

Migration Statistics Briefing Paper

27th August 2020

A number of important datasets were released on the 27th August from the Home Office and ONS. Among the releases are the quarterly Home Office Immigration Statistics and the UKVI asylum transparency data. In addition, on 28th May 2020 the Home Office produced a one off report to give an overview of the key trends affecting the UK immigration system, following the outbreak of COVID-19 in the UK in March and April 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the UK immigration system, both in terms of restricting migrant movements to and from the UK and the impact on operational capacity. Some of the latest data available in this report is of March 2020.

The WMSMP has attempted to extract the key information from each of these datasets with particular reference to asylum, resettlement and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) in the West Midlands Region.

Contents

Immigration Statistics	2
Claims.....	3
Grant Rate	3
Immigration Detention.....	3
Returns.....	4
Impact of Covid-19	4
Asylum Support.....	4
Asylum Dispersal Map	5
Resettlement.....	7
Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS)	7
Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS).....	8
VPRS Map.....	8
Community Sponsorship	9
Family Reunion	9
Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	10
Dublin III Transfers.....	10
Asylum Transparency Data	11
National Transfer Scheme	11
Local Authority: 2018 - 2019	12
National Referral Mechanism	13
EU Settlement Scheme.....	13
Impact of Covid-19 on EU Settlement Scheme.....	14
International Migration Statistics	15
Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality.....	15

Immigration Statistics

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release period	Quarterly
Released	27 August 2020	Next Release	26 November 2020
Link to source	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-june-2020		
Description	The Immigration Statistics release provides information on Home Office's operation of immigration control and related processes, including the work of UK Border Force, UK Visas and Immigration, and Immigration Enforcement.		

Claims

- There were 32,423 asylum applications (main applicants only) in the UK in the year ending June 2020, similar to the previous year, and lower than the recent peak in year ending June 2016 (36,546), although that figure will have been impacted by the measures taken in response to COVID-19 in the latest quarter.
- Around three-quarters (75%) of all asylum applicants in the latest year were male.
- The number of applications in the UK would be equivalent to the 5th largest of the EU member states in year ending March 2020; however, this would represent only the 16th largest when measured per head of the population.
- The UK **granted asylum, alternative forms of leave, or resettlement** to 16,952 people in the year ending June 2020. This is 8% lower than the previous year.
- The **Vulnerable Person Resettlement Scheme (VPRS)** accounted for over three-quarters (2,956) of those resettled in the UK in the year ending June 2020.
- Since the government announced the expansion of the scheme on 7th September 2015, including the target of resettling an additional 20,000 refugees under the scheme by 2020, 19,768 refugees have been resettled in the UK. In addition, 239 refugees were resettled prior to this, and do not count towards the 20,000 target.

Grant Rate

- In year ending June 2020, 53% of applications, at initial decision, resulted in grants of asylum, humanitarian protection or alternative forms of leave (such as discretionary leave or UASC leave), up from 44% in the previous year.
- Grant rates vary considerably by nationality as the protection requirements of specific nationalities or individuals vary. Of those nationalities that commonly claim asylum in the UK, Libyans (98%) and Syrians (96%) typically have high grant rates at initial decision, while nationals of India (3%), China (19%) and Bangladesh (16%) typically have low grant rates.
- Only six nationalities, in the top ten, had a grant rate at initial decision of more than 50%, that is applicants were more likely than not to be granted protection. These six nationalities – Iran, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Vietnam, Sudan and Syria - together accounted for more than one third (36%) of asylum applications.

Immigration Detention

- The number of people entering detention in the year ending June 2020 was 19,128, 21% less than the previous year. Although in part affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, this continues a general downward trend since 2015 when the number entering detention peaked at over 32,000.
- As at 30 June 2020, there were 698 people in immigration detention, down from 895 at the end of March 2020, and 60% less than at 30 June 2019 (1,727). The recent fall in the number in detention has been due to less people being detained in IRCs following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In the year ending June 2020, 20,097 people left the detention estate (down 18%). Two-fifths (40%) had been detained for 7 days or less, and three-quarters (74%) detained for 28 days or less. There has been an increase in the proportion of people leaving detention within 28 days since mid-2018, when around two-thirds left detention within 28 days

Returns

- In the year ending June 2020, enforced returns from the UK decreased to 5,304, 34% lower than the previous year and the lowest number since records began in 2004. The fall was largely accounted for by the fall in enforced returns of people who were in detention prior to their return (down 35% to 3,497). Although the number of enforced returns has been declining since 2012, the fall in the latest year was larger due to very few returns in the latest quarter, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Over the same period, there were 8,088 voluntary returns. Although these data are not directly comparable over time (as voluntary returns are subject to upward revision, as in many cases it can take time to identify people who have left the UK without informing the Home Office), the numbers recorded have shown a downward trend since 2015.

Impact of Covid-19

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release period	One off release
Released	28 May 2020	Next Release	None
Link to source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/887808/statistics-relating-to-covid-19-and-the-immigration-system-may-2020.pdf		
Description	This is a one-off release derived from Home Office management information, including some data which has not been designed for statistical purposes. The data are provisional, subject to change and not quality assured to the same standard as regular National Statistics releases, such as the quarterly Immigration Statistics. The report provides a high-level overview of recent trends.		

Data in this section relate to the number of asylum applications and initial decisions.

To allow for comparisons to be made between the period immediately prior to, and the period immediately following the beginning of the lockdown, comparisons are made between the four weeks prior to the UK lockdown being announced on 23 March 2020, and the first four weeks of the UK lockdown.

- In the second quarter of this year (April to June 2020), the number of people granted protection or other forms of leave was 68% lower than the same period in 2019, although there was a sharp increase in decisions being made in May and June 2020.
- At the same time, asylum applications in the second quarter of 2020 fell by 37% compared with the same quarter in the previous year, although following a sharp fall in April there has been a recovery in May and June 2020.
- Asylum applications, and initial decisions have both fallen sharply since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and the beginning of restrictions in the UK. The UK has continued to accept asylum applications throughout the pandemic. However, restrictions in the UK, across Europe and the rest of the world are likely to have limited the ability of some migrants, who may have gone on to claim asylum in the UK, from doing so.
- Although there had been a general upward trend in the number of asylum applications since mid-2018, the number of applications fell sharply in the UK following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the four weeks prior to lockdown, there were around 2,500 applications, however in the first four weeks of lockdown there were less than 800, a fall of 69%.
- There were around 300 initial decisions made on asylum applications in the first four weeks of lockdown. This was around one sixth of the number in the four weeks prior to lockdown. Interviews with asylum applicants and most asylum decision making was stopped shortly after the UK lockdown was announced, to ensure measures could be put in place to allow case working to safely continue in line with Public Health England (PHE) advice. Additionally, staff absence linked to the COVID-19 pandemic has also had an impact on caseworking capacity and therefore the number of decisions. Following the implementation of measures to allow for safe working, decision making has since resumed, although face-to-face interviews have not. Asylum Operations are currently considering implementing a remote interviewing process, to allow applications to continue to be considered.

Definitions

Section 95 (Immigration and Asylum Act 1999)	Section 4 (Immigration and Asylum Act 1999)
Support provided to destitute asylum seekers until their claim is finally determined. Section 95 support can be provided as both accommodation and subsistence, or accommodation, or subsistence only.	An individual may be eligible for Section 4 support if their asylum application has been determined as refused and appeals rights are exhausted, but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK.

At year end June 2020:

Number of asylum seekers in receipt of Section 95 Support (S95)	
National Figure	West Midlands Region
45,769	5,721 (12%)

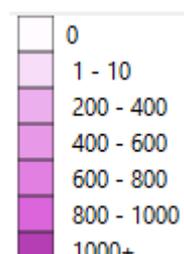
- At the end of June 2020, 45,769 asylum seekers in the UK were in receipt of support under Section 95, similar to the previous year.
- The total is made up of 16,276 single adults, the remaining number are in a family unit.
- An additional 5,357 individuals were under Section 4 (up 38% from the same time the previous year).
- 5,444 individuals were in receipt of support under Section 98 (3.5 times more than at the same time last year). The sharp increase is likely related to COVID-19, for further information follow the link detailing the use of [temporary hotels to house asylum seekers during COVID-19](#). Section 98 support is provided to asylum seekers on a short-term basis while their application for section 95 support is considered.
- In the West Midlands, 253 people receive only the subsistence element.
- In the West Midlands, the highest numbers of those on S95 support have the following nationalities: Iraq, Iran, Albania, Pakistan and Eritrea.

See page 6 for the West Midlands Asylum Dispersal Map

Asylum Dispersal Map

Number of asylum seekers on Section 95 support in local authorities in the West Midlands Region as of June 2020

Number of asylum seekers:

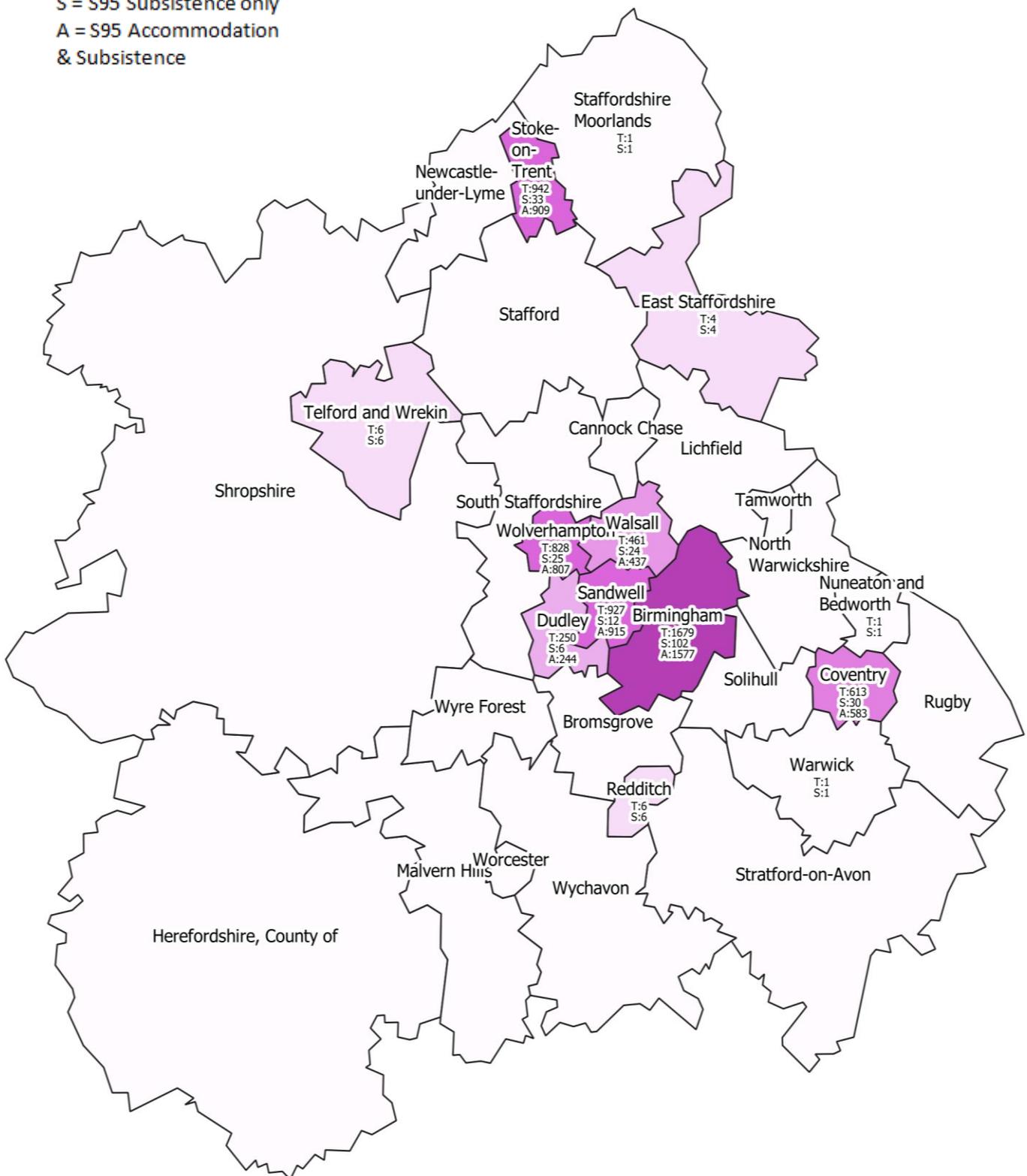


Map Key:

T = Overall total

S = S95 Subsistence only

A = S95 Accommodation
& Subsistence



Data displayed in the Asylum Dispersal Map (see pre ...)

(Table only includes data from local authorities participating in asylum dispersal or currently have an asylum seeker on subsistence only support).

Local authority with an asylum population	Section 95 Breakdown		
	Subsistence only (s)	Accommodation and subsistence (A)	Overall total (T)
Metropolitan Total	199	4563	4758

Birmingham	102	1577	1679
Coventry	30	583	613
Dudley	6	244	250
Sandwell	12	915	927
Walsall	24	437	461
Wolverhampton	25	807	828
Unitary Authorities Total	39	909	948
Stoke-on-Trent	33	909	942
Telford and Wrekin	6	0	6
Staffordshire Total	5	0	5
East Staffordshire	4	0	4
Staffordshire Moorlands	1	0	1
Worcestershire Total	8	0	8
Redditch	6	0	6
Wyre Forest	2	0	2
Warwickshire Total	2	0	2
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1	0	1
Warwick	1	0	1
Regional Total	253	5468	5721

Table displaying regional breakdown of supported asylum population by nationality:

West Midlands region (% of regional total)
Iraq – 1116 (20%)
Iran – 659 (12%)
Albania – 527 (9%)
Pakistan – 394 (7%)
Eritrea – 284 (5%)

Resettlement

Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS)

The VCRS was announced in April 2016 with the aim of resettling 3,000 vulnerable children and their families by the year 2020. VCRS is designed to recognise the specific vulnerabilities of refugee children and there are no nationality criteria.

Since its announcement to the end of March 2020 (latest data available), 1,826 people have been resettled through VCRS. The West Midlands received 156 of the total (9%).

Some of the children resettled through the VCRS are unaccompanied and some are children in families. Unaccompanied children are looked after by UK local authorities. Local authorities sometimes accommodate children they are looking after outside the local authority area. The VCRS data tells you where unaccompanied children were accommodated when they arrived in the UK which is not always the same as the local authority looking after them.

VCRS total populations for the West Midlands as of March 2020:

Local authority	No.
Birmingham	11
Coventry	121
Malvern Hills	4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2
Shropshire	8

Stoke-on-Trent	1
Walsall	1
County of Herefordshire	11
Warwick	2
West Midlands total	156

Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS)

The then Prime Minister David Cameron, announced in September 2015 that the UK would resettle up to 20,000 refugees under the VPRS by 2020. In July 2017 the nationality requirements were expanded to include individuals displaced by the conflict in Syria, but who may not necessarily have Syrian nationality.

It was not possible to undertake resettlement activity during the second quarter of 2020 due to the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Current progress since Q3 September 2015 to end of June 2020 is shown below:

- 19,768 people have been resettled in the UK under the VPRS
- 1,841 people have been resettled in the West Midlands, representing 10 % of the national total.

From 2020, once the 20,000 VPRS refugees have been resettled, the UK has announced plans to resettle around 5,000 of the world's most vulnerable refugees in the first year of operation of a new resettlement scheme. The new resettlement scheme will consolidate the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme, the Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme and the Gateway Protection Programme into one global scheme.

Data displayed in the VPRS Map (see page 9):

(Table only includes data from local authorities in which families have been placed and relates to data from Q1 2014, prior to announcement of the expansion of VPRS in September 2015)

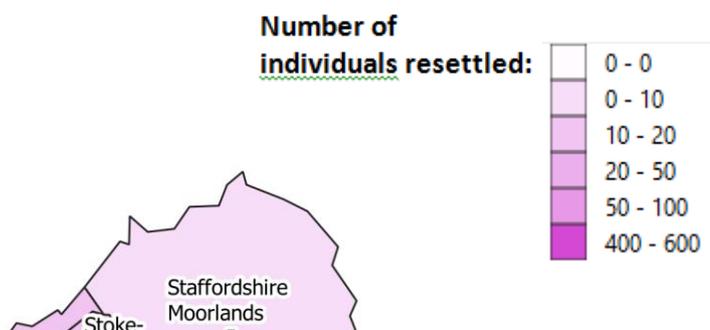
Local authority	No.
Metropolitan total	1333
Birmingham	518
Coventry	576
Dudley	95
Solihull	24
Walsall	20
Wolverhampton	100

Local authority	No.
Staffordshire total	101
Cannock Chase	10
East Staffordshire	12
Lichfield	9
Newcastle-under-Lyme	19
Stafford	27
Staffordshire Moorl'ds	5
Tamworth	19
Worcestershire total	104
Redditch	17
Worcester	16
Wyre Forest	17
Malvern Hills	16
Bromsgrove	20
Wychavon	18

Local authority	No.
Warwickshire total	124
North Warwickshire	2
Nuneaton and Bedworth	19
Rugby	37
Stratford-on-Avon	43
Warwick	23
Unitary authorities total	241
Herefordshire	84
Shropshire	86
Stoke-on-Trent	20
Telford and Wrekin	51

VPRS Map

Number of individuals resettled in local authorities in the West Midlands Region Q1 2014 to Year Ending March 2020



Community Sponsorship

The UK Community Sponsorship scheme was launched on 19 July 2016. The scheme allows community groups to support refugee families directly and aims to help them become self-sufficient and integrated members of the community.

Of those resettled under the VPRS and VCRS in the year ending June 2020, 104 refugees were resettled in the UK through the Community Sponsorship scheme, however due to the impacts of COVID-19, none of these were resettled in the latest quarter. Since the scheme began in July 2016, 449 refugees have been resettled by community sponsor groups.

Family Reunion

There were 154,257 visas and permits granted for family reasons in the year ending June 2020, 9% fewer than the year ending June 2019, with sharp falls seen in the second quarter of 2020 (90% lower than in the same period in 2019) due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. There were falls in family-related visas granted (down 8% to 45,350) and dependants of people coming to the UK on other types of visas (down 10% to 66,663).

There were also 29,527 EEA Family permits granted, and 12,717 EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) family permits granted since the scheme was launched on 30 March 2019.

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

Definitions

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child (UASC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is under 18 years of age when the claim is submitted; • is claiming in their own right; and • is separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who in law or by custom has responsibility to do so.

UASC

- In the year ending June 2020 there were 2,868 asylum applications from UASC.
- 89% of UASC applications were from male applicants and 11% were from female applicants.
- During March to June 2020 there were 118 UASC applications compared to 780 during the same period in 2019 – an 85% decrease.

The largest numbers of asylum applications from Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) in the year ending June 2020 came from Iranian (456), Vietnamese (420) and Afghan (409) nationals, who together accounted for 45% of the 2,868 UASCs in the latest year. UASCs accounted for 31% of all Vietnamese asylum applications over the period, 24% of all Sudanese asylum applications, while for Iranians only 10% of applications were from UASCs – similar to the average of 11% across all nationalities.

Dublin III Transfers

Definitions

Dublin III	
The Dublin III regulation applies to asylum applications made after 01/01/14 and allows for family members to be transferred to other EU member states or signatories to have their asylum claims processed in the same state. The next available statistics will be released in May 2020.	
Article 8.1	Article 8.2
The Member State responsible is that where a <i>family member or a sibling</i> of the child is legally present, provided that it is in the child's best interests. 'Family member' includes parent/person responsible by law /custom for the child.	The Member State responsible is that where a <i>relative</i> of the child is legally present, <i>where it is established that the relative can take care of the child</i> , provided that it is in the child's best interests. 'Relative' means adult aunt, uncle or grandparent.

Dublin III transfers

- In 2019 (the latest data available), 714 individuals were transferred under the Dublin regulation to the UK in 2019. The majority (496) of these transfers came from Greece.
- Of the 714 total, 108 were transferred under Article 8.1 and 56 transferred under Article 8.2.
- Over the same period, there were 3,258 requests from the UK to transfer individuals out of the UK to other member states. There were 263 transfers out of the UK under the Dublin Regulation. Of these transfers, 104 (40%) were transfers to Germany and 53 (20%) were transfers to France.

The top 5 countries from where Dublin III transfers came were:

- Greece – 496 (69%)
- France – 90 (13%)
- Germany – 22 (3%)
- Netherlands – 22 (3%)
- Italy – 18 (3%)

Section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016

Section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016, also known as the ‘Dubs’ amendment, committed the UK to bring 480 unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) to the UK from Europe.

- All 480 UASC have been transferred to the UK from the participating States of France, Greece, and Italy.

Asylum Transparency Data

Publisher(s)	UK Visas and Immigration	Release period	Quarterly
Released	27 August 2020	Next Release	26 November 2020
Link to source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rasi-resettlement-asylum-support-and-integration-data-august-2020		
Description	The asylum transparency data is part of the broader migration transparency data release. These documents include performance data related to areas in the Home Office business plan.		

National Transfer Scheme

Definition

National Transfer Scheme (NTS)
A voluntary transfer arrangement between local authorities for the care of unaccompanied children who arrive in the UK and claim asylum. Operating through a voluntary transfer protocol, the NTS aims to ensure that the responsibility for supporting these children does not fall disproportionately to a small number of local authorities situated as entry points into the UK.

Between Q3 2016 and Q2 2020:

- A total of 1018 UASC have now been transferred between local authorities in the UK through the National Transfer Scheme (NTS).
- 72 children have been transferred into West Midlands local authorities since the scheme started. 71 were from outside the region and one was from within the region.

Local authorities sometimes accommodate children they are looking after outside the local authority area. The NTS data tells you how many UASC have transferred in and out of a local authority’s care which does not always equate to physical transfers in and out of the local authority area.

Transfer of UASCs through the NTS West Midlands region Q3 2016 to Q2 2020:

Local Authority	NTS entering	NTS departing	Total NTS population
Stoke-on-Trent	2	0	2
Staffordshire	13	0	13
Telford and Wrekin	5	0	5
Shropshire	4	0	4

Wolverhampton	8	0	8
Walsall	4	0	4
Sandwell	3	0	3
Dudley	5	0	5
Birmingham	5	0	5
Solihull	0	0	0
Coventry	12	0	12
Warwickshire	2	1	1
Worcestershire	0	0	0
Herefordshire	10	0	10

Local Authority: 2018 - 2019

Publisher(s)	Department for Education	Release period	Yearly
Released	5 December 2019	Next Release	December 2020
Link to source	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2018-to-2019?utm_source=6f7bdaad-db64-439b-87fa-23e21cd54db8&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate		
Description	Children looked after at 31 March who are unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) during the year, by local authority, years ending 31 March 2014 to 2018.		

The West Midlands total as at 31 March 2019 was 500. These figures do not include care leavers for whom local authorities have ongoing responsibilities up to the age of 25.

Local authorities sometimes accommodate children they are looking after outside the local authority area. This Department for Education data tells you how many UASC a local authority was looking after but not where they were accommodated which may be in a different local authority.

Looked after UASC by Local Authority in the West Midlands:

Local authority	Total	Local Authority	Total
Birmingham	140	Staffordshire	65
Coventry	37	Stoke-on-Trent	16
Dudley	6	Telford and Wrekin	X
Herefordshire	6	Walsall	11
Sandwell	24	Warwickshire	68
Shropshire	14	Wolverhampton	11

Key: 'X' Figures not shown in order to protect confidentiality

National Referral Mechanism

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release period	Quarterly
Released	4 June 2020	Next Release	September 2020
Link to source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/889969/national-referral-mechanism-statistics-uk-quarter-1-2020-january-to-march.pdf		
Description	Breakdown of the number of potential victims of modern slavery referred into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) from 1 January to 31 March 2020 (quarter 1).		

Modern slavery is a term that includes any form of human trafficking, slavery, servitude or forced labour, as set out in the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Potential victims of modern slavery in the UK that come to the attention of authorised 'First Responder' organisations are referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

- In quarter 1 2020, 2,871 potential victims of modern slavery were referred to the NRM; a 14% decrease from the previous quarter, but a 33% increase from the same quarter in 2019.
- Of the 2,871 potential victims, 61% (1,737) claimed to have been exploited in the UK only, whilst a quarter (755) claimed the exploitation took place overseas only.
- Just over half (52%) of the referrals were for individuals who claimed they were exploited as adults, with the remainder claiming they were exploited as children (43%) or their age at exploitation was unknown (5%).
- Labour exploitation was the most common exploitation type for adult potential victims, whilst criminal exploitation was most commonly reported for child potential victims.
- Potential victims from the UK, Albania and Vietnam were the three most common nationalities to be referred to the NRM, as in the previous quarter.

EU Settlement Scheme

Publisher(s)	UK Visas and Immigration	Release period	Monthly
Released	September 2020	Next Release	October 2020
Link to source	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/eu-settlement-scheme-statistics https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/887808/statistics-relating-to-covid-19-and-the-immigration-system-may-2020.pdf This covers the period between the launch of the first private beta scheme to the end of Q2 2020.		
Description	The EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) enables EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their families to obtain a UK immigration status for when the UK leaves the EU. Further information about the EU Settlement Scheme can be found here .		

- The total number of applications received up to 31 August 2020 was 3,910,100
- The total number of applications concluded up to 31 August 2020 was 3,711,500
- Of the concluded outcomes, 57% were granted settled status, 41% were granted pre-settled status.

More in depth data is available as of June 2020:

The nationalities with the highest number of applications received were:

- Polish (718,620)
- Romanian (609,060)
- Italian (372,380)
- Portuguese (286,390)

Applications by age group as of June 2020:

Of the 3,721,960 applications received:

- 529,670 (14%) were made from applicants under 18 years of age.
- 3,108,140 (84%) were made from applicants aged between 18 and 64.
- 84,150 (2%) were made from applicants aged 65 and over.

The below data is the breakdown at local authority level up until 30 June 2020:

- The total number of applications received from the West Midlands from 28 August to 30 June 2020 is 287,850.
- Of the West Midlands total, 138,100 have been granted Settled status, 123,180 Pre-settled status and 4,080 other outcomes so far.

EU Settlement Support applications received by local authority data as of June 2020:

(The data presented includes data since testing of the scheme began in August 2018 and figures are rounded to the nearest 10)

Local authority	No.	Local authority	No.	Local authority	No.
Metropolitan total	180,640	Staffordshire total	20,440	Warwickshire total	28,370
Birmingham	76,920	Cannock Chase	1,260	North Warwickshire	1,080
Coventry	32,020	East Staffordshire	8,700	Nuneaton and Bedworth	5,260
Sandwell	26,020	South Staffordshire	580	Rugby	9,660
Dudley	6,280	Lichfield	1,530	Stratford-on-Avon	4,800
Solihull	3,430	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,090	Warwick	7,570
Walsall	13,230	Stafford	2,940	Unitary authorities	37,750
Wolverhampton	22,740	Staffordshire Moorl'ds	570	Herefordshire	9,810
		Tamworth	2,770	Shropshire	5,860
		Worcestershire total	20,650	Stoke-on-Trent	12,920
		Redditch	4,970	Telford and Wrekin	9,160
		Worcester	6,020		
		Wyre Forest	1,800		
		Malvern Hills	990		
		Bromsgrove	720		
		Wychavon	6,150		

Impact of Covid-19 on EU Settlement Scheme

Since 30 March 2019, EU and EEA nationals who are residents in the UK, along with their non-EEA family members, can apply to the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) to continue living in the UK. The Home Office publishes regular high level statistics on the EU Settlement Scheme, with more detailed statistics published on a quarterly basis.

- The latest data show that the Home Office received 67,300 applications in April 2020, 46% lower than the previous month, although this continues a downward trend since the UK left the European Union at the end of January 2020. By the end of April the EUSS had received more than 3.5 million applications.
- There were 73,000 applications concluded in April 2020, 51% lower than in March 2020. Applications have continued to be processed during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in order to adhere to PHE advice, the Home Office has enacted plans to move to a remote case working model for the EUSS.

International Migration Statistics

Publisher(s)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	Release period	Quarterly
Released	27 August 2020	Next Release	To be announced
Link to release	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/august2020		
Description	Covering people moving into and out of the UK, long term migration, short term migration, and non-UK resident's data. This provides a picture of those entering and leaving the UK.		

Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality

Publisher(s)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	Release period	Quarterly
Released	21 May 2020	Next Release	To be announced
Link to data	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountryofbirthandnationality		
Description	Expanded data on residents of UK, excluding some residents in communal establishments, by nation of birth and citizenship.		

- The UK estimated population was 66,006,000 people in 2019.
- The West Midlands resident population was estimated to be 5,845,000 people in 2019.

Region - Top Non-UK born populations in the West Midlands in order of size:

Nationality	Population size (Estimated)	Percentage of West Midlands population (Estimated)
India	104,000	1.8%
Pakistan	83,000	1.4%
Poland	76,000	1.3%
Romania	49,000	0.8%
Bangladesh	33,000	0.6%

National - Top Non-UK born populations in the United Kingdom in order of size:

Nationality	Population size (Estimated)	Percentage of population (Estimated)
India	863,000	1.3%
Poland	818,000	1.2%
Pakistan	547,000	0.8%
Romania	427,000	0.6%
Republic of Ireland	360,000	0.5%