



Home Office

EU Settlement Scheme Statistics, April 2020

Experimental Statistics

21 May 2020

About the EU Settlement Scheme

The EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) enables resident EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens, and their family members, to obtain a UK immigration status. Further information about the EU Settlement Scheme can be found [here](#).

The scheme is a simple digital system which allows EU, EEA and Swiss citizens who are resident in the UK to obtain, free of charge, settled status or pre-settled status in the UK. Find out more about [what settled and pre-settled status means](#).

The EU Settlement Scheme launched on 30 March 2019, following the success of two private beta testing phases^{1,2} and public beta testing of the application process. During the testing phases (between 28 August 2018 to 29 March 2019), there were over 230,000 applications. A final report on [the public beta test phase](#) was published on 2 May 2019.

About the data

These statistics are released as Experimental Statistics, meaning they are going through development and evaluation. The Home Office is continuing to work to improve these statistics to ensure they meet the needs of users. Further details can be found in the UK Statistics Authority's [Guidance on Experimental Statistics](#).

The information presented in this report refers to data collected in the month of April (01 April 2020 to 30 April 2020) and 'total' numbers since testing of the scheme began (from 28 August 2018 to 30 April 2020).

A more detailed quarterly statistical report on the EU Settlement Scheme was published on 14 May 2020, covering the period between 28 August 2018 to 31 March 2020, available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/eu-settlement-scheme-quarterly-statistics-march-2020>. The next detailed quarterly statistical report will be published in August 2020, covering the period to the end of June 2020.

The figures quoted in this report have been derived from live management information systems and are provisional and subject to change. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 throughout the report. Percentages in this report may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Applications to the EU Settlement Scheme are made through an online system, although there are certain exceptions where applications may be submitted using a paper application form.

Paper application forms may be submitted by applicants who:

- Are applying on the basis of a derivative right to reside;
- Do not hold a valid identity document and are unable to obtain one;
- Are unable to apply using the online application form and cannot be supported to do so.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-settlement-scheme-private-beta-1>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-settlement-scheme-private-beta-2>

Additional information can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/applying-for-settled-status>.

Applications made online are recorded directly on a digital case working system from which the data underpinning the statistical reports are extracted. Applications made using a paper form are captured and processed using a separate caseworking system once they have been received. At present, paper-based applications are not included in the published statistics. This means that the total number of applications received, grants of status, and other outcomes (refusals, withdrawn or void, or invalid cases) are not fully captured in the report.

It was our intention to develop electronic integration of the two systems to provide a more complete account of all applications received for the quarterly publication in May 2020, but due to the impacts of Covid-19, this has not been possible. We are aiming to provide further detail and integration of paper-based applications in the next quarterly release.

Figures in this publication refer specifically to applications made to the EU Settlement Scheme and cannot be directly compared with estimates of the resident population of EU/EEA nationals in the UK.³ Figures in this report include non-EEA family members, Irish nationals, and eligible EEA citizens not resident in the UK, none of whom are usually included in estimates of the resident EU population. Furthermore, the population estimates do not take account of people's migration intentions and will include people who have come to the UK for a range of purposes, including some who have no intention to settle in the UK.

Data tables

Further data on the EU Settlement Scheme can be found in the following tables:

- [EU Settlement Scheme Statistics \(Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4\)](#)

User guide

The [Home Office EU Settlement Scheme statistics: user guide](#) contains explanatory notes on the issues and classifications that are central to the production and presentation of the Home Office's EU Settlement Scheme statistics.

3

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/ukpopulationbycountryofbirthandnationality/latest#strengths-and-limitations>

Key points

Number of applications received

The number of applications received in April 2020 was 67,300.

Overall, the total number of applications received up to 30 April 2020 was more than 3.5 million (**3,536,000**).

Number of applications concluded

Concluded applications may relate to an application made in a prior month, and applications received in the latest month may not be concluded until a later month. Therefore, applications concluded are not directly comparable with applications received for the same period.

The number of applications concluded in April 2020 was 73,000. Of these, 57% were granted settled status and 40% were granted pre-settled status. Of the remaining applications, 1,800 received a withdrawn or void outcome, 200 were invalid, and 100 were refused⁴. Of the refusals, all were refused on eligibility grounds⁵, and none were refused on suitability grounds⁶.

Overall, as of 30 April 2020, the total number of applications that have been concluded was more than 3.2 million (**3,220,100**). Of these, 58% were granted settled status and 41% were granted pre-settled status. Of the remaining applications, 25,800 received a withdrawn or void outcome, 10,200 were invalid and 700 were refused. Of the total refusals, 99% were refused on eligibility grounds and 1% were refused on suitability grounds.

In February 2020, the Home Office began refusing EU Settlement Scheme applications on eligibility grounds. Many of these eligibility refusals relate to cases that had been under consideration for several months and, in most cases, subject to repeated unsuccessful attempts to obtain missing evidence or information from the applicant.

Additional information on application criteria can be found in [Appendix EU](#) to the Immigration Rules.

⁴ A valid application can be refused on eligibility or suitability grounds where it does not meet the eligibility or suitability criteria for the scheme, set out in [Appendix EU](#) to the Immigration Rules. For more information, please consult the EU Settlement Scheme statistics [user guide](#).

⁵ The eligibility criteria are met where the applicant is able to satisfactorily prove that they are eligible for leave under the scheme, for example that they have a continuous qualifying period of UK residence that began before the end of the transition period, or that they have (or had) a family relationship with a relevant EEA citizen (see [Appendix EU](#) to the Immigration Rules for more information).

⁶ The suitability criteria are met where the applicant is not subject to a deportation or exclusion order, has not breached the relevant thresholds for serious or persistent criminality, and has not submitted false or misleading information or documentation in their application (see [Appendix EU](#) to the Immigration Rules for more information).

Number of applications received in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Applications have been received from across all constituent parts of the United Kingdom (see Table 3).

In total, as of 30 April 2020, the majority of applications were received from England (3,225,300), with an additional 176,700 from Scotland, 58,600 from Northern Ireland and 58,000 from Wales.

Number of applications received by nationality

Applications have been received from citizens of all EEA countries and Switzerland (see Table 4).

In total, as of 30 April 2020, Polish (681,400), Romanian (575,800) and Italian (357,300) nationals have submitted the highest number of applications. Approximately 185,300 applications have also been received from non-EEA, non-Swiss nationals⁷.

⁷ The EU Settlement Scheme allows resident EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens, and their family members, to apply for UK immigration status [see <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/not-EU-EEA-Swiss-citizen> for further information].

Data tables

Data referred to in this report can be found in the tables below. Data table notes:

1. Figures in these tables have been derived from live management information systems and are provisional and subject to change.
2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100, therefore table breakdowns may not match overall totals.
3. 'Total' includes data since testing of the scheme began on 28 August 2018 through to 30 April 2020.
4. Applications that have received an outcome of refused (on eligibility or suitability grounds), withdrawn or void (e.g. applications from British Citizens who can not be granted leave, or applications withdrawn at the applicant's request), or invalid (where the required proof of identity and nationality or other mandatory information was not included) were previously grouped together under the 'other outcomes' category (see the [user guide](#) for more detail).
5. Total applications received by constituent parts of the United Kingdom include small numbers of records (0.5%) where locational data is not currently in an analysable form from live systems.
6. Applications received by nationality exclude small numbers of records (less than 0.1%), in which nationality is not currently in an analysable form from live systems.
7. EEA EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway) plus Swiss nationals were able to apply from 30 March 2019, when the scheme fully launched.
8. The EU Settlement Scheme allows resident EU, other EEA and Swiss citizens, and their family members, to apply for UK immigration status.

Table 1: EU Settlement Scheme – applications received^{1,2}

	Total ³	of which: April 2020
Applications received	3,536,000	67,300

Table 2: EU Settlement Scheme – applications concluded^{1,2}

	Total ³	of which: April 2020
Applications concluded	3,220,100	73,000
Settled	1,854,800	41,600
Pre-settled	1,328,600	29,300
Refused ⁴	700	100
Withdrawn or void ⁴	25,800	1,800
Invalid ⁴	10,200	200

Table 3: EU Settlement Scheme – applications received in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland^{1,2,5}

Country	Total ³	of which: April 2020
England	3,225,300	60,300
Scotland	176,700	3,900
Northern Ireland	58,600	900
Wales	58,000	1,200

Table 4: EU Settlement Scheme – applications received by nationality^{1,2,6}

Nationality	Total³	of which: April 2020
EU27	3,322,900	63,800
Poland	681,400	15,900
Romania	575,800	11,400
Italy	357,300	5,800
Portugal	276,900	3,500
Spain	214,800	3,800
Lithuania	180,800	3,800
Bulgaria	174,800	3,400
France	134,400	2,700
Latvia	99,800	1,400
Hungary	99,500	2,100
Germany	96,600	1,900
Netherlands	86,900	1,500
Greece	77,300	1,500
Slovakia	74,500	1,200
Czech Republic	42,500	900
Sweden	36,500	900
Belgium	23,900	400
Denmark	17,200	400
Austria	15,400	300
Cyprus	12,800	300
Finland	12,100	300
Estonia	9,500	200
Croatia	7,100	200
Ireland	6,200	200
Malta	4,900	100
Slovenia	3,200	100
Luxembourg	900	<50
EEA EFTA & Swiss nationalities⁷	26,200	700
Norway	15,100	400
Switzerland	9,600	300
Iceland	1,500	<50
Liechtenstein	<50	<50
Non-EEA nationalities⁸	185,300	2,800

Upcoming publications

The next set of high level figures will be published in June 2020, covering the period to end of May 2020.

An additional one-off Home Office report will be published on 28 May 2020, providing a statistical overview of COVID-19 impacts on the UK's immigration system, including the EU Settlement Scheme, through to the end of April 2020. The information in the additional report is designed to provide an overview of the key impacts on the immigration system of COVID-19 in the UK and the introduction of lockdown measures in March and April 2020.



© Crown copyright 2020

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gov.uk.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.