

Valuing Carers 2015

The rising value of carers' support

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Valuing Carers 2015 – the rising value of carers' support is the third in a series of research reports looking at the value to the UK economy of the support provided by unpaid carers.

This report is authored by Professor Sue Yeandle (University of Sheffield) and Dr Lisa Buckner (University of Leeds) and published by Carers UK.

Professor Sue Yeandle is the Director of CIRCLE, a research centre formerly based at the University of Leeds and now based at the University of Sheffield which carries out research in three key areas: care, labour and equalities.

This report updates our previous estimate of the value of carers' support, published by Carers UK in 2011 in *Valuing Carers – calculating the value of carers' support*.



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Valuing Carers 2015

The rising value of carers' support

This report updates our previous estimate of the value of carers' support, published by Carers UK in 2011 in *Valuing Carers – calculating the value of carers' support*.

Key findings:

- **The economic value of the contribution made by carers in the UK is now £132 billion per year**, almost double its value in 2001 (£68 billion).
- **£132 billion is close to the total annual cost of health spending in the UK**, which was £134.1 billion¹ in the year 2014-2015. It is more than the market value of HSBC Holdings or Visa PLC.²
- **Carers' contribution is growing** – the 2015 figure is **7% higher** than the figure for 2011. This is mostly because carers are providing more hours of care (82%), and partly due to the increased hourly cost of paid homecare (18%).
- The figures mean that, in 2015, the value of the contribution made by the UK's carers saves the public purse enormous sums every week, day and hour of the year:
 - **£2.5 billion per week**
 - **£362 million per day**
 - **£15.1 million per hour**

- Carers are providing more care for two main reasons:

- **Care needs are greater**

Between 2001 and 2015, the number of people aged 85 and over increased by over 431,000 (+38%) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness increased by 1.6 million (+16%).

- **Less homecare support**

Between 2010-11 and 2013-14, less homecare support was provided by local authorities to people with care needs in England (where the reduction was greatest) and in Scotland. Numbers of homecare clients and hours of homecare increased in Wales and Northern Ireland, but still did not keep pace with rising care needs.

¹ Her Majesty's Treasury Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2015

² Forbes www.forbes.com/companies/hsbc-holdings; www.forbes.com/companies/visa

The economic value of the contribution made by carers in the UK is now

£132 billion
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almost double its 2001 value (£68 billion)

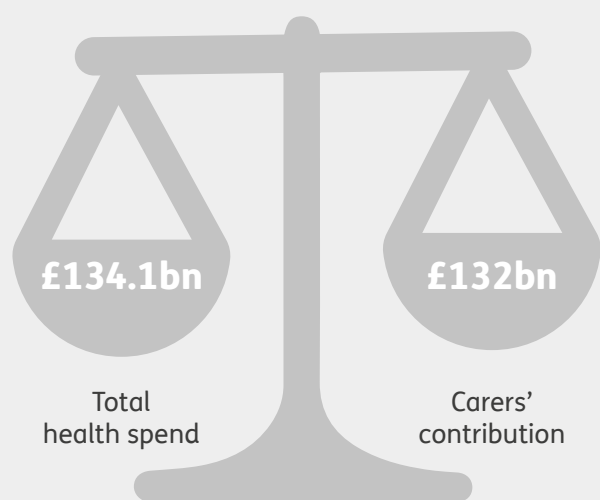


2001

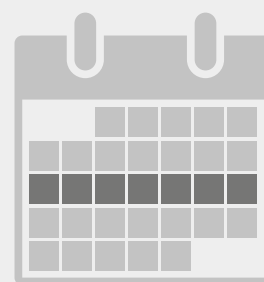


2015

£132 billion is close to the total annual cost of health spending in the UK, which was £134.1 billion in the year 2014-2015



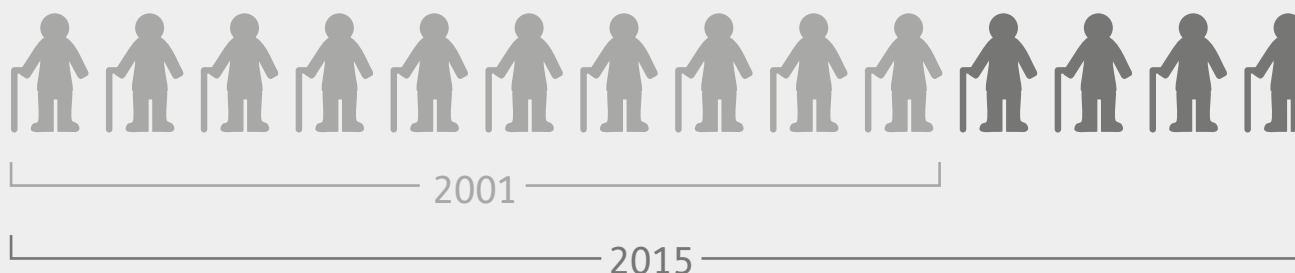
The support provided by the UK's carers in 2015 saves the public purse



£2.5 billion
per week

Between 2001 and 2015, the number of people aged 85 and over in the UK increased by

over 431,000 a percentage increase of **38%**



Setting the context

Heléna Herklots,
Chief Executive, Carers UK

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The majority of care is provided not by doctors, nurses or care workers but by family and friends. Given that our health and care system will continue to rely heavily on unpaid care, its central role in our health economy and the cost of replacing it must be better understood.

This research is the latest in a series of reports setting out in stark financial terms how the value of unpaid care has increased in response to an increasing demand for care and spending pressure on already stretched NHS and social care budgets.

More of those born with disabilities are surviving into adulthood and later life, and many are surviving serious illness like cancer or stroke. The number of us living with long-term conditions is increasing, creating new demands for our health and care service. Our rapidly ageing population and longer life expectancies mean that the numbers of those in need of care and support is beginning to exceed the numbers of working age family members able to provide it.

This is reflected in the rapidly growing number of people caring around the clock. As this report shows, the 16.5% rise since 2001 in the number of people providing unpaid care is faster than the growth in the general population and represents a large growth in caring, with a higher proportion of people providing care. The 43% increase in people providing substantial amounts of care (20-49 hours per week) is particularly remarkable. There has also been a sharp increase of 33% in the numbers of those caring for 50 or more hours per week.

Despite this, economic and societal circumstances continue to put pressure on families. Difficult economic

conditions have led to a reduction in spending in critical public services like social care. Plans to reform how caring is paid for have been paused. Welfare reform, the introduction of criteria for Housing Benefit in the social sector and the localisation of support with Council Tax have left many carers struggling with the cost of living. Although Carer's Allowance and some elements of carers' benefits have been protected from a freeze to the uprating of benefits, changes to financial support included in the Welfare Reform and Work Bill threaten to reduce the income of many carers still further.

The huge contribution of carers to society needs to be recognised and more must be done to put the financial, practical and workplace support in place that carers urgently need. Without this support, more and more carers will reach breaking point, with devastating results for families and our health and care system.

This demographic challenge requires a clear and urgent response from national and local government, health and care services and employers. A key part of this challenge is how the role of unpaid care can be better understood and supported by and through public services including the NHS, social security and the workplace so that families can care without damaging their own wellbeing, finances and opportunities. This report concludes with five key recommendations on how caring roles can be sustained and supported.

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Photo: Chris Steele-Perkins / Magnum

Findings and methodology

The 2001 and 2011 Censuses included a question on the provision of unpaid care:

Do you look after or give any help or support to family members, friends or neighbours or others because of: long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems related to old age?

In 2011, 12% of the UK population – in 2015 equal to 6.8 million people³ – provided unpaid care.

As explained in previous analyses in this series, the true value of the care and support provided by unpaid carers cannot be quantified, as caring is also an expression of love and respect for another person.

Nevertheless, it is vital to recognise the true scale of carer support. The numbers of people providing care rose by 16.5% between 2001 and 2015 and increased most sharply for those caring for 20 or more hours per week (Table 1).



³ Based on the latest official estimate of the UK population

Photo: Chris Steele-Perkins / Magnum

Table 1: Change in the number of carers 2001-2015: UK⁴

HOURS OF CARING	Number of carers			Change 2001-15		Change 2011-15	
	2001 ('000s)	2011 ('000s)	2015 ('000s)	Increase ('000s)	Change (%)	Increase ('000s)	Change (%)
UK ALL providing care	5,858.9	6,506.2	6,826.8	967.8	16.5	320.6	4.9
1-19 hrs	3,952.6	4,060.6	4,231.7	279.1	7.1	171.1	4.2
20-49 hrs	659.1	897.3	940.0	281.0	42.6	42.7	4.8
50+ hrs	1,247.3	1,548.2	1,655.1	407.8	32.7	106.8	6.9
ENGLAND ALL providing care	4,854.7	5,429.9	5,712.4	857.7	17.7	282.5	5.2
1-19 hrs	3,330.6	3,452.6	3,607.5	276.9	8.3	154.9	4.5
20-49 hrs	528.3	721.1	758.1	229.9	43.5	37.0	5.1
50+ hrs	995.9	1,256.2	1,346.8	350.9	35.2	90.6	7.2
WALES ALL providing care	339.8	370.1	384.1	44.2	13.0	14.0	3.8
1-19 hrs	207.6	212.4	218.1	10.5	5.0	5.7	2.7
20-49 hrs	42.8	54.0	56.1	13.3	31.2	2.1	3.9
50+ hrs	89.5	103.7	109.9	20.4	22.9	6.2	6.0
SCOTLAND ALL providing care	479.9	492.2	509.8	29.9	6.2	17.6	3.6
1-19 hrs	304.4	273.3	280.8	-23.6	-7.7	7.5	2.7
20-49 hrs	60.1	86.8	89.4	29.3	48.7	2.6	3.0
50+ hrs	115.4	132.0	139.5	24.1	20.9	7.5	5.7
N IRELAND ALL providing care	184.4	214.0	220.5	36.1	19.6	6.5	3.0
1-19 hrs	110.0	122.3	125.3	15.3	13.9	3.0	2.5
20-49 hrs	27.9	35.4	36.4	8.5	30.3	1.0	2.8
50+ hrs	46.5	56.3	58.8	12.3	26.4	2.5	4.4

In estimating the value of their care, this report highlights the importance of the contribution carers make, unpaid, in relation to the amount of money spent annually on health care. In recent years, especially in England, the increase in caring has also occurred in the context of large reductions in homecare services.

The estimates (Table 2) are calculated using a methodology similar to that used previously. The unit cost of replacement care in 2015 is taken as £17.20

per hour,⁵ in line with the official estimate of the actual cost per hour of providing homecare to an adult. This cost is then applied to the number of hours carers spent providing care.

The estimate of the number of carers in 2015 is calculated by applying the 2011 Census local carer prevalence rates by age, sex and amount of care to the official 2015 population projection.⁶ For a full explanation of the method used to calculate the total number of hours, see Appendix B.

⁴ 2001 & 2011 Census data, Crown Copyright: ONS, National Records of Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government & NISRA. 2015 Authors' estimates based on 2011 Census prevalence rates & 2012 based population projections for 2013.

⁵ Personal Social Services: Expenditure and Unit Costs, England - 2013-14, Final release [NS]

⁶ 2012-based sub-national population projections provided by: ONS; National Records of Scotland; Welsh Assembly Government; and NISRA

Table 2: Change in the number of carers and in the value of carers' contributions: UK nations, 2001-2015⁷

	Carers 2015	Change in no. of carers 2001-15	Change in no. of carers 2011-15	Value in 2001	Value in 2011	Value in 2015	Change 2001-15		Change 2011-15	
	(number)	(%)	(%)	(£m) ⁸	(£m) ⁹	(£m)	(£m)	(%)	(£m)	(%)
England	5,712,398	+17.7	+5.2	55,443	100,973	108,418	+52,975	95.5	7,445	7.4
Wales	384,056	+13.0	+3.8	4,472	7,681	8,149	+3,677	82.2	468	6.1
Scotland	509,796	+6.2	+3.6	6,036	10,264	10,816	+4,780	79.2	552	5.4
N Ireland	220,501	+19.6	+3.0	2,453	4,403	4,619	+2,166	88.3	217	4.9
UK	6,826,752	+16.5	+4.9	68,405	123,321	132,003	+63,598	93.0	8,682	7.0

The figures in Table 2 mean that, in the UK, carers' contributions to the care of others in 2015 save the public purse enormous sums every week, day and hour of the year:

- **£2.5 billion per week**
- **£362 million per day**
- **£15.1 million per hour**

Averaged across all carers, the total annual contribution is the equivalent of £19,336 for every carer, or £2,033 for each person in the UK.

The support provided by the UK's carers in 2015 saves the public purse

**£15.1 million
per hour**



⁷ Figures in Table 2 are the authors' own calculations based on sources in footnote 3, 4 and 6

⁸ Based on £11.40, the 2001 hourly cost of homecare, Personal Social Services expenditure and unit costs: England: 2000-01

⁹ Based on £17, the 2011 hourly cost of homecare Personal Social Services: Expenditure and Unit Costs, England - 2010-11. The values in Table 2 reflect the cost of replacement care in the year indicated. Table 2 and the detailed local table provided in Annex A to this report present different data for 2011 than published in our earlier report Valuing Carers, where values were based on the projected prevalence of unpaid care at that time and the unit cost of care in 2009-10. In this report figures have been updated to reflect the release (in February 2013) of 2011 census data on the provision of unpaid care and the cost of care in 2011.

Why has the value of care increased?

A rise in the cost of providing care, and a dramatic increase in the amount of unpaid care being provided by family and friends, have both contributed to the rise in the value of unpaid care.

The 7% increase attributable to increased hours of unpaid care since 2011 is particularly remarkable. It results mainly (82%) from the increased hours of care carers are providing, and partly (18%) from the increased hourly cost of paid home care.

Since 2001, the value of care has almost doubled – a 93% increase. 70% of this is attributable to increases in the cost of care and 30% to additional hours of care provided.



Growth in the number of hours of care provided by carers

Between 2001 and 2015 the UK's population increased by 6.2%.¹⁰ The 16.5% rise in the number of people providing unpaid care (Table 2) thus outstrips the population increase and represents a large growth in caring, with a higher proportion of people providing care.

The increase in people providing substantial amounts of care (20–49 hours per week) was very large (up almost 43%) and rose sharply (by almost 33%) among those caring intensively (for 50 or more hours per week). The changes are dramatic and particularly affect the carers likely to be in greatest need of support.

Between 2011 and 2015 the population increased by 3.4%¹¹; again the rise in people providing unpaid care (4.9%) has been greater than the population increase. The 6.9% increase in the numbers of people providing over 50 hours of care per week is especially remarkable. By far the largest increase is seen among people caring at this intensity, showing that carers are caring for even longer each week.

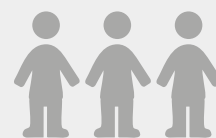
Why carers are providing more hours of care

The growth in caring coincides with, but outstrips, increases in key indicators of the demand for care (Table 3), showing that carers are doing more than ever to support others.

More people are providing care, at a time of growing need and when homecare support provided by local authorities in England and Scotland is reducing.

In 2015, there were 431,600 more people aged 85 years or older living in the UK than in 2001, reaching over 1.5 million. The number of people of all ages reporting that they had a limiting long-term illness had grown by 1,640,100, reaching a total of over 12 million people.

50+
HOURS
2001



50+
HOURS
2015



33%

Between 2001 and 2015 the number of people **providing intense amounts of care*** rose by almost a third

**50+ hours a week*

“

More people are providing care, at a time of growing need and when homecare support provided by local authorities in England and Scotland is reducing.

”

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.1.0. Mid 2001 Population Estimates and 2012-based population projections

¹¹ See footnote 10

Table 3: Selected indicators of demand for care, UK nations

	PEOPLE AGED 85+			PEOPLE WITH A LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS (LLTI)		
	2015	Change 2001–15		2015	Change 2001–15	
	(000's)	(000's)	(%)	(000's)	(000's)	(£m)
England	1,325.0	+366.2	38.2	9,813.8	+1,444.6	17.3
Wales	81.0	+22.3	38.1	722.5	+72.4	11.1
Scotland	119.3	+30.5	34.4	1,086.6	+58.5	5.7
N Ireland	36.1	+12.6	53.9	392.0	+64.6	19.7
UK	1,561.4	+431.6	38.2	12,014.9	+1,640.1	15.8

Homecare (referred to as domiciliary care in Northern Ireland) is the main support available to older, sick and disabled people who need help to remain at home. It is essential support for many carers. Measures introduced in 2010 to address the national financial situation have

created an increasingly challenging context for the authorities responsible for commissioning homecare and other forms of support for people with care needs living in the community.

Table 4: Homecare provided or commissioned by UK local authorities¹²

	2010-11		2013-14		% CHANGE OVER 3 YEARS			
	Clients number	Hours millions	Clients number	Hours millions	Clients 2011–14	Hours 2011–14	Carers 2011–15	Value 2011–15
England	543,000	200.3	470,000	186.0	-13.4	-7.1	+5.2	+7.4
Wales	21,808	10.9	22,991	13.0	+5.4	+19.3	+3.7	+6.1
Scotland ¹³	63,460	35.5	61,740	35.3	-2.7	-0.6	+3.6	+5.4
N Ireland	23,522	11.7	24,189	13.0	2.8	11.1	+3.0	+4.9
UK	651,790	258.4	578,920	247.3	-11.2	-4.3	4.9	7.0

Official figures show changes in both the number of homecare clients and in the total number of hours of homecare provided. Homecare has not kept pace with the increased demand shown in Table 3, and between 2010-11 and 2013-14 homecare provided by local authorities reduced especially sharply in England

(Table 4). In the context of the increase in people needing care (Table 3) this reduction will have adversely affected the everyday situation of many carers, particularly those already caring intensively, who are the carers most likely to be supporting someone with homecare in place.

¹² Community Care Statistics: Social Services Activity, England 2010-11 & 2013-14. Welsh Government Hours of homecare during the sample week by local authority and measure Social Care Statistics, November 2014 update, Social Care Statistics Scotland 2014, Statistics on Community Care in Northern Ireland, 2012-11 & 2013-14

¹³ Includes children aged 0-17

Recommendations

1.

Urgently address the underfunding of social care

2.

Improve financial support for carers

3.

Promote a carer-friendly NHS

4.

Introduce a right to paid care leave

5.

Recognise flexible and affordable care services are a condition for carers to stay in work

Photos: Chris Steele-Perkins / Magnum



1. Urgently address the underfunding of social care

The gap between growing demand and shrinking adult social care budgets is now £700 million per year¹⁴ and continues to grow. The number of people providing 50 or more hours of care every week has increased by a staggering 25% in just ten years - the pressure on rising numbers of carers to provide ever more care is unsustainable.

A lack of adequate, sufficient and affordable care services to back families up and enable them to have a life of their own alongside caring is pushing many carers to breaking point. New rights for carers to receive support recognise this in law but must now be urgently matched with funding to deliver on these rights. The future health of the NHS is also dependent on a properly funded social care system.

2. Improve financial support for carers

Carers cannot continue to provide care without financial security and protection from financial hardship, both in the short and long-term. Nearly half of carers providing the greatest levels of support have told Carers UK that they are struggling to make ends meet. The financial impact of caring is often long lasting and continues even after their caring role has ended. Carers with savings quickly use these up and struggle to cope with lost income and rising bills. Many

carers are forced into debt by years spent on low-level benefits or without financial support.

The Government must set out a clear strategy for improving carers' incomes and this must form a key part of the new cross-Government Carers Strategy. Carer Premium/Carer Addition should be raised to lift the incomes of carers facing financial hardship and Carer's Allowance should be increased substantially.

3. Promote a carer-friendly NHS

Without carers' contribution, the NHS would collapse overnight. Yet too often carers struggle without the information and support they need, and find their role and expertise overlooked by health and care professionals. A legal duty on the NHS to identify and support carers, mirroring the existing duty on local authorities, is long overdue. This would help to drive the aspiration to improve support to carers set out in the

NHS 5 Year Forward View.

A new stream of work to make the NHS more carer-friendly through the use of health checks and 'carer passports' to ease identification and better support carers through a fragmented system is urgently needed. This would promote carers' health and enable them to provide care without putting their own health at risk.

¹⁴ Local Government Association (2015) Future Funding: A shared commitment, Local government and the Spending Review

4. Introduce a right to paid care leave

Nearly half of carers combine work and care but many struggle with the strain of juggling work and care without the understanding of employers or flexibility from services. As demand for care continues to increase and the state pension age rises, the dual pressures of care and work are becoming a reality for more and more people.

Falling out of the labour market can have serious implications for their long-term finances. Some employers see carers who want to work and care as

an asset in their organisation and are putting policies in place to support them. Other employers must be encouraged and supported to create carer friendly workplaces, but employment law must also respond to this demographic and societal change. Carers UK is calling for a mandatory right to 5 to 10 days' paid care leave for employees to enable carers to put necessary arrangements in place and accompany those they care for to appointments without using the annual leave so necessary for their own wellbeing.

5. Recognise flexible and affordable care services are a condition for carers to stay in work

Diverse and affordable care services are vital if carers are to remain in or move into work. The stimulation of flexible and affordable care services offers a double opportunity for the UK economy. As demand for care increases, investing in social care can support jobs and growth and act as an enabler of carer participation in

the workforce. Far from replacing family care, strong social care support enables families and close friends to care while remaining part of the labour market, generating revenue for Government while securing their own long term financial security.



Appendix A

Figures for local authorities (England, Wales & Scotland)
and Health & Social Care Trusts (Northern Ireland)

	Carers 2015	Change in no. of carers 2001-15	Change in no. of carers 2011-15	Value in 2001	Value in 2011	Value in 2015	Change 2001-15		Change 2011-15	
	(number)	(%)	(%)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(%)	(£m)	(%)
UK	6,826,752	16.5	4.9	68,405	123,321	132,003	63,598	93.0	8,682	7.0
ENGLAND	5,712,398	17.7	5.2	55,443	100,973	108,418	52,975	95.5	7,445	7.4
NORTH EAST	295,921	7.3	3.3	3,553	5,884	6,222	2,669	75.1	338	5.7
Darlington	11,413	13.7	3.3	122	212	224	102	83.3	12	5.7
County Durham	62,173	9.2	3.5	743	1,250	1,327	584	78.6	77	6.1
Gateshead	22,818	8.1	2.7	277	465	488	211	76.2	22	4.8
Hartlepool	10,312	4.8	3.9	135	218	232	97	71.3	14	6.4
Middlesbrough	14,561	-0.1	2.8	202	314	328	126	62.2	14	4.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	26,810	2.5	3.9	336	520	551	215	64.2	31	6.0
North Tyneside	23,199	10.5	4.5	258	426	455	197	76.6	29	6.9
Northumberland	36,786	9.8	3.1	392	681	722	330	84.1	41	6.0
Redcar and Cleveland	16,375	1.7	2.1	211	339	354	143	67.8	15	4.4
South Tyneside	17,287	8.9	3.3	211	355	374	163	77.0	20	5.5
Stockton-on-Tees	20,887	10.2	4.8	242	404	432	190	78.8	29	7.1
Sunderland	33,300	4.8	2.4	424	702	736	312	73.5	34	4.8
NORTH WEST	811,228	12.3	3.7	8,781	15,459	16,404	7,623	86.8	944	6.1
Blackburn with Darwen	16,171	15.8	2.6	174	332	348	174	99.7	16	4.7
Blackpool	16,620	9.6	1.8	208	363	377	169	81.5	14	3.7
Bolton	31,761	12.0	3.6	345	613	648	303	87.7	36	5.8
Bury	20,789	8.6	4.2	220	377	402	182	83.1	25	6.6
Cheshire East	41,828	14.1	4.6	371	677	726	355	95.7	50	7.3
Cheshire West and Chester	38,341	9.9	3.3	394	680	720	326	82.5	40	5.8
Cumbria	57,789	12.3	2.3	593	1,054	1,106	513	86.6	52	4.9
Halton	15,487	14.5	3.1	184	331	351	167	90.3	20	6.0
Knowsley	18,351	5.8	2.7	259	418	439	180	69.7	21	5.0
Lancashire	138,038	12.2	3.6	1423	2,527	2,685	1,262	88.6	158	6.3
Liverpool	52,469	10.0	3.8	681	1,118	1,183	502	73.6	65	5.8
Manchester	45,272	33.1	6.2	462	918	991	529	114.3	73	8.0
Oldham	25,126	6.8	3.3	284	482	508	224	79.1	26	5.3
Rochdale	23,955	9.1	3.0	262	472	497	235	89.3	24	5.2
Salford	24,807	11.2	6.0	292	489	528	236	81.0	39	7.9
Sefton	35,648	9.2	3.2	403	691	729	326	81.0	39	5.6
St. Helens	23,335	8.6	3.3	277	481	509	232	83.9	28	5.8
Stockport	33,117	9.8	3.5	325	571	604	279	85.7	33	5.8
Tameside	25,073	12.8	4.2	274	487	520	246	89.9	33	6.8
Trafford	24,658	15.6	4.8	233	413	441	208	89.5	28	6.7
Warrington	23,207	16.6	6.2	230	408	444	214	93.3	36	8.8
Wigan	37,970	12.2	4.0	418	747	798	380	90.9	51	6.8
Wirral	41,416	10.7	2.7	469	811	851	382	81.6	40	4.9

	Carers 2015	Change in no. of carers 2001-15	Change in no. of carers 2011-15	Value in 2001	Value in 2011	Value in 2015	Change 2001-15		Change 2011-15	
	(number)	(%)	(%)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(%)	(£m)	(%)
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	573,954	11.1	4.1	6,132	10,568	11,241	5,109	83.3	672	6.4
Barnsley	28,429	9.0	4.6	343	567	605	262	76.6	39	6.9
Bradford	52,974	10.6	3.8	570	991	1,047	477	83.6	56	5.6
Calderdale	22,283	13.0	4.3	218	377	402	184	84.3	25	6.6
Doncaster	34,429	8.2	3.2	415	699	737	322	77.6	38	5.5
East Riding of Yorkshire	39,001	19.6	4.4	361	680	731	370	102.4	51	7.5
Kingston upon Hull, City of	24,522	7.0	3.7	313	524	555	242	77.5	31	6.0
Kirklees	45,397	13.8	4.0	453	797	848	395	87.0	51	6.4
Leeds	74,419	6.0	3.9	800	1,326	1,404	604	75.6	78	5.9
North East Lincolnshire	16,524	7.8	3.3	190	337	356	166	87.7	19	5.5
North Lincolnshire	19,048	19.4	4.9	192	355	382	190	98.8	27	7.5
North Yorkshire	67,706	20.8	4.5	594	1,090	1,169	575	96.7	79	7.3
Rotherham	32,011	5.8	3.3	383	655	691	308	80.2	36	5.5
Blackburn with Darwen	16,171	15.8	2.6	174	332	348	174	99.7	16	4.7
Blackpool	16,620	9.6	1.8	208	363	377	169	81.5	14	3.7
Sheffield	59,870	7.0	4.4	679	1,116	1,186	507	74.6	70	6.2
Wakefield	38,236	9.3	4.4	446	752	802	356	80.0	50	6.7
York	19,106	13.6	4.8	175	304	327	152	86.9	23	7.6
EAST MIDLANDS	514,772	18.6	5.0	4,937	9,133	9,809	4,872	98.7	676	7.4
Derby	26,831	13.5	4.9	274	495	528	254	92.9	33	6.6
Derbyshire	96,945	12.4	4.5	974	1,696	1,819	845	86.7	122	7.2
Leicester	32,223	20.7	4.1	341	639	677	336	98.5	38	5.9
Leicestershire	74,421	18.2	5.2	638	1,195	1,290	652	102.2	96	8.0
Lincolnshire	83,370	27.5	5.2	787	1,558	1,677	890	113.1	119	7.6
Northamptonshire	73,870	25.7	6.3	623	1,225	1,333	710	113.9	108	8.8
Nottingham	28,158	17.8	4.5	316	564	599	283	89.6	36	6.3
Nottinghamshire	94,979	14.4	4.7	952	1,702	1,822	870	91.4	120	7.1
Rutland	3,976	23.5	4.6	32	59	64	32	101.0	4	7.4
WEST MIDLANDS	642,257	15.4	4.5	6,551	11,839	12,624	6,073	92.7	785	6.6
Birmingham	112,558	15.0	4.8	1258	2,218	2,358	1,100	87.4	140	6.3
Coventry	34,286	14.8	6.8	352	627	680	328	93.4	53	8.4
Dudley	39,097	11.7	3.0	408	739	778	370	90.6	38	5.2
Herefordshire, County of	21,788	24.3	5.4	190	358	385	195	102.6	28	7.8
Sandwell	35,280	17.3	5.2	403	738	788	385	95.3	50	6.8
Shropshire	36,146	21.2	5.5	320	604	654	334	104.2	50	8.2
Solihull	25,034	19.2	3.8	224	424	450	226	100.6	26	6.1
Staffordshire	103,028	15.1	4.2	995	1,809	1,938	943	94.8	129	7.1
Stoke-on-Trent	28,124	4.8	2.7	358	582	610	252	70.4	28	4.8
Telford and Wrekin	18,712	19.5	4.3	197	371	396	199	101.0	25	6.8
Walsall	31,824	14.1	3.9	356	652	689	333	93.4	38	5.8
Warwickshire	62,013	16.8	4.7	561	1,032	1,106	545	97.2	74	7.2
Wolverhampton	28,117	9.7	3.6	326	563	594	268	82.0	30	5.4
Worcestershire	66,251	16.5	4.0	602	1,122	1,197	595	98.8	76	6.7

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	(number)	(%)	(%)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(%)	(£m)	(%)
EAST OF ENGLAND	632,286	22.1	5.8	5,541	10,617	11,479	5,938	107.2	863	8.1
Bedford	17,122	18.7	6.5	151	277	301	150	100.0	24	8.6
Cambridgeshire	64,149	28.2	6.6	512	1,021	1,115	603	117.7	95	9.3
Central Bedfordshire	28,046	31.4	8.6	213	422	468	255	120.1	46	10.9
Essex	153,926	19.4	5.3	1384	2,604	2,808	1,424	102.9	204	7.8
Hertfordshire	115,827	21.0	6.6	955	1,800	1,955	1,000	104.8	155	8.6
Luton	19,438	20.9	6.5	188	358	386	198	105.6	28	7.8
Norfolk	99,419	22.3	5.0	919	1,787	1,921	1,002	109.0	134	7.5
Peterborough	18,870	28.7	6.7	171	345	374	203	118.3	29	8.4
Southend-on-Sea	18,642	16.9	5.4	177	325	350	173	98.2	25	7.6
Suffolk	81,395	23.1	4.7	714	1,385	1,485	771	107.9	100	7.2
Thurrock	15,452	15.9	5.8	158	294	317	159	100.2	23	8.0
LONDON	743,839	22.6	7.8	6,888	12,777	13,823	6,935	100.7	1,209	9.5
INNER LONDON	258,102	25.2	8.5	2,447	4,506	4,965	2,518	102.9	460	10.2
Camden	18,688	22.9	8.0	163	299	329	166	101.5	29	9.8
City of London	644	14.6	11.9	5	8	9	4	78.6	1	14.3
Hackney	19,675	28.5	9.6	194	350	390	196	100.7	40	11.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	12,489	8.7	1.3	122	223	229	107	87.0	6	2.7
Haringey	20,515	29.1	8.6	186	353	389	203	109.2	36	10.1
Islington	18,015	33.1	10.4	157	311	348	191	121.4	37	11.8
Kensington and Chelsea	11,088	0.0	1.0	106	184	190	84	79.3	5	2.9
Lambeth	22,467	22.2	9.7	209	374	415	206	98.6	41	10.9
Lewisham	24,676	25.8	9.6	234	427	473	239	102.4	46	10.9
Newham	26,941	30.7	9.5	284	528	587	303	106.5	59	11.3
Southwark	22,742	23.8	9.7	229	400	446	217	94.5	46	11.4
Tower Hamlets	22,109	32.2	14.2	234	399	462	228	97.1	63	15.9
Wandsworth	21,011	23.3	5.1	189	353	376	187	99.3	24	6.7
Westminster	17,038	37.4	7.3	134	296	322	188	141.2	26	8.8
OUTER LONDON	485,737	21.3	7.4	4,442	8,271	9,020	4,578	103.1	750	9.1
Barking and Dagenham	17,688	11.3	9.2	217	353	389	172	79.5	36	10.3
Barnet	35,241	25.8	9.0	291	562	622	331	113.5	60	10.7
Bexley	24,782	15.8	5.4	236	446	477	241	102.5	31	7.0
Brent	28,121	23.0	5.7	271	518	555	284	104.6	38	7.3
Bromley	32,914	16.3	6.1	287	527	569	282	98.4	42	7.9
Croydon	36,308	23.4	7.8	315	598	654	339	107.8	55	9.3
Ealing	30,428	18.7	5.8	296	542	582	286	96.4	40	7.3
Enfield	29,919	23.1	8.3	277	518	568	291	105.2	50	9.7
Greenwich	23,781	27.1	8.0	230	436	478	248	107.6	42	9.6
Harrow	26,301	28.3	6.8	219	440	477	258	117.3	37	8.5
Havering	26,575	14.4	5.4	260	467	502	242	93.0	35	7.4
Hillingdon	28,278	23.1	9.2	253	473	524	271	107.0	51	10.8
Hounslow	24,106	27.8	8.0	214	417	457	243	113.6	40	9.5
Kingston upon Thames	14,463	18.2	8.8	117	216	239	122	104.3	23	10.6

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	(number)	(%)	(%)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(%)	(£m)	(%)
Merton	17,525	16.1	7.3	161	295	321	160	99.9	26	8.9
Redbridge	29,754	25.1	9.0	271	504	557	286	105.6	54	10.6
Richmond upon Thames	16,885	16.5	6.9	131	234	255	124	94.6	21	9.0
Sutton	19,776	22.9	8.1	166	313	344	178	106.8	31	9.9
Waltham Forest	22,892	21.9	7.6	229	412	449	220	95.9	37	9.1
SOUTH EAST	897,530	22.5	5.9	7,608	14,527	15,707	8,099	106.5	1,180	8.1
Bracknell Forest	10,427	27.2	7.8	82	161	177	95	115.2	16	9.9
Brighton and Hove	25,380	17.4	5.9	236	407	437	201	84.8	30	7.5
Buckinghamshire	52,484	20.5	6.0	411	775	839	428	104.0	63	8.2
East Sussex	62,715	23.8	5.6	547	1,054	1,137	590	107.9	83	7.9
Hampshire	140,689	24.3	5.8	1165	2,228	2,410	1,245	106.8	182	8.2
Isle of Wight	17,188	20.8	4.7	169	315	337	168	98.9	22	6.9
Kent	160,876	25.8	6.0	1402	2,809	3,041	1,639	116.9	231	8.2
Medway	26,583	24.2	6.2	251	500	540	289	114.9	40	8.0
Milton Keynes	23,599	36.5	8.3	195	398	442	247	126.8	44	11.0
Oxfordshire	64,694	22.9	5.8	520	976	1,057	537	103.3	81	8.3
Portsmouth	17,997	21.3	5.0	178	323	345	167	94.2	23	7.0
Reading	12,894	18.8	4.7	118	220	234	116	98.1	14	6.4
Slough	12,375	21.8	6.4	116	223	241	125	107.8	18	7.9
Southampton	21,313	18.6	4.7	214	386	411	197	92.3	25	6.4
Surrey	114,937	15.9	6.0	921	1,687	1,823	902	97.9	136	8.1
West Berkshire	15,028	25.1	5.2	115	225	242	127	111.0	16	7.3
West Sussex	89,433	21.9	6.0	748	1,420	1,537	789	105.5	117	8.2
Windsor and Maidenhead	14,031	23.2	6.0	108	206	223	115	106.3	17	8.3
Wokingham	14,888	22.4	7.1	111	214	234	123	110.3	21	9.6
SOUTH WEST	600,612	22.0	5.3	5,450	10,170	10,947	5,497	100.8	778	7.6
Bath and NE Somerset	18,268	13.3	3.9	162	286	303	141	87.0	17	6.0
Bournemouth	18,491	20.9	6.7	174	313	340	166	95.9	27	8.7
Bristol, City of	42,277	20.4	5.3	417	740	793	376	90.0	52	7.1
Cornwall	66,188	19.4	4.7	678	1,219	1,308	630	92.9	89	7.3
Devon	89,043	23.0	4.9	801	1,501	1,611	810	101.0	110	7.3
Dorset	51,126	22.3	3.7	449	857	909	460	102.5	52	6.1
Gloucestershire	66,140	19.2	5.6	567	1,043	1,127	560	98.8	84	8.0
Isles of Scilly	219	39.5	-0.4	1	3	3	2	159.4	0	2.4
North Somerset	23,826	22.9	6.8	205	383	420	215	104.9	37	9.6
Plymouth	28,150	17.7	3.3	305	565	595	290	95.0	30	5.4
Poole	17,023	19.0	5.0	155	289	309	154	99.2	20	7.1
Somerset	61,710	23.6	5.7	535	1,016	1,101	566	105.7	86	8.4
South Gloucestershire	29,562	23.0	7.0	244	459	502	258	105.5	42	9.2
Swindon	21,006	33.6	7.8	176	359	395	219	124.0	35	9.8
Torbay	16,847	22.2	4.6	178	339	362	184	102.8	23	6.9
Wiltshire	50,733	28.2	6.6	402	797	869	467	116.4	72	9.0

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	(number)	(%)	(%)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(%)	(£m)	(%)
WALES	384,056	13.0	3.8	4,472	7,681	8,149	3,677	82.2	468	6.1
Anglesey	8,230	14.0	2.3	97	164	173	76	78.2	8	5.0
Blaenau Gwent	8,932	2.3	2.1	127	203	211	84	65.8	8	4.1
Bridgend	18,789	16.2	4.9	219	393	421	202	91.9	28	7.1
Caerphilly	23,415	12.4	3.1	292	498	526	234	80.4	28	5.6
Cardiff	37,326	20.7	6.6	380	672	730	350	92.3	58	8.6
Carmarthenshire	25,008	14.8	4.2	299	512	546	247	82.6	34	6.6
Ceredigion	8,697	12.2	1.1	99	169	175	76	77.3	6	3.7
Conwy	14,136	15.2	3.9	161	284	303	142	88.7	18	6.5
Denbighshire	12,110	13.6	4.1	139	248	264	125	90.0	16	6.5
Flintshire	18,216	11.0	3.3	201	346	368	167	83.3	21	6.1
Gwynedd	12,653	13.2	1.7	151	255	266	115	76.0	10	4.1
Merthyr Tydfil	7,725	9.7	4.0	104	170	180	76	73.4	11	6.2
Monmouthshire	11,964	25.3	4.1	109	207	222	113	103.8	14	6.9
Neath Port Talbot	20,862	10.3	2.4	270	467	489	219	81.0	22	4.6
Newport	17,252	12.4	3.9	199	342	362	163	81.6	20	5.8
Pembrokeshire	15,740	16.1	3.6	175	306	324	149	84.9	18	5.9
Powys	16,755	19.1	3.7	168	302	322	154	92.0	20	6.6
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	30,303	4.7	2.2	413	662	693	280	67.8	32	4.8
Swansea	31,444	11.1	3.6	372	631	668	296	79.4	37	5.9
The Vale of Glamorgan	16,248	17.8	4.3	165	289	309	144	87.7	20	7.0
Torfaen	12,252	6.6	2.7	150	252	265	115	76.4	13	5.1
Wrexham	15,998	7.7	5.6	182	308	333	151	82.9	25	8.2
NORTHERN IRELAND	220,501	19.6	3.0	2,453	4,403	4,619	2,166	88.3	217	4.9
Belfast	43,674	6.5	1.8	567	911	942	375	66.0	30	3.3
Northern	55,043	24.8	2.9	570	1,074	1,125	555	97.4	52	4.8
South Eastern	45,921	20.9	3.3	469	873	919	450	95.9	46	5.3
Southern	42,596	29.0	4.9	445	844	902	457	102.7	57	6.8
Western	33,267	17.8	2.4	400	701	732	332	83.0	31	4.5
SCOTLAND	509,796	6.2	3.6	6,036	10,264	10,816	4,780	79.2	552	5.4
Aberdeen City	16,622	-0.2	6.8	195	301	326	131	67.6	25	8.4
Aberdeenshire	20,305	19.7	4.7	196	364	388	192	98.1	25	6.8
Angus	10,829	14.3	2.3	111	215	225	114	103.0	10	4.7
Argyll & Bute	8,766	5.1	-0.6	102	171	174	72	71.4	3	1.5
Clackmannanshire	4,835	1.1	3.0	63	103	108	45	71.8	5	4.9
Dumfries & Galloway	15,153	8.4	1.3	183	325	336	153	83.2	10	3.2
Dundee City	13,659	-1.5	4.5	184	288	305	121	65.8	17	5.8
East Ayrshire	12,916	3.9	2.3	167	282	294	127	75.8	12	4.2
East Dunbartonshire	11,631	0.1	2.3	124	208	218	94	75.7	10	4.9
East Lothian	9,956	12.9	5.1	105	183	196	91	87.0	13	7.0
East Renfrewshire	9,549	3.7	2.8	97	167	175	78	81.0	8	4.7
Edinburgh, City of	40,752	5.5	7.6	436	684	750	314	72.0	65	9.5
Eilean Siar	2,646	-5.8	-0.5	34	53	54	20	58.4	1	2.3

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	(number)	(%)	(%)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)	(%)	(£m)	(%)
Falkirk	15,586	4.7	3.5	188	319	337	149	79.3	18	5.6
Fife	35,898	6.6	3.1	410	718	755	345	84.0	36	5.1
Glasgow City	56,719	0.6	5.2	809	1,270	1,349	540	66.8	79	6.2
Highland	21,708	17.7	3.4	220	418	441	221	100.3	23	5.5
Inverclyde	8,259	1.3	0.1	111	188	192	81	72.8	3	1.9
Midlothian	8,589	5.0	4.3	102	168	179	77	75.7	11	6.5
Moray	7,958	17.4	1.9	83	160	166	83	99.2	6	3.9
North Ayrshire	14,007	4.0	0.8	180	313	321	141	78.4	9	2.8
North Lanarkshire	35,173	6.0	2.3	459	792	825	366	79.8	33	4.2
Orkney Islands	2,044	20.1	3.3	18	37	39	21	113.0	2	5.4
Perth & Kinross	14,034	16.5	5.5	135	254	273	138	102.4	19	7.3
Renfrewshire	18,156	0.8	2.2	223	368	383	160	71.4	16	4.3
Scottish Borders	10,531	15.1	1.8	105	196	204	99	95.0	8	4.0
Shetland Islands	2,116	8.0	4.0	19	35	38	19	98.8	2	6.7
South Ayrshire	11,931	5.0	1.9	143	247	257	114	79.6	9	3.8
South Lanarkshire	33,683	5.6	2.7	409	693	726	317	77.3	34	4.8
Stirling	8,745	8.5	5.8	97	161	174	77	78.5	12	7.6
West Dunbartonshire	9,698	-1.7	0.6	132	221	226	94	70.9	5	2.3
West Lothian	17,340	14.5	4.2	196	359	381	185	94.8	22	6.2

Note: Some figures may not sum to the totals due to rounding

Appendix B

Methodology for calculating the number of hours of unpaid care provided

The following methodology was used to calculate the total number of hours:

- 1,655,100 carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. In the estimate for 2015, we have assumed that these carers were all providing 50 hours of care per week. This is almost certain to be under-estimate as according to the Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England 2014-15, 38% of carers in England provide over 100 hours of care a week.
- 940,000 carers provide 20-49 hours of care per week – here we have assumed that this group of carers were carrying out, on average, 35 hours of care each week.
- 4,231,700 carers provide 1-19 hours of care per week. Following previous practice,¹⁵ we have assumed that 31% of this group were caring for 15 hours per week, 31% for 7 hours per week and 38% for 2 hours week.

¹⁵ This assumption is based on survey evidence from the General Household Survey (1995)

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