



STEPHEN CASTLES & MARK J. MILLER

# THE AGE OF MIGRATION

INTERNATIONAL POPULATION MOVEMENTS  
IN THE MODERN WORLD

**FOURTH EDITION** | REVISED AND UPDATED



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# The Age of Migration

International Population Movements  
in the Modern World

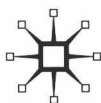
**4th edition**

**Stephen Castles**

**Mark J. Miller**



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# Preface to the Fourth Edition

*The Age of Migration* was originally published in 1993, with the aim of providing an accessible introduction to the study of global migrations and their consequences for society. It was designed to combine theoretical knowledge with up-to-date information on migration flows and their implications for states as well as people everywhere. International migration has become a major theme of public debate, and *The Age of Migration* is widely used by policy-makers, scholars and journalists. It is recommended as a textbook in politics and social science courses all over the world.

As with previous editions, the Fourth Edition is essentially a new book. It has been thoroughly revised and updated. A new Chapter 3 has been added to address the relationship between migration and the development of the countries of origin. A new Chapter 9 is devoted to expanded analysis of migration and security, a theme formerly covered in Chapter 5. Another key change is the creation of a website for the Fourth Edition. This is designed as a resource for students and other users. It contains Internet links, and additional information and examples to complement the text of the book (for more detail see p. xvii and the Further Reading at the end of each Chapter).

The Fourth Edition examines recent events and emerging trends. Labour migration to new industrial economies is growing fast, while violent conflicts are leading to vast movements of displaced people, especially in less developed regions. Improvements in transport and communication facilitate temporary, circular and repeated movements. New types of mobility are emerging as increasing numbers of people move for education, marriage, retirement or in search of new lifestyles.

The new edition examines the migration effects of the 2004 and 2007 enlargements of the European Union, and the role of migrant labour in the 'new economy' of the highly developed countries. Demographic changes in immigration countries are raising awareness of future demand for migrant labour, while, at the same time, public concern about ethnic diversity is leading to measures to increase social cohesion, for instance through 'integration contracts' and citizenship tests. We compare the rioting in France from 2005 to 2007 with mass demonstrations in support of legalization of undocumented workers in the USA in 2006. We also provide a survey of noncitizen political participation around the world.

Much has changed in the world since publication of the first edition, yet the book's central argument remains the same. International population movements are reorganizing states and societies around the world in ways

that affect bilateral and regional relations, security, national identity and sovereignty. People have always migrated in search of new opportunities or to escape conflict and persecution. But international migration is reaching new heights today. As a key dynamic within globalization, migration is an essential part of economic and social change, and is contributing to a fundamental transformation of the international political order. However, what sovereign states do in the realm of migration policies continues to matter a great deal. The notion of open borders remains elusive even within regional integration frameworks, except for European citizens circulating within the European Union.

At the beginning of the new millennium, a single event appeared to have reshaped public perceptions of international migration: the terrorist attacks of 11 September, 2001. However, we argue that this event has not brought about fundamental changes in the complex processes which define the contemporary age of migration. Indeed, 11 September testified to an imperative to understand how international population mobility has transformed the security dilemmas of the world's most powerful states. Governments around the world struggle to adjust to altered circumstances. Outmoded security concepts bear mute testimony to the importance of understanding the epochal transformations that characterize this period of globalization and increasing population mobility. There is a strong tendency towards intergovernmental collaboration to improve control of migration, but little willingness to cooperate to improve the rights of migrants.

The authors thank the following for help in preparing and editing the manuscripts of the various editions: Gloria Parisi, Debjani Bagchi, Aaron C. Miller, James O. Miller, Stefano Nemeth and Mary McGlynn in Delaware; Colleen Mitchell, Kim McCall and Lyndal Manton in Wollongong; and Margaret Hauser and Briony Truscott in Oxford. Simona Vezzoli of the International Migration Institute (IMI, Oxford) carried out the complicated task of preparing the Bibliography of the Fourth Edition. The maps in the earlier editions were drawn by David Martin of Cadmart Drafting, Wollongong, while Hein de Haas of the IMI prepared new regional maps for the Fourth Edition.

University of Delaware students who contributed to the Fourth Edition include Laura Andersen, Christopher Counihan, Kate Gibson, Robyn Mello, Piotr Plewa, Juris Pupcenoks, Cédric Sage and Juliette Tolay. Mark Miller also thanks the clerical staff of the Department of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Delaware and that of the Center for Migration Studies in Staten Island, New York, for their unflagging assistance.

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We would like to thank our publisher, Steven Kennedy, above all for his patience, but also for his editorial and substantive advice. Stephen Wenham of Palgrave has also given a great deal of support on the Fourth Edition. The authors would like to thank Sue Clements for her thorough and speedy copy-editing.

We are indebted to John Solomos, Fred Halliday, Ellie Vasta, Martin Ruhs and Jock Collins for their constructive comments. The authors wish to acknowledge the many valuable criticisms of earlier editions from reviewers and colleagues, although it is not possible to respond to all of them.

STEPHEN CASTLES  
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# List of Abbreviations

A10	The ten new member states which gained accession to the EU on 1 May 2004: Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia
A8	The new Central and Eastern European member states (the A10 minus Cyprus and Malta)
AAE	Amicale des Algériens en Europe
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
ALP	Australian Labor Party
ANC	African National Congress
AOM	Age of Migration
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AU	African Union
BfA	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit (Federal Labour Office) (Germany)
BMET	Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (Bangladesh)
CDU	Christian Democratic Union (Germany)
CGT	Confédération Générale du Travail (France)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (USA)
CSIMCED	Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development
CRE	Commission for Racial Equality (UK)
DHS	Department of Homeland Security (USA)
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship (Australia)
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (Australia) (now DIAC)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EC	European Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
ESB	English-speaking background
EU	European Union
EU15	The 15 member states of the EU up to April 2004
EU25	The 25 member states of the EU from May 2004 to December 2006
EU27	The 27 member states of the EU since January 2007



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EVW	European Voluntary Worker
FAS	Fonds d'Action Sociale (Social Action Fund, France)
FDI	foreign direct investment
FN	Front National (National Front, France)
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCIM	Global Commission on International Migration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	German Democratic Republic
HTA	hometown association
HCI	Haut Conseil à l'Integration (High Council for Integration, France)
HLMs	<i>habitations à loyers modestes</i> (public housing societies, France)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	internally displaced person
IIRIRA	Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (USA)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMI	International Migration Institute (University of Oxford)
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service (USA) (now DHS)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRCA	Immigration Reform and Control Act 1986 (USA)
IT	information technology
KDP	Kurdish Democratic Party
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MERCOSUR	Latin American Southern Common Market
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NESB	non-English-speaking background
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIC	newly-industrializing country
NRC	National Research Council (USA)
OAU	Organization for African Unity (now AU)
OCW	overseas contract worker
ODA	overseas development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ONI	Office National d'Immigration (National Immigration Office) (France)



ONS	Office of National Statistics (UK)
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OWWA	Overseas Workers' Welfare Administration (Philippines)
PKK	Kurdish Workers Party
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
PUK	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SADC	South African Development Community
SCIRP	Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy (USA)
SEA	Single European Act
SGI	Société Générale d'Immigration (France)
TEU	Treaty on European Union
TFW	temporary foreign worker
TPV	Temporary Protection Visa
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (formerly United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
UNWRA	United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WASP	White Anglo-Saxon Protestant
WFP	World Food Programme
WRS	Worker Registration Scheme (for A8 workers in the UK from 1 May 2004)
WTO	World Trade Organization

# **The Age of Migration Website**

[www.age-of-migration.com](http://www.age-of-migration.com)

A special website has been set up for the Fourth Edition of *The Age of Migration*. This is freely accessible and is designed as a resource for students and other users. It contains web links and additional case studies to expand the analysis of the book. It also includes a web-only chapter: *The Migratory Process: A Comparison of Australia and Germany*. This is an updated and revised version of Chapter 9 from the Third Edition. The website will also contain regular updates to cover important developments that affect the text.

The Further Reading at the end of most chapters draws attention to the specific case material relevant to that chapter on AOM4 website. This material is numbered for ease of navigation, i.e. case material for Chapter 4 is called Case 4.1, Case 4.2 and so on.

# Note on Migration Statistics

When studying migration and minorities it is vital to use statistical data, but it is also important to be aware of the limitations of such data. Statistics are collected in different ways, using different methods and different definitions by authorities of various countries. These can even vary between different agencies within a single country.

A key point is the difference between *flow* and *stock* figures. The *flow* of migrants is the number of migrants who enter a country (*inflow*, *entries* or *immigration*) in a given period (usually a year), or who leave the country (*emigration*, *departures* or *outflow*). The balance between these figures is known as *net migration*. The *stock* of migrants is the number present in a country on a specific date. Flow figures are useful for understanding trends in mobility, while stock figures help us to examine the long-term impact of migration on a given population.

Until recently, figures on immigrants in 'classical immigration countries' (the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) were mainly based on the criterion of a person being *foreign-born* (or *overseas-born*), while data for European immigration countries was based on the criterion of a person being a *foreign national* (or *foreign resident*, *foreigner* or *alien*). The foreign-born include persons who have become *naturalized*, that is, who have taken on the nationality (or citizenship) of the receiving country (which applies to most immigrants in classical immigration countries). The category excludes children born to immigrants in the receiving country (the *second generation*) if they are citizens of that country. The term foreign nationals excludes those who have taken on the nationality of the receiving country, but includes children born to immigrants who retain their parents' nationality (which can be a large proportion of the second and even third generations in countries which do not confer citizenship by right of birth) (see OECD, 2006: 260–261).

The two ways of looking at the concept of immigrants reflect the perceptions and laws of different types of immigration countries. However, with longer settlement and recognition of the need to improve integration of long-term immigrants and their descendants, laws on nationality and ideas on its significance are changing. Many countries now provide figures for *both* the foreign-born and foreign nationals. These figures cannot be aggregated and are useful in different contexts, so we will use both types in the book, as appropriate. In addition, some countries now provide data on children born to immigrant parents, or on ethnicity, or on race, or on combinations of these. When using statistics it is therefore very important to be aware of the definition of terms (which should always be given clearly in presenting data), the significance of different concepts and the purpose of the specific statistics (for detailed discussion see OECD, 2006, Statistical Annexe).

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