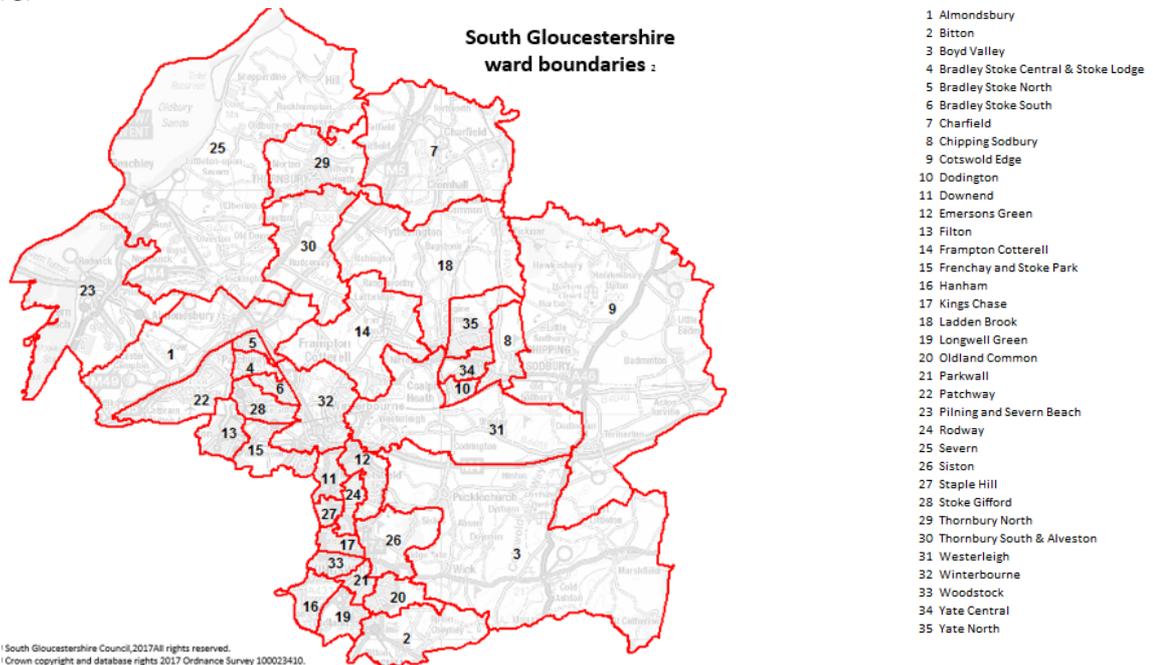


Background

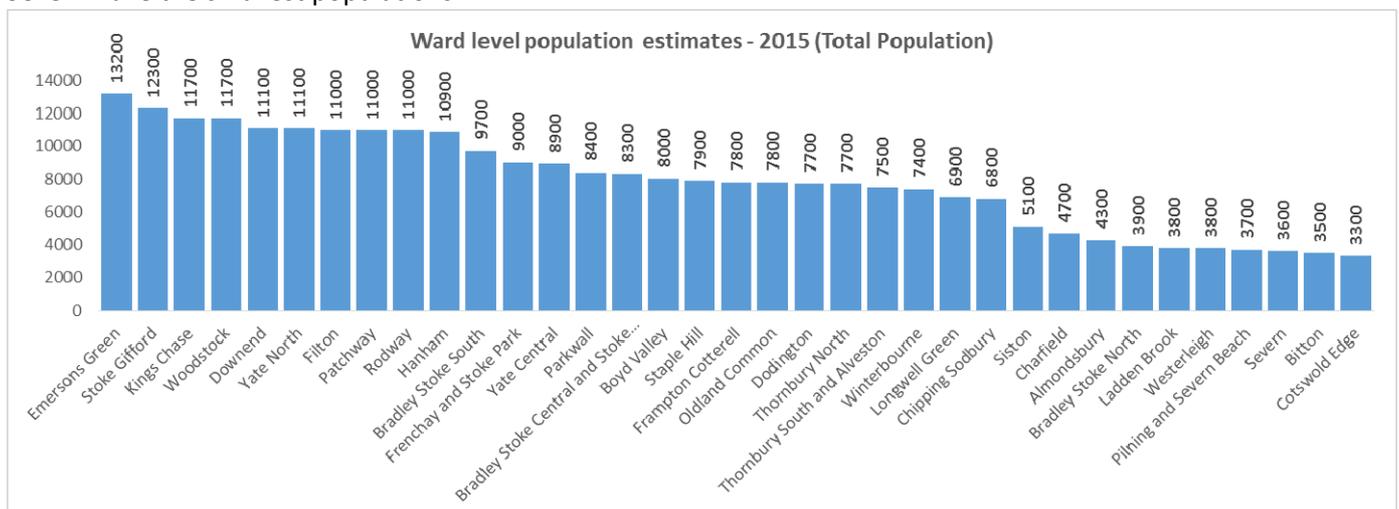
The Office for National Statistics's Mid-year Population Estimates are published for all local authorities and updated annually. They are the Government's official population estimates and are used locally by the council and its partners for a wide range of purposes. Persons included in these estimates are those people usually resident in the district including students and school boarders at their term time address and long-term international migrants (i.e. those intending to come to the UK for more than a year). The estimates do not include short term migrants i.e. people who intend to come to, or leave, the UK within a year. In addition to the official local authority level data, ONS publish 'experimental' population estimates¹ for small areas (the smallest geographical unit of data being Census Output Areas). Using these data, the population of larger geographical areas can be estimated.

This short note summarises the 2015 mid-year population estimates for the 35 administrative **wards** in South Gloucestershire.



Total Population

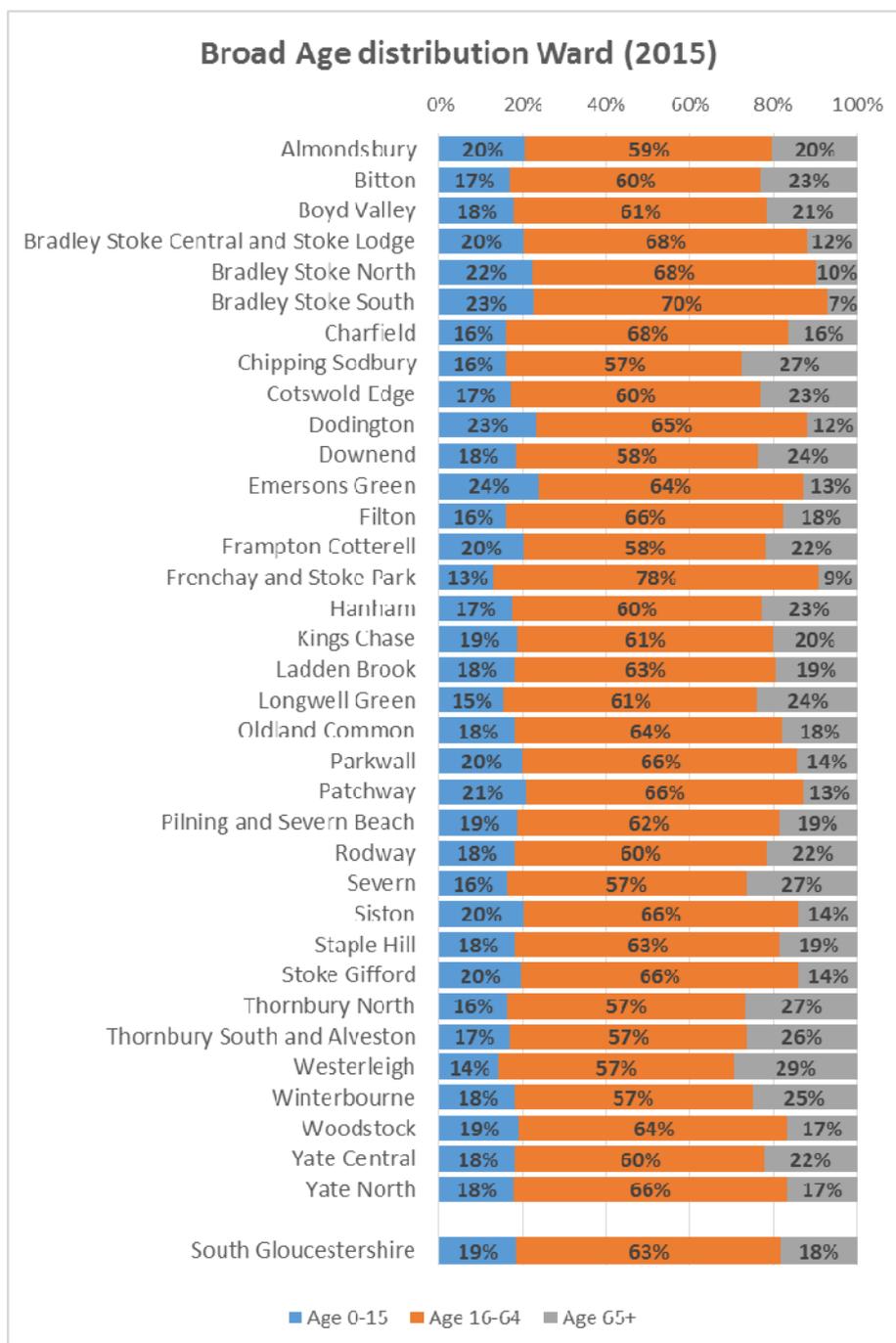
The population of South Gloucestershire for mid-2015 is estimated to be 274,700. Emersons Green, Stoke Gifford, Kings Chase and Woodstock are the most populous wards, whilst the rural wards of Cotswold Edge, Bitton and Severn have the smallest populations.



¹ Experimental statistics do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

Population by Broad Age band (broad life stage groups)

Of the 274,700 people living in South Gloucestershire, approximately; 51,000 (19%) are children; 173,200 (63%) are of 'working age', and; 50,500 (18%) are older people. The chart below illustrates the distribution by broad age band in each ward.



Ward level summary:

Children (0-15yrs):

- Highest proportions are within: Emersons Green (24%), Dodington (23%) and Bradley Stoke South (23%)
- Lowest proportions are within: Frenchay and Stoke Park (13%), Westerleigh (14%) and Longwell Green (15%)

Broad 'Working age' (16-64yrs):

- Highest proportions are within: Frenchay and Stoke Park (78%), Bradley Stoke South (70%)
- Lowest proportions are within: Westerleigh, Chipping Sodbury, Winterbourne, Thornbury South and Alveston, Thornbury North and Severn (all 57%)

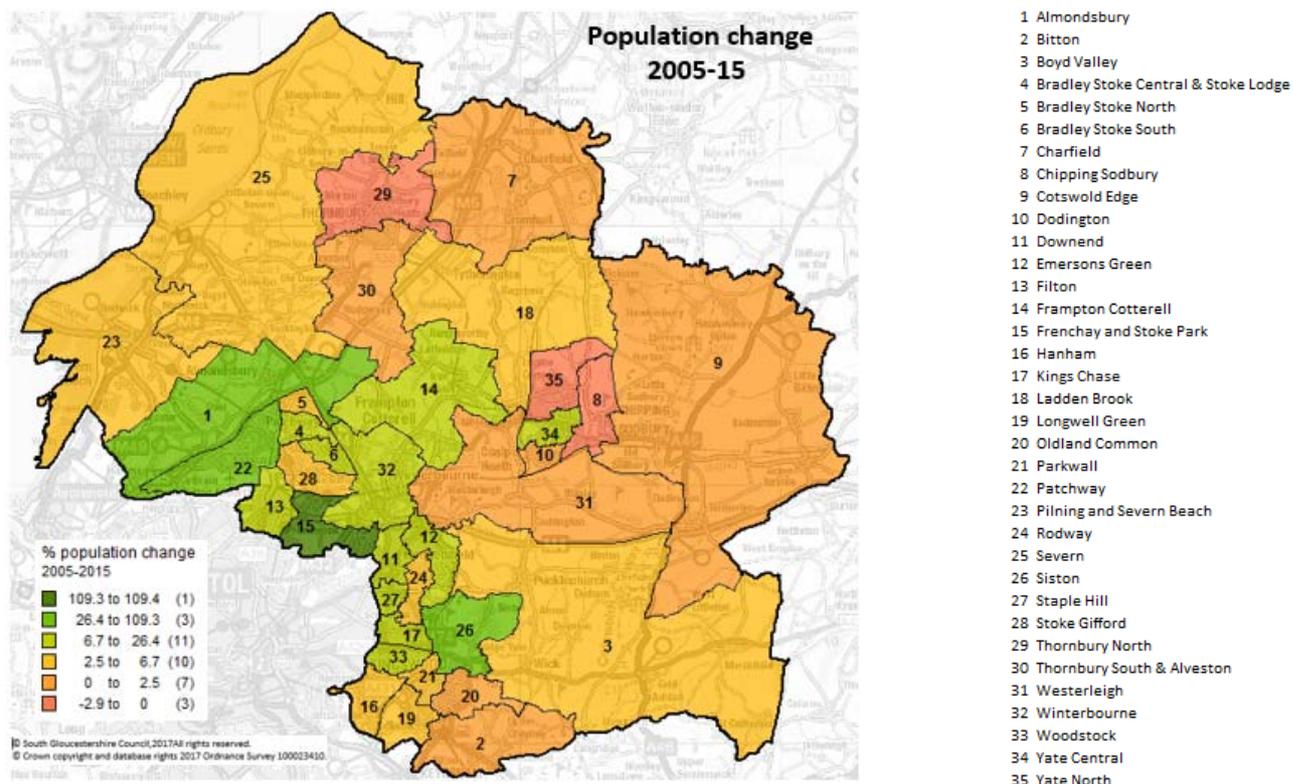
'Older people' (65 yrs and over):

- Highest proportions are within: Westerleigh (29%), Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury North, Severn (all 27%)
- Lowest proportions are within: Bradley Stoke South (7%), Frenchay and Stoke Park (9%)

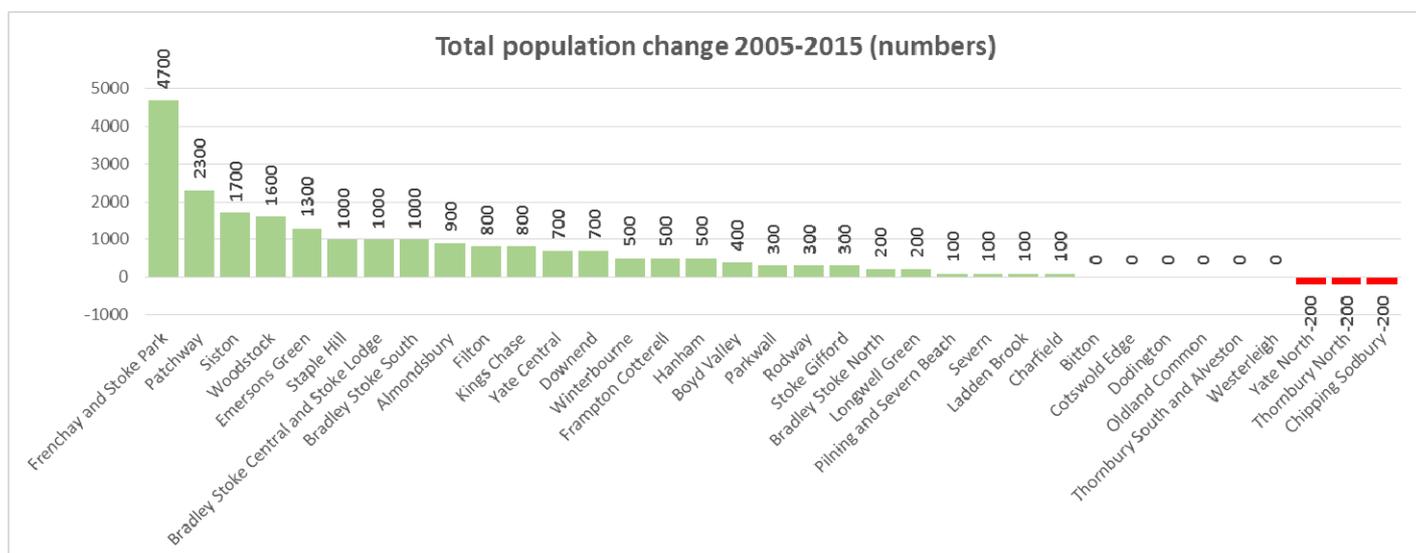
Population change 2005-2015

In the decade 2005-2015, the population of South Gloucestershire increased by 21,500 (8.5%). In general the wards which experienced the largest population increases were the wards where significant levels of housing growth have taken place. For example:

- Frenchay and Stoke Park ward: +4,700 (+19%). Major residential developments in this ward include: *Walscourt Farm (build-out 2008 – ongoing) and Harry Stoke (build-out: 2013-present)*
- Patchway ward: +2,300 (+26%). Major residential developments in this ward include *Charlton Hayes / Filton Northfield (build-out: 2010-present)*
- Siston ward: +1700 (+50%). *The Siston Hill development falls within this ward (build-out: 2006-2011)*
- Woodstock ward: +1600 (16%). *Numerous urban 'infill' development sites within this ward*
- Emersons Green ward: +1300 (11%). *Emersons Green East (Lyde Green) (build-out: 2014-present)*



In contrast, the wards of Yate North, Thornbury North and Chipping Sodbury all experienced a (minor) decrease in population over the decade (2005-15).



Further information

This briefing note and related information is available to download from the 'Population and demographic pages on the council website: www.southglos.gov.uk/statistics

For further information about population estimates and projections contact the Corporate Research and Consultation Team - 01454 863990, email research@southglos.gov.uk

Notes

1. These figures are consistent with the current published Local Authority and Output Area (OA) population estimates for mid-2015 (released June 2016).
2. The latest estimates for wards are based on 2015 electoral ward boundaries (as at 31 December 2015). Estimates for mid-2015 are based on aggregations of whole Output Areas (OA) estimates. OA boundaries are not an exact fit (non-coterminous) for ward boundaries and therefore are allocated by ONS using a best-fit approach.
3. Whilst the estimates are produced down to unit level, it is not implied that the estimates are accurate to this level of detail so are rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore totals may not sum due to rounding.
4. These estimates are experimental statistics and do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.