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DEVELOPING A SETTLEMENT KNOWLEDGE BASE

Settlement research and evaluation literature sweep

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a sweep of national and international publications to identify and bring together key findings and good practice from published settlement research and evaluation.

Background to this report

How well migrants integrate or settle in a new country is of interest to all migrant-receiving countries. In recent years, research and evaluation projects have investigated various aspects of settlement. This report collates the information from many of those projects and forms part of the Developing a Settlement Knowledge Base project (SKB project).

The SKB project aims to build an improved understanding across central government agencies of settlement outcomes for newcomers to New Zealand. The project's work programme:

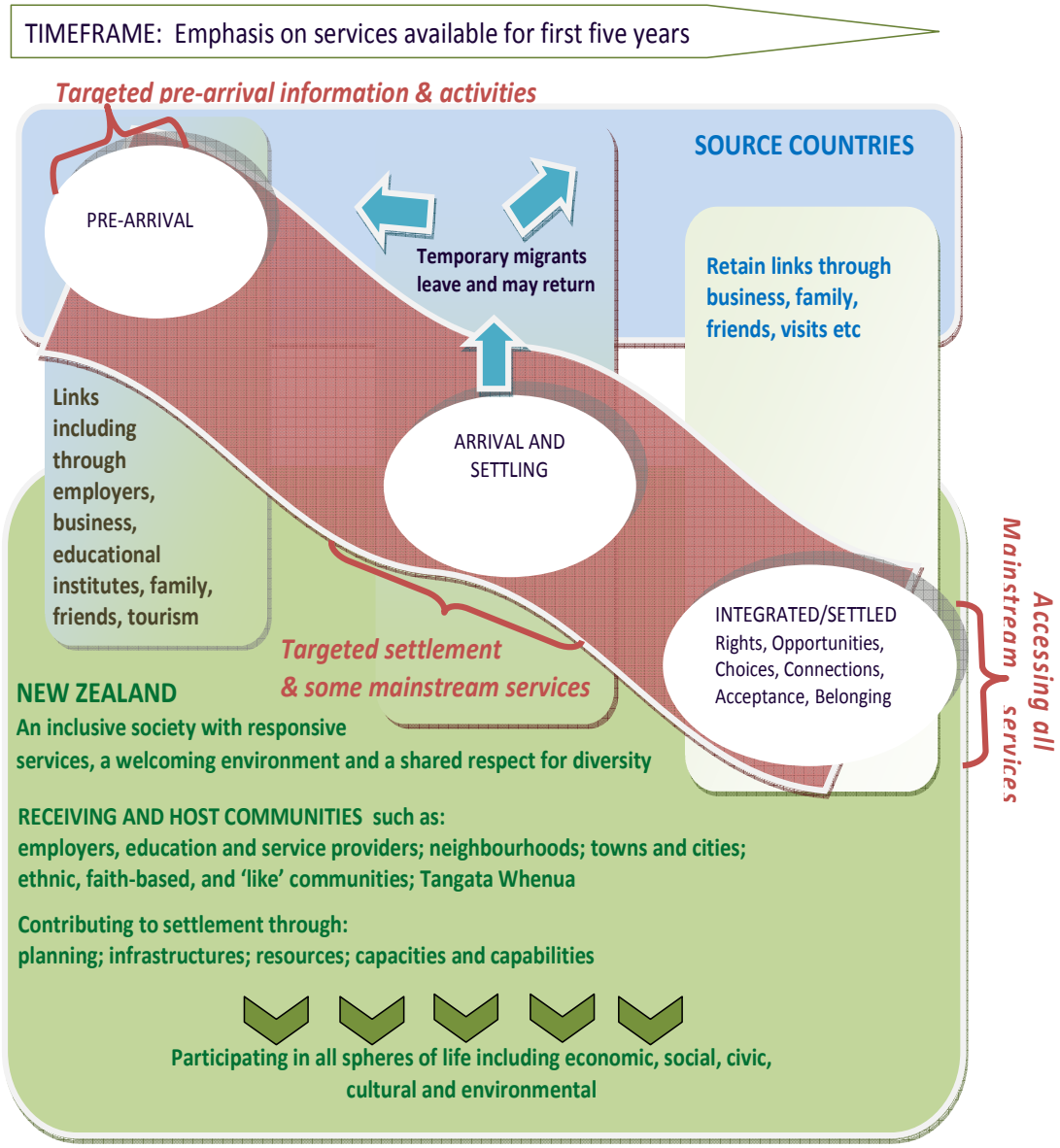
- identifies outcome-related measures and indicators at a range of levels
- maps the knowledge base and identifies research gaps
- compiles evidence on 'what works for whom and why' in the settlement domain.

Newcomer Settlement Continuum

The first phase of the SKB project was the development of a framework and the identification of indicators relating to the New Zealand Settlement Strategy.

The framework provides a common platform for discussion and for mapping the settlement-related evidence base. The framework is titled the Newcomer Settlement Continuum to signal the fluid nature of the settlement process (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Newcomer Settlement Continuum



Factors and measures

Five key factors have been identified relating to both newcomers and New Zealand communities that influence the settlement pathway:
expectations, attitudes, knowledge, actions/experience, and outcomes

Definition of 'newcomer'

In the Newcomer Settlement Continuum (Figure 1), the term 'newcomer' refers to migrants and refugees and their families in their first 5 years in New Zealand, in particular non–New Zealanders who come to live, learn, and work in New Zealand on a short-term (temporary) or long-term (permanent residence) basis. Newcomers may be international students; non–New Zealanders who return repeatedly to live, learn, or work in New Zealand; and non–

New Zealanders who accompany returning New Zealanders and who intend to live, learn, or work in New Zealand.

Host and receiving communities

The Newcomer Settlement Continuum (Figure 1) depicts both active community activities relating to the settlement of newcomers from host communities and passive responses by receiving communities. The Newcomer Settlement Continuum signals key factors that enable communities to contribute to the positive settlement of newcomers, including informed planning; strong connected infrastructure; and sufficient resources, capacities, and capabilities.

Settlement pathways

The Newcomer Settlement Continuum (Figure 1) shows settlement as a non-linear journey. For the purposes of the framework, three areas of focus have been identified: pre-arrival, arrival and settling, and integrated and settled.

Pre-arrival refers to the period leading up to people moving to New Zealand. Pre-arrival information and activities provide an early context for the settlement journey for newcomers and potential New Zealand communities.

Arrival and settling refers to a period after people's arrival in New Zealand. In this period, there is much settlement-focused activity for newcomers and New Zealand communities. Newcomers have access to targeted settlement services and some mainstream services.

Integrated and settled refers to the period when newcomers are settled in New Zealand. These newcomers can access all mainstream services should they wish to do so and do not need targeted settlement services.

Links between source country and New Zealand

A component of the newcomer experience is the connections that are made between the source country and New Zealand. Even if newcomers do not permanently settle in New Zealand, the connections made may provide ongoing benefits to New Zealand (for example, by increasing international networks and global connectedness).

Purpose of this report

This report forms part of the second phase of the SKB project. The second phase involves mapping the settlement evidence base by undertaking a literature sweep, identifying good practice for helping migrants to settle, and identifying good practice for undertaking settlement research and evaluation.

Methodology for the literature sweep

Documents published from 2004 to early 2009 were reviewed as part of the literature sweep. Most documents were sourced from websites and library databases based in and outside New Zealand.

Key sources of literature were:

- organisations involved in settlement research and evaluation, including government agencies and non-government organisations
- universities
- research programmes
- conference proceedings.

The result of the sweep is not an exhaustive list of settlement research and evaluation findings, but an overview of recent settlement research and evaluation.

The Department of Labour's Quota Refugees: Ten Years On project has undertaken a comprehensive literature review in the refugee area, so research on refugees has only been touched on during this literature sweep.

FINDINGS

The results of the literature sweep are structured around the key elements of the Newcomer Settlement Continuum (Figure 1). The elements (and the associated tables of detailed findings) are:

- settlement pathways:
  - settling (Table 1, page 52)
  - economic integration (Table 2, page 64)
  - social integration (Table 3, page 101)
  - migrant youth and second and subsequent generations (Table 4, page 121)
  - housing (Table 5, page 134)
  - health (Table 6, page 138)
  - international students (Table 7, page 145)
  - movements (Table 8, page 147)
- host and receiving communities:
  - community attitudes (Table 9, page 150)
  - impact of immigration on host/receiving community (Table 10, page 161)
  - employers (Table 11, page 167)
  - settlement services, organisations and influences on immigration (Table 12, page 172)
- links between source country and host/receiving country:
  - remittances (Table 13, page 190)
  - impact of immigration on source country households (Table 14, page 195).

Settlement pathways

Research into settlement pathways considered:

- settling
- economic integration
- social integration
- migrant youth and second and subsequent generations
- housing
- health
- international students
- movements.

See also Table 1 to Table 8 in the detailed findings section (page 51).

Settling

Migrants come to New Zealand for the lifestyle, the climate and environment, and educational opportunities for themselves and their children.

Generally, migrants are satisfied with their decision to migrate.

Several research projects looked at the migrants' reasons for migrating and their satisfaction with migration.

Reasons for migrating

Two New Zealand studies investigated why migrants chose to come to New Zealand. One study found the main reasons migrants applied for permanent residence was for the relaxed pace of life/lifestyle; the climate/clean, green environment; and to provide a better future for their children.[1] The other study identified education, living/moving with partner or family, and lifestyle/quality of life as the main reasons migrants chose to come to New Zealand.[2]

Satisfaction with migration

Research into migrants' satisfaction with their move to New Zealand generally found that migrants were satisfied with their decision to move and were settling in well. For example, most migrants to New Zealand reported they felt settled and satisfied with life in New Zealand.[3] In addition, 86 percent of skilled migrants were satisfied with living in New Zealand, and 87 percent would recommend New Zealand to others as a place to live.[4]

Another New Zealand study that looked at reasons for and patterns of migrant settlement found that 80 percent of those from overseas felt their move to New Zealand was better or much better than they had expected.[5]

High satisfaction was also found in Australian research: 98 percent of new migrants felt welcomed to Australia and 96 percent felt they were settling into Australian society.[6] Most Australian refugees also expressed relative satisfaction with their life in Australia despite difficulties, low socioeconomic status, and loss of occupational status.[7]

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[1] Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) – Wave 1 Hot Off the Press (2008) [see Ref 1 in the detailed findings section of this report].

[2] Moving to New Zealand: Reasons and patterns of settlement (2008) [Ref 3].

[3] Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) – Wave 1 Hot Off the Press (2008) [Ref 1].

[4] Life in New Zealand: Settlement experiences of skilled migrants - Results from the 2007 survey (2008) [Ref 2].

[5] Moving to New Zealand: Reasons and patterns of settlement (2008) [Ref 3].

[6] New migrant outcomes: Results from the third Longitudinal Survey of Migrants to Australia (2007) [Ref 7].

[7] Visibility and settlement success in three refugee groups: A survey of issues (2007) [Ref 6].

Research undertaken in Israel found that Russian migrants' satisfaction with locality, apartment, and economic standard of living in Israel increased over time, but satisfaction with their social life decreased. Four out of 10 Russian migrants in Israel were very confident about remaining in Israel.[8]

Economic integration

A significant amount of settlement research and evaluation has focused on the economic integration of migrants, in particular in relation to:

- labour market participation generally
- the impact of sex on labour market participation
- the impact of competence in the host/receiving country's language on labour market participation
- the impact of the length of time in the host/receiving country on labour market participation
- the impact of migrant type on labour market participation
- the impact of the characteristics of the source and host/receiving countries on labour market participation
- self-employment
- unemployment
- underemployment
- occupation
- job satisfaction
- income
- receipt of welfare benefits
- savings
- education
- citizenship and naturalisation
- networks.

Labour market participation generally

> Generally, the labour market participation rate of migrants is lower than that of non-migrants.
>
> Participation rates are affected by sex, competence in the host/receiving country's language, length of time in the host/receiving country, migrant type, and the characteristics of the source and host/receiving countries.

The labour market participation rate for migrants varies across countries. Usually, the participation rate of migrants was lower than that of non-migrants. An analysis of OECD countries found the employment rate of migrants compared

[8] The current wave of former Soviet Union immigrants and their absorption process in Israel: A longitudinal research (1989–2006) (2008) [Ref 5].

less favourably to the rate of non-migrants.[9] For example, 64 percent of all migrants in New Zealand participated in the labour market compared with 71 percent of non-migrants.[10] In Poland, 38 percent of migrants were undertaking some form of economic activity compared with 55 percent of non-migrants.[11] In Ireland, however, employment rates were only slightly higher among Irish nationals than non-Irish nationals.[12]

The factors that have an effect on migrants' labour market participation rate are sex, competence in the host/receiving country's language, length of time in the host/receiving country, and migrant type.

Impact of sex on labour market participation

Migrant men and women's labour market participation rates differed. Men generally had higher participation rates than women,[13] and many migrant women were outside the labour force or working in low pay, low status, and insecure jobs.[14]

Migrant women were also likely to experience gender and ethnic discrimination, as well as an undervaluation of their capital and social competence.[15]

The source countries of migrants also made a difference. In the United States (US), women from countries with high relative paid labour force participation rates worked substantially more than women from countries with lower relative female labour participation rates.[16]

Migrant women's labour market participation can also be substantially different from non-migrant women's. For example, migrant women were more likely to be retired than non-migrant women.[17] German research found that female Turkish migrants were more likely than non-migrants to be full-time homemakers and to exit full-time employment following the birth of their first child.[18]

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[9] A profile of immigrant populations in the 21st century: Data from OECD countries (2008) [Ref 45].

[10] Migrants and labour market outcomes: Economic impacts of immigration working paper series (2008) [Ref 20].

[11] Dimensions of integration: Migrant youth in Poland (2005) [Ref 183].

[12] Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market (2008) [Ref 29].

[13] Gender, ethnic identity and work (2008) [Ref 26].

[14] Equal opportunities in the labour market for immigrant people and ethnic minorities (2008) [Ref 27].

[15] Equal opportunities in the labour market for immigrant people and ethnic minorities (2008) [Ref 27].

[16] Gender, source country characteristics and labour market assimilation among immigrants: 1980–2000 (2008) [Ref 22].

[17] Emigration and the age profile of retirement among immigrants (2008) [Ref 31].

[18] Integration of immigrant mothers in Germany: Policy issues and empirical outcomes (2006) [Ref 72].

There can also be differences within ethnic groups. Canadian research looking at Asian migrant women found that Filipino women had much higher levels of employment and Chinese women had the lowest.[19]

Impact of competence in the host/receiving country's language on labour market participation

Labour market participation rates vary significantly depending on the migrant's competence in the host/receiving country's language. For example, in New Zealand, Asian migrants had a 60 percent labour market participation rate compared with 71 percent for Australian migrants.[20] A similar result was found in Ireland, where migrants from English-speaking countries had labour market experiences similar to those of Irish nationals, but migrants from non-English-speaking countries had much more negative experiences.[21]

Swedish research found that women from migrant countries that were perceived to be culturally and linguistically closer to Sweden had higher probabilities of obtaining employment than other migrants.[22]

Impact of length of time in the host/receiving country on labour market participation

The longer migrants have been in the host/receiving country, the more likely they are to be in the labour force. For example, migrants to Germany worked less on arrival than non-migrants with similar characteristics, but their level of work increased as the number of years since migration increased.[23] The longer non-white migrants had been in the United Kingdom (UK), the more likely they were to be in paid work.[24] The economic performance of Chinese migrants increased with their length of residence in Canada.[25]

Soviet Jewish migrants to the US started with lower levels of English language proficiency and earnings than other migrants, but had steep improvements in proficiency and earnings over time. Differences with other European migrants disappeared within a couple of years.[26]

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[19] Unemployment and underemployment of university-educated immigrants in Canada: Effects of gender and ethnicity (2008) [Ref 41].

[20] Migrants and labour market outcomes: Economic impacts of immigration working paper series (2008) [Ref 20].

[21] Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market (2008) [Ref 29].

[22] The employment status of immigrant women: The case of Sweden (2005) [Ref 94].

[23] Analyzing the labor market activity of immigrant families in Germany (2007) [Ref 66].

[24] Do oppositional identities reduce employment for ethnic minorities? Evidence from England (2008) [Ref 40].

[25] Chinese immigrants in Canada: Their changing composition and economic performance (2004) [Ref 103].

[26] The linguistic and economic adjustment of Soviet Jewish immigrants in the United States 1980 to 2000 (2005) [Ref 12].

Impact of migrant type on labour market participation

In general, skilled migrants have better economic outcomes than other migrants. For example, high-skilled US migrants admitted under employment visas held higher quality jobs than migrants admitted under other categories.[27] This was also found in Australia where the level and relative growth of earnings was higher for economic- and skills-tested migrants than other migrants.[28]

On the other hand, refugees are less likely to be employed and to work full time. For example, refugees in the Netherlands had a lower employment rate than other migrants.[29] Similarly, in New Zealand, only 55 percent of Somali men and 31 percent of Somali women were in the labour force.[30] For refugees in Sweden, local unemployment and employment rates significantly affected their chances to obtain employment, as did the structure of the local economy and population density.[31]

Impact of the characteristics of source and host/receiving countries on labour market participation

Characteristics of the source and host/receiving countries also had an impact on labour market participation rates. For example, higher levels of political suppression and higher gross domestic product per capita in the source countries relative to those in the host/receiving country were associated with lower levels of migrant labour force activity and employment.[32] The greater the physical distance between source and receiving countries, the more likely a migrant was employed.[33] Migrants who had been salary earners or business owners in their former country were 10 percent more likely to find a job in Australia than other migrants.[34]

[27] Uneven progress: The employment pathways of skilled immigrants in the United States (2008) [Ref 21].

[28]Immigrant earnings: A longitudinal analysis (2005) [Ref 85].

[29] Labor market position of resettled refugees and former asylum seekers (2008) [Ref 43].

[30] Difference working together: Somali women in the workplace (2008) [Ref 25].

[31] Employment integration of refugees: The influence of local factors on refugee job opportunities in Sweden (2007) [Ref 64].

[32] The economic incorporation of immigrants in 18 Western societies: Origin, destination and community effects (2004) [Ref 105].

[33] The economic incorporation of immigrants in 18 Western societies: Origin, destination and community effects (2004) [Ref 105].

[34] Do migrants get good jobs in Australia? The role of ethnic networks in job search (2008) [Ref 37].

Self-employment

Certain groups of migrants are more likely than other groups to become self-employed or entrepreneurs.

Migrants become self-employed or entrepreneurs for various reasons, including as a way to get a job, for personal or family aspirations, and for greater opportunities.

Several research projects focused on the characteristics of migrants who were self-employed or entrepreneurs.

Certain groups of migrants appeared more likely to be self-employed or entrepreneurs. For example, research in the UK found that Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, and other Asians in the UK were more likely to be self-employed than other migrants.[35] A meta-analysis also painted a similar picture with migrants from non-Christian countries of origin being more likely to be self-employed than migrants from Christian countries of origin.[36]

Self-employment was also found to be more frequent among migrant communities that were small, highly educated, and had a longer settlement history.[37]

Other personal characteristics also have an effect on migrants moving to self-employment. For example, migrants in Germany were more likely to be entrepreneurs if they were married or living with foreign passport holders in ethnic households.[38]

The Institute for the Study of Labor found that self-employed workers compared with other workers were generally more satisfied with their working conditions and pay, but less satisfied with their job security.[39]

Migrants become self-employed or entrepreneurs for a variety of reasons. For example, some Mexican and other Hispanic migrants to the US became entrepreneurs because of unemployment or inactivity. They saw self-employment as an intermediate step from non-employment to employment.[40] Alternatively, Canadian entrepreneurs went into business for personal and family aspirations and the possibility of opportunities.[41] New Zealand research has confirmed that migrants' decision to run their own business is an outcome of a

[35] Urban and regional dimensions of ethnic entrepreneurship in Britain (2007) [Ref 70].

[36] Self-employment of immigrants: A cross-national study of 17 Western societies (2005) [Ref 97].

[37] Self-employment of immigrants: A cross-national study of 17 Western societies (2005) [Ref 97].

[38] The making of entrepreneurs in Germany: Are native men and immigrants alike? (2004) [Ref 93].

[39] Never the same after the first time: The satisfaction of second generation self-employed (2008) [Ref 162].

[40] Entrepreneurship and survival dynamics of immigrants to the US and their descendants (2007) [Ref 60].

[41] Cultural resources, ethnic strategies, and immigrant entrepreneurship: A comparative study of five immigrant groups in the Toronto CMA (2004) [Ref 104].

complex interaction of factors and not simply because of difficulties experienced or expected when looking for work.[42]

Unemployment

Generally, migrants have higher unemployment rates than non-migrants, although unemployment rates are heavily influenced by place of birth.

In general, unemployment rates for migrants are higher than those of non-migrants, but the difference in rates varies according to the host/receiving country. In some countries, overall rates of unemployment are not dissimilar. For example, in New Zealand, overall unemployment rates were slightly higher for migrants (6 percent) than non-migrants (5 percent).[43] In Greece, the migrant unemployment rate was only slightly higher than the Greek unemployment rate.[44]

Other countries have greater differences between unemployment rates for migrants and non-migrants. In Ireland, unemployment was considerably higher among non-Irish nationals.[45] In Canada, 2 years after arrival, recent migrants had an unemployment rate of 21 percent – three times the national rate.[46] In addition, German migrants stay unemployed longer than non-migrants, and German migrants from Turkey were significantly less likely to leave unemployment for a paid job.[47]

Migrants' place of birth and competence in the language of the host/receiving country appear to be key factors in the unemployment rates of migrants. For example, in New Zealand, 3 percent of migrants born in the UK/Ireland were unemployed compared with 9 percent of Asian migrants and 8 percent of Pacific migrants.[48] Similarly, compared with Irish nationals, all migrants to Ireland from non–English-speaking countries faced a higher risk of unemployment and reported greater difficulties in accessing employment.[49]

[42] Immigrants in business: A study of self-employed immigrants and their businesses in New Zealand (2004) [Ref 111].

[43] Migrants and labour market outcomes: Economic impacts of immigration working paper series (2008) [Ref 20].

[44] Stepping from illegality to legality and advancing towards integration: The case of immigrants in Greece (2005) [Ref 96].

[45] Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market (2008) [Ref 29].

[46] Is immigrants' human capital under-utilised in the Canadian labour market? (2007) [Ref 48].

[47] Unemployment dynamics among immigrants and natives (2006) [Ref 83].

[48] Migrants and labour market outcomes: Economic impacts of immigration working paper series (2008) [Ref 20].

[49] Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market (2008) [Ref 29].

Underemployment

Underemployment is a common phenomenon for migrants, mainly because host/receiving countries do not value qualifications and experience gained outside the host/receiving country.

Underemployment can be affected by proficiency in the host/receiving country's language, migrant status, and place of birth.

Underemployment often occurs when highly skilled migrants experience a sharp drop in occupational status when they arrive in a new country. This generally occurs because the host/receiving countries' labour market strongly values host/receiving country qualifications and experience over overseas qualifications and experience. For example, approximately one-third of permanent residents in New Zealand had difficulties finding work, with many citing their lack of New Zealand work experience and New Zealand employers not accepting their skills.[50] In OECD countries, high-skilled migrants tended to have less favourable results than low-skilled migrants in comparison with the non-migrant population.[51]

Canadian research found that employer recognition of pre-immigration work experience was the key factor enabling migrants to find jobs that matched their educational qualifications and education. [52] Canadian labour market experience accounted for much of the observed wage gap between migrants and the Canadian-born population.[53] Migrants who obtained their education in the Netherlands and who had experience in the labour market after migration had higher odds of being employed and having higher status jobs in the Netherlands than migrants who obtained similar education and work experience abroad.[54]

Migrant underemployment was common in several countries. For example, in Canada, only one in three recent migrants had a job that matched their educational level and one in two worked in a job that did not correspond with their education.[55] Fifty percent of US migrants experienced occupational downgrading, with more than three-quarters of highly skilled migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean ending up in lower skilled jobs.[56]

Several factors affected the impact of underemployment on migrants. For example, in the US, English language proficiency, permanent residence status, migrant type, and place of birth influence the impact of underemployment and

[50] Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) – Wave 1 Hot Off the Press (2008) [Ref 1].

[51] A profile of immigrant populations in the 21st century: Data from OECD countries (2008) [Ref 45].

[52] Is immigrants' human capital under-utilised in the Canadian labour market? (2007) [Ref 48].

[53] Understanding the economic integration of immigrants: A wage decomposition of the earnings disparities between native-born Canadians and immigrants of recent cohorts (2006) [Ref 71].

[54] The impact of human and social capital on immigrants' employment and occupational status (2006) [Ref 74].

[55] Is immigrants' human capital under-utilised in the Canadian labour market? (2007) [Ref 48].

[56] Occupational mobility among legal immigrants to the United States (2006) [Ref 73].

the recovery time.[57] US employers valued human capital acquired in Latin America and the Caribbean less than that acquired in Europe, Australia, and Canada.[58] In Ireland, non-Irish nationals from non–English-speaking countries suffered an occupational gap, but those from English-speaking countries did not.[59]

Occupation

The occupations in which migrants work vary between countries and are strongly dictated by the immigration policies of the host/receiving countries. Some migrants are more likely to be in high-skilled occupations, but others are more likely to be in low-skill occupations.

Migrants' occupations vary between countries with some migrants more likely to be in high-skilled occupations in some countries and more likely to be in low-skilled occupations in others. This outcome is strongly dictated by the immigration policies of the host/receiving countries.

For example, in New Zealand, the top occupations for migrants are professionals; legislators, administrators, and managers; and service and sale workers. Migrants tend to move to higher paid occupations as their duration of residence increases.[60]

In comparison, Irish migrants were less likely to be in high-level occupations,[61] and, in Canada, most migrant women worked in low-paid jobs with minimum wages or in temporary, unskilled jobs.[62] Filipino migrants in Canada were concentrated in occupational roles that tended to be deprofessionalised versions of their occupations in the Philippines.[63] In the US, foreign-born workers were employed in a broader range of occupations than the US-born population, which was concentrated in certain areas (eg, management, professional, technical, sales, and administrative support).[64]

Research in the US found that high-skilled migrants with limited English language proficiency or whose first language was linguistically different to English were more likely to be in occupations where English communication skills

[57] Uneven progress: The employment pathways of skilled immigrants in the United States (2008) [Ref 21].

[58] Occupational mobility among legal immigrants to the United States (2006) [Ref 73].

[59] Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market (2008) [Ref 29].

[60] Fiscal impacts of immigration 2005/06 (2007) [Ref 54].

[61] Are Ireland's immigrants integrating into its labour market? (2007) [Ref 65].

[62] Gender-specific migration and job challenges: Immigrants and refugee women of Newfoundland and Labrador (2005) [Ref 91].

[63] Filipinos in Canada: Economic dimensions of immigration and settlement (2006) [Ref 77].

[64] What kind of work do immigrants do? Occupation and industry of foreign-born workers in the United States (2004) [Ref 108].

were less important (eg, information technology).[65] Legal permanent residents with US college degrees were three times more likely to work in high-skilled jobs than those with foreign degrees. Those with limited English language proficiency were twice as likely to work in unskilled jobs as those who were proficient in English.[66]

In Australia, many refugees found jobs in the secondary labour market (eg, cleaning, security, aged care, meat works, farm work, and taxi driving).[67] In addition, migrants born in a predominantly English-speaking country were much more likely to be working in a skilled occupation in Australia than migrants from other countries.[68]

Job satisfaction

Generally, migrants are satisfied with their jobs in the host/receiving country.

Migrants are generally satisfied with their jobs in their host/receiving country. For example, in New Zealand, 74 percent of principal skilled migrants and 73 percent of secondary applicants were satisfied with their jobs.[69] In Israel, Russian migrants' satisfaction with their employment varied over time from a high of 66 percent to a low of 52 percent.[70] Just over half of recent Australian migrants reported loving or really liking their jobs.[71]

Income

Migrants' income tends to be lower than non-migrants' income.

English language skills and place of birth have an effect on income levels. A substantial proportion of migrants are likely to be in low-income families and poverty. However, as duration of residence increases, income levels improve.

In general, migrants' income was lower than that of non-migrants. In New Zealand, for example, 36 percent of migrants were in the low-income earners group compared with 28 percent of the New Zealand-born population.[72] Overseas research also showed a similar picture. For example, migrants in

[65] Occupational choice of high skilled immigrants in the United States (2007) [Ref 63].

[66] Uneven progress: The employment pathways of skilled immigrants in the United States (2008) [Ref 21].

[67] Visibility and settlement success in three refugee groups: A survey of issues (2007) [Ref 6].

[68] Survey of skilled independent regional (SIR) visa holders wave two (2008) [Ref 4].

[69] Life in New Zealand: Settlement experiences of skilled migrants – Results from the 2007 survey (2008) [Ref 2].

[70] The current wave of former Soviet Union immigrants and their absorption process in Israel: A longitudinal research (1989–2006) [Ref 5].

[71] The impact of the LSIA on immigration research and policy formation in Australia (2008) [Ref 46].

[72] Migrants and labour market outcomes: Economic impacts of immigration working paper series (2008) [Ref 20].

Ireland earned 15 percent less than comparable Irish employees or 20 percent less for migrants from non–English-speaking countries.[73] In the US, migrants had median earnings 20 percent lower than non-migrants' earnings. In the Netherlands, migrants had median earnings 15 percent lower than non-migrants' earnings.[74]

The Institute for the Study of Labor found it took migrants up to 18 years in the host/receiving country before migrants' earnings caught up to non-migrants' earnings.[75] Although, in Germany, it was estimated that migrants' wages did not catch up with those of comparable non-migrants regardless of length of residence in Germany.[76] In New Zealand, duration of residence was found to have a strong positive effect on earnings.[77]

Several research projects have looked at factors that could affect migrants' income. For example, in Ireland, English language skills were positively related to earnings.[78] In the US labour market, migrants from English-speaking countries had mean hourly earnings about 12 percent higher than those of non-migrant workers. In comparison, migrants from non–English-speaking countries had mean hourly earnings around 12 percent less than the earnings of non-migrant workers.[79]

In New Zealand, migrants from Australia, the UK, and Ireland had income profiles similar to New Zealand-born and migrants from Asia and the Pacific tended to have a lower income profile.[80] OECD research also found that migrants from non-OECD counties had significantly lower earnings than migrants from OCED countries.[81]

US research found that migrants with the lightest skin colour earned 17 percent more than comparable migrants with the darkest skin colour. Migrants who were taller also had higher wages than migrants who were shorter.[82]

Migrant families are more likely to have low incomes and be in poverty than non-migrant families. For example, in 2001, one-quarter of all low-income working families in the US were migrant families.[83] There was a significantly higher poverty rate among migrants to Denmark, particularly for those aged under 30,

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[73] The earnings of immigrants in Ireland: Results from the 2005 EU survey on income and living conditions (2007) [Ref 59].

[74] International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI 2008 edition (2008) [Ref 30].

[75] Are there gender and country of origin differences in immigrant labor market outcomes across European destinations? (2004) [Ref 98].

[76] Analyzing the labor market activity of immigrant families in Germany (2007) [Ref 66].

[77] Fiscal impacts of immigration 2005/06 (2007) [Ref 54].

[78] Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market (2008) [Ref 29].

[79] How immigrants fare across the earnings distribution: International analyses (2006) [Ref 78].

[80] Fiscal impacts of immigration 2005/06 (2007) [Ref 54].

[81] International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI 2008 edition (2008) [Ref 30].

[82] Profiling the new immigrant worker: The effects of skin colour and height (2008) [Ref 23].

[83] A profile of low-income working immigrant families (US) (2005) [Ref 88].

women, people living in families with many children, and single adults living with one or more children.[84]

Receipt of welfare benefits

Migrants receive fewer welfare benefits than non-migrants. This may be because migrants are often unable to access benefits until they have been in residence for a set period or met certain conditions.

The receipt of welfare benefits by migrants is a contentious topic that several studies have looked at. In New Zealand, unemployment benefit expenditure for the overseas-born population (NZ$163 per person) was lower than for the New Zealand-born population (NZ$181 per person).[85] Generally, the profile of nationalities for beneficiaries matched that of the newcomer population, although a large proportion of beneficiaries were refugees (eg, from Iraq, Somalia, Afghanistan, and Cambodia).[86]

Canadian research found refugees had a high reliance on income support on arrival, but over time they received an increasing proportion of their income from employment earnings.[87]

In the US, low-income working migrant families were less likely than non-migrant families to report receiving public benefits such as tax credits, income assistance, food assistance, and housing subsidies.[88] The Institute for the Study of Labor also found that migrants used welfare services less intensively than non-migrants.[89] This may be because migrants cannot access welfare until they have been in residence for a set period or met certain conditions.

Savings

Migrants save less than non-migrants in Germany.

Several research projects have focused on the savings behaviour of migrants to Germany. Migrants were found to save significantly less than the German-born population.[90] Another study investigated further and found that although migrants had lower levels of savings and were less likely to have regular savings

[84] At the lower end of the table: Determinants of poverty among immigrants to Denmark and Sweden (2005) [Ref 87].

[85] Fiscal impacts of immigration 2005/06 (2007) [Ref 54].

[86] Benefit receipt of migrants to New Zealand 2007 (2008) [Ref 24].

[87] Economic outcomes of recent immigrants in Canada (2006) [Ref 84].

[88] A profile of low-income working immigrant families (US) (2005) [Ref 88].

[89] Immigrants in a booming economy: Analysing their earnings and welfare dependence (2006) [Ref 80].

[90] The savings behaviour of temporary and permanent immigrants in Germany (2005) [Ref 92].

than the German-born population, the gap narrowed significantly once loan repayments and remittances were taken into account.[91]

Education

Generally, migrants are more highly educated than non-migrants, but having a host/receiving country education rather than an overseas education helps migrants get jobs.

Research from New Zealand and the OECD showed migrants tended to be more highly educated than non-migrants.[92] However, employers tended to value education only if it came from the host/receiving country. For example, migrants who obtained their education in the Netherlands and who had experience in the labour market after migration were more likely than those who did not to have higher status jobs in the Netherlands.[93]

In Australia, higher levels of education for migrants were beneficial in helping them find a job.[94] In the US, years of schooling and proficiency in English were the key factors determining access to high-paying jobs.[95] In Germany and the Netherlands, improvements in educational attainment and language proficiency improved the labour market position for Turkish migrants.[96]

Citizenship and naturalisation

Migrants who become citizens or naturalised experience increased earnings and a better labour market position.

One benefit of citizenship for migrants is an improvement in income and labour market position. For example, once migrants have achieved Canadian citizenship, they experience an increase in earnings.[97] An OECD analysis found that migrants who naturalised earned more than migrants who did not.[98] A positive relationship between naturalisation and labour market position was also

[91] Precautionary savings by natives and immigrants in Germany (2007) [Ref 61].

[92] Degrees of difference: The employment of university-qualified immigrants in New Zealand (2004) [Ref 110]; A profile of immigrant populations in the 21st century: Data from OECD counties (2008) [Ref 45].

[93] The impact of human and social capital on immigrants' employment and occupational status (2006) [Ref 74].

[94] Do migrants get good jobs in Australia? The role of ethnic networks in job search (2008) [Ref 37].

[95] Earnings and occupational attainment: Immigrants and the native born (2007) [Ref 62].

[96] The labour market position of Turkish immigrants in Germany and the Netherlands: Reasons for migration, naturalisation and language proficiency (2007) [Ref 51].

[97] The economic causes and consequences of Canadian citizenship (2004) [Ref 101].

[98] International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI 2008 edition (2008) [Ref 30].

found for Turkish migrants in the Netherlands.[99] The benefits of citizenship differ between countries, depending on the differences between residents and citizens.

Networks

Migrant networks both help and hinder migrants trying to find employment.

The importance of networks in getting migrants' jobs has been investigated with conflicting results about the importance and usefulness of networks.

Research in Germany found that nearly half of all migrants found jobs through networks, and that jobs found through networks were as likely to lead to improved working conditions as were jobs acquired through more formal means.[100] Newly arrived US migrants worked in the same occupations as their countryfolk from previous waves of immigration, which resulted in a large and positive effect on their hourly wage and weekly earnings.[101] However, in England, living in an ethnically concentrated neighbourhood reduced the probability of being in employment.[102]

Migrants who used informal and ethnic network-based sources of information in Australia had a greater probability of finding a job. However, using friends rather than family did not improve the probability of finding a job.[103] Having a network made up of 50 percent relatives was significantly related to employment security for Ghanaian migrants in the Netherlands.[104] Dutch migrants who had more contacts with non-migrants and who were members of Dutch organisations had higher-status jobs than migrants with fewer contacts and who were non-members.[105]

The characteristics of migrants' networks have also been looked at. Research into Turkish communities in Berlin found familial networks increased the income of un-integrated groups while transnational networks decreased income.[106] In addition, the higher the percentage of a given ethnic group living nearby, the higher the employment rate of that ethnic group as long as work was within

[99] The labour market position of Turkish immigrants in Germany and the Netherlands: Reasons for migration, naturalisation and language proficiency (2007) [Ref 51].

[100] Immigrants and social networks in a job-scarce environment: The case of Germany (2008) [Ref 28].

[101] Immigrant networks and their implications for occupational choice and wages (2007) [Ref 57].

[102] Do oppositional identities reduce employment for ethnic minorities? Evidence from England (2008) [Ref 40].

[103] Do migrants get good jobs in Australia? The role of ethnic networks in job search (2008) [Ref 37].

[104] The role of transnational networks and legal status in securing a living: Ghanaian migrants in The Netherlands (2007) [Ref 130].

[105] The impact of human and social capital on immigrants' employment and occupational status (2006) [Ref 74].

[106] Determinants of integration and its impact on the economic success of immigrants: A case study of the Turkish community in Berlin (2008) [Ref 35].

90 minutes travel time.[107] Canadian research found that the size of migrants' networks had a negative impact on employment, and although relatives' networks had little impact of male employment status, it did improve female migrants' employment status.[108]

Social integration

Social integration has also been the focus of several settlement research and evaluation projects, particularly in relation to:

- integration into the host/receiving community
- knowledge about the host/receiving country
- community participation
- language proficiency
- discrimination
- location of residence in the new country
- citizenship and naturalisation
- criminality.

Integration into the host/receiving community

Factors influencing the integration of migrants into the host/receiving country include language proficiency, mobility, and knowledge. It may take migrants some time to take on the identity of their host/receiving country.

Several studies have look at the integration of migrants into the host/receiving community. Factors that influence integration include language skills, recognition of qualifications, mobility, migrants' knowledge about how to access services, whether generic systems were sufficient to meet migrants' needs, public attitudes, and whether legal barriers associated with immigration status existed.[109]

For example, New Zealand research found that migrants did not need to be New Zealanders to describe New Zealand as their home, but emphasised fitting in by losing aspects of their culture and adapting to aspects of New Zealand culture.[110] A study in Britain found that recent migrants did not think of themselves as British, with 75 percent of migrants only doing so after being in Britain for 40 years.[111]

[107] Ethnic networks and employment outcomes (2008) [Ref 38].

[108] Social capital and labour market outcomes of recent immigrants to Canada (2007) [Ref 50].

[109] Refugees and other new immigrants: A review of the evidence on successful approaches to integration (2004) [Ref 155].

[110] When do I become a Kiwi? A qualitative account of new migrants experiences in New Zealand (2007) [Ref 127].

[111] Integration of immigrants: A British perspective (2008) [Ref 122].

Indicators of economic success such as employment status did not affect whether migrants assumed a Canadian identity, but time since migration appeared to have the strongest impact on identity formation.[112] Visible minorities (ie, people who are not visibly of the majority race in a population) were found to acquire Canadian identity more slowly than other migrants.[113] UK research found that Muslim migrants integrated less and more slowly than non-Muslim migrants and appeared to follow a different integration pattern from that of migrants from other ethnic and religious groups.[114]

Australian research found that age, gender, and reasons for migration were not important for skilled migrants' social connectedness; instead factors such as living arrangements, educational attainment, region of birth, and helpfulness of sponsor assistance were important.[115]

Intermarriage was the focus of several studies. The probability of intermarriage increased the longer migrants resided in the US and the younger migrants were on arrival. Inter-ethnic marriages were also more likely between similarly educated people and those who had similar languages.[116] In the Netherlands, ethnic intermarriage was more frequent when the group-specific sex ratio was more uneven and when the ethnic group was predominantly second generation.[117] Research in Germany found that second-generation migrants and more-educated migrants were more likely to marry non-migrant Germans.[118]

Knowledge about host country

Migrants' lack of knowledge about their host/receiving country hinders their integration.

Several studies identified migrants' lack of knowledge about the country they were immigrating to as an impediment to integration.

Recently arrived UK migrants, for example, experienced a lack of practical knowledge that left many unaware of the conditions attached to their immigration status, how to access health care, where to obtain advice, and their

[112] The acculturation of Canadian immigrants: Determinants of ethnic identification with the host society (2007) [Ref 129].

[113] Second generation youth in Canada: Attachments, belonging and identity (2007) [Ref 170].

[114] Are Muslim immigrants different in terms of cultural integration? (2007) [Ref 138].

[115] Retaining skilled migrants in regional Australia: The role of social connectedness (2007) [Ref 123].

[116] Ethnic intermarriage among immigrants: Human capital and assortative mating (2008) [Ref 118].

[117] Ethnic intermarriage in The Netherlands: Confirmations and refutations of accepted insights (2006) [Ref 146].

[118] Why do immigrants marry? Partner choice among single immigrants in Germany (2006) [Ref 141].

rights at work.[119] Canadian settlement organisations identified that newcomers were not being adequately prepared before coming to Canada.[120]

Migrants to New Zealand tended to underestimate their employment likelihood and the income they could earn in New Zealand.[121]

A major New Zealand study into refugees found that many refugees knew very little about New Zealand before arrival. The main areas in which refugees needed help or information were income support, health services, education and training, and local services.[122]

Community participation

Some migrants have limited interactions with non-migrants. Some migrant groups are more likely than others to participate in voluntary and other activities.

Research suggests some migrants had limited interactions with non-migrants. For example, UK migrants spent relatively limited time with British people, and 2 years after arrival, 25 percent still had not spent any social time with British people, instead working and living with a diverse mix of recent and settled migrants.[123] Asylum seekers were found to operate in separate social networks, with less than one-quarter having weekly contact with Irish non-migrants.[124]

Several research studies have looked at migrants' participation in voluntary and other activities: some migrant groups are more likely than others to participate in such activities. For example, in Canada, Dutch migrants had the highest levels of voluntary association involvement and migrants from India, France, and China/Hong Kong had significantly lower levels of participation than Canadian-born individuals. For some groups, this level of participation did not change over time. The 1.5 generation (ie, people who immigrated before their early teens, so have an identity that is a combination of new and old) from India, China, and Germany were still less engaged than Canadian-born individuals.[125] Australian migrants were most likely to attend activities organised by people from their country of origin or a religious organisation.[126]

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[119] The experiences of Central and East European migrants in the UK (2007) [Ref 10].

[120] Evaluation of the Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP) (2005) [Ref 309].

[121] A land of milk and honey with streets paved with gold: Do emigrants have over-optimistic expectations about incomes abroad? [Ref 112].

[122] Refugee voices: A journey towards resettlement (2004) [Ref 16].

[123] The experiences of Central and East European migrants in the UK (2007) [Ref 10].

[124] The impact of immigration on Europe's societies: Ireland (2004) [Ref 17].

[125] Community context and civic participation in immigrant communities: A multi-level study of 137 Canadian communities (2008) [Ref 113].

[126] The changing settlement experience of new migrants: Inter-wave comparisons for cohort 1 and 2 of LSIA (2004) [Ref 15].

Language proficiency

Proficiency in the host/receiving country's language is very important for the integration of migrants. Lack of proficiency reduces participation and interaction with the non-migrant population and reduces the effective use of services.

Factors that influence language proficiency include age at migration, duration of residence, linguistic differences between the first language and English, and the size of the migrant group in the host/receiving country.

If migrants are not proficient in the host/receiving country's language, then they are disadvantaged in terms of achieving social integration. For example, Canadian migrants who did not speak English or French at home were much less likely than non-migrants to get involved in voluntary association meetings as non-paid volunteers or as members.[127] Proficiency in the English language was found to be a potential barrier to attendance and participation in the arts for New Zealand migrants[128] and a barrier for Chinese women seeking support in Canada.[129] Australian research found a lack of English language proficiency was a barrier to migrant participation in employment, education, and leisure activities.[130]

Research in the UK found English language proficiency was a key factor in whether migrants had received the information they needed, the extent of their social contact with British people, and how they felt treated by British people.[131] Proficiency in the English language raised the probability of marrying a non-migrant in the US, being divorced, and having a high-earning or more-educated spouse.[132]

Proficiency in the host/receiving country's language also related to increased wages (which is discussed in the earlier section on economic integration).

Other research focused on factors that influence language proficiency. For example, in the US, English language proficiency tended to be lower the greater the age at migration, with 15 years generally being the threshold in terms of learning of English as a second language. English language proficiency improved at a decreasing rate with duration of residence, but spending time abroad diminished it.[133] US research found the longer migrants had been in the US, the

[127] Community context and civic participation in immigrant communities: A multi-level study of 137 Canadian communities (2008) [Ref 113].

[128] Asian Aucklanders and the arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation in 2006 (2006) [Ref 145].

[129] Development of social-support networks by recent Chinese immigrant women with young children living in London, Ontario (2008) [Ref 114].

[130] The social costs and benefits of migration into Australia (2007) [Ref 259].

[131] The experiences of Central and East European migrants in the UK (2007) [Ref 10].

[132] English proficiency and social assimilation among immigrants: An instrumental-variables approach (2007) [Ref 133].

[133] Modeling immigrants' language skills (2007) [Ref 136].

more likely they would use English with friends, at work, at home, and with a spouse.[134]

A greater linguistic distance between the migrant's first language and English was associated with a poorer proficiency in English.[135] As the size of the migrant group in the destination country increased, migrants' skills in the destination country's language decreased.[136]

Discrimination

Migrants experience discrimination in social and work situations.

Several studies have looked at the discrimination migrants face. Some migrants have reported discrimination in social and work situations. Research undertaken in the European Union found discrimination was acknowledged as the single most important barrier to integration.[137]

In Britain, nearly 50 percent of established and new residents in minority ethnic groups reported race discrimination and 3 in 10 recent Muslim migrants had experienced religious discrimination.[138] In Canada, a number of recent migrants reported feeling uncomfortable or out or place, and first-generation visible minorities were likely to report discrimination at work or when applying for a promotion.[139]

Some groups were more likely than others to experience discrimination. For example, in Ireland, African migrants experienced the most discrimination with harassment on the street or public transport, workplace harassment, employment discrimination, and discrimination by immigration services experienced most frequently.[140]

Migrants reported experiencing discrimination when trying to enter the labour market. For example, non-Irish nationals were three times more likely than Irish nationals to report having experienced discrimination when looking for a job. In the workplace, non-Irish nationals, particularly those from non–English-speaking countries, were twice as likely as Irish nationals to report experiencing discrimination.[141]

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[134] Contexts of English language use among immigrants to the United States (2007) [Ref 125].

[135] Modeling immigrants' language skills (2007) [Ref 136].

[136] Destination-language proficiency in cross-national perspective: A study of immigrant groups in nine Western countries (2005) [Ref 151].

[137] Attitudes towards immigrants, other integration barriers and their veracity (2008) [Ref 119].

[138] Immigration, faith and cohesion (2008) [Ref 121].

[139] Measuring discrimination in social surveys: Experiences from Canada (2006) [Ref 149].

[140] Migrants' experience of racism and discrimination in Ireland (2006) [Ref 147].

[141] Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market (2008) [Ref 29].

The main types of discrimination experienced by New Zealand migrants and refugees were discrimination in employment and accessing goods and services (notably education and housing). Employment discrimination related to the lack of recognition given to overseas qualifications and work experience compared with New Zealand qualifications and work experience.[142] Australian refugees reported experiencing discrimination in the labour market, which diminished their satisfaction with life.[143]

Location of residence in the new country

Migrants are more likely to live close to other members of their ethnic group. Migrants are also likely to migrate internally.

Migrants often reside close to other members of their ethnic group. For example, New Zealand research showed migrants lived in more highly concentrated ethnic groups than did non-migrants, and the density of migrant networks had a large impact on where migrants chose to settle.[144] In the US, migrants were more geographically concentrated than the non-migrant population, with concentration more intense among those who spoke a language other than English at home.[145] Research in the UK, however, suggested new migrant groups were being drawn, often by employment opportunities, to a far more diverse range of locations than previously drawn to.[146]

Dutch research found substantial mobility of migrants in their first years following arrival, particularly among migrants from non-Western countries who initially settled in more ethnically segregated neighbourhoods but also tended to migrate to segregated neighbourhoods.[147] German migrants were more likely then non-migrants to migrate internally, with migrants more responsive to labour market differentials and having weaker ties to the region in which they were living.[148] In Australia, over one-third of temporary skilled migrants changed their place of residence within Australia.[149]

[142] Being accepted: The experience of discrimination and social exclusion by immigrants and refugees in New Zealand (2006) [Ref 143].

[143] Visibility and settlement success in three refugee groups: A survey of issues (2007) [Ref 6].

[144] Settlement patterns and the geographic mobility of recent migrants to New Zealand (2007) [Ref 126].

[145] Where immigrants settle in the United States (2004) [Ref 153].

[146] Experiences of new immigration at the neighbourhood level (2006) [Ref 267].

[147] Initial and subsequent location choices of immigrants to the Netherlands (2007) [Ref 135].

[148] Are immigrants more mobile than natives? Evidence from Germany (2007) [Ref 131].

[149] Temporary skilled migrants' employment and residence outcomes: Findings from the follow-up survey of 457 visa holders (2006) [Ref 11].

Citizenship and naturalisation

Citizenship was found to affect the voting behaviour of Swedish migrants.

Migrants to the US who were satisfied with their lives were more likely to naturalise while those with high earnings, with high levels of education, and who owned property in the US were less likely to naturalise.

Swedish migrants who obtained citizenship were far more likely to vote in elections than migrants who did not obtain citizenship but could still vote.[150] Research into Central and Eastern Europeans found that acquiring legal rights helped migrants achieve full economic and social participation, but this was not the only important factor.[151]

Migrants to the US who expressed a high degree of satisfaction with their lives were significantly more likely to intend to naturalise and want to stay in the US, although migrants with high earnings, who owned US property, and who had high levels of education were least likely to intend naturalising.[152]

Criminality

Some migrant groups are more likely to commit crimes in their host/receiving country.

Several studies have looked at migrant crime. For example, in the 1990s, it was estimated that less than 2 percent of all crimes committed in Poland were committed by foreigners.[153]

Other research has looked at the types of crime committed by migrants. For example, a German research project identified differences in the type of crime migrants were convicted. Migrants from Ukraine, Moldova, and the Russian Federation being more likely to be convicted of extortion than other crimes, and migrants from Spain were most likely to be convicted of trafficking.[154] A US study found that 20 percent of Mexicans, Jamaicans, and other West Indian males were arrested compared with 3 percent of middle-class Cubans.[155]

Several studies in the US have focused on unauthorised or illegal migrants. One study estimated that 32 percent of new migrant adults who had been granted

[150] Electoral participation as a measure of social inclusion for natives, immigrants and descendants in Sweden (2008) [Ref 120].

[151] The experiences of Central and East European migrants in the UK (2007) [Ref 10].

[152] Immigrant intentions and mobility in a global economy: The attitudes and behaviour of recently arrived US immigrants (2006) [Ref 140].

[153] Dimensions of integration: Migrant youth in Poland (2005) [Ref 183].

[154] Immigrants and criminality (2006) [Ref 150].

[155] The adaptation of the immigrant second generation in America: Theoretical overview and recent evidence (2008) [Ref 156].

permanent residence in 1996 had previous illegal experience such as entry without inspection and visa overstaying. Men, people with less schooling, and people from the Americas were more likely to have previous illegal experience.[156] California has been estimated as having the largest unauthorised population in the US, with one in seven children in California having parents who are unauthorised.[157]

Another US study looked at the growth of transnational gangs, with gangs spreading out across the US and committing serious crimes in addition to immigration violations. Most of those arrested in transnational gangs came from Mexico.[158]

Migrant youth and second and subsequent generations

Several studies have looked at the outcomes for migrant youth and the second and subsequent generations of migrants.

Migrant youth

Migrant youth in New Zealand are oriented to both the larger New Zealand society and their heritage culture.

Educational achievement of migrant youth differs according to their place of birth.

Refugee-born youth are less likely than other youth to be employed.

Several New Zealand studies have looked at migrant youth and identity and generally found that the longer a young person lived in a new society, the more they integrated. For example, migrant youth were found to increasingly orient themselves towards the larger New Zealand society, but they also had a strong orientation towards their heritage culture. Ethnic language use and proficiency decreased over successive generations.[159] Research into second-generation Samoan youth in New Zealand found that while Samoan identity and peer contacts remained strong across the generations, language loss did occur. New Zealand identity and English language use and proficiency were found to increase in the second generation.[160]

Research projects have focused on the educational achievement and employment of migrant youth. The educational achievement of migrant youth

[156] From illegal to legal: Estimating previous illegal experience among new legal immigrants to the United States (2008) [Ref 116].

[157] The characteristics of unauthorized immigrants in California, Los Angeles County and the United States (2007) [Ref 132].

[158] Taking back the streets: ICE and local law enforcement target immigrant gangs (2008) [Ref 117].

[159] The experiences of migrant youth: A generational analysis (2008) [Ref 163].

[160] Identity, acculturation and adaptation in first and second generation Samoan youth (2008) [Ref 165].

differs according to place of birth. For example, in Toronto, students from the Caribbean had the highest dropout rate from secondary schools (40 percent) and students from Eastern Asia had the lowest (10 percent). In comparison, 20 percent of English-speaking, Canadian-born students dropped out of high school. Caribbean and African students were also less likely to enter high school at the age they were supposed to.[161] Another study found that migrant youth from China and Korea performed better than Canadian-born youth.[162] In Poland, 80 percent of children from foreign families attended secondary school compared with 49 percent of children from non-foreign Polish families.[163]

Migrant youth who were naturalised in Switzerland fared significantly better than non-naturalised youth and tended to outperform youth not of migrant descent. However, youth of migrant descent experienced higher unemployment than youth not of migrant descent.[164] Canadian-born and migrant-born youth had higher levels of employment than refugee youth. Among migrant-born youth, students and members of visible minority groups were more likely to be employed. Among refugee youth, males and those who had more years of education outside Canada than inside were more likely to be in paid work than other refugee youth.[165]

Second and subsequent generations

Outcomes for the second generation differ according to migrant group.

English language proficiency and the labour market position of the parents of migrant youth play a role in their children's outcomes.

Research into whether the first generation of migrants incur the costs of migration and the following generations incur the benefits has conflicting findings.

Close to 40 percent of second-generation Mexicans and Laotian/Cambodians failed to advance beyond American high school, with the proportion of the second generation with a high-school education not significantly higher than their parents. Mexican-Americans, however, had advanced significantly beyond the first generation.[166] Other research found opportunities and achievements for the second generation of Moroccan, Dominican, and Peruvian migrants in Spain

[161] Early school leaving among immigrants in Toronto secondary schools (2008) [Ref 159].

[162] The academic performance and educational mobility of immigrant youth in British Columbia (2005) [Ref 180].

[163] Dimensions of integration: Migrant youth in Poland (2005) [Ref 183].

[164] Naturalisation and socio-economic characteristics of youth of immigrant descent in Switzerland (2007) [Ref 169].

[165] Labor market transitions of immigrant-born, refugee-born and Canadian-born youth (2008) [Ref 164].

[166] The adaptation of the immigrant second generation in America: Theoretical overview and recent evidence (2008) [Ref 156].

were less than those of their non-migrant peers, and their situation only slightly improved to that of their parents.[167]

In comparison, the second generation in the US and Canada had very good educational and labour market outcomes that were better than the first generation's outcomes and were similar to and in some cases better than, those of the third generation.[168] In particular, in the US, 1.5 and second generations tended to do better than their non-migrant schoolmates in grades, rates of school retention, and homework.[169] Second-generation Turkish migrants in Germany and the Netherlands had improved their labour market situation compared with that of the first generation, largely due to an improvement in educational attainment and language proficiency.[170]

Children of Turkish migrants in Dutch and German school systems had significantly lower drop-out rates than the first and 1.5 generations.

Second-generation women got married and became mothers later than the 1.5 generation: 50 percent of the 1.5 generation had their first child by the age of 21 compared with 15 percent of the second generation.[171]

Dutch research also found substantial improvements in cognitive ability and educational achievement for later generations of disadvantaged migrant groups.[172]

The parents of migrant youth also played a role in the success of migrant youth. For example, in the US children with parents with poorer English-speaking skills were more likely to not attend preschool, be below their age-appropriate grade, or drop out of high school.[173] The stronger the labour market position of parents in Sweden, the more likely that second generation children continued their education.[174]

Research into the attitudes of the second generation found some were negative. For example, the visible minority second generation in Canada were found to have a weaker sense of belonging and declining life satisfaction.[175] The attitudes

[167] The integration of the second and 1.5 generations of Moroccan, Dominican and Peruvian origin in Madrid and Barcelona (2007) [Ref 168].

[168] First and second generation immigrant educational attainment and labor market outcomes: A comparison of the United States and Canada (2006) [Ref 178].

[169] Assessing immigrant assimilation: New empirical and theoretical challenges (2005) [Ref 185].

[170] The labour market position of Turkish immigrants in Germany and the Netherlands: Reason for migration, naturalisation and language proficiency (2007) [Ref 51].

[171] Children of Turkish immigrants in Dutch and German school systems (2007) [Ref 171].

[172] Are cognitive differences between immigrant and majority groups diminishing? (2004) [Ref 191].

[173] What holds back the second generation? The intergenerational transmission of language human capital among immigrants (2004) [Ref 190].

[174] Parental income and continuing education of second generation immigrants in Sweden (2006) [Ref 176].

[175] Second generation youth in Canada: Attachments, belonging and identity (2007) [Ref 170].

of the second generation in Germany were more negative and characterised by a large degree of fatalism, pessimism, and self-doubt than other Germans.[176]

Housing

Migrants are likely to face accommodation issues such as high housing costs, a shortage of rental vacancies, and discriminatory practices.

Home ownership varies between migrant groups and according to factors such as age, marital status, length of residence in the host/receiving country, and income.

The focus of housing research has been on the affordability and suitability of housing. New Zealand research looked at the impact of immigration on the housing market and found that returning New Zealanders had more impact on the housing market than migrants had.[177] Research from the UK found migrants tended to fill the housing stock left behind or avoided by other households, which resulted in a concentration of new migrants in particular sectors of the local housing market and in specific neighbourhoods.[178]

Accommodation issues facing migrants include a lack of adequate financial resources, high housing costs, a shortage of rental vacancies, and discriminatory practices.[179] For example, some ethnic groups (such as Angolans, Mozambicans, and Cape Verdeans) encountered significant barriers in securing affordable and adequate housing, including discrimination by landlords.[180] One-third of skilled migrants reported difficulties finding suitable housing in New Zealand. These difficulties mainly related to the high costs of rent or mortgage payments.[181]

Home ownership varies according to migrant group. In New Zealand, for example, South African skilled migrants were more likely than Chinese and Indian skilled migrants to own a house.[182] Approximately one in three tenant households in Vancouver that could not afford homeownership was headed by a migrant.[183]

The characteristics of migrants who owned homes was another research focus. In the US, migrants who were older, married, and with multiple children in the household were more likely to own a house, as were migrants who were fluent in

[176] The societal integration of immigrants in Germany (2004) [Ref 192].

[177] Housing markets and migration: Evidence from New Zealand (2008) [Ref 194].

[178] The housing pathways of new immigrants (2007) [Ref 197].

[179] Housing affordability: Immigrant and refugee experiences (2005) [Ref 201].

[180] The housing experiences of Black Africans in Toronto (2007) [Ref 196].

[181] Life in New Zealand: Settlement experiences of skilled migrants – Results from the 2007 survey (2008) [Ref 2].

[182] Housing experience and settlement satisfaction: Recent Chinese, Indian and South African skilled immigrants to New Zealand (2005) [Ref 200].

[183] Immigrant capacities of entry into homeownership in Vancouver, Canada (2006) [Ref 199].

English and had lived in the US for more than 1 year.[184] The Institute for the Study of Labor found that migrants with a stronger commitment to the host country were more likely to achieve homeownership.[185] In Canada, visible minority groups were more likely to rent than people from European backgrounds.[186]

Not all migrant groups view home ownership in the same way as non-migrants, so it is important to consider the research findings with this in mind.[187]

Health

Migrants' physical health tends to deteriorate the longer their residence in the host/receiving country. This deterioration is in part due to natural ageing and the adoption of unhealthy behaviours. The children of migrants appear to have negative physical health outcomes.

The focus of health research has been on the health of migrants before and after they migrate and the health services they use. Research has looked at the:

- physical health of migrants
- mental health of migrants
- health of migrant workers
- health of migrant groups
- health of the children of migrants.

Physical health of migrants

Generally, research showed that physical health tended to deteriorate for migrants the longer they had been living in the host/receiving country. For example, the relative risk of mortality significantly increased with the length of time migrants stayed in Canada, with migrant women, low-income migrants, and recent non-European migrants at increased risk of poor health.[188] Female and male migrants entered the US with average body mass indexes of about 2 and 4 percentage points lower than female and male non-migrants respectively. However, the body mass index of female migrants converged to that of non-female migrants within 10 years of arrival, and male migrants closed a third of the gap within 15 years.[189] This will, in part, be because of the natural ageing process and from adopting unhealthy behaviours in the host country.

[184] Through the front door: The housing outcomes of new lawful immigrants (2008) [Ref 195].

[185] Ethnic identity and immigrant homeownership (2006) [Ref 198].

[186] Housing conditions of immigrants in Canada, 2001 (2005) [Ref 202].

[187] Immigrant capacities of entry into homeownership in Vancouver, Canada (2006) [Ref 199].

[188] Immigration and health: Reviewing evidence of the healthy immigrant effect in Canada (2007) [Ref 209].

[189] Unhealthy assimilation: Why do immigrants converge to American health status levels? (2005) [Ref 217].

Refugees tended to have better initial health after immigration. For example, New Zealand refugees rated their health as better after 6 months than they did on arrival, with only 16 percent feeling their health was worse.[190]

Mental health of migrants

Several studies into the mental health of recent migrants suggested immigration does not harm mental health. For example, recent migrants to Canada and migrant children experienced better mental health than their Canadian counterparts, but it was unclear whether this health advantage persisted over time.[191]

Immigration to New Zealand by Tongans was found to lead to improvements in mental health, particularly for women and those with poor mental health in Tonga.[192] New Zealand research also found little evidence of decreased mental health among migrants: recently arrived skilled migrants were not found to have lower levels of psychological well-being compared with the non-migrant New Zealand population.[193] In addition, a review of the mental health of Asian migrants suggested their mental disorder prevalence rates were similar to those of the New Zealand population.[194]

One in four Australian migrants reported a significant level of psychological stress and, at 1 month after arrival, still exhibited a level of distress greater than the non-migrant Australian population.[195]

Health of migrant workers

Research in the US found the fatal injury rate for foreign-born Hispanics was 6.1 per 100,000 compared with 4.5 for US-born Hispanics and 4.6 for all US workers.[196] In addition, migrant workers were more likely than non-migrant workers to have non-specific diagnoses, difficulty being understood during medical assessments, and medical and psychological complications.[197]

Health of migrant groups

Several New Zealand research projects have focused on the health outcomes of specific migrant groups. For example, over one-third of Chinese women have never been screened for cervical cancer, with recent migrants less likely to be

[190] Refugee voices: A journey towards resettlement (2004) [Ref 16].

[191] Immigration and health: Reviewing evidence of the healthy immigrant effect in Canada (2007) [Ref 209].

[192] Migration and mental health: Evidence from a natural experiment (2006) [Ref 214].

[193] Psychological wellbeing in three groups of skilled immigrants to New Zealand (2007) [Ref 207].

[194] Mental health of Asian immigrants in New Zealand: A review of key issues (2004) [Ref 220].

[195] The changing settlement experience of new migrants: Inter-wave comparisons for cohort 1 and 2 of LSIA (2004) [Ref 15].

[196] Occupational health disparities among Hispanic immigrants in the United States (2007) [Ref 211].

[197] Communication barriers to compensation for work-related injuries or illnesses (2007) [Ref 210].

recently screened than migrant women who had been in New Zealand more than 5 years.[198]

Safety awareness and injury experiences was found to differ among older Asian migrants: Chinese migrants were concerned about the lack of cycling lanes in New Zealand, and Indian migrants were concerned about their vulnerability to accidents and injuries due to the improper use of small electrical appliances.[199]

Pregnancy and motherhood have been the focus of several overseas studies. An international review found that migrant women were more likely than non-migrant women to have babies with low birth weight, deliver before term, and have babies with congenital malfunctions.[200] In addition, new migrant mothers lost access to information resources (such as family and friends) in the process of migrating and instead depended on their husbands and health professionals and other authoritative sources.[201]

Health of the children of migrants

Two studies looking at the health of the children of migrants suggested a negative outcome in terms of physical health. For example, Tongan children migrating to New Zealand were found to have increased their stature, but also their likelihood of obesity.[202] In the US, children of migrants were more likely to have fair or poor health, as well as lacking health insurance or a usual source of health care.[203]

International students

International students in New Zealand are satisfied with aspects of their stay, but would prefer more interactions with New Zealanders.

Some international students transition to work or residence.

Several large studies recently undertaken in New Zealand have focused on international students.

Approximately two-thirds of international students identified New Zealand as their first choice of study destination. While they were generally satisfied with their accommodation arrangements and with their life in New Zealand, they

[198] Demographic predictors of cervical cancer screening in Chinese women in New Zealand (2008) [Ref 205].

[199] Safety awareness and injury experiences among older Asians (2007) [Ref 206].

[200] Pregnancy outcome of migrant women and integration policy: A systematic review of the international literature (2009) [Ref 204].

[201] New spaces and possibilities: The adjustment of parenthood for new immigrant mothers (2006) [Ref 215].

[202] The impact of immigration on child health: Experimental evidence from a migration lottery program (2007) [Ref 208].

[203] The health and well-being of young children of immigrants (2004) [Ref 221].

would have liked more New Zealand friends and three-quarters had experienced discrimination from New Zealand students. Just under half intended to work in New Zealand at the completion of their studies.[204]

Another research project found that just over one-quarter of international students transitioned to work or residence. Chinese and South Korean students had higher rates of transition and Japanese and American students had lower rates of transition.[205]

One New Zealand study focused on Chinese international students. Many Chinese students had originally wanted to study in Australia, Canada, or the UK but their visa applications were rejected, which lead them to consider New Zealand. Students chose New Zealand for the quality of education, an amicable environment, and immigration opportunities. Chinese students tended to rely on co-nationals or relatives for support, and displayed reluctance to seek help from formal sources of support.[206]

One study looked at international students in Norway. Students came to Norway because the study programmes suited their plans and the programmes were perceived to be of a high quality, but only a small percentage of students remained in Norway after graduation. Many international students wanted to stay after graduation, but did not feel they would be welcome.[207] Another study looked at Turkish students who were undertaking study in overseas countries because of economic instability at home. Factors that increased the probability of students not returning to Turkey after their study had finished included higher salaries in the host country and marriage to a foreign spouse.[208]

Movements

Most migrants stay in their host/receiving country, but some re-migrate to other countries.

Several research projects have looked at onward or circular migration. New Zealand research found that most migrants did not spend large amounts of time out of New Zealand after taking up residence. Certain groups, such as migrants from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia, were more likely to spend 75 percent or more of their time absent from New Zealand. However, 85 percent of absences by migrants were for less than 6 months.[209]

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[204] Experiences of international students in New Zealand: 2007 Report on the results of the National Survey (2008) [Ref 222].

[205] International students: Studying and staying on in New Zealand (2007) [Ref 223].

[206] The experiences of Chinese international students in New Zealand (2007) [Ref 224].

[207] International students and immigration to Norway (2006) [Ref 225].

[208] The determinants of return intentions of Turkish students and professionals residing abroad: An empirical investigation (2005) [Ref 226].

[209] People on the move: A study of migrant movement patterns to and from New Zealand (2006) [Ref 231].

In Canada, 13 percent of migrants aged 18 years and over who landed between 1980 and 2003 appeared to have left the country. Certain groups, such as migrants from the US and Hong Kong and economic principal applicants had high rates of departure. Onward migration was influenced by province of destination, educational level (those with higher education were more likely to leave), and being bilingual (bilingual migrants had the highest rates of departure).[210]

One-third of permanent settlers to Australia re-migrated within 3 years and two-thirds of migrants who remained in Australia took overseas trips.[211] Another Australian study found that most Chinese migrants returned to China reasonably frequently and 28 percent had hosted family visits to Australia.[212]

Host and receiving communities

Research into host/receiving communities considered:

- community attitudes
- the impact of immigration on the host/receiving community
- employers
- settlement services, organisations, and influences on immigration.

See also Table 9 to Table 12 in the detailed findings section (page 51).

Community attitudes

Research into community attitudes has been conducted in New Zealand and overseas.

New Zealand research

In New Zealand, attitudes towards migrants are mixed. Some people feel migrants make a positive contribution to New Zealand, but others feel there are negative consequences to migrants coming to New Zealand.

Māori, younger people, and people with only primary and secondary school education have more negative attitudes towards migrants and immigration than other groups.

Research into the New Zealand community's attitudes towards migrants found both positive and negative attitudes.

[210] Onward/circular migration and integration: A Canadian perspective (2008) [Ref 227].

[211] Economic perspectives on migrants' home country attachment, remittances and travel (2007) [Ref 229].

[212] Chinese transnationalism in Sydney and Brisbane: Mobility, communication, identity and belonging (2007) [Ref 230].

Most New Zealanders felt Asian people contributed to New Zealand's economy and Asian migrants brought valuable cultural diversity to New Zealand. New Zealanders also felt New Zealand food and cuisine had improved as a result of immigration.[213] Most believed it was a good thing for a society to be made up of people from different races, religions, and cultures, and that it was important to accept a wide variety of cultures in New Zealand. Certain migrant groups (eg, Australians, the British, South Africans, and Indians) were viewed more favourably than other groups (eg, the Somali). On the more negative side, a significant proportion of New Zealanders agreed migrants increased the level of crime, and that allowing migrant cultures to thrive weakened New Zealand culture.[214]

Another study found over half of respondents felt the number of migrants coming to New Zealand should be reduced, new migrants who did not contribute to the country were putting too much strain on scarce resources, and many migrants were a burden on the welfare system. Just over half of respondents felt that when jobs were scarce, employers should give priority to New Zealanders over migrants.[215]

In addition, respondents felt migrant groups such as Asians, recent migrants, Pacific people, and refugees were more likely to be discriminated against than others. Racist remarks about migrants were commonly heard.[216]

Almost 80 percent of people felt many migrants did not mix with the wider society.[217]

Research found that Māori view immigration much more negatively than New Zealand Europeans. Younger people and people with only primary or secondary school education tended to be less tolerant and supportive of migrants.[218]

A piece of research looking at New Zealanders' interactions with international students found only 15 percent of New Zealand students felt international students had had a negative effect on the quality of education and only 16 percent felt international students brought crime to New Zealand. Over half of students felt international students had qualities they admired.[219]

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[213] Welcome to our world: The attitudes of New Zealanders to immigrants and immigration (2007) [Ref 241].

[214] Attitudes towards immigrants, immigration and multiculturism in New Zealand: A social psychological analysis (2008) [Ref 237].

[215] Welcome to our world: The attitudes of New Zealanders to immigrants and immigration (2007) [Ref 241].

[216] Perceived discrimination in New Zealand (2007) [Ref 239].

[217] Welcome to our world: The attitudes of New Zealanders to immigrants and immigration (2007) [Ref 241].

[218] The attitudes of New Zealanders to immigrants and immigration: 2003 and 2006 compared (2007) [Ref 243].

[219] Interactions with international students (2005) [Ref 251].

Overseas research

Overseas, a large proportion of people feel migrant groups are discriminated against. Attitudes towards migrants are influenced by education level, age, residence, market position, income, contact with ethnic minority groups, and knowledge of asylum and migration issues.

Muslims were most likely to experience prejudice and discrimination.

Overseas research found a high level of perceived discrimination against migrant ethnic groups. A European Union survey looking at discrimination found a large proportion of people surveyed felt the police stopped and questioned people who were not in the dominant ethnicity of the country more frequently than other people; being a person of a different ethnic origin than the rest of the population was a disadvantage; and people from different ethnic origins were less likely to get a job, be accepted for training, or be promoted. Sixty-five percent of survey participants also felt people of different ethnic origins enriched their country's culture.[220]

Several research projects found Muslims were most likely to experience prejudice and discrimination. An analysis of survey data found that prejudice against Muslims was more widespread than prejudice against other migrants, and that Muslims in Europe were particularly prone to becoming targets of prejudice, even before the attacks of 11 September 2001.[221] Another research project looked at young people's attitudes towards Muslims in Sweden and found that young people born in Sweden or outside Europe and who had non- or low-skilled parents were less positive towards Muslims. High levels of unemployment and a large proportion of migrants in a local environment also increased negative perceptions of Muslims.[222]

Research identified the factors that could influence attitudes towards migrants and immigration. For example, people with highly educated parents and people who were highly educated had more positive perceptions of migrants. People living in cities displayed more positive attitudes towards migrants, but older people often portrayed more negative attitudes.[223] A study in Canada found that as ethnic diversity increased, social trust also increased, but cities with small migrant populations tended to have lower levels of trust.[224] Other factors that affected attitudes to asylum and immigration were labour market position, income, contact with ethnic minority groups, and knowledge of asylum and migration issues.[225]

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[220] Discrimination in the European Union (2007) [Ref 244].

[221] Anti-Muslim prejudice in Europe: A multilevel analysis of survey data from 30 countries (2008) [Ref 236].

[222] Young people's attitudes towards Muslims in Sweden (2007) [Ref 240].

[223] Identifying the determinants of attitudes towards immigrants: A structured cross-cultural analysis (2006) [Ref 245].

[224] Social trust, ethnic diversity and immigrants: The case of Canada (2005) [Ref 249].

[225] Evidence on attitudes to asylum and immigration: What we know, don't know and need to know (2005) [Ref 252].

Impact of immigration on the host/receiving community

Immigration results in costs and benefits to the host/receiving community. Benefits include the contribution of taxes from migrants in paid work, increases in economic growth, the easing of labour market shortages. Costs include wages for unskilled worked being pushed down and negatively impacting on educational outcomes.

Studies have looked at the impact of immigration on the host/receiving community and determined there are both positive and negative impacts.

Positive impacts

Australian research into the social costs and benefits of migration found that the social benefits of migration far outweighed the costs of migration, particularly in the longer term.[226] A US study analysed the taxes paid by migrants in the Washington DC metropolitan area and found migrants contributed nearly $US10 billion in taxes.[227]

In New Zealand, all subgroups of the migrant population had positive net impacts in the New Zealand economy. The net impact per head was $1,990 for Pacific migrants compared with $4,850 for migrants from the UK/Ireland. The net fiscal impact of migrants was also found to increase with duration of residence, although this could be attributed in part to the age profile of migrants. The net fiscal impact per head was $2,680 for recent migrants, $3,470 for intermediate migrants, and $4,280 for earlier migrants: The New Zealand-born population had a net fiscal impact of $915 per head.[228]

Immigration to Ireland increased economic growth, eased labour market shortages, and reduced earnings inequalities. It also fuelled population growth and increased the size of the domestic market.[229] Research undertaken into Greek immigration identified positive effects such as the revitalisation of sectors and small to medium businesses, and the dampening of inflationary pressure.[230] An analysis of OECD data found low-skilled immigration was associated with less total public spending and high-skilled immigration was associated with greater public spending.[231]

[226] The social costs and benefits of migration into Australia (2007) [Ref 259].

[227] Civic contributions: Taxes paid by immigrants in the Washington DC Metropolitan area (2006) [Ref 264].

[228] Fiscal impacts of immigration 2005/06 (2007) [Ref 54].

[229] Managing migration in Ireland: A social and economic analysis (2007) [Ref 262].

[230] The economic impact of immigration in Greece: Taking stock of the existing evidence (2008) [Ref 257].

[231] Immigration and public spending (2005) [Ref 270].

Negative impacts

Immigration could also have negative impacts. If economic conditions changed in Ireland, low-skilled immigration could push down unskilled wages and increase unemployment among the unskilled.[232] Research undertaken into Greek immigration identified negative effects such as the expansion of the informal economy, the replacement of non-migrant Greek workers, and the slowing down of technological developments because owners used cheap labour rather than investing in capital-intensive production techniques.[233]

Migrants had a significant effect on long-term educational outcomes of Israeli nationals by increasing the drop-out rate as well as decreasing the chances of Israeli passing the high school matriculation exam, which was necessary to attend college.[234] A cross-country analysis also found that pupils in schools with an over-representation of migrants (compared with the national share of migrants) fared worse than pupils in other schools.[235]

One research focus has been the impact of migrants on the income of non-migrants. For example, research undertaken in New Zealand found no evidence that migrants decreased the wages of competing New Zealand–born workers, and, in fact, recent migrants were more likely to decrease the wages of other recent migrants.[236] A meta-analysis undertaken by Institute for the Study of Labor found that immigration had a statistically significant, but almost negligibly small, effect on non-migrant employment. Immigration had a bigger impact on employment in European Union countries and Israel and a smaller impact in the US.[237]

Other studies reported a more negative impact. One report from Great Britain found that an increase in immigration in Britain reduced the wages of migrants relative to non-migrants.[238] However, another study did not find that migrants contributed to a fall in wages or a rise in unemployment.[239]

Research in the US found that an increase in the fraction of foreign-born workers tended to lower the wages of non–foreign-born workers in blue collar occupations, but did not affect the wages of non–foreign-born workers in skilled

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[232] Managing migration in Ireland: A social and economic analysis (2007) [Ref 262].

[233] The economic impact of immigration in Greece: Taking stock of the existing evidence (2008) [Ref 257].

[234] Does immigration affect the long-term educational outcomes of natives? Quasi-experimental evidence (2005) [Ref 269].

[235] How different are immigrants? A cross-country and cross-survey analysis of educational achievement (2004) [Ref 271].

[236] The impact of immigration on the labour market outcomes of New Zealanders (2007) [Ref 53].

[237] The impact of immigration on the employment of natives in regional labor markets: A meta-analysis (2006) [Ref 263].

[238] The impact of immigration on the structure of male wages: Theory and evidence from Britain (2006) [Ref 265].

[239] New labour? The impact of migration from Central and Eastern European countries on the UK labour market (2008) [Ref 255].

occupations.[240] A similar result was found in Denmark where the increased use of workers from less developed countries had a significantly negative effect on the wages of Danish workers.[241]

Employers

The hiring of migrants is influenced by an employer preference for host/receiving country work experience and qualifications, the migrant's name, use of existing social networks, employer perceptions about what occupations particular migrants work best in, and English language proficiency.

Generally, employers had positive experiences with hiring migrant workers.

Research into immigration and employers considered recruitment and employers' experiences with migrant workers.

Recruitment

Several projects researched factors that influence the hiring of migrants by employers. For example, New Zealand research found that when employers were recruiting, employers were strongly influenced by New Zealand work experience and qualifications.[242]

Researchers in Sweden found that having a foreign-sounding name had a greater negative impact on being invited to a job interview than having foreign qualifications.[243]

In Canada, employers based their recruitment strategies and technologies on existing social networks, which largely excluded newcomer job seekers. Employers also interpreted personal attributes based on their own social and corporate cultural norms in which newcomer job seekers were disproportionately disadvantaged.[244]

Research into the UK hospitality sector found many employers preferred migrant workers over British workers. However, they distinguished and recruited workers largely based on their nationality (eg, New Zealanders for bar work).[245] Other UK

[240] Does immigration affect wages? A look at occupation-level evidence (2006) [Ref 266].

[241] Do immigrants affect firm-specific wages? (2007) [Ref 260].

[242] The employment of immigrants in New Zealand: The attitudes, policies, practices and experiences of employers (2007) [Ref 274].

[243] Is it your foreign name or foreign qualifications? An experimental study of ethnic discrimination in hiring (2008) [Ref 272].

[244] A descriptive study of employers' attitudes and practices in hiring newcomer job seekers (2007) [Ref 276].

[245] Are you being served? Employer demand for migrant labour in the UK's hospitality sector (2007) [Ref 277].

research also found that employers preferred particular nationalities for particular jobs.[246]

Research into New Zealand recruitment companies found that Chinese migrants were disadvantaged compared with comparable non-migrants; they were less likely to receive a response to their application or inquiry and less likely to be actively recruited (ie, added to an agency database).[247] Recruitment companies believed English language proficiency was an important factor affecting the recruitment and employment prospects of some, if not all, professional migrants.[248]

Employers' experiences with migrant workers

Generally, employers' experiences with migrant workers were positive. For example, New Zealand research found that 70 percent of companies employed migrants, and most employers had positive views of their migrant workers.[249] Other research into New Zealand employers found most employers were satisfied with the skilled migrants they hired, and over half believed their organisation benefited more than it would have from employing a non-migrant.[250] The main benefits to employers from hiring migrants included contributions to organisation's knowledge, skills that non-migrants did not have, contributions to growth, and innovative practices. Employers also liked the high motivation and hard-working nature of migrants. Employers identified disadvantages such as a language barrier, migrants lacking specific New Zealand knowledge, and communication and cultural differences.[251]

In the UK, employers contrasted migrants' work ethic and reliability favourably with those of UK nationals.[252]

Settlement services, organisations, and influences on immigration

Religious and ethnic organisations play an important role in the integration of some migrants.

Research has looked at the effectiveness of settlement services in New Zealand and overseas, and at other organisations influencing settlement.

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[246] Central and East European migrants in low wage employment in the UK (2006) [Ref 278].

[247] Immigrant employment: A study of recruitment agencies' responses to New Zealand and Chinese candidates (2007) [Ref 275].

[248] English language proficiency and the recruitment and employment of professional immigrants in New Zealand (2006) [Ref 281].

[249] The employment of immigrants in New Zealand: The attitudes, policies, practices and experiences in employers (2007) [Ref 274].

[250] Skilled migrants in New Zealand: Employers' perspectives (2006) [Ref 279].

[251] Facilitating migrants' entry and integration into the New Zealand workplace (2006) [Ref 280].

[252] Central and East European migrants in low wage employment in the UK (2006) [Ref 278].

Evaluation of New Zealand settlement services

Several research and evaluation projects have looked at settlement services in New Zealand. For example, an evaluation of the Settlement Support New Zealand programme found the programme had made it easier for migrants and refugees to access the information and services they required and had co-ordinated service providers. The programme also set in place good foundations for the creation of an effective settlement support system. Areas identified for improvement included nationwide advertising of the Settlement Support New Zealand, improved access by services to multilingual services, and improved knowledge and skills by services about attaining and interpreting demographic information about their communities. Recommendations from the evaluation related to addressing tensions in key relationships and strengthening collaboration between the Department of Labour and local Settlement Support New Zealand initiatives, recognising the pivotal role played by settlement support co-ordinators, encouraging co-operation between initiatives, and the ongoing development of local initiatives.[253] A regular analysis by the Department of Labour found Settlement Support New Zealand received over 10,000 enquiries in 2007/08. The main enquiry topics were employment, immigration, and learning English. Half of the clients had contacted Settlement Support New Zealand in their first 12 months in New Zealand.[254]

The Department of Internal Affairs evaluated Language Line (a telephone interpreting service). The service provided an effective, high-quality telephone interpreting service that met most interpreting needs.[255]

Several projects looked at English programmes. The Tertiary Education Commission assessed gaps and priorities for English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) services. The commission identified high-priority gaps in access to services for temporary visa holders, workplace ESOL needs, and preliterate learners.[256] The Department of Labour analysed migrant take-up of ESOL training and found most migrants who had pre-purchased ESOL training came from China, South Korea, Taiwan, and India. Take-up of ESOL training was high, although some migrant groups (such as Filipinos) had a lower take-up rate than other migrant groups.[257]

Several academic research projects looked at voluntary associations and not-for-profit organisations that provide social services to newcomers to New Zealand. A review of voluntary associations in Auckland and Wellington found 85 percent had migrants among their membership. Most noted no special issues arising between migrant and non-migrant members, but issues that did come up related to language barriers and cultural misunderstandings that impeded social interactions. Of the associations with an interest in immigration settlement, 29

[253] Evaluation of Settlement Support New Zealand (SSNZ) (2007) [Ref 291].

[254] Settlement Support New Zealand national summary report 2007/08 (2008) [Ref 289].

[255] Evaluation of the Language Line telephone interpretation service (Draft) (2007) [Ref 297].

[256] English for speakers of other languages (ESOL): Report on national gaps and priorities (2008) [Ref 288].

[257] Migrants and their take-up of English for speakers of other language tuition (2005) [Ref 307].

provided special services to migrants, mainly religious and community services.[258]

Research into not-for-profit organisations that provided social services to newcomers in New Zealand found most were small to medium-sized and offered a variety of goods and services such as food, clothing, and counselling. Most had clients who were predominantly migrants or refugees, with only a small percentage catering to specific migrant or refugee groups. Two-thirds of the not-for-profit workforce were migrants or refugees.[259]

Research has also looked at the experiences of health care providers and social workers. Most primary health care providers in Auckland and Wellington believed increased immigration would put considerable pressure on their type of service, but they could manage with support. Most, though, were dissatisfied with the resources available to work with migrants.[260] Research into the health needs of Waikato newcomers found the priority areas were improving interpreting and communication, providing culturally appropriate care by health professionals, and improving health data collection and reporting.[261]

Research into social workers' experiences of migrants and refugees found contact was infrequent or sporadic. The most common client needs were settlement and adjustment issues, health concerns, and family needs such as overcoming difficulties in gaining access to social services. Some social workers felt they had improved their clients' circumstances, but others felt they could do little given cultural, economic, and other obstacles to resettlement and family reunification.[262]

Several recent projects have identified migrant and refugee needs. For example, the Families Commission found that unmet childcare needs of New Zealand migrant and refugee families related to affordability, shortage of places, and the need to preserve heritage languages.[263] The Ministry of Social Development identified the key issues for migrants living in the West Coast of the South Island: accessing services, family and community support, limited job opportunities, and issues in the workplace.[264]

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[258] Voluntary associations and immigrants: A survey of host society associations in Auckland and Wellington (2007) [Ref 293].

[259] A survey of non-government/not for profit agencies and organisations providing social services to immigrants and refugees in New Zealand (2006) [Ref 302].

[260] Immigrant patients and primary health care services in Auckland and Wellington: A survey of service providers (2006) [Ref 301].

[261] The public health needs of Waikato migrants and refugees (2005) [Ref 308].

[262] Social work with immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers in New Zealand (2004) [Ref 316].

[263] New kiwis, diverse families: Migrant and former refugee families talk about their early childhood care and education needs (2008) [Ref 286].

[264] Settling in – West Coast: Migrant community social service report (2008) [Ref 287].

Evaluation of overseas settlement services

Several studies had looked at settlement services in Canada. The evaluation of the Canadian Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program found a need for continuing federal government involvement in the funding and support of settlement services. Local community-based service providers were considered the most effective, including cost-effective, means of direct service delivery. Issues included insufficient resources that compromised the ability to deliver a full range of settlement services to migrants, a lack of promotion and awareness of services, and a lack of consistency in reporting content requirements and frequency.[265]

Another evaluation of settlement services in Canada found a lack of an integrated long-term settlement policy perspective that recognised that settlement involved a lifetime of adjustment with effects that extended into the next generation.[266] Another project identified issues such as status funding of settlement programmes, disjointed programme and policy goals, and long waiting lists for English and French language instruction.[267]

The Welcoming Communities initiative aimed to reduce discriminatory behaviours and practices, empower new migrants in facing issues of racism and discrimination, strengthen the participation of new migrants in civil society, and have a more inclusive and welcoming community for new migrants. Activities included cross-cultural training, anti-racism workshops for youth, and interactive presentations in schools on the value of diversity and multiculturalism. Early results found the initiative had increased awareness of immigration, diversity, racism, and discrimination and had brought together newcomers and Canadians.[268]

An evaluation of community-based non-profit organisations serving ethnic populations in the Washington DC metropolitan area found these organisations typically operated on small budgets with few assets. The focus of the non-profit organisations depended on the populations they served: non-profit organisations serving the Middle Eastern community were mainly religious groups, non-profit organisations serving the African community tended to focus on arts and culture, and non-profit organisations serving Asian communities were a mixture of religion groups and arts and culture groups.[269]

A Swedish pilot scheme used work-oriented language teaching and practical workplace training to enhance the employability of migrants. An evaluation of

[265] Evaluation of the Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP) (2005) [Ref 309].

[266] Immigrant settlement and social inclusion in Canada (2005) [Ref 312].

[267] Attracting immigrants: One service provision, report cards and the presence of family and friends (2005) [Ref 315].

[268] Discrimination and the newcomer integration experience (2008) [Ref 290].

[269] Community-based nonprofits serving ethnic populations in the Washington DC metropolitan area (2008) [Ref 285].

the scheme found participation in the scheme resulted in faster moves to employment, training, and education.[270]

Other organisations influencing settlement

Religious organisations placed an important integration role for some migrant groups. In New Zealand, for example, membership to a church in New Zealand was central to practically all the strategies Koreans used to forge a sense of home in New Zealand and integrate more easily into mainstream society.[271] Churches also provided mutual support for child care, emotional comfort, and psychological support. In the US, most voluntary agencies that resettled refugees were faith-based agencies.[272]

Ethnic organisations could also make a difference. Ethnic organisations in Canada provided an opportunity for sociability and companionship, while facilitating the process of migrant integration and adaptation to Canada. These organisations helped to alleviate the shock of a strange, new environment, reducing the stress of adjustment, as well as reinforcing the migrants' perception of their ethnic identity.[273]

Links between source country and the host or receiving country

Research into the links between the source country and host/receiving country considered:

- remittances
- the impact of immigration on households in the source country.

See also Table 13 and Table 14 in the detailed findings section (page 51).

Remittances

Migrants remit a significant amount of money back to source countries, although the amount varies among different migrant groups.

Factors influencing remittances include religion, the presence of family members, and legal rights in the host/receiving country.

Remittances are used in the source country for household expenses as well as for activities that could increase independence from remittances.

Remittances are more likely to be sent through informal rather than formal channels.

[270] Integration of immigrants: The role of language proficiency and experience (2005) [Ref 313].

[271] Korean migrant families in Christchurch: Expectations and experiences (2006) [Ref 299].

[272] Faithfully providing refuge: The role of religious organizations in refugee assistance and advocacy (2005) [Ref 311].

[273] Immigrant and refugee serving organizations in a Canadian city: An exploratory study (2006) [Ref 304].

Research into remittances considered the:

- amounts remitted
- characteristics of migrants who remit
- characteristics of those receiving remittances
- distribution of remittances.

Amounts remitted

Remittances provide a significant amount of income for second-world countries. For example, total remittances to Mexico in 2005 were estimated at US$20 billion, and 54 percent of Jamaican households, 32 percent of families in Ecuador, and 19–30 percent of households in Nicaragua were estimated to receive remittances.[274]

Characteristics of migrants who remit

Some migrants were more likely than others to remit back to their source country. Religion was one factor that influenced remittances, with those with a religion being more likely to remit than those with no religion.[275]

Migrant type, the presence of family, and the migrants' legality were also found to make a difference. For example, skilled migrants remitted less and the presence of family members in Spain exerted a strong and sizeable negative influence on remittances by Bulgarian migrants. Those legally entitled to stay and work in Spain remitted substantially less than those without this entitlement.[276] The easing of requirements for naturalisation in Germany also caused significant reductions in remittances.[277] Mexican migrants residing in Los Angeles were more likely to remit if they owned their own home.[278]

In the US, migrants from Europe, Canada, China, and India had lower rates of remitting outside the US than migrants from Africa, the West Indies, Southeast Asia, and Latin America.[279]

For Somali Londoners, remitting had positive and negative outcomes: a strong sense of cultural and familial reaffirmation came from remitting, but separation

[274] The impact of international migration: Children left behind in selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (2007) [Ref 333].

[275] The influence of religion on remittances sent to relatives and friends back home (2009) [Ref 319].

[276] Bulgarian migrant remittances and legal status: Some micro-level evidence from Madrid (2006) [Ref 326].

[277] Precautionary savings by natives and immigrants in Germany (2007) [Ref 61].

[278] Transnational twist: Pecuniary remittances and the socioeconomic integration of authorized and unauthorized Mexican immigrants in Los Angeles County (2005) [Ref 328].

[279] Financial help among family and friends in vulnerable neighbourhoods – Part 1: Who gives? (2008) [Ref 32].

from loved ones combined with a pressing sense of responsibility could cause serious anxiety and stress.[280]

Characteristics of those receiving remittances

Several research projects have looked at who receives remittances and what the remittances are used for. For example, the largest group of recipients of remittances sent by Indonesian domestic workers in East and Southeast Asia comprised their mothers. Parents had different uses for remittances, with fathers spending more on physical capital and mothers spending more on human capital.[281]

Just over half (57 percent) of the remittances received by people living in rural Oaxaca in Mexico went to covering immediate household expenses and supplementing subsistence-level farming, 17 percent went to home construction, and 8 percent on business start-up or expansion.[282] Remittances received by Serbian households in Switzerland were mainly used to support recurrent living costs and basic needs such as utilities, petrol, medicine, and household appliances.[283]

Distribution of remittances

Several projects looked at how remittances were sent to family and friends in the source country. For example, a review of remittances services in Norway found that although remittances often had the most benefits if they were sent to a bank account and entered the financial system, cash-based services appealed more to customers.[284] Remittances received by Serbian households in Switzerland were sent through informal channels, either hand-carried by migrants, friends, or acquaintances or sent with bus drivers.[285]

Impact of immigration on source country households

Impacts on the source country from immigration include the decline of household economic welfare in the initial period after household members leave, reduction in school attendance, and negative impacts on children.

[280] The early morning phone call: Remittances from a refugee diaspora perspective (2007) [Ref 321].

[281] Gender remittances and development: A case of Indonesian domestic workers in East and Southeast Asia (2007) [Ref 325].

[282] Remittance outcomes in rural Oaxaca, Mexico: Challenges, options and opportunities for migrant households (2004) [Ref 329].

[283] A study of migrant-sending households in Serbia receiving remittances from Switzerland (2007) [Ref 322].

[284] Legal, rapid and reasonably priced? A survey of remittance services in Norway (2007) [Ref 323].

[285] A study of migrant-sending households in Serbia receiving remittances from Switzerland (2007) [Ref 322].

The amount of remittances sent to source countries can be large. However, losing members of the household overseas can have negative effects for those left behind.

Research undertaken in New Zealand found that the economic welfare of remaining family might fall in the initial period after members of the household move to New Zealand. For the remaining household members in Tonga, there was a big drop in labour earnings per capita, but this was more than offset by the increases in remittances. There was also an increase in the use of alcohol among those who remained in the household.[286] Other research has found that members of the household immigrating imposed an economic burden on the remaining household members and reduced the remaining household members' likelihood of being schooled.[287]

Negative impacts on children left behind in Latin America and the Caribbean related to family disintegration and challenges in parenting, the adoption of risky behaviour by children and adolescents left without parental guidance, and increased vulnerability to violence, abuse, and exploitation.[288]

Research into health professionals leaving Zimbabwe found that this migration negatively affected health service delivery and was a major factor responsible for the decline in health care services.[289]

[286] The impacts of international migration on remaining household members: Omnibus results from a migration lottery program (2008) [Ref 331].

[287] Migration, remittances and children's schooling in Haiti (2008) [Ref 330].

[288] The impact of international migration: Children left behind in selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (2007) [Ref 333].

[289] Skilled health professionals' migration and its impact on health delivery in Zimbabwe (2004) [Ref 334].

GOOD PRACTICE FOR HELPING MIGRANTS TO SETTLE

Six key factors have been identified as good practice for helping migrants to settle in a new country.

- Migrants need to be given accurate information about the host/receiving country to avoid having unrealistic expectations and being disappointed.
- Migrant groups that are more likely to be slower to integrate socially and economically need to be identified and offered guidance to help them integrate more quickly.
- Proficiency in the host/receiving country's language is very important for the successful social and economic integration of migrants, so migrants need to be encouraged to become proficient as soon as they can.
- Employers need to be educated about the value of overseas qualifications and work experience to lessen the unemployment and underemployment of migrants.
- The social and economic integration of the 1.5 and second generations is as important as it was for their parents.
- Settlement services, as well as other groups such as not-for-profit organisations, ethnic associations, and religious organisations, play an important role in helping migrants integrate. Migrants need to be encouraged to use these services and organisations.

GOOD PRACTICE FOR SETTLEMENT RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Several areas were identified as good practice when undertaking research and evaluation in the settlement area.

- Each country has its own specific mix of migrants, which influences the focus of research (eg, the US focus on Hispanic illegal migrants). This different mix means direct comparisons between countries of settlement outcomes and what works best to help migrants integrate are often difficult and need to be undertaken carefully.
- The composition of migrants change over time, which means research may not reflect the current migrant composition and their settlement outcomes. Research needs to be regularly refreshed to develop a true and up-to-date picture of migrants' settlement outcomes.
- Several factors can influence the settlement outcomes of new migrants, so should always be looked at in settlement research and evaluation. These factors include:
    - migrant characteristics such as place of birth, sex, age, education level, type of migrant, and language proficiency
    - host/receiving country education and work experience
    - the social, political, and economic environment in the host/receiving country
    - links with the source country and migrants in the host/receiving country.
- The duration of residence of migrants in the host/receiving country influences settlement outcomes. It may not be until the second and third generations that migrants are fully integrated into society. Therefore, it is important to focus research attention on the second and third generations. This, of course, raises the question about when migrants cease to be migrants and become part of the host/receiving country. Research into identity suggests this is a difficult question to answer.
- The networks that migrants have in the host/receiving and source countries can play an important role in settlement, especially in terms of getting jobs. These networks need to be investigated in research into settlement outcomes.

DETAILED FINDINGS

The detailed findings follow the same structure as the earlier findings section, so are structured around the key elements of the Newcomer Settlement Continuum (shown in Figure 1). The key elements are:

- settlement pathways:
  - settling (Table 1)
  - economic integration (Table 2)
  - social integration (Table 3)
  - migrant youth and second and subsequent generations (Table 4)
  - housing (Table 5)
  - health (Table 6)
  - international students (Table 7)
  - movements (Table 8)
- receiving and host communities:
  - community attitudes (Table 9)
  - impact on host community (Table 10)
  - employers (Table 11)
  - settlement services, organisations and influences on immigration (Table 12)
- links between source country and host/receiving country:
  - remittances (Table 13)
  - impact of immigration on source country households (Table 14).

Each table shows the reference number (Ref), which is used in the footnotes to identify the specific reference); publication name (of a book, chapter, or article); the author (or editor) and publication details; the key findings; and the year of publication (Date).

Settlement pathways

Table 1: General settlement

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
1	Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) – Wave 1	Statistics New Zealand *Hot Off The Press*	Eighty-six percent of migrants spent time in New Zealand before gaining permanent residence, and 55 percent had been previously employed in New Zealand. The main reasons migrants applied for permanent residence were the relaxed pace of life or lifestyle, the climate or clean, green environment, and to provide a better future for their children. Most migrants planned to live in New Zealand full time for 5 years or more at the time of residence approval. Seventy percent of migrants aged 16 years and over were employed. The employment rate was highest for skilled principal migrants (93 percent), followed by Pacific (70 percent), family partner (68 percent), and skilled secondary (61 percent) migrants. Sixty-two percent had no difficulties finding employment. Those who had, had difficulties because of their lack of New Zealand work experience and New Zealand employers did not accept their skills or experiences. Ninety-three percent of migrants were satisfied or very satisfied with life in New Zealand.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
2	Life in New Zealand: Settlement experiences of skilled migrants – Results from the 2007 survey	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Ninety-two percent of principal applicants and 70 percent of secondary applicants were working for pay or profit. Seventy-four percent of principal applicants and 73 percent of secondary applicants were satisfied or very satisfied with their job. Forty-five percent of principal applicants had pre-tax incomes of over $50,000, but 85 percent of secondary applicants had incomes under $50,001. One-third of respondents reported difficulties finding suitable housing in New Zealand, mainly because of the high cost of rent or mortgage payments. Eighty-eight percent were satisfied or very satisfied with their children's schooling. Twelve months into residence, 70 percent of applicants planned to live in New Zealand for 5 or more years. Eighty-six percent of migrants were satisfied or very satisfied with living in New Zealand, and 87 percent would recommend New Zealand to others as a place to live.	2008
3	Moving to New Zealand: Reasons and patterns of Settlement	K Nissen & R Didham Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	Twenty-nine percent of respondents had previously lived in the UK, followed by 21 percent who had previously lived in Asia, and 19 percent in Australia. The main reasons for moving to New Zealand were for own or children's education, to live or move with partner, to live with or close to family, and for lifestyle/quality of life. For those who had lived previously in Australia, the Pacific or 'other' countries, the most important reasons for moving were social reasons. Education was the most important reason for moving for respondents from Asia, and environment reasons were the most important for those from the UK. Over half of those born overseas settled in Auckland (57 percent), 12 percent settled in Canterbury, 9 percent in Wellington, and 9 percent in another part of the North Island. Overall, 80 percent of those from overseas felt the outcome of their move to New Zealand was better or much better than they had expected.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
4	Survey of skilled independent regional (SIR) visa holders: Wave two	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (Australia)	Overall labour market outcomes were significantly better over the 12-month period: at wave two, the employment rate was 98 percent compared with 85 percent at wave one. Those born in a main English-speaking country were much more likely to be working in a skilled occupation than those not born in a main English-speaking country (96 percent compared with 67 percent). Only 17 percent of respondents had had difficult or very difficult experiences, including difficulty finding jobs, housing and accommodation issues, and living away from family or friends.	2008
5	The current wave of former Soviet Union immigrants and their absorption process in Israel: A longitudinal research (1989–2006)	Y Rosenbaum-Tamari 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Migrants' satisfaction with their locality, neighbourhood, apartment, cultural life, and economic standard of living increased over the four waves of research. Migrants' satisfaction with their social life decreased over the four waves. Migrants' satisfaction with their employment varied over the four waves, starting at 66 percent in 1990, decreasing to 52 percent in 1991, increasing to 58 percent in 1995, and decreasing to 54 percent in 2001. In 2001, migrants were more likely to feel at home in Israel, speak only or mainly Russian in everyday life, and have a positive attitude towards language preservation in the second generation. Migrants were less likely to meet socially with veteran Israelis, feel more 'Israeli' than 'Russian', and speak only or mainly Hebrew in everyday life. In their fourth year in the country, migrants' workforce participation rate was 70 percent and unemployment rate was 16 percent. Forty percent were in work similar to their original professional, and 19 percent were optimistic about future economic and occupational success. Forty percent were very confident about remaining in Israel, but 26 percent were not confident.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
6	Visibility and settlement success in three refugee groups: A survey of issues	V Colic-Peisker 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Refugees experienced a pervasive loss of occupational status, especially the professionally educated. Most refugees found jobs in the 'secondary labour market' (eg, cleaning, security, aged care, meat works and food processing, farm work, and taxi driving). The non-refugee community expected refugees to be happy taking any job, regardless of their qualifications. Refugees often reported experiencing discrimination in the labour market. In spite of difficulties, loss of occupational status and, on average, low socioeconomic status, most refugees expressed relative satisfaction with their life in Australia. Those discriminated against still felt Australia was a fair country. Employment status did not significantly affect life satisfaction. However, the perception of discrimination in the job market did affect life satisfaction. Ex-Yugoslav refugees were more satisfied than black African and Iraqi refugees.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
7	New migrant outcomes: Results from the third Longitudinal Survey of Migrants to Australia (LSIA)	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (Australia)	The unemployment rate fell dramatically between wave 1 and wave 2. The labour market participation rate was very high at wave 2, ranging from 70 percent for family stream principal applicants to in excess of 90 percent for skill stream principal applicants. At wave 2, principal applicants from the skill stream had median earnings of $47,000 per year, $10,000 higher than the earnings of family stream principal applicants. Around half of those surveyed increased their earnings by more than $5,000 per year between waves 1 and 2. Fifty-seven percent of family migrants and 74 percent of skilled migrants said they could read English well, and 83 percent of family and skilled migrants said they could speak English well. In wave 2, fewer people were living with a sponsor/relative and more people were paying off or owning their homes, but renting was the most common form of tenure. Almost all (98 percent) said they had been made to feel welcome since coming to Australia, and 96 percent said they were settling into Australian society. The things most liked about Australia were its people and its climate. Over 40 percent thought there was a lot or at least some racism in Australian society. Eighty-five percent at wave 2 had participated in at least one community activity compared with 71 percent at wave 1.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
8	Refugees' access to public resources: Findings from Toronto and Calgary, Canada	S McGrath & T Wood 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Very few refugees had access to a car, so were reliant on walking and public transport, which was seen as insufficient and expensive. Very few refugees had a family doctor. Barriers to health care were distance, waiting times, cost, and difficulty accessing specialists. Refugees' education and professional qualifications were not recognised. Migrant settlement agencies were at the centre of enabling refugees to negotiate a new city and culture. Personal counsellors were a source of information and support. Refugees had little to no political knowledge and no awareness of how to access public institutions. Few activities existed for youth aged 14–17. Housing was inadequate and overcrowded. Employment and training opportunities were lacking. Language classes and childcare were needed.	2007
9	Patterns of gendered skilled and temporary migration into New Zealand	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Women have become critical players in the migration process, being a significant component of skilled and temporary migration flows into New Zealand. The gender balance of migrants entering New Zealand was not only influenced by the gender of the principal applicant, but by whether the applicant brought a partner with them. The overall gender balance of migrants and the mix of skills are strongly influenced by the family status of those wanting to come to New Zealand.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
10	The experiences of Central and East European migrants in the UK	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	UK migrants' experiences at work, including low pay and long working hours, had a significant impact on their lives beyond the workplace, showing that labour market and social experiences cannot be understood or addressed in isolation. A lack of practical information on arrival left many migrants ignorant of the conditions attached to their immigration status, how to access health care, where to obtain advice, and their rights at work. Some migrants experienced very poor housing conditions and overcrowding, yet most migrants expressed satisfaction with their accommodation relative to their expectations. English language proficiency was a key factor in whether migrants received the information they needed, the extent of their social contact with British people, and how they felt treated by British people. Migrants spent relatively limited time with British people. After 2 years, one in four migrants surveyed still spent no social time with British people, but worked and lived with a diverse mix of recent and settled migrants. Acquiring legal rights was a necessary but insufficient foundation for migrants' full economic and social participation.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
11	Temporary skilled migrants' employment and residence outcomes: Findings from the follow-up survey of 457 visa holders	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (Australia)	One-third of temporary skilled migrants had changed their place of residence within Australia, and nearly 10 percent had left the country. Nearly 40 percent had applied for or been granted permanent residence, while 12 percent had applied for another 457 visa. Sixty-six percent of respondents wanted to stay in Australia indefinitely. One in six people still in Australia had changed employer, and one in five had changed their occupation or job title. Over 60 percent of those still in Australia reported no change in their income category. Most respondents reported no change in their housing arrangements with 63 percent continuing to rent. About one in four respondents reported they had undertaken some study or training during the previous 12 months. Very few people had contact with ethnic clubs or organisations or migrant resource centres, but one in five had contact with a church or religious group. One in three migrants had contact with a business group or social club, and two in five had contact with a professional organisation.	2006
12	The linguistic and economic adjustment of Soviet Jewish immigrants in the United States 1980 to 2000	B Chiswick & M Wenz Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1726	Recently arrived Soviet Jewish migrants had lower levels of English proficiency and earnings than other migrants. However, they had a steeper improvement in both proficiency and earnings with duration in the US, and differences compared with other European migrants disappeared after a few years. Soviet Jewish migrants had a higher level of schooling and experienced a larger effect of schooling on earnings than other migrants.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
13	African, Russian and Ukrainian refugee resettlement in Portland, Oregon	S Hume & S Hardwick *Geographical Review* 95(2), 189–209	A host of support networks created and implemented by local coalitions of activists in the Portland area had created a positive policy environment that had been critical for the adjustment of large numbers of sub-Saharan, Russian, and Ukrainian migrants in the area. Economic opportunities in the host society played a critical role in providing the potential for refugee survival and adaptation. Religion played a particularly important linking role for some migrants. Networks had four primary impacts on the migration, adjustment, identity, and residential and commercial patterns of refugees in Portland. Networks: • affected refugees' decision to migrate (eg, hearing others' success stories) • mobilised the financial support a person needed to move from a lower-income country to a higher-income country • provided the organisational infrastructure required for people to move from one part of the world to another and settle in a new place • provided newcomers with employment help, subsistence, medical care, and other support when they arrived at their destination.	2005
14	The US New Immigrant Survey: Overview and preliminary results based on the new immigrant cohorts of 1996 and 2003	G Jasso, D Massey, R Rosenzweig & J Smith In: B Morgan & B Nicholson (eds) *Longitudinal Surveys and Cross-cultural Survey Design*. UK Immigration Research and Statistics Service	New legal migrants were as well schooled as non-migrants, and better schooled by 1 year than the larger set of all foreign-born. Over 40 percent of migrants preferred to be interviewed in English, 31 percent in Spanish, and 8 percent in Russian. Seventy-eight percent reported using English at or outside the home, with 34 percent speaking only English at or outside the home. Two-thirds of migrants were Christian compared with 82 percent of non-migrants. Migrant men smoked slightly less than US men. Migrant women smoked substantially less than US women.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
15	The changing settlement experience of new migrants: Inter-wave comparisons for cohort 1 and 2 of LSIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (Australia)	The Longitudinal Survey of Migrants to Australia found that cohort 2 (which arrived in Australia September 1999 – August 2000) had much higher employment and much lower unemployment rates than Cohort 1 (which arrived in Australia September 1993 – August 1995). Eighteen months after cohort 2 migrants arrived in Australia, their levels of employment were high, unemployment low, and participation in the labour market low only for the humanitarian and preferential family/family stream migrants. Cohort 2 had done better at establishing a basis for financial independence than cohort 1 at the same duration of settlement. This was because cohort 2 was younger, better educated, and had better English language skills. Cohort 2 typically had higher earnings and income than cohort 1. Most migrants reported their health as at least 'good'. Those less likely to report this were humanitarian migrants, migrants who could not speak English well, older migrants, and female migrants. The most common long-term health problems for both cohorts were arthritis/rheumatism and nerves/stress problems. One-quarter of all migrants reported a significant level of psychological stress, and at 1 month after arrival were still exhibiting a level of distress that was much greater than that exhibited by the total Australian population. Finding suitable and affordable housing was a major issue for migrants in the early settlement years. Most (94 percent) cohort 2 migrants 18 months after arrival were satisfied or very satisfied with their life in Australia. Migrants perceived lower levels of crime, greater personal influence over government, greater contact between people of different racial and cultural backgrounds, better monetary reward for hard work, and better education opportunities. Migrants were most likely to attend activities organised by people from their country of origin or by a religious organisation.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
16	Refugee voices: A journey towards resettlement	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Many refugees knew little about New Zealand before arrival. Refugees' expectations and their perceptions of whether these had been met were mixed: many had expected to find work and had not, and many had expected to find a safe and peaceful country and felt they had. More than one-third of refugees had problems finding suitable housing, mainly due to cost. The four main areas in which recently arrived refugees needed help or information at 6 months were: income support, health services, education and training, and local services. Established refugees still needed help with English language training, financial support, and finding work. Ethnic community groups were a good source of support for many refugees. Participants rated their health as better after 6 months than on arrival, although 16 percent said their health was worse, due to developing a medical condition such as asthma, concern for family overseas, and emotional stress. One-third of recently arrived refugees at 6 months said they had experienced emotional problems since coming to New Zealand.	2004
17	The impact of immigration on Europe's societies: Ireland	G Hughes & E Quinn Economic and Social Research Institute	The number of work permits in Ireland increased from 6,250 in 1999 to 47,551 in 2003. In 1998, non-Irish migrants made up 3 percent of the Irish population, increasing to almost 5 percent in 2002. In 2002, labour force participation rates of non-Irish residents were greater than those of Irish citizens, although the rate for non–European Union nationals was lower because this group included many asylum seekers who were not permitted to work. Non–European Union nationals were over-represented in low-paying sectors and occupations. Earnings data for 2002 for work permit holders suggested they earned about 14 percent less than Irish workers. The percentage of migrants with university degrees was much higher than the percentage of non-migrants. Minorities were operating in separate social networks, with less than a quarter having weekly contact with Irish people. Forty-eight percent of Irish adults believed Ireland was a racist society.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
18	While we are waiting: Uncertainty and empowerment among asylum-seekers in Sweden	J-P Brekke Institute for Social Research (Oslo)	Informants had a double attitude towards returning. On the surface they acted as if the possibility of return did not exist, yet it played the central role in their day-to-day lives. Informants received random and often faulty information about their cases and the conditions of the asylum period. They could go for months without knowing what progress was being made. Asylum seekers scored low on standard indicators of health. Apparent randomness in the handling of individual cases and lack of information worked as direct challenges to the mental health of the asylum seekers.	2004

Table 2: Economic integration

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
19	The analytics of the wage effect of immigration	G Borjas National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 14796	The effect of immigration on the average wage level depended on factors that were completely different from the factors that determined the effect immigration had on the relative wage of different groups of workers.	2009
20	Migrants and labour market outcomes: Economic impacts of immigration working paper series	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	The highest labour force participation rate was 73 percent for migrants born in countries other than Australia, the Pacific Islands, the UK/Ireland, Europe, North America, and Asia. This rate was followed by 71 percent for Australians, 65 percent for Pacific people, 64 percent for people born in Europe/North America, 62 percent for people born in UK/Ireland, and 60 percent for Asian people. The labour force participation rate for all migrants was 64 percent compared with 71 percent for the New Zealand–born population. The unemployment rate varied with the highest rate for those born in Asia (9 percent), followed by 8 percent for Pacific people, 7 percent for those born in other countries, 5 percent for Australians, 5 percent for Europeans/North Americans, and 3 percent for those born in UK/Ireland. Six percent of migrants were unemployed compared with 4.8 percent of the New Zealand born population. The percentage of high-income earners varied depending on birthplace. Seventeen percent of migrants born in Asia were high-income earners compared with 19 percent of Pacific people, 32 percent for people born in Australia or Europe/North America, 36 percent for those born in the UK/Ireland, and 36 percent for those born in other countries. Across all migrant groups, 27 percent were high-income earners compared with 31 percent of the New Zealand born population. Fifty percent of migrants born in Asia were low-income earners compared with 35 percent of Pacific people, 31 percent of Europeans/North Americans, 30 percent of Australians, 26 percent of people born in the UK/Ireland, and 34 percent of people born in other countries. Across all migrant groups, 36 percent were low-income earners compared with 28 percent of the New Zealand–born population.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
21	Uneven progress: The employment pathways of skilled immigrants in the United States	J Batalova & M Fix Migration Policy Institute	Adjusting to a new labour market was not an easy task and many highly skilled migrants experienced a sharp drop in occupational status when they migrated. How quickly they recovered and how far they got depended on a variety of factors. • High-skilled migrants with limited English language proficiency were twice as likely to work in unskilled jobs as those who were proficient. • Legal permanent residents with US college degrees were three times more likely to work in high-skilled jobs than those with a foreign degree. • Migrants who received their permanent residency after spending time in the US on temporary non-migrant visas fared especially well. • High-skilled migrants admitted under employment visas held higher quality jobs than migrants in other admission categories (eg, family, refugee, diversity). • Highly skilled European and Asian migrants' rates of underutilisation approximated those of non-migrants; Latin Americans and African-born skilled migrants fared worst.	2008
22	Gender, source country characteristics and labour market assimilation among immigrants: 1980–2000	F Blau, L Kahn & K Papps Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3725	Women migrating from countries where women had high relative labour force participation rates worked substantially more in the US labour market than women coming from countries with lower relative female labour force participation rates. Men's labour supply levels and profile scopes were unaffected by source country female labour supply, which suggested the findings for women reflected notions of gender roles rather than overall work orientation.	2008
23	Profiling the new immigrant worker: The effects of skin color and height	J Hersech *Journal of Labor Economics* 26(2), 345–386	US migrants with the lightest skin colour earned on average 17 percent more than comparable migrants with the darkest skin colour. Taller migrants had higher wages. Migrant weight did not affect wages.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
24	Benefit receipt of migrants to New Zealand 2007	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	In 2007, 11,804 newcomers who had entered New Zealand since 1 July 1997 were receiving a welfare benefit. At 30 June 2007, 279,156 people were receiving welfare benefits in New Zealand. The benefit rate of 5.4 percent was significantly lower in 2007 than in any other year from 2002 to 2007. The benefit rate of newcomers who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years fell significantly over this period. Reduction in benefit rates could be attributed to the economy, changes to immigration policy, and new settlement support initiatives. Benefit uptake was highest for newcomers entering New Zealand under the Family Sponsored Residence Stream, followed by the International/Humanitarian Stream. About half of all newcomers identified were received an emergency benefit. Generally, the profile of nationalities of the newcomer beneficiary group matched those of newcomers overall. The exception was where a large proportion of newcomers from a particular country were refugees (eg, from Iraq, Somalia, Afghanistan, and Cambodia).	2008
25	Difference working together: Somali women in the workplace	E Ho, H Jelle & S Douglas Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	In 2006, 55 percent of Somali men and 31 percent of Somali women were in the New Zealand labour force. Twenty-four percent of men and 35 percent of women were unemployed – six times higher than national averages. Awareness and acceptance of cultural differences in the workplace varied considerably across work settings. Women who worked in companies that had non-discrimination policies felt these policies helped increase staff awareness and understanding about cultural diversity. Across occupations, teachers in the education sector felt their workplace had better awareness and acceptance of different cultures than other industries. Women who worked in other occupations or in companies with a less diverse workforce, found their employers, supervisors, and colleagues had minimal understanding of their cultures and practices. Many women took it on themselves to explain their cultural and religious practices to their supervisors and colleagues. Issues of dress did not necessary create barriers to employment. The women showed how compromises could be made between themselves and their employers that allowed them to meet their religious requirements. However, understanding of other issues such as prayer, Ramadan, and permissible food among employers and colleagues was often minimal.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
26	Gender, ethnic identity and work	A Constant & K Zimmermann 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Forty-six percent of sampled German migrant women were in paid work. If all female migrants were integrated, their probability to work increased to 77 percent. Seventy-four percent of sampled German migrant men were in paid work. If all male migrants were marginalised, the working rate would fall to 43 percent. If all men were fully assimilated, their probability of working increased to 90 percent. Male and female migrants who were not able to invest in and entrust themselves to the culture of the host society generally fared worse than migrants who could appreciate and adapt to the host society. For migrant men, preservation of attachment to their origin country did not affect their probability of working as long as they also strongly attached to the host culture and society. For migrant women, maintaining commitment to the country of origin along with a strong adjustment to the host society had a very strong and positive effect on their labour market behaviour.	2008
27	Equal opportunities in the labour market for immigrant people and ethnic minorities	K Kraal & J Roosblad IMISCOE (International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion) Working Paper No. 22	The cumulative effects of gender and ethnic discrimination placed migrant women in the most disadvantaged positions in many European Union member states, and their employment was often concentrated in particular segments of the labour market characterised by low pay, low status, and insecure jobs. Migrant women not only experienced difficulties similar to other migrants (such as lack of domestic labour market experience and human capital, language problems, lack of recognition of qualifications, and discrimination) but also gender-specific difficulties (such as the undervaluation of their capital and social competence).	2008
28	Immigrants and social networks in a job-scarce environment: The case of Germany	A Drever & O Hoffmeister *International Migration Review* 42(2), 425–448	Nearly half of all migrant-origin job changers found their positions through networks in Germany. The most vulnerable to unemployment (the young and less educated) were especially likely to rely on networks. Jobs found through networks were as likely to lead to improved working conditions as were jobs acquired through more formal means.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
29	Immigrants at work: Ethnicity and nationality in the Irish labour market	P O'Connell & F McGinnity Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin	Labour force participation and employment rates were slightly higher among Irish nationals than non-Irish nationals. Unemployment was considerably higher among non-Irish nationals. The exception was migrants of white ethnicity from English-speaking countries whose experiences in the Irish labour market were broadly similar to Irish nationals. Non-Irish nationals from non–English-speaking countries suffered an occupational gap, whereas those from English-speaking countries did not. English language skills were positively related to earnings. Non-Irish nationals were three times more likely to report having experienced discrimination when looking for work than Irish nationals. Compared with Irish nationals, all migrants from non–English-speaking countries faced a higher risk of unemployment and reported greater difficulties in accessing employment. In the workplace, non-Irish nationals were twice as likely to report experiencing discrimination as Irish nationals, particularly those from non–English-speaking countries.	2008
30	International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI 2008 edition – Summary in English	OECD, Paris	In 2006, people born abroad represented a significant portion of the workforce and the employed population in OECD countries, although important variations existed among host countries. In Finland, migrants accounted for less than 3 percent of total employment compared with 25 percent or more in Australia, Switzerland, and New Zealand. The increase of migrants' share in total employment was particularly notable in Spain, Ireland, and Italy. Migrants earned less than the non-migrants in all countries except Australia. Wages of migrants were low compared with the non-migrants in the US (median earnings were 20 percent less and 15 percent less in the Netherlands). The labour market seemed to strongly value host country qualifications and experience (measured by years of residence). Migrants from non-OECD countries had significantly lower earnings. Migrants who had naturalised earned more, even after controlling for duration of residence.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
31	Emigration and the age profile of retirement among immigrants	D Cobb-Clark & S Stillman Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3874	Migrants, particularly migrant women, were more likely to be retired than were non-migrant men and women with the same demographic, human capital, and family characteristics. Within the migrant population, a negative relationship existed between the propensity to be retired and the return migration rate of one's fellow countryfolk, particularly among men (ie, propensity to be retired decreased as the return rate of countryfolk increased). This link was strongest for individuals at or near retirement age and individuals with the highest cost of return migration.	2008
32	Financial help among family and friends in vulnerable neighbourhoods - Part 1: Who gives?	L Rawlings & K Gentsch Urban Institute *Opportunity and Ownership Facts* No. 11	Migrants from Africa and the West Indies had the highest rates of giving financial assistance to family and friends (53 percent), followed by migrants from Europe, Canada, and Latin America (46 percent). Migrants from Southeast Asia (31 percent) and China and India (31 percent) gave at much lower rates. Eighty-three percent of migrants gave financial assistance outside of the country. Respondents from Africa and the West Indies, Southeast Asia, and Latin America sent over three-quarters of their financial assistance to family and friends outside of the country. Respondents from Europe and Canada and from China and India had lower rates of sending financial help outside the country (49 percent and 56 percent respectively).	2008
33	Financial help among family and friends in vulnerable neighbourhoods - Part 2: Who receives?	L Rawlings & K Gentsch Urban Institute *Opportunity and Ownership Facts* No. 12	Fourteen percent of migrants received financial help from families and friends (compared with 27 percent for US-born respondents). Migrants from Europe and Canada (26 percent) and Africa and the West Indies (22 percent) had the highest rates of receiving help. Eighteen percent of respondents from China and India reported receiving financial help from family and friends in the past 12 months. Respondents from Southeast Asia and Latin America reported the lowest rates of receiving financial help from family and friends (14 percent and 11 percent respectively).	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
34	Do high-skill immigrants raise productivity? Evidence from Israeli manufacturing firms 1990–1999	M Paserman Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3572	Migrant concentration and productivity at the firm level were uncorrelated. Migrant share was strongly negatively correlated with output and productivity in low-technology industries. In high-technology industries, the results pointed to a positive relationship, hinting at complementarities between technology and the skilled migrant workforce.	2008
35	Determinants of integration and its impact on the economic success of immigrants: A case study of the Turkish community in Berlin	A Danzer & H Ulku Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3762	Local familial networks increased the income of unintegrated migrant groups, while transnational networks decreased it. Education was more welfare improving for integrated migrants than for non-integrated migrants.	2008
36	Immigrants and welfare programmes: Exploring the interactions between migrant characteristics, migrant welfare dependence and welfare policy	A Barrett & Y McCarthy Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3494	The general picture to emerge as to the relative usage of welfare by migrants and non-migrants was one of higher migrant use. Migrant receipt of welfare could generate additional receipts through both structural state dependence and through network effects.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
37	Do migrants get good jobs in Australia? The role of ethnic networks in job search	S Mahuteau & PN Junankar Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3331	Higher levels of education were beneficial to the probability of finding a job: migrants with a bachelor or higher degree experienced about 6 percent extra probability finding a job on arrival compared with someone who had completed only higher school certificate or equivalent. Using informal and ethnic network-based sources of information led to higher probabilities of finding a job. Using friends rather than family did not improve the probability of finding a job. Migrants who relied on information provided by the government were more likely to find a job than if they had used any other channel. Migrants who had an activity for which they received payment in their former country (eg, business owner or salary earner) were about 10 percent more likely to find a job in Australia. University graduates (and those with higher qualifications) seemed to experience a larger negative shock on the quality of their first jobs than other, less-educated individuals, indicating human capital was not fully transferable to a new country.	2008
38	Ethnic networks and employment outcomes	E Patacchini & Y Zenou Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3331	The higher the percentage of a given ethnic group living nearby, the higher the employment rate of this ethnic group. However, this effect decayed rapidly with distance, losing significance beyond about 90 minutes' travel time.	2008
39	Settling in and moving on: Immigrant women experience Nova Scotia	A Cassin 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Employers did not know how to understand offshore experience. Canadian experience and particularly Canadian education increased access to the Nova Scotia workforce; accents and names isolated. Career progress was slow and at times limited.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
40	Do oppositional identities reduce employment for ethnic minorities? Evidence from England	H Battu & Y Zenou 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Non-whites who strongly disagreed with the notion of being British were less likely to be employed (by around 7 percent). Those who strongly disagreed with intermarriages incurred an employment probability penalty of around 6.5 percent. Those who were fluent in English had a linguistic advantage. The longer non-whites had been in the UK, the more likely they were to be in paid work. Living in an ethnically concentrated neighbourhood reduced the probability of being in employment. Being married within or outside one's own group was associated with a higher probability of being in employment relative to being single, and the effect was larger for those who were married outside their own group. People from Bangladesh and Pakistan, who were overwhelming Muslim, were less likely to be employed than people from India.	2008
41	Unemployment and underemployment of university-educated immigrants in Canada: Effects of gender and ethnicity	L Templeton 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Ethnic group made a difference for unemployment rates with Filipino women having the lowest levels of unemployment and Chinese women the highest. Underemployment rates stagnated after the first year in Canada for migrant women, showing that underemployment rates did not improve with increased months in Canada after the 12th month. Chinese women had the lowest rate of underemployment and Filipino and South Asian women had the highest.	2008
42	Immigrants and the labour market: The case of Norway	G Daugstad 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Men were more likely than women to immigrate because of labour or refugee reasons. Women were more likely than men to immigrate because of family or education reasons. Many migrants had low employment rates, especially women and refugees. Duration of stay played a role in the employment rate. Many migrant women were outside the labour force, which had a negative effect on average employment rates.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
43	Labor market position of resettled refugees and former asylum seekers	M Guiaux 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Resettled refugees and asylum seekers in the Netherlands had similar employment rates. Refugees had a lower employment rate than other migrants.	2008
44	Ethnic enclaves and migrant businesses in Toronto, Canada	L Lo 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	The availability of migrant businesses or ethnic economies affected consumer decision-making and consumption practices. Ethnic identity/cultural preferences overrode the convenience in store choice. Ethnic consumption spaces served social functions.	2008
45	A profile of immigrant populations in the 21st century: Data from OECD countries	OECD	Migrants were more qualified than the non-migrants. The employment rate of non-migrants compared more favourably to that of the migrants. In the labour market, highly skilled migrants tended to have less favourable results than low-skilled migrants in relative terms compared with the non-migrants. The employment of migrants had largely diffused across sectors, particularly to high- and low-skilled services. The brain drain hit mainly small African and Caribbean countries. Highly skilled women were proportionately more likely to emigrate to the OECD.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
46	The impact of the LSIA on immigration research and policy formation in Australia	L Hawthorne 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	For the second cohort (1999–2000), 67 percent of migrants were in professional work 6 months after arrival compared with 63 percent of the first cohort (1993–1995). Twenty-eight percent of migrants in the first cohort rarely used their qualifications in their current job compared with 22 percent of the second cohort. Forty-six percent of the first cohort loved or really liked their jobs compared with 53 percent of the second cohort. Fifteen percent of the first cohort earned $674 or more per week compared with 31 percent of the second cohort. Compared with the first cohort, all ethnic groups except for those from the UK/Ireland in the second cohort were more likely to have employment within 6 months of arrival. Of those who spoke English well or very well in the second cohort, 73 percent were employed. In comparison, in the first cohort, 45 percent of those who spoke English well or very well were employed.	2008
47	Immigrant teachers' needs, challenges and success in Canada	F Faez 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Migrant teachers faced multiple obstacles when attempting to find full-time teaching positions in Ontario. Internationally educated teachers were disproportionately over-represented in the occasional/supply teaching force than any other newly certified Ontario teachers. Internationally educated teachers candidates required additional support to develop their oral and written communication skills, cultural knowledge, and knowledge of the Canadian education system. Although level of language proficiency was an important factor in determining the level of challenge in completing certain tasks and assignments, it was one of many factors contributing to negative or positive experiences in the programme.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
48	Is immigrants' human capital under-utilised in the Canadian labour market?	C Pescarus & M Bouaissa 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Two years after their arrival to Canada, recent migrants had an unemployment rate of 21 percent (three times the national rate). Only one in three recent migrants was able to find a job that matched with their educational level, and one in two worked in a job that did not correspond with their education. Employment rate increased with education, but so did job–education mismatch. Overall, the most educated migrants had half the chance of Canadian-born of finding a job that matched with their education: 30 percent compared with 60 percent and higher for new graduates. Recognition of pre-immigration work experience was the key factor for job–education match.	2007
49	International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2007 edition	OECD	Health professionals were not over-represented among highly skilled migrants. In large origin countries, such as India, China, and the Philippines, the number of health professionals working abroad was low relative to domestic supply. Stopping the outflows of doctors and nurses from low-income countries would not solve the shortage of health professionals these countries face. To better mobilise the skills and competencies of foreign doctors and nurses and ensure high-quality health care, OECD countries need to emphasise the recognition of qualifications.	2007
50	Social capital and labour market outcomes of recent immigrants to Canada	L Xie & M Justus 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Recent migrants' economic performance deteriorated. Reasons could relate to the domestic labour market and macro-economic performance, changing source countries, the return to foreign experience and education, and social capital. In the initial years, strong ties were the most productive networks within a migrant's social capital. Workplace diversity played a significant role in getting migrants higher wages. Network size had a negative impact on employment earnings. For males, relatives' networks had few impacts on employment status, while more social network indicators related to female migrants' employment entry.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
51	The labour market position of Turkish immigrants in Germany and the Netherlands: Reason for migration, naturalisation and language proficiency	R Euwals, J Dagevos, M Gijsberts & H Roodenburg Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2683	Educational attainment and language proficiency had a higher return in the Netherlands than in Germany. Second-generation Turkish migrants had improved their labour market position relative to the first generation of labour migrants and their partners. This improvement was largely due to an improvement in educational attainment and language proficiency. In the Netherlands, a positive relation existed between naturalisation and tenured employment, while in Germany the relation was negative. The contrasting results may be explained in part by different immigration rules.	2007
52	The integration of immigrants into the labour market: The case of Sweden	G Lemaitre OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 48	Sweden had a migrant workforce that was significantly under-represented among the ranks for the employed. Swedish employers did not seem to accord much trust in foreign educational qualifications and work experience, although recognition of qualifications as equivalent to Swedish ones did appear to convey benefits. Employers recognised and rewarded Swedish work experience. Successful integration tended to be associated with early contact with the labour market. The results suggested the benefits of early employment experience on later employment were much stronger than those of Swedish vocational education. People with a migrant background who were born in Sweden had less favourable outcomes than people with similar characteristics born to native-born Swedes.	2007
53	The impact of immigration on the labour market outcomes of New Zealanders	D Mare & S Stillman Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	No evidence existed that migrants decreased the wages of competing New Zealand–born workers. The biggest negative wage impact of recent migrants was on recent migrants themselves: a 10 percent increase in recent migrants in a particular occupational group reduced the wages of other recent migrants with the same predicted occupation by 0.7 percent.	2007

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54	Fiscal impacts of immigration 2005/06	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Recent migrants had a relatively higher rate of study (at 32 percent) than migrants who had been in New Zealand for a longer time. This higher rate was related to the younger age profile of recent migrants. The top occupations for migrants were professionals (18 percent), legislators, administrators, and managers (16 percent), and service and sales workers (14 percent). Migrants tended to move to higher paid occupations as duration of residence increased. Migrants from Australia and the UK and Ireland had a similar income profile to New Zealand–born residents. Migrants from Asia and the Pacific Islands tended to have a lower income profile with 61 percent and 48 percent respectively earning $20,000 or less per year. The finding for Asian migrants is likely to reflect the large proportion of Asian migrants engaged in study. The finding for Pacific migrants is because these migrants mainly tended to hold elementary or service jobs involving lower skill levels with proportionately fewer holding professional jobs. Duration of residence had a strong positive effect on the earning profile of each regional group. Total benefit expenditure on migrants was $741 million compared with $4,185 million on the New Zealand–born population. Unemployment benefit expenditure for the overseas-born population ($163 per person) was lower than for the New Zealand–born ($181 per person). All subgroups of the migrant population had positive net impacts, although these impacts differed by duration of residence, region of birth, and region of residence in New Zealand. For example, the net impact per head was $1,990 for Pacific migrants compared with $4,850 for migrants from the UK and Ireland. The net fiscal impact of migrants climbed with duration of residence, although this could partly be attributed to the age profile of these groups. The net fiscal impact per head was $2680 for recent migrants, $3470 for intermediate migrants, and $4280 for earlier migrants: the New Zealand–born had a net fiscal impact per head of $915.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
55	US immigrants' labor market adjustment: Additional human capital investment and earnings growth	I Redstone Akresh *Demography* 44(4), 865–881	Recent migrants experienced substantial earnings growth. Having more years of education and lower earnings at the baseline were associated with a higher probability of enrolling in formal school in the US. Earnings increased on average 11–16 percent during the survey period, with about 9 percent of this growth attributed to additional formal schooling. Participation in English classes and vocational training was not significantly associated with short-run earnings growth.	2007
56	Immigrants assimilate as communities, not just as individuals	T Hatton & A Leigh Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2538	The stronger the tradition of immigration from a given source country, the better the economic outcomes for new US migrants from that source. Large numbers of migrants from a given origin tended to depress relative earnings, but a history of past immigration from that source raised relative earnings.	2007
57	Immigrant networks and their implications for occupational choice and wages	K Patel & F Vella Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3217	Newly arrived US migrants were locating in the same occupations as their countryfolk from previous waves of immigration. Individuals who located in the 'popular' occupations of their countryfolk enjoyed a large and positive effect on their hourly wage and their level of weekly earnings.	2007
58	The persistence of self-employment across borders: New evidence on legal immigrants to the United States	R Euwals, J Dagevos, M Gijsberts & H Roodenburg Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3250	Little evidence suggested previous self-employment experience in a migrant's country of origin had a significant effect on US wages in paid employment or self-employment.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
59	The earnings of immigrants in Ireland: Results from the 2005 EU survey on income and living conditions	A Barrett & Y McCarthy *Quarterly Economic Commentary* Winter	Migrants earned 15 percent less than comparable Irish employees in 2005. For migrants from non–English-speaking countries, the wage disadvantage was 20 percent. The corresponding figure for migrants from the European Union new member states was 32 percent. Women (migrants and non-migrants) earned 12 percent less than comparable men, and female migrants earned 14 percent less than comparable non-migrant female employees. This double disadvantage was concentrated among females with third-level degrees.	2007
60	Entrepreneurship and survival dynamics of immigrants to the US and their descendants	D Georgarakos & K Tatsiramos Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2792	Mexican and other Hispanic migrants had a lower survival probability, which did not carry to their US-born descendants. These two groups tended to enter entrepreneurship from unemployment or inactivity and were more likely to exit towards employment in the wage sector, suggesting that entrepreneurship represented an intermediate step from non-employment to paid employment.	2007
61	Precautionary savings by natives and immigrants in Germany	M Piracha & Y Zhu Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2942	Although German migrants had lower levels of savings and were less likely to have regular savings than non-migrants, the gap significantly narrowed once loan repayments and remittances were taken into account. The easing of requirements for naturalisation had caused significant reductions in savings and remittances for migrants (13 percent and 29 percent respectively) compared with in the pre-reform period. The introduction of the new nationality law reduced the gap between non-migrants and migrants in marginal propensity to save by 40 percent to 65 percent, depending on the measure of savings used. These findings suggested much of the difference in terms of the savings behaviour between non-migrants and migrants was driven by precautionary savings arising from the uncertainties about future income and legal status, rather than cultural differences.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
62	Earnings and occupational attainment: Immigrants and the native born	B Chiswick & P Miller Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2676	Years of schooling and, among the foreign-born, proficiency in English were the key factors determining access to high-paying US occupations. Labour market experience had little effect on occupational outcomes among the non-migrants. However, evaluated at 10 years, foreign labour market experience had a modest negative impact on current occupational status, which is concentrated among those in high-status jobs. When occupation was held constant, there was a large increase in the effect on earnings of pre-immigration labour market experience for the foreign-born. However, there was little change in the payoff to labour market experience for the native-born or in the premium for post-arrival labour market experience for the foreign-born.	2007
63	Occupational choice of high skilled immigrants in the United States	B Chiswick & S Taengnoi Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2969	High-skilled US migrants with limited proficiency in English or whose first language was linguistically distant from English were more likely to be in occupations in which English communications skills were not very important (eg, computer and engineering occupations). The degree of exposure to English before immigration was found to have little influence on selecting occupations in the US. Migrants from some origins with little exposure to English and whose first language was far from English tended to be in some 'speaking-intensive' occupations, particularly social services occupations. These occupations might not require workers to be fluent in English if they mostly provided services to migrants from the same linguistic background.	2007
64	Employment integration of refugees: The influence of local factors on refugee job opportunities in Sweden	P Bevelander & C Lundh Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2551	The local unemployment and employment rates significantly affected the individual refugees' chances at obtaining employment in Sweden. The structure of the local economy affected the refugees' probability of obtaining employment. Areas with lower general education and skill levels were positively related, whereas university localities were negatively related to refugees' employment chances. Refugees had higher probabilities of being employed in industry in less population-dense areas and in the private service sector in larger cities.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
65	Are Ireland's immigrants integrating into its labour market?	A Barrett & D Duffy Economic and Social Research Institute Working Paper No. 199	Migrants, on average, were less likely to be in high-level occupations after controlling for factors such as age and education. Migrants who arrived more recently appeared to have lower occupational attainment relative to earlier arrivals. This could be explained by the change in the national origin mix of Ireland's migrants.	2007
66	Analyzing the labor market activity of immigrant families in Germany	L Basilio. T Bauer & M Sinning Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2989	Migrant husbands and wives worked less on arrival than non-migrants with similar characteristics. Migrant husbands and wives increased their labour supply as their number of years since migration increased, but despite their length of residence in Germany, their wages did not catch up to those of comparable non-migrants. Husbands and wives who migrated simultaneously experienced assimilation in labour supply but not in wages. For couples who migrated sequentially, wives who migrated after their husbands assimilated in labour supply and wages.	2007
67	Wealth and asset holdings of immigrants in Germany	M Sinning Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3089	Significant differences existed in overall wealth and various wealth components between German non-migrants and migrants. Differences in real estate constituted the major part of different levels of net worth, indicating that disparities in home-ownership rates were responsible for the main part of the overall wealth gap. Migrants' degree of portfolio diversification was significantly lower than that of comparable non-migrants.	2007
68	Regional labour market integration of refugees	P Bevelander 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Factors affecting the probability of refugees obtaining employment in Sweden included education, time in the country, employment levels in municipality, unemployment levels in municipality, and relative size of the industrial sector. Refugees had a higher probability of obtaining employment in municipalities with higher representations of foreign-born.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
69	Economic outcomes of female immigrant entrepreneurship	A Low 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Female migrant entrepreneurs made a significant economic contribution to Australia. Asian-born female entrepreneurs were involved in 50 different types of businesses including Asian grocery shops and professional services. Most Asian-born female entrepreneurs had created new businesses (78 percent), while 10 had brought businesses from third parties. Fifty-seven percent of Asian-born female entrepreneurs had established more than one business since immigrating to Australia. On average, 8.1 people were employed in their business (compared with 6.0 people for all Australian businesses). Sixty-nine percent of businesses owned by Asian-born female entrepreneurs had family workers.	2007
70	Urban and regional dimensions of ethnic entrepreneurship in Britain	D McEvoy & K Hafeez 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, and 'other' Asians were more likely to be self-employed. Entrepreneurial ethnic minorities were more likely to be self-employed in regions where group size was small. Self-employment of entrepreneurial ethnic minorities was more diverse in regions and more specialised when group size was small.	2007
71	Understanding the economic integration of immigrants: A wage decomposition of the earnings disparities between native-born Canadians and immigrants of recent cohorts	D Walters, K Phythian & P Anisef Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement – Toronto Working Paper No. 42	Education and Canadian labour-market experience accounted for much of the observed wage gap between migrants and non-migrants, supporting human capital theory as one of the leading explanations for why recent migrants earned less than Canadian-born. Outward manifestations of ethnic identity may be more costly for migrants, because they are the most visible signs of foreignness, so most likely to evoke negative or hostile reactions. Lack of proficiency in an official language was a major disadvantage for migrants.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
72	Integration of immigrant mothers in Germany: Policy issues and empirical outcomes	E Trzcinski *Population Research Policy Review* 25, 489–512	Migrant women differed substantially in their labour market behaviour compared with women who were both German citizens and born in Germany. At 12 months before first birth, less than 5 percent of East and West German women were full-time homemakers compared with 41 percent of Turkish women and 20 percent of non-Turkish migrants. At 40 months following first birth, these percentages increased to 57 percent for West German women, 22 percent for East German women, 74 percent for Turkish migrants, and 66 percent for non-Turkish migrants. Following the first birth, Turkish women were more likely to exit full-time employment than were West German women and non-Turkish migrant women. West German women were the most likely to engage in part-time work before the birth of the second to fourth child. East German and Turkish women continued to report lower levels of life satisfaction than West German women.	2006
73	Occupational mobility among legal immigrants to the United States	I Redstone Akresh *International Migration Review* 40(4), 854–884	Fifty percent of US migrants experienced occupational downgrading. Among the highest skilled migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean, more than three-quarters ended up in lower-skilled jobs than they had had abroad. Human capital acquired in Latin America and the Caribbean was valued less than that from Europe, Australia, and Canada. Migrants with some US education could increase the returns to that acquired previously abroad.	2006

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74	The impact of human and social capital on immigrants' employment and occupational status	European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations, Utrecht University	Human capital positively affected migrants' labour market positions. Migrants who had obtained their education in the Netherlands and had experience in the labour market after migration had higher odds of being employed and having higher status jobs than migrants who had obtained similar education and work experience abroad. Migrants who had received schooling in the Netherlands had more contacts with non-migrants and more often found jobs through formal means. Migrants in the Netherlands particularly improved their economic standing when they learnt the Dutch language, attended school in the Netherlands, and obtained experience in the local labour market. Migrants who had a larger network were less often unemployed and more often had a higher status job. Migrants who had more contacts with Dutch people and who were members of Dutch organisations had higher status jobs than migrants with fewer contacts and were not members of Dutch organisations.	2006
75	The interplay of gender, migration, socioeconomics and health	W Thurston, L Meadows, D Este & A Eisener Prairie Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP04–06	Migrant women and men expected to find professional employment, but their expectations were not immediately realised and often not realised in the long term. Participants often described frustration and difficulty understanding the systems or processes involved with finding work in Canada. Potential employers did not value migrants' previous education, skills, and experience. Most migrants recognised that training and better English proficiency would improve their chances of employment, but understood that the greatest limits to employment were not personal but systemic barriers to employment for all migrants. Migrants were often forced to negotiate between the roles learned in their country of origin and the new roles expected of them in Canada. The process of adapting to new roles often resulted in migrant women putting higher expectations on themselves while assuming the burdens of home and employment labour, studying English or retraining, and being responsible for their family's health and happiness. Female participants had excellent skills for developing social support networks. Social support network building was a powerful tool participants used to facilitate acculturation and settlement after migration.	2006

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76	Gender, immigration and labour market integration: Where we are and what we still need to know	E Tastsoglou & V Preston CERIS (Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement) – Toronto Metropolis Centre *Policy Matters* No. 25	Compared with Canadian-born women and earlier migrants, a larger percentage of recent migrant women (who arrived in Canada 1996–2001) had university and graduate degrees. Although a smaller percentage of Canadian-born women than migrant women had university degrees, the labour market participation rate of Canadian-born women was higher than that of migrant women. For recent migrants, only 65 percent of women were in the labour force. Migrant women were also less likely to participate in the labour market than migrant men. Once migrant women entered the labour force, they often experienced difficulty staying employed. In relative terms, recent migrant women were still more likely than Canadian-born women to be unemployed. Migrant and Canadian-born women often work in different jobs, with migrant women more likely in manual occupations and Canadian-born women more likely in managerial, professional, and clerical occupations. Foreign-born women earned less than their Canadian-born counterparts.	2006
77	Filipinos in Canada: Economic dimensions of immigration and settlement	P Kelly Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement (CERIS) Working Paper No. 48 (revised)	On arrival, Filipino migrants tended to have high levels of education, as well as less tangible forms of cultural preparedness such as high levels of English language competency. Filipinos had very high levels of participation in the labour force, low levels of unemployment and welfare claims, and a low incidence of self-employment. Nevertheless, integration tended to be in subordinated places and roles. In Toronto, Filipinos generally lived in poorer neighbourhoods and were heavily concentrated in certain occupational roles. These roles tended to be de-professionalised versions of their occupational identities in the Philippines and resulted in lower earnings. Migrants suffered the vagaries of cyclical economic downturns far more acutely than those with longer periods of residency.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
78	How immigrants fare across the earnings distribution: International analyses	B Chiswick, A Le & P Miller Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2405	In the US labour market, when other factors were held constant, migrants from English-speaking countries had mean hourly earnings about 12 percent higher than the earnings of non-migrant workers. Migrants from non–English-speaking countries had mean hourly earnings around 12 percent lower than the earnings of non-migrant workers. Relative earnings positions of both birthplace groups varied across the earnings distribution. The labour market outcomes of high-skilled migrants were superior to those of low-skilled migrants.	2006
79	Immigrant-native differences in welfare participation: The role of entry and exit rates	J Hansen & M Lofstrom Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2261	Migrants were significantly more likely to receive welfare than non-migrants and were more likely to enter welfare and less likely to leave welfare in any given period than non-migrants. The differences were especially large for migrants from refugee countries. The main reason for the welfare gap was a difference in welfare entry rates. When using non-migrants' estimated entry rates in predicting welfare participation for migrants, the welfare gap diminished substantially. The differences in observable characteristics were not the main contributors to the welfare gap. The observed difference could be because welfare serves as a form of unemployment insurance for groups who have not yet established themselves in the labour market. The main route to reduce the welfare gap is to reduce the probability for and need to initiate welfare among migrants (eg, by providing employment and training for employable applicants).	2006
80	Immigrants in a booming economy: Analysing their earnings and welfare dependence	A Barrett & Y McCarthy Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2457	Migrants' hourly earnings were 18 percent lower than those of non-migrant employees, after controlling for factors such as education and experience. The earnings difference gap was much more pronounced for those from non–English-speaking countries (3 percent compared with 31 percent). Migrants with third-level degrees were found to earn 17 percent less than comparable non-migrants. On average, migrants used welfare services less intensively and this difference remained after adjusting for higher levels of education among the migrant population.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
81	Central and East European migrants in low wage employment in the UK	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Interviewees worked for relatively low earnings and longer basic hours than the occupational average. Many did not have paid holidays, sick leave, or a written contract. Many had qualifications and skills significantly above those required by their job. Many migrants traded off low-skilled work and poor conditions for better pay than in their home countries or for other benefits, such as learning English, often because they viewed the job as temporary.	2006
82	Managed migration and the labour market – the health sector in Ireland	E Quinn Economic and Social Research Institute	Labour immigration had become increasingly important in relation to medical practitioners, nurses, and midwives in recent years. The proportion of non-Irish nurses has grown significantly. The proportion of non-Irish doctors has grown from 18 percent in 1998 to 23 percent in 2004.	2006
83	Unemployment dynamics among migrants and natives	A Uhlendorff & K Zimmermann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2299	German migrants stayed longer unemployed than non-migrants, but the probability of leaving unemployment differed strongly with ethnicity. Migrants from Italy, the former Yugoslavia, and Spain did not differ from non-migrants, but Turkish migrants had a significantly lower probability of leaving unemployment for a paid job. Turkish members of the second generation of guest workers still had a significantly lower probability of leaving unemployment than non-migrants. However, once migrants found a new job, there were no significant differences in the employment stability compared with non-migrants, independent of ethnicity.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
84	Economic outcomes of recent immigrants in Canada	M Justus 11th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Migrants landing in 2001 and 2002 experienced dramatic declines in employment earnings one year after landing. Reasons for this related to domestic macroeconomic and labour market conditions, employers not rewarding foreign experience for more recent migrants, a low return to foreign education, changing source countries, and language and communication skills. Those selected as skilled workers had better economic outcomes from the start. Refugees had a high reliance on income support on arrival but over time received an increasing proportion of income from employment earnings. Lone parents and unattached individuals aged over 60 had the least favourable income situations, with migrant lone parents and unattached migrants reporting the lowest incomes of all groups. Senior migrants were less self-sufficient than non-migrants.	2006
85	Immigrant earnings: A longitudinal analysis	B Chiswick, Y Lee & P Miller Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1750	The level and relative growth of earnings was higher for Australian migrants with higher levels of skill and who were economic- or skills-tested migrants, as distinct from family-based and refugee migrants.	2005
86	The labour market characteristics and labour market impacts of immigrants in Ireland	A Barrett, A Bergin & D Duffy Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1553	The labour market profile of migrants in Ireland showed them to be a young and highly educated group. Migrants and non-migrants with the same education level were not employed in an identical manner with migrants experiencing an occupational gap.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
87	At the lower end of the table: Determinants of poverty among immigrants to Denmark and Sweden	K Blume, B Gustafsson, P Pederson & M Verner Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1551	Migrants to Denmark had a significantly higher poverty rate than migrants to Sweden. Migrants younger than 30, women, people living in families with many children, and single adults living with one or more children had significantly higher poverty rates. Poverty rates declined with duration of residence.	2005
88	A profile of low-income working immigrant families (US)	R Capps, M Fix, E Henderson & J Reardon-Anderson Urban Institute Series B, No. B-67	In 2001, one-quarter of all low-income working families in the US were migrant families. Working migrant families were about twice as likely as working non-migrant families to be low-income or poor families. Low-income working migrant families were less likely than non-migrant families to report receiving public benefits such as tax credits, income assistance, food assistance, and housing subsidies. In 2002, children in low-income working migrant families were more than twice as likely as those in comparable non-migrant families to lack health insurance coverage. Overall, children of migrants were significantly less likely to be in any regular non-parental childcare arrangement. This might be explained in part by family structure and preferences for different care arrangements.	2005
89	Legal status at entry, economic performance and self-employment proclivity: A bi-national study of immigrants	A Constant & K Zimmermann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1910	In Germany, legal status at entry was important in determining work effort and engagement in self-employment. In Germany, former refugees and migrants who arrived through family reunification were less likely to work full time, and refugees were less likely to be self-employed. In Denmark, the status of entry did not play any significant role.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
90	Working precariously: The impact of race and immigrants status on employment opportunities and outcomes in Canada	C. Teelucksingh & G-E Galabuzi (Center for Race Relations Foundation) 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Double-digit income disparities existed (13.3 percent median after tax income). Differential rates of unemployment existed with participation rates lagging behind those of the non-racialised population. Labour market segmentation continued. Racialised groups failed to convert their human capital investment in the form of education into occupational status and income. Recent migrants with access to professions and trades had different experiences relating to structural barriers in the licensing and accreditation process and demands for Canadian experience that were unrelated to the core competencies of the job.	2005
91	Gender-specific migration and job challenges: Immigrants and refugee women of Newfoundland and Labrador	K Sarma-Debnath & Y Kutty (Multicultural Women's Organization of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada) 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Most newcomer women worked in restaurants, as cleaners, as caregivers, or in low-paid jobs with minimum wages. Newcomer women worked in temporary, unskilled jobs. Some professional women were forced to take jobs below their skill level because their qualifications were not recognised. Employment barriers for migrant women included: • being unfamiliar with existing career-related facilities • lack of recognition of foreign credentials and work experience • lack of opportunities in some fields • limited opportunities to get Canadian work experience • lack of social networks • discrimination.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
92	The savings behaviour of temporary and permanent migrants in Germany	T Bauer & M Sinning 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Migrants saved significantly less than non-migrants. Intended return migration did not seem to affect the savings rates of migrants in the host country. Return migration affected remittances as well as savings in the host country. Income and employment effects of migrants became significant if remittances were taken into account. Temporary migrants saved significantly more than permanent migrants and non-migrants, even if remittances were not considered. Differences in the savings rate between migrants and non-migrants could mainly be attributed to differences in observable socioeconomic factors rather than differences in savings behaviour.	2005
93	The making of entrepreneurs in Germany: Are native men and immigrants alike?	A Constant & K Zimmermann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1440	Individuals were strongly pulled into self-employment if it offered higher earnings, but migrants were pushed into self-employment when they felt discriminated against. Married migrants were more likely to go into self-employment but were less likely when they had young children. Migrants living with foreign passports in ethnic households were more likely to be self-employed than non-migrants. The earnings of self-employed men increased with exposure to Germany, hours worked, and occupational prestige. The earnings of self-employed men decreased with high regional unemployment to vacancies ratios. Everything else equal, the earnings of self-employed Germans were not much different from the earnings of the self-employed migrants, including those who had become German citizens. Migrants suffered a strong earnings penalty, if they felt discriminated against, although they received a premium if they were German educated.	2004
94	The employment status of immigrant women: The case of Sweden	P Bevelander *International Migration Review* 39(1), 187–202	Women from migrant countries that were perceived to be culturally and linguistically closer to Sweden had higher probabilities of obtaining employment than women from migrant countries with a less close perceived cultural and language distance. The probability of obtaining employment had decreased for migrant women since the early 1980s.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
95	Impact of race and immigrants status on employment opportunities and outcomes in the Canadian labour market	C Teelucksingh & G-E Galabuzi *Policy Matters* No. 22 CERIS –Toronto Metropolis Centre	A persistent double-digit income disparity existed between racialised and non-racialised individual earners (a median after tax income gap of 13 percent). In 2001, the participation rate for the total population was 80 percent, the rate for migrants was 75 percent, and for racialised group members was as low as 66 percent. The unemployment rate was as high as 13 percent for the racialised group compared with 7 percent for the total population. Racialised group members were over-represented in many low-paying occupations with high levels of precariousness, and under-represented in better-paying, more-secure jobs. For many racialised group members, educational attainment had not translated into comparable labour market access or workplace mobility.	2005
96	Stepping from illegality to legality and advancing towards integration: The case of immigrants in Greece	N Glytsos *International Migration Review* 39(4), 819–840	With respect to economic integration, migrants seemed to fare rather well, with their official unemployment rate only slightly higher than the Greek unemployment rate with the two rates converging over time. Wages of migrants were generally lower but were approaching the wages of their Greek counterparts. Educated migrants, much more than educated Greeks, were forced by circumstance to have jobs that did not measure up to their qualifications.	2005
97	Self-employment of immigrants: A cross-national study of 17 Western societies	F van Tubergen *Social Forces* 84(2), 709–732	Migrants from non-Christian countries of origin had higher odds of self-employment. Higher levels of unemployment among non-migrants increased the odds of self-employment. Self-employment was more frequent among migrant communities that were small, highly educated, and had a longer settlement history.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
98	Are there gender and country of origin differences in immigrant labor market outcomes across European destinations?	A Adsera & B Chiswick Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1432	Migrants in Germany and Portugal fared best relative to non-migrants. Migrants in Sweden, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Spain fared the worst, particularly among non-European Union-born migrants. Gender differences were more important among those born outside the European Union, with women doing relatively better than men. Latin American and Eastern European women were at the bottom of the women's distribution. Among men, those from Asia, Latin America, and Eastern European received the lowest earnings. Earnings increased with duration in the destination country, and the foreign-born caught up to non-migrants at around 18 years in the destination country (for men and women). Education mattered more for women in terms of explaining earnings, whereas language skills were relatively more important for men.	2004
99	Economic integration of immigrants to Canada: A short survey	D Hum & W Simpson *Canadian Journal of Urban Research* 13(1), 46–61	Differences among migrants, according to the circumstances and timing of their arrival, had significant implications for their economic success. On average, migrants continued to experience an earnings disadvantage at entry compared with their non-migrant counterparts. Most studies rejected the idea these earnings eventually converged.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
100	Immigrants in Connecticut: Labor market experiences and health care access	R Capps, K Fortuny, A Cook, E Henderson & S Zuckerman Urban Institute	Latin Americans were the most recent and fastest growing migrant population. European migrants were an older, shrinking population. Latin Americans were the poorest migrants. Median incomes for some Asian migrants exceeded the incomes of US-born Connecticut residents Latin American, Caribbean, and Southeast Asian migrants were the least educated and most likely to have limited English proficiency. Other Asian migrants were more likely to have college degrees than US-born adults. The best-educated adults earned the highest wages, regardless of whether they were migrants. Connecticut's migrants were most heavily concentrated in low-skilled industries, but their numbers were growing rapidly in high-skilled industries. Hispanic migrant adults who were not US citizens were most likely to have no health insurance. Hispanic children with non-citizen parents were the most likely to be uninsured. Long waiting times and difficulties setting appointments created significant barriers to healthcare access for migrants and other uninsured people.	2004
101	The economic causes and consequences of Canadian citizenship	D DeVoretz & S Pivnenko Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1395	Migrants from poor countries (non-OECD) and migrants who ascended to citizenship when it was first possible (4–6 years) had their decision conditioned by their wage, marital status, age, and presence of children. Migrants from developed OECD countries based their decision primarily on the prospect of an earnings gain from citizenship and years in Canada. After citizenship acquisition, male and female migrants experienced a rise in earnings. The interaction of citizenship, occupation, and language boosts migrant earnings in managerial, professional, and administrative occupations. In most cases, ascension to citizenship reduced the earnings gap relative to Canadians and allowed foreign-born citizens to earn a premium.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
102	International transference of human capital and occupational attainment of recent Chinese professional immigrants in Canada	L Zong Prairie Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP03–04	Many Chinese professional migrants believed they could not enter professional occupations in which they were trained because their foreign credentials were devalued. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported that their current (or last) occupation in Canada matched their professional qualifications. Forty-one percent reported being overqualified for their current qualifications in Canada. Thirty-four percent experienced difficulties adapting to Western culture, and 65 percent of those had experienced downward occupational mobility. Forty-nine percent experienced difficulties with their command of English, and 70 percent of those had experienced downwards occupational mobility. As the length of time in Canada increased, the percentage of downward mobility rate decreased. Seventy-three percent believed they could not enter into professional occupations in which they had training because there were unequal opportunities for visible minority migrants.	2004
103	Chinese immigrants in Canada: Their changing composition and economic performance	S Wang & L Lo *Policy Matters* No. 10 CERIS – Toronto Metropolis Centre	Compared with the general population of Canada, Chinese migrants admitted between 1980 and 2000 had much lower incomes. Generally, the economic performance of Chinese migrants increased with their length of residence in Canada. It would take more than 20 years for Chinese migrants to close the earning gap, but it was not clear if the majority of Chinese migrants would ever be able to catch up. The educational credentials of many Chinese migrants were not recognised. Those who had been enrolled in graduate programmes in Canadian universities outperformed their peers because they possessed Canadian education and experience. The lack of language and communication skills prevented Chinese migrants from using their credentials and adapting to the new, knowledge-based economy.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
104	Cultural resources, ethnic strategies, and immigrant entrepreneurship: A comparative study of five immigrant groups in the Toronto CMA [Census Metropolitan Area]	*Policy Matters* No. 2 CERIS – Toronto Metropolis Centre	As a community grew and migrants became more established, their familiarity with the Canadian business environment increased, their contacts widened, and their businesses diversified. The progression from retail trade to consumer services to manufacturing and producer services seemed typical in ethnic minority economics. Self-employment was mainly a male undertaking. Many businesses made extensive use of ethnic resources such as having family members or members of the same ethnic group as workers, using friends from the same ethnic group and relatives for advice and other help, using ethnic media for advertising, and having members of the same ethnic group as the target market. The most important reasons for migrant entrepreneurs to go into business were personal/family aspirations and the possibility of opportunities. Visible minority migrant entrepreneurs experienced institutional discrimination more often than white migrant entrepreneurs.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
105	The economic incorporation of immigrants in 18 Western societies: Origin, destination and community effects	F van Tubergen, I Maas & H Flap *American Sociological Review* 69(5), 704–727	For both male and female migrants, labour force participation and employment changes depended on their origin and destination. Higher levels of political suppression in the sending country were associated with lower levels of migrants' labour force activity and employment. This confirms the idea that people who moved for non-economic reasons are less favourably selected for the labour market than those who moved for economic reasons. The higher the income inequality in the country of origin relative to that in the country of destination, the less often migrants participated in the labour market and the less often they were employed. The higher the gross domestic product per capita in the country of origin relative to that in the country of destination, the more often migrants were outside the labour market, and if they were in the labour market, they were more often unemployed. A greater distance between origin and destination countries was associated with higher odds of a migrant being employed. However, migrants (especially women) who had moved a longer distance were more likely to remain outside the labour market. Exposure to the destination language before migration did not enhance labour market opportunities.	2004
106	Are refugees different from economic immigrants? Some empirical evidence on the heterogeneity of immigrant groups in the United States	K Cortes Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1063	In 1980, refugees earned 6 percent less and worked 14 percent fewer hours than economic migrants with the same level of English skills. By 1990, both groups had made substantial gains, with refugees making the greater gains and having labour market outcomes surpassing those of economic migrants. In 1990, refugees earned 20 percent more, worked 4 percent more hours, and improved their English skills by 11 percent relative to economic migrants. The higher rates of human capital accumulation for refugees contributed to these results.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
107	Self-employed immigrants in Denmark and Sweden: A way to economic self-reliance	P Andersson & E Wadensjo Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1130	Migrants, especially migrants from non-Western countries, were over-represented among the self-employed in Denmark and Sweden. The self-employed in both countries had relatively low incomes, lower than non-migrants with the corresponding characteristics.	2004
108	What kind of work do immigrants do? Occupation and industry of foreign-born workers in the United States	*Migration Facts* No. 5 Migration Policy Institute	Over one-third of all employed foreign-born workers were from Central America, primarily Mexico but also Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. About 26 percent were from Asia, 12 percent from Europe, 9 percent from the Caribbean, and 7 percent from South America. Foreign-born workers were employed in a broad range of occupations. By comparison, non-migrant employed workers were concentrated in managerial, professional, and technical; sales; and administrative support occupations. Over half of all foreign-born workers from Central America worked as operators, fabricators, or labourers or in service occupations. Most employed non-migrant and foreign-born workers were clustered in two industries: professional and related services, and retail trade. Migrant workers from Central America showed a different pattern of industrial participation with 16 percent working in the construction industry, 10 percent in non-durable goods manufacturing, and 9 percent in business, auto, and repair services.	2004
109	Why do self-employed immigrants in Denmark and Sweden have such low incomes?	P Andersson & E Wadensjo Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1280	A persistent migrant–native income gap existed over the entire income distribution for self-employed, but this gap differed depending on what part of the income distribution was looked at. The same pattern was found in Denmark and Sweden. However, the incomes of the self-employed compared with those of wage-earners was higher in Denmark than in Sweden.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
110	Degrees of difference: The employment of university-qualified immigrants in New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	Overseas-born New Zealanders were more highly qualified than the New Zealand–born population. Education levels were generally higher the more recently people had immigrated. Overseas-born people had a lower rate of labour force participation than New Zealand–born people and a higher rate of unemployment. However, this is largely due to the influence of new migrants, who typically had a relatively low labour force participation rate and high unemployment rate for the first year or two after arriving in New Zealand. Migrants with tertiary qualifications were less likely to experience unemployment than those without. Unemployment rates for university-qualified migrants varied considerably by birthplace, with migrants from North Africa and the Middle East having the highest rates of unemployment for recent migrants in 2001. Those with the lowest unemployment rates were most likely to come from English-speaking countries or culturally similar regions. This points to the importance of language in influencing migrant's employment prospects. Taken as a whole, the migrant and non-migrant populations had similar rates of self-employment, although rates varied considerably by birthplace, time in New Zealand, and field of study. University-qualified migrants who had been in New Zealand more than 10 years were more likely to be working as legislators, administrators, and managers and less likely to be working in clerical or sales and service jobs. Professional occupations were the most commonly held jobs for university-qualified migrants from all regions.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
111	Immigrants in business: A study of self-employed immigrants and their businesses in New Zealand	N North & A Trlin New Settlers Programme, Massey University	A migrant's decision to run their own business was an outcome of a complex interaction of factors and not simply because of difficulties experienced or expected in finding employment; most had been previously employed in New Zealand. The decision to live in New Zealand for lifestyle reasons was an important determinant of operational and strategic decisions related to the business, and coloured perspectives on the New Zealand business environment. Multi-dimensional links existed between many migrants' businesses with their country of origin as a market as well as a source of workers, material supplies, venture capital, and new technology. These links were also evident with the ethnic/compatriot community in New Zealand (eg, as a market and a source of employees, mentoring, and advice, but not capital). Many types of businesses run by migrants were comparable to those run by any New Zealander (eg, manufacturing, retail shops, and cleaning services), but others had the potential to make a unique contribution (eg, businesses that enriched society through the introduction of new products and cuisine).	2004
112	A land of milk and honey with streets paved with gold: Do emigrants have over-optimistic expectations about incomes abroad?	D McKenzie (World Bank), J Gibson (University of Waikato) & S Stillman (Motu) Working Paper	Emigrants tended to underestimate the employment likelihood and income they could earn in New Zealand. The degree of underestimation appeared to be due to potential migrants placing excess weight on negative employment experiences of a few migrants, inaccurate information flows from extended family who might be trying to moderate remittance demands by understating incomes, and changes in the male wage premium between Tonga and New Zealand. More accurate information about earnings opportunities abroad might increase migration pressure.	Unknown

Table 3: Social integration

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
113	Community context and civic participation in immigrant communities: A multi-level study of 137 Canadian communities	D Baer Metropolis British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Diversity Working Paper No. 08–03	Languages played an important role in voluntary association involvement in Canada. Those who did not speak English or French at home were much less likely to get involved at meetings, as non-paid volunteers, or as members. Dutch migrants had the highest levels of voluntary association involvement. Individuals from India, France, and China/Hong Kong had significantly lower levels of participation than Canadian-born individuals. For unpaid voluntary work, migrants from Germany, India, and the Philippines had significantly lower levels of active volunteering. For meeting/activity involvement, exceedingly low levels of engagement were observed for people from Vietnam and India. Fairly low levels of engagement were observed for individuals from Guyana, the Philippines, and Poland. The 1.5 generation from India, China, and Germany might still be less engaged than individuals who were Canadian-born.	2008
114	Development of social-support networks by recent Chinese immigrant women with young children living in London, Ontario	W Da Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement – Ontario Working Paper No.66	Religious participation was one of the most important social-support networks. It helped women find mutual support for child care, emotional comfort, and psychological support to help them deal with various problems generated during immigration and settlement. Religious participation in a mainstream church could help migrants to integrate more easily into society, but religious affiliation could also sustain traditional patriarchal gender relations in the family. Access to the internet was critical for migrants needing information about settlement. Financial resources and lack of language proficiency were major factors influencing how migrant women sought support. Although seeking childcare assistance from relatives in the home country was the preferred strategy, migrants' income levels did not allow them to sponsor their parents' migration to Canada. Lower levels of resources also prevented migrants from using local childcare services or hiring a private caregiver.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
115	Reclaiming voice: Challenges and opportunities for immigrant women learning English	K Kilbride, V Tyyska, R Berman, M Ali, I Woungang, S Guruge, L Clune, S Edwards & R Cazzola CERIS – Toronto Metropolis Centre *Policy Matters* No. 36	Lack of information about available Canadian services, inconvenient class schedules and locations, and competing financial and familial obligations were obstacles to gaining language proficiency. Culturally based roles as family caregivers and as models and conduits of linguistic heritage impeded acquisition of English. Reasons for not attending classes included mixed-gender classrooms, the type of instruction, or levels of language proficiency. Pedagogical approaches and teacher accents were concerns. A one-size-fits-all approach was not effective in reaching female migrants.	2008
116	From illegal to legal: Estimating previous illegal experience among new legal immigrants to the United States	G Jasso, D Massey, M Rosenzweig & J Smith Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3441	Thirty-two percent of new migrant adults who were granted permanent residence in 1996 had previous illegal experience: about 19 percent had experience as an entry without inspection, 12 percent had visa overstay experience, and 11 percent had engaged in unauthorised employment. Twenty-three percent of new migrants who were college graduates had illegal experience, as did over a third of employment principals. Men were more likely to have previous illegal experience than women, the less-schooled more likely than the more highly schooled, and migrants from the Americas more likely than migrants from the rest of the world.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
117	Taking back the streets: ICE and local law enforcement target immigrant gangs	J Vaughan & J Feere Center for Immigration Studies	The growth of transnational gangs had been a dangerous side effect of the failure to control the US–Mexico border and the tolerance for high levels of illegal immigration. Transnational migrant gangs were spreading out across the US, in suburban and rural areas as well as in established urban street gang environments. The aliens arrested under Operation Community Shield collectively represented a significant menace to the public. Most (80 percent) had committed serious crimes in addition to immigration violations, and 40 percent had violent criminal histories. Nearly 60 percent of alien gangsters arrested by Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers were Mexican citizens, 17 percent were from El Salvador, and 5 percent were from Honduras. Migrant gang members rarely made a living as gangsters. They typically worked by day, often using false documents, in construction, auto repair, farming, landscaping, and other low-skill occupations where employers were less vigilant about checking immigration status.	2008
118	Ethnic intermarriage among immigrants: Human capital and assortative mating	B Chiswick Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3740	The probability of intermarriage increased the longer a migrant resided in the US and the younger the age at arrival. Inter-ethnic marriages were more likely between individuals with similar education levels. Intermarriage was lower the greater the availability ratio (potential spouses and group size), and the larger the size of the group. Linguistic distance indirectly measured the effect of English language ability at arrival and was found to be a significant negative predictor of intermarriage. Those who reported multiple ancestries and who had been previously married were more likely to intermarry.	2008
119	Attitudes towards immigrants, other integration barriers and their veracity	A Constant, M Kahanec & K Zimmermann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3650	In the European Union, ethnic minorities faced integration problems. Non-migrants' negative attitudes were a key factor. Discrimination was the single most important integration barrier. Low education levels and self-confidence as well as cultural differences also hindered integration.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
120	Electoral participation as a measure of social inclusion for natives, immigrants and descendants in Sweden	P Bevelander & R Pendakur Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3764	Migrants who obtained citizenship were far more likely to vote than those who did not. Migrants from the Americas and born in Sweden to migrant parents were more likely to vote than migrants from other countries. Age of immigration did not make a substantial difference to the odds of voting. Higher migrant populations were not correlated with lower rates of voter participation.	2008
121	Immigration, faith and cohesion	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Racial and religious discrimination were key barriers to a sense of belonging in Britain. Race discrimination was reported by nearly 50 percent of minority ethnic established and new residents, including Muslims. Thirty percent of recent Muslim migrants had experienced religious discrimination. Most recent migrants placed the highest value on democracy, fairness, justice, and security in Britain. Established Muslim communities provided vital support and advice to new Muslim migrants. Other recent migrants in these localities felt more isolated. Fifteen percent of Muslim interviewees and 25 percent of other interviewees were active in local organisations involving people of diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds. Lack of time, poor English, insecure immigration status, and not feeling welcome were barriers to participation. Interviewees had little confidence that they could have an impact on decisions (particularly at the national level). There were common local concerns among established and new residents about crime, drugs, and pollution.	2008
122	Integration of immigrants: A British perspective	A Manning 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Recent migrants did not think of themselves as British and about 75 percent did so only after 40 years. The rate of assimilation was fastest for those from poorer, less democratic countries. The rate of assimilation was unrelated to religion.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
123	Retaining skilled migrants in regional Australia: The role of social connectedness	M Wuff & A Dharmalingam 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	A respondent's age, gender, and reasons for migrating were not important for social connectedness. The factors important for social connectedness were: • sponsorship type • helpfulness of sponsor assistance • living arrangements • educational attainment • region of birth.	2007
124	Fear, human security, immigration integration	H Babacan 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	The settlement process for Australian migrants was closely connected to their spatial experience in the new environment and was influenced by experiences (eg, memory, identity, and nostalgia). Concerns existed about marriage to people from other backgrounds particularly Asian, and negative perceptions of ethnic community bonding.	2007
125	Contexts of English language use among immigrants to the United States	I Redstone Akresh *International Migration Review* 41(4), 930–955	The longer migrants have been in the US, the more likely they would use English with friends, at work, at home, and with a spouse. The average migrant arriving as a young adult had a predicted probability of using English with friends that doubled after 15 years in the US. The same average migrant had a 0.40 probability of using English at home on arrival, which rose to 0.55 after 15 years.	2007
126	Settlement patterns and the geographic mobility of recent migrants to New Zealand	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Recent and earlier migrants lived in highly concentrated locations compared with the New Zealand–born population. Earlier migrants were more mobile than the New Zealand–born population. The density of migrant networks had a large impact on where recent and earlier migrants chose to settle.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
127	When do I become a Kiwi? A qualitative account of new migrants experiences in New Zealand	S Robertson Honours thesis, Victoria University of Wellington	Participants did not feel they needed to be New Zealanders to describe New Zealand as their home. Most participants described themselves as Kiwis or by an ethnic label. Participants who called themselves Kiwis did not always report more changes and less cultural maintenance behaviours than those who identified themselves with an ethnic label. Participants placed a large emphasis on fitting in by losing aspects of their culture and adapting to aspects of New Zealand culture. Many participants felt they had been successful at finding methods to maintain their ethnic culture and to adapt to New Zealand society. Participants generally reported having positive experiences in New Zealand and chose not to dwell on negative experiences.	2007
128	Religious affiliation and participation among immigrants in a secular society: A study of migrants in The Netherlands	F van Tubergen *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 33(5), 747–765	The greater the concentration of migrants from a specific group in the direct environment, the stronger the religiosity of the migrant members of that group. Migrants who were members of organisations that were dominated by members of their same ethnic group were more religious than migrants who were members of organisations that predominantly consisted of non-migrants. Migrants with a partner from the same ethnic group were more religious than migrants with a Dutch partner. Migrants who mainly had contacts with non-migrants in their free time had significantly less-religious attitudes than migrants who predominantly met members of the same ethnic group. Employed migrants were less religious than migrants who were unemployed or inactive. The level of education had a negative effect on religion. People who arrived in the Netherlands at an older age were more often affiliated with a religion, had more-religious attitudes, and attended religious meetings more frequently than migrants who arrived at a younger age.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
129	The acculturation of Canadian immigrants: Determinants of ethnic identification with the host society	D Walters, K Phythian & P Anisef *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 44(1), 37–64	Indicators of economic success such as employment status, occupation, and prior earnings did not affect whether migrants would assume the identity of their host (Canadian) society. Religion and perceptions of discrimination had a modest relationship with ethnic/cultural identity. Visible minority status, political participation, language use, and the proportion of friends who shared the same ethnic identity had slightly stronger relationships. Time since migration appeared to have the strongest impact on identity formation.	2007
130	The role of transnational networks and legal status in securing a living: Ghanaian migrants in The Netherlands	V Mazzucato Centre on Migration, Policy and Society Working Paper No. 43	Legal status was significantly related to livelihood security as defined by secure employment, secure housing, and ability to solve crises. Migrants with illegal status changed jobs more frequently, had to move houses involuntarily, and incurred more crises than migrants with legal status. Having a network with 50 percent or more kin relations was significantly related to employment security.	2007
131	Are immigrants more mobile than natives? Evidence from Germany	M Schundeln Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3226	Migrants were more likely than non-migrants to migrate internally within Germany. Migrants were significantly more responsive to labour market differentials than non-migrants. The unobserved cost of migration for migrants was only about 37 percent of the cost for non-migrants. Migrants living in Germany had weaker ties to the region where they were living than did non-migrants to their region.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
132	The characteristics of unauthorized immigrants in California, Los Angeles County and the United States	K Fortuny, R Capps & J Passel Urban Institute	California had the largest unauthorised population of any state (almost 2.5 million), with almost one-quarter of the nation's unauthorised migrants living there. Mexican migrants accounted for a higher share of the foreign-born in California and Los Angeles (43 percent) than in the nation as a whole (32 percent). About half of California's children had migrant parents, and about one-seventh had unauthorised parents. Large majorities of children with unauthorised parents were US-born citizens: 68 percent in California and 76 percent in Los Angeles. Almost all unauthorised men worked, and labour force participation rates were substantially higher for unauthorised men than for legal migrant or US-born men. By contrast, labour force participation was much lower for both unauthorised and legal migrant women than for US-born women, mostly because unauthorised women were more likely to have children. In California, almost a quarter of children with legal migrant parents and almost two-fifths of children with unauthorised parents were poor.	2007
133	English proficiency and social assimilation among immigrants: An instrumental-variables approach	H Bleakley Center for Comparative Immigration Studies Working Paper No. 149	English proficiency raised the probabilities of marrying a non-migrant, being divorced, or having a high-earning and/or more educated spouse. English proficiency reduced the number of children.	2007
134	Matching language proficiency to occupation: The effect on immigrants' earnings	B Chiswick & P Miller Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2587	Earnings were related to the correct matching of an individual's language skills and their occupation in the US.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
135	Initial and subsequent location choices of immigrants to the Netherlands	A Zorlu & C Mulder Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3036	Migrants were substantially mobile in the first years after arrival, particularly migrants from non-Western countries. Non-Western migrants not only settled initially in more ethnically segregated neighbourhoods, but also tended to migrate to segregated neighbourhoods. This high mobility led to a decline in the share of migrants residing in non-migrant neighbourhoods within the first 5 years after immigration. The settlement and mobility patterns of asylum migrants were markedly different from those of other migrants. They were initially much more diffused over the country (probably as the result of specific government settlement policies) and their settlement pattern was not sensitive to local economic conditions. However, over time, asylum migrants showed the strongest tendency of all migrant groups to move to more ethnically segregated neighbourhoods. The initial location of migrants was more likely to be in neighbourhoods where people from the same country of origin and some other ethnic groups were concentrated. Western migrants with a shorter distance from non-migrants in terms of human capital, relevant languages, socioeconomic position, and religion seemed less likely to move into a more segregated neighbourhood.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
136	Modeling immigrants' language skills	B Chiswick & P Miller Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2974	Immigration at a younger age, increases in the level of education, and a longer duration in the US were associated with a higher probability of being proficient in English. English language proficiency tended to be lower the greater the age at migration. Among migrants from countries other than Mexico, 15 years was the threshold in terms of learning of English as a second language in the US. Mexican migrants did not have a similar threshold, which has been attributed to the widespread use of Spanish as a home language. English proficiency improved at a decreasing rate with duration of residence. Spending time abroad after immigration diminished English proficiency. A greater geographic distance between the country of origin and the US was associated with greater proficiency in English. A greater linguistic distance between the migrant's first language and English was associated with less proficiency in English. The proportion of individuals living in the same region as migrants who spoke their first language also had a major influence on migrants' English skills. There was a more negative impact on English proficiency of living in a minority language concentration for female migrants than for male migrants. Children had a much more negative effect on the English skills of female migrants than on the English skills of male migrants, which may arise because of the negative effect of children on mother's labour supply and children serving as translators.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
137	Immigrant integration in low-income urban neighborhoods	L Rawlings, R Capps, K Gentsch & K Fortuny Urban Institute	US migrants made up 23 percent of the low-income neighbourhoods, much higher than the better-off surrounding counties (14 percent) and about double the national average (11 percent). The most vulnerable groups of migrants (from Mexico/Central America and Southeast Asia) were over-represented. The high school completion rate was 64 percent compared with 93 percent for the surrounding counties. Mexican/Central American and Southeast Asian migrants had the lowest completion rate (40 percent and 52 percent respectively). About half of non-migrant Hispanics and Mexican/Central American migrants had a driver's licence and dependable care. The share was over 60 percent for all other groups. Migrants from Southeast Asia (70 percent) and Mexico/Central America (68 percent) had the highest rates of limited English skills. Only 26 percent of migrants from Mexico/Central America became US citizens. Migrants were just as likely to be employed as non-migrants overall, and most migrant groups had substantially higher odds of being employed than did non-migrants. Non-migrant minorities faced similar if not greater difficulties than migrants when it came to their economic wellbeing, advancement, and integration. Non-migrant minorities had higher poverty rates and lower rates of home ownership and savings account and credit card holding than any of the migrant groups. Mexican/Central American migrants, non-migrant blacks, and non-migrant Hispanics showed the lowest levels of economic advancement. Educational attainment and having access to a licence and reliable care were consistently associated with higher odds of economic wellbeing. Limited English proficiency was also associated with most economic outcomes for migrants, though not as strongly as education or having a licence and a reliable car.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
138	Are Muslim immigrants different in terms of cultural integration?	A Bisin, E Patacchini, T Verdier & Y Zenou Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3006	Muslims integrated less and more slowly than non-Muslims. A Muslim born in the UK and having spent more than 50 years there showed a comparable level of probability of having a strong religious identity than a non-Muslim just arrived in the country. Muslims seemed to follow a different integration pattern than other ethnic and religious minorities. Specifically, high levels of income as well as high on-the-job qualifications increased Muslims' sense of identity. No evidence existed that segregated neighbourhoods bred intense religious and cultural identities for ethnic minorities, especially for Muslims.	2007
139	Native-migrant differences in risk attitudes	H Bonin, A Constant, K Tatsiramos & K Zimmermann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1999	Foreign nationals who had immigrated into Germany were in general more risk averse than non-migrants, while their descendants were no different than non-migrants. A strong intergenerational adjustment of risk attitudes was found. Risk attitudes of male foreign nationals differed from those of female foreign nationals.	2006
140	Immigrant intentions and mobility in a global economy: The attitudes and behavior of recently arrived US immigrants	D Massey & I Redstone Akresh *Social Science Quarterly* 87(5), 954–971	Migrants expressing a high degree of satisfaction were significantly more likely to intend to naturalise and want to stay in the US forever. Migrants with high earnings and owners of US property were less likely to intend naturalising. Migrants with high levels of education were least likely to be satisfied with the US and less likely to intend naturalising.	2006
141	Why do immigrants marry? Partner choice among single immigrants in Germany	A Gonzalez-Ferrer *European Sociological Review* 22(2), 171–185	Second-generation migrants and more-educated migrants (male and female) were more likely to marry a non-migrant. The widespread idea that women were less prone to inter-marrying than men was unsupported. The more balanced the sex composition of their ethnic group in Germany, the less likely single migrants were to import their partners from their origin country. The tendency for migrants to import spouses instead of marrying co-nationals increased with the size of their community in Germany.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
142	Patterns of participation in informal social activities among Chinese immigrants in Toronto	E Fong & E Ooka *International Migration Review* 40(2), 348–374	Most Chinese migrants have limited participation in informal social activities in the wider society: 15 percent enjoyed a high participation level in informal social activities in the wider society, and 54 percent and 30 percent maintained low or moderate levels respectively. Fifty-nine percent of Chinese migrants participated in informal social activities in Chinese communities at a low level. Only 14 percent and 27 percent had a high or moderate level of participation in informal social activities in the ethnic community. Twenty-four percent of Chinese migrants had high or medium levels of participation in informal social activities in the wider society and the ethnic community. Forty-five percent had low participation levels in informal social activities in the wider society and ethnic community.	2006
143	Being accepted: The experience of discrimination and social exclusion by immigrants and refugees in New Zealand	A Butcher, P Spoonley & A Trlin Occasional Publication No. 13 New Settlers Programme, Massey University	Aside from discrimination directed towards a specific group, the main types of discrimination were employment discrimination, and discrimination in access to goods and services (notably education and housing), and neighbourhood discrimination. Employment discrimination related to the lack of recognition of overseas qualifications and work experience, the higher desirability of New Zealand qualifications and work experience, application procedures, the sense of being an outsider, and language and accent. Participants who were Muslims or from the Middle East reported encountering discrimination related directly to the September 11 attacks. Discrimination could be reduced by: • promoting knowledge and understanding in the host population about the backgrounds and situations of new settlers • promoting equality in access to goods and services and in social interactions • improving communication between New Zealanders and new settlers.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
144	Processes of radicalisation: Why some Amsterdam Muslims become radicals	M Slootman & J Tillie Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies	Two central possible reasons for radicalism were: • a very orthodox religious stance (religious dimension) • the idea that politics and the society dealt with Muslims in an unjust manner that was threatening to Islam (politic dimension). Amsterdam Muslims who combined these religious and political dimensions had an increased probability of radicalisation. Religious and political dimensions were independent of each other, so orthodoxy did not automatically lead to political discontent or vice versa. The presence of religious and political convictions was combined with: • age (16–18 years) • secondary school education • a strong connection with the ethnic group • a strong perception of discrimination • a deep mistrust of politics • social isolation.	2006
145	Asian Aucklanders and the arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation in 2006	Creative New Zealand	The arts were seen as part of everyday life. The arts created a sense of belonging and identity, passing on established values and histories across generations. The arts brought communities together and built bridges across cultures. Food, socialising, and the arts were often entwined. Proficiency in the English language could be a barrier to attendance and participation, as could lack of time, having no-one to go with, and not knowing about an event or art form and how to find out more. Younger Asian people were typically more engaged with new technologies, and had more exposure to new and evolving art and art forms. Artists could feel branded as 'Asian', even though they might have been born in New Zealand and saw themselves as Kiwis.	2006
146	Ethnic intermarriage in The Netherlands: Confirmations and Refutations of accepted insights	M Kalmijn & F van Tubergen *European Journal of Population* 22, 371–397	Ethnic intermarriage was more frequent when the group-specific sex ratio was more uneven and when the ethnic group was predominantly second generation. Black Surinamese and Dutch Antilleans had high intermarriage rates, and there was little evidence for status exchange in mixed marriages.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
147	Migrants' experience of racism and discrimination in Ireland	F McGinnity, P O'Connell, E Quinn & J Williams	Black South/Central Africans experienced the most discrimination of all the groups studied. Asians were more likely than East Europeans to experience discrimination in public places, and less likely to experience discrimination in commercial transactions and from institutions. White Africans were more likely to experience discrimination in employment and in commercial transactions than East Europeans. Asylum seekers were much more likely to experience discrimination than work permit holders. Young people were more likely to experience discrimination. Highly educated people were significantly more likely to experience discrimination in employment and public arenas. Migrant women were less likely to experience discrimination in public places and shops and restaurants, but were more likely to experience institutional discrimination. The most common forms of harassment were: • harassment on the street or public transport (35 percent) • insults of other forms of workplace harassment (32 percent) • discrimination in access to employment (21 percent) • discrimination by immigration services (18 percent).	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
148	Ethnic self-identification of first-generation immigrants	L Zimmermann, K Zimmermann & A Constant Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2535	The three paths of adjustment that could occur after immigration to Germany were: • transition to assimilation (the complete adaptation of the ethnicity of the host country) • integration (the complete adaptation of both ethnicities) • marginalisation (the loss of association with both ethnicities). For both females and males, religion and education in the home country had no effect on ethnic self-identification – the only exception being Muslim males and females who were less likely to describe themselves as integrated. Mediterranean migrants in general marginalised less than other migrants whereas migrants of other ethnicities, especially females, were more likely to feel integrated in Germany. Education in the host country was an important factor for women, but not men. A higher age at entry affected integration processes negatively for women but had no impact on men. Time elapsed since immigration was of a higher importance for men than for women.	2006
149	Measuring discrimination in social surveys: Experiences from Canada	K Tran 11th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Most of the population had never felt uncomfortable or out of place. However, recent migrants were more likely to report feeling uncomfortable or out of place. Most people had never experienced discrimination or unfair treatment. However, first-generation visible minorities were more likely to report discrimination occurring sometimes or often. Most episodes of discrimination occurred at work or when minorities were applying for a job or promotion.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
150	Immigrants and criminality	MJ Guia 11th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Portuguese migrants from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and São Tomé and Príncipe were most likely to be convicted of trafficking and crimes related to illegal drugs, crimes against property, child sexual abuse, and ephebophilia (an adult sexual preference for mid-to-late adolescents). Migrants from Ukraine, Moldova, and the Russian Federation were most likely to be convicted of extortion, crimes against life, and property crimes. Migrants from Brazil, Angola, and Romania were most likely to be convicted of property crimes, trafficking, and crimes related to illegal drugs, kidnapping and abduction, crimes against life, faking documents, and fraud. Migrants from Spain were most likely to be convicted of trafficking and crimes related to drugs, crime against property, and illegal weapon possession.	2006
151	Destination-language proficiency in cross-national perspective: A study of immigrant groups in nine Western countries	F van Tubergen & M Kalmijn *American Journal of Sociology* 110(5), 1412–1457	In societies with a left-wing legacy, migrants had poorer command of the destination language, possibly because the political climate was more tolerant towards migrants. A high degree of prejudice towards migrants in the destination country negatively affected migrants' language skills. Whatever their destination, migrants from countries with more globalised economies spoke the language better (ie, through foreign language exposure before immigrating). Political migrants were less efficient at learning a new language. Non-Christian origin was not associated with poorer language skills, and migrants from non-Christian countries had better language skills. Migrants who travelled to a destination with the same official language as their origin had better command of that language than groups without such resemblance. As the size of the migrant group in the destination country increased, migrants' language skills decreased.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
152	A case study in irregular migration: Temporary medical workers in Australia	L Hawthorne (University of Melbourne) 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Sixty-six percent reported five major geographical shifts before arriving in their current country, while 11 percent had lived in at least two other countries between their home country and Australia. Reasons for migrating included: • improved lifestyle and opportunities for children (40 percent) • family links (23 percent) • safety/security (21 percent). Career opportunities were low on the list of reasons for migrating to Australia (12 percent). Medical workers were highly satisfied with the nature of general practice work (95 percent), the relevance of the position to their medical skills (89 percent), the friendliness of the town (88 percent), and medical location (87 percent). Medical workers were less satisfied with access to their ethnic community (27 percent), level of support/time available to help pass pre-registration exams (31 percent), the nearness of family/friends (41 percent), and access to partner's job (46 percent). Doctors from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East were three times more likely to be only reasonable satisfied or actively dissatisfied with work. Doctors from the UK/Ireland, Asia, or Europe were three times more likely to be satisfied with their professional colleagues.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
153	Where immigrants settle in the United States	B Chiswick & P Miller Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1231	Migrants were highly geographically concentrated compared with the non-migrant population in California, New York, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, and Illinois. The distribution of the foreign-born was not independent of language usage as the concentration was more intense among those who spoke a language other than English at home. Location choice was influenced by being a gateway (major international airport) city, proximity to the country of origin, language characteristics of an area, and job opportunities. A higher degree of urbanisation existed among the foreign-born than among the non-migrants, and was more intense among the foreign-born who spoke a language other than English at home. The foreign-born were less likely to live outside metropolitan areas or in rural areas. More recent migrant cohorts had shifted away from New York/New Jersey and Florida and towards California. The change in migrant mix (ie, more migrants from Latin America and Asia and fewer migrants from Europe and Canada) can partly explain these changes.	2004
154	Social capital of immigrants in Canada	A Kazemipur Prairie Centre of Excellence on Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP04–04	Migrants lag behind non-migrant Canadians in many important aspects of social capital. Migrants have: • smaller social networks • lower socioeconomic status • less ethnic diversity • more religious diversity. Migrants' networks were also less frequently used and had smaller economic pay-offs.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
155	Refugees and other new migrants: A review of the evidence on successful approaches to integration	S Spencer (ed). Centre on Migration, Policy and Society	New migrants had less favourable outcomes on measures of integration than the UK population as a whole, but the experiences of new migrants were not homogenous. The factors contributing to those outcomes included: • lack of language skills • lack of recognition of qualifications • mobility • migrants' lack of knowledge about how to access services • generic systems that were insufficient to meet migrants' needs • hostile public attitudes • legal barriers associated with immigration status. There was some evidence of success from initiatives focusing on migrants and migrant groups, on employers, agencies, and the public, and that built bridges between individuals, groups, and institutions. Three messages to inform the policy and research agendas that emerged particularly strongly were the: • power of providing information for migrants, host communities, the media, and service providers • importance of investing in language tuition • need to consider how major data gaps could be addressed.	2004

Table 4: Migrant youth and subsequent generations

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
156	The adaptation of the immigrant second generation in America: Theoretical overview and recent evidence	A Portes, P Fernandez-Kelly & W Haller Center for Migration and Development Working Paper No. 08–02	Close to 40 percent of second-generation Mexicans and Laotian/Cambodians failed to advance beyond American high school. The proportion of second-generation Laotians and Cambodians with more than a high school education was not significantly higher than among their parents. Mexican-Americans, on the other hand, advanced significantly beyond the first generation. Second-generation Chinese, Filipinos, and other Asian-Americans had average incomes above US$57,000 compared with Mexicans and Laotian/Cambodians with average incomes in around US$30,000. Only 3 percent of middle-class Cuban-Americans had children by early adulthood compared with 10 percent of Vietnamese; over 15 percent of Colombians, public school Cubans and Filipinos; 25 percent of Haitians, West Indians, Laotians/Cambodians; and 41 percent of Mexican-Americans. Twenty percent of Mexicans, Jamaicans, and other West Indian males were arrested compared with no Chinese males, 3 percent of middle-class Cubans, 10 percent of Laotians/Cambodians, and 19 percent of Salvadorans. Factors to overcome disadvantage and lead to exceptional educational achievement were: • authoritative parenting and selective acculturation • outside help • cultural capital.	2008
157	Crossing cultures: The experiences of refugee and migrant families in New Zealand	J Stuart, P Jose & C Ward Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	Parents and adolescents experienced conflict and had different expectations in important domains. Many of these related to normal developmental processes, but were probably worsened by acculturation. Major areas of agreement were ethnic maintenance, antisocial behaviour (such as smoking, drinking, and drug taking), and education. Major areas of disagreement were privacy, trust, and relationships. Families possessed considerable resiliency and, if those who experienced significant conflict could receive culturally sensitive support, they were likely to cope much better in raising an adolescent in a new and unfamiliar culture.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
158	Education and early career outcomes of second-generation immigrants in France	C Belzil & Poinas Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3877	Parental background was the main determinant of schooling attainment at high grade levels for French and African non-migrants; compared with other factors, it explained about 60 percent of the variance of completing 5 years of college for French and African non-migrants. However, a significant gap in access to early career job stability existed between the two groups. Unobserved factors, differences in behaviour, or discrimination might explain the gap.	2008
159	Early school leaving among immigrants in Toronto secondary schools	P Anisef, R Brown, K Phythian, R Sweet & D Walters CERIS – Ontario Metropolis Centre Working Paper No. 67	Students from the Caribbean had the highest dropout levels (40 percent) in Toronto secondary schools, and students from Eastern Asia had the lowest (10 percent). Twenty percent of English-speaking, Canadian-born students dropped out of high school. English-speaking, Canadian-born students were most likely to enter high school on time (97 percent), whereas Caribbean students were least likely to (88 percent) followed by students from Africa (89 percent).	2008
160	Ties that bind: Families, social capital and Caribbean second-generation return migration	T Reynolds Sussex Centre for Migration Research Working Paper No. 46	Caribbean return migration among the second generation encouraged cross-generational and transnational accumulation of capital for the original sending society. This migration process also constituted a counter-measure against the 'brain drain' effect – the loss of many educated and skilled workers in the Caribbean region to industrialised societies. The Caribbean second generation was embedded into transnational network – family and kinship networks acted as a primary vehicle sustaining their emotional, cultural, and spiritual ties to the region – and acted as an important social capital resource in facilitating their return home. Return migration was motivated by intersecting factors, including young people's participation in transnational familial activities and nostalgic reminiscences of island life transmitted across the generations.	2008
161	Intergenerational education mobility among the children of Canadian immigrants	A Aydemir, W-H Chen & M Corak Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3759	Persistence in the years of schooling across the generations was weak between migrants and their Canadian-born children, and a third as strong as for the general population. Parental earnings were not correlated with years of schooling for second-generation children, and, if anything, were negatively corrected. The intergenerational transmission of education had not changed across the birth cohorts of the post-war period.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
162	Never the same after the first time: The satisfaction of the second-generation self-employed	A Clark, N Colombier & D Masclet Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3476	Analysis of French and British data found that self-employed workers were generally more satisfied than employees with working conditions and pay, but were less satisfied with respect to job security. The first-generation self-employed (those whose parents were not self-employed) were more satisfied overall than were the second-generation self-employed.	2008
163	The experiences of migrant youth: A generational analysis	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Migrant youth had a strong orientation towards their heritage culture, and this largely remained stable across generations as evidenced by strong ethnic identity and frequent contact with ethnic peers. However, ethnic language use and proficiency decreased over successive generations. Migrant youth increasingly oriented themselves towards the larger New Zealand society. This was evidenced by an increase in national identity, an increase in national peer contacts, and more frequent use of and greater proficiency in English over successive generations. Migrant youth reported more discrimination than their national peers, but this did not vary significantly over generations.	2008
164	Labor market transitions of immigrant-born, refugee-born and Canadian-born youth	L Wilkinson *Canadian Review of Sociology* 45(2), 151–176	Canadian-born (72 percent) and migrant-born male youth (80 percent) had higher rates of employment than refugee-youth (66 percent). Canadian-born (77 percent) and migrant-born female youth (88 percent) had higher rates of employment than refugee-youth (46 percent). Female youth, older youth, students, those who were married, had good health, were bilingual, and were members of a visible minority group were more likely to be employed. Students and members of visible minority groups were more likely to be employed, with students 21.5 times more likely to be employed. Male refugee youth and refugee youth who had more years of education outside Canada were more likely to be working.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
165	Identity, acculturation and adaptation in first and second generation Samoan youth	C Ward & M Viliamu Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	Samoan youth valued cultural and language maintenance. Samoan identity and peer contacts remained strong across the generations, but language loss occurred. New Zealand identity and English use and proficiency increased in the second-generation youth. Samoan youth adapted well and had achieved despite discrimination.	2008
166	Globalisation, acculturation and ethnicity	J Berry 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	The longer youth resided in their new society, the more they became integrated and the less they were marginalised. Over time in the new country, youth also increased their national orientation, but did not decline in their ethnic orientation. The experience of discrimination was least for those integrating and most for those who were marginalised.	2008
167	Return migration, investment in children and intergenerational mobility: Comparing sons of foreign and native born fathers	C Dustmann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3080	Educational investments in the son were positively associated with a higher probability of the father's permanent migration. The son's permanent wages were positively associated with the probability of the father's permanent migration. For both non-migrant German and foreign-born fathers, the father's permanent earnings positively affected the son's educational achievements.	2007
168	The integration of the second and 1.5 generations of Moroccan, Dominican and Peruvian origin in Madrid and Barcelona	R Aparicio *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 33(7), 1169–1193	Opportunities and achievements for the second generation of those of Moroccan, Dominican, and Peruvian origin in the spheres of education and labour were less than those of their non-migrant peers. The second generation's situation had only slightly improved compared with that of their parents. Considerable differences existed in educational and occupational outcomes between the three groups. The Peruvian performance was particularly poor, which was surprising given their starting position and integration strategy appearing to be more favourable than the strategies of the other two groups. Differences in family structure and ethnic group cohesion could be reasons for this performance.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
169	Naturalisation and socio-economic characteristics of youth of immigrant descent in Switzerland	R Fibbi, M Lerch & P Wanner *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 33(7), 1121–1144	Naturalised young people fared significantly better than non-naturalised youth. Naturalised youth tended to out-perform the Swiss-by-birth. Naturalised women did better in comparison to the Swiss-by-birth and outperformed men in several naturalised groups. Youth of migrant descent experienced higher unemployment than Swiss-by-birth. Youth from non–European Union countries tended to have higher unemployment rates than youth from European Union countries.	2007
170	Second generation youth in Canada: Attachments, belonging and identity	J Reitz 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Visible minorities acquired Canadian identity more slowly. Visible minority migrants became citizens and voted, but the visible minority second generation lost interest. The strong sense of belonging among visible minority migrants weakened with experience in Canada. Life satisfaction declined among visible minority migrants relative to white migrants. Black migrants trusted people the least, and trust in people declined significantly for Chinese migrants.	2007
171	Children of Turkish immigrants in Dutch and German school systems	M Crul & J Schneider 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Twenty-three percent of female migrants and 7 percent of male migrants were not working or studying in Germany (compared with 9 percent of female non-migrants and 4 percent of male non-migrants). Less of the second-generation dropped out than did first and 1.5 generations in the same age group, indicating better participation in education. Women got married and became mothers later: 50 percent of the 1.5 generation had their first child at 21 years. Only 15 percent of the second generation were married at 21 years. There was a slow upwards move to (lower) middle-class positions, with a relatively small group of the second generation in higher ranking and leading positions and a relatively small 'underclass'.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
172	The transition to adulthood of young migrants' children: A transnational study between Italy and Philippines	F Baggio & L Zanfrini 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	There was a high and successful propensity for Filipino migrants' children to attend school among those born in Italy or who arrived at an early age. For those who arrived in Italy during their childhood, there was a high risk of school drop-out. Participation in the labour market was very high. However, participation in the 'submerged' economy was high as was the concentration in occupations such as fast-food workers, cleaners, and servants. Access to the job market was mediated by interpersonal networks, especially family and ethnic networks. There was a large incidence of experiences of long separation from one or both parents. The Filipino sense of public morality was narrower than the Italian one, in particular for sexual behaviour and gender and generational relations.	2007
173	Second-generation Caribbeans in The Netherlands: Different migration histories, diverging trajectories	M van Niekerk *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 33(7), 1063–1081	The children of the 'early' Caribbean migrants hardly differed from their Dutch peers. However, the children of the 'late' second generation had a far less favourable position. This change over time was related to the arrival of dissimiliar migration cohorts at distinctive periods. Generally, the earlier the arrival in the Netherlands of the parents, the better the socioeconomic position of their children.	2007
174	Second generation in Italy: Projecting the future?	G Valtolina 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Only a small percentage perceived themselves as Italian, European, or double-belonging. Ethnic identity was seen as very important (53 percent) or important (41 percent). Non-Italians got on better with non-Italian peers while Italians were more likely to get on better with their Italian peers. Non-Italians were more likely to have trouble with their teachers, but also felt positive about their relationship with their teachers. Non-Italians were more likely to be uncertain about their education and have unrealistic expectations, a medium level of depression, and low self-esteem.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
175	1.5 generation internal migration in the United States: Dispersion from states of immigration?	M Ellis & J Goodwin-White Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2274	Regardless of education, members of the 1.5 generation of all US race groups appeared to be the least likely to undertake an interstate move when resident in a state with high concentrations of migrants.	2006
176	Parental income and continuing education of second generation immigrants in Sweden	A Tasiran & K Tezic *International Review of Applied Economics* 20(4), 491–514	The stronger the labour market positions of the parents, the higher the probability of the children continuing education. Children with higher parental incomes were more likely to attend upper-secondary programmes and were more likely to choose programmes aimed at continuing at the university level. The geographic origin of second-generation migrants mattered, with youths of Asian origin having a higher probability of continuing their education. Having a Swedish parent played a positive role in second-generation migrants' decision to continue with upper-secondary education.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
177	Voices from the margins: Visible-minority immigrant and refugee youth experiences with employment exclusion in Toronto	J Shields, K Rahi & A Scholtz Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement – Toronto Working Paper No. 47	The top barriers to visible minority migrant and refugee youth and community service workers' successful labour market integration were: • lack of Canadian employment experience • difficulties in getting recognition for education, training, and professional qualifications obtained abroad • English language proficiency. Other barriers that posed obstacles to the employment market were: • blockages caused by refugee and immigration processes • resource deficiencies in settlement services and co-ordination difficulties between settlement and employment services • government programmes that did not provide adequate access or support for individuals and families and that did not support meaningful outcomes • serious information deficits for newcomer youth that made it difficult to negotiate Canadian society and the job market • the questionable nature of volunteering as a way to gain Canadian experience and to provide a network to achieve employment success • real and perceived discrimination. Young people were highly motivated to find meaningful work but increasingly frustrated by the barriers they encountered. Over time, lack of success in the labour market tended to result in increased frustration and anxiety, which often resulted in social and psychological difficulties and a general pattern of social exclusion.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
178	First and second generation immigrant educational attainment and labor market outcomes: A comparison of the United States and Canada	A Aydemi & A Sweetman Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2298	The educational attainment of US migrants was lower than that in Canada, and the intergenerational transmission of education was expected to cause the gap to grow (given differences in source countries, timing and scale, and Canada's policy emphasis on skilled migrants). After controlling for age, the current US second generation had earnings comparable to those of the third generation, and earnings were higher for the second generation in Canada. The second generation in both countries had very good educational and labour market outcomes similar to and, in some cases, better than the third generation, and clearly much better than the first generation. Most migrants had on average poorer outcomes than the third generation, although the 1.5 generation had quite good outcomes in Canada that were comparable to the third generation's outcomes.	2006
179	Dispersion or concentration for the 1.5 generation? Destination choices of the children of immigrants in the US	J Goodwin-White Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2269	Expectations that the 1.5 and second-generation children of migrants would disperse away from concentrated sites of ethnic settlement were probably unwarranted. Destination choice was strongly driven by foreign-born concentration at destination, particularly for the 1.5 generation. Foreign-born concentration at destination showed no sign of declining in importance for the 1.5 generation, for whom it was often more important than it was for the foreign-born.	2006
180	The academic performance and educational mobility of immigrant youth in British Columbia	B Garnett, C Ungerleider & M Trache 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Chinese and Korean speakers participated more and performed higher than native English speakers and English as a second language peers in almost all subjects. The differences were especially significant in mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Female English as a second language students participated less than males in mathematics, physics, and chemistry and far more in biology. Female students had a performance advantage in English. These findings mirrored those for native English speakers. Later age of arrival led to more participation in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and less participation in biology, geography, and history. This led to a performance disadvantage in English and overall.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
181	Multiple identities and marginal ties: The experience of Russian Jewish immigrant youth in Toronto	P Anisef, E Baichman-Anisef & M Siemiatycki *Policy Matters* No. 15 CERIS –Toronto Metropolis Centre	Poverty rates among youth were above the Canadian average. For newcomer youth, the pace of settlement and integration was affected by economic insecurity and the anxiety that accompanied having a lower economic status in Canada. Weak ties between Russian Jewish migrants and the Jewish community were because: • Russians had minimal exposure to Jewish identity and traditions in their native former Soviet Union • of the high rates of intermarriage among newcomers • of linguistic and cultural differences • of significant income and status differences. These factors resulted in a Russian Jewish community that had not bonded well with the city's larger Jewish community. Male youth were more likely to experience greater migration adjustment difficulties due to gender differences in peer relationships, more frequent absences of father figures in the family, and different cultural expectations of males and females.	2005
182	Adolescent school engagement as a family affair: Immigrant and non-immigrant comparisons	R Sweet (Lakehead University, Canada) 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Migrant and non-migrant parenting practices differed in emphasis. Migrant parents continued to monitor homework through the early teens. Homework stress peaked when the child was aged 9–12 in non-migrant families and 15–16 in migrant families. The latter corresponded to a decline in the time children spent doing homework.	2005
183	Dimensions of integration: Migrant youth in Poland	I Korys	Although migrants' education level was, in general, much higher than that of the Polish population, their ratio of economic activity was lower (38 percent) than that of the Polish population (55 percent). Eighty percent of children from foreign families eligible for secondary education attended secondary school (compared with 49 percent among the general population), which meant they were more likely to continue their education to the tertiary level. The share of crimes committed by foreigners in the 1990s had increased, but this figure continued to remain below 2 percent of all the crimes committed in Poland.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
184	Migration and social mobility: The life chances of Britain's minority ethnic communities	L Platt Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Most minority ethnic groups showed high levels of children moving into a higher class than their parents. This was consistent with the idea that their parents suffered downward mobility on arrival in Britain. For minority groups such as Caribbeans, black Africans, Indians, and Chinese children with working-class parents were more likely to end up in professional/managerial class families than were white British people from similar origins, which can be explained by educational achievement. Even when taking account of parents' social class, those from minority ethnic groups were at greater risk of unemployment than their white British counterparts from similar backgrounds. This was particularly true for people from the Caribbeans. After controlling for backgrounds and other characteristics, Jewish people and Hindus were more likely to end up in a higher social class than their Christian counterparts; Muslims and Sikhs were less likely.	2005
185	Assessing immigrant assimilation: New empirical and theoretical challenges	M Waters & T Jimenez *Annual Review of Sociology* 31, 105–125.	Comparing US migrants to native-born individuals of the same ethnic group showed that migrants achieved economic parity in earnings. Children from the 1.5 and second generations tended to do better than their schoolmates in grades, rates of school retention, and behavioural aspects such as homework. Most migrants settled in the large gateway cities of Los Angeles, New York, Miami, San Francisco, Chicago, Dallas, and Houston. Increasing socioeconomic attainment, longer residence in the US, and higher generational status led to decreasing residential concentration for a particular ethnic group. In terms of language assimilation, the migrant generation made some progress but remained dominant in their native language, the second generation was bilingual, and the third generation spoke only English.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
186	Immigrant adjustment and parenting of teens: A study of newcomer groups in Toronto, Canada	V Tyyska *Policy Matters* No. 19 CERIS –Toronto Metropolis Centre	Many parents noted changes in parenting practices after arrival. Generally, parents lamented the loss of extended family help with raising children. More parents saw the general changes in parenting as positive, resulting in less authoritarian and closer relations with their teenage children. Mothers reacted more positively and fathers more negatively to a shift away from traditional patriarchal relations. There were significant changes in parenting and teen–parent relations among some newcomers. Teens gained (and wanted) more independence through their income-earning capability and better language skills.	2005
187	Heterogenity in the intergenerational transmission of educational attainment: Evidence from Switzerland on natives and second generation immigrants	P Bauer & R Riphahn Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1354	Having a high-educated father compared with a low-educated father increased the probability of high education for non-migrants by a factor of eight and for second-generation migrants by a factor of four. Having a large number of siblings was correlated with a reduced probability of both high educational attainment and educational upwards mobility, particularly for second-generation migrants.	2004
188	The legacy of immigration: The labour market performance of the second generation	D Hum & W Simpson Prairie Centre of Excellence on Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP06–04	The legacy of immigration was concentrated on the greater educational attainment of second-generation Canadians. Men and women of the second generation attended school about one year longer, other factors considered, which raised their wages and earnings permanently 4–7 percent. Men and women with only one migrant parent did better than other non-migrants, but not as well as those with two migrant parents.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
189	Fields of study and labour market outcomes of immigrant and racial minority university graduates in Canada	P Anisef, R Sweet & G Frempong *Policy Matters* No. 4 CERIS –Toronto Metropolis Centre	A significant proportion of racial minorities were migrants who were as educated as non-migrants. Migrant racial minorities were well represented in fields of study such as science, commerce, and engineering. Over all fields of study, the migrant earnings gap was widest between migrant racial minority females and non-migrant white males. Generally, more university education and work experience led to higher earnings, but the returns on higher education and work experience were smaller for migrants. Those who immigrated at a younger age had a greater change of success in the labour market.	2004
190	What holds back the second generation? The intergenerational transmission of language human capital among immigrants	H Bleakley & A Chin Center for Comparative Immigration Studies Working Paper No. 104	Children with parents with lower English-speaking proficiency were more likely to drop out of US high school, be below their age-appropriate grade, and have not attended preschool. Parental English-language skills could account for 60 percent of the difference in drop-out rates between non-Hispanic whites and US-born Hispanic children of migrants.	2004
191	Are cognitive differences between immigrant and majority groups diminishing?	J Te Nijenhuis, M-J De Jong, A Evers & H Van der Flier *European Journal of Personality* 18, 405–434	Certain migrant groups in the Netherlands (eg, Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese, Netherlands Antilleans, and Indonesians) had large differences in school results and work proficiency compared with the ethnic Dutch population. South-East Asians, however, scored higher than the ethnic Dutch population, as did those with one migrant and one ethnic Dutch parent. When comparing first-generation disadvantaged migrant groups with later generations, there were substantial improvements in cognitive ability, stability of educational differences for younger children, and a clear improvement in educational achievement at the end of primary school.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
192	The societal integration of immigrants in Germany	M Fertig Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1213	The activities and attitudes of foreign migrants from both generations differed much more from those of non-migrants than the activities and attitudes of ethnic Germans. The attitudes of second-generation migrants tended to be characterised by a larger degree of fatalism, pessimism, and self-doubt than those of all other groups, although their activities and participation in societal life resembled those of non-migrants more than those of their parents' generation.	2004
193	Identity, acculturation and adaptation in first and second generation Samoan Youth	C Ward (Victoria University of Wellington)	First-generation Samoan youth were more satisfied with life than all other groups. No significant differences existed across the four groups (first-generation Samoan, second-generation Samoan, New Zealand European, and Māori) in terms of psychological symptoms. First-generation Samoans reported better school adjustment than all other groups. Second-generation Samoan youth reported better school adjustment than Māori. Māori reported more behavioural problems than all other groups.	Unknown

Table 5: Housing

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
194	Housing markets and migration: Evidence from New Zealand	S Stillman & D Mare Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	A strong time-series correlation existed between immigration and house price inflation, but such a relationship did not exist between local immigration and local house price inflation. A 10 percent population increase in the local labour market was associated with a 3 percent increase in house prices and a 2 percent increase in rents, after controlling for aggregate changes. Locations with 1 percent point higher inflow rates of return New Zealanders had 6–9 percent higher house prices and 4 percent higher rents. Locations with 1 percent point higher inflow rates of new migrants had 1 percent lower house prices and 0.5 percent lower rents.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
195	Through the front door: The housing outcomes of new lawful immigrants	E Diaz McConnell & I Redstone Akresh *International Migration Review* 42(1), 134–162	Migrants who were older, married, and with more children in the household were more likely to reside in owned-housing than to rent or live for free. Migrants who were fluent in English and who had lived more than one year in the US had higher odds of owning than renting or living for free. Migrants with bank accounts in the US were more likely to own than to rent or live for free. Migrants with prior undocumented US experience were less likely to own than rent.	2008
196	The housing experiences of Black Africans in Toronto	C Texeira 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Angolans, Mozambicans, and Cape Verdeans encountered significant barriers in securing affordable and adequate housing. They encountered prejudice and discrimination by landlords based on race or skin colour.	2007
197	The housing pathways of new immigrants	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	New UK migrants tended to fill voids in the housing stock left behind or avoided by other households. The result was a concentration of new migrants in particular sectors of the local housing market and in specific neighbourhoods. Most new migrants moved into temporary accommodation on first arriving in the UK. Poor living conditions, lack of privacy, and concerns about safety and security were often associated with temporary accommodation, but were sometimes endured for many months. Some new migrants reported insecurity and poor living conditions in more permanent, long-term accommodation. New migrants did not live in isolated ethnic clusters and their residential settlement patterns were rarely the outcome of segregating tendencies. Where new migrants lived was an important determinant of settlement experiences. Problems including harassment and abuse were more extreme in neighbourhoods with little previous history of accommodating diversity and difference. Over time, some new migrants were able to exercise greater choice about where they lived as they secured new rights and resources. However, exercising housing choice often depended on the support and assistance of friends, relatives, and community-led services.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
198	Ethnic identity and immigrant homeownership	A Constant, R Roberts & K Zimmermann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3050	Migrants with a stronger commitment to the host country were more likely to achieve homeownership for a given set of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, regardless of their level of attachment to their home country.	2006
199	Immigrant capacities of entry into homeownership in Vancouver, Canada	P Mendez 11th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Of the 295,700 tenant households in Vancouver, 248,385 could not afford homeownership in their city of residence. Of these, 37 percent were 'headed' by a migrant. Not all migrant household gave priority to homeownership. The most important determinant of tenure status for migrant households was the level of income relative to local house prices.	2006
200	Housing experience and settlement satisfaction: Recent Chinese, Indian and South African skilled immigrants to New Zealand	R Johnston, A Trlin, A Henderson, N North & M Skinner *Housing Studies* 20(3), 401–421	South Africans were the most successful at achieving ownership of detached homes, and achieved ownership of detached homes more rapidly than their Chinese and Indian counterparts. By the end of the panel study, almost half of the participants had achieved the New Zealand norm of owning their own home, almost all lived in a home that they did not share with others beyond their immediate family, and over two-thirds were in a detached home. Most participants were satisfied with this outcome. Overall, Indians and South Africans were more satisfied with their accommodation than Chinese, although sharing accommodation was also a significant influence (of which Chinese were more likely to do).	2005
201	Housing affordability: Immigrant and refugee experiences	R Murdie CERIS –Toronto Metropolis Centre *Policy Matters* No. 17	A lack of adequate financial resources, high housing costs, a shortage of rental vacancies, and discriminatory practices in the Canadian housing market made it more difficult for newcomers to find appropriate housing. Most newcomer groups would have serious housing affordability problems that would affect the integration process. Although housing costs might be an extreme problem for recent arrivals, many migrants experienced affordability problems for at least a decade after arrival.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
202	Housing conditions of immigrants in Canada, 2001	V Preston, R Murdie, M Chevalier, S Ghosh & AM Murnaghan 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Period of immigration affected the propensity to rent but the effects were different in each metropolitan area. Visible minority groups were more likely to rent than people from European backgrounds in all metropolitan areas. Migrants' housing conditions varied across metropolitan areas. The effects of period of arrival were not straightforward at the local level, and ethno-racial groups had various housing experiences. Visible minorities and recent migrants suffered serious affordability issues in the rental market.	2005
203	Immigrants and homeownership in urban America: An examination of nativity, socio-economic status and place	B Ray, D Papademetriou & M Jachimowicz Migration Policy Institute	Higher-income and better-educated households were far more likely to be homeowners. Being black, whether US- or foreign-born, had a negative effect on homeownership. Length of residence in the US was a key factor for all migrant groups with regard to ownership. Ownership rates increased in a step-wise fashion in relation to the number of years in the country. Undocumented migrants faced significant hurdles to become homeowners because of their tenuous legal status and restrictions around lending to non-permanent residents.	2004

Table 6: Health

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
204	Pregnancy outcome of migrant women and integration policy: A systematic review of the international literature	P Bollini, S Pampallona, P Wanner & B Kupelnick *Social Science and Medicine* 68(3), 452–461	Overall, migrant women compared with non-migrant women showed a clear disadvantage for all the outcomes considered, for example: • 43 percent higher risk of low birth weight • 24 percent higher risk of pre-term delivery • 50 percent higher risk of perinatal mortality • 61 percent of higher risk of congenital malformations. The risks were clearly and significantly reduced in countries with a strong integration policy, and this trend was maintained even after adjustment for age at delivery and parity. The mechanisms through which integration policies might be protective included the increased participation of migrant communities in the life of the receiving society, and the decreased stress and discrimination they might face.	2009
205	Demographic predictors of cervical cancer screening in Chinese women in New Zealand	W Gao, J Paterson, R Desouza & T Lu *New Zealand Medical Journal* 121(1277), 8–17	Over one-third of Chinese women had never been screened for cervical cancer in New Zealand, and 44 percent had not been screened within the last 3 years. The uptake of screening is lower than the national uptake in New Zealand but also lower than that of Chinese women living in North America. Women aged under 30 and over 50 were less likely to be screened than their middle-aged counterparts. Recent migrants were less likely to be recently screened than women who had been in New Zealand more than 5 years.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
206	Safety awareness and injury experiences among older Asians	E Ho & J Cooper Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	Chinese were concerned about the lack of adequate cycling lanes in New Zealand. Koreans were concerned with the different road conditions and rules. This unfamiliarity and uncertainty led to a lack of confidence behind the wheel. Indians were concerned about their vulnerability to accidents or injuries due to improper use and maintenance of heaters and other small electrical appliances. Cambodian and Vietnamese (like other groups) were concerned about slips, trips, and falls.	2007
207	Psychological wellbeing in three groups of skilled immigrants to New Zealand	F Alpass, R Flett, A Trlin, A Henderson, N North, M Skinner & S Wright *Australian Journal of Rehabilitation Counselling* 13(1), 1–13	Little evidence existed for lower levels of psychological wellbeing for recently arrived skilled migrants from India, China, and South Africa compared with the general New Zealand population, and little evidence existed of differences between skilled migrants from India, China, and South Africa. Gender was a significant predictor of psychological wellbeing, with women reporting significantly less vitality and lower mental health scores than men. Contact with friends and family from the home country was a significant predictor of vitality and mental health, and experiencing a health difficulty was a consistent predictor of poor wellbeing. The results highlighted the importance of differential predictors in the understanding of psychological health in migrant groups.	2007
208	The impact of immigration on child health: Experimental evidence from a migration lottery program	S Stillman (Motu), J Gibson (University of Waikato) & D McKenzie (World Bank) Waikato School of Management Working Paper	Migration was found to have complex effects for children of Tongan migrants, increasing the stature of infants and toddlers but also increasing body mass index and obesity among pre-teens. Dietary change rather than direct income effects appeared to explain these changes in child health.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
209	Immigration and health: Reviewing evidence of the healthy immigrant effect in Canada	I Hyman CERIS Working Paper No. 55	The relative risk of mortality significantly increased with length of stay among migrants, but not among refugees. Migrant subgroups such as seniors (aged 65 and over) and non-recent migrant women experienced a health disadvantage compared with their Canadian-born counterparts. Migrant women, low-income migrants, and recent non-European migrants were at an increased risk of transitioning to poor health. Cancer rates among Canadian migrants were subject to change following migration. The prevalence of diabetes differed by ethnic group. Recent migrants and migrant children experienced better mental health than their Canadian-born counterparts, but it was unclear whether this health advantage persisted over time.	2007
210	Communication barriers to compensation for work-related injuries or illnesses	S Gravel & J Beauvais 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Migrant workers in Quebec had more non-specific diagnoses, difficulty getting themselves understood during medical assessments, and medical and psychological complications. For migrant workers, their claims were often written by a third party and filed past the due date. Workers did not understand the administrative procedures and did not understand the decisions or correspondence written by the compensation agency.	2007
211	Occupational health disparities among Hispanic immigrants in the United States	M Flynn 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	The fatal injury rate for foreign-born Hispanics was 6.1 per 100,000 (compared with 4.5 for native-born Hispanics and 4.6 for all US workers). Issues include perceiving risks differently, accepting and adapting differently to risk, cultural traits, and language difficulties.	2007
212	Occupational safety risk perceptions and acceptance among Hispanic immigrants in the United States	D Eggerth 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Risk perceptions of Hispanic migrants and American-born workers differed greatly. Risk perceptions of Hispanic migrants were not always a good fit for current models. Occupational safety was greatly discounted. Traditional health beliefs needed to be taken into account.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
213	Chinese international students: Problems of adjustment to gaming	W Li Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	Participants seldom became addicted to gambling when in China due to social regulations, good networks and supportive relationships, strict parental supervision, and playing games for social and entertainment purposes. In New Zealand, participants had difficulty adjusting to 'real gambling' from playing games and lacked immediate family support. Participants had difficulties making the transition from China to New Zealand, where different educational systems could generate study shock. Most had stopped gambling due to reasons such as the loss of beloved ones, the awareness that family was more important than gambling, their peers' academic and career success, being accepted at university, and financial hardship.	2007
214	Migration and mental health: Evidence from a natural experiment	S Stillman (Motu), D McKenzie (World Bank) & J Gibson (University of Waikato) Department of Economics Working Paper in Economics No. 2/06	Migration was found to lead to improvements in mental health, particularly for women and those with poor mental health in their home country (Tonga). Migrants from Tonga to New Zealand experienced a gain in mental health, with the gains largest for women and those with lower levels of mental health in Tonga. This gain in mental health suggested the overall welfare impact of migration was even larger than that brought about by the large increase in income that migration offered.	2006
215	New spaces and possibilities: The adjustment of parenthood for new migrant mothers	R DeSouza Blue Skies Fund Families Commission, New Zealand	Migrant women lost access to information resources such as family and friends in the process of migrating, and came to depend on their husbands, health professionals, and other sources. Migrant women's expectations from their country of origin came to inform their expectations of pregnancy, labour, and delivery in a new country. Migration had an impact on women's and their partner's roles in relation to childbirth and parenting. The loss of supportive networks incurred in migration resulted in husbands and partners taking more active roles in the perinatal period. Coming to a new country could result in the loss of knowledge resources, peer and family support, and protective rituals. These losses could lead to isolation for many women.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
216	Immigration, health and New York City: Early results based on the US new immigrant cohort of 2003	G Jasso, D Massey, M Rosenzweig & J Smith *Economic Policy Review*	New York City–bound migrants differed in several important ways from other migrants. The proportion that: • was female was lower by almost 8 percent • achieved legal permanent residence through marriage to a US citizen was lower by 10 percent • could speak fluent English was higher among both men and women. New York City–bound migrants were substantially healthier than other migrants (59 percent rated their health as excellent compared with 41 percent of non–New York City migrants). Migrants who settled in New York City had a smaller proportion with deteriorating health than migrants who settled elsewhere. Time in the US increased girth.	2005
217	Unhealthy assimilation: Why do immigrants converge to American health status levels?	H Antecol & K Bedard Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1654	The average female and male migrant entered the US with a body mass index that was about two and five percentage points lower than non-migrant women and men respectively. Consistent with the declining health status of migrants, the longer they remain in the US, the higher their body mass index. Female migrants almost completely converged to the American body mass index within 10 years of arrival and men closed a third of the gap within 15 years.	2005
218	Health of women with precarious immigrant status: A quantitative inquiry	S Weerasinghe (Dalhousie University, Canada) 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	These women had limited or no access to health care. The psychological health of refugee claimants who were rejected was a great concern. Psychological ill-health was not assessed. Women with precarious status had no shelter.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
219	Immigrant health – Selectivity and Acculturation	G Jasso, D Massey, M Rosenzweig & J Smith In: NB Anderson, RA Bulatao, & B Cohen (eds) *Critical Perspectives on Racial and Ethnic Differences in Health in Late Life* (pp 227–266) National Academy Press, Washington DC	The health of new legal migrants to the US was in general very good – less than one in seven reported themselves in fair or poor health. Reported rates of chronic conditions among new legal migrants were quite low. On average, migrant health improved during the first year of the survey – 18 percent reported themselves in fair or poor health compared with 14 percent 9 months on.	2004
220	Mental health of Asian immigrants in New Zealand: A review of key issues	E Ho *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 13(1), 39–60	The limited data available suggested the mental disorder prevalence rates for Asian migrants were similar to those of the general population. Language problems, failure to find employment, separation from family and community, and traumatic experiences before migration were key factors associated with increased risk of minor mental disorders such as anxiety and depression. Stigma was a major obstacle preventing Asian migrants from using mainstream mental health services. Cultural differences in assessment and treatment, a lack of English language proficiency, and inadequate knowledge and awareness of existing services were additional barriers.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
221	The health and well-being of young children of immigrants	R Capps, M Fix, J Ost, J Reardon-Anderson & J Passel Urban Institute	Children of migrants were a large proportion of the young US child population. Most young children of migrants were citizens living in mixed-status families (ie, one or more non-citizen parents). One-quarter of young children of migrants had undocumented parents. More young children of migrants than non-migrants lived in two-parent families. Many young children of migrants lived in families with low incomes, had parents with low education levels and limited English proficiency, and interacted less often with their parents. Young children of migrants had higher levels of economic hardship but have a lower use of benefits than children of non-migrants. Children of migrants were: • more likely to have fair or poor health • more likely to lack health insurance or a usual source of health care. • more often in parental care • less often in centre-based childcare.	2004

Table 7: International students

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
222	Experiences of international students in New Zealand: 2007 Report on the results of the national survey	Ministry of Education and Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Sixty-four percent of students identified New Zealand as their first choice of study destination. Choice was influenced by safety, quality, recognition of New Zealand qualifications, and cost. Forty-four percent of students were very or extremely satisfied with their accommodation arrangements. The least satisfying aspects were lack of value for money, poor internet access, and inadequate support. In 2007, students were more satisfied with the support they received than they had been in 2003. However, very little support was perceived to be available through clubs or community organisations. Sixty-one percent of students would have liked more New Zealand friends, and 34 percent reported it difficult to make New Zealand friends. Only 25 percent of students reported no experience of discrimination from New Zealand students. Only 28 percent of students disagreed that they were satisfied with their life in New Zealand. Sixteen percent of students intended to continue with further studies in New Zealand, 61 percent intended to apply for permanent residence, and 48 percent intended to work in New Zealand at the completion of their studies.	2008
223	International students: Studying and staying on in New Zealand	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Fifty-two percent of students studied English language at some point. Twenty-seven percent of students transitioned to work or residence. Students whose student pathway included both English language and tertiary studies had the highest transition rate. Younger students had a higher transition rate than older students, and many transitioned to residence directly from school. Chinese and South Korean students had relatively high rates of transition. Students from Japan and the US were less likely to gain residence. Most students who transitioned stayed on in New Zealand, although a relatively small proportion subsequently left New Zealand long term. Pathways to work and residence could be complex and encompass many transition points. Transition points offered opportunities for educational institutions, and government and other service providers to ensure international students, in negotiating these transitions, achieved the best possible outcomes for themselves and for New Zealand.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
224	The experiences of Chinese international students in New Zealand	Education New Zealand	Many students had wanted to study in Australia, Canada, or the UK, but their visa applications had been rejected. New Zealand was then considered, because it shared some of the attractions of these popular destinations (ie, an English-speaking country with a Western education system). Factors in choosing New Zealand included the quality of education, an amicable environment, immigration opportunities, and having relatives and friends in New Zealand. Most students knew very little about New Zealand before arrival, and what they did know had come from their agent or the internet. Many students hoped to stay on in New Zealand to work or apply for residence. Most students required English language study to fulfil the requirements of the International English Language Testing System to enter universities and polytechnics, and many of these students underestimated how long it would take to acquire the appropriate level of English. Social support networks in New Zealand were significantly different for Chinese international students. These students tended to rely on co-nationals or relatives for support and were reluctant to seek help from formal sources. In general, most participants felt more satisfied with life in New Zealand at the time of the interview than when they arrived. International students had limited interactions with domestic students.	2007
225	International students and immigration to Norway	J-P Brekke Institute for Social Research Report No. 2006:8	Arrivals had increased strongly over the past 7 years with around 4,000 new international students coming to Norway each year. Most stayed one or two semesters. Twelve percent of students remained in Norway after they graduated and got a work or family-related permit. Length of study was strongly correlated with the probability of staying. Students came to Norway because study programmes fitted their plans and were perceived to be of high quality. Many students were motivated to stay after graduation but did not think they were welcome. Information about post-graduation possibilities in Norway was lacking and challenges in the labour market for foreigners made it less attractive for international students to settle in Norway.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
226	The determinants of return intentions of Turkish students and professionals residing abroad: An empirical investigation	N Gungor & A Tansel Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1598	Economic instability in Turkey was found to be an important push factor, while work experience in Turkey also increased non-return for Turkey professionals. For students, higher salaries offered in the host country increased the probability of not-returning, as did stay duration and specialised training. Family considerations had considerable weight in the mobility decisions, and marriage to a foreign spouse was an important factor in not-returning.	2005

Table 8: Movements

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
227	Onward/circular migration and integration: A Canadian perspective	E Ruddick 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Thirteen percent of migrants aged 18 and over who landed between 1980 and 2003 seemed to have left the country. Rates for the US and Hong Kong were abnormally high (34 percent and 22 percent respectively), while rates for the other major source countries remained below the average. Other countries that were above the average were the UK, Lebanon, Brazil, Taiwan, and 'Occident-other' countries. Economic principal applicants (including skilled worker principal applicants) had the highest onward migration rates. Those who were of core working age (25–45 years of age) had the lowest onward migration rates. Onward migration rate varied by: • province of destination (the Atlantic region had the highest rates and Manitoba the lowest) • level of education at time of landing (the higher the level of education, the higher the rate of onwards migration) • knowledge of the official language at time of landing (bilingual migrants had the highest rates and those who could not speak English or French had the lowest).	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
228	Circular migration: Counts of exits and years away from the host country	A Constant & K Zimmermann Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2999	More than 60 percent of migrants from guest worker countries were repeat or circular migrants. Migrants from European Union member countries, those not owning a dwelling in Germany, and younger and older (including middle ages) migrants were significantly more likely to engage in repeat migration and stay out for longer. Males and migrants with German passports exited more frequently, and migrants with higher education exited less; there was no difference with time spent out. Migrants with family in the home country remained out longer, and those closely attached to the labour market left the country less frequently.	2007
229	Economic perspectives on migrants' home country attachment, remittances and travel	P McCann, J Poots & L Sanderson Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	Among permanent settlers to Australia, one-third re-migrated within 3 years. More than two-thirds of those who remained in Australia made overseas trips.	2007
230	Chinese transnationalism in Sydney and Brisbane: Mobility, communication, identity and belonging	K Dunn & S Ozguc 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Most participants had returned to China (usually 2–5 times), although 10 percent never had. The most frequent returnees were Hong Kong Chinese-Australians, of whom 14 percent had returned to Hong Kong more than 10 times. Twenty-eight percent had hosted family visits to Australia in 2004. Telephone was the key form of everyday transnational communication. Chinese-Australians felt cultural retention was important, including language retention among the second generation. There were high rates of belonging within Australia. Higher rates of contact were not associated with weaker belonging in Australia. Higher rates of mobility were associated with stronger levels of belonging. Transnationalism may strengthen national belonging.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
231	People on the move: A study of migrant movement patterns to and from New Zealand	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	A total of 257,230 migrants had residence applications approved and took up residence between 1998 and 2004. A total of 6,016 approved people did not arrive to take up residence. Most migrants did not spend large amounts of time out of New Zealand after taking up residence. Certain migrant groups were more likely to be absent: migrants from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia had high rates of spending 75 percent or more of their time absent. Most migrants were not highly mobile: 44 percent had one or two spells of absence over their residence period. Overall, 85 percent of spells of absence were for less than 6 months. Most migrants do not spend large amounts of time out of New Zealand after taking up permanent residence, but some migrants spend much of their time absent.	2006
232	New Zealand and transnational family obligation	N Lunt, M McPherson & J Browning Families Commission, New Zealand Blue Skies Report No. 1/06	The number of non–New Zealand citizens departing New Zealand increased. Pensions influenced where retirees chose to live. Transnational family living could result in isolation and lack of social support for a range of groups including international students, parents of young children, migrants parenting alone with partners overseas, and older people. Remittances could be integral to sustaining relationships and wellbeing in host and home countries.	2006
233	Next stop Britain: The influence of transnational networks on the secondary movement of Danish Somalis	K Nielsen Sussex Centre for Migration Research Working Paper No. 22	Danish Somalis who were unsatisfied with their opportunities in Denmark obtained information about opportunities in Britain through their transnational social networks. They considered movement as an integral and necessary part of their life (due to experiences of civil war and discrimination). Refugees did not necessarily wait passively in their country of asylum until the situation 'at home' had changed, but acting according to the situation and its opportunities.	2004

Host and receiving communities

Table 9: Community attitudes

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
234	Quality of Life Survey 2009	New Zealand Quality of Life Project	Fifty-two percent of New Zealand residents felt New Zealand was becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries, which made their area a better place to live. Twelve percent felt it made New Zealand a much better place to live, and 40 percent felt it made it a better place to live. Reasons for greater cultural diversity having a positive impact included bringing broader perspectives and new ideas and being good to mix with people from different cultures and learn about different cultures. Reasons for greater cultural diversity having a negative impact included lack of integration into New Zealand society, there being too many foreigners or different cultures, and racial disharmony and tension.	2009
235	New Zealanders' perceptions of Asia	Asia New Zealand Foundation	Fifty-eight percent of New Zealanders said that they had a lot or a fair amount of personal involvement with people from Asia (up from 48 percent in 2007). Twenty-seven percent of respondents thought New Zealanders felt 'less warm' towards people from China compared with a year ago. In comparison, 22 percent of respondents thought New Zealanders felt 'more warm'. Eighty-five percent of New Zealanders agreed Asian people contributed to New Zealand's economy (up 4 percent in 2007). Eighty-two percent of New Zealanders agreed Asian migrants brought valuable cultural diversity to New Zealand (up from 76 percent in 2007). Fourteen percent of New Zealanders thought immigration from Asia to New Zealand would have a very positive impact (up 3 percent from 2007). Only 5 percent of New Zealanders thought immigration from Asia to New Zealand would have a very negative impact (down 3 percent from 2007).	2009

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
236	Anti-Muslim prejudice in Europe: A multilevel analysis of survey data from 30 countries	Z Strabac & O Listhaug *Social Science Research* 37(1), 268–286	Prejudice against Muslim migrants was more widespread than prejudice against other migrants. Similar results were found for Eastern and Western European migrants, but the aggregate levels of prejudice were higher in the East. Analysis suggested Muslims in Europe were particularly prone to becoming targets of prejudice, even before the September 11 attacks. The size of the Muslim population in a country did not seem to increase the level of anti-Muslim prejudice.	2008
237	Attitudes towards immigrants, immigration and multiculturalism in New Zealand: A social psychological analysis	C Ward & A-M Masgoret *International Migration Review* 42(1), 227–248	New Zealanders strongly endorsed a multicultural ideology with: • 89 percent agreeing it was a good thing for a society to be made up of people from different races, religions, and cultures • 80 percent agreeing it was important to accept a wide variety of cultures in New Zealand • 82 percent endorsing migrant integration (compared with 21 percent for assimilation and 28 percent for separation). This endorsement was greater than for Australian and European Union citizens. On the whole, attitudes towards migrants were positive with: • 81 percent agreeing migrants made a valuable contribution to New Zealand • 82 percent agreeing migrants had qualities they admired. Migrants from Australia were perceived significantly more favourable than all other groups, followed by British, South African, and Indian migrants. Migrants from Somalia were viewed less favourably than all other migrant groups. Twenty-six percent agreed immigration increased the level of crime, and 21 percent maintained that allowing migrant cultures to thrive weakened New Zealand culture.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
238	Racialisation of central and east European migrants in Herefordshire	L Dawney Sussex Centre for Migration Research Working Paper No. 53	Those involved in providing services for migrants and seasonal workers often tended to stereotype all people who fell into this category, assuming commonalities. Participants often confused and conflated migrants and seasonal workers, believing them all to come from similar places, and there seemed to be a distinct lack of knowledge about migrants' lives. Migrants were identified and homogenised based on their status as hard workers, their poverty, their jobs ("strawberry pickers"), their perceived exploitation, and their behaviour.	2008
239	Perceived discrimination in New Zealand	Human Rights Commission (New Zealand)	Respondents felt there was some or a great deal of discrimination against Asians (68 percent), recent migrants (62 percent), Pacific peoples (51 percent), and refugees (56 percent). The proportions of respondents who believed Asians, recent migrants, and refugees were discriminated against were at their lowest levels since tracking began in 2000. Just over one-quarter (26 percent) felt Asians were the most discriminated group, compared with Pacific peoples (10 percent), recent migrants (9 percent), ethnic minorities in general (6 percent), Indians (5 percent), and refugees (2 percent).	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
240	Young people's attitudes towards Muslims in Sweden	P Bevelander & J Otterbeck Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2977	Variables affecting young peoples' attitudes towards Muslims included: • country of birth (young people born in Sweden or outside Europe were less positive) • socioeconomic background (youth with non- or low-skilled parents were less positive) • school/programme (those who attended university preparing levels were more positive) • relationship to friends (girls with good relationships with friends were more positive) • perceptions of gender role patterns (youth with more stereotypical and inflexible gender-role perceptions were more negative) • levels of unemployment (the higher the level, the more negative the perceptions) • shares of migrants in a local environment (the higher the share, the more negative the perceptions).	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
241	Welcome to our world: The attitudes of New Zealanders to immigrants and immigration	P Spoonley, P Gendall & A Trlin New Settlers Programme, Massey University Occasional Publication No. 14	The more direct contact people had with migrants, the more positive and tolerant they were on virtually all immigration issues. Ninety-three percent of respondents had heard people in New Zealand make racist remarks about migrants at some point. Seventy-eight percent agreed that many migrants stuck to their own and did not mix with others, and 47 percent believed the recent arrival of significant numbers of Asian migrants was changing New Zealand in undesirable ways. Support was strong for the claim that the standard of New Zealand cuisine/food had improved by decades of immigration (75 percent) and that the diversity immigration added to New Zealand culture was a good thing (60 percent). Fifty-seven percent considered the number of migrants coming to New Zealand should be reduced, and only 14 percent agreed the government was doing a good job of managing immigration applications and policy. Seventy-two percent believed new migrants who had not contributed to the country were putting too much strain on scarce resources, and almost 55 percent believed many migrants were a burden on New Zealand's welfare system. Fifty-eight percent of people did not believe the government should be responsible for helping new migrants for 3–5 years after their arrival. The more educated respondents were, the greater their understanding of immigration. Higher levels of education were associated with more positive attitudes towards migrants and immigration (but this was not a strong relationship).	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
242	Conducting cross-cultural research: The Maori-Chinese Encounters Project	M Ip Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	The view of immigration held by Māori tended to be much more negative than that of New Zealand Europeans. Seventy percent of Māori wanted less immigration compared with less than 50 percent of New Zealand Europeans. Well-educated Māori were more anti-immigration than less-educated New Zealand Europeans. Chinese felt Māori enjoyed privileges and special status as a result of the Treaty of Waitangi, that Māori were not welcoming and were jealous, and that Māori might side with Pākehā, which would mean Asians would have nowhere to stand. Māori felt Asians were not original Treaty partners, they arrived with money and skills (were 'too smart'), and their arrival might be part of a government ploy to dilute biculturalism.	2007
243	The attitudes of New Zealanders to immigrants and immigration: 2003 and 2006 compared	P Gendall, P Spoonley & A Trlin New Settlers Programme, Massey University Occasional Publication No. 17	Observed differences in attitudes between 2003 and 2006 were few. In 2006, more respondents reported hearing racist remarks about migrants than in 2003, while more respondents considered the number of migrants to New Zealand should be increased or remain the same. Evidence was stronger of an increasing recognition of the value of migrants to the New Zealand economy in terms of supplying skills that were in short supply, and support for the view that migrants made New Zealanders more open to new ideas and cultures. Satisfaction with the Government's management of immigration applications and policy remained low. Younger people tended to be less tolerant of migrants and less supportive of immigration than older people. People with tertiary education generally had more liberal attitudes to migrants and immigration than those with only primary or secondary education. Māori attitudes to migrants and immigration were consistently less positive and more negative than those of non-Māori, and this tendency had increased since 2003.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
244	Discrimination in the European Union	European Commission Special Eurobarometer 263/Wave 65.4	Discrimination was widespread, particularly on the basis of ethnic origin, disability, and sexual orientation. A significant proportion of respondents felt ethnic discrimination was more widespread than it was 5 years ago. Fifty-five percent of respondents believed the police stopped and questioned people of different ethnic origins more frequently. Sixty-five percent felt people of different ethnic origins enriched their country's culture, while 44 percent felt people of different ethnic origins had more difficulties getting into night clubs compared with the rest of the population. Sixty-two percent of people felt that being a person of a different ethnic origin than the rest of the population was a disadvantage. Forty-five percent of respondents felt that ethnic origin put people at a disadvantage when being chosen for a job. Fifty-eight percent felt 'foreigners' or people from different ethnic origins were less likely to get a job, be accepted for training, or be promoted.	2007
245	Identifying the determinants of attitudes towards immigrants: A structural cross-cultural analysis	J Brenner & M Fertig Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2306	In Europe, educational attainment played the most important role, where higher education exhibited a positive impact on attitudes. Respondents with highly educated parents exhibited a more positive perception of foreigners independently of their own education. Attitudes seemed more negative for older individuals in some countries, whereas individuals living in cities tended to display more positive attitudes. Labour market status did not seem to play an important role.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
246	Quality of Life Survey 2006	New Zealand Quality of Life Project	Over half of respondents believed New Zealand being home to an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries made their city a better or much better place to live. Reasons for this belief included the introduction of new ideas, getting a broader perspective, and greater cultural understanding and tolerance. Residents of Wellington, Dunedin, Porirua, Christchurch, and Auckland, those aged 25–49, and Asian/Indian people felt most positively about increasing diversity. Just over one-third (37 percent) felt increased lifestyle and cultural diversity had made no difference to their city, while 7 percent felt it had made their city a worse or much worse place to live. Reasons for this belief included migrants failing to mix into New Zealand society and there being too many 'foreigners' and different cultures. Residents of Rodney, those in the rest of New Zealand, and Māori felt less positive about increasing diversity.	2006
247	Who's telling the news? Racial representation in Canada's daily newspaper newsrooms	J Miller (Ryerson University, Canada) 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Large gaps existed between the racial diversity in Canada's daily newspaper newsrooms and in the communities. Newspapers with circulations over 100,000 had a somewhat strong or very strong commitment to hiring more racial minorities in their newsroom. Newspapers with smaller circulations were more likely not to have a strong commitment to hiring more racial minorities. Very few papers felt their newsroom's traditions and culture impeded the hiring and progress of minorities. Seventy-eight percent of papers with a circulation over 100,000 had been approached by a racial minority group in the past year to discuss coverage. This compared with 25 percent of papers with a circulation of 25,000–100,000 and 10 percent of papers with a circulation under 25,000. Eighty-nine percent of papers with a circulation over 100,000 had taken initiatives to improve the hiring and coverage of minorities (compared with 25 percent for 25,000–100,000 and 30 percent for below 25,000). Most common groups represented in newsrooms were Chinese, South Asian, and blacks.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
248	Social Values: A report from the New Zealand Values Survey 2005	Centre for Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation (SHORE)	Most respondents trusted people from other countries living in New Zealand a little (48 percent) or completely (9 percent). Only 8 percent of respondents did not trust this group very much or at all. Most respondents trusted people from different religions a little (40 percent) or completely (17 percent). Only 7 percent of respondents did not trust this group very much or at all. Over half of respondents (58 percent) felt the Government should let people come to New Zealand as long as there were jobs. In comparison, 36 percent felt the Government should limit the number of foreigners who can come to New Zealand. More-educated people were more likely to think the Government should let migrants come into New Zealand. Less-educated people were more likely to consider that foreigners should be strictly limited. Fifty-four percent of respondents agreed that when jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to New Zealanders over migrants. One-third disagreed with this statement.	2005
249	Social trust, ethnic diversity and immigrants: The case of Canada	A Kazemipur Prairie Centre of Excellence on Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP06–05	A positive relationship was found between ethnic diversity and social trust: as ethnic diversity increased, social trust also increased. Cities with a small migrant population tended to have lower levels of trust, and with the increase in the former, the latter also rose. This relationship was not necessarily linear – with the initial increase in the proportion of the population who were migrants, the trust level also rose. However, after the initial increase, the curve flattened and remained so despite an additional increase in the number of migrants.	2005
250	Individual- and community-level determinants of support for immigration and cultural diversity in Canada	M Mulder & H Krahn Prairie Centre of Excellence on Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP01–05	More-educated urban Albertans were found to be more supportive of cultural diversity, as were those who felt more positive about their own communities. Older respondents were less supportive, as were those who lived in the larges urban centres in the provinces.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
251	Interactions with international students	Education New Zealand	New Zealanders' attitudes towards international students were moderately positive: 56 percent of students, 80 percent of teachers, and 69 percent of community members agreed international students had qualities they admired. Stereotypes of international students were neutral to moderately positive: New Zealand students and members of the community saw international students as intelligent and hard working. Fifteen percent of New Zealand students agreed international students had a negative effect on the quality of education. Sixteen percent agreed international students brought crime to New Zealand. New Zealanders perceived students from Europe and North America more favourably than students from any other region. Middle Eastern students were perceived less favourably than any other, and Asian, Pacific, and African students occupied an intermediate position. The amount of contact, number of intercultural friendships, and frequency of interaction between New Zealand and international students were low. Interaction between international students and community members was also infrequent. However, the community's willingness to interact with international students was moderately high, the quality of intercultural contact was positive, and anxiety about intercultural interactions was low. Key areas of concern included: • high demand on teachers and resultant burnout • the level of language proficiency among international students, which often hindered students and created additional pressures for teachers • a possible backlash against international students in institutions with high international enrolments • the lack of integration of international students into the wider community • the portrayal of international students in the media.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
252	Evidence on attitudes to asylum and immigration: What we know, don't know and need to know	H Crawley Centre on Migration, Policy and Society Working Paper No. 23	Attitudes to asylum and immigration in the UK and other places were influenced by: • labour market position • income • educational background • individual demographic characteristics including age, gender, and race/ethnicity • contact with ethnic minorities group • knowledge of asylum and migration issues • the context in which attitudes were formed, including dominant political and media discourses.	2005
253	Media images, immigrant reality: Ethnic prejudice and tradition in Japanese media representations of Japanese-Brazilian return immigrants	T Tsuda Center for Comparative Immigration Studies Working Paper No. 107	The manner in which Nikkeijin migrants were portrayed on Japanese television did more to perpetuate rather than challenge traditional Japanese ethnic and cultural perceptions. The media clearly debunked ethnic prejudices towards the Brazilian Nikkeijin as impoverished, inadequate people trapped in a cycle of migration by representing them as victims dominated by macro-economic forces, but it ended up portraying them in an over-sympathetic manner as miserable people, thus promoting the same image of Nikkeijin inferiority that was the basis for prejudice. Instead of seizing the migrant moment to become an effective advocate of cultural change, the Japanese media remained a conservative force that re-affirmed and promoted prevailing understandings of Japanese ethnicity and traditional cultural values.	2004

Table 10: Impact of immigration on the host/receiving community

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
254	Housing markets and migration: Evidence from New Zealand	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	An inflow of foreign-born migrants to an area was not positively related to local house prices. Returning New Zealanders were positively related to increasing house prices. Factors other than differences in population growth might be more important in determining the rate of local house price appreciation.	2008
255	New labour? The impact of migration from Central and Eastern European countries on the UK labour market	S Lemos & J Portes Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3756	The UK was one of only three countries that granted free movement of workers to accession nationals following the enlargement of the European Union in May 2004. An evaluation of this migration inflow, one of the largest in British history, found little hard evidence that the inflow of accession migrants contributed to a fall in wages or a rise in claimant unemployment in the UK between 2004 and 2006.	2008
256	Does immigration raise natives' income? National and regional evidence from Spain	C Amuedo-Dorantes & S de la Rica Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3486	Migrant surplus amounted to about 0.04 percent of gross domestic product at the national level (using 2007 immigration penetration figures). The immigration surplus accrued to some of the main migrant-receiving regions was significantly higher, ranging from 0.04 to 0.25 percent of their gross domestic product. The increase in gross domestic product was largest in Murcia, where migrant penetration was greater and migrants' skill shares differed the most from those of non-migrants.	2008
257	The economic impact of immigration in Greece: Taking stock of the existing evidence	I Cholezas & P Tsakloglou Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3754	Immigration had positive and negative economic effects. Positive effects included the increase in GCP growth rate, the revitalisation of the agricultural sector and many small and medium businesses, and the dampening of inflationary pressure. Negative effects included the expansion of the already large informal economy, substitution of Greek unskilled and semi-skilled workers leading to increased income inequality, unemployment and slow growth wages, and the contribution to the slowing down of technological developments since firms found it easier to hire cheap labour than to invest in capital intensive production techniques.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
258	The integration of immigrants and their families in Maryland: The contributions of immigrant workers to the economy	Urban Institute Prepared for the Annie E Casey Foundation	Maryland's labour market was expanding for migrants and US-born workers. Migrant workers are highly concentrated, but their numbers were rapidly increasing throughout the State. Migrants were more likely than US-born workers to commute outside Maryland for work. Maryland's migrants were ethnically diverse: Hispanic (29 percent), Asian (28 percent), black (25 percent), and white (10 percent). A large share of Maryland's migrant workers were highly skilled, with higher levels of education than the national average for migrants. Migrants with less education filled important blue-collar jobs. Migrants without higher education, English proficiency, or citizenship fared worse in the labour market. Investment in education and training were needed for Maryland to maximise the contributions of migrant and native-born workers.	2008
259	The social costs and benefits of migration into Australia	K Carrington, A McIntosh & J Walmsley (eds). University of New England Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (Australia)	The social benefits of migration far outweighed the costs, especially in the longer term. Migrants to Australia made and continued to make substantial contributions to Australia's stock of human, social, and produced capital. Most social costs associated with migration were short term and generally arose from the integration phase of the settlement process. The ability to communicate with the host community was seen as vital, not only for practical reasons of attaining employment and attending education, but also for building cross-cultural understanding, social cohesion, and social capital networks. A lack of proficiency in English presented barriers to participation not only in employment, but also in education and training and leisure, cultural, and sporting activities. Many of the benefits of migration accrued to the second generation, while most of the personal costs of migrating were borne by the first generation. Those costs include cultural isolation, separation from family and friends left behind, problems with acquiring English literacy, lack of recognition of overseas qualifications, underemployment, unemployment, and welfare dependency.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
260	Do immigrants affect firm-specific wages?	N Malchow-Moller, J Munch & J Skaksen Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3264	An increased use of workers from less-developed countries had a significantly negative effect on the wages of non-migrant (Danish) workers at the workplace, and seriously negatively affected highly educated workers. The hiring of migrants with lower outside options might lower the wage norm in the firm or reduce the bargaining power of (similar) non-migrant workers. The employment of migrants from more developed countries did not reduce the wages of non-migrant workers, which was consistent with these migrants having much better outside options.	2007
261	The employees of native and immigrant self-employed	P Andersson & E Wadensjo Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3147	Swedish non-migrants and migrants were more likely to employ co-nationals than to employ workers with a different national background. For migrants, living in a municipality with a high share of co-nationals decreased the probability of employing non-migrants, while the probability that non-migrants employed non-migrants increased with the migrant share in the municipality. The probability of migrants hiring native workers increased with time spent in Sweden.	2007
262	Managing migration in Ireland: A social and economic analysis	National Economic and Social Council	Immigration to Ireland in recent years had increased economic growth, eased labour market shortages, improved output, and reduced earnings inequalities. Immigration had also fuelled population growth, increased the size of the domestic market, and increased demand for a variety of goods and services. Immigration also benefited the migrants' country of origin, with migrants regularly sending money back home. Some migrants were subject to low wages, poor treatment, and inadequate housing. Low skilled immigration might create negative effects if economic conditions change in Ireland, pushing unskilled wage rates down and causing an increase in unemployment among the unskilled. Ireland may not be making the best use of migrants' skills, resulting in 'brain waste'. Not all migrants found economic success and migrant workers could become victims of discrimination and/or exploitation.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
263	The impact of immigration on the employment of natives in regional labor markets: A meta-analysis	S Longhi, P Nijkamp & J Poots Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2044	There was a statistically significant but almost negligibly small effect of immigration on non-migrant employment. Immigration had a bigger negative impact on employment in European Union countries and Israel than in the US. Immigration had a greater impact on women than men.	2006
264	Civic contributions: Taxes paid by immigrants in the Washington DC Metropolitan area	R Capps, J Passel & M Fix Urban Institute	Migrant household in the metropolitan area paid almost US$10 billion in taxes in 1999–2000, and they paid taxes at nearly the same rate as non-migrant households. Households headed by migrants from most regions of the world paid taxes similar to those paid by non-migrant households. Better-educated households paid more in taxes, regardless of whether they were migrant or non-migrant households. English-speaking migrant households paid higher taxes than native households, but households headed by migrants who spoke little or no English paid much lower taxes.	2006
265	The impact of immigration on the structure of male wages: Theory and evidence from Britain	M Manacorda, A Manning & J Wadsworth Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2352	An increase in British immigration reduced the wages of migrants relative to non-migrants. When the migrant population had a different skill mix from the non-migrant population, this affected returns to education among non-migrants. Because migrants were better educated than non-migrants, immigration reduced the return to education among both migrants and non-migrants.	2006
266	Does immigration affect wages? A look at occupation-level evidence	P Orrenius & M Zavodny Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 2481	An increase in the fraction of foreign-born workers tended to lower the wages of non-migrants in blue-collar occupations but did not have a statistically significant negative effect among non-migrants in skilled occupations. Migrants adjusting their immigration status in the US (but not newly arriving migrants) had a significant negative impact on the wages of low-skilled non-migrants. This suggested migrants became closer substitutes for non-migrants as they spent more time in the US.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
267	Experiences of new immigration at the neighbourhood level	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	The settlement patterns of previous migrant populations continued to be reinforced by the arrival of friends and relatives, but new UK migrants groups with less-established patterns of settlement were being drawn (or directed in the case of asylum seekers) to a far more diverse range of locations, often by employment opportunities. Many new migrants benefited from living near people of the same ethnic background. Public policy, however, increasingly viewed such ethnic clusters as problematic and dispersal policies restricted access to this benefit for some new migrants. The impact of new immigration on local neighbourhoods varied depending on the: • local socioeconomic context • history of previous settlement and ethnic profile • actual and perceived ethnicity and identity of new migrants • local media portrayals of immigration and asylum • legal status of new migrants • success of local agencies in mediating between established and incoming populations. Regardless of legal status or ethnic origin, new migrants typically lived in poor quality housing in deprived inner city neighbourhoods. Many also faced harassment and hostility, and experienced difficulties accessing appropriate support. New migrants were making a positive contribution to the local and national economy, the cultural and social fabric of towns and neighbourhoods, and in some situations, the regeneration and revitalisation of declining neighbourhoods.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
268	Migrants and public services in the UK: A review of the recent literature	L Arai Centre on Migration, Policy and Society	Migrants accessed public services but their rights and entitlements depended on immigration status. Migrants (like poorer sections of the indigenous population) had problems accessing services, especially social housing but also health care and legal aid. Evidence was limited as to whether migrants were one of the key causes of the strain on public services. There was no evidence to suggest 'health tourism' was a major reason for migration, yet this issue often arose in the papers. There was an established body of research on British minority ethnic groups and an increasing amount of asylum seekers and refugees. There was little to nothing on other types of migrant, especially those in the UK temporarily.	2005
269	Does immigration affect the long-term educational outcomes of natives? Quasi-experimental evidence	E Gould, V Lavy & M Paserman Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1883	The overall presence of migrants in a grade had a significant and large adverse effect on two important outcomes for Israeli non-migrants. The outcomes were the drop-out rate and chances of passing the high school matriculation exam that was necessary to attend college.	2005
270	Immigration and public spending	R Boheim & K Mayr Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1834	Low-skilled immigration was associated with less total public spending (OECD data). High-skilled immigration was associated with greater public spending. Evidence existed for an anti-social effect with regard to both low- and high-skilled migrants, but it was large enough to dominate the expected positive fiscal effects on public spending only in case of the low-skilled.	2005
271	How different are immigrants? A cross-country and cross-survey analysis of educational achievement	S Schnepf Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 1398	The lower the socioeconomic background of migrants compared with non-migrants in the country, the bigger the migrants' educational disadvantage in the country. Speaking a foreign language at home decreased pupils' achievement. Pupils in schools with an over-representation of migrants (compared with the national share of migrants) fared worse than pupils in other schools, even if pupils' and schools' socioeconomic backgrounds were held constant.	2004

Table 11: Employers

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
272	Is it your foreign name or foreign qualifications? An experimental study of ethnic discrimination in hiring	M Carlsson & D-O Rooth Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3810	Whether the applicant had a native-sounding (ie, Swedish) or a foreign-sounding name explained 77 percent of the total gap in the probability of being invited to an interview between non-migrants and migrants. Having foreign qualifications explained only 23 percent of the gap.	2008
273	Implicit prejudice and ethnic minorities: Arab-Muslims in Sweden	J Agerstrom & D-O Rooth Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3873	Employers had stronger negative implicit attitudes towards Arab-Muslims relative to non-migrant Swedes, as well as implicitly perceiving Arab-Muslims to be less productive than non-migrants.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
274	The employment of immigrants in New Zealand: The attitudes, policies, practices and experiences of employers	N North New Settlers Programme, Massey University Occasional Publication No. 18	Seventy percent of companies employed migrants. In 87 percent of these companies, migrants contributed up to 25 percent of the workforce. More male than female migrants were employed, with 48 percent employed in skilled occupations (eg, managerial, professional, and skilled trade). Full-time employment was the norm. Ninety-eight percent of employers reported that migrants' English language was adequate for the job. Ninety percent of migrant employees mixed socially with other employees, and 66 percent participated to a moderate or significant extent in the workplace. Employers reported positive views about migrant employees, with 29 percent saying migrant employees worked harder or more diligently than other employees, and 48 percent saying migrant employees worked at the same level. When recruiting, employers were strongly influenced by New Zealand work experience (34 percent) and qualifications (27 percent). A quarter had recruited migrants to meet labour shortages. However, 96 percent had no company policy about the recruitment of migrants. Few companies had policies and practices to support migrants once employed. For example: • 14 percent offered training • 12 percent supported English language tuition • 8 percent offered coaching or training to supervisors of migrant employees • 7 percent provided mentoring systems.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
275	Immigrant employment: A study of recruitment agencies' responses to New Zealand and Chinese candidates	C Ward & AM Masgoret (Victoria University of Wellington) *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* 31, 525–530	Forty-three resumes of a New Zealand candidate and 42 resumes of a Chinese candidate were sent out. All employment details and personal details were identical, as were the content, format, and language (apart from the candidate's name, citizenship, and location of educational institutes and initial employment). Fifty-one responses were received to the initial inquiry: 29 for the New Zealand candidate and 22 for the Chinese candidate. The New Zealand candidate was actively recruited with direct requests for contact and the provision of additional information significantly more frequently than the Chinese candidate. Conversely, the Chinese candidate was disengaged significantly more frequently than the New Zealand candidate, being told there were no job opportunities without being added to the agency database. The research clearly revealed that Chinese migrants were disadvantaged compared with native New Zealand Europeans.	2007
276	A descriptive study of employers' attitudes and practices in hiring newcomer job seekers	E Liu *Policy Matters* No. 31 CERIS – Toronto Metropolis Centre	There was a disconnect between Canadian employer perceptions of the human capital assets held by new migrants and the high levels of skills and education assets that they actually possessed. Employers' preferred hiring strategies and technologies built on existing social networks, so largely excluded newcomer job seekers. Employers often interpreted personal attributes based on mainstream social and corporate cultural norms, in which newcomer job seekers were disproportionately disadvantaged.	2007
277	Are you being served? Employer demand for migrant labour in the UK's hospitality sector	G Matthews & M Ruhs Centre on Migration, Policy and Society Working Paper No. 51	Employers' recruitment decisions were driven by: • minimising labour costs • reducing the indeterminacy of labour through recruiting 'good attitude' rather than technical skills • managing the mobility of workers to find the optimal balance between the labour retention and flexibility needs of the business. The pursuit of these goals encouraged most employers to develop a preference for migrant workers over British workers, and to distinguish and recruit workers largely based on their nationality.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
278	Central and East European migrants in low wage employment in the UK	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Employers valued migrants as high-quality workers for low-waged work. Those entering on official immigration schemes were considered easier to retain. Employers often preferred particular nationalities for particular jobs, regardless of immigration status. Employers emphasised 'work ethic' and reliability, contrasting foreign nationals favourably with UK nationals. Many employers were prepared to 'bend the rules' or turn a blind eye to possible infractions of immigration status.	2006
279	Skilled migrants in New Zealand: Employers' perspectives	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Eighty-one percent of employers were satisfied with the migrants they had hired. Almost 70 percent of migrants were still working for the organisation they were hired by when their residence or work-to-residence was approved. Fifty-six percent of employers believed their organisation benefited more from employing a migrant than from employing a New Zealand resident. Main benefits identified by employers for hiring migrants included contributing to their organisation's knowledge, possessing skills that New Zealand residents did not have, raising their organisation's level of expertise, contributing to their organisation's growth, and innovative practices. Very few employers reported migrants having difficulties fitting into the workplace culture or having difficulties with the English language.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
280	Facilitating migrants' entry and integration into the New Zealand workplace	A Podsiadlowski Centre for Applied Cross-cultural Research	Organisations employing migrants were very satisfied with their work and with the cooperation among migrants and local staff. Advantages employers saw in employing migrants included migrants having high motivation and being hardworking, and having the skills employers want. Disadvantages employers saw in employing migrants included the language barrier (particularly addressing fluency and knowledge in technical and business English) and migrants lacking specific New Zealand knowledge, having communication difficulties, and cultural differences. Reasons employers gave for not employing migrants included English language difficulties and having a lack of experience or knowledge about New Zealand. Half of the organisations had shown an awareness for the need to deal particularly with a culturally diverse workforce by either having implemented or showed strong future interest in diversity management measures.	2006
281	English language proficiency and the recruitment and employment of professional immigrants in New Zealand	A Henderson, A Trlin & N Watts New Settlers Programme, Massey University Occasional Publication No. 11	The consensus was that English language proficiency was an important factor affecting the recruitment and employment prospects of at least some, if not all, professional migrants. Fifty-four percent identified it as an important issue for all migrants while 26 percent identified it as an important issue for migrants from non–English-speaking backgrounds. Around 10–20 percent of organisations required not only native-speaker fluency but also a New Zealand accent for a senior position in engineering or computing. For medical professionals, the percentage was higher. Sixty percent of organisations employing migrants from non–English-speaking backgrounds reported that they knew of work-related problems related to English language proficiency associated with the employment of such staff.	2006

Table 12: Settlement services, organisations, and influences on immigration

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
282	The political economy of immigration policy	G Facchini & AM Mayda United Nations Development Programme Human Development Research Paper No. 2009/03	Most governments had policies aimed at maintaining the status quo or at lowering the level of immigration. Government policies were correlated with individual opinions. However, individual opinions appeared to be substantially more restrictionist than the actual policies implemented by governments. The activities of pro-immigration interest groups were the primary reason for the public opinion gap.	2009
283	Divided or convergent loyalties? The political incorporation process of Latin American immigrants in the United States	A Portes, C Escobar & R Arana Center for Migration and Development Working Paper, November	Transnational ties were strong and many migrant organisations were fiercely dedicated to promoting the welfare of communities in the countries they left behind. However, leaders of these organisations saw no contradiction between pursuing these goals and migrants' successful integration into American society. Organisations with a larger, better-educated, and older membership were more likely to establish links with American political authorities and to engage in US-centred activities. Colombians were significantly less inclined to adopt a pro-integrated stance and their organisations were less active in US politics and less well connected with elected officials. Dominican and Mexican groups had leaders who were pro-integration and better linked with American authorities.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
284	Community engagement and community cohesion	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	The UK research identified challenges about who speaks for whom when new communities were represented. Informal networks provide valuable ways for local authorities to communicate with new communities, but traditional leaders did not necessarily represent the voices of women or younger people. New communities were diverse but despite this diversity, new arrivals experienced common barriers, such as lack of information, difficulties in the use of English, lack of time, and barriers to recognition, making it more difficult for them to get involved or be heard. The most appropriate way of engaging new communities, who might be dispersed across local authority areas, was not necessarily at the neighbourhood level. Some concerns, such as about jobs and language skills, might not be managed at neighbourhood level. Community engagement structures were needed at other levels too. Concerns about racism and prejudice were barriers affecting engagement in governance.	2008
285	Community-based nonprofits serving ethnic populations in the Washington DC metropolitan area	A Lee & C De Vita *Charting Civil Society* No. 19, May Urban Institute	Ethnic-specific non-profit organisations typically operated on small budgets with few assets. Non-profit organisations: • in the Middle Eastern community were primarily religious groups • in African communities were in the arts and culture area, offering cultural programmes and classes on the history of specific ethnic groups • serving the Asian community varied with nearly 30 percent in arts and culture with another 24 percent religion-based • that assisted migrant groups offered more than social services.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
286	New kiwis, diverse families: Migrant and former refugee families talk about their early childhood care and education needs	Families Commission, New Zealand Research Report No. 07/08	New Zealand refugee and migrant families had unmet needs for support for childcare in the context of: • pressing needs for refugee parents particularly to acquire basic education and English language proficiency to be able to function in New Zealand society and as a precursor to obtaining paid employment • a shortage of early childhood education places generally and services for sufficient numbers of hours to meet the needs of parents wishing to undertake paid work or study • widespread concerns about the affordability of early childhood education for families with more than one dependent child or on low incomes. Early childhood education curriculum needs were highlighted and associated with the preservation of children's heritage languages, which was important for maintaining intergenerational connections within families. There was a need to ensure parents, especially those unfamiliar with the New Zealand system, had good information about: • opportunities available for the care and education of preschool children • the approach taken to early childhood education in New Zealand and the reasons for it • their opportunities as parents to be actively involved in their child's early childhood education if they wished. There was a need to understand more about the contribution to child care of older family members such as grandmothers and older children in large families, and the impact this had on them.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
287	Settling in – West Coast: Migrant community social services report	Ministry of Social Development (New Zealand)	The key issues identified by migrants included: • access to services (eg, how to access information, the New Zealand Qualifications Authority, immigration issues, communication, interpreters, housing, transport) • healthy lifestyle (eg, how to access the health system, cost) • families and children (eg, family support, community support, retaining own culture) • knowledge and skills (eg, recognition of overseas qualifications, language, schooling for children) • appreciation of diversity (eg, how to meet people and enjoy others language and food) • economic wellbeing (eg, limited job opportunities and issues in the workplace) • vibrant and optimistic youth (eg, issues facing youth, things to change, things youth can do).	2008
288	English for speakers of other languages (ESOL): Report on national gaps and priorities	Tertiary Education Commission (New Zealand)	Gaps and priorities considered included: • access to services for temporary visa holders (high priority for unfunded learners) • non-English speakers • the needs of elderly migrants and long-term residents with English as a second language • workplace needs for people with English as a second language (high priority) • potential adult and community education for learners with English as a second language • pre-literate learners (high priority) • English as a second language training for refugees • barriers to participation.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
289	Settlement Support New Zealand National Summary Report 2007/08	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Newcomers made 10,331 enquiries to Settlement Support New Zealand from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008. Sixty percent of clients had been in New Zealand for less than 5 years, with half contacting the service in their first 12 months in the country. The main enquiries were about employment, immigration, and learning English; half the enquiries were about employment.	2008
290	Discrimination and the newcomer integration experience	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 13th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	The Welcoming Communities Initiative aimed to: • reduce discriminatory behaviours and practices • empower new migrants to face issues of racism and discrimination • strengthen new migrants' participation in civil society • have a more inclusive and welcoming community for new migrants. Activities included cross-cultural training for new police recruits; leadership courses and peer anti-racism workshops for youth; and interactive presentations in schools on the value of diversity and multiculturalism. Early results suggest the initiative had increased awareness of immigration, diversity, and racism and discrimination, captured the newcomer voice, brought together newcomers and Canadians, and involved new partners in the integration process and in the fight against racism.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
291	Evaluation of Settlement Support New Zealand (SSNZ)	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	The Settlement Support New Zealand programme offered key structures that made it easier for migrants and refugees to access the information and services they required, and provided better co-ordination of services providers. It also set in place good foundations for the creation of an effective settlement support system. Things that worked well included the central information point, new resources, having personal contact with migrants, and having an increase in empathy and understanding of migrant and refugee experiences. Things that could work better included nationwide advertising of Settlement Support New Zealand, improved access to multi-lingual service and knowledge and skills in regards to attaining and interpreting demographic information about their communities, and improved representation of refugees in network groups. Challenges included the relationships between the Department of Labour, lead agencies and the settlement support co-ordinators, and the settlement support co-ordinator role. Recommendations included addressing tensions in key relationships and strengthen the collaboration between the Department of Labour and local Settlement Support New Zealand initiatives, recognising the pivotal role played by settlement support co-ordinators, encouraging co-operation between initiatives, and having ongoing development of local initiatives.	2007
292	Do interest groups affect immigration?	G Facchini, AM Mayda & P Mishra Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3183	Both pro- and anti-immigration US interest groups played a statistically significant and economically relevant role in shaping immigration across sectors. Barriers to immigration were lower in sectors in which business lobbies incurred larger lobbying expenditure and higher in sectors where labour unions were more important.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
293	Voluntary associations and immigrants: A survey of host society associations in Auckland and Wellington	K Lovelock & A Trlin New Settlers Programme, Massey University Occasional Publication No. 16	Forty-five percent of associations were sports associations, 20 percent were religious associations, 14 percent were community associations, 11 percent were recreational associations, 7 percent were service associations, and 5 percent were arts associations. Eighty-five percent of associations had migrant members. With few exceptions, relations between migrant and non-migrant members were reported as very good or excellent. Seventy-two percent of associations reported no special issues arising between migrant and non-migrant members. Of those that had, all noted language barriers and cultural misunderstandings that impeded social interactions. Only 20 percent of associations had a policy for encouraging migrant membership. Sixty-two percent of associations had no interest in migrant resettlement. Of the 36 associations with an interest in immigration settlement, 29 provided special services to migrants, mainly religious and community matters.	2007
294	Overcoming structural barriers to labour market integration: An analysis of the Toronto Region Immigrant Employment Council (TRIEC)'s approach	K Fong CERIS *Policy Matters* No. 37	The Toronto Region Migrant Employment Council: • was established to address the unemployment and underemployment of skilled and professional migrants • was a multi-stakeholder council that included private and public institutions • emphasised the business profitability in hiring skilled workers • downplayed the role that structural racial discrimination played in the poor economic outcomes for skilled migrants.	2007
295	Issues confronting newcomer youth in Canada: Alternative models for a national youth host program	P Anisef, M Poteet, D Anisef, G Farr, C Poirer & H Wang CERIS *Policy Matters* No. 29	The Host programme was designed to assist newcomers with their integration into Canadian life by matching migrants with volunteers familiar with Canadian ways. The host volunteers assisted newcomers by being there for moral support, directing them to available services, helping them to practise English or French, including them in social events, and, where possible, directing them to contacts in their field of work. A separate Youth Host programme would provide an effective response to the challenges faced by newcomer children and youth.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
296	Immigrant settlement services in the Toronto CMA: A GIS-assisted analysis of supply and demand	L Lo, L Wang, S Wang & Y Yuan CERIS Working Paper No. 59	Language training, employment services, and housing services were most needed to enable newcomers to become integrated socially and economically into Canadian society. Employment services included assistance with resume writing, job searching, job skills training and vocational training. Housing services included assistance in finding immediate housing, applying for subsidised housing, and assisting with basic information such as rent, tenant rights, and landlord obligations. Over the past two decades, many recently arrived migrants had decentralised, opting for a suburban residence rather than an inner-city home, yet the current provision and delivery of settlement services in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) had not caught up with the settlement trends for many recent migrant groups.	2007
297	Evaluation of the Language Line telephone interpreting service (Draft)	Department of Internal Affairs (New Zealand)	Language Line provided an effective, high-quality telephone interpreting service, and agencies felt it allowed them to communicate with their clients who spoke little or no English. Language Line met most interpreting needs, but in some situations where face-to-face interpreting was more appropriate, such as for complicated transactions or when discussing sensitive health issues. Overall, agencies felt they received a high-quality service from Language Line, having received only 13 complaints since Language Line had been in operation.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
298	Refugee resettlement – A literature review	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Pre-arrival planning was needed for good quality resettlement, with central government playing an important role in facilitating the reception of resettled refugees. Careful planning of placement and involving resettled refugees in placement decisions was seen as essential. The first placement site was particularly critical, as resettled refugees were more likely to need intensive formal and informal assistance at this time. Resettlement programmes had fared better when reception staff, support groups, and all the external agencies connected with resettlement had been well-informed about who was arriving, when and with what needs. The integration process should be actively supported by local and national authorities, employers and members of civil society, and should be based on a commitment of non-discrimination and gender equity. The promotion of a welcoming, tolerant, and inclusive host community was seen as a key role for central government.	2007
299	Korean migrant families in Christchurch: Expectations and experiences	S Chang, C Morris & R Vokes Blue Skies Fund Families Commission, New Zealand	Most Korean migrant families left Korea with a great sense of hope about their new life in New Zealand. However, in a large number of cases, this initial optimism was soon tempered by the actual experiences of living in New Zealand. Membership of Korean (and other) churches, and the practices of Christian life were central to practically all of the strategies migrants used to forge a sense of 'feeling at home' in New Zealand. Church and church-related groups played a major role in advising and assisting new migrant families at all stages of the settlement process from arrival at the airport, to find accommodation, making friends and business contacts. Participation in Christian rituals or engagement in church-based social groups constituted a primary mode social activity for many Koreans living in Christchurch.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
300	The use of public hospital services by non-residents in New Zealand	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	A total of 5,329 temporary entrants and overstayers were admitted to public hospitals in New Zealand at least once in the year ended 30 June 2004. Around half held visitors' permits, a quarter held work permits, and 16 percent held student permits. The total cost of hospital treatments for non-residents in New Zealand in the year ended 30 June 2004 was estimated to be at least $17.8 million (GST exclusive). The average cost per hospital treatment for all non-residents was $2,644 and the average cost per person (including multiple treatments) was $3,341. It was important to measure the comparatively low cost of providing health care for non-residents against the considerable benefits to New Zealand from tourism, international students, and short-term workers. The economic benefit from these was estimated at $6.5 billion.	2006
301	Immigrant patients and primary health care services in Auckland and Wellington: A survey of service providers	N North, S Lovell & A Trlin New Settlers Programme, Massey University Occasional Publication No. 12	Sixty-five percent of primary healthcare providers perceived many migrants among their service patients. Sixty-five percent of emergency medical service providers believed migrant patients overused their health service compared with 10 percent of general practices and Plunket Societies. Fifty-five percent believed increased immigration would put considerable pressure on their type of service but felt they would manage with support. However, 10 percent, felt the effect would be one of enormous pressure and they would not cope. Fifty-eight percent felt migrant patients were different from other patients. Most respondents were dissatisfied with the resources available to work with migrants.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
302	A survey of non-government/not for profit agencies and organisations providing social services to immigrants and refugees in New Zealand	M Nash & A Trlin New Settlers Programme, Massey University Occasional Publication No. 15	Just under one-third of participating non-government organisations reported that their clients included migrants, 30 percent had clients who were refugees, and 18 percent had clients who came from specific migrant/refugee groups. Most non-government organisations were small to medium-sized, and offered a variety of services from providing food and clothing to counselling. The non-government organisations described the main strengths of their programmes or services as being accessible, central, specialised, appropriate, educational, safe, practical, and involving advocacy. Sixty-six percent of the workforce were migrant and refugee staff.	2006
303	Collaboration and conflict: Immigration and settlement-related advocacy in Canada	S Wayland CERIS – Toronto Metropolis Centre *Policy Matters* No. 26	Advocacy organisations must work within a broader political and economic climate. This included how immigration and settlement issues were defined and administered by various government agencies in a state characterised by decentralised governance, and an expectation that advocacy organisations would participate in meetings and consultations when requested to do so. Some funding-dependent organisations experienced 'advocacy chill', a reluctance to be outspoken on behalf of their client group, while others continued to be critical of government policies and programmes. For an advocacy organisation, success depended on a complex set of evolving relations involving collaboration and conflict, between organisations and government actors. Many advocacy organisations were heavily dependent on government funding, and this entailed some loss of autonomy for those organisations.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
304	Immigrant and refugee serving organizations in a Canadian city: An exploratory study	D Chekki Prairie Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP01–06	Ethnic and mainstream Canadian non-governmental organisations played a key role in providing services to migrants and refugees. These organisations provided an opportunity for sociability and companionship to meet the needs and interests of their members, while facilitating the process of migrant integration and adaptation to the new Canadian urban milieu. For recent migrants, these ethnic organisations helped to alleviate the shock of a strange, new environment, reduce the stress and strain of migrant adjustment and played an important role in reinforcing the migrants' perception of their ethnic identity. The active ethnic organisational life as manifested by members' participation in religious and cultural activities, and by their volunteer contribution of money and time, children's participation in heritage language classes and cultural programmes indicated that persisting ethnocultural bonds continued to motivate migrants and their children, as well as satisfy specific needs and interests which would not be met otherwise.	2006
305	Migration and integration: The impact of NGOs on future policy development in Ireland – Summary report	S Spencer Centre on Migration, Policy and Society	The migration non-governmental organisations sector was small, young, and growing. For some, the primary objective was policy reform, for others that objective was secondary to advice and service provision. The capacity of non-governmental organisations to exert influence was affected by the: • degree of cooperation within the non-governmental organisation sector • legitimacy of non-governmental organisations in the eyes of policy makers • non-governmental organisation's internal organisational capacity, including staff experience and resources • strength of the non-governmental organisation's evidence base • non-governmental organisation's strategy.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
306	The attraction and retention of immigrants to Edmonton: A case study of a medium sized Canadian city	T Derwing, H Krahn, J Foote & L Diepenbroek Prairie Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Integration Working Paper No. WP05–05	Recommendations for attracting migrants and ensuring they stayed after arrival included: • promoting Edmonton by marketing the city at provincial trade shows overseas and developing a website specifically designed for potential residents • examining services for cross-cultural awareness and cultural sensitivity training • undertaking an inventory of services for newcomers and evaluate for accessibility • developing internship programmes to provide migrants with Canadian work experience • developing a social marketing campaign to improve public awareness of the benefits of migrants • bringing together employers who champion migrant workers to talk to other employers about their experiences • improving transportation option and improve access to information on how to find accommodation • encouraging public post-secondary institutions to develop action plans to make their institutions more welcoming to migrants • producing pamphlets in a range of languages • working more closely with existing agencies and ethno-cultural communities.	2005
307	Migrants and their take-up of English for speakers of other languages tuition	Department of Labour (New Zealand)	Twenty-seven percent of skilled/business migrants pre-purchased English as a second language training (the remainder met the English language standard). Most migrants came from China (50 percent), South Korea (17 percent), Taiwan (10 percent), and India (7 percent). Take-up of tuition was high with 84 percent fully using their entitlement. Migrants from the Philippines had the lowest rate of take-up. One reason for a relatively large proportion of migrants with a current tuition entitlement not using their tuition is that migrants, particularly business migrants, often spend long periods outside of New Zealand.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
308	The public health needs of Waikato migrants and refugees	E Ho, P Guerin, J Cooper & B Guerin Migration Research Group, University of Waikato	The five priority health areas identified were: • improving interpreting and communication • mental health • women and childcare • culturally appropriate care by health professionals • improving health data collection and reporting. Funding restraints were identified as a key obstacle to the development of a more responsive, accessible and culturally appropriate service delivery system. Key areas include: • building health public policy – recognise health and its maintenance as a major social investment and identify and address obstacles to the adoption of healthy public policies • creating supportive environments – address the identified priority need to improve access to health information, education and services, and the need to better link new migrants and refugees to primary healthcare providers, government agencies and other community organisations and professionals • strengthening community actions – encourage, support and empower ethnic communities to develop programmes for strengthening participation in health matters and to achieve better health outcomes • developing personal skills – develop appropriate health information, education and promotion resources for new migrants and refugees so they can take action to improve their own health • re-orienting health services and their resources towards the promotion of health.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
309	Evaluation of the Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP)	Citizenship and Immigration Canada	Continuing federal government involvement in the funding and support of settlement services was needed. Local community-based service providers were reported to bring many strengths to the delivery of settlement services and were considered the most cost-efficient and effective means of direct service delivery. The evaluation found that Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program services were considered appropriate, useful, and generally necessary. However, there were striking regional differences in the overall success of the programme. A common complaint expressed by focus group participants was that employment services were insufficient to help them get a job. Many newcomers were appreciative of the workshops on resume writing, interviewing techniques, and job searching, but indicated that these activities did not actually get them a job. The evaluation found that insufficient resources (human and financial) compromised the ability to deliver a full range of settlement services to migrants. A lack of promotion led to a lack of awareness of programme services. Service providers perceived a lack of consistency between different service provider organisations in reporting content requirements and frequency. Data was lacking about the clients accessing Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program services. Challenges service provider organisations faced included newcomers not being adequately prepared when they came to Canada, the different levels and types of service available in communities, and employment support not meeting the needs of newcomers.	2005
310	The two-tier settlement system: A review of current newcomer settlement services in Canada	K Sadiq CERIS *Policy Matters* No. 20	A two-tier dependency existed. In the first tier, large multi-service migrant settlement agencies were financially dependent on government purchase-of-service agreements. In the second tier, multi-service agencies contracted services out to small ethno-specific migrant settlement agencies. This system has produced a spatial mismatch between the location of the migrant settlement agencies and the residential location of newcomers. The current relationship between the state and multi-service and ethno-specific migrant settlement agencies was variable and conflicting.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
311	Faithfully providing refuge: The role of religious organizations in refugee assistance and advocacy	S Nawyn Center for Comparative Immigration Studies Working Paper No. 115	The majority of voluntary agencies that resettled refugees in the US were faith-based organisations. Religious affiliation of a resettlement non-governmental organisation did not translate into a distant relationship with the government. In this research, faith-based agencies had close ties with the state, including receiving much of their funding from government agencies, having more contact with government representatives, and being more active in government lobbying.	2005
312	Immigrant settlement and social inclusion in Canada	R Omidvar & T Richmond CERIS *Policy Matters* No. 16	The crisis in immigration settlement policy in Canada was due to the lack of an integrated long-term perspective that recognised that settlement involved a lifetime of adjustment, with effects that extend into the next generation. Changes in government funding had weakened the delivery system for migrant settlement services. One problem with the city was the inability to combat the increasing growth of migrant underclass, concentrated mainly in the poorer neighbourhoods of Toronto.	2005
313	Integration of immigrants: The role of language proficiency and experience	L Delander, M Hammarstedt, J Mansson & E Nyberg *Evaluation Review* 29(11), 24–41	A Swedish pilot scheme targeted migrants with weak Swedish-language skills registered as unemployed at public employment offices. By sandwiching work-oriented language teaching and practical workplace training, the project aimed at enhancing the employability of project participants but also at alerting them to and preparing them for available training and further education opportunities. The evaluation of the pilot scheme showed that participation in the scheme resulted in much speedier transfers from open unemployment to employment, training, and education.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
314	Forced migration and the city: Social networks of internally displaced persons in Medellin (Colombia) and Colombian refugees in Vancouver	P Riano-Alcala (University of British Columbia) 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Information social networks in both societies played: • a facilitating role in assisting forced migrants to navigate the vast informational, institutional, formal, and informal systems of resources available in the city • providing short-term adaptive support and assistance (eg, housing, food security) • interpreting and bridging role between the two societies. Informal internally displaced person–based networks play a crucial knowledge-based role. Through participation in these networks, internally displaced people learnt to circulate and use the city and to map areas of inclusion and exclusion.	2005
315	Attracting immigrants: One service provision, report cards and the presence of family and friends	J Hyndman & C Friesen 10th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	The first comprehensive look at migrant settlement and language services in Canada found: • funding for migrant settlement programmes had been static for the past decade • infrastructure and community capacity had been lost specifically in smaller centres. • programme and policy goals at both the federal and provincial levels were disjointed. • comparable services were lacking in Canada. • a two-tier migrant settlement support system was emerging • a long wait-list for English–French language instruction. Migrants moved because of: • the presence of family and friends (36 percent) • job prospects (32 percent) • education prospects (12 percent) • lifestyle (6 percent) • business prospects (6 percent). When attracting migrants, the greater the city size the greater the likelihood of higher ranking in social, economic, educational and lifestyle indicators. Economic prospects and the presence of family and friends drove locational choice.	2005

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
316	Social work with immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers in New Zealand	M Nash & A Trlin New Settlers Programme, Massey University	New Zealand social workers indicated that contact with migrants, refugees and/or asylum seekers was likely to be infrequent or sporadic. Health-related services, other agencies working with the client and referral by self, family, or friends were the three main sources of referral for clients. Settlement and adjustment issues, health concerns and family needs including difficulties in gaining access to social services were the most common client needs identified. On the whole, social workers felt they had achieved improvements in the circumstances of most clients. Some, however, felt they could do little for their clients given cultural, economic, and other obstacles to resettlement and family reunification. Respondents wanted: • further training in cross-cultural social work • more staff training • better support services available, such as readily accessible information relating to accessing and working with interpreters and skilled cultural advisors • better community services available and New Zealanders educated about cultural diversity and the value of new settlers from different cultural backgrounds.	2004
317	The aging experience of Chinese and Caribbean seniors	J Lum & J Springer CERIS –Toronto Metropolis Centre *Policy Matters* No. 8	Chinese seniors made more use of available support services and in the broader Canadian community, than did Caribbean seniors. Interrelated factors help to explain the different patterns of service use. The high concentration of Chinese seniors living in the same buildings enabled them to become part of a social network and communication grapevine. Chinese seniors often meandered and socialised in the neighbourhood, visiting Chinese-speaking health care providers and social clubs catering to Chinese people. This helped solidify social links and connections that formed the grapevine for information about services and programmes. Community service agencies tailored many services to the interests and needs of Chinese seniors.	2004

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
318	Third sector restructuring and new contracting regime: The case of immigrant serving agencies in Ontario	T Richmond & J Shields CERIS *Policy Matters* No. 3	Government restructuring of non-government organisations, including Ontario's migrant serving agencies, meant the: • shift from 'core' to 'programme' funding • de-legitimisation of community development services for funding • introduction of accountability procedures as evaluation measures. Research suggested that these funding restrictions had increased government control of the non-governmental organisation sector activity with the sector's community advocacy role declining and operations becoming commercialised.	2004

Links between source country and host/receiving country

Table 13: Remittances

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
319	The influence of religion on remittances sent to relatives and friends back home	C Smith Kelly & B Solomon *Journal of Business & Economic Research* 7(1)	Migrants from different religious affiliations differed in their remittance behaviour. Catholics were more likely to remit than individuals with no religion. In contrast, Protestants and individuals from other religions were more likely to remit than Catholics. Regular religions service attendance was positively related to remitting behaviour. However, this correlation was not statistically significant.	2009
320	Remittances and the brain drain: Skilled migrants do remit less	Y Niimi, C Ozden & M Schiff Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3393	Remittances decreased with the share of migrants with tertiary education. Remittances increased with source countries' level and rate of migration, financial sector development, and population, and decreased with their countries' income and expected growth rate.	2008

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
321	The early morning phone call: Remittances from a refugee diaspora perspective	A Lindley Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford Working Paper No. 47	Many Somali Londoners made regular and substantial contributions to their relatives' income while others supported people on a more ad-hoc basis. Most remitters surveyed were in work, although some relied on alternative sources on income. Men still dominated but women played a significant minority role. For some, the drive to remit might encourage labour market participation, particular among men, and could encourage people to invest in the Somali regions. Remitting could also reinforce poverty, limit the development of human capital in ways that might affect long-term economic prospects, and constrain the accumulation of savings and investments in the UK. Many people derived a strong sense of cultural and familial reaffirmation from remitting but separation from loved ones combined with a pressing sense of responsibility could cause serious anxiety and stress. People developed various strategies to help them cope with expectations, from 'smarter' remitting to avoidance.	2007
322	A study of migrant-sending households in Serbia receiving remittances from Switzerland	International Organization for Migration	Migrant-sending households were most commonly headed by older men with low levels of formal education. Only half were engaged in the labour market, mainly as agricultural workers, whereas the rest were retired or unemployed. Forty percent of household income came from remittances. Almost all migrant-sending households surveyed received remittances from Switzerland. As well as cash remittances, many households received non-cash remittances in the form of goods. Forty percent of households surveyed had been receiving remittances for more than 20 years. Most remittances were sent through informal channels, either hand-carried by migrants, friends, or acquaintances or sent with bus drivers travelling back and forth regularly between Switzerland and Serbia. The most popular formal transfer mechanism was sending money via banks, though only 11 percent of households reported choosing this option. Remittances were mainly used to support recurrent living costs and basic needs such as utilities, phone service, petrol, food, medicine and health care, household appliances, and furniture.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
323	Legal, rapid and reasonably priced? A survey of remittance services in Norway	J Carling, M Erdal, C Horst & H Wallacher International Peace Research Institute, Oslo	The real costs of services were often difficult to determine because they were made up of several components, some of which were unknown. The speed of services was also an important consideration, not least because of its psychological significance. Remittances often had the most benefits for development if they were sent to a bank account and entered the financial system. However, cash-based services appeared more appealing to customers than bank transfers because banks could not say in advance how many days a transfer would take nor how much it would cost, and their price structure made costs more obvious to customers than what was the case with money transfer operators.	2007
324	Second generation Tongan transnationalism	H Lee 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	Only 9 percent of participants had active connections between Tonga and Australia (ie, sent remittances), with 86 percent of these participants being female sending an average remittance of $4300. Second-generation transnationalism was encouraged by having close kin in Tonga, family pressure, and by being female. Obstacles to second-generation transnationalism were: • negative attitudes to remittances • poverty and social problems and obligations • lack of secure Tongan identity • pan-ethnic identification • high rate of intermarriage • little sense of connection to Tonga • negative perceptions of Tonga • ready access to Tongan news and 'cyber-homeland'.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
325	Gender remittances and development: A case of Indonesian domestic workers in East and Southeast Asia	M Rahman 12th International Metropolis Conference Presentation	The largest recipient of remittances were the mothers of domestic workers, followed by the fathers. The main uses of remittances by females were basic consumption, land-purchasing, and savings. The main uses of remittances by males were house-making, basic consumption and education, and other uses. Male recipients of remittances tended to spend more on physical capital; female recipients spent more on human capital. Access to remittances and the power to manage them in a situation of scarce family resources placed recipients of remittances in an improved position to express and exercise their choices. Remittances created a context where female recipients of remittances who were usually little involved in using of financial resources had gained some financial autonomy in the family resource allocation. This then contributed to the improvement in the status of female recipients in the families in Indonesia.	2007
326	Bulgarian migrant remittances and legal status: Some micro-level evidence from Madrid	E Markova & B Reilly Sussex Centre for Migration Research Working Paper No. 37	Migrant remittances accounted for close to 4 percent of officially measured gross domestic product. The presence of family members in the host country of Spain exerted a strong and sizeable negative influence on remittances in contrast to a rather weak positive one detected for the number of family members based in Bulgaria. Those legally entitled to stay and work in Spain remitted substantially less than those without this entitlement.	2006
327	How cost elastic are remittances? Estimates from Tongan migrants in New Zealand	J Gibson (University of Waikato), D McKenzie (World Bank) & H Rohorua (University of Waikato) Department of Economics Working Paper in Economics No. 2/06	Pacific Island economies were some of the most remittance-dependent in the work, and proposals to lower the costs of sending money across borders was a core recommendation of recent studies that aimed to enhance the development impact of remittances The cost of remitting to Tonga was high by international standards (15–20 percent) and remittances were found to have a negative cost-elasticity with respect to the fixed fee component of money transfer costs. Pacific Island countries could expect a more than proportional increase in remittances from a reduction in costs.	2006

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
328	Transnational twist: Pecuniary remittances and the socioeconomic integration of authorized and unauthorized Mexican immigrants in Los Angeles County	E Marcelli & B Lowell *International Migration Review* 39(1), 69–102	Remitting among Mexican migrants residing in Los Angeles County appeared to be inversely related to most traditional measures of integration in the US (eg, education, gender, years residing in US). Having attended at least one community-based meeting was positively associated with having remitted. Population density at the neighbourhood level positively affected whether a migrant remitted, and migrants who remitted from a rural area in Mexico were more likely to remit than those from urban areas. Migrants who owned their homes were more likely to have remitted. Those who relied on public health insurance were likely to have remitted smaller amounts.	2005
329	Remittance outcomes in rural Oaxaca, Mexico: Challenges, options and opportunities for migrant households	J Cohen & L Rodriguez Center for Comparative Immigration Studies Working Paper No. 102	Oaxacans based their decisions to migrate around: • the real or perceived need within their household • work being unavailable locally • social networks • resources available to cover expenses of border crossing. Fifty-seven percent of remittances received went to covering immediate household expenses and supplemented subsistence level farming. Seventeen percent of remittances returned went towards home construction and/or renovation. Eight percent of remittances went to start or expand businesses, to the purchase of land, or towards equipment for commercial ventures.	2004

Table 14: Impact of immigration on the source country

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
330	Migration, remittances and children's schooling in Haiti	C Amuedo-Dorantes, A Georges & S Pozo Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper No. 3657	While the receipt of remittances by the household lifted budget constraints and raised the children's likelihood of being schooled, the disruptive effect of household out-migration imposed an economic burden on the remaining household members and reduced their likelihood of being schooled. Remittances ameliorated the negative disruptive effect of household out-migration on children's schooling and, given the substantial costs of schooling in Haiti, contributed to the accumulation of human capital in the midst of extreme poverty.	2008
331	The impacts of international migration on remaining household members: Omnibus results from a migration lottery program	S Stillman, J Gibson & D McKenzie Pathways, Circuits and Crossroads Conference, New Zealand	Total household income in Tonga fell but so did family size. The big drop in labour earnings per capita more than offset the increases in remittances. Migration was found to increase poverty. There was an increase in rice and roots in the diet and a decrease in fruit and vegetables. There was no effect on employment and self-employment, but agricultural work reduced. There was no change to the self-assessed health status but there was an increase in alcohol use and a decrease in body mass index. Sending families might be initially worse off when migrants leave.	2008
332	Moving to opportunity, leaving behind what? Evaluating the initial effects of a migration policy on incomes and poverty in source areas	D McKenzie (World Bank), J Gibson (University of Waikato) & S Stillman (Motu) *New Zealand Economic Papers* 41(2), 197–224	The economic welfare of remaining family in Tonga might fall in the initial period after members of their household moved to New Zealand. Although remittance receipts rose, there was a larger offsetting loss from the forgone earnings of emigrants. The value of agricultural sales and consumption from own food production was also lower for the remaining family members.	2007

Ref	Publication name	Author and publication details	Key findings	Date
333	The impact of international migration: Children left behind in selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean	A D'Emilio, B Cordero, B Bainvel, C Skoog, D Comini, J Gough, M Dias, R Saab & T Kilbane UNICEF Division of Policy and Planning Working Paper, May	In Mexico, total remittances were estimated at US$20 billion in 2005. At least 1.5 million households receive remittances. In Jamaica, remittances contributed 17 percent of the gross national income – 54 percent of households received remittances. In Ecuador, remittances report one third of exports – 32 percent of families are estimated to receive remittances. In Nicaragua, remittances represent 20 percent of gross domestic product and 19–30 percent of households receive remittances. The impact of migration on the children left behind included: • family disintegration and parenting challenges • adoption of risky behaviour by children and adolescents left without parental guidance • increased vulnerability to violence, abuse, and exploitation.	2007
334	Skilled health professionals' migration and its impact on health delivery in Zimbabwe	A Chikanda Centre on Migration, Policy and Society Working Paper No. 4	Migration of health professionals negatively affected health service delivery, and was a major factor in the decline in quality of healthcare services offered by the public sector. Most of the country's health institutions were understaffed and operated with skeleton staff reeling under heavy workloads.	2004

New Zealand Government

Department of Labour
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