

Health and unpaid care

	% people with limiting long term illness	% of working age people with a limiting long term illness	General health - % health was good	% health not good	% health fair	% of residents who provide unpaid care	% providing unpaid care 1-19 hours per week	% providing unpaid care 50+ hours per week
Brighton & Hove	18.3	13.04	68.05	22.90	22.90	8.8	70.89	19.05
South East	5.47	10.63	71.50	21.38	21.38	9.2	73.45	17.64
England & Wales	18.23	13.56	68.55	22.23	22.23	10.00	68.15	20.86

On Census Day 2001 the percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness in the city was 18.3%. Limiting long-term illness includes any long-term illness, health problems or disability, which limits daily activities or work. The percentage is similar to the national average for England & Wales and somewhat greater than the 15.5% in the South East. Among those of working age 13% of Brighton & Hove residents had a limiting long-term illness compared to 10.6% in the South East generally.

Census 2001, Table KS08 Health and Provision of Social Care.

For the first time in any British census questions about overall health were asked in the 2001 Census. A very similar proportion of Brighton & Hove residents responded that they were of good health (68%) or not of good health (9%) as in the whole of England & Wales. In the South East region 71.5% responded that they were in good health and 7% that they were not in good health. Nearly 23% of the working age population in the city (16-74 year olds) reported that their health in the past 12 months had not been good, similar to the percentage for England & Wales, but slightly higher than the overall percentage in the South East (21%).

Questions about providing unpaid care were also a new feature in the 2001 Census. Carers are people who look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others, because of long term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age. There were 21,800 (9% of all) residents of Brighton & Hove providing such care: this proportion compared to 10% in England & Wales. The greatest proportion of carers in Brighton & Hove (71%) provided such care for fewer than 20 hours, but 19% provided care for 50 hours or more. The percentage providing unpaid care for up to 19 hours a week (70.89%) is slightly above the national average of 68.15%, however this is below the average of the South East which was 73.45%.

One in twenty residents (5%) of Brighton & Hove aged 16-74 years responded that they were permanently sick or disabled. This is similar to the England & Wales average (5.5%) but higher than 3.5% average for the South East region.

Households with dependent children

	No. of lone parents with dependent children	No. of male lone parents	No. of female lone parents	% of male lone parents in full time employment	% of female lone parents in full time employment
Brighton & Hove	6,963	602	6361	52.49	16.65
South East	171,549	17,934	153,615	64.48	23.55
England & Wales	1,399,939	133,233	1,266,706	55.93	21.43

Eight percent of the lone parent households in the city are headed by males, however a much higher percentage of the lone males with dependent children are in full time employment compared to the lone female parents. A dependent child is a person in a household aged 1-15, or 16-18 and a full time student, in a family with parent(s).

Census 2001, Table KS22 Lone parent households with dependent children.

Households with limiting long term illness and dependent children

	Total number of households	Number of households no adults in employment with dependent children	Number of households no adults in employment with no dependent children	Number of households with dependent children	Number households with dependent 0-4 year olds	Number of households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness
Brighton & Hove	114,479	4,990	37,034	25,842	10,581	35,564
Brighton & Hove (%)		4.36	32.35	22.57	9.24	31.07
South East (%)		3.29	28.87	29.18	11.34	29.36
England & Wales (%)		4.90	31.17	29.50	11.36	34.05

Brighton & Hove has a higher percentage of households with adults not currently employed and with no dependent children than the South East average but similar to the England & Wales average. In total over 37,000 households in the city fall into this category. The percentage of households with dependent children where there is no employed adult (4.36% or nearly 5000 households) is similar to the national average for England and Wales and slightly above the South East average (3.29%).

At 22.57% the percentage of all households with dependent children is below the national average for England & Wales and is the second lowest in the South East. The percentage with young children under five is less than 10%. Almost a third of households have one or more person with a limiting long-term illness.

Census 2001, Table KS21 Households with limiting long-term illness and dependent children

Employment in Health and Social Care

	% of total employed population aged 17-64 working in health and social care	% of employed females aged 17-64 working in health and social care	% of employed males aged 17-64 working in health and social care
Brighton & Hove	12	19.4	5.8
South East	10	17.5	3.4
England & Wales	11	18.9	3.8

Over one in ten people in employment in the city work in health and social care (12%). Overall, a significantly higher percentage of females are employed in these fields, although in Brighton & Hove the percentage of both men and women in this type of employment is higher than the average for the South East and nationally for England & Wales.

Residents of medical and care establishments

According to the 2001 Census 2,534 or 1% of all residents of Brighton & Hove resided in nursing or residential homes. In 1991 the equivalent figure was 3,940 or 1.7% of all residents. In England & Wales 0.7% of the population resided in such care homes and in the South East region 0.8% of the resident population in 2001 did.

By contrast 5244 Brighton & Hove residents were staying in hotels, guesthouses and sheltered housing, where facilities were shared. The significantly smaller figure of 1798 in 1991 may be due to a difference in the way such numbers were collected then.

Census 2001, Table KS11a-c Industry of Employment