

Gloucestershire County Council

Population Profile

2021

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Executive summary

Our population profile provides an overview of the population of Gloucestershire by nine protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act 2010: age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, and marriage and civil partnerships.

This profile summarises the main trends at county and district level. It is accompanied by an [online dynamic report](#), which provides more detailed information including; breakdowns by broad age groups and ward level information. This will help us to strengthen our evidence base across the protected characteristics.

Gloucestershire has a lower proportion of 0-19 year olds and 20-64 year olds when compared to the national figure, whilst the proportion of people aged 65+ exceeds the national figure. As is the case in many parts of the UK, the number of older people in the county has steadily increased over the last 10 years. Projections suggest this trend will continue, with the number of people aged 65+ projected to increase by approximately 71,000 or 52.5% between 2018 and 2043.

Gloucestershire's ageing population has financial and resource implications, as this is the age at which GCC adult care and other service support are most likely to be required. It will also have some benefits, as a result of the positive contribution older people make to society. Older people make up much of the formal volunteer workforce, delivering many services to other residents and they also provide most informal care to other older people.

Gloucestershire is characterised by a comparatively small Black and Minority Ethnic population. The 2011 Census showed the Black and Minority Ethnic population accounted for 27,337 people or 4.6 % of the population; this was much lower than the England figure of 14.6%. The population of Gloucestershire is however, becoming increasingly diverse. The Black and Minority Ethnic population increased by 70% between 2001 and 2011, from 2.8% to 4.6% of the population. The number of people classed as "White Other", which includes migrants from Europe, more than doubled during the same period, from 1.6% of the population in 2001 to 3.1% of the population in 2011.

According to the 2011 Census 16.7% of Gloucestershire residents reported having a long-term limiting health problem; this was below the national figure. As age increases the proportion of respondents reporting a limiting long-term health problem increases. Given the ageing population, the number of people with a limiting long-term health problem is likely to increase in the future.

Police recorded hate crime is increasing each year, both nationally and county-wide. In Gloucestershire, all of the five monitored strands of recorded hate crime have increased in 2019/20. This differs from England & Wales, where reporting of all monitored strands is increasing except for Race and Religion which have seen a decrease in 2019/20. Race-related hate crime is the most recorded strand of hate crime in Gloucestershire by a large margin, with 476 recorded motivating factors in 2019/20, representing a 34% increase on 2018/19.

Section One

What is the population profile (2021)

The population profile provides a breakdown of the population of Gloucestershire by the nine protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act 2010¹. The protected characteristics are age, sex, disability, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, civil partnership and marriage.

This report provides an update to the 2020 equality profile, and includes population projections and a breakdown of protected characteristics by broad age groups. It is accompanied by an online dynamic report (<https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/equality-and-diversity/interactive-report/>) which provides more detailed information including ward level information. This will help us to strengthen our evidence base across the protected characteristics.

Why we are publishing this report

Publishing equality information about the population as a whole helps decision makers to make informed decisions based on the needs of our communities and meet the aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty that require the Council to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share the characteristic.

The information contained in the report is also useful to local voluntary and community sector organisations, current and potential contractors and other partners.

How we use the population profile

Our population profile helps us to understand our local population and their needs. This understanding helps us shape and make improvements to our services so that they best meet the needs of all of the different communities living within the county.

What other equality information do we use

We use a range of equality information when we develop policies, set strategies, design and deliver our services. This includes information about our workforce and people affected by our policies and practices (service users).

You can [view the sources of equality information](#) that we use on our website, including the link to our dynamic report.

¹ Equality Act 2010. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15>

How we are addressing data gaps across the protected groups?

For some protected characteristics there is very little or no information available at a local level; this includes gender reassignment and sexual orientation. In these instances we take national estimates of prevalence and apply these to the local population to produce a best estimate.

Section Two

Age

The age of an individual, combined with additional factors including other 'protected characteristics' may affect their health and social care needs. Individuals may also experience discrimination and inequalities because of their age. Age-based discrimination can be a form of social exclusion, affect an individual's mental health, and affect wider determinants of health such as employment.² According to the UK government, older people experience most age discrimination, although it also takes place against young people.³

Analysis of the 2008 European Social Survey⁴ in 2012 found that age discrimination was the most common form of prejudice experienced in the UK with 28% of respondents saying they had experienced prejudice based on age. Other survey research conducted in 2011 across all UK age groups found that nearly two thirds of people (64%) report age discrimination as a very or quite serious problem.⁵

A publication by the Royal Society for Public Health (RSPH) reported on the harmful effects of ageist stereotypes on older people. Studies have found that when people embody negative stereotypes (i.e. subsequently adopt these stereotypical traits), this can have a negative impact on their health and wellbeing. Comparing people with positive self-perceptions of ageing with those with negative self-perceptions showed adverse differences in life expectancy, risk of developing dementia, memory performance, rates of engagement in healthy behaviours, illness recovery rates, stress and depression, walking speed, and body image. People with a more negative view of ageing are also less likely to plan for later life or engage in activities to support their health and wellbeing.⁶

Current Population

In 2019, the resident population of Gloucestershire was estimated to be 637,070 people of which:

- 22.4% were aged 0-19;
- 56.0% were aged 20-64;
- 21.6% were aged 65 and over.

Gloucestershire has a lower proportion of 0-19 year olds and 20-64 year olds and a higher proportion of people aged 65+ when compared to England. There is some variation at district level:

² "That Age Old Question", Royal Society for Public Health <https://www.rsph.org.uk/our-work/policy/older-people/that-age-old-question.html> Accessed 15/02/2021

³ nidirect: <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/age-discrimination>

⁴ European Social Survey, Experiences and Expressions of Ageism: Topline Results UK from Round 4 of the European Social Survey https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/findings/ESS4_gb_toplines_experiences_and_expressions_of_ageism.pdf Accessed 04/03/2021.

⁵ Abrams, D., Russell, P. S., Vauclair, C., Swift, H. (2011). "A snapshot of Ageism in the UK and across Europe"

⁶ "That Age Old Question", Royal Society for Public Health

- at 24.6%, Gloucester has the highest proportion of children and young people (aged 0-19) and exceeds the county and national figures.
- Gloucester has the highest proportion of people aged 20-64 (58.5%), exceeding the county and national figures.
- Cotswold, the Forest of Dean, Stroud and Tewkesbury all have a higher proportion of people aged 65+ when compared to the county and national figures. At 25.9% Cotswold has the largest proportion of people aged 65 and over.

Table 1: Gloucestershire population by broad age group, 2019⁷

	Number of people	% of population		
		0-19	20-64	65+
Cheltenham	116,306	22.5%	57.8%	19.7%
Cotswold	89,862	20.3%	53.8%	25.9%
Forest of Dean	86,791	21.2%	54.1%	24.7%
Gloucester	129,128	24.6%	58.5%	16.9%
Stroud	119,964	22.1%	55.3%	22.6%
Tewkesbury	95,019	22.6%	55.4%	22.1%
Gloucestershire	637,070	22.4%	56.0%	21.6%
England	56,286,961	23.6%	58.0%	18.4%

⁷ ONS Mid Year Population Estimates 2019, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> Accessed 19/11/2020.

Population change (2009 – 2019)⁸

Gloucestershire's population has increased by approximately 46,590 people or 7.9% since 2009. The percentage increase is higher than the increase experienced in both the South West (7.6%), and England (7.8%).

During this period the number of children and young people in Gloucestershire increased by 5,232 people or 3.8%; this compares with an increase in England in this age group of 5.4%. Gloucestershire's working age population increased by 11,617 people or 3.4%; this was lower than the national increase of 4.7%. The greatest growth was in the 65+ age group which increased by 27.6% or 29,741 people; this growth was higher than the national percentage increase of 23.3%.

There is considerable variation at district level:

- Tewkesbury and Gloucester both had a faster growth rate in the children/young people age group (17.4% and 5.5% respectively) compared with England, whilst the Forest of Dean experienced a decline in the number children/young people (-1.9%).
- Tewkesbury and Gloucester also experienced a faster growth rate in the working age group (13.3% and 5.4% respectively) than in England, whilst Cheltenham and the Forest of Dean both experienced a decline in this age group (-2.7% and -0.03% respectively).
- All districts saw an increase in the 65+ age group. Growth was highest in Tewkesbury (32.1%), and all districts saw a larger percentage increase than England (23.3%), apart from Cheltenham where the rate was lower (20.1%).

⁸ ONS population estimates 2019 and 2009

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2002>
accessed 19/11/2020

Table 2: Population change in Gloucestershire, 2009-2019⁹

	0-19			20-64			65+		
	Number of people		% change	Number of people		% change	Number of people		% change
	2009	2019	2009 to 2019	2009	2019	2009 to 2019	2009	2019	2009 to 2019
Cheltenham	25,750	26,162	1.6	69,134	67,234	-2.75	19,083	22,910	20.1
Cotswold	17,954	18,275	1.79	46,953	48,356	3.0	17,858	23,231	30.1
Forest of Dean	18,757	18,404	-1.9	46,946	46,933	0.0	16,291	21,454	31.7
Gloucester	30,119	31,762	5.5	71,684	75,542	5.4	17,545	21,824	24.4
Stroud	26,440	26,468	0.1	64,297	66,384	3.2	21,116	27,112	28.4
Tewkesbury	18,254	21,435	17.4	46,423	52,605	13.3	15,876	20,979	32.1
Gloucestershire	137,274	142,506	3.8	345,437	357,054	3.4	107,769	137,510	27.6
England	12,607,531	13,282,321	5.4	31,188,563	32,650,924	4.7	8,400,287	10,353,716	23.3

Future growth (2018-2043)

On current trends, the latest ONS 2018-based interim projections suggest that Gloucestershire’s population will increase by 104,924 people or 16.6% to around 738,482 in 2043. This compares to a projected national increase of 10.3%.

Gloucestershire’s 65+ population is projected to experience the greatest growth, increasing by almost 70,900 people or 52.5% by 2043. Gloucestershire’s 0-19 year old population is also projected to increase, but at a slower rate of 7.6% or 10,800 people by 2043. The working age population (20-64 year olds) is projected to experience an increase of 6.5% or around 23,200 people.

⁹ ONS Mid Year Population Estimates 2019 and 2009

At district level:

- Tewkesbury is projected to see the greatest growth in 0-19 year olds (26.6%). Cheltenham and Gloucester are projected to see a decrease in this age group (-4.8% and -1.9% respectively).
- The working age population (20-64 year olds) is expected to increase in all districts except Cheltenham which is projected to see a decline of 2.8%. Tewkesbury is projected to experience the greatest increase at a rate of 21.1%.
- All districts are expected to experience an increase in the 65+ age group. The increase is projected to be highest in Cotswold (65.1%) and smallest in Cheltenham (45.5%).

Table 3: Projected population change in Gloucestershire, 2018-2043¹⁰

	0-19			20-64			65+		
	Number of people		% change	Number of people		% change	Number of people		% change
	2018	2043	2018 to 2043	2018	2043	2018 to 2043	2018	2043	2018 to 2043
Cheltenham	26,375	25,098	-4.8%	68,196	66,271	-2.8%	22,519	32,759	45.5%
Cotswold	18,146	21,424	18.1%	48,116	53,910	12.0%	22,760	37,571	65.1%
Forest of Dean	18,454	21,165	14.7%	47,055	49,382	4.9%	21,034	30,675	45.8%
Gloucester	32,034	31,430	-1.9%	75,681	78,369	3.6%	21,570	32,958	52.8%
Stroud	26,406	27,567	4.4%	65,995	69,497	5.3%	26,618	39,295	47.6%
Tewkesbury	20,829	26,365	26.6%	51,298	62,138	21.1%	20,472	32,607	59.3%
Gloucestershire	142,244	153,049	7.6%	356,341	379,567	6.5%	134,973	205,865	52.5%
England	13,241,287	13,336,721	0.7%	32,556,638	33,680,409	3.5%	10,179,253	14,726,968	44.7%

¹⁰ ONS 2018-based Subnational Population Projections 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2> Accessed 19/11/2020.

Outcomes by age

Analysis of the 2011 Census shows that Gloucestershire residents aged 65 or over were more likely than those under 65 to:

- have a long-term limiting illness;
- be in poor health;
- be living on their own;
- be without access to a car;
- be providing unpaid care of 50 hours or more a week;
- be living in a household without central heating;

People aged 50 or over were more likely than those under 50 to:

- be living on their own;
- be providing unpaid care;
- have no qualifications.

Table 4: Outcomes by age in Gloucestershire 2011¹¹.

	Gloucestershire		England	
	65 or over	under 65	65 or over	under 65
Health and disability				
% of people with a long-term limiting illness	49.0	9.3	53.1	10.7
% of people in bad or very bad health	11.9	2.7	15.3	3.6
Isolation				
% of people without access to a car or van	22.0	9.4	29.2	17.7
% of people living on their own	31.4	not available	32.7	not available
Caring				
% of people providing unpaid care of 50 hours or more a week	4.6	1.5	5.3	1.8
Housing				
% of people living in a household without central heating	2.6	2.0	3.0	1.9
	50 or over	under 50	50 or over	under 50
Isolation				
% of people living on their own	23.0	9.4	24.2	6.9
Caring				
% of people providing unpaid care	17.4	6.2	17.1	6.6
Employment				
% of people with no qualifications	32.0	8.6	38.2	10.9

¹¹ Census 2011, www.nomisweb.co.uk

What does this tell us?

- Gloucestershire has a lower proportion of 0-19 year olds and 20-64 year olds when compared to the national figure. In contrast the proportion of people aged 65+ exceeds the national figure.
- As is the case in many parts of the UK, the number of older people in the county has steadily increased over the last 10 years.
- Projections suggest increasing population trends will continue, with the number of people aged 65+ projected to increase by around 71,000 or 52.5% between 2018 and 2043.
- There are differences in outcomes between older and younger people in a number of areas including health, caring, risk of isolation and housing.
- Gloucestershire's ageing population will have financial and resource implications, as this is the age at which GCC adult care and other service support are most likely to be required. It will also have some benefits, as a result of the positive contribution older people make to society. Older people make up much of the formal volunteer workforce, delivering many services to other residents and they also provide most informal care to other older people¹².

Disability

Current population

Under the Equality Act (2010) a person has a disability if he or she has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. This is consistent with the Census definition of a limiting long-term health problem.

According to the 2011 Census 16.7% of Gloucestershire residents reported having a long-term limiting health problem or disability; 7.3% reported that their activities were limited 'a lot' and 9.5% reported their activities were limited 'a little'. The equivalent national figures for England were 17.6%, 8.3% and 9.3%. At a household level, 24.2% of households had at least one person with a long-term limiting health problem or disability; this was slightly lower than the figure for England of 25.7%.

Table 5 shows that the Forest of Dean had the highest proportion of residents reporting a long term limiting health problem at 19.6% of the total population, and was the only district that exceeded the national figure. Cheltenham had the lowest proportion of residents reporting a long-term limiting health problem at 15.1%. At ward level, Coleford Central in the Forest of Dean had the highest proportion (25.7%), followed by Podsmead in Gloucester (24.4%); Ashchurch with Walton in Tewkesbury had the lowest proportion (7.6%) followed by Rissingtons in Cotswold (10.0%).

Table 5 also shows that as age increases, the proportion of respondents reporting a limiting long term health problem increases. In Gloucestershire 18.3% of people aged 50-64 reported

¹² Audit Commission (2009) Financial implications for local authorities of an ageing population, <https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/financial-implications-for-local-authorities-of-an-ageing-population-policy-and-literature-review-local-government#> Accessed 04/03/2021

a limiting long term health problem, this increased to 49.0% of respondents for the 65+ age group. A similar picture is observed at district, regional and national level.

Table 5: Percentage of people with a long-term limiting health problem or disability, by broad age group, Gloucestershire, 2011¹³

	% of age group				
	All ages	0-15	16-49	50-64	65+
Cheltenham	15.1	2.7	7.0	18.1	48.8
Cotswold	16.1	2.7	6.7	14.8	43.9
Forest of Dean	19.6	3.6	9.2	20.3	52.2
Gloucester	16.8	3.5	8.5	22.6	54.4
Stroud	16.7	3.3	7.9	16.8	47.6
Tewkesbury	16.5	2.9	7.1	16.9	47.6
Gloucestershire	16.7	3.1	7.8	18.3	49.0
England	17.6	3.7	8.7	23.8	53.6

Dementia is one of the major causes of disability in older people. Estimated projections suggest that in 2021 there will be approximately 10,076 people aged 65+ living with dementia in Gloucestershire. Incidents of dementia increase with age - people aged 65-69 account for 6.1% of dementia sufferers over 65 in Gloucestershire; this increases to 21.8% for the 85-89 age group. Given the ageing population the number of dementia sufferers will increase in the future.

Table 6: Predicted number of people aged 65 and over with dementia, Gloucestershire, 2021¹⁴

	number of people with dementia by age group						
	Total	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Cheltenham	1,825	96	186	276	377	419	472
Cotswold	1,727	103	198	305	365	378	377
Forest of Dean	1,458	99	189	268	331	288	283
Gloucester	1,628	99	183	283	343	343	377
Stroud	1,857	124	235	341	421	419	318
Tewkesbury	1,524	95	177	263	343	328	318
Gloucestershire	10,076	617	1161	1,744	2,179	2,194	2,181
England	754,148	46,641	86,336	127,023	161,010	164,824	168,314

Note: Figures may not equal the sum of the districts due to rounding

¹³ Census 2011, www.nomisweb.co.uk

¹⁴ Poppi, <http://www.poppi.org.uk/> Crown copyright 2020. Accessed 20/11/2020

Estimated projections suggest that in 2021 there will be approximately 12,095 people aged 18+ living with a learning disability in Gloucestershire (see Table 7) equating to 2.3% of the adult population¹⁵. Of this group, about 2,473 are estimated to have moderate or severe learning disabilities, equating to 0.5% of the adult population¹⁶. With regards to children, 5,190 school pupils in Gloucestershire (5.9% of school pupils) were known to have a learning disability in 2020¹⁷. Of these children, 4,442 had a moderate learning disability and 612 had a severe learning disability¹⁸.

In 2019/20 Gloucestershire GPs recorded that 0.6% of their registered patients were known to have a learning disability¹⁹; this was higher than the England figure of 0.5%. In 2020, 1.2% of people aged 16+ who completed the GP patient survey in Gloucestershire, reported that they had a learning disability²⁰; this was lower than the England figure of 1.7%. The discrepancy between the percentage of people reporting a learning disability and the percentage recorded by GPs may be due to under-reporting amongst GPs of people who have mild learning disabilities.

Evidence shows that people with learning disabilities have poorer health than the general population, much of which is avoidable, and that the impact of these health inequalities is serious; people with learning disabilities are three times as likely as people in the general population to have a death classified as potentially avoidable through the provision of good quality healthcare²¹. Men with learning disabilities die on average 13-20 years younger than men in the general population and women with learning disabilities die on average 20-26 years younger than women in the general population²². These inequalities result to an extent from the barriers which people with learning disabilities face in accessing health care²³.

¹⁵ Pansi, <http://www.pansi.org.uk/index.php?pageNo=388&areaID=8260&loc=8260> Crown copyright 2018. Accessed 20/11/2020

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Learning Disability Profile, Public Health England <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities> Accessed 24/11/2020

Note: In 2014-15 the system by which children are assessed as having special educational need changed, so 2018 figures appear significantly higher than those reported for 2014.

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ National General Practice Profiles, Public Health England <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data#page/4/gid/2000004/pat/46/par/E39000043/ati/165/are/E38000062/iid/93443/age/164/sex/4> Accessed 26/02/2021

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ The Lancet <https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2813%2962026-7> Accessed 26/02/2021

²² Gov.uk "People with Learning Disabilities in England 2015" report https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/613182/PWLDI_E_2015_main_report_NB090517.pdf Accessed 26/02/2021

²³ The Lancet <https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2813%2962026-7> Accessed 26/02/2021

Table 7: Predicted number of people with learning disabilities aged 18+, Gloucestershire, 2021²⁴

	Number of people aged 18+ with a learning disability by age group, 2021								
	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Cheltenham	2,222	302	374	370	348	334	259	161	73
Cotswold	1,758	159	204	251	308	323	277	172	64
Forest of Dean	1,665	162	219	219	285	314	266	152	48
Gloucester	2,409	289	438	421	407	375	261	156	62
Stroud	2,254	194	296	343	423	409	331	192	66
Tewkesbury	1,799	146	284	303	308	302	250	151	54
Gloucestershire	12,095	1,249	1,810	1,910	2,075	2,057	1,641	985	367
England	1,055,021	125,384	189,544	180,664	174,365	162,107	122,944	72,126	27,887

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

Vision and hearing impairments affect people from all sections of society and across all age groups. In 2020 approximately 1.4% of the 16+ population in Gloucestershire reported blindness or partial sight. During the same period 6.9% of the population aged 16+ reported deafness or hearing loss²⁵. As people get older they become increasingly likely to suffer from hearing and vision impairments; given the ageing population this means the number of people affected by these conditions is likely to increase in the future.

Table 8: Visual and hearing impairments²⁶

	Gloucestershire			England		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
% reporting blindness or partial sight	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6*	1.5
% reporting deafness or hearing loss	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.2*	6.2

²⁴ PANSI, <http://www.pansi.org.uk/index.php?pageNo=388&areaID=8260&loc=8260> Crown copyright 2020. Accessed 20/11/2020

²⁵ National General Practice Profiles (data from GP Patient Survey), Public Health England, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data#page/4/gid/2000004/pat/46/par/E39000043/ati/165/are/E38000062/iid/355/age/164/sex/4> Accessed 25/01/2021

²⁶ Ibid; England data for 2019 aggregated from all known lower geography values.

Outcomes by disability

The 2011 Census found that people in Gloucestershire with a long-term limiting illness or disability were more likely than people without such illnesses or disabilities to be providing unpaid care, to be living in a household without access to a car or van and to be living in social housing. Amongst people aged 25 or over, people with long-term limiting illnesses or disability were more likely than others to have never worked and to be in routine occupations and were less likely to be in managerial positions.

Table 9: Outcomes by disability in Gloucestershire, 2011²⁷

	Gloucestershire		England	
	Long-term limiting illness	No long-term limiting illness	Long-term limiting illness	No long-term limiting illness
Caring				
% of people providing unpaid care	16.2	9.6	16.2	9.2
% of people providing unpaid care of 50 hours a week or more	5.3	1.5	5.9	1.7
Isolation				
% of people living in a household with no access to a car or van	26.8	8.8	33.8	16.6
Employment				
% of people aged 25 or over who have never worked	7.3	1.1	9.5	2.3
% of people aged 25 or over in routine occupations	14.8	9.3	17.8	10.4
% of people aged 25 or over in higher managerial positions	7.2	13.9	5.6	13.2
Housing				
% of people living in social housing	20.6	10.8	27.0	14.3

What does this tell us?

- According to the 2011 Census, 16.7% of Gloucestershire residents reported having a long term limiting health problem, this was below the national figure.
- As age increases the proportion of respondents reporting a limiting long term health problem increases.
- Given the ageing population the number of people with a limiting long term health problem is likely to increase in the future.
- There are differences in outcomes between people with long-term limiting illnesses or disabilities and people who are not in this group in a number of areas including employment, housing and caring.

²⁷ Census 2011 www.nomisweb.co.uk

Sex

The sex of an individual, combined with additional factors such as living alone, may affect their health and social care needs. Individuals may also experience discrimination and inequalities because of their sex.

A report by the European Social Survey found 24% of respondents had experienced prejudice based on their sex. Discrimination on the grounds of sex was reported by more respondents than discrimination based on ethnicity²⁸.

A recent report in 2020 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) states that gender disparities are still persistent. The report states and that 91% of men and 86% of women worldwide show at least one clear bias against gender equality in areas such as politics, economic, education, intimate partner violence and women's reproductive rights.²⁹

Current population

The overall population split by sex in Gloucestershire is slightly skewed towards females, with males making up 49.1% of the population and females accounting for 50.9%. This situation is also reflected at district, regional and national level.

Table 10: Population by sex, Gloucestershire 2019³⁰

	% of population	
	male	female
Cheltenham	49.3	50.7
Cotswold	48.3	51.7
Forest of Dean	49.1	50.9
Gloucester	49.4	50.6
Stroud	49.2	50.8
Tewkesbury	48.8	51.2
Gloucestershire	49.1	50.9
England	49.4	50.6

Although there are slightly more males than females in the 0-19 year old age band, as age increases, females outnumber males by an increasing margin. In Gloucestershire in 2019, 52.8% of people aged 65-84 were female, whilst for people aged 85+ the difference was more marked with females accounting for 63.9% of the total population; this difference is observed at district, regional and national level. As a result of this, 71% of single pensioner households are shown to be headed by a woman³¹. However, the proportion of men in the older population is increasing as the life expectancy of men increases; thus amongst the population aged 85

²⁸ European Social Survey, Experiences and Expressions of Ageism: Topline Results UK from Round 4 of the European Social Survey
https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/findings/ESS4_gb_toplines_experiences_and_expressions_of_ageism.pdf Accessed 26/02/2021.

²⁹ United Nations Development Programme, 2020 Human Development Perspectives – Tackling Social Norms
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hd_perspectives_gsni.pdf

³⁰ ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019

³¹ Census 2011, www.nomisweb.co.uk

and over in Gloucestershire, the proportion of men increased from 31.6% in 2009 to 36.1% in 2019.

Table 11: Population by sex and broad age group, Gloucestershire 2019³²

	0-19 years		20-64 years		65-84 years		85+ years	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Cheltenham	50.5	49.5	50.5	49.5	45.8	54.2	36.4	63.6
Cotswold	50.6	49.4	48.7	51.3	47.2	52.8	37.7	62.3
Forest of Dean	50.4	49.6	49.4	50.6	48.7	51.3	36.7	63.3
Gloucester	51.1	48.9	50.0	50.0	46.6	53.4	34.3	65.7
Stroud	51.4	48.6	49.6	50.4	47.3	52.7	36.1	63.9
Tewkesbury	52.0	48.0	48.8	51.2	47.3	52.7	35.1	64.9
Gloucestershire	51.0	49.0	49.6	50.4	47.2	52.8	36.1	63.9
England	51.3	48.7	49.9	50.1	47.1	52.9	37.0	63.0

Outcomes by sex

Analysis of the 2011 Census shows that in Gloucestershire:

- Women were more likely than men to head lone parent households with dependent children. In Gloucestershire, 89.9% of such households were headed by a woman, a figure which was in line with the national figure.
- Women were more likely than men to be living in a household without access to a car, and to be living in a single person household.
- Amongst people aged 50-64, women were more likely than men to be providing unpaid care. Amongst people aged 65 and over, men were more likely than women to be providing unpaid care.
- Amongst people aged 16-24, men were more likely than women to have no qualifications. Amongst people aged 25-34, women were more likely than men to have a level 4 qualification (a degree or higher).
- Amongst people aged 25-64, men were more likely than women to be in higher managerial, administrative or professional qualifications.

³² ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019

Analysis of health data for Gloucestershire shows that:

- men have a shorter life expectancy than women.
- men had a very slightly longer healthy life expectancy than women in 2016-18.
- the difference in life expectancy between men and women is greater in the most deprived decile of Gloucestershire compared with the least deprived decile.
- men have higher mortality rates than women from causes considered preventable.
- men have higher suicide rates than women.

Table 12: Outcomes by sex in Gloucestershire

	Gloucestershire		England	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Health³³				
Life expectancy at birth 2017-2019 (years)	84.0	80.6	83.4	79.8
Life expectancy at birth in the most deprived decile of Gloucestershire, 2017-2019 (years)	79.8	75.0	78.7	74.1
Life expectancy at birth in the least deprived decile 2017-2019 (years)	86.3	83.7	86.4	83.5
Healthy life expectancy at birth, 2016-2018 (years)	67.2	68.1	63.9	63.4
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable 2017-2019 (per 100,00 population) ³⁴	85.5	165.6	97.9	188.6
Suicide rate, 2017-19 (per 100,000 population)	5.2	15.5	4.9	15.5
Caring³⁵				
% of people aged 50-64 providing unpaid care	24.2	16.9	23.5	16.9
% of people aged 65 and over providing unpaid care	13.9	15.1	13.5	15.2
Isolation³⁶				
% of people aged 65 and over living in a single person household	40.9	19.8	41.2	22.3
% of people living in a household with no access to a car or van	13.6	9.8	21.3	17.7
% of people aged 65 and over living in a household with no access to a car	29.7	12.7	36.9	19.8
% of lone parent households headed by a woman	89.9		90.3	
% of lone parent households headed by a man		10.1		9.7
Education³⁷				
% of people aged 16-24 with no qualifications	9.0	10.8	9.6	11.3
% of people aged 25-34 with level 4 qualifications	43.0	36.6	42.8	38.5
Employment³⁸				
% of people aged 25-64 in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	8.8	18.0	9.3	16.1

³³ Public Health Outcomes Framework, Public health England <http://www.phoutcomes.info/> Accessed 25/01/2021

³⁴ 2019 Definition

³⁵ Census 2011

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid

What does this tell us?

- The overall population split by sex in Gloucestershire is slightly skewed towards females, with males making up 49.1% of the population and females accounting for 50.9%.
- As age increases differences become more noticeable, with females outnumbering males by an increasing margin.
- These differences have resulted in the majority of single pensioner households being headed by a woman.
- Females are also more likely to head lone parent households with dependent children.
- There are differences by sex in the provision of unpaid care and access to a car/van.
- There are differences by sex in life expectancy, mortality from preventable causes, and suicide.

Gender Reassignment

Gender reassignment is defined by the Equality Act 2010 as a person who is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex. This means an individual does not need to have undergone any treatment or surgery to be protected by law.

In September 2020, a significant Employment Tribunal ruling took place, where the rights of non-binary and gender fluid people were recognised and protected under the Equality Act 2010³⁹. Until then, it hadn't been clear whether non-binary people were protected by anti-discrimination legislation. Stonewall states that the Employment Tribunal ruling was a milestone in recognising the rights of non-binary and gender fluid people to be protected from discrimination under the Equality Act 2010. Therefore, the Employment Tribunal judgement will be key in supporting future judicial decisions. The Tribunal held up the important principle that "gender is a spectrum", broadening the scope of who could be covered by the Equality Act to those whose gender identities are "complex", non-binary, or not the same as they were assigned at birth.⁴⁰

Evidence shows that when transgender people reveal their gender variance, they are exposed to a risk of discrimination, bullying and hate crime⁴¹. Transgender people are more likely to report mental health conditions and to attempt suicide than the general population⁴²; one study found that 48% of 16-24 transgender people had attempted suicide⁴³. Research has also found that transgender people encounter significant difficulties in accessing and using health and social care services due to staffs' lack of knowledge and understanding and sometimes prejudice⁴⁴. Research carried out by Stonewall in 2015 found that a quarter of health and social care staff were not confident in their ability to respond to the specific care needs of transgender patients and service users⁴⁵.

Stonewall's LGBT in Britain Trans Report states that hate crime and discrimination against trans people is widespread throughout all aspects of life. Nationally, two in five trans people had experienced a hate crime or incident in the past 12 months. In addition, the report states that trans people often lack support from their families; more than a quarter have been

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https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5fc8d559d3bf7f75c134ad3/Ms_R_Taylor_v_Jaguar_Land_Rover_Limited_-_1304471.2018_-_Reasons.pdf

⁴⁰ Stonewall <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/about-us/news/statement-employment-tribunal-ruling-against-jaguar-land-rover>

⁴¹ Gender Identity Research and Education Society (2009) Gender Variance in the UK- Update 2011 <https://www.gires.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Prevalence2011.pdf> Accessed 15/02/2021

⁴² House of Commons Women and Equalities Committee, 2016, Transgender Equality . www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201516/cmselect/cmwomeq/390/390.pdf Accessed 15/02/2021

⁴³ Nodin, N. et al, 2015, The Rare Research Report: LGB&T Mental Health – Risk and Resilience Explored. www.queerfutures.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/RARE_Research_Report_PACE_2015.pdf Accessed 15/02/2021

⁴⁴ Stonewall (2015) Unhealthy Attitudes www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/unhealthy_attitudes.pdf Accessed 15/02/2021

⁴⁵ Ibid

subjected to domestic violence, and one in four have experienced homelessness at some point⁴⁶.

Current population

There are no official estimates of gender reassignment at either national or local level. In the next Census (2021) there will be a new question around gender, asking “is your gender the same as the sex you were registered at birth?” It is directed only at people aged 16 and over, and answers will be voluntary. A separate, individual form can also be requested and submitted by any household member, should confidentiality be a concern. It is hoped that more accurate data around gender will help equality monitoring in the future.⁴⁷

Currently the best estimates on gender reassignment come from the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES). GIRES estimates that there are approximately 650,000, 1% of the population in the UK, who are experiencing some degree of gender diversity. By applying the same proportion to Gloucestershire's 16+ population, we can estimate that there may be approximately 5,220 adults in the county who are experiencing some degree of gender diversity.

Table 13: Estimates of gender diversity, 2019⁴⁸

	Number of people	% of 16+ population
Cheltenham	960	1.0
Cotswold	750	1.0
Forest of Dean	730	1.0
Gloucester	1,030	1.0
Stroud	990	1.0
Tewkesbury	770	1.0
Gloucestershire	5,220	1.0
England	454,700	1.0

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

Numbers of people identifying as transgender across the country appear to be increasing. According to the LGBT Foundation, “an increasing number of trans people are accessing Gender Identity Clinics; it is unclear if this represents an increase in the trans population or an increasing proportion of the trans population accessing Gender Identity Services”⁴⁹.

⁴⁶ LGBT in Britain – Trans Report (2018) <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/lgbt-britain-trans-report> Accessed 15/02/2021

⁴⁷ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/questiondevelopment/genderidentity/guidanceforquestionsonsexgenderidentityandsexualorientationforthe2019censusehearsalforthe2021census#guidance-for-the-sexual-orientation-question-for-the-2019-rehearsal>

⁴⁸ Gender Identity Research and Education Society <https://www.gires.org.uk/what-we-do/individual-help/> Accessed 05/02/2021; Mid Year Population Estimates 2019

⁴⁹ LGBT Foundation (2017), Transforming Outcomes: A Review of the Needs and Assets of the Trans Community <http://lgbt.foundation/transformingoutcomes> Accessed 12/02/2021

Presentation amongst younger people is also growing rapidly⁵⁰ and could accelerate if young people feel increasingly able to reveal their gender variation.

What does this tell us?

- There are no official estimates of gender reassignment, making it difficult to obtain a true reflection of this population.

⁵⁰ <https://tavistockandportman.nhs.uk/about-us/news/stories/gids-referrals-increase-201718/>
Accessed 12/02/2021

Marriage and Civil Partnership

The Equality Act 2010 protects individuals who are in a civil partnership, or marriage, against discrimination.

Evidence suggests being married is associated with better mental health. There is less evidence on the benefits of being in a civil partnership; however, it is likely the benefits will also be experienced by people in similarly committed relationship such as civil partnerships⁵¹.

Current population

Among residents of Gloucestershire:

- 30.5% are single and have never married or registered a same-sex civil partnership
- 50.2% are married;
- 0.3% are in a registered same-sex civil partnership;
- 2.3% are separated but still legally married or still legally in a same sex civil partnership;
- 9.5% are divorced or formerly in a same sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved;
- 7.2% are widowed or a surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership⁵².

Gloucestershire has a lower proportion of people who are single or separated when compared to the national figure. In contrast the proportion of people who are married, divorced or widowed exceeds the national figures.

At district level:

- Cheltenham has the highest proportion of single people (38.8%) and exceeds the county and national figures. In contrast 25.7% of people in Cotswold are single, which is below the county and national level.
- Cotswold has the highest proportion of residents who are married at 54.9%, which is higher than the county and national figures. The lowest proportion was recorded in Cheltenham. The proportion of same-sex civil partnerships is fairly consistent across all districts.
- Gloucester has the highest proportion of people who are separated and divorced.
- Cotswold has the highest proportion of people who are widowed or a surviving partner of a same-sex civil partnership while Gloucester and Cheltenham have the lowest. This reflects the age structure of these districts.

⁵¹ Department of Health (2011), No Health Without Mental Health: A cross-Government mental health outcomes strategy for people of all ages - Analysis of the Impact on Equality (AIE)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/213763/dh_123989.pdf Accessed 15/02/2021

⁵² Census 2011 www.nomisweb.co.uk

Table 14: Marital status of Gloucestershire residents, 2011⁵³

	% of population					
	Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	Married	In a registered same-sex civil partnership	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership
Cheltenham	38.8	42.6	0.2	2.4	9.2	6.7
Cotswold	25.7	54.9	0.3	2.2	9.0	8.0
Forest of Dean	27.4	53.2	0.2	2.1	9.2	7.9
Gloucester	34.1	46.6	0.3	2.7	10.0	6.4
Stroud	27.5	53.0	0.3	2.3	9.6	7.3
Tewkesbury	26.1	54.3	0.3	2.3	9.7	7.4
Gloucestershire	30.5	50.2	0.3	2.3	9.5	7.2
England	34.6	46.6	0.2	2.7	9.0	6.9

There is considerable variation in marital status between age groups. As you would expect, people aged 16-24 are the most likely to be single, while those aged 65+ are the most likely age group to be widowed or a surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership. Same sex civil partnerships are most common amongst 35-49 year olds, where they account for 0.4% of the total age group. The proportion of people that are married, separated or divorced increases with age, until 65+ when it begins to fall, to take into account the increasing proportion of people who have lost a partner. These trends are not unique to Gloucestershire, but are reflected at a regional, national and district level (please see the dynamic report for more information).

⁵³ Census 2011, www.nomisweb.co.uk

Table 15: Marital status by age, Gloucestershire⁵⁴

	% of age group				
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	97.0	60.7	23.4	8.9	4.8
Married	2.5	33.7	58.7	68.4	58.6
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	0.2	2.3	4.3	2.8	0.9
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	0.1	2.7	12.5	16.2	8.3
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.5	27.2

What does this tell us?

- Just over 50% of Gloucestershire’s residents aged 16+ are married, this is higher than the national figure.
- The proportion of the population who are divorced or widowed also exceeds the national figure while the proportion of people who are single or separated is below the national figure.
- There is considerable variation in marital status between the age groups, with those aged 16-24 most likely to be single and those aged 65+ most likely to be widowed. This may have an impact on the family support people have available to them and the level of support they require from elsewhere.

⁵⁴ Census 2011, www.nomisweb.co.uk

Pregnancy and Maternity

The Equality Act protects women who are pregnant, have given birth in the last 26 weeks (non work context) or are on maternity leave (work context) against discrimination in relation to their pregnancy.

Current situation

There were 6,124 live births in Gloucestershire in 2019. Table 16 shows the age of mothers at the delivery of their baby in five year age bands), the highest proportion of deliveries were to women aged 30 to 34 continuing the trend of later motherhood. Births to mothers in all age bands between the ages of 25 and 44 account for a slightly higher proportion of total births in Gloucestershire than they do nationally, whilst those to mothers aged under 25 account for a lower proportion. At district level:

- Gloucester has a higher proportion of births to mothers aged under 20 (3.2%) than Gloucestershire and England.
- Cheltenham, Cotswold and Stroud have a higher proportion of births to mothers aged 35+ than Gloucestershire and England.

Table 16: Live births by age of mother, Gloucestershire, 2019⁵⁵

	Total number of live births	% of total births by age of mother						
		under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
Cheltenham	1,155	2.4	8.6	22.5	37.2	23.9	5.0	0.3
Cotswold	764	1.4	10.5	24.9	35.1	23.7	4.1	0.4
Forest of Dean	726	1.7	17.2	31.1	28.9	16.8	3.9	0.4
Gloucester	1,461	3.2	14.3	32.2	30.4	15.7	4.0	0.1
Stroud	1,003	1.4	10.5	27.4	35.6	19.7	4.9	0.5
Tewkesbury	1015	1.0	10.8	27.7	37.4	18.2	4.3	0.5
Gloucestershire	6,124	2.0	11.9	27.8	34.1	19.5	4.4	0.4
England	610,505	2.7	13.4	27.0	32.9	19.3	4.3	0.4

What does this tell us?

- The largest proportion of deliveries in Gloucestershire was among the 30-34 year old age group, continuing the trend of later motherhood.

⁵⁵ ONS, 2019, Live births in England and Wales down to local authority local area <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk> Accessed 25/01/2021

Race

Current population

The Equality Act states that race includes colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins.

The BLM movement (Black Lives Matter) protests in 2020, following the death of George Floyd, have publically highlighted the ongoing struggles against racial discrimination and institutional racism. Locally, services should reflect on the need to better understand racism and to be proactively anti-racist.⁵⁶ Nationally, 18 councils have been selected to pilot an equality standard to tackle 'institutional racism' in social work, due to begin in April 2021. This scheme is designed to help employers better understand the reality of being a non-white employee in social care.⁵⁷

The 2011 Census found that 7.7% of Gloucestershire residents (46,100 people) were born outside the UK compared with a national figure of 13.4%; of this group, 40.8% were born in another European country and 22.3% were born in the Middle East or Asia. More recent estimates suggest that in 2019/20 9.2% of Gloucestershire residents were born in another country⁵⁸.

With regards to ethnic origin, the 2011 Census found that 91.6% of Gloucestershire residents were White British, 2.1% were Asian/Asian British, 1.5% were from a Mixed/Multiple Ethnic group, 0.9% were Black/Black British, 0.6% were White Irish, 0.1% were of Gypsy or Irish Traveller origin, 3.1% were in an 'other White' category and 0.2% were in another ethnic group. Some 36% of the people who were not White British were born in the UK.

The 2011 Census found that overall, 4.6% of the population in Gloucestershire was from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds; this figure increased to 8.4% when the Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller and 'other White' categories were included. The proportion of people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds was considerably lower than the national figure of 14.6%.

At district level:

- Gloucester had the highest proportion of people from Black and Ethnic Minorities, at 10.9% of the total population. However, this is still considerably lower than the national figure.
- Cheltenham also had a higher proportion of people from Black and Ethnic Minorities (5.7%) than the county-wide figure.
- Forest of Dean had the lowest proportion of people from a Black and Ethnic Minority, at 1.5% of the total population.

⁵⁶ Further reading: Race Equality Guide, British Council <https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/guide-race-equality.pdf>

⁵⁷ <https://www.communitycare.co.uk/2021/01/04/councils-selected-pilot-equality-standard-tackle-institutional-racism-social-work/>

⁵⁸ ONS (2020) Population of the United Kingdom by country of birth and nationality, July 2019 to June 2020 <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountryofbirthandnationality> Accessed 15/02/2021

- The proportion of people that were classified as 'other White' was higher in Cheltenham than Gloucestershire and England as a whole (5.0% compared with 3.1% for Gloucestershire and 4.6% for England).
- 42% of people who were of Gypsy/Irish Traveller origin lived in Tewkesbury district.

At ward level:

- Barton and Tredworth ward in Gloucester was the most ethnically diverse ward with 41.4% of its population from a Black and Minority Ethnic group and 10.3% from a white background other than White British.

Table 17: Population by ethnic group, Gloucestershire 2011 (number of people)⁵⁹

	Total Black and Ethnic Minority	Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ African/ Caribbean / Black British	Other Ethnic Group	Total White	English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	Irish	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White
Cheltenham	6,648	1,878	3,675	721	374	109,084	102,140	1,058	68	5,818
Cotswold	1,806	698	794	229	85	81,075	78,284	503	87	2,201
Forest of Dean	1,262	528	473	199	62	80,699	79,227	277	78	1,117
Gloucester	13,226	3,565	5,839	3,486	336	108,462	102,912	850	136	4,564
Stroud	2,353	1,216	751	260	126	110,426	107,026	591	57	2,752
Tewkesbury	2,042	776	901	255	110	79,901	77,010	480	305	2,106
Gloucestershire	27,337	8,661	12,433	5,150	1,093	569,647	546,599	3,759	731	18,558

Table 18: Population by ethnic group, Gloucestershire 2011 (% of population)

	Total Black and Ethnic Minority	Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ African/ Caribbean / Black British	Other Ethnic Group	Total White	English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	Irish	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White
Cheltenham	5.7	1.6	3.2	0.6	0.3	94.3	88.3	0.9	0.1	5.0
Cotswold	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	97.8	94.5	0.6	0.1	2.7
Forest of Dean	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	98.5	96.7	0.3	0.1	1.4
Gloucester	10.9	2.9	4.8	2.9	0.3	89.1	84.6	0.7	0.1	3.8
Stroud	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	97.9	94.9	0.5	0.1	2.4
Tewkesbury	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	97.5	94.0	0.6	0.4	2.6
Gloucestershire	4.6	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.2	95.4	91.6	0.6	0.1	3.1
England	14.6	2.3	7.8	3.5	1.0	85.4	79.8	1.0	0.1	4.6

⁵⁹ Census 2011

Gloucestershire’s 0-19 year old population is more diverse than other age groups. According to the 2011 Census around 7.6% of 0-19 year olds were from a Black and Minority Ethnic groups compared to 4.4% of 20-64 year olds and 1.4% of people aged 65+. This trend is reflected at a regional, national and district level (please see dynamic report for more information).

Table 19: Population by ethnic group and age, Gloucestershire⁶⁰

	% of age group		
	0-19	20-64	65+
White Total	92.4	95.6	98.6
White British	89.4	91.0	96.1
White Irish	0.2	0.6	1.2
White Gypsy or Other	0.2	0.1	0.0
White Other	2.6	3.9	1.2
Black and Minority Ethnic Group Total	7.6	4.4	1.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	3.6	1.0	0.2
Asian/Asian British	2.8	2.3	0.7
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	1.0	0.9	0.5
Other ethnic group	0.2	0.2	0.1

Population change (2001 – 2011)

The population of Gloucestershire has become increasingly diverse. The Black and Minority Ethnic population increased by 70% between 2001 and 2011, from 2.8% to 4.6% of the population. The number of people classed as “White Other” which includes migrants from Europe, more than doubled during the same period, from 1.6% of the population in 2001 to 3.1% of the population in 2011. This trend is reflected at a regional, national and district level (please see dynamic report for more information).

⁶⁰ Census 2011

Table 20: Population change 2001-2011, Gloucestershire⁶¹

	2001	2011	% change 2001-2011
White Total	548,482	569,647	3.9
White British	535,132	546,599	2.1
White Irish	4,337	3,759	-13.3
White Gypsy or Other	N/A	731	N/A
White Other	9,013	18,558	105.9
Black and Minority Ethnic Total	16,077	27,337	70.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	4,835	8,661	79.1
Asian/Asian British	6,863	12,433	81.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	3,305	5,150	55.8
Other ethnic group	1,074	1,093	1.8

Language

According to the 2011 Census, 18,784 people in Gloucestershire (3.3% of the population) did not speak English as their main language. Amongst this group, Polish was the most common language (5,516 people), followed by Gujarati (1,065 people) and then a Chinese language (1,000 people). An EU language other than Polish was the main language of 5,993 people. At district level, Gloucester had the highest proportion of people who did not speak English as their main language (5.7%) followed by Cheltenham (5.3%). Some 82% of people, whose main language was not English, could speak English well or very well. Older people were less likely than younger people to be proficient in English; 29% of people aged 50 and over who did not speak English as a main language were not proficient in English compared with 17% of people aged under 50 who did not speak English as a main language.

Table 21: Main language and proficiency in English, Gloucestershire 2011⁶²

	Do not speak English as a main language		Not able to speak English or not able to speak English well	
	Number of people	% of population aged 3 or over	Number of people	% of population aged 3 or over
Cheltenham	5,919	5.3	924	0.8
Cotswold	1,609	2.0	199	0.2
Forest of Dean	949	1.2	226	0.3
Gloucester	6,667	5.7	1,526	1.3
Stroud	1,835	1.7	274	0.3
Tewkesbury	1,805	2.3	270	0.3
Gloucestershire	18,784	3.3	3,419	0.6

⁶¹ Census 2011 and Census 2001

⁶² Ibid

Outcomes by Race⁶³

A recent report by the Equality and Human Rights Commission found that people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups continue to experience discrimination and inequality in education, employment, housing, pay and living standards, health, and the criminal justice system. The 2011 Census showed differences in outcomes in a number of areas in Gloucestershire:

- amongst people aged 65 and over, Asian/Asian British people and Black African/Caribbean/Black British people were more likely than people from other ethnic backgrounds to have a long-term limiting illness and to be in poor health;
- people of Gypsy or Irish Traveller origin were considerably more likely to be in poor health compared with all other ethnic groups (15.9% of Gypsy/Irish Travellers compared with 4.6% of White British people).
- households headed by people from 'other White', mixed/multiple, Asian/Asian British, Black African/Caribbean/Black British and 'other' ethnic backgrounds were all more likely than households headed by people from White British backgrounds to have fewer bedrooms than was required;
- people from mixed/multiple and Black African/Caribbean/Black British backgrounds were more likely than other ethnic groups to live in social housing;
- people from White British and White Irish backgrounds were less likely than other ethnic groups to be living in private rented housing;
- people from all groups which were not White British were more likely than White British people to be living in a household without access to a car or van;
- amongst people aged 25-34, people from White backgrounds were less likely to be unemployed than people from Black and Minority ethnic backgrounds.
- amongst people aged 25-34, people from White Irish and Asian/Asian British backgrounds were more likely to have level 4 qualifications (a degree or higher) than White British people, whilst people from Black African/Caribbean/Black British, 'other' White, and 'other' ethnic backgrounds were less likely than White British people to have this level of qualification;
- amongst people aged 16-24, people from mixed multiple, White Irish, 'other' White and 'other' ethnic backgrounds were all more likely than people from White British backgrounds to have no qualifications. In the same age group, people from Asian/Asian British backgrounds were less likely than White British people to have no qualifications. The percentage of people in this age group with no qualifications was similar for Black African/Caribbean/Black British people and White British people;
- amongst people aged 25-49, people from White Irish, White British and 'other' White backgrounds were less likely to be unemployed than people from Black and Minority ethnic backgrounds;
- amongst people aged 25-49, White Irish and Asian/Asian British people were more likely to be in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations than White British people, whilst people from Black African/Caribbean/Black British, 'other' White, mixed/multiple, and 'other' ethnic backgrounds were less likely than White British people to be in such occupations.

⁶³ Equality and Human Rights Commission (2016), Healing a divided Britain: the need for a comprehensive race equality strategy <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/healing-divided-britain-need-comprehensive-race-equality-strategy> Accessed 25/02/2020

Table 22: Outcomes by race, Gloucestershire 2011⁶⁴

	All	White: English/Welsh /Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	White Irish	White other	Mixed/ multiple ethnic group	Asian/ Asian British	Black African/ Caribbean /Black British	Other
Health and disability								
% of people aged 65 and over with a long-term limiting illness or disability	49.0	48.9	50.7	46.5	46.2	58.5	56.7	41.8
% of people aged 65 and over in poor health	11.9	11.7	13.3	14.6	14.9	18.4	21.9	11.9
Housing								
% of people living in a household with fewer bedrooms than required	4.7	4.0	3.9	12.8	10.2	16.6	11.6	10.8
% of people living in social housing	12.4	12.4	12.5	9.3	23.3	5.8	22.7	11.9
% of people living in private rented housing or living rent free	16.2	14.3	17.7	52.1	27.3	27.9	34.4	40.8
Isolation								
% of people living in a household with no access to a car or van	11.7	11.1	18.8	16.7	21.6	15.2	27.6	20.6
Education								
% of people aged 16-24 with no qualifications	9.9	9.8	11.8	13.6	12.4	6.9	9.5	15.9
% of people aged 25-34 with level 4 qualifications	39.8	40.2	52.7	32.0	38.2	49.8	34.7	33.6
Employment								
% of people aged 25-49 who are unemployed	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.7	4.1	8.4	6.0
% of people aged 25- 49 in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	13.7	13.9	20.7	10.6	11.5	14.6	7.5	12.2

⁶⁴ Census 2011

Table 23: Outcomes by race in England, 2011⁶⁵

	All	White: English/Welsh /Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	White Irish	White other	Mixed/ multiple ethnic group	Asian/ Asian British	Black African/ Caribbean /Black British	Other
Health and disability								
% of people aged 65 and over with a long-term limiting illness or disability	53.1	52.9	52.5	50.1	52.7	60.8	55.1	58.0
% of people aged 65 and over in poor health	15.3	14.8	17.0	18.2	18.5	24.2	21.0	24.5
Housing								
% of people living in a household with fewer bedrooms than required	8.5	5.1	5.7	18.0	16.0	25.9	26.5	24.5
% of people living in social housing	16.5	15.6	17.6	11.4	29.1	12.7	41.1	25.2
% of people living in private rented housing or living rent free	18.0	14.4	17.4	52.7	26.8	25.1	26.1	38.7
Isolation								
% of people living in a household with no access to a car or van	19.5	17.0	29.4	31.4	31.7	21.7	41.9	35.3
Education								
% of people aged 16-24 with no qualifications	10.4	10.7	6.4	13.1	11.8	7.5	9.2	10.6
% of people aged 25-34 with level 4 qualifications	40.6	38.3	61.8	41.3	41.1	50.2	42.3	43.4
Employment								
% of people aged 25-49 who are unemployed	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	8.6	6.2	12.2	8.6
% of people aged 25- 49 in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	13.3	13.2	20.9	14.6	12.5	14.6	8.9	12.1

⁶⁵ Census 2011

What does the data tell us?

- Gloucestershire is characterised by a comparatively small Black and Minority Ethnic population. The 2011 census showed Black and Minority Ethnic groups account for 4.6% of the population; this was much lower than the England figure of 14.6%.
- The population of Gloucestershire is however, becoming increasingly diverse. The Black and Minority Ethnic population increased by 70% between 2001 and 2011, from 2.8% to 4.6% of the population. The number of people classed as "White Other" more than doubled during the same period, from 1.6% of the population in 2001 to 3.1% of the population in 2011.
- Gloucestershire's 0-19 year old population is more diverse than other age groups, which may have implications for service delivery.
- There are differences in outcomes between ethnic groups in health/disability, housing, education and employment.

Religion

Current population

According to the 2011 Census, 63.5% of residents in Gloucestershire were Christian, making it the most common religion. This was followed by no religion which accounts for 26.7% of the total population.

Gloucestershire has a higher proportion of people who are Christian, have no religion or have not stated a religion than the national figures. In contrast it has a lower proportion of people who follow a religion other than Christianity, which reflects the ethnic composition of the county.

At district level:

- Cheltenham had the lowest proportion of people who are Christian at 58.7% of the total population, this was lower than the county and marginally lower than the national figure.
- Cotswold had the highest proportion of people who follow Christianity.
- Cheltenham had the highest proportion of Buddhists, Hindus and people who have no religion.
- At 3.2% of the total population Gloucester had the highest proportion of Muslims.
- Stroud had the highest proportion of people who follow an "Other Religion" and of people who did not state their religion.

Table 23: Religion in Gloucestershire 2011⁶⁶

	% of population								
	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other Religion	No Religion	Religion not stated
Cheltenham	58.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	30.8	7.6
Cotswold	68.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	22.9	7.3
Forest of Dean	65.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	25.2	7.9
Gloucester	62.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.4	26.2	6.9
Stroud	62.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	28.3	8.1
Tewkesbury	66.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	25.0	7.1
Gloucestershire	63.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	26.7	7.5
England	59.4	0.5	1.5	0.5	5.0	0.8	0.4	24.7	7.2

Christianity is the most common religion across all age groups, however it is less common amongst those aged 0-19, with 55.7% of 0-19 year olds reporting they are Christian compared to 82.3% of those aged 65+. Those aged 0-19 are more likely to report no religion than older age groups. This trend is reflected at a regional, national and district level (please see the dynamic report for more information).

Table 24: Religion by age, Gloucestershire⁶⁷

	% of age group		
	0-19	20-64	65+
Christian	55.7	60.6	82.3
Buddhist	0.2	0.4	0.1
Hindu	0.4	0.4	0.2
Jewish	0.1	0.1	0.1
Muslim	1.5	1.0	0.3
Sikh	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other religion	0.2	0.7	0.3
No religion	33.5	29.7	9.1
Religion not stated	8.3	7.1	7.7

⁶⁶ Census 2011

⁶⁷ Ibid

Population change (2001 – 2011)

Between 2001 and 2011 the number of Christians in the county declined. This was accompanied by an increase in the number of Muslims, Buddhists and people following no religion. This trend was also reflected at a regional, national and district level (please see dynamic report for more information). There are many factors driving changes in religious affiliation including natural growth (for example, some minority religious groups have a younger demographic profile), migration, and changes in willingness to state religion⁶⁸.

Table 25: Change in religion 2001-2011, Gloucestershire⁶⁹

	Number of people		% change
	2001	2011	2001- 2011
Christian	428,651	379,144	-11.5
Buddhist	1,040	1,772	70.4
Hindu	1,562	2,222	42.3
Jewish	520	539	3.7
Muslim	3,495	5,741	64.3
Sikh	376	449	19.4
Other religion	1,798	2,940	63.5
No religion	84,515	159,496	88.7
Religion not stated	42,602	44,681	4.9

What does the data tell us?

- The most reported religion in Gloucestershire is Christianity, accounting for 63.5% of the total population, which is higher than the national figure.
- Those aged 0-19 are less likely to be Christian than the older population and are more likely to report no religion.
- The number of Christians in the county has declined since 2001, reflecting the national trend.

Sexual Orientation

The 'protected characteristic' of sexual orientation refers to those individuals who are attracted to those of the opposite sex, the same sex, or either sex. There is a substantial body of evidence demonstrating that lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people experience discrimination and marginalisation in their daily lives including in health care, social care, housing, education, at work, and in public. As a result, they may experience specific health inequalities.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ Census 2011

⁶⁹ Census 2011 and Census 2001

⁷⁰ Public Health England (2013) The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Public Health Outcomes Framework Companion Document;

<https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/LGBT%20Public%20Health%20Outcomes%20Framework%20Companion%20Doc.pdf> Accessed 08/02/2021

National Institute of Economic and Social Research (2016), Inequality among lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender groups in the UK: a review of evidence

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/539682/160719_REPORT_LGBT_evidence_review_NIESR_FINALPDF.pdf Accessed 08/02/2021

National LGBT Survey Summary Report (2018).

Although attitudes towards gay people are improving, most lesbian, gay and bisexual people have experienced difficulties in their lives. Stonewall's Mental Health Briefing states "Being gay does not, in and of itself, cause mental health problems. Instead, homophobic bullying, rejection from family, harassment at work and poor responses from healthcare professionals are still commonplace for many lesbian, gay and bisexual people"⁷¹. As a consequence, people who are lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) are more likely to have experienced depression or anxiety, attempted suicide or had suicidal thoughts and self-harmed than men and women in general⁷¹.

LGB people who are over 55 are more likely than heterosexual people over 55 to live alone and are more likely than heterosexual people to say that they expect to rely on health and social care providers as they get older⁷². LGB people also report that health and social care providers often assume that they are heterosexual, for example, ignoring their partners or giving inappropriate advice about preventing pregnancy⁷³; one survey of LGB people over 55 found that nearly half would be uncomfortable being out to care home staff⁷⁴. The Office for National Statistics report that LGB people report a lower quality of life than the UK average across all their measures of quality of life.

In 2017 the government launched a National LGBT Survey about the experiences of LGBT people in the UK – the largest national LGBT survey to date⁷⁵. Although many responses were positive, there were more than 2 in 5 who said they had been victim of verbal abuse or physical violence during the preceding year. In addition, more than 9 out of 10 serious incidents were not reported as respondents felt 'it happens all the time'. Fear of crime and of negative reactions from other people was also a reported issue, with more than two thirds of respondents stating they have avoided holding hands with their (same sex) partners for this reason.

In terms of hate crime relating to sexual orientation, Gloucestershire's figures have risen significantly since 2013/14, when 16 were reported. The total for 2019/20 was more than 7 times higher, at 118 crimes⁷⁶. This will reflect better reporting to the police. However, responses from the National LGBT Survey would suggest that a large proportion of hate crimes are still not being reported, with the full extent of hate crime incidence still unknown.

Current population

There are no definitive data on sexual orientation at a local or national level. In the next Census (2021) there will be a new question around sexual orientation, asking "which of the following

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-lgbt-survey-summary-report/national-lgbt-survey-summary-report>

⁷¹ Stonewall, 2015, Mental Health, Stonewall health briefing

http://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Mental_Health_Stonewall_Health_Briefing_2012_.pdf Accessed 08/02/2021

⁷² Stonewall, 2011, Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual People in Later Life.

www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/LGB_people_in_Later_Life_2011_.pdf Accessed 10/02/2021

⁷³ Stonewall, 2012, Experiences of Health Care

www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Experiences_of_Healthcare_Stonewall_Health_Briefing_2012_.pdf Accessed 10/02/2021

⁷⁴ Ibid

⁷⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-lgbt-survey-summary-report/national-lgbt-survey-summary-report#the-results>

⁷⁶ Source: Gloucestershire Constabulary

best describes your sexual orientation?”, and providing a list of options. It is directed only at people aged 16 and over, and answers will be voluntary. A separate, individual form can also be requested and submitted by any household member, should confidentiality be a concern. It is hoped that more accurate data around sexual orientation will help equality monitoring in the future.⁷⁷

Estimates on sexual orientation used by the Department of Trade and Industry in 2003, and quoted by Stonewall, suggest around 5-7% of the population aged 16 and over are lesbian, gay or bisexual⁷⁸. If this figure were applied to Gloucestershire it would mean somewhere between 26,100 and 36,500 people in the county are LGB. A more recent estimate from the 2018 ONS Annual Population Survey (APS) suggests that 2.3% of the England population aged 16 and over is LGB⁷⁹: if this figure were applied to Gloucestershire it would mean that there are approximately 12,000 LGB people in the county.

The APS also found that, for the overall UK population, 2.5% of males compared with 2.0% of females identified as LGB in 2018, and that young adults were more likely to identify as LGB than older age groups (4.4% of people aged 16 to 24 compared with 0.7% of people aged 65 or over).

There were also regional variations within England, with London having the highest percentage (2.8%), and the North East of England the lowest (1.8%). The proportion of people in the South West identifying as LGB was 2.2%. These variations may be associated with regional differences in the age structure of populations.

The percentage of the population identifying as LGB in the APS is increasing, with overall England figures rising from 1.7% in 2014 to 2.3% in 2018. The APS also provides subnational estimates for Gloucestershire, but these are considered unreliable for practical purposes due to the small sample size.⁸⁰

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/questiondevelopment/genderidentity/guidanceforquestionsonsexgenderidentityandsexualorientationforthe2019censusrehearsalforthe2021census#guidance-for-the-sexual-orientation-question-for-the-2019-rehearsal>

⁷⁸ Department of Trade and Industry (2003), Final Regulatory Impact Assessment: Civil Partnership Act 2004, <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file23829.pdf> Accessed 08/02/2021

⁷⁹ ONS (2018), Sexual Orientation, UK:2018 <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2018> Accessed 08/02/2021

⁸⁰ ONS (2013-2015) Sexual Identity, Subnational: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/datasets/sexualidentitysubnationa>

Table 26: Stonewall estimates of the number of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual people living in Gloucestershire⁸¹

	Lower Estimate		Upper Estimate	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cheltenham	4,800	5	6,700	7
Cotswold	3,800	5	5,300	7
Forest of Dean	3,600	5	5,100	7
Gloucester	5,200	5	7,200	7
Stroud	4,900	5	6,900	7
Tewkesbury	3,900	5	5,400	7
Gloucestershire	26,100	5	36,500	7
England	2,273,500	5	3,182,900	7

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

Table 27: Annual Population Survey Estimates of Sexual Orientation⁸².

	Number of people aged 16 or over	Gay, lesbian, or bisexual (% in England)
Cheltenham	2,200	2.3
Cotswold	1,700	2.3
Forest of Dean	1,700	2.3
Gloucester	2,400	2.3
Stroud	2,300	2.3
Tewkesbury	1,800	2.3
Gloucestershire	12,000	2.3
England	1,045,800	2.3

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

What does this tell us?

- There are no official estimates of sexual orientation at a county level, making it difficult to obtain a true reflection of this population.
- National evidence suggests between 2.3% and 7.0% of people are lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). Young people (aged 16-24) are more likely to identify as LGB than older age groups and a higher proportion of males than females identify as LGB.
- In Gloucestershire, recorded hate crime relating to sexual orientation 2019/20 has increased to 118 from 16 in 2013/14.

⁸¹ Department of Trade and Industry (2003), Final Regulatory Impact Assessment: Civil Partnership Act 2004 and ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019

⁸² ONS (2018) Sexual Orientation:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2018> and Mid Year Population Estimates 2019

Cross Cutting Themes

Hate Crime in Gloucestershire⁸³

A common theme relating to many of the nine protected characteristics is the increased likelihood of being a victim of crime. Although the Equality Act (2010) relates to nine protected characteristics (age, sex, disability, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, civil partnership and marriage), hate crime has five monitored strands. These are race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, disability, and gender-identity. Crimes based on hostility to age, gender, or appearance, for example, can also be hate crimes, although they are not part of the five centrally monitored strands⁸⁴. Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender⁸⁵'.

According to the Home Office Statistical Bulletin 2019/20, police recorded hate crime in England and Wales has more than doubled since 2012/13 - rising to 105,090 offences reported in 2019/20. The bulletin states that "while increases in hate crime over the last five years have been mainly driven by improvements in crime recording by the police, there have been spikes in hate crime following certain events such as the EU Referendum and the terrorist attacks in 2017."⁸⁶

In Gloucestershire, police recorded race-related hate crime was the most reported strand of hate crime in the county during 2019/20, amounting to 57% (476 cases) of all reported hate crime in the county. Disability related hate crime has seen the largest proportional increase in Gloucestershire, rising from 6 to 175 reported cases over the same six year period, an increase of 169.

The number of recorded offences has increased each year since 2013/14 across most of the five monitored hate crime strands. In 2019/20, total recorded hate crimes are at their highest level during this six year period.

This increase in reporting may also be linked to greater confidence in the police and other responsible authorities, as hate crime is frequently underreported. The more hate crime is reported, the more agencies will understand the scale of the problem and how to support the victim.

⁸³ Gloucestershire Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment, April 2018

<https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/1520660/overview.pdf>

⁸⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/an-overview-of-hate-crime-in-england-and-wales>

⁸⁵ Crown Prosecution Service, Hate Crime and Crimes Against Older People,

http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/equality/hate_crime/index.html

⁸⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/925968/hate-crime-1920-hosb2920.pdf

Figure 1: Monitored Hate Crime Strands in Gloucestershire, 2013/14 to 2019/20⁸⁷

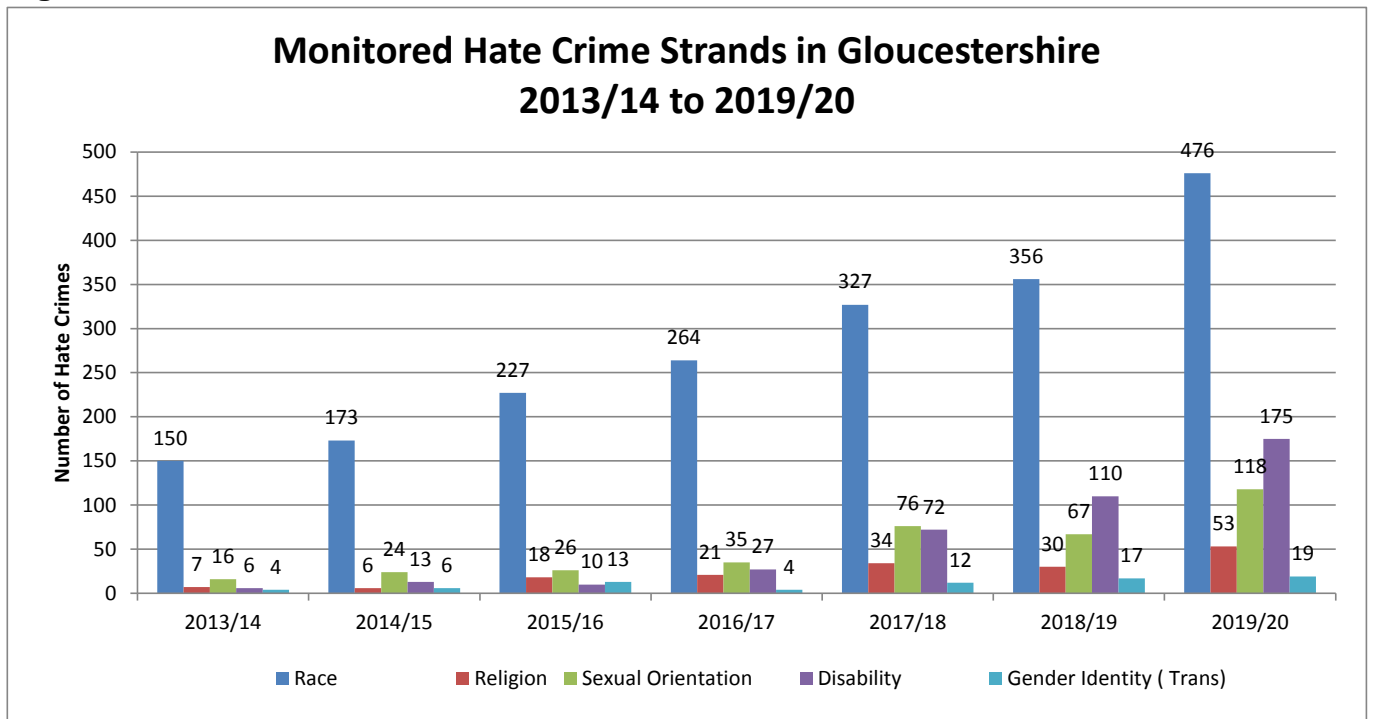


Figure 1 – Total recorded hate crime motivating factors by strand. Source: Gloucestershire Constabulary

What does this tell us?

- Total recorded hate crime is increasing year on year, both nationally and county-wide.
- Race related hate crime is the most reported strand of hate crime in Gloucestershire, by a large margin.
- Reporting rates have increased.

⁸⁷ Gloucestershire Constabulary