The Migrant Journey Second Report

Lorrah Achato, Mike Eaton and Chris Jones

Context

The Government is committed to reforming the UK immigration system in order to reduce UK net migration. Changes to the rules for those coming to the UK in skilled work and study categories aim to help reduce the flow of migrants to the UK, whilst still attracting the brightest and best. Evidence on which migrants are coming and which are staying will help to inform future policy development in this area.

This new report follows on from 'The Migrant Journey' (Achato, Eaton & Jones, 2010) published in September 2010. It adds to the current evidence base by:

- examining the behaviour of the high-volume nationalities for migration via the four main routes of entry to the UK in 2004;

- identifying the numerically significant nationalities for settlement in 2009; and

- describing some of the characteristics and common case histories of migrants in temporary and permanent migration routes.

The report aims to improve our understanding of migrants to the UK, the countries they come from, their purpose for coming and how long they stay. However, findings are based on a single cohort of migrants granted their visa in 2004 and since then, the most prominent nationalities and patterns in entry clearance and settlement may have changed. Therefore, these findings may not necessarily be representative of more recent migration to the UK.

Methods

This report presents further analysis of the cohort of migrants described in 'The Migrant Journey' (Achato *et al.*, 2010) publication. The findings presented are based on administrative data matched from two different immigration databases: one granting visas (permission) to come to the UK, and the other in-country extensions or changes to those permissions. Migrants' immigration histories will include the grant of permission to enter the UK, and all subsequent grants of leave to remain and/or settlement. The records in the database cover the four main entry clearance routes to the UK: family, work (leading to settlement), work (not leading to settlement) and study.

Contents

Keywords

Migrant

Immigration

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As in the first report, these results report on two types of analyses i) a forward-view analysis and ii) a backwards-view analysis . The forward view looks at the cohort of approximately 551,220 migrants granted entry clearance in 2004. It maps migrants' immigration statuses at the end of each year between 2004 and 2009, showing the proportion with valid leave to remain or settlement five years after entry. An immigration status of 'expired' does not confirm migrants' departure, however, possible outcomes for migrants in this group are that: the migrants have left the UK, remained in the UK without permission (as an overstayer) or have submitted an application that has not been recorded.

New findings in this report identify some of the most common countries (based on migrants' nationalities) for entry clearance in 2004.

The backwards-view analysis reports on migrants (approximately 176,470 cases) granted settlement in 2009, tracing their records back through the immigration system to identify their earliest record or initial entry clearance route. This report identifies the top nationalities for settlement in 2009 and the routes these migrants used to enter and remain in the UK on their path to settlement.

In addition, a small-scale case-file analysis was carried out to answer specific questions about study route and family route migrants. Random samples of 219 long-term student route and 435 family route case files were analysed to provide additional details of these migrants' pathways to settlement.

Results

Backwards-view analysis
Key findings: The top nationalities for settlement in 2009 varied according to the dominant route used to enter the UK. However, the majority achieved settlement via the family and work (leading to settlement) route without switching categories.

Initial route of entry
The backwards-view analysis analysed data from 176,470 migrants granted settlement in the UK in 2009. Table S1 reports the dominant route of entry used by migrants in the top five countries for settlement in 2009. Migrants from India and the Philippines favoured the work (leading to settlement) route, whilst most migrants from Bangladesh and Pakistan initially came to the UK via the family route.

Indian, Pakistani, Filipino and Bangladeshi migrants tended to take a direct route to settlement with an initial entry point in the family or work (leading to settlement) route. However, a large proportion of migrants from Nigeria had indefinite leave to remain as their earliest record on UK systems or achieved permanent stay in a visa category that provided for settlement on arrival. Further analysis of migrants with indefinite leave to remain as a first record or a visa granting settlement on arrival found that many migrants could not be linked to an initial visa record, in most cases probably because they entered the UK prior to the establishment of the electronic databases from which these data were drawn.

Table S1   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.

Forward-view analysis
Key findings: The countries with the highest number of family route visas in the 2004 cohort had varied outcomes five years later. The proportion of settlers in the individual country cohorts was as low as one in ten and in some cases more than eight in ten.

Similarly the top five countries in the work leading to settlement route showed contrasting settlement patterns after five years. The lowest settlement rate amongst the five countries was five per cent, the highest 69 per cent.

Approximately 21 per cent of all students in the 2004 cohort still had valid visas after five years (including the 3% who had gained settlement). The top five countries within this group showed differing results with between five per cent and 47 per cent having either settled or had valid leave five years after entry.

Family route
The family route grants entry clearance to someone on the basis of their relationship to a British citizen or settled migrant. The majority (91%) of the 63,400 migrants in the 2004 family route cohort were main applicants, the remainder were their dependants.[1] Analysis of the most common nationalities in the family route showed that although the average settlement rate for all family route migrants in 2004 is 55 per cent, migrants originating from different countries showed markedly different patterns – see Table S2. Pakistan (ranked 1st in terms of volumes) and Bangladesh (ranked 7th) showed very high proportions of family route migrants (over eight in ten) who had settled over the five years of this study. In contrast only one in ten Australian migrants applied for and was granted settlement over the same period.

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

There are many possible explanations for why migrants from some countries appear to favour particular immigration routes. In the case of the family route, some British citizens or settled migrants are more likely to marry a spouse who lives abroad, based on shared cultural practices or traditions. In addition, historical ties, particularly to Commonwealth countries, mean that established migrant communities make it more attractive for others to come to the UK and stay permanently.

A separate case file analysis of a sample of 435 migrants granted visas for entry as a spouse of a British citizen/settled person looked at i) the immigration statuses of UK sponsors (spouse), ii) whether migrants had married in the UK or abroad, and iii) how long the couple waited after their marriage before applying to come to the UK.[2] In most cases (91%) migrants were married to a British citizen, although 29 per cent were marrying a person who had been born abroad but acquired British citizenship. The vast majority of marriages (84%) took place in the migrant's home country (that is, outside of the UK). Migrants most commonly waited less than a year between getting married and applying for a visa on the basis of their relationship.

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1   A dependant is a husband, wife, partner/civil partner, child or other dependent relative.
2   Approximately 67 per cent of all visas issued to family route migrants in 2004 were for the purposes of marriage.

Work (leading to settlement) route

The work leading to settlement route comprises migrants granted entry clearance under categories replaced by Tier 1 and 2 of the Points-based system (PBS), primarily for skilled work. There were approximately 108,880 migrants granted work (leading to settlement) visas in the 2004 cohort, a notable proportion (41%) of these were dependants.[3] Results from analysis of the highest-volume nationalities indicate that the average settlement rate for this route (29%) masks significant differences between nationalities (see Table S3).

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

Work (not leading to settlement) route

The work (not leading to settlement) cohort grants entry clearance to migrants coming to the UK for temporary work. In 2004, 94,540 migrants came to the UK in this route; only two per cent were recorded as dependants. The high-volume nationalities in this route were: Australia, South Africa, India, New Zealand and the Philippines. These nationalities made up more than half of all work (not leading to settlement) route migrants that year; many will have arrived under the Working Holidaymaker category (now known as the Youth Mobility scheme) which allows young people into the UK to work for up to two years. In all of the top nationality cohorts, the vast majority of migrants no longer had valid leave to remain five years after entering the UK. This route does not lead to settlement and some categories restricted migrants from bringing dependants.

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3   The large number of dependants in this route may be due to dependants entering in 2004 to join a spouse who was already in the UK with valid leave to remain in this category. Not all such cases will relate to a new arrival of a skilled worker that year.

Study route

Approximately 185,600 visas were granted to migrants in the study route cohort, of whom seven per cent were recorded as dependants.[4] Five years after initial entry, the majority (79%) of these migrants had left the immigration system. Those who remained were mainly in the work (leading to settlement) (7%) and study categories (6%). Approximately three per cent reached settlement after five years although some of those with valid visas in other categories will go on to settle at a later stage. Table S4 shows that in terms of settlement, the high-volume nationalities did not differ greatly from the overall average for this route. The India and Nigeria cohorts were the only groups to show a settlement rate notably higher than the average. However, just under half of migrants in the Pakistan and Nigeria cohorts still had valid leave to remain at the end of 2009.

Table S4   High-volume nationalities in the study 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
Chinese	20,300	4	78	21	1
Indian	18,500	10	56	34	10
Pakistani	12,890	7	53	44	4
Russian	9,940	1	95	4	1
American	9,030	5	89	8	2
Taiwanese	8,300	2	97	2	0
Japanese	7,490	2	91	7	2
Nigerian	6,930	5	51	42	6

A separate case-file analysis was carried out, looking at 219 cases from the just under 10,000 students in the 2004 cohort who had extended their stay at least twice and who still had valid leave in the student category in 2009. The sample of long-term student migrants included students from the most numerous nationalities – Pakistan, Nigeria and China – and a random selection from other nationalities. Analysis of the data available showed that in 2009 these migrants commonly studied courses in Business, IT and Accounting and were mostly (83%) studying at degree level and above.

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4   The study route excludes migrants granted student visit visas for courses of less than six months.

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1   Context

The Government is committed to reforming the UK immigration system in order to reduce UK net migration. Changes to the rules for those coming to the UK in skilled work and study categories aim to help reduce the flow of migrants to the UK, whilst still attracting the brightest and best.

Evidence on the behaviour of migrants helps to inform decisions about the future of the immigration system. Understanding the processes migrants go through when they decide to stay in the UK will help inform decisions on changes to the rules for settlement, and permanent and temporary migration routes.

In September 2010, the Home Office published new research called 'The Migrant Journey' (Achato, Eaton & Jones, 2010) which presented data on the cohort of migrants who came to the UK in 2004. The findings reported the immigration status of these migrants over the following five years and looked at where migrants changed their category of leave, and how migrants in temporary and permanent immigration routes achieved settlement in the UK. This new report extends that analysis by reporting on some of the characteristics of those migrants granted visas in 2004 and providing additional information on their immigration histories.

The aim of this new research is to:

- examine the behaviour of the most common nationalities migrating to the UK (from outside the EU) in 2004 for the four main entry clearance routes;
- identify the numerically significant nationalities for settlement in 2009; and
- describe some of the characteristics and case histories of migrants in temporary and permanent migration routes.

2   Methods

The findings presented in this report are based on administrative data on migrants granted non-visit visas in the main four entry clearance routes to the UK: family, work (leading to settlement), work (not leading to settlement) and study. The details were extracted from two different immigration databases relating to grants of entry clearance (visas issued) and further leave to remain (extensions within the UK). Data were combined to produce a record of migrants' activity in the UK immigration system from the initial point of entry until they were granted settlement or their last record of leave to remain expired.

The results report two types of analyses i) a forward-view analysis and ii) a backwards-view analysis.

The forward-view analysis looks at the cohort of migrants granted entry clearance in 2004. The dataset comprised over 551,200 cases representing 78 per cent of all migrants granted non-visit visas in 2004.[5] The analysis maps migrants' immigration statuses at the end of each year between 2004 and 2009 and this new report uses migrants' nationality to identify the countries in the sample with the highest number of visas.

End-of-year immigration statuses identify the category of leave granted and whether a migrant has valid permission to remain in the UK. It should be noted that a valid visa does not confirm that a migrant is still in the UK, as it is possible they may have left prior to the visa expiring. Where a migrant has an expired visa there are three possible outcomes: the migrant has left the UK; the migrant is still in the UK (as an overstayer); or the migrant has made an application for further leave that has not been identified, recorded or processed.

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5   The remaining 22 per cent were cases which could not be matched to a visa record on the entry clearance database and were excluded from this analysis.

Home Office

The backwards-view analysis reports on migrants granted settlement in 2009, tracing their records back through the immigration system to identify their earliest record or initial entry clearance route. This group contains approximately 176,470 cases making up 90 per cent of migrants granted settlement in 2009. New findings in this report identify patterns for the most numerically significant nationalities that year.

In addition, analysis of a sample of case files provided some additional details relating to study route and family route migrants. These were based on random samples of 219 long- term student migrants and 435 family route case files.

More detailed description of the methodology is provided in the separate Methods and Data annex to this report.

It should be noted that the analyses presented within this report reflect the behaviours of a single year's cohort (those granted visas in 2004) and may not reflect behaviours across the other people from these countries of origin or more recent migration flows.

3   Backwards-view analysis

In addition to looking at the progress of the 2004 migrant cohort through the immigration system, the dataset used for this study is also able to provide an analysis of the immigration histories of a group of migrants granted settlement in 2009 (176,470 cases). Limitations of data matching mean that it was not always possible to trace every case back to their first visa record, and some of these individuals' entry will pre-date the electronic records from which this study was drawn.

The backwards-view analysis of those granted settlement in 2009 was able to identify the individual grants of leave that migrants received before they were granted settlement. It identified whether migrants took a direct route to settlement or whether they switched between different immigration categories before being granted indefinite leave to remain (ILR). Further analysis identified the nationalities of migrants granted settlement in 2009, and differences in how individuals from these groups achieved settlement.

As the first Migrant Journey report (Achato *et al.*, 2010) showed, just over a third (34%) of migrants who settled in 2009 came to the UK via the family route. Around 30 per cent commenced in the work (leading to settlement) route and approximately 13 per cent of the 2009 cohort started their journey in the student route (see Annex B – Figure B1).

Top nationalities by initial route of entry

The five most common nationalities in the 2009 sample accounted for around half of the total number of settlement grants in that year, and were:[6]

    1. Indian   (36,810 migrants)
    2. Pakistani   (21,800 migrants)
    3. Filipino   (9,950 migrants)
    4. Nigerian   (9,540 migrants)
    5. Bangladeshi   (8,360 migrants)

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6   The 2009 group contained approximately 176,470 migrants granted settlement in 2009. Totals in this section report on migrants who entered the system from 2000 onwards (172,600).

The numbers of migrants from particular nationalities will reflect the make-up of migrants on a path to settlement (entering some years earlier), and may not reflect the pattern amongst those migrants arriving now. Figure 1 shows migrants from India and the Philippines tended to have entered the UK for skilled work. The majority of migrants from Pakistan and Bangladesh came to the UK via the family visa route. Migrants from Nigeria mainly came to the UK via the settlement route, meaning their first record was a visa granting settlement on arrival or a grant of indefinite leave to remain (ILR).[7] Full tables reporting statistics on the top nationalities by initial route of entry are provided in the Methods and Data annex to this report.

Figure 1   The top countries for settlement in 2009 by initial route of entry to the UK
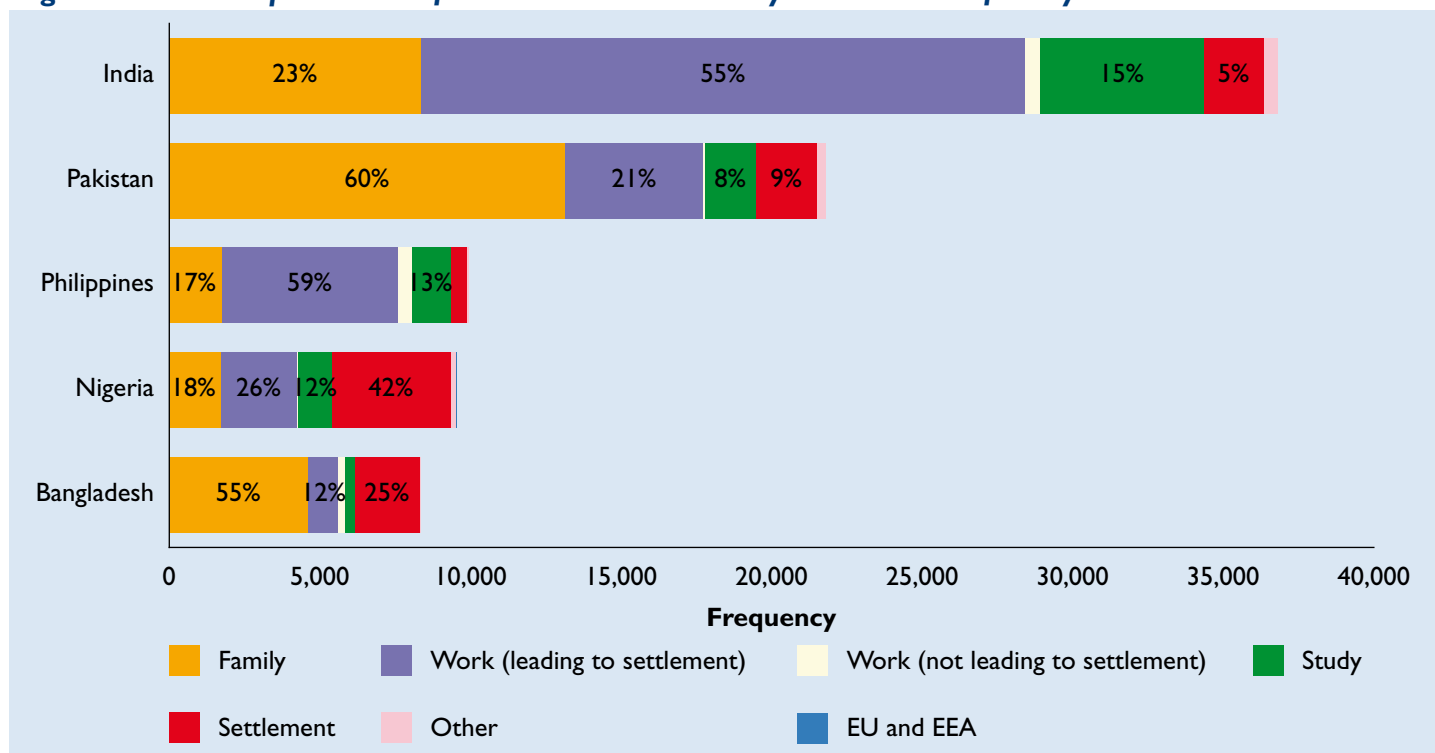
The majority of the high-volume nationalities for settlement in 2009 tended to favour one entry clearance route when initially applying to come to the UK. However, this was not always the case and migrants from South Africa (7,070 people, the 7th largest nationality group) showed a more even spread across the different entry clearance routes (see Annex B, Table B2). Nearly a third (32%) of South African migrants initially entered the UK in the work (leading to settlement) route, 30 per cent entered via the work (not leading to settlement) route – the highest proportion of any nationality – and a further 27 per cent started their journey in the family route. Other contrasting patterns were seen in the Chinese group (6,330 migrants) where nearly a third of migrants (32%) initially entered the UK as students.

Common pathways to settlement

'The Migrant Journey' (Achato et al., 2010) reported that the most common pathways to settlement were the direct routes to settlement allowed under the Immigration Rules, that is the family route and the work (leading to settlement) route. As Figure 2 shows, more than a third (34%) of migrants granted settlement in 2009 received settled status through the family route, while 31 per cent were granted settlement through the work (leading to settlement) route without moving through another immigration route. Both of these routes allow a grant of settlement without the migrant switching to another immigration category.[8]

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7   Indefinite leave to remain grants permission to remain in the UK for an unrestricted length of time. Migrants are usually already in the UK when they apply for ILR.
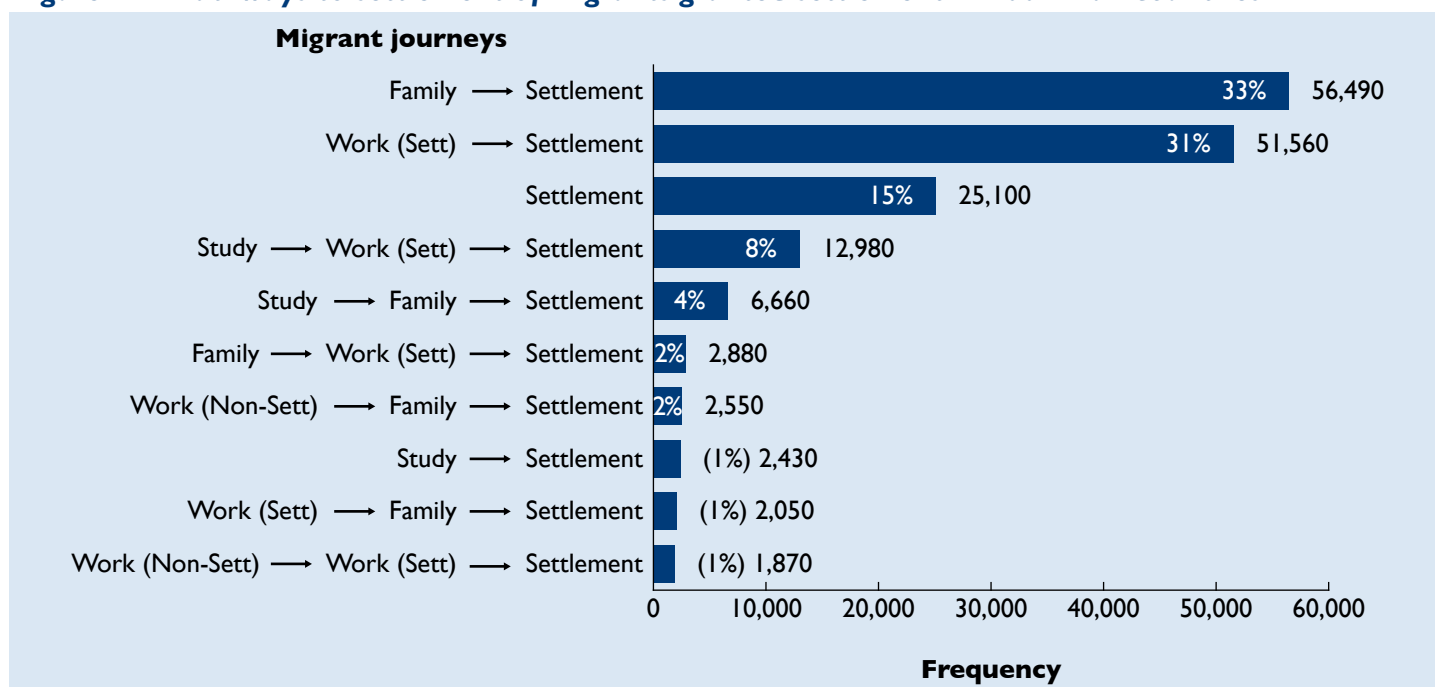
8   Charts in this section only report the top ten pathways to settlement, therefore, may not sum to totals reported in the text.

A further 15 per cent had settlement as their first record on UK Border Agency systems (settlement route), meaning migrants were either granted settlement on arrival in the UK (via visa) or a grant of ILR was their earliest record. This still leaves around one fifth of settlement cases who had arrived in a temporary route and later switched into a route to permanent settlement.

Around twice as many student migrants switched into work routes (8%) on their way to settlement than into the family route (4%).

Figure 2   *Pathways to settlement of migrants granted settlement in 2009 – all countries*

Migrant journeys

Journey	Percentage	Frequency
Family ⟶ Settlement	33%	56,490
Work (Sett) ⟶ Settlement	31%	51,560
Settlement	15%	25,100
Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Settlement	8%	12,980
Study ⟶ Family ⟶ Settlement	4%	6,660
Family ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Settlement	2%	2,880
Work (Non-Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Settlement	2%	2,550
Study ⟶ Settlement	(1%)	2,430
Work (Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Settlement	(1%)	2,050
Work (Non-Sett) ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Settlement	(1%)	1,870

0   10,000   20,000   30,000   40,000   50,000   60,000

Frequency

Pathways to settlement by nationality

Analysis of the nationalities with the largest numbers of people granted settlement in 2009 showed that their 'pathways to settlement' did not vary greatly.

India

Approximately 36,810 migrants granted settlement in 2009 were Indian nationals. The majority of these migrants (55%) initially entered the UK on a work (leading to settlement) visa. A further 23 per cent came to the UK to join or accompany a family member, 15 per cent came to the UK as students (see Figure 3). Generally, Indian migrants took a direct route to settlement via the work (leading to settlement) and family routes; over 70 per cent of all Indian migrants were granted permanent stay without moving into another immigration category.

Figure 3 shows a minority of Indian migrants switched back into a previous category. There are many possible reasons for this, including instances where a migrant has returned home and re-entered with new entry clearance. It is plausible that a migrant entering the UK in the skilled work route extends their leave as a student to undertake further study and once complete re-enters skilled work, possibly a few years later via the work (leading to settlement) route.

Figure 3 *Journeys taken through the immigration system by the Indian migrants granted settlement in 2009*
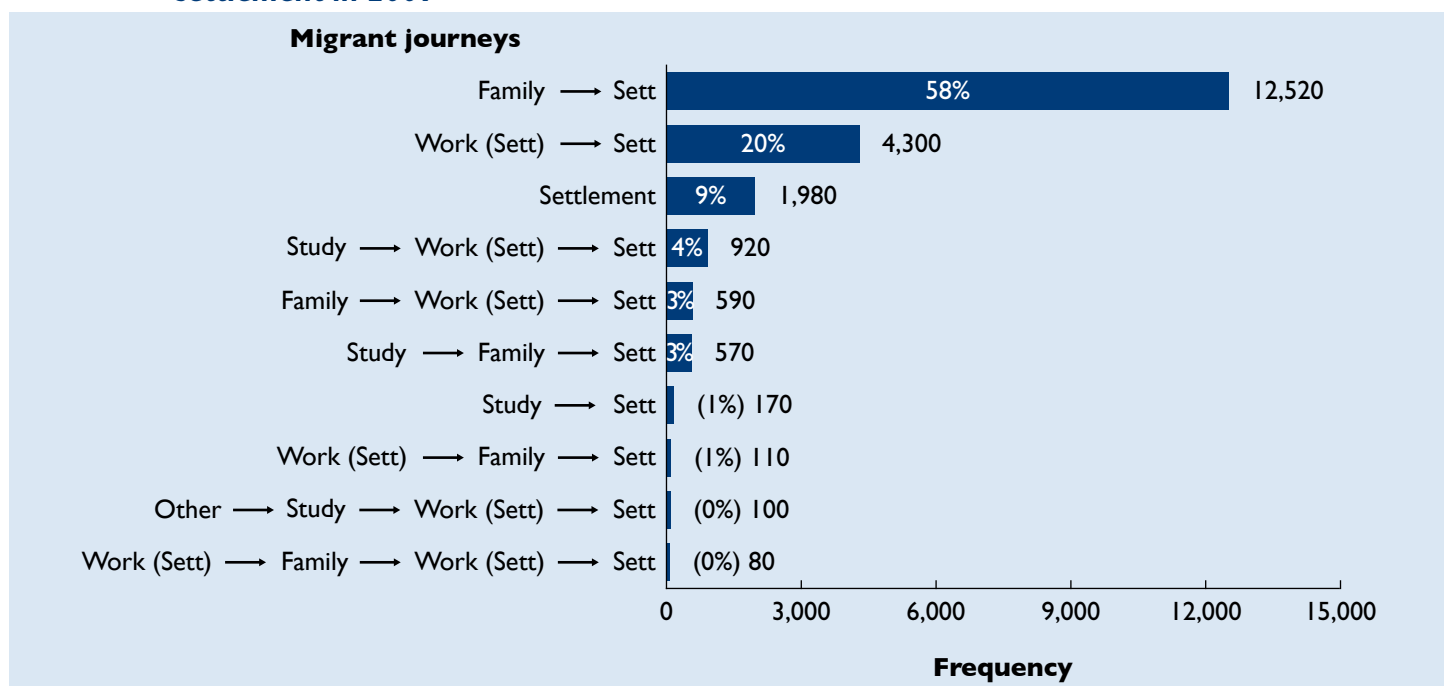
Migrant journeys

Journey	Percentage	Frequency
Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	52%	18,760
Family ⟶ Sett	19%	6,670
Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	13%	4,620
Settlement	5%	1,930
Family ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	4%	1,470
Work (Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(1%)	490
Work (Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	(1%)	340
Work (Sett) ⟶ Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	(1%)	330
Study ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(1%)	270
Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	(1%)	200

Frequency
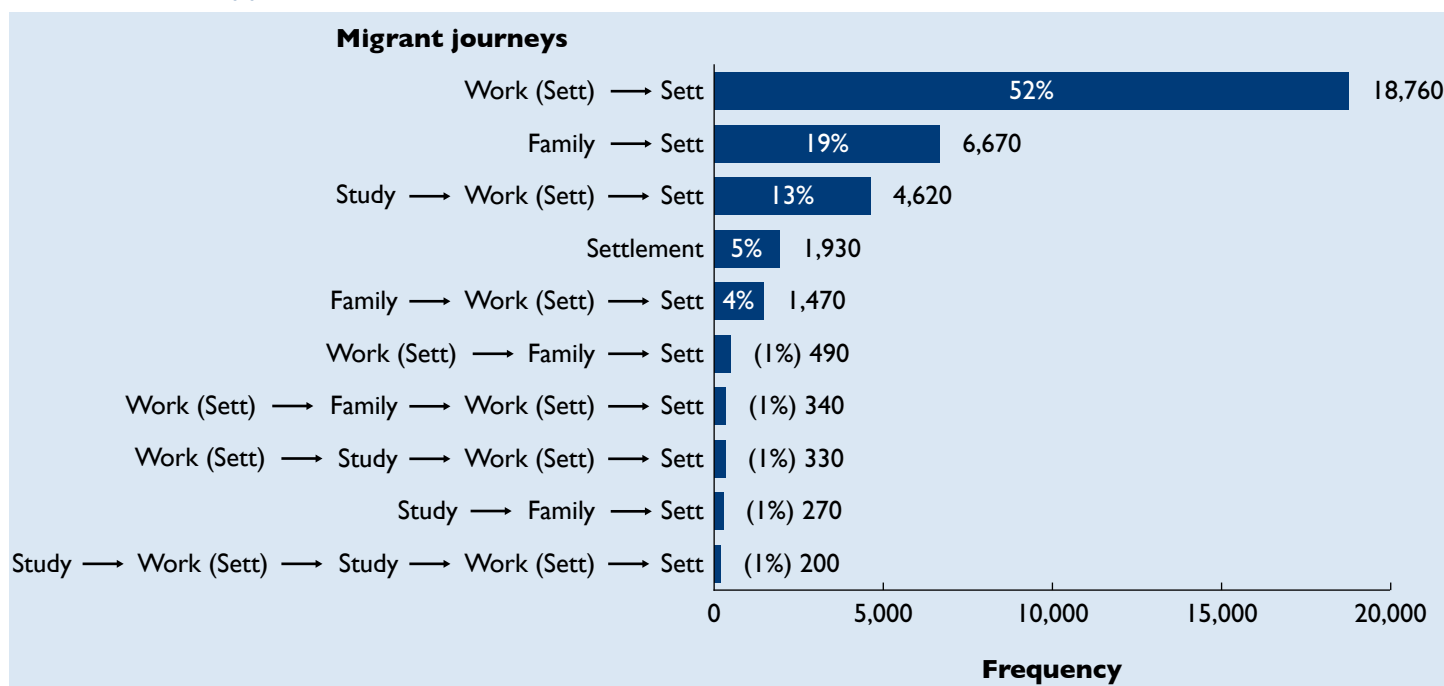
Pakistan

Pakistani was the second highest-volume nationality in the 2009 group, with 21,800 migrants granted settlement, the majority of whom (61%) were originally issued family route visas (see Figure 4). Around a fifth (20%) began their journey to settlement through a skilled work visa. Fewer than one in ten (8%) of all Pakistani migrants who were granted settlement in 2009 started in the study route. These student settlers divided into around four per cent who switched into skilled work on their way to settlement and three per cent who arrived via the family route.

Figure 4 *Journeys taken through the immigration system by the Pakistani migrants granted settlement in 2009*

Migrant journeys

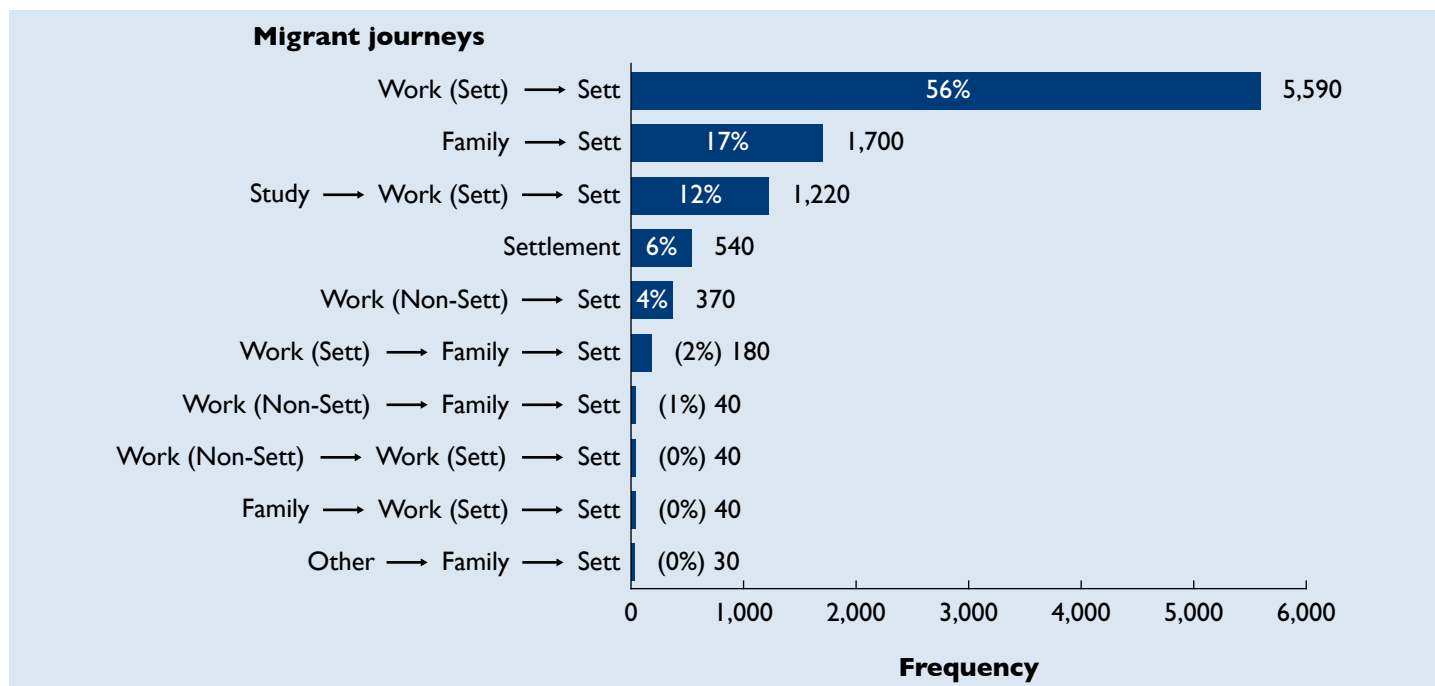| Journey	Percentage	Frequency
Family ⟶ Sett	58%	12,520
Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	20%	4,300
Settlement	9%	1,980
Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	4%	920
Family ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	3%	590
Study ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	3%	570
Study ⟶ Sett	(1%)	170
Work (Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(1%)	110
Other ⟶ Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	(0%)	100
Work (Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	(0%)	80

Frequency

Percentages: a value of zero per cent equals less than 0.5 and more than zero.

Philippines

Approximately 9,950 migrants from the Philippines were granted settlement in 2009. Similar to Indian nationals, the majority (59%) came to the UK in a permanent work route, often working in medical or social care professions. Other migrants came on visas in the family route (17%) and the study route (13%) – see Figure 5.

Figure 5   Journeys taken through the immigration system by the Filipino migrants granted settlement in 2009
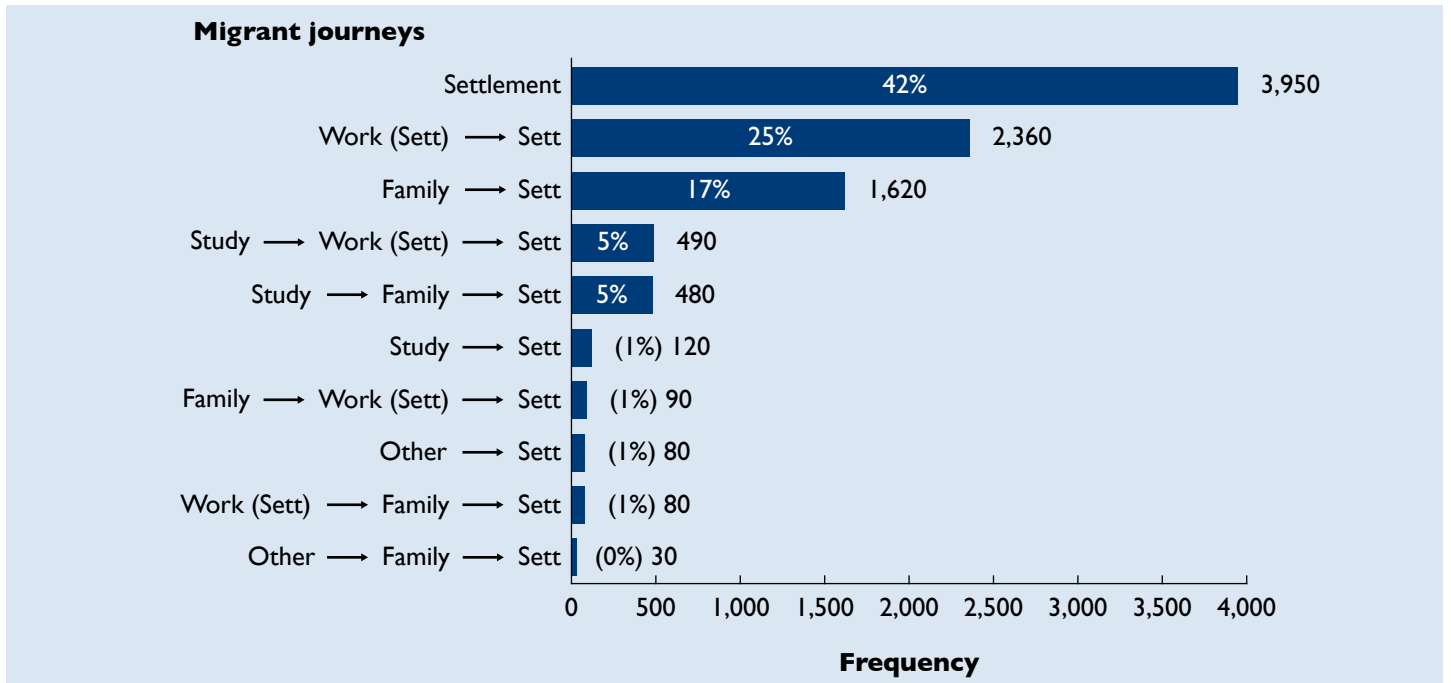
Migrant journeys

Journey	%	Frequency
Work (Sett) → Sett	56%	5,590
Family → Sett	17%	1,700
Study → Work (Sett) → Sett	12%	1,220
Settlement	6%	540
Work (Non-Sett) → Sett	4%	370
Work (Sett) → Family → Sett	(2%)	180
Work (Non-Sett) → Family → Sett	(1%)	40
Work (Non-Sett) → Work (Sett) → Sett	(0%)	40
Family → Work (Sett) → Sett	(0%)	40
Other → Family → Sett	(0%)	30

Frequency

Nigeria

A high proportion (42%) of Nigerian migrants achieved ILR directly as a first grant of leave to enter or remain. Despite being ranked fourth highest-volume nationality for settlement in 2009, Nigeria had the highest number of migrants (among the top five nationalities) to receive settlement in this way. A further 25 per cent took a direct path to settlement having been issued a work (leading to settlement) visa.

The group of migrants with settlement as a first record are discussed in more detail below, but it appears that the number of migrants whose first record is a grant of ILR may be due to backlog clearance exercises aimed at resolving applications from migrants who had been in the system for many years, rather than being granted settlement on arrival.

Figure 6 shows around ten per cent of Nigerian settlers came to the UK as students and moved into the work leading to settlement route or the family route before achieving settlement. Approximately one per cent were able to reach settlement from the student route directly. Whilst this is not a high proportion, it is unusual because the student route does not normally lead to settlement. It is, however, possible that migrants qualified for settlement for reasons outside the Immigration Rules, for example through a long-residency rule. This pathway was only noticeable in small numbers of people within the Nigerian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi cohorts.
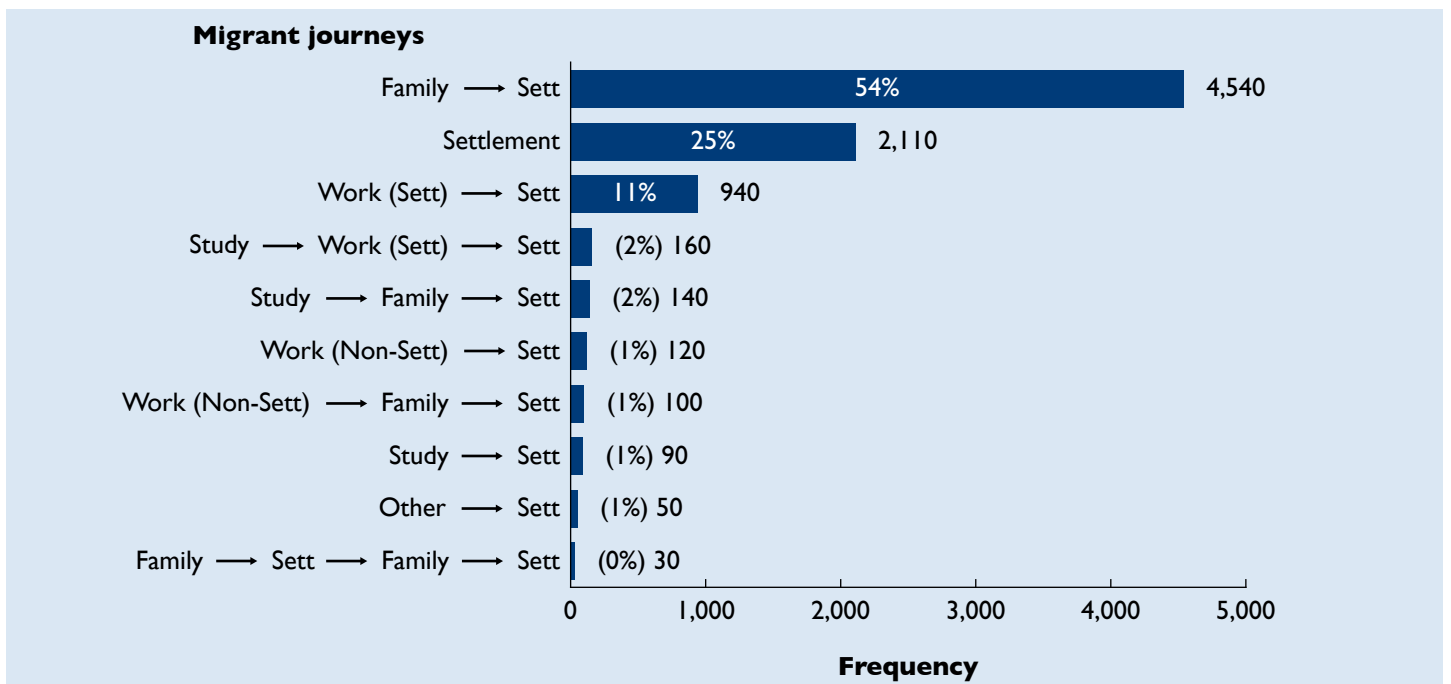
Figure 6   *Journeys taken through the immigration system by the Nigerian migrants granted settlement in 2009*

Migrant journeys

Journey	Percentage	Frequency
Settlement	42%	3,950
Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	25%	2,360
Family ⟶ Sett	17%	1,620
Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	5%	490
Study ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	5%	480
Study ⟶ Sett	(1%)	120
Family ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	(1%)	90
Other ⟶ Sett	(1%)	80
Work (Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(1%)	80
Other ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(0%)	30

Frequency

Bangladesh

Bangladeshi migrants (8,360 cases) tended to come to the UK in the family route (55%) – see Figure 7. A further 25 per cent were identified as having a grant of settlement as their earliest record. This is discussed further below.

Figure 7   *Journeys taken through the immigration system by the Bangladeshi migrants granted settlement in 2009*

Migrant journeys

Journey	Percentage	Frequency
Family ⟶ Sett	54%	4,540
Settlement	25%	2,110
Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	11%	940
Study ⟶ Work (Sett) ⟶ Sett	(2%)	160
Study ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(2%)	140
Work (Non-Sett) ⟶ Sett	(1%)	120
Work (Non-Sett) ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(1%)	100
Study ⟶ Sett	(1%)	90
Other ⟶ Sett	(1%)	50
Family ⟶ Sett ⟶ Family ⟶ Sett	(0%)	30

Frequency

Settlement as a first record of leave and other cases

The previous report ('The Migrant Journey', 2010) reported that 22,850 migrants appeared to have had settlement as their earliest record on UK systems.[9] This group comprised:

i) migrants granted indefinite leave to enter (ILE) (3,200 migrants); and

ii) others (19,650 migrants) who could not be matched to an initial visa and for whom an in-country grant of indefinite leave to remain (ILR) was their first recorded grant of leave.

Indefinite leave to enter
Out-of-country grants of indefinite leave to enter (ILE) give migrants immediate settlement on arrival in the UK. The most common visa endorsement for this group in 2009 was the Family Reunion category. An individual can be eligible for settlement to be reunited with family members who have been granted asylum or humanitarian protection in the UK. Under the Immigration Rules, only pre-existing families are eligible for this kind of ILE.[10] Other visas of this type were also issued to children joining parents with settlement or British citizenship in the UK.

Migrants granted indefinite leave to enter in 2009 also included some who came to settle with a spouse who was settled in the UK or a British citizen. To qualify for indefinite leave to enter as a spouse (rather than through the usual family visa route) migrants had to prove that both parties were married at least four years before the application, had been living together outside the UK during that time and both were coming to the UK to settle together.

Indefinite leave to remain
'The Migrant Journey' (Achato *et al.*, 2010) also reported that almost 20,000 of the grants of settlement in 2009 were to migrants whose first record was the grant of settlement made in-country. Most migrants granted ILR in this way could not be traced back to an initial visa. This suggests that they applied for settlement after they had already entered the UK, possibly a considerable number of years earlier and therefore predating the records held in electronic databases.

The most common types of settlement in this category were:

● dependent children category;

● long residency (14 years or more); and

● outside the Immigration Rules (compassionate grounds).

In the period leading up to this study, the UK Border Agency had commenced exercises to reduce the backlog of applications awaiting decisions. Due to the age of these cases, many of them would have predated the existence of the in-country and out-of-country databases.[11]

The dependent children category was the most frequent grant of in-country ILR. It will include dependent children granted settlement at the same time as a parent in 2009 along with those joining a parent already in the UK.

The long-residency category grants migrants ILR based on 14 years or more continuous (lawful/unlawful) residence in the UK. Grants of leave under this category are only made if the migrant is considered to pose no harm to the public, their personal and domestic circumstances are stable, and the individual has sufficient knowledge of English language

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9   See Annex B, Table B3.
10 Pre-existing families include the spouse, civil partner or unmarried/same-sex partner of the person granted asylum plus any children under 18 who formed part of the family unit at the time the person fled to seek asylum (see paragraph 339Q of the Immigration Rules). If there are compassionate circumstances family reunion with other family members may be considered outside the Immigration Rules.
11 Published statistics show the number of settlement grants made on a discretionary basis doubled from 18,750 in 2008 to 37,940 in 2009 (Control of Immigration: Quarterly statistical summary, United Kingdom – fourth quarter 2010).

and life in the UK.[12] In addition, migrants need to submit evidence to demonstrate they have been residing in the UK for 14 years. Migrants applying for leave in this category will include those who entered the UK legally but are unable to provide documentation to demonstrate this, some illegal entrants and those who arrived with a legitimate visa (e.g. visitor visa) but then remained following the expiry of their leave, possibly becoming overstayers.

Settlement as a first record in 2009 – top nationalities

The 22,850 migrants in this group represent 13 per cent of all settlement grants in 2009. The most common nationalities were Nigerian, Jamaican, Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani, and these made up just over half (51%) of migrants granted settlement as a first grant of leave to enter or remain in 2009.

Table 1   Top nationalities whose first record was either indefinite leave to enter or indefinite leave to remain

Nationality	Count	%
Nigerian	3,740	16
Jamaican	2,300	10
Bangladeshi	2,030	9
Indian	1,820	8
Pakistani	1,790	8
Other	11,180	49
Total	22,850	100

These nationalities differed according to the type of ILR applied for.

Nigerian migrants tended to be granted ILR under the Long Residency 14-year category and the dependent children category.

The most common grant of leave made to Jamaican migrants was the dependent children category and the seven-year concession category which allowed migrants whose children had lived in the UK for more than seven years continuously to be granted ILR. This category of ILR was closed in December 2008.

The dependent children category was the most common type of ILE or in-country settlement issued to Indian migrants. Migrants from Pakistan were commonly granted ILE/in-country ILR under the dependent children category and the Long Residency (14 years residence) settlement types.

The nationalities with the highest number of migrants being granted ILR as their first record, all have long histories of migration to the UK. Therefore, it is not surprising that some of these migrants have immigration histories which predate the existence of an electronic record.

Caseworkers suggest the differences observed between migrants from different countries may also reflect the nature of migrant communities, whereby those wishing to obtain ILR apply for the same type of leave that has been successful for other migrants in their community.

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12 Paragraph 276B of the Immigration Rules.

4   Forward-view analysis

The forward-view analysis examines the cohort of migrants granted non-visit visas to the UK in 2004. It tracks migrants granted visas in the main entry clearance routes through the immigration system, in order to identify their immigration status at the end of each year between 2004 and 2009. The four main entry clearance routes to the UK are:
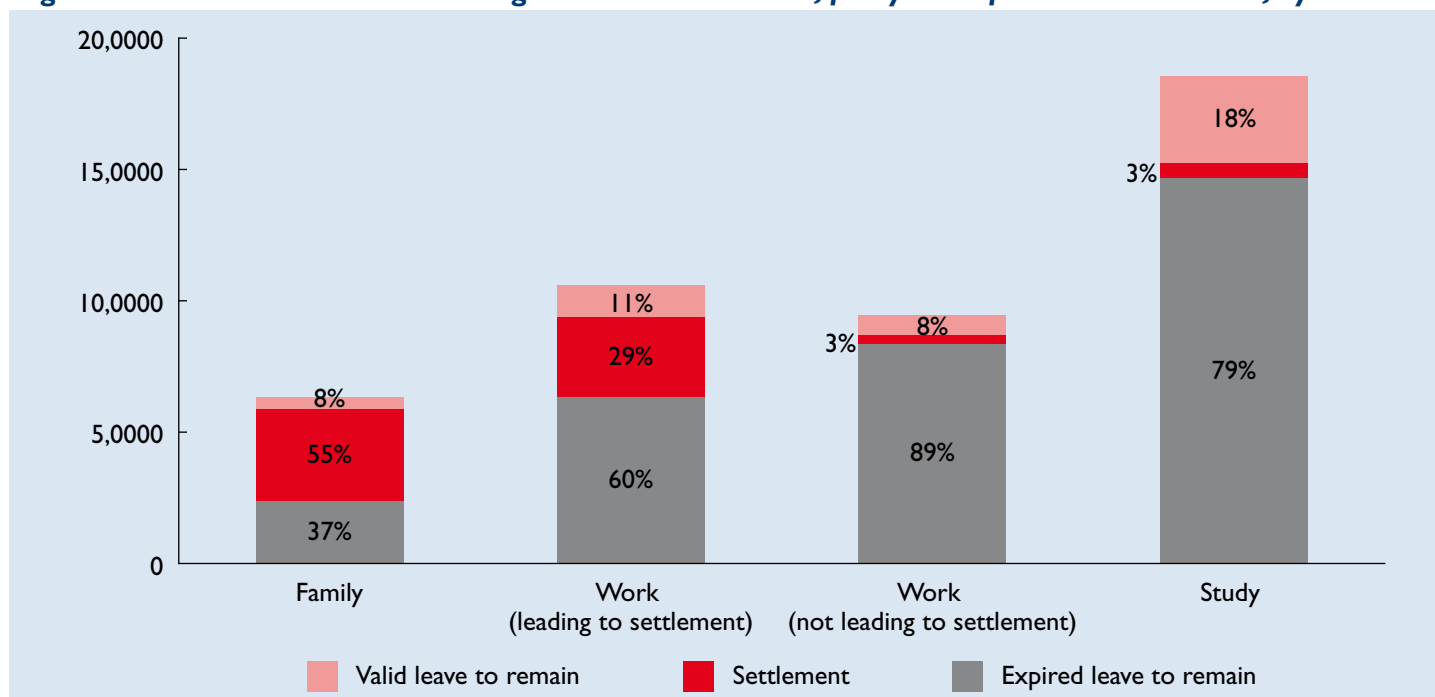
● family;
● work (leading to settlement);
● work (not leading to settlement); and
● study.

The forward-view analysis will also report on the behaviour of migrants in the four main entry clearance routes according to migrants' nationality. Results presented later in this report will show:

● the make-up of migrants in each route; and

● the end-of-year immigration statuses (between 2004 and 2009) for the most significant nationalities of migrants in terms of volumes of visa applications.

Figure 8 shows the cohort of migrants granted entry clearance in 2004 by route of entry and immigration status in 2009 (five years after entry). The findings (reported in 'The Migrant Journey', 2010) showed that the family route had the highest number and proportion of settlers after five years. Migrants granted student and work (not leading to settlement) visas were least likely to settle after five years, with three per cent of each cohort reaching settlement by the end of 2009. Most of the family group who still had valid leave to remain (LTR) in the UK five years after their initial visa issue had obtained settlement.[13] Whereas, for students (as a temporary route) the majority of those who remained in the UK (21% were still present after five years) did so by transferring into work routes.

Figure 8   *The 2004 cohort – immigration status in 2009, five years after their initial visa, by route*

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13 Leave to remain is permission to stay in the UK, either temporarily or permanently ('indefinite leave to remain').

5   Family route

The family route is made up of persons entering the UK on the basis of their relationship with a settled migrant or a British citizen. Family members eligible to apply to come to the UK are: children, husband, wife, civil partner, fiancé/es, proposed civil partner or unmarried partner or same-sex partner and other dependants such as parents and grandparents.

For the purposes of this analysis (unless stated otherwise) the spouses and dependent relatives of applicants coming under other routes are included within the data for those routes, so the wife of a migrant coming here to work will be recorded in the relevant work category. This reflects the focus of policy and immigration controls, whereby qualifying family members are subject to the rules relating to the main applicant for the relevant route. An alternative view, looking at all spousal and dependent relationships, including those accompanying migrants arriving for work and study, is provided in a later section of this chapter (Family migration: an alternative perspective).

The 2004 cohort contains roughly 63,400 migrants who were granted a visa in the family route. Two-thirds (68%) were granted visas to enter the UK as a fiancé(e),spouse or partner of a settled person or British citizen and a further 17 per cent to join or accompany parents; 14 per cent of visas were issued to those with UK ancestry.[14] The remaining two per cent of the cohort were granted leave to enter in smaller categories such as returning UK residents and those exercising access rights to their children. Migrants in the family route tended to be granted settlement soon after the two-year qualifying period. By the end of 2009, the majority (55%) had been granted settlement and a further eight per cent were still in the UK with valid leave to remain (see Annex – Table C1).

Main applicants and dependants
Approximately 91 per cent of the visas issued to migrants in the family route were to 'main applicants' – and nine per cent to their dependants. The vast majority of dependants were children under 18 years of age. As previously noted, the definition of the family visa route used here does not include the dependants of migrants in the work (leading to settlement) route and the study route.

Family route by migrants' nationality

Five nationalities accounted for about half (49%) of the family route 2004 cohort. These five were:

      1. Pakistani   (9,650 migrants)
      2. Indian   (6,730 migrants)
      3. Australian   (5,840 migrants)
      4. American   (5,580 migrants)
      5. South African (3,380 migrants)

These most numerous nationalities differed in their make-up. For example, Indian and Pakistani migrants brought the most dependants. Approximately 13 per cent of the Indian cohort and eight per cent of the Pakistani group were dependants, compared to two per cent for Australians.

Although the majority of migrants in the family route arriving in 2004 still had valid leave to remain in the UK in 2009, some nationalities showed different patterns in terms of the length of time migrants remained and the proportion that settled at the end of the five-year period.

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14 Migrants eligible to come and live and work in the UK on the basis that one of their grandparents was a British citizen.

Figure 9 shows migrants' immigration statuses after five years for the five most common countries on the family route, and Bangladesh. Australians had the lowest proportion of people settled after five years (10%) and Pakistan had the highest of the top five countries (81%). Bangladesh ranked seventh (2,230 migrants) and was included to provide another example of a group with a very high proportion of migrants who settled via the family route. Similar to the patterns seen in the Pakistani and Indian cohorts, after five years migrants in the Bangladeshi group had largely either achieved settled status (86%) or left the system (12%).

**Figure 9   Immigration statuses of selected family route countries at the end of 2009**
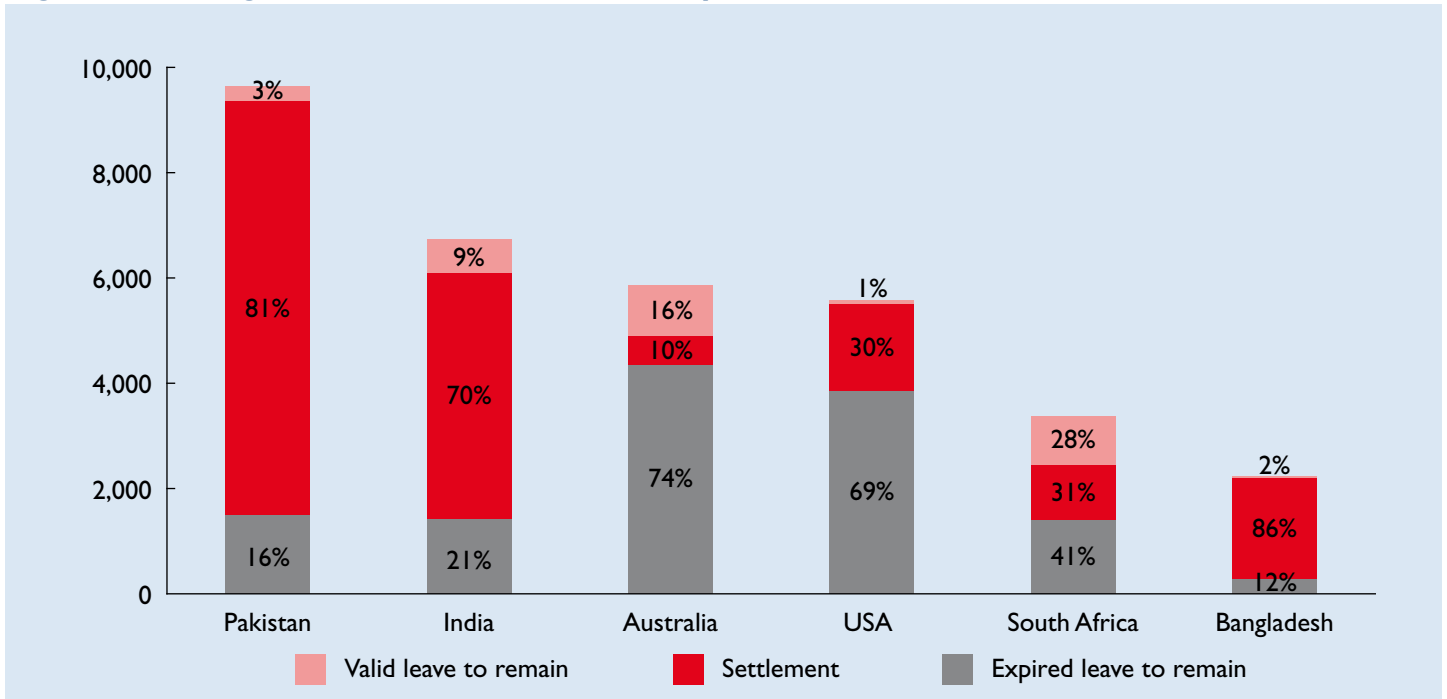
Pakistan

Approximately 9,650 Pakistani migrants came to the UK via the family route in 2004. The majority of these (92%) were main applicants.

After five years 81 per cent of family migrants from Pakistan had achieved settlement. This was the highest settlement rate of the top five countries in the 2004 family route sample.

Figure 10 shows a further 16 per cent no longer had valid leave to remain in the system. An immigration status of 'expired' leave to remain does not confirm that the migrant has left the UK. The expired category will contain those who have left the UK, and may also contain some who have remained without permission (overstayers) and cases where an application for further leave has not been identified, recorded or processed.

Figure 10   The 2004 family route migrants from Pakistan by immigration status at the end of 2009
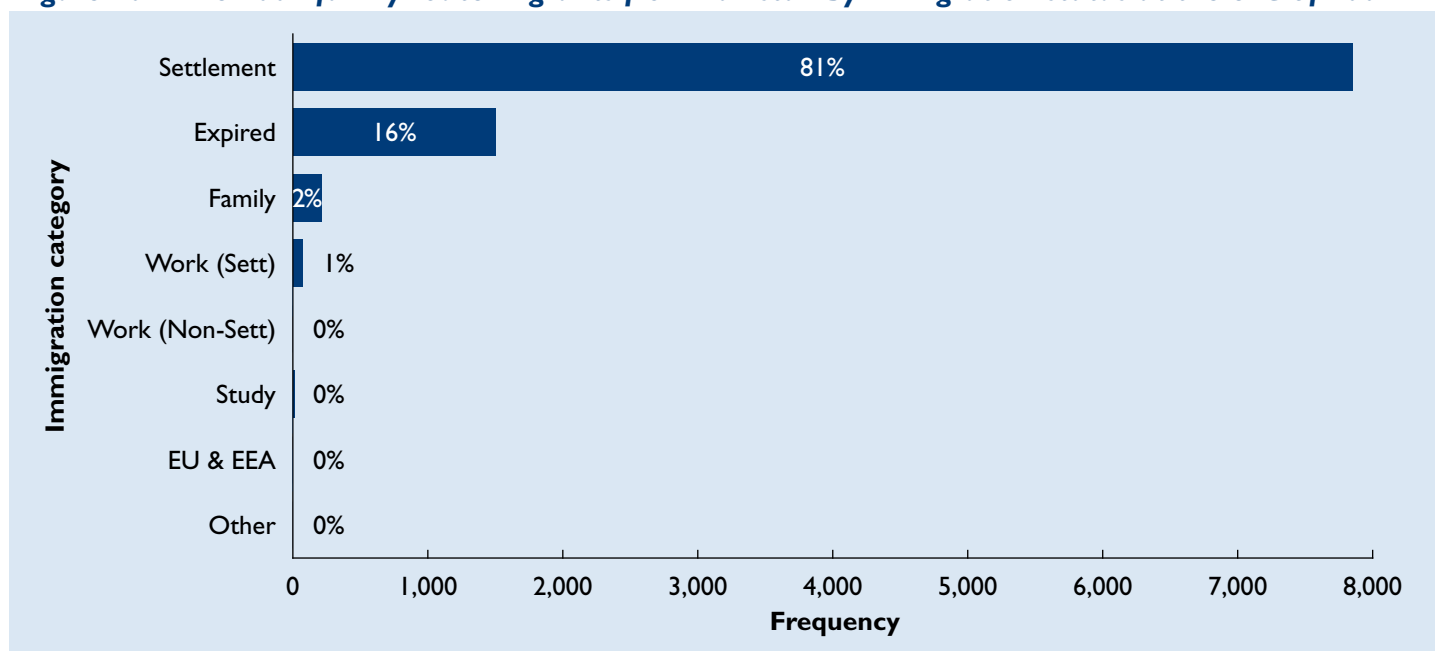
### India

The Indian cohort (6,730 migrants) contained the highest proportion of dependants of all the top five family route nationalities in 2004. Approximately 13 per cent of Indian migrants issued a family route visa in 2004 were dependent children.

By 2009 (five years after the initial entry visa was granted) approximately 70 per cent of the initial cohort had reached settlement, nine per cent still had valid visas, primarily in the work (leading to settlement) route and 21 per cent were recorded as having no valid leave to remain and may therefore have left the UK – see Figure 11.[15]

Figure 11   The 2004 family route migrants from India by immigration status at the end of 2009


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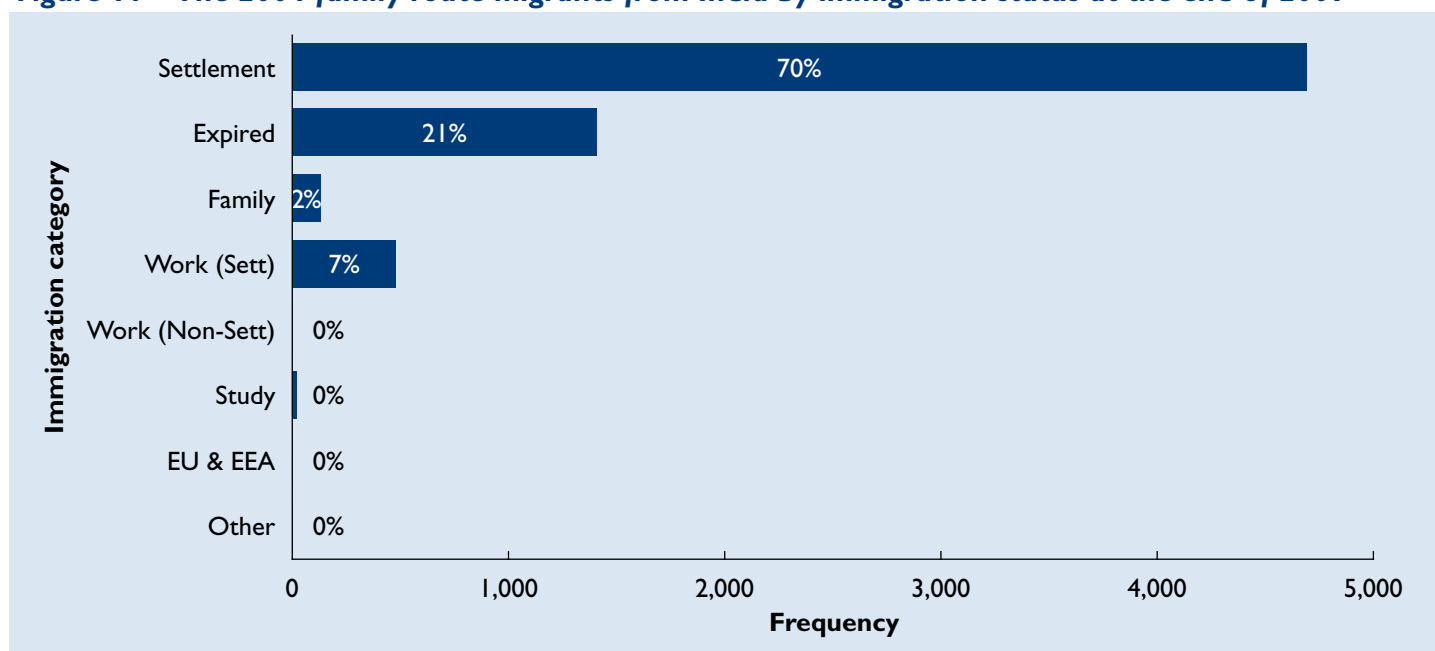
15 As with the earlier Migrant Journey (Achato et al., 2010) it is not possible to confirm the departure of those whose leave to remain had expired in this particular study.

Australia

Of the top five nationalities in the family route in 2004, Australian migrants had the lowest proportion of dependants (2%) and the lowest proportion who had sought and achieved settlement. Australian migrants tended to stay in the immigration system in the family route and then leave the system altogether. This could indicate that these migrants did not intend to stay permanently in the UK. Changes in migrants' personal circumstances, for example, where migrants' relationships had broken down, might also help explain why some did not apply for settlement after the two-year qualifying period.

By the end of five years almost three-quarters of the Australian migrants (74%) no longer had valid leave and only one in ten of the cohort had sought and obtained settlement (see Figure 12).

Figure 12   The 2004 family route migrants from Australia by immigration status at the end of 2009
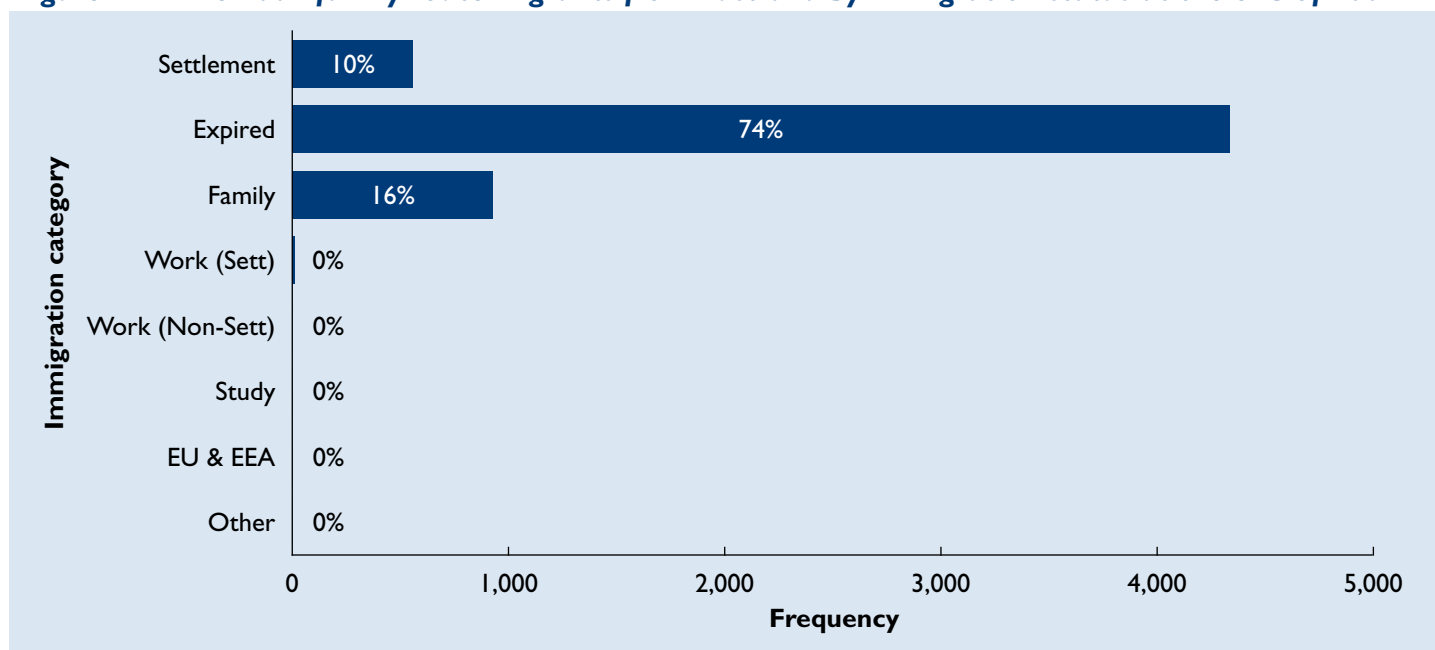
USA

Approximately 5,570 migrants from the USA were in the family route cohort in 2004. Figure 13 shows that after five years over two-thirds of these migrants had expired visas. Most of those who still had leave to remain (31%) had achieved settlement.

Figure 13   The 2004 family route migrants from USA by immigration status at the end of 2009
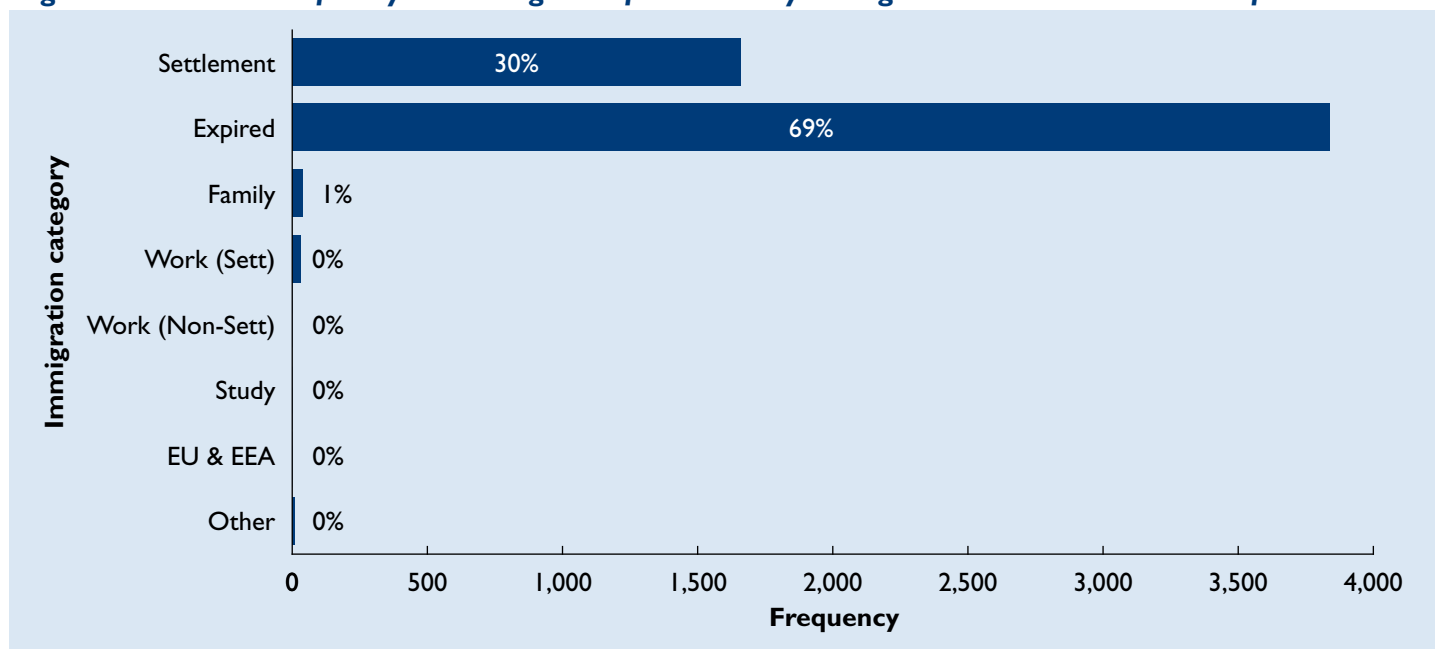
Case-file analysis

In 2009 just over 49,000 visas were issued to family route migrants (main applicants and dependants). Approximately two-thirds (67%) of these were to migrants seeking entry as the spouse/civil partner or fiancé(e)/proposed civil partner of a settled person or a British citizen.[16]

The dataset used in the forward-view analysis does not hold full details of UK sponsors. Details relating to the sequence of events leading up to migration, for example when and where the migrant got married, are recorded and stored on paper and electronic case files. Therefore, in order to better understand patterns in marriage/civil partnership migration samples of case files were analysed and information gathered relating to:

● the immigration status of the UK sponsor;[17]
● the location of the marriage; and
● the length of time between the marriage and coming to the UK.

This case-file analysis looked at migrants who had applied for entry as a spouse/civil partner of a settled person or British citizen, a category of visa that can lead to settlement after two years. The cases were selected from migrants granted family route visas in 2009 as this was the earliest year for which case files were readily available.[18]

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16 Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2009 http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/control-immigration-q4-2010/control-immigration-q4-2010-t?view=Binary#'Table 1.1'!Print_Area
17 The sponsor will either be a British citizen (by birth or naturalised) or a settled person.
18 The Pakistan sample size was calculated based on the number of spouse visas issued in 2009; however, limited availability of the files meant that the sample was drawn from applicants who applied in 2010.

The study comprised six samples drawn from the top nationalities for family route migration in 2004 (Australian, American, Indian, Pakistani, South African and Bangladeshi). As stated above, these six nationalities accounted for more than half of the family visas in 2004. Each sample represented approximately 2.5 per cent of the total number of spouse/ civil partner visas issued in 2009 to migrants from each country.[19] The gender ratio broadly reflected the proportions observed for spouse/civil partner (two-year probation) visas issued to each nationality group in 2009.

The findings reported are indicative of the sample studied and may not be representative of all migrants who come to the UK on spouse/civil partner visas. Further details on the methods and sample can be found in the Methods and Data annex for this report.

Immigration status of the sponsor

Most migrants in the sample (91%) were married to a British citizen, rather than a settled person, and 62 per cent of the sample were marrying a sponsor who was born a British citizen. However, this pattern varied considerably (see Table 2). The Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Indian samples showed the highest proportion of sponsors who had acquired citizenship and a higher proportion of UK sponsors who were settled migrants.

Table 2   Spouse/civil partner (two-year probation) visas granted in 2009 by immigration status of the UK sponsor

Status of sponsor	Applicants nationality						Total	Total %
	American	Australian	Bangladeshi	Indian	Pakistani	South African		
British citizen acquired - born in UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British citizen acquired - born overseas	4	4	29	19	65	7	128	29%
British citizen at birth	31	28	17	47	123	23	269	62%
EU citizen	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0%
Settled person	-	-	6	16	12	2	36	8%
Not known	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0%
Total	35	33	52	82	200	33	435	100%

Location of marriage

Most of the marriages in our samples took place outside the UK.

The vast majority of migrants in the Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Indian samples were married in their home countries. The Australian cases in our sample showed the highest proportion of migrants married in the UK.

Table 3   Migrants granted spouse/civil partner (two-year probation) visas in 2009 by location of marriage

Status of sponsor	Applicants nationality						Total	Total %
	American	Australian	Bangladeshi	Indian	Pakistani	South African		
Married in country of nationality	22	20	46	68	192	18	365	84%
Married in UK	6	10	2	3	4	5	30	7%
Other	4	3	-	1	-	3	12	3%
Not known	3	-	4	10	4	7	28	6%
Total	35	33	52	82	200	33	435	100%

19 Where the resulting sample contained fewer than 30 migrants, the sample was boosted, see methodology and data annex.

Timing of marriage and application for entry clearance

The date of marriage and date of visa application were used to calculate how soon after their marriage the migrants applied to come to the UK. In our sample, most migrants tended to apply for entry clearance soon after they were married. For all nationalities the most frequently observed (modal) period between date of marriage and date of application was less than one year.

Table 4 shows the minimum and maximum months between the date of marriage and date of application. The Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi samples had similar profiles and only a small number of the migrants amongst these nationalities waited a considerable length of time before applying for a visa on the basis of their marriage.

Table 4   Migrants granted spouse/civil partner visas by time between marriage and application for entry clearance[a]

	America (n = 30)	Australia (n = 32)	Bangladesh (n = 47)	India (n = 71)	Pakistan (n = 188)	South Africa (n = 29)
Mode (months)[b]	1	2	6	1	7	0
Minimum (months)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum (months)	54	107	324	295	425	96

a   The date of marriage was not available in every case therefore the number of cases analysed may not equal the number of cases in the sample.
b   Mode refers to the value that occurs most frequently in the data. Therefore it refers to the time span most frequently observed.
Note: Time is calculated in whole months, therefore zero months equals less than one month.

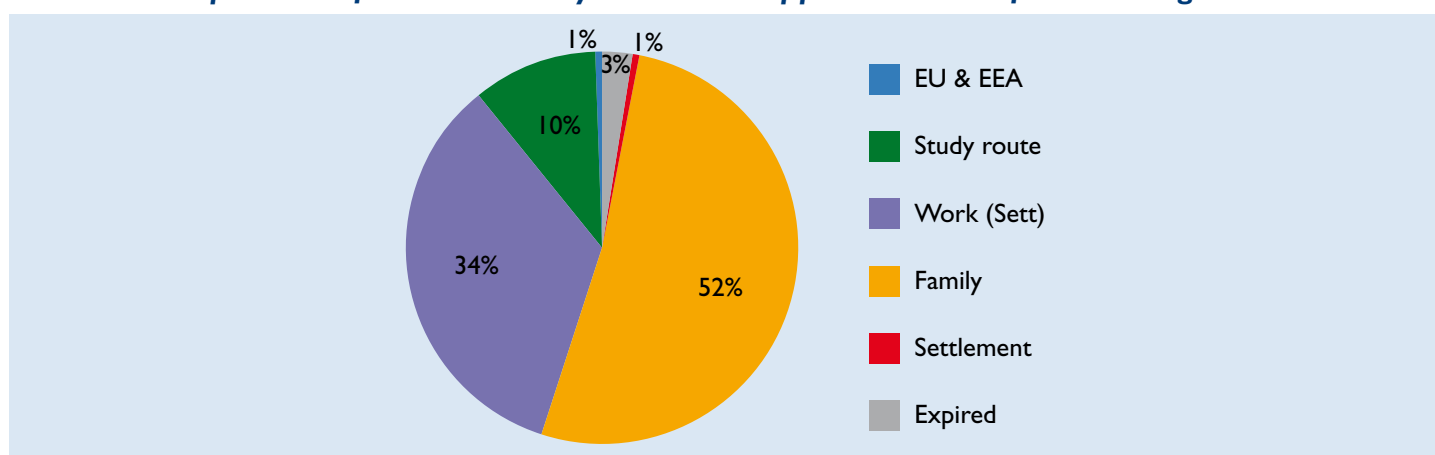# Family migration: an alternative perspective

In the preceding analyses the family route has been defined as those entering the UK on the basis of their relationship with a British citizen or person settled in the UK. This is in order to focus on a definition of family that would be affected by policy changes with regard to this specific visa type, and therefore this specifically excluded the spouses and dependants of migrants coming to the UK to accompany or join a main applicant in the work and study routes.

This section presents results based on the alternative wider definition of family migration – that is, all migrants who came to the UK as a family member, including both those who came to the UK in 2004 via the family route; and also spouses and dependants of migrants who qualified for leave in the work and study routes (that is, in current terminology, via the Points-Based System or pre-PBS equivalents).

The 2004 cohort contained just over 120,000 migrants granted visas as family members or dependants of a migrant or a British citizen. This broader definition includes those who arrived through the family route, and those accompanying or joining a migrant who entered via the work or study routes. Just over half of these were spouses, partners and children who came to join a settled person or British citizen in the UK (that is, our core definition of a family route migrant). A further one in ten were dependants of a migrant with a valid student visa. Just over a third (34%) were dependants of migrants in the work (leading to settlement) route (see Figure 14).

After five years just over half (57%) of this wider definition of family migrants still had valid visas, the vast majority of whom had reached settlement (see Table 5). This is very similar to the findings for the narrow definition of family migrant, where the comparable figure was 63 per cent.

Figure 14   The 2004 cohort of migrants granted leave to remain in the family route or as a dependant of a work or study route main applicant – end-of-2004 immigration status[a]

Legend:
- EU & EEA
- Study route
- Work (Sett)
- Family
- Settlement
- Expired

Pie chart values: 1%, 3%, 1%, 10%, 34%, 52%

a   The family route redefined figures excludes 'Other' cases as data for these cases do not classify migrants as main applicants or dependants.

Table 5   The 2004 cohort by end-of-2009 immigration status – work and study route main applicants and dependants; and the alternative family route (family route migrants and work and study route dependants combined)[a]

	Expired		Valid leave to remain		Settlement		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Total
Work and study route Main applicants (excluding family route)	287,620	77	45,120	12	41,830	11	374,570
Work and study route Dependants	27,710	49	8,070	14	20,940	37	56,720
All Dependants (family route with work and study dependants)[b]	52,020	43	12,820	11	55,920	46	120,760

a   Analysis is based on immigration status at the end of 2009. In addition to switching routes, migrants can change from main applicant to dependant (or vice versa). Therefore end of 2009 totals for dependants in the family, work routes and study routes may not sum to totals for main applicants and dependants quoted in Data and Methods Annex and other published tables.

b   Combining the family route applicants with dependants arriving to accompany or join a PBS main applicant. Excludes PBS work and study main applicants.

In terms of settlement this analysis shows that dependants of migrants in the work and study routes are less likely to settle than family route migrants and dependants of all other routes. By the end of 2009, 55 per cent of migrants in the pure family route had reached settlement compared to 37 per cent of work and study dependants.
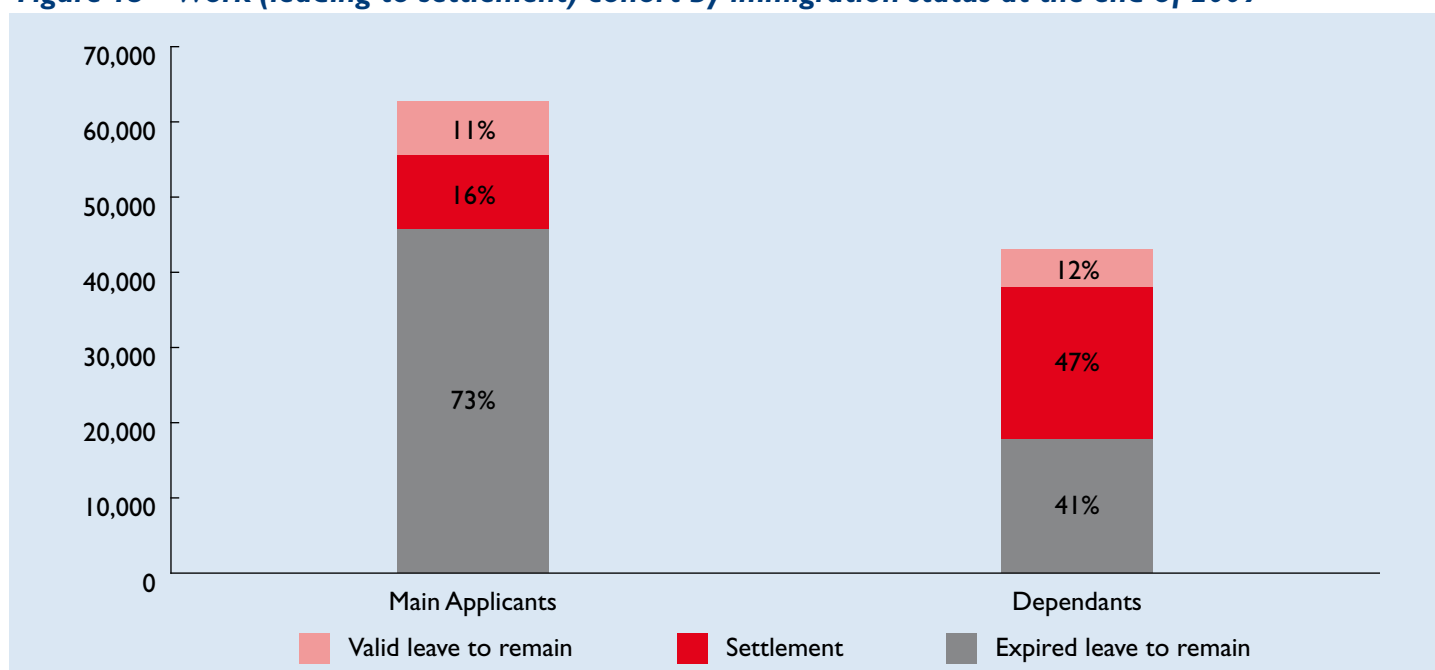
6   Work (leading to settlement) route

The work (leading to settlement) route includes those migrants who qualify to enter the UK in a skilled work category. Migrants in this group were eligible to apply for settlement after five years continuous stay in the UK. This is three years longer than for migrants on the family route. They were also permitted to bring their family members when they arrived or apply for them to join them while they still had valid LTR. Visa categories in the work (leading to settlement) route for the 2004 cohort, include the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme and Work Permits, which were replaced by Tiers 1 and 2 of the PBS respectively.

Main applicants and dependants
The work (leading to settlement) route sample comprised 105,880 migrants. The cohort contained approximately 59 per cent main applicants (62,770 migrants) and 41 per cent dependent family members (43,110 migrants). The number of dependants in this cohort appears to be higher than other routes as it includes dependants of migrants who arrived in 2004; and dependants granted LTE in 2004 to join a family member already in the UK with a valid work visa.

Analysis of the end-of-year immigration statuses showed that the majority (60%) of migrants (main applicants and dependants) granted under the permanent work visa category no longer had valid visas after five years but over a quarter (29%) had been granted settlement. When main applicants and dependants were analysed separately, a higher proportion of dependants had settled after five years compared to the main applicant group. As Figure 15 shows, approximately 47 per cent of all dependants (spouses, partners and children) had settled after five years compared to 16 per cent of main applicants.

Figure 15   Work (leading to settlement) cohort by immigration status at the end of 2009

## Work (leading to settlement) route by migrants' nationality

The work (leading to settlement) cohort comprised 155 different nationalities in 2004. However, the top five nationalities made up 60 per cent of all cases with three out of ten skilled workers coming from India. The top five nationalities were:

1. Indian   (32,390 migrants)
2. American   (11,190 migrants)
3. Filipino   (8,060 migrants)
4. Ukrainian   (6,870 migrants)
5. South African   (4,150 migrants)

Analysis of the top nationality groups showed there were notable differences in the proportion of migrants who had reached settlement after five years.

Skilled workers from the Philippines (8,060 migrants) had the highest proportion (69%) of settlers in 2009. Amongst these five high-volume nationalities from 2004, the Ukrainian cohort had the lowest proportion of migrants applying for and granted settlement (see Figure 16).

Figure 16   Top five countries in work (leading to settlement) route by immigration status at the end of 2009
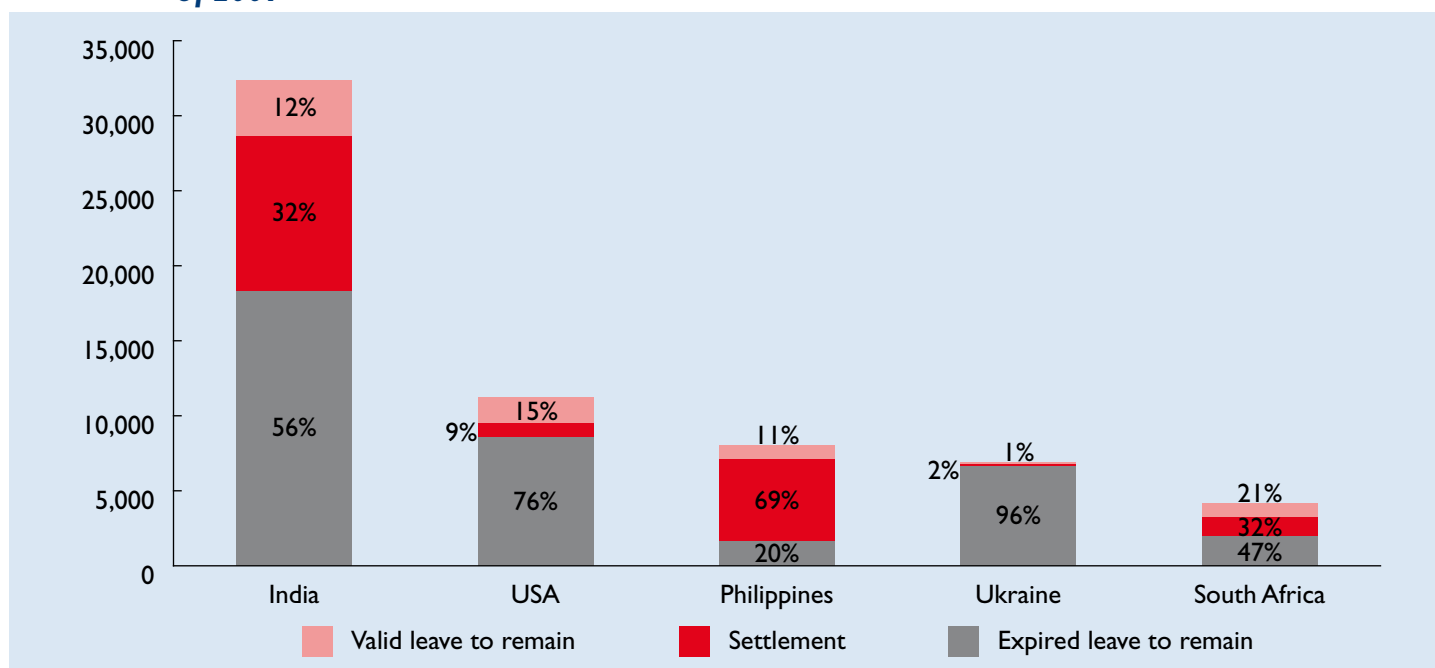
The different nationalities also differed in the proportion of dependants arriving in 2004. The cohort with the highest proportion of dependants also had the highest proportion of settled migrants after five years. The majority of the Filipino cohort (69%) was made up of dependants, meaning many migrants brought family members with them when they entered and/or many migrants came to join spouse/partners/parents already in the UK.

Nearly half (45%) of all Indian migrants in this category were dependants. After five years in the UK, just over two-thirds (69%) of Filipino main applicants and dependants had been granted settlement, compared to just under a third (32%) of Indian cases. Migrants from the USA showed a contrasting pattern whereby the cohort comprised 42 per cent dependants but after five years, less than one in ten (9%) had applied for and been granted settlement.

India

Indian migrants made up 31 per cent of all migrants in the work (leading to settlement) route cohort in 2004. Figure 17 shows that after five years more than half (56%) of all the Indian migrants who came to the UK in the work (leading to settlement) route no longer had active leave to remain and just under a third (32%) had reached settlement.

Figure 17   The 2004 work (leading to settlement) migrants from India by immigration status at the end of 2009
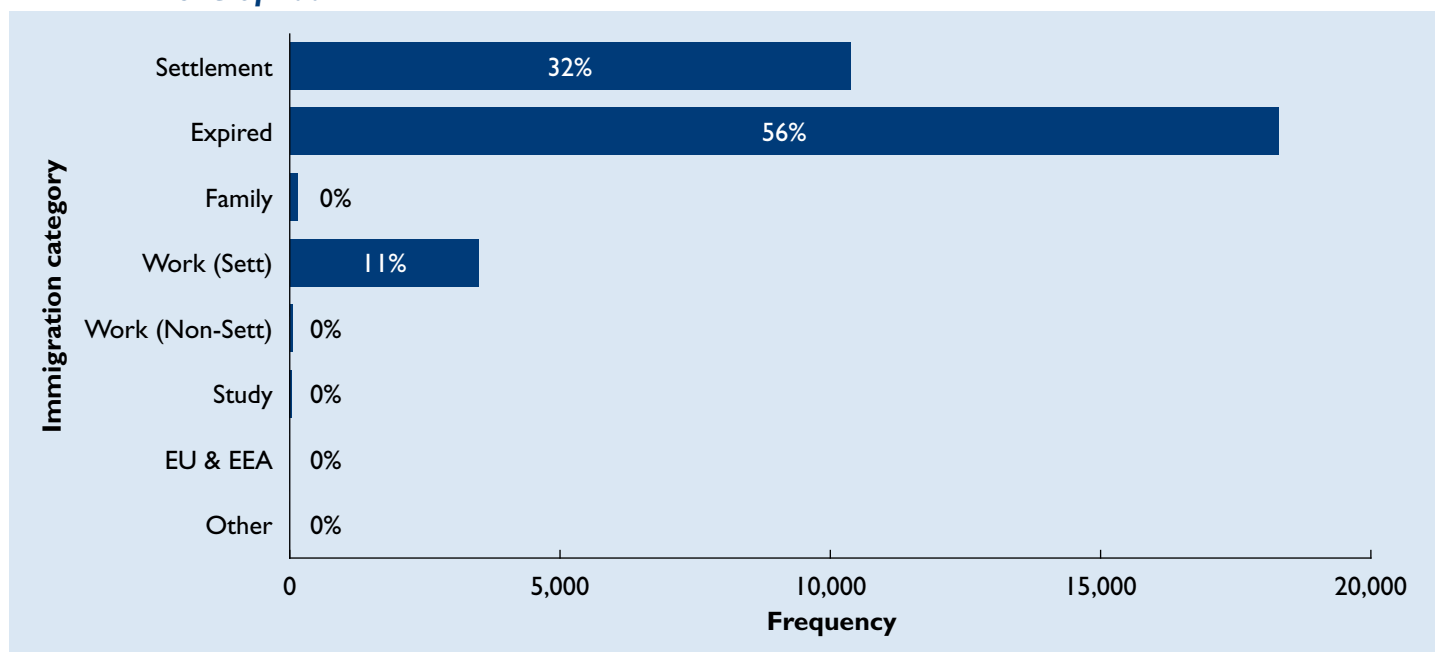
USA

Approximately 11,190 citizens of the USA were represented in the work (leading to settlement) route 2004 cohort. These migrants offer a contrast with the other high volume nationalities in the work route in having a much lower settlement rate, less than one in ten (9%) having settled after five years, compared to 29 per cent for this route as a whole.

Unsurprisingly, given their lower propensity to settle, more migrants from the USA appeared to have left the immigration system after five years compared to the Indian and Filipino cohorts. As Figure 18 shows, by the end of 2009, 76 per cent of American migrants no longer had valid leave to remain. Those who did remain still had leave to remain in the skilled work category (13%) or had been granted settlement (9%).

Figure 18   The 2004 work (leading to settlement) migrants from USA by immigration status at the end of 2009
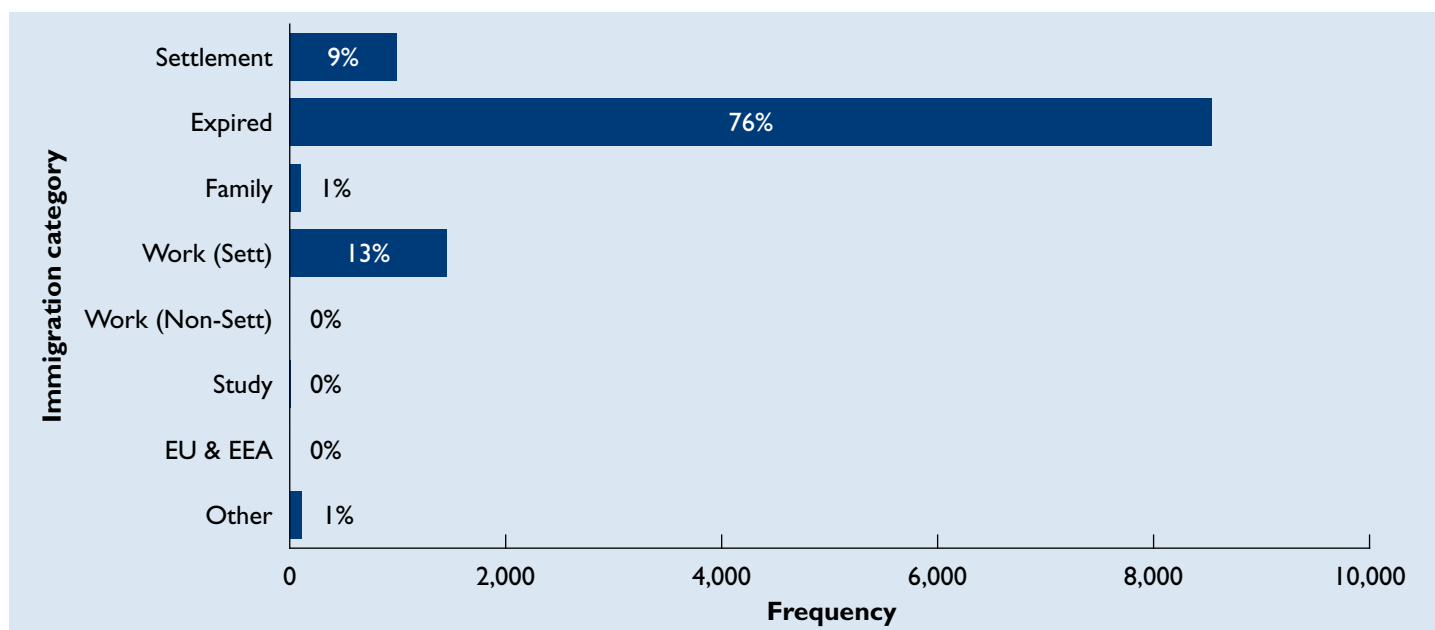
Philippines

Overall, Filipino migrants tended to remain in the immigration system, with many applying for and being granted settlement. When compared to other top nationalities who were granted visas to come to the UK in 2004, the Filipino cohort had the highest proportion of migrants present and settled in the UK five years later, with 69 per cent having reached settlement (see Figure 19).

Approximately 69 per cent of all Filipino migrants granted a visa under the skilled work categories in 2004 were dependants. This is much higher than the average proportion (41%) of dependants in this group. Some of these migrants were coming to join family who had come to the UK prior to 2004; however, the data cannot distinguish the proportion who travelled with a spouse in that year.

Figure 19   The 2004 work (leading to settlement) migrants from the Philippines by immigration status at the end of 2009
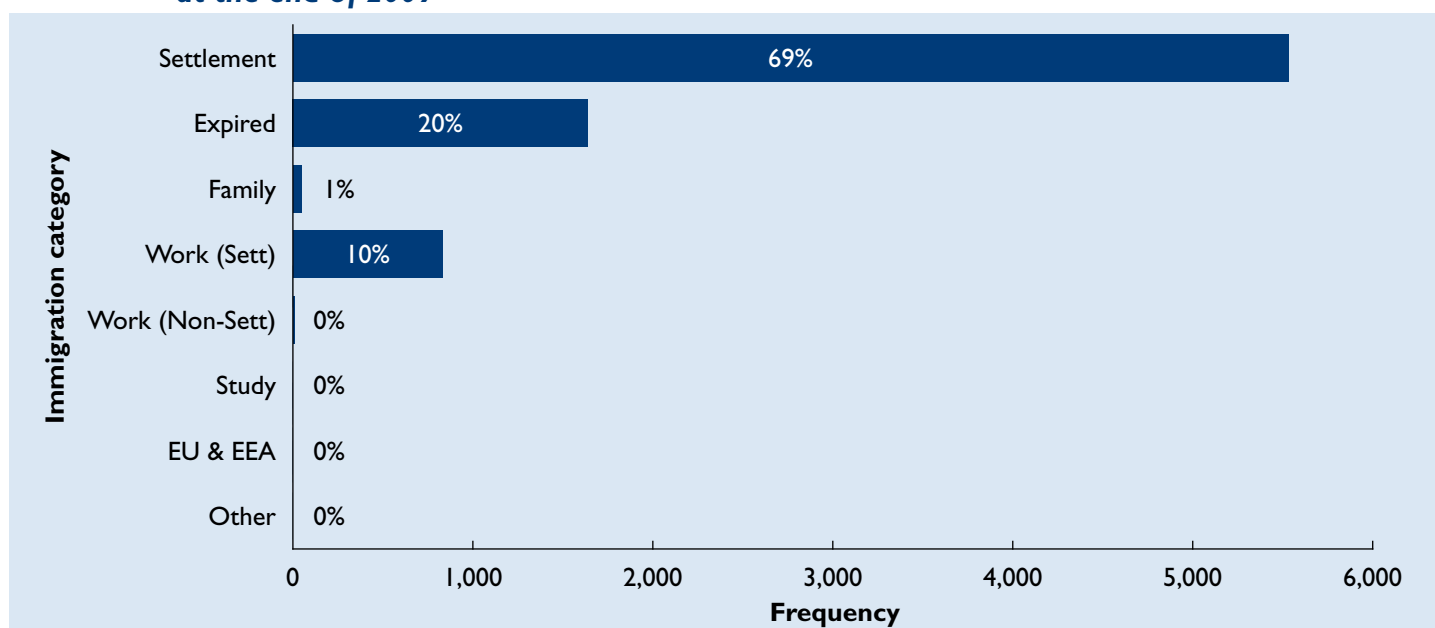
7   Work (not leading to settlement) route

Migrants in the work (not leading to settlement) route are those who came to work in the UK on a temporary basis. This route does not allow migrants to apply for settlement unless they apply to switch to a category that leads to settlement (for example, through marriage or applying for a skilled job).

In 2004, most migrants in this category would have been granted entry clearance in a category such as the Working Holidaymaker scheme, Au Pair and Seasonal Agricultural Worker schemes. Most of these schemes were amended and renamed in 2008 when they were incorporated into Tier 5 of the PBS.[20]

In 2004, the Working Holidaymaker scheme would have permitted migrants from certain Commonwealth countries aged between 17 and 30 to come to the UK for an extended holiday of up to two years, during which they were able to take up paid work. The Seasonal Agricultural scheme permitted non EEA migrants to come to the UK for employment to fill temporary labour shortages in the agricultural sector. Given the visa categories within this route are for temporary workers and are restricted to certain migrants, it is unsurprising that virtually all of the migrants in this category were main applicants and few went on to gain settlement.

Work (not leading to settlement) route by migrants' nationality

In 2004 the top five nationalities in the work (not leading to settlement route) were:

1. Australian   (23,090 migrants)
2. South African   (22,640 migrants)
3. Indian   (5,940 migrants)
4. New Zealander   (5,840 migrants)
5. Filipino   (5,400 migrants)

Migrants in this route tended to stay in the UK for up to two years and then leave the immigration system. Australian and South African migrants were the highest-volume nationalities in 2004, making up nearly half (48%) of all temporary workers who entered the UK. Those who stayed in the system tended to switch into other routes.

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20 Tier 5 of the PBS contains temporary work categories: creative and sporting, charity workers, religious workers, government-authorised exchange, international agreement and Youth Mobility scheme.

Figure 20   Top five countries in work (not leading to settlement) route by end-of-2009 immigration status
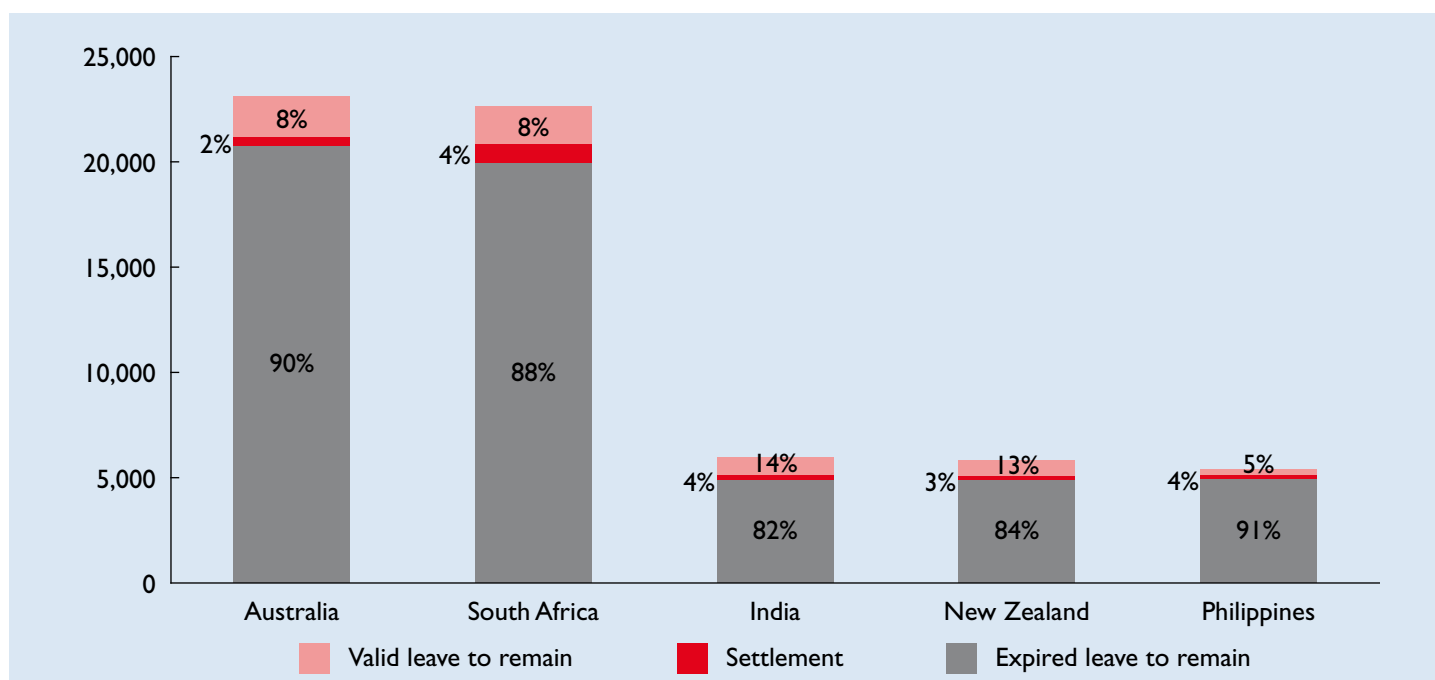
Only two per cent of the Australians granted temporary work visas in 2004 had obtained settlement over the subsequent five years. As Figure 20 shows, the equivalent figure for South Africans was four per cent. Although the number of Indians, (the third largest nationality), entering through this route was considerably smaller, around 18 per cent remained in the UK in 2009, of whom just under a quarter (4% of the total) had been granted settlement.

8   Study route

The study route comprised migrants granted temporary leave to enter and subsequent leave to remain in the UK for the purposes of study. Since March 2009 the study route has been included under Tier 4 of the PBS. In 2004, the study route made up just over a third (34%) of our cohort. As this only includes migrants granted non-visit visas to the UK, student visitors (mainly on courses of less than six months) are excluded.

Approximately 185,600 migrants in the 2004 cohort were granted student visas. Analysis of migrants' end-of-year immigration statuses showed that almost four out of five (79%) who entered the UK had left the immigration system after five years. Only six per cent of migrants who came to the UK via the study route still remained as a student in 2009, the remaining 15 per cent having transferred into other routes, primarily work, and three per cent had obtained settlement at that five-year point.

Main applicants and dependants
Approximately 93 per cent of those granted study route visas in 2004 were main applicants (the student), the remaining seven per cent comprised those travelling as a dependent family member. The 13,460 migrants who entered the UK as a dependant were mainly spouses/partners and a small number of children. The proportion of spouses/partners and main applicants leaving the system between 2004 and 2009 was fairly similar. At the end of five years, 74 per cent of spouses/partners and 79 per cent of main applicants no longer had valid leave to remain in the UK, with three and four per cent of spouses/partners and main applicants, respectively, granted settlement after five years.

Study route by migrants' nationality

The student cohort in 2004 was made up of 165 identifiable nationalities. However, the top five nationalities made up 38 per cent of all student visas issued in 2004 and comprised:

1. Chinese   (20,300 migrants)
2. Indian   (18,500 migrants)
3. Pakistani   (12,890 migrants)
4. Russian   (9,940 migrants)
5. American   (9,030 migrants)

Figure 21   *Student visas granted in 2004 and their immigration status at end of 2009 – high-volume countries*
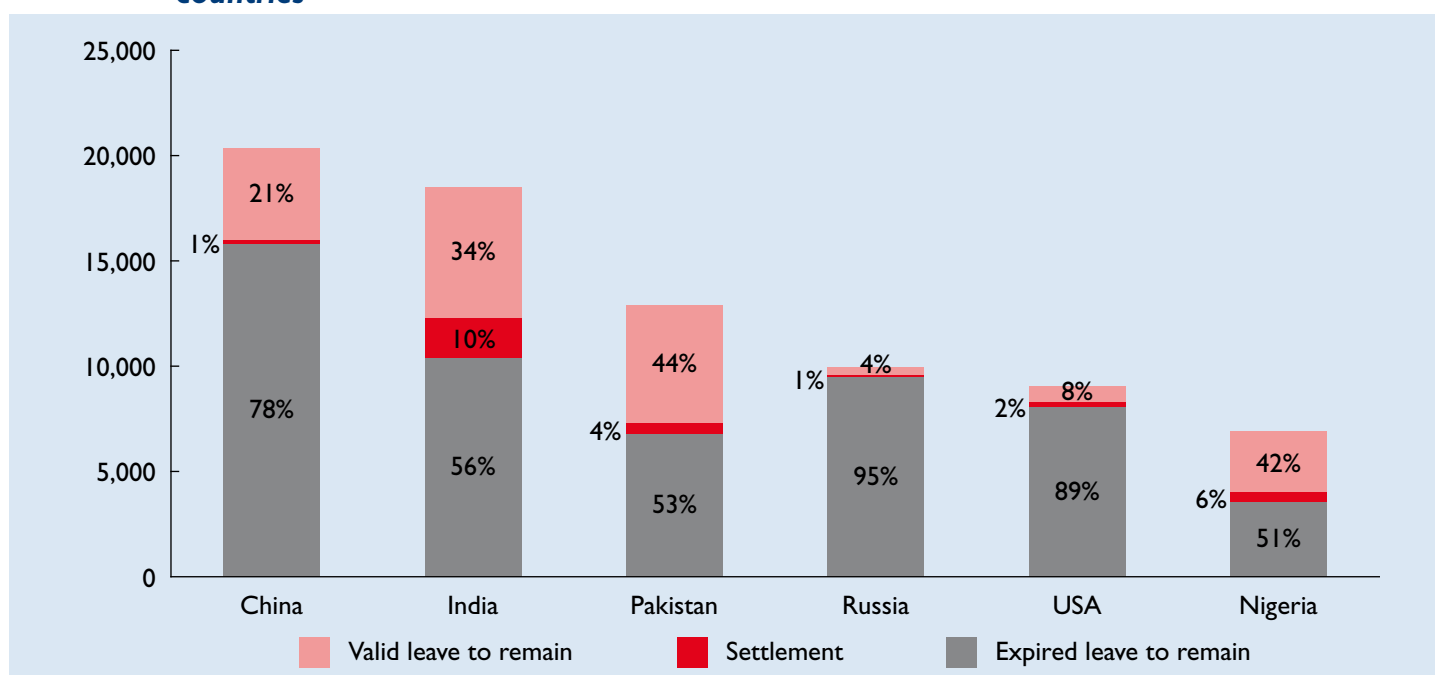
China

Approximately 20,300 visas were issued to Chinese students in 2004, the highest number of study visas issued to a single nationality group that year. The majority (96%) of these visas were granted to main applicants and four per cent to dependants. Figure 21 shows after five years, 78 per cent had left the system (roughly in line with the student average). However, approximately 12 per cent still remained in the UK as students, double the average for all students (6%). Long-term students are discussed further in the section that follows.

India

Approximately ten per cent of all visas issued to Indian students were to dependants; this was the highest proportion of the top five nationalities. Possibly related to this, India also had the highest proportion of student settlers. By the end of 2009, one in ten of the Indian cohort had reached settlement and a further 24 per cent were still in the UK with leave to remain in the work (leading to settlement) category.

Pakistan

In 2004, approximately 12,900 visas were issued to Pakistani students. These were mostly to main applicants, with seven per cent to dependants (same as the overall average). Compared to other students, a high proportion (47%) of Pakistani students remained in the UK after five years, and more than one in eight (13%) of the whole cohort were still students. Overall, approximately four per cent of Pakistani migrants who came to the UK to study in 2004 had obtained settlement five years later.

Russia

Nearly all (99%) of the 9,940 Russian migrants issued student visas in 2004 were main applicants. Most Russian students had left the UK by the end of the first year (87%) with only five per cent still having valid leave after five years.

USA

American students had a slightly different profile with 95 per cent of the cohort main applicants and five per cent dependants. Similar to the Russian cohort, only a small proportion of the American students appeared to remain for a longer time. After five years the leave to remain for most (89%) had expired.

Nigeria

Just outside the top five nationalities, there were 6,920 students from Nigeria in the 2004 cohort and their pattern was similar to the students from Pakistan. However, compared to the top five nationality groups making up the student cohort in 2004, Nigeria had a higher proportion of migrants who were still students in 2009 – 16 per cent.

Long-term students

The analysis of students' end-of-year immigration status showed that after five years the majority of students (79%) no longer had valid leave to remain in the UK. The proportion (21%) that remained comprised those who were still students (6% of the cohort), those who had moved in to the skilled work (leading to settlement) route (7%) and others who had switched into the temporary work (not leading to settlement) route (3%). Of the 185,600 migrants who were granted student visas in 2004, three per cent had settled five years later.

The low rate of settlement (3% at the end of five years) is not surprising. The study route is designed to be a temporary migration route and therefore does not provide for a direct route to settlement. Those migrants who come to the UK as students and wish to stay permanently need to switch into an immigration category with settlement rights and complete the qualifying period before they can apply to settle. Therefore, the three per cent who had achieved settlement would have done so by moving into skilled work, or marrying, following their period of study. Some of those students from the 2004 cohort who, by 2009, had successfully transferred into skilled work in the UK after completing their studies may go on to apply for settlement in due course.

The six per cent of students who remained in the UK on student visas after five years are difficult to describe. Immigration system operational data do not contain details of migrants' case histories or the courses they are undertaking.

Nonetheless, the data did identify that six per cent of students (11,760 individuals) were still students five years after their initial visa grant in 2004. The top countries for long-term students reflect the patterns reported in the country-specific analysis of end-of-year immigration statuses. Migrants from China and Pakistan tended to stay in the system longer, whereas, students from Russia and the USA tended to leave the immigration system earlier. Notable differences are Bangladesh and Nigeria which did not appear in the top five intake via the student route in 2004, but were more prominent amongst this smaller number of long-term students.

A migrant remaining as a student for six years is not necessarily unusual. Nor does it indicate a migrant's intention to prolong their stay or settle in the UK. Undergraduate courses such as degrees are usually studied for three or four years. If followed by a postgraduate course such as a masters, this is another year spent in the UK. In addition a PhD qualification can be three to five years in length. Some specific courses (such as medicine or veterinary science) can require study for more than five years.

Case file analysis

To understand more about the behaviour and characteristics of those 11,760 migrants still in the immigration system as students five years after entry, samples of case files were analysed.

Records of migrants with valid student visas were interrogated to identify the number of times they had been granted an extension to their original entry clearance visa. Due to policy and process changes, the number of extensions granted cannot accurately identify the number of different courses a migrant may have studied during the five-year period. A migrant is usually granted leave to remain for the duration of their course; however, there are occasions where case workers grant leave for a shorter period of time. In light of this, the analysis focused on students who had extended their leave to remain twice or more in order to identify those with longer case histories.

The sample, therefore, comprised 9,968 migrants (main applicants and dependants) who had two or more extensions and who were still recorded as holding a student visa five years after their initial visa to enter to study.[21] From this sub-group (5% of the total student cohort) a stratified random sample of 219 cases were selected (see Methods and Data annex for details of sampling strategy and approach). The sample was stratified by the nationalities which had the highest number of long-term students (China, Pakistan and Nigeria) and gender. Table 6 shows the make-up of the sample.

Table 6   Study route sample by gender and nationality

Nationality Group	Female	Male	Total	Total %
Chinese	24	20	44	20%
Nigerian	12	16	28	13%
Pakistani	5	39	44	20%
Other	35	68	103	47%
Total	76	143	219	100%

Data were extracted from the notes entered on electronic records to describe the academic profiles of migrants according to subject area, level of study and institution. These notes vary in level of detail and are only partial descriptions of migrants' education in the UK.

Subject area

The long-term migrant students in our sample tended to study more than one course over the five years they had been in the UK. The number of different courses studied ranged from one to six. In this sample, the most common number of courses studied per migrant was three.

In some cases migrants studied courses in different subject areas. The most common topics studied were Business (59/219), Information Technology (33/219) and Accounting (24/219) – Table 7 reports the top five principle subject areas studied by the migrants in this sample.

Nationality groups showed different patterns. The Pakistani students tended to favour Business and IT courses (around three-quarters of the Pakistani cases in our sample), whereas the Nigerian students showed a more even spread across a range of different subject areas. The most common subject areas for the 'Other' nationalities were also Business and IT (accounting for around a third of those cases).

Table 7   Study route sample by dominant subject area

	China	Nigeria	Pakistan	Other	Total	Total %
Business	12	5	21	21	59	27%
IT	3	4	11	15	33	15%
Accounting	8	5	3	8	24	11%
Engineering	2	5	1	4	12	5%
Law	0	3	0	5	8	4%
Science	2	2	1	3	8	4%
Other	12	4	1	33	50	23%
Not Known	5	0	6	14	25	11%
Total	44	28	44	103	219	100%

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21 A number of cases were excluded from the sample where it was found there were data-quality issues.

Level of study

Details of the highest-level courses were extracted from the electronic databases. Most long-term migrants in the sample had studied at graduate or postgraduate level. When qualifications were classified according to the National Qualifications Framework (NQF), overall 83 per cent of the sample had studied at NQF level 6 (degree level) or above during the five-year period (see Table 8). However, seven per cent of the cases in this sample of long-term students were studying below degree level. Due to the small numbers in the sample, these proportions may not portray the picture for long-term students more generally.

Table 8   Study route sample by level of study

	China	Nigeria	Pakistan	Other	Total	Total %
Levels 1 – 5 (Below degree level)	2	4	2	8	16	7
Level 6 (Undergraduate and equivalent)	14	12	5	26	57	26
Level 7 (Postgraduate and equivalent)	16	6	31	34	87	40
Level 8 (PhD and equivalent)	7	4	1	26	38	17
Not Known	0	0	2	3	5	2
Professional Qualification	5	2	3	6	16	7
Total	44	28	103	44	219	100

Those studying professional qualifications made up seven per cent of all cases. Some professional qualifications could not be classified according to the NQF as either there was not sufficient information to determine the NQF level or the qualification spanned across more than one level. All the professional qualifications in this sample were those which accredited students with the Association of Certified, Chartered Accountants (ACCA). This course is primarily a professional qualification preparing students for a career as an accountant. The ACCA includes three modules; to qualify, students must pass 14 exams. Entry at the lowest level of the ACCA requires two A levels and three GCSE's, students can enter the course at a higher level if they have the relevant skills or experience. Parts one to three of the ACCA are classed as NQF level 6 (degree) and the full qualification is classed as NQF 7 (postgraduate). Those studying ACCA full time should complete the course in three to four years, although students have ten years from registration to complete all their exams.

There were some instances where migrants' last qualification was not their highest qualification. Students often undertake further study (sometimes at a lower level) to improve knowledge and skills required for the job market. This on its own is not unusual; however, there is a concern that a minority of migrants might misuse the right to study in order to prolong their stay in the UK. The vast majority of the migrants in this sample appeared to progress through the education system. However, in 28 out of the 219 case histories in this sample there was some evidence indicating a lack of progression or possibly prolonging their stay in the UK by continual study.

The level of study shows that migrants in this sample were mostly studying at a higher level. Analysis of the qualification types showed the most common qualification types for level 6 courses were the Bachelor of Science (BSc), the Bachelor of Arts (BA) and the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA). For NQF level 7 courses, the students were mainly studying for Master of Science (MSc), Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Postgraduate Diplomas. As expected, all the NQF level 8 courses were PhD and DPhil qualifications.

Type of institution

The data on institutions were available in most cases. This section reports on the last institution students attended.

The nationality groups in the sample differed according to the type of educational institution attended, with Chinese students mainly attending universities and the Pakistani students generally attending colleges and further education/ higher education institutions (see Table 9).

Table 9   Study route sample by type of institution

	University	Institute of further/higher education (public and private)	School	Total	Total %
Chinese	26	17	1	44	20
Nigerian	10	16	2	28	13
Pakistani	10	34	0	44	20
Other	46	55	1	103	47
Total	92	122	4	218	100

Annex A Methods

The findings presented in this report are based on administrative data held in UK Border Agency case records. As the data collection and data matching methods used are still being developed, the findings in this report should be considered as experimental statistics;[22] however, this analysis is consistent with that published in the previous Migrant Journey report. Further details on the method used are reported in 'The Migrant Journey'.[23]

There are different ways in which migrants can enter the UK. This research focuses on non-visit visa routes and is primarily concerned with short-term and long-term migrants.[24] It excludes tourists and other groups that only intend to spend short periods of time in the UK. Migration to the UK via non-visit visa routes is mainly managed through the Points-Based System (PBS). The PBS was introduced in 2008 and consists of five 'tiers', three of these (Tiers 1, 2 and 5) relate to permissions to work. Tier 1 provides a route for highly skilled workers and replaced the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) which also led to settlement. Tier 2 and Tier 5 were implemented in November 2008. Tier 2 replaced the Work Permit scheme and provides a route for skilled (non-EEA) nationals with sponsorship from a UK employer to come to live and work in the UK. Tier 5 is for temporary workers and youth mobility, providing a route for those coming to the UK for primarily non-economic reasons. The additional tier (Tier 3) relates to unskilled (non-EEA) workers and is currently suspended. Tier 4 was implemented in March 2009 and provides a route for students to study with an approved education provider.[25] Other non-visit visa categories outside of the PBS allow migrants to come to the UK for family reunion (through marriage and migration of dependent children) or to obtain settlement (indefinite leave to remain).

22 Experimental statistics are those that are in the testing phase and are not fully developed. Office for National Statistics. *Experimental Statistics* (2008) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=173 August 2010.
23 Achato, Eaton and Jones (2010). *The Migrant Journey*. Home Office.
24 The ONS uses the United Nations (UN) definition of an international migrant. The UN defines a long-term migrant as a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.
25 Home Office. *Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom April – June 2010* (August 2010) http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/immiq210.pdf August 2010.

The asylum route is another way that migrants can enter the UK and achieve settlement. However, applications for asylum are complicated by the different routes potential refugees can take, and the legal basis for their claim. The migrant-journey analysis therefore excludes asylum seekers without an initial visa record from the cohort in order to focus on regular migrants who are managed through the UK's immigration system.

The data for this study were produced by combining records from two UK Border Agency administrative databases. These databases hold records of individuals granted entry clearance visas, and any subsequent grants of extensions or variations of leave to remain in the UK.[26] When combined, information from the two databases provides details on migrants from the point they receive clearance to enter the UK until they leave the immigration system or are granted settlement.

Data on grants of entry clearance visas are collected on the Central Reference System (CRS). The CRS was introduced in 2002 and is used to collect details of entry clearance applications in diplomatic missions abroad. In-country grants of leave to remain, extensions and changes in status were extracted from the Case Information Database (CID). The CID was introduced in 2000 as the Asylum Case Information Database (ACID) and was later expanded to include all non-asylum extensions of leave to remain (settlement, citizenship and enforcement casework). From 2004 the CID database contained complete case histories of migrants who had extended their stay in the UK.[27] The nature of immigration system databases prior to 2003, and the length of time it takes before migrants might be eligible for settlement (up to five years for some common categories of entry), means that this type of analysis has not been feasible until recently.

The criteria used to match data from the two databases were passport number, name, date of birth and nationality. Five matching levels were created – the exercise attempted to match migrants at the highest level possible (level one). Only negative matches at level one led to an attempt to match a case at level two. The first level matched migrants' passport number, nationality and year of birth; 75 per cent of all positive matches were achieved at this level. The second level matched passport number and nationality (1% of all matches); and the third level (name, date of birth and nationality) made up 21 per cent of all positive matches. Records of migrants who could not be matched at the five levels were included in the analysis of migrants granted settlement in 2009 but excluded from the analysis of migrants granted a visa in 2004.

It should be noted that there are legitimate reasons why a migrant may not have a visa record on the out-of-country database: migrants who came to the UK before the existence of out-of-country databases would not have a record of initial entry to match against; children born to parents with temporary leave to remain may not have been granted a visa; individuals who entered the UK as illegal immigrants or asylum seekers would not be identified on out-of-country databases although they may be identified on the in-country database if they applied for leave to remain after they entered the UK.

The large number of visa categories were grouped to present the major non-visit routes covered by the Immigration Rules. Descriptions of each of the routes in this research are provided in Table A1.

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26 Entry clearance can be granted in the form of a visa as leave to enter (LTE) or leave to remain (LTR). Settlement is usually granted to a migrant as indefinite leave to remain (ILR).

27 No records of migrants issued leave to remain in the UK before 2000 were transferred to the CID.

Table A1   Main immigration routes to the UK

Route[a]	Description	Route leading to settlement?
Family	A person entering the UK on the basis of a family member who is a British citizen or settled in the UK. Family members eligible to apply in this route are: husband, wife, civil partner, fiancé/e, proposed civil partner, or unmarried partner or same-sex partner. Other migrants eligible are children and other dependent family members.	Yes (after two years)[b]
Work (leading to settlement)	Individuals who are highly skilled, wish to find work, are self-employed or who have a job offer (PBS, Tiers 1 and 2). Migrants in this category are eligible for settlement after a specified time period. It also includes spouses, children and other dependants of the main applicant.	Yes (after five years)[c]
Work (not leading to settlement)	Individuals who want to work in the UK on a temporary basis (PBS, Tier 5).	No
Study	Adult (age 16+) and child students (aged between 4 and 15 years) who come to the UK for educational reasons (PBS, Tier 4). This route also includes prospective students who want to come to the UK to decide which course to study.	No
EU and European Economic Area (EEA)	Third-country nationals who have formed a relationship with a European Union national.	Yes
Settlement	Individuals granted settlement before entering the UK and other exceptional grants of leave that fall outside of the Immigration Rules.	Yes
Other	More minor categories of entry clearance or LTR that fall outside the major routes of entry to the UK.	No

a   Each route also contains the leave granted to spouses, children and other dependants who entered the UK at the same time as the main applicant.

b   The two-year qualifying period relates to migrants granted visas as a spouse/civil partner. Prior to April 2004, migrants in the family route could qualify for settlement after completing one year in an eligible immigration category.

c   Prior to 2006, migrants in the family route could qualify for settlement after completing four years in an eligible immigration category.

More details of the methodology can be found in 'The Migrant Journey' report (2010).

As in this earlier report, analysis of the data is reported in two ways:

a)   Forward-view analysis

The forward-view analysis used data from the 2004 cohort of migrants, that is all those granted non-visit visas to the UK in 2004, to show their journey through the immigration system.[28] After data matching and cleansing, this cohort comprised over 551,200 cases.

This analysis provides details on:

i)   individuals' immigration status at the end of each year up to 2009 for each initial entry route; and

ii)   patterns in journeys taken through the immigration system, that is extensions to LTR or changes to another type of LTR.

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28 Due to data-quality issues it was only possible to use data from 2004 onwards.

As previously explained, not all migrants can be matched to a visa record on current databases and therefore the cohort used for this analysis represented 78 per cent of migrants granted non-visit visas in 2004.

In some cases, migrants reached a status whereby the last grant of leave to remain had expired. For this study's purposes, an 'expired' status means that the individual is no longer considered to have valid leave to remain in the immigration system. Where a migrant's immigration status is reported as 'expired' there are three possible outcomes: the migrant has left the UK; the migrant is still in the UK (as an overstayer); or the migrant has made an application for further leave that has not been identified, recorded or processed.

This report presents new analysis of the main entry clearance routes by nationality. Individual cases were grouped according to migrants' nationality in order to identify the most numerous countries for migration in each of the main entry clearance routes. Each section reporting findings from forward analyses presents results from analysis of the top five countries in 2004, and some additional countries all within the top ten. The additional countries have been reported in a particular route, where they have displayed a similar or a notably different pattern.

b)   Backward-view analysis

The backward view of the data reviews the journey through the immigration system of migrants who received a grant of settlement in 2009, providing details on:

i)   the initial entry route;

ii) the year of the initial grant issued; and

iii) different journeys through the immigration system that result in settlement, that is extensions to LTR or changes to another type of LTR.

After data matching and cleansing, the 2009 cohort of migrants (176,470 cases) makes up approximately 90 per cent of those granted settlement that year (194,780 visas).[29] For the backward view, it was not possible to identify all the initial entry routes (i.e. visa grant) for all the migrants granted settlement in 2009. This may be partly due to data-quality issues but also the time span of the databases used in the analysis, as some individuals granted settlement in 2009 will have initially entered the UK prior to the existence of electronic database records or the period covered by this dataset.[30]

'The Migrant Journey: Second Report' presents new analysis of the migrants granted settlement in 2009. It identifies the top five countries for settlement in 2009 and describes findings from analysis of the initial route of entry to the UK and pathways to settlement.

Case-file analysis

In addition to statistics produced from analysis of the matched dataset, this report presents findings from analysis of samples of migrant case histories. The analysis was restricted to migrants in the study route and the family route, in order to answer specific research questions and to provide an insight into migrant behaviour. Case-file analysis is time-consuming and resource-intensive and, given the small samples the findings reported from the analysis, should be considered illustrative rather than definitive.

Student case-file analysis

For students, the-case file analysis selected a sample of students who had extended their stay in the UK for further study between 2004 and 2009. The sample only included migrants who were still in the UK in 2009 as students, with two or more extensions of leave to enter between 2004 and 2009.

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29 Home Office. *Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom April – June 2010* (August 2010).
    http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/immiq210.pdf August 2010
30 Further details of any effects of these data issues are provided in the findings below.

Migrants with valid student LTR in 2009: 11,760
Migrants with fewer than two extensions of LTE: 1,676
Total sample frame (two or more visa extensions): 9,967
Achieved sample: 219

The sampling approach focused on the top three nationalities with two or more extensions of leave to remain (China, Pakistan and Nigeria). Stratified random samples were drawn according to number of extensions, nationality group and sex. Table A2 shows the profile of the sample by number of extensions.

Table A2   Student case-file sample by number of visa extensions

Number of visa extensions	Population total		Sample achieved	
	Count	%	Count	%
2	3,726	37	56	26
3	2,877	29	43	20
4	2,257	23	48	22
5	950	10	32	15
6	146	1	30	14
7	9	(0)	8	4
8	2	(0)	2	1
Total	9,967	100	219	102

Cases with five or more visa extensions were over-sampled so that the achieved sample would contain a wider variety of long-term students. Table A3 shows the sample according to gender and nationality.

Table A3   Sample of students with valid leave to remain in 2009

	Migrants with valid student visa in 2009 (two or more visa extensions)		Achieved sample male		Achieved sample female		Total sample achieved
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
China	1,982	20	24	55	20	45	44
Nigeria	960	10	16	57	12	43	28
Pakistan	1,551	16	39	89	5	11	44
Other	5,474	55	68	66	35	34	103
Total	9,967	100	147		72		219

Note: Total sample size is two per cent of migrants with valid student leave in 2009 (two extensions or more).

Family case-file analysis

For the family route, the case-file analysis focused on the top five nationalities in 2004 (Pakistan, India, Australia, USA, South Africa) and also Bangladesh. These nationalities were selected based on the number of migrants granted entry clearance via the family route in 2004; settlement patterns for years between 2004 and 2009; and accessibility (see Table A4). Office for National Statistics (ONS) statistics show these six countries featuring in the top eight countries of foreign birth for UK residents in 2004.[31]

Approximately 49,000 family route visas were issued in 2009; the majority of these (78%) were issued to migrants for entry clearance as a spouse or partner of a settled person or a British citizen. As spouses/civil partners are the most common type of migrant coming to the UK via the family route, the case-file analysis only focused on those issued the spouse/civil partner visa which allows settlement after the two-year probationary period.

31 See Table 1.3 Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by foreign country of birth (2004)
    http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15147

The migrants chosen for this analysis were those granted spouse/civil partner visas in 2009. It was not possible to match the analysis to the cohort of migrants granted entry clearance in 2004 as they are no longer accessible.

An individual sample was drawn for each country, based on 2.5 per cent of all spouse/civil partner (two-year probation) visas issued to their nationals in 2009.[32] Table A4 reports the sample sizes for migrants from each country by gender. The sample was randomly selected and stratified by sex. Where 2.5 per cent of the population yielded a sample less than 30, a scaling factor was applied.

Table A4   Family route case-file analysis sample profile

Country	Proportion of 2004 cohort granted settlement after five years (%)	Total spouse/CP (two-year probation) visas granted in 2009[a]	Number in sample of 2.5%	Scaling factor	Achieved sample of women	Achieved sample of men	Total achieved sample
Australia	10	455	11	3	20	13	33
Bangladesh	86	2,105	53	1	32	20	52
India	70	3,425	86	1	54	28	82
Pakistan[b]	81	6,035	151	1	121	79	200
South Africa	31	690	17	2	19	14	33
USA	30	1,415	35	1	27	8	35
Total		15,863	395		273	162	435

a   Figures for the total spouse/civil partner probation visas are rounded to the nearest five.
b   The Pakistan sample was drawn from provisional management information which at the time the study was conducted showed higher numbers than the published figures.

32 Sample frames are based on provisional management information and uses a subset of data from a wider study published in the
    http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/occ94/occ94?view=Binary.

Annex B Backward-view analysis

Conventions used in tables: the figures have been rounded to the nearest ten. Rounding has served to ensure the confidentiality of the original source data used and the individual to whom it relates. Therefore, the components in some tables may not sum to totals shown due to independent rounding.

Symbols used in tables

Counts:
- nil
- * fewer than five

Percentages:
- nil
- (0) less than 0.5 more than 0

Figure B1   Migrants granted settlement in 2009 by initial entry clearance route
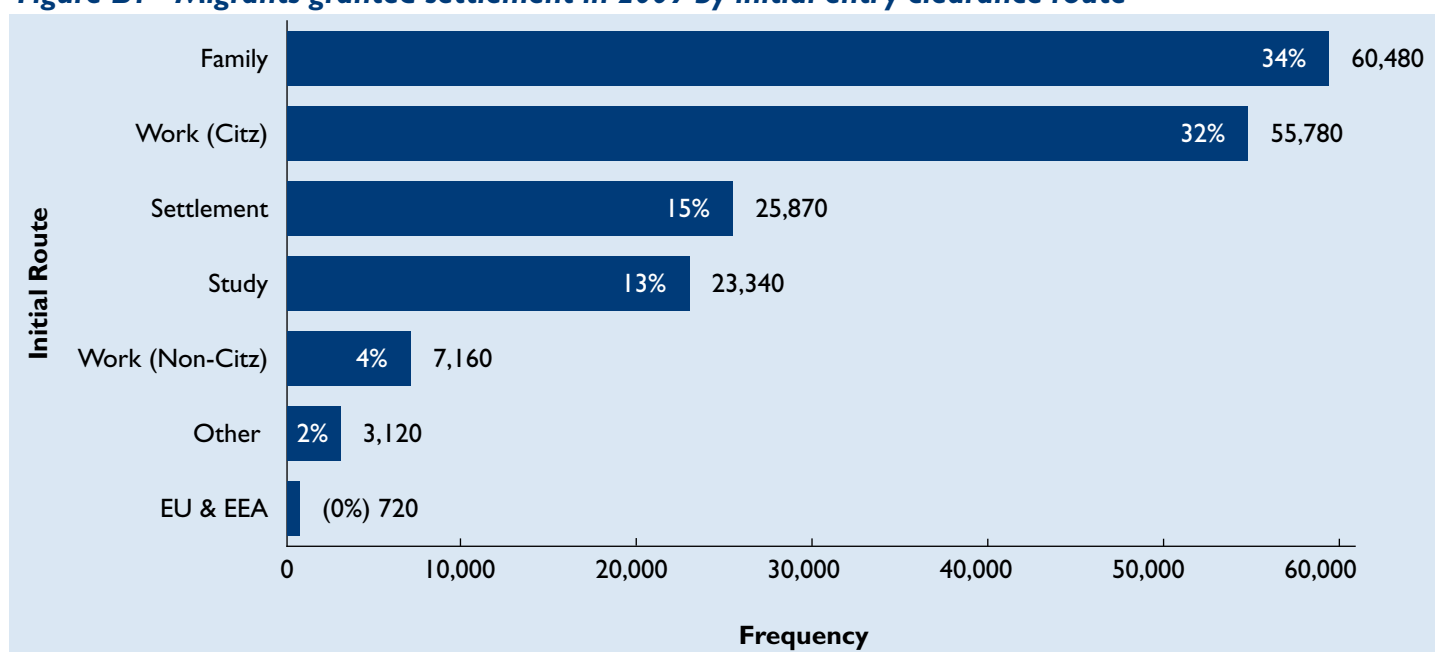
Table B2 Top nationalities granted settlement in 2009 by initial entry clearance route

	Family		Work (leading to settlement)		Work (not leading to settlement)		Study		Settlement		Other		EU and EEA		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
India	8,350	23	20,070	55	470	1	5,470	15	1,960	5	480	1	10	(0)	36,810
Pakistan	13,130	60	4,590	21	60	(0)	1,710	8	2,010	9	290	1	20	(0)	21,800
Philippines	1,740	17	5,840	59	490	5	1,270	13	550	6	60	1	*	(0)	9,950
Nigeria	1,720	18	2,510	26	40	(0)	1,120	12	3,970	42	160	2	30	(0)	9,540
Bangladesh	4,600	55	980	12	260	3	330	4	2,130	25	60	1	*	(0)	8,360
South Africa	1,930	27	2,250	32	2,150	30	230	3	510	7	10	(0)	*	(0)	7,070
China	1,000	16	2,710	43	10	(0)	2,020	32	550	9	50	1	*	(0)	6,330

Table B3 Migrants granted settlement in 2009 by year of entry and initial route[a]

Initial Route	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
EU & EEA	10	1	20	1	20	(0)	80	(0)	40	(0)	10	(0)	40	(0)	10	(0)	*	(0)	*	(0)
Family	360	14	500	13	1,380	13	2,490	16	2,970	9	5,990	26	12,590	63	31,170	88	2,160	41	390	2
Other	80	3	140	4	390	4	530	3	320	1	130	1	300	1	140	(0)	110	2	30	(0)
Settlement	50	2	40	1	100	1	180	1	160	1	200	1	240	1	1,000	3	580	11	22,850	94
Study	1,200	48	2,100	54	5,730	54	6,210	39	5,320	17	1,530	7	610	3	120	(0)	40	1	*	(0)
Work (Sett)	270	11	480	12	1,670	16	5,230	33	21,230	68	13,910	60	5,930	29	3,100	9	2,410	45	1,080	4
Work (Non-Sett)	530	21	620	16	1,330	13	1,160	7	1,320	4	1,260	5	400	2	50	(0)	10	(0)	10	(0)
Total	2,490	100	3,900	100	10,610	100	15,860	100	31,360	100	23,030	100	20,100	100	35,590	100	5,300	100	24,360	100

a   Total number of migrants granted settlement in 2009 is approximately 176,470. This chart does not include the flow of migrants entering the UK prior to 2000. Due to the nature of immigration databases data captured prior to 2003 are less reliable.

Annex C Forward-view analysis

Conventions used in tables: The figures have been rounded to the nearest ten. Rounding has served to ensure the confidentiality of the original source data used and the individual to whom it relates. Therefore, the components in some tables may not sum to totals shown due to independent rounding.

Symbols used in tables
Counts:
- nil
* fewer than five

Percentages:
- nil
(0) less than 0.5 more than 0

Table C1   The main non-visit visa routes by end-of-2009 immigration status

Route	Valid LTR		Settlement		Expired LTR		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
EU & EEA	110	(0)	80	(0)	22,090	99	22,270
Family	4,750	8	34,980	55	23,670	37	63,400
Other	380	1	150	(0)	55,380	99	55,900
Settlement	40	(0)	23,570	100	30	(0)	23,640
Study	33,280	18	5,660	3	146,670	79	185,600
Work (leading to settlement)	12,180	11	30,220	29	63,480	60	105,880
Work (not leading to settlement)	7,590	8	3,250	3	83,700	89	94,540

Table C2 Migrants granted non-visit visas in 2004 by migrant type

	Main applicant		Spouse/partner		Child		Dependant/unspecified		Other		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Family	57,940	91	-	-	5,000	8	460	1	-	-	63,400
Study	172,140	93	13,210	7	220	(0)	30	(0)	-	-	185,600
Work (Sett)	62,770	59	40,470	38	2,330	2	320	(0)	-	-	105,880
Work (Non-Sett)	94,390	100	150	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,540
Settlement	23,640	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,640
EU & EEA	21,630	97	-	-	-	-	640	3	-	-	22,270
Other	5,770	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,130	90	55,900

Family route

Table C3 Most numerous family route nationalities by end-of-2009 immigration status

	EU & EEA		Expired		Family		Other		Settlement		Study		Work (Sett)		Work (Non-Sett)		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Pakistan	-	-	1,500	16	210	2	*	(0)	7,850	81	10	(0)	70	1	*	(0)	9,650
India	*	(0)	1,410	21	130	2	*	(0)	4,690	70	20	(0)	480	7	*	(0)	6,730
Australia	*	(0)	4,340	74	930	16	*	(0)	560	10	*	(0)	10	(0)	*	(0)	5,840
USA	-	-	3,840	69	40	1	10	(0)	1,660	30	*	(0)	30	(0)	*	(0)	5,570
South Africa	-	-	1,390	41	930	27	*	(0)	1,050	31	-	-	20	-	-	-	3,380
New Zealand	-	-	1,980	70	560	20	-	-	310	11	-	-	*	-	-	-	2,850
Bangladesh	*	(0)	270	12	30	1	*	(0)	1,920	86	*	(0)	*	(0)	-	-	2,230

Family route: an alternative picture

Table C4   The cohort of family route migrants and dependants of work and study route main applicants by end-of-2004 and 2009 immigration status

	2004		2009	
	Count	%	Count	%
EU & EEA	640	1	20	(0)
Expired	3,070	3	52,020	43
Family	62,660	52	4,330	4
Other	20	(0)	160	(0)
Settlement	700	1	55,920	46
Study	12,350	10	1,140	1
Work (Sett)	41,240	34	7,140	6
Work (Non-Sett)	90	(0)	50	(0)
Total	120,760	100	120,760	100

Work (leading to settlement) route

Table C5   Main applicants and dependants in the work (leading to settlement) route by end-of-2009 immigration status

	Valid leave to remain		Settlement		Expired leave to remain		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Total
Main applicants	7,140	11	9,880	16	45,720	73	62,770
Dependants	5,010	12	20,340	47	17,760	41	43,110

Table C6   *Top five work (leading to settlement) route nationalities by end-of-2009 immigration status*

	EU & EEA		Expired		Family		Other		Settlement		Study		Work (Sett)		Work (Non-Sett)		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
India	-	-	18,290	56	140	(0)	*	(0)	10,370	32	40	(0)	3,490	11	50	(0)	32,390
USA	*	(0)	8,540	76	100	1	110	1	990	9	10	(0)	1,450	13	*	(0)	11,190
Philippines	-	-	1,640	20	50	1	*	(0)	5,530	69	*	(0)	830	10	10	(0)	8,060
Ukraine	-	-	6,620	96	10	(0)	*	(0)	160	2	*	(0)	80	1	*	(0)	6,870
South Africa	-	-	1,950	47	30	1	*	(0)	1,320	32	*	(0)	850	20	*	(0)	4,150

Work (not leading to settlement) route

Table C7   *Top five work (not leading to settlement) route nationalities by end-of-2009 immigration status*

	EU & EEA		Expired		Family		Other		Settlement		Study		Work (Sett)		Work (Non-Sett)		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Australia	*	(0)	20,740	90	290	1	*	(0)	450	2	20	(0)	1,580	7	10	(0)	23,090
South Africa	10	(0)	19,930	88	460	2	10	(0)	890	4	170	1	1,140	5	30	(0)	22,640
India	*	(0)	4,870	82	40	1	*	(0)	260	4	30	1	590	10	140	2	5,940
New Zealand	*	(0)	4,880	84	120	2	*	(0)	190	3	10	(0)	630	11	*	(0)	5,840
Philippines	-	-	4,920	91	10	(0)	*	(0)	190	4	*	(0)	20	(0)	250	5	5,400

Study route

Table C8   Top study route nationalities by end-of-2009 immigration status

	EU & EEA		Expired		Family		Other		Settlement		Study		Work (Citz)		Work (Non-Citz)		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
China	*	(0)	15,770	78	170	1	10	(0)	210	1	2,340	12	1,240	6	610	3	20,300
India	10	(0)	10,400	56	170	1	20	(0)	1,880	10	760	4	4,520	24	740	4	18,500
Pakistan	*	(0)	6,790	53	400	3	10	(0)	480	4	1,690	13	1,820	14	1,700	13	12,890
Russia	*	(0)	9,480	95	40	(0)	*	(0)	100	1	120	1	120	1	80	1	9,940
USA	-	-	8,060	89	130	1	*	(0)	200	2	200	2	330	4	110	1	9,030
Taiwan	*	(0)	8,300	97	20	(0)	-	-	30	(0)	150	2	60	1	40	(0)	8,590
Japan	*	(0)	7,490	91	70	1	*	(0)	170	2	220	3	130	2	140	2	8,230
Nigeria	*	(0)	3,560	51	290	4	10	(0)	440	6	1,120	16	1,080	16	420	6	6,920