

2011 Census: Health and provision of unpaid care in Kent

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On 11 December 2012 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published 2011 Census data on health and unpaid care for England & Wales. This bulletin presents this information for the Kent local authority districts, Kent, the South East region and England

Headline findings

- Kent is the largest non-metropolitan local authority area in England with a resident population of 1,463,740 people as at 2011 Census. This figure excludes the Medway Council area.
- The majority of Kent residents are in good health with 683,205 people claiming to be in very good health. This number is equal to 46.7% of the total population
- 16,669 people in Kent say that they are in very bad health. This number is equal to 1.1% of the total population
- 17.6% of Kent residents said that they had some limitation to their day to day activities. This is equal to 257,038 people. The remaining 82.4% stated that their day to day activities were not limited.
- 805,202 Kent residents of working age stated that they had no limitations. This is equal to 87.7% of the total population aged 16 to 64.
- In 2011 151,777 people, or 10.4% of Kent's total population, provided unpaid care. This proportion is higher than the regional average of 8.9% and the national average of 10.2%.
- 23.6% of all unpaid carers in Kent provide care for 50 or more hours a week.

Introduction

The 1991 Census saw the introduction of a question about 'limiting long-term illness'. The results told us the numbers and proportions of the population who either had or did not have a limiting long-term illness. However, this alone does not give an indication of the general health of the population.

The 2001 Census saw the introduction of a question regarding general health. People were asked to assess whether their health was 'good', 'fairly good' or 'not good'.

It was introduced on the basis that self-perceived poor health is a strong indicator of future use of the health service, and analysis of this information also helps to develop and monitor policy on the delivery of health care, the reduction of health inequalities, and the assessment of progress towards improving the general health of the population.

In the 2011 Census the question on general health was changed to align to the current ONS surveys: General Household Survey, Labour Force Survey and the Opinions Survey. The three options available in 2001 were expanded to five options. In 2011, people were asked to assess whether their health was, 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad' or 'very bad'.

For the 2011 Census, the wording of the question regarding long-term illness was changed to better meet the description of disability as defined in the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), 2005. People were asked to indicate if their day-to-day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months. They were asked to choose one of three answers; 'Yes, limited a lot'; 'Yes, limited a little', or 'No'. Information for both working age population and total population are presented in this bulletin.

The provision of unpaid care is a key indicator of care needs and has important implications for the planning and delivery of health and social care services. Analysis reveals the possible burden on social care services if unpaid carers were not available. A direct 2001 to 2011 comparison is available for this characteristic.

The changes to the questions between the two censuses mean that a direct comparison for general health and limiting long term illness is not available. However, we have provided a simplified 2001 to 2011 change on a 'best fit' basis.

NOTE: When referring to Kent we mean the Kent County Council Area which includes all twelve local authority districts but does not include the Medway Unitary Authority.

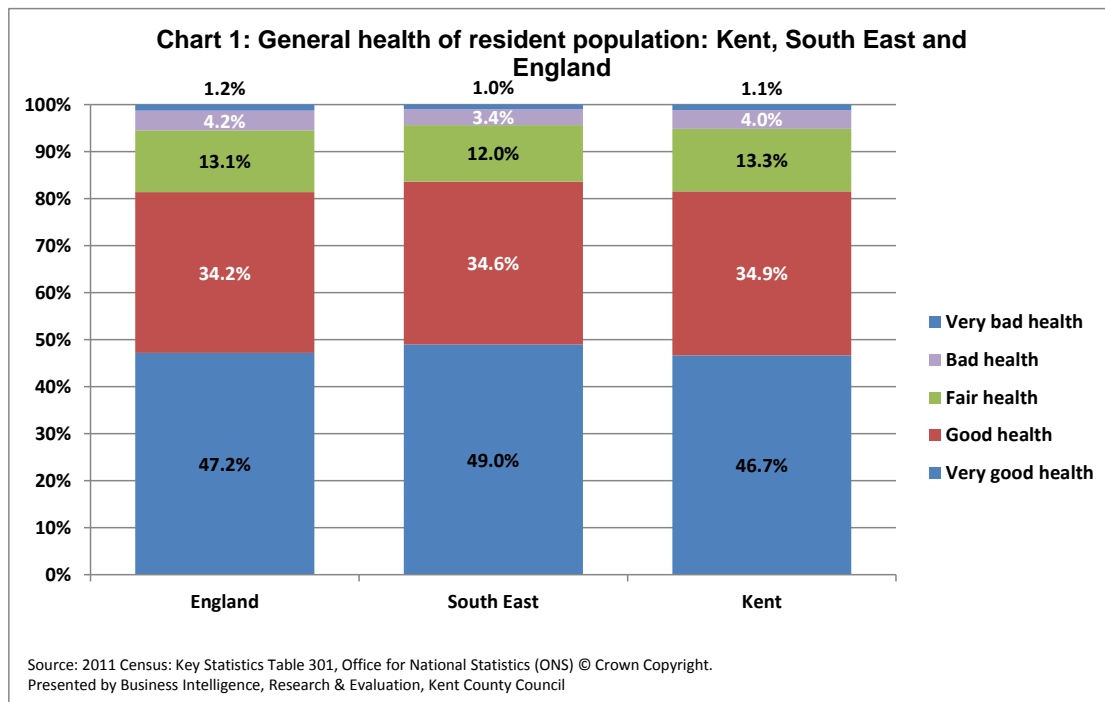
General health in 2011

The 2011 Census tells us that majority of residents in Kent consider themselves to be in very good health. A total of 683,205 Kent residents stated that they are in very good health. This is equal to 46.7% of the total population. This proportion is slightly lower than the regional average of 49% and the national average of 47.2%.

Kent has higher proportions of people who are in good health or fair health than the regional and national figures.

A total of 58,536 residents Kent residents stated that they are in bad health. This is equal to 4% of the total population. Whilst 16,669 residents say that they are in very bad health. This is equal to 1.1% of the total population

Chart 1 presents the population by general health for Kent, the South East region and England



Within the Kent local authority districts Tunbridge Wells has the highest proportion of people who are in very good health with 51.4% of residents ticking this box. This is equal to 59,156 people.

Tonbridge & Malling has the highest number of residents who are in very good health with a total of 60,306. This is equal to 49.9%.

Shepway has the highest proportion of residents who say that they are in good health with a total of 38,999 or 36.1% of the total population.

Thanet has the highest proportion of residents who say that they are in fair, bad and very bad health (16.7%, 5.8% and 1.7% respectively).

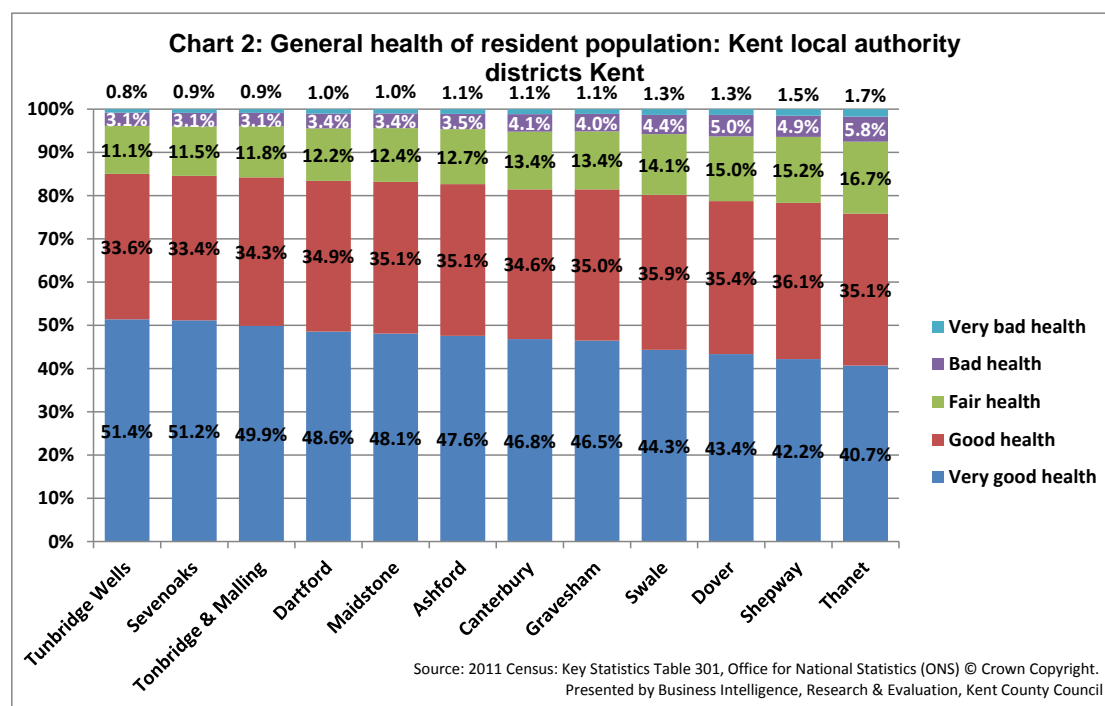


Table 1 presents the Kent local authority district population by general health compared to that of Kent, the South East Region and England.

Table 1: General health of population in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2011

	All People	People whose general health is...									
		very good health		good health		fair health		bad health		very bad health	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	53,012,456	25,005,712	47.2%	18,141,457	34.2%	6,954,092	13.1%	2,250,446	4.2%	660,749	1.2%
South East	8,634,750	4,232,707	49.0%	2,989,920	34.6%	1,037,592	12.0%	291,456	3.4%	83,075	1.0%
Kent	1,463,740	683,205	46.7%	510,399	34.9%	194,931	13.3%	58,536	4.0%	16,669	1.1%
Ashford	117,956	56,128	47.6%	41,385	35.1%	15,027	12.7%	4,163	3.5%	1,253	1.1%
Canterbury	151,145	70,764	46.8%	52,338	34.6%	20,211	13.4%	6,133	4.1%	1,699	1.1%
Dartford	97,365	47,273	48.6%	33,941	34.9%	11,837	12.2%	3,314	3.4%	1,000	1.0%
Dover	111,674	48,433	43.4%	39,477	35.4%	16,745	15.0%	5,538	5.0%	1,481	1.3%
Gravesham	101,720	47,298	46.5%	35,572	35.0%	13,629	13.4%	4,104	4.0%	1,117	1.1%
Maidstone	155,143	74,636	48.1%	54,384	35.1%	19,291	12.4%	5,323	3.4%	1,509	1.0%
Sevenoaks	114,893	58,796	51.2%	38,344	33.4%	13,180	11.5%	3,569	3.1%	1,004	0.9%
Shepway	107,969	45,577	42.2%	38,999	36.1%	16,465	15.2%	5,321	4.9%	1,607	1.5%
Swale	135,835	60,198	44.3%	48,719	35.9%	19,118	14.1%	6,008	4.4%	1,792	1.3%
Thanet	134,186	54,640	40.7%	47,109	35.1%	22,377	16.7%	7,785	5.8%	2,275	1.7%
Tonbridge & Malling	120,805	60,306	49.9%	41,475	34.3%	14,263	11.8%	3,728	3.1%	1,033	0.9%
Tunbridge Wells	115,049	59,156	51.4%	38,656	33.6%	12,788	11.1%	3,550	3.1%	899	0.8%
Medway	263,925	120,662	45.7%	95,679	36.3%	34,307	13.0%	10,388	3.9%	2,889	1.1%
Kent & Medway	1,727,665	803,867	46.5%	606,078	35.1%	229,238	13.3%	68,924	4.0%	19,558	1.1%

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2001 to 2011 change in general health

Changes to the question and the possible answers to the question on health between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census mean that it is not possible to provide a direct comparison.

As a reminder the 2001 Census population by general health for the Kent local authority districts, Kent, the South East Region and England are presented in table 2.

Table 2: General health of population in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2001

	All People	People whose general health is....					
		good		fairly good		not good	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	49,138,831	33,787,361	68.8%	10,915,594	22.2%	4,435,876	9.0%
South East	8,000,645	5,720,436	71.5%	1,710,768	21.4%	569,441	7.1%
Kent	1,329,718	919,739	69.2%	303,019	22.8%	106,960	8.0%
Ashford	102,661	72,073	70.2%	23,151	22.6%	7,437	7.2%
Canterbury	135,278	91,394	67.6%	31,918	23.6%	11,966	8.8%
Dartford	85,911	60,459	70.4%	19,134	22.3%	6,318	7.4%
Dover	104,566	69,406	66.4%	25,268	24.2%	9,892	9.5%
Gravesham	95,717	66,410	69.4%	21,827	22.8%	7,480	7.8%
Maidstone	138,948	98,933	71.2%	30,362	21.9%	9,653	6.9%
Sevenoaks	109,305	79,705	72.9%	22,445	20.5%	7,155	6.5%
Shepway	96,238	63,591	66.1%	23,624	24.5%	9,023	9.4%
Swale	122,801	83,846	68.3%	28,849	23.5%	10,106	8.2%
Thanet	126,702	80,068	63.2%	32,510	25.7%	14,124	11.1%
Tonbridge & Malling	107,561	77,987	72.5%	22,658	21.1%	6,916	6.4%
Tunbridge Wells	104,030	75,867	72.9%	21,273	20.4%	6,890	6.6%
Medway	249,488	174,167	69.8%	56,461	22.6%	18,860	7.6%
Kent & Medway	1,579,206	1,093,906	69.3%	359,480	22.8%	125,820	8.0%

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There are two options available for presenting the change in general health between 2001 and 2011. Option 1 aggregates the five 2011 Census categories into the three 2001 Census categories as illustrated below.

Option 1		
Aggregate 2011 categories to 2001 categories		
2011		2001
Very Good Health + Good Health	minus	Good Health
Fair Health	minus	Fairly Good Health
Bad Health + Very Bad Health	minus	Not Good Health

Option1 shows a considerable increase in those who consider their health to be 'good' and considerable decrease in those who consider their health to be 'fairly good' or 'not good' between the two censuses. The results are presented in table 3.

Table 3: 2001 to 2011 change in health: Option1

	All People		People whose general health is....					
			good		fairly good		not good	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	3,873,625	7.9%	9,359,808	27.7%	-3,961,502	-36.3%	-1,524,681	-34.4%
South East	634,105	7.9%	1,502,191	26.3%	-673,176	-39.3%	-194,910	-34.2%
Kent	134,022	10.1%	273,865	29.8%	-108,088	-35.7%	-31,755	-29.7%
Ashford	15,295	14.9%	25,440	35.3%	-8,124	-35.1%	-2,021	-27.2%
Canterbury	15,867	11.7%	31,708	34.7%	-11,707	-36.7%	-4,134	-34.5%
Dartford	11,454	13.3%	20,755	34.3%	-7,297	-38.1%	-2,004	-31.7%
Dover	7,108	6.8%	18,504	26.7%	-8,523	-33.7%	-2,873	-29.0%
Gravesham	6,003	6.3%	16,460	24.8%	-8,198	-37.6%	-2,259	-30.2%
Maidstone	16,195	11.7%	30,087	30.4%	-11,071	-36.5%	-2,821	-29.2%
Sevenoaks	5,588	5.1%	17,435	21.9%	-9,265	-41.3%	-2,582	-36.1%
Shepway	11,731	12.2%	20,985	33.0%	-7,159	-30.3%	-2,095	-23.2%
Swale	13,034	10.6%	25,071	29.9%	-9,731	-33.7%	-2,306	-22.8%
Thanet	7,484	5.9%	21,681	27.1%	-10,133	-31.2%	-4,064	-28.8%
Tonbridge & Malling	13,244	12.3%	23,794	30.5%	-8,395	-37.1%	-2,155	-31.2%
Tunbridge Wells	11,019	10.6%	21,945	28.9%	-8,485	-39.9%	-2,441	-35.4%
Medway	14,437	5.8%	42,174	24.2%	-22,154	-39.2%	-5,583	-29.6%
Kent & Medway	148,459	9.4%	316,039	28.9%	-130,242	-36.2%	-37,338	-29.7%
			2011 very good & good minus 2001 good		2011 fair minus 2001 fairly good		2011 bad & very bad minus 2001 not good	

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Option 2 aggregates the five 2011 Census categories and the three 2001 Census categories into two new categories which are 'Good or Very Good Health' and 'Not good Health' as illustrated below

Option 2					
Categories from both censuses re grouped to 2 new categories					
Good or Very Good Health			Not Good Health		
2011		2001	2011		2001
Very Good Health + Good Health	minus	Good Health + Fairly Good Health	Fair Health + Bad Health + Very Bad Health	minus	Not Good Health

Option 2 shows a considerable decrease in those who consider their health to be 'good or very good' and considerable increase in those who consider their health to be 'not good' between the two censuses. The results are presented in table 4.

Table 4: 2001 to 2011 change in health: Option 2

	All People		People whose general health is....			
			good or very good		not good	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	3,873,625	7.9%	-1,555,786	-3.5%	5,429,411	122.4%
South East	634,105	7.9%	-208,577	-2.8%	842,682	148.0%
Kent	134,022	10.1%	-29,154	-2.4%	163,176	152.6%
Ashford	15,295	14.9%	2,289	2.4%	13,006	174.9%
Canterbury	15,867	11.7%	-210	-0.2%	16,077	134.4%
Dartford	11,454	13.3%	1,621	2.0%	9,833	155.6%
Dover	7,108	6.8%	-6,764	-7.1%	13,872	140.2%
Gravesham	6,003	6.3%	-5,367	-6.1%	11,370	152.0%
Maidstone	16,195	11.7%	-275	-0.2%	16,470	170.6%
Sevenoaks	5,588	5.1%	-5,010	-4.9%	10,598	148.1%
Shepway	11,731	12.2%	-2,639	-3.0%	14,370	159.3%
Swale	13,034	10.6%	-3,778	-3.4%	16,812	166.4%
Thanet	7,484	5.9%	-10,829	-9.6%	18,313	129.7%
Tonbridge & Malling	13,244	12.3%	1,136	1.1%	12,108	175.1%
Tunbridge Wells	11,019	10.6%	672	0.7%	10,347	150.2%
Medway	14,437	5.8%	-14,287	-6.2%	28,724	152.3%
Kent & Medway	148,459	9.4%	-43,441	-3.0%	191,900	152.5%
			2011 very good & good minus 2001 good & fairly good		2011 fair & bad & very bad health minus 2001 not good	

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Given that the two options show opposite results, it is difficult to determine which would be the preferred option. For this reason we cannot provide any further analysis on the change in general health based on 2001 Census and 2011 Census.

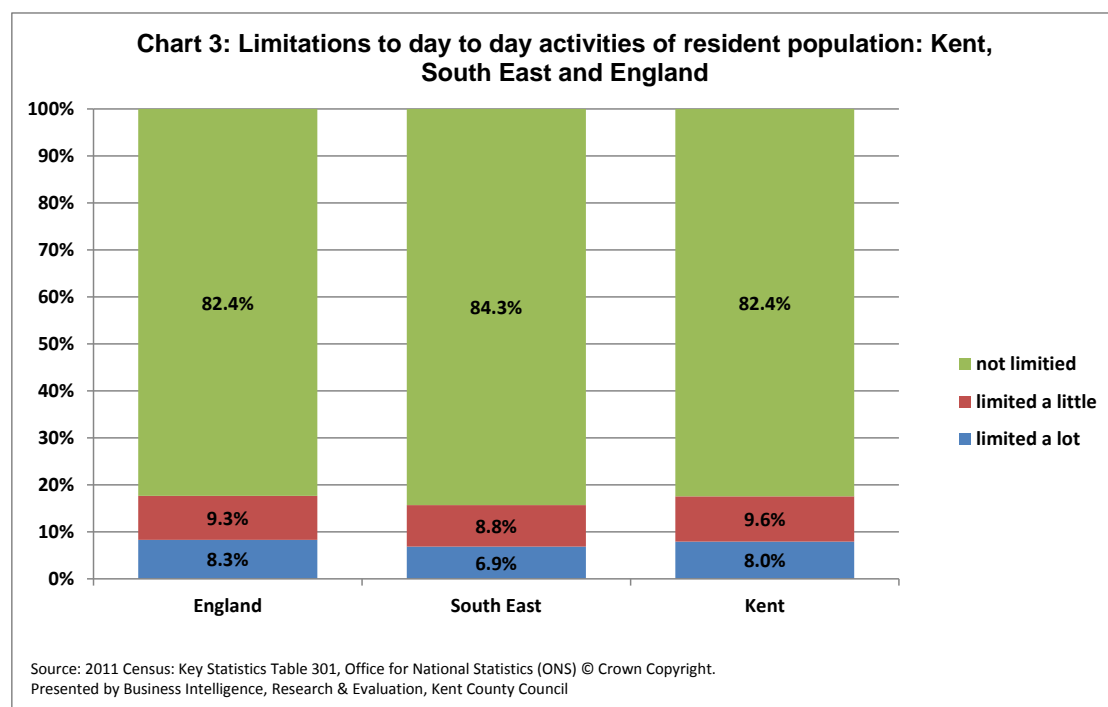
Limitations to day to day activities in 2011

The 2011 Census tells us that the majority of residents in Kent do not consider themselves to be limited in their day to day activities by any health condition. Just over 1.2 million Kent residents stated that they had no limitations. This is equal to 82.4% of the total population. This proportion is slightly lower than the regional average of 84.3% and equal to the national average.

Kent has higher proportion of residents whose day to day activities are limited a little than the regional and national figures.

A total of 116,407 Kent residents stated that their day to day activities were limited a lot. This is equal to 8% of the total population. This proportion is higher than the regional average of 6.9% and slightly lower than the national average of 8.3%.

Chart 3 presents the population by limitations to day to day activities for Kent, the South East region and England



Within the Kent local authority districts Tunbridge Wells has the highest proportion of people whose day to day activities are not limited with 98,678 residents ticking this box. This is equal to 85.8% of the total population.

Thanet has the highest proportion of residents who say that their day to day activities are limited. 11.5% say that they are limited a lot whilst 11.9% are limited a little. See chart 4 and Table 5 for details.

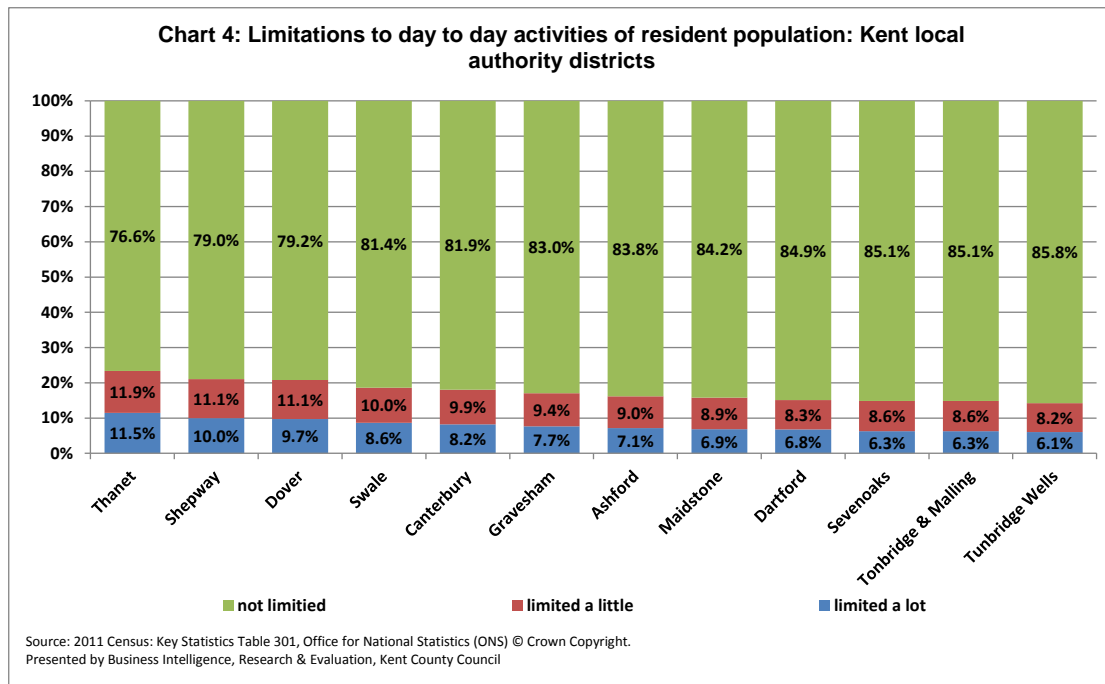


Table 5 presents the Kent local authority district population by limitations to day to day activities compared to that of Kent, the South East Region and England.

Table 5: Limitations to day to day activity of population in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2011

	All People	People whose day to day activities are...					
		limited a lot		limited a little		not limited	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	53,012,456	4,405,394	8.3%	4,947,192	9.3%	43,659,870	82.4%
South East	8,634,750	593,643	6.9%	762,561	8.8%	7,278,546	84.3%
Kent	1,463,740	116,407	8.0%	140,631	9.6%	1,206,702	82.4%
Ashford	117,956	8,416	7.1%	10,669	9.0%	98,871	83.8%
Canterbury	151,145	12,427	8.2%	14,891	9.9%	123,827	81.9%
Dartford	97,365	6,621	6.8%	8,114	8.3%	82,630	84.9%
Dover	111,674	10,853	9.7%	12,404	11.1%	88,417	79.2%
Gravesham	101,720	7,796	7.7%	9,546	9.4%	84,378	83.0%
Maidstone	155,143	10,660	6.9%	13,845	8.9%	130,638	84.2%
Sevenoaks	114,893	7,219	6.3%	9,872	8.6%	97,802	85.1%
Shepway	107,969	10,753	10.0%	11,965	11.1%	85,251	79.0%
Swale	135,835	11,742	8.6%	13,580	10.0%	110,513	81.4%
Thanet	134,186	15,369	11.5%	15,979	11.9%	102,838	76.6%
Tonbridge & Malling	120,805	7,579	6.3%	10,367	8.6%	102,859	85.1%
Tunbridge Wells	115,049	6,972	6.1%	9,399	8.2%	98,678	85.8%
Medway	263,925	19,733	7.5%	23,621	8.9%	220,571	83.6%
Kent & Medway	1,727,665	136,140	7.9%	164,252	9.5%	1,427,273	82.6%

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2001 to 2011 change in limiting long-term illness

As with the topic of general health, changes to the question and the possible answers to the question on limiting long-term illness between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census mean that it is not possible to provide a direct comparison.

As a reminder the 2001 Census population by limiting long-term illness for the Kent local authority districts, Kent, the South East Region and England are presented in table 6.

Table 6: Limiting long term illness of population in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2001

	All People	People with a limiting long-term illness		People without a limiting long-term illness	
		Number	%	Number	%
England	49,138,831	8,809,194	17.9%	40,329,637	82.1%
South East	8,000,645	1,237,399	15.5%	6,763,246	84.5%
Kent	1,329,718	229,609	17.3%	1,100,109	82.7%
Ashford	102,661	16,528	16.1%	86,133	83.9%
Canterbury	135,278	25,504	18.9%	109,774	81.1%
Dartford	85,911	12,977	15.1%	72,934	84.9%
Dover	104,566	21,459	20.5%	83,107	79.5%
Gravesham	95,717	15,605	16.3%	80,112	83.7%
Maidstone	138,948	21,161	15.2%	117,787	84.8%
Sevenoaks	109,305	15,805	14.5%	93,500	85.5%
Shepway	96,238	19,726	20.5%	76,512	79.5%
Swale	122,801	21,623	17.6%	101,178	82.4%
Thanet	126,702	29,038	22.9%	97,664	77.1%
Tonbridge & Malling	107,561	15,098	14.0%	92,463	86.0%
Tunbridge Wells	104,030	15,085	14.5%	88,945	85.5%
Medway	249,488	38,984	15.6%	210,504	84.4%
Kent & Medway	1,579,206	268,593	17.0%	1,310,613	83.0%

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By adding the two 2011 categories, 'people whose day to day activities are limited a lot' and 'people whose day to day activities are limited a little' we can compare the result with the 2001 categories of 'People with a limiting long term illness'. The results are presented in Table 7 and shows that the percentages are very similar to those of the 2001 Census.

Table 8 presents the 2001 to 2011 change in limiting long-term illness based on the aggregation of the 2011 categories to 2001 categories.

The increase in population who have a limiting long-term illness and those who do not have a limiting long-term illness is comparable with the overall increase in total population. However, Kent saw a slightly greater percentage increase in population with a limiting long-term illness than the South East and England.

Within the Kent local authority districts only Tunbridge Wells saw a higher percentage increase in population without a limiting long-term illness than the percentage increase in population with a limiting long-term illness.

Table 7: 2011 population by 2001 limiting-long-term illness categories

	All People	People with a limiting long-term illness		People without a limiting long-term illness	
		Number	% change	Number	% change
England	53,012,456	9,352,586	17.6%	43,659,870	82.4%
South East	8,634,750	1,356,204	15.7%	7,278,546	84.3%
Kent	1,463,740	257,038	17.6%	1,206,702	82.4%
Ashford	117,956	19,085	16.2%	98,871	83.8%
Canterbury	151,145	27,318	18.1%	123,827	81.9%
Dartford	97,365	14,735	15.1%	82,630	84.9%
Dover	111,674	23,257	20.8%	88,417	79.2%
Gravesham	101,720	17,342	17.0%	84,378	83.0%
Maidstone	155,143	24,505	15.8%	130,638	84.2%
Sevenoaks	114,893	17,091	14.9%	97,802	85.1%
Shepway	107,969	22,718	21.0%	85,251	79.0%
Swale	135,835	25,322	18.6%	110,513	81.4%
Thanet	134,186	31,348	23.4%	102,838	76.6%
Tonbridge & Malling	120,805	17,946	14.9%	102,859	85.1%
Tunbridge Wells	115,049	16,371	14.2%	98,678	85.8%
Medway	263,925	43,354	16.4%	220,571	83.6%
Kent & Medway	1,727,665	300,392	17.4%	1,427,273	82.6%

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Table 8: 2001 to 2011 Change in limiting long-term illness

	People with a limiting long-term illness		People without a limiting long-term illness	
	2001-2011 change	% change	2001-2011 change	% change
England	543,392	6.2%	3,330,233	8.3%
South East	118,805	9.6%	515,300	7.6%
Kent	27,429	11.9%	106,593	9.7%
Ashford	2,557	15.5%	12,738	14.8%
Canterbury	1,814	7.1%	14,053	12.8%
Dartford	1,758	13.5%	9,696	13.3%
Dover	1,798	8.4%	5,310	6.4%
Gravesham	1,737	11.1%	4,266	5.3%
Maidstone	3,344	15.8%	12,851	10.9%
Sevenoaks	1,286	8.1%	4,302	4.6%
Shepway	2,992	15.2%	8,739	11.4%
Swale	3,699	17.1%	9,335	9.2%
Thanet	2,310	8.0%	5,174	5.3%
Tonbridge & Malling	2,848	18.9%	10,396	11.2%
Tunbridge Wells	1,286	8.5%	9,733	10.9%
Medway	4,370	11.2%	10,067	4.8%
Kent & Medway	31,799	11.8%	116,660	8.9%
	2011 people whose day to day activities are limited a lot & a little minus 2001 people with a limiting long-term illness		2011 people whose day to day activities are not limited minus 2001 people without a limiting long-term illness	

Source: 2001 Census: Key Statistics table KS08, 2011 Census Key Statistics table 30, 1Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright
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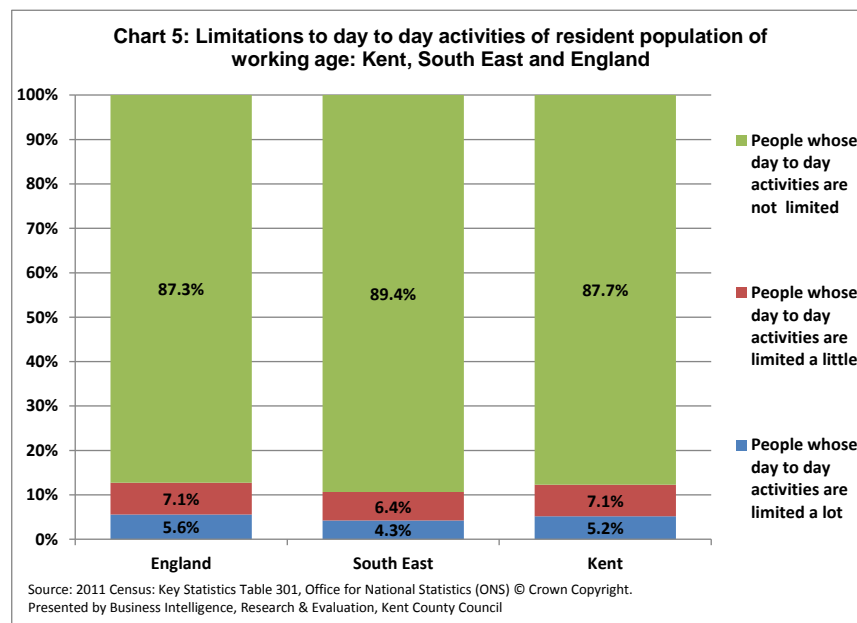
Limitations to day to day activities in the working age population in 2011

The total working age population (aged 16 to 64) in Kent is 917,880 as at 2011 Census. The majority of these working age residents do not consider themselves to be limited in their day to day activities by any health condition. 805,202 of Kent's 16 to 64 year olds stated that they had no limitations. This is equal to 87.7% of the total working age population. This proportion is lower than the regional average of 89.4% and slightly higher than the national average of 87.3%.

Kent has a higher proportion of people whose day to day activities are limited a little than the regional and national figures.

A total of 116,407 Kent's working age residents stated that their day to day activities were limited a lot. This is equal to 5.2% of the total working age population. This proportion is higher than the regional average of 4.3% and slightly lower than the national average of 5.6%.

Chart 5 presents the population by limitations to day to day activities for Kent, the South East region and England



Within the Kent local authority districts Sevenoaks has the highest proportion of working age population whose day to day activities are not limited with 64,068 residents ticking this box. This is equal to 90.5% of the total population.

Thanet has the highest proportion of people of working age who say that their day to day activities are limited. 8.1% say that they are limited a lot whilst 9.1% are limited a little. See chart 6 and Table 9 for details.

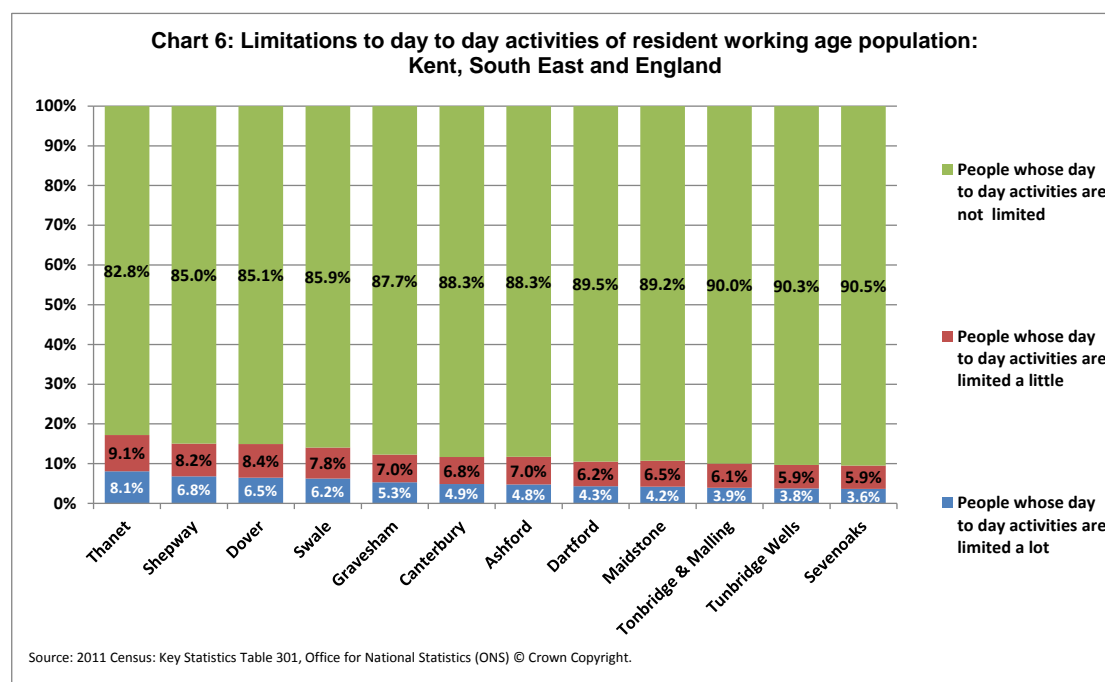


Table 9 presents the Kent local authority district working age population by limitations to day to day activities compared to that of Kent, the South East Region and England.

Table 9: Limitations to day to day activity of working age population in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2011

	All People aged 16-64	People whose day to day activities are...					
		limited a lot		limited a little		not limited	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	34,329,091	1,924,080	5.6%	2,452,742	7.1%	29,952,269	87.3%
South East	5,510,646	235,133	4.3%	351,447	6.4%	4,924,066	89.4%
Kent	917,880	47,613	5.2%	65,065	7.1%	805,202	87.7%
Ashford	73,443	3,489	4.8%	5,107	7.0%	64,847	88.3%
Canterbury	97,526	4,762	4.9%	6,612	6.8%	86,152	88.3%
Dartford	63,390	2,718	4.3%	3,955	6.2%	56,717	89.5%
Dover	68,865	4,473	6.5%	5,815	8.4%	58,577	85.1%
Gravesham	64,674	3,418	5.3%	4,521	7.0%	56,735	87.7%
Maidstone	98,962	4,182	4.2%	6,457	6.5%	88,323	89.2%
Sevenoaks	70,814	2,564	3.6%	4,182	5.9%	64,068	90.5%
Shepway	66,345	4,517	6.8%	5,458	8.2%	56,370	85.0%
Swale	85,916	5,357	6.2%	6,728	7.8%	73,831	85.9%
Thanet	80,143	6,459	8.1%	7,325	9.1%	66,359	82.8%
Tonbridge & Malling	75,394	2,948	3.9%	4,607	6.1%	67,839	90.0%
Tunbridge Wells	72,408	2,726	3.8%	4,298	5.9%	65,384	90.3%
Medway	173,506	9,236	5.3%	12,399	7.1%	151,871	87.5%
Kent & Medway	1,091,386	56,849	5.2%	77,464	7.1%	957,073	87.7%

Source: 2011 Census: Key Statistics Table KS102 and KS301, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright
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The working age population for the 2001 Census was defined as those aged 16 to 74. For this reason we cannot provide a 2001 to 2011 comparison at this time.

Provision of unpaid care in 2011

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they 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. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside the household.

In 2011 151,777 people, or 10.4% of Kent's population, provided unpaid care. This proportion is higher than the regional average of 8.9% and the national average of 10.2%.

Out of the Kent local authority districts, Thanet has the highest proportion of unpaid carers with 11.6% or 15,502 residents. Tunbridge Wells has the smallest proportion of unpaid carers with 9.2% or 10,539 people.

Table 10 presents the population by provision of unpaid care for Kent local authority districts compared to that of Kent, the South East Region and England.

Table 10: Provision of unpaid care in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2011

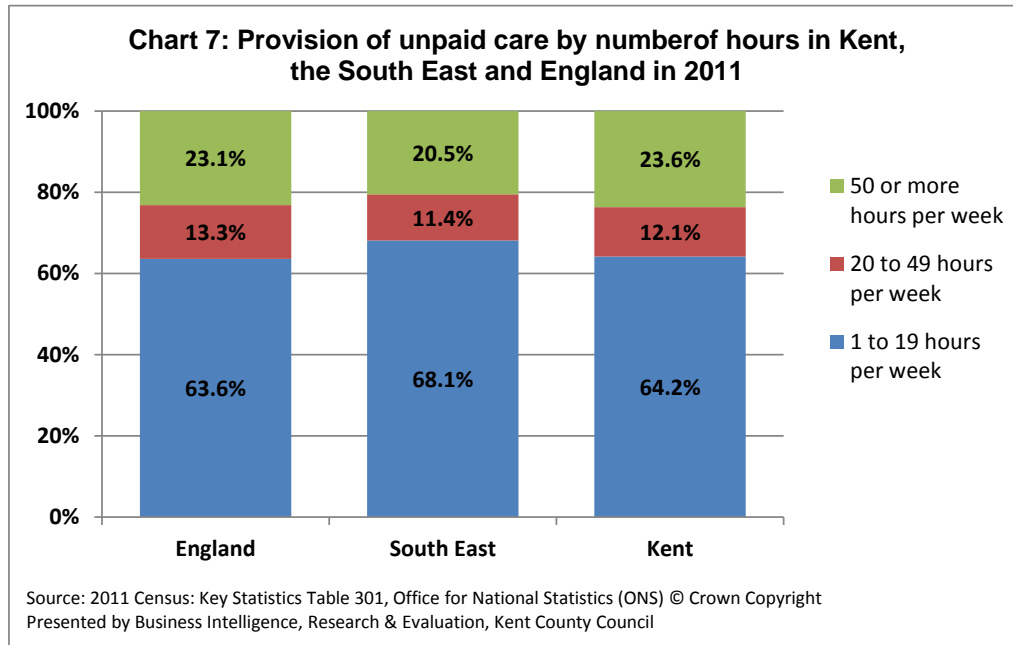
	All People	People who provide NO unpaid care		ALL people who provide unpaid care	
		Number	%	Number	%
England	53,012,456	47,582,440	89.8%	5,430,016	10.2%
South East	8,634,750	7,787,397	90.2%	847,353	9.8%
Kent	1,463,740	1,311,963	89.6%	151,777	10.4%
Ashford	117,956	106,137	90.0%	11,819	10.0%
Canterbury	151,145	135,562	89.7%	15,583	10.3%
Dartford	97,365	88,146	90.5%	9,219	9.5%
Dover	111,674	99,020	88.7%	12,654	11.3%
Gravesham	101,720	91,410	89.9%	10,310	10.1%
Maidstone	155,143	139,582	90.0%	15,561	10.0%
Sevenoaks	114,893	102,948	89.6%	11,945	10.4%
Shepway	107,969	95,663	88.6%	12,306	11.4%
Swale	135,835	121,577	89.5%	14,258	10.5%
Thanet	134,186	118,684	88.4%	15,502	11.6%
Tonbridge & Malling	120,805	108,724	90.0%	12,081	10.0%
Tunbridge Wells	115,049	104,510	90.8%	10,539	9.2%
Medway	263,925	238,892	90.5%	25,033	9.5%
Kent & Medway	1,727,665	1,550,855	89.8%	176,810	10.2%

Source: 2011 Census: Key Statistics Table 301, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright
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The majority of unpaid carers in Kent provide care for less than 20 hours a week. A total of 97,464 people provide care for this amount of time which is

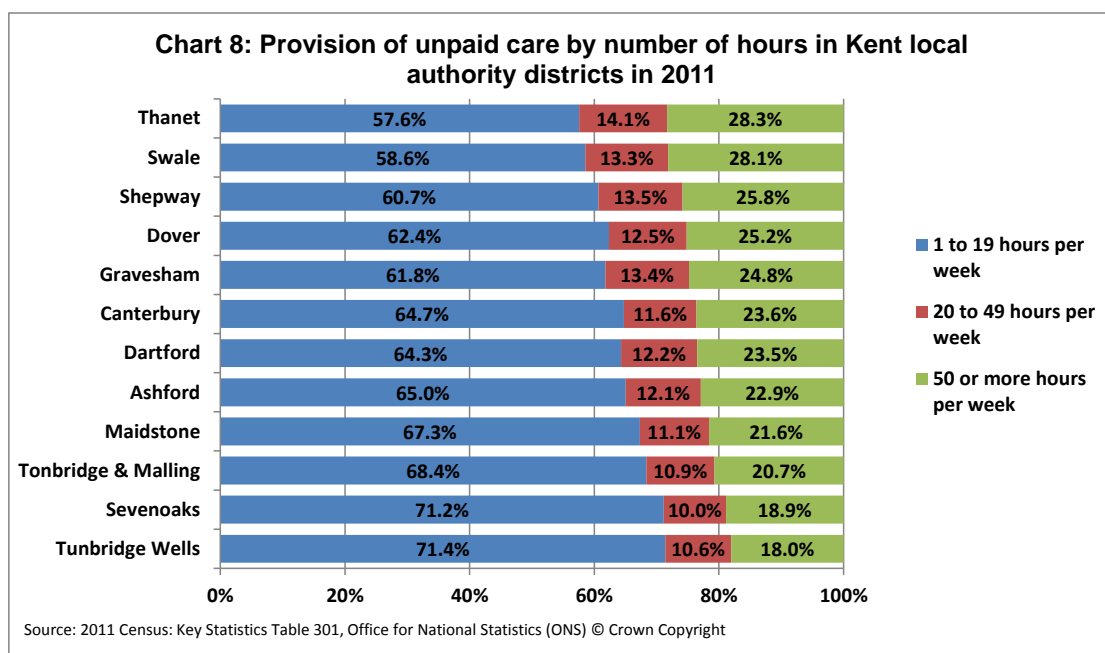
64.2% of all carers in Kent. This proportion is lower than the regional average of 68.1% but slightly higher than the national average of 63.6%

Chart 7 presents the population by provision of unpaid care by number of hours for Kent, the South East region and England



Within the Kent local authority districts Thanet has the highest proportion of carers who are providing care for 50 or more hours per week. 4,387 unpaid carers in Thanet provide care for this amount of time. This is equal to 28.3% of all unpaid carers in Thanet.

Chart 8 presents the population by provision of unpaid care by number of hours for Kent local authority districts.



2001 to 2011 change in provision of unpaid care

In 2001 9.7% Kent's total population were providing unpaid care. This proportion was slightly higher than the South East figure of 9.2% but lower than the England figure of 9.9%.

In 2011 10.4% Kent's total population were providing unpaid care. This proportion is now higher than both the South East figure of 9.8% and the England figure of 10.2%.

Although the increase in proportion of total population who are providing unpaid care seems quite small, the number of people providing the unpaid care in Kent has increase by 23,253 people in the past ten years. This is equal to an 18.1% increase in unpaid carers in Kent between 2001 and 2011.

Table 11 presents the number and percentage change in population who provide unpaid care between 2001 and 2011 in Kent local authority district population compared to that of Kent, the South East Region and England

Table 11: 2001 to 2011 change :Provision of unpaid care in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2011

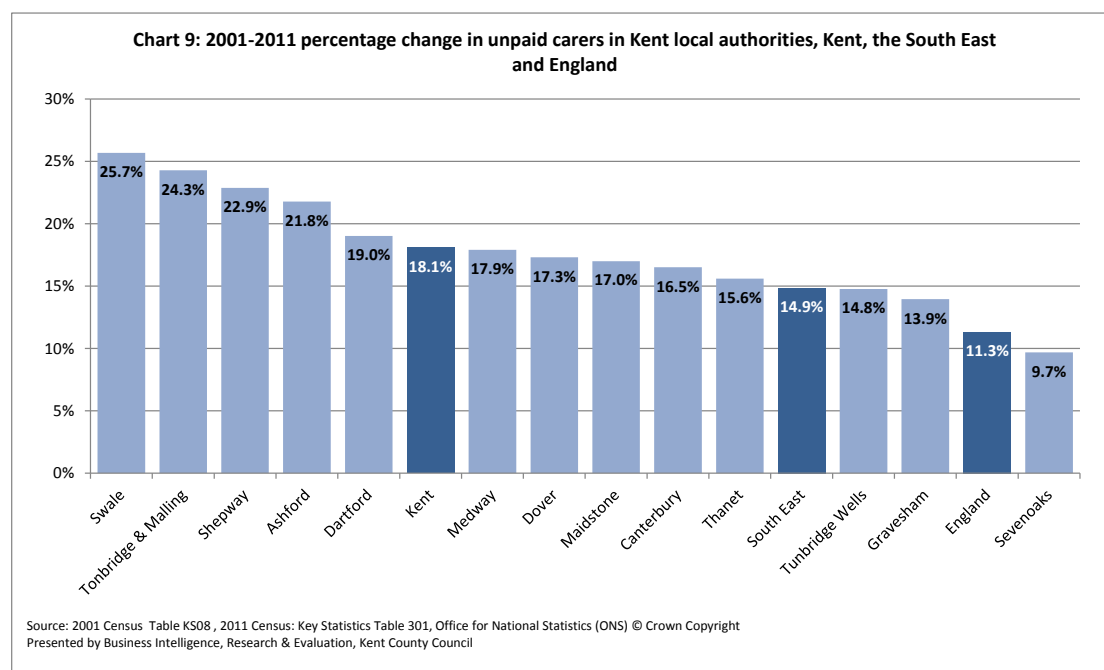
	ALL people who provide unpaid care					
	2001		2011		2001-11 change	
	Total providing unpaid care	% of total population	Total providing unpaid care	% of total population	Change in total providing unpaid care	% change in total providing unpaid care
England	4,877,060	9.9%	5,430,016	10.2%	552,956	11.3%
South East	737,751	9.2%	847,353	9.8%	109,602	14.9%
Kent	128,524	9.7%	151,777	10.4%	23,253	18.1%
Ashford	9,705	9.5%	11,819	10.0%	2,114	21.8%
Canterbury	13,375	9.9%	15,583	10.3%	2,208	16.5%
Dartford	7,746	9.0%	9,219	9.5%	1,473	19.0%
Dover	10,787	10.3%	12,654	11.3%	1,867	17.3%
Gravesham	9,048	9.5%	10,310	10.1%	1,262	13.9%
Maidstone	13,300	9.6%	15,561	10.0%	2,261	17.0%
Sevenoaks	10,890	10.0%	11,945	10.4%	1,055	9.7%
Shepway	10,015	10.4%	12,306	11.4%	2,291	22.9%
Swale	11,344	9.2%	14,258	10.5%	2,914	25.7%
Thanet	13,410	10.6%	15,502	11.6%	2,092	15.6%
Tonbridge & Malling	9,721	9.0%	12,081	10.0%	2,360	24.3%
Tunbridge Wells	9,183	8.8%	10,539	9.2%	1,356	14.8%
Medway	21,491	8.6%	25,033	9.5%	3,542	16.5%
Kent & Medway	150,015	9.5%	176,810	10.2%	26,795	17.9%

Source: 2001 Census Table KS08 and 2011 Census: Key Statistics Table 301, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright
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Within the Kent local authority districts Swale has experienced the greatest percentage increase of people who provide unpaid care between 2001 and 2011 with a rise 25.7%. This is equal to an extra 2,914 people providing unpaid care in 2011 compared to 2001.

Sevenoaks saw the smallest percentage increase of people who provide unpaid care between 2001 and 2011 with a rise Of 9.7%. This is equal to an extra 1,055 people providing unpaid care in 2011 compared to 2001.

Chart 9 presents the percentage change in population who provide unpaid care in the Kent local authorities Kent, the South East and England.



2001 to 2011 change in provision of unpaid care by number of hours

The proportion of unpaid carers in Kent who provide care for less than 20 hours a week dropped from 71% in 2001 to 64.2% in 2011. This is in contrast to the proportion of unpaid carers in Kent who provide care for between 20 to 29 hours a week which increased from 9.3% in 2001 to 12.1% in 2011, and those who provide care for more than 50 hours a week which also increased from 19.7% in 2001 to 23.6% in 2011.

This pattern is comparable across the Kent local authority districts and at the regional and national level.

The number and proportion of unpaid carers by the number of hours for the Kent local authority districts, Kent, the South East and England for 2001, 2011 and the subsequent change is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: 2001 - 2011 change :Provision of unpaid care by number of hours in Kent districts, the South East and England in 2011

	Providing care for 1 to 19 hours per week						Providing care for 20 to 49 hours per week						Providing care for 50 or more hours per week					
	2001		2011		2001-11 change		2001		2011		2001-11 change		2001		2011		2001-11 change	
	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% change in number of unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% change in number of unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% of all unpaid carers	Number	% change in number of unpaid carers
England	3,347,531	68.6%	3,452,636	63.6%	105,105	3.1%	530,797	10.9%	721,143	13.3%	190,346	35.9%	998,732	20.5%	1,256,237	23.1%	257,505	25.8%
South East	541,905	73.5%	577,114	68.1%	35,209	6.5%	65,693	8.9%	96,883	11.4%	31,190	47.5%	130,153	17.6%	173,356	20.5%	43,203	33.2%
Kent	91,247	71.0%	97,464	64.2%	6,217	6.8%	11,979	9.3%	18,432	12.1%	6,453	53.9%	25,298	19.7%	35,881	23.6%	10,583	41.8%
Ashford	6,968	71.8%	7,686	65.0%	718	10.3%	875	9.0%	1,428	12.1%	553	63.2%	1,862	19.2%	2,705	22.9%	843	45.3%
Canterbury	9,413	70.4%	10,089	64.7%	676	7.2%	1,273	9.5%	1,815	11.6%	542	42.6%	2,689	20.1%	3,679	23.6%	990	36.8%
Dartford	5,548	71.6%	5,927	64.3%	379	6.8%	730	9.4%	1,126	12.2%	396	54.2%	1,468	19.0%	2,166	23.5%	698	47.5%
Dover	7,336	68.0%	7,892	62.4%	556	7.6%	1,088	10.1%	1,579	12.5%	491	45.1%	2,363	21.9%	3,183	25.2%	820	34.7%
Gravesham	6,339	70.1%	6,371	61.8%	32	0.5%	937	10.4%	1,383	13.4%	446	47.6%	1,772	19.6%	2,556	24.8%	784	44.2%
Maidstone	9,957	74.9%	10,472	67.3%	515	5.2%	1,089	8.2%	1,728	11.1%	639	58.7%	2,254	16.9%	3,361	21.6%	1,107	49.1%
Sevenoaks	8,422	77.3%	8,501	71.2%	79	0.9%	835	7.7%	1,190	10.0%	355	42.5%	1,633	15.0%	2,254	18.9%	621	38.0%
Shepway	6,890	68.8%	7,465	60.7%	575	8.3%	1,004	10.0%	1,663	13.5%	659	65.6%	2,121	21.2%	3,178	25.8%	1,057	49.8%
Swale	7,425	65.5%	8,351	58.6%	926	12.5%	1,153	10.2%	1,897	13.3%	744	64.5%	2,766	24.4%	4,010	28.1%	1,244	45.0%
Thanet	8,520	63.5%	8,925	57.6%	405	4.8%	1,489	11.1%	2,190	14.1%	701	47.1%	3,401	25.4%	4,387	28.3%	986	29.0%
Tonbridge & Malling	7,314	75.2%	8,258	68.4%	944	12.9%	795	8.2%	1,321	10.9%	526	66.2%	1,612	16.6%	2,502	20.7%	890	55.2%
Tunbridge Wells	7,115	77.5%	7,527	71.4%	412	5.8%	711	7.7%	1,112	10.6%	401	56.4%	1,357	14.8%	1,900	18.0%	543	40.0%
Medway	14,504	67.5%	15,001	59.9%	497	3.4%	2,202	10.2%	3,348	13.4%	1,146	52.0%	4,785	22.3%	6,684	26.7%	1,899	39.7%
Kent & Medway	105,751	70.5%	112,465	63.6%	6,714	6.3%	14,181	9.5%	21,780	12.3%	7,599	53.6%	30,083	20.1%	42,565	24.1%	12,482	41.5%

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Further Information

The information presented in this bulletin relates to local authority district level at the smallest level of geography. The equivalent information is available in Excel spreadsheet format for small area geographies, Electoral Wards and Lower Super Output Areas, upon request from research@kent.gov.uk

Office for National Statistics (ONS) is releasing information from the 2011 Census in phases. Further information about future 2011 Census releases is available on our [2011 Census release timetable](#)