

PASTORAL CARE to PUBLIC POLICY:
JOURNEYING WITH THE IMMIGRANT

Seminar One: THE RISK of
MIGRATION: Its MITIGATION
through APPROPRIATE POLICY

GLOBALIZATION, TRANSNATIONALISM and MIGRATION

- Over 200 m live outside their country of birth and now more people live in cities than in villages
- Global mobility flows are primarily the result of the North-South divide
- The world-wide growth of the migration mentality and the rise of the migration opportunists
- Globalization, triggered by the revolutions in transportation and ICT technologies, has changed the character of migration
- The formation of diasporic communities whose transnational bonds are thickening by the two triggers
- The refugee and asylum-seeker as a nuisance, and the likely growth in refugees worldwide, inc. environmental
- The rise of the people smugglers (“the snakeheads”) and in human trafficking
- The increasing ethnic diversification in all developed countries and the broader settlement spread
- The increase in pendulum migration and in shuttle or astronaut migration

GLOBALIZATION, TRANSNATIONALISM and MIGRATION

TYPES OF MIGRATION

- Permanent migration
- Refugees, asylum seekers and special humanitarian cases
- Business migration and shuttle or astronaut migration
- Contract workers (led by the Filipinos)
- International professional and technical elites
- Diplomats and intergovernmental agency professionals
- International students
- International intermarriages and interdependent couples

Key question:

Does the State have the capacity to analyse and forecast the longterm consequences of migration policy decisions?

EIGHT SOCIAL FACTORS SHAPING MIGRATION AND MIGRATION POLICY (Castles)

1. Chain Migration and Family/Village Networks
2. Family or Community Strategies
3. Position within the lifestyle
4. Development of the migration industry
5. Migration as overcoming barriers opportunistically
6. Migration agencies
7. Structural dependence on emigration
8. Structural dependence on immigrant labour
9. +POLITICAL FACTORS IN HOME AND (ESP.) RECEIVING COUNTRIES

IMMIGRATION and SETTLEMENT POLICY and PRACTICE



PUBLIC LEGITIMATION

How does the nation-state through its government legitimate its migration policies to its public?

What is to be the public discourse to be used in public debates, and the terminology to be used in:

- (a) for census data collection
- (b) for program management
- (c) for casework and history-taking?

ISSUES IN DATA COLLECTION

- Concept of “new Australian”
- Centrality of ‘country of birth’ category; further differentiation??
- Differentiation between the generations
- Definitions of ethnic youth? migrant child?
- Issue of “race” as a category
- Concept of ‘assimilation’ vs. adaptation, adjustment, integration, multiculturalism??
- NES/NESB, now CALD
- Data aggregation vs. data disaggregation

CENSUS DATA COLLECTION

- COUNTRY of BIRTH
- PARENTAL COUNTRY of BIRTH
- LOTE
- ENGLISH PROFICIENCY(5 pt. scale)
- LENGTH of RESIDENCE (LOR)
- ANCESTRY
- RELIGION (measuring religiosity)
- EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

MEASUREMENT of ETHNICITY

1. FULL MEASURE: that is, those whose ethnicity is unmixed.
2. TOTAL DESCENT MEASURE: those whose background contains a part ethnic heritage which counts as one – elevates particular ethnic presence
3. ETHNIC STRENGTH MEASURE: a measure that weighs the amount of ethnicity, 1 for full, .5 for $\frac{1}{2}$ etc.

MAIN CATEGORIES of ENTRY

1. Workers

2. Business people

3. Family Reunion

4. Refugees

