

How the “migration crisis” has divided Europe

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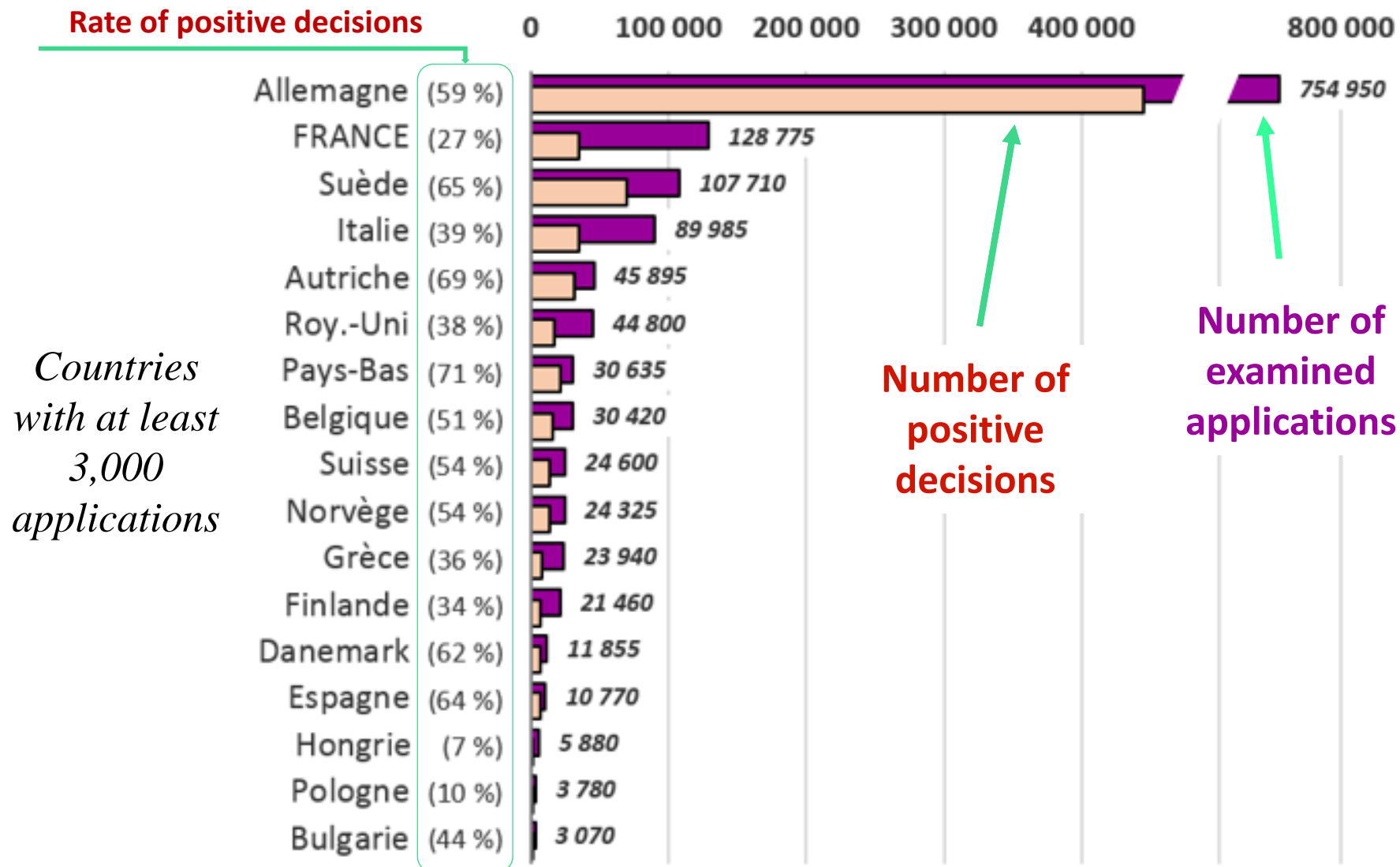
COLLÈGE
DE FRANCE
— 1530 —

Chaire “Migration & sociétés”

Migrations : l'Europe
à la croisée des chemins

Bruxelles, Académie royale de Belgique
18 janvier 2019

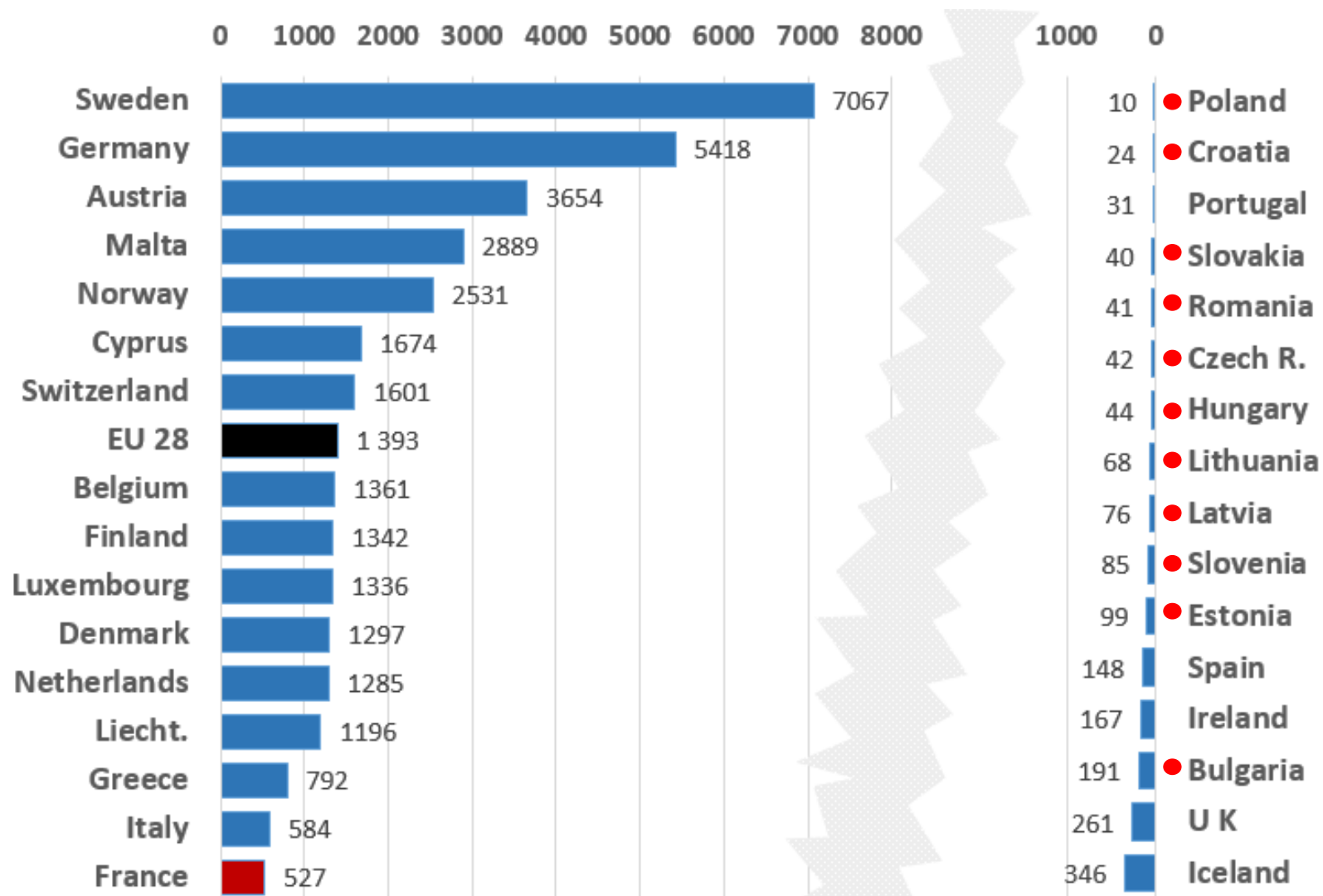
Europe 2016 : absolute number of **ASYLUM APPLICATIONS** and **POSITIVES DECISIONS** (*1st + 2nd instance, incl. Subsidiary protection*)



Source : Eurostat

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Protection to asylum seekers across Europe in 2016: number of positive decisions per million inhabitants (1st + 2nd instance, Geneva + subsidiary protection)



Source : Eurostat

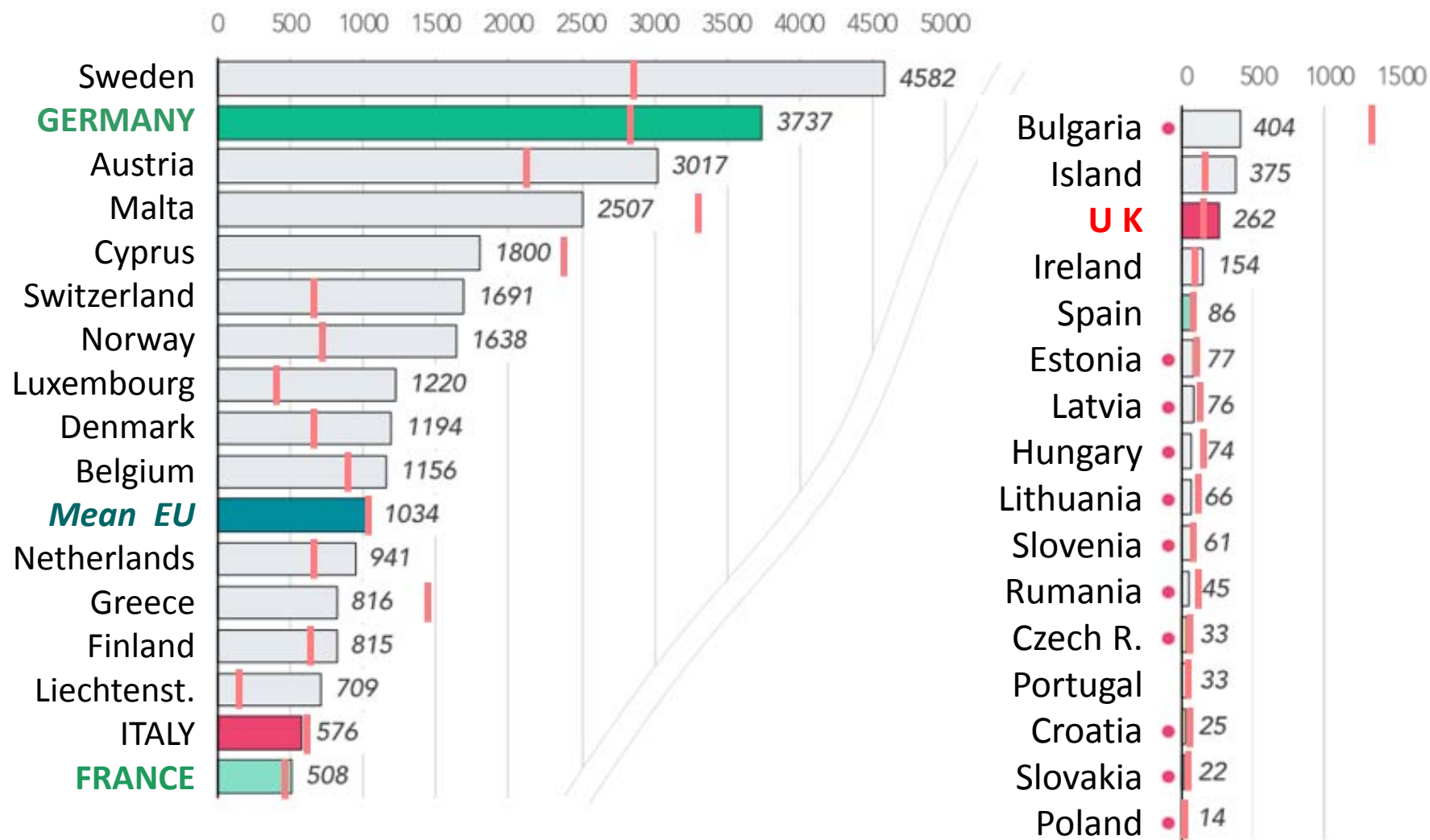
● = former communist countries

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Protection to asylum seekers from 2015 to 2017

1/ positive decisions per million inhabitants (annual mean)

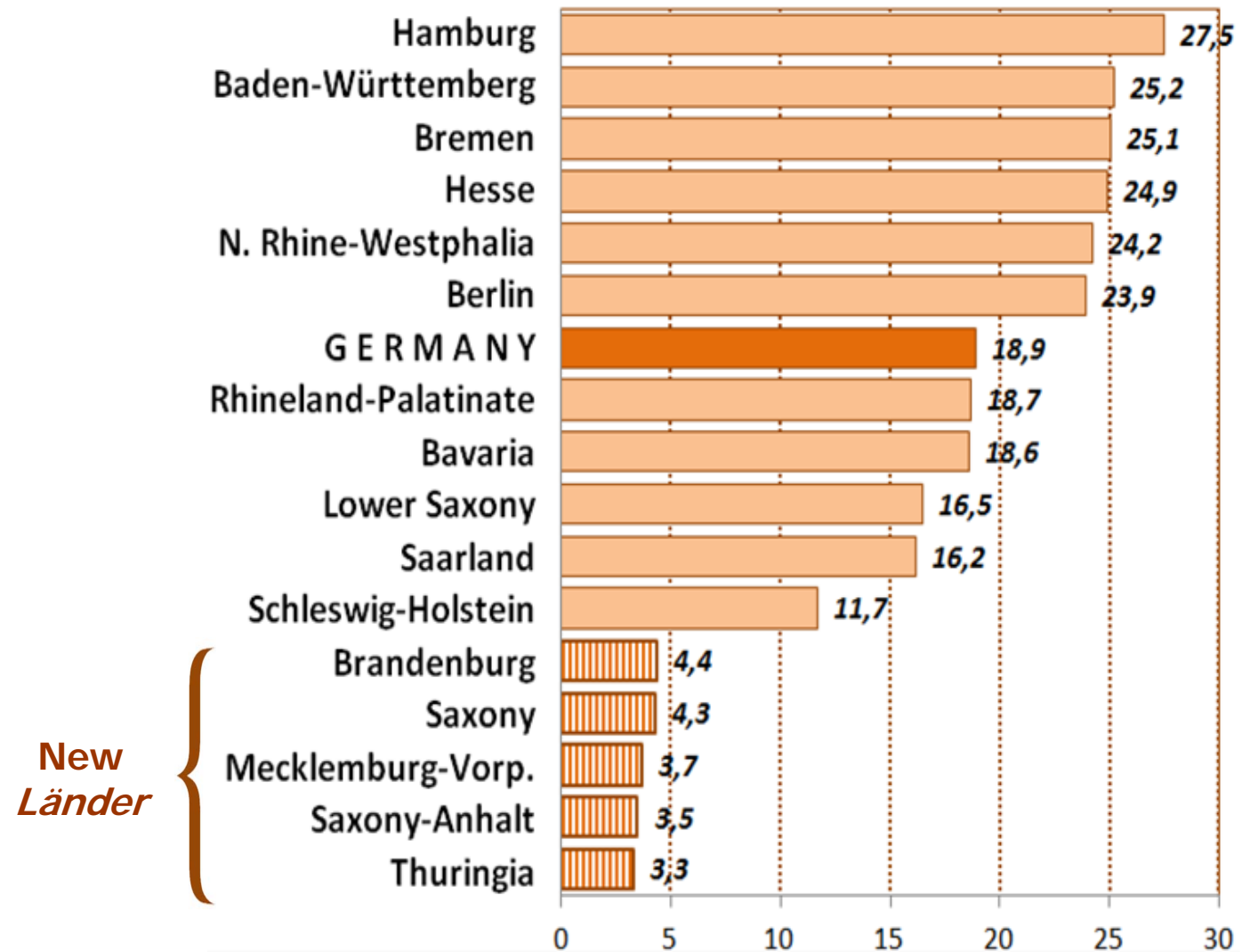
2/ vertical bar: the same, controlled for GNI



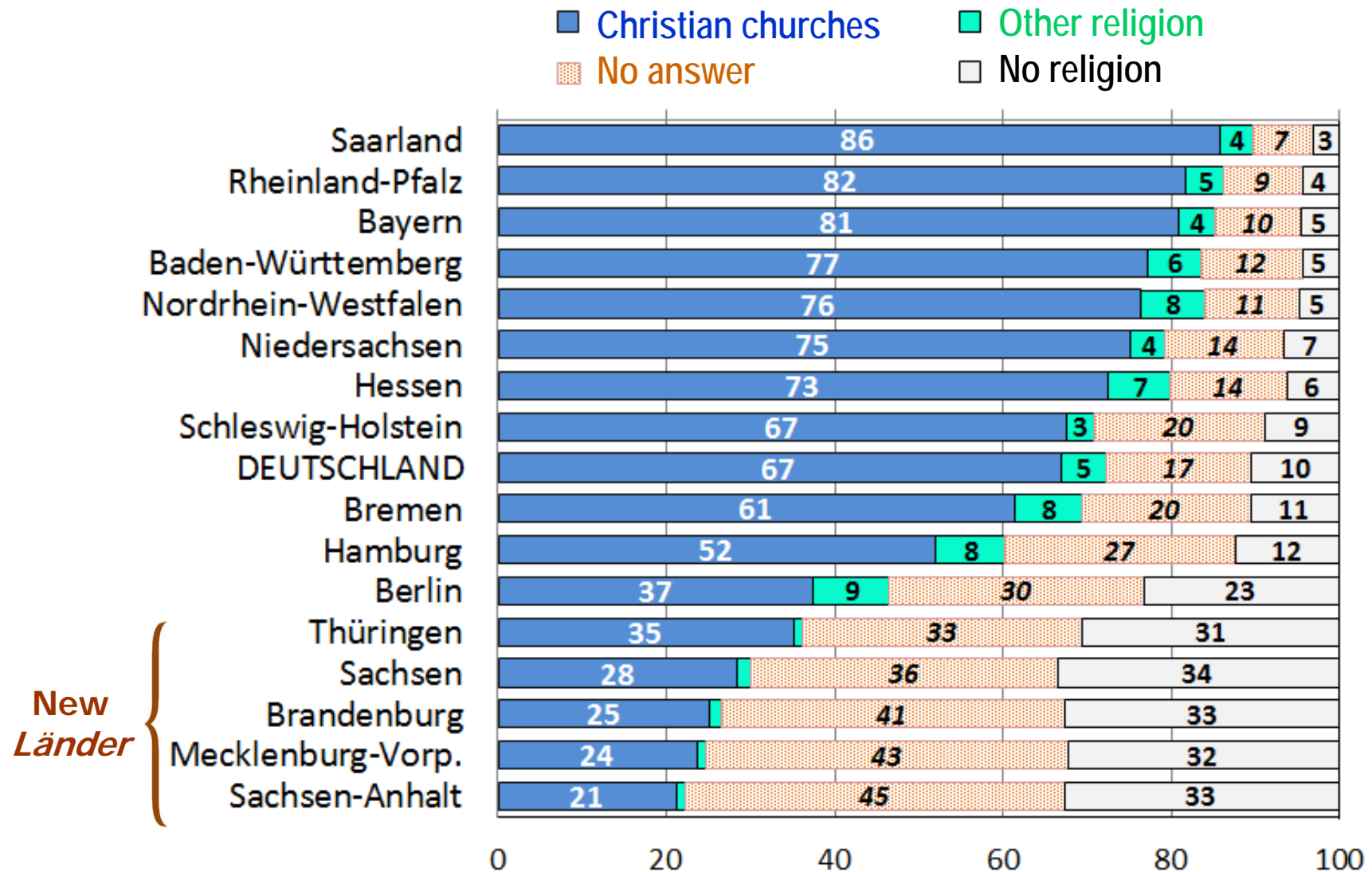
Tentative explanations

- ◆ Impact of **Dublin regulations** for islands-States on the front line
 - Malta, Cyprus
- ◆ Insularity, geographical remoteness
 - U K (but not Scandinavia!)
- ◆ Absence of solid legal equipment to treat asylum applications in former **emigration** countries
 - Spain, Italy, Greece
- ◆ Long tradition of receiving refugees
 - Norway, Sweden
- ◆ Multiple factors in the ex-communist area
 - no familiarity with migrants from the South contributing to reconstruct post-war economies
 - no colonial past
 - anti-Islam “national narrative”

German Census 2011: share of population *mit Migrationshintergrund* (i.e. with migration background: 1st + 2nd generations)



German Census 2011: self-reported affiliation to official religious organizations (→ allocation key of the Church Tax)



Protection to asylum seekers in 2016 : a comparison France / Germany (rounded figures)

	Number of applications examined	Number of positive decisions
FRANCE	130,000	35,000
GERMANY	750,000	440,000

France, compared to Germany:

- gross ratio	has examined <i>6 times less applications</i>	and delivered <i>13 times less positive decisions</i>
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- controlled for size
of populations

5 times less

10 times less

In **black**, the French population, represented by 10,000 letters i,
in **red** the asylum applications accepted in 2016



The divide between ordinary and extraordinary migrations

◆ Ordinary migrations = constant flows

- Under international Human Rights conventions other than asylum
 - the right to marry whom you want
(→ marriage migration to join a national)
 - the right to live in a family
(→ family reunification with immigrant)
- and/or regular flows of workers within the local “migration system”
- Students? More and more a *de facto* right:
the right to study abroad in a good university

◆ Extraordinary migration

= sudden and massive flows due to exceptional events

- asylum seekers (another kind of Human Right)
- but also economic exiles (e. g. Ecuadorians in 1999-2000)

⇒ Research needs

- What kind of links between ordinary and extraordinary migration?

FR, DE, ES, UK: four nations, four histories

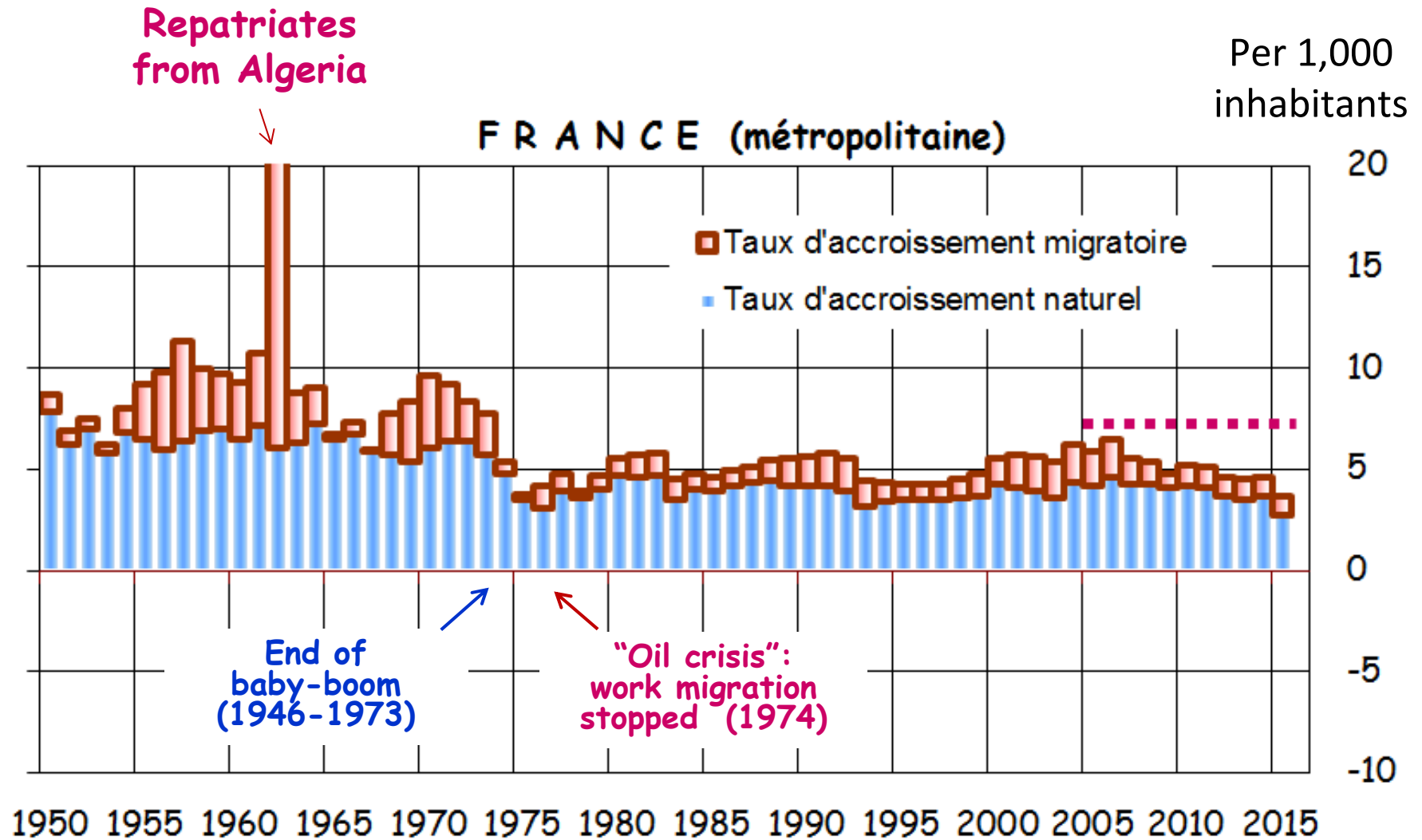
Migration and demographic dynamics in Europe:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{"Natural growth"} \\ \hline \text{(Births – Deaths)} \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{"Net migration"} \\ \hline \text{(Entries – Exits)} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

= population growth

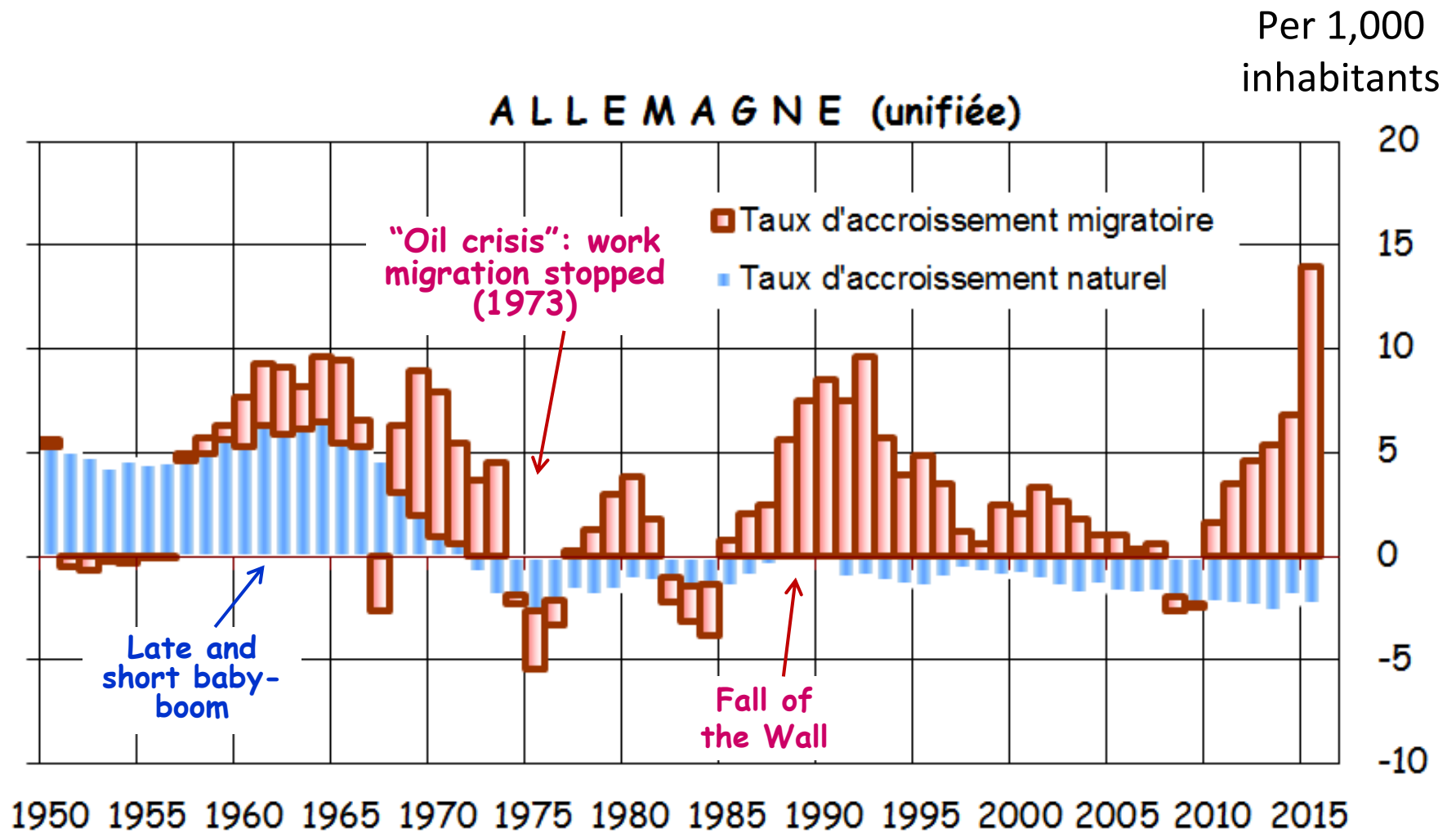
*formulated in per thousand (‰)
to be comparable across countries
(same scale)*

France

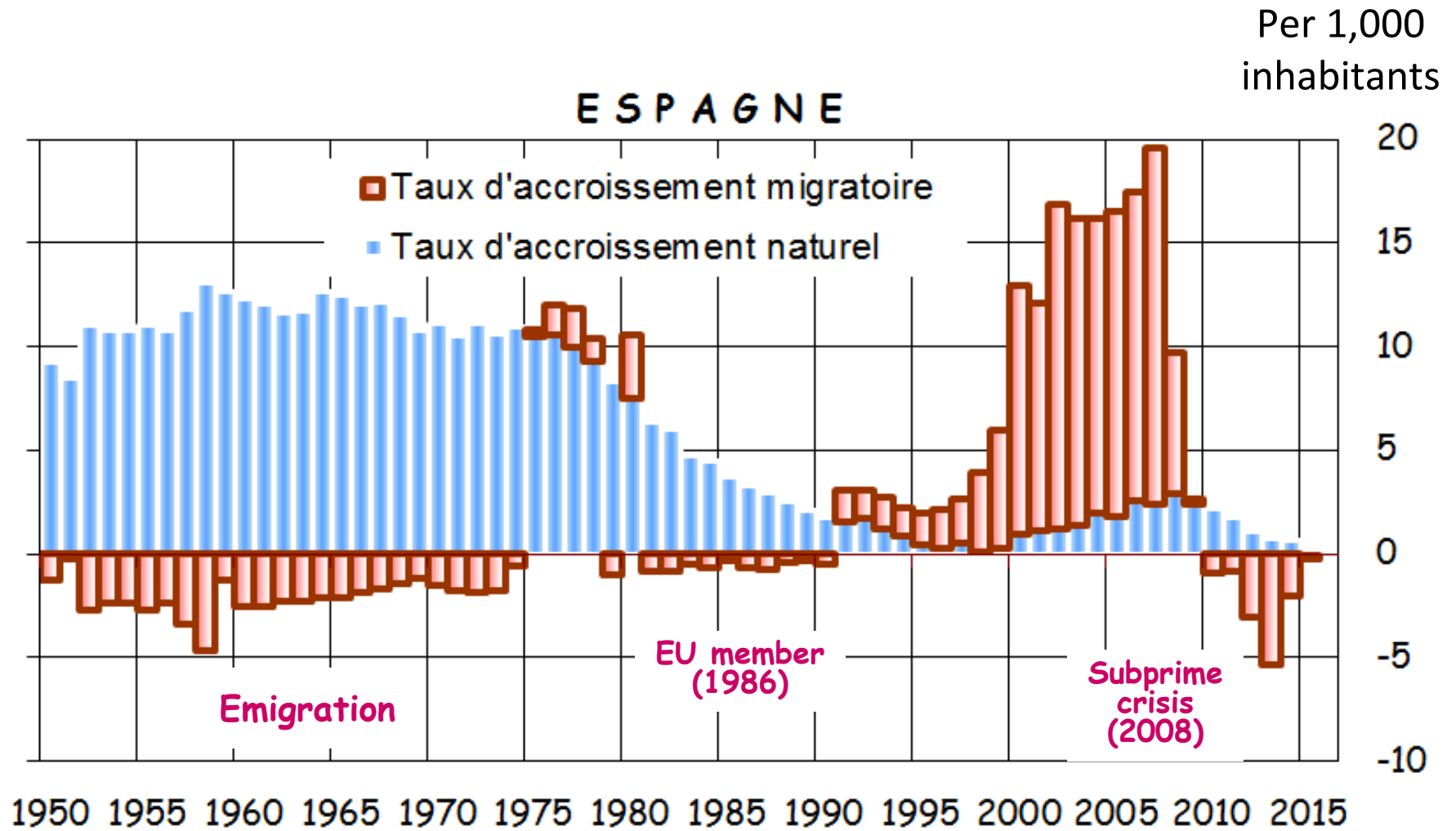


Dotted line: net migration of foreigners only (150,000 pers. per year), partly offset by French expatriates, in progression since 2006

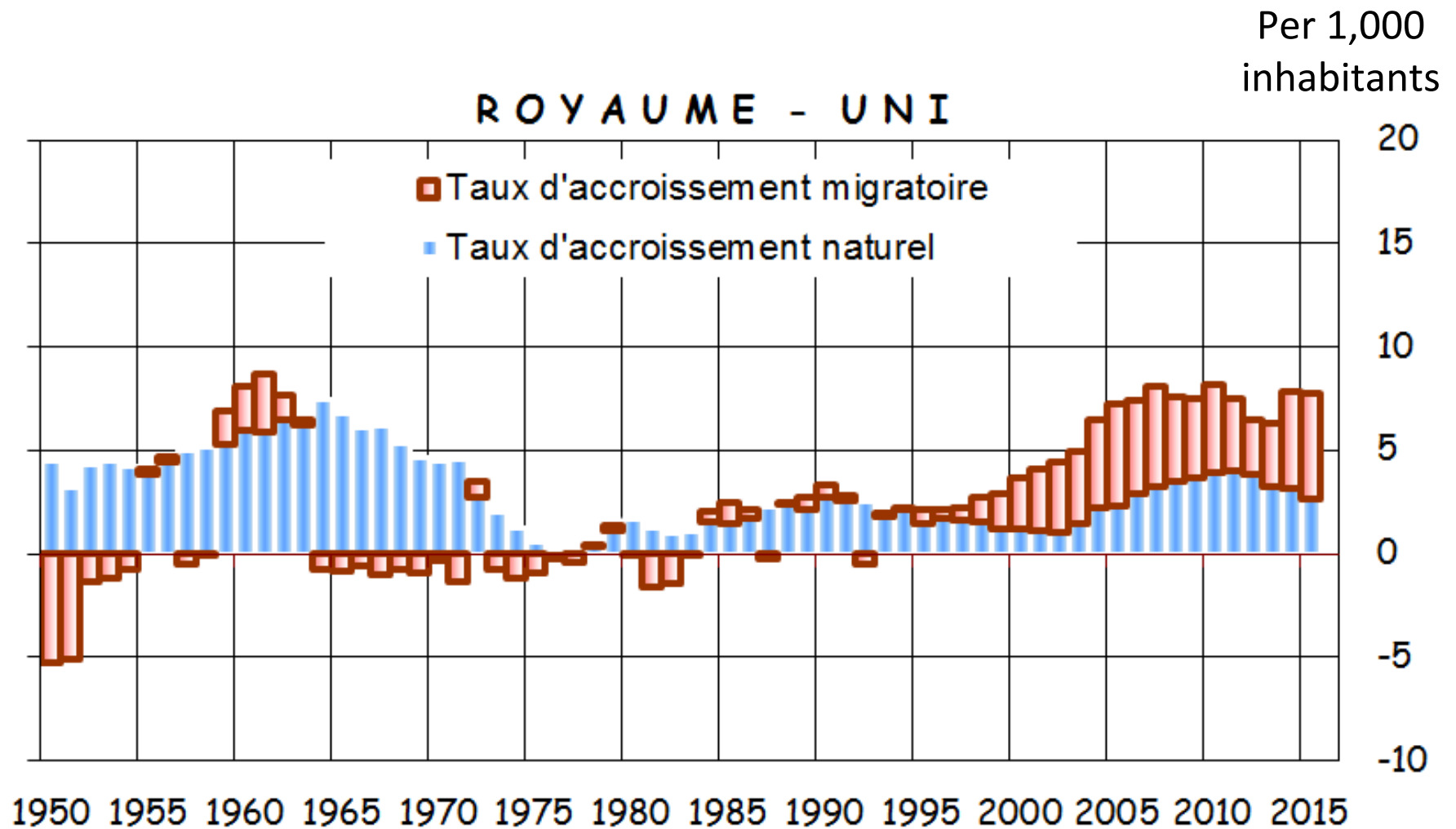
Germany (East+West)



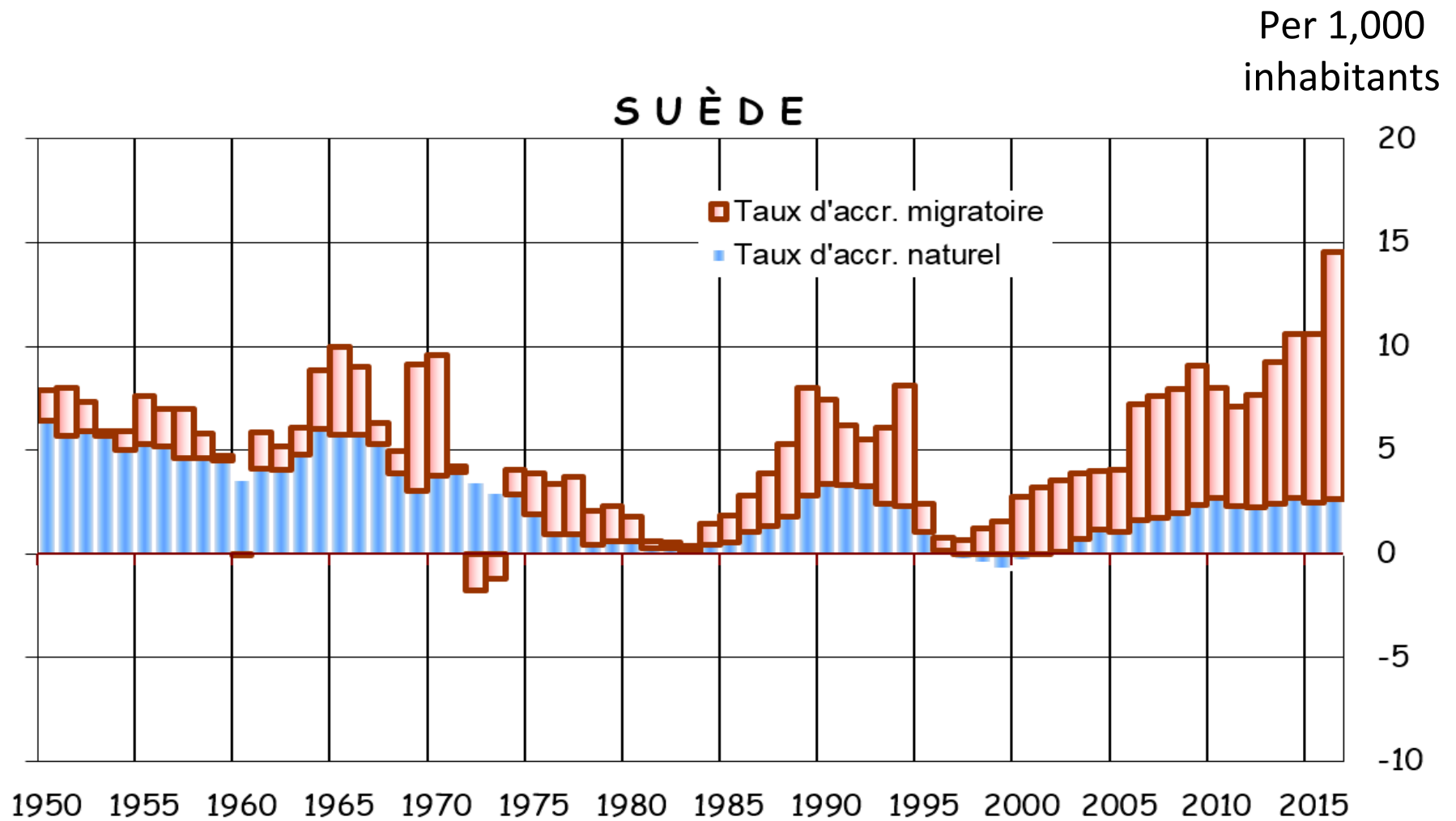
Spain



United Kingdom



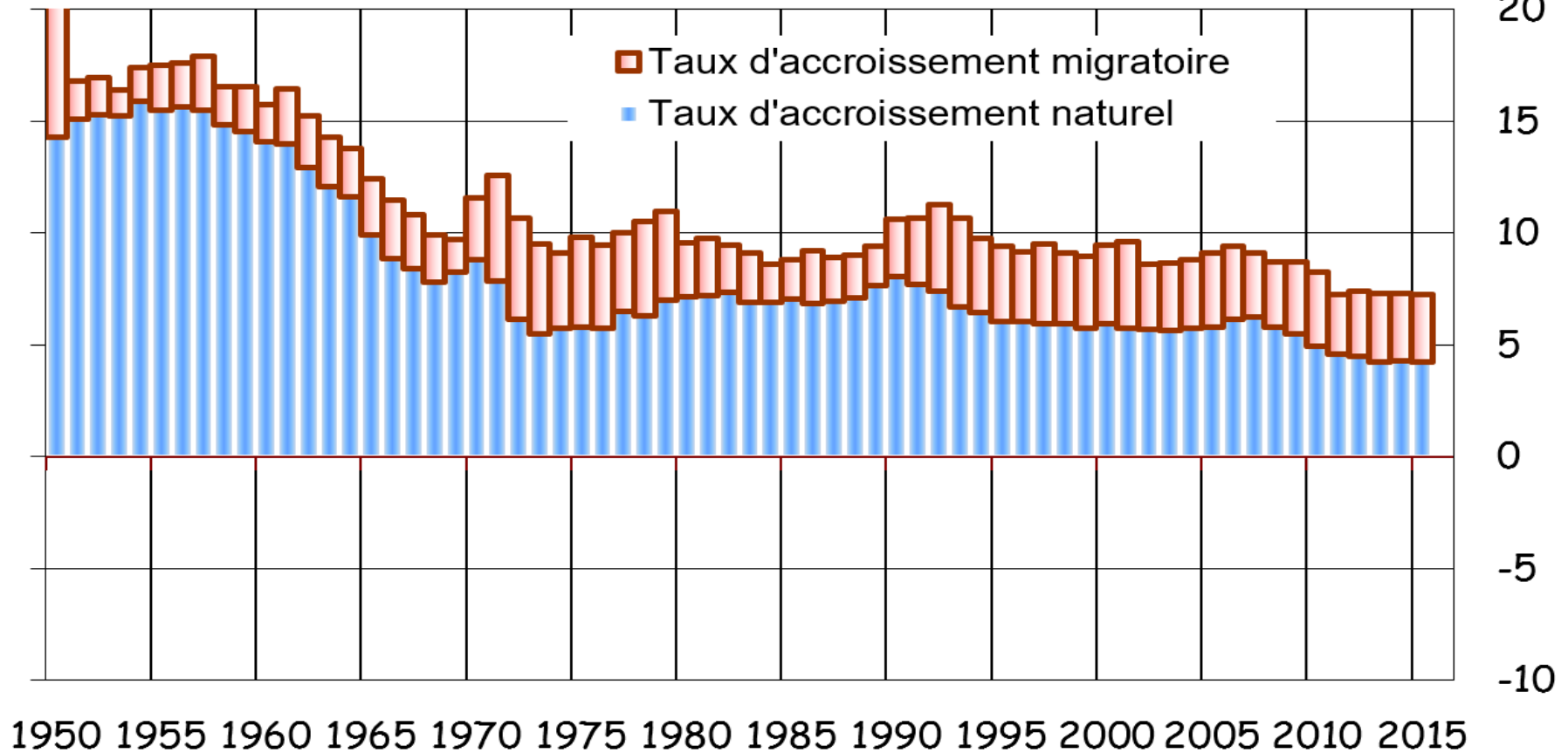
Sweden



United States

ÉTATS-UNIS

Per 1,000
inhabitants

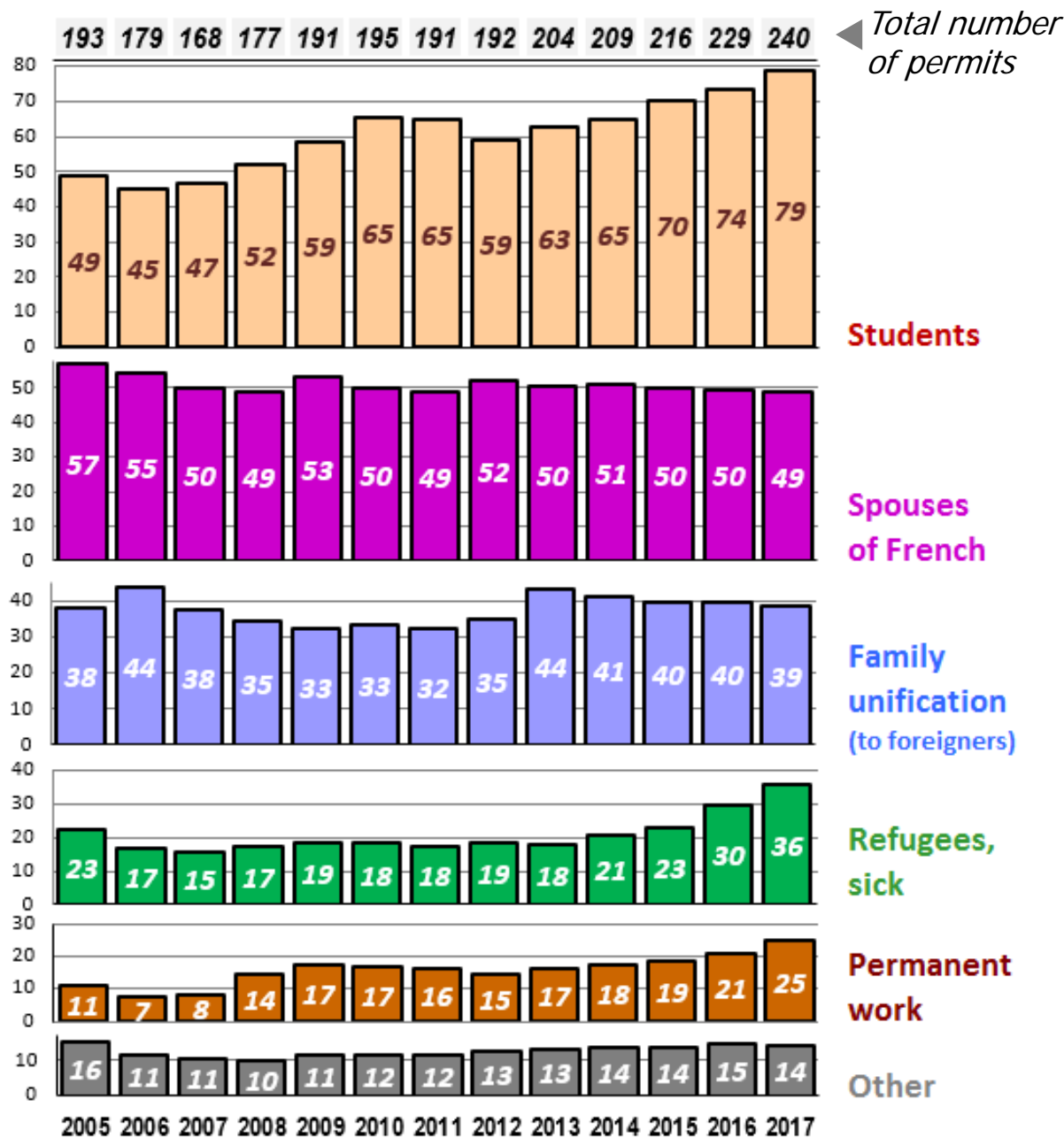


**France
2005-2017 :**

**1st permits
of stay
(at least
for 1 year)
delivered
to non-
European**

(thousands)

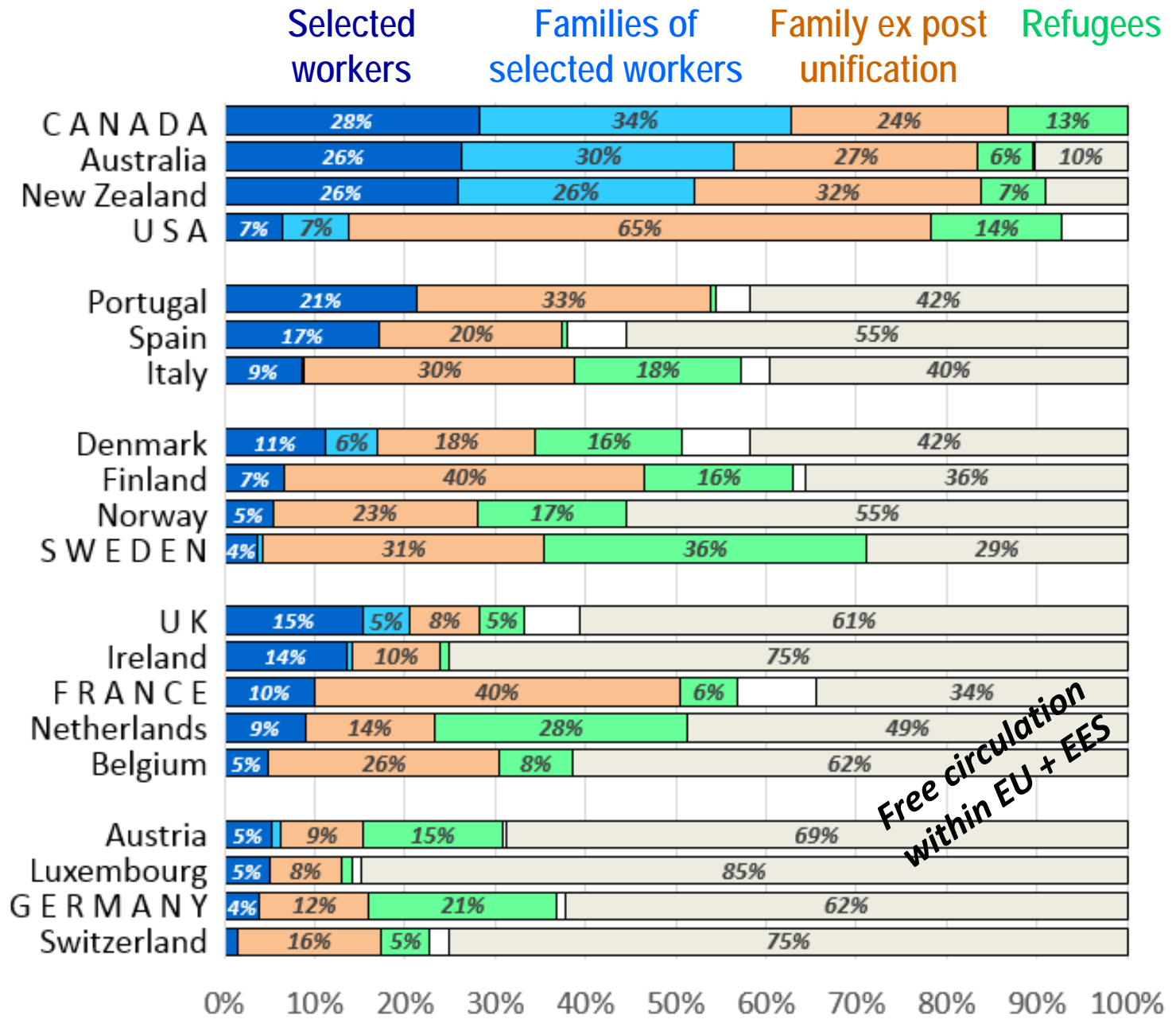
Source :
French Ministry
of Interior, DGEF



Min. Sarkozy | Présidence Sarkozy | Présidence Hollande |

OECD 2015: distribution of migrant inflows by category

(permanent
permits + free
circulation)



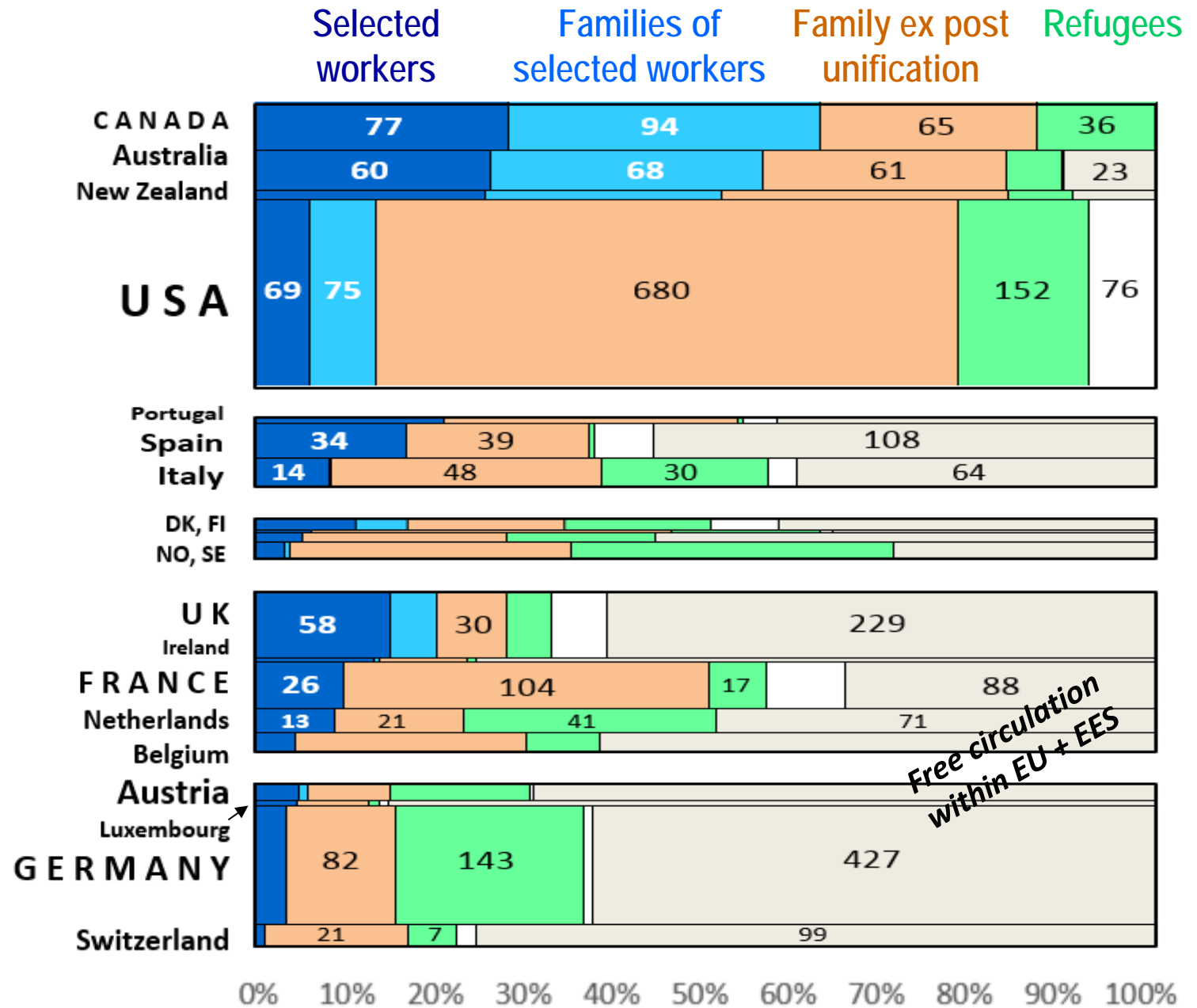
Source :
OECD

The same,
in weighted
histograms

(thickness
of stripes being
proportional
to the number
of immigrants
in each country)

Figures:
thousands
of immigrants
in year 2015

Source :
OECD



Free circulation
within EU + EES

Migration policy across Europe: what strategies?

- ◆ **economic policy**: meeting economic needs only?
- ◆ **demographic policy** : compensating for shortage in active age population?
- ◆ **legal policy** : defense of human rights?
- ◆ **influence policy** : e.g. attracting international students?
- ◆ **public opinion policy** (“politique d’opinion”)