

DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

IZA DP No. 17369

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from Wales since June 2021?**

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ABSTRACT

What Has Happened to EUSS Applications from Wales since June 2021?*

One of the outcomes of the Brexit referendum result was that EU nationals were required to register on the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) if they wanted to remain in the UK after its departure from the EU. In order to be granted settled or pre-settled status, applications needed to have been submitted by 30th June 2021. However, applications continue to have been submitted and processed after this date because of late applications (with a reasonable explanation), transfers from pre-settled to settled status and family members wishing to join relatives in the UK. Published Home Office statistics provide only limited information on applications received since June 2021 separately for the countries in the UK, which is not that helpful for devolved governments. In this paper, we apply a simple method to calculate applications received after June 2021 from the four countries in the UK, focusing particularly on applications for several demographic subgroups from Wales. Our results show increases in applications from Romanian and Bulgarian nationals since June 2021 as well as rises in refused, withdrawn and invalid applications. In addition, applications from Newport have increased from 11% to 18% of the Welsh total.

JEL Classification: K37, F22, J61

Keywords: EU Nationals, Settlement Scheme, Brexit, United Kingdom, Wales

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1. Introduction

The United Kingdom (UK) officially left the European Union (EU) on 31st January 2020, as a consequence of the June 2016 EU referendum result. One of the outcomes of Brexit was the ending of freedom of movement between the UK and EU member states. This change also applied to nationals from Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein, which alongside the EU collectively make up the European Economic Area (EEA) and together with Switzerland form the so-called EEA+.¹ Freedom of movement to and from the UK actually continued until the end of December 2020 because of the transition period that operated between February and December of that year (Barnard *et al.*, 2022).

The EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) was rolled out across the UK on 30th March 2019, following a pilot scheme that began in August 2018 which involved around 200,000 people (Barnard *et al.*, 2022). The Home Office consequently set 30th June 2021 as the deadline for the submission of applications. There was initially a charge of £65, and £32.50 for children aged under 16, but it was announced in January 2019 that applications could be made free of charge via an online website or a smartphone app when the scheme opened up fully.² It was indicated in the accompanying guidance that the ‘app journey’ should take around 7 minutes to complete (Barnard *et al.*, 2022).³ However, Elfving and Marcinkowska (2021) identify several barriers to completing the application form. These include limited English language skills as well as those that may be digitally or socially excluded (such as elderly and disabled people) and people with no fixed abode (such as the homeless and from the Roma and Traveller

¹ See the Home Office’s EUSS information document for details: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/660c235b38f66c001e84a94e/EU+Settlement+Scheme+EU_+othe+r+EEA_+Swiss+citizens+and+family+members.pdf.

² Those applicants who had already paid a fee to submit the application during the pilot phase were re-imbursed.

³ The application website can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/what-settled-and-presettled-status-means>.

communities as well as EU nationals aged under 18 who are in foster or local authority care).⁴ Radziwinowiczówna and Lewis (2023) highlight certain groups, such as rough sleepers and children in single parent households, as most at risk from deportation as a result of failure to apply to the EUSS. Yong (2023) notes that there are three exceptions which allow for paper applications to be submitted. These are for people unable to access the online application, for people who do not have ID and for derivative rights holders.

The EUSS enabled EEA+ nationals and their non-EU family members who would be living in the UK at the end of December 2020 to apply to maintain their rights to live, work and study in the UK (Morris and Qureshi, 2021). This included access to healthcare via the National Health Service (NHS), enrolment into education/continuation of studies and access to public funds such as benefits and pensions, if eligible (Elfving and Marcinkowska, 2021). Individuals could apply for either settled status - essentially Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) in the UK - or pre-settled status.⁵ Applications for settled status could only be made by people who had lived continuously in the UK for the qualifying period of at least five years. EEA+ nationals who had lived in the UK for less than five years could apply for pre-settled status and then apply for settled status after they had been in the UK for the remaining qualifying period - assuming that they wanted to remain in the UK.⁶ The latter required a separate application to be made after 5 years of residence in the UK.⁷ In order to make a successful EUSS application, an individual needed to satisfy three criteria: identity, eligibility and suitability. These were termed as 'three simple stages' by the Home Office (Yong, 2023). As such, applicants were

⁴ Citizens Advice suggests that people with English language difficulties contact local community groups and centres for help to complete their applications: <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/immigration/applying-to-the-eu-settlement-scheme/applying-for-settled-status/>.

⁵ Botterill *et al.* (2020) note that although acquiring settled or pre-settled status entitled EEA+ citizens to live and work in the UK it does not provide full citizenship or the right to vote in general elections.

⁶ It was announced by the UK Government in July 2023 that from September 2023 people who had pre-settled status would automatically have their status extended by two years before it expires if they had not been awarded settled status (<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/eu-settlement-scheme-enhancements-confirmed>).

⁷ The 30th June 2021 deadline did/does not apply for people with pre-settled status making an application for settled status.

required to prove their identity, their eligibility with regards to proof of duration of residency in the UK and that they were suitable in terms of being ‘of good character’ (Yong, 2023). In particular, criminal background checks were conducted on applicants aged over 18 (Wilkins, 2019). Juverdeanu (2024) argues that there were some algorithmic inaccuracies in initial decisions, with some applicants on linear residence and career trajectories only offered pre-settled status whilst others who did not qualify for settled status obtaining it.

Irish nationals did not need to apply for settled or pre-settled status because of the Common Travel Area that exists between the UK, Republic of Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands. However, some applications were made by individuals from this group.⁸ Similarly, EU nationals with ILR in the UK did not need to make an application to the EUSS by the 30th June 2021 deadline.⁹ Some non-EU family members were also able to apply for settled or pre-settled status (Wilkins, 2019). These included spouses, civil partners and unmarried partners (with residence cards); children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren aged under 21; dependent children aged over 21; dependent parents, grandparents and great-grandparents; and dependent relatives holding a residence card.

In addition to those people applying to transfer from pre-settled to settled status, there are other reasons why applications could be made after 30th June 2021.¹⁰ These include people joining family members living in the UK before 30th December 2020 as well as people who are eligible and can show ‘reasonable grounds’ for why they were unable to apply by the deadline (or in the intervening time before making an application). The latter group of individuals were required to provide evidence that explains why an application could not be made before the deadline and covers the whole period since the deadline. Those EEA+ citizens who have not

⁸ Up to 30th June 2024, 17,870 applications had been made by Irish nationals.

⁹ This typically applied to EEA+ citizens who had been resident in the UK before it joined the EU in 1973, although again individuals from this group could make an application.

¹⁰ See the UK Government’s EUSS Applications webpage: <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families>.

applied for EUSS cannot receive benefits and services (including free NHS healthcare), work or study in the UK or rent a property in England.

2. EUSS Applications from Wales

Data on EUSS applications made by people living in Wales and other parts of the UK - including splits for certain demographic sub-groups such as different age categories and local authorities - can be obtained from the following website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/eu-settlement-scheme-statistics>

The spreadsheets held on this website also include information on the applications that have been concluded in terms of whether settled or pre-settled status has been granted or if the application was refused, withdrawn/void or invalid. The spreadsheets are updated on a quarterly basis to include new applications received and applications that have recently been concluded. There are two sets of information at the sub-UK level, one containing overall statistics and for the four countries that make up the UK and the other containing more limited information for local and unitary authorities.¹¹

Up until June 2021, just under 100,000 applications had been received from individuals living in Wales (see Table 1). This amounted to less than 2% of the 5.91 million applications received from individuals living in the UK. However, the total number of EUSS applications received by the Home Office up to June 2021 was almost 140,000 higher than this figure (i.e. a total of 6.05 million applications had been made up to this date) since applications could be made by individuals who were not living in the UK.¹² It had been expected that the EUSS

¹¹ Since March 2024, the Home Office no longer report updated EUSS statistics on this website. Instead, the quarterly EUSS statistics are now reported alongside other immigration statistics on the immigration systems statistics website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-system-statistics-year-ending-june-2024>. In August 2024, an additional set of detailed tables was released which included an interactive spreadsheet enabling users to obtain total EUSS applications from countries of the UK for the period up to June 2024. However, no further breakdowns are available on applications from countries of the UK in these tables.

¹² The Home Office's 'Apply to the EU Settlement Scheme' website indicates that EEA+ nationals can apply if they hold either a valid passport or national identity card with a biometric chip. Non-EEA+ nationals can apply from overseas if they have a valid UK-issued biometric residence card.

would operate until the end of the application gateway period on 30th June 2021 given this was meant to be the deadline for applications. However, applications could still be made after this date because of late applications by EU nationals already living in the UK (with reasonable grounds for missing the deadline), people transferring from pre-settled to settled status and family members from abroad joining EU nationals in the UK.¹³

The latest statistics that are available, at the time of writing, relate to the period up to the end of June 2024. Table 1 shows that the number of EUSS applications received from Wales, as well as more generally, has continued to rise since June 2021. In particular, the number of EUSS applications made by people living in Wales had risen to over 120,000 by the end of 2023. However, it can also be seen from the table that Wales' share of EUSS applications received from UK has fallen over time since Wales accounted for 1.6% of all applications received from the UK in the period up to June 2024, compared to 1.7% for the period up to the end of June 2021.

3. Method for Calculating Applications Received After June 2021

This section describes the method that has been used to calculate the number of EUSS applications received from Wales, as well as for other countries in the UK, since June 2021. Essentially the same method has been applied to the outcomes of the applications, although the data used relate to the period up to September 2021 to give a better indication of applications received after the scheme was due to end. More precisely, the following equation indicates how the number of applications received after June 2021 (*ADDAPPS*) - September 2021 for completed applications - is calculated for various sub-groups (*i*) is:

$$ADDAPPS_i = APPS2_i - APPS1_i \quad (1)$$

¹³ Currie (2022) notes that the Home Office made the decision to allow for late applications in July 2021.

where $APPS1_i$ are applications received up until June 2021 and $APPS2_i$ are applications received up until June 2024.

There are several demographic categories for which the additional applications can be calculated for. The first of these is age group. However, the age group splits are rather limited since aggregated EUSS statistics are only reported by the Home Office for three groups: Under 18, 18-64 and 65 and over. The second is nationality, which is split into the 27 EU member states, EEA countries and Switzerland. In addition, applications have been made by non-EU nationals. An aggregate total for applications from non-EU nationals is reported separately for the countries of the UK.¹⁴ The third category is local authority. These are effectively council areas and there are 22 of these in Wales. Information on age groups, nationalities and concluded outcomes is also available for Local Authorities (LAs) in Wales.

4. Results

Tables 1 to 5 show the results of applying Equation (1) to relevant EUSS data. In particular, statistics for the period from July 2021 to June 2024 in each table have been calculated using the method described in the previous section. Table 1 shows that the percentage of total UK applications received from Wales since June 2021 has fallen, since they accounted for 1.3% of total applications made from the UK from July 2021 to June 2024 compared to 1.7% in the

¹⁴ A complete breakdown of countries is available for non-EEA+ nationals for all applications received since the beginning of the EUSS. This information has been summarised in Table A1 in the Appendix for the period up to the end of December 2023 for concluded outcomes. This date was used as this information did not appear in the main EUSS table reported for the period up to June 2024, although total applications from individual countries are available for the countries of the UK in the detailed tables released for the first time in August 2024. Table A1 shows that decisions were made on over 620,000 applications from non-EEA+ nationals over this period, with almost 100,000 applications being made by Indian and almost 85,000 by Pakistani nationals. The majority of these applicants (over 85%) were granted settled or pre-settled status. However, the percentage of applications that were rejected was much higher for applications received from some other countries. This included each of the countries with the next four highest levels of applications (Brazil, Ghana, Albania and Nigeria) since over 15% of applications made from these countries were refused. Although East Timor had the highest percentage of refused applications since almost 60% of applications submitted from this country were refused. Turcatti and Vargas-Silva (2022) report that some individuals born in Latin America living in London and holding EU passports were unable to successfully apply to the scheme because of difficulties in proving their eligibility.

period up to the end of June 2021. The percentage of applications from Scotland has also decreased over time, from 5.0% of applications received from the UK to 3.5%. In addition, the percentage of all EUSS applications made from overseas has risen from 2.3% to 6.1%.

Table 2 shows the total number of EUSS applications received from the same areas reported in Table 1, split by age group. The age distribution, according to the groups available in the aggregated data, is very similar both across countries of the UK as well as across the periods before and after June 2021. For example, the majority (around 80%) of applications were made by people in the 18-64 age group. Less than 3% of applicants were aged 65 or over – although this percentage was under 2% in Northern Ireland and highest at 3.1% in Wales in the period up to June 2021. Around 17% of applicants were aged under 18 but it was a couple of percentage points higher in Northern Ireland. There was also a higher percentage of people in the 18-64 age group making applications from overseas. However, the difference compared to people making applications from the UK decreased in the second period, falling from 3.4 percentage points to 1.7 percentage points.

Table 3 provides details on the nationality of EUSS applicants from Wales in the periods before and after the end of June 2021. It can be seen that the percentage of applications from non-EEA+ countries has risen from 3.2% to 6.5%. In terms of applications by EU nationals, then the largest group in the period up to June 2021 was Polish nationals, who accounted for almost a third of total applications made by EU nationals. Romanian nationals (15.5% of the EU total) had the next highest number of applications in this period. However, this picture has essentially been reversed in the period since June 2021, with applications by Romanian and Polish nationals respectively accounting for 32.1% and 14.7% of the EU total. The share of EU applications made by Bulgarian nationals, who like their Romanian counterparts joined the EU in 2007, also essentially doubled in the second period since it rose

from 6.5% to 12.6%.¹⁵ Amongst Other EU8 countries, the percentage of applicants from the Czech Republic increased from 3.4% to 4.4% but fell from 3.6% to 2.3% for applicants from Lithuania. Reductions in excess of 1 percentage point were also observed from France (from 2.6% to 1.4%) and Germany (from 3.2% to 1.6%).

A geographical breakdown of EUSS applications can be found in Table 4, which reports applications received from the 22 LAs over the two periods. Cardiff has the highest number of applications in each period, although its share of the Welsh total fell to 22.5% after June 2021 from a previous figure of 24.0%. In contrast, the percentage of applications received from Newport rose by almost 7 percentage points, from 11.0% to 17.8%. An increase of 2 percentage points was also observed in Flintshire, whereas falls in excess of 1 percentage point were recorded in Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire. Table A2 in the Appendix provides further information on these patterns by presenting changes in applications made by Polish, Romanian and Other nationalities across each LA. In the period up to June 2021, Polish nationals submitted the majority of applications received from several LAs: Blaenau Gwent (58.5%), Carmarthenshire (56.6%), Merthyr Tydfil (58.5%) and Wrexham (52.5%). Whereas in the second period, it was only in Carmarthenshire (35.9%) where Polish nationals accounted for more than 30% of applications received from that LA. In contrast, Romanian nationals submitted in excess of 40% of applications in four LAs: Bridgend, Flintshire, Newport and Neath Port Talbot, peaking at 53.8% in the latter.

¹⁵ It should be noted that although Bulgaria and Romania (the EU2) joined the EU on 1st January 2007, nationals from these countries were subject to transitional arrangements until 1st January 2014. This meant that they required a work permit in order to work in the UK rather than there being complete freedom of movement. However, freedom of establishment and service provision was possible for EU2 nationals during the transitional period (Migration Observatory, 2014). As a result, the number of self-employed EU2 nationals rose considerably over the transitional period. This contrasted with the previous enlargement of the EU which took place in May 2004 when Poland and seven other Central and Eastern European countries: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia (the EU8) joined the EU. EU8 nationals were only meant to register on the Worker Registration Scheme in order to work in the UK. This led to a large increase in labour migration to the UK from these countries since most other EU member states had imposed more restrictive transitional measures on migration (Drinkwater *et al.*, 2009).

Table 5 reports the differences in concluded EUSS applications from the four countries of the UK for the periods up to and after September 2021. It shows that there have been decreases in the percentage of applicants granted settled and pre-settled status and increases in the percentage of refused, withdrawn/void and invalid applications in each country. These changes are most noticeable in Northern Ireland, where the percentages of refused and invalid applications increased from 2.6% to 37.9% and from 1.7% to 12.1% respectively. The comparable increases in Wales were from 2.2% to 22.7% and from 1.6% to 6.8%.¹⁶

It is not possible to identify the three types of applications received after June 2021 separately by country. However, in terms of the total applications received by the Home Office since this date then 43% were transfers from pre-settled to settled status, 32% were late applications and 24% by people joining family members. Table A3 also reveals that these percentages have not been constant over time, with the percentage joining family members declining from 24% to 19% and late applications from 45% to 15%, whereas repeat applications increased from 30% to 66% between the first and last of the 6 monthly sub-periods since June 2021. Table A4 provides further information on types of application made since June 2021 by reporting how outcome decisions vary between the different categories. It shows some large differences between outcomes by application type, with 84% of applications to move from pre-settled to settled status being successful compared to only 39% for those applying to join family members in the UK.

¹⁶ Much of the rise in the percentage of invalid applications in the last two years is likely to have resulted from the UK government's publication of a 'Statement of changes to the immigration rules' in July 2023, which meant that from August 2023 the Home Office could reject an EUSS application as invalid if it was decided that there were no reasonable grounds for making a late application. For further details, see: <https://www.workrightscentre.org/news/amendments-to-the-eu-settlement-scheme-what-are-they-and-what-do-they-mean-for-eu-citizens-and-their-family-members>.

5. Conclusions

There are a number of possible benefits from identifying EUSS applications received since June 2021. These include for the devolved governments such as the Welsh Government and local authorities in terms of their ability to provide services e.g. schools/education (including additional language training), health and housing as well as for future planning decisions. However, it is not currently possible to identify the different types of applications received after June 2021 from Wales (or the other countries of the UK) from the aggregated data that has been published by the Home Office. Therefore, the benefits from utilising these statistics would be enhanced if microdata were made available to researchers (e.g. in safe settings within Trusted Research Environments such as the Secure Research Service/Integrated Data Service and the SAIL databank). This would enable people who have moved from pre-settled to settled status since June 2021 to be distinguished from late applicants and those who have joined their family in the UK. In addition, if the EUSS identifiers can be matched to other demographic data then this would expand the range of analysis that could be undertaken. For example, estimating the number and characteristics of individuals who have been granted settled or pre-settled status and are currently living in Wales, since some will have left the UK after applying. The availability of this type of information would not only be useful for the Welsh Government but also for other devolved administrations across the UK.

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Table 1**EUSS Applications by Country of Application**

	Up to June 2021		Up to June 2024		July 2021 - June 2024	
	Number	% of UK/Total	Number	% of UK/Total	Number	% of UK/Total
England	5,419,020	91.6	7,172,769	92.0	1,753,749	93.1
Northern Ireland	99,820	1.7	137,515	1.8	37,695	2.0
Scotland	294,230	5.0	360,807	4.6	66,577	3.5
Wales	99,910	1.7	124,642	1.6	24,732	1.3
Applications from UK	5,912,980	97.7	7,795,733	96.8	1,882,753	93.9
Applications from Abroad	137,880	2.3	260,922	3.2	123,042	6.1
Total Applications	6,050,860		8,056,655		2,005,795	

Notes: % relates to the percentage of applications made from the UK for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For applications from the UK and abroad it refers to the percentage of the total number of all submitted applications. The statistics for the period up to June 2024 are reported for the actual number of applications rather than a rounded number.

Table 2

EUSS Applications by Country of Application and Age Group

	Up to June 2021			July 2021 - June 2024		
	% Aged <18	% Aged 18-64	% Aged 65+	% Aged <18	% Aged 18-64	% Aged 65+
England	16.6	80.9	2.5	17.1	80.4	2.5
Northern Ireland	20.4	77.9	1.7	18.8	79.5	1.6
Scotland	16.4	81.3	2.4	17.0	80.6	2.4
Wales	17.0	79.9	3.1	17.5	79.5	3.0
Applications from the UK	16.6	80.8	2.5	17.1	80.4	2.5
Applications from Abroad	13.6	84.2	2.3	15.7	82.1	2.2
Total Applications	16.6	80.9	2.5	17.1	80.4	2.5

Table 3**EUSS Applications from Wales by Nationality**

	Up to June 2021		July 2021-June 2024	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total EU27	96,010	96.1	22,982	92.9
Austria	280	0.3	41	0.2
Belgium	510	0.5	94	0.4
Bulgaria	6,270	6.5	2,891	12.6
Croatia	180	0.2	54	0.2
Cyprus	570	0.6	119	0.5
Czech Republic	3,290	3.4	1,009	4.4
Denmark	430	0.4	38	0.2
Estonia	230	0.2	20	0.1
Finland	260	0.3	53	0.2
France	2,520	2.6	312	1.4
Germany	3,040	3.2	372	1.6
Greece	1,960	2.0	505	2.2
Hungary	2,910	3.0	531	2.3
Ireland	280	0.3	37	0.2
Italy	5,770	6.0	1,455	6.3
Latvia	1,470	1.5	244	1.1
Lithuania	3,490	3.6	535	2.3
Luxembourg	30	0.0	3	0.0
Malta	280	0.3	56	0.2
Netherlands	2,330	2.4	324	1.4
Poland	30,560	31.8	3,382	14.7
Portugal	6,230	6.5	1,391	6.1
Romania	14,850	15.5	7,382	32.1
Slovakia	3,290	3.4	1,000	4.4
Slovenia	90	0.1	27	0.1
Spain	4,010	4.2	890	3.9
Sweden	880	0.9	217	0.9
Total EEA EFTA and Swiss	740	0.7	122	0.5
Total Non-EEA	3,150	3.2	1,608	6.5
Total Applications	99,910		24,732	

Notes: % relates to the percentage of EU27 applications for current member states and to the percentage of total applications for the EU as a whole, Total EEA, EFTA & Swiss and Non-EEA. The statistics for the period up to June 2024 are reported for the actual number of applications rather than a rounded number.

Table 4**EUSS Applications from Wales by Local Authority**

	Up to June 2021		July 2021-June 2024	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Blaenau Gwent	1,470	1.5	294	1.2
Bridgend	2,560	2.6	536	2.2
Caerphilly	2,070	2.1	423	1.7
Cardiff	23,990	24.0	5,573	22.5
Carmarthenshire	5,250	5.3	885	3.6
Ceredigion	2,710	2.7	323	1.3
Conwy	2,090	2.1	398	1.6
Denbighshire	1,560	1.6	356	1.4
Flintshire	8,380	8.4	2,574	10.4
Gwynedd	2,570	2.6	499	2.0
Isle of Anglesey	590	0.6	61	0.2
Merthyr Tydfil	2,790	2.8	762	3.1
Monmouthshire	1,770	1.8	387	1.6
Neath Port Talbot	1,730	1.7	474	1.9
Newport	10,990	11.0	4,397	17.8
Pembrokeshire	2,310	2.3	472	1.9
Powys	2,760	2.8	573	2.3
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,030	3.0	712	2.9
Swansea	9,230	9.2	2,136	8.6
Torfaen	990	1.0	236	1.0
Vale of Glamorgan	2,140	2.1	394	1.6
Wrexham	8,940	8.9	2,257	9.1
Wales	99,910		24,722	

Note: The statistics for the period up to June 2024 are reported for the actual number of applications rather than a rounded number. As a result, the total number of applications reported above for the July 2021-June 2024 period is slightly lower (by 10) than the actual number.

Table 5

Concluded EUSS Applications from Countries of the UK by Outcomes

	England		Northern Ireland		Scotland		Wales	
	Up to Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021- June 2024	Up to Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021- June 2024	Up to Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021- June 2024	Up to Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021- June 2024
Settled	52.1	44.7	59.3	30.9	56.5	56.3	57.2	49.8
Pre-settled	42.1	18.5	34.5	13.7	39.4	15.3	37.5	15.3
Refused	2.6	24.8	2.6	37.9	1.5	18.0	2.2	22.7
Withdrawn or Void	1.7	5.1	1.9	5.4	1.5	5.2	1.6	5.4
Invalid	1.5	6.9	1.7	12.1	1.1	5.2	1.6	6.8
Total	5,237,240	1,811,854	95,230	39,199	286,300	69,550	96,620	26,492

Appendix

Table A1

Concluded EUSS Applications from Non-EEA+ Nationals Up to December 2023 by Outcome

Nationality	% Settled	% Pre-settled	% Refused	% Withdrawn or Void	% Invalid	Total
India	31.5	54.9	7.0	4.5	2.0	98,910
Pakistan	23.2	62.9	8.2	3.6	2.1	84,580
Brazil	23.9	47.9	19.3	3.3	5.6	68,990
Ghana	34.2	41.9	16.3	4.5	3.0	40,920
Albania	15.0	61.3	17.0	3.5	3.2	40,210
Nigeria	32.1	40.3	18.2	6.3	3.0	39,740
Bangladesh	24.3	65.9	6.0	2.5	1.2	32,070
Ukraine	35.3	56.8	2.7	3.3	2.0	15,330
East Timor	9.0	16.2	58.4	1.8	14.7	12,860
Moldova	13.1	78.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	10,540
United States	39.6	48.7	4.5	4.3	3.0	9,810
Somalia	14.8	77.0	3.6	2.4	2.3	8,420
South Africa	39.4	51.2	3.3	4.1	1.8	7,610
Algeria	46.7	33.0	12.4	5.1	2.9	6,460
Sri Lanka	48.9	39.2	6.1	3.3	2.7	6,380
Morocco	27.5	53.7	10.9	5.0	3.2	6,260
Russia	40.0	50.3	2.6	5.1	1.8	6,100
Colombia	34.1	45.7	12.8	3.9	3.4	5,860
Philippines	42.2	45.7	4.2	5.4	2.6	5,760
Afghanistan	30.6	52.8	6.7	5.7	4.0	5,230
Gambia, The	38.1	40.3	12.6	5.3	4.0	4,940
Turkey	34.8	51.5	4.3	5.4	3.9	4,620
China	41.1	44.1	5.6	7.2	2.1	4,310
Egypt	36.7	46.0	8.6	5.3	3.3	4,300
Other	35.7	47.3	7.9	5.5	3.6	91,180
All	28.9	52.2	11.4	4.3	3.2	621,390

Note: The table reports just applications that were concluded by the end of December 2023. The total number of applications received by this date is higher, with a total of 644,800 made by non-EEA+ nationals.

Table A2**EUSS Applications from Welsh Local Authorities for Selected Nationalities**

	Up to June 2021			July 2021-June 2024		
	% Polish	% Romanian	% Other	% Polish	% Romanian	% Other
Blaenau Gwent	58.5	10.2	31.3	24.5	30.6	44.9
Bridgend	40.2	19.1	40.6	13.2	41.6	45.1
Caerphilly	33.3	12.1	54.6	19.6	18.2	62.2
Cardiff	17.0	12.1	70.9	7.5	19.1	73.3
Carmarthenshire	56.6	15.0	28.4	35.9	27.9	36.2
Ceredigion	42.8	11.8	45.4	25.1	24.5	50.5
Conwy	29.7	10.0	60.3	13.6	20.6	65.8
Denbighshire	29.5	12.8	57.7	13.2	19.7	67.1
Flintshire	36.4	22.4	41.2	14.1	44.3	41.6
Gwynedd	18.3	15.6	66.1	9.4	25.1	65.5
Isle of Anglesey	22.0	10.2	67.8	9.8	19.7	70.5
Merthyr Tydfil	56.3	6.8	36.9	23.6	18.8	57.6
Monmouthshire	21.5	15.3	63.3	14.2	24.3	61.5
Neath Port Talbot	26.6	24.3	49.1	11.4	53.8	34.8
Newport	19.2	23.5	57.3	6.2	45.7	48.1
Pembrokeshire	22.5	18.6	58.9	10.6	32.6	56.8
Powys	38.0	11.2	50.7	18.3	19.2	62.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	28.4	11.9	59.7	11.5	22.3	66.2
Swansea	29.6	18.2	52.2	13.5	33.2	53.3
Torfaen	32.3	14.1	53.5	8.9	37.7	53.4
Vale of Glamorgan	17.8	9.8	72.4	7.6	17.8	74.6
Wrexham	52.5	6.9	40.6	28.4	16.4	55.2
Wales	30.6	14.9	54.5	13.7	29.8	56.5

Table A3**Total EUSS Applications by Type Since June 2021**

	July-Dec. 2021	Jan.-June 2022	July-Dec. 2022	Jan.-June 2023	July-Dec. 2023	July 2021- Dec. 2023	July 2021- June 2024
% Derivative Rights	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
% Late applications	44.9	36.7	36.9	32.9	25.8	14.8	32.0
% Repeat applications (including from PSS to SS)	30.3	34.5	35.4	42.4	50.7	66.4	43.4
% Joining family members	23.5	27.6	27.1	24.3	23.1	18.5	24.0
Total Applications	333,666	314,432	345,046	340,302	337,931	331,052	2,002,429

Table A4**Concluded EUSS Applications Since June 2021 by Type and Outcomes**

Application type	% Settled	% Pre-settled	% Refused	% Withdrawn or void	% Invalid	Total
Derivative Rights	25.6	18.8	49.9	2.2	3.5	13,250
Late applications	20.2	17.0	43.3	5.9	13.6	600,458
Repeat applications (including from PSS to SS)	84.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	2.1	813,237
Joining family members	7.5	39.2	42.5	4.5	6.3	441,161
All Applications	45.2	16.9	26.2	4.9	6.8	1,868,106