

Gloucestershire Migration Briefing

June 2026

This briefing contains an overview of the most recent publicly available information for the asylum route and main refugee schemes in Gloucestershire, using data predominantly from 31st March 2026.

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Key definitions

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another, to settle in a new location. It may be voluntary or involuntary. Reasons for migrating include economic, environmental and social issues. A **migrant** is a person who has moved away from their country of origin, usually for work, study or to join family.

A **refugee** is a person who has been forced to leave their home country to escape war, persecution, violence or national disaster and is not able to return until conditions are safe again. A refugee has a legal status that provides them with rights and protections. Ukrainians arriving through the Homes for Ukraine scheme are referred to as guests as they stay in homes of UK sponsors or hosts. Although they do not have refugee status in the UK, they are refugees by definition.

An **asylum seeker** is a person who is in the process of claiming protection in another country, having left their home country due to war, persecution, violence or national disaster. While waiting for a decision on their asylum claim, they will have limited rights in the country of asylum. Not every asylum seeker will be recognised as a refugee.

Facts about refugees and asylum seekers

- The UK is home to around 0.59% of the world's forcibly displaced refugees¹. This is less per capita than many of our European neighbours such as Germany and the Netherlands.
- There are 669,380 residents in Gloucestershire². As of 31st March 2026, there were 2,720 refugees or asylum seekers entitled to support across the Homes for Ukraine, Resettlement, and Asylum routes. Overall, this equates to less than a half of one percent (0.41%, or 4 people per 1,000 settled Gloucestershire residents). The UK average is 0.44%³.
- In the year ending 31st March 2026, just over 7 times as many people migrated to the UK to study or work than claimed asylum⁴.
- While more men have historically sought asylum in the UK, many men are later joined by their partners and families. In fact, around 92% of people granted refugee family reunion visas since 2010 are women and children, showing that refugee communities are diverse and include many women and families⁴.
- When asylum seekers arrive in the UK they are placed in asylum accommodation by the Home Office. Asylum accommodation is often basic, using budget hotels or repurposed buildings. People have no choice over where the Home Office places them, with rooms being small and often shared with others, with very little privacy.
- Asylum seekers receive very limited support from the Government while their asylum claim is being processed⁵:
 - Those housed in hotels receive £9.95 per week, around £1.42 per day, to cover essential items like clothing, toiletries, phone credit, and transport.
 - Those in dispersal accommodation receive £49.18 per week, which must cover food costs as well as all essential items.
 - As a result, asylum seekers will often rely on charities for support.
- Asylum seekers are not allowed to work while their claim is being processed due to Government rules. Once granted refugee status, they can work like anyone else and bring valuable skills and knowledge that benefit the whole of society. When legally employed, migrants directly support public services, with a particularly high proportion working in healthcare and in care roles.
- People seeking asylum are not eligible for council housing while their claims are being assessed. Once someone is granted refugee status, they can apply for social housing or rent privately, just like any other eligible resident. Being granted refugee status does not give automatic priority to social housing. All social housing applications are assessed based on need.

Further details on the statistics in this document are available here:

<https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/abdfkmbf/dph-report-2024-migrant-data-evidence-for-inform.pdf>. Please note that national data is updated quarterly. A summary of the most up to date information is available below.

¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download> (accessed 02/06/2026)

² Office of National Statistics mid-2024 Population Estimates

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-regional-and-local-authority-data> (accessed 02/06/2026)

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-data-tables> (accessed 02/06/2026)

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/asylum-support/what-youll-get> (accessed 02/06/2026)

Resettlement Schemes

Since 2015, the UK has offered 'safe and legal' resettlement routes to almost half a million men, women and children seeking safety, as well as family members of refugees. These include the Afghan Resettlement Programme (ARP) and the UK Resettlement Scheme (UKRS), as well as the Hong Kong BN(O) visa route, although Gloucestershire does not have any known arrivals via this scheme.

Afghan Resettlement Programme (ARP)

The Afghan Resettlement Programme was established in response to the UK's long-standing involvement in Afghanistan and the urgent humanitarian needs following the Taliban's return to power in 2021. It comprises two schemes: the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS) and the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP). The ACRS was designed to support vulnerable individuals, including women and girls at risk and minority groups. Meanwhile, ARAP focuses specifically on Afghan citizens who worked for or with the UK government in Afghanistan along with their family members. Both schemes provide a pathway to indefinite leave to remain in the UK, along with access to public services and integration support.

On 1st July 2025, the government announced the closure of ARP to new applications. Whilst no further applications can be submitted, resettlement work continues with those received prior to the deadline still under consideration. The government has stated that arrivals will continue until the end of the current parliament, but it is anticipated that the scheme will begin to wind down prior to this. Arrivals as of 31st March 2026 for each district under the Afghan schemes since 2021 can be seen in Figure 1 below.

Afghan Schemes Total Arrivals by District
Since scheme launch on 01/04/2021

● Cheltenham ● Cotswold ● Forest of Dean ● Gloucester ● Stroud ● Tewkesbury

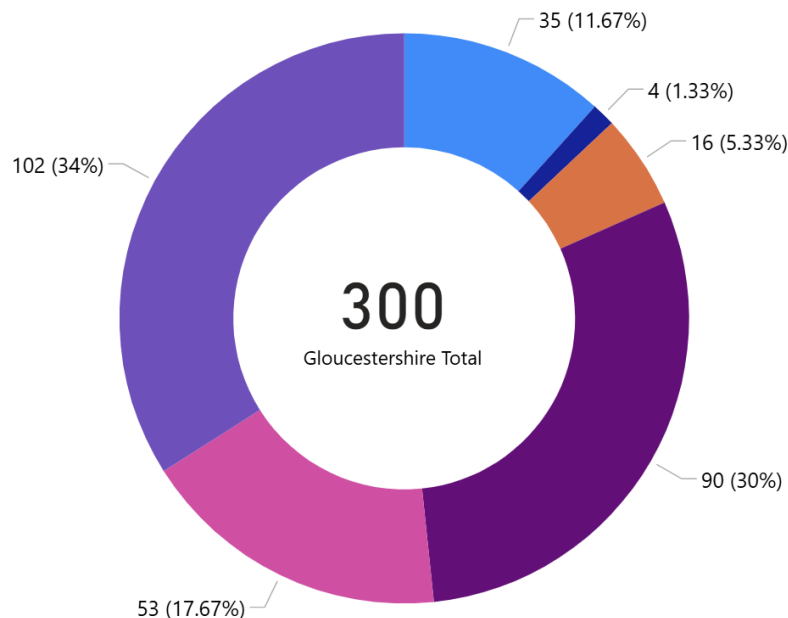


Figure 1: Chart showing total Afghan schemes arrivals by district since April 2021⁶

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-regional-and-local-authority-data> (accessed 02/06/2026)

UK Resettlement Scheme (UKRS)

The UK Resettlement Scheme is the UK’s global refugee resettlement programme, launched in 2021 to build on the legacy of earlier initiatives such as the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme. Operated in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UKRS focuses on resettling refugees who are most in need of protection, including those with urgent medical needs and individuals facing extreme vulnerability. Refugees are referred by UNHCR based on established criteria and, upon arrival in the UK, they are granted indefinite leave to remain.

Arrivals as of 31st March 2026 for each district under the UK Resettlement scheme can be seen in Figure 2 below. In total, 59 refugees have arrived via the scheme.

UK Resettlement Scheme Arrivals

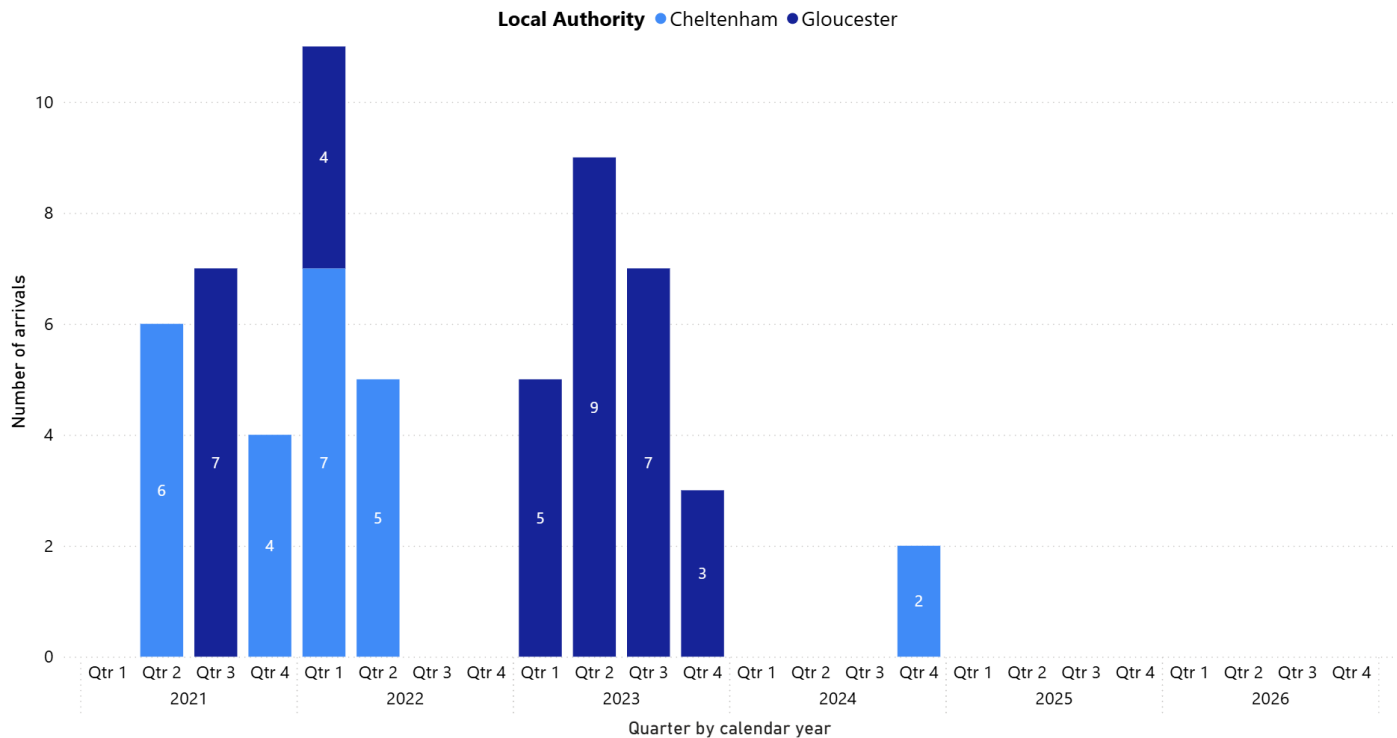


Figure 2: Chart showing UK resettlement scheme arrivals by district in Gloucestershire⁷

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-data-tables> (accessed 02/06/2026)

Homes for Ukraine

The Homes for Ukraine (HFU) scheme was launched by the UK government in March 2022 as an emergency response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It offers Ukrainian nationals and their immediate family members a pathway to safety in the UK by allowing 'hosts' in the UK to sponsor them. Unlike traditional resettlement schemes, Homes for Ukraine is a community-led sponsorship model, enabling UK residents to offer accommodation for a minimum of six months.

Ukrainians who submitted applications prior to 19th February 2024 were granted three years leave to remain, whilst applicants after that date are granted 18 months leave to remain. HFU visas entitle guests to access public services, employment, education, and benefits for duration of their visa, along with any integration support offered through their local authority.

As of 31st March 2026, 2,851 HFU visas had been applied for and 2,277 had been issued for Gloucestershire, an approval rate of 80.0%. In total, 2,017 Ukrainians have arrived in the county, but we have seen only 21 arrivals during the last quarter.

The number of HFU arrivals by Gloucestershire district can be seen in Figure 3 below. The highest number of arrivals has been seen in Stroud (437), closely followed by Cheltenham (414) and Cotswold (383).

Homes for Ukraine Scheme Total Arrivals by District

● Cheltenham ● Cotswold ● Forest of Dean ● Gloucester ● Stroud ● Tewkesbury

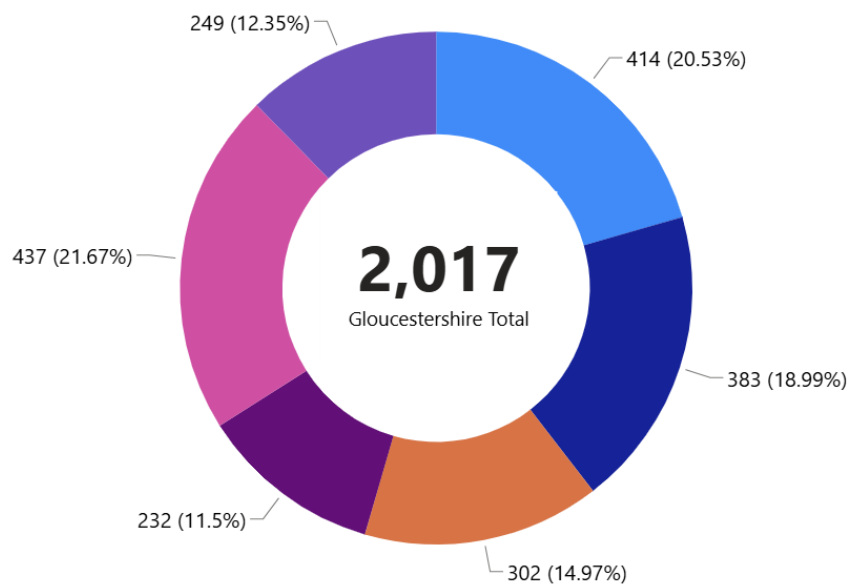


Figure 3: Chart showing total HFU arrivals by district⁸

All HFU visa holders are entitled to apply for further 18 months leave to remain under a subsequent visa called Ukraine Permission Extension (UPE). UPE extends all permissions and entitlements granted to guests through the HFU scheme, including support for community-led hosted placements.

The UK government announced on 1 September 2025 that UPE visa holders will be eligible to apply for a second Ukraine Permission Extension visa (UPE2). This will extend leave to remain by a further 24 months following on from the end of first UPE visas, however 'thank you' payments for hosted placements will no longer be funded for UPE2 visa holders.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-regional-and-local-authority-data> (accessed 02/06/2026)

Asylum Route

Asylum accommodation in the UK is provided by the Home Office to individuals who have claimed asylum and are destitute or at risk of destitution. Individuals seeking asylum are housed in either contingency (hotel)⁹ or dispersal accommodation¹⁰, managed by private contractors on behalf of the Home Office. The government is working towards ending the use of hotel accommodation, which is significantly more expensive and less suitable for long-term living.

National Picture

Across the UK, as of 31st March 2026, there were 22,428 asylum seekers in contingency accommodation and 68,719 asylum seekers in dispersal accommodation. Contingency numbers are down 31.3% from the previous quarter, and down 35.3% compared to the end of March 2025. Dispersal numbers have increased by 0.3% from the previous quarter and increased by 3.1% compared with the same period last year¹¹. Overall, since 2023, the number of asylum seekers living in contingency accommodation has decreased, while dispersal accommodation numbers have fluctuated but remained relatively stable in the UK.¹²

In the year ending March 2026, the most common route of entry into the UK for those claiming asylum was via small boat, although this only makes up 38.7% of the overall total. Overall, 36.5% have arrived on official visas or via other leave¹³ and claimed asylum afterwards, down from 40.2% in the previous year ending March 2025. The most common nationalities claiming asylum in the year ending March 2026 are Pakistan, Eritrea, Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sudan and India; together accounting for over half (52.7%) of all claims¹⁴.

Across the UK in the year ending 31st March 2026, there were 48,581 grants of protection¹⁵ or other leave at the initial decision stage, compared with 79,719 refusals, giving a grant rate of 37.9%. Overall, the number of initial decisions increased by 32.0% compared with the previous year.

The nationalities most commonly refused asylum were Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, with refusal rates of 71.5%, 88.1%, and 62.1% respectively. Asylum related returns also increased over the same period by 6.6%, including a 13.1% rise in enforced returns and a 5.1% rise in voluntary returns¹².

⁹ Contingency accommodation: This is usually a hotel or similar. Meals and basic laundering facilities are provided and there may be ensuite toilet facilities. There is often nowhere to cook, prepare or store food and not always access communal or outside space. Asylum seekers receive a small payment of less than £10 each week.

¹⁰ Dispersal accommodation: These are usually flats or houses designed to encourage independent living. Many are houses of multiple occupation with shared bathrooms but usually include space to cook and store food. Asylum seekers in DA receive just under £50 a week.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-regional-and-local-authority-data> (accessed 03/06/2026)

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-data-tables> (accessed 03/06/2026)

¹³ Other Leave: Other forms of entry and permission to stay in the UK that do not fall under work, study, or visitor visas. This includes Electronic Travel Authorisations (ETAs) which grant permission to travel to the UK for up to six months for tourism, family visits, or other specified purposes for nationals who do not require a visitor visa. This category also includes visas and permits issued for family-related or discretionary reasons.

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-data-tables> (accessed 03/06/2026)

¹⁵ Grant of protection: Includes Refugee Permission and Humanitarian Protection. Refugee Permission is recognition the asylum applicant has a well-founded fear of persecution in their country of origin or country of former residence for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Humanitarian Protection is granted to a person who does not require protection for reasons covered by the Refugee Convention but who would, if removed, face a real risk to life or person in the country of origin or country of former residence.

Local Picture

On the whole, Gloucestershire is representative of the average national picture and that of the South West. As of 31st March, there were 73 individuals in receipt of asylum support in contingency accommodation in Gloucestershire, a decrease of 65.7% on the previous quarter, and 310 housed in dispersal accommodation, a decrease of 6.6% on the previous quarter¹⁶, shown in Figure 4 below.

Individuals in Receipt of Asylum Support by Accommodation Type

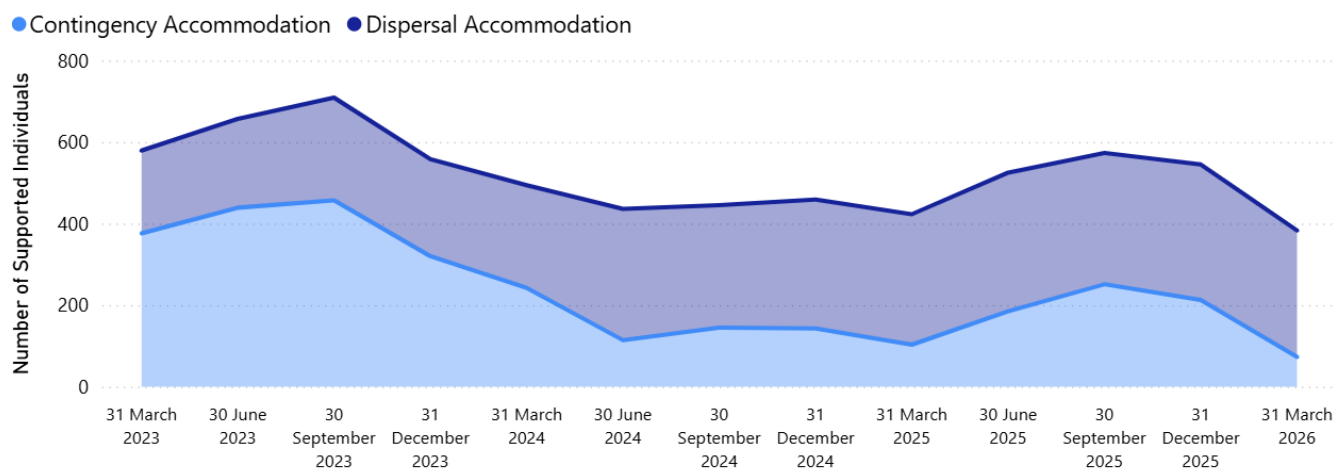


Figure 4: Chart showing number of individuals in receipt of asylum support by accommodation type¹³

The number of individuals in receipt of asylum support can be seen in Table 1 below, and these figures as a percentage of the local population can be seen in Figure 5. As of 31st March 2026, the greatest proportion was seen in Gloucester, with those receiving asylum support making up 0.23% of the local population, followed by Cheltenham at 0.16% of the local population. In contrast, Cotswold and Tewkesbury did not have anyone in receipt of asylum support.

District area	Dispersal	Contingency
Cheltenham	62	0
Cotswold	0	0
Forest of Dean	10	0
Gloucester	232	73
Stroud	6	0
Tewkesbury	0	0
TOTAL	310	73

Table 1: Number of asylum seekers supported by district and accommodation type¹⁴

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-regional-and-local-authority-data> (accessed 03/06/2026)

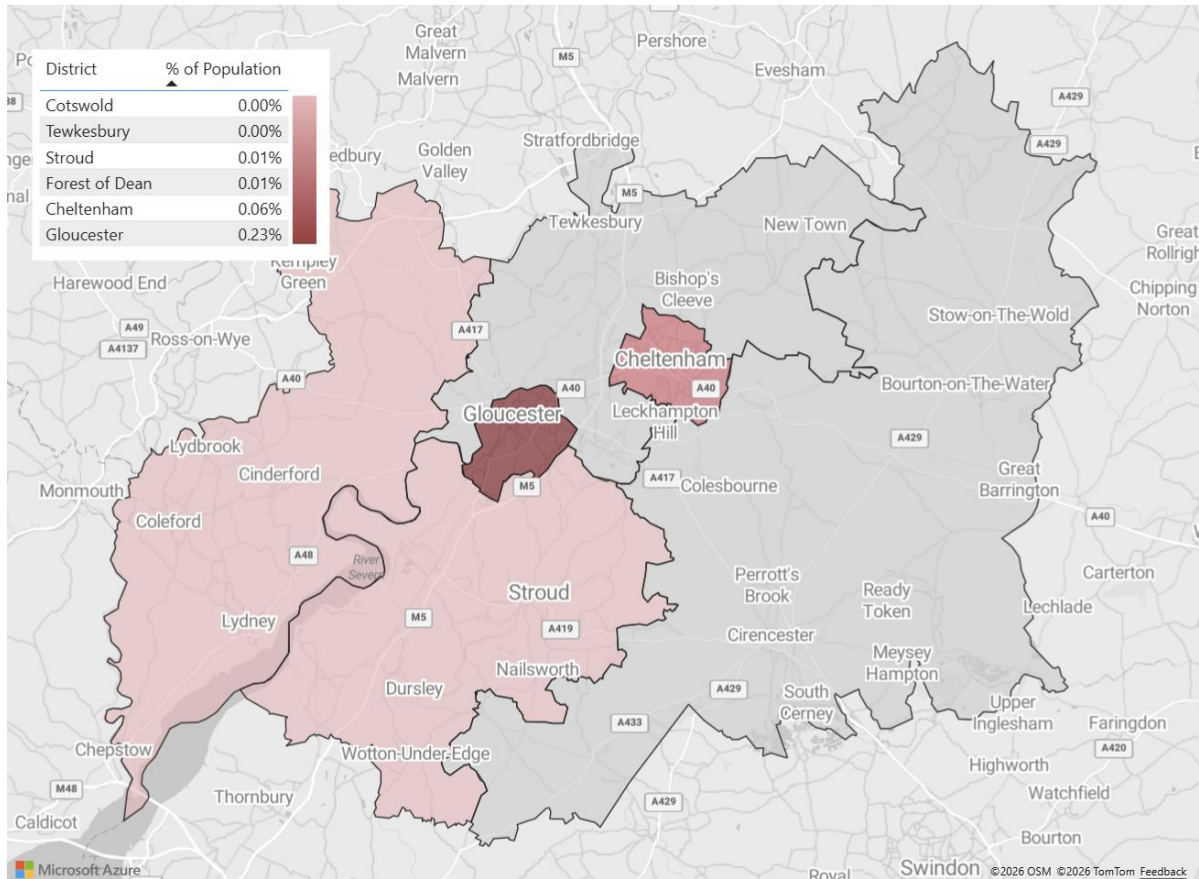


Figure 5: Map showing individuals in receipt of asylum support as proportion of area populations¹⁷

Future Updates

This briefing will be updated quarterly.

¹⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/immigration-system-statistics-regional-and-local-authority-data> (accessed 03/06/2026)