

## Migration Statistics Briefing Paper

21<sup>st</sup> May 2020

A number of important datasets were released on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 from the Home Office and ONS. Among the releases are the quarterly Home Office Immigration Statistics and the UKVI asylum transparency data. Due to coronavirus, it has not been possible for the government to prepare and quality assure all of the data tables that usually make up the publication. Therefore, they have given priority to those with the highest degree of public interest. The government anticipate that all Q1 2020 data will be published as part of the next publication in August.

In addition, the Home Office have 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 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

<b>Immigration Statistics .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Claims.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Asylum Applications awaiting a decision, by duration .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grant Rate .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Immigration Detention.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Returns.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Impact of Covid-19 on Asylum Applications and Initial Decisions .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Asylum Support .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Asylum Dispersal Map.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Resettlement .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS) .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS).....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VPRS Map.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Impact of Covid-19 on Resettlement.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Family Reunion .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Dublin III Transfers.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Asylum Transparency Data .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>National Transfer Scheme .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Looked After Children by.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Local Authority: 2018 - 2019 .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>National Referral Mechanism .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>EU Settlement Scheme .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Impact of Covid-19 on EU Settlement Scheme.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>International Migration Statistics .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality.....</b>	<b>16</b>

# Immigration Statistics

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release period	Quarterly
Released	21 May 2020	Next Release	27 August 2020
Link to source	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-march-2020">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-march-2020</a>		
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 35,099 **asylum applications** in the UK from main applicants in the year ending March 2020. This is an increase of 11% more than the previous year.
- The UK's number of applications was equivalent to the 5th largest of the EU member states in year ending December 2019; however, this would represent only the 19th largest per head of the population.
- The UK **granted asylum, alternative forms of leave, or resettlement** to 20,339 people in the year ending March 2020. This was up 17% on the previous year and similar levels to those seen in 2003.
- 12,863 grants of asylum, up 40% compared with the previous year, with notable increases in grants to Iranian (up 62% to 2,653), Sudanese (up 87% to 1,657) and Eritrean (up 55% to 1,734) nationals
- 1,482 grants of humanitarian protection, up 24% – over half of these (58%) were granted to Libyan nationals
- 1,026 grants of alternative forms of leave following an application for asylum, down 18%
- 4,968 grants of protection through resettlement schemes, 14% fewer than in the previous year – and three-quarters of which were to Syrian nationals
- In addition to those granted asylum, humanitarian protection and alternative forms of leave at initial decision following an asylum application, over the same period a further 3,761 had an appeal allowed following an initial refusal of asylum.
- The **Vulnerable Person Resettlement Scheme (VPRS)** accounted for over three-quarters (4,030) of those resettled in the UK in the year ending March 2020.
- Since the VPRS began in 2014, 19,768 people (mainly Syrian nationals) have been resettled under the scheme.

## Asylum Applications awaiting a decision, by duration

- This data includes main applicants only and refers to cases 'awaiting a decision' that have been lodged since 1 April 2006 which are still under consideration as of December 2019.
- A total of 43,632 main applicants awaiting decision.
- 40,018 awaiting an initial decision.
- 17,469 waiting less than 6 months for an initial decision.
- 22,549 waiting more than 6 months for an initial decision.
- 3,614 awaiting further review (those who have receive an initial decision, but case is still not concluded for example, pending an appeal outcome from the First-tier Tribunal).

## Grant Rate

- In the year ending March 2020, 54% of initial decisions on asylum applications were grants of asylum, humanitarian protection or alternative forms of leave (such as discretionary leave or UASC leave). This was the highest initial decision grant rate on record, up from 39% 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 (97%) and

Syrians (92%) typically have high grant rates at initial decision, while nationals of India (4%), China (17%) and Bangladesh (18%) typically have low grant rates.

### Immigration Detention

- The number of people entering detention in the year ending March 2020 (23,075) was 5% less than the previous year. This continues a general downward trend since 2015.
- As at 31 March 2020, there were 895 people in immigration detention, down from 1,637 as the end of December 2019 and less than half the number as at 31 March 2019 (1,839).
- There has been an increase in the proportion of people leaving detention within 28 days, from 69% in 2018 to 74% in the year ending March 2020.
- Almost two-fifths (38%) had been detained for 7 days or less, and three-quarters (74%) detained for 28 days or less.

### Returns

- There were 10,421 voluntary departures in the year ending March 2020. Although these data are not directly comparable over time (as voluntary returns are subject to upward revision, as in some cases it can take time to identify people who have left the UK without informing the Home Office), the numbers recorded have fallen since 2015.
- In the year ending March 2020, enforced returns from the UK decreased to 6,778, 21% 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 19% to 4,644).

### Impact of Covid-19 on Asylum Applications and Initial Decisions

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release period	One off release
Released	28 May 2020	Next Release	None
Link to source	<a href="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">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</a>		
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. As the data are taken from a live system, they may differ from that reported in the Immigration Statistics. The data in this release are provisional and subject to change.

- 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.

## Asylum Support

### 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 March 2020:

Number of asylum seekers in receipt of Section 95 Support (S95)	
National Figure	West Midlands Region
44,244	5,466 (12%)

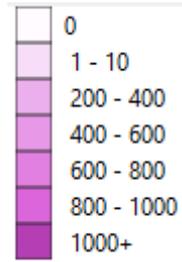
- At the end of March 2020, 44,244 asylum seekers in the UK were in receipt of support, down 3% from the same time the previous year, despite the increase in asylum applications over the period.
- An additional 4,077 individuals were under Section 4 (up 4% from the previous year) and 2,577 individuals were in receipt of support under Section 98 (41% more than the year before). Section 98 support is provided to asylum seekers on a short-term basis while their application for section 95 support is considered.
- In 2019, the latest year available, there were 20,009 applications for Section 95 support, an increase of 15% compared to the previous year. This increase comes at a time when asylum applications increased, by 21%, over the same period.
- In the West Midlands, 192 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 Asylum Dispersal Map page 6.

## Asylum Dispersal Map

Number of asylum seekers on Section 95 support in local authorities in the West Midlands Region as at year end March 2020

Number of asylum seekers:

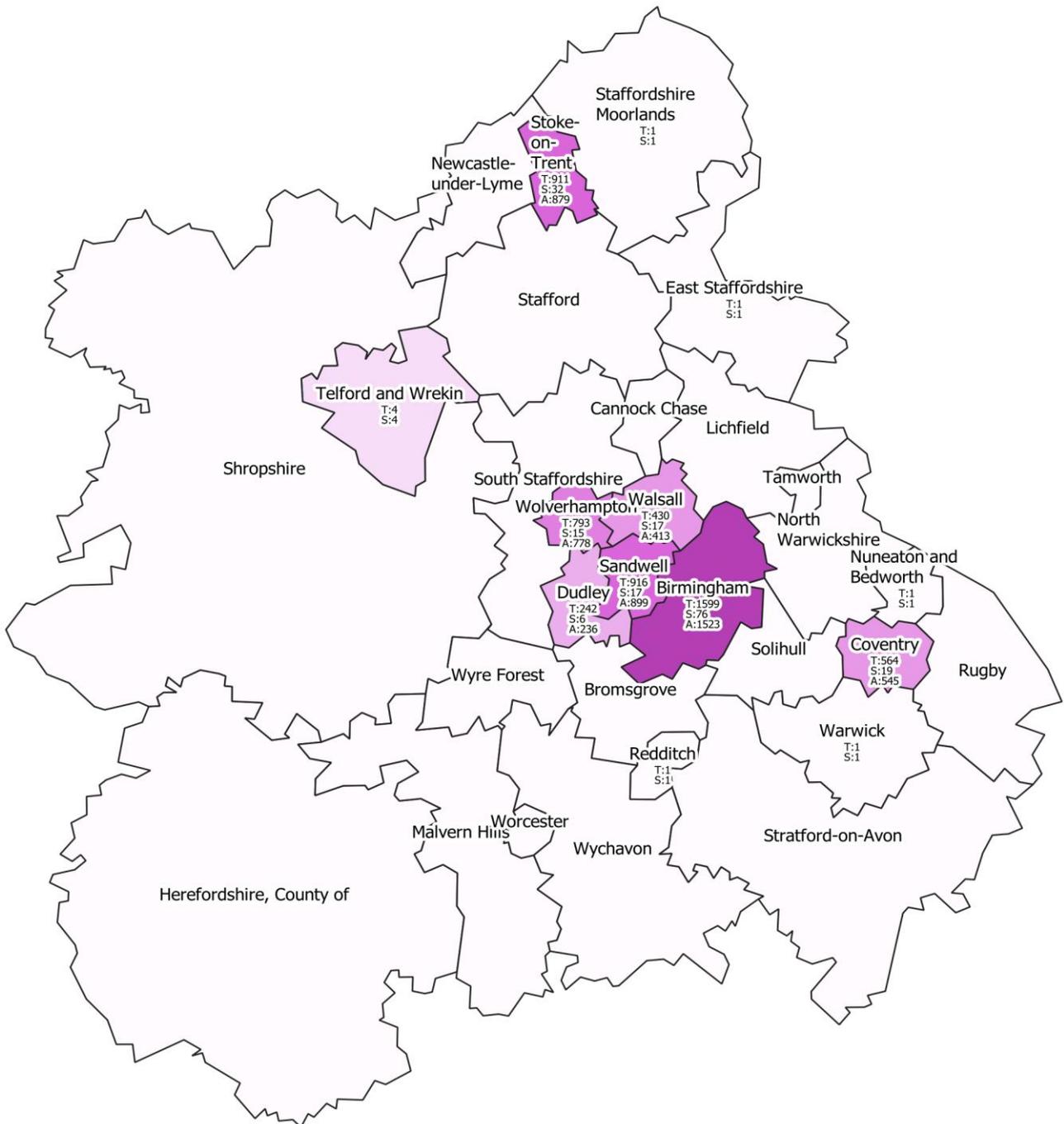


### Map Key:

T = Overall total

S = S95 Subsistence only

A = S95 Accommodation & Subsistence



**Data displayed in the Asylum Dispersal Map (see previous page):**

(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	150	4394	4544
Birmingham	76	1523	1599
Coventry	19	545	564
Dudley	6	236	242
Sandwell	17	899	916
Walsall	17	413	430
Wolverhampton	15	778	793
Unitary Authorities Total	36	879	915
Stoke-on-Trent	32	879	911
Telford and Wrekin	4	0	4
Staffordshire Total	2	0	2
East Staffordshire	1	0	1
Staffordshire Moorlands	1	0	1
Worcestershire Total	3	0	3
Redditch	1	0	1
Wyre Forest	2	0	2
Warwickshire Total	2	0	2
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1	0	1
Warwick	1	0	1
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>5273</b>	<b>5466</b>

**Table displaying regional breakdown of supported asylum population by nationality:**

West Midlands region (% of regional total)
Iraq – 1050 (19%)
Iran – 624 (11%)
Albania – 517 (9%)
Pakistan – 361 (7%)
Eritrea – 272 (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, 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:

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. Current progress is shown below:

- 19,768 people have been resettled in the UK under the VPRS since September 2015 to end of March 2020.
- 1,903 people have been resettled in the West Midlands since September 2015 to end of March 2020, 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

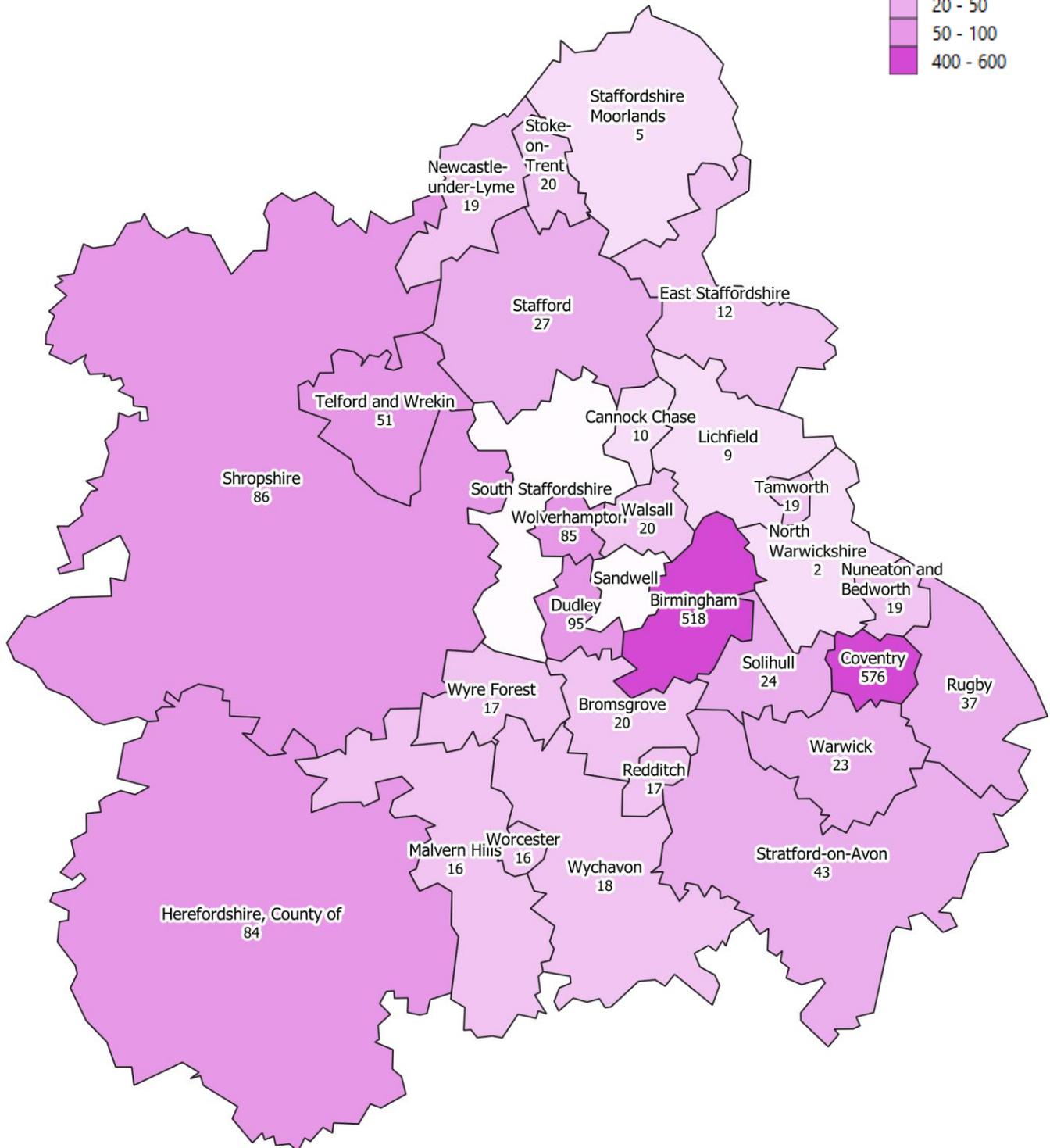
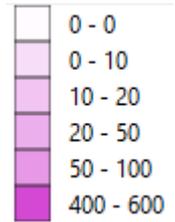
Local authority	No.
Staffordshire total	101
Cannock Chase	10
East Staffordshire	12
Lichfield	9
Newcastle-under-Lyme	19
Stafford	27
Staffordshire Moorl'ds	5
Tamworth	19
Worcestershire total	104
Redditch	17
Worcester	16
Wyre Forest	17
Malvern Hills	16
Bromsgrove	20
Wychavon	18

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

Number of  
individuals resettled:



## Impact of Covid-19 on Resettlement

Due to COVID-19 related restrictions on movements both overseas and in the UK, it is not currently possible to undertake any resettlement activity. As a result, there have been no refugees resettled in the UK since 12 March 2020, following the outbreak of COVID-19. All refugee resettlement arrivals to the UK planned prior to the current crisis have now been cancelled.

Resettlement arrivals are due to restart as soon as conditions allow and will be dependent on several factors, including:

- restarting of flights from refugee hosting countries.
- lifting of restrictions imposed by the governments of those countries, and in the UK.
- the ability of international partners (UNHCR and IOM) to operate.
- reopening of the UK's visa application centres.

## Family Reunion

By March 2020, 7,482 Family Reunion visas were issued to partners and children of those previously granted asylum or humanitarian protection in the UK, up 37% compared with the same time the previous year.

The top nationalities in receipt of family reunion visas were:

- Eritrean
- Iranian
- Sudanese
- Syrian

## Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

### Definitions

#### Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child (UASC)

- 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 March 2020 there were 3,463 asylum applications from UASC.
- 89% of UASC applications were from male applicants and 11% were from female applicants.

### The highest populations of UASC applicants by nationality and gender:

- Iranian males – 516 (15%)
- Afghan males – 450 (13%)
- Sudanese males – 406 (12%)
- Eritrean males – 356 (10%)
- Iraqi males – 349 (10%)
- Vietnamese males – 318 (9%)
- Albanian males – 192 (6%)
- Vietnamese females – 146 (4%)
- Eritrean females – 110 (3%)

## 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.

- To date, 478 UASC have been transferred to the UK from the participating States of France, Greece, and Italy.
- Additional breakdowns on those who have transferred to the UK under the 'Dubs' scheme will be published in future Immigration Statistics releases, once all 480 children have been transferred to the UK.

## Asylum Transparency Data

Publisher(s)	UK Visas and Immigration	Release period	Quarterly
Released	27 February 2020	Next Release	August 2020
Link to source	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/asylum-transparency-data-february-2020">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/asylum-transparency-data-february-2020</a>		
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.

The Home Office have not released new data on NTS for Q1 2020.

Between Q3 2016 and Q4 2019:

- A total of 930 UASC have now been transferred between local authorities in the UK through the National Transfer Scheme (NTS).
- 60 children have been transferred into West Midlands local authorities since the scheme started. 59 were from outside the region and one was from within the region (see National Transfer Scheme Map page 10). There was one transfer into the West Midlands in 2019.

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 Q4 2019:

Local Authority	NTS entering	NTS departing	Total NTS population
Stoke-on-Trent	0	0	0
Staffordshire	3	0	3
Telford and Wrekin	5	0	5
Shropshire	4	0	4
Wolverhampton	7	0	7
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	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2018-to-2019?utm_source=6f7bdaad-db64-439b-87fa-23e21cd54db8&amp;utm_medium=email&amp;utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&amp;utm_content=immediate">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2018-to-2019?utm_source=6f7bdaad-db64-439b-87fa-23e21cd54db8&amp;utm_medium=email&amp;utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&amp;utm_content=immediate</a>		
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
Solihull	62	Worcestershire	37

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	<a href="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">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</a>		
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	Quarterly
Released	May 2020	Next Release	August 2020
Link to source	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/eu-settlement-scheme-quarterly-statistics-march-2020">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/eu-settlement-scheme-quarterly-statistics-march-2020</a> <a href="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">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</a> The data focuses on the total number of applications to the EU Settlement Scheme between 28 August 2018 and 31 March 2020, and their outcomes. This covers the period between the launch of the first private beta scheme to the end of Q1 2020. The data are Experimental Statistics and should be interpreted with caution. Experimental Statistics are statistics that are not yet fully developed or subject to the full level of quality assurance of National Statistics.		
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 <a href="#">here</a> .		

- Over 3.1 million (3,147,140) applications had been concluded up to 31 March 2020.
- Of the concluded outcomes, 58% (1,813,390) were granted settled status, 41% (1,299,350) were granted pre-settled status and 1% had other outcomes (including 640 refused applications, 23,740 withdrawn or void applications, and 10,030 invalid applications).
- Concluded outcomes granted settled status were higher for Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland (66%, 63%, 62% respectively), compared to England (57%).
- Overall, the total number of applications received up to 31 January 2020 was more than 3 million (3,107,900).
- Of this national total, 2,730,200 applications have been concluded. Settled status granted to 58% of applicants and 41% granted Pre-settled status.
- The highest number of applications were received from people with the following nationalities: Polish, Romanian, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

### Applications by age group

Of the 3,468,670 applications received:

- 493,800 (14%) were made from applicants under 18 years of age.
- 2,894,380 (83%) were made from applicants aged between 18 and 64.
- 78,850 (2%) were made from applicants aged 65 and over.

The below data is the breakdown at local authority level up until 31 March 2020:

- The total number of applications received from the West Midlands from 28 August to 31 March 2020 is 269,070.

- Of the West Midlands total, 125,620 have been granted Settled status, 113,160 Pre-settled status and 2,550 other outcomes so far.

### EU Settlement Support applications received by local authority data:

(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.
Metropolitan total	169,160
Birmingham	71,790
Coventry	29,760
Sandwell	24,500
Dudley	5,880
Solihull	3,170
Walsall	12,490
Wolverhampton	21,570

Local authority	No.
Staffordshire total	18,960
Cannock Chase	1,160
East Staffordshire	8,080
South Staffordshire	540
Lichfield	1,430
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,970
Stafford	2,660
Staffordshire Moorl'ds	530
Tamworth	2,590
Worcestershire total	19,250
Redditch	4,660
Worcester	5,640
Wyre Forest	1,680
Malvern Hills	910
Bromsgrove	670
Wychavon	5,690

Local authority	No.
Warwickshire total	26,630
North Warwickshire	1,030
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,880
Rugby	9,110
Stratford-on-Avon	4,510
Warwick	7,100
Unitary authorities	35,080
Herefordshire	9,040
Shropshire	5,460
Stoke-on-Trent	12,050
Telford and Wrekin	8,530

### 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	21 May 2020	Next Release	27 August 2020
Link to release	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/may2020">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/may2020</a>		
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	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountryofbirthandnationality">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountryofbirthandnationality</a>		
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%