Analysis of Existing Quantitative Data on Family Migration: United Kingdom

July 2013

HIRANTHI JAYAWEERA

Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS)

University of Oxford

Analysis of Existing Quantitative Data on Family Migration:

United Kingdom

Hiranthi Jayaweera, Hiranthi.jayaweera@compas.ox.ac.uk

COMPAS, University of Oxford www.compas.ox.ac.uk/research/welfare/impacim

A report prepared as part of the IMPACIM project.

Table of Contents

Contents

List of Figures and Tables

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to present descriptive analyses of existing quantitative data on family migration in the UK to 1) understand patterns and trends in family migration inflows and basic characteristics of stocks of family migrants from administrative data; and 2) examine whether there are associations between being family migrants and integration outcomes, particularly in the labour market. The data analysis is expected to provide a bridge between the reviews of literature and mapping of entitlements and restrictions relating to family migrants, and the in-depth country case studies at local level.

2. UNDERSTANDING THE EVIDENCE: DATA SOURCES

2.1 In-flow patterns and characteristics of family migrants

As set out in the report on *Mapping the conditions of stay and the rationale for entitlements and restrictions for family migrants in the UK* (Jayaweera & Oliver 2013), third country (non-EEA) national family migrants are mainly spouses, partners, dependant children and close, mainly elderly, dependant relatives **joining or accompanying**:

i)   British citizens or permanent residents,

ii)   EEA nationals

iii)   Third country nationals with limited leave to remain on the points-based system (PBS) or as refugees or asylum seekers.

Information on family migration in-flows to the UK is primarily based on three sources. These are: i) the International Passenger Survey (IPS) undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS); ii) the Long Term International Migration estimates (LTIM) based on the IPS but which also includes applicants for asylum; and iii) administrative data on entry clearance visa issuances and passenger entries in landing cards at ports of entry (Blinder 2012a). There are differences in **who counts as a migrant** between the IPS and administrative data. The former only includes people who are intending to change their country of previous residence for twelve months or more (following the UN definition of a long-term international migrant) whereas the latter also includes shorter term arrivals but usually not British or EEA nationals unlike in the IPS. There is further information from Home Office administrative sources on grants of settlement – i.e. the right to live permanently in the UK not subject to immigration control - accorded by the UK Government to some family migrants after a period of residence in the UK or at entry (Blinder 2012b). It is difficult to estimate accurate in-flows of non-EEA family members of EEA nationals as, in accordance with ability to exercise of EEA treaty rights, they are generally not subject to immigration control. They may apply for family residence permits to prove their right to reside in, and facilitate entry to, the UK, but these permits are not compulsory, and there is no record of those without such permits (Home Office 2011).

2.2 Labour market integration outcomes of family migrants in the UK[1]

The data source for this section of the report is the UK Labour Force Survey, a continuous quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses in the UK, designed to provide information on the UK labour market. The data analysed is from the January – March quarter of 2010.[2] This is the first quarter in which the question 'main reason for coming to the UK (most recent arrival)' was included, and at the time this report was prepared, the only dataset to which access was allowed.

---

3. FAMILY MIGRATION OF NON-EEA NATIONALS TO THE UK: IN-FLOW PATTERNS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

3.1 In-flows of family members: family route migrants and dependants of workers and students

Figure 1 shows that overall there is a downward trend, with some fluctuations, in entry clearance visas issued to non-EEA national family members accompanying or joining British citizens or permanent residents (i.e. 'family route' migrants), and in visas issued to all other non-EEA national dependants (apart from visitors), including dependants of those coming to the UK to work or study. The most recent data shows that in the year ending in June 2012, the number of family route visa issues dropped by 10% from the year before – 45,290 from 50,150. In the same year the number of visas issued to dependants of workers dropped by 8% while there was a drop of 50% in visas issued to dependants of students (Home Office 2012). These last reductions are consistent with changes in immigration rules affecting migrants coming to the UK on the work route or the study route and their dependants over the past two years.[3]

The IPS estimates include those non-EU migrants arriving on a family route and those arriving as dependants of people coming for other reasons such as work or study, but do not separate these two categories. As stated above, these estimates exclude anyone intending to stay in the UK for less than a year. Despite smaller numbers, overall the IPS data follow the broad trend in visa data[4] depicted in the chart.

---

[3] From 23 December 2010, Tier 1 (General) of the PBS was closed to new applicants for entry clearance. From 4 July 2011, amendments were made to the Tier 4 (General) category of the PBS which restricted the entitlement to bring dependants to new students on a post-graduate or equivalent course sponsored by an institute of higher education lasting 12 months or longer, and students sponsored to study by the UK government / other national government on a course lasting longer than six months. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/user-guide-immig-statistics?view=Binary

[4] Administrative data also refers to visa issuances so may not be an accurate estimate of actual arrivals, thus leading to higher numbers than in the IPS survey of arrivals. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/immigration-q2-2012/family-q2-2012

Figure 1: Trends in family migration, 2005-2012

Long-term comparison of sources of data on family migration
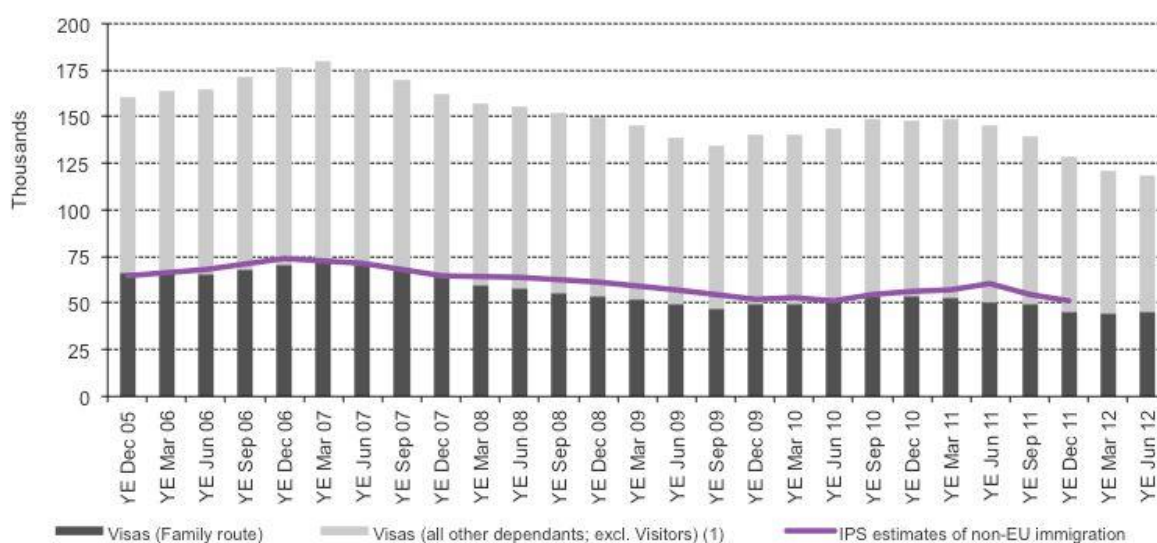
Source: Home Office and ONS http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/immigration-q2-2012/family-q2-2012

Considering family migrants in relation to other migrant categories, IPS data in Figure 2 show that non-EU migration in all categories increased from the early 1990s to the mid 2000s. Since then numbers of students coming to the UK have increased significantly while numbers of labour migrants and family migrants (including dependants of time-limited migrants) have decreased. Family migration (17% of all non-EU migration in 2010) makes up a smaller share of overall migration now than it did in the 1990s (Blinder, 2012b).

Figure 2: Non-EU migration by category, IPS

Non-EU migration by category, IPS
Chart provided by www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk
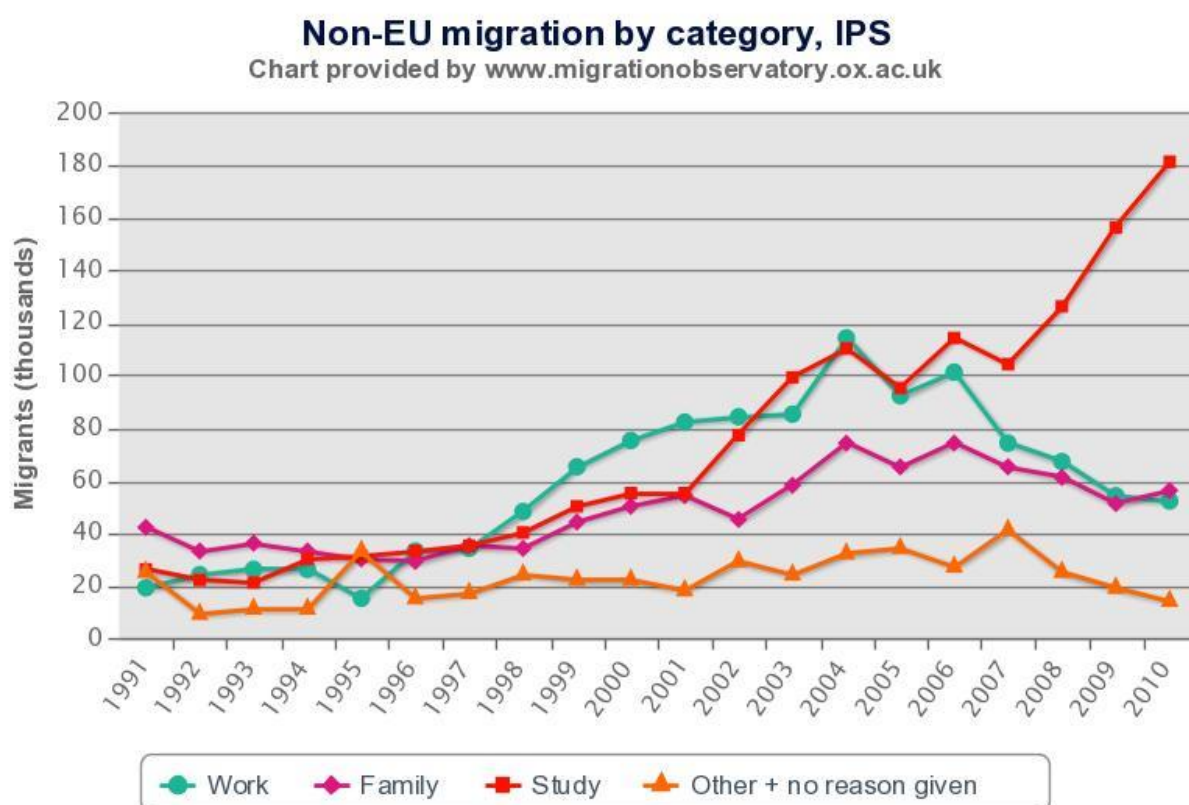
Source : ONS LTIM Table 3.08

Data also show that people migrating for work (PBS Tiers 1 & 2) bring more dependants with them than do students or family migrants bringing in dependants. In 2010, for every 10 visas for main applicants, in Tier 1 there were 10.6 dependant visas, 7.1 in Tier 2, compared with 1.3 for students and 3.3 for adult family migrants (Blinder 2012b).

3.2 In-flows of family members: dependants of asylum seekers

Figure 3 adds to Figure 1 in providing more detail of long term trends in in-flows of different family migrant categories, including dependants of asylum seekers. It shows that, unlike in the other categories, there has been a long term trend of decline in immigration of dependants of asylum seekers, most sharply since the turn of the millennium (Blinder, 2012b). This is most probably related to a downward trend in numbers of asylum seeker

(main) applicants and in overall numbers granted some kind of leave to remain, over this period.[5]

Figure 3: Components, non-EEA family & dependent migration, 1990-2011

Components, non-EEA family & dependent migration, 1990-2011
Chart provided by www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk

Legend:
- Family unification (spouses, fiancees, children)
- Work dependents (deps of work permit holders only, until 2004)
- Student dependents   Asylum dependents

Sources : Home Office, Immigration Statistics 2002, 2012; ONS LTIM Table 1.01
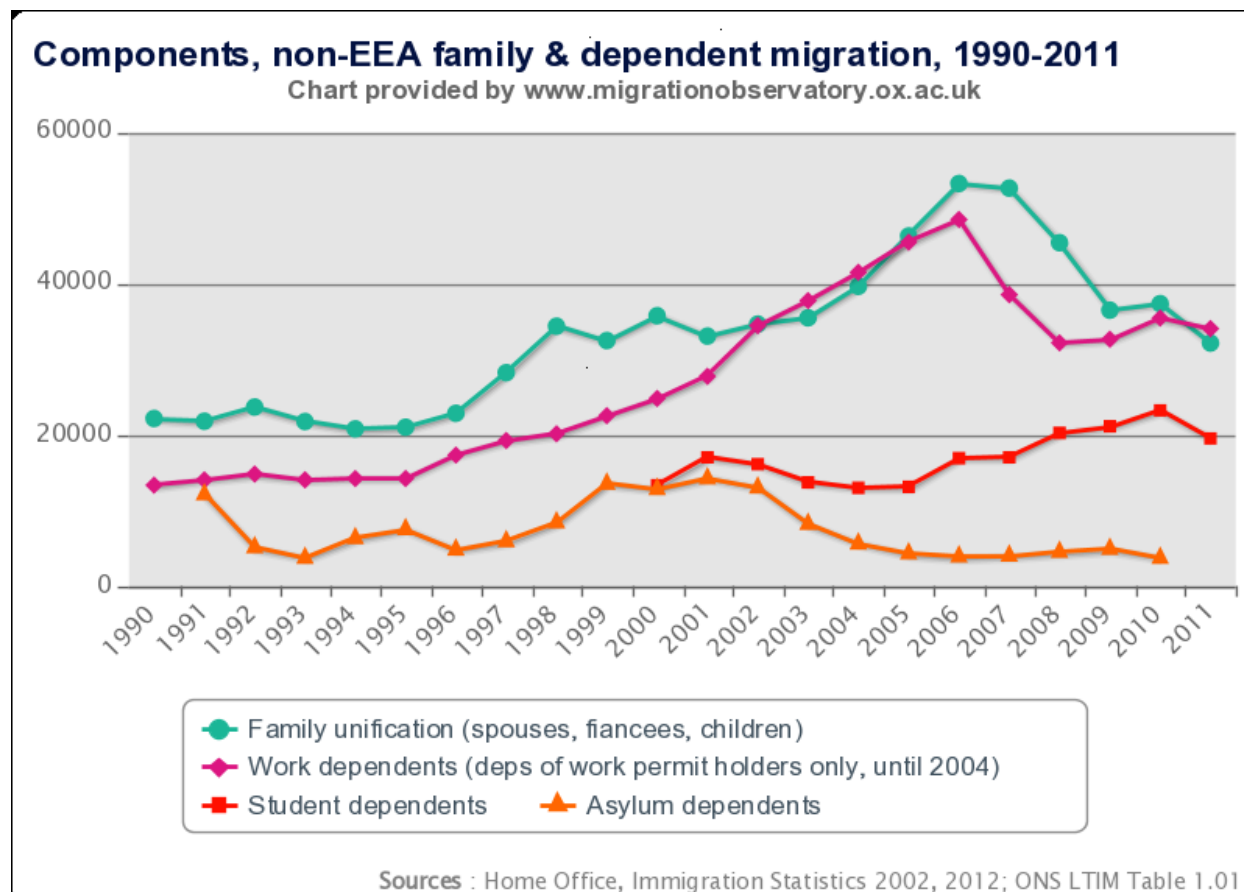
3.3 Characteristics of family migrant inflows

3.3.1 Nationalities

The largest number of family migrants – both family route migrants joining or accompanying British citizens or settled residents, and dependants of other third country national migrants – are of Asian nationalities, and have been so over several years. Provisional estimates in passenger entry data from 2011 show that 58% of all family route migrants (excluding other adults and elderly dependants) were from Asia, with the top two nationalities among all family route migrants being Pakistani and Indian. Among dependants of students also, 58%

had Asian nationalities, the largest number being Indian. Among all PBS dependants, 72% had Asian nationalities, with by far the largest number again being Indian.[6]

Time trends in regions of origin (nationality) in family route migration only, are shown in Figure 4. It can be seen that family route migration of Asian nationals has reduced over time, relative to migration of other nationalities (Blinder, 2012b).

Figure 4: Family unification migration by nationality, 2004-2010
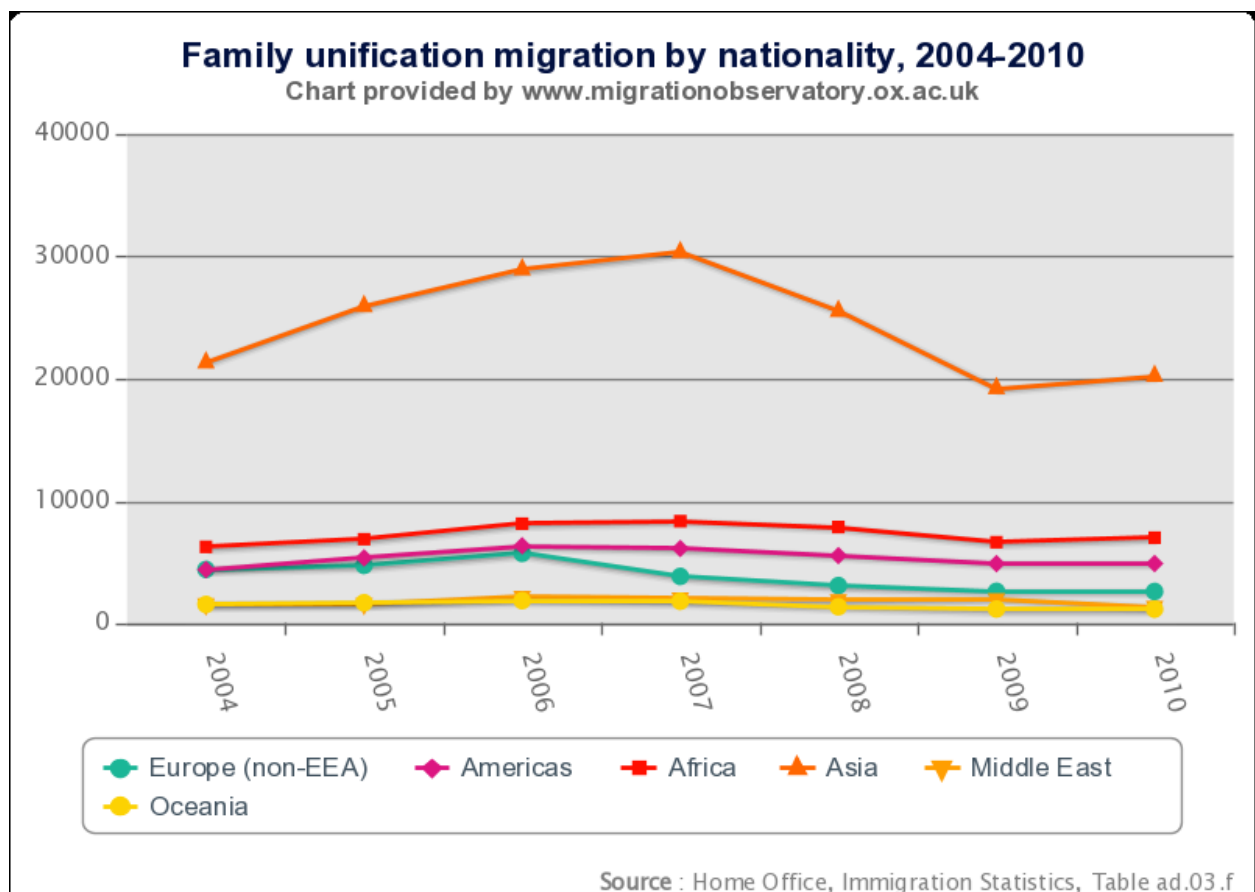
3.3.2 Ages and sex

UKBA management data recently analysed in a Home Office report provides more detail on non-EEA family migrant applications and grants of entry. Among spouse and partner applicants on the family route in 2010, 91% applying for immediate settlement were granted a positive outcome compared to 79% of those applying for a settlement route, reflecting

1. [6] Calculated from Home Office Admissions data tables Immigration Statistics April - June 2012, Table ad.03.f http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/immigration-tabs-q2-2012/admissions-q2-2012-tabsresearch/immigration-tabs-q2-2012/admissions-q2-2012-tabs

that eligibility for immediate partner settlement depends on 'proven' marriage criteria such as at least four years of marriage. However, child applicants were more likely to be granted a route to settlement than immediate settlement. Among refugee family reunion applicants, 69% had a positive outcome.

Partners granted a family route to settlement in 2010 were overwhelmingly aged between 21 and 64, and children were under age 16, but there was a greater spread of ages among other adult/elderly dependants, including 37% between 21 and 64, 31% between 65 and 70, and 19% age 71+. Excluding children and refugee family reunion, the top three nationalities granted family route visas in 2010 were Pakistani, Nepali and Indian. If refugee family visas are included, the top 10 nationalities include Somalia and Zimbabwe (Home Office 2011).[7]

The majority of non-EEA family migrants are spouses and partners, most of whom are women. In 2010, 83% of visas granted in the family route (excluding children and refugee families) were to spouses, partners or fiancé(e)s. Among partner applications and partner grants, 68% were women (Home Office 2011). Figure 5 shows that these patterns of dominance of female partners, especially spouses, have held over time. Figure 5 also shows that children have become a numerically increasing component of family migration over time (Blinder 2012b).

---

[7] In 2010, 72% of family visas granted to Zimbabweans and 65% of family visas granted to Somalis were for refugee union. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/occ94/occ94?view=Binary

Figure 5: Family migration by relationships to UK citizen/resident
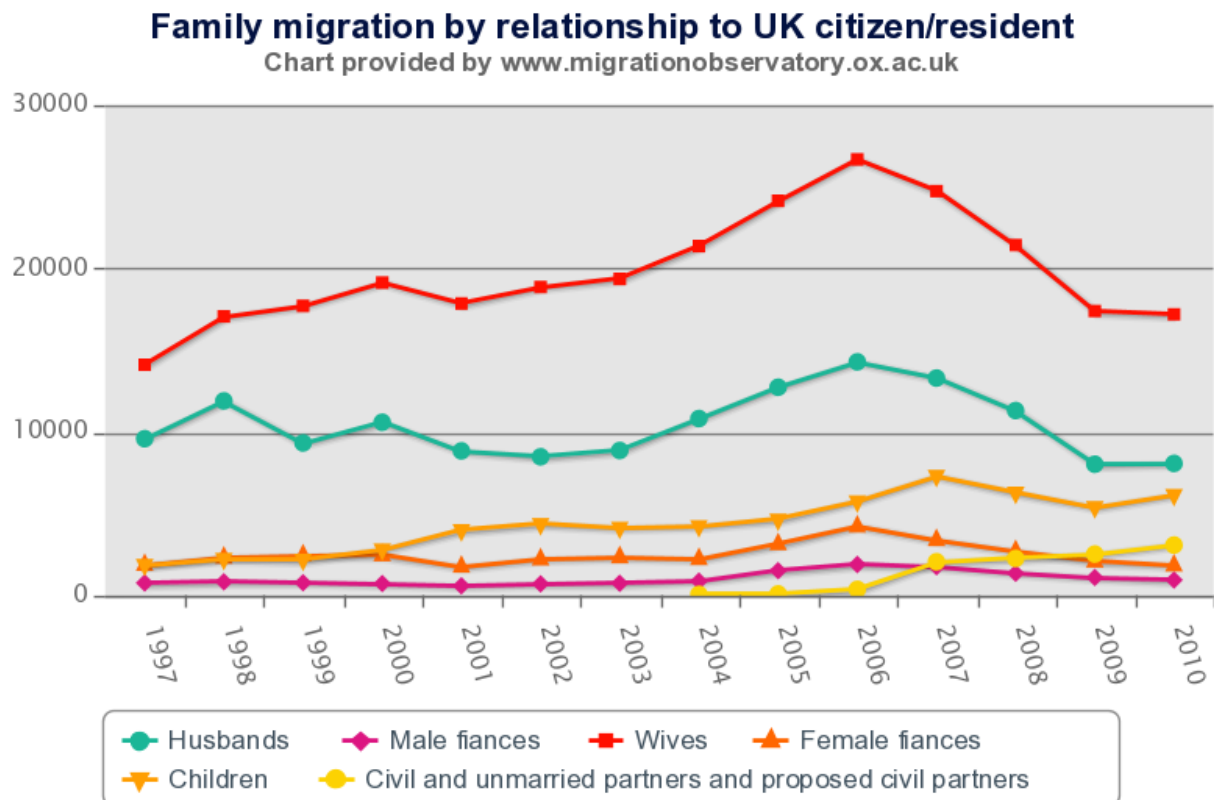
Proportions of female partners are highest among Middle Eastern and Asian national migrants. Further, over 90% of partners coming from Asia, from Africa and from the Middle East are, and have been over the past half decade, family unification spouses – i.e. those already married. In comparison, there have been lower proportions of family unification spouses among partners from the Americas (77% in 2010) (Blinder 2012b).

3.3.3 Geographical dispersal

It is difficult to get estimates of where incoming family migrants geographically disperse in the UK. Given that the majority of people in the category 'accompanying or joining' are women (65.4% in 2010, according to the IPS[8]), it may be possible to get a rough estimate by looking at the distribution of female migrants in areas of destination. Figure 6 shows that

---

[8] Long Term International Migration: 3 Series – IPS Calendar Year, 2010, Table 3.11a (ONS) http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Long-term+Migrants

female migrants, like male migrants, are most likely to go to London, and the South East within England. In the South East of England, and to a lesser extent, Yorkshire and the Humber, women outnumber men. These patterns possibly relate to the greater extent of family migrant dispersal to areas such as Bradford in Yorkshire, and London (Jayaweera & Choudhury 2008).

Figure 6: Sex distribution in areas of destination of migrants, GB counties and English regions, 2010
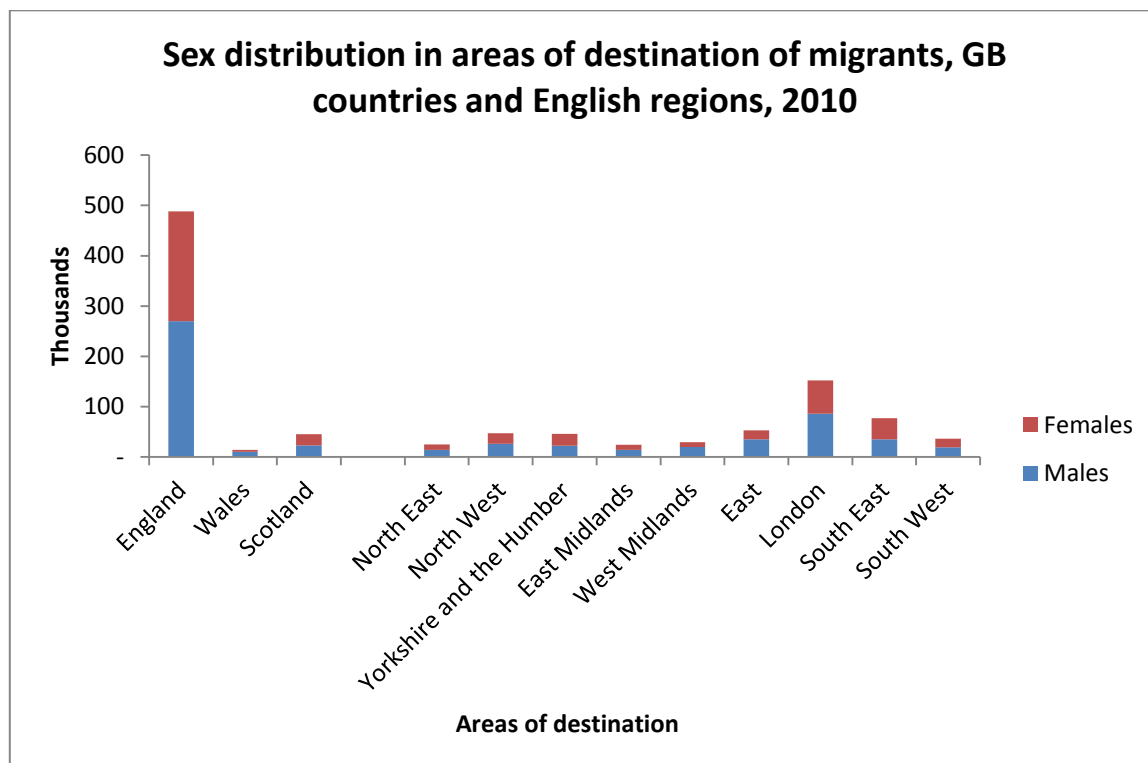
Source: Long-Term International Migration, estimates from International Passenger Survey: annual data, 2010, Table 3.07 (ONS)[9]

3.3.4 In-country switching

UKBA management data also shows that there is an extent of 'switching' within the UK, from other visa categories to a family settlement route. In 2010, there were 16,800 migrants switching in this way, most from study (6,900) and work (5,000) routes, mostly through

---

[9] With thanks to Carlos Vargas-Silva, Compas, for extracting the data on which the chart is based.

marriage. A very small number were also switching from general or family visit visas.[10] There was also a significant number of children (2,600 under age 18) among those with no previous immigration history recorded; this number includes children born in the UK, for instance to temporary migrants (Home Office 2011).

3.4 Settlement in the UK

This section deals with patterns of grants of settlement – i.e. indefinite leave to remain in the UK without being subject to immigration restrictions - to family migrants who have gained entry to the UK or extensions to previously granted entry. Understanding settlement patterns of family migrants overall is not always straight-forward, as generally dependants of other migrant categories, such as workers or students, are grouped with the 'main' applicants rather than considered as part of family migrant settlement, the latter often referring to family members of British citizens or permanent residents (Blinder 2012c).

---

[10] This pathway to switching is no longer allowed in accordance with the recent changes to family migration rules.

Figure 7: Settlements by basis of grant, 1997-2011
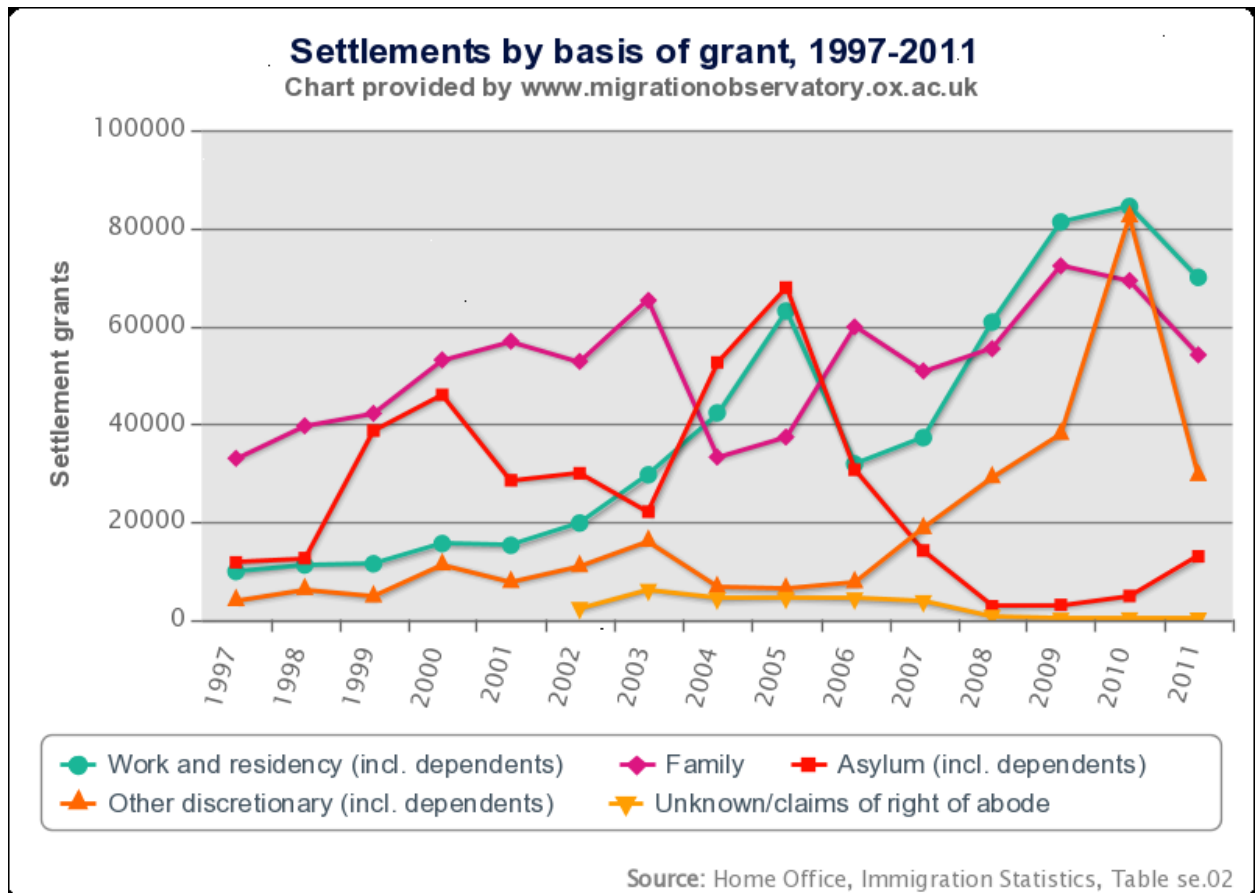
Figure 7 shows time trends in settlement patterns of different migrant categories over the last decade and a half. There is considerable fluctuation over time including for family migrants, partially reflecting government policy changes on settlement and changes in time taken to process applications, but numbers of family members (of British citizens or permanent residents) granted settlement in the past few years have been decreasing, for example, from 58,822 in the year ending June 2011 to 47,401 in the year ending June 2012 (Home Office 2011). Family members constituted 32% of all settlement grants in 2011. But if combined with dependants of other migrant categories this percentage rises to 61% (Blinder 2012c). Analysis of administrative data from UKBA databases shows that among family route migrants granted visas in 2004, 55% had achieved settlement after five years, by 2009. This percentage is higher than the 29% arriving on a work route leading to settlement (mainly high skilled workers) who achieved settlement after five years or the 3% arriving as students who achieved settlement after five years. A backward view of 'migrant journeys' also shows the importance of the family route towards gaining settlement: 34% of migrants granted

settlement in 2009 did so directly through the family route compared with 31% directly through a work (leading to citizenship) route (Achato et al 2010).

Among family route and dependant migrants gaining settlement, partners (including civil or unmarried partners) form the biggest component, followed by children. In 2011, 59% were partners (and twice as many female as male partners), 35% were children, 2% were parents or grandparents, and 4% were other relatives. Among partners gaining settlement at least 87% were partners of British citizens (Blinder 2012c).

Table 1: High volume nationalities in the family route with end-of-year immigration status

	Migrants in 2004 cohort	% dependants	% with expired LTR*	% with valid LTR	% with settlement
			End of 2009 immigration status		
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

*LTR=Leave to remain

Source: Achato et al 2011. Table S2.

From the analyses of migrant journeys, Table 1 shows how the main family route migrant nationalities entering the UK in 2004 fared in terms of settlement after five years, in 2009. As shown above, although 55% of all family route migrants arriving in the 2004 had gained settlement by 2009, migrants originating in different countries demonstrated different patterns. The majority of South Asians - Bangladeshis (86%), Pakistanis (81%) and Indians (70%) - had achieved settlement, whereas only 30% of Americans and one in ten of Australians had done so (Achato et al 2011). The historical colonial relationship between the UK and countries of the Indian subcontinent that is associated with the existence of settled South Asian populations, including second generation British citizens, and the continuation of 'homeland' marriages, account for these settlement patterns among South

Asian nationalities (Charsley et al 2011). Charsley et al also show that there is a greater gender balance in South Asian marriage migration than among marriage partners generally as shown above, with a sizeable proportion of husbands and male fiancés within the category. Among both US and Australian family migrants there may be a combination of partners joining settled former work permit holders or marrying British citizens. Lessening popularity of the UK for settlement may account for smaller proportions achieving settlement as shown in Table 1 (Charsley et al 2011).

4. INTEGRATION OUTCOMES OF FAMILY MIGRANTS IN THE UK

The second part of this report presents the results of secondary analysis of the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS), January to March quarter of 2010 (see Section 2.2). In accordance with data availability in the survey, some key indicators of labour market incorporation are discussed, together with housing options, as an indicator of access to public services.

4.1 Sample characteristics

There were 9,845 people who responded to the question on the main reason for coming to the UK. Of these around 42% came for family reasons – family formation and family reunification. The percentage of those coming to get married or form a civil partnership (5.9%) was around a third of the percentage of those coming to the UK as a spouse or dependent of a UK citizen (17.6%) or of those coming as a spouse or dependent of someone coming to the UK (18.9%). To avoid presenting results for relatively small numbers, all analyses presented in this paper combine the above three categories into a composite category called 'family migrants'. The majority of people who came to the UK for *other* than family reasons (i.e. employment, study, seeking asylum, other reasons not stated) came for employment, and formed a quarter of the sample responding to the question about the main reason for coming to the UK. People coming to the UK for all other than family reasons have also been combined into one category named 'other migrants' for the purposes of analysis, and presentation in this paper.

Tables 2 and 3 set out some basic characteristics of family migrants in comparison with other migrants. It can be seen in Table 2 that family migrants are a longer resident population than other migrants. Among people responding to the question on reason for migration 30% among family migrants and 34% among other migrants are third country (i.e. non-EEA) nationals. Family migrants in general are also more likely than other migrants to be UK nationals: a little over half compared to a third of other migrants. A little over three fifths of family migrants are female compared to a little over two fifths among other

migrants. Nearly a fifth are children, and overall a smaller percentage is aged between 18 and 44 (45.8%) compared to other migrants (61.6%).

Table 3 shows that South Asian nationals (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi) are strongly represented among family migrants, whereas there is more diversity among other migrants. While not presented in the tables, there are interesting nationality differences with regard to children among family migrants: in the top three family migrant nationalities, there are more children among those with US nationality - around 27% compared to around 20% among Indians and 12% among Pakistanis. It is important to bear in mind all these specific characteristics of family migrants in understanding their integration experiences.

Table 2: Characteristics of family migrants and other migrants, January - March 2010, percentages*

	Family migrants (n= 2,449,872)[+]	Other migrants (n= 3,648,926)[+]
Time period of arrival		
Before 2000	59.0	47.2
2000 onwards	41.0	52.8
Nationality 1		
Third country (non-EEA) national	29.9	34.2
EEA national[#]	70.1	65.9
Nationality 2		
UK national	53.8	33.6
Non-UK national	46.2	66.4
Sex		
Male	37.7	55.6
Female	62.3	44.4
Age groups		
Under 18	18.4	4.2
18-24	8.0	10.8
25-44	37.8	50.8
45-59	21.7	17.5
60 and over	14.1	16.7

*Population weights have been applied.

[+] Population estimate before any missing values in particular variables have been taken out.

[#] Includes UK nationals

Table 3: Top five non-EU nationalities among family migrants and other migrants, January – March 2010, percentages*

Family migrants (n= 2,449,872)[+]		Other migrants (n= 3,648,926)[+]	
Nationalities	**%**	**Nationalities**	**%**
India	4.6	India	4.1
Pakistan	3.2	United States	2.0
United States	2.4	South Africa	1.9
Bangladesh	1.3	China	1.8
South Africa	1.0	Nigeria	1.3

*Population weights have been applied.

[+] Population estimate before any missing values have been taken out.

Table 4 sets out the characteristics of **third country (non-EEA) national** family migrants and other migrants. Percentages of recent migrants are similar in both groups, and form a majority, around three quarters. There are more women among family migrants compared to other migrants, and it is overall a younger population with around a third under age 25 compared to a fifth of other migrants.

Table 4: Characteristics of TCN family migrants and other TCN migrants, January – March 2010, percentages*

	Family migrants (n= 730,724)[+]	Other migrants (n= 1,244,669)[+]
Time period of arrival		
Before 2000	25.6	25.5
2000 onwards	74.4	74.6
Sex		
Male	34.8	58.7
Female	65.2	41.3
Age groups		
Under 18	24.4	5.0
18-24	8.7	14.9
25-44	45.3	60.6
45-59	14.4	11.5
60 and over	7.3	7.9

*Population weights have been applied.

[+]Population estimate before any missing values in particular variables have been taken out.

4.2 Indicators of integration

4.2.1 Comparing TCN family migrants with other TCN migrants

Table 5 shows some labour market characteristics of TCNs migrating for family reasons compared to those migrating for other reasons such as to work, to study, to seek asylum and as visitors.

Table 5: Key indicators of labour market incorporation for TCN family migrants and other TCN migrants, January – March 2010, percentages*

	Family migrants (n=730,724)[+]	Other migrants (n=1,244,669)[+]
Economic activity[1]		
In employment	48.9	59.8
ILO unemployed	7.2	6.4
Inactive	44.0	33.8
Employment status[2]		
Employee	90.1	89.7
Self-employed	9.8	9.9
Government Scheme	0.0	0.2
Unpaid family worker	0.2	0.2
Highest qualification		
Higher	23.6	38.7
Secondary	18.7	14.3
Other	40.5	35.5
None	17.2	11.5
Occupational level[3]		
Managerial/professional	31.3	52.6
Intermediate	17.5	12.9
Lower	23.2	16.0
Elementary	28.0	18.4

*Population weights have been applied. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

[+] Population estimate before any missing values in particular variables have been taken out.

[1] Subset 16 and over.

[2] Among those in employment.

³ 'Managerial/Professional' combines Managers and senior officials, Professional, and Associate professional and technical occupations; 'Intermediate' combines Administrative and Secretarial and Skilled trades occupations; 'Lower' combines Personal service and Sales and customer service occupations; 'Elementary' combines Process, plant and machine operatives and Elementary occupations.

As Table 5 shows in terms of incorporation into the labour market as an indicator of integration, TCN migrants coming to the UK for family reasons are not considerably different from those coming to the UK for other reasons once demographic differences such as sex and age are taken into account (see Table 4). Family migrants are less likely to be in employment overall and more likely to be inactive than other migrants, but unemployment levels are only slightly higher. However, among the UK population as a whole unemployment rates are lower (5%) than among both categories, but especially family migrants. For those in employment, the characteristics (around 90% employees and nearly 10% self-employed) are almost identical, and also relatively similar to the population as a whole (86.6% employees, 13% self-employed, not shown in the table). However a lower percentage of family migrants have tertiary qualifications and a higher percentage have no qualifications than other migrants. These patterns clearly impact on occupational levels, with a lower percentage of family migrants in higher occupational levels and a higher percentage in elementary jobs.

Other indicators of labour market incorporation also suggest some similarities between TCN family migrants and other TCN migrants, although the different ways the different categories are connected to the labour market need to be taken into account in interpreting patterns. Among family migrants who are employees, the most common way their current job was obtained was through 'replying to an advertisement' (25.4%), closely followed by through 'hearing from someone' who was already employed in the workplace (24.6%). The top two methods of obtaining their current job among other migrants who are employees were the same: replying to an advertisement (25.8%) and word of mouth (25.4%). However, a larger percentage of other migrants (22.5%) said they had obtained their job through a 'direct application' compared to 16.4% of family migrants. But twice the proportion of family migrants than other migrants (9.4% vs 4.5%) said they had obtained their job through a job centre. Among survey respondents looking for work, the main method used by both family

and other migrants was stated as 'studying situations vacant in newspapers/journals' (45.8% and 38.7% respectively) followed by 'visiting a job centre' (23% and 17.6% respectively). These mainstream methods were favoured over using existing networks of kin and friends, particularly by family migrants (2.5% compared to 9.4% of other migrants).

4.2.2 Labour market integration outcomes of TCN family migrants according to key characteristics (compared to other TCN migrants)

4.2.2.1 Time period of arrival

In keeping with Work Package 2 'new arrivals' are defined as migrants who have entered the country from 2000 onwards. Table 6 shows selected labour market indicators of family migrants and of other migrants who arrived before 2000 in comparison with those who arrived from 2000 onwards. Among family migrants the more recent arrivals are less likely to be employed and more than twice as likely to be unemployed than earlier arrivals; but inactivity levels are similar. While over nine tenths of recent family migrant arrivals in employment are employees, they are far less likely to be self-employed than earlier arrivals, and no one is in a government employment scheme. These characteristics suggest that more recent arrived family migrants are overall less well-integrated into the labour market than are earlier arrived family migrants, suggesting that for family migrants length of residence has impact on labour market integration.

Table 6 also shows that occupational levels of family migrants are affected by length of residence. Those who migrated before 2000 are occupationally better placed than more recent migrants, particularly with a higher percentage in professional and managerial jobs although percentages in elementary jobs are similar. The observed differences may partly be related to a higher percentage of better qualified people among earlier migrants as well as the important issue of recognition of qualifications. Nearly half of recent arrivals have 'other' qualifications, possibly gained outside the UK, compared to around a quarter among earlier arrivals. We will consider the relationship between educational qualifications and occupational levels in more detail later in this paper.

There are important differences by time period of arrival between family migrants and migrants who came to the UK for other reasons as well. Recent arrivals among other migrants overall appear better integrated in the labour market than recently arrived family migrants. They have the highest percentage of being in employment, and are less likely to be

unemployed or be inactive than recent family migrants. Qualifications and occupational levels are highest among longer resident other migrants.

Table 6: Key indicators of labour market incorporation for TCN family migrants and other TCN migrants by length of residence, January – March 2010, percentages*

	Family migrants (n=730,724)[+]		Other migrants (n=1,244,669)[+]	
	Arrival before 2000	Arrival 2000 onwards	Arrival before 2000	Arrival 2000 onwards
Economic activity[1]				
In employment	52.8	47.3	57.4	60.6
ILO unemployed	3.8	8.7	4.4	7.2
Inactive	43.4	44.0	38.2	32.2
Employment status[2]				
Employee	81.9	93.7	83.3	91.9
Self-employed	17.6	6.3	16.1	7.8
Government Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Unpaid family worker	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2
Highest qualification				
Higher	26.2	22.3	37.9	39.1
Secondary	27.5	15.1	18.0	13.3
Other	24.7	47.6	31.0	36.9
None	21.7	15.0	13.1	10.8
Occupational level[3]				
Managerial/professional	39.8	26.8	56.8	51.2
Intermediate	13.8	19.6	14.5	12.3
Lower	19.2	25.3	10.1	18.0
Elementary	27.2	28.3	18.6	18.5

If methods of finding employment are considered among family migrants by time period of arrival, the top method for obtaining their current job among earlier arrivals (before 2000) was through a private employment agency (37.2%) followed by replying to an advertisement (24.5%). For more recent arrivals (2000 onwards) the most common methods were hearing from friends (26.2%) and replying to an advertisement (25.7%) while only a small percentage were successful through a private employment agency (5.8%).

However, 11.9% of recent TCN family migrants used the job centre compared to none among those who came to the UK before 2000, and the former were more likely than the latter to have found their job through a direct application (18.5% vs 8.5%). These findings suggest that longer established family migrants may be relying on personal networks and greater knowledge of the labour market to find work compared to the more formal, institutional methods used by recent migrants. Among other migrants too, the top two methods used for finding their current job (advertisement and word of mouth) cut across length of residence. However, more recent arrivals were more than twice likely than earlier arrivals to have applied directly; this is commensurate with their predominantly 'non-family' reasons for coming to the UK.

Among family migrants looking for work, the largest proportion in both groups (47.8% of recent arrivals and 37.7% of earlier arrivals) looked at situations advertised as vacant in newspapers or journals, and visiting a job centre was favoured more by recent than longer-established respondents (24.2% compared to 18.1%). The most common method of looking for work among other migrants too was studying advertisements, irrespective of length of

residence (nearly two fifths in both categories) and there were no great differences in relation to other methods.

If we look at labour market indicators by sex (Table 7) we can see that women among family migrants are less likely to be employed, and more than twice as likely to be inactive, than men. For those who are in employment, similar percentages are employees or self-employed. Surprisingly very few women say that they are unpaid family workers. Table 7 also shows that women are almost as likely as men to have higher qualifications, but are more likely to also have 'other' qualifications or no qualifications. Commensurate with qualifications women are no less likely than men to be in higher level occupations. Interestingly while women are more than twice as likely as men to be in 'lower' occupations (which probably partly reflects the service occupations in this category – see footnote to Table 7), they are far less likely to be in 'elementary' occupations, that is, those at the bottom end of the occupational structure, perhaps because some of these jobs are male-dominated. To an extent these patterns are the result of the distribution of men and women, whether migrants or not, in a gendered labour market.

If we compare with other migrants, women other migrants are more likely to be employed and less likely to be inactive than women family migrants. This is probably because many women migrating for non-family reasons come for employment – and this is also borne out in the greater extent of higher qualifications among women other migrants - although the balance between employees and self-employed is largely similar in both groups. Overall among other migrants as among family migrants a similar gendered occupational distribution can be seen, with more women than men in service occupations, while, as among family migrants, women and men other migrants have similar percentages in professional/managerial occupations.

Table 7: Key indicators of labour market incorporation for TCN family migrants and other TCN migrants by sex, January – March 2010, percentages*

	Family migrants (n=730,724)[+]		Other migrants (n=1,244,669)[+]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Economic activity[1]				
In employment	68.0	40.7	64.5	53.0
ILO unemployed	9.0	6.4	7.0	5.6
Inactive	23.0	52.9	28.5	41.4
Employment status[2]				
Employee	90.1	90.0	88.6	91.4
Self-employed	9.9	9.7	11.1	8.0
Government Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Highest qualification				
Higher	24.9	23.0	38.3	39.3
Secondary	24.2	16.3	12.9	16.4
Other	37.8	41.7	37.7	32.4
None	13.2	18.9	11.1	12.0
Occupational level[3]				
Managerial/professional	30.7	31.7	53.2	51.6
Intermediate	18.2	16.9	15.3	8.7
Lower	13.7	30.1	9.8	26.9
Elementary	37.3	21.3	21.7	12.7

*Population weights have been applied. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

[+] Population estimate before any missing values in particular variables have been taken out.

[1] Subset 16 and over.

[2] Among those in employment.

[3] 'Managerial/Professional' combines Managers and senior officials, Professional, and Associate professional and technical occupations; 'Intermediate' combines Administrative and Secretarial and Skilled trades occupations; 'Lower' combines Personal service and Sales and customer service occupations; 'Elementary' combines Process, plant and machine operatives and Elementary occupations.

4.2.2.3 Nationality

Table 8 gives indicators of labour market incorporation for family migrants in the top three non-EU nationalities. These patterns are interesting to consider because they represent quite widely divergent countries – e.g. in terms of wealth – from which family migrants originate. The results show very interesting, divergent patterns too. If we look at labour market participation, family migrants with US nationality are the most likely to be in employment, with just over a fifth self-employed, and much less likely to be unemployed compared to Indians, and particularly Pakistanis. Nearly three fifths of Pakistani family migrants are inactive. Those Pakistanis in employment are also three times more likely to be self-employed as are Indians. Overall US nationals are better qualified, and with a smaller proportion with 'other' qualifications, than either Indians or Pakistanis. Nearly a third of Pakistanis have no qualifications. These differences in educational levels appear to translate to occupational levels, with US nationals far more likely than especially Pakistanis, but even compared to Indians, to be at higher levels of the occupational structure. Over 60% of Pakistanis are to be found at the bottom of labour market and occupational structure.

Table 4: Key indicators of labour market incorporation for family migrants in the top three non-EU nationalities, January – March 2010, percentages*

	India (n= 112,365)[+] %	Pakistan (n=78,656)[+] %	United States (n=58,732)[+] %
Economic activity[1]			
In employment	54.4	33.4	69.5
ILO unemployed	7.3	8.2	2.4
Inactive	38.3	58.4	28.1
Employment status[2]			
Employee	92.8	73.7	78.0
Self-employed	7.2	24.2	22.0
Unpaid family worker	0	2.1	0
Highest qualification			
Higher	32.8	10.7	42.2
Secondary	5.4	12.9	14.9
Other	47.5	44.6	37.1
None	14.3	31.7	5.9
Occupational level[3]			
Managerial/professional	28.9	11.6	55.2
Intermediate	18.7	12.5	22.8
Lower	18.0	13.9	5.5
Elementary	34.4	62.0	16.5

*Population weights have been applied. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

[+]Population estimate before any missing values in particular variables have been taken out.

[1] Subset 16 and over.

[2] Among those in employment.

[3] 'Managerial/Professional' combines Managers and senior officials, Professional, and Associate professional and technical occupations; 'Intermediate' combines Administrative and Secretarial and Skilled trades occupations; 'Lower' combines Personal service and Sales and customer service occupations; 'Elementary' combines Process, plant and machine operatives and Elementary occupations.

Table 5: Occupational levels1 of TCN family migrants with tertiary qualifications, January – March 2010, percentages*

	Managerial or Professional	Intermediate	Lower	Elementary
Family migrants	55.0	16.2	17.6	11.3
Other migrants	74.0	8.2	11.2	6.7
Recently arrived[2] family migrants	48.3	18.2	22.0	11.5
Recently arrived women family migrants	50.3	24.5	23.8	1.5
Recently arrived Indian national family migrants	42.7	34.0	18.2	5.1
Recently arrived Pakistani national family migrants	0.0	27.7	25.6	46.7
Recently arrived US national family migrants	78.0	6.8	7.3	7.9

*Population weights have been applied. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

[1] 'Managerial/Professional' combines Managers and senior officials, Professional, and Associate professional and technical occupations; 'Intermediate' combines Administrative and Secretarial and Skilled trades occupations; 'Lower' combines Personal service and Sales and customer service occupations; 'Elementary' combines Process, plant and machine operatives and Elementary occupations.

[2] Arrived 2000 onwards.

Table 9 explores the relation between educational and occupational levels for family migrants and other migrants, and among family migrants according to different characteristics, to provide a deeper understanding of patterns uncovered so far. It shows that there is a considerable difference between family migrants and other migrants (55% of the former compared to 74% of the latter in high level jobs). There are also large differences in the occupational destinations of different categories of family migrants with similar high qualification levels. While over half of family migrants as a whole with tertiary level qualifications are in managerial or professional occupational levels, this proportion drops to 48% for recent migrants. However, recently arrived women with higher qualifications among family migrants do not appear to fare less well, and indeed a very small proportion end up in elementary occupations. But as suggested in the results presented in Table 8 there are differences according to nationality. While 78% of recently arrived US national family migrants with tertiary qualifications are in higher level occupations, only just over two fifths of similarly qualified Indian nationals are in these types of occupations. Significantly there are no Pakistanis with higher qualifications in higher level jobs despite there being around a tenth with such qualifications as shown in Table 8. Among these highly qualified South Asian family migrants 46.7% Pakistanis are also to be found in elementary occupations, compared to 5.1% of Indians. A slightly higher percentage of highly qualified US nationals are in elementary occupations . Overall these results suggest that some family migrants – those who are recent arrivals, those who are nationals of some global south countries – have less equitable labour market integration outcomes than do some others.

4.2.3 Housing[11]

Table 10 sets out accommodation details of TCN family migrants and other migrants. It shows that home ownership is greater for family migrants while living in rented accommodation is less, than for other migrants. These patterns are congruent with family migrants being a more settled population. However, a very low proportion of family migrants (and other migrants) live rent free, for instance with relatives.

Table 6: Accommodation details of TCN family migrants and other TCN migrants, January – March 2010, percentages*

Type of tenure	Family migrants (n=730,724)[+]	Other migrants (n=1,244,669)[+]
Owner-occupier[1]	40.6	25.0
Rented	57.2	72.8
Rent free	2.2	2.2
Squatting	0.0	0.0

*Population weights have been applied. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

[+]Population estimate before any missing values in particular variables have been taken out.

[1] Includes buying with mortgage, and part rent, part mortgage (shared ownership)

Given the interest in this project on examining family migrants' access to public services – including public housing - as an indicator of integration, Table 11 sets out the type of landlord for family migrants and other migrants who live in rented accommodation. The table also includes type of landlord for family migrants according to length of residence. It can be seen that family migrants are more likely than other migrants to live in local authority owned housing, and less likely to live in privately rented housing, although differences are not very great. However, recently arrived family migrants are less than half as likely as longer established family migrants to be in local authority housing. These patterns clearly

---

[11] In terms of access to public services only housing is presented here, as some of the other variables in the LFS are either not present (e.g. access to healthcare, civic participation) or are complicated to unravel (e.g. benefits) thereby risking misrepresentation of sensitive topic areas.

reflect entitlement patterns, with many longer established migrants having rights to public housing that recent migrants do not possess. It is also interesting that over a quarter of longer established family migrants live in housing association homes. It can also be seen in Table 11 that more recent arrivals tend largely to live in private rented accommodation. There are very small proportions in any category that live in other rented options such as employer owned housing or that owned by relatives or friends. If we consider these patterns in relation to renting options of the UK population as a whole in the survey (30.2% in local authority housing, 22.7% in housing association owned housing and 40.8% in private rented housing) it appears that family migrants as a category are less likely to live in public housing (18.3%) than the whole population but longer resident family migrants are a little more likely (36.8%) to do so.

Table 7: Type of rented accommodation for those renting: TCN family migrants and other TCN migrants, and family migrants by length of residence and nationality, January – March 2010, percentages*

Type of renting	Family migrants (n=730,724)[+]	Other migrants (n=1,244,669)[+]	Family migrants – arrived before 2000	Family migrants – arrived 2000 onwards
Local authority	18.3	14.3	36.8	15.2
Housing association	11.9	10.2	28.9	9.3
Employer of family member (organisation)	3.3	2.1	0.8	3.5
Another organisation	2.0	3.8	0.9	2.2
Relative or friend	1.8	1.3	4.4	1.4
Employer of family member (individual)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Private landlord	62.0	67.8	27.5	67.7

*Population weights have been applied. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

[+]Population estimate before any missing values in particular variables have been taken out.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

There has been an overall downward trend in non-EEA family migrant in-flows over the past decade which reflects increasing restrictions on entry of this category, whether on the family route or as dependants of limited stay migrant categories. Family migration makes up a smaller share of overall migration now than it did in the 1990s. The majority of family migrants are spouses/partners, largely women, but there has been an increase in the migration of children. There is a preponderance of South Asian nationalities among both family route migrants and dependants of other migrants. Key geographical areas of residence for family migrants appear to urban areas in London and the South East, and Yorkshire. Family route migrants are more likely to achieve settlement compared to dependants of limited stay migrants, and those of South Asian nationalities are more likely to gain settlement than United States or Australian nationals.

The analysis of labour market integration outcomes suggest that family migrants are not considerably less well integrated than migrants coming to the UK for other reasons once demographic differences such as sex and age are taken into account. However, there are differences in labour market outcomes among family migrants by length of residence and nationality. Those who migrated before 2000 are occupationally better placed than more recent migrants, with a higher proportion in professional or managerial jobs and a lower proportion in lower and elementary jobs. These differences may partly be related to a higher proportion of better qualified people among earlier migrants as well as the important issue of recognition of qualifications: over two fifths of recent arrivals have 'other' qualifications, in part at least presumably gained outside the UK, compared to a less than a quarter among earlier arrivals. These characteristics suggest that more recently arrived family migrants are overall less well-integrated into the labour market than are earlier arrived family migrants, suggesting that for family migrants length of residence has impact on labour market integration.

Patterns of labour market incorporation by nationality of family migrants are also interesting to consider because they represent quite widely divergent countries in terms of wealth. It can be seen that family migrants with US nationality do considerably better in the labour market than the other top nationalities - Indians and Pakistanis – for instance with higher

employment levels and lower unemployment, higher qualifications (particularly relative to Pakistanis) and higher occupational levels. However, an analysis of occupational destinations of different family migrant nationalities with similar qualification levels (that is, all with tertiary qualifications) shows that those of US nationality are still better placed than similarly qualified South Asian nationalities, and particularly starkly than Pakistani family migrants.

Analysis of patterns of housing shows that family migrants are more likely than other migrants to live in public housing and that longer established family migrants are more likely than more recent arrivals and non-UK nationals to be in public housing. These patterns clearly reflect differences in housing rights as part of entitlement to public funds based on rights to permanent residence (Jayaweera & Oliver 2013).

The mapping of entitlements and restrictions in conditions of stay of family migrants (Jayaweera & Oliver 2013) has revealed that formal restrictions in accessing the labour market for family migrants whether on a settlement path or with only temporary leave to remain in the UK, are fewer than in some other domains. Given the evidence in this report of less equitable integration outcomes for family migrants according to length of residence, and importantly nationality, a key question is what factors best explain such inequalities in integration outcomes. The qualitative evidence presented as part of the project will address this issue.

6. REFERENCES

ACHATO, L, EATON, M. & JONES, C. 2011. The Migrant Journey: second report. Research report 57. The Home Office.

ACHATO, L, EATON, M. & JONES, C. 2010. The Migrant Journey: first report. Research report 43. The Home Office.

BLINDER, S. 2012a. Immigration by category: Workers, students, family members, asylum applicants. Migration Observatory Briefing. University of Oxford

BLINDER, S. 2012b. Non-European migration to the UK: Family and dependents. Migration Observatory Briefing. University of Oxford

BLINDER, S. 2012c. Settlement in the UK. Migration Observatory Briefing. University of Oxford

CHARSLEY, K., VAN HEAR, N., BENSON, M. AND STORER-CHURCH, B. 2011. Marriage related migration to the UK. Home Office Occasional Paper 96. The Home Office.

HOME OFFICE 2012. Immigration Statistics April-June 2012 2nd edition: Family. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/immigration-q2-2012/family-q2-2012

HOME OFFICE 2011. Family migration: Evidence and analysis. 2nd edition. Home Office Occasional Paper 94. The Home Office

JAYAWEERA, H. & OLIVER, C. 2013. Mapping the conditions of stay and the rationale for entitlements and restrictions for family migrants in the UK. Oxford: Compas, University of Oxford [http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/files/Publications/Research_projects/Welfare/IMPACIM/IMPACIM_UK_Mapping_Report_FINAL_July_2013.pdf]

JAYAWEERA, H. & CHOUDHURY, T. 2008. Immigration, Faith and Cohesion: Evidence from Local Areas with Significant Muslim Populations. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation