

New research from the Home Office: The Migrant Journey and Family migration

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Two new reports this summer

- The Migrant Journey 2nd report
 - Expanding the first report The Migrant Journey published in September 2010
- Family migration: evidence and analysis
 - Published alongside the Family consultation in July 2011
- Both available from the Home Office website
 - <http://homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/migration/>

The Migrant Journey

- Data obtained from matching visa applications in 2004 with extensions, changes in status and grants of settlement from 2004-2009.

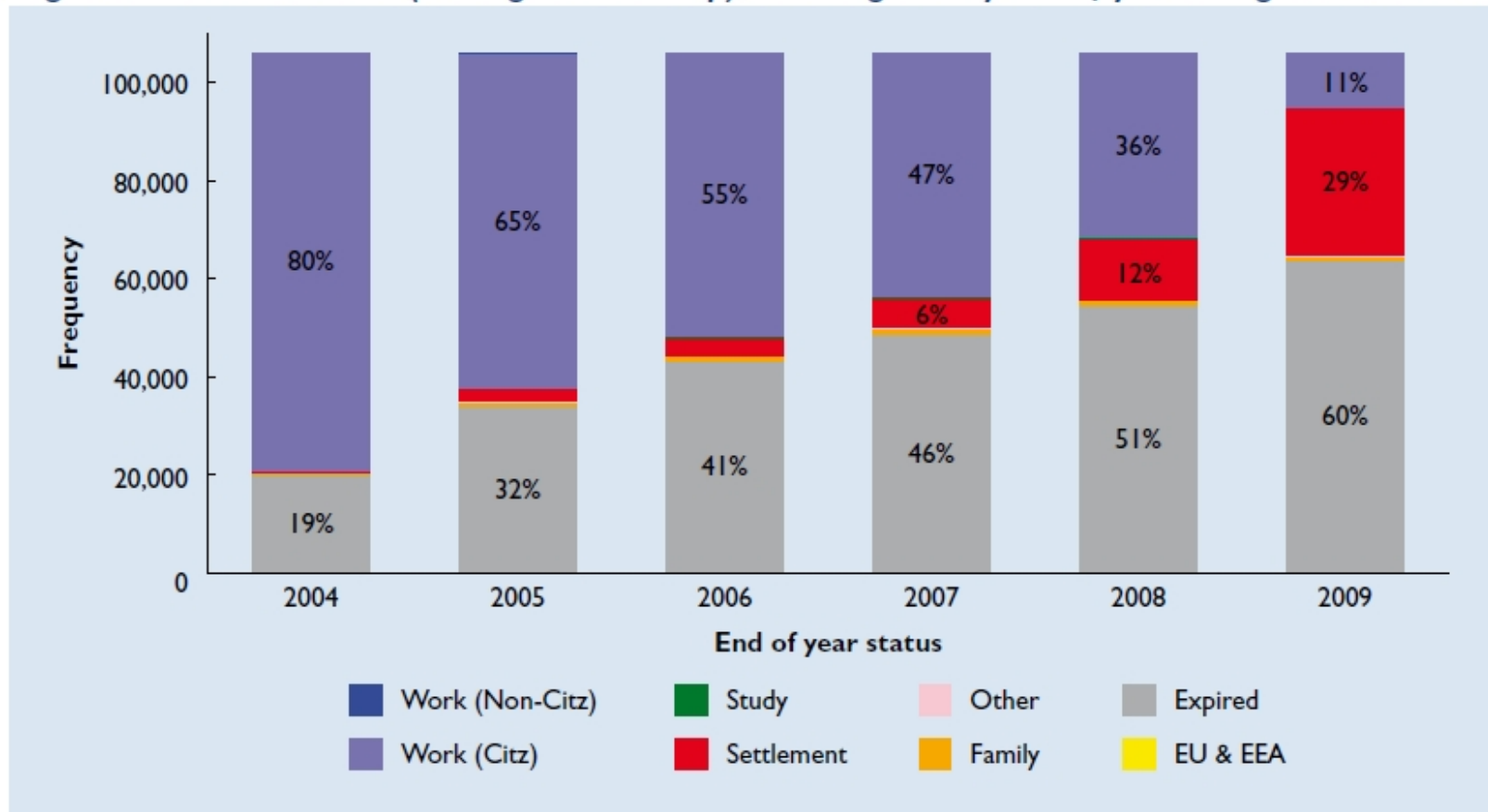
Table S1 *Proportion of migrants in 2004 cohort granted non-visit visas under the main entry routes still in the UK after five years*

Route	Migrants in 2004 cohort granted non-visit visas	Proportion of migrants still in the UK after five years	Proportion of migrants achieving settlement after five years
Family	63,400	63%	55%
Work (leading to citizenship)	105,880	40%	29%
Work (not leading to citizenship)	94,540	11%	3%
Study	185,600	21%	3%

Migrants using a skilled work route

29% settled within 5 years, 11% still here in work

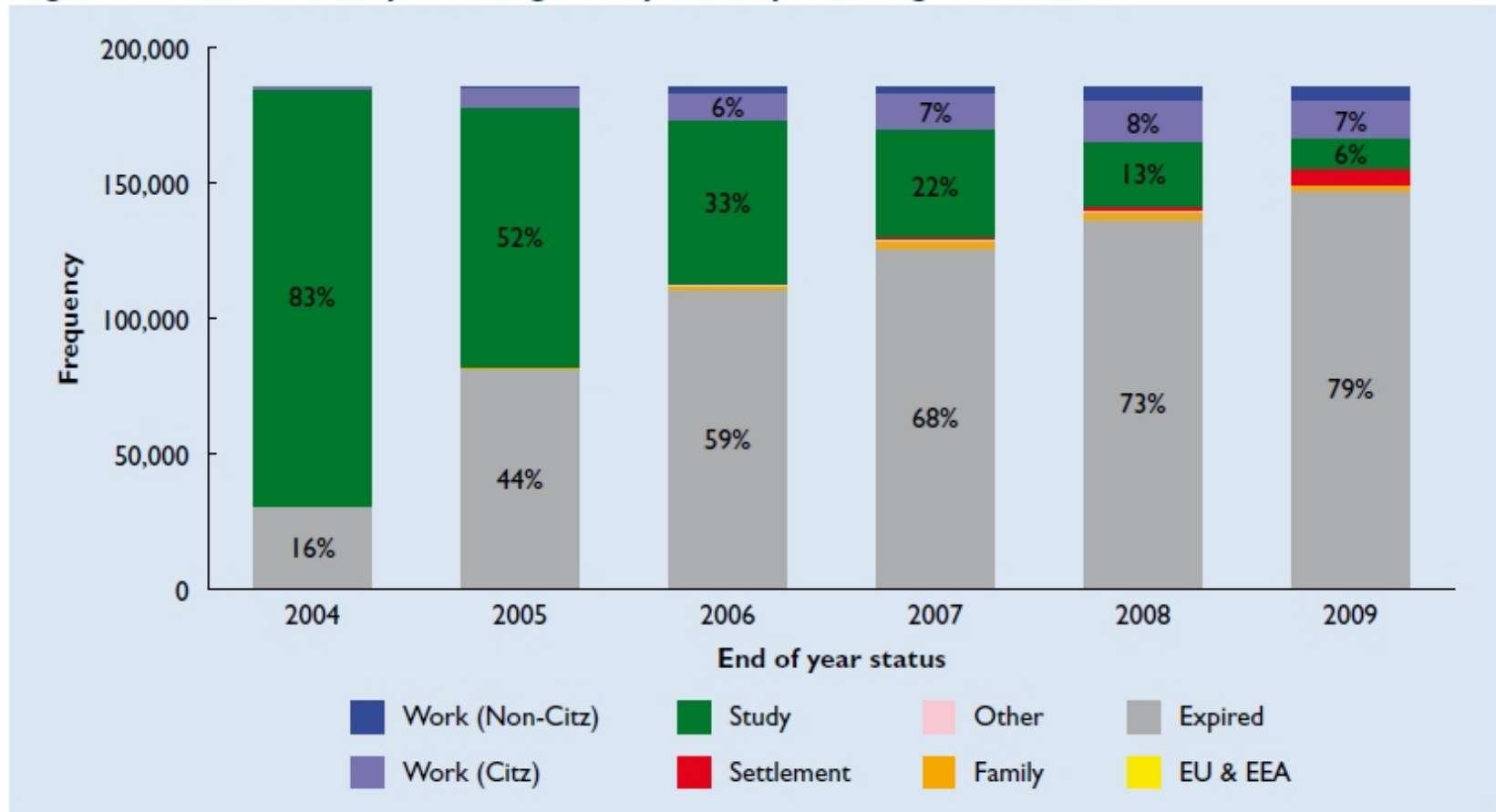
Figure 2 The 2004 work (leading to citizenship) route migrants by end-of-year immigration status



Migrants coming to the UK to study

21% remained in the UK five years after arrival

Figure 4 The 2004 study route migrants by end-of-year immigration status



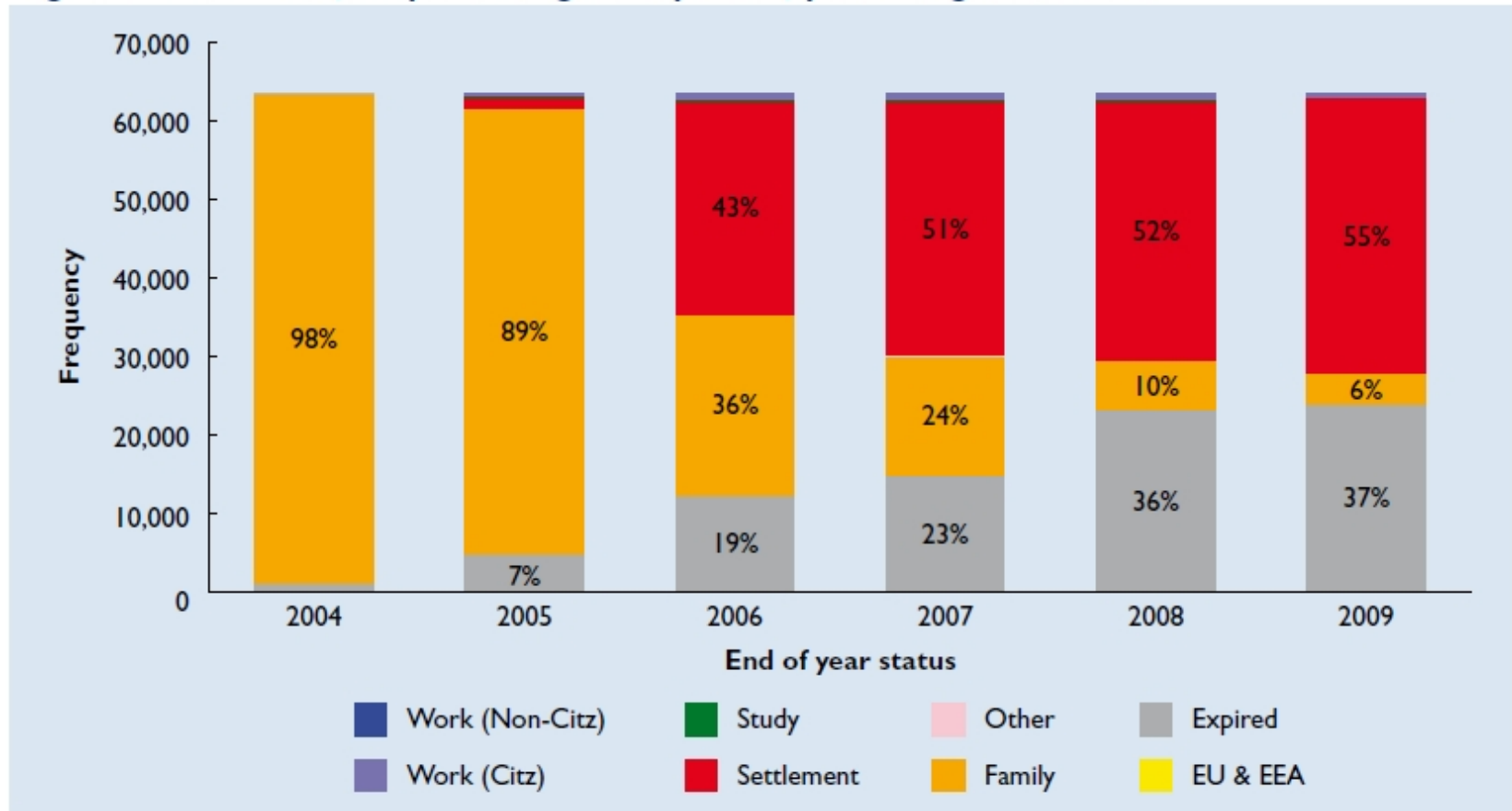
Note - 59% of student visas issued in 2009 were for study at degree level or above

source: 'Overseas students in the immigration system' (Home Office, Dec 2010)

Migrants using the family route

More than half (55%) had settled after 5 years, i.e. most of those that stayed in the UK

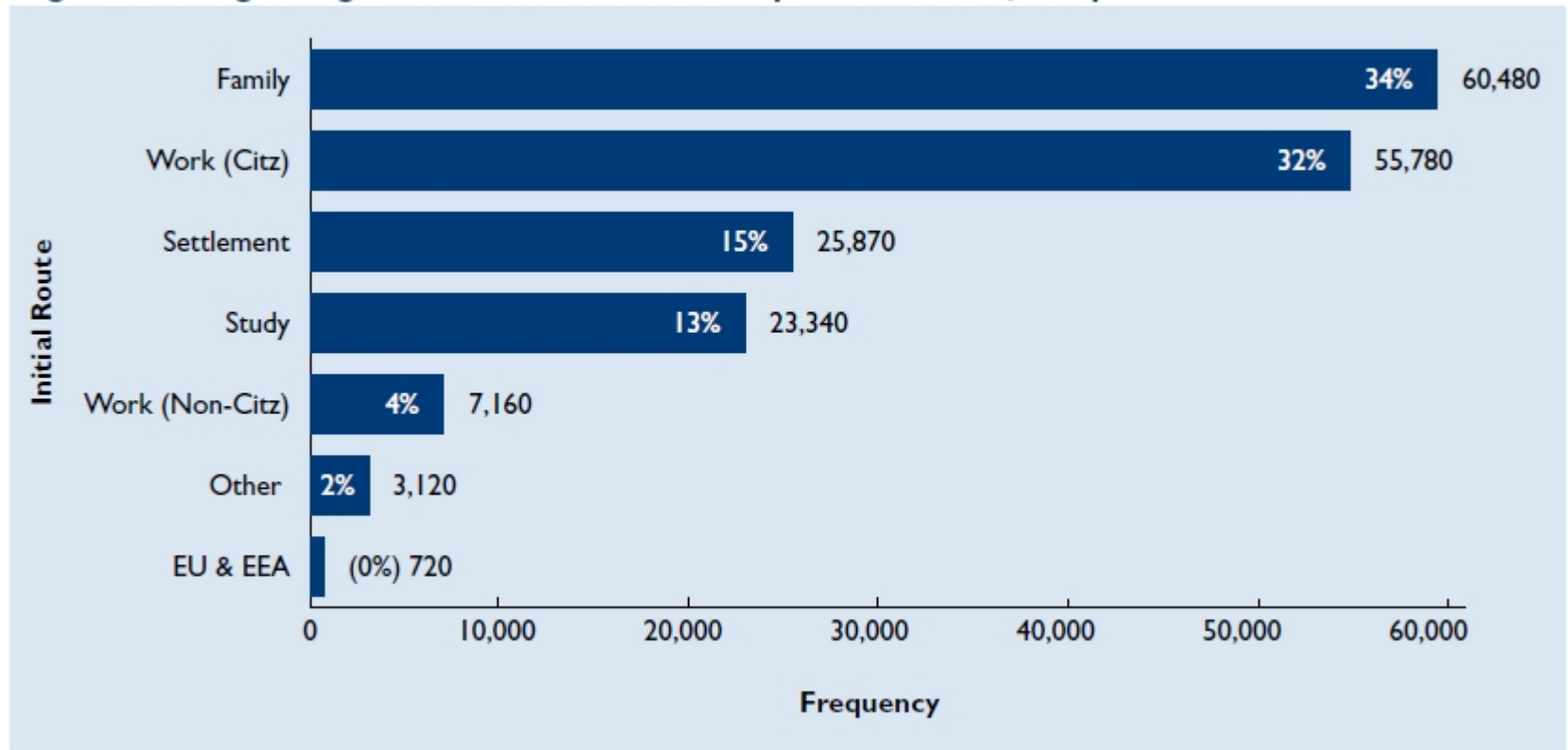
Figure 1 The 2004 family route migrants by end-of-year immigration status



What routes do settlers take?

Around a third of the 2004 cohort came via the family route, and a similar number through skilled work

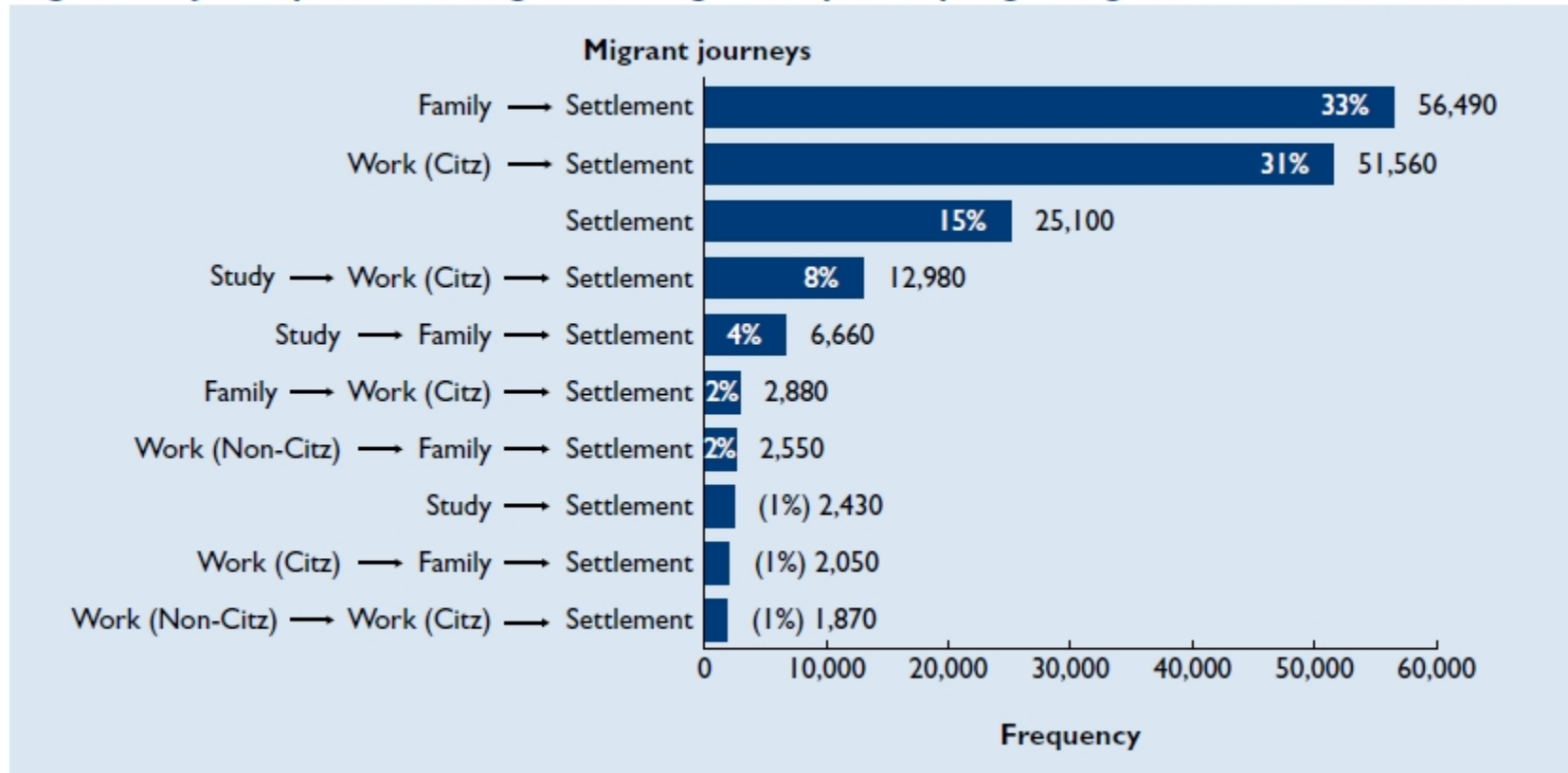
Figure 5 *Migrants granted settlement in 2009 by initial route of entry*



What routes do settlers take?

Only a minority 'switch' but a significant factor for students

Figure 6 *Journeys taken through the immigration system by migrants granted settlement in 2009¹⁹*



The Migrant Journey 2nd report

looked at the different patterns amongst the largest nationalities

Table SI *Top five nationalities for settlement in 2009 by the dominant initial route of entry*

	Number granted settlement in 2009	Dominant entry clearance route	% granted via the dominant entry clearance route ^a
Indian	37,390	Work (leading to settlement)	55%
Pakistani	22,180	Family	60%
Filipino	9,970	Work (leading to settlement)	59%
Nigerian	9,730	Settlement	42%
Bangladeshi	8,510	Family	55%

a Based on 172,600 migrants who entered the UK from 2000 onwards. Data quality and completeness of records mean that records prior to 2000 are less reliable.

Different migrant groups tend to follow different routes

Indian and Filipino migrants use a range of routes – for Indians 55% of those settling in 2009 came via work, 23% family, 15% study;

Pakistani and Bangladeshi migrants are dominated by the family route.

Work and family routes

reveal significant 'cultural' differences

Table S3 *High-volume nationalities in the work (leading to settlement) route by end-of-year immigration status*

	Migrants in 2004 cohort	% dependants	End-of-2009 immigration status		
			% with expired LTR	% with valid LTR	% with settlement
Indian	32,390	45	56	12	32
American	11,190	42	76	15	9
Filipino	8,060	69	20	11	69
Ukrainian	6,870	2	96	2	2
South African	4,150	41	47	21	32

Table S2 *High-volume nationalities in the family route by end-of-year immigration status*

	Migrants in 2004 cohort	% dependants	End of 2009 immigration status		
			% with expired LTR	% with valid LTR	% with settlement
Pakistani	9,650	8	16	3	81
Indian	6,730	13	21	9	70
Australian	5,840	2	74	16	10
American	5,580	4	69	1	30
South African	3,380	10	41	28	31
New Zealander	2,850	2	70	19	11
Bangladeshi	2,230	13	12	2	86

Family migration: evidence and analysis

a compendia of a range of research and management information that informed the family consultation

This report brings together previously published statistics, new information from the UK Border Agency, and some additional data and analysis on specific questions relating to family migration. The document is set out as follows.

- Contextual material providing definitions of family migration and key statistics.
- UK Border Agency management information on family migration and additional analysis on 'switching' into the family route.
- Analysis of Labour Force Survey data on migrant spouses and sponsors.
- Analysis of visa application forms to provide further information on the characteristics of family visa applicants and their sponsors.
- Management information and visa application analysis on possible sham marriages.
- UK Border Agency information on English language requirements, and Department for Work and Pensions' information on translation and interpretation costs.
- Management information and analysis on family visit visas.
- Information on reasons for visa refusal.

Migrants coming for marriage

significant variation in gender split in the largest nationalities

Table 11: Applicant sex, by nationality, 2009

	Female		Male		Total (n)
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Pakistan	3,530	58%	2,505	42%	6,035
India	2,255	66%	1,170	34%	3,425
Bangladesh	1,275	61%	830	39%	2,105
USA	1,070	76%	345	24%	1,415
Nigeria	545	49%	580	51%	1,125
South Africa	385	56%	305	44%	690
Thailand	1,310	98%	20	2%	1,330
China	650	92%	60	8%	710
Afghanistan	965	93%	75	7%	1,040
Total	11,985	67%	5,885	33%	17,870

These statistics are taken from UK Border Agency management information for nationals from 9 of the 10 highest volume countries applying to come to the UK on the 'family route' in 2009 (the exception is Turkey, which was excluded from the case file analysis)

Migrants coming for marriage, by age

Muslim-dominated countries marry and migrate at younger age

Table 13: Marriage and civil partnership visa grants by applicant age, by nationality 2009 and 2010¹³

	Age band (percentage)						Applicants (n)
	18-20	21-23	24-27	28-30	31-40	Over 40	
Pakistan	4%	30%	32%	14%	16%	4%	14,460
India	1%	19%	32%	18%	22%	8%	8,920
Bangladesh	6%	37%	23%	13%	16%	5%	3,860
USA	2%	9%	19%	14%	31%	25%	7,690
Nigeria	0%	3%	15%	18%	44%	20%	2,585
South Africa	0%	6%	20%	15%	28%	31%	3,035
Thailand	0%	6%	18%	18%	44%	14%	3,450
China	0%	4%	18%	15%	37%	25%	2,240
Afghanistan	3%	35%	28%	10%	20%	4%	1,975
Total	2%	19%	26%	15%	25%	12%	48,220

Figures for the total number of marriage visa applicants are rounded to the nearest 5 and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding. Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

These statistics are taken from UK Border Agency management information for nationals from 9 of the 10 highest volume countries applying to come to the UK on the 'family route' in 2009 (the exception is Turkey, which was excluded from the case file analysis)

The citizenship of the sponsor

Some migrants come to marry former migrants

Table 23: Sponsors' citizenship status, by applicant nationality

	Sponsors who were British citizens from birth		Sponsors gaining citizenship or settlement		Total number of sponsors ²⁰
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Pakistan	123	62%	77	39%	200
India	47	57%	35	43%	82
Bangladesh	17	33%	35	67%	52
USA	31	89%	4	11%	35
Nigeria	19	56%	15	44%	34
South Africa	23	70%	9	27%	33
Thailand	39	98%	1	3%	40
China	13	54%	11	46%	24
Afghanistan	0	0%	31	100%	31
Total	312	59%	218	41%	531

The total is for nationals from 9 of the 10 highest volume countries applying to come to the UK on the 'family route' in 2009 drawn from the case file analysis (the exception is Turkey)

Reports of sham marriages

rose in 2010, concerns involve marriages to other EU citizens

Table 37: Section 24 reports received, 2005–2010

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
452	282	384	344	561	928

Table 38: Top three applicant nationalities in Section 24 reports, 2010

Applicant nationality	Total	Percentage
Pakistani	338	36%
Indian	111	12%
Nigerian	105	11%
Other	374	40%
All nationalities	928	

Total may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 39: Section 24 report sponsor nationality, 2010

Sponsor nationality	Total	Percentage
British citizens	357	38%
EEA nationals	481	52%
Non-EEA	90	10%
All nationalities	928	

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- Migrant Journey is available from:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/horr57/>
- The family migration evidence pack is available from:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/occ94/>