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Valuing Carers 2015

The rising value of carers' support

Lisa Buckner, University of Leeds
Sue Yeandle, University of Sheffield

The University Of Sheffield.

circle
CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON CARE, LABOUR & EQUALITIES

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Photo: Chris Steele-Perkins / Magnum

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*.

Photo: Chris Steele-Perkins / Magnum

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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 billion[1] 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

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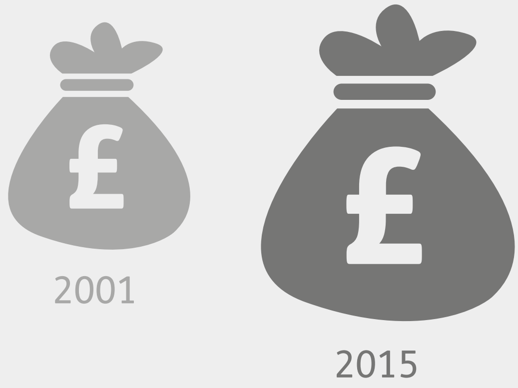
£132 billion per year

almost double its 2001 value (£68 billion)



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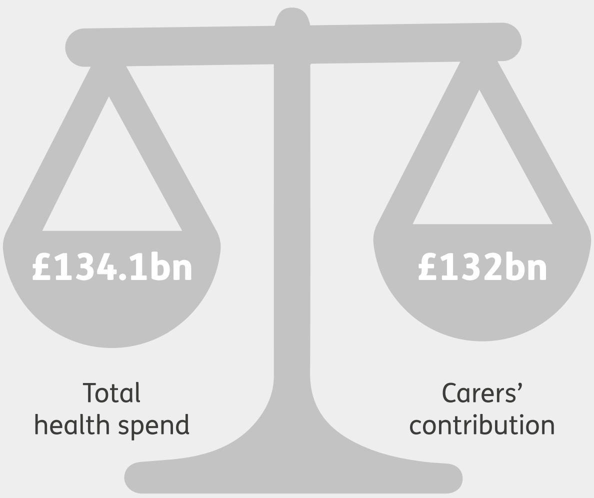
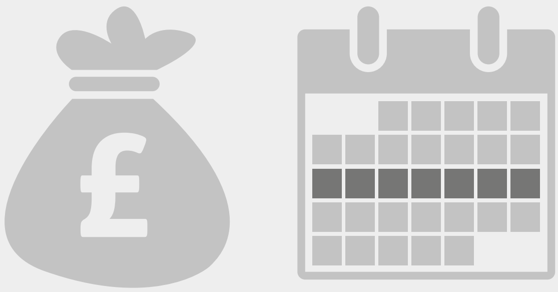


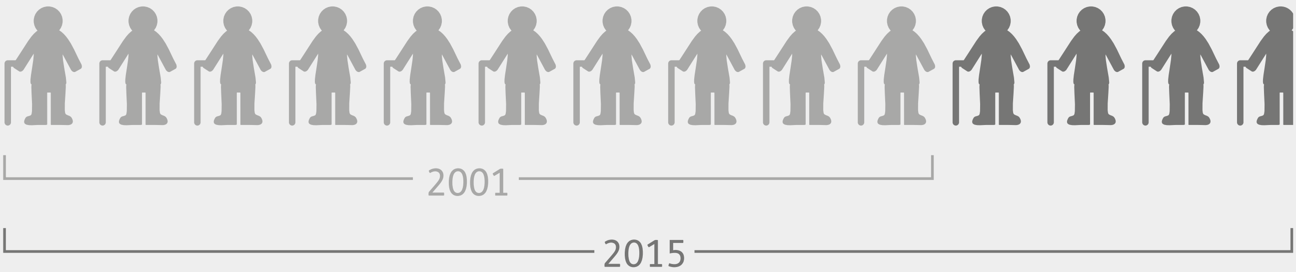
The support provided by the UK's carers in 2015 saves the public purse



£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 people[3] - 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).

Photo: Chris Steele-Perkins / Magnum

[3] Based on the latest official estimate of the UK population

Table 1: Change in the number of carers 2001-2015: UK[4]

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, 2001-2015[7]

	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 homecare.

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.

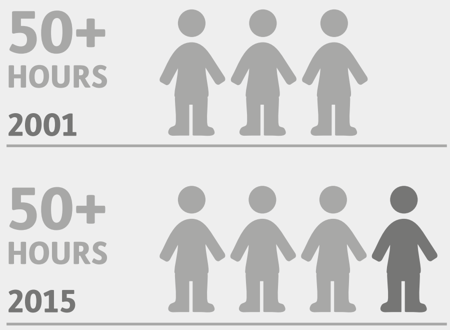
Photo: Chris Steele-Perkins / Magnum

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.



33%

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

**50+ hours a 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.

> *"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 authorities[12]

	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 year[14] 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

	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)	(%)
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)

Carers UK
20 Great Dover Street
London SE1 4LX

T 020 7378 4999
E info@carersuk.org

carersuk.org

@carersuk /carersuk

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