

census 2021



Housing – 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 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 housing, released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the 5th January 2023.

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 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

¹ See

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

² ONS, 2022

³ *Ibid.*

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 Households

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 1 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 the 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.

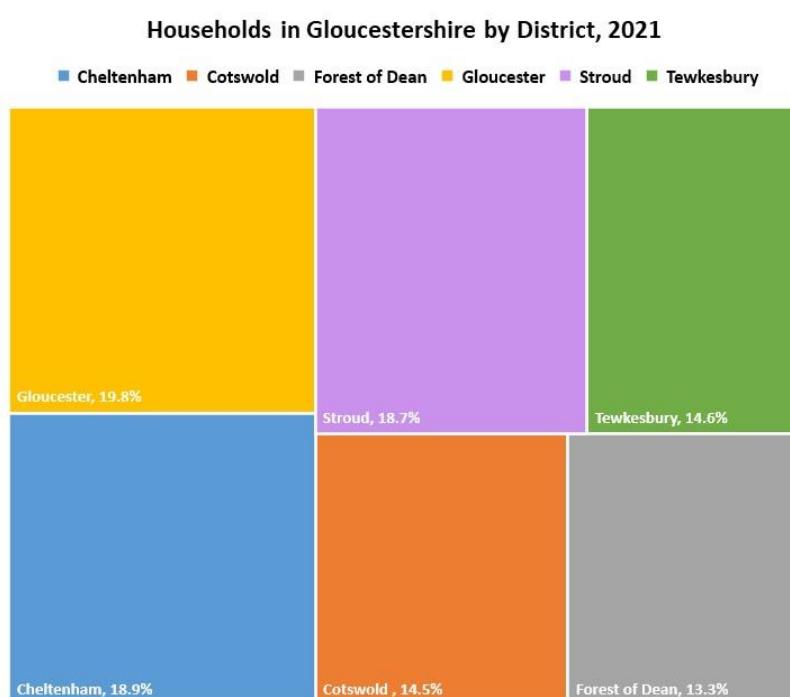


Figure 1: Households in Gloucestershire by district, 2021⁴

⁴ 2021 Census

3.1.1 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%.

Table 1: Change in the number of households, 2011-2021⁵

	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%
Gloucestershire	254,615	279,429	24,814	9.7%
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%

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 2 shows Tewkesbury has had one of the highest growth rates nationally. It was ranked 4th 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

⁵ 2021 Census and 2011 Census

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

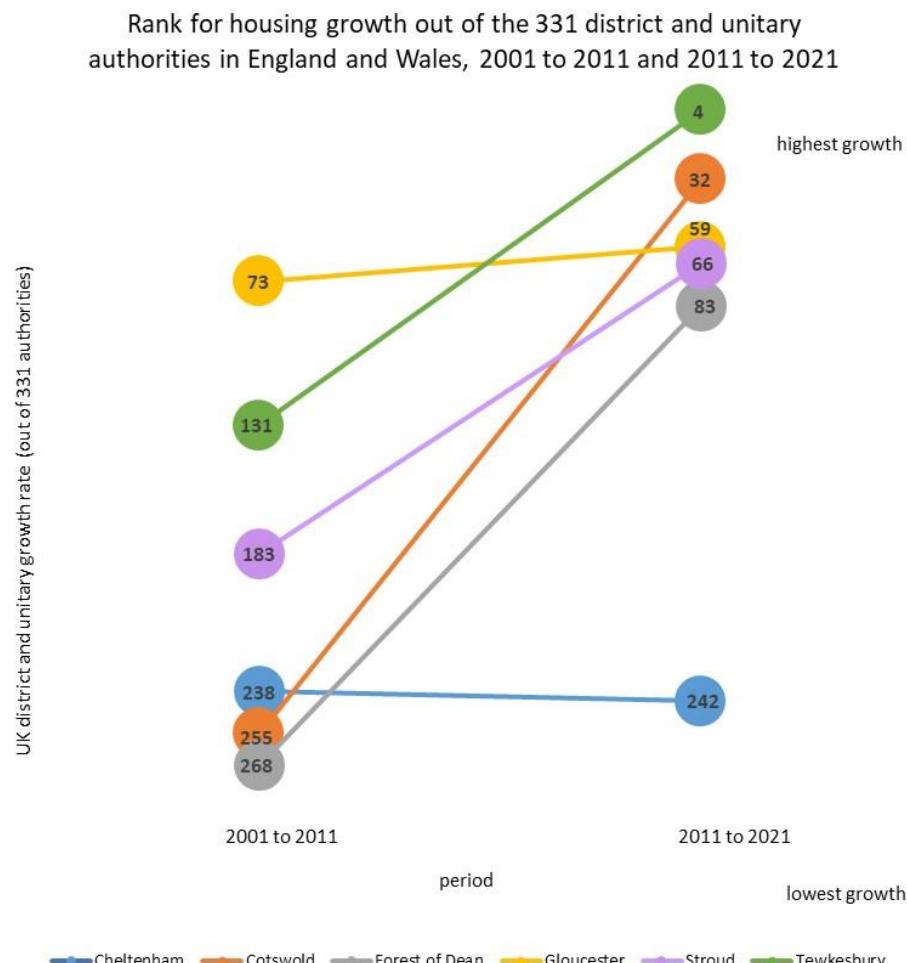


Figure 2: Rank for household growth out of the 331 district and unitary authorities in England and Wales, 2001 to 2011 and 2011 to 2021⁶

Figure 3 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

⁶ *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 a declining population.

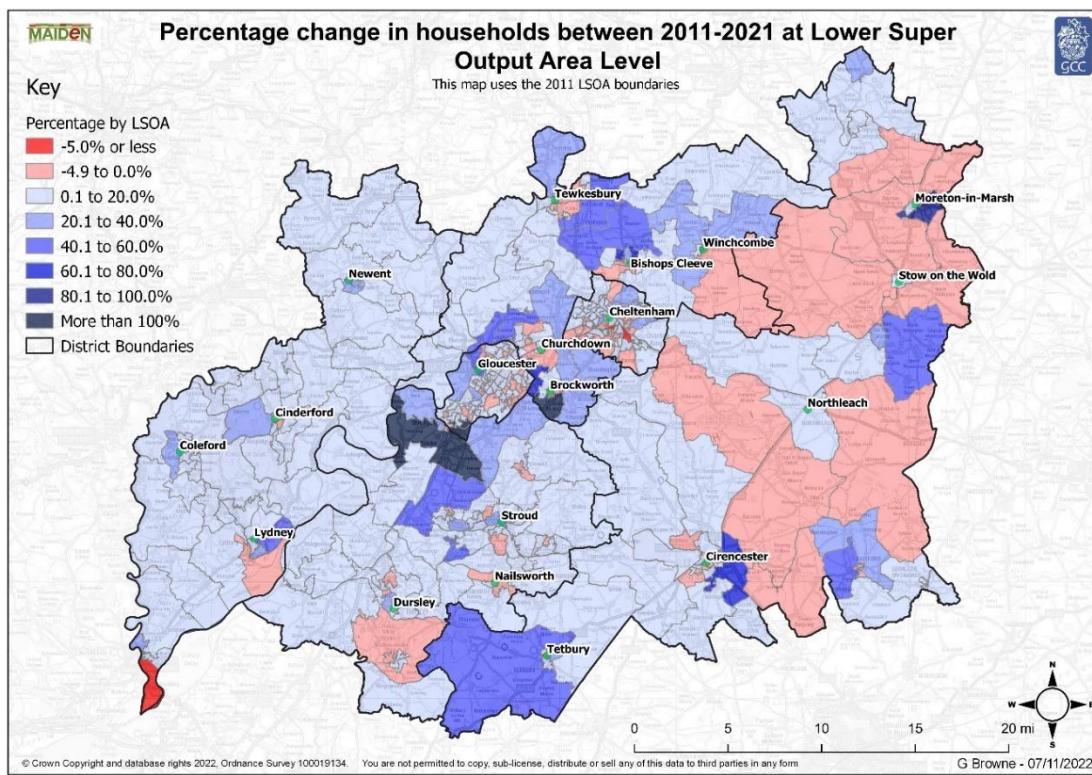


Figure 3: Percentage change in households between 2011-2021 at Lower Super Output Area Level⁷

3.1.2 Accommodation type

In 2021, 84.5% of Gloucestershire households lived in houses or bungalows, this was higher than the national and regional averages of 77.9% and 80.6% respectively. This was largely driven by Gloucestershire having a higher proportion of households living in detached or semi-detached properties, the proportion of households living in terraced properties was actually lower in Gloucestershire than elsewhere. The proportion of households living in a flat, maisonette or apartment was also lower in Gloucestershire than in the South West and England and Wales, while the proportion of households living in a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure was higher than the national average (0.8% in Gloucestershire compared to 0.4% across England and Wales) but in line with the regional average.

At district level there are considerable differences, in the Forest of Dean 92.3% of households lived in houses or bungalows considerably higher than the county, national and regional averages. In contrast in Cheltenham 72.6% of households lived in houses or bungalows, below the county, national and regional averages.

⁷ Ibid.

Conversely the proportion of people living in flats, apartments or maisonettes was higher in Cheltenham than at a county, national or regional level.

Tewkesbury stands out as having a higher proportion of households living in a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure than elsewhere, with this group accounting for 1.6% of households in Tewkesbury (648 households) compared to 0.4% of households in England and Wales and 0.8% of households in Gloucestershire. This difference is driven by Tewkesbury being home to several mobile sites and Gypsy and traveler sites.

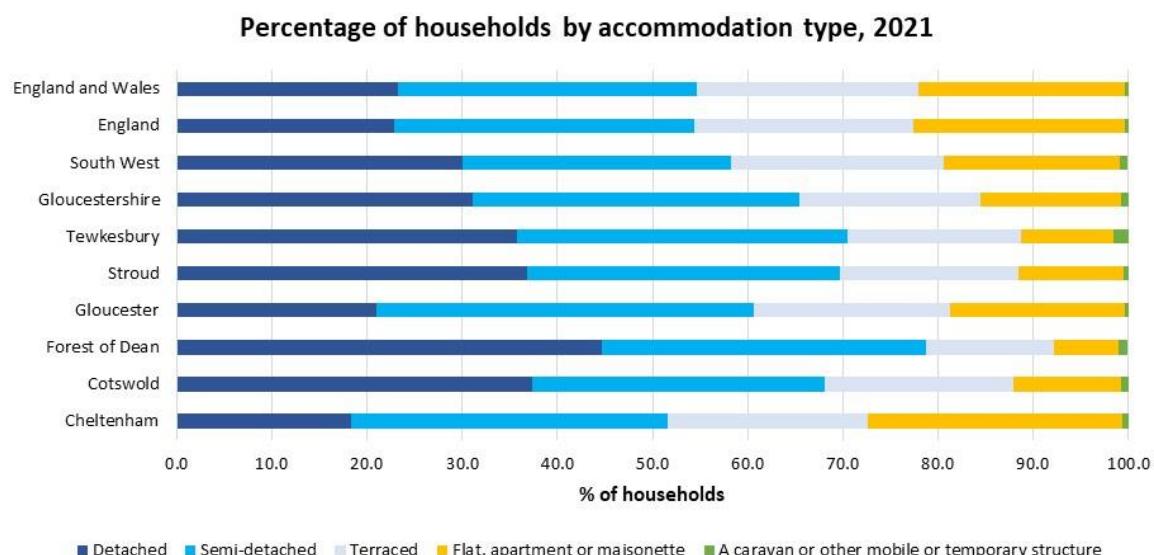


Figure 4: Percentage of households by accommodation type, 2021⁸

Figure 5 shows the proportion of households occupying a whole house or bungalow at Lower Super Output Area Level (LSOA). The LSOAs with the lowest proportions of houses and bungalows are mainly located in Gloucester and Cheltenham or around the market towns.

⁸ 2021 Census, ONS

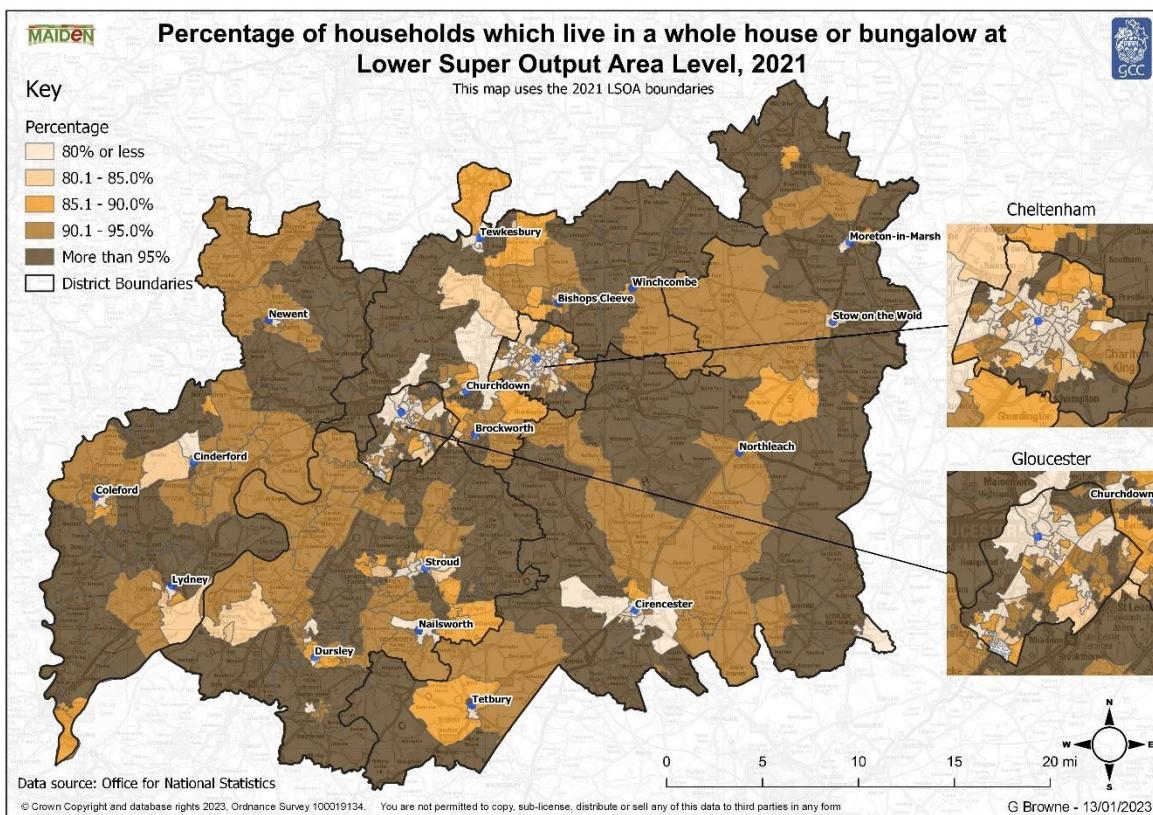


Figure 5: Percentage of households which live in a whole house or bungalow at Lower Super Output Area Level, 2021⁹

The proportions of households in different types of accommodation remained very similar across the decade from 2011 to 2021. Most areas saw a small decline in the proportion of households in a whole house or bungalow and a minor increase in the proportion of households in flats, apartments, or maisonettes, with the greatest change occurring in Gloucester. Tewkesbury saw a different picture to other areas, there was a small increase in the proportion of households living in a whole house or bungalow, no change in the proportion of households living in flats, apartments or maisonettes and a decline in the proportion of households living in a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure.

⁹ 2021 Census, ONS

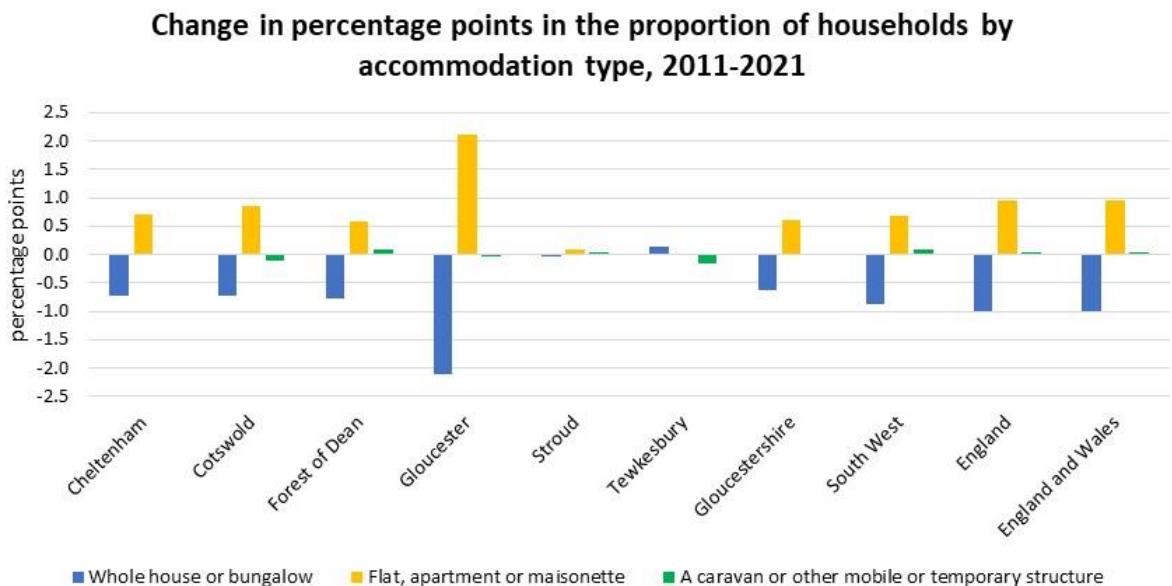


Figure 6: Change in percentage points in the proportion of households by accommodation type, 2011-2021¹⁰

3.1.3 Tenure

Tenure is whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies. Households that rent their accommodation were asked what type of landlord owns or manages it.

In 2021, 67.8% of Gloucestershire households owned the accommodation they lived in, this was higher than the national and regional averages of 61.6% and 65.9% respectively. Levels of private renting (17.6%) were lower in Gloucestershire than across the South West and England and Wales, while levels of social renting (13.1%) were broadly in line with the regional average but lower than the national average. The proportion of Gloucestershire households which were occupied through shared ownership and living rent free were similar to the regional and national averages.

Figure 7 shows all of Gloucestershire's districts have a higher proportion of households who owned the accommodation they lived in than England and Wales, and a lower proportion of households who socially rented their accommodation. Levels of owner-occupied housing was highest in Stroud (72.7%) and the Forest of Dean (72.6%) and lowest in Cheltenham (63.6%). Cotswold has the highest proportion of households which were socially rented (15.4%) while Cheltenham has the lowest (12.2%). The situation in terms of private renting varies across districts. In Cheltenham and Gloucester levels of private renting exceeded the national average, with 23.4% of Cheltenham households and 21.3% of Gloucester households being privately rented

¹⁰ 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS

compared to 20.5% across England and Wales, all of Gloucestershire's other districts had lower levels of private renting than nationally.

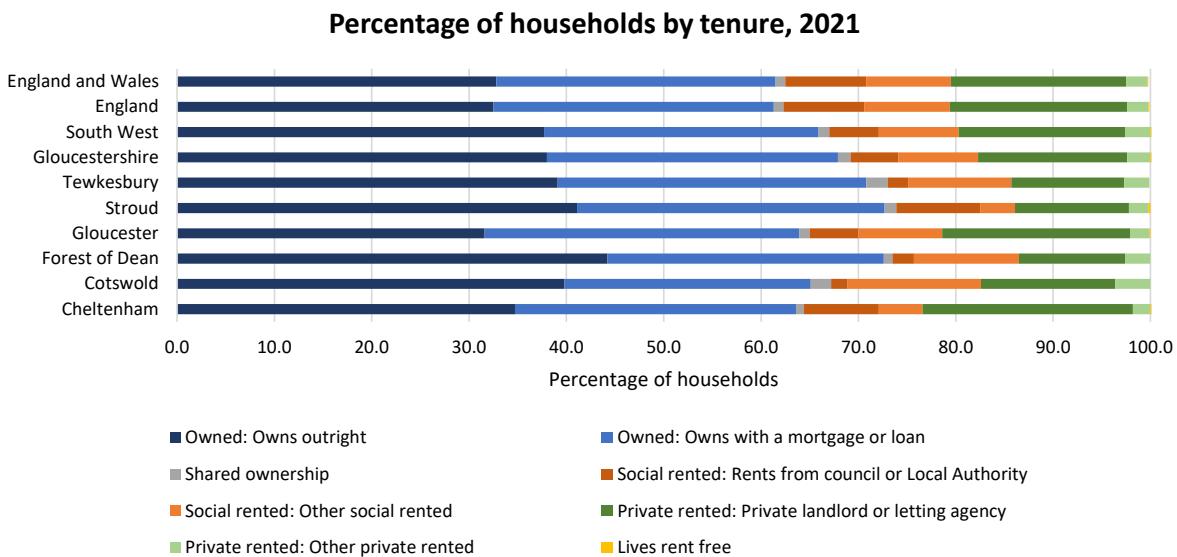


Figure 7: Percentage of households by tenure, 2021¹¹

Figure 8 shows levels of home ownership varies considerably at small area level. There were 8 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the county where more than 90% of households were owner occupied, 4 of these areas were in South Cheltenham (Up Hatherley 1, Charlton Park 2, Leckhampton 1 and Charlton Kings 1), 2 were in Stroud (Chalford 1 and Minchinhampton 1), 1 was in Gloucester (Longlevens 6) and 1 was in Tewkesbury (Churchdown Brookfield with Hucclecote 1). Conversely there were 1-7 LSOAs where less than 60% of households were owner occupied, levels of owner occupied housing were lowest in Westgate 5 with only 11.8% of housing falling into this category.

¹¹ 2021 Census, ONS

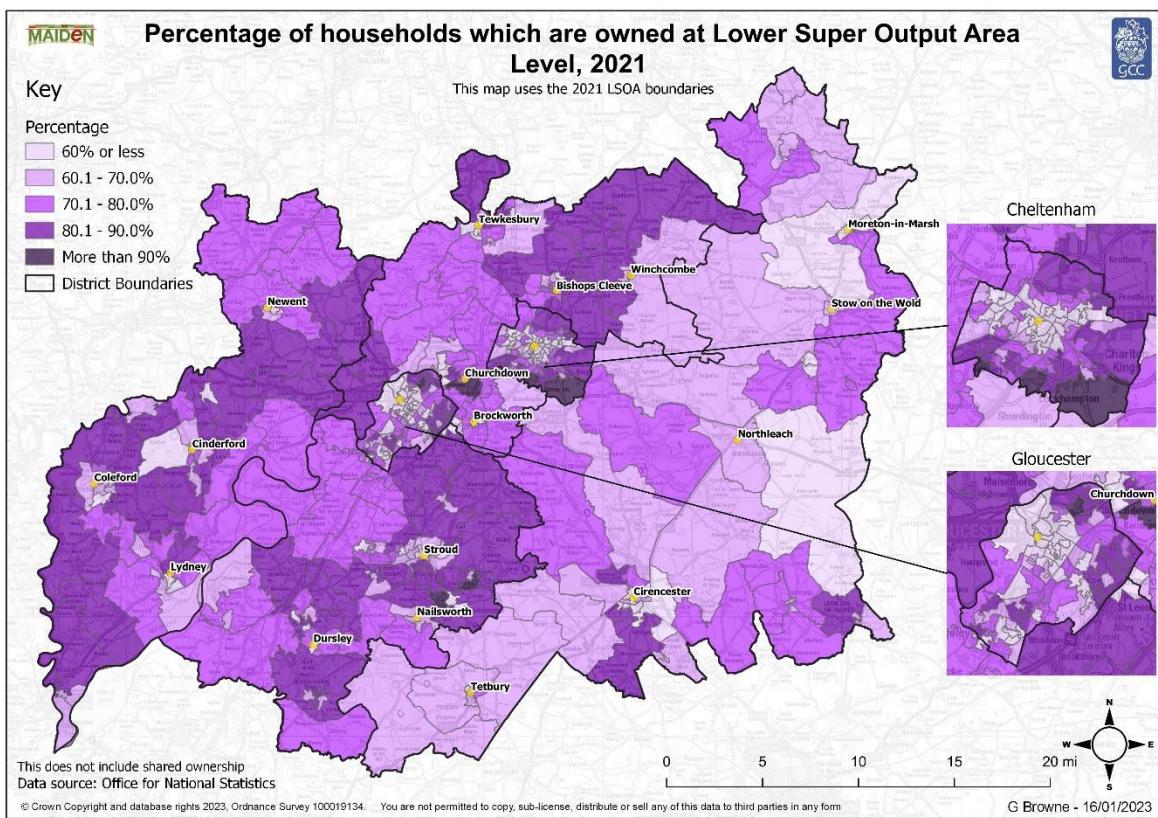


Figure 8: Percentage of households which are owned at Lower Super Output Area Level, 2021

The data on housing ownership and renting can be broken down into more detailed categories. Figure 7 shows that in Gloucestershire 38.0% are owned outright and 29.9% were owned with a mortgage or loan. The proportion of both types of owner occupied housing is higher in Gloucestershire than England and Wales but the difference is particularly noticeable when looking at the proportion of housing owned outright with 38.0% of Gloucestershire housing falling into this category compared to 32.5% nationally. At district level the Forest of Dean (44.2%) and Stroud (41.1%) stand out as having the highest proportion of households owned outright, while Gloucester has the lowest (31.6%). When looking at households owned with a mortgage or loan Gloucester (32.3%) and Tewkesbury (31.7%) have the highest proportion of households falling into this category exceeding the county and national average. Conversely Cotswold (25.3%) and the Forest of Dean (28.4%) have the lowest proportion of households in this category, below the county and national average.

Social renting can be broken down into households which rent from a council or local authority and other socially rented housing. In Gloucestershire 4.9% of households are rented from a council or local authority, considerably lower than the national average of 8.3% of households, in addition 8.2% of households are socially rented in another way which is slightly lower than the national average of 8.8%. At district level there is noticeable variation, with Figure 7 showing Stroud

has a much higher proportion of households renting from a council or local authority than other districts, this is because Stroud is the only district council in Gloucestershire which manages its own social housing stock. Conversely most other districts have higher proportions of households which are socially rented in another way than nationally and compared to Stroud.

Figure 9 shows since 2011 the proportion of households in Gloucestershire which owned their own homes fell from 69.4% in 2011 to 67.8% in 2021, a similar picture was observed at a district, regional and national level. Interestingly all areas saw an increase in the proportion of households which owned their homes outright, with the overall decline in home ownership being driven by a decline in the proportion of households which are owned with a mortgage or loan.

The decline in home ownership has been accompanied by an increase in private renting. The proportion of Gloucestershire households privately rented increased from 15.4% in 2011 to 17.6% in 2021, this increase was also observed at a district, regional and national level, but was particularly noticeable in Gloucester district which saw levels of private renting increase from 17.4% in 2011 to 21.3% in 2021.

The proportion of households which were socially rented saw a marginal increase in Gloucestershire, increasing from 12.9% of households in 2011 to 13.1% in 2021. This differs from the picture seen across England and Wales where the proportion of households which were socially rented fell slightly from 17.6% in 2011 to 17.1% in 2021. At district level Stroud followed the national trend seeing a fall in the proportion of socially rented households while all other districts saw marginal growth or no change.

All areas saw a decline in the proportion of households which lived rent free, this was particularly evident in Cotswold district which saw the proportion of households living rent free falling from 3.0% in 2011 to 0.0% in 2021.

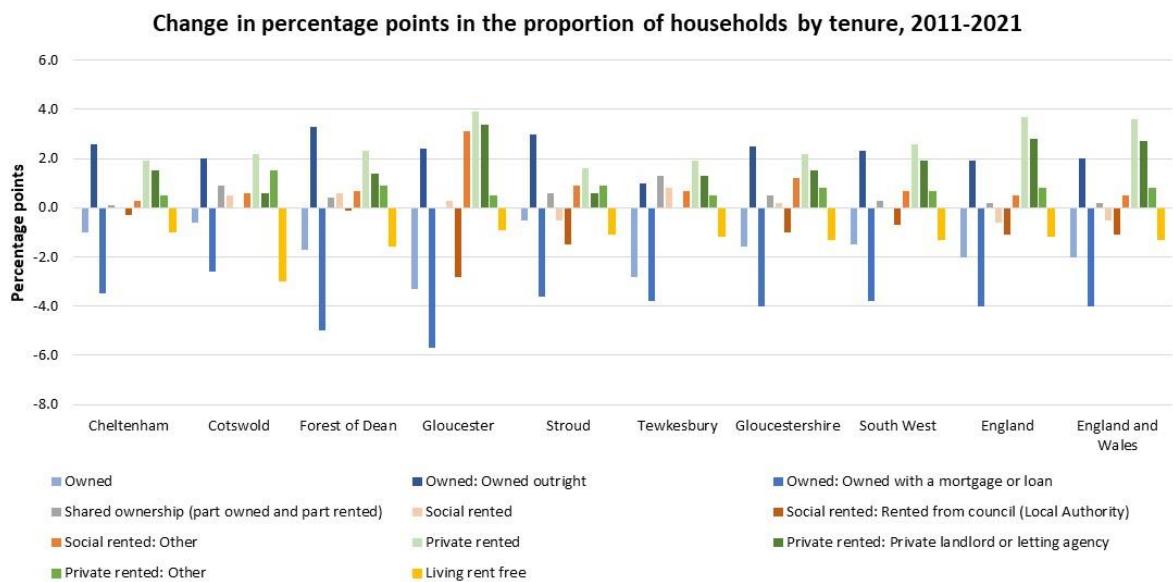


Figure 9: Change in percentage points in the proportion of households by tenure, 2011-2021¹²

3.1.4 Rooms

Census 2021 used Valuation Office Agency (VOA) data to count the number of rooms in a dwelling. This was instead of using the approach from previous censuses of asking the question on the census form. All rooms in a dwelling apart from bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, kitchens, conservatories, or utility rooms are counted. For households living in a shared dwelling, the number of rooms are counted for the whole dwelling and not the individual household.

Figure 10 shows dwellings in Gloucestershire are generally larger than those at a regional and national level, with the county having a higher proportion of households with 5 or more rooms and a lower proportion of households with 4 or less rooms. At district level Cheltenham and Gloucester stand out as having a higher proportion of 1,2 or 3 roomed dwellings than the county average, while at the other end of the scale Cotswold has a higher proportion of 7, 8 and 9 roomed dwellings than elsewhere.

¹² 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS

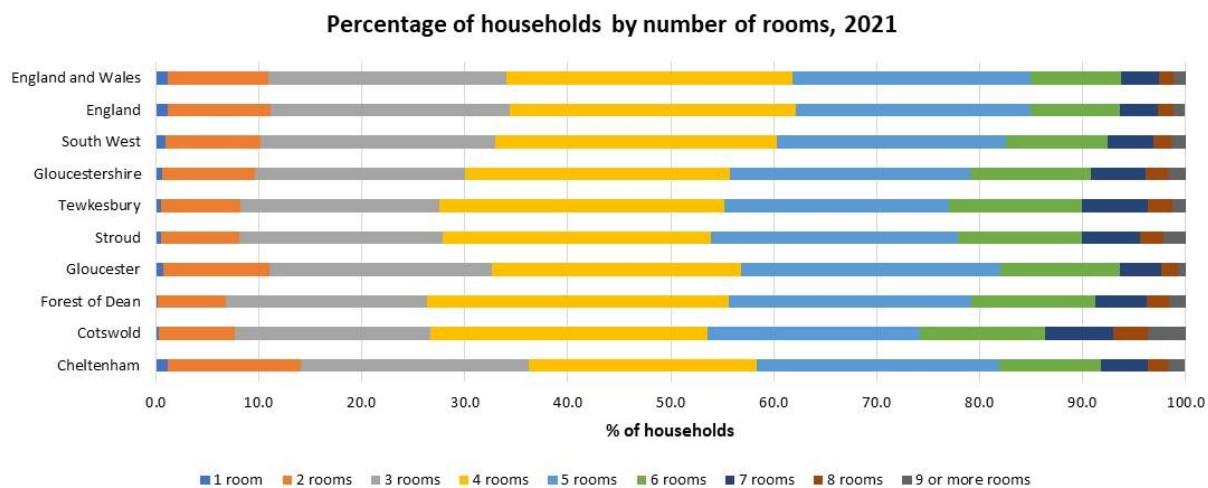


Figure 10: Percentage of households by number of rooms, 2021¹³

The VOA method for counting number of rooms differs in several ways from the method used in the 2011 Census. For example, the VOA method includes storage rooms (which were excluded in the 2011 Census) but excludes kitchens, conservatories, and utility rooms (which were included in the 2011 Census). For this reason, Census 2021 data on number of rooms cannot be compared with the equivalent 2011 Census data.

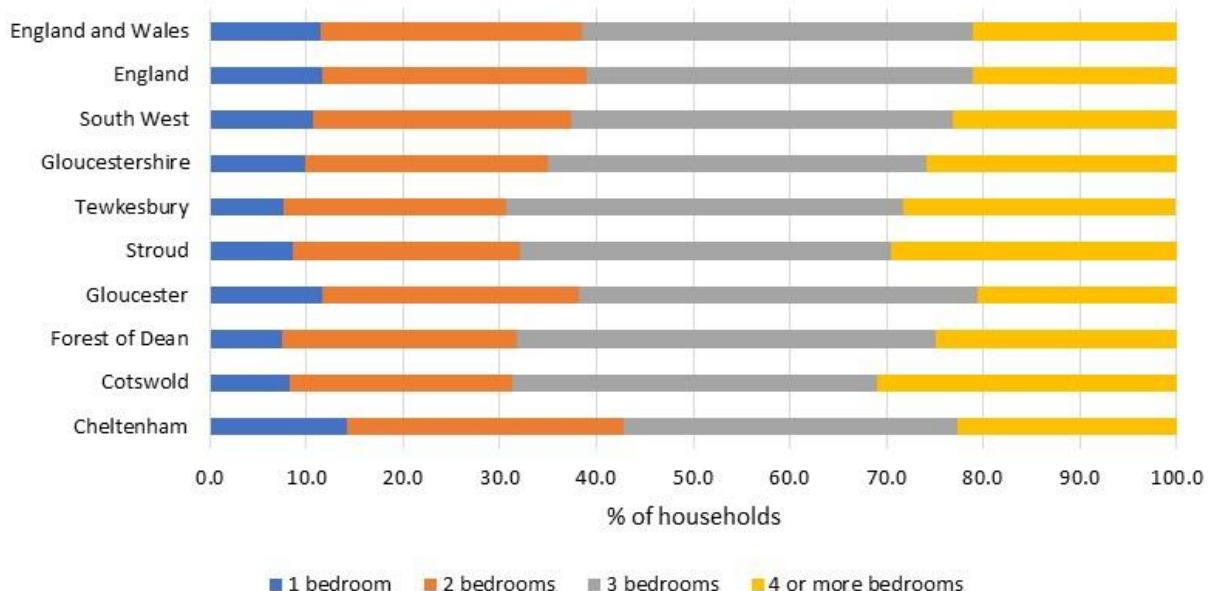
3.1.5 Bedrooms

The 2021 Census directly asked about the number of bedrooms available to the household.

The 2021 data around bedrooms reflects the picture shown by the data around rooms, with Gloucestershire having larger properties than the South West and England and Wales. In Gloucestershire 25.9% of dwellings had 4 or more bedrooms, this compares to 23.3% of dwellings across the South West and 21.1% of dwellings across England and Wales. At district level Cheltenham and Gloucester have a higher proportion of dwellings with 1 or 2 bedrooms than Gloucestershire, while Cotswold and Stroud have a higher proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

¹³ 2021 Census, ONS

Percentage of households by number of bedrooms, 2021

Figure 11: Percentage of households by number of bedrooms, 2021¹⁴

3.1.6 Overcrowding and under occupancy in terms of bedrooms

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under-occupied.

An occupancy rating of negative 1 or less implies that a household has fewer bedrooms than the standard requirement, positive 1 implies that they have more bedrooms than required, and 0 implies that they met the standard required.

Across Gloucestershire 2.0% of households (5,525) had fewer bedrooms than required, this was lower than the national average of 4.3% of households and the regional average of 2.4%. Conversely 75.8% of Gloucestershire households had more bedrooms than they required, this was higher than the national average of 69.2% and regional average of 73.6%.

At district level Gloucester stands out as having the highest proportion of households which are overcrowded with 3.5% of households having fewer bedrooms than required. Conversely Cotswold has the highest proportion of households which are under-occupied with 80.5% of households having more bedrooms than required, this was closely followed by Tewkesbury, Stroud and the Forest of Dean.

¹⁴ 2021 Census, ONS

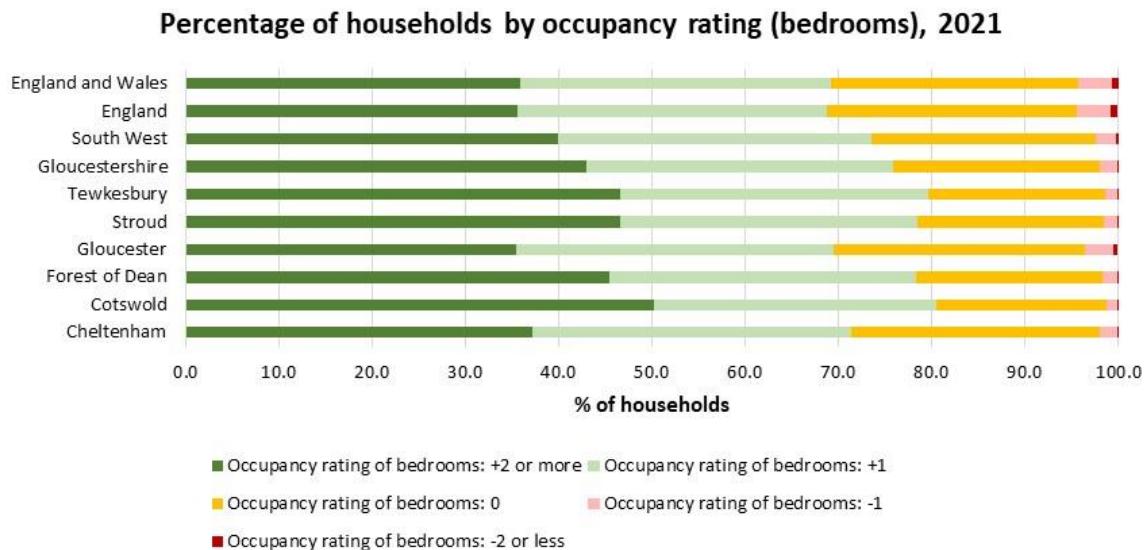


Figure 12: Percentage of households by occupancy rating (bedrooms), 2021¹⁵

At district and county level the proportion of households which are overcrowded is low, however Figure 13 shows that at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) there is considerable variation, with hotspots with high levels of overcrowding. There are 4 LSOAs where more than 10% of households are overcrowded, these areas are all in Gloucester with three of them making up parts of Barton and Tredworth and the other area covering part of Matson and Robinswood. There were also 8 areas where between 7.6% and 10% of households were overcrowded these areas included parts of Moreland, Podsmead and Westgate in Gloucester and Hesters Way and All Saints in Cheltenham.

¹⁵ 2021 Census, ONS

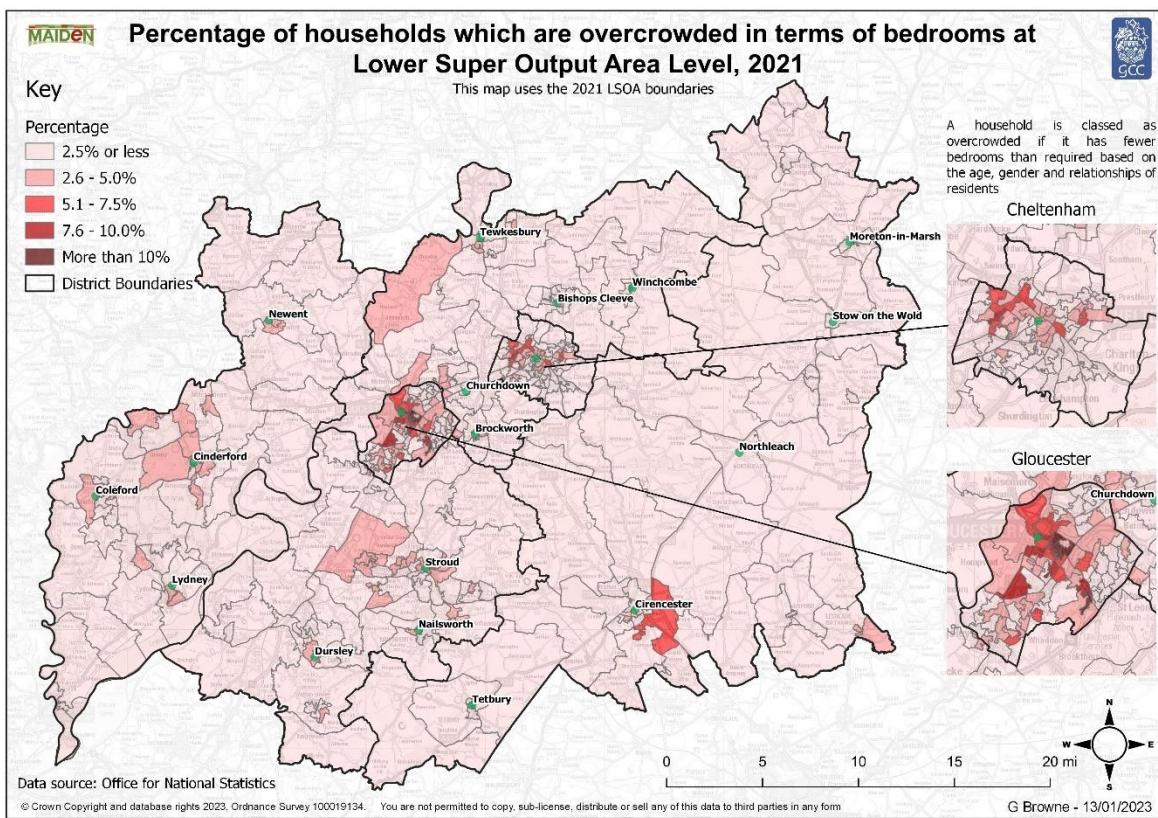


Figure 13: Percentage of households which are overcrowded in terms of bedrooms at Lower Super Output Area Level, 2021¹⁶

Since 2011 the proportion of Gloucestershire households which are overcrowded has fallen from 2.6% in 2011 to 2.0% in 2021. Conversely the proportion of households which are under-occupied has increased from 74.9% of Gloucestershire households in 2011 to 75.8% in 2021, a similar picture was observed at a district, regional and national level. At district level Cheltenham and Stroud stand out as seeing the greatest growth in under-occupied housing, while Cheltenham stands out as seeing the greatest fall in overcrowded housing.

¹⁶ 2021 Census, ONS

Change in percentage points in the proportion of households which are under-occupied and overcrowded, 2011-2021

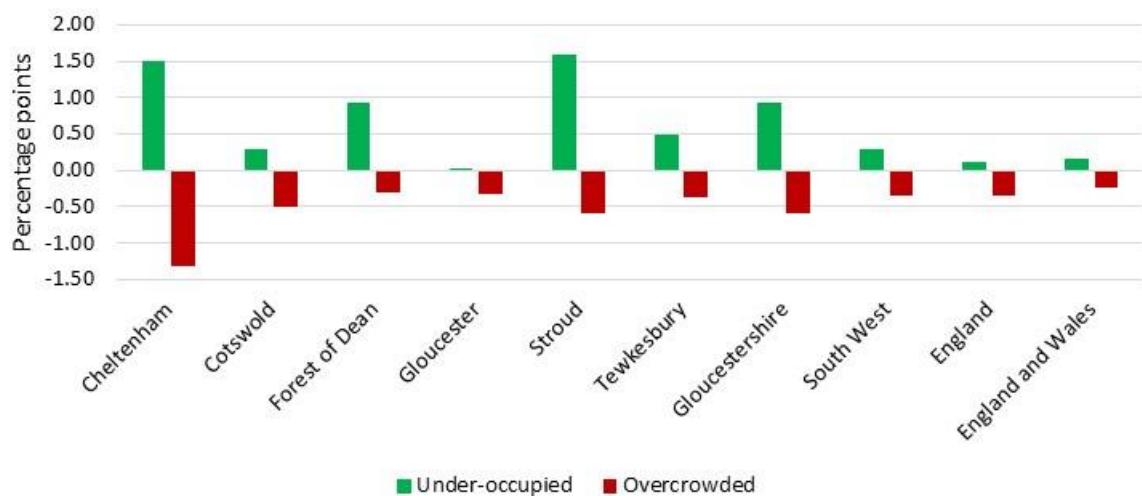


Figure 14: Change in percentage points in the proportion of households which are under-occupied and overcrowded, 2011-2021¹⁷

3.1.7 Central heating

In 2021 98.8% of households in Gloucestershire reported they had some form of central heating, this was slightly higher than the national average of 98.3% and the South West average of 98.2%. All of Gloucestershire's six districts had a higher proportion of households with central heating than the South West and England and Wales. Cotswold district had the highest proportion of households with central heating (98.9%) while Cheltenham and Gloucester had the lowest 98.5%.

The most common form of central heating across the county was mains gas only (69.7%), reflecting the picture seen at a national and regional level, however it is worth noting that uptake of main gas is lower in Gloucestershire than England and Wales (73.8%). This difference was driven by comparatively low levels of households with mains gas only in Cotswold (55.3%) and the Forest of Dean (51.5%). Cotswold and the Forest of Dean are more reliant on oil only than elsewhere, with 15.9% of households in the Cotswolds and 18.9% of households in the Forest of Dean relying on this form of heating, this compares to 6.8% of households across Gloucestershire and 3.5% of households across England and Wales.

¹⁷ 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS

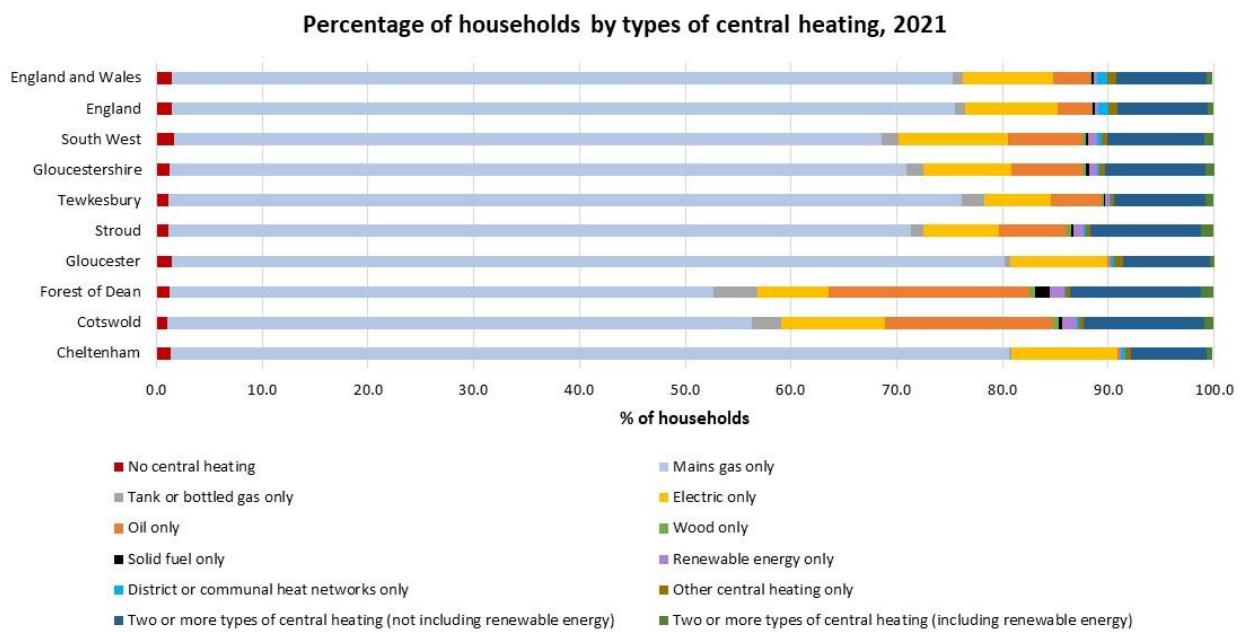


Figure 15: Percentage of households by types of central heating, 2021¹⁸

In 2021 there were around 3,461 households in Gloucestershire which did not have central heating, equating to 1.2% of total households, this was lower than the regional (1.7%) and national averages (1.5%). At a district level Gloucester had the highest proportion of households without central heating (1.5%) followed by Cheltenham (1.3%).

Figure 16 shows the proportion of households without central heating at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. In almost half of the county's LSOAs the proportion of households without central heating is 1.0% or below, reflecting the picture seen at county, however at the other end of the scale there are three areas where more than 4.0% of households do not have central heating. Two of the three areas with the highest proportion of households without central heating are located in Stroud (Hardwicke 2 and Stroud Central 2) while the other is in Tewkesbury (Northway 1).

¹⁸ 2021 Census, ONS

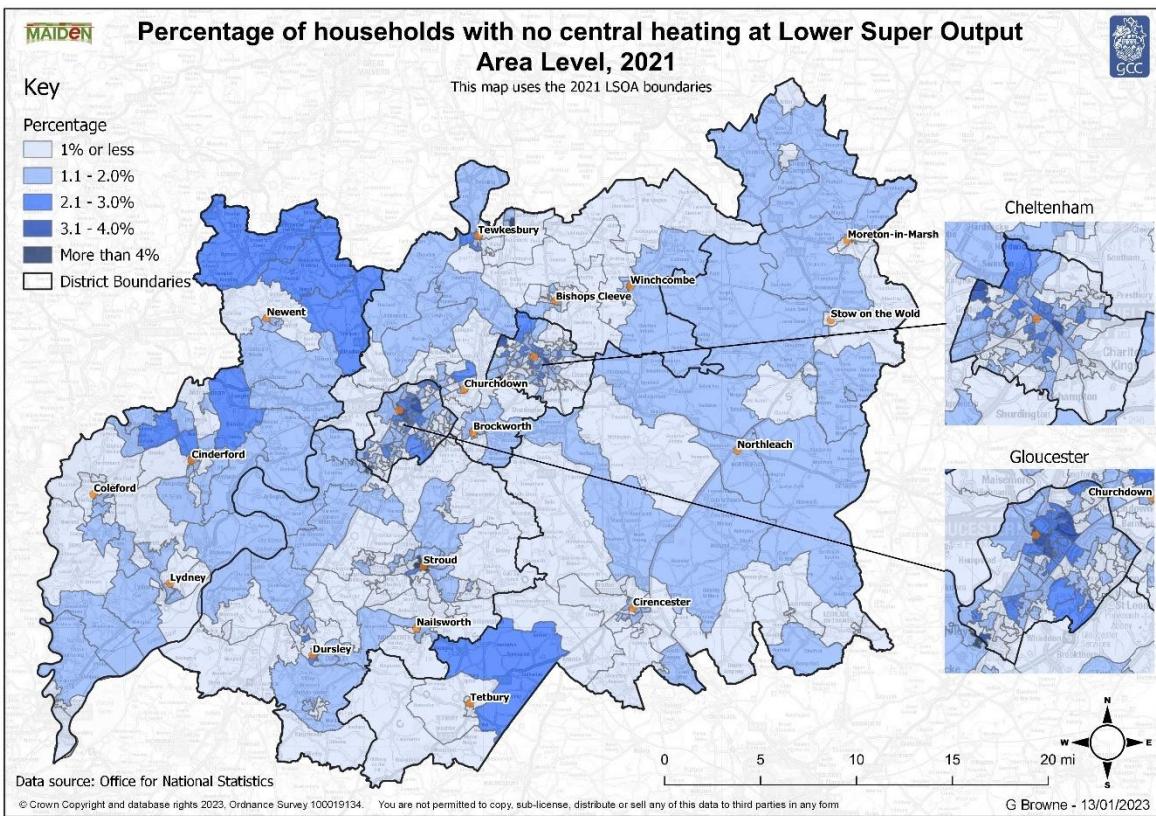


Figure 16: Percentage of households with no central heating at Lower Super Output Area level, 2021¹⁹

For the first time, the 2021 Census recorded whether a household's central heating used renewable energy sources. Overall, 1.5% of households in Gloucestershire (5,865 households) used at least one renewable energy source. A total of 0.8% (2,105) reported using renewable energy alongside another type of central heating, and the remaining 0.7% (1,880) used only renewable energy sources. The proportion of households in Gloucestershire using renewable energy was slightly higher than the national average (0.9%) and broadly in line with the regional average (1.6%).

Across Gloucestershire, the district with the highest percentage of households using renewable energy was the Forest of Dean (2.5%) followed by Stroud (2.1%), Gloucester (0.5%) and Cheltenham (0.6%) had the lowest proportion of households using renewable energy. Similar patterns are apparent when looking at the breakdown between households which only use renewable energy and use renewable energy alongside another type of heating.

There have been a number of changes to the question around central heating since the 2011 Census, this means it is not possible to compare change in the

¹⁹ 2021 Census, ONS

types of central heating used by households, however it is possible to compare change in the proportion of households with or without central heating. The proportion of Gloucestershire households without central heating fell from 2.7% in 2011 to 1.2% in 2021, conversely the proportion of households with central heating increased from 97.3% in 2011 to 98.8% in 2021, similar changes were seen at a district, regional and national level.

3.1.8 Car or van availability

The 2021 Census asked households how many cars or vans the household owned or had available to them. In 2021 85.0% of Gloucestershire households had access to a car or van, this was higher than the regional average of 83.2% and the national average of 76.7%. Gloucestershire also had a higher proportion of households with multiple cars or vans, exceeding the national and regional average in terms of the proportion of households with 2 cars or vans and 3 or more cars or vans, showing overall car ownership is higher in Gloucestershire than the South West and England and Wales.

All of Gloucestershire's districts had a higher proportion of households with access to a car or van than England and Wales. The percentage of households with access to a car or van was highest in Cotswold (89.0%) and Tewkesbury (88.4%) and lowest in the urban districts of Gloucester (79.8%) and Cheltenham (80.0%). Cheltenham (45.4%) and Gloucester (41.8%) had the highest proportion of households with only 1 car or van, Tewkesbury (35.5%) and Cotswold (35.4%) had the highest proportion of households with 2 cars or vans and the Forest of Dean (16.8%) and Stroud (15.5%) had the highest proportion of households with 3 or more cars or vans.

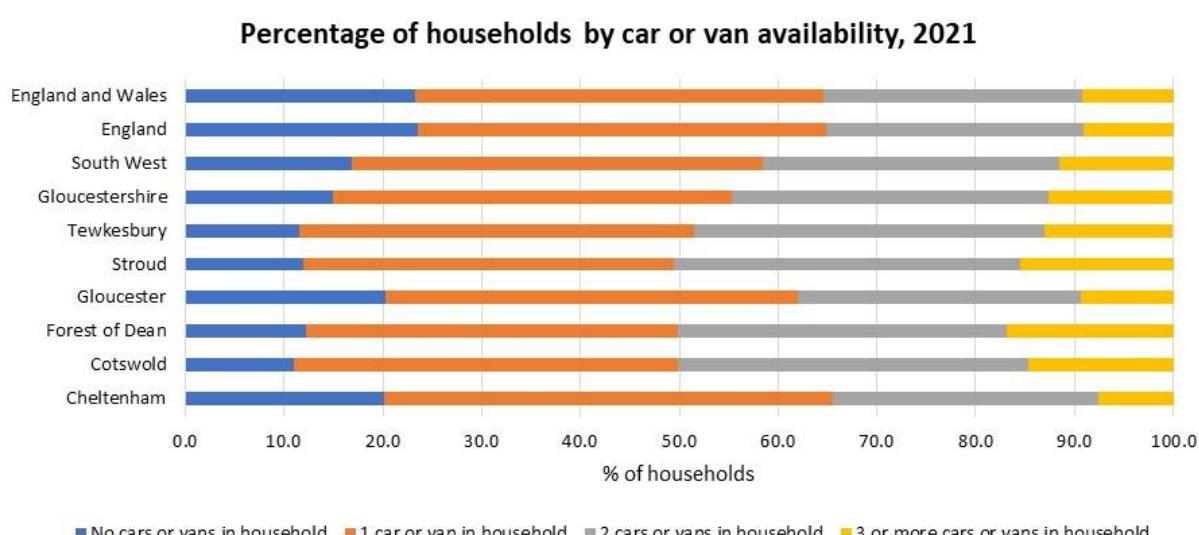


Figure 17: Percentage of households by car or van availability, 2021²⁰

²⁰ 2021 Census, ONS

In 2021 there were around 41,734 households in Gloucestershire which did not have access to a car or van, equating to 14.9% of total households, this was lower than the regional (16.8%) and national averages (23.3%). At a district level Gloucester had the highest proportion of households without access to a car or van (20.2%) followed by Cheltenham (20.0%).

Figure 18 shows the proportion of households without access to a car or van at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. There is a clear rural urban divide with the areas with the highest proportion of households without access to a car or van located in the urban districts or Cheltenham and Gloucester or in the market towns. There are 9 LSOAs in the county where more than 40% of households do not have access to a car or van, 7 of these areas are located in Gloucester (Westgate 5, Kingsholm and Wotton 3, Westgate 2, Westgate 3, Matson and Robinswood 1, Barton and Tredworth 2, and Barton and Tredworth 4) and 2 are located in Cheltenham (St Paul's 3 and St Mark's 1)

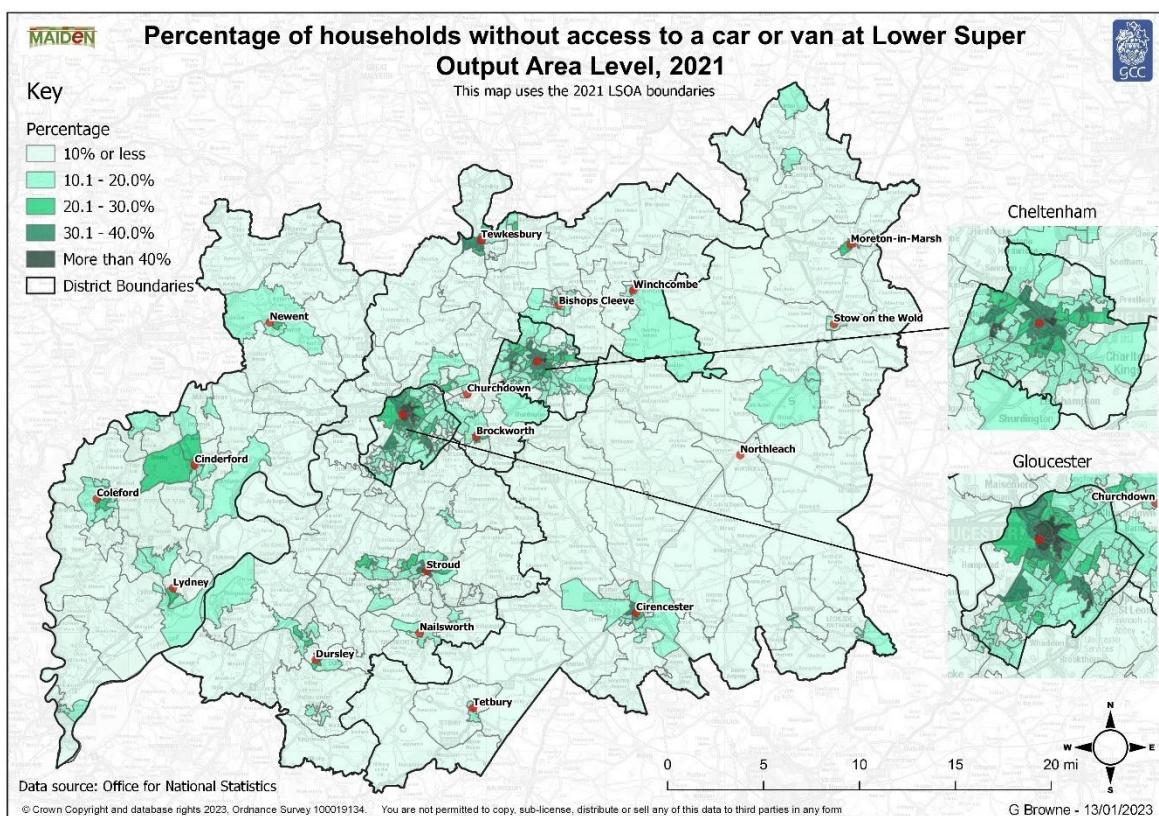


Figure 18: Percentage of households without access to a car or van at Lower Super Output Area Level, 2021²¹

Figure 19 shows since 2011 levels of car ownership have increased at a district, county, regional and national level. In Gloucestershire the proportion of

²¹ 2021 Census, ONS

households without access to a car fell from 17.1% households in 2011 to 14.9% in 2021, there was also a fall in the number of households with access to 1 car or van, conversely the proportion of households with access to 2 or 3 or more cars or vans increased.

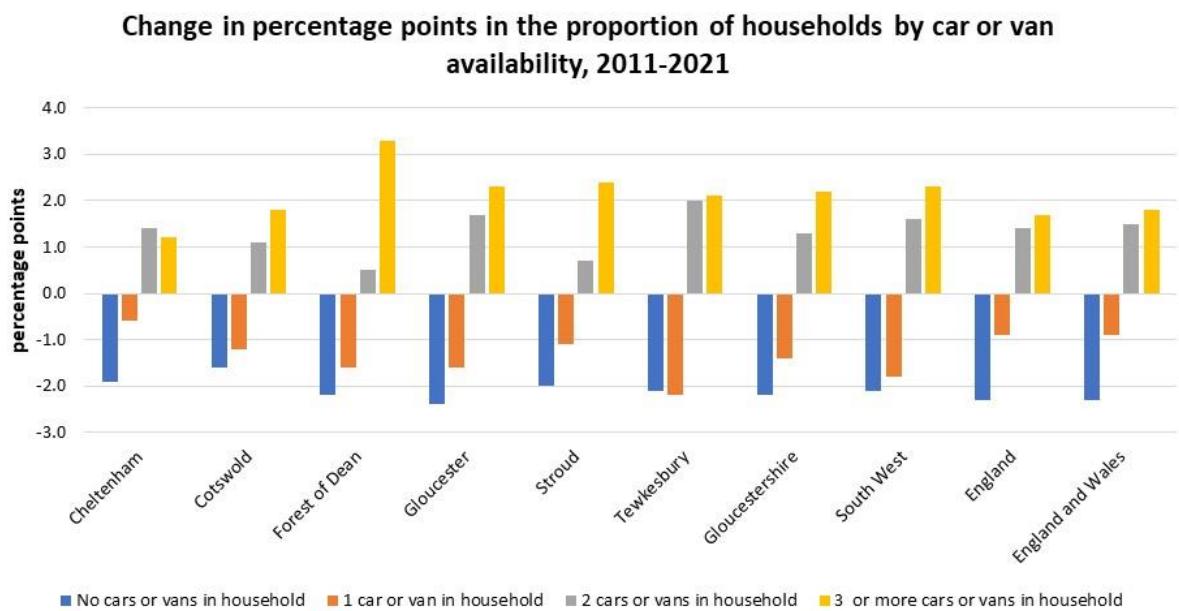


Figure 19: Change in percentage points in the proportion of households by car or van availability, 2011-2021²²

3.2 People with second addresses

In addition to reporting their primary address, the 2021 Census also asked respondents to report whether they stay at another address for more than 30 days a year. If they answered yes, they were then asked the purpose of the second address, and whether it is within or outside the UK.

In Gloucestershire 34,729 residents stayed at a second address for more than 30 days a year, this equates to 5.4% of the population, which was broadly in line with the national average of 5.3% and slightly lower than the regional average of 5.9%. At district level Cheltenham (7.5%) and Cotswold (6.6%) had the highest percentage of residents who had a second address while Tewkesbury had the lowest (4.2%).

Among those Gloucestershire residents who used a second address 28,546 people (4.4% of usual residents) used a second address within the UK, the remaining 6,183 people (1.0% of usual residents) used a second address outside

²² 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS

the UK. Gloucestershire had a slightly higher proportion of residents who used a second address within the UK than England and Wales (4.1%)

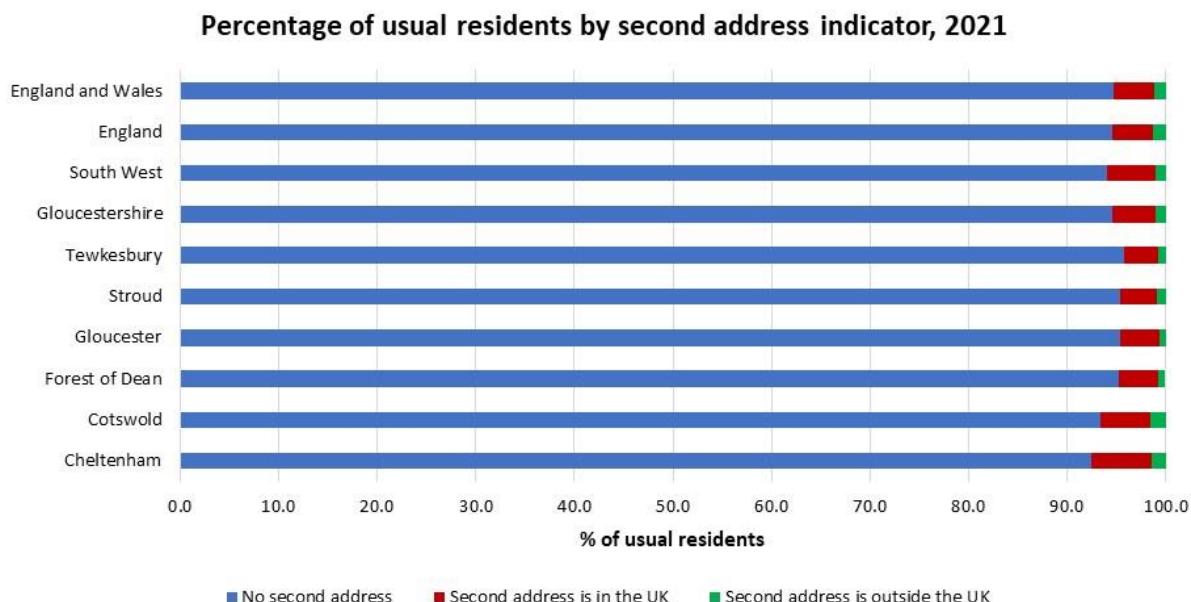


Figure 20: Percentage of usual residents by second address indicator, 2021²³

Since 2011 Gloucestershire has seen minimal change in the proportion of residents using second addresses, this differs slightly from the picture seen across England and Wales which has seen a small increase in the proportion of residents using second addresses. Across the districts Cheltenham saw a small decline in the proportion of residents using second addresses while all other areas saw a small increase.

The breakdown between second addresses within and outside the UK show an interesting picture. Figure 21 shows all areas saw a decline in the proportion of residents with second addresses outside of the UK. Cheltenham and the South West also saw a decline in the proportion of residents with second addresses within the UK, while all other areas saw an increase.

²³ 2021 Census, ONS

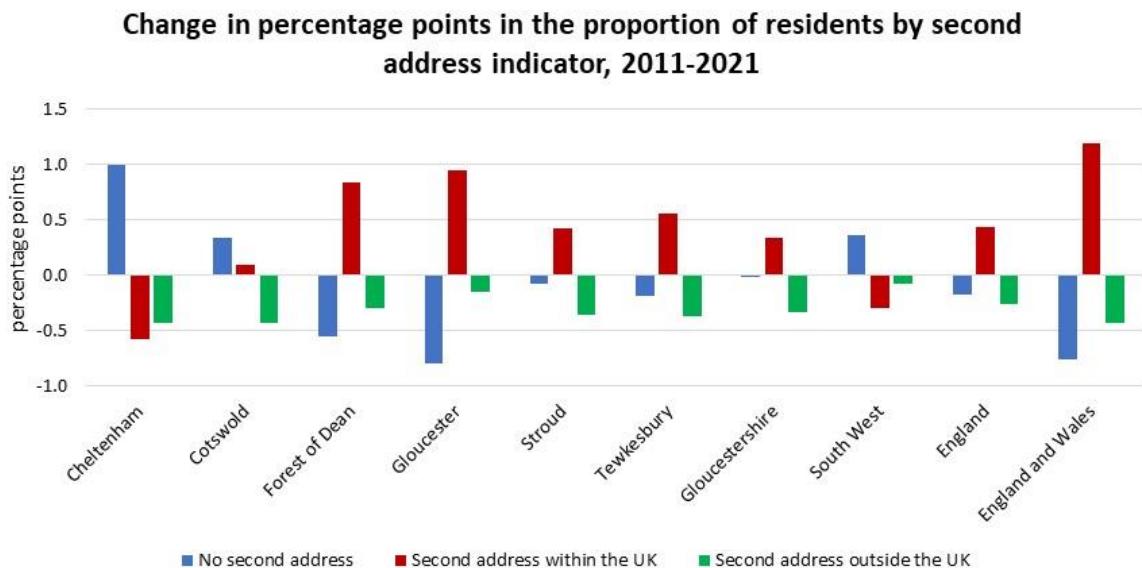


Figure 21: Change in percentage points in the proportion of residents by second address indicator, 2011-2021²⁴

3.2.1 Purpose of second address

People who reported the use of a second address were asked “What is that address?” and given a list of eight options to choose from.

The most common type of second address in 2021 was “Another parent or guardian’s address”, which would have been selected for children whose parents were separated or lived apart. This was chosen by 34.0% of Gloucestershire residents with a second address, this was broadly in line with the regional average of 33.4% and the national average of 33.1%.

The next largest group was “Student’s home address”, accounting for 17.3% of Gloucestershire residents with a second address, this was lower than the average for the South West (24.5%) and England and Wales (20.6%).

Gloucestershire has a higher proportion of residents whose second address was a “holiday home” (14.0%) than the South West (10.6%) but is in line with the national average (14.0%) and generally has similar proportions to the South West and England and Wales for all other purposes.

Figure 22 shows that at district level there is considerable variation, Cheltenham stands out as having a higher proportion of residents whose second address was “Students home address” than elsewhere (31.6%). Cotswold has a higher proportion of residents whose second address was “Another address when working away from home” (11.2%) a “holiday home” (20.2%) and “Other” (22.2%) than other areas. Gloucester had a higher proportion of residents whose second address was “Another parent or guardian’s address” (39.1%) than the county,

²⁴ 2011 Census and 2021 Census, ONS

South West, England and Wales and most other districts, conversely it has a lower proportion of residents whose second address was a “holiday home” (7.2%). Stroud had a higher proportion of residents whose second address was a “holiday home” (18.8%) and a lower proportion whose address was “Students home address” (4.4%) than elsewhere. Tewkesbury stands out as having a higher proportion of residents whose second address was “Another parent or guardian’s address” (43.8%) than other areas, conversely it has a lower proportion of residents who second address was “Students home address” (2.4%).

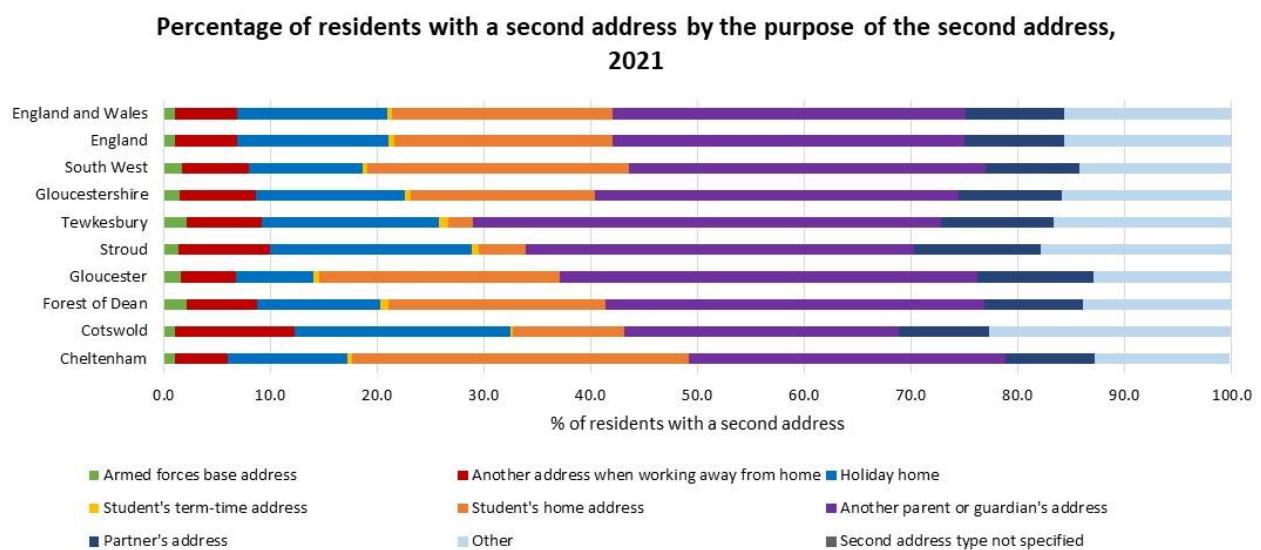


Figure 22: Percentage of residents with a second address by the purpose of the second address, 2021²⁵

Changes in the question and the impact of the COVID pandemic means it is not possible to compare data from the 2011 Census to data from the 2021 Census.

3.3 Communal Establishments

3.3.1 Communal Establishment Type

A communal establishment is classed as a place that manages the supervision of its residents either on a full or part-time basis for example, student accommodation and nursing homes. It does not include sheltered accommodation, serviced apartments, nurses' accommodation, and houses rented to students by private landlords as these are classed as households. The 2021 Census data is classed as broadly comparable to the 2011 Census data

²⁵ 2021 Census, ONS

due to the reclassification of 'registered social landlord/housing association: sheltered housing only' as a household.

In 2021, there was 10,159 people living in communal establishments, a 7.4% decrease (807 fewer people) between 2011 and 2021. In comparison, there was a 4.2% increase in communal establishment residents in the South West and 3.7% increase in England and Wales overall.

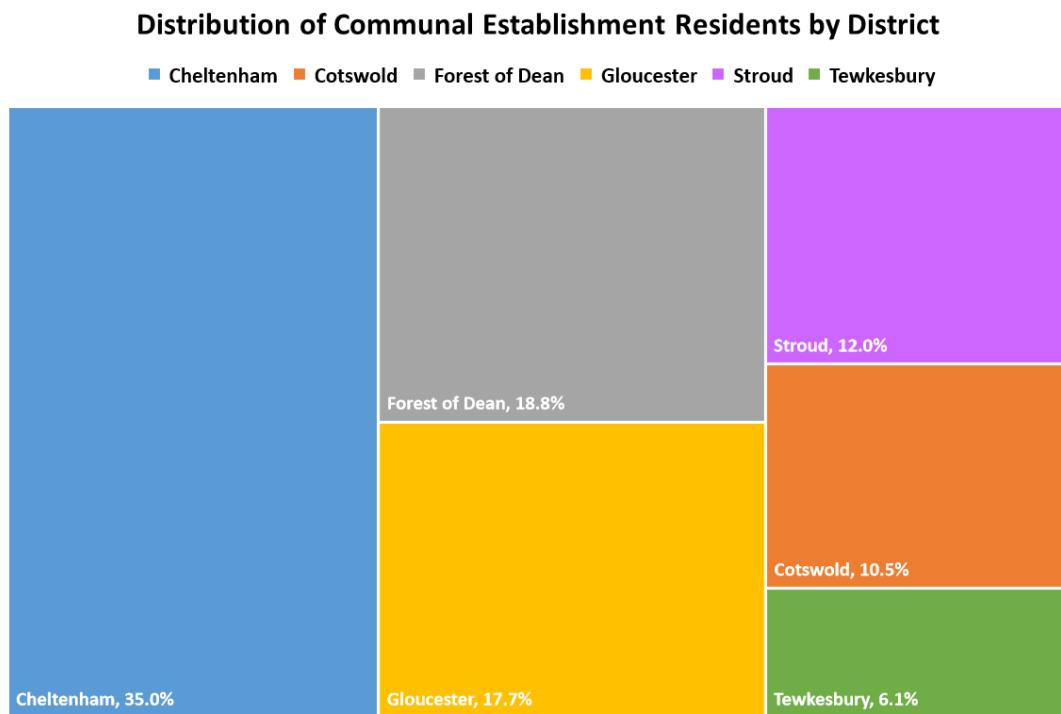


Figure 23: Distribution of communal establishment residents by district in Gloucestershire²⁶

Out of Gloucestershire's districts, Cheltenham accounts for the highest number of communal establishment residents, equivalent to 35.0% CE residents living in Gloucestershire. This is followed by Forest of Dean (18.8%) and Gloucester (17.7%) whilst the lowest proportion of CE residents are located in Tewkesbury (6.1%), as shown in Figure 23.

The communal establishments data can be broken down by type, as seen in Figure 24. In all areas, apart from Gloucester, Stroud and Tewksbury communal establishments classed as 'Other establishment' account for the highest proportion of residents. In contrast, in Gloucester, Stroud and Tewksbury there is a higher proportion of communal establishments classed as 'Medical and Care establishment: Other'. There were no residents living in Local Authority run medical and care establishments in Cotswold, Forest of Dean and Tewksbury.

²⁶ Census 2021, ONS

A small proportion of residents in each of the areas were living in communal establishments where the type has not been stated.

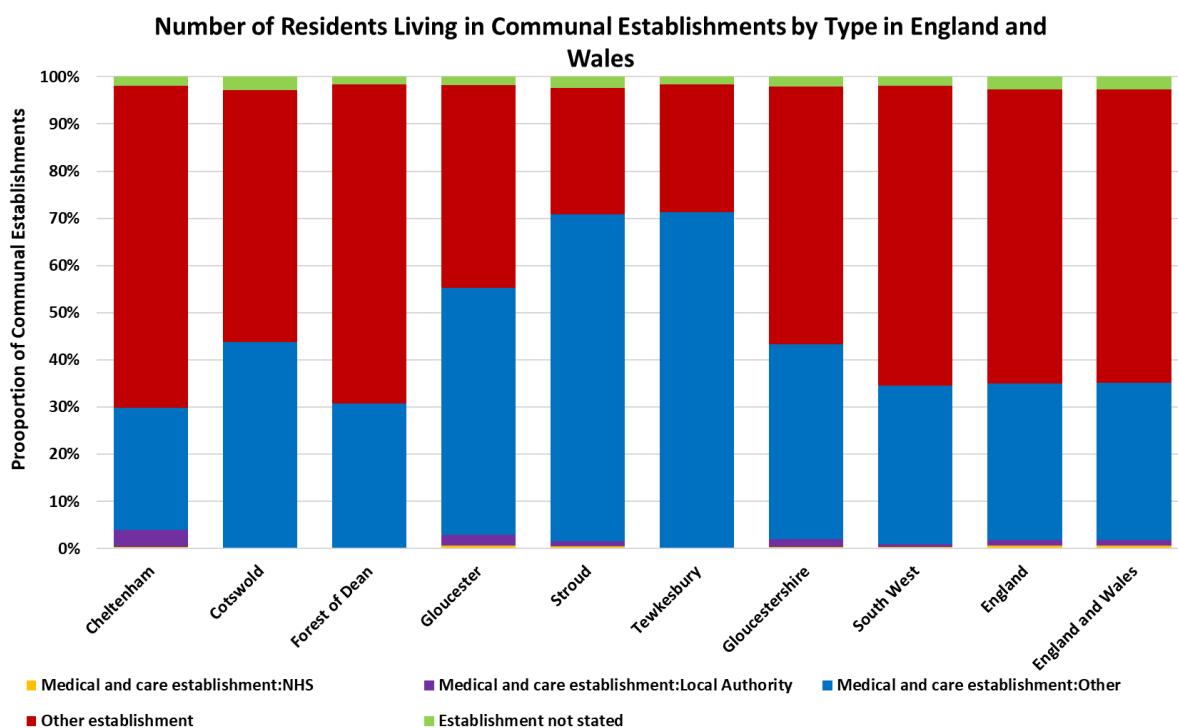


Figure 24: Proportion of communal establishment residents by type in England and Wales²⁷

A more detailed breakdown of the types of communal establishments residents are living in within Gloucestershire is given in Figure 25 as well as a comparison between 2011 and 2021. In Gloucestershire, the highest proportion of residents living in communal establishments was in educational establishments, accounting for 44.2% of residents in 2021, an increase from the 2011 proportion of 38.7%. This is followed by other (non- LA/NHS run) care homes with nursing (21.3% in 2021) and other (non- LA/NHS run) care homes without nursing (18.9% in 2021). Between 2011 and 2021, the proportion of all Gloucestershire communal establishment residents living in other care homes with nursing increased (1.3 percentage points higher) whilst the proportion decreased in other care homes without nursing (3.1 percentage points lower). Around 1 in 20 residents lived in defense establishments in 2011 and 2021 which can be mainly accounted for by the armed forces bases in Gloucestershire.

²⁷ Census 2021, ONS

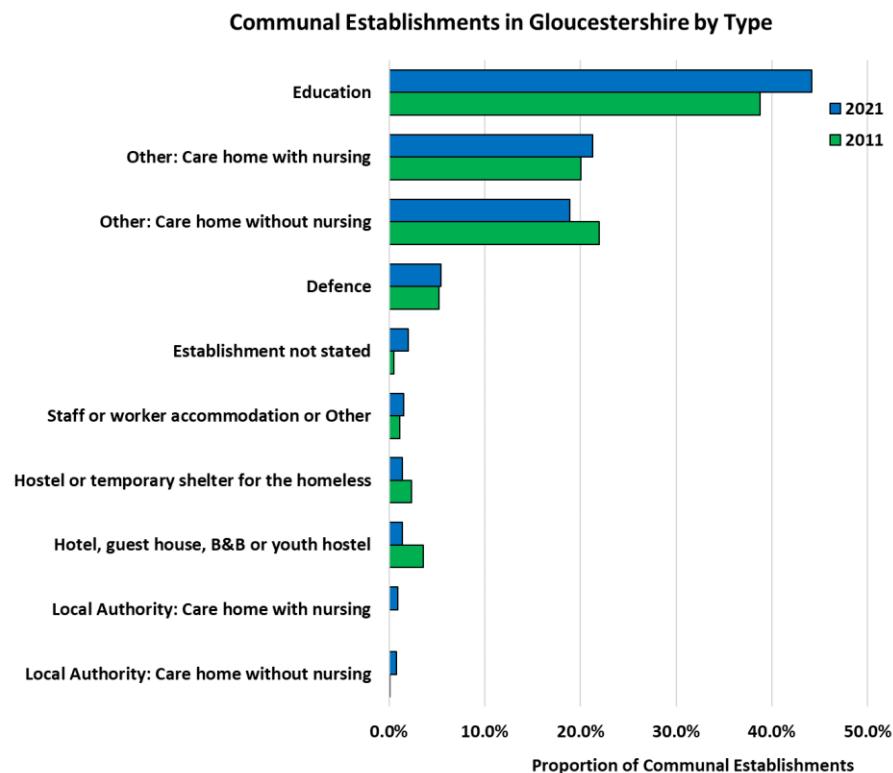


Figure 25: Top ten highest proportions of communal establishment residents by type in Gloucestershire, 2011 and 2021²⁸

3.3.2 Position in Communal Establishment by Age and Sex

The usual residents of communal establishments are categorised by their age and sex. A usual resident is someone who is either living in the communal establishment, living and working in one or someone who is a family member of staff that work and live there. The 2021 Census data is highly comparable to the 2011 data.

In Gloucestershire, 96.3% of people living in a communal establishment were classed as a resident (9,785 people), 2% as staff or owner (199 people), 0.8% as a family member or partner of staff or owner (80 people) and 0.9% staying temporarily- no usual address (93 people). Generally, there was a similar proportional distribution in the South West and England and Wales except in both areas there was a higher proportion of people who were staying temporarily in the establishment (South West 1.5%, and England and Wales 2.2%).

²⁸ Census 2021, ONS

Position in communal establishment and sex and age	Resident	Staff or owner	Family member or partner of staff or owner	Staying temporarily (no usual UK address)
Cheltenham	97.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Cotswold	90.3%	7.0%	1.8%	0.8%
Forest of Dean	99.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Gloucester	96.4%	0.6%	0.9%	2.0%
Stroud	93.0%	4.3%	1.9%	0.8%
Tewkesbury	95.8%	2.1%	0.5%	1.6%
Gloucestershire	96.3%	2.0%	0.8%	0.9%
South West	96.0%	1.9%	0.6%	1.5%
England	96.1%	1.3%	0.4%	2.1%
England and Wales	96.1%	1.3%	0.4%	2.2%

Table 2: Position in Communal Establishment, England and Wales²⁹

Table 2 indicates that Forest of Dean had the highest proportion of people classed as residents (99.2%) whilst Cotswold had the lowest equating to 90.3%. Cotswold, Stroud and Tewkesbury all had a lower proportion than the regional and national figures. Conversely, Cotswold (7.0%) had the highest proportion of staff or owners residing in communal establishments in 2021, this is followed by Stroud (4.3%) and Tewkesbury (2.1%). These figures are above the national proportion of 1.3%. Forest of Dean (0.2%) was the only district to have a lower proportion of family members or partners of staff or the owners compared to the national proportion. In addition, only Gloucester (2.0%) and Tewkesbury (1.6%) had a higher proportion of people staying in communal establishments temporarily than the national proportion.

3.2.3.1. Residents

Looking specifically at the resident category for communal establishments, i.e., someone who lives there and does not work or is associated with someone who works there, 41.6% in Gloucestershire were male and 58.4% were female. In comparison, in both the South West and England and Wales, 48.9% of residents were male and 51.1% were female.

Furthermore, the age group with the highest proportion of residents in Gloucestershire was the 16-24 year old group accounting for 38.1% of all residents. These young people will mainly be living in schools with boarding facilities. The other age group with a noticeably higher proportion was the 85+ group accounting for 19.4% of total residents, these will mainly be people living

²⁹ Census 2021, ONS

in nursing homes. Compared to the regional and national average, Gloucestershire had a lower proportion of residents aged 16-24 and a higher proportion of residents aged 85+.

Figure 26 indicates the distribution of residents³⁰ living in communal establishments by age and sex, it also compares to the 2011 data shown by the black dashed outline. The age group with the largest proportion of females is the 16-24 year old age category accounting for 22.6% of total residents, the same age category also accounts for the highest proportion of males with 16.9% of total residents. In addition, in 2021, there was a much higher proportion of female residents over the age of 85 living in communal establishments than males. Likewise, there was a higher proportion of females than males in the 0-15, 16-24 and 75-84 year old age categories.

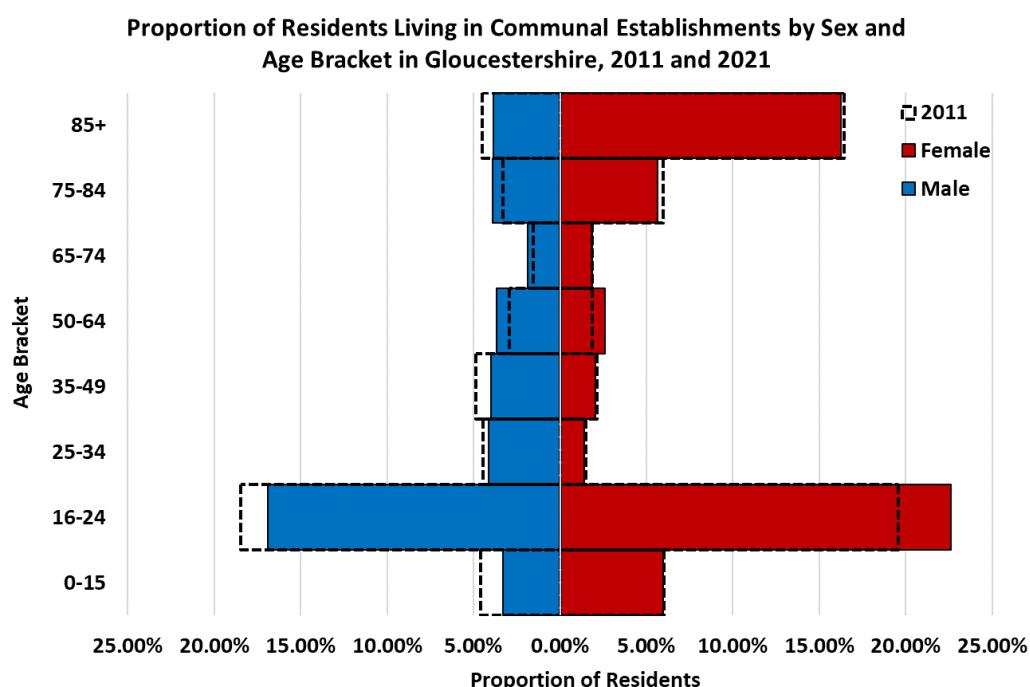


Figure 26: Communal establishment residents by sex and age in Gloucestershire, 2011 and 2021³¹

Compared to 2011, the largest increase in proportion of the total resident population was in the female 16-24 age group which increased by 3 percentage points. In contrast, the largest decrease in proportion was in the male 16-24 age group which decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

³⁰ Resident does not refer to staff or owners, family members or partners of staff or owner or those staying temporarily- no usual address.

³¹ Census 2021, ONS

4. Key messages

- There were 279,429 households in Gloucestershire on Census Day.
- 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. The Forest of Dean had the smallest number of households followed by Cotswold.
- 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.
- Household 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 number of households 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.
- In 2021, 84.5% of Gloucestershire households lived in houses or bungalows, this was higher than the national and regional averages, conversely a lower proportion of households lived in flats, apartments or maisonettes.
- At district level there are considerable differences, in the Forest of Dean 92.3% of households lived in houses or bungalows. In contrast in Cheltenham 72.6% of households lived in houses or bungalows, and a significantly higher proportion of people live in flats, apartments and maisonettes. This may have implications for the types of services or support that people require, for example flats, apartments and maisonettes often require different types of waste collection to houses and bungalows.
- The proportions of households in different types of accommodation remained very similar across the decade from 2011 to 2021. There was a small decline in the proportion of households in a whole house or bungalow and a minor increase in the proportion of households in flats, apartments, or maisonettes.
- In 2021, 67.8% of Gloucestershire households owned the accommodation they lived in, this was higher than the national and regional averages. Levels of private renting (17.6%) were lower in Gloucestershire than the

across the South West and England and Wales, while levels of social renting (13.1%) were broadly in line with the regional average but lower than the national average.

- Levels of owner-occupied housing was highest in Stroud and the Forest of Dean and lowest in Cheltenham. Cotswold has the highest proportion of households which were socially rented while Cheltenham has the lowest. In Cheltenham and Gloucester levels of private renting exceeded the national average, all of Gloucestershire's other districts had lower levels of private renting than nationally. In areas of high level of renting, where population turnover tends to be high, demand for locality or community-based services such as school places could become harder to predict.
- Since 2011 the proportion of households in Gloucestershire which owned their own homes fell from 69.4% in 2011 to 67.8% in 2021, a similar picture was observed at a district, regional and national level. The decline in home ownership has been accompanied by an increase in private renting, and is likely to be linked to the shortage of affordable housing.
- Dwellings in Gloucestershire are generally larger than those at a regional and national level. At district level Cheltenham and Gloucester have a higher proportion of dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms than Gloucestershire, while Cotswold and Stroud have a higher proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.
- Overcrowding, is known to contribute to poor health and mental stress among adults as well as children. Across Gloucestershire 2.0% of households (5,525) had fewer bedrooms than required, this was lower than the national and regional averages of 2.4%. Conversely 75.8% of Gloucestershire households had more bedrooms than they required. This suggests there are a large number of houses which are under-occupied.
- Gloucester stands out as having the highest proportion of households which are overcrowded with 3.5% of households having fewer bedrooms than required. Conversely Cotswold has the highest proportion of households which are under-occupied with 80.5% of households having more bedrooms than required.
- At district and county level the proportion of households which are overcrowded is low, however there are 4 LSOAs where more than 10% of households are overcrowded, these areas are all in Gloucester with three of them making up parts of Barton an Tredworth and the other area covering part of Matson and Robinswood.
- In 2021 there were around 3,461 households in Gloucestershire which did not have central heating, equating to 1.2% of total households, this was lower than the regional (1.7%) and national averages (1.5%). At a district

level Gloucester had the highest proportion of households without central heating (1.5%) followed by Cheltenham (1.3%).

- The proportion of Gloucestershire households without central heating fell from 2.7% in 2011 to 1.2% in 2021, similar changes were seen at a district, regional and national level.
- For the first time, the 2021 Census recorded whether a household's central heating used renewable energy sources. Overall, 1.5% of households in Gloucestershire (5,865 households) used at least one renewable energy source. The proportion of households in Gloucestershire using renewable energy was slightly higher than the national average (0.9%) and broadly in line with the regional average (1.6%).
- Across Gloucestershire, the district with the highest percentage of households using renewable energy was the Forest of Dean (2.5%) followed by Stroud (2.1%), Gloucester (0.5%) and Cheltenham (0.6%) had the lowest proportion of households using renewable energy.
- In 2021 there were around 41,734 households in Gloucestershire which did not have access to a car or van, equating to 14.9% of total households, this was lower than the regional (16.8%) and national averages (23.3%).
- At a district level Gloucester had the highest proportion of households without access to a car or van (20.2%) followed by Cheltenham (20.0%).
- There is a clear rural urban divide with the areas with the highest proportion of households without access to a car or van located in the urban districts or Cheltenham and Gloucester. There are 9 LSOAs in the county where more than 40% of households do not have access to a car or van, 7 of these areas are located in Gloucester (Westgate 5, Kingsholm and Wotton 3, Westgate 2, Westgate 3, Matson and Robinswood 1, Barton and Tredworth 2, and Barton and Tredworth 4) and 2 are located in Cheltenham (St Paul's 3 and St Mark's 1).
- In Gloucestershire 34,729 residents stayed at a second address for more than 30 days a year, this equates to 5.4% of the population, which was broadly in line with the national average of 5.3% and slightly lower than the regional average of 5.9%.
- At district level Cheltenham (7.5%) and Cotswold (6.6%) had the highest percentage of residents who had a second address while Tewkesbury had the lowest (4.2%).
- There were 10,159 people living in communal residences on Census Day 2021, a 7.4% decrease compared to Census Day 2011.

- The highest proportion of communal establishment residents live in education establishments, which also saw the largest percentage increase between 2011 and 2021, followed by care homes.
- Most residents of communal establishments were either aged between 16-24 or 85+.
- There was a higher proportion of females (58.4%) living in communal establishments in 2021, this proportion is higher than the usual resident population of Gloucestershire which had a 51.1% proportion of females in 2021.

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