

census 2021



Health, Disability and Unpaid Care – a briefing

InformGloucestershire

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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 21st 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 health, disability and unpaid care, released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the 19th January 2023.

Where possible 95% confidence intervals have been used. They provide a range of values which we can be 95% confident will contain the true proportion of the population if the Census was repeated. Confidence intervals can also be used to judge whether there is a statistical difference between proportions for example, when comparing areas. Data tables with the confidence intervals included are available in the appendices.

2. Caveats – Covid¹

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.'*² 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 21st 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*

¹ See

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

² ONS, 2022

*regularly during term time in this academic year, even if they are not currently there*³. 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 21st March 2022.

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 General Health

The 2021 Census asked residents to assess their general state of health from very good to very bad health. The data is comparable to the 2011 Census. The general health question helps to inform local authorities about the health needs of the population and make decisions about the allocation of services and resources to best meet the current and future needs of the community. The data will also contribute to developing and monitoring policies which aim to reduce health inequalities and improve the general health of the population.⁴

In 2021, 48.5% of Gloucestershire's residents (313,021 people) answered that their health is very good, this is a higher proportion than in 2011 (47.6%, 283,942 people) and an increase by 10.2% (+29,079 people) between 2011 and 2021. In comparison, 47.6% of residents living in the South West said they had very good health and 48.4% in England and Wales. Furthermore, 95.6% of Gloucestershire's residents said that their health was fair or better, this is higher than both the regional and national proportion.

Table 1 shows that a small proportion of the population of Gloucestershire (0.9%, 6,084 people) assessed that they have very bad health in 2021, this is lower than both the South West (1.1%) and England and Wales (1.2%) proportions.

Furthermore, 4.3% of Gloucestershire's population (28,280 people) said they had bad or very bad health, this is lower than in the South West and England and Wales where around 5% of the population said they had bad or very bad health.

³ *Ibid.*

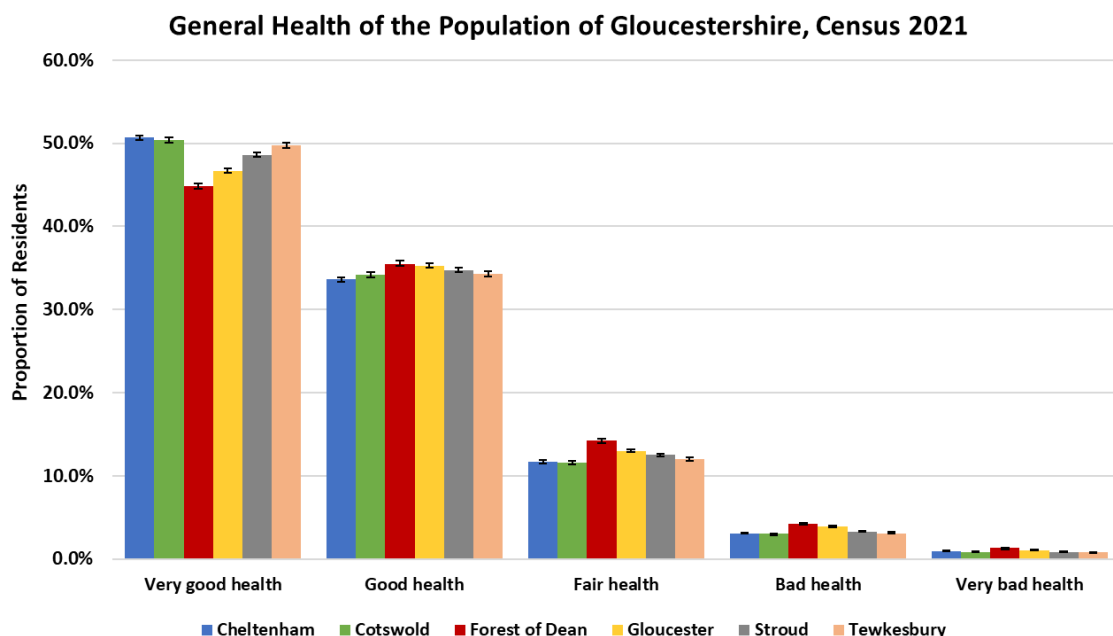
⁴ ONS, 2021

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/census2021dictionary/variablesbytopic/healthdisabilityandunpaidcarevariables/census2021/generalhealth>

Table 1: General health of residents in England and Wales⁵

Area	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Cheltenham	50.7%	33.6%	11.7%	3.1%	0.9%
Cotswold	50.4%	34.2%	11.6%	3.0%	0.8%
Forest of Dean	44.8%	35.5%	14.2%	4.2%	1.3%
Gloucester	46.7%	35.3%	13.0%	3.9%	1.0%
Stroud	48.6%	34.7%	12.5%	3.3%	0.8%
Tewkesbury	49.8%	34.3%	12.0%	3.1%	0.8%
Gloucestershire	48.5%	34.6%	12.5%	3.4%	0.9%
South West	47.6%	34.2%	13.1%	3.9%	1.1%
England	48.5%	33.7%	12.7%	4.0%	1.2%
England and Wales	48.4%	33.6%	12.7%	4.0%	1.2%

Figure 1 indicates the proportion of the population falling into each general health classification alongside the 95% confidence intervals for each district in Gloucestershire. Out of Gloucestershire's six districts, Cheltenham had a significantly higher proportion of respondents answering that they were in very good health (50.7%), apart from Cotswold. When combined with the good health category, Cotswold had a slightly higher proportion of people who were in good or very good health (84.6%), this proportion was statistically significantly higher than all districts apart from Cheltenham. Inversely, Forest of Dean had the significantly highest proportion of people who perceived themselves as being in very bad health (1.3%) and, bad health and very bad health combined (5.5%).

Figure 1: General health of the population in Gloucestershire's districts⁶⁵ ONS, 2021⁶ Ibid.

The proportion of the population who answered that their general health is bad or very bad across Gloucestershire by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is shown in Figure 2. The LSOA with the highest proportion of people who have bad or very bad health was in Cam West 3, Stroud, accounting for 10.9% of the population. This is closely followed by the LSOAs: Matson and Robinswood 7 and Tuffley 4 in Gloucester. The map shows there are distinct disparities in the perceived general health of residents by LSOA, ranging from 0.9% to 10.9% of residents saying they have bad or very bad health.

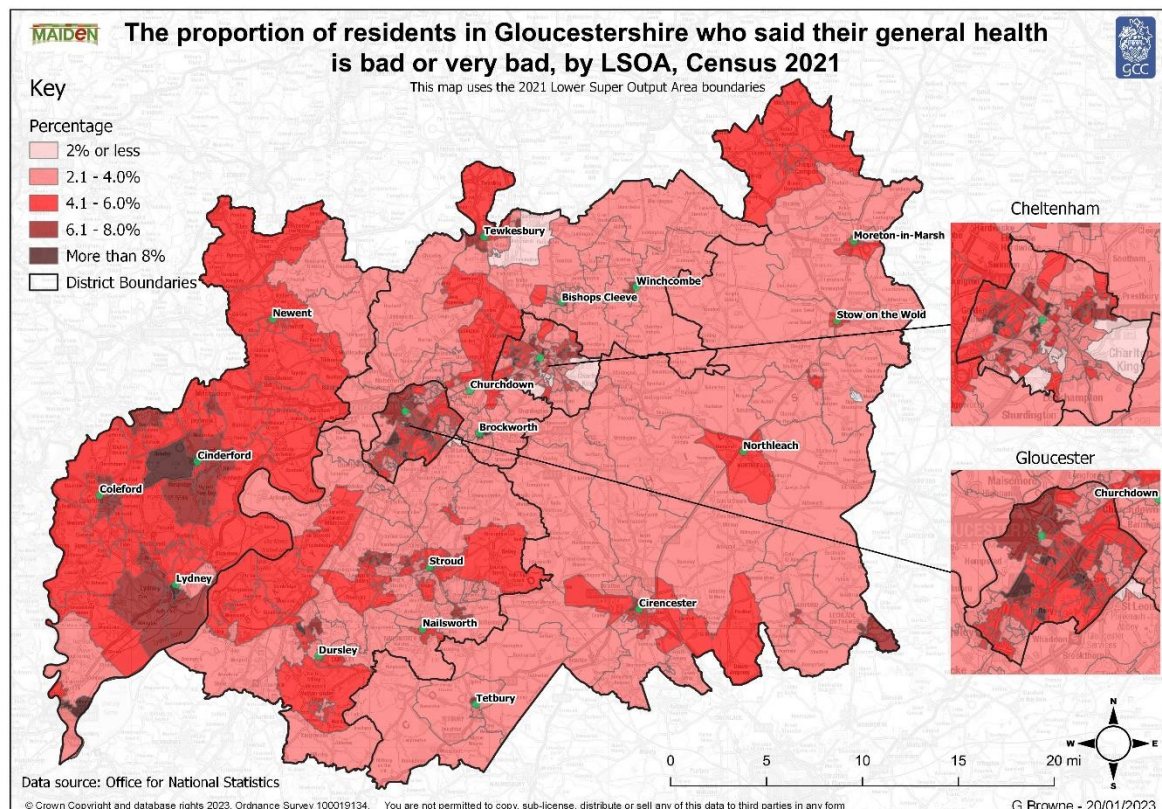


Figure 2: Proportion of residents who said their general health is bad or very bad by Lower Super Output Area, in Gloucestershire⁷

Figure 3 shows the change in the proportion of the population answering to each category between 2011 and 2021. It can be seen that in all areas there was an increase in the proportion of the population who answered that they have very good health. Gloucestershire saw a 0.9 percentage point increase (pp) between 2011 and 2021, which was higher than the South West (+0.7 pp) but lower than England and Wales (+1.3 pp). Out of Gloucestershire's districts, Tewkesbury had the largest percentage point increase (+2.2 pp), followed by Cotswold (+ 1.6 pp). These were the only two districts to have a higher increase than the national average. In comparison, in general, the largest percentage point decrease was

⁷ ONS, 2021

in the good health category. This is likely to at least be partially accounted for by the increase in people answering their health was very good instead. There was minimal changes (less than 0.5 pp) in the proportion of the population answering they have bad or very bad health in all the areas shown in Figure 3.

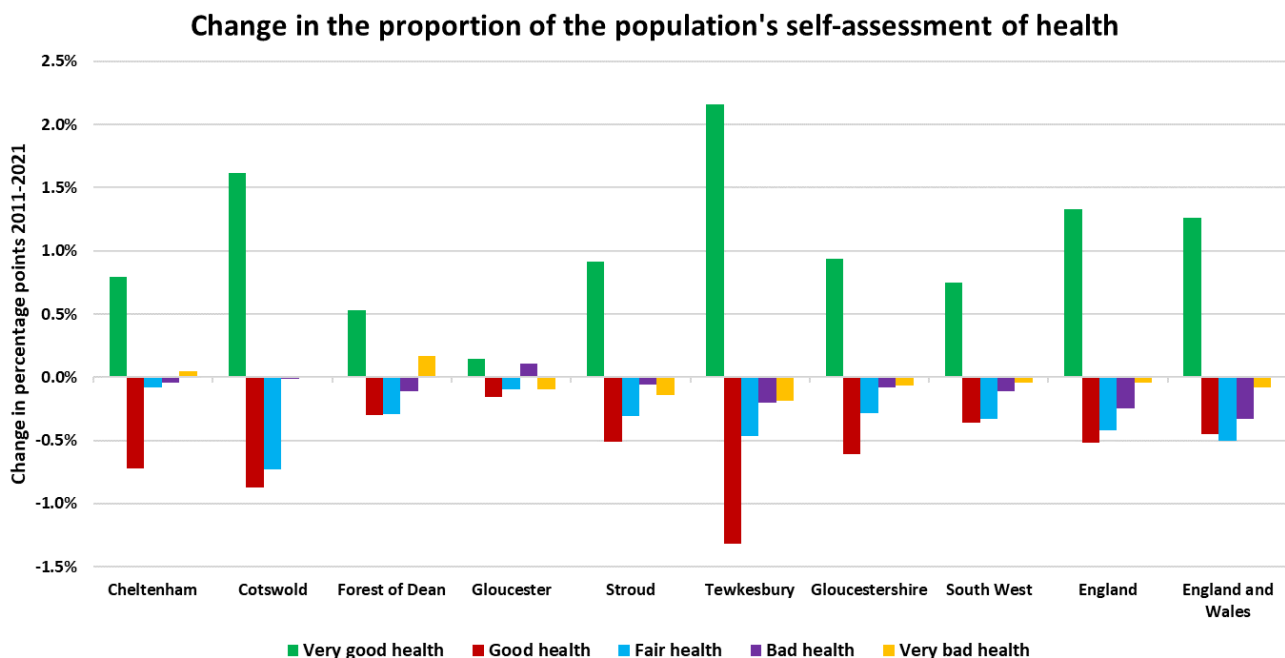


Figure 3: Change in percentage points between 2011 and 2021 for each health category⁸

3.1.1 General Health Age Standardised

Age standardisation is a method used to take into account population size and age structure differences between areas therefore, making the data comparable over time and across geographies. This process has been used because *health and age are closely related, with older people being more likely to be in poorer health*⁹. Therefore, crude, unstandardised, proportions may be reflective of population characteristics such as, an ageing population where older people are expected to be in poorer health. To create the standardised proportions, the 2013 European Standard Population was used. Confidence intervals are not available for the age-standardized data. For further information, see <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/bulletins/generalhealthenglandandwales/census2021#measuring-the-data>.

Taking into account the characteristics of the population, 49.4% of Gloucestershire's population responded that their health was very good, this is higher than the South West (48.7%) and higher than England and Wales (47.5%). Furthermore, 95.9% of Gloucestershire's population said that their

⁸ ONS, 2021

⁹ *Ibid.*

health was fair or better which brings it closer to the South West proportion of 95.3% and 1.2% higher than the national proportion. Gloucestershire and the South West saw an increase in the proportion of people answering they have very good health and a decrease in the other categories compared to the crude proportions when age standardization was applied. The opposite occurred for England and Wales overall which is known to have a younger age structure than Gloucestershire and the South West. The proportion of the population answering that they had very bad health did not change in Gloucestershire, the South West and England and Wales when age standardization was applied.

Table 2: Age-standardised general health proportions and comparison to Census 2021 crude proportions¹⁰

	Standardized: Very good health	Difference to crude %	Standardized: Good health	Difference to crude %	Standardized: Fair health	Difference to crude %	Standardized: Bad health	Difference to crude %	Standardized: Very bad health	Difference to crude %
Cheltenham	50.6%	-0.1%	33.8%	0.2%	11.6%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Cotswold	53.6%	3.2%	33.0%	-1.2%	10.2%	-1.4%	2.6%	-0.4%	0.7%	-0.1%
Forest of Dean	47.2%	2.4%	35.0%	-0.5%	12.8%	-1.4%	3.8%	-0.4%	1.1%	-0.2%
Gloucester	44.9%	-1.8%	35.9%	0.6%	13.8%	0.8%	4.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%
Stroud	50.4%	1.8%	34.2%	-0.5%	11.6%	-0.9%	3.0%	-0.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Tewkesbury	50.6%	0.8%	34.2%	-0.1%	11.4%	-0.6%	2.9%	-0.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Gloucestershire	49.4%	0.9%	34.5%	-0.1%	12.0%	-0.5%	3.3%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.0%
South West	48.7%	1.1%	34.1%	-0.1%	12.5%	-0.6%	3.7%	-0.2%	1.1%	0.0%
England	47.5%	-1.0%	34.2%	0.5%	13.0%	0.3%	4.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%
England and Wales	47.5%	-0.9%	34.1%	0.5%	13.1%	0.4%	4.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%

Table 2 indicates that Cotswold has the highest standardised proportion for respondents saying they have very good health (53.6%). The proportion is likely to be higher than the crude proportion due to Cotswold having a larger older population. In comparison, some of the other districts, such as Gloucester and Cheltenham, have a lower standardized proportion for very good health, compared to the crude proportion, due to them having a younger population structure. Inversely, in general, the standardized proportions for the other health categories are lower than the crude proportions, except for Gloucester.

3.2 Disability

In the 2021 Census, respondents who answered that they have a physical or mental health condition(s) expected to last 12 months or more and limits their

¹⁰ ONS, 2021

day-to-day activities are classed as disabled under the Equality Act (2010). Changes to the question means it is not directly comparable with information collected by the 2011 Census. The purpose of collecting information on disability is to help local authorities understand the current and future health needs of the population and plan accordingly. The data collected also helps to develop and monitor policies which aim to ensure that everyone is treated fairly, reduce inequalities, and help improve general health and wellbeing.¹¹

On Census Day 2021, 16.8% of Gloucestershire's population (108,379 people) were classed as disabled under the Equality Act (2010), of which 6.4% (41,202 people) said their daily activities are limited a lot and 10.4% (67,177 people) limited a little, as shown in Table 3. In comparison, there was a higher proportion of the population in both the South West (18.6%) and England and Wales (17.5%) classed as disabled. Inversely, there was a higher proportion of Gloucestershire's population who were not classed as disabled (83.2%, 536,697 people) but there was a slightly higher proportion of the population who have a long-term physical or mental health condition(s) but their daily activities are not limited, 8.0% of the population in Gloucestershire (51,411 people) vs. 7.7% in the South West and 6.8% in England and Wales overall.

Table 3: Disability Status in England and Wales¹²

Disability	Disabled under the Equality Act:	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Not disabled under the Equality Act:	Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	No long term physical or mental health conditions
Cheltenham	15.9%	6.0%	10.0%	84.1%	8.1%	75.9%
Cotswold	15.4%	5.5%	9.9%	84.6%	8.2%	76.4%
Forest of Dean	19.2%	7.7%	11.5%	80.8%	7.7%	73.1%
Gloucester	17.4%	7.0%	10.4%	82.6%	7.3%	75.2%
Stroud	16.9%	6.3%	10.7%	83.1%	8.3%	74.7%
Tewkesbury	16.0%	5.8%	10.2%	84.0%	8.2%	75.8%
Gloucestershire	16.8%	6.4%	10.4%	83.2%	8.0%	75.2%
South West	18.6%	7.4%	11.2%	81.4%	7.7%	73.7%
England	17.3%	7.3%	10.0%	82.7%	6.8%	75.9%
England and Wales	17.5%	7.5%	10.0%	82.5%	6.8%	75.7%

¹¹ ONS, 2021

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/census2021dictionary/variablesbytopic/healthdisabilityandunpaidcarevariables/census2021/disability>

¹² ONS, 2021

Figure 4 shows the proportion of the population in each disability category by district in Gloucestershire, the 95% confidence intervals are also shown on the graph. Out of Gloucestershire's districts, Forest of Dean has a significantly higher proportion of people who are disabled under the Equality Act (2010); accounting for 19.2% of the population. This is true for both day-to-day activity limitation categories. In contrast, Cotswold has the significantly lowest proportion of disabled people with 15.4% of the population. Whilst Cotswold has the lowest proportion of disabled people in each disabled category, the proportion is not significantly lower than Tewkesbury for the proportion of people whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot and Cheltenham and Tewkesbury for the proportion of people whose day-to-day activities are limited a little.

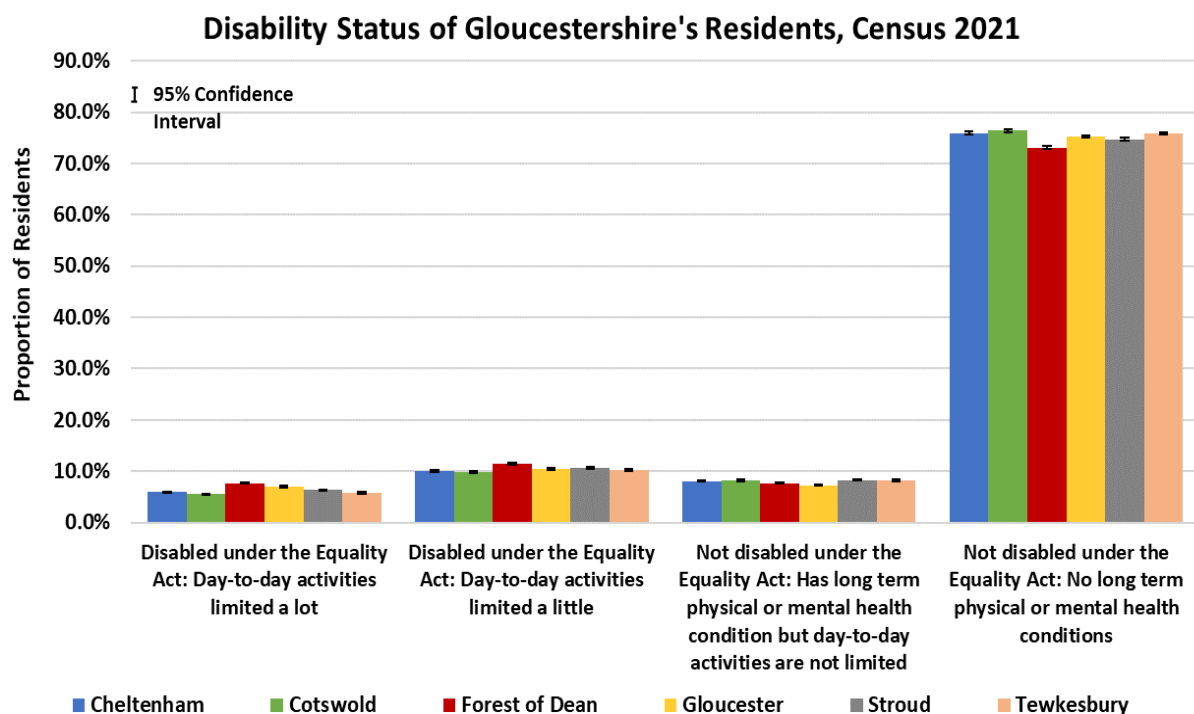


Figure 4: Disability status of Gloucestershire's residents by district¹³

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the population who are disabled under the Equality Act (2010) by LSOA. The LSOA with the highest proportion of people is Podsmead in Gloucester (26.9%), followed by St Mark's 1 in Cheltenham (26.8%) and Tuffley 4 in Gloucester (26.7%). Many of the LSOAs with the highest proportions of disabled people were in the urban areas of Cheltenham and Gloucester, as well as the south of Forest of Dean. There is significant

¹³ ONS, 2021

variation across the LSOAs, with the percentage of the population who are disabled ranging from 9.3% to 26.9%.

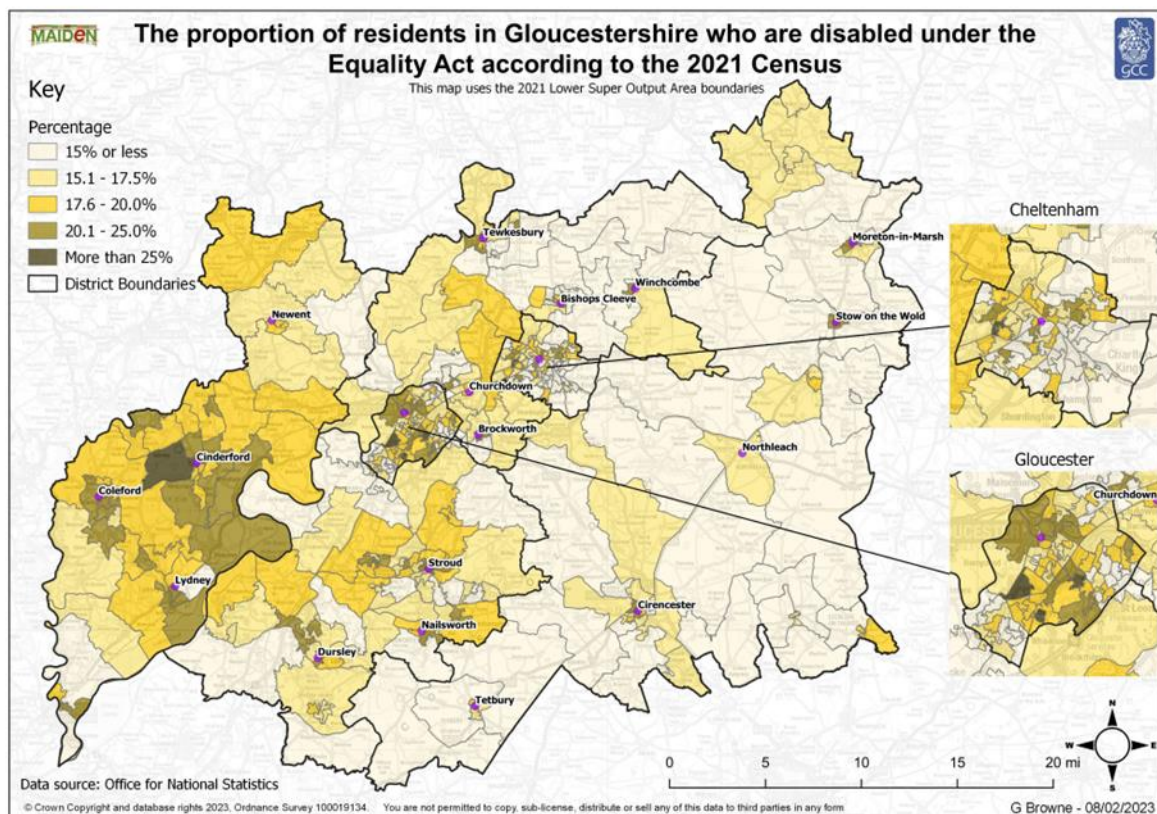


Figure 5: Proportion of residents by disability status in Gloucestershire's Lower Super Output Areas¹⁴

3.2.1 Disability Age Standardised

Age standardisation is a method used to take into account population size and age structure differences between areas therefore, making the data comparable over time and across geographies. This process has been used because disability and age are closely related, with older people being more likely to be in poorer health. Therefore, crude, unstandardised, proportions may be reflective of population characteristics such as, an ageing population where older people are more likely to be disabled. To create the standardised proportions, the 2013 European Standard Population was used. Confidence intervals are not available for the age-standardized data. For further information, see <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/bulletins/generalhealthenglandandwales/census2021#measuring-the-data>.

Accounting for age-standardization, the proportion of the population classed as disabled in Gloucestershire was 16.3% on Census Day 2021 (0.5 pp lower than

¹⁴ ONS, 2021

the crude proportion), shown in Table 4. Furthermore, 17.8% of the population were classed as disabled in the South West and 17.8% in England and Wales, both proportions were still higher than Gloucestershire when standardization was applied.

Table 4: Age-standardized disability proportions and comparison to the crude proportions¹⁵

	Disabled under the Equality Act	Difference to crude %	Standardized: Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Difference to crude %	Standardized: Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	Difference to crude %	Standardized: Not disabled under the Equality Act	Difference to crude %
Cheltenham	15.7%	-0.2%	5.8%	-0.2%	9.9%	-0.1%	84.2%	0.1%
Cotswold	14.0%	-1.4%	4.9%	-0.6%	9.1%	-0.8%	86.0%	1.4%
Forest of Dean	17.9%	-1.3%	7.1%	-0.6%	10.8%	-0.7%	82.1%	1.3%
Gloucester	18.2%	0.8%	7.4%	0.4%	10.8%	0.4%	81.8%	-0.8%
Stroud	16.1%	-0.8%	5.8%	-0.5%	10.3%	-0.4%	83.9%	0.8%
Tewkesbury	15.5%	-0.5%	5.5%	-0.3%	10.0%	-0.2%	84.5%	0.5%
Gloucestershire	16.3%	-0.5%	6.1%	-0.3%	10.2%	-0.2%	83.7%	0.5%
South West	17.8%	-0.8%	7.0%	-0.4%	10.8%	-0.4%	82.2%	0.8%
England	17.7%	0.4%	7.5%	0.2%	10.2%	0.2%	82.3%	-0.4%
England and Wales	17.8%	0.3%	7.6%	0.1%	10.2%	0.2%	82.2%	-0.3%

Taking into account the age structure of the population, Gloucester has the highest proportion of the population who are disabled under the Equality Act (2010), equivalent to 18.2% of the population (0.8 pp higher than the crude proportion). Gloucester is the only district where the age-standardized proportion is higher than the crude proportion for those that are disabled. This is due to Gloucester having the highest proportion of young people and lowest proportion of older people out of Gloucestershire's districts. Cotswold remains to have the lowest proportion of people who are disabled living within the district, accounting for 14.0% of the population. Cotswold and Forest of Dean have the largest changes to the standardized population proportions compared to the crude proportions, both decreasing by 1.4 and 1.3 pp respectively.

¹⁵ ONS, 2021

3.2.2 Disabled People in Households

The Census collected information about the number of disabled people living in a household. The data is not comparable to 2011 due to changes in the wording of the question.

In Gloucestershire, 69.7% of households did not contain anyone classed as disabled, as indicated by Table 5. However, just under a quarter of households contained one disabled person and 5.8% of households had two or more disabled people living in them. The Gloucestershire proportions were similar to the regional and national proportions. However, Gloucestershire did have a higher proportion of households without any disabled people living in them, this is reflective of the results seen in overall disability.

Table 5: Number of disabled people living in the household¹⁶

	No people disabled under the Equality Act in household	1 person disabled under the Equality Act in household	2 or more people disabled under the Equality Act in household
Cheltenham	72.0%	23.2%	4.7%
Cotswold	72.4%	22.7%	4.9%
Forest of Dean	65.6%	27.1%	7.3%
Gloucester	67.9%	25.6%	6.4%
Stroud	69.4%	24.8%	5.8%
Tewkesbury	70.5%	23.9%	5.6%
Gloucestershire	69.7%	24.5%	5.8%
South West	66.8%	26.3%	6.8%
England	68.0%	25.4%	6.6%
England and Wales	67.6%	25.6%	6.7%

Figure 6 indicates the proportion of households with disabled people by each Gloucestershire district. Out of Gloucestershire's districts, the statistically significant highest proportion of households where one member of the household was disabled is in the Forest of Dean, accounting for 27.1% of households. Likewise, the Forest of Dean had a significantly higher proportion of households containing two or more disabled people (7.3%). In contrast, Cotswold had a significantly lower proportion of households with one disabled person (22.7%). This proportion was significantly lower than all the districts apart from Cheltenham. Cheltenham however accounted for the lowest proportion where there was two or more disabled people (4.7%), but this was not significantly lower than Cotswold. Again, these results are broadly reflective of the trend seen in overall disability.

¹⁶ ONS, 2021

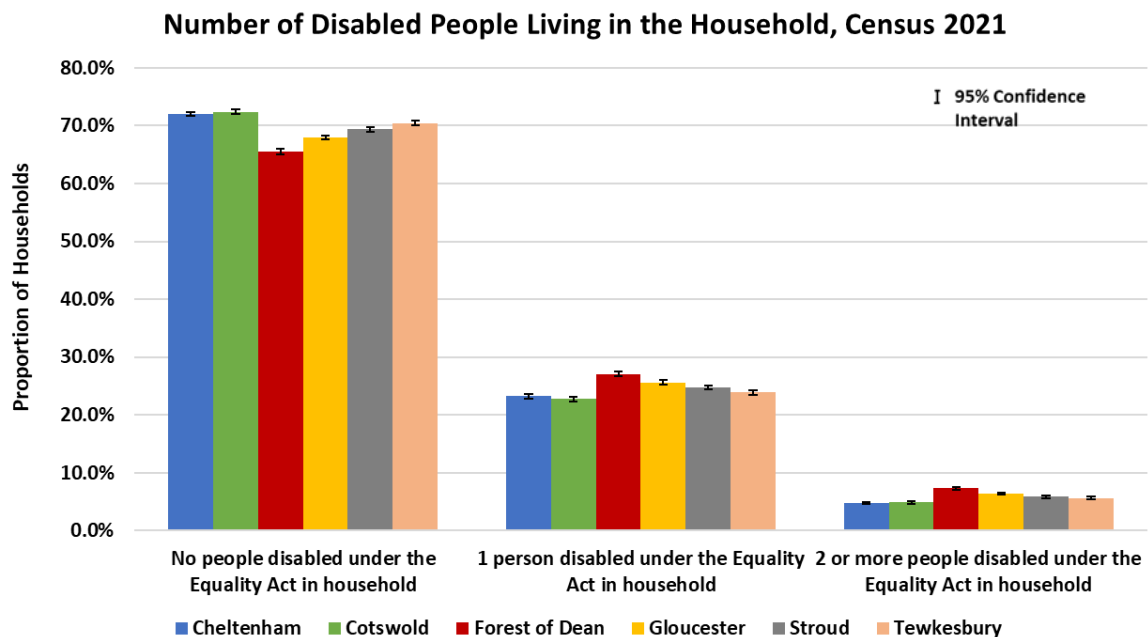


Figure 6: Proportion of households with 1, 2 or more residents living in them who are disabled under the Equality Act (2010)¹⁷

3.3 Unpaid Care

An unpaid carer may look after, give help or support to anyone who has long-term physical or mental ill-health conditions, illness or problems.¹⁸ Due to changes to the respondent population, this variable is not comparable to the 2011 Census. The purpose of the unpaid care question is to help communities by providing information to local authorities about the carer needs of their area. The data also helps the NHS and social services to meet legal responsibilities and provide carers with support. There are also implications for government funding and understanding local equalities and needs.¹⁹

In 2021, there was 51,862 people providing unpaid care in Gloucestershire, this is equivalent to 8.5% of the population. In comparison, a higher proportion of the population in the South West (9.0%) and in England and Wales (8.9%) said they provided unpaid care as shown in Table 6.

¹⁷ ONS, 2021

¹⁸ ONS, 2021

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/census2021dictionary/variablesbytopic/healthdisabilityandunpaidcarevariables/census2021/provisionofunpaidcare>

¹⁹ Ibid.

Table 6: Proportion of unpaid carers and number of hours provided in England and Wales²⁰

	Percentage of population aged 5+						Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
	Provides no unpaid care	Provides unpaid care: total	Provides 9 hours or less unpaid care a week	Provides 10 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	
Cheltenham	92.6%	7.4%	3.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.9%
Cotswold	91.9%	8.1%	3.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	2.2%
Forest of Dean	90.3%	9.7%	3.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	2.9%
Gloucester	91.6%	8.4%	3.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	2.4%
Stroud	91.1%	8.9%	4.1%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	2.2%
Tewkesbury	91.5%	8.5%	3.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	2.4%
Gloucestershire	91.5%	8.5%	3.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	2.3%
South West	91.0%	9.0%	3.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%
England	91.2%	8.8%	3.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%
England and Wales	91.1%	8.9%	3.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	2.7%

Figure 7 indicates the number of hours worked by unpaid carers in each of the districts. The statistically significant highest proportion of unpaid carers reside in the Forest of Dean, accounting for 9.7% of the population (8,050 people). In contrast, Cheltenham has the significantly lowest proportion of its population providing unpaid care, equivalent to 7.4% (8,411 people).

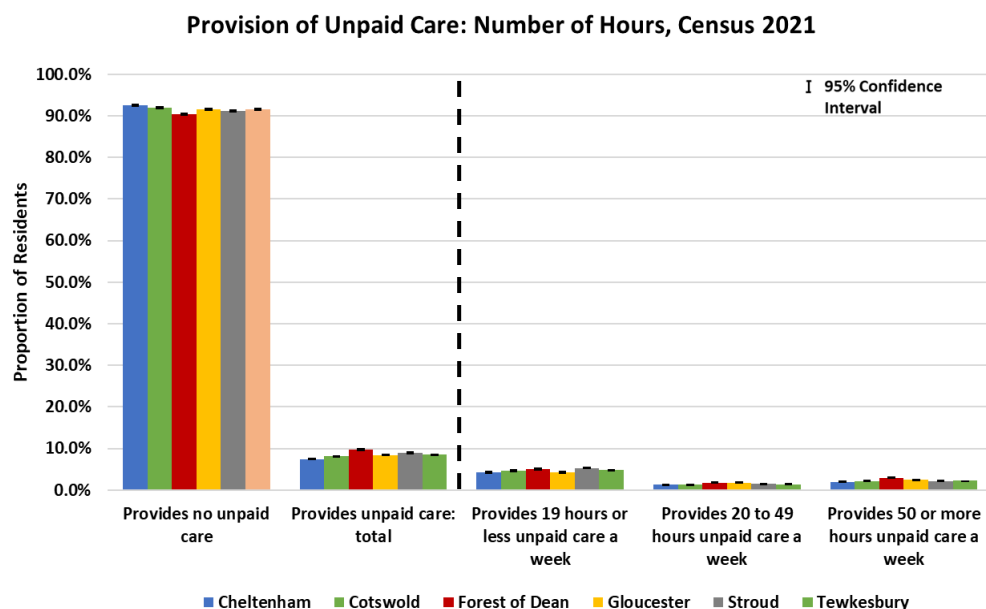


Figure 7: Unpaid carers and number of hours in Gloucestershire's districts²¹

²⁰ ONS, 2021

²¹ *Ibid.*

Figure 8 shows the location of the LSOAs with the highest proportion of the population providing unpaid care. The LSOA with the largest percentage of unpaid carers is Podsmead 1 in Gloucester (13.0%), followed by Bream 2 and Lydney West and Aylburton 2 (11.8% for both) in the Forest of Dean.

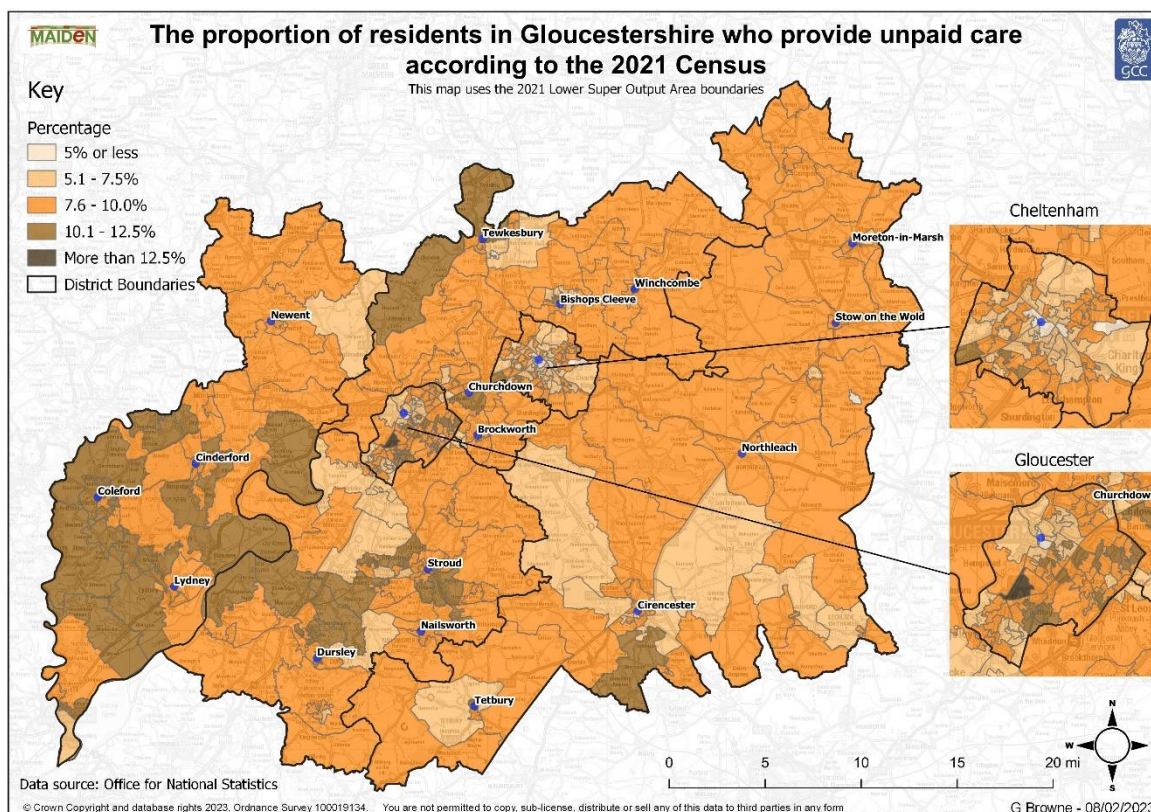


Figure 8: The proportion of residents who provide unpaid care, by LSOA, in Gloucestershire²²

The proportion of unpaid carers according to how many hours they provide is shown in Figure 9. It shows that in all areas the highest proportion of unpaid carers work less than 9 hours a week, ranging from 36.7% in Gloucester to 45.7% in Stroud, out of Gloucestershire's districts. At the opposite end of the scale, the next highest number of hours worked by the population was 50+ hours, accounting for between 25-30% in each of the areas shown.

²² ONS, 2021

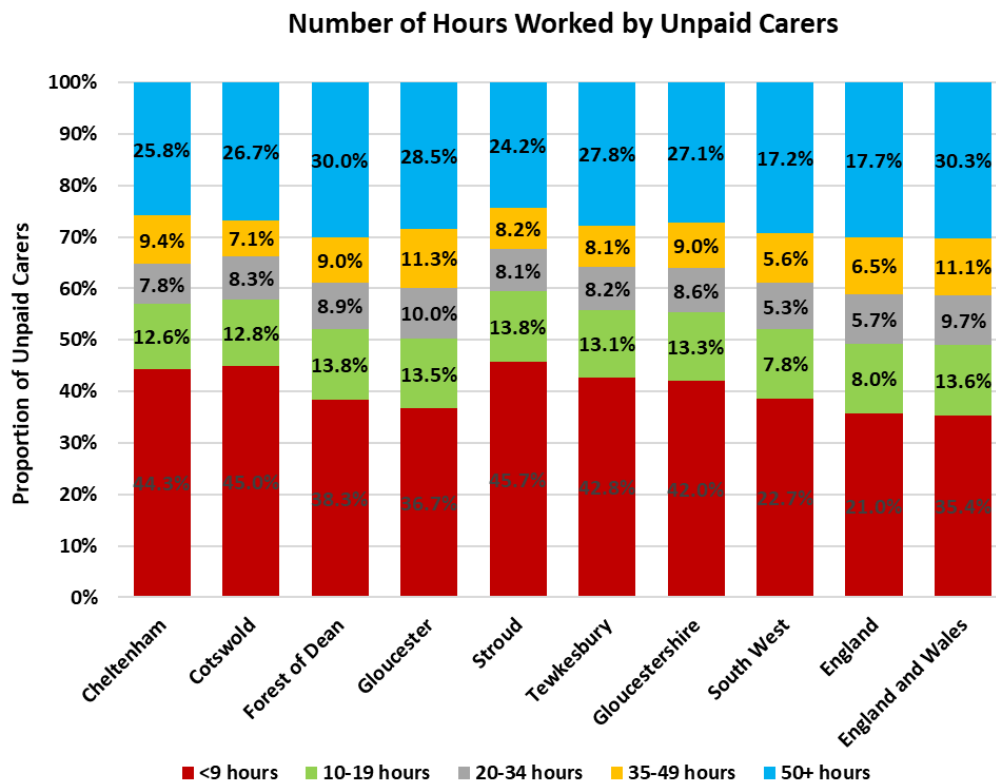


Figure 9: Distribution of hours provided by unpaid carers in England and Wales²³

3.3.1 Unpaid Care Age Standardised

Age standardisation is a method used to take into account population size and age structure differences between areas therefore, making the data comparable over time and across geographies. This process has been used because health and age are closely related, with older people being more likely to be in poorer health and have additional care needs. Therefore, crude, unstandardised, proportions may be reflective of population characteristics such as, an ageing population and higher ill-health incidence. To create the standardised proportions, the 2013 European Standard Population was used. Confidence intervals are not available for the age-standardized data.

There is minimal change when comparing the standardized population proportions for unpaid care with the crude proportions in each of the areas, as indicated by Table 7. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of unpaid carers in Gloucester and Cheltenham, where there is a younger population. In contrast, all the other districts had an up to 0.6% decrease in the proportion of the population providing unpaid care in the community.

²³ ONS, 2021

Table 7: Age-standardized unpaid care rates and comparison to the crude proportions²⁴

	Provides no unpaid care	Difference to crude %	Provides 19 or less hours unpaid care a week	Difference to crude %	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Difference to crude %	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	Difference to crude %
Cheltenham	92.4%	-0.2%	4.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.1%
Cotswold	92.5%	0.6%	4.3%	-0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	-0.3%
Forest of Dean	90.7%	0.4%	4.8%	-0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	2.7%	-0.2%
Gloucester	91.3%	-0.3%	4.3%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	2.5%	0.1%
Stroud	91.5%	0.4%	5.0%	-0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	2.0%	-0.2%
Tewkesbury	91.7%	0.2%	4.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.3%	-0.1%
Gloucestershire	91.7%	0.2%	4.6%	-0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%	-0.1%
South West	91.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.6%	-0.1%
England	91.1%	-0.1%	4.4%	0.1%	1.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%
England and Wales	91.0%	-0.1%	4.4%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	2.8%	0.1%

²⁴ ONS, 2021

4. Key messages

- On the 21st March 2021, 313,021 people (48.5% of the population) assessed themselves to have very good health in Gloucestershire, 10.2% higher than in 2011. This is in-line with the national average proportion and higher than the South West.
- 28,280 people living in Gloucestershire (4.3% of the population) said they have bad or very bad health, lower than both the regional and national average. However, there is disparity across county with some Lower Super Output Areas containing 1 in 10 people with bad or very bad self-assessed health.
- Overall, people living in Cotswold and Cheltenham were the healthiest with just under 85% of the population saying they were in good or very good health. In contrast, Forest of Dean had the highest proportion of people with bad or very bad health accounting for 5.5% of its population.
- There was 16.8% of Gloucestershire's population classed as disabled under the Equality Act (2010) in 2021, a lower proportion than both the South West (18.6%) and England and Wales (17.5%).
- Forest of Dean has the highest proportion of people who are disabled under the Equality Act (2010); accounting for 19.2% of the population.
- In Gloucestershire, there is significant inequality across the LSOAs, with the percentage of the population who are disabled ranging from 9.3% to 26.9%.
- Around 30% of households in Gloucestershire had at least one disabled person living in it.
- There were 51,862 unpaid carers living in Gloucestershire on Census Day, equivalent to 8.5% of the population which is lower than the South West (9.0%) and England and Wales (8.9%).
- The highest proportion of unpaid carers reside in the Forest of Dean (8,050 people).
- Most unpaid carers (around 70%) provided either less than 9 hours of care or more than 50 hours of care.

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.gloucestershire.gov.uk/inform/population/census-of-population/census-2021/>

Or contact us by emailing informgloucestershire@gloucestershire.gov.uk

7. Appendices

7.1 General Health Confidence Intervals

Area	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Cheltenham	50.7%	33.6%	11.7%	3.1%	0.9%
LCI	50.4%	33.3%	11.5%	3.0%	0.9%
UCI	51.0%	33.9%	11.9%	3.2%	1.0%
Cotswold	50.4%	34.2%	11.6%	3.0%	0.8%
LCI	50.1%	33.9%	11.4%	2.9%	0.8%
UCI	50.7%	34.5%	11.8%	3.1%	0.9%
Forest of Dean	44.8%	35.5%	14.2%	4.2%	1.3%
LCI	44.5%	35.2%	14.0%	4.1%	1.2%
UCI	45.1%	35.8%	14.4%	4.3%	1.3%
Gloucester	46.7%	35.3%	13.0%	3.9%	1.0%
LCI	46.5%	35.0%	12.9%	3.8%	1.0%
UCI	47.0%	35.6%	13.2%	4.0%	1.1%
Stroud	48.6%	34.7%	12.5%	3.3%	0.8%
LCI	48.3%	34.5%	12.3%	3.2%	0.8%
UCI	48.9%	35.0%	12.7%	3.4%	0.9%
Tewkesbury	49.8%	34.3%	12.0%	3.1%	0.8%
LCI	49.5%	34.0%	11.8%	3.0%	0.8%
UCI	50.1%	34.6%	12.2%	3.2%	0.9%
Gloucestershire	48.5%	34.6%	12.5%	3.4%	0.9%
LCI	48.4%	34.5%	12.4%	3.4%	0.9%
UCI	48.6%	34.7%	12.6%	3.5%	1.0%
South West	47.6%	34.2%	13.1%	3.9%	1.1%
LCI	47.6%	34.2%	13.1%	3.9%	1.1%
UCI	47.6%	34.2%	13.2%	4.0%	1.1%
England	48.5%	33.7%	12.7%	4.0%	1.2%
LCI	48.5%	33.7%	12.6%	4.0%	1.2%
UCI	48.5%	33.7%	12.7%	4.0%	1.2%
England and Wales	48.4%	33.6%	12.7%	4.0%	1.2%
LCI	48.4%	33.6%	12.7%	4.0%	1.2%
UCI	48.4%	33.6%	12.8%	4.1%	1.2%

7.2 Disability Confidence Intervals

Disability	Disabled under the Equality Act	Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	Not disabled under the Equality Act	Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	Not disabled under the Equality Act: No long term physical or mental health conditions
Cheltenham	15.9%	6.0%	10.0%	84.1%	8.1%	75.9%
LCI	15.7%	5.8%	9.8%	83.8%	8.0%	75.7%
UCI	16.2%	6.1%	10.2%	84.3%	8.3%	76.2%
Cotswold	15.4%	5.5%	9.9%	84.6%	8.2%	76.4%
LCI	15.2%	5.4%	9.7%	84.4%	8.0%	76.1%
UCI	15.6%	5.7%	10.1%	84.8%	8.4%	76.7%
Forest of Dean	19.2%	7.7%	11.5%	80.8%	7.7%	73.1%
LCI	18.9%	7.5%	11.3%	80.6%	7.5%	72.8%
UCI	19.4%	7.9%	11.7%	81.1%	7.9%	73.4%
Gloucester	17.4%	7.0%	10.4%	82.6%	7.3%	75.2%
LCI	17.2%	6.9%	10.2%	82.4%	7.2%	75.0%
UCI	17.6%	7.2%	10.6%	82.8%	7.5%	75.5%
Stroud	16.9%	6.3%	10.7%	83.1%	8.3%	74.7%
LCI	16.7%	6.1%	10.5%	82.8%	8.2%	74.5%
UCI	17.2%	6.4%	10.8%	83.3%	8.5%	75.0%
Tewkesbury	16.0%	5.8%	10.2%	84.0%	8.2%	75.8%
LCI	15.8%	5.7%	10.0%	83.8%	8.0%	75.6%
UCI	16.2%	6.0%	10.4%	84.2%	8.4%	76.1%
Gloucestershire	16.8%	6.4%	10.4%	83.2%	8.0%	75.2%
LCI	16.7%	6.3%	10.3%	83.1%	7.9%	75.1%
UCI	16.9%	6.4%	10.5%	83.3%	8.0%	75.3%
South West	18.6%	7.4%	11.2%	81.4%	7.7%	73.7%
LCI	18.5%	7.4%	11.1%	81.4%	7.7%	73.7%
UCI	18.6%	7.4%	11.2%	81.5%	7.8%	73.7%
England and Wales	17.5%	7.5%	10.0%	82.5%	6.8%	75.7%
LCI	17.5%	7.5%	10.0%	82.5%	6.8%	75.6%
UCI	17.5%	7.5%	10.1%	82.5%	6.8%	75.7%
England	17.3%	7.3%	10.0%	82.7%	6.8%	75.9%
LCI	17.3%	7.3%	10.0%	82.7%	6.8%	75.9%
UCI	17.3%	7.3%	10.0%	82.7%	6.8%	75.9%

7.3 Number of Disabled People in the Household Confidence Intervals

	No people disabled under the Equality Act in household	1 person disabled under the Equality Act in household	2 or more people disabled under the Equality Act in household
Cheltenham	72.0%	23.2%	4.7%
LCI	71.6%	22.9%	4.6%
UCI	72.4%	23.6%	4.9%
Cotswold	72.4%	22.7%	4.9%
LCI	71.9%	22.3%	4.7%
UCI	72.8%	23.2%	5.1%
Forest of Dean	65.6%	27.1%	7.3%
LCI	65.1%	26.6%	7.1%
UCI	66.1%	27.5%	7.6%
Gloucester	67.9%	25.6%	6.4%
LCI	67.6%	25.3%	6.2%
UCI	68.3%	26.0%	6.6%
Stroud	69.4%	24.8%	5.8%
LCI	69.0%	24.4%	5.7%
UCI	69.8%	25.2%	6.1%
Tewkesbury	70.5%	23.9%	5.6%
LCI	70.0%	23.5%	5.4%
UCI	70.9%	24.3%	5.9%
Gloucestershire	69.7%	24.5%	5.8%
LCI	69.5%	24.4%	5.7%
UCI	69.8%	24.7%	5.9%
South West	66.8%	26.3%	6.8%
LCI	66.8%	26.3%	6.8%
UCI	66.9%	26.4%	6.9%
England	68.0%	25.4%	6.6%
LCI	67.9%	25.4%	6.6%
UCI	68.0%	25.4%	6.7%
England and Wales	67.6%	25.6%	6.7%
LCI	67.6%	25.6%	6.7%
UCI	67.7%	25.6%	6.8%

7.4 Unpaid Carer Confidence Intervals

	Provides no unpaid care	Provides unpaid care: total	Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week	Provides 9 hours or less unpaid care a week	Provides 10 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
Cheltenham	92.6%	7.4%	4.2%	3.3%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.9%
LCI	92.4%	7.3%	4.1%	3.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.8%
UCI	92.7%	7.6%	4.4%	3.4%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	2.0%
Cotswold	91.9%	8.1%	4.7%	3.6%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	2.2%
LCI	91.8%	7.9%	4.5%	3.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%	2.1%
UCI	92.1%	8.2%	4.8%	3.8%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	2.3%
Forest of Dean	90.3%	9.7%	5.1%	3.7%	1.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	2.9%
LCI	90.1%	9.5%	4.9%	3.6%	1.3%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	2.8%
UCI	90.5%	9.9%	5.2%	3.8%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%	0.9%	3.0%
Gloucester	91.6%	8.4%	4.2%	3.1%	1.1%	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.4%
LCI	91.4%	8.3%	4.1%	3.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%
UCI	91.7%	8.6%	4.3%	3.2%	1.2%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	2.5%
Stroud	91.1%	8.9%	5.3%	4.1%	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.2%
LCI	91.0%	8.7%	5.2%	3.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.1%

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UCI	91.3%	9.0%	5.4%	4.2%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	2.2%
Tewkesbury	91.5%	8.5%	4.7%	3.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.4%
LCI	91.3%	8.3%	4.6%	3.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	2.3%
UCI	91.7%	8.7%	4.9%	3.8%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	2.5%
Gloucestershire	91.5%	8.5%	4.7%	3.6%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%	2.3%
LCI	91.5%	8.4%	4.6%	3.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	2.3%
UCI	91.6%	8.5%	4.7%	3.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	2.3%
South West	91.0%	9.0%	4.7%	3.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%
LCI	90.9%	9.0%	4.7%	3.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%	2.6%
UCI	91.0%	9.1%	4.7%	3.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%
England	91.2%	14.9%	4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%
LCI	91.2%	8.8%	4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%
UCI	91.2%	8.8%	4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%
England and Wales	91.1%	8.9%	4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%	2.7%
LCI	91.1%	8.9%	4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%	2.7%
UCI	91.1%	8.9%	4.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%	2.7%

