



Mapping local and international literature

Grey literature - United Kingdom

	Summary	Reference/Link
1.	<p>This is a report that explores the journey of migrants the UK immigration process. The findings within the report are based on the combination of data collected from 2 UK Immigration and Visa databases. Furthermore, the data in this report include all cases (main applicants and dependents). The latest findings include the cohort of people granted a visa in 2009. A quarter of those issued a skilled work visa within this 2009 cohort had been granted settlement 5 years after their initial visa had been granted. Indian nationals were granted the largest proportion of skilled work visas (41%) of which 24% had received settlement after 5 years. 77% of those granted a family visa in 2009 had been granted settlement 5 years later. Of the top 5 nationalities issued a family visa in 2009, Somalis (62%) and Americans (63%) had the lowest likelihood of being granted settlement 5 years later whereas Indian (84%), Pakistani (86%) and Bangladeshi (92%) were most likely. Migrants granted a student or work visa were less likely to have achieve settlement after 5 years (17%).</p>	<p>Migrant journey: sixth report (2016) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/migrant-journey-sixth-report/migrant-journey-sixth-report</p>
2.	<p>This qualitative study used semi-structured interviews to explore the experience of forced migration for 6 refugee mothers and its impact on family life in the UK. Three themes emerged across the collected qualitative data; Loss as a constant companion to parenting; A shifting view of the self as a mother and Taking the good with the bad in family life. This study highlights concerns around mental health services being suited for mainstream families rather than the development of specialist services to meet the needs of refugee families. Findings suggest that often the experience of parenting during forced migration did not meet the participants' idea</p>	<p>Kelly AC F. (2016). Refugee Mothers' Experiences of Forced Migration and its Impact upon Family Life, 1–187. http://uhra.herts.ac.uk/handle/2299/17189</p>





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	<p>and values of being a “good enough” mother which was related to a sense of powerlessness associated with the event of migration. Mothers voiced incidences of feeling as if they could not meet the needs of their children. It is important to note that one of the subthemes was the acknowledgement from participants that they were doing the best they could in extreme circumstances. Findings indicate that becoming refugees is often motivated by the desire to ensure the safety of one’s children. However, this results in a feeling of not being able to do enough as a parent despite doing the most possible within the context of forced migration.</p>	
3.	<p>This qualitative study used comprehensive interviews to explore the mothering experiences of 22 refugee and asylum-seeking mothers in England. There was a specific focus on how such experiences affected each participants maternal identity. Maternal identity was operationalised as a subjective perception of each women’s perception of their competence as a mother. Data collected identified a range of experiences which caused obstacles in terms of mothering practices and abilities. Such experiences included poverty, separation from children, negotiating the hostile asylum system, social isolation, adapting to a new culture and others. The expressed maternal identity of some women was threatened as a result of some these experiences which in turn created barrier between the actions of these mothers and their expectations. However, it is important to note that some women were more able than others to sustain a perception of competence in their mothering ability. This study explains this by drawing on Resilience Theory and Impression Management Theory.</p>	<p>Haynes A. (2013). Threatened identities: The mothering experiences of asylum-seeking and refugee women in England. University of East Anglia: School of Social Work. https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/47076/1/2013HaynesAEPHD.pdf</p>
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