

SECURING OUR BORDER CONTROLLING MIGRATION

Reducing Net Migration:

How will this impact on international students?

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CONTEXT: The challenge

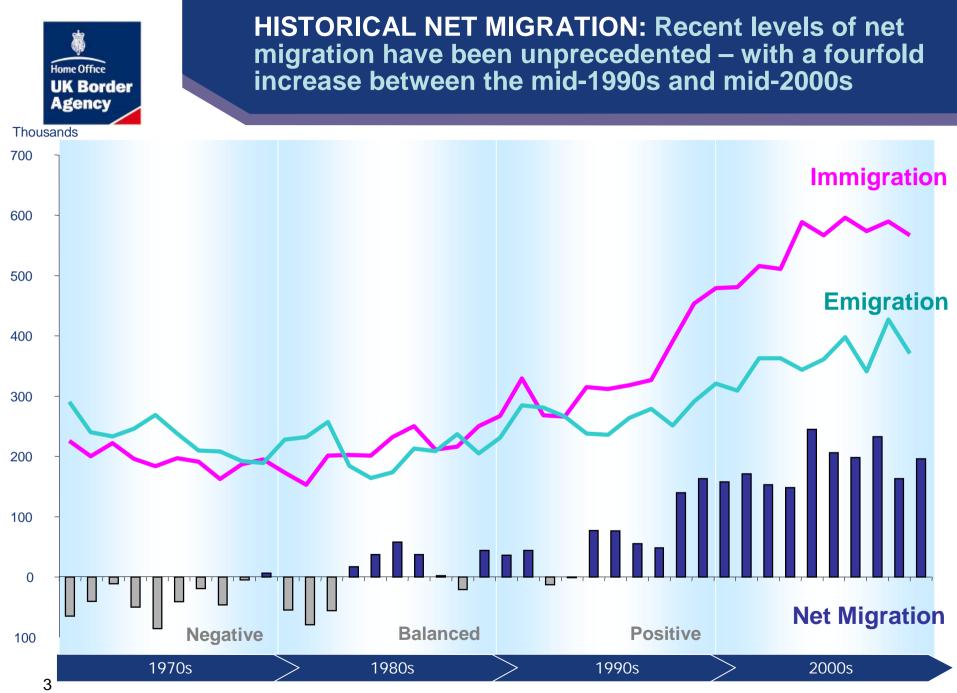
Reducing net migration and protecting economic growth.

Building confidence in the immigration system.

Selecting the best and the brightest to work and study here.

Bearing down on abuse; easier routes for those who are low risk.

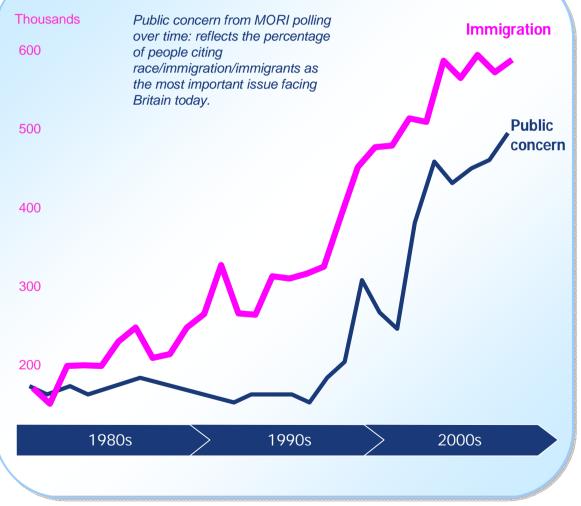
Less automatic settlement; discouraging sequential applications.



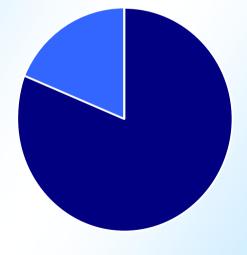
Source: Office of National Statistics, Long-Term International Migration Series (LTIM)



PUBLIC OPINION: Public concern has risen in line with immigration



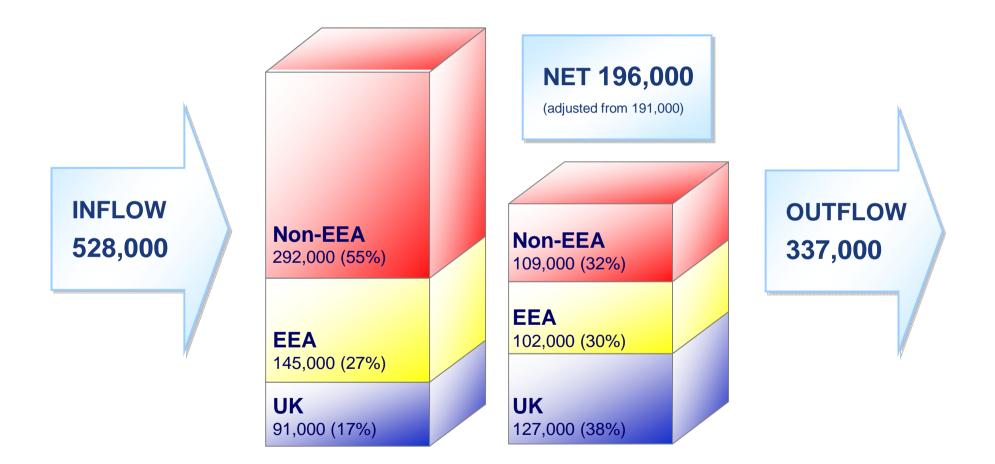
81% of people think there should be a limit on the number of immigrants allowed into the UK each year

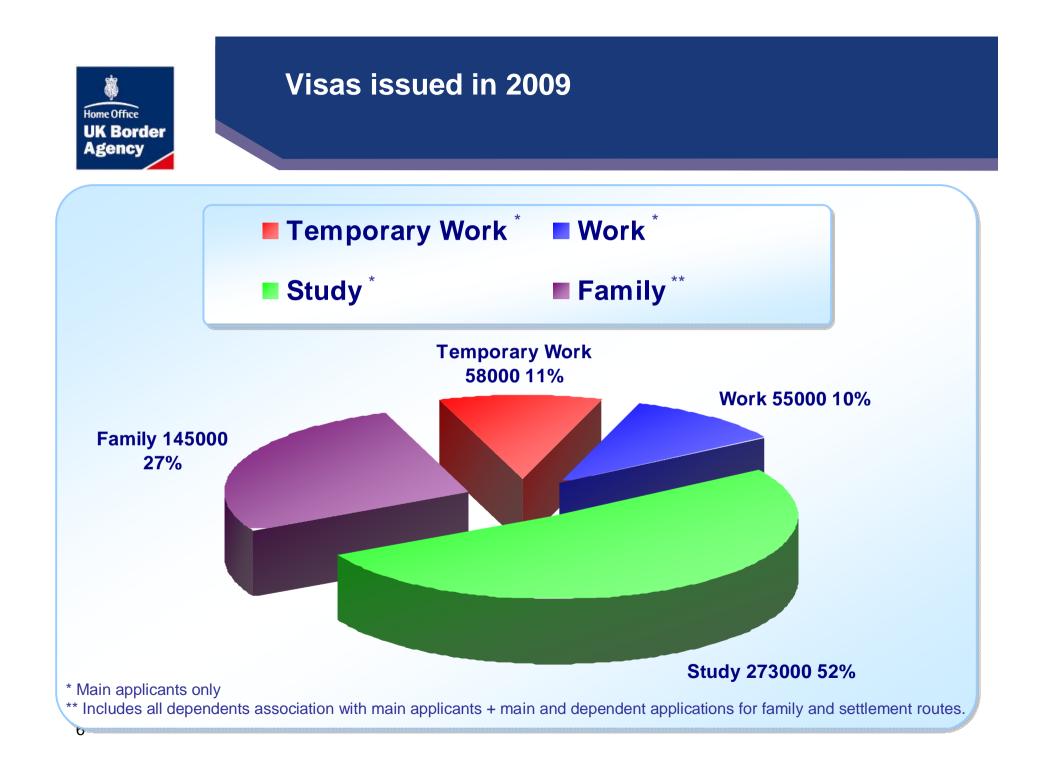


Source: YouGov polling for Migrationwatch UK – November 2010.



NET MIGRATION 2009: UK and EEA inflows and outflows almost cancel out – the surplus is nearly all non-EEA







SUMMARY: Our student consultation proposals are part of a wider programme of change across the work, study, family and settlement routes

Reduce net migration across all routes, protect economic growth and tackle abuse in the education sector.

Work: Significantly narrow Tier 1. Protect but restrict Tier 2. Exempt ICTs.

Study: Restrict Tier 4 to degree level and the highly trusted.

Family and Settlement: Develop wider proposals in the longer term.



EVIDENCE: We remain the global destination of choice for higher education students studying abroad – second only to the US

We recognise the significant contribution of international students to the UK economy, with the tuition fees they pay and their wider personal spending.

We also recognise the contribution that international students make on a personal level, in establishing and maintaining relationships with those they meet whilst in the UK.

We must ensure that the UK continues to attract the brightest and best students to our educational institutions.



EVIDENCE: We estimate that around two-fifths of students are studying below degree level

NQF 7	NQF 6	NQF 5	NQF 4	NQF 3
Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Diploma	Cert.	A-Level and below
34%	25%	13%	9%	19%

A recent study found that **up to 26% of students investigated at private FE and HE colleges were shown to be potentially non-compliant**, that is they did not have a valid reason to remain and had not been recorded as leaving the UK. A separate study for Universities showed potential non-compliance rates (calculated on a different basis) of around 2%. Of the adults using the Tier 4 (General) category for study below degree level*, **more than half are studying at private FE and HE institutions** – the group of institutions we estimate to have the least compliant students.

* excluding those studying at independent schools

9 Sources: 1) These estimates are based on analysis a representative sample of 17,034 Confirmation of Acceptance of Studies by the UK Border Agency. 2) The attendance behaviour of 18,304 students, as reported by their institutions, was analysed by UKBA. Since the sample was not fully representative of the Tier 4 student population or sponsor population, the findings should be taken as indicative only. 3) In this document, "non-compliant means that the UK Border Agency has no record the student leaving the UK and they do not have a valid reason to remain."



EVIDENCE: Large numbers stay beyond the expiry of their initial grant of leave

More than one-fifth of students granted visas in 2004 were still here in 2009. Certain nationalities are more likely to stay in the UK for longer periods than others.

UK Border Agency caseworkers report significant proportions of those seeking to extend their student visas showing limited evidence of academic progression.

13% of those granted settlement in 2009 were originally admitted as a student. That was 23,000 grants of settlement in one year to former students.

10 Sources: 1) Home Office Research Development & Statistics Research Report 43 – The Migrant Journey, by Achato, Eaton and Jones. And UK Border Agency unpublished research, supporting Migrant Journey Analysis. 2) UKBA case file analysis shows one fifth not progressing. The findings from this case file analysis should be treated as indicative only as they are based on only a small number of cases (120, which represent just one per cent of students with three or more extensions) and are heavily reliant on the information available on case files from case files from caseworkers. 3) The Migrant Journey Analysis, available at: rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/ds/pdfs10/horr43c.pdf.



PROPOSALS: We will focus on six key areas of concern

1. Raising the level of courses that students can study.

2. Introducing **tougher entry criteria** for students.

3. Ensuring students return overseas after their course.

4. Limiting entitlements on student routes.

5. Simpler procedures for checking low-risk applications.

6. Stricter accreditation procedures for education providers in the private sector.



PROPOSAL 1: Raising the level of courses that students can study

Restrict Tier 4 (General) largely to degree level courses and child students, with only Highly Trusted Sponsors permitted to offer courses below degree level to adults.

Lower level courses of up to 6 months will continue to be permitted outside the Points Based System, through the student visitor route.

We invite views on the **phasing** of such an approach.

We propose **no tightening of the Tier 4 (Child) route**; this is a relatively small part of the Tier 4 composition and one which poses us least risk.



PROPOSAL 2: Introducing tougher entry criteria for students

Raise the Tier 4 language bar as a key indicator of quality and fitness to complete a higher level course.

All Tier 4 (General) applicants including degree level and English language students will be subject to **a secure English language test** showing competence at level B2.



PROPOSAL 3: Ensuring students return overseas after their course

Stop students from remaining in the UK after their initial course and extending their studies without clear evidence of academic progression.

Students wishing to extend their stay in order to study a new course will have to (a) leave the UK and apply for a new visa and (b) show evidence of progression to a higher course.

Close the Tier 1 Post Study Work route.



PROPOSAL 4: Limiting the entitlements on student routes

Students should only be allowed to **work at weekends and during vacation periods**, with an exception permitting work on-campus during the week.

Where a course includes a work placement, **raise the minimum ratio of study to work placement** from 50:50 to 66:33, to make them less attractive as a way to gain access to the UK employment market.

Remove permission to work for all dependants of Tier 4 students, except where they qualify in their own right under Tier 1 or Tier 2 of the PBS.

Only those Tier 4 students studying for more than 12 months to be allowed to bring their dependants to the UK.



PROPOSAL 5: Simpler procedures for checking lowrisk applications

Impose different requirements as regards evidence of maintenance and previous qualifications in order to **lighten the burden on lower risk students**.

We also need to ensure that evidence of funds shows they are genuinely available to the student – as we are aware of agents in some countries passing funds from applicant to applicant to meet the Tier 4 funds requirement.

High and low risk are likely to be defined according to nationality, based on an assessment of evidence of risk posed (e.g. the use of forged documents), or according to whether the sponsor is Highly Trusted or not.



PROPOSAL 6: Stricter accreditation procedures for education providers in the private sector

Raise the quality of accredited education providers operating within the private further and higher education sector.

Work with the education departments, BIS and DfE, to ensure there is **robust inspection of education provision within private institutions** of further and higher education for Tier 4 purposes.



SUMMARY: We think it is right to focus on attracting the brightest and the best students, whilst tackling abuse in high risk institutions

The **significant majority of non-EEA migrants are students**, so to reduce overall net migration we cannot delay in taking decisive action on this route.

We propose **a more selective approach**, attracting the brightest and best students, but reducing numbers by weeding out those who abuse the system and do not deserve to be allowed in.

But we will do nothing to prevent those coming here to study degree level courses and will **protect our world class academic institutions**, both above and below degree level.



A REMINDER OF OUR SIX PROPOSED AREAS FOR REFORM

1. Raising the level of courses that students can study.

2. Introducing **tougher entry criteria** for students.

3. Ensuring students return overseas after their course.

4. Limiting entitlements on student routes.

5. Simpler procedures for checking low-risk applications.

6. Stricter accreditation procedures for education providers in the private sector.