruins the physical and mental health of a human being. When students,

adolescents of nearby high schools and a father with a stroller can buy cocaine in broad daylight, it is necessary for the government to take action since it is not the problem which residents of the district can solve. Surprisingly, Lyon is not the only. The drug dealing spots exist elsewhere. There are 4,000 spots in France. Moreover, murders occur due to drug trafficking. "Rayanne, 14-year-old killed in a battle of drugs in Marseille". "Bordeaux: killed for 6 kilos of cocaine, 6 people behind bars". "Murder of a Brazilian woman in a hotel room in Paris: the trafficking of cocaine under investigation". These newspaper titles tell us that a massacre is happening in France in recent years.

By coincidence, migrants at the American border experience similar threats which have something to do with drugs. They are forced to quit Central America due to insecurity. This insecurity is the same as that of residents at Lyon. According to a report by the Congressional Research Service in the United States, gangs in Central America often turn to violence in order to control drug distribution or other illicit activities. The victims of these crimes feel insecure. Therefore, the victims have a stronger intention to emigrate (Meyer, 2023).

And how do native people think of migrants? The case in the United States is sour. According to a report of Pew Research Center in 2024, 57% of Americans think that a great number of migrants looking forward to entering the country cause more crimes in the United States while 39% say that migrants have not much impact on crime. 3% respond that the problem of drugs is their main concern about the migrants (Pew Research Center, 2024). What's more, Ron DeSantis, the governor of Florida, says in his 2024 US Republican Party presidential primary campaign that he supports the usage of deadly force against the migrants arriving the United States suspected of drug trafficking. There is always this mythical link between migrants and drugs either in France or in the United States. Even though there are some facts we cannot deny, we also have to admit that native people commit delinquency too. The existing link is unjust for the migrants.

Do migrants represent more than citizens as a trafficker in proportion to population? If the answer is positive, it will justify that people have an impression that illegal migrants are smugglers of cocaine. When we consult the numbers, we see 77% of smugglers are citizens and 22% are migrants in 2018. 6% are legal migrants while 16% are illegal according to a report of Cato Institute by analyzing the data of United States Sentencing Commission (Bier, 2019). On the other hand, immigrants represent 13.7% of the total American population in the same year according to Pew Research Center (Budiman, 2020). At first sight, there is an overrepresentation of migrants in trafficking since 22% is larger than 13.7%. But we forget that we do not count illegal migrants in the demography. According to the data of the Department of Homeland Security of the United States, there are 11.39 million migrants without a permit in the United States in 2018 (Baker, 2021), which equals 3% of the population. It seems that the overrepresentation exists even if we add this 3%. However, these numbers are an estimation. We would never know the exact number of illegal migrants. In France, the situation is similar. There is an overrepresentation of foreigners for crime, infraction, and the 5th class fines (Harzoune, 2022).

The overrepresentation of migrants in delinquency is because of police injustice. According to experts in National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), "the racist image directs the attention of police, contributing to the fact of overrepresentation of immigrants and their offspring among the arrested and condemned people" (Carrière, 2020). Thus, the attention of police is a reason for the overrepresentation in statistics. If each time a police officer sees a foreigner, the officer stops and questions the foreigner, nearly all the delinquents of migrants would be caught. On the other hand, if a police officer arrests a native citizen only when someone calls the police, not all the native delinquents would be captured. If we fail to adjust the proportion of samples

by each group, it is risky that we would draw a false conclusion. In 2023, the French state council admitted the existence of the racial profiling, which makes the black or the Arabian people arrested more frequently. The French justice system tries to solve the racial profiling problem. The state council demands the legibility of the police register number. Some NGOs and associations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch ask for an amendment of Code of Criminal Procedure to prohibit the racial profiling.

Struggle

We could avoid the future discrimination of identity with the method mentioned above, but how can we solve the drug trafficking problems everywhere in France? Paperless migrants are especially involved in those problems. There are different voices. We go back to Lyon where the residents suffer from the menace by the sub-Saharan traffickers. A head of a Lyon community expresses that the migrants at the Place Mazagran are in misery and that the Society should find a solution to the problem. However, the social way is not very effective. If the paperless people do not integrate in the society, there is nothing we can do. For the paperless drug dealers, the social-juridical following-up would not reach them because they do not have an address. We will never know if they try to integrate. Others think of security methods. The mayor of Lyon makes benches sealed, tables removed and thistles shaved. She also has the Place Gabriel-Péri cleaned which is also located in Guillotière, Lyon. She also reinforces the city police patrol. The work has a small success at the Place Gabriel-Péri. "We observe a 10% drop of violation" says a prefect. However, the security method has its own limit. The problem at the Place Mazagran is not solved and lasts. The drug continues to circulate and no one is held responsible.

Another way is to stop the circulation of cocaine but it is complicated and difficult. The majority of cocaine in France is imported by sea. However, the maritime security check is much more loose than the airway. It is normal that each person and luggages pass through the custom each time taking an airplane for high surveillance. However, it is weird that we let cocaine travel around in containers on the sea. The gangs bribe dockers and IT engineers in order to put the containers where the drugs are hidden at an appropriate place (Seznec, 2023). Those who do not touch the money of gangs are threatened. The death of Allan Affagard is an example. His death is related to the seizure of 1.4 tons of cocaine at Havre, France since the gang suspects him of denunciation. However, these kinds of things can be avoided. We can examine each container as we do for each passenger on an airplane.

Bertrand Monnet, a criminal risk management economist, describes that the system of trafficking is a copy of multinationals. The drug is so difficult to erase because the money of gangs irrigates the legal economy (Bartolomé, 2023b). The International Monetary Fund estimates that the ensemble of global criminal activities in 2023 is between 0.9% and 3.14% of global GDP. It equals the GDP between that of Turkey and that of the UK in 2022 according to the statistics of World Bank (2023). Plus, the drug trafficking creates 240,000 full-time jobs in France according to the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) of France. If we eradicate the drug, numerous people would lose their way of surviving. The gangs who earn money by drug trafficking create companies in Morocco, in Italy or in Spain. These companies become the beneficiaries and their identities are hidden. Moreover, the gangs invest. They prefer property, wholesale business and retail. They put money in construction and public works and they even manufacture caponatas for sale. The gangs bring neighborhoods to life. According to Bertrand Monnet, what would be the interests for the politicians to remove such an economic force? In Calabria, Italy, for example, the Calabrian mafia is

intrinsically intertwined in the economy web, which makes impossible the removal of it (Le Figaro, 2023). It is to say that the existence of gangs is nurtured and tolerated by politics and society.

The gangs play an important role in trafficking and it uses undocumented migrants to make profits. The sub-Saharan migrants become drug dealers. Some say that this is a social problem because they live in poverty and they do drug trafficking to survive. Some of them are even victims of drug trafficking. However, the reality is more complicated. As mentioned above, gangs are similar to international companies. The one and only goal is profit. The difference between gangs and traditional companies is the ethics. The gangs hire violent and intelligent people on the street or in prison who undergo identification, examination and hiring process. The gangs hire undocumented migrants probably because they have advantages. For example, they are harder to be followed by police than ordinary people. Thus, the gangs would not hesitate to hire a paperless and homeless person. A social and juridical coercion is ineffective because summons in a letter by a court would never reach these homeless migrants. In this way, we can say that the undocumented migrants are valuable workers to the gangs. The gangs take the advantage of undocumented migrants but leave consequences to the society while the illegal migrants are financed by doing drug trafficking.

If the social and security methods bring few results, the government could try economic way to reduce people who do drug trafficking. The legalization of marijuana would be one solution and it leads to positive outcomes in several countries. For example, in Uruguay, “20 millions of dollars” are taken away from drug dealers each year according to the estimation of Julio Calzada Mazzei, the former secretary-general of National Drug Council of Uruguay (Aublanc, 2023). In Canada, 61% of consumers legally buy marijuana after its legalization according to a survey of the Canadian government. Dominique Duprez, a sociologist specialized in studies of drug trafficking and research director in CNRS expresses that there is no major increase of consumption because of legalization and that a decrease of violence related with trafficking is observed in countries where marijuana is legalized. However, the black market does not disappear. This is the weak point of legalization. Firstly, nearly all the countries impose a high tax on selling marijuana. For example, taxes on recreational marijuana in Denver, US are 26.41%. This allows the dealers to compete with legal marijuana retail by selling at a cheaper price. Plus, the black market does not have a quota on marijuana and it can provide the marijuana with an excessive amount of THC, the main psychoactive compound of marijuana. Moreover, the black market can also give products which are impossible to be legalized. “We cannot sell cocaine, heroin or fentanyl as we sell marijuana” since the degrees of danger of the products are different according to Michel Gandilhon, a member of the scientific advisory board of the Observatory of International Criminalities (ObsCi) and the author of the book, *Drugstore, Drogues illicites et trafics en France*.

If the legalization is not enough, the government could try to confiscate the properties of gangs. It is a financial and juridical method. Since the goal of the gangs is money, the seizure of its fortune can weaken it. In Italy, the confiscation of the properties is successful. A seizure of the assets of Carmelo Patti, a business man close to the mafia, in 2018 was estimated to a value higher than 1.5 milliard euros (RFI, 2018). The assets include manufacturing firms, real estate companies, hotels, and touristic villages. The Italian justice system is capable of seizing assets before trial thanks to a law in 1982. In other words, it is the confiscation by anticipation (Verdi, 2022). Plus, the Italian public prosecutors did the economic and heritage investigation. If the incompatibility is noticed, one has to show that one’s assets are gained properly and legally. If not, one risks losing one’s assets. But the confiscation has obstacles. The major problem is the threats from the gangs. Also, the management of these assets is difficult because these assets still belong to the original owner before the end

of a trial. If the person in question wins the case, the justice system will return these assets. When these assets are hotels and companies, the hold and the organization during a long time of a trial is heavy.

It seems that all the methods are imperfect. Thus, we can try all at the same time to have maximal effect. In France, the value of the seized assets is not as high as that in Italy but it is enough for the Agency for the Management and Recovery of Seized and Confiscated Assets (AGRASC) to offer about 20 million euros dedicated to the combat against drugs, procuring and human trafficking. The AGRASC uses the money gained from selling these confiscated assets (AGRASC, 2025). Besides from preventing crimes, the fund could also be used to clean dirty neighborhoods and integrate migrants. It can also be used to create jobs for migrants. If migrants can have a better life, they will pull themselves away from drug trafficking. Also, the money should also be used to support the police to continue tracking criminals and confiscate illegitimate assets.

For drugs, it is always a no. The migrants at the Mazagran Place are miserable. However, it is not an excuse to sell drugs. If we can clean up the drug alley, the homeless dealer-migrants would be just paperless migrants. This would simplify the situation. We can focus on the integration of migrants. However, with drugs, the problem is annoying and tiring. Once migrants integrate into society, would they become a burden for the economy—as a sort of consequence of ‘transculturation’, in the way in which ‘the socio-economic and political power of one culture also impacts on, without altogether determining, another’ (Taylor, 1991, p. 90)? Even though there might be budgets from AGRASC, some people still do not want to share money with migrants. There are debates about this topic. It even becomes one of the main subjects of the presidential campaign in France in 2022. Some think that immigrants cost the French government a lot (Le Point, 2021). Immigrants of course cost the government greatly in terms of social care, health insurance, etc. However, immigrants pay taxes. If we count all the expenses of government on immigrants and immigrants’ contribution, “the budgetary impact of the immigrants is weak” according to Ana Damas de Matos, the author of “The Fiscal Impact of Immigration in OECD Countries since the Mid-2000s”, an OECD study (Damas de Matos, 2021). This study shows that the net budgetary contribution is between -1 and +1% of GDP. But the contribution is more positive in Italy and in Spain where there are a lot of new and young immigrants. Immigrants in France are older; thus, the result is neutral. Still, we can say that immigrants do not cause financial problems to the host country after their integration.

The study also shows that the public expenses per person are less for the immigrants than for the native-born and that the contribution per capita of the immigrant is less than that of the native-born. The public expenditure on the immigrants is different from that on the native-born in different categories. The immigrants receive the benefits more on the title of family and children, unemployment, social exclusion and housing. The native-born benefits more from the titles of old age and survival, sickness and disability, education and health. This study also indicates that more than 50% of immigrants are at an age of high productivity but the net budgetary contribution of immigrants is less than that of the native-born. The contribution is smaller not because the government expenditure on immigrants is huge but because the contribution of immigrants is lower. Theoretically, the more people at the age of high productivity, the more positive the net budgetary contribution is. A previous study of the OECD shows that the job is the most important determining factor of the net budgetary contribution of immigrants and the immigrants are the most vulnerable in the labor market because of their socio-demographic characteristics (OECD, 2013). That is to say, they are not very lucky in finding a job. Thus, the employment rate of immigrants at the age of high productivity is less than that of the native-born. According to the study, if the employment rate of the immigrants was the same as the native-born, the GDP

would grow but it would vary depending on the country. For example, in Belgium or in Sweden, the GDP would grow 0.5% while in Denmark, in Luxembourg and in the Netherlands, it would increase 0.3%.

The study also suggests that a better integration on the job market of the immigrants would bring a higher net budgetary contribution. According to the study, some immigrants have a higher contribution than some natives. For example, the less educated immigrant contributes more in the net budgetary result than the less educated native-born. However, the situation is reversed for the highly qualified immigrants. Moreover, the employment rate of the female immigrant is inferior to the female native-born. The male immigrants experience the inferiority but the female immigrants are widely unemployed in most of the OECD countries. Most women immigrate because they accompany their family or because they married with the native-born. The study assumes that if the female immigrants and the highly qualified immigrants have a better integration in the labor market, it will make the net budgetary contribution more positive than an additional flow of immigrants could.

In reality, the highly qualified female immigrants are almost invisible in Europe according to Irina Isaakyan (Isaakyan, 2015), a researcher specialized in the domain of highly qualified and elite migrants, sex and identity. According to this study, a lot of highly qualified English-speaking female immigrants in Southern Europe stay at home. Among them are managers of enterprises, researchers, artists, actresses, and lawyers. But they stop their careers. Especially, for the female immigrants by marriage with the native-born, almost all these women do not work. It would be a waste for them and for the host country because their professional expertise is unused. Isaakyan thinks that the reason for the bad insertion is the instability of power in oneself or at home due to the cultural difference, the perception of sex and the nationalism (Isaakyan & Triandafyllidou, 2014). The primary reasons for these highly qualified women's immigration to Italy and Greece are marriage, family support, retirement, and choice of profession. All these women face the same problems. Either they are forced to behave as the native-born or they have to accept the decision decided by the native-born but the decision affects these women's lives. For example, the decision might be as trivial as the clothes of a child. Vickie, an American interviewed by Isaakyan, wants her son to dress lightly in summer but her mother-in-law wants the opposite way. In order to reduce the influence of her mother-in-law on her son, Vickie decides to stay home. Vickie wants her son to grow up as an American because it is her identity. The way of dressing signifies the nationality here. For Vickie, it is a way to establish her power in the family and to build her self-esteem. Another example is about privacy in a family. Miranda, a business woman in South Africa, marries a Greek man. Miranda does not like the omnipresence of her mother-in-law in her house or in her room. Miranda loses her privacy. In addition, the intimacy between her spouse and her mother-in-law is better than what she has with her husband. Isaakyan does not think that Miranda's mother-in-law likes to enter a private area. Isaakyan points out that it is the husband who allows this omnipresence. In Greek patriarchy, women talk to women. Men should avoid the discussion with their wives. If not doing so, his masculine hegemony will be threatened. Thus, the husband invites his second ego, his mother, to his territory in order to support him and to negotiate with his wife. Then, two women confront each other with their femininity. Greek femininity is different from that of South Africa. The Greek mother-in-law exaggerates her role as a mother in order to protect the masculinity of her son while the South African wife emphasizes her modernity and her civilization in order to liberate her territory from Greek patriarchy. The bad insertion into the Greek family leads to a divorce for Miranda.

Isaakyan proposes two solutions for a better insertion into the society. The first is to engage these unemployed women to do volunteer work. Since these women are concerned about their children, the volunteer

work is more flexible for their schedule. They can also bring their children while doing the activities. The volunteer work should include all kinds of activities in order that these highly qualified female immigrants can use their talents. To start with, we should at least encourage these women to participate in language or culture exchange activities. The second solution is to introduce the foreign culture to local communities for better preparation. A better insertion of immigrants in society is difficult, as '[t]ransnational migrants are commonly organising their everyday lives in more complex ways, across extended spaces, and in ways that increasingly challenge the containing powers of nation states and national societies' (Robins, 2008, p. 246), still, we can start from small steps such as volunteer work. Plus, not only the immigrant should make an effort but also the native-born should also try to embrace the culture difference.

Conclusions

Integration into host society is never to be easy. Having a job or some small business to do is only a small step in a migrant's integration into society. Some migrants still find it impossible to insert themselves into society even though they have an office job. They may end up giving up their dream and accepting a stereotypical life. According to Mehmet Ali Çelikel's study of "Traumatized Immigrant: Monica Ali's *Brick Lane*" (Çelikel, 2022), Chanu, an immigrant from Bangladesh to London, UK, has a "going home syndrome" even though he has a steady job. Chanu realizes that after several years trying, he still cannot get a promotion to a position which suits his English literature degree. Chanu abandons his desire and becomes a taxi driver. He then dreams of a glorious return to Bangladesh to have a new start and to leave his failure in England behind. Çelikel concludes that Chanu is a depiction of migrants who are not integrated into society both culturally and economically. Economically, Chanu is never integrated to a level as he wishes. He is either a basic office worker or a taxi driver which is not suitable for a highly qualified immigrant. As for the cultural part, during Chanu's time in London, he only explores the city once just right before his return. He is always trying to make a living, so he is never connected to the host culture. Chanu is therefore never fully integrated into the host country.

On the other hand, Nazneen, Chanu's wife, is a different example of integration. She is an economic migrant according to Çelikel. She marries Chanu because her family is poor. She does not have many thoughts about marrying a man much older than her. Because of the marriage, she also becomes a migrant. However, Nazneen has a different thing from Chanu. She shows her interest in ice-skating. Ice-skating symbolizes liberty, possibilities and culture in England. Nazneen experiences a lot of traumas. Her son died at an early age. She also cheats on her husband because she does not receive love from him. After she overcomes these traumas, she chooses to stay in England in spite of her husband's home-returning. She finally becomes an independent woman and enjoys her freedom in London. It takes her many years to integrate to the host country, as a process of good 'social adjustment' (Guruge & Butt, 2015, p. 76). At first, she barely speaks English and has zero connection to the host society. But eventually, she starts ice-skating which symbolizes her choice to integrate into the host society.

People have reasons to migrate. There are South Americans who flee their own country because of gang violence. There are also English-speaking women who move to South Europe for their family. No matter what their reasons are, they all have trouble in integrating into society. They may fall down to become drug dealers. Or they may wind up in the center of a family dispute. Also, their problems are hard to solve. The fight against drugs needs a lot of resources. It requires a stable fund to finance the police investigation. The money would

come from the taxes of recreational marijuana and the seized assets of the illicit activities. The government should also reinforce the security in small neighborhoods and integrate the paperless immigrants.

The obstacles of migratory insertion are a lot. The conservative public opinion would be one. Even though the super representation of migrants in drug trafficking is because of the racial profiling, certain people still think that all the migrants are drug dealers. Even though the immigrants have little impact on the net budgetary contribution of the country, still some people think that the government spends too much on immigrants. In any case, the government and the society should introduce activities in order to integrate migrants since a better integration of immigrants would increase the GDP. The highly qualified female immigrants should be taken in good care since they are almost invisible.

Another obstacle would be the culture clashes between the natives and migrants. Take the English-speaking female migrants for example. They should know Italian and Greek culture to prepare for the cultural clashes. They should also try to work or participate in activities for their own integration to host society and family. There are still some migrants who migrate to Western countries with dreams. However, they develop a going home syndrome even though they already have a job and have children in their host country. The key difference is whether or not migrants have interests in the host society. If yes, migrants could step by step overcome their troubles and integrate themselves into the host society. Last but not least, for the paperless and homeless migrants at Lyon, instead of being a dealer, they should avoid drugs and gangs. Some of their neighbors are xenophiles. Quitting drugs and gangs would be easier when there are people for their support.

References

AGRASC. (2025, September 23). *Nos missions*. Retrieved from [https://agrasc.gouv.fr/nos-missions#:~:text=L%27Agrasc%20ex%C3%A9cute%20;immobilier%20\(voir%20nos%20ventes\)](https://agrasc.gouv.fr/nos-missions#:~:text=L%27Agrasc%20ex%C3%A9cute%20;immobilier%20(voir%20nos%20ventes))

Ashcroft, B. (2024). Transculturality and the contingency of belonging. *Textual Practice*, 38(12), 1841-1857.

Aublanc, M. (2023, August 26). *Cannabis: Le trafic de drogue a-t-il baissé dans les pays qui l'ont légalisé?* Retrieved from https://www.bfmtv.com/police-justice/cannabis-le-trafic-de-droge-a-t-il-baisse-dans-les-pays-qui-l-ont-legalise_AN-202308260037.html

Baker, B. (2021, January 31). *Estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population residing in the United States: January 2015-January 2018*. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Retrieved from https://ohss.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/unauthorized_immigrant_population_estimates_2015_-2018.pdf

Bartolomé, S. (2023a, December 7). *Quand la drogue gangrène les centres-villes*. Le Point. Retrieved from https://www.lepoint.fr/societe/quand-la-droge-gangrene-les-centres-villes-07-12-2023-2546103_23.php

Bartolomé, S. (2023b, December 7). *Trafic de drogue: «Les mafieux sont des extrémistes économiques»*. Le Point. Retrieved from https://www.lepoint.fr/societe/trafic-de-droge-les-mafieux-sont-des-extremistes-economiques-07-12-2023-2546187_23.php

Bier, D. J. (2019, July 3). *77% of drug traffickers are U.S. citizens, not illegal immigrants*. Cato Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.cato.org/blog/77-drug-traffickers-are-us-citizens-not-illegal-immigrants>

Budiman, A. (2020, August 20). *Key findings about U.S. immigrants*. Pew Research Center. Retrieved from <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2020/08/20/key-findings-about-u-s-immigrants/>

Carrière, L. (2020, June 10). *Ce que disent les études parues en France sur les contrôles au faciès et les «violences policières»*. Radio France. Retrieved from <https://www.radiofrance.fr/franceinter/ce-que-disent-les-etudes-parues-en-france-sur-les-controles-au-faci%C3%A8s-et-les-violences-policier-1185508>

Ceilles, M. (2024, January 16). *Marseille: immigration, vente à la sauvette, trafic de drogue... La préfète de police veut serrer la vis dans le centre-ville*. Le Figaro. Retrieved from <https://www.lefigaro.fr/marseille/marseille-immigration-vente-a-la-sauvette-trafic-de-droge-la-prefete-de-police-veut-serrer-la-vis-dans-le-centre-ville-20240116>

Çelikel, M. A. (2022). Traumatized immigrant: Monica Ali's *Brick Lane*. *Çankaya University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 16/2, 169-180.

CNEWS. (2023, December 8). *Gérald Darmanin: «L'immigration irrégulière est la première cause du trafic de drogue»*. Daily Motion. Retrieved from <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x8qd361>

Damas de Matos, A. (2021). The fiscal impact of immigration in OECD countries since the mid-2000s. *International Migration Outlook 2021*, Éditions OCDE, Paris.

Guruge, S., & Butt, H. (2015). A scoping review of mental health issues and concerns among immigrant and refugee youth in Canada: Looking back, moving forward. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 106(2), e72-e78.

Harzoune, M. (2022). *Y a-t-il un lien entre délinquance et immigration?* Palais de la Porte Dorée. Retrieved from <https://www.histoire-immigration.fr/societe-et-immigration/y-a-t-il-un-lien-entre-delinquance-et-immigration>

Isaakyan, I. (2015, April 8). *Female migrants from developed countries in Southern Europe: A study of integration*. CORDIS. Retrieved from <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/298752>

Isaakyan, I., & Triandafyllidou, A. (2014). Anglophone marriage-migrants in Southern Europe: A study of expat nationalism and integration dynamics. *International Review of Sociology*, 24(3), 374-390.

Le Figaro. (2023, January 26). *Italie: 250 millions d'euros de biens saisis à la mafia calabraise*. Retrieved from <https://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-eco/italie-250-millions-d-euros-de-biens-saisis-a-la-mafia-calabraise-20230126>

Le Point. (2021, October 28). *L'immigration peut rapporter plus qu'elle ne coûte, selon l'OCDE*. Retrieved from https://www.lepoint.fr/economie/l-immigration-peut-rapporter-plus-qu-elle-ne-coute-selon-l-ocde-28-10-2021-2449694_28.php

Meyer, P. J. (2023, November 30). *Central American migration: Root causes and U.S. policy*. Congressional Research Service. Retrieved from https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/IF/PDF/IF11151/IF11151.11.pdf

OECD. (2013). «L'impact fiscal de l'immigration dans les pays de l'OCDE». *Perspectives des migrations internationales 2013*, Éditions OCDE, Paris.

Pew Research Center. (2024, February 15). *How Americans view the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border, its causes and consequences*. Retrieved from <https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2024/02/15/how-americans-view-the-situation-at-the-u-s-mexico-border-its-causes-and-consequences/>

RFI. (2018, November 24). *Italie: la justice saisit des biens mafieux d'une valeur de 1,5 milliard d'euros*. Retrieved from <https://www.rfi.fr/fr/europe/20181124-italie-saisie-record-biens-mafieux>

Robins, K. (2008). The challenge of transcultural diversities. *Revista CIDOB d'afers Internacionals*, 82/83, 245-252.

Seznec, E. (2023, December 7). *Trafic de cocaine: peur sur les docks français*. Le Point. Retrieved from https://www.lepoint.fr/societe/trafic-de-cocaine-peur-sur-les-docks-francais-07-12-2023-2546206_23.php

Taylor, D. (1991). Transculturing transculturation. *Performing Arts Journal*, 13(2), 90-104.

U.S. Department of Justice. (2023, October 12). *Executive office for immigration review adjudication statistics*. Retrieved from https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2020/02/12/11_asylum_decision_rates.pdf

Verdi, A. (2022, August 19). *Confiscation des biens mafieux: intérêt et limites*. Le Club de Mediapart. Retrieved from <https://blogs.mediapart.fr/alain-verdi/blog/190822/confiscation-des-biens-mafieux-interet-et-limites>

World Bank. (2023, July 1). *Gross domestic product 2022*. Retrieved from https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/GDP.pdf