

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA) Bibliography

Beer, Andrew and Morphet, Sarah. (2002). *The housing and other service needs of recently arrived immigrants*. Australian Housing and Urban Research Centre.

Details: Based on three waves of LSIA, this paper analyses how housing interrelates with other variables such as employment, visa status and support systems to influence the use of government services by new migrants.

Chapman, Bruce and Cobb-Clark, Deborah. (1999) *The changing pattern of Immigrants' labour market experiences*. Canberra: Centre for Economic policy research, pp 1-55

Details: This report extends the initial analysis of the first wave of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA) conducted in 1995. Most immigrants in the survey have been interviewed a second time, starting in March of 1995, and it is now possible to begin to assess what has happened to them over the first year and a half of the settlement process. The analysis is concerned with changes in immigrant labour market outcomes, and how these are related to, among other things, visa category, State/Territory of residence, age, gender, educational level, marital status, English language ability, and whether or not an immigrant visited Australia prior to migration. Extensive cross-tabulations are reported, and these results are supplemented with regression analysis.

Chiswick, B., Lee, Y and Miller P. (2002). The determinants of the geographic concentration among immigrants: application to Australia. *Australasian Journal of Regional Studies*, 7, pp 125-150.

Details: This study develops a theoretical framework for the study of the tendency for immigrant groups to be geographically concentrated. Testing the model for Australia shows that the extent of geographic concentration of immigrant groups is negatively related to age at migration, duration of residence in Australia and the proportion of the birthplace group that is fluent in English. The extent of geographic concentration is also affected by the availability of ethnic media and the distance between the country of origin and the place of residence in Australia.

Chiswick, B., Lee Y and Miller P. (2005). Family matters: the role of the family in immigrants' destination language acquisition. *Journal of Population Economics*, 18, pp 125 - 150.

Details: This paper is concerned with the relationship among family members in the determinants of destination language proficiency among immigrants. A model of immigrant language proficiency is augmented to include dynamics among family members. It is tested using data on a sample of recent immigrants. Children are shown to have a negative effect on their mother's language proficiency, but no effect on their father's. There is a substantial positive correlation between the language skills of spouses. This is due to the correlation between spouses in both the measured determinants and the unmeasured determinants of destination language skills among spouses.

Chiswick, B., Lee Y and Miller P. (2006). Immigrants' language skills and visa category. *International Migration Review*, 40, pp 419-450.

Details: This paper is concerned with the determinants of English language proficiency among immigrants in a longitudinal survey for Australia. It focuses on both visa category and variables derived from an economic model of the determinants of destination language proficiency among immigrants. Skills tested and economic immigrants have the greatest proficiency shortly after immigration, followed by family-based visa recipients, with refugees having the lowest proficiency. These differences disappear by 3 1/2 years after immigration for speaking skills, but they persist for

reading and writing skills. The variables generated from the model of destination language proficiency are in part predictions of visa category and are more important statistically for explaining proficiency. The effects of some variables on language skills increase with duration in these longitudinal data. In particular, the efficiency variable, age, and gender, which may be reflecting differences in labor market attachment, increase in importance over time.

Chiswick, B and Miller P. (2006). Language skills and immigrant adjustment: the role of immigration policy, in Cobb-Clark D and Khoo S-E (Eds.), *Public Policy and Immigrant Settlement*, Edward Elgar Publishing, pp 121-148.

Details: This study provides an account of the dynamics of the dominant language adjustment process among immigrants in Australia using the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia, which comprises two cohorts of immigrants that arrived in Australia around five years apart. There are two special features of these data that provide the framework for analysis. First, the visa class under which the immigrants entered Australia is known from administrative records. Second, between the two surveys, some visa classes, but not others, were affected by changes in government policy relating to the role of English language skills in immigrant selection. A difference between differences approach is used to isolate the impacts of these policy changes, and thus enable an assessment of what immigrant selection policy can do in this area. It is found that visa category, educational attainment and age at migration impact on immigrant's language skills. The increased English Proficiency requirement for the Independent and Skilled-Australian Sponsored categories appears to have been successful in raising the English language proficiency of these immigrants.

Chiswick, B and Miller, P. (2008). Immigrant selection systems and immigrant health. *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 26, pp 555-578.

Details: This paper is an analysis of the determinants of self-reported health status of immigrants, with a particular focus on type of visa used to gain admission. The concept of "health capital" and an immigrant selection and adjustment model are employed. The empirical analysis uses the three waves of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (panel I). Immigrant health is greater for immigrants who are younger, more educated, male, more proficient in English, and living outside of an immigrant ethnic enclave. Immigrant health is poorest for refugees and best for independent (economic) migrants, and declines with duration in the destination. There is, therefore, evidence for favorable selectivity on the basis of health status among family and especially independent migrants, as well as a tendency toward "regression to the mean" with duration in the destination.

Chiswick, B., Lee, W and Miller, P. (2005). A longitudinal analysis of immigrant occupational mobility: a test of the immigrant assimilation hypothesis. *International Migration Review*, 51, pp 485-503.

Details: Using an immigrant assimilation framework, this paper develops a model of the occupational mobility of immigrants and tests the hypotheses using data on adult males from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia. The theoretical model generates hypotheses regarding a U-shaped pattern of occupational mobility from the "last job" in the origin, to the "first job" in the destination, to subsequent jobs in the destination, and regarding the depth of the "U". The survey includes data on pre-immigration occupation, the "first" occupation in Australia (at 6 months) and the occupation after about 3.5 years in Australia. The hypotheses are supported by the empirical analysis.

Chiswick, B., Yew, L and Miller P. (2005). Immigrant earnings: a longitudinal analysis. *Review of Income and Wealth*, 51, pp 485-503.

Details: This paper uses the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia to analyze the determinants of the level and growth in earnings of adult male immigrants in their first 3.5 years in Australia. The theoretical framework is based on the immigrant adjustment model, which incorporates both the transferability of immigrant skills and selectivity in migration. The cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses generate similar findings. The level and relative growth of earnings are higher for immigrants with higher levels of skill and who are economic/skills tested migrants, as distinct from

family based and refugee migrants. The analysis indicates that immigrant economic assimilation does occur and that in these data the cross-section provides a good estimate of the longitudinal progress of immigrants. The findings are robust across statistical techniques.

Chiswick, B., Yew, L and Miller P. (2003). Patterns of Immigrant Occupational Attainment in a Longitudinal Survey. *International Migration*, Vol. 41, No. 4, pp47-68.

Details: This paper uses data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia to examine the empirical relevance of a model of immigrant occupational mobility. Consistent with the model, there is a U-shaped pattern of occupational change from the pre-immigration occupation through to the occupation held after three-and-a-half years in Australia. The U is shallower for immigrants from countries similar to Australia than it is for immigrants from countries that differ more in language, occupational requirements, and labour market structure. The U-shaped pattern is deeper for immigrants who are refugees than for family migrants and is the least deep for economic migrants.

Chiswick, B., Yew, L and Miller P. (2003). Immigrants' Language Skills: the Australian Experience in a Longitudinal Survey. *Annales d'Economie et de Statistique*, Vol.71-72, pp97-139.

Details: This paper is concerned with the determinants of English language proficiency (speaking, reading and writing) among immigrants. It presents a model of immigrant destination language acquisition based on economic incentives, exposure to the destination language, and efficiency in second language acquisition. A unique data set, the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia, is used to test the model. This survey had three waves, at about 6 months, 18 months and 3½ years after immigration. The analyses are performed by wave, type of language skill and gender using probity analysis. Bivariate probity analysis is used across waves. The hypotheses are supported by the data. The bivariate probity analysis indicates a positive correlation in the unexplained component that declines with time between waves, indicating a regression to the mean in English language proficiency.

Cobb-Clark, D. (2004). Selection policy and the labour market outcomes of new immigrants, *IZA discussion papers*, n1380.

Details: Many countries are placing a greater emphasis on productive skills in the immigrant selection policies as a way of achieving national objectives regarding immigration. These changes stem primarily from the belief that skill-based immigrants do better in some sense and provide greater economic benefits than immigrants admitted on the basis of their family relationships. This paper takes advantage of a change in Australian selection policy in the 1990s to assess the extent to which selection policy can facilitate employment outcomes for new arrivals over the medium run. The results indicate that the increased emphasis on productive skills in the selection process led to striking differences in the human capital endowments of new immigrants. These improvements in human capital in turn completely explain the higher participation rates amongst immigrants arriving in Australia at the end of the 1990s. Moreover, approximately half of the fall in men's unemployment rates also stems from increases in productive skills, though the substantial decline in women's unemployment rates are driven solely by changes in the returns to skills rather than skill levels themselves. Overall, these results indicate that there is a large potential for selection policy to influence immigrant outcomes not just immediately after migration but also in the medium run. At the same time, it is also clear that income-support policy and the overall state of the Australian labour market also had a hand in improving the labour market position of new arrivals.

Cobb-Clarke, D and Crossley, T. (2001). Gender, comparative advantage and labour market activity in immigrant families, *CEPR discussion paper no. 43*.

Details: The family investment hypothesis that credit-constrained immigrant families adopt a household strategy for financing post-migration human capital investment in which the partner with labour market comparative advantage engages in investment activities and the other partner undertakes labor market activities which finance current consumption. We assess this hypothesis by

focusing on two issues: first, the extent to which the specialization in the investing versus financing role is based on comparative advantage versus gender, and the second, the extent to which credit constraints offer a potential explanation for observed behaviour. Using a unique new Australian data set we find that comparative advantage and gender can be separately identified in migrating families. We find some support for the family investment hypothesis among traditional families (where labor market comparative advantage resides with the male partner) but not among nontraditional families.

Cobb-Clarke, D., Connolly M and Worswick, C. (2001). The job search and education investments of immigrant families, *CEPR discussion paper no. 432*.

Details: This paper examines the post-migration investments in schooling and job search of immigrant families using new longitudinal data for Australia. Higher education levels at time of arrival are associated with a greater probability of enrolling in school after migration. In households where the visa category would suggest that post-migration investments may be important, we find higher rates of school enrollment and job search. Traditional gender roles appear to dictate which partner makes the investments in formal schooling. However, comparative labor market advantage, captured by principal applicant status appears to dictate which partner makes greater investments in job search.

Cobb-Clarke, D. (2000). Do selection criteria make a difference? Visa category and the labour market status of Australian Immigrants, *The Economic Record*, V26, n232, p.15-31.

Details: This paper assesses the role of selection criteria in the immigrant settlement process by analysing the labour force status of immigrants entering Australia under different immigration programs. In particular, do immigrants selected on the basis of labour market skills rather than family relationships have higher participation and employment rates immediately after migration? To what extent does this represent a head start as opposed to long-term labour market advantage? Information from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA) are used address these questions.

Cobb-Clarke, D. (2001). The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants in Australia, *The Australian Economic Review*, v.34, n4, p.467-477.

Details: This article sets out the advantages and limitations of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia data for undertaking immigration research.

Cobb-Clarke, D. (2003). Public Policy and the Labour Market Adjustment of New Immigrants to Australia, *Journal of Population Economics*, Vol. 16(4), November, p.655-681.

Details: Two separate cohorts of immigrants to Australia are compared in order to assess the potential role of immigrant selection criteria, labor market conditions, and income-support policy in facilitating the labor market adjustment of new arrivals. Although these two cohorts entered Australia only five years apart, their initial labor market outcomes varied dramatically. The results indicate that changes in immigration policy may have led to increased human capital endowments that in turn resulted in higher participation rates and reduced unemployment. At the same time, improvement in Australian labor market conditions and changes in income-support policy over the 1990s which most likely altered the returns to human capital were probably instrumental in reinforcing the effects of tighter immigrant selection criteria. As much as half of the fall in unemployment rates among women and one third the decline among men appears to have occurred as the result of changes in the returns to demographic and human capital characteristics.

Davidoff, I. (2006). Do skilled immigrants perform better than their family reunion counterparts? *Harvard University John F Kennedy School of Government*.

Details: This paper assesses the impact that selection criteria have on immigrants' economic outcomes. It asks whether migrants on a skilled visa as opposed to a family reunion visa earn higher wages on

entering the labor market in their host country, and if this differential persists over time. The data for the analysis comes from the first Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia. Migrants selected for entry into Australia on the basis of their skills, and who work, generally report higher earnings. Skilled males earn between 17 and 12 percent more and women between 28 and 17 percent more, depending on how long they have been in the country. The effect of visa category is greater for those with strong English language skills. Over time the relative gap in reported wages across visa category reduces for all groups, but the change is not statistically significant.

Department of Immigration and Citizenship. (2007). *New Migrant Outcomes: results from the third Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia*.

Details: The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA) is conducted by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Respondents are selected from DIAC's administrative Settlement Database and followed over time. Responses are analysed to assist research on a range of topics including migration experience, use of support services, education and qualifications, language, employment, health, housing, income and finances, perceptions and demographics. The aim of LSIA is to provide government and other agencies with reliable data to monitor and improve immigration and settlement policies, programs and services.

Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs. (2001). *Migrant Labour Market Outcomes, Departmental Fact Sheet no. 14*.

Details: The successful settlement of migrants can in part be judged by their employment experience. Two key indicators of this experience are labour force participation and unemployment rates. Migrant success in the labour market is important for the economy. Greater labour market success means a larger contribution to Commonwealth and State/Territory Budgets and the standard of living for all Australians. The Department of Immigration and Citizenship has tracked the labour market experiences of migrants through a number of surveys. These include the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA), a survey of Skilled Designated Area sponsored (SDAS) visa holders and Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS), and a longitudinal survey of Skilled Independent Regional (SIR) visa holders in Australia.

De Ruyter, C. (1998). Housing patterns of immigrants, *Immigration Update, December*, p31-35.

Details: Using the first and second waves of the LSIA, this paper examines the type, tenure and form of immigrants in these two waves.

Ho, C. (2006). Migration as feminizations? Chinese women's experiences of work and family in Australia, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, v.32. n.3, p497-514.

Details: Throughout the Western world, governments have increasingly viewed migration through the lens of economic efficiency. In the era of globalisation, they argue, migrants should be selected on the basis of their skills and qualifications. Australian governments have been strongly committed to this policy direction, and over the last two decades, have reoriented the country's migration program from the recruitment of unskilled labour to targeting educated professionals.

Ho, C and Alcorso, C. (2004). Migrants and employment: challenging the success story, *Journal of Sociology*, v.40, no.3, p237-259.

Details: The Australian government claims that its emphasis on skills in the migration program has paid off, with recent migrants achieving superior labour market outcomes to previous cohorts, and contributing more to the 'productive diversity' of the Australian workforce. Such sentiments are supported by most contemporary scholars of migration. Their conclusions stem from the adoption of a human capital approach where migrants' labour market outcomes are seen to directly reflect their individual skills and other attributes, as opposed to social and institutional practices such as

discrimination or exclusion. In this article we subject the prevailing 'success story' about skilled migration to scrutiny, and point to alternative ways of interpreting the empirical evidence (namely, longitudinal survey data) as well as alternative ways of explaining the incorporation of migrants in the Australian workforce.

Immigration Update. (1998). Immigrant asset transfers: results from the first and second waves of the LSIA, *Immigration Update*, March quarter, p31-35.

Details: *Three interviews, corresponding to three waves of immigrants, were conducted to determine the details of the economic impact of these immigrants. Using LSIA waves one and two, this article not only details a demographic profile of principal applicants, but also examines the transfer of assets brought to Australia.*

Junankar, P (Raja) and Mahuteau, S. (2005). Do migrants get good jobs? New immigrant settlement in Australia, *Economic Record Special Issue*, v.81 August.

Details: *This paper investigates the ease with which recent immigrants to Australia from different countries and with different visa categories enter employment at an appropriate level to their prior education and experience in the source country. Unlike most of the earlier research in this field that studied the labour market status of migrants (probabilities of employment, or unemployment, or participation, or wage equation) this paper focuses on the quality of job that the migrant obtains on arrival in Australia. We provide alternative definitions of what is a good job in terms of objective and subjective criteria. The paper uses two sets of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia data: the first cohort that arrived in 1993-95 and the second cohort that arrived in 1999-2000. In particular we would study how changes in social security legislation in 1997, (two year waiting period for eligibility for benefits) affected the quality of job held by new migrants. In comparing the behaviour of migrants in the labour market with and without access to social security benefits we would study whether migrants are more likely to accept bad jobs after the legislative changes. The paper uses bivariate probity models to estimate the probabilities of holding a good job in terms of the usual human capital and demographic variables (including the visa category for entry into Australia). Our results suggest that the policy change had a positive impact on the probability to find a job but a negative impact to hold a good job.*

Khoo, S and Mak, A. (2000). Permanent settlement or return migration: the role of the career and family factors, *Population and globalization: Australia in the 21st Century*, Australian Population Association 10th biennial conference, 28 November - 1 December 2000.

Details: *An examination of immigrants' intent to return home or stay in Australia, using data from the LSIA.*

Khoo, S. (2002). The context of spouse migration to Australia, *International Migration*, 39 (1), p111-132.

Details: *The article discusses five types of spouse migration. Data on the country of origin of migrant spouses and their sponsoring partners suggest that the largest component of spouse migration is chain migration for marriage, with previous immigrants sponsoring partners from the former home country. Other smaller components are sponsorship of spouses by the second generation from parents' country of origin; sponsorship of foreign spouses by Australians for intermarriage; and family reunion of spouses separated by refugee movements. Spouse migration from English-speaking or European countries is often motivated by a preference for Australia's climate or lifestyle rather than marriage to an Australian partner, unlike spouse migration from other parts of the world where the process is more closely related to marriage.*

Khoo, S. (2003). Sponsorship of relatives for migration and immigrant settlement intention, *International Migration*, 41 (5), p177-200.

Details: *The paper examines how important family reunification is in immigrants' decision to settle permanently in their country of destination. Using longitudinal data for a cohort of recent immigrants to Australia, it examines whether migrants' permanent settlement intention reported soon after arrival is related to their family sponsorship patterns and intention to sponsor, and whether family sponsorship patterns and intention in turn have an effect on immigrants' permanent settlement/return migration decision.*

The results show that a significant relation exists between sponsorship of close family members for migration and immigrants' permanent settlement intention and that the relationship is particularly strong among skilled migrants. The study demonstrates the importance of kinship ties in permanent settlement and returns migration decisions and suggests that liberal policies on family reunion migration may minimize settle loss, especially among skilled immigrants.

Khoo, S (2007). Health and humanitarian migrants' economic participation, *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, New York: Springer.

Details: *Refugees and immigrants being resettled in Australia on humanitarian grounds are known to have poorer health than other immigrants. Using data from the Longitudinal Surveys of Immigrants to Australia, the paper examines the influence of three measures of health—self-reported health status, the presence of a long-term health condition and mental health status—on the economic participation of humanitarian migrants. Multivariate logistic regression is used to control for other factors known to affect immigrants' economic participation, such as age, skills and English language proficiency, to see if health has an independent effect. The results show that migrants with poor physical health are less likely than migrants with good health to be in the work force. Mental health status affects the economic participation of male but not female migrants. The findings provide important empirical evidence of the significant role of health in the economic integration of migrants of refugee background.*

Khoo, S., Muhidin, Z and Singh S. (2003). Asians on the move: spouses, dependents and households, *Asian MetaCentre Research Papers No. 8*.

Details: *The Asian MetaCentre Research Paper Series is a forum for scholars working on a range of diverse issues in the Asian context. The series takes a multidisciplinary approach to population issues and is intended to encourage substantive, theoretical and critical research in population studies on Asia.*

Lester, L. (2007). Immigrant labour market success: an analysis of the index of labour market success, *National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University*, working paper no.159.

Details: *This paper provides the results of econometric examination of the causes of labour market outcome for immigrants to Australia. In this study, an index of labour market success is used to measure labour market success, in contrast to the more usual dichotomous employed-unemployed analysis.*

Both pooled and panel data methods are reported for analysis of immigrants in sub-samples comprised of primary applicant and migrating unit for males and females. Because labour market success is measured on a continuous scale it is possible to confirm the importance of a number of immigrant attributes in explaining labour outcomes, but it is also possible to show that some attributes that contribute to success if employed have a detrimental impact for unemployed immigrants.

Lester, L. (2005). Immigrant satisfaction: what is it? Does it matter? *National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University*, working paper no. 154.

Details: This paper examines the relationship between immigrant's self-reported satisfaction and other variables available in the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia using cross-tabulation tables.

Macdonald, F., Kyle, L., Doughney, J and Pyke, J. (2004). Refugees in the labour market: looking for cost-effective models of assistance, *Migration Action*, v.26, n.1, p18-25.

Details: Using LSIA waves one and two, this study compares labour market experiences. The latter performed the worst at each stage of the study in comparison with the earlier cohort, with refugees experiencing the worst labour market outcomes.

Mahuteau S and Junankar, P (Raja). (2008). Do Migrants get Good Jobs in Australia? The role of Ethnic Networks in Job Search, *The Economic Record*, v.84, pp115-130.

Details: Studies the role of ethnic networks in migrants' job search and the quality of jobs they find in the first years of settlement. The study finds initial downward movements along the occupational ladder, followed by improvements.

OECD (2007). Jobs for Immigrants, *Labour market integration in Australia, Denmark, Germany and Sweden* .Vol. 1, Paris: OECD.

Details: When immigrants arrive in a new country, they are confronted with new labour market requirements such as language proficiency, familiarity with job search procedures and work practices which they are not always able to satisfy. These obstacles affect not only new immigrants, but, surprisingly, their children too, even if the children are born and educated in the receiving country. This publication presents reviews of the labour market integration of immigrants and their children in four OECD countries (Australia, Denmark, Germany and Sweden), and provides country-specific recommendations. Governments have a role to play in promoting language and vocational training, and encouraging diversity in the workplace. Immigrants themselves must accept the requirements of the host country employers. The viability of future migration policies, in particular greater recourse to immigration, will depend to a large extent on how successful OECD countries and immigrants are in achieving these objectives.

Richardson, S and Lester, L. (2004). A comparison of Australian and Canadian immigration policies and labour market outcomes, National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University for the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

Details: This project compares Australian and Canadian immigration policies and labour market outcomes. It reports on a comparison of immigration policies, practices, their outcomes and expectations in Canada and Australia.

Richardson, S., Healy, J., Stack, S., Miller-Lewis, L., Moskos, M., Ilesley, D., Lester, L and Horrocks, J. (2004). *The changing settlement experience of new migrants: inter-wave comparisons for cohort 1 and 2 of the LSIA*, National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University for the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

Details: Two sets of surveys have been conducted of migrants who received their visas offshore. The first set surveyed migrants arriving in Australia from September 1993 to August 1995 (Cohort 1) and the second surveyed migrants arriving in Australia from September 1999 to August 2000 (Cohort 2). Migrants were first interviewed about six months after arrival. A second wave of interviews of the same people was conducted 12 months after the first wave. This report provides an account of the insights that we can obtain from a close analysis of this data.

Richardson, S., Healy, J., Stack, S., Miller-Lewis, L., Moskos, M., Ilsley, D., Lester, L and Horrocks, J. (2004). *The changing labour force experience of new migrants: inter-wave comparisons for cohort 1 and 2 of the LSIA*, National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University for the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

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Richardson, S. (2002). The migrant perspective, in *Migration: benefiting Australia: conference proceedings*, Sydney 7-8 May 2002, Canberra: Research Section.

Details: This paper examines the settlement experiences of migrants in the 2000 and 1993 LSIA groups, and recognizes a leaning towards less difficult settlement for recent migrants.

Richardson, S., Miller-Lewis, L., Ngo, P and Ilsley, D. (2002). *Life in a new land: the experience of migrants in wave 1 of the LSIA 1 and the LSIA 2*, Canberra: Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

Details: Despite the significance of migration in the Australian story, it is not until recently that we have had the information that enables us to obtain a good appreciation of the experience of recent migrants in settling into their new country of residence. Nor has there been good evidence from which to assess the consequences for successful settlement of changes in migration policy and services. This paper addresses these concerns, by reporting in detail the early settlement experience of two different cohorts of migrants.

Richardson, S., Robertson, F and Ilsley, D. (2001). *The labour force experience of new migrants*, National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University for the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

Details: This report examines key indicators of labour market success, plus a range of other characteristics, for the cohort of migrants who arrived in Australia between September 1999 and August 2000. These are referred to as Cohort 2. It also compares the outcomes for Cohort 2 with the outcomes of an earlier group of migrants (Cohort 1) who arrived in Australia between September 1993 and August 1995.

Smith, C. (2003). *Longitudinal Studies: the Australian experience*, UK National Integration Conference paper.

Details: This paper details the history, design and advantages of the LSIA.

Tess, R and Murphy, J. (1997). Remittances among recently arrived immigrants, *People and Place* v.5, b.2, p78-81.

Details: Early data from a large survey of recently arrived permanent migrants show that the migrants most likely to send remittances back to relatives in their country of origin are those least likely to be able to afford it.

Thapa, P and Gorgens, T. (2006). *A duration analysis of the time taken to find the first job for newly arrived migrants in Australia*, CEPR discussion paper no. 527, Centre for Economic Policy Research: Australian National University.

Details: This paper extends the traditional static focus of research on the labour market assimilation of migrants in Australia by analyzing the dynamics of job search and actual time taken to find the first job after arrival in Australia. The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA) covers two cohorts of recent migrants to Australia that differ considerably in immigration selection criteria and other policy settings, as well as in the macroeconomic employment conditions at their time of arrival in Australia. This gives rise to very different early labour market outcomes for the migrants in these two cohorts; and this paper looks at one specific aspect of this differing outcome – the time taken to find the first job after arrival in Australia.

Vanden Heuvel, A and Wooden, M. (2000). Immigrants' labour market experiences in the early settlement years, *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, v.26, no.1, p59-69.

Details: Examination of the labor market experiences of three waves of recent immigrants to Australia in their early settlement years confirms that labor market outcomes improve over time as their length of residence increases. Labor force participation was greater for those who entered Australia for business reasons than for those entering for humanitarian or family reasons.

Vanden Heuvel, A and Wooden, M. (1999). *New settlers have their say: how immigrants fare over the early years of settlement*, Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs., p132.

Details: This report documents the experiences and activities of immigrants during their early settlement years in Australia. Seven broad areas are discussed, labour market experience, language skills, income, housing, sponsorship of relatives, health and satisfaction with life in Australia.

Visser, B. (2003). *From Braai to Barbeque: South African Migration to Australia* (unpublished PhD thesis), School of Geography, Population and Environmental Management, Flinders University.

Details: This thesis uses the LSIA and personal interviews as primary data to explore the motivations and onshore settlement choices of South African migrants and discusses their policy implications.

Wielgosz, J. (2001). *Actual and hidden unemployment among new migrants*, Swinburne University of Technology.

Details: This paper examines unemployment among recent migrants to Australia using the LSIA.

Williams, L. (1997). The improvement over time in immigrant unemployment rates: preliminary data from the first two waves of the LSIA, *Immigration Update*, September, p32-33.

Details: LSIA data confirms expectations that unemployment is highest on first arrival, falling over the next 18 months in Australia. Unemployment rates vary depending on English-language proficiency and skill.