

# census 2021



## **Demography and Migration – a briefing**



**Inform Gloucestershire**

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## 1. What is the 2021 Census?

The census is a survey of all people and households in England and Wales that happens every 10 years. It is designed to collect detailed information about where people live, what they do for a living, what sort of homes and families they have, their general health, their educational attainment and how these factors have changed over time. There is simply nothing else that gives so much detail about us and the society we live in. It tells us what our needs are now and what they are likely to be in the future. It also gives a snapshot of how we live, for future generations to look back on.

The information given by the public during the census helps local authorities plan and fund public services. It informs where billions of pounds are spent, for instance on things like roads, schools and hospitals.

The 2021 Census was conducted on the 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021, it is unique as it was conducted during national lockdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This briefing provides analysis of the data around demography and migration, released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022. .

## 2. Caveats – Covid<sup>1</sup>

The 2021 Census took place during national lockdown which was initiated in response to COVID-19. *'For most of the population, the coronavirus pandemic would not have affected where they considered themselves resident.'*<sup>2</sup> However, there is indication that some subgroups of the population may have changed where they lived during this time, mainly students and some urban residents:

- **Students-** There is evidence to suggest there was a higher proportion of students not living at their term-time address on the 21<sup>st</sup> March compared with previous years. Also, usually resident international students may have returned to their home country early and not have been residing in the UK at the time of the 2021 Census. To combat the impact of this, the ONS asked students to complete the form for their term-time address which they *'intended to stay at regularly during term time in this academic year, even if they are not currently there'*<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, international students were counted if they were still present in the UK or had attended university during the Autumn 2020/Winter 2021 academic terms and were intending to return: up to the 21<sup>st</sup> March 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> See

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/methodologies/qualityandmethodologyinformationqmiforcensus2021#quality-summary> for further information

<sup>2</sup> ONS, 2022

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

- **Urban residents**- There is some evidence to suggest that the population of Greater London may have fallen in the COVID-19 pandemic due to young adults leaving, higher mortality of over 75s and increased internal migration. However, there is also indication that the population has begun growing since then. This may also have been reflected in other urban centers.

### 3. What do the results tell us about Gloucestershire?

#### 3.1 Demography

##### 3.1.1 *The population of Gloucestershire*

The usual resident population of Gloucestershire was estimated to be 645,076 on Census Day, 2021. Gloucestershire accounted for around 11.3% of the population of the South West and 1.1% of the population of England and Wales.

Figure 1 shows Gloucester district had the largest population with approximately 132,416 people or 20.5% of the county's population. This was followed by Stroud which accounted for 18.8% of the county's population, this represents a change from 2011 when Cheltenham had the second largest population in the county. In 2021 the Forest of Dean had the smallest population followed by Cotswold. This differs from 2011 when Tewkesbury had the smallest population followed by the Forest of Dean and Cotswold.

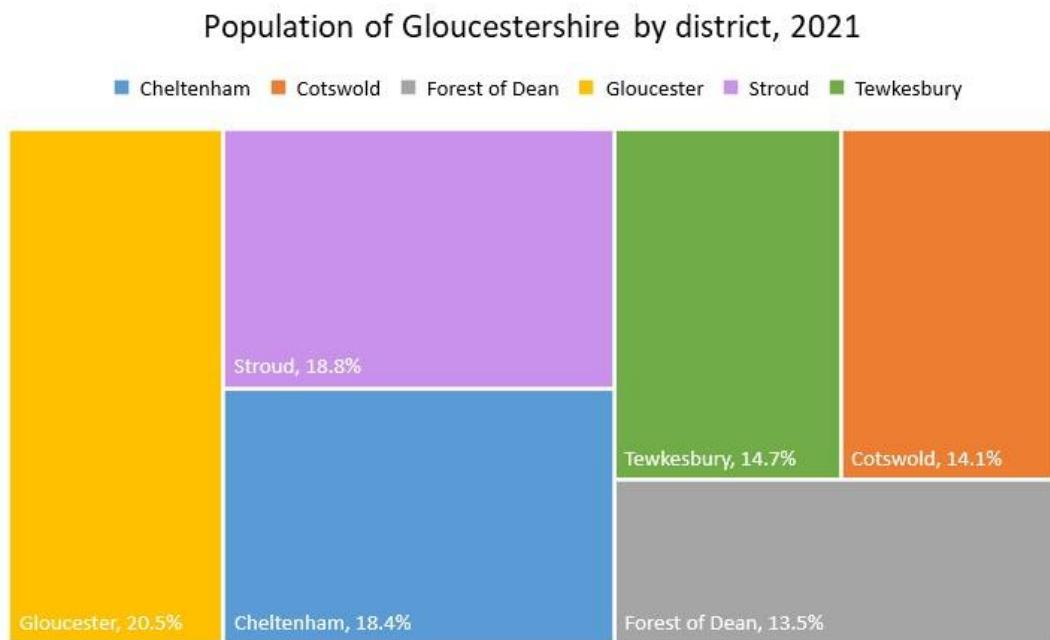


Figure 1: Population of Gloucestershire by district, 2021<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

Figure 2 maps the population of Gloucestershire at Lower Super Output Area level<sup>5</sup>. Lower Super Output Areas are designed to have a roughly similar population size, which results in their geographic size varying considerably. The Lower Super Output Areas with the highest populations are around Hartpury, Stonehouse, Cirencester and Churchdown.

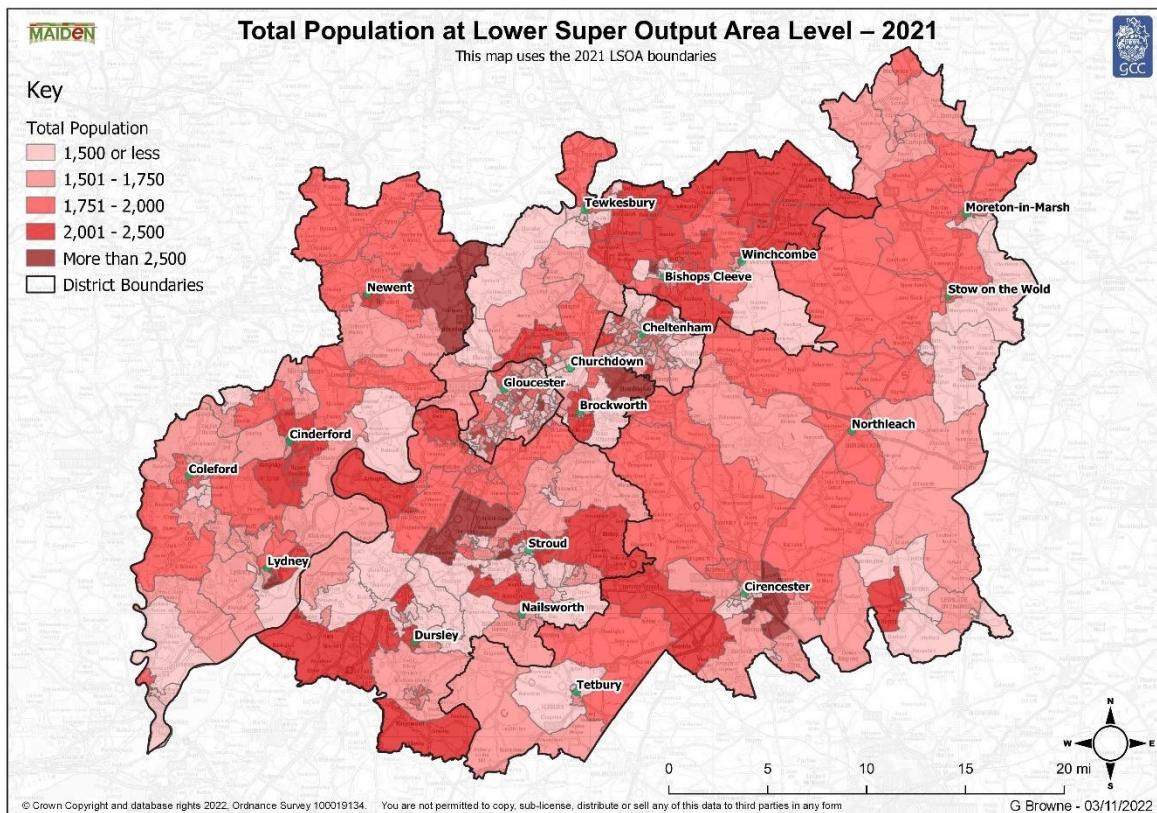


Figure 2: Total Population at Lower Super Output Area level, 2021<sup>6</sup>

### 3.1.2 Population change

The population of Gloucestershire has increased by 48,092 people (8.1%) compared with Census Day 2011, when there were 596,984 people in Gloucestershire. The rate of growth in Gloucestershire was higher than nationally, with the population of England and Wales increasing by 6.3% between 2011 and 2021. The rate of population growth in Gloucestershire over the last decade has increased compared with the rate between 2001 and 2011, when the population grew by 5.7%. This differs from the picture seen nationally, with population growth in England and Wales decreasing slightly compared with the rate between 2001 and 2011, when the population grew by 7.8%.

<sup>5</sup> Lower Super Output Areas are small areas created at the time of each Census, the Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire contain an average of 1,614 people

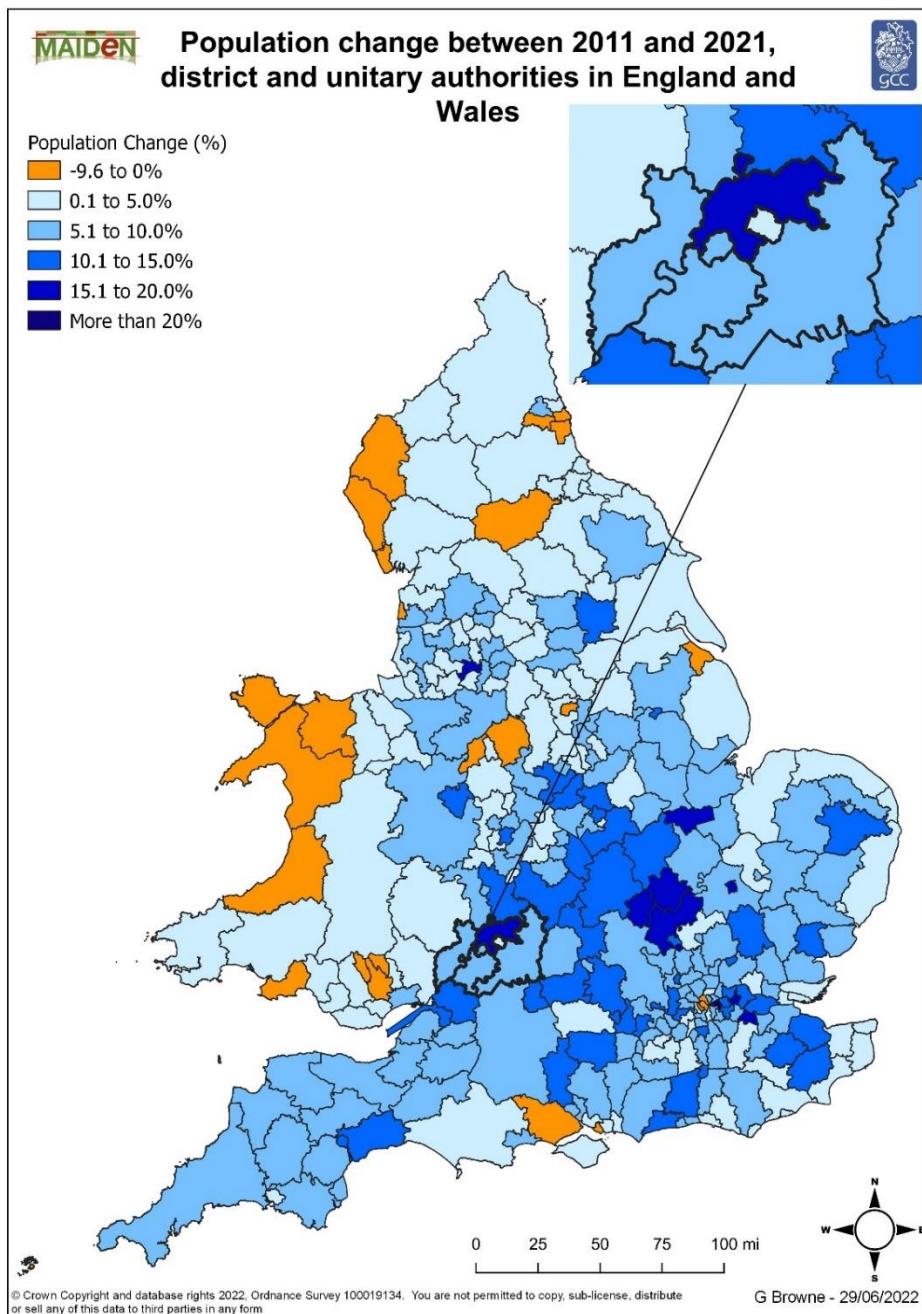
<sup>6</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

Table 1: Population change 2011-2021<sup>7</sup>

	2011 Population	2021 Population	Net change 2011-2021	% Change 2011-2021
Cheltenham	115,732	118,836	3,104	2.7%
Cotswold	82,881	90,832	7,951	9.6%
Forest of Dean	81,961	87,004	5,043	6.2%
Gloucester	121,688	132,416	10,728	8.8%
Stroud	112,779	121,104	8,325	7.4%
Tewkesbury	81,943	94,884	12,951	15.8%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>596,984</b>	<b>645,076</b>	<b>48,092</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
South West	5,288,935	5,701,186	412,251	7.8%
England	53,012,456	56,490,048	3,477,592	6.6%
England and Wales	56,075,912	59,597,542	3,521,630	6.3%

Figure 3 shows most local authority areas across England and Wales experienced population increases between 2011 and 2021, although in some areas particularly in parts of Wales the population decreased.

<sup>7</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census, ONS



*Figure 3: Population change between 2011 and 2021, district and unitary authorities in England and Wales<sup>8</sup>*

Across Gloucestershire population growth was greatest in Tewkesbury, with the population increasing by 15.8% from 2011 (a gain of approximately 12,951 people). As well as being the district with the highest growth in Gloucestershire, Figure 4 shows Tewkesbury has had one of the highest growth rates nationally, it was ranked 8<sup>th</sup> out of 331 district and unitary authorities in England and Wales, considerably higher than its rank of 140 between 2011 and 2021. Tewkesbury

<sup>8</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census, ONS

also saw the greatest population growth out of all authorities in the South West between 2011 and 2021.

Cheltenham saw the smallest population growth in Gloucestershire, with the population increasing by 2.7% since 2011 (a gain of 3,104 people). This puts Cheltenham in the bottom 25% of district and unitary authorities in England and Wales in terms of population growth. It also saw the second lowest population growth across authorities in the South West, with only the Isles of Scilly seeing a lower rate of growth.

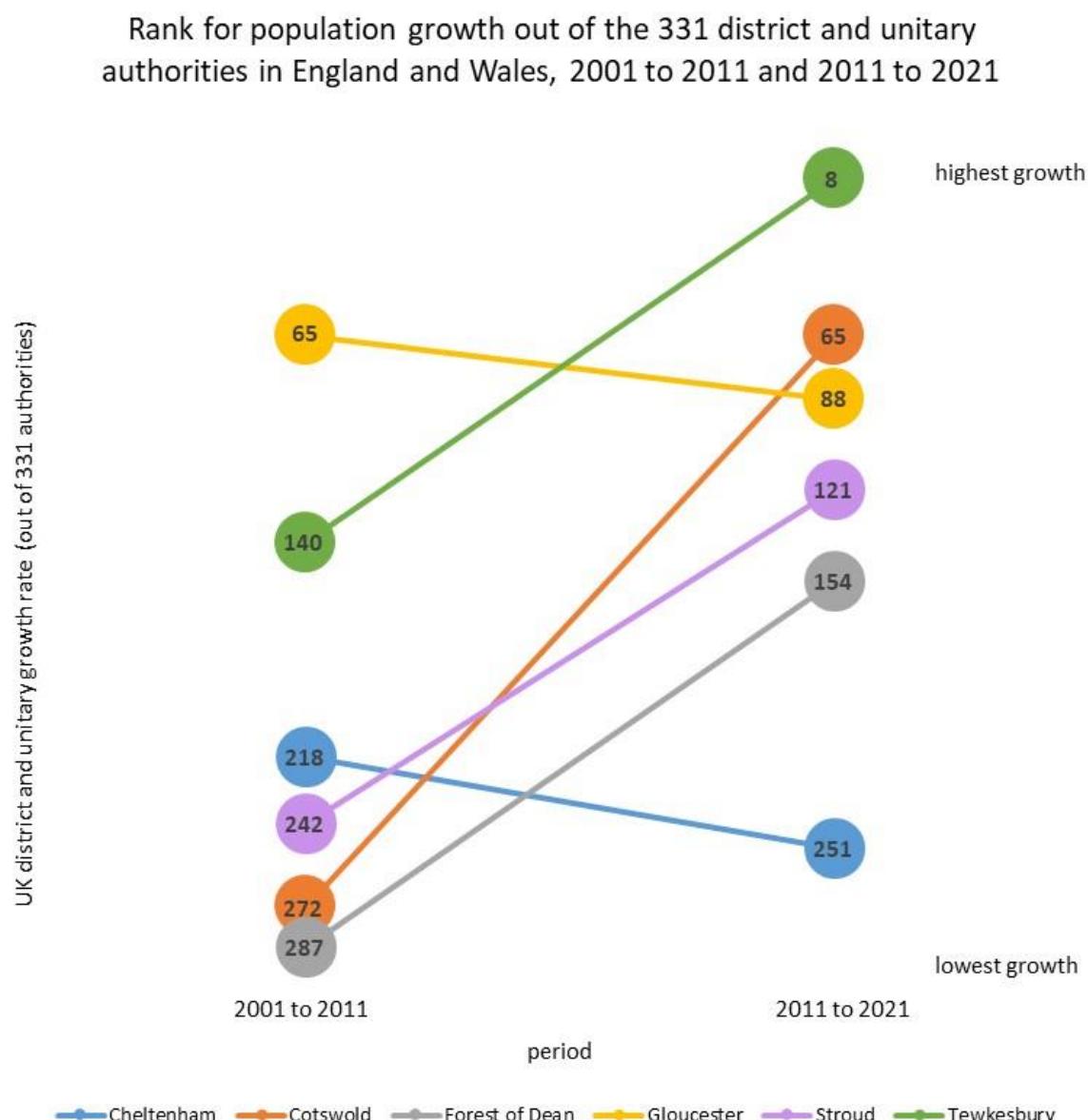


Figure 4: Rank for population growth out of the 331 district and unitary authorities in England and Wales, 2001 to 2011 and 2011 to 2021<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> 2021, 2011 and 2001 Census, ONS

Figure 5 looks at population change at Lower Super Output Area level, it shows considerable variation across the county. Around 40% of Lower Super Output Areas saw a declining population between 2011 and 2021. The areas with the greatest declines (of 10% or more) were located in Cheltenham, however all districts contain Lower Super Output Areas which have experienced declining population. Conversely a number of areas saw significant growth, with four Lower Super Output Areas seeing a growth of more than 100%. These areas were located around Kingsway and Quedgeley Fieldcourt in Gloucester, Hardwicke in Stroud and Brockworth West in Tewkesbury. Significant housing development has taken place in these areas, thus creating new communities. The majority of other areas experiencing considerable growth (of 50% or more) are concentrated in Cotswold, Tewkesbury, Stroud and Gloucester.

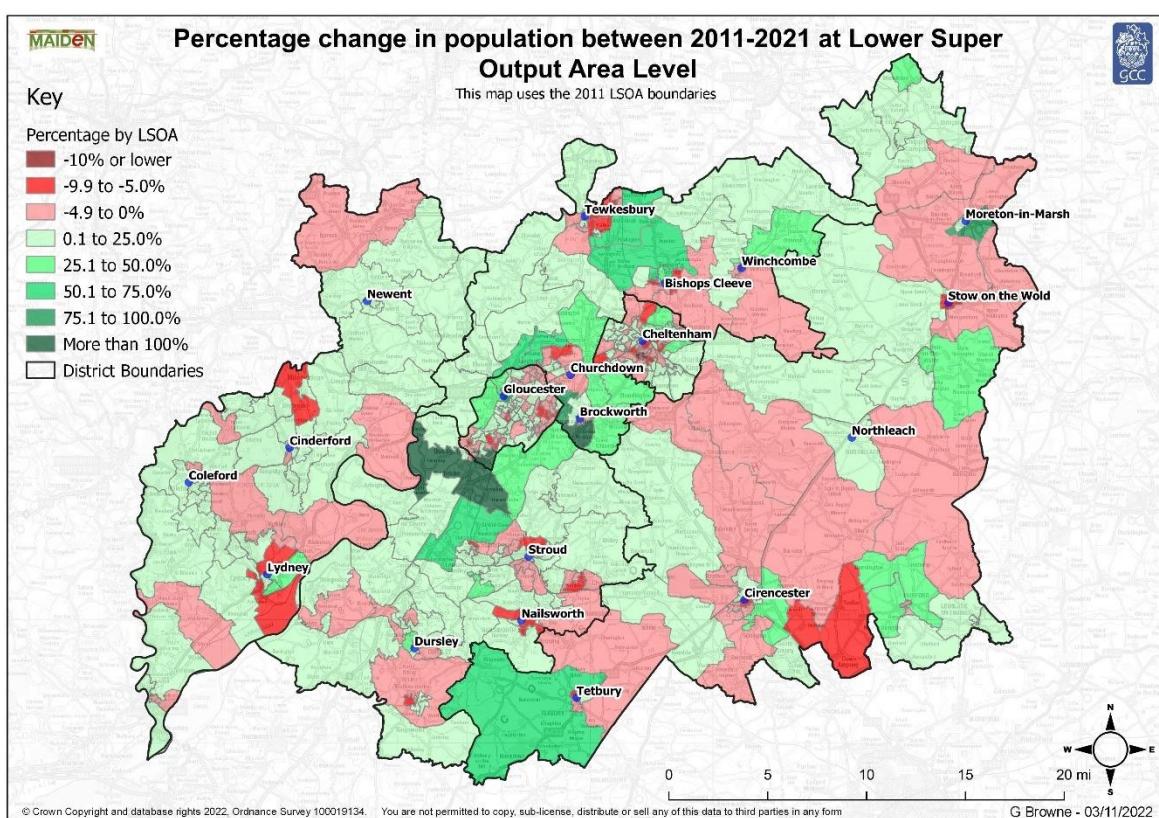


Figure 5: Percentage change in population between 2011-2021 at Lower Super Output Area Level<sup>1011</sup>

### 3.1.3 Population density

There were 243 residents per square kilometre in Gloucestershire in 2021. This was lower than the national average of 395 residents per square kilometre in

<sup>10</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census, ONS

<sup>11</sup> In order to compare change between 2011 and 2021 data is mapped using the old 2011 Lower Super Output Area boundaries

England and Wales but in line with the regional average of 239 residents per square kilometre.

Figure 6 shows population density varies across the country and county. The urban districts of Cheltenham and Gloucester have densities of 2,549 and 3,267 residents per square kilometre respectively. In contrast, Cotswold district has a density of 78 residents per square kilometre, which puts it in the 10% most sparsely population district and unitary authorities in England and Wales (with a rank of 317 out of 331 authorities).

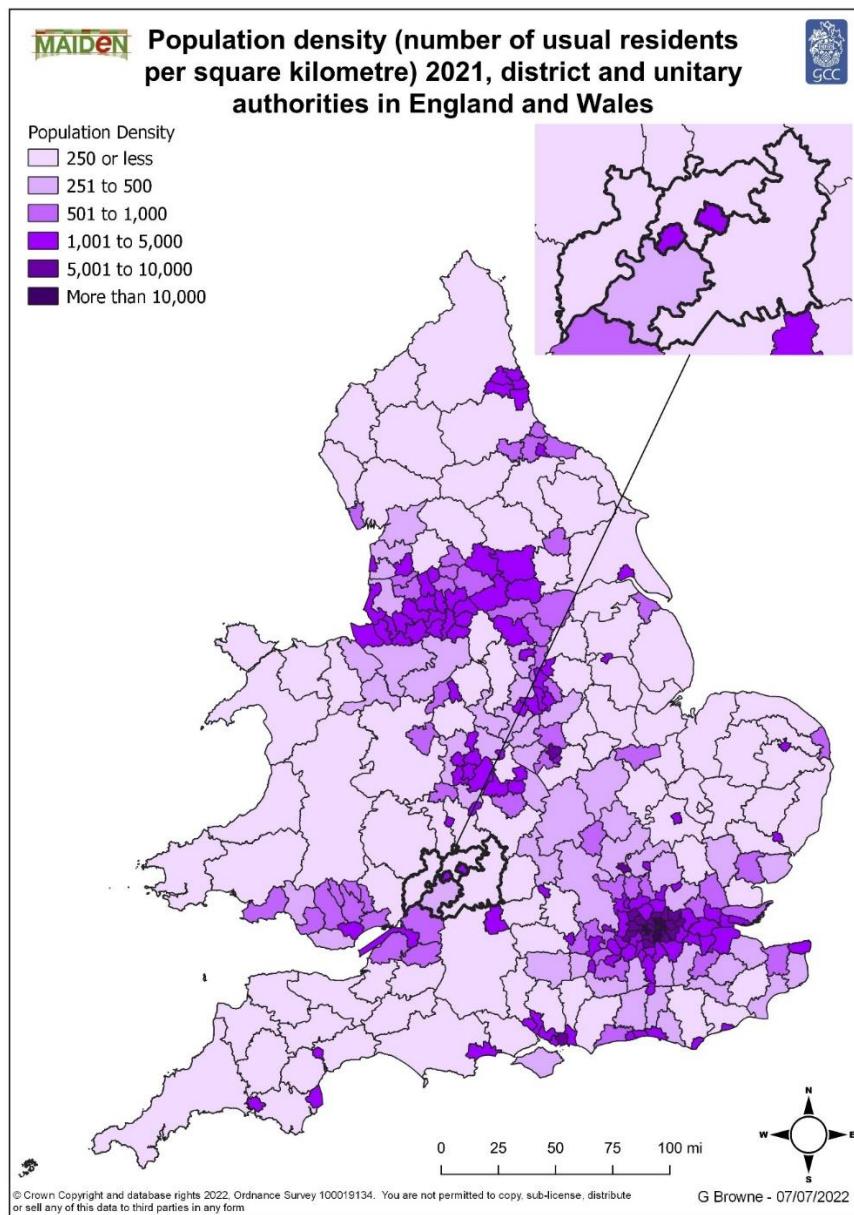
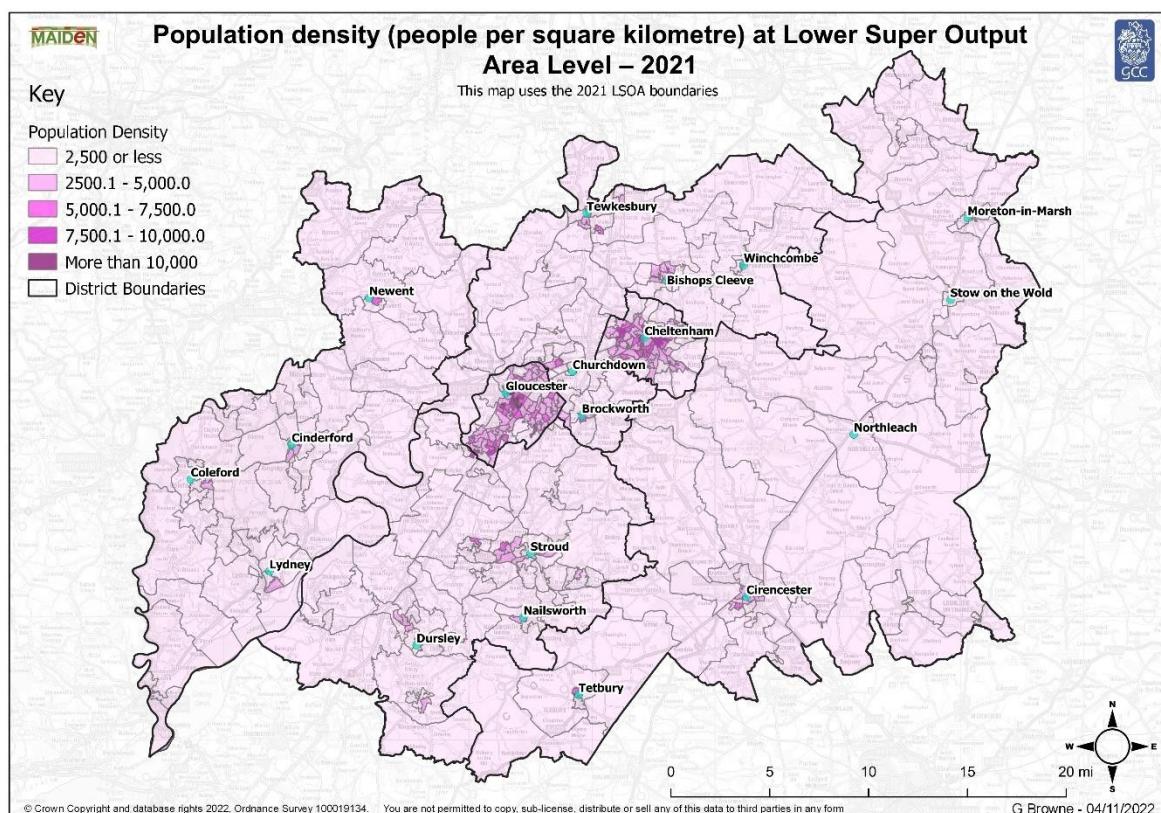


Figure 6: Population density 2021, district and unitary authorities in England and Wales<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

Figure 7 illustrates population density at Lower Super Output Area level, it shows there is significant variation across the county. The county's most densely populated Lower Super Output Area was St Paul's 4 in Cheltenham which had a density of more than 14,600 people per hectare, in contrast Northleach 2 had a density of 17 people per hectare. Unsurprisingly the county's most densely populated areas are in the urban centres of Cheltenham and Gloucester or around the market towns, while the least densely populated areas are in our rural districts.



*Figure 7: Population density (people per square kilometre at Lower Super Output Area Level -2021<sup>13</sup>*

Given the growth in population it is unsurprising population density increased in Gloucestershire between 2011 and 2021 and at a faster rate than nationally. Across the county Tewkesbury saw the greatest rate of growth in population density, while Cheltenham saw the lowest, reflecting the picture seen in overall population change. Gloucester and Cheltenham saw the greatest net change in population density and the increase in Gloucester was greater than the overall

<sup>13</sup> 2021 Census

population density of all other districts apart from Cheltenham, with an additional 266 residents per square kilometer.

*Table 2: Population density, 2011 and 2021<sup>14</sup>*

	Number of usual residents per square kilometre, 2011	Number of usual residents per square kilometre, 2021	Net change 2011-2021	% change 2011-2021
Cheltenham	2,483	2,549	66	2.7%
Cotswold	71	78	7	9.9%
Forest of Dean	156	165	9	5.8%
Gloucester	3,001	3,267	266	8.9%
Stroud	245	263	18	7.3%
Tewkesbury	198	229	31	15.7%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
South West	222	239	17	7.7%
England	407	434	27	6.6%
England and Wales	371	395	24	6.5%

### 3.1.4 Sex profile

Overall, there were 329,832 women and 315,244 men living in Gloucestershire on Census Day 2021, equivalent to a 51.1% to 48.9% split. This is in-line with the South West and marginally different to the 51.0% female, 49.0% male split in England and Wales, shown in Table 3.

All districts have a higher proportion of females than males. Cotswold has the highest proportion of females accounting for 51.8% of its population, whereas Gloucester has the lowest, accounting for 50.5% of its population.

<sup>14</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census

Table 3: Gloucestershire sex distribution, 2021<sup>15</sup>

Area name	Females	Males	Net Difference	Female Proportion	Male Proportion
Cheltenham	60,751	58,085	2,666	51.1%	48.9%
Cotswold	47,060	43,772	3,288	51.8%	48.2%
Forest of Dean	44,441	42,563	1,878	51.1%	48.9%
Gloucester	66,916	65,500	1,416	50.5%	49.5%
Stroud	61,869	59,235	2,634	51.1%	48.9%
Tewkesbury	48,795	46,089	2,706	51.4%	48.6%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>329,832</b>	<b>315,244</b>	<b>14,588</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>
South West	2,911,551	2,789,635	121,916	51.1%	48.9%
England	28,833,712	27,656,336	1,177,376	51.0%	49.0%
England and Wales	30,420,202	29,177,340	1,242,862	51.0%	49.0%

### 3.1.5 Broad Age Groups

Figure 8 indicates that 17.5% of Gloucestershire's population was between 0-15 years old in 2021. This proportion is larger than the South West (16.9%) but smaller than the England and Wales proportion of 18.5%.

In comparison, over one-fifth (21.7%) of Gloucestershire's population was aged over 65 years. This is a smaller proportion than the South West (22.3%) but a bigger proportion than England and Wales (18.6%).

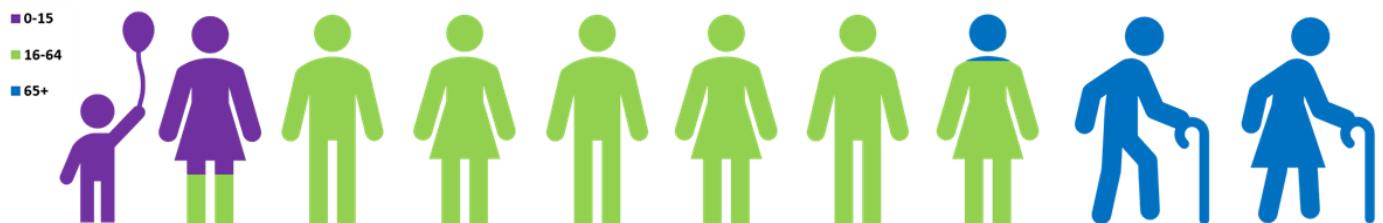


Figure 8: Gloucestershire population distribution 2021- 0-15 (17.5%), 16-64 (60.8%), 65+ (21.7%)<sup>16</sup>

The working-age population (16-64 years old) in Gloucestershire accounted for 60.8% of the overall county population. Similarly, 60.7% of the population in the

<sup>15</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

South West was between the ages of 16-64 and 62.9% in England and Wales overall.

At district level, Gloucester had the highest proportion of 0-15 year olds and 16-64 year olds (19.2% and 64.1% respectively). Cotswold and Forest of Dean had the lowest proportion of 0-15 year olds (16.0%) and Cotswold also had the lowest proportion of 16-64 year olds (58.0%). Inversely, Gloucester had the lowest proportion of 65+ year olds (16.7%) and Cotswold the highest (26.1%).

*Table 4: Broad age groups, 2021<sup>17</sup>*

Proportion of population	0-15	16-64	65+
Cheltenham	17.2%	63.6%	19.3%
Cotswold	16.0%	58.0%	26.1%
Forest of Dean	16.0%	58.9%	25.1%
Gloucester	19.2%	64.1%	16.7%
Stroud	17.3%	59.4%	23.3%
Tewkesbury	18.5%	59.3%	22.2%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
South West	16.9%	60.7%	22.3%
England	18.6%	63.0%	18.4%
England and Wales	18.5%	62.9%	18.6%

### **3.1.6 Sex and age composition- 5 year age groups**

Population pyramids, as seen in Figure 9, illustrate the age distribution of the population as well as gender balance. A comparison between the population structure of Gloucestershire, the South West and England and Wales is also made.

Gloucestershire has a smaller proportion of people in the age groups between 0-4 and 40-44 and a higher proportion of people in all age groups over 50-54 for males and females combined, compared to England and Wales. There is more of a mixed picture when comparing to the South West, generally there is a bigger proportion of people in the 0-4 to 10-14 age groups and 35-39 to 60-64 age groups. In contrast, there is a smaller proportion of the population in the 15-19 to 25-29 and 65-69 plus age groups compared to the South West.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

Population Pyramid Comparing the Age Structure of Gloucestershire, South West and England and Wales Using the 2021 Census

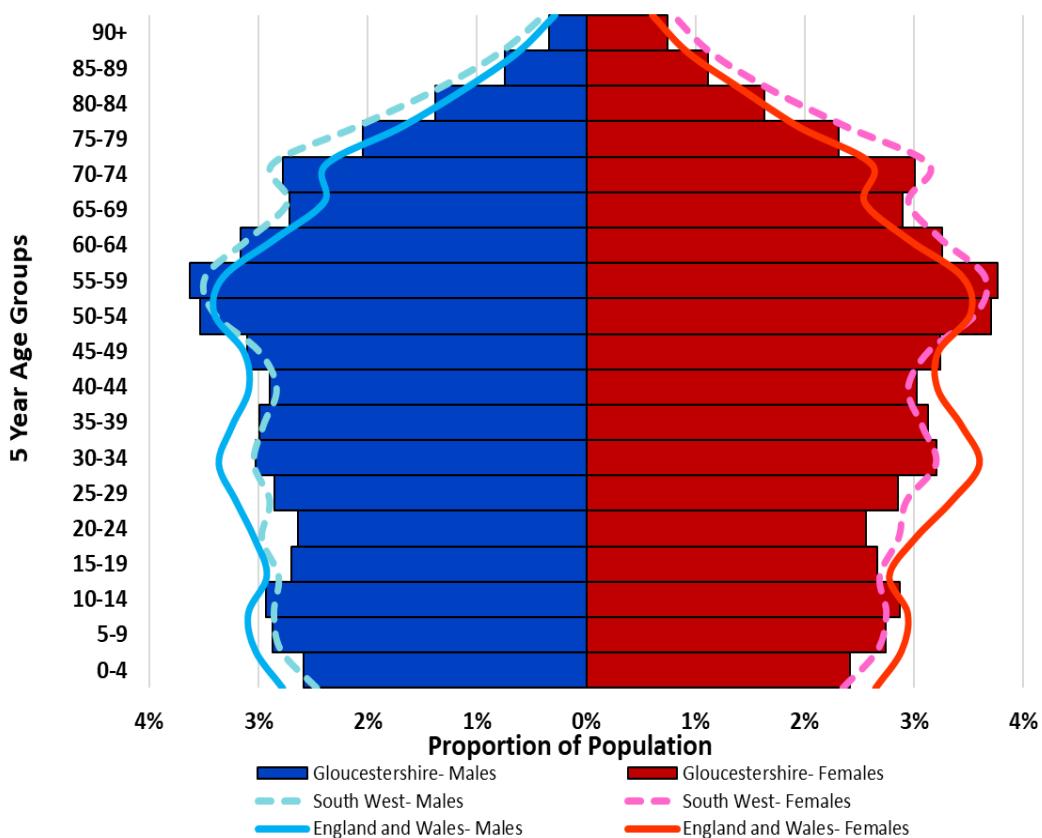


Figure 9: Age Structure Comparison<sup>18</sup>

### 3.1.7 Male and Female Change Between 2011 and 2021

In 2011, the Gloucestershire sex split was similar to 2021 with a 51.0% female to 49.0% male distribution.

Table 5 indicates between 2011 and 2021, the female population in Gloucestershire increased by 8.3% (an additional 25,402 females) whereas the male population increased by 7.8% (an additional 22,714 males). The percentage increase in females and males was higher in Gloucestershire than both the South West (7.9% females, 7.7% males) and England and Wales (6.7% females, 5.8% males). This reflects the trends seen for the overall population increases.

The biggest increase in both males and females was in Tewkesbury (16.6% female increase, 15.0% male increase) whereas the smallest increase for both females and males was in Cheltenham (female increase 2.5%, male increase

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

2.8%). This reflects the same trends seen for the overall population increases per district.

*Table 5: Females and males between 2011 and 2021<sup>19</sup>*

	Female Net Change 2011-2021	Female % Change Between 2011-2021	Male Net Change 2011-2021	Male % Change Between 2011-2021
Cheltenham	1,480	2.5%	1,588	2.8%
Cotswold	4,323	10.1%	3,696	9.2%
Forest of Dean	2,711	6.5%	2,328	5.8%
Gloucester	5,416	8.8%	5,396	9.0%
Stroud	4,635	8.1%	3,686	6.6%
Tewkesbury	6,937	16.6%	6,020	15.0%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>25,402</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>22,714</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
South West	213,273	7.9%	198,992	7.7%
England	1,890,192	7.0%	1,587,152	6.1%
England and Wales	1,917,564	6.7%	1,603,824	5.8%

### **3.1.8 Broad age group changes between 2011 and 2021**

Table 6 indicates between 2011 and 2021, the broad age group with the biggest growth for all districts, Gloucestershire, the South West and England and Wales was the 65+ population. Gloucestershire's 65+ population increased by 25.6% (an additional 28,455 people), which is higher than the South West increase (23.0%) and England and Wales increase (20.0%).

At county, regional and national level, the 16-64 group increased.

Gloucestershire's 16-64 population increased by 3.6%, this is a smaller increase than the South West (4.2%) but a slightly bigger increase than England and Wales (3.4%). At district level, Tewkesbury had the biggest increase in the 16-64 population (10.6%) however, Cheltenham (-1.5%) had a decrease in the working age population, equivalent to a loss of 1,130 people.

The 0-15 population group also increased at county, regional and national level. Gloucestershire had the greatest growth with a 5.7% increase, this compares to a 3.8% increase in the South West and 4.3% increase in England and Wales overall. At district level, Tewkesbury experienced the biggest growth with an increase of 20.2% whilst Forest of Dean experienced a decrease by 0.4%.

<sup>19</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census, ONS

Table 6: Broad age group changes between 2011 and 2021<sup>20</sup>

	0-15			16-64			65+		
	2011	2021	% Change	2011	2021	% Change	2011	2021	% Change
Cheltenham	19,724	20,401	3.4%	76,679	75,549	-1.5%	19,329	22,883	18.4%
Cotswold	13,743	14,521	5.7%	50,649	52,648	3.9%	18,489	23,665	28.0%
Forest of Dean	14,014	13,958	-0.4%	50,961	51,237	0.5%	16,986	21,811	28.4%
Gloucester	24,157	25,475	5.5%	79,466	84,818	6.7%	18,065	22,116	22.4%
Stroud	20,528	20,909	1.9%	70,274	71,964	2.4%	21,977	28,230	28.5%
Tewkesbury	14,585	17,531	20.2%	50,849	56,246	10.6%	16,509	21,111	27.9%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>106,751</b>	<b>112,792</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>378,878</b>	<b>392,473</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>111,355</b>	<b>139,810</b>	<b>25.6%</b>
South West	929,678	965,348	3.8%	3,323,813	3,462,211	4.2%	1,035,444	1,273,631	23.0%
England	10,022,836	10,483,094	4.6%	34,329,091	35,605,651	3.7%	8,660,529	10,401,300	20.1%
England and Wales	10,579,132	11,031,171	4.3%	36,273,707	37,503,028	3.4%	9,223,073	11,063,347	20.0%

### 3.1.9 5-Year Age Group Changes

Between 2011 and 2021, Gloucestershire saw a decrease in people between the ages of 0-4, 15-24 and 40-49. In contrast, there was an increase in all age groups over 50 with the biggest increase occurring in the 70-74 year old age group (44.5%). There was also an increase in 5-14 and 25–39 year-olds.

Gloucestershire followed a similar trend to the South West and England and Wales. However, there was a larger percentage increase in Gloucestershire's 90+ and 75-79 age groups and larger percentage decreases in the 15-19 and 40-44 age groups.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

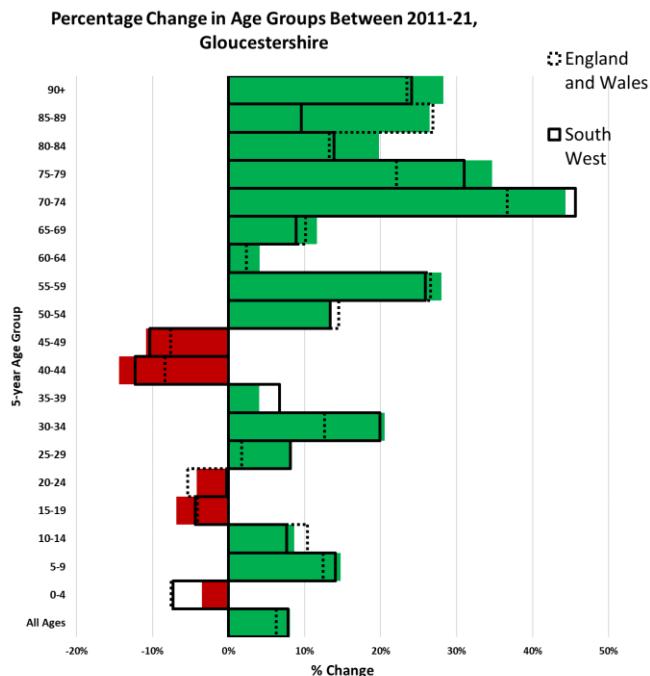


Figure 10: Percentage change in 5 year age groups between 2011 and 2021<sup>21</sup>

### 3.1.10 Ageing Population

An ageing population occurs when the share of older people in the population increases, it has implications for planning and policy as there is a requirement to adapt to the needs of an older population. The proportion of people in Gloucestershire aged 65+ has increased from 18.7% of the population in 2011 to 21.7% of the population in 2021. In comparison, the South West has increased from 19.6% to 22.3% of the population and England and Wales has increased from 16.4% to 18.6% between 2011 and 2021, see Table 7.

Table 7: Proportion of population in each broad age group, 2011 and 2021<sup>22</sup>

	0-15		16-64		65+	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
Cheltenham	17.00%	17.20%	66.30%	63.60%	16.70%	19.30%
Cotswold	16.60%	16.00%	61.10%	58.00%	22.30%	26.10%
Forest of Dean	17.10%	16.00%	62.20%	58.90%	20.70%	25.10%
Gloucester	19.90%	19.20%	65.30%	64.10%	14.80%	16.70%
Stroud	18.20%	17.30%	62.30%	59.40%	19.50%	23.30%
Tewkesbury	17.80%	18.50%	62.10%	59.30%	20.10%	22.20%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>17.90%</b>	<b>17.90%</b>	<b>63.50%</b>	<b>60.80%</b>	<b>18.70%</b>	<b>21.70%</b>
South West	17.60%	16.90%	62.80%	60.70%	19.60%	22.30%
England	18.90%	18.60%	64.80%	63.00%	16.40%	18.40%
England and Wales	18.90%	18.50%	64.70%	62.90%	16.40%	18.60%

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

At district level, Cotswold has the largest proportion of 65+ year olds, accounting for 26.1% of its population in 2021, increasing from a 22.3% share in 2011.

Figure 11 shows the proportion of people aged 65 and over by Middle Super Output Area. It can be seen that Forest of Dean and Stroud contain MSOAs where there is more than 30% of the population aged 65+. In comparison, in Gloucester and North Stroud (Upton St Leonards and Hardwicke) there are MSOAs with a 15% or less proportion of the population aged 65+.

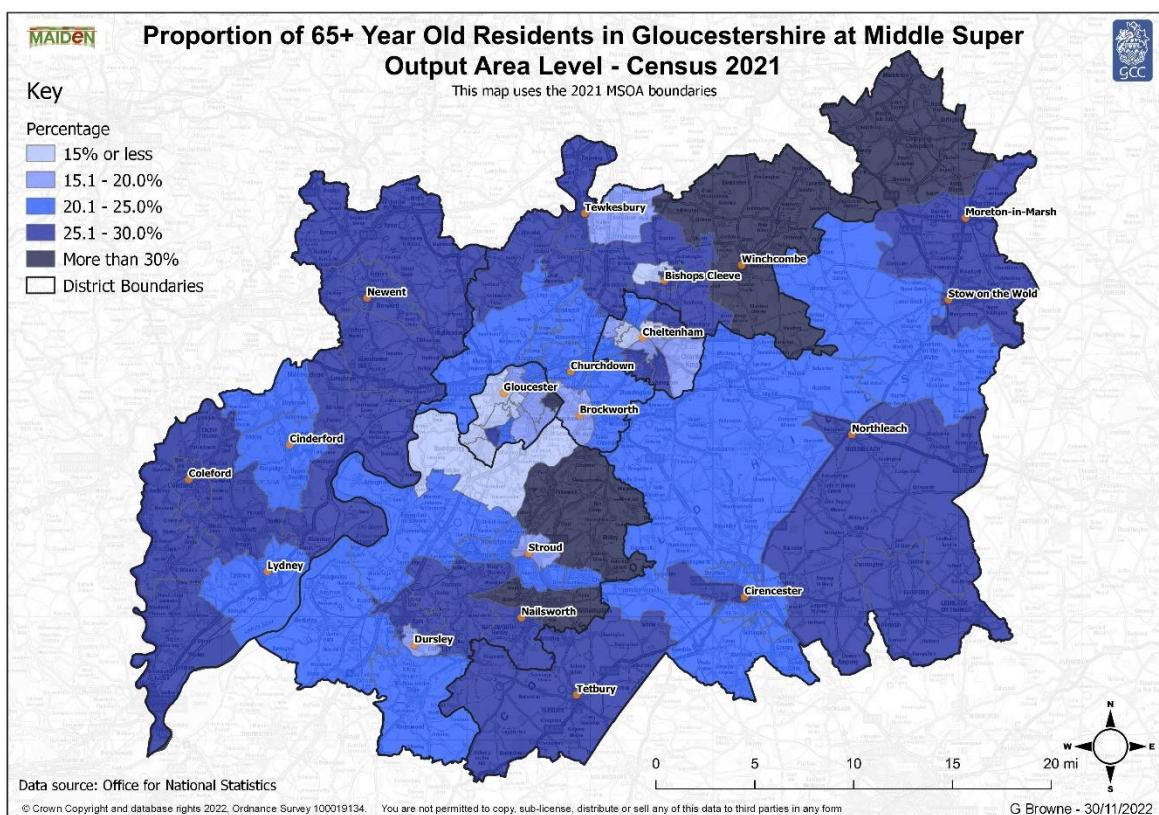


Figure 11: Map of the 65+ Population by MSOA in Gloucestershire

### 2.3.7.2 The 80+ Population

The proportion of Gloucestershire's population that is 80+ increased from 5.4% of the population in 2011 to 5.9% of the population in 2021, equivalent to an 18.6% net increase. In comparison, the South West proportion increased from 5.8% to 6.2% and England and Wales' proportion increased from 4.6% to 5.0%.

Out of the districts, Cotswold had the highest proportion of people over the age of 80+ in both 2011 (6.7%) and 2021 (7.2%). In comparison, Gloucester had the lowest proportion of 80+ year olds in both 2011 (4.3%) and 2021 (4.5%).

*Table 8: 80+ Population Proportion<sup>23</sup>*

80+	2011	2021
Cheltenham	5.4%	5.9%
Cotswold	6.7%	7.2%
Forest of Dean	5.5%	6.4%
Gloucester	4.3%	4.5%
Stroud	5.5%	6.2%
Tewkesbury	5.6%	6.1%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
South West	5.8%	6.2%
England	4.6%	5.0%
England and Wales	4.6%	5.0%

Figure 12 shows the proportion of people who are aged 80 and over in each Middle Super Output Area. The two areas with more than 10% of the population over the age of 80 is Minchinhampton and Amberly in Stroud, and Cirencester Central in Cotswold. In comparison, the areas with the lowest proportion of people aged 80 and over are in Gloucester and Upton St Leonards and Hardwicke in Stroud.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

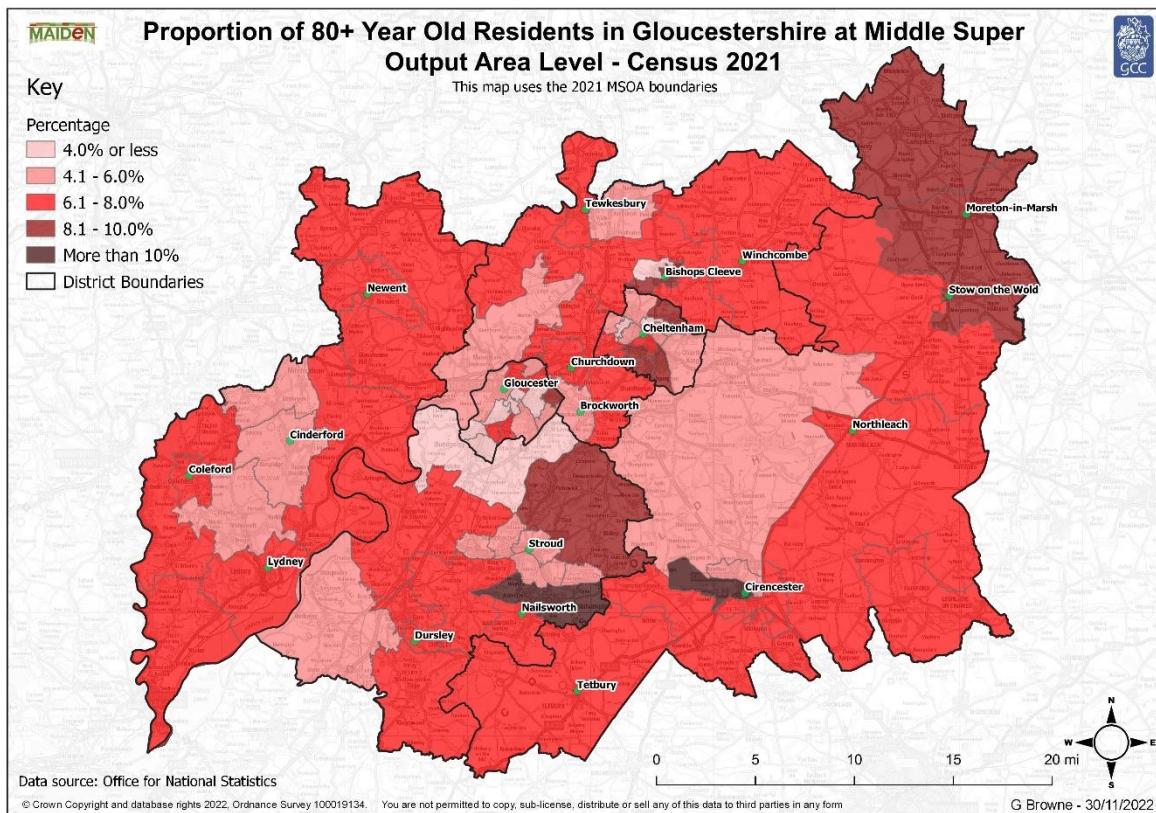


Figure 12: Map of the 80+ Population by MSOA in Gloucestershire

### 2.3.7.3 Age Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratios<sup>24</sup> are a measure that indicate the level of support that needs to be provided by the working population to the younger and older population. A low dependency ratio indicates that there is a sufficient ratio of the working population to the dependent population. In contrast, a high dependency ratio indicates there may be more financial burden on the working population to support the dependent population.

Old-age dependency ratios are an example of an indicator of whether a population is ageing. They represent the ratio of people over the age of 65 to the working age population (16-64 year olds). As the old-age dependency ratio increases, the number of people over the age of 65 increases compared to every 100 people of working age.

Table 9 indicates that Gloucestershire's old-age dependency ratio increased from 0.29 to 0.36 between 2011 and 2021. This means for every 100 people of working-age there was 36 65+ year olds dependent on them on Census Day

<sup>24</sup> Dependency ratios only provide a rough indication of the level of support needed to sustain the dependent population and should not be used on its own. As the retirement age increases, the dependency ratio should change.

2021. The South West's old-age dependency ratio (0.37) was higher than Gloucestershire but the old-age dependency ratio for England and Wales was lower (0.29) than Gloucestershire in 2021.

Cotswold has the highest dependency ratio of 0.45 (45 people over the age 65 for every 100 people of working age), this is followed by Forest of Dean (0.43 dependency ratio) and Stroud (0.39 dependency ratio).

*Table 9: Old age dependency ratios<sup>25</sup>*

Old- Age Dependency Ratio	2011	2021
Cheltenham	0.25	0.30
Cotswold	0.37	0.45
Forest of Dean	0.33	0.43
Gloucester	0.23	0.26
Stroud	0.31	0.39
Tewkesbury	0.32	0.38
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.36</b>
South West	0.31	0.37
England	0.25	0.29
England and Wales	0.25	0.29

### 3.1.11 Legal Partnership Status

Same-sex marriage was legalised in 2014 and opposite-sex civil partnerships were legalised in 2019. The questions on marriage and civil partnerships were updated for 2021 to reflect this.

In 2021 48.0% of Gloucestershire residents aged 16+ were married or in a civil partnership, meaning this group accounts for the largest proportion of total residents. The proportion of residents who were married or in a civil partnership was higher than the national average of 44.6%.

Of the 48.0% of people in Gloucestershire who were married or in a registered civil partnership, 47.8% of individuals were married and 0.2% were in a registered civil partnership. The proportion of people who were in a registered civil partnership was in line with the national average, meaning Gloucestershire has an over-representation of married people compared to the national average. Of those people that are married 99.5% were in opposite-sex couples, compared with 99.4% nationally. Same sex couples account for the largest proportion of

<sup>25</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census, ONS

civil partnerships at 70.6% this is slightly higher than the national average of 65.1%.

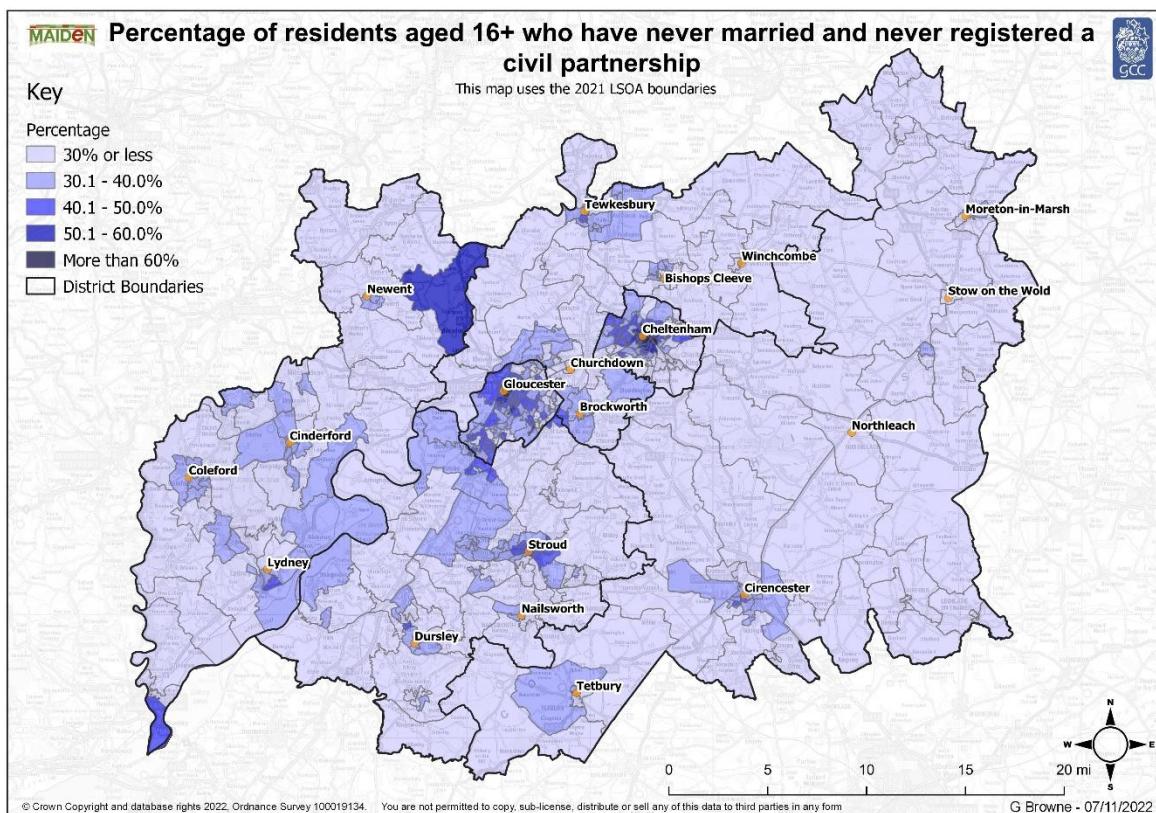
Across the county there is some variation, while the largest group was consistently those who were married or in a registered civil partnership, levels were far higher in the rural districts than urban districts. In Cotswold 52.3% of residents aged 16+ were married or in a registered civil partnership, this compares to 42.8% in Cheltenham. These differences are largely due to differences in the proportion of residents who had never married or never been in a registered civil partnership, with 39.5% of residents in Cheltenham falling into this category compared to 27.9% in Cotswold.

*Table 10: Proportion of residents aged 16+ by legal partnership status, 2021<sup>26</sup>*

	Never married and never registered a civil partnership	Married or in a registered civil partnership	Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership	Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner
Cheltenham	39.5%	42.8%	1.9%	9.6%	6.2%
Cotswold	27.9%	53.2%	2.0%	9.8%	7.1%
Forest of Dean	31.4%	49.6%	2.0%	9.9%	7.1%
Gloucester	38.9%	43.4%	2.2%	9.9%	5.5%
Stroud	30.9%	50.3%	2.1%	10.1%	6.7%
Tewkesbury	30.2%	51.3%	1.9%	10.0%	6.7%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
South West	34.7%	46.5%	2.1%	10.1%	6.6%
England	37.9%	44.7%	2.2%	9.1%	6.1%
England and Wales	37.9%	44.6%	2.2%	9.1%	6.1%

Given the variation in the proportion of residents who have never married and never registered a civil partnership at a district level, this measure was looked at in more detail with Figure 13 showing results at Lower Super Output Area Level. The proportion of residents aged 16+ who have never married and never registered a civil partnership were highest in Westgate 2 (74%) in Gloucester and St Paul's 2 (73%) in Cheltenham, both of which are areas with high levels of student accommodation. There are around 20 other areas in the county where more than 50% of residents aged 16+ have never married and never registered a civil partnership, all of these were other parts of Gloucester and Cheltenham, with the exception of Hartpury and Redmarley 1 in the Forest of Dean which is likely to be due to the presence of Hartpury University and College.

<sup>26</sup> 2021 Census, ONS



*Figure 13: Percentage of residents aged 16+ who have never married and never registered a civil partnership, 2021<sup>27</sup>*

The number of people in Gloucestershire who had never married and never registered a civil partnership increased by 19.5% between 2011 and 2021. This large increase was reflected at a national and regional level and all districts except Cheltenham, which saw a much smaller growth of 4.4%. The number of people who were divorced or whose civil partnership had been dissolved also rose by 13.2% between 2011 and 2021, something which was reflected in all areas.

Conversely, Gloucestershire saw a decline of 2.3% in the number of people who were widowed or the surviving partner of a civil partnership, and in those who were separated but still legally married or in a civil partnership (7.3%). This is in line with the picture at a national and regional level and in most districts in the county.

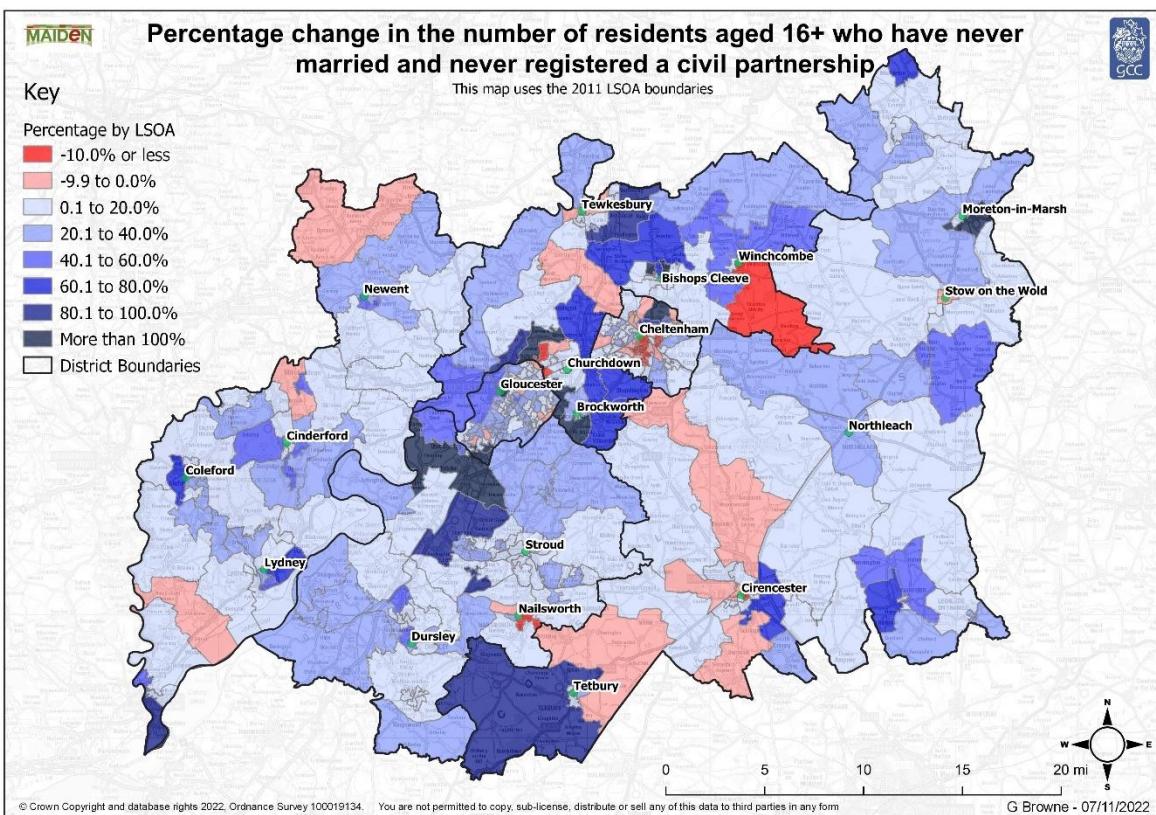
<sup>27</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

Table 11: Percentage change in the number of residents aged 16+ by legal partnership status between 2011 and 2021<sup>28</sup>

	Never married and never registered a civil partnership	Married or in a registered civil partnership	Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership	Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner
Cheltenham	4.4%	2.4%	-19.4%	6.3%	-5.2%
Cotswold	19.9%	6.5%	1.7%	19.9%	-1.9%
Forest of Dean	23.2%	-0.1%	2.5%	15.0%	-3.2%
Gloucester	25.4%	1.6%	-11.9%	8.9%	-4.8%
Stroud	21.8%	2.4%	-2.1%	14.8%	-0.8%
Tewkesbury	33.0%	8.0%	-6.2%	18.5%	3.1%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
South West	20.9%	2.7%	-1.2%	11.5%	-4.4%
England	17.2%	2.1%	-9.4%	8.2%	-6.1%
England and Wales	17.0%	1.8%	-9.2%	7.9%	-6.3%

Given the variation in the growth in residents who have never married and never registered a civil partnership, this measure was looked at in more detail with Figure 14 showing results at Lower Super Output Area Level. Despite significant growth overall in the number of resident aged 16+ who have never married and never registered a civil partnership, some areas have seen falling numbers, these areas tend to correspond with those which have seen falling populations. Those areas which have experienced the greatest growth tend to be those which have experienced significant growth in the population.

<sup>28</sup> 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS



*Figure 14: Percentage change in the number of residents aged 16+ who have never married and never registered a civil partnership, 2011-2021<sup>29</sup>*

## 3.2 Households

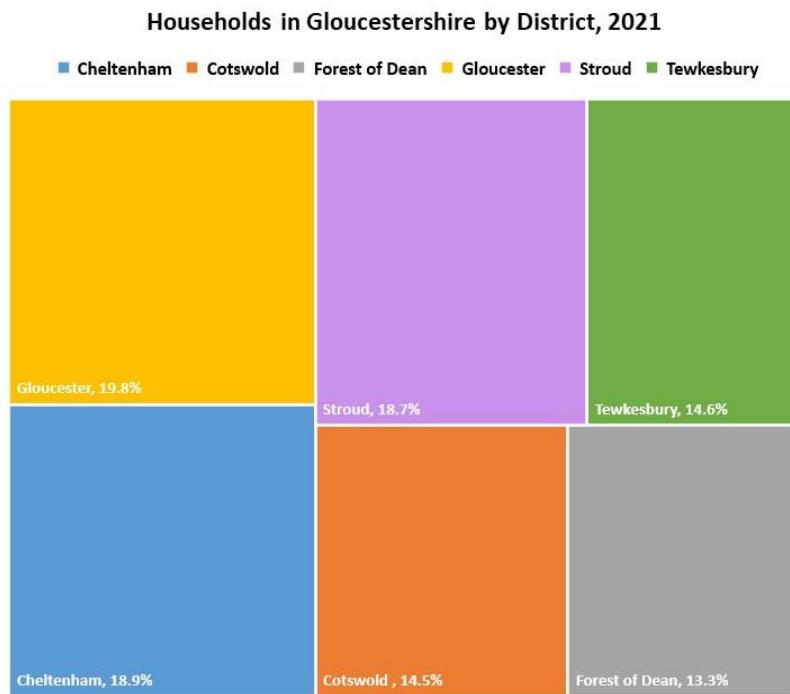
### 3.2.1 Households in Gloucestershire

There were 279,429 households in Gloucestershire on Census Day.

Gloucestershire accounted for around 11.4% of households in the South West and 1.1% of the households in England and Wales.

Figure 15 shows Gloucester district had the most households with 55,407 households or 19.8% of the county's total. This was followed by Cheltenham which accounted for 18.8% of the county's households, this represents a change from 2011 when Cheltenham had most households in the county, followed by Gloucester. In 2021 the Forest of Dean had the smallest number of households followed by Cotswold, in line with the picture seen in 2011.

<sup>29</sup> 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS



*Figure 15: Households in Gloucestershire by district, 2021<sup>30</sup>*

### 3.2.2 Household change

The number of households in Gloucestershire increased by 24,814 (9.7%) compared with Census Day 2011, when there were 254,615 households. The rate of growth in Gloucestershire was higher than nationally, with the number of households in England and Wales increasing by 6.1% between 2011 and 2021. The rate of household growth in Gloucestershire over the last decade has increased compared with the rate between 2001 and 2011, when the number of households grew by 7.0%. This differs from the picture seen nationally, with household growth in England and Wales decreasing slightly compared with the rate between 2001 and 2011, when the number of households grew by 7.9%.

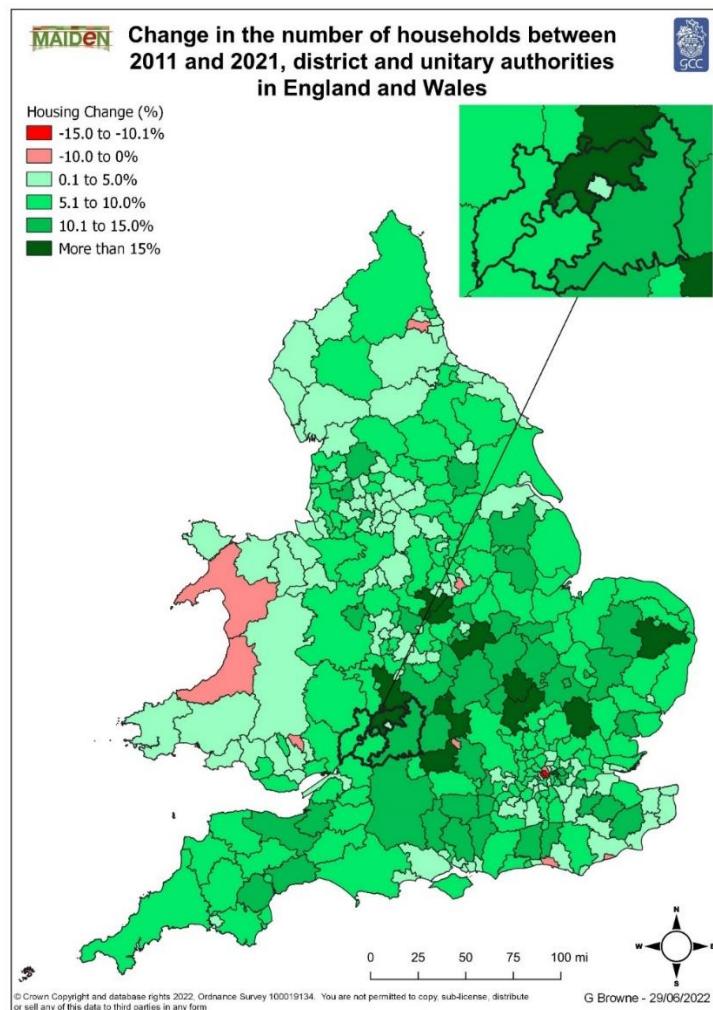
<sup>30</sup> 2021 Census

Table 12: Change in the number of households, 2011-2021<sup>31</sup>

	2011 Households	2021 Households	Net change 2011-2021	% change 2011-2021
Cheltenham	50,929	52,899	1,970	3.9%
Cotswold	36,236	40,597	4,361	12.0%
Forest of Dean	34,167	37,217	3,050	8.9%
Gloucester	50,363	55,407	5,044	10.0%
Stroud	47,794	52,378	4,584	9.6%
Tewkesbury	35,126	40,931	5,805	16.5%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>254,615</b>	<b>279,429</b>	<b>24,814</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
South West	2,264,641	2,448,881	184,240	8.1%
England	22,063,368	23,436,085	1,372,717	6.2%
England and Wales	23,366,044	24,783,199	1,417,155	6.1%

Figure 16 shows most local authority areas across England and Wales experienced increases in housing number between 2011 and 2021, although in some areas the number of houses fell.

<sup>31</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census



*Figure 16: Change in the number of households between 2011 and 2021, district and unitary authorities in England and Wales<sup>32</sup>*

Across Gloucestershire housing growth was greatest in Tewkesbury, with the number of households increasing by 16.5% from 2011 (a gain of approximately 5,805 households), reflecting the picture seen in population growth. As well as being the district with the highest growth in Gloucestershire Figure 17 shows Tewkesbury has had one of the highest growth rates nationally, it was ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of 331 district and unitary authorities in England and Wales, considerably higher than its rank of 131 between 2011 and 2021. Tewkesbury also saw the greatest household growth in the South West between 2011 and 2021.

Cheltenham saw the smallest household growth in Gloucestershire, with the number of households increasing by 3.9% since 2011 (a gain of around 1,970 households). This puts Cheltenham in the bottom 25% of district and unitary authorities in England and Wales in terms of household growth. It also saw the

<sup>32</sup> 2021 Census and 2011 Census, ONS

third lowest household growth across the South West, with only Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole and the Isles of Scilly seeing lower rates of growth.

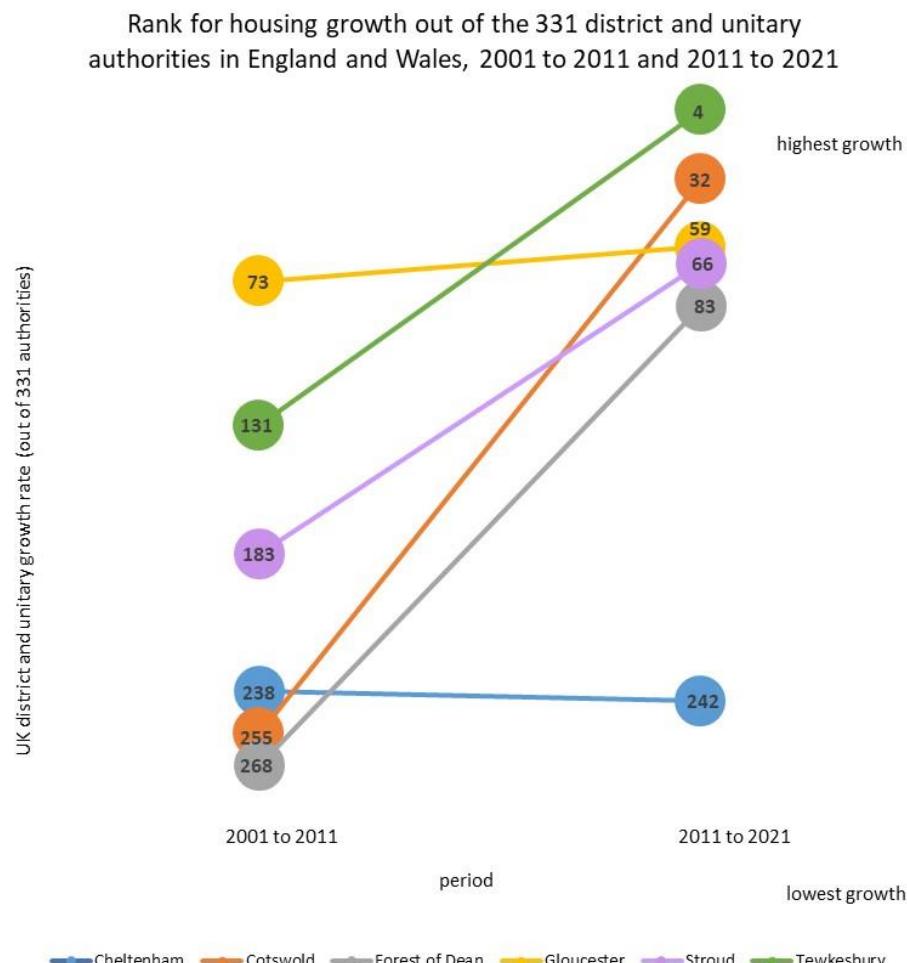


Figure 17: Rank for household growth out of the 331 district and unitary authorities in England and Wales, 2001 to 2011 and 2011 to 2021<sup>33</sup>

Figure 18 looks at change in the number of households at Lower Super Output Area level, as with population change it shows considerable variation across the county. The majority of areas saw growth in the number of households, with four Lower Super Output Areas seeing a growth of more than 100%. These areas were located around Kingsway and Quedgeley Fieldcourt in Gloucester, Hardwicke in Stroud and Brockworth West in Tewkesbury, reflecting the areas which have seen the greatest population growth. The majority of other areas also experiencing considerable growth (of 50% or more) are concentrated in Cotswold, Tewkesbury, Stroud and Gloucester. Around 20% of Lower Super Output Areas saw a declining number of households between 2011 and 2021. Two of the areas with the greatest declines (of 5% or more) were located in

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

Cheltenham (Charlton Park 3 and Lansdown 3) and one was in the Forest of Dean (Tidenham 2). All districts contain Lower Super Output Areas which have experienced declining population.

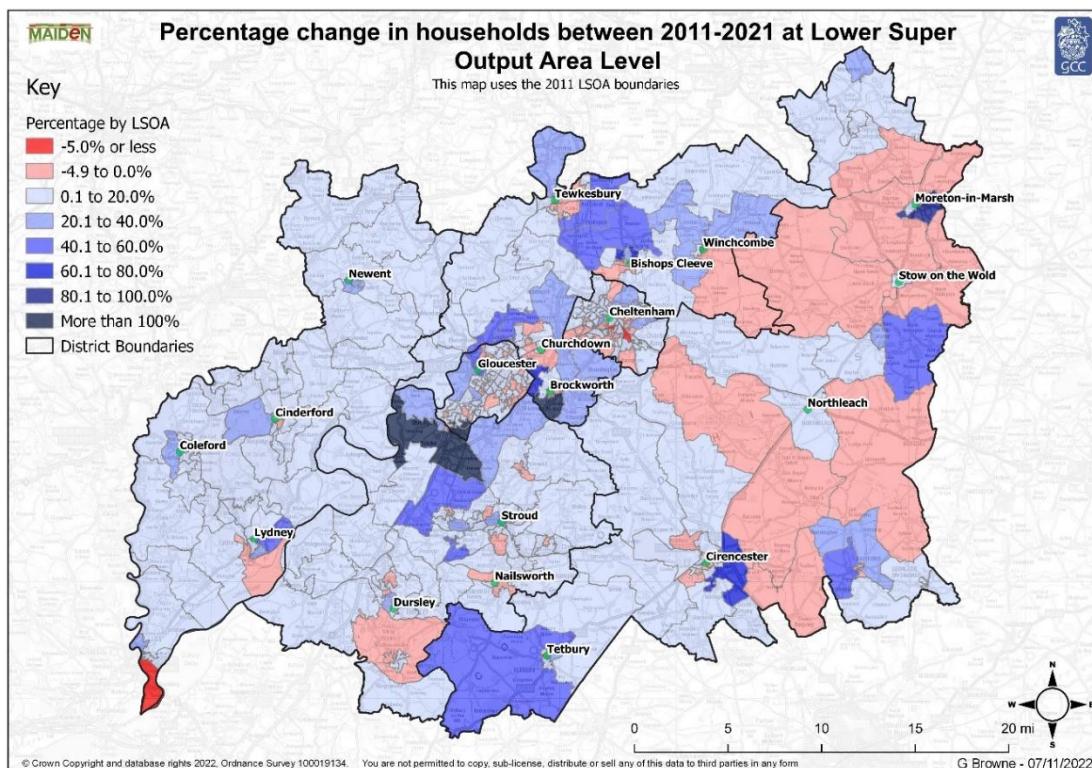


Figure 18: Percentage change in households between 2011-2021 at Lower Super Output Area Level<sup>34</sup>

### 3.2.3 Usual residents in households and communal establishments

Of the 645,076 usual residents in Gloucestershire, 98.4% lived in households and 1.6% lived in communal establishments<sup>35</sup>. This is in line with the national and regional average and the picture seen in all districts. It is also similar to 2011, when 98.2% of Gloucestershire residents lived in households and 1.8% in communal establishments<sup>36</sup>. More detail on communal establishments will be published later, as part of the Housing topic summary.

### 3.2.4 Households by deprivation dimensions

Households in England and Wales were classified in terms of dimensions of deprivation, based on selected household characteristics. Specifically, households were considered to be deprived if they met one or more of the following four dimensions of deprivation:

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

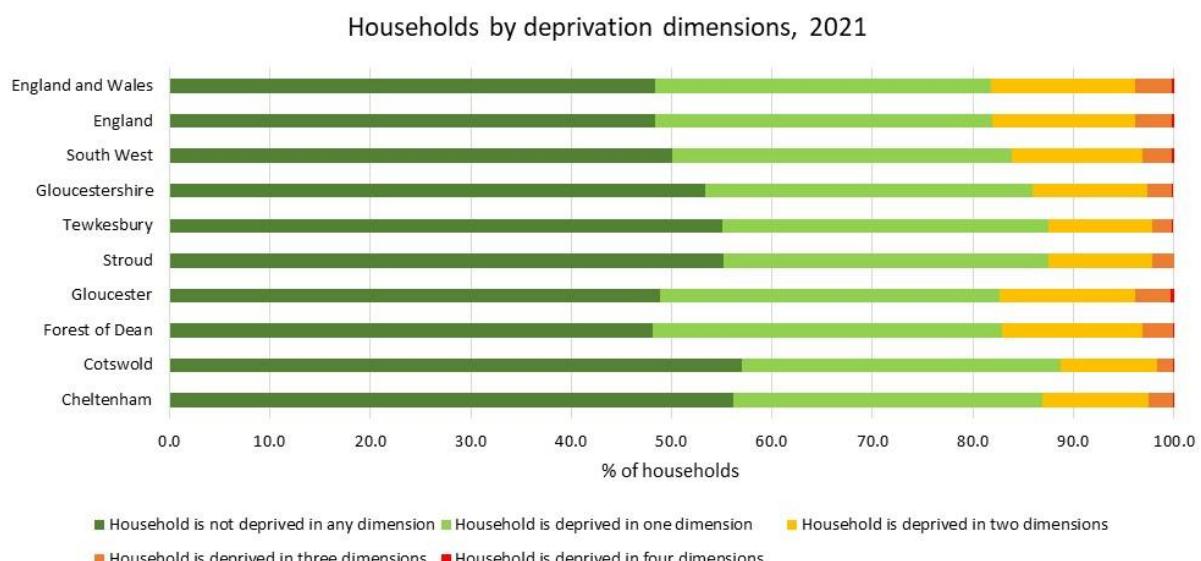
<sup>35</sup> A communal establishment includes; student hall of residence, boarding school, armed forces base, hospital, care home and prison

<sup>36</sup> 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS

- employment: where any member of a household, who is not a full-time student, is either unemployed or long-term sick
- education: no person in the household has at least five or more GCSE passes (grade A\* to C or grade 4 and above) or equivalent qualifications, and no person aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student
- health and disability: any person in the household has general health that is “bad” or “very bad” or is identified as disabled
- housing: the household’s accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating of negative 1 or less (implying that it has one fewer room or bedroom required for the number of occupants), or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating

In 2021, 33.6% of households in Gloucestershire were deprived in one dimension, 11.4% were deprived in two dimensions, 2.4% were deprived in three dimensions and 0.1% (411 households) were deprived in all four dimensions. The remaining 53.4% were not deprived in any dimension. Figure 19 shows that Gloucestershire has a higher proportion of households not deprived in any dimension than nationally and regionally, conversely a lower proportion of households fall into each of the other categories.

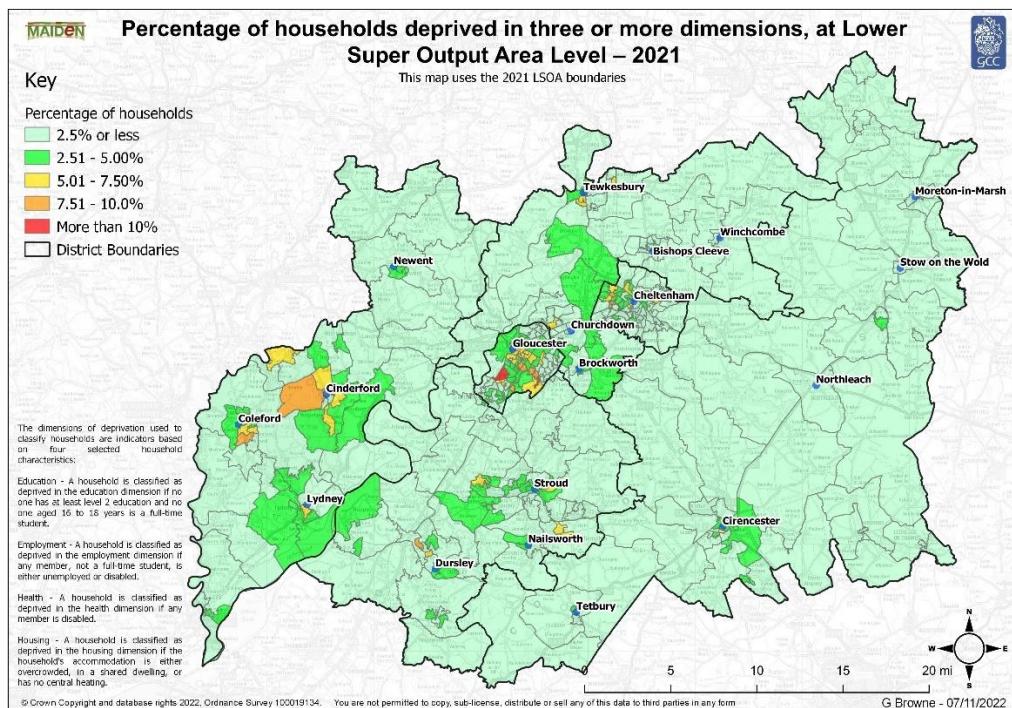
At district level Cotswold has the highest proportion of households that were not deprived in any dimension (57.0%), while the Forest of Dean has the lowest (48.1%). Gloucester district had the highest proportion of households deprived in three and four dimensions (3.5% and 0.3%) exceeding the national average.



*Figure 19: Households by deprivation dimensions, 2021<sup>37</sup>*

<sup>37</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

Figure 20 maps the percentage of households deprived in three or more dimensions at Lower Super Output Area level. In four Lower Super Output Areas more than 10% of households were deprived in three or more dimensions of deprivation (Matson and Robinswood 1, Westgate 5 and Podsmead 1 in Gloucester and St Paul's 2 in Cheltenham). In addition, in 10 Lower Super Output Areas more than 7.5% of households were deprived in 3 or more dimensions of deprivation, these areas were primarily located in Gloucester, Cheltenham and the Forest of the Dean, with the exception of Cam West 3 which is in Stroud.



*Figure 20: Percentage of households deprived in three or more dimensions at Lower Super Output Area Level 2021<sup>38</sup>*

Since 2011 the proportion of households in Gloucestershire not deprived in any dimension of deprivation has increased from 48% in 2011 to 53% in 2021. Conversely the proportion of households deprived in three or more dimensions has fallen from 3.7% in 2011 to 2.6% in 2021. This picture is also reflected at a national, regional and district level. It is worth noting that deprivation can take many forms and this does not necessarily mean that overall levels of deprivation have fallen between 2011-2021 but instead deprivation using these particularly dimensions has fallen.

### 3.2.5 Household size

Dividing the overall number of usual residents in households by the overall number of households gives the average household size. In 2021, this was 2.3

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

residents per household in Gloucestershire, this is slightly lower than the national average of 2.4 residents per household. At district level the largest households on average were in Gloucester (2.4 residents per household) and the smallest households were in Cheltenham and Cotswold (2.2 residents per household)<sup>39</sup>.

At a county and national level household size has remained unchanged since 2011, when there was also an average of 2.3 and 2.4 residents per household respectively. At district level Cheltenham, Cotswold, Forest of Dean and Stroud have seen a small fall in household size while the other districts have remained unchanged<sup>40</sup>.

### **3.2.6 Household composition**

Responses to the census are used to calculate household composition, which refers to the relationship between household members. For example, a household might consist of a family, of unrelated adults living together, or it might just be one person living alone.

In 2021, 64.7% of households were single family households, 30.4% were one person households and 4.9% were other household types, including households where multiple families lived together and households where unrelated adults lived together. When compared to the national average, Gloucestershire has a similar proportion of one person households to England and Wales, a slightly higher proportion of one family households and a lower proportion of other household types.

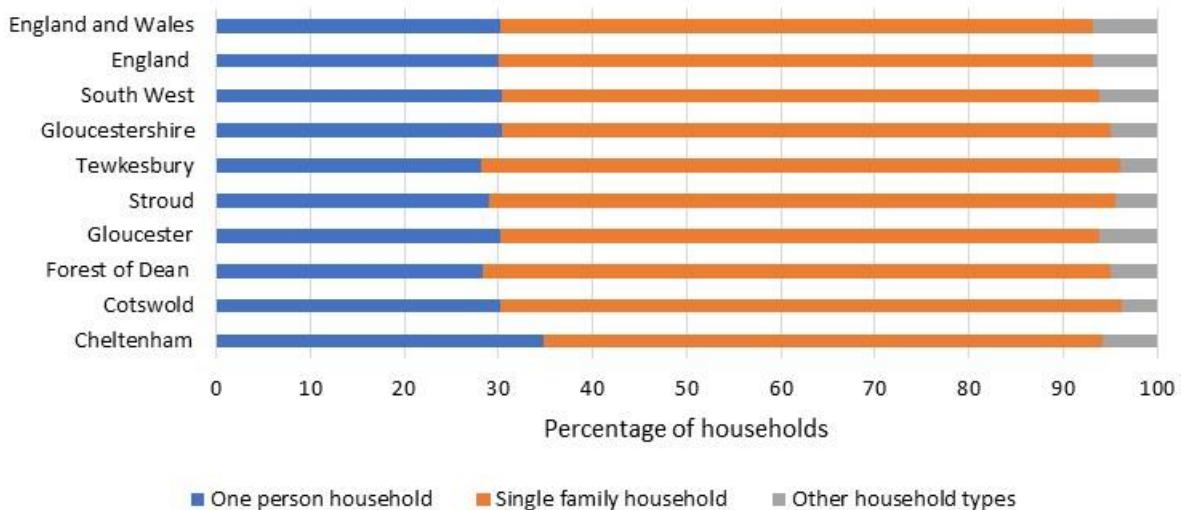
At a district level Cheltenham stands out as having a higher proportion of one person households (34.8%) than other areas, while Tewkesbury, the Forest of Dean and Stroud have a higher proportion of single-family households than elsewhere.

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<sup>39</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

<sup>40</sup> 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS

## Percentage of households by household type, 2021

Figure 21: Percentage of households by household type, 2021<sup>41</sup>

The most common types of single family households in Gloucestershire were those with a married or civil partnership couple with dependent children (14.4% of households) and those with a married or civil partnership couple with no children (12.2% of households). This was reflected at a national and regional level and all districts in the county.

Living alone in itself does not mean that people will be lonely or socially isolated. However, research has shown that living alone is associated with higher levels of premature death and other negative outcomes<sup>42</sup>, in addition older people living alone are more likely to be socially excluded<sup>43</sup>. One person households are split into those with residents aged 66 years and over and other one person households. In 2021 there were 39,197 one person households with residents aged 66+ in Gloucestershire, accounting for 14.0% of total households, this was slightly higher than the national figure of 12.9%. At district level the largest proportion of one person households with residents aged 66 is in Cotswold (15.8%) and the lowest proportion is in Gloucester (11.6%). Cheltenham has a considerably higher proportion of other one person households than elsewhere.

<sup>41</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

<sup>42</sup> Holt-Lunstad J, Smith TB, Baker M, et al. Loneliness and Social Isolation as Risk Factors for Mortality - A Meta-Analytic Review. *Perspectives on Psychology*. Published online March 11 2015

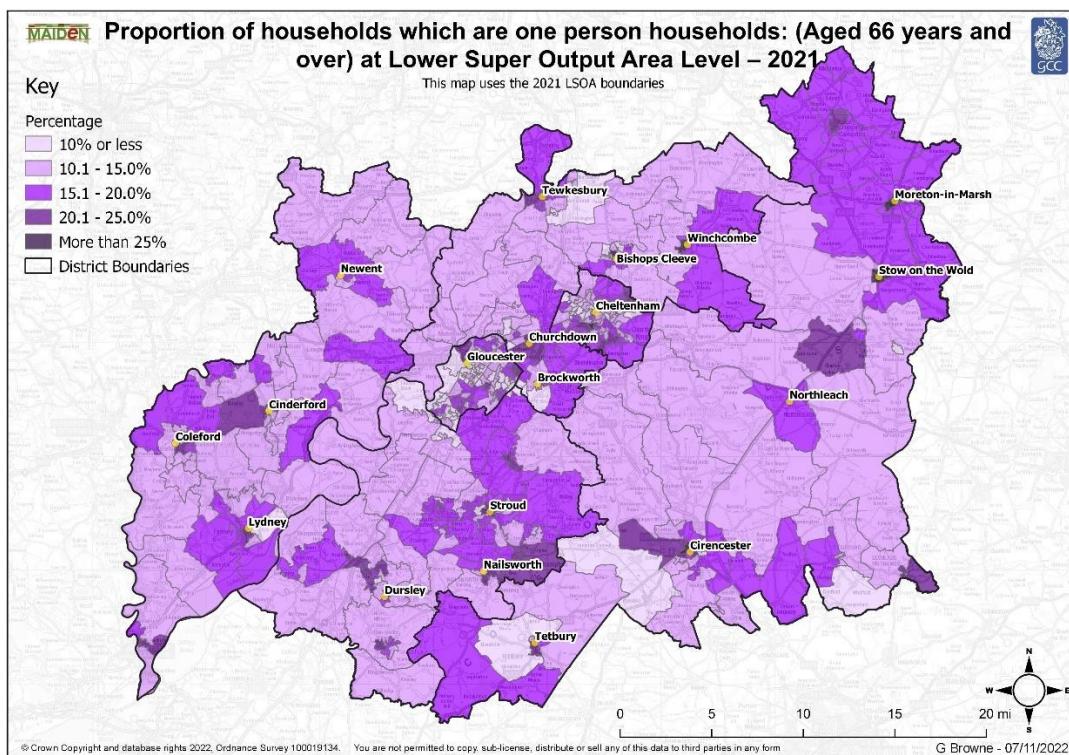
<sup>43</sup> Panayotes D, 2008, Being socially excluded and living alone in old age. Finding from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA), Available at: <http://www.elsaproject.ac.uk/publicationDetails/id/421>

Table 13: Number and proportion of one person households, 2021<sup>44</sup>

	One person household: Aged 66 years and over		One person household: Other	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cheltenham	7,352	13.9	11,080	20.9
Cotswold	6,408	15.8	5,855	14.4
Forest of Dean	5,603	15.1	4,976	13.4
Gloucester	6,448	11.6	10,306	18.6
Stroud	7,641	14.6	7,616	14.5
Tewkesbury	5,745	14.0	5,809	14.2
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>39,197</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>45,639</b>	<b>16.3</b>
South West	356,329	14.6	384,994	15.7
England	3,001,789	12.8	4,050,440	17.3
England and Wales	3,197,845	12.9	4,283,943	17.3

Figure 22 illustrates the distribution of one person households with residents aged 66 and over at Lower Super Output Area Level. In the majority of Lower Super Output Areas more than 10% of households are headed by someone aged 66 and over, in 7 areas more than 25% of households are one person household with residents aged 66, these areas are located in Cotswold (Stow, St Michael's 1 and Moreton West 1), Tewkesbury (Winchcombe 2 and Cleeve West 2) and Cheltenham (Park 2).

<sup>44</sup> 2021 Census, ONS



*Figure 22: Proportion of households which are one person households: (Aged 66 years and over) at Lower Super output Area Level, 2021<sup>45</sup>*

Since 2011 the number of one person households in Gloucestershire has increased by 12%, the number of single-family households have increased by 11%, while the number of other household types has fallen by 13%. Figure 23 shows that when compared to the national average the overall picture is similar with one person and single-family households experiencing growth and other household types falling. However, there are some notable differences, in Gloucestershire one person households grew at a faster than single family households, while across England and Wales the picture was reversed. Gloucestershire also saw a greater fall in other household types than nationally, while conversely it saw a greater increase in one person and single-family households, which is understandable given the higher levels of overall population growth.

At district level, Cheltenham stood out as having a much larger decline in other household types than elsewhere. The Forest of Dean, Gloucester and Stroud reflected the picture seen at county level with one person households growing at a faster rate than single family households, while Cheltenham, Cotswold and Tewkesbury followed the picture seen nationally.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

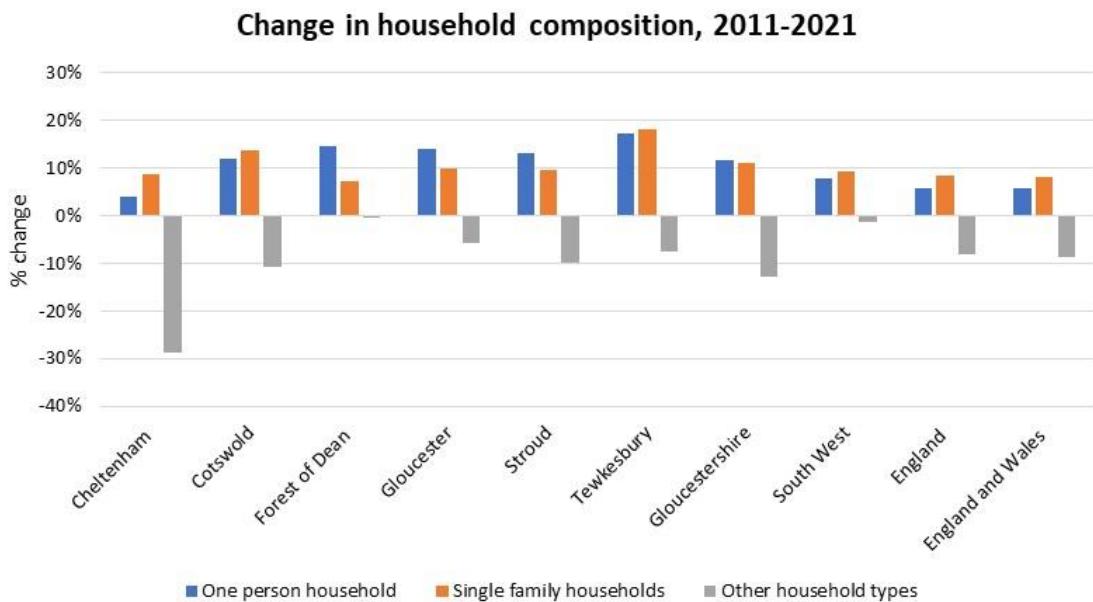


Figure 23: Change in household composition, 2011-2021<sup>46</sup>

### 3.2.7 Living arrangements

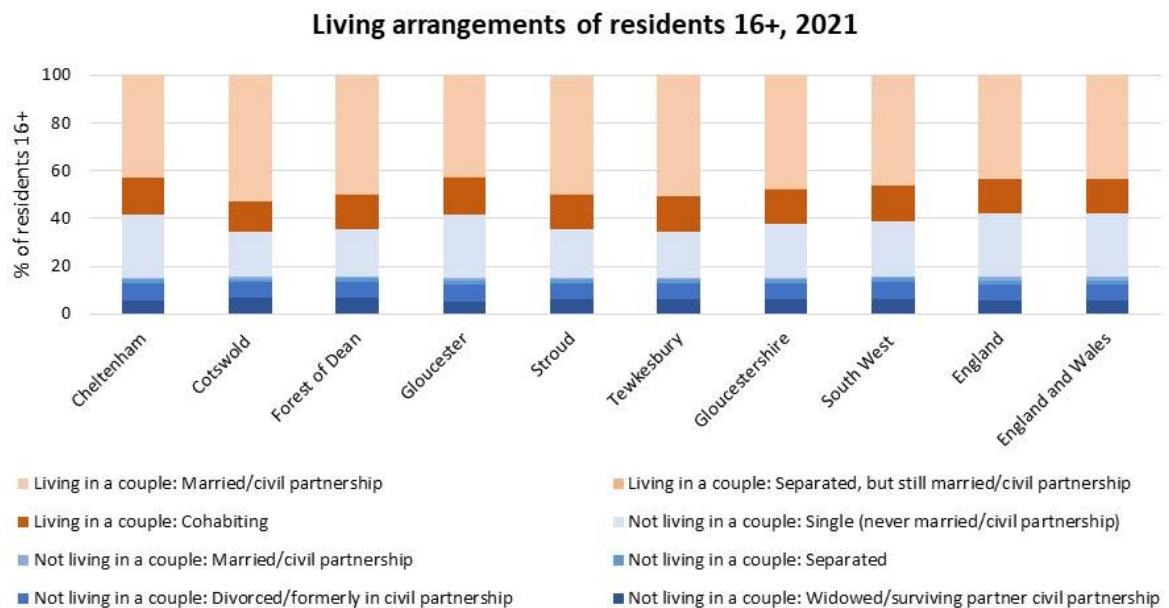
The “living arrangements” classification combines responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether a person is living in a couple. In 2021, 63% of Gloucestershire’s 16+ population were living in a couple, this was considerably higher than the national average of 58%. In our urban districts of Cheltenham and Gloucester the proportion of the 16+ population living in a couple was in line with the national average, while in our rural districts it was higher than the national average and in line with or higher than the county average.

The most common type of couples are those who are married or in a civil partnership, with this group accounting for 48% of Gloucestershire’s 16+ population, this compares to 44% nationally. The proportion of people aged 16+ in Gloucestershire who are living in a couple and cohabiting is similar to the national average with figures of 15% and 14% respectively. At a district level the proportion of residents aged 16+ who are in a couple and cohabiting is similar across all districts and is in line with the county and national average, however the proportion of people who are living in a couple and married or in a civil partnership varies from 43% in Cheltenham and Gloucester to 53% in Cotswold.

The most common status for those not living in a couple is single (never married and never registered a civil partnership), with this group accounting for 22% of Gloucestershire’s 16+ population, this is lower than the national figure of 27%. In our urban districts of Cheltenham and Gloucester, the proportion of residents aged 16+ who are not living in a couple and single was higher than the county

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

average and in line with the national average, while the rural districts had a lower proportion than the county and England and Wales.



*Figure 24: Living arrangements of residents 16+, 2021<sup>47</sup>*

Between 2011 and 2021, the greatest growth was in number of people who were living in a couple and cohabiting, with this group increasing by 16,512 people or 27% in Gloucestershire, this was in line with the rate of growth seen nationally. The number of people who were living in a couple and married or in a civil partnership also increased but at a much slower rate of 4% in Gloucestershire and 2% nationally. Gloucestershire also saw an increase in the number of people who were not living in a couple and were single (12%) and not living in a couple divorced or formerly in a civil partnership (15%), however the number of people not living in couple and married or in a civil partnership saw a noticeable fall of 16%, this differs from the national picture which saw an increase of 2%.

The districts generally follow the picture seen at a county level, the noticeable exception is Cheltenham which saw a decline of 3% in the number of people not living in a couple and were single.

### 3.3 International migration

#### 3.3.1 Country of birth

The 'country of birth' indicator provides information on the country that a resident was born. Figure 25 indicates, out of the 645,076 residents in Gloucestershire, 580,562 people were born in the UK (90.0%) and 64,514 people were not born in the UK (10.0%). This means around 1 in 10 Gloucestershire residents were born outside the UK. Europe accounted for 5.0% of total residents followed by the

<sup>47</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

Middle East and Asia (2.3%), Africa (1.4%), The Americas and the Caribbean (0.9%) and the smallest proportion Antarctica and Oceania, and 'other' countries (0.3%).

In comparison, 83.2% of England and Wales's 2021 population was born in the UK and 16.8% were not. The order of regions for proportion of non-UK residents is the same as Gloucestershire (Europe 7.0%, Middle East and Asia 5.6%, Africa 2.7%, The Americas and Caribbean 1.3% and Antarctica and Oceania, and 'other' countries 0.3%).

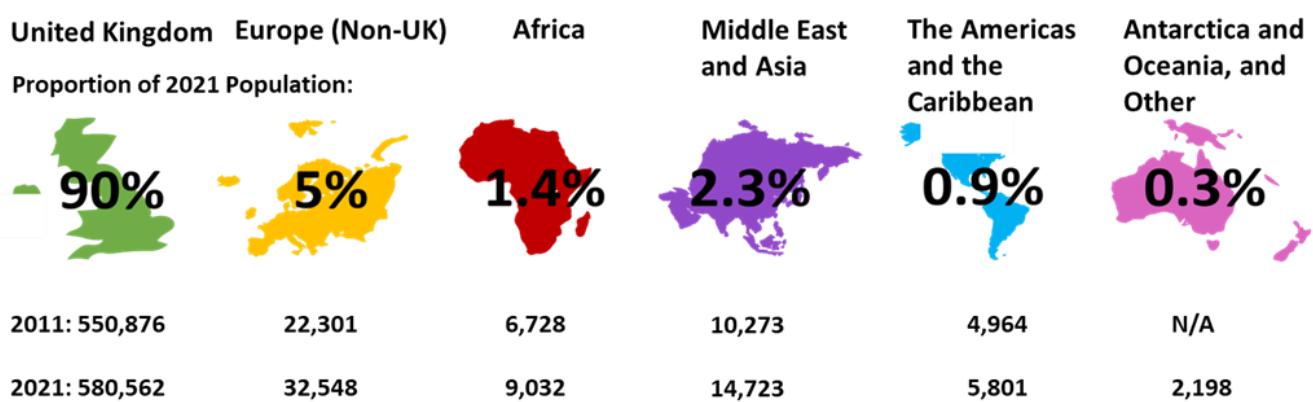


Figure 25: Country of birth by world region, Gloucestershire residents<sup>48</sup>

Between 2011 and 2021, the non-UK born population living in Gloucestershire grew by 40%, equivalent to an additional 18,406 people. There was an increase in each of the regions where non-UK residents were born (Europe +45.9%, Middle East and Asia +43.3%, Africa +34.2%, The Americas and Caribbean +16.9%<sup>49</sup>). Likewise, England and Wales saw increases in the number of residents for each region of birth with a 50.7% increase for Europe followed by the Middle East and Asia (+28.0%), Africa (+20.7%) and The Americas and Caribbean (+16.7%).

<sup>48</sup> 2021 Census, ONS

<sup>49</sup> Data for Antarctica and Oceania, and 'other' countries is not comparable to the 2011 Census

Table 14: *England and Wales resident's country of birth by world region*<sup>50</sup>

2021	Europe: Total	Europe: United Kingdom	Europe: Non-United Kingdom	Africa	Middle East and Asia	The Americas and the Caribbean	Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia) and Other	British overseas
Cheltenham	110,593	101,541	9,052	1,991	4,131	1,555	504	63
Cotswold	86,344	82,833	3,511	1,378	1,514	998	551	46
Forest of Dean	85,070	82,569	2,501	587	784	338	219	6
Gloucester	122,753	113,343	9,410	2,749	5,244	1,424	221	25
Stroud	117,103	113,160	3,943	1,286	1,365	903	415	33
Tewkesbury	91,249	87,116	4,133	1,041	1,685	583	288	38
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>613,110</b>	<b>580,562</b>	<b>32,548</b>	<b>9,032</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>212</b>
South West	5,408,903	5,119,492	289,411	77,765	143,568	51,397	17,644	1,909
England	50,730,336	46,687,506	4,042,830	1,555,856	3,241,701	773,377	168,004	20,775
England and Wales	53,722,544	49,579,570	4,142,974	1,584,575	3,311,030	785,754	172,547	21,092

Out of Gloucestershire's districts, Cheltenham had the highest proportion of people whose country of birth was not the UK (16.8%) whereas Stroud had the lowest proportion with 6.6%, shown in Table 14. Furthermore, Cheltenham accounted for the highest proportion of people who were born in Europe (7.6%), and the Americas and Caribbean (1.3%) whilst Gloucester accounted for the highest proportion from Africa (2.1%) and the Middle East and Asia (4.0%), and Cotswold accounted for the highest proportion of residents born in Antarctica and Oceania and 'other' countries (0.6%). Forest of Dean accounted for the lowest proportion of residents born in each of the regions with the exception of Antarctica and Oceania and 'other' countries where Gloucester had the lowest proportion.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

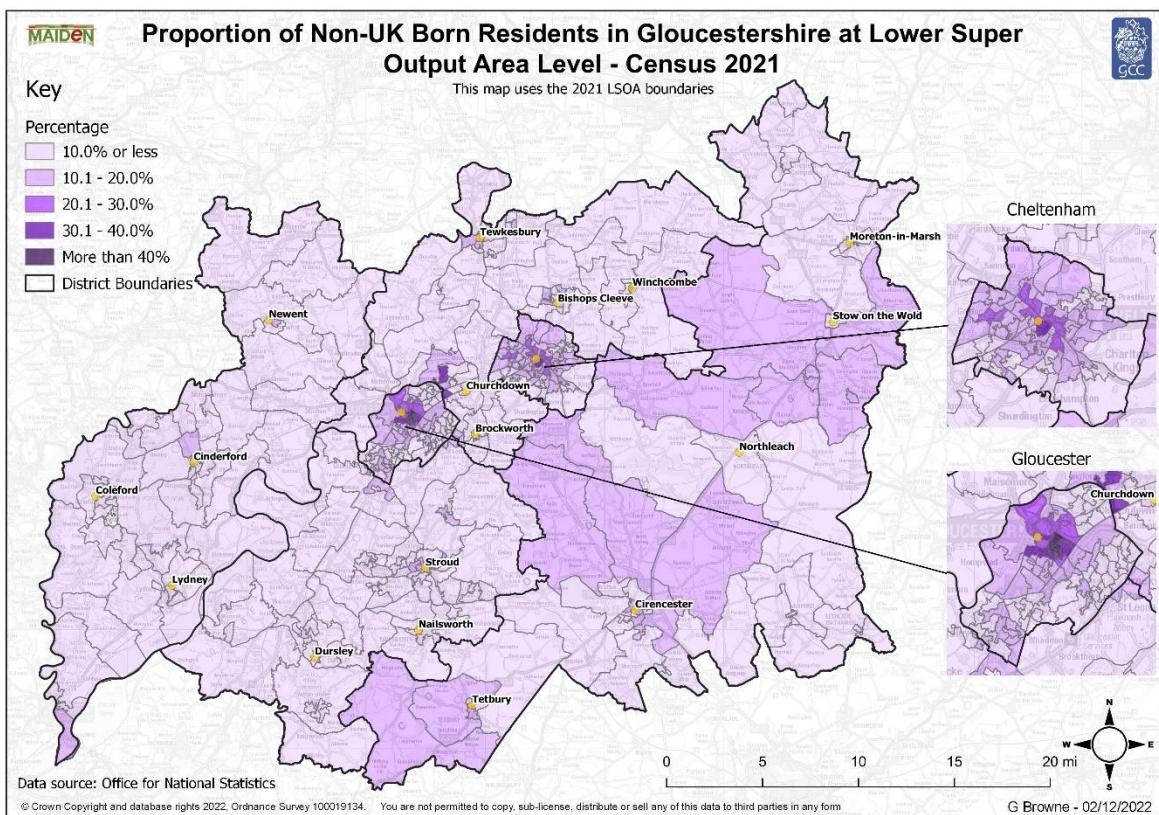
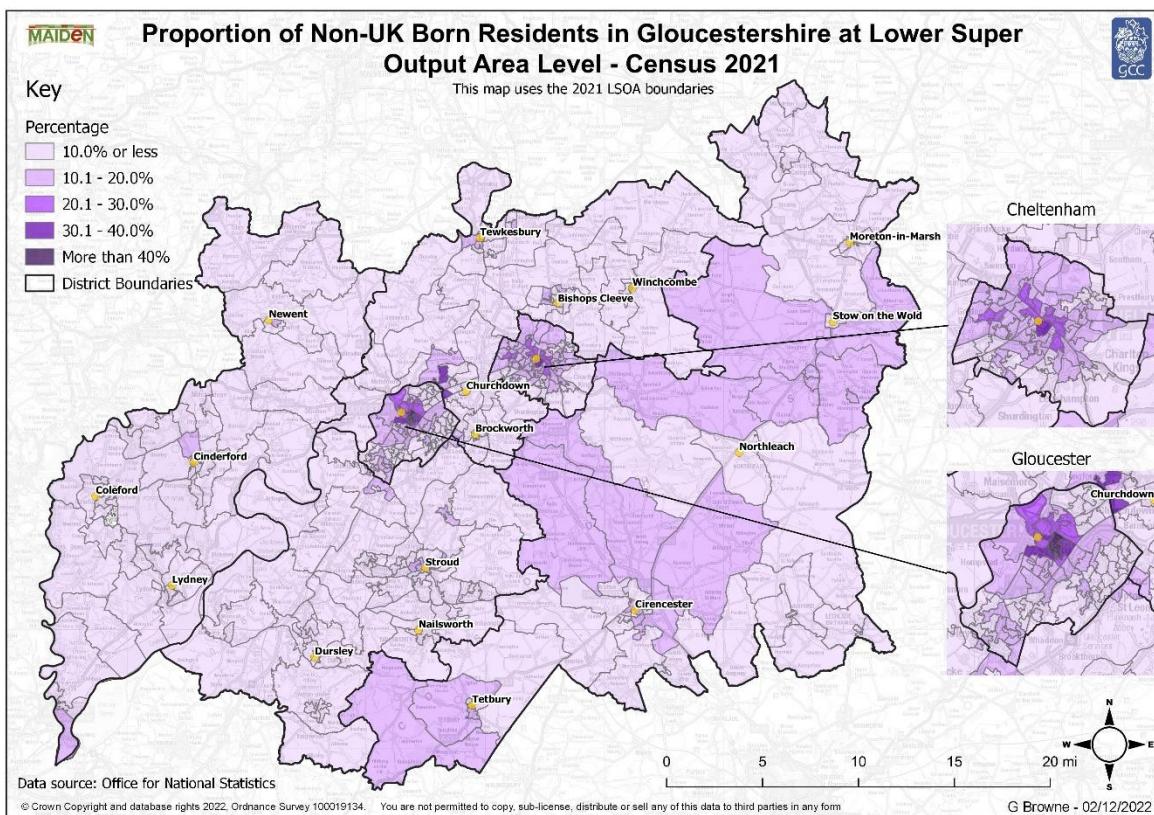


Figure 26 shows the proportion of non-UK born residents in Gloucestershire by Lower Super Output Area. Around 7% of Gloucestershire's LSOAs had a more than 20% proportion of residents who were not born in the UK. The map shows that the greatest concentration of areas with more than 20% of the population born outside the UK is in Cheltenham and Gloucester. In Gloucester, the areas with a higher proportion are based around Barton and Tredworth, Kingsholm and Westgate. The areas with the highest proportion of non-UK born residents in Cheltenham are mainly concentrated around the town center in St.Paul's and parts of Lansdown, St Peter's, Swindon Village and All Saints. There was also a couple of LSOAs located in Hesters Way.

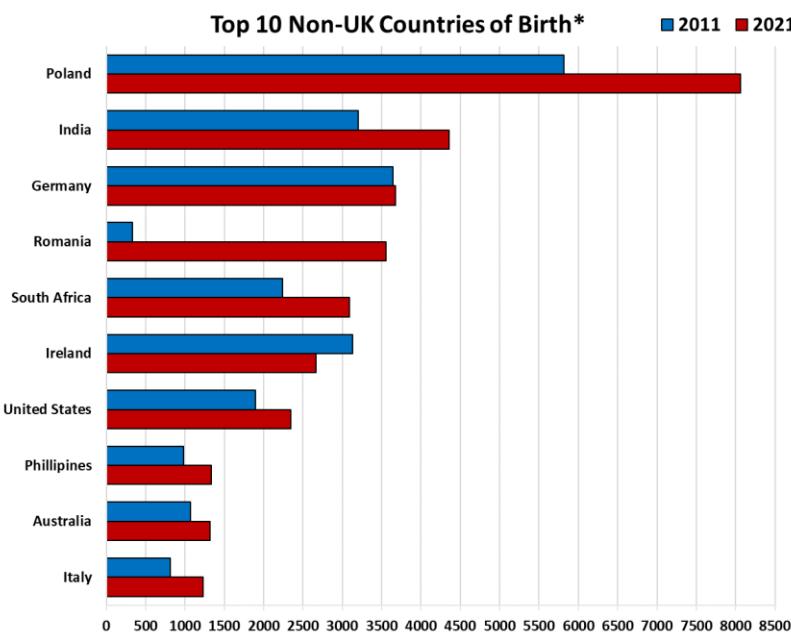


*Figure 26: Proportion of non-UK born residents at LSOA level in Gloucestershire*

### 3.3.2 Country of birth in more detail

In Gloucestershire, for the individual countries shown in Figure 27, Romania saw the biggest percentage increase in residents born there with a 964.1% increase between 2011 and 2021, equivalent to an additional 3,220 people. This was followed by Italy (51.2% increase) and Poland (38.5% increase). Ireland was the only top 10 country which saw a decrease in numbers between 2011 and 2021 (14.9% decrease).

Romania also accounted for the biggest increase between 2011 and 2021 in England and Wales overall with a 576.2% increase. This was followed by Spain and Italy where there was a 110.8% and 105.5% increase respectively.



\*These are the top 10 countries where an individual country has been specified by the ONS, it does not include categories where more than one country has been grouped into the same category

*Figure 27 : Top 10 countries of birth with the most residents born outside of the UK, Gloucestershire residents*

### 3.3.3 Passports held<sup>51</sup>

In Gloucestershire, 546,950 people (84.8% total residents) held a passport at the time of the 2021 Census, indicated in Table 15. Of the people holding a passport, 509,807 people held a British passport (93.2% passport holders) and 11,892 people held a non-British passport (6.8% passport holders). Out of the non-UK passports, the highest proportion for an individual country was Polish (1.3% of Gloucestershire's total residents).

In comparison, 86.5% of the England and Wales's population held a passport on the 21st of March 2021, with 88.5% of all held passports being British and 11.4% non-British. Poland was also the highest non-UK passport type accounting for 1.3% of the population.

<sup>51</sup> All passports classifies a person according to the passport or passports they held at the time of the census. This included expired passports or travel documents people were entitled to renew. Where a person recorded having more than one passport, they were counted only once, categorised in the following priority order: 1. UK passport, 2. Irish passport, 3. Other passport - ONS

Table 15: Number of passports held, by world region, in England and Wales<sup>52</sup>

2021	Europe: Non-United Kingdom	Europe: United Kingdom	Africa	Middle east and Asia	The Americas and the Caribbean	Antarctica and Oceania, including Australasia	British Overseas Territories	No passport held
Cheltenham	93,379	8,028	474	1,403	782	160	1	14,609
Cotswold	74,477	2,606	282	410	423	207	0	12,428
Forest of Dean	66,855	1,782	103	152	117	94	0	17,901
Gloucester	98,890	8,955	794	1,497	421	81	2	21,779
Stroud	99,137	2,991	213	331	335	136	0	17,965
Tewkesbury	77,069	3,307	182	529	245	108	0	13,443
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>27,666</b>	<b>509,807</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>98,125</b>
South West	253,528	4,450,936	18,044	51,547	19,512	6,445	38	901,137
England	3,971,094	43,288,686	370,155	1,052,326	295,265	75,389	629	7,436,503
England and Wales	4,057,110	45,688,445	378,306	1,076,219	300,267	76,872	639	8,019,680

Between 2011 and 2021, there was a 10.6% increase in the number of people holding a British passport in Gloucestershire and there was a 75.4% increase in those holding a non-UK passport. Of the non-British passports, the largest percentage increase for individual countries was Romania (1084.6% increase), followed by Iraq (900.0% increase) and Hong Kong (155.0% increase).

In comparison, there was a 7.6% increase in British passport holders and 72.2% increase in non-British passports in England and Wales. The largest increases in non-British passports were by Romania (651.7% increase), Spain (165.6% increase) and Portugal (143.2% increase).

At district level Cheltenham had the highest proportion of residents holding a passport in 2021 at 94.5% however, Cotswold had the highest proportion of residents who held a British passport with 82.0%. In comparison, Cheltenham and Gloucester had the highest proportion of residents holding a non-UK passport, with 6.8% respectively. The Forest of Dean, conversely, had the highest proportion of residents who did not hold a passport at all (20.6%), shown in Figure 28.

<sup>52</sup> Census 2021, ONS

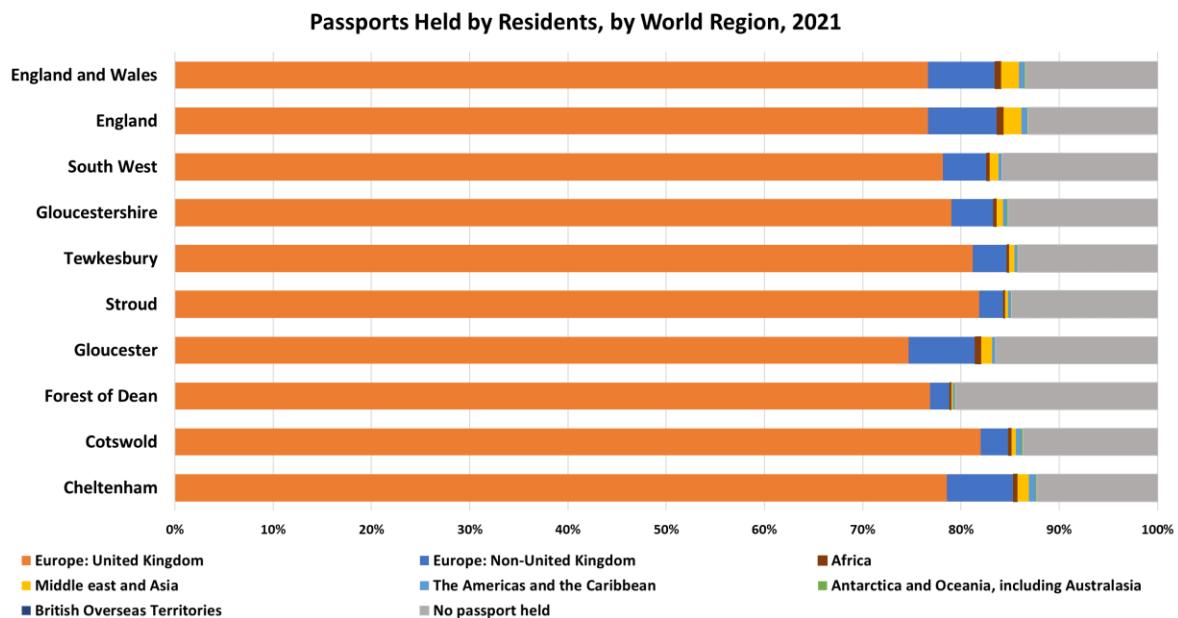
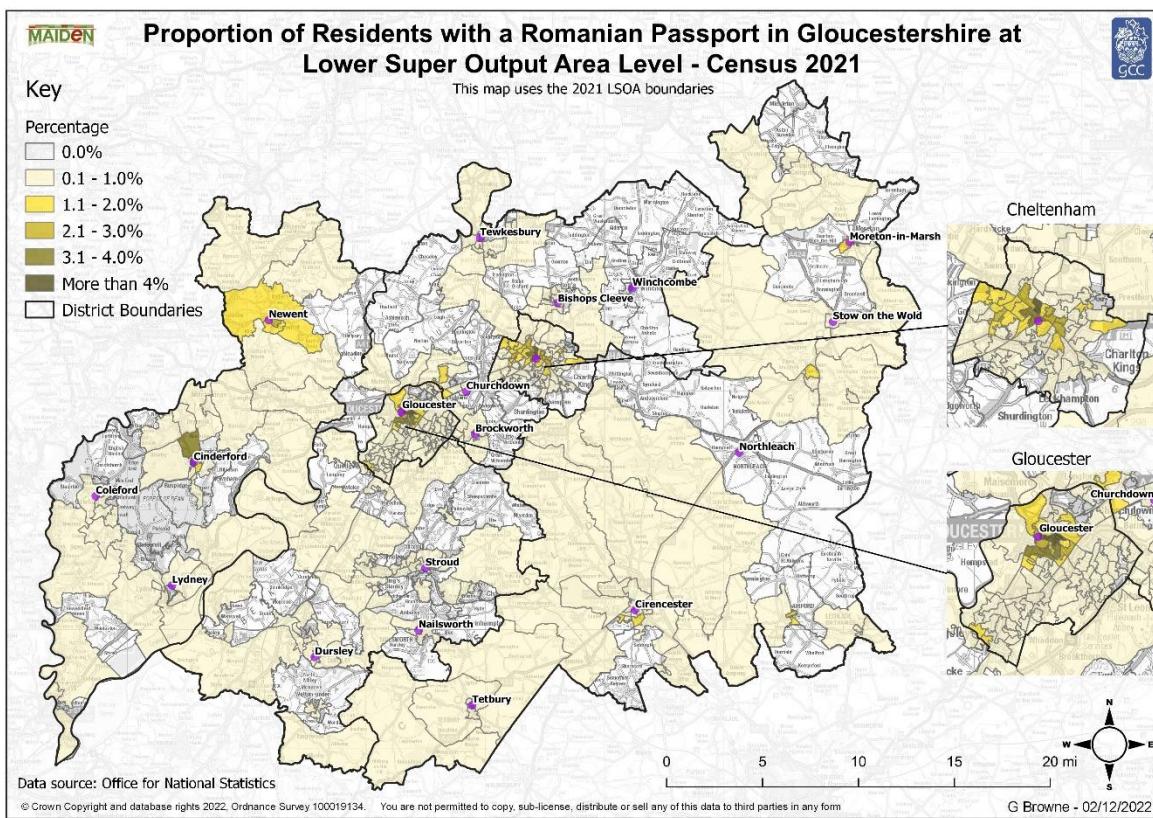


Figure 28: Passports held by Gloucestershire Residents, by world region, in 2021

Due to the large increase in the proportion of the population who were born in Romania and/or hold a Romanian passport, a map has been created to identify which Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire have a higher proportion of the population holding a Romanian passport, shown in Figure 29. Westgate 3 in Gloucester has the highest proportion of Romanian passport holders at 6.2%, equivalent to 91 people. This is followed by St. Pauls 1 with 4.1% (69 people) and Barton and Tredworth 2 with 4.0% of the population accounted for by people who hold Romanian passports. Outside the urban areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham, Cinderford West 3 in Forest of Dean had the highest proportion at 4.0% (83 people) of the LSOA population, followed by Forest of Dean's LSOAs Newent and Taynton 2 2.9% (65 people) and Newent and Taynton 3 1.4% (26 people).

The increase in the Romanian population is largely driven by the removal of working restrictions in 2014. Demand for public services and infrastructure support will continue to develop as new and existing communities evolve and mature in the county.



*Figure 29: Proportion of Gloucestershire's population who hold a Romanian passport, by LSOA*

### 3.3.4 Year of Arrival in the UK

The 'year of arrival indicator' collects information on the most recent date of arrival that a non-UK born resident has settled in the UK rather than when a resident first came to live in the UK. Of the 64,514 Gloucestershire residents who were not born in the UK, 32.8% arrived in the UK before 2001 (21,130 people), 28.0% arrived between 2001 and 2010 (18,059 people) and 39.3% have arrived between 2011 and 2021 (25,325 people). In comparison, a slightly smaller proportion of England and Wales' non-UK born population arrived before 2001 (30.7%) and between 2001 and 2010 (26.9%) but a larger proportion arrived between 2011 and 2021 (42.4%), indicated in Table 16.

*Table 16: Year of most recent arrival by non-UK born residents in England and Wales<sup>53</sup>*

	Born in the UK	Before 1951	1951 to 1970	1971 to 1990	1991 to 2000	2001 to 2010	2011 to 2013	2014 to 2016	2017 to 2019	2020 to 2021
Cheltenham	101,541	255	1,445	1,630	1,419	4,686	1,592	2,313	2,753	1,204
Cotswold	82,833	235	1,037	1,138	855	1,739	603	870	1,067	455
Forest of Dean	82,569	108	572	596	433	1,072	386	474	554	237
Gloucester	113,343	128	1,784	1,519	1,601	6,288	1,911	2,506	2,482	855
Stroud	113,160	219	1,229	1,259	957	2,070	579	731	653	247
Tewkesbury	87,116	166	833	981	731	2,204	693	916	966	280
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>580,562</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>6,902</b>	<b>7,122</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>18,059</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>8,476</b>	<b>3,277</b>
South West	5,119,492	9,945	54,614	59,663	49,834	157,362	861,010	1,230,013	1,405,041	662,274
England	46,687,506	71,969	757,034	1,111,014	1,070,047	2,634,142	861,010	1,230,013	1,405,041	662,274
England and Wales	49,579,570	74,538	774,072	1,134,938	1,089,094	2,696,364	879,515	1,255,036	1,434,823	679,592

### 3.3.5 Length of Residence in the UK

Figure 30 shows that in Gloucestershire 39,628 (61.4%) residents who were not born in the UK have lived in the UK for ten years or more. Furthermore, 11,130 (17.3%) have lived in the UK between five to ten years, 7,911 (12.3%) between two to five years and 5,845 (9.1%) for less than 2 years. In comparison, England and Wales had a lower proportion of residents living in the UK for ten years or more at 58.2% but a similar or higher proportion living in the UK for a shorter number of years (five to ten years, 17.3%, two to five years. 13.2%, and less than two years 11.2%).

<sup>53</sup> Census 2021, ONS

### Proportion of non-UK born residents length of time spent living in the UK

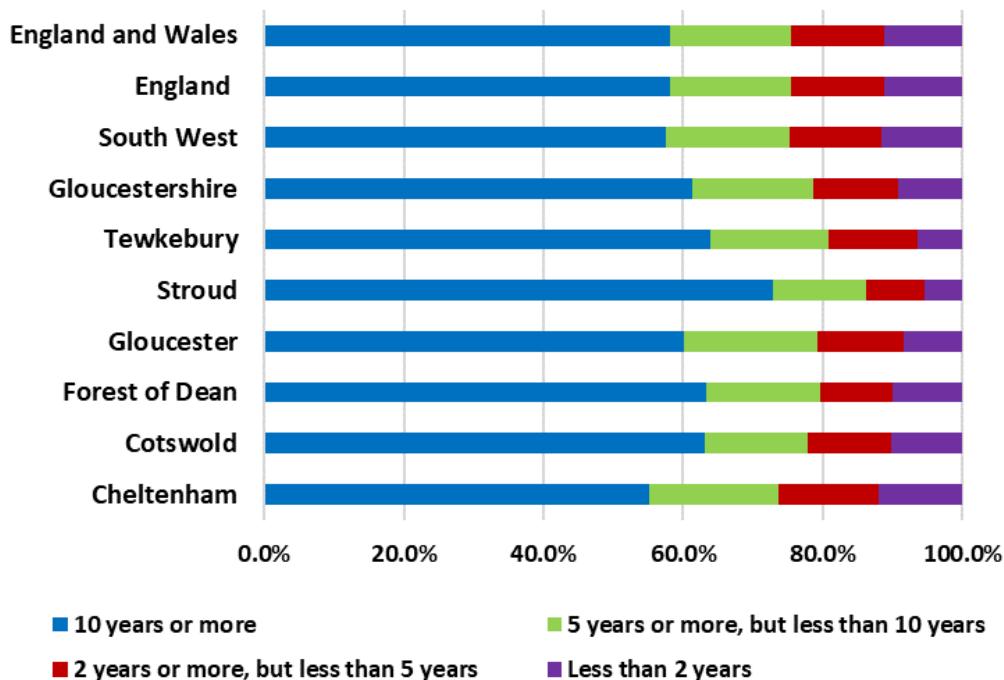


Figure 30: Length of time non-UK residents have spent living in the UK<sup>54</sup>

Out of Gloucestershire's six districts, Stroud had the highest proportion of non-UK born residents living in the UK for more than ten years (72.9%) and Cheltenham the lowest (55.1%). Conversely, Cheltenham (11.9%) had the highest proportion of non-UK born residents living in the UK for less than two years and Stroud the lowest (5.5%).

#### 3.3.6 Age of Arrival to the UK

Usual residents who were born outside of the UK were asked when they had most recently arrived to live in the UK. When combined with their date of birth, the age of the migrant at time of arrival to the UK was calculated.

Of the 64,513 Gloucestershire residents who arrived in the UK, 20,963 were aged 0-15 (32.5%), 43,050 were aged between 16-64 (66.7%) and 500 were aged 65+ (0.8%), this is shown by Table 17. In comparison, a lower proportion of the people arriving to the UK were aged between 0-15 in England and Wales overall (26.4%) and a higher proportion of working-age people (72.9%). The proportion of the England and Wales's population arriving to the UK aged 65+ was 0.8%, the same as Gloucestershire.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

Table 17: Age at which non-UK born residents last arrived to live in the UK

	Born in the UK	Arrived in the UK	0-15	% of Total*	16-64	% of Total*	65+	% of Total*
Cheltenham	101,541	17,295	5,287	30.6%	11,905	68.8%	103	0.6%
Cotswold	82,833	8,001	2,935	36.7%	4,970	62.1%	96	1.2%
Forest of Dean	82,569	4,436	1,687	38.0%	2,696	60.8%	53	1.2%
Gloucester	113,343	19,073	5,293	27.8%	13,669	71.7%	111	0.6%
Stroud	113,160	7,945	3,023	38.0%	4,852	61.1%	70	0.9%
Tewkesbury	87,116	7,766	2,736	35.2%	4,961	63.9%	69	0.9%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>580,562</b>	<b>64,513</b>	<b>20,963</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>43,050</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
South West	5,119,492	581,694	182,466	31.4%	394,665	67.8%	4,563	0.8%
England	46,687,506	9,802,543	2,573,778	26.3%	7,151,696	73.0%	77,069	0.8%
England and Wales	49,579,570	10,017,974	2,641,238	26.4%	7,298,095	72.9%	78,641	0.8%

\*Percentage of total migrants arriving in the UK

Figure 31 indicates, out of the districts, Forest of Dean and Stroud had the highest number of residents who arrived in the UK between the ages 0-15 (38.0%) and Gloucester the lowest proportion (27.8%). Conversely, Gloucester had the highest number of people who arrived in the UK aged 16-64 (71.7%) and Forest of Dean the lowest (60.8%). For people who arrived when they were 65 years or older, Cotswold and Forest of Dean had the highest proportion (1.2%) and Cheltenham and Gloucester the lowest proportion (0.6%).

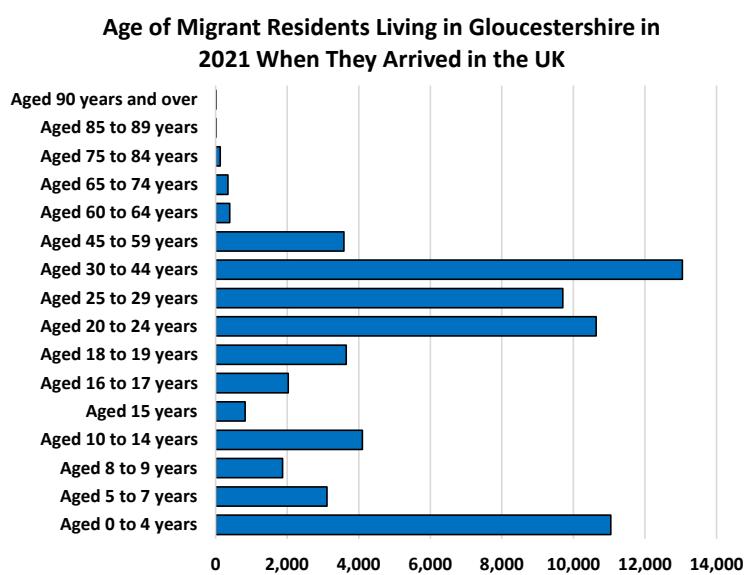


Figure 31: Age Structure of non-UK residents arriving to live in the UK, Gloucestershire<sup>55</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Census 2021, ONS

### 3.3.7 Migrant Indicator: Address one year before the Census

Table 18 indicates that 89.3% of Gloucestershire residents\* (570,644 people) responded that their address in March 2021 was the same as the previous year, March 2020. In comparison, 0.5% of residents (3,057 people) said their address was a student term-time or boarding school address in the UK one year ago, 9.6% of residents (61,621 people) said that their address was different one-year ago but it was still in the UK and 0.6% of residents (3,889 people) said that their address one year ago was outside the UK. The proportion of people in each response category was very similar in England and Wales compared to Gloucestershire.

The ONS commented:

"A decline in the number of arrivals in the previous year had been expected, because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. UK travel restrictions were enforced from March 2020 onwards and restrictions were also put in place in other countries across the world. As a result, migration to and from the UK in the year before the census was highly restricted. Despite this, more than half a million people arrived in the year before the census." - International migration, England and Wales: Census 2021, Office for National Statistics

This data is not comparable to the Census 2011 data due to a change in the ONS's data methodology.

*Table 18: Migrant indicator- difference between current address and address one year ago<sup>56</sup>*

	<b>Address one year ago is the same as the address of enumeration</b>	<b>Address one year ago is student term-time or boarding school address in the UK</b>	<b>Migrant from within the UK: Address one year ago was in the UK</b>	<b>Migrant from outside the UK: Address one year ago was outside the UK</b>
Cheltenham	101,105	1,225	14,236	1,243
Cotswold	79,614	384	9,406	681
Forest of Dean	78,416	204	7,314	346
Gloucester	117,446	764	12,130	672
Stroud	109,126	288	10,207	488
Tewkesbury	84,936	191	8,327	458
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>570,644</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>61,621</b>	<b>3,889</b>
South West	4,980,674	41,833	585,443	42,238
England	49,709,801	329,080	5,343,417	528,761
England and Wales	52,496,530	349,072	5,599,520	545,096

<sup>56</sup> Census 2021, ONS

Out of Gloucestershire's districts, Stroud had the highest proportion of residents whose address had not changed from the previous year (90.9%) and Cheltenham had the lowest with 85.8% residents (101,105 people) with unchanged addresses. In comparison, Cheltenham had the highest proportion of residents who were living outside the UK in March 2020 (1.1%) and, Forest of Dean and Stroud had the lowest proportion (0.4%). Cheltenham also had the highest proportion of residents with a different address in the UK one year ago (12.1%) and highest proportion of residents with student term-time or boarding school addresses one year ago (1.0%), shown by Figure 32.

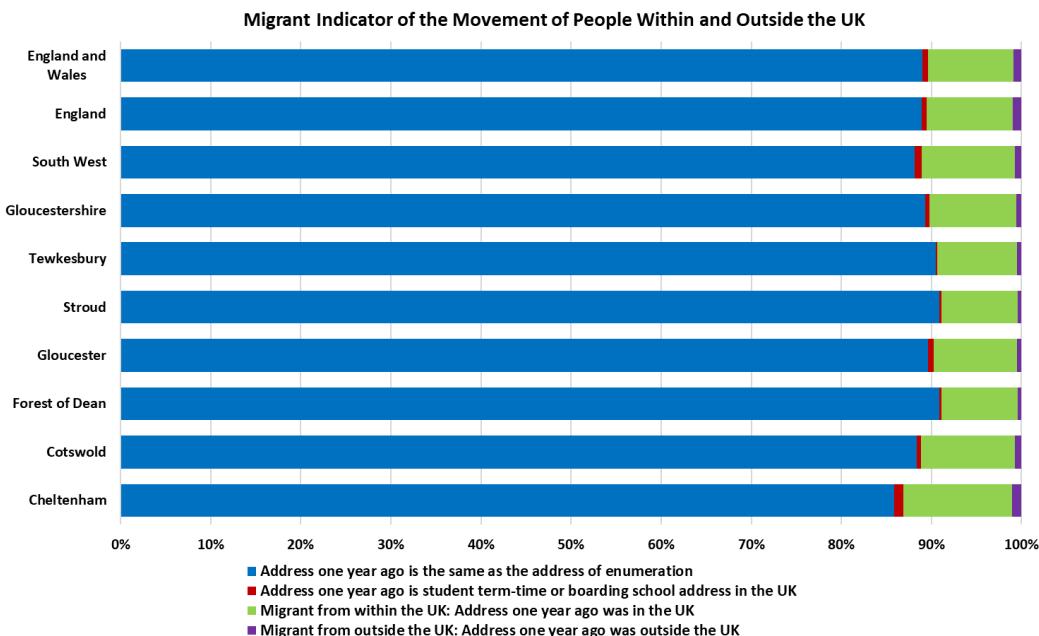


Figure 32: Migrant indicator, address one year ago compared to current address<sup>57</sup>

### 3.3.8 Number of Short-term Residents by Sex

Short-term residents are classed as people who have arrived in the UK within the 12 months of 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021 and had no intention of staying in the UK longer than 12 months. Short-term residents are not included in usual resident population figures used in the other Census indicators.

On Census Day, there was 656 short-term residents living in Gloucestershire, of which 385 were males (58.7%) and 271 were female (41.3%). This is a 38.2% decrease compared to 2011, equivalent to 406 fewer people. When split by gender, there was 225 fewer females (36.9% decrease) and 181 fewer males (40.0% decrease) compared to 2011. This can be seen in Table 19.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

Table 19: Number of short term residents in England and Wales by sex

	All persons	Male	% of Total	Female	% of Total
Cheltenham	266	163	61.3%	103	38.7%
Cotswold	109	60	55.0%	49	45.0%
Forest of Dean	37	23	62.2%	14	37.8%
Gloucester	150	86	57.3%	64	42.7%
Stroud	63	34	54.0%	29	46.0%
Tewkesbury	31	19	61.3%	12	38.7%
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>41.3%</b>
South West	9,581	4,256	44.4%	5,325	55.6%
England	132,411	59,879	45.2%	72,532	54.8%
England and Wales	136,469	74,730	54.8%	61,739	70.9%

Cheltenham had the highest number of short-term migrants (266) whereas Tewkesbury had the lowest with 31 short-term migrants. The districts correspond accounted for the highest and lowest number of male and female migrants also.

## 4. Key messages

- On Census Day, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021, the size of the usual resident population in Gloucestershire was 645,100, an increase of more than 48,000 people from 2011. The percentage increase was more than that experienced by the South West and England and Wales as a whole.
- Population growth has not been spread evenly across the county, the rate of growth has been much higher in Tewkesbury than other parts of the county in particular Cheltenham, which might have ramifications in terms of demand for services.
- At small area level some areas saw declining populations which may mean that services need to adjust to the reduced demand in these places, while other areas saw substantial growth with the emergence of new communities that will require public services and infrastructure support to respond as they continue to evolve and mature.
- The population density across the county varies considerably, the county's most densely populated Lower Super Output Area was St Paul's 4 in Cheltenham which had a density of more than 14,600 people per hectare, in contrast Northleach 2 had a density of 17 people per hectare. This means there is very uneven demand for services across the county.
- There continues to be a higher proportion of females (51.1%) than males (48.9%) living in the county reflecting the same trend seen in the South West and England and Wales.
- The proportion of 65+ year olds has increased in Gloucestershire and its districts, indicating an ageing population. The ageing population will continue to pose challenges for service providers. Gloucestershire also faces challenges in how to drive the local economy forward to support the growing numbers of people in retirement.
- In the last 10 years there has been significant growth in the number of people who have never married or registered a civil partnership and the number of people who have divorced or dissolved a civil partnership.
- Overall levels of deprivation in the county are low with 53.4% of households not deprived in any dimension of deprivation, this compares to 48.3% nationally. However, 2.6% of Gloucestershire households are deprived in three or more dimensions of deprivation and these households are often clustered together with 4 areas in the county having more than 10% of households deprived in three or more dimensions of deprivation.
- Household size is slightly smaller in Gloucestershire than nationally and several of our districts (Cheltenham, Cotswold, Forest of Dean and Stroud) saw a fall in the average household size between 2011 and 2021.

- Gloucestershire has a larger proportion of one person households headed by someone aged 66 and over than nationally at 14%, the proportion increase in to over 15% of households in our more rural districts. This could pose a challenge as this age group is more likely to have health problems and living on their own means they may not have support. This may be exacerbated by the availability of services in rural areas.
- The number of one person households has seen significant growth since 2011. This type of household is likely to have different needs and demands for services.
- The number of people living as a couple and cohabiting is increasing in Gloucestershire and its districts as is the number of people not living in a couple who are single. This reflects changing views around marriage and relationships.
- The number of people not born in the UK has risen and accounts for 10.0% of Gloucestershire's population. There may be changes in demand for services as the county's population becomes more diverse.
- Romania saw the biggest percentage increase in residents born there with a 964.1% increase between 2011 and 2021, equivalent to an additional 3,220 people. This was followed by Italy (51.2% increase) and Poland (38.5% increase). Demand for public services and infrastructure support will continue to change as new and existing communities grow in the county.
- 546,950 (84.8% total residents) people held a passport at the time of the 2021 Census. Of the passports held, 93.2% were British and 6.8% non-British.
- Out of the non-UK born residents, 61.4% have lived in the UK for ten years or more, 17.3% between five to ten years, 12.3% between two to five years and 9.1% for less than 2 years.
- Over half of the non-UK born residents arriving in the UK were of working age and less than 1% were over the age of 65. An increase in non-UK born residents of working age could help slow down financial pressures caused by an ageing population.
- Around 9/10 people in Gloucestershire had the same address as one year before however, 3,889 people's address was previously outside the UK one year before the 2021 Census despite COVID restrictions.
- There were 656 short-term residents living in Gloucestershire on Census Day 2021 which is 406 fewer people than on Census Day 2011.

## 5. What's next?

In 2023 the Office for National Statistics will release multivariate data which will allow us to combine variables and explore relationships between the data.

## 6. Where can you find out more?

For further information please visit:

<https://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

Or contact us by emailing [informgloucestershire@goucestershire.gov.uk](mailto:informgloucestershire@goucestershire.gov.uk)