

Migration Statistics Briefing Paper

25 February 2021

A number of important datasets were released on the 25th February from the Home Office and ONS. Among the releases are the quarterly Home Office Immigration Statistics and the UKVI asylum transparency data.

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.

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

Contents Immigration Statistics	2
Claims.....	3
Grant Rate	4
Immigration Detention.....	4
Returns.....	5
Impact of Covid-19	5
Asylum Support.....	6
Asylum Dispersal Map.....	7
Resettlement	9
Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS)	9
Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS)	9
VPRS Map	11
Community Sponsorship	12
Family Reunion	12
Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC)	12
Dublin III Transfers	13
Asylum Transparency Data	14
National Transfer Scheme	14
Local Authority: 2020 - 2021	15
National Referral Mechanism	15
EU Settlement Scheme.....	16
Routes to Citizenship for Children.....	18
International Migration Statistics	18
Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality.....	19

Immigration Statistics

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release Period	Quarterly
Released	25 February 2021	Next Release	27 May 2021
Link to source	Overview of the immigration system - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		
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 29,456 asylum applications (main applicants only) in the UK in 2020, an 18% decrease from the previous year. This latest figure will have been impacted by the measures taken in response to COVID-19 which have impacted migrants' movements globally.

Of the 29,456 applications, 26,660 (91%) were aged 18+, a decrease of 16% when compared with the previous year.

- In the year ending December 2020 the most asylum applications came from Iran (3,847), this was a 21% decrease when compared to the previous year. Iran have had the highest number of applications each year since 2016.

Alongside Iran the four highest nationalities applying for asylum were Albania (2,784), Eritrea (2,496), Iraq (2,304) and Sudan (2,040).

The biggest percentage increase in applications was seen from Yemen (286 to 518, +81%), other increases were seen from Syria (+43.5%), Sudan (+33.9%) and "stateless3" (+31.87%). For all other nationalities there were fewer asylum applications than the previous year.

- In the year ending December 2020 there were 4,587 appeals lodged, which is a reduction of 50%. 44% of appeals were successful, which is the same proportion as reported in the previous year.
- In the year ending December 2020 there were 51,321 asylum applications awaiting decision which is a 28% increase when compared to the previous year, 67% of those had been awaiting a decision for more than 6 months.
- Since the government announced the expansion of the Vulnerable Person Resettlement scheme on 7th September 2015, including the target of resettling an additional 20,000 refugees under the scheme by 2020, 19,776 refugees have been resettled in the UK (99% of the 20,000 target) and there are plans to bring the final arrivals in early 2021.
- The Vulnerable Person Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) accounted for 80% (662) of those resettled in the UK (823) in 2020. There were 823 grants of protection through resettlement

schemes in 2020, 85% fewer than in the previous year. The vast majority were resettled in the first quarter before resettlement activity was paused during the second and third quarter of 2020 due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. The Home Office recommenced resettlement activity in December 2020, with 8 refugees resettled in the month.

Grants

- The UK offered protection, in the form of asylum, humanitarian protection, alternative forms of leave and resettlement, to 9,936 people (including dependants) in 2020. This figure is 52% lower than in 2019 and is lowest level since 2014. The fall in people granted in the latest year is due to fewer initial decisions being made on asylum applications (14,365 in 2020 compared with 20,766 in 2019), as well as the pause to resettlement activity since March 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The number of grants of protection and alternative forms of the leave in the year ending December 2020 includes:

7,546 grants of asylum, a reduction of 40% when compared with the same period last year. The top nationalities provided grants for asylum were Iranian (1,361), Eritrean (826), Sudanese (817), Afghan (554), and Syria (551). All saw a decrease in actual numbers, although those with a Syrian nationality saw a slight increase in the proportion of grants awarded (5.7% in 2019 to 7.3% in 2020).

1,012 grants of humanitarian protection, an 18% decrease when compared with the same period last year. 542 of these grants were to Libyan nationals (53.6%), a slightly lower proportion than last year where (56%). Whereas there has been a decrease in grants overall, El Salvadorian grants have seen a considerable increase from 40 in 2019 to 168 in 2020, (16.6% of total grants in comparison to 4.9% in 2019).

555 grants of alternative forms of leave following an application for asylum, a 57% when compared to 2019.

823 grants of protection through resettlement schemes. Resettlement activity was paused during the second and third quarter of 2020 due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Resettlement recommenced in December 2020. 80% of resettlement grants were Syrian nationals.

Immigration Detention

- The number of people entering detention in 2020 was 14,773, 40% fewer 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 31 December 2020, there were 910 people in immigration detention, down from 990 at the end of September 2020 and 44% less than as at 31 December 2019 (1,637). The fall from the same day last year, in the number in detention, has been due to fewer people being detained in Immigration Removal Centres (IRCs) following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In 2020, 15,449 people left the detention estate (down 37%). Over half (54%) had been detained for seven days or fewer, compared with 39% in 2019, and three-quarters (77%)

detained for 28 days or fewer. 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 September 2020, enforced returns from the UK decreased to 4,353, 42% less than the previous year and the lowest number since in the timeseries began in 2004. The fall in enforced returns was largely accounted for by a decrease in enforced returns of people who were in detention prior to their return (down 44% to 2,838). Although the number of enforced returns has been declining since 2013, the fall in the latest year was larger due to very few returns in 2020 Q2 and to a slightly lesser extent 2020 Q3, which was in part affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Over the same period, there were 6,677 voluntary returns, continuing a downward trend since 2016. 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 2016.

Impact of Covid-19

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release period	One off release
Released	28 May 2020	Next Release	None
Link to source	Statistics relating to Covid-19 and the immigration system, May 2020 (publishing.service.gov.uk)		
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 Home Office published a separate report on 28 May 2020, which provided a <u>statistical overview of COVID-19 impacts</u> on the immigration system into April 2020. However, there are further changes visible in the period to the end of September 2020.		

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

- The number of asylum applications had been increasing in 2018 and 2019. However, applications fell sharply in April 2020 following the onset of the global pandemic, and although they increased somewhat over subsequent months, they have not returned to the levels seen prior to the coronavirus pandemic. Asylum applications in the fourth quarter of 2020 were 23% lower than the same quarter in the previous year.
- The number of initial decisions on applications also decreased in 2020, by 31%. Following falls in March and April 2020, there was a sharp increase in decisions being made between May and July 2020, numbers dropped again between August and September but have subsequently increased in the last three months of the year.
- The reduced number of decisions means the number of people granted protection has fallen. In the fourth quarter of 2020 (October to December 2020), the number of people granted protection or other forms of leave was 43% lower than in the same period in 2019.

At the end of December 2020:

- There were 45,626 individuals in receipt of Section 95 support, an increase of 5% when compared with the previous year.
- An additional 6,180 were in receipt of support under Section 4, an increase of 62% compared to the previous year (3,804).
- Section 98 support saw the largest increases, from 2,738 to 12,235, an additional 9,497 people supported when compared to the same period last year.

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.

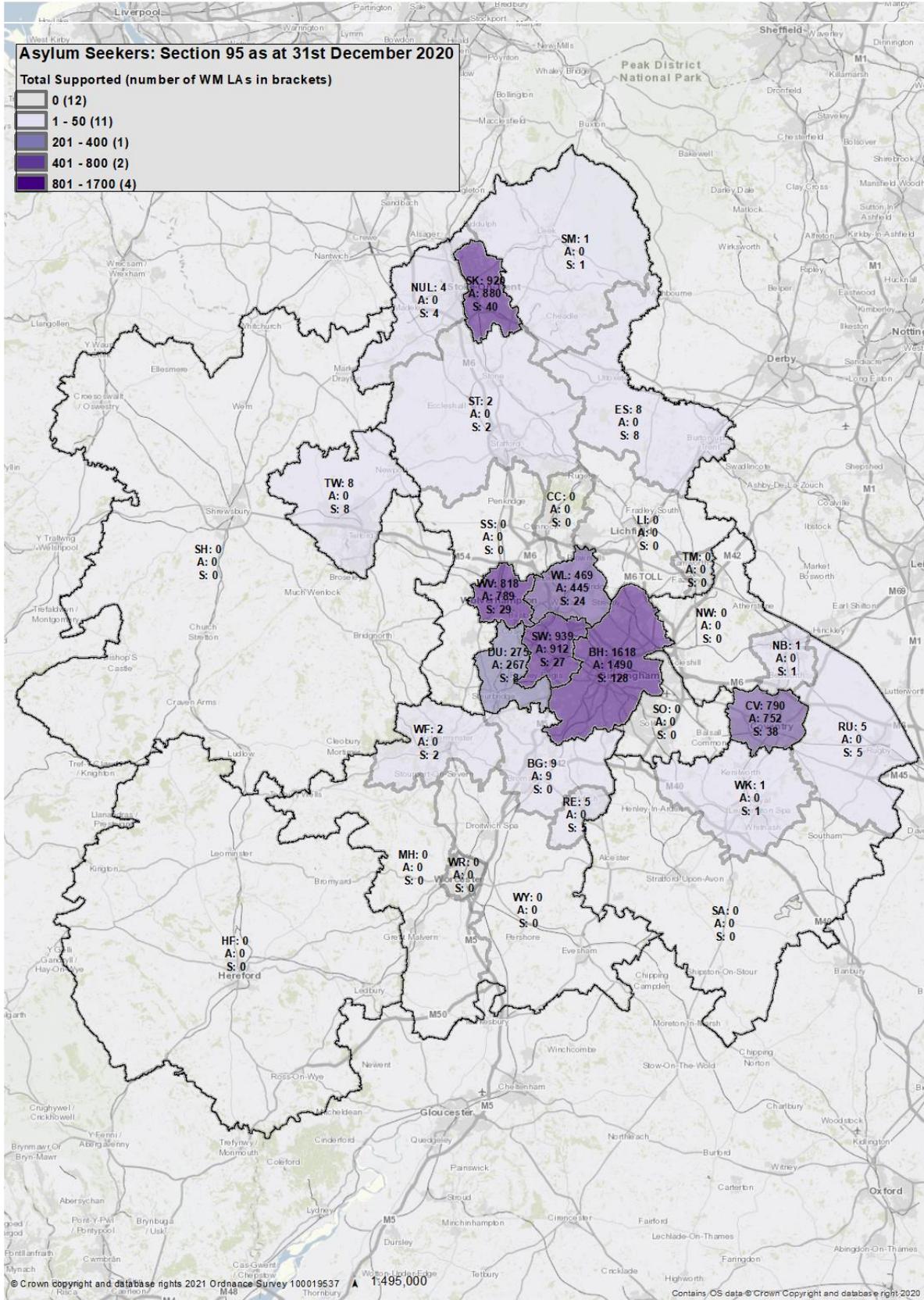
The year ending December 2020:

Number of asylum seekers in receipt of Section 95 Support (S95)	
National figure	West Midlands Region
45,626 on Section 95 (+5% from previous year).	5,875 (+12.2% from previous year).

- As at the end of December 2020 there were 45,626 individuals in receipt of Section 95 support, an increase of 5% when compared with the previous year.
- The total is made up of 15,942 single adults, which is 35% of the cohort and an increase of 6% when compared to last year, the rest are in a family unit.
- Across the UK, 6,180 asylum seekers were in receipt of Section 4 support, a 62% increase when compared to the previous year.
- 12,235 individuals were in receipt of Section 98 support (a 347% increase). 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 there were 5,875 asylum seekers in receipt of Section 95 support. The nationalities with the highest numbers receiving this support are Iraq (1,154). Iran (691), Albania (540), Pakistan (411) and Eritrea (288).

Asylum Dispersal Map

Number of asylum seekers on Section 95 support in local authorities in the West Midlands Region as of December 20



Local authority with an asylum population	Map Key	Section 95 Breakdown		
		Subsistence only (s)	Accommodation and subsistence (A)	Overall total (T)
Metropolitan Total		254	4,655	4,909
Birmingham	BH	128	1,490	1,618
Coventry	CV	38	752	790
Dudley	DU	8	267	275
Sandwell	SW	27	912	939
Walsall	WL	24	445	469
Wolverhampton	WV	29	789	818
Unitary Authorities Total		48	880	928
Stoke-on-Trent	SK	40	880	920
Telford and Wrekin	TW	8	0	8
Staffordshire Total		15	0	15
East Staffordshire	ES	8	0	8
Stafford	ST	2	0	2
Staffordshire Moorlands	SM	1	0	1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	SL	4	0	4
Worcestershire Total		7	9	16
Bromsgrove	BG	0	9	9
Redditch	RE	5	0	5
Wyre Forest	WF	2	0	2
Warwickshire Total		7	0	7
Nuneaton and Bedworth	NB	1	0	1
Rugby	RU	5	0	5
Warwick	WK	1	0	1
Regional Total		331	5,544	5,875

Table displaying regional breakdown of supported asylum population by top 5 nationalities:

West Midlands region (% of regional total)
Iraq - 1,154 (20%)
Iran – 691 (12%)
Albania – 540 (9%)
Pakistan – 411 (7%)
Eritrea – 288 (5%)

Resettlement

Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS)

The Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (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.

- 79 people were resettled under the Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme (VCRS) in 2020, bringing the total to 1,826 since this scheme began in 2016. 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 December 2020:

Local authority	No.
Birmingham	6
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 December 2020 is shown below:

- 19,799 people have been resettled in the UK under 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

(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).

The Home Office recommenced resettlement activity in December 2020, with 8 refugees resettled in the month, none of these were in the West Midlands.

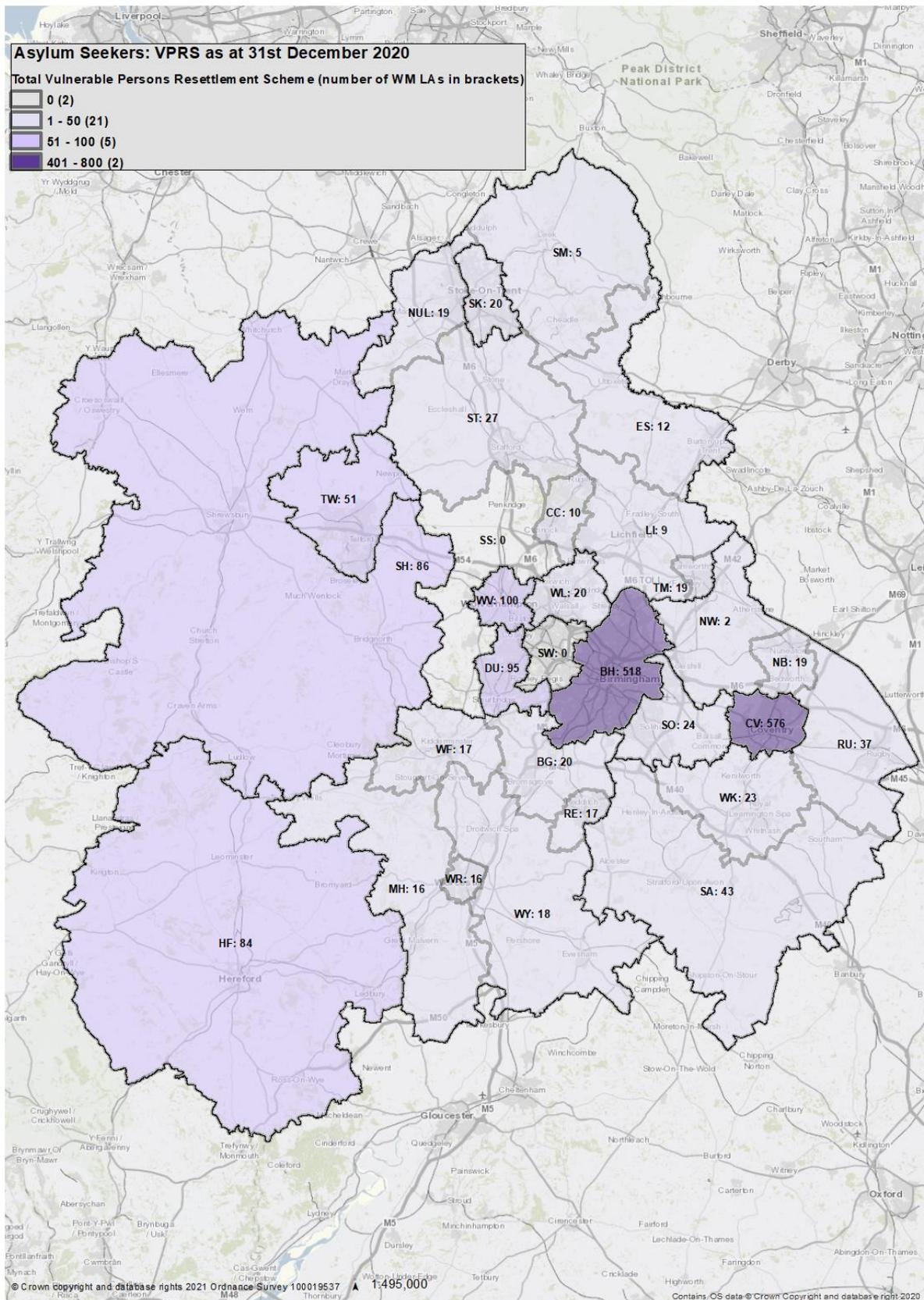
Local authority	No.
Metropolitan total	1,333
Birmingham	518
Coventry	576
Dudley	95
Solihull	24
Walsall	20
Wolverhampton	100

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

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

VPRS Map

Number of individuals resettled in local authorities in the West Midlands Region Q1 2014 to Year Ending December 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 2020, 25 refugees were resettled in the UK through the Community Sponsorship scheme. Since the scheme began in July 2016, 449 refugees have been resettled by community sponsor groups.

Family Reunion

There were 154,658 visas and permits granted for family reasons in 2020, 18% fewer than 2019. A sharp fall in grants was seen in April to June 2020 (90% lower than in the same period in 2019) due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of grants of visas and permits began to recover in the later months of the year; grants in Quarter 3 were in comparison just 13% lower than in 2019, and by Quarter 4 showed a 15% increase on 2019.

In the year ending December 2020:

- 5,428 people were granted entry through Family reunion visas (issued to partners and children of those previously granted asylum or humanitarian protection in the UK), 27% fewer than the previous year.
- There were 19,234 EEA family permits granted, a decrease of 58%, following a recent downward trend since the third quarter of 2019. In the fourth quarter of 2020, there were 6,499 EEA family permits granted, 39% lower than the same period a year earlier.
- There were 25,538 EUSS family permits issued to non-EEA close family members of those granted settled or pre-settled status through the EU Settlement Scheme.

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 December 2020 there were 933 asylum applications from UASC. This is a 62% decrease from the previous year where there were 2462 applications.

803 (86%) of UASC applications were from male applicants and 14% (130) were from female applicants.

Dublin III Transfers

<u>Dublin III</u>	
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. With the UK having left the EU, it is no longer bound by Dublin III but transfer requests made before 31/12/2020 will continue to be processed.	
Article 8.1	Article 8.2
The Member State responsible is that where a family member or a sibling 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 relative of the child is legally present, where it is established that the relative can take care of the child, provided that it is in the child's best interests. 'Relative' means adult aunt, uncle, or grandparent.

Dublin III transfers

- In 2020 there were 882 individuals transferred to the UK under the Dublin regulation. This is an increase of 168 individuals (24%) when compared to 2019. The majority of these transfers came from Greece (551, 62%).

Of the 882 individuals, 92 (10%) transferred under Article 8.1 and 44 (5%) transferred under Article 8.2.

- Over the same period there were 8,502 requests from the UK to transfer individuals out of the UK to other member states, more than double the amount in 2019 where there were 3,258 requests reported (161% increase). There were 105 transfers out of the UK (a 60% decrease when compared to the previous year). Of these transfers 43 (41%) were to Germany and 25 (24%) were to France.

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

- Greece – 551 (63%)
- France – 219 (25%)
- Cyprus – 26 (3%)
- Netherlands – 18 (2%)
- Italy – 13 (1%)

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	25 February 2021	Next Release	To be confirmed
Link to source	RASI (Resettlement, Asylum Support and Integration) data: February 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		
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.		

Aspen Cards

Aspen related contact is now primarily occurring via the new AIRE (advice and issues reporting) contractor. The HO Asylum Support Line closed on the 9th December 2019 as the majority of calls were being directed to Migrant Help (AIRE) most of the calls were in respect of HC2's and not support related. AIRE referrals are now be submitted via the ELLIS online portal.

- As at the end of December 2020 there were 32,818 Aspen Cards in use. This is a 10% increase when compared with the end of December 2019.

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. Since Q3 2020, some children have transferred directly from their port of entry/Home Office intake unit to a local authority (LA) elsewhere in the UK rather than going into the care of the LA where that port/intake unit is before transferring to another LA. The Q4 2020 dataset distinguishes between transfers between LAs and transfers from port/intake unit to LA.

- According to this dataset 1,446 children have transferred through the NTS since the scheme began in Q3 2016, of which 1,227 have transferred between LAs and 219 from port/intake unit to an LA, the latter all in Q3 and Q4 2020. However, these figures are provisional and subject to upward revision.
- WMSMP is querying with the Home Office whether the asylum transparency data accurately records the number of children who transferred to the region in Q3 2020. In Q4 2020, 2 children transferred into West Midlands LAs from other LAs and 6 directly from port/intake unit to West Midlands LAs. WMSMP is querying with the Home Office whether the dataset accurately records the specific LAs to which the children transferred.

Local Authority 2020-21

Publisher(s)	Department for Education	Release period	Yearly
Released	December 2020	Next Release	December 2021
Link to source	Children Looked After in England: Statistical First Release		
Description	Children looked after at 31 March who are unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) during the year, by local authority, years ending 31 March 2011 to 2020.		

The West Midlands total as of 31 March 2020 was 415. 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	83	Staffordshire	47
Coventry	22	Stoke-on-Trent	21
Dudley	8	Telford and Wrekin	7
Herefordshire	6	Walsall	12
Sandwell	15	Warwickshire	73
Shropshire	12	Wolverhampton	8
Solihull	69	Worcestershire	32

National Referral Mechanism

Publisher(s)	Home Office	Release period	Quarterly
Released	5 November 2020	Next Release	18 March 2021
Link to source	Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, Quarter 3 2020 – July to September - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		
Description	Breakdown of the number of potential victims of modern slavery referred into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) from 1 st July to 30 th September 2020 Q3.		

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 3 2020, 2,506 potential victims of modern slavery were referred to the NRM; a 14% increase from the preceding quarter, but a 11% decrease from quarter 3 in 2019.

- Of the 2,506 potential victims, 65% (1,623) claimed exploitation in the UK only, whilst 24% (603) claimed the exploitation took place overseas only.
- Just under half (49%) of the referrals were for individuals claiming exploitation as adults, with the remainder claiming exploitation as children (46%) or their age at exploitation was unknown (5%).
- For adult potential victims, labour exploitation was the most common exploitation type, 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 referred to the NRM, as in the preceding quarter.

EU Settlement Scheme

Publisher(s)	UK Visas and Immigration	Release period	Monthly
Released	25 February 2021	Next Release	May 2021
Link to source	EU Settlement Scheme quarterly statistics, December 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)		
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 .		

- As of 31 December 2020, just under 5 million (4,916,280) applications had been received, with 90% received in England, 5% in Scotland, 2% in Wales and 2% in Northern Ireland.

The nationalities with the highest number of applications received were:

Polish (911,240)
Romanian (836,980)
Italian (472,300)
Portuguese (354,190)
Spanish (301,790)

- The total number of applications concluded up to 31 December 2020 was 4,514,250.

Of the concluded outcomes, 54% were granted settled status, 43% were granted pre-settled status.

There were 34,240 refusals, 47,870 withdrawn or void outcomes and 49,210 invalid outcomes in the same period, representing 3% of all outcomes. Of the refusals, more than 99% were refused on eligibility grounds and less than 1% were refused on suitability grounds.

Applications by age group as of December 2020:

Of the 4,916,280 applications received:

- 717,080 (15%) were made from applications under 18 years of age.
- 4,088,060 (83%) were made up from applications between 18 and 64.
- 111,130 (2 %) were made from applicants aged 65 and over.

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

- The total number of applications received from the West Midlands from 28 August 2018 to 30 December 2020 is 389,770.
- 353,340 applications were concluded of which 172,430 (49%) have been granted Settled status, 169,640 (48%) Pre-settled status and 11,290 (3%) other outcomes so far.

EU Settlement Scheme applications received by local authority data as of December 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.
Metropolitan total	247,000
Birmingham	106,930
Coventry	45,130
Dudley	8,420
Solihull	4,490
Sandwell	34,350
Walsall	17,580
Wolverhampton	30,100

Local authority	No.
Warwickshire total	36,730
North Warwickshire	1,360
Nuneaton and Bedworth	6,920
Stratford-on-Avon	6,180
Warwick	9,780
Rugby	12,490
Unitary authorities	50,980
Herefordshire	13,880
Shropshire	7,780
Stoke-on-Trent	17,430
Telford and Wrekin	11,890

Local authority	No.
Staffordshire total	27,920
Cannock Chase	1,650
East Staffordshire	11,820
Lichfield	2,040
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,790
Stafford	4,230
Staffordshire Moorl'ds	750
Tamworth	3,730
South Staffordshire	910
Worcestershire total	27,140
Redditch	6,490
Worcester	7,960
Malvern Hills	1,390
Bromsgrove	970
Wychavon	8050
Wyre Forest	2280

Routes to Citizenship for Children

Publisher(s)	Children's Commissioner	Release period	Yearly
Released	21 January 2021	Next Release	To be announced
Link to source	Children's Commissioner Report - Routes to Citizenship - January 2021		
Description	Citizenship applications for children aged 0-17, 2008-2019		

- In 2019 there were 19,090 applications for children who applied for citizenship using MN1 section 1(3) birth in the UK to parents who are now settled in the UK or have become British Citizens. This is a 4.3% decrease when compared to the previous year.

The highest number of applications were for those with a nationality of Indian (2,279, 12%), Pakistani (1,732, 9%), Nigerian (1,587, 8%), Polish (1,073, 6%) and Romanian (765, 4%).

Of the applications approximately 51% were male and 49% were female.

There were 265 refusals of applications recorded, a 49% decrease when compared to the previous year (520 refusals in 2018).

There were 12,810 applications of citizenship for children using MN1 section 3 (1) - a child who parents are applying for British Citizenship. This a 3.8% decrease when compared with the previous year (13,320 in 2018).

The highest number of applications in relation to this were from those with a nationality of Indian (1,231, 10%), Pakistani (1,146, 9%), Nigerian (619, 5%), Italian (587, 5%) and Syrian (473, 4%).

There were 490 applications that were refused or withdrawn, a 45.9% decrease when compared to 2018.

International Migration Statistics

Publisher(s)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	Release period	Quarterly
Released	27 August 2020	Next Release	To be announced
Link to source	Migration Statistics Quarterly Report - Office for National Statistics		
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 UK by country of birth and nationality

Publisher(s)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	Release period	Quarterly
Released	14 January 2021	Next Release	To be announced
Link to source	Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)		
Description	Expanded data on residents of UK, excluding some residents in communal establishments, by nation of birth and citizenship.		

- The UK estimated population was 66,193,000 people in 2020.
- The West Midlands resident population was estimated to be 5,861,000 people in 2020.

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	106,000	1.8%
Pakistan	75,000	1.3%
Poland	67,000	1.1%
Republic of Ireland	30,000	0.5%
Romania	29,000	0.5%

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

Nationality	Population size (Estimated)	Percentage of population (Estimated)
India	847,000	1.3%
Poland	746,000	1.1%
Pakistan	519,000	0.8%
Romania	370,000	0.6%
Republic of Ireland	364,000	0.5%