

Valuing Carers 2021

England and Wales

Dr Maria Petrillo
Professor Matt Bennett



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Foreword

Helen Walker,
Chief Executive, Carers UK



Across the UK, millions of people are providing unpaid care to a family member, friend or neighbour. Over the last 10 years, the number of hours of unpaid care that carers are providing has increased, with 1.5m people in England and Wales now providing over 50 hours of care every week. This has a profound impact on society and on our economy.

For many people, care is an expression of love and so it is difficult to quantify it or put a monetary value on it. However, we know that carers are incredibly important to the health and social care system in this country, and we should acknowledge this significant contribution. As this report highlights, the increase in the amount of unpaid care being provided by family and friends has led to a huge rise in the economic value of care. Carers in England and Wales are now providing care worth an astonishing £162 billion a year.

Despite the huge contribution they make, many carers do not feel recognised or supported. Without the high level of care that unpaid carers provide, our health and care systems would quite simply collapse.

It is vital that the huge contribution of carers to society is recognised. More must be done to ensure that carers have the financial, practical and workplace support they need. Supporting carers to continue providing care, as well

as participate in everyday life through work, education and leisure, is cost-effective and in everyone's best interest. Without this essential support, carers are more likely to reach breaking point, with huge implications for themselves and the people they care for, as well as the NHS and adult social care system.

As ever, I am very grateful to our colleagues at the Centre for Care for their research, which is hugely important in enabling us to highlight the value of unpaid care and in helping us secure the policy and practical change that we need to improve carers' lives.

Helen Walker, Chief Executive, Carers UK

Introduction

Professor Matt Bennett
Deputy Director, Centre for
Care, University of Sheffield



Millions of people provide unpaid care for a family member, friend or neighbour affected by long-term illness, disability, or older age. Thousands of us become unpaid carers every day.¹ We will all experience unpaid care at some point in our lives². The impact of the important lifeline that unpaid carers provide is significant, affecting finances, health and social lives³. Yet unpaid carers do not receive the support and recognition they deserve.

This new research highlights the incredible increasing financial value of unpaid care in England and Wales. Unpaid carers are providing care worth a staggering £162 billion a year- to put this into context, the budget for NHS health service spending in England in the 2020/21 financial year was £156 billion⁴. The economic contribution made by carers has increased by 29% in the last decade and paints a stark picture of the savings they make to health care budgets. Without unpaid carers, our health and social care systems would collapse.

We also show that people are providing more hours of unpaid care than ever before, and the contributions made by unpaid carers have increased across *all* localities in England and Wales. We hope that the detailed information contained in this report is useful for stakeholders and policy makers as they make decisions locally to improve urgently needed support for unpaid carers.

This research would not be possible without the incredible work by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Since 2022 the weekly data releases, visualisations and outputs that they have produced have helped tell our story as a society and provided

important evidence to inform policy to shape our lives. The report would also not be possible without the ongoing commitment from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to its world-class portfolio of data assets, notably the UK Household Longitudinal Study (Understanding Society) used in this research to inform our estimates.

This report marks another important milestone in the partnership between the Centre for Care and Carers UK as we embark on our Census analysis plans which will enable us to continue providing important new evidence on unpaid care. This has been a collaboration between Dr Maria Petrillo and myself in the Centre for Care (University of Sheffield); and Melanie Crew, Emily Holzhausen OBE, Tamara Sandoul, and John Perryman (Carers UK). We're all also especially grateful to Dr Kate Hamblin for invaluable insight and comments on an earlier version of this report.

Matthew Bennett

Professor Matt Bennett
Deputy Director, Centre for Care, University of Sheffield

¹ Petrillo, M., Bennett, M. R. and Pryce, G. (2022). *Cycles of Caring: transitions in and out of unpaid care*. London: Carers UK.

² Zhang, Y., Bennett, M. R., and Yeandle, S. (2019) *Will I Care: The likelihood of being a carer in adult life*. London: Carers UK.

³ Keating, N., McGregor, J. A., and Yeandle, S. (2021). Sustainable care: theorising the wellbeing of caregivers to older persons, *International Journal of Care and Caring*, 5(4), 611-630.

⁴ Kings Fund. (2020). *The NHS in a nutshell: The NHS budget and how it has changed*. London: The Kings Fund.

Key findings

Valuing Carers 2021: England and Wales
Dr Maria Petrillo and Professor Matt Bennett

The economic value of the support provided by unpaid carers in England and Wales is greater than ever before.

- In 2021, we estimate the economic value of the contributions made by carers in England and Wales was £162 billion per year, 29% more in real terms than 2011.
- The economic value of the contributions made by unpaid carers in England and Wales is roughly equivalent to the budget for NHS health service spending.⁵
- The rise in the number of hours of care provided by unpaid carers has led to an increase in the economic cost of care.



⁵ Carers UK and Carers Wales estimate that spending on the NHS England and Wales is at least £164 billion. The budget for NHS health service spending in England was £156 billion for the 2020/21 financial year, according to research by the [Kings Fund](#). Budget data provided by the [Welsh Parliament](#) suggests that NHS services were allocated £8 billion in 2020/21.

- The number of carers providing more than 20 to 49 and 50+ hours of care per week has increased over time.
 - » The proportion of people providing 20-49 hours of care per week is 1.9%, up from 1.5% in 2011, increasing the value of care by £17 billion.
 - » The proportion of people providing 50+ hours of care per week is 2.8%, up from 2.7% in 2011, increasing the value of care by more than £20 billion.
- The figures mean that in 2021, unpaid carers in England and Wales saved the public purse enormous sums every week, day, and hour:
 - » £3.1 billion per week
 - » £445 million per day
 - » £18.6 million per hour

Unpaid carers' support is worth

£162 billion 

a 29% increase since 2011

£17 billion  **20-49**

1.9% of people are now providing 20-49 hours of care per week, increasing the value of care by £17 billion

£20 billion  **50+**

2.8% of people are now providing over 50 hours of care per week, increasing the value of care by over £20 billion

Estimated value of care



£3.1 billion



£445 million



£18.6 million

Findings and methodology

The 2021 Census included the following question on the provision of unpaid care:

Do you look after, or give any help or support to, anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age? Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment.

We use Census data from 2011 and 2021 in England and Wales to provide comprehensive information on the monetary value of the time devoted by unpaid carers to caring responsibilities to support family members, friends or neighbours, or others in need.

Our estimates cannot put a true value on the costs of unpaid care. In many ways, unpaid care is priceless and difficult to quantify. Unpaid care is often an expression of unconditional love, and immense respect for the person supported.



It is, however, vital to raise awareness of the importance of unpaid carers in society. One powerful way to do this is to assign monetary value to the care that unpaid carers provide and compare this to the amount of money spent on health care each year. In doing so, again, we highlight that unpaid carers are an integral part of our health and care systems, which would collapse without their support.

Data from Census 2021 in England and Wales reveal a decrease in the number of unpaid carers: from 5.8 million in 2011 to 5.0 million in 2021. This decrease is mainly due to a reduction in the number of people providing 19 hours or less of unpaid care per week, as clearly shown in Table 1.

Table 1 shows the number of people providing unpaid care by sex and hours of care in England and Wales. The table includes raw numbers *and* age-standardised proportions⁶.

While there has been a decrease in the proportion of people providing 19 hours or less of unpaid care over time, the data show an *increase* in the age-standardised proportion of people providing either 20-49 hours or 50 or more hours of care per week.

⁶ It is important to recognise that rates of unpaid care are related to the age and size of the population. The age-standardised proportions allow a clear comparison between populations over time and across geographies. The age-standardised proportion allows us to make meaningful Census comparisons over time, accounting for changes in the size of the population, and the increasing numbers of older people in society.

Table 1: Total number of unpaid carers 2001, 2011, 2021 by country and hours of care

| | 2021 No. of unpaid carers | 2021 (%)* | 2011 No. of unpaid carers | 2011 (%)* | 2001 No. of unpaid carers | 2001 (%)* |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| England | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 2,303,730 | 4.4 | 3,452,640 | 7.2 | 3,347,525 | 7.6 |
| 20-49 hrs | 969,765 | 1.8 | 721,135 | 1.5 | 530,805 | 1.2 |
| 50+ hrs | 1,404,770 | 2.7 | 1,256,230 | 2.7 | 998,735 | 2.3 |
| England - Men | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 964,390 | 3.8 | 1,489,265 | 6.3 | 1,455,525 | 6.8 |
| 20-49 hrs | 388,845 | 1.5 | 304,730 | 1.3 | 212,955 | 1.0 |
| 50+ hrs | 554,260 | 2.3 | 503,770 | 2.3 | 394,275 | 2.0 |
| England - Women | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 1,339,335 | 5.0 | 1,963,360 | 8.0 | 1,892,005 | 8.4 |
| 20-49 hrs | 580,920 | 2.2 | 416,405 | 1.7 | 317,850 | 1.4 |
| 50+ hrs | 850,505 | 3.2 | 752,480 | 3.1 | 604,465 | 2.7 |
| Wales | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 138,330 | 4.7 | 212,435 | 7.4 | 208,295 | 7.8 |
| 20-49 hrs | 65,590 | 2.2 | 54,050 | 1.9 | 42,840 | 1.6 |
| 50+ hrs | 106,835 | 3.6 | 103,740 | 3.7 | 89,605 | 3.4 |
| Wales - Men | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 57,675 | 4.0 | 91,935 | 6.6 | 1,455,525 | 6.8 |
| 20-49 hrs | 26,965 | 1.9 | 23,095 | 1.7 | 212,955 | 1.0 |
| 50+ hrs | 44,775 | 3.1 | 43,145 | 3.3 | 394,275 | 2.0 |
| Wales - Women | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 80,655 | 5.4 | 120,490 | 8.3 | 17,025 | 7.1 |
| 20-49 hrs | 38,630 | 2.6 | 30,950 | 2.1 | 36,525 | 1.4 |
| 50+ hrs | 62,055 | 4.1 | 60,605 | 4.2 | 1,172,990 | 3.0 |
| England and Wales | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 2,442,060 | 4.4 | 3,665,075 | 7.2 | 3,555,820 | 7.6 |
| 20-49 hrs | 1,035,355 | 1.9 | 775,185 | 1.5 | 573,645 | 1.2 |
| 50+ hrs | 1,511,605 | 2.8 | 1,359,970 | 2.7 | 1,088,340 | 2.4 |

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2021, 2011 and 2001. In 2021 the hours categories are: 0-9, 10-19, and 50 and more hours. Thus, in 2021 we are also capturing those people who provide less than one hour of care, unlike in 2011 when only those providing more than one hour of care were captured (1-19).

Note= * percentage of the population (age-standardised proportion).

Table 2 shows the value of unpaid care hours across England and Wales⁷. The unit cost for replacement care is taken as £25 per hour in 2021⁸ and £18 per hour in 2011⁹, in line with the official estimate of the actual cost per hour of providing home care to an adult. This enables us to replace an hour of unpaid care with the equivalent hourly rate of homecare (for a full explanation of the method used to calculate the final value of caring activities, see Appendix B).

Table 2 shows that the economic value of unpaid care in England and Wales saved the public purse enormous sums every week, day, and hour of the year:

- **162 billion per year**
- **£3.1 billion per week**
- **£445 million per day**
- **£18.6 million per hour**



Table 2: Nominal value of unpaid carers' contributions in 2011 and 2021 and real change in carers' contributions (%)

| | 2021 No. of unpaid carers | 2011 No. of unpaid carers | Value 2021 (£m) | Value 2011 (£m) | Change 2021-2011 (%) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| England | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 2,303,730 | 3,452,640 | 16,262 | 17,386 | -21.4% |
| 20-49 hrs | 969,765 | 721,135 | 44,250 | 21,667 | 71.6% |
| 50+ hrs | 1,404,770 | 1,256,230 | 91,310 | 58,791 | 30.5% |
| Total | 4,678,265 | 5,430,005 | 151,822 | 97,845 | 30.3% |
| Wales | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 138,330 | 212,435 | 969 | 1,316 | -38.1% |
| 20-49 hrs | 65,590 | 54,050 | 2,852 | 1,578 | 51.8% |
| 50+ hrs | 106,835 | 103,740 | 6,944 | 4,855 | 20.1% |
| Total | 310,755 | 370,225 | 10,766 | 7,749 | 16.7% |
| England and Wales | 4,989,020 | 5,800,230 | 162,588 | 105,594 | 29.3% |

Source: Authors' calculations based on Census 2011, and 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). Columns 'Value 2021' and 'Value 2011' represent the nominal value of unpaid carers' contributions (which is not adjusted for inflation) to provide discrete estimates for the value of unpaid care in 2011 and 2021. However, to enable comparisons in the value of unpaid care between 2011 and 2021, the percentage change in unpaid carers' contributions considers the real unit cost, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH). More detail of this methodology is provided in Appendix B (Figure B.1 and Table B.1).

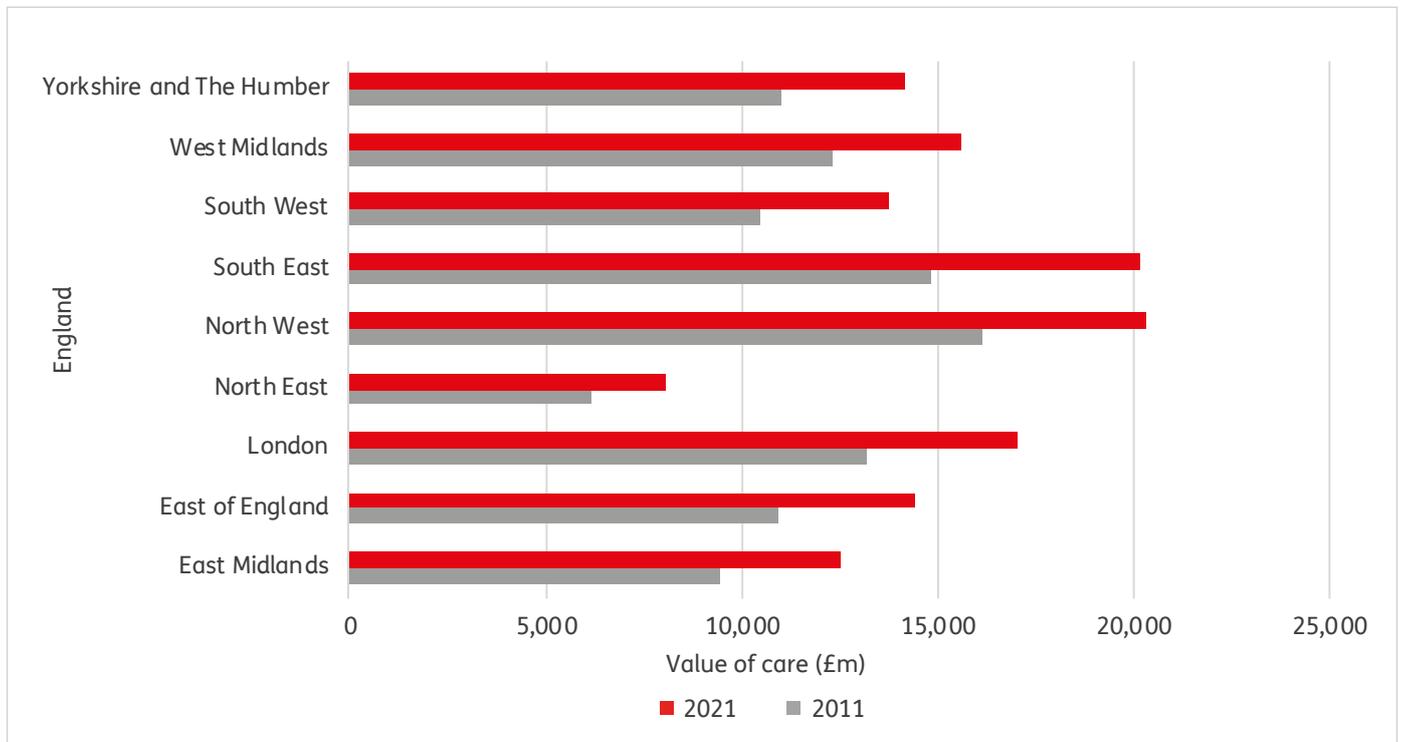
- 7 Our estimates for the value of care are based on the overall population of people aged 5 years and above. While young carers are not able to work for a wage, we are calculating their costs because the important support they provide is still money saved on health care. See Appendix B, Tables B.2 and B.3 for the value of caring computed on the adult population.
- 8 The 2021 hourly cost of homecare, Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2021 (Jones, K. & Burns, A. (2021) Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2021, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury.) The unit cost is expressed in nominal terms, hence it is not adjusted for inflation.
- 9 The 2011 hourly cost of homecare, Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2011 (Curtis, L. (2011) Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2011, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury.) The unit cost is expressed in nominal terms, hence it is not adjusted for inflation.



Figures 1 and 2 show that the increase in the value of unpaid care is consistent across different areas in England and Wales. All areas in England and Wales report higher values of unpaid care in 2021 compared to 2011. Figure 3 maps the value of carers' contributions across England and Wales in 2021¹⁰ – a darker shade of purple indicates a higher cost of care, a lighter shade of blue indicates a lower cost of care.

A complete listing of these calculations for all local authorities in England and Wales (2011 and 2021) is available in Appendix A of this report.

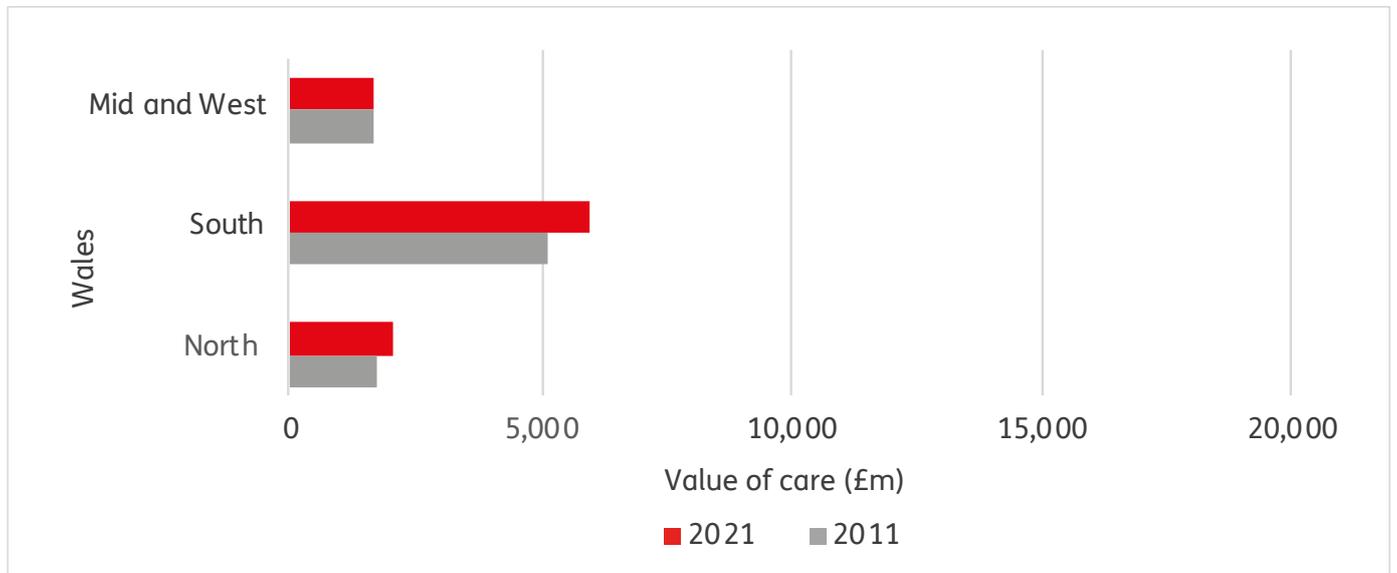
Figure 1: Value of unpaid carers' contributions across England (2021 and 2011) value of care per year



Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). The unit cost is adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

¹⁰ Please see Figure A.1 in the appendix for a map of the value of carers' contributions across England and Wales from Census 2011.

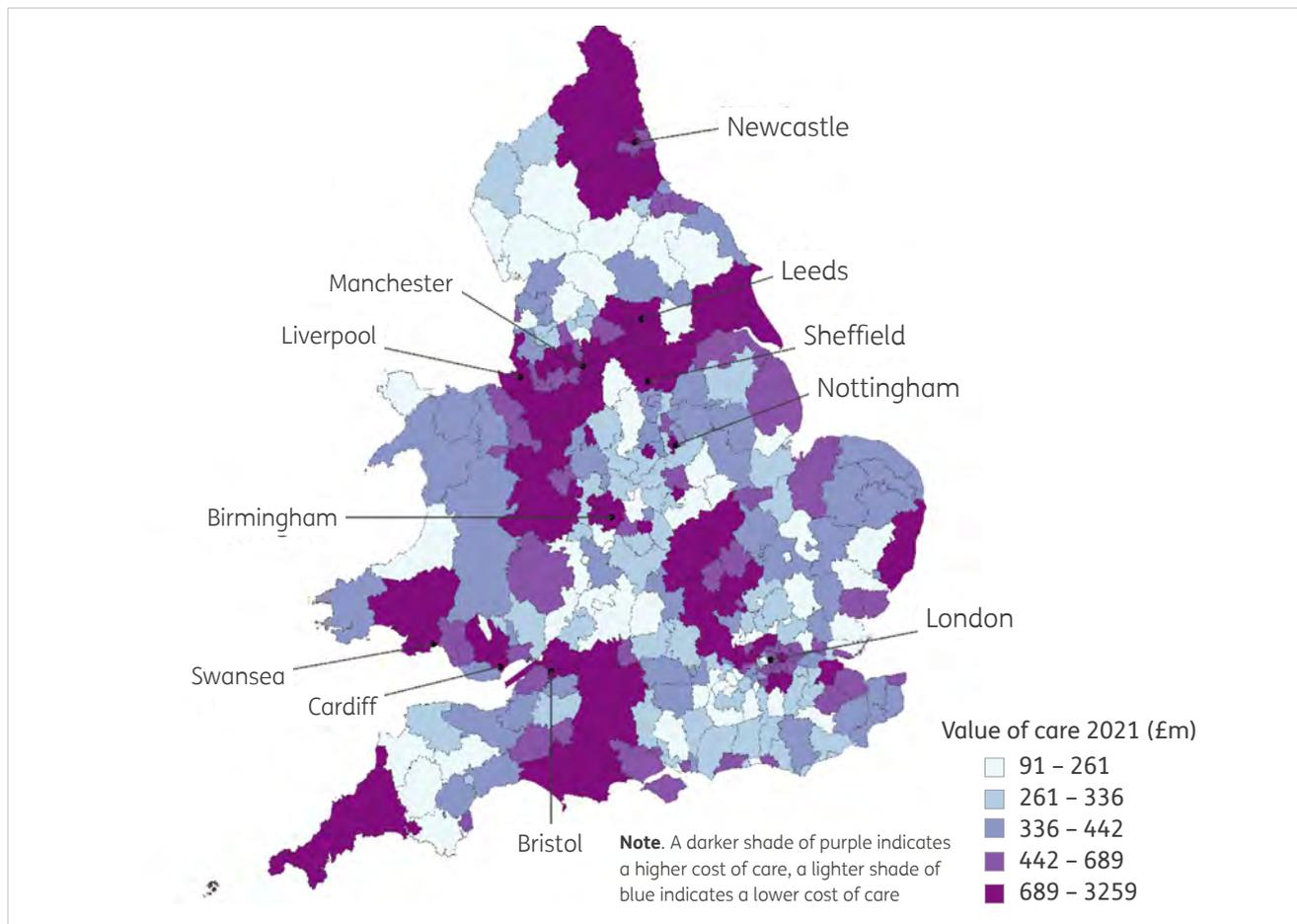
Figure 2: Value of unpaid carers' contributions across Wales (2021 and 2011)



Note: North Wales comprises Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, and Wrexham. South Wales comprises Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan. Mid-West Wales comprises Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Powys.

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). The unit cost is adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

Figure 3: Geographic variation in the value of unpaid carers' contributions across England and Wales (2021)



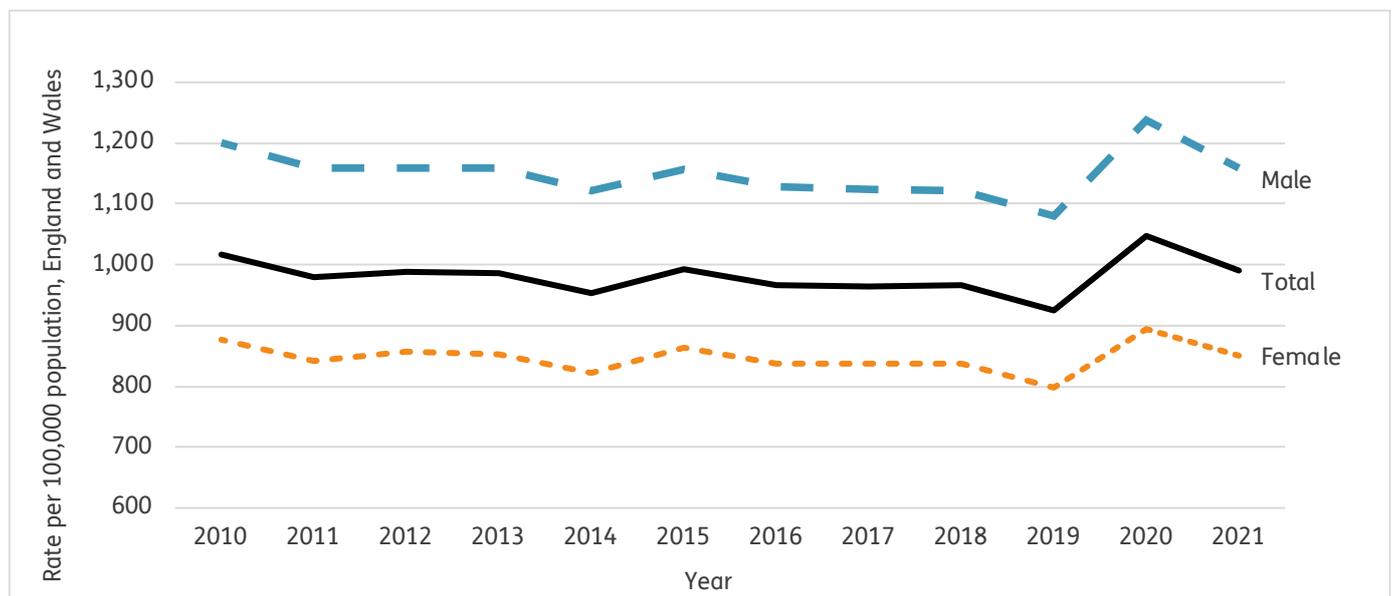
Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Jones and Burns, 2021).

Why has the number of unpaid carers decreased?

• Higher mortality rate in 2020

In 2020, mortality increased sharply (approximately 1,050 people per 100,000), affecting a 15-year trend of falling mortality rates (Figure 4). This increase is likely to be associated with the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic outbreak. These mortality figures could mean that fewer people were receiving unpaid care in 2021.

Figure 4: Age-standardised mortality rate¹¹ by sex between 2010 and 2021 in England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Deaths registered in England and Wales¹².

In particular, a higher mortality rate was registered for people aged 80 years and older (Appendix C, Figures C.1 and C.2).

Another important possible explanation in the decrease in the number of unpaid carers between 2011 and 2021 is the potential change in our understanding of unpaid care, or the nature of unpaid caring¹³, during the pandemic.

Unpaid carers who previously shared caring responsibilities (e.g. sharing the care of a parent with a sibling) may have taken on all aspects of unpaid care because of rules on household mixing during the pandemic (where only one household could mix with another). This supports our finding that fewer carers were providing more hours of care.

¹¹ The age-standardised mortality rate (ASMRs) is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates expressed per 100,000 people in the population. It enables us to make comparisons between populations that may contain different overall population sizes and proportions of people of different ages. ASMRs have been standardised to the 2013 European Standard Population.

¹² Office for National Statistics. (2022). [Deaths registered in England and Wales](#).

¹³ In State of Caring 2022, 31% of carers said the person being cared for lives in their own home. If carers were not providing care due to social distancing, lockdowns etc, they may not have identified themselves as carers in the census, even if they were providing care remotely – it may not have felt like care in the way it did for them before. Report available here: <https://www.carersuk.org/reports/state-of-caring-2022-report/#>

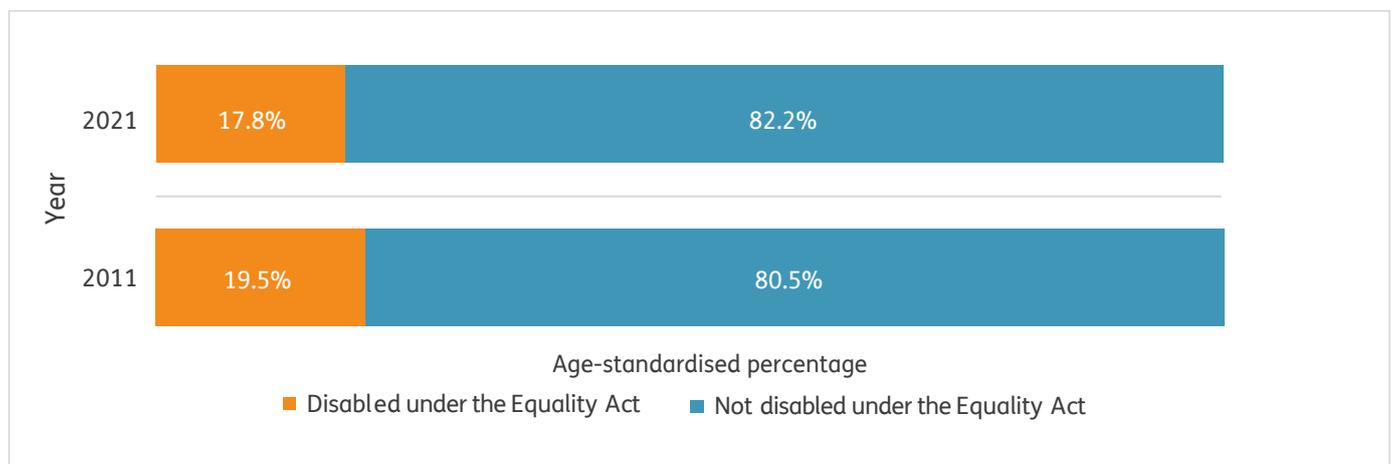
• Decrease in the percentage of people that were disabled

Data from 2011 and 2021 Censuses show that the proportion of people considered disabled under the Equality Act has decreased by 1.7 percent over time (Figure 5) (17.8% in 2021 compared to 19.5% in 2011). These disability figures could mean that fewer people were receiving unpaid care in 2021. Updated estimates of coronavirus (COVID-19) related deaths by disability status revealed that disabled people were at greater risk of death during the pandemic, which could have led to fewer disabled people in the population.¹⁴ In addition, excess deaths where the underlying cause of death was not coronavirus (COVID-19) may also have affected the disabled population.¹⁵

Other potential contributing factors may include:

- Census 2021 was undertaken during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which may have influenced how people perceived their conditions or illnesses
- The visible prompt “include problems related to old age” was removed in the 2021 questionnaire, which may have reduced the percentage of older people who considered that they had a condition or illness. Overall, results for disability in older age groups in 2021 broadly reflect the age patterns found in the Department for Work and Pensions UK Family Resources Survey (FRS), which reports that 42.0% of people of State Pension age were disabled in 2020 to 2021 financial year. Disability free life expectancy at birth in the UK has reduced, potentially reducing disability prevalence among older people.¹⁶
- Reference to mental health conditions or illnesses was included in the Census 2021 questionnaire, which may have contributed to the increase in disability seen in younger age groups. An ONS report into Coronavirus and depression in adults found that between January and March 2021, 21.0% of adults experienced some form of depression, and that this was more than double pre-coronavirus levels.¹⁷ Further, this report found that younger adults, particularly women, were more likely to experience some form of depression.

Figure 5: Age-standardised disability status in England and Wales (2011 and 2021)



Source: Authors' calculations based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021.

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics. (2022). [Updated estimates of coronavirus \(COVID-19\) related deaths by disability status, England: 24 January 2020 to 9 March 2022](#).

¹⁵ Office for National Statistics. (2022). [Excess deaths in England and Wales: March 2020 to June 2022](#)

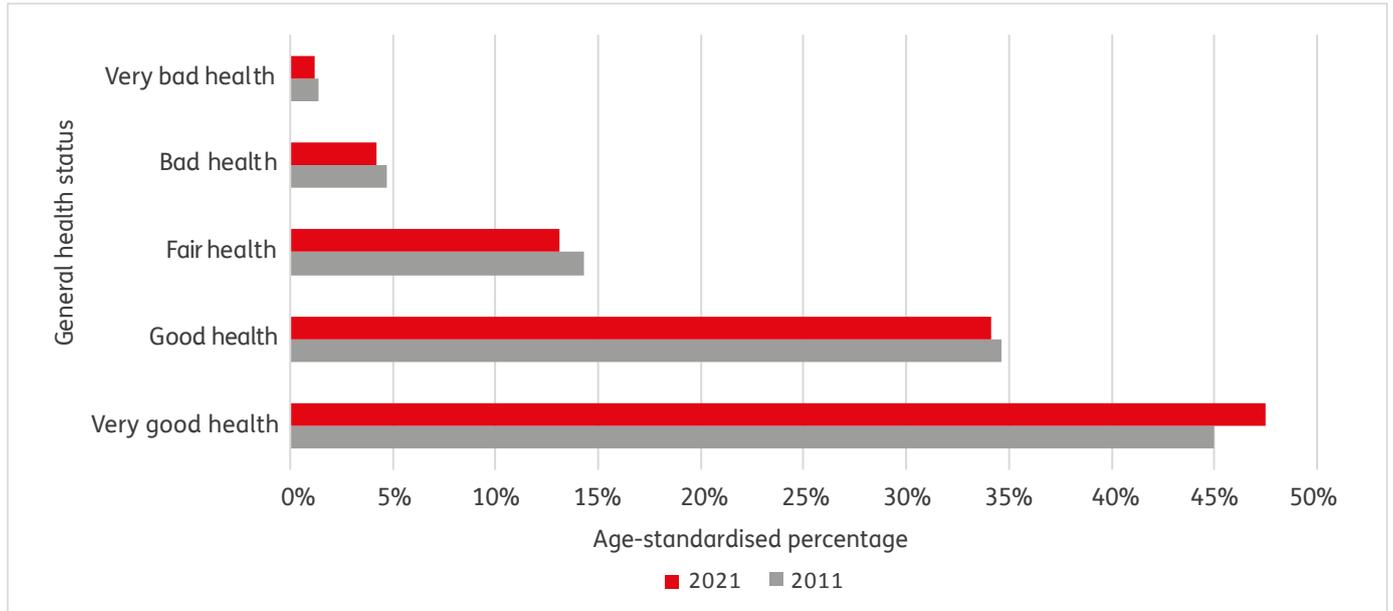
¹⁶ Office for National Statistics. (2022). [Health state life expectancies, UK: 2018 to 2020](#)

¹⁷ Office for National Statistics. (2021). [Coronavirus and depression in adults, Great Britain: January to March 2021](#).

• Increase in the proportion of people reporting very good health

Figure 6 shows that between 2011 and 2021 there has been an increase in the proportion of people reporting their health as 'very good' and a decrease in the proportion reporting that their health is 'very bad' or 'bad'.

Figure 6: Age-standardised general health in England and Wales (2011 and 2021)



Source: Authors' calculations based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021.



• Change in the Census 2021 care-related question

As mentioned above, Census 2021 introduced changes to the wording for the unpaid care question and the answer categories. Table 3 presents the question wording and answer categories in the Census 2021 and 2011 questionnaires.

Census 2021 increased the number of answer categories, providing respondents with narrower ranges of care hours per week by dividing the 1-19 hours range into two (1 to 9 hours, and 10 to 19 hours) as well as splitting the 20-49 hours of care range (20 to 34 hours, and 35 to 49 hours).

The changes to the question wording between Census 2011 and Census 2021 may have also impacted on respondents' ability to identify as an unpaid carer. Census 2011 provided the respondent with examples of the people who could potentially be cared for, which could have resulted in 'priming' by increasing the ability of respondents to identify as an unpaid carer. This inconsistency between 2011 and 2021 might have had an impact on the results, leading to the lower number of unpaid carers in 2021 when compared to 2011.



Table 3: Change in the question wording and answer categories (Census 2021 compared to Census 2011)

| Census 2011 | Census 2021 |
|---|---|
| <p>Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability - problems related to old age? <p>Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment.</p> | <p>Do you look after, or give any help or support to, anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age? Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes, 1-19 hours a week • Yes, 20-49 hours a week • Yes, 50 or more hours a week | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes, 9 hours a week or less • Yes, 10 to 19 hours a week • Yes, 20 to 34 hours a week • Yes, 35 to 49 hours a week • Yes, 50 or more hours a week |

Recommendations

Given the value of unpaid carers' support, we need a new social contract for carers which recognises not just their contributions to society, but their need for specific rights, support and recognition.

This should have the following goals supporting all aspects of carers' lives:

- Awareness amongst the general population.
- Support and rights in employment.
- Better rights, recognition and support from the NHS and social care.
- Sufficient support from health and social care to protect their health and wellbeing.
- Freedom from financial hardship, and a recognition of the additional impact and costs of caring.
- Prevention of loneliness and the ability to maintain relationships.
- Freedom from discrimination and promotion of equality.

We would like to see everyone, from employers, public authorities, Governments, our elected representatives, community organisations, understand the value of unpaid care and caring, and make concrete changes to improve carers' lives.



Specific recommendations:

UK Government should urgently **address the underfunding of social care** and promote a carer friendly NHS by:

- Investing an additional £1.5 billion in carers' breaks so that carers are able to access the breaks they need and improve their mental and physical health and wellbeing.
- Doubling the £25m in funding announced for unpaid carers, as part of the White Paper: People at the Heart of Care, and use the opportunity to look at tackling big challenges – better funding for social care to support carers and better integration with health services.
- Beginning to allocate the £25m funding announced in the White Paper as soon as possible.
- Committing to developing a workforce strategy for social care in order to put the sector on a sustainable footing, improving the quality of care provided, attracting new talent to the profession and planning for demand to avoid future crises.
- Increasing the overall funding for social care with predictable forward looking sufficient budgets to provide a sound basis for the delivery of care in the future.
- Urgently providing the necessary investment in the National Health Service in order to reduce waiting times for treatments for unpaid carers and the people that they care for.
- Treating caring as a factor for more urgent treatment appointments, in primary and secondary care, in recognition of the fact that waiting for a necessary treatment is likely to hinder their ability to continue to provide care for the people that they support.
- Introducing a new responsibility on the NHS to identify and promote carers' health and wellbeing – this would help to keep carers in better health and reduce the burden on the NHS, as well as social care, in the event of a carer breakdown.
- Introducing a specific amount of funding to target health and care support specifically at carers who are on the waiting list or caring for someone on the waiting list to help them manage care and prevent further issues later on.
- Devolved governments should use any Barnett Consequentials resulting from increased UK Government spending on carers to similarly increase funding for carers in the areas mentioned above to ensure carers in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland get much needed support.

UK Government should **improve financial support for carers by:**

- Raising the earnings limit for Carer's Allowance to 21 hours per week pegged to the National Living Wage to better enable more unpaid carers to continue with paid employment alongside their caring duties.
- Committing to a review of Carer's Allowance within the next 6 months, including how it interacts with other social security benefits.
- Giving unpaid carers in receipt of Universal Credit a Work Allowance to ensure that those with a capacity for work do not lose their entitlement if they continue with part time work alongside their caring duties.
- Creating a mechanism to enable unpaid carers to access their State Pension up to 5 years earlier.
- Creating auto-enrolment payments for carers in receipt of Carer's Allowance to ensure that they continue to contribute to additional pensions.

UK Government should support unpaid carers to **juggle work and care** by:

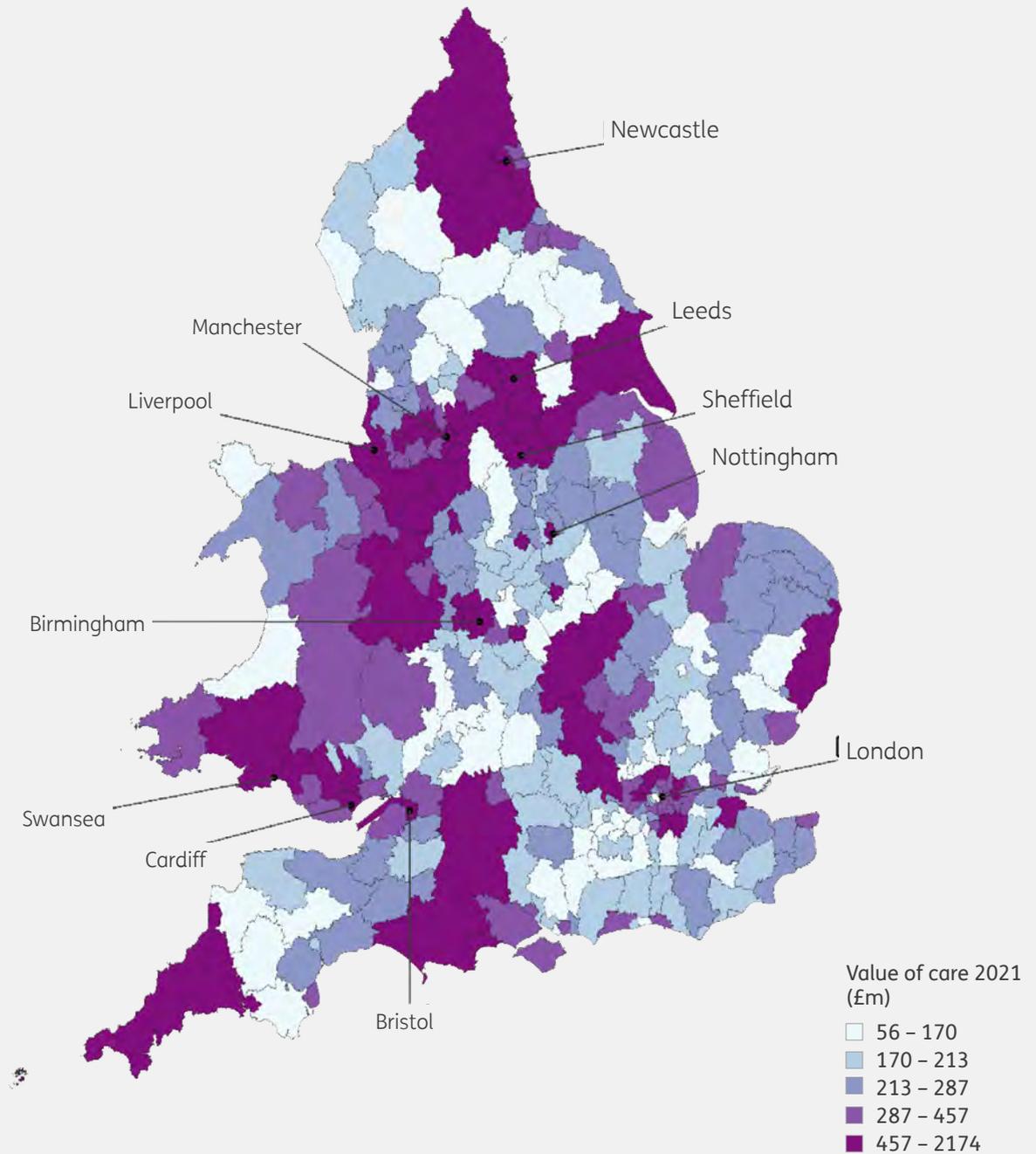
- Setting out a comprehensive plan for enabling, encouraging and supporting unpaid carers to stay in work in order to achieve the aim of a growing economy.
- Introducing a National Carers Strategy for England, to deliver the breadth and depth of support needed by carers, including tackling barriers to paid employment as well as better support for carers who provide care around the clock.
- Setting out a timeline for the introduction of Carer's Leave and flexible working rights, implementing the new pieces of legislation as soon as possible, to encourage more carers to return to work.
- Providing more funding for social care to support carers juggling work and care with appropriate breaks.
- Offering specialist support for carers who have not been in paid employment for some time.
- Changing the eligibility criteria for certain carers' benefits to enable more carers to combine paid work and unpaid care.

UK Government should ensure that unpaid carers are **not discriminated against** by:

- Amending the Equalities Act 2010 to include caring as the 10th protected characteristic.

Appendix A

Figure A.1: Figures for Local Authorities in England and Wales



Note: A darker shade of purple indicates a higher cost of care, a lighter shade of blue indicates a lower cost of care.

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011)

Table A.1: Nominal value of unpaid carers' contributions in 2011 and 2021 and real change in carers' contributions by Local Authorities in England and Wales (%)

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| England | 4,678,265 | 5,430,005 | 151,822 | 97,845 | 30% |
| East Midlands | 428,330 | 490,235 | 13,987 | 8,858 | 33% |
| Amber Valley | 12,570 | 14,595 | 398 | 256 | 31% |
| Ashfield | 13,825 | 14,070 | 477 | 286 | 40% |
| Bassetlaw | 11,300 | 13,205 | 380 | 255 | 25% |
| Blaby | 9,055 | 10,550 | 275 | 171 | 35% |
| Bolsover | 8,520 | 9,635 | 300 | 199 | 27% |
| Boston | 5,830 | 6,640 | 209 | 131 | 34% |
| Broxtowe | 10,460 | 12,290 | 316 | 212 | 25% |
| Charnwood | 14,940 | 17,135 | 450 | 271 | 40% |
| Chesterfield | 10,710 | 13,050 | 361 | 251 | 21% |
| Derby | 22,285 | 25,570 | 766 | 482 | 33% |
| Derbyshire Dales | 6,855 | 8,995 | 192 | 132 | 22% |
| East Lindsey | 16,230 | 17,700 | 620 | 388 | 34% |
| Erewash | 10,730 | 12,565 | 346 | 223 | 30% |
| Gedling | 11,720 | 13,435 | 353 | 227 | 31% |
| Harborough | 8,085 | 8,980 | 223 | 131 | 43% |
| High Peak | 8,110 | 10,325 | 241 | 167 | 21% |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 10,235 | 11,790 | 312 | 196 | 33% |
| Leicester | 26,530 | 30,955 | 952 | 625 | 28% |
| Lincoln | 7,840 | 8,940 | 274 | 177 | 30% |
| Mansfield | 12,085 | 12,710 | 412 | 257 | 35% |
| Melton | 4,505 | 5,285 | 134 | 83 | 36% |
| Newark and Sherwood | 12,365 | 13,195 | 397 | 240 | 39% |
| North East Derbyshire | 10,620 | 13,125 | 347 | 235 | 24% |
| North Kesteven | 10,610 | 12,210 | 352 | 223 | 33% |
| North Northamptonshire | 28,930 | 32,610 | 951 | 573 | 39% |
| North West Leicestershire | 9,195 | 10,645 | 290 | 185 | 32% |
| Nottingham | 24,345 | 26,955 | 851 | 554 | 29% |
| Oadby and Wigston | 5,295 | 6,325 | 165 | 106 | 30% |
| Rushcliffe | 10,410 | 11,805 | 283 | 176 | 35% |
| Rutland | 3,160 | 3,790 | 91 | 56 | 37% |
| South Derbyshire | 9,350 | 10,490 | 292 | 179 | 37% |
| South Holland | 8,525 | 9,470 | 298 | 185 | 36% |
| South Kesteven | 12,255 | 13,830 | 390 | 234 | 40% |
| West Lindsey | 9,095 | 10,480 | 301 | 185 | 37% |
| West Northamptonshire | 31,755 | 36,885 | 988 | 607 | 37% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| East of England | 513,915 | 597,620 | 16,110 | 10,231 | 32% |
| Babergh | 8,045 | 9,705 | 243 | 153 | 33% |
| Basildon | 15,440 | 17,625 | 518 | 335 | 30% |
| Bedford | 14,335 | 16,100 | 443 | 266 | 40% |
| Braintree | 12,665 | 14,830 | 401 | 248 | 36% |
| Breckland | 12,445 | 13,925 | 421 | 265 | 33% |
| Brentwood | 5,980 | 7,785 | 170 | 120 | 19% |
| Broadland | 11,755 | 14,355 | 349 | 231 | 27% |
| Broxbourne | 7,745 | 9,065 | 248 | 161 | 29% |
| Cambridge | 8,710 | 9,785 | 238 | 142 | 41% |
| Castle Point | 8,125 | 9,895 | 272 | 187 | 22% |
| Central Bedfordshire | 23,555 | 25,830 | 703 | 401 | 47% |
| Chelmsford | 13,690 | 16,760 | 401 | 256 | 32% |
| Colchester | 14,855 | 16,570 | 466 | 277 | 41% |
| Dacorum | 12,225 | 14,885 | 360 | 229 | 32% |
| East Cambridgeshire | 7,170 | 8,295 | 207 | 134 | 30% |
| East Hertfordshire | 10,995 | 12,800 | 300 | 186 | 36% |
| East Suffolk | 23,570 | 28,485 | 760 | 506 | 26% |
| Epping Forest | 10,475 | 12,795 | 311 | 205 | 27% |
| Fenland | 9,325 | 10,585 | 333 | 213 | 31% |
| Great Yarmouth | 9,890 | 10,895 | 371 | 234 | 33% |
| Harlow | 7,230 | 8,050 | 241 | 148 | 37% |
| Hertsmere | 8,585 | 9,865 | 250 | 158 | 33% |
| Huntingdonshire | 14,160 | 16,540 | 429 | 276 | 30% |
| Ipswich | 11,285 | 13,045 | 372 | 239 | 31% |
| King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 14,330 | 17,420 | 495 | 345 | 21% |
| Luton | 16,100 | 18,265 | 554 | 348 | 34% |
| Maldon | 6,225 | 7,175 | 191 | 118 | 36% |
| Mid Suffolk | 8,885 | 10,460 | 256 | 162 | 33% |
| North Hertfordshire | 10,850 | 12,820 | 312 | 197 | 33% |
| North Norfolk | 10,205 | 12,405 | 336 | 223 | 26% |
| Norwich | 10,640 | 11,880 | 340 | 218 | 31% |
| Peterborough | 16,230 | 17,695 | 557 | 336 | 39% |
| Rochford | 7,215 | 9,420 | 218 | 152 | 21% |
| South Cambridgeshire | 12,880 | 14,990 | 342 | 213 | 35% |
| South Norfolk | 12,265 | 13,825 | 363 | 221 | 38% |
| Southend-on-Sea | 15,020 | 17,685 | 488 | 315 | 30% |
| St Albans | 10,860 | 13,375 | 295 | 194 | 28% |
| Stevenage | 7,610 | 8,550 | 249 | 159 | 32% |
| Tendring | 15,705 | 17,365 | 576 | 352 | 38% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Three Rivers | 7,615 | 8,845 | 208 | 131 | 34% |
| Thurrock | 12,675 | 14,615 | 436 | 287 | 28% |
| Uttlesford | 6,775 | 7,930 | 183 | 115 | 34% |
| Watford | 7,165 | 8,045 | 219 | 133 | 38% |
| Welwyn Hatfield | 9,085 | 10,380 | 266 | 169 | 32% |
| West Suffolk | 13,325 | 16,005 | 419 | 273 | 29% |
| London | 596,520 | 689,955 | 18,970 | 12,342 | 29% |
| Barking and Dagenham | 14,225 | 16,200 | 527 | 348 | 27% |
| Barnet | 28,800 | 32,310 | 858 | 538 | 34% |
| Bexley | 19,285 | 23,530 | 626 | 434 | 21% |
| Brent | 22,815 | 26,615 | 763 | 502 | 28% |
| Bromley | 25,355 | 31,010 | 744 | 505 | 24% |
| Camden | 14,620 | 17,320 | 433 | 287 | 27% |
| City of London and Westminster | 14,020 | 16,475 | 439 | 294 | 25% |
| Croydon | 28,825 | 33,690 | 913 | 575 | 33% |
| Ealing | 24,300 | 28,775 | 784 | 524 | 26% |
| Enfield | 24,615 | 27,630 | 816 | 501 | 37% |
| Greenwich | 19,420 | 22,025 | 659 | 425 | 30% |
| Hackney | 16,315 | 17,965 | 530 | 340 | 31% |
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 10,735 | 12,310 | 330 | 214 | 29% |
| Haringey | 16,880 | 18,880 | 528 | 342 | 30% |
| Harrow | 20,040 | 24,620 | 623 | 422 | 24% |
| Havering | 20,645 | 25,195 | 672 | 452 | 25% |
| Hillingdon | 22,470 | 25,910 | 725 | 457 | 33% |
| Hounslow | 19,395 | 22,295 | 650 | 402 | 36% |
| Islington | 14,840 | 16,310 | 465 | 302 | 29% |
| Kensington and Chelsea | 9,360 | 10,955 | 280 | 175 | 34% |
| Kingston upon Thames | 11,510 | 13,305 | 336 | 206 | 37% |
| Lambeth | 18,845 | 20,460 | 563 | 360 | 31% |
| Lewisham | 19,955 | 22,515 | 622 | 413 | 26% |
| Merton | 13,880 | 16,305 | 430 | 284 | 27% |
| Newham | 21,545 | 24,595 | 776 | 517 | 26% |
| Redbridge | 21,400 | 27,290 | 687 | 486 | 19% |
| Richmond upon Thames | 13,160 | 15,805 | 348 | 219 | 33% |
| Southwark | 18,820 | 20,735 | 597 | 389 | 29% |
| Sutton | 15,875 | 18,310 | 493 | 300 | 38% |
| Tower Hamlets | 18,565 | 19,350 | 638 | 390 | 37% |
| Waltham Forest | 18,290 | 21,275 | 593 | 400 | 25% |
| Wandsworth | 17,715 | 19,990 | 522 | 339 | 29% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| North East | 253,665 | 286,415 | 9,012 | 5,778 | 31% |
| County Durham | 52,680 | 60,075 | 1,893 | 1,229 | 29% |
| Darlington | 9,790 | 11,075 | 329 | 207 | 34% |
| Gateshead | 18,810 | 22,230 | 660 | 458 | 21% |
| Hartlepool | 9,540 | 9,930 | 360 | 216 | 40% |
| Middlesbrough | 12,525 | 14,150 | 473 | 310 | 28% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 23,390 | 25,820 | 820 | 509 | 35% |
| North Tyneside | 19,670 | 22,195 | 654 | 414 | 33% |
| Northumberland | 31,105 | 35,710 | 1,044 | 663 | 32% |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 13,840 | 16,035 | 513 | 334 | 29% |
| South Tyneside | 14,885 | 16,725 | 533 | 349 | 28% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 18,230 | 19,930 | 651 | 396 | 38% |
| Sunderland | 29,200 | 32,540 | 1,082 | 693 | 31% |
| North West | 668,275 | 781,945 | 22,671 | 15,093 | 26% |
| Allerdale | 9,015 | 10,770 | 297 | 203 | 23% |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 6,325 | 8,240 | 216 | 173 | 5% |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 13,280 | 15,775 | 480 | 327 | 23% |
| Blackpool | 14,615 | 16,320 | 544 | 360 | 27% |
| Bolton | 25,990 | 30,635 | 910 | 599 | 28% |
| Burnley | 8,430 | 9,855 | 300 | 193 | 30% |
| Bury | 16,865 | 19,960 | 554 | 366 | 27% |
| Carlisle | 9,215 | 11,290 | 294 | 202 | 22% |
| Cheshire East | 34,455 | 39,990 | 1,037 | 647 | 35% |
| Cheshire West and Chester | 32,635 | 37,120 | 1,048 | 658 | 34% |
| Chorley | 10,535 | 12,310 | 325 | 217 | 26% |
| Copeland | 6,465 | 7,985 | 226 | 158 | 21% |
| Eden | 4,775 | 5,960 | 140 | 93 | 26% |
| Fylde | 7,960 | 9,200 | 251 | 165 | 28% |
| Halton | 13,725 | 15,015 | 500 | 327 | 28% |
| Hyndburn | 7,670 | 8,920 | 270 | 180 | 26% |
| Knowsley | 16,455 | 17,855 | 627 | 416 | 27% |
| Lancaster | 12,560 | 14,610 | 403 | 267 | 27% |
| Liverpool | 44,185 | 50,560 | 1,619 | 1,104 | 23% |
| Manchester | 38,200 | 42,635 | 1,376 | 904 | 28% |
| Oldham | 20,705 | 24,320 | 741 | 470 | 32% |
| Pendle | 8,155 | 10,245 | 281 | 187 | 26% |
| Preston | 12,150 | 14,140 | 407 | 271 | 26% |
| Ribble Valley | 5,345 | 6,545 | 147 | 97 | 27% |
| Rochdale | 19,415 | 23,285 | 695 | 463 | 26% |
| Rossendale | 6,305 | 7,645 | 210 | 138 | 28% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Salford | 20,885 | 23,405 | 747 | 481 | 30% |
| Sefton | 29,010 | 34,530 | 997 | 675 | 24% |
| South Lakeland | 8,975 | 12,230 | 260 | 192 | 14% |
| South Ribble | 10,360 | 12,475 | 317 | 217 | 23% |
| St. Helens | 20,530 | 22,570 | 728 | 473 | 29% |
| Stockport | 26,200 | 31,985 | 810 | 550 | 24% |
| Tameside | 20,685 | 24,060 | 716 | 476 | 26% |
| Trafford | 18,820 | 23,530 | 569 | 397 | 20% |
| Warrington | 19,120 | 21,835 | 599 | 396 | 27% |
| West Lancashire | 11,320 | 13,450 | 372 | 254 | 23% |
| Wigan | 31,475 | 36,495 | 1,102 | 732 | 26% |
| Wirral | 33,515 | 40,350 | 1,150 | 794 | 22% |
| Wyre | 11,950 | 13,845 | 406 | 271 | 26% |
| South East | 733,340 | 847,355 | 22,535 | 13,928 | 36% |
| Adur | 5,860 | 6,955 | 183 | 125 | 23% |
| Arun | 14,555 | 16,565 | 469 | 292 | 35% |
| Ashford | 11,145 | 11,820 | 367 | 208 | 48% |
| Basingstoke and Deane | 13,535 | 15,240 | 405 | 244 | 40% |
| Bracknell Forest | 8,740 | 9,690 | 260 | 154 | 42% |
| Brighton and Hove | 20,805 | 23,975 | 618 | 389 | 33% |
| Buckinghamshire | 41,775 | 49,500 | 1,194 | 733 | 37% |
| Canterbury | 13,395 | 15,560 | 432 | 277 | 31% |
| Cherwell | 11,605 | 13,355 | 353 | 216 | 37% |
| Chichester | 10,470 | 12,490 | 306 | 192 | 34% |
| Crawley | 8,975 | 9,905 | 293 | 173 | 42% |
| Dartford | 8,675 | 9,235 | 284 | 166 | 44% |
| Dover | 11,515 | 12,680 | 392 | 237 | 39% |
| East Hampshire | 9,945 | 11,600 | 279 | 170 | 38% |
| Eastbourne | 9,410 | 10,530 | 322 | 192 | 40% |
| Eastleigh | 10,600 | 12,710 | 312 | 200 | 31% |
| Elmbridge | 9,515 | 11,615 | 261 | 164 | 34% |
| Epsom and Ewell | 6,020 | 7,320 | 174 | 108 | 36% |
| Fareham | 9,635 | 11,875 | 277 | 186 | 25% |
| Folkestone and Hythe | 10,820 | 12,310 | 373 | 236 | 33% |
| Gosport | 7,235 | 8,180 | 239 | 147 | 36% |
| Gravesham | 8,995 | 10,325 | 308 | 194 | 33% |
| Guildford | 10,460 | 12,565 | 290 | 181 | 34% |
| Hart | 6,925 | 8,005 | 192 | 113 | 42% |
| Hastings | 8,645 | 9,430 | 300 | 181 | 39% |
| Havant | 11,260 | 13,110 | 380 | 245 | 30% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Horsham | 11,615 | 13,645 | 315 | 194 | 36% |
| Isle of Wight | 14,200 | 16,420 | 486 | 307 | 33% |
| Lewes | 9,825 | 11,480 | 298 | 184 | 37% |
| Maidstone | 14,180 | 15,560 | 445 | 262 | 43% |
| Medway | 22,635 | 25,050 | 778 | 490 | 33% |
| Mid Sussex | 11,585 | 13,990 | 319 | 199 | 35% |
| Milton Keynes | 20,590 | 21,780 | 663 | 384 | 45% |
| Mole Valley | 7,250 | 8,925 | 196 | 123 | 34% |
| New Forest | 16,160 | 20,750 | 487 | 340 | 20% |
| Oxford | 10,290 | 11,710 | 296 | 183 | 36% |
| Portsmouth | 15,295 | 17,140 | 504 | 313 | 35% |
| Reading | 10,970 | 12,315 | 350 | 212 | 39% |
| Reigate and Banstead | 11,175 | 13,110 | 327 | 197 | 39% |
| Rother | 9,330 | 11,285 | 304 | 203 | 26% |
| Runnymede | 6,625 | 7,395 | 200 | 115 | 46% |
| Rushmoor | 6,765 | 7,730 | 214 | 131 | 37% |
| Sevenoaks | 9,975 | 11,955 | 296 | 184 | 35% |
| Slough | 10,145 | 11,610 | 347 | 216 | 35% |
| South Oxfordshire | 11,220 | 13,260 | 311 | 189 | 38% |
| Southampton | 18,130 | 20,365 | 614 | 375 | 38% |
| Spelthorne | 8,280 | 9,840 | 253 | 162 | 31% |
| Surrey Heath | 6,600 | 7,905 | 189 | 116 | 37% |
| Swale | 13,935 | 14,255 | 498 | 287 | 46% |
| Tandridge | 7,085 | 8,525 | 201 | 124 | 36% |
| Test Valley | 10,220 | 12,100 | 293 | 188 | 31% |
| Thanet | 13,850 | 15,510 | 504 | 316 | 34% |
| Tonbridge and Malling | 10,830 | 12,090 | 335 | 199 | 42% |
| Tunbridge Wells | 8,610 | 10,510 | 246 | 159 | 30% |
| Vale of White Horse | 10,590 | 12,430 | 298 | 185 | 36% |
| Waverley | 9,620 | 11,995 | 258 | 166 | 31% |
| Wealden | 14,200 | 16,680 | 416 | 256 | 37% |
| West Berkshire | 12,015 | 14,290 | 345 | 213 | 36% |
| West Oxfordshire | 8,995 | 10,370 | 257 | 153 | 42% |
| Winchester | 9,425 | 11,585 | 254 | 165 | 29% |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | 10,775 | 13,250 | 306 | 194 | 32% |
| Woking | 7,925 | 9,195 | 232 | 136 | 44% |
| Wokingham | 12,205 | 13,925 | 338 | 202 | 40% |
| Worthing | 9,705 | 10,880 | 299 | 183 | 37% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| South West | 490,920 | 570,305 | 15,341 | 9,806 | 31% |
| Bath and North East Somerset | 14,950 | 17,590 | 426 | 272 | 31% |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole | 33,330 | 39,510 | 1,037 | 684 | 27% |
| Bristol | 33,960 | 40,150 | 1,046 | 717 | 23% |
| Cheltenham | 8,415 | 10,540 | 241 | 161 | 26% |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 54,765 | 63,410 | 1,814 | 1,191 | 28% |
| Cotswold | 6,990 | 8,775 | 199 | 129 | 30% |
| Dorset | 35,525 | 43,330 | 1,099 | 719 | 28% |
| East Devon | 14,195 | 15,850 | 442 | 263 | 41% |
| Exeter | 9,985 | 10,995 | 301 | 190 | 33% |
| Forest of Dean | 8,050 | 9,695 | 253 | 170 | 25% |
| Gloucester | 10,540 | 12,130 | 335 | 212 | 33% |
| Mendip | 9,895 | 11,855 | 295 | 194 | 28% |
| Mid Devon | 7,505 | 8,445 | 230 | 138 | 40% |
| North Devon | 8,950 | 10,335 | 292 | 186 | 32% |
| North Somerset | 18,760 | 22,295 | 567 | 367 | 30% |
| Plymouth | 23,945 | 27,245 | 838 | 555 | 27% |
| Sedgemoor | 11,240 | 13,005 | 363 | 233 | 31% |
| Somerset West and Taunton | 13,835 | 16,075 | 430 | 264 | 37% |
| South Gloucestershire | 23,655 | 27,645 | 703 | 439 | 34% |
| South Hams | 8,570 | 10,230 | 250 | 162 | 29% |
| South Somerset | 14,955 | 17,480 | 471 | 286 | 39% |
| Stroud | 10,270 | 12,845 | 281 | 189 | 25% |
| Swindon | 18,315 | 19,465 | 592 | 347 | 43% |
| Teignbridge | 13,220 | 15,005 | 413 | 261 | 33% |
| Tewkesbury | 7,595 | 8,730 | 224 | 137 | 37% |
| Torbay | 14,910 | 16,100 | 530 | 334 | 33% |
| Torrige | 6,640 | 7,595 | 221 | 137 | 35% |
| West Devon | 5,690 | 6,400 | 175 | 108 | 36% |
| Wiltshire | 42,265 | 47,580 | 1,273 | 761 | 40% |
| West Midlands | 521,100 | 614,980 | 17,381 | 11,522 | 27% |
| Birmingham | 91,445 | 107,385 | 3,259 | 2,174 | 26% |
| Bromsgrove | 8,920 | 11,210 | 258 | 180 | 20% |
| Cannock Chase | 9,930 | 11,820 | 336 | 234 | 21% |
| Coventry | 27,385 | 32,115 | 917 | 611 | 26% |
| Dudley | 31,520 | 37,975 | 1,049 | 721 | 22% |
| East Staffordshire | 9,680 | 11,470 | 305 | 199 | 28% |
| Herefordshire | 16,565 | 20,655 | 509 | 343 | 25% |
| Lichfield | 9,715 | 11,575 | 296 | 199 | 25% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Malvern Hills | 7,345 | 9,395 | 215 | 150 | 21% |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 12,010 | 14,730 | 385 | 271 | 30% |
| North Warwickshire | 6,120 | 7,535 | 202 | 136 | 25% |
| Nuneaton and Bedworth | 12,350 | 14,235 | 426 | 275 | 30% |
| Redditch | 7,425 | 8,885 | 249 | 164 | 28% |
| Rugby | 9,005 | 10,385 | 272 | 169 | 35% |
| Sandwell | 29,595 | 33,540 | 1,094 | 729 | 26% |
| Shropshire | 29,695 | 34,265 | 915 | 582 | 32% |
| Solihull | 19,945 | 24,105 | 638 | 408 | 31% |
| South Staffordshire | 10,925 | 13,540 | 331 | 223 | 25% |
| Stafford | 12,625 | 15,060 | 379 | 249 | 28% |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 9,830 | 12,540 | 298 | 214 | 17% |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 23,580 | 27,395 | 845 | 573 | 24% |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 11,005 | 13,650 | 316 | 211 | 26% |
| Tamworth | 7,055 | 8,105 | 245 | 160 | 28% |
| Telford and Wrekin | 18,010 | 17,945 | 620 | 364 | 43% |
| Walsall | 26,400 | 30,640 | 968 | 642 | 27% |
| Warwick | 11,105 | 13,455 | 312 | 201 | 30% |
| Wolverhampton | 22,850 | 27,140 | 816 | 553 | 24% |
| Worcester | 8,080 | 9,655 | 255 | 165 | 30% |
| Wychavon | 11,430 | 13,450 | 353 | 220 | 35% |
| Wyre Forest | 9,555 | 11,125 | 318 | 202 | 32% |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 472,010 | 551,255 | 15,804 | 10,284 | 29% |
| Barnsley | 24,735 | 27,165 | 889 | 557 | 34% |
| Bradford | 45,645 | 51,025 | 1,591 | 964 | 39% |
| Calderdale | 17,985 | 21,365 | 562 | 363 | 30% |
| Craven | 5,095 | 6,600 | 142 | 99 | 21% |
| Doncaster | 28,145 | 33,345 | 1,017 | 687 | 24% |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 30,610 | 37,375 | 994 | 658 | 27% |
| Hambleton | 8,345 | 10,015 | 243 | 153 | 33% |
| Harrogate | 13,050 | 16,180 | 366 | 240 | 28% |
| Kingston upon Hull | 21,235 | 23,630 | 809 | 519 | 31% |
| Kirklees | 37,040 | 43,655 | 1,183 | 770 | 29% |
| Leeds | 61,495 | 71,600 | 1,964 | 1,284 | 28% |
| North East Lincolnshire | 14,065 | 15,970 | 504 | 332 | 28% |
| North Lincolnshire | 15,430 | 18,155 | 540 | 347 | 31% |
| Richmondshire | 4,115 | 4,750 | 125 | 76 | 38% |
| Rotherham | 26,300 | 30,990 | 957 | 644 | 25% |
| Ryedale | 4,920 | 5,905 | 144 | 94 | 30% |

| Local Authority | Unpaid Carers 2021 (number) | Unpaid Carers 2011 (number) | Nominal Value 2021 (£m) | Nominal Value 2011 (£m) | Change (%) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Scarborough | 10,450 | 12,540 | 354 | 238 | 25% |
| Selby | 7,745 | 8,755 | 238 | 142 | 41% |
| Sheffield | 48,990 | 57,380 | 1,638 | 1,089 | 26% |
| Wakefield | 31,745 | 36,620 | 1,124 | 737 | 28% |
| York | 14,870 | 18,235 | 420 | 291 | 21% |
| Wales | 310,755 | 370,225 | 10,766 | 7,749 | 17% |
| Blaenau Gwent | 7,245 | 8,760 | 276 | 206 | 13% |
| Bridgend | 15,300 | 17,935 | 553 | 399 | 17% |
| Caerphilly | 19,050 | 22,710 | 706 | 504 | 18% |
| Cardiff | 28,980 | 35,000 | 929 | 675 | 16% |
| Carmarthenshire | 20,375 | 23,990 | 725 | 518 | 18% |
| Ceredigion | 7,255 | 8,600 | 235 | 170 | 16% |
| Conwy | 11,640 | 13,630 | 408 | 288 | 19% |
| Denbighshire | 10,190 | 11,610 | 368 | 250 | 24% |
| Flintshire | 15,260 | 17,655 | 501 | 349 | 21% |
| Gwynedd | 10,000 | 12,430 | 344 | 258 | 12% |
| Isle of Anglesey | 6,755 | 8,020 | 234 | 165 | 19% |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 6,225 | 7,435 | 237 | 172 | 16% |
| Monmouthshire | 9,205 | 11,490 | 276 | 208 | 12% |
| Neath Port Talbot | 16,540 | 20,360 | 618 | 474 | 9% |
| Newport | 14,985 | 16,620 | 514 | 345 | 25% |
| Pembrokeshire | 12,905 | 15,200 | 442 | 308 | 20% |
| Powys | 13,470 | 16,155 | 421 | 303 | 17% |
| Rhondda Cynon Taf | 25,000 | 29,650 | 918 | 671 | 15% |
| Swansea | 24,720 | 30,355 | 854 | 637 | 13% |
| Torfaen | 9,915 | 11,935 | 352 | 255 | 16% |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 12,910 | 15,580 | 411 | 290 | 19% |
| Wrexham | 12,875 | 15,160 | 443 | 310 | 20% |

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). The percentage change in unpaid carers' contributions considers the real unit cost, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

Appendix B: Detailed methodology

Main methodology

All our assumptions on the distributions of hours of unpaid care are based on survey evidence from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (calendar years 2020 and 2011). See 'About the Research' for more details:

2021 – England

- 1,404,770 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. We have assumed¹⁸ that these unpaid carers were all providing 50 hours of care per week. This is almost certainly an underestimate.
- 969,765 unpaid carers provided 20-49 hours of care per week. Here we have assumed that 46% (446,092) of unpaid carers were providing, on average, 27 hours of care each week and 54% (523,673) 42 hours of care per week.
- 2,303,730 unpaid carers provided 1-19 hours of care per week. We have assumed that 57% (1,313,126) of this group were caring for 2 hours per week, 27% (622,007) for 7 hours per week, and 16% (368,597) for 15 hours per week.

2021 – Wales

- 106,835 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. We have assumed that these unpaid carers were all providing 50 hours of care per week. This is almost certainly an underestimate.
- 65,590 unpaid carers provided 20-49 hours of care per week – here we have assumed that 57% (37,386) of unpaid carers were providing, on average, 27 hours of care each week and 43% (28,204) 42 hours of care per week.
- 138,330 unpaid carers provided 1-19 hours of care per week. We have assumed that 53% (73,315) of this group were caring for 2 hours per week, 34% (47,032) for 7 hours per week, and 13% (17,983) for 15 hours per week.

2011 – England

- 1,256,230 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week. We have assumed that these carers were all providing 50 hours of care per week. This is almost certainly an underestimate.
- 721,135 unpaid carers provided 20-49 hours of care per week – here we have assumed that 66% (475,949) of unpaid carers were providing, on average, 27 hours of care each week and 34% (245,186) 42 hours of care per week.
- 3,452,640 unpaid carers provided 1-19 hours of care per week. We have assumed that 58% (2,002,531) of this group were caring for 2 hours per week, 26% (897,686) for 7 hours per week, and 16% (552,422) for 15 hours per week.

2011 – Wales

- 103,740 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. We have assumed that these unpaid carers were all providing 50 hours of care per week. This is almost certainly an underestimate.
- 54,050 unpaid carers provided 20-49 hours of care per week – here we have assumed that 72% (38,916) of unpaid carers were providing, on average, 27 hours of care each week and 28% (15,134) 42 hours of care per week.
- 212,435 unpaid carers provided 1-19 hours of care per week. We have assumed that 46% (97,720) of this group were caring for 2 hours per week, 30% (63,731) for 7 hours per week, and 24% (50,984) for 15 hours per week.

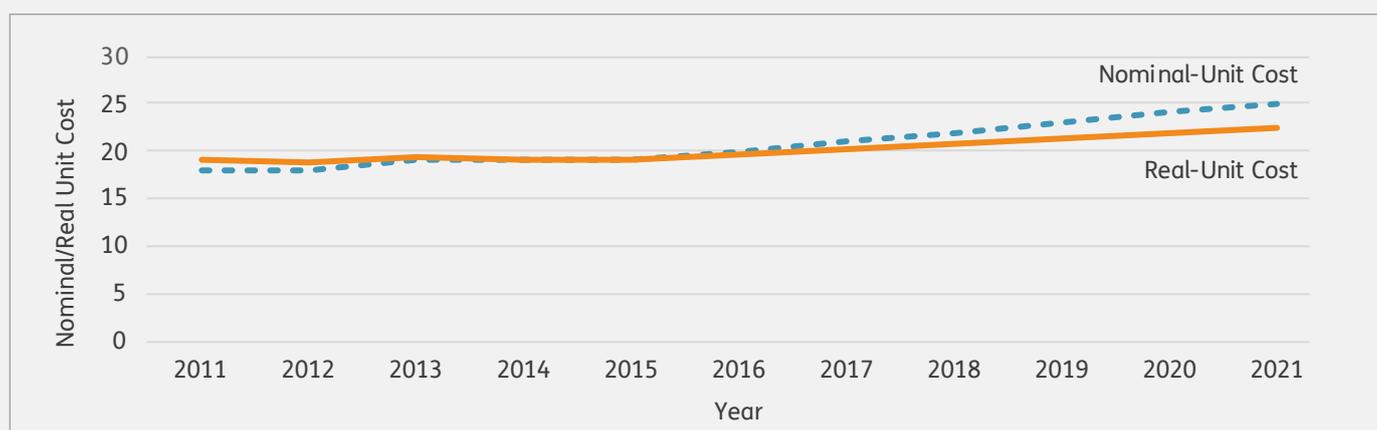
¹⁸ Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021)

Robustness checks

1. Fixed unit cost

Figure B.1 Shows the nominal and real (inflation-adjusted) unit cost of replacement care over time (from 2011 to 2021). The cost of replacement care adjusted for inflation is equal to £19.20p in 2011 and £22.40p in 2021.

Figure B.1: Unit cost of replacement care (2011-2021)



Source: Unit Costs of Health and Social Care (2011- 2021), Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury (Curtis, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; Curtis and Burns, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; Jones and Burns, 2021). The real cost is adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

Table B.1 shows the value of unpaid carers' contributions in England and Wales in real terms, hence it is adjusted for inflation. There is an overall increase of 29% in the value of unpaid carers' contributions from 2011 to 2021, with the highest percentage change for those providing 20-49 hours and 50 or more hours of care per week in England and in Wales. Therefore, while it may

be tempting to think that the increase in the value of unpaid care in 2021 is due to the increase in the unit cost of replacement care over time, it is actually very clear that the increase in the value of unpaid care in 2021 is due to the increase in the number of unpaid carers caring for 20-49 hours and 50 or more hours per week compared to 2011.

Table B.1: Change in the value of unpaid carers' contributions in England and Wales between 2011 and 2021

| | 2021 No. of unpaid carers | 2011 No. of unpaid carers | Value 2021 (£m) | Value 2011 (£m) | Change 2021-2011 (m) | Change 2021-2011 (%) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| England | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 2,303,730 | 3,452,640 | 14,571 | 18,545 | -3,975 | -21.4% |
| 20-49 hrs | 969,765 | 721,135 | 39,648 | 23,111 | 16,537 | 71.6% |
| 50+ hrs | 1,404,770 | 1,256,230 | 81,814 | 62,711 | 19,103 | 30.5% |
| Total | 4,678,265 | 5,430,005 | 136,033 | 104,368 | 31,665 | 30.3% |
| Wales | | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 138,330 | 212,435 | 868 | 1,404 | -536 | -38.1% |
| 20-49 hrs | 65,590 | 54,050 | 2,556 | 1,684 | 872 | 51.8% |
| 50+ hrs | 106,835 | 103,740 | 6,222 | 5,179 | 1,043 | 20.1% |
| Total | 310,755 | 370,225 | 9,646 | 8,266 | 1,380 | 16.7% |
| E&W | 4,989,020 | 5,800,230 | 145,679 | 112,634 | 33,045 | 29.3% |

Source: Authors' calculations based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). The unit cost considered is adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

2. Disaggregation of the 50+ category

This report has produced conservative estimates of the value of unpaid care for people who provide 50 or more hours of care by assuming that these people provide exactly 50 hours of care (and not more). This section provides an overview of what happens to the value of care in 2011 and 2021 if UK Household Longitudinal Study Data (see About the Research) are used to identify the number of unpaid carers providing 50 to 99 hours or 100+ hours of care per week.

2021 - England

- 1,404,770 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. We have assumed that of those unpaid carers, 30% were providing 50 to 99 hours and 70% 100+ hours of care per week.

2021 - Wales

- 106,835 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. We have assumed that of those unpaid carers, 26% were providing 50 to 99 hours and 74% 100+ hours of care per week.

2011 - England

- 1,256,230 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. We have assumed that of those unpaid carers, 23% were providing 50 to 99 hours and 77% 100+ hours of care per week.

2011 - Wales

- 103,740 unpaid carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week. We have assumed that of those unpaid carers, 31% were providing 50 to 99 hours and 69% 100+ hours of care per week.

Table B.2: Change in the value of unpaid care when also using UK Household Longitudinal Study Data to estimate the distribution of people providing 50+ hours of unpaid care

| | 2021 No. of unpaid carers | 2011 No. of unpaid carers | Value 2021 (£m) | Value 2011 (£m) | Change 2021-2011 (£m) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| England | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 2,303,730 | 3,452,640 | 16,262 | 17,386 | -21.4% |
| 20-49 hrs | 969,765 | 721,135 | 44,255 | 21,667 | 71.6% |
| 50+ hrs | 1,404,770 | 1,256,230 | 155,227 | 104,061 | 25.3% |
| Total | 4,678,265 | 5,430,005 | 215,739 | 143,114 | 26.5% |
| Wales | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 138,330 | 212,435 | 969 | 1,316 | -38.1% |
| 20-49 hrs | 65,590 | 54,050 | 2,852 | 1,578 | 51.8% |
| 50+ hrs | 106,835 | 103,740 | 12,083 | 8,205 | 23.7% |
| Total | 310,755 | 370,225 | 15,904 | 11,099 | 20.4% |
| E&W | 4,989,020 | 5,800,230 | 231,644 | 154,214 | 26.2% |

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). The percentage change in unpaid carers' contributions considers the real unit cost, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

According to Table B.2 in England and Wales, carers' contributions to the care of others in 2021 are about:

- **More than 231 billion per year**
- **£4.4 billion per week**
- **£635 million per day**
- **£26.5 million per hour**

3. Removing younger carers aged 5-17 from the analysis

We have computed the value of care for the entire population of people aged 5 years and over in the 2011 and 2021 Census. This section replicates the analysis considering only the adult population (18 years old and above). Table B.3 shows that the majority of young carers under the age of 18 fall into the category of 1 to 19 hours of care per week in 2011 and 2021.

Table B.3: Unpaid carers (adult population vs entire population in 2011 and 2021)

| | 2021 No. of unpaid carers | 2021 (No. of unpaid carers excluding young carers) | 2011 No. of unpaid carers | 2011 (No of unpaid carers excluding young carers) |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| England | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 2,303,730 | 2,217,985 | 3,452,640 | 3,317,375 |
| 20-49 hrs | 969,765 | 950,345 | 721,135 | 702,980 |
| 50+ hrs | 1,404,770 | 1,390,985 | 1,256,230 | 1,241,545 |
| Total | 4,678,265 | 4,559,315 | 5,430,005 | 5,261,900 |
| Wales | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 138,330 | 132,655 | 212,435 | 203,325 |
| 20-49 hrs | 65,590 | 64,065 | 54,050 | 52,675 |
| 50+ hrs | 106,835 | 105,805 | 103,740 | 102,625 |
| Total | 310,755 | 302,525 | 370,225 | 358,625 |

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 (adult population) using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). The percentage change in unpaid carers' contributions considers the real unit cost, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

Table B.4: Change in the value of unpaid carers' contributions (adult population)

| | 2021 No. of unpaid carers | 2011 No. of unpaid carers | Value 2021 (£m) | Value 2011 (£m) | Change 2021-2011 (%) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| England | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 2,217,985 | 3,317,375 | 15,656 | 16,705 | -21.3% |
| 20-49 hrs | 950,345 | 702,980 | 43,364 | 21,121 | 72.5% |
| 50+ hrs | 1,390,985 | 1,241,545 | 90,414 | 58,104 | 30.7% |
| Total | 4,559,315 | 5,261,900 | 149,435 | 95,931 | 30.8% |
| Wales | | | | | |
| 19 hrs or less | 132,655 | 203,325 | 929 | 1,259 | -38% |
| 20-49 hrs | 64,065 | 52,675 | 2,785 | 1,538 | 52.1% |
| 50+ hrs | 105,805 | 102,625 | 6,877 | 4,802 | 20.3% |
| Total | 302,525 | 358,625 | 10,592 | 7,600 | 17.1% |
| E&W | 4,861,840 | 5,620,525 | 160,028 | 103,532 | 29.8% |

Source: Authors' calculations based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Census 2011, 2021 (adult population) using the unit cost of replacement care as determined by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (Curtis, 2011; Jones and Burns, 2021). The percentage change in unpaid carers' contributions considers the real unit cost, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing cost (CPIH).

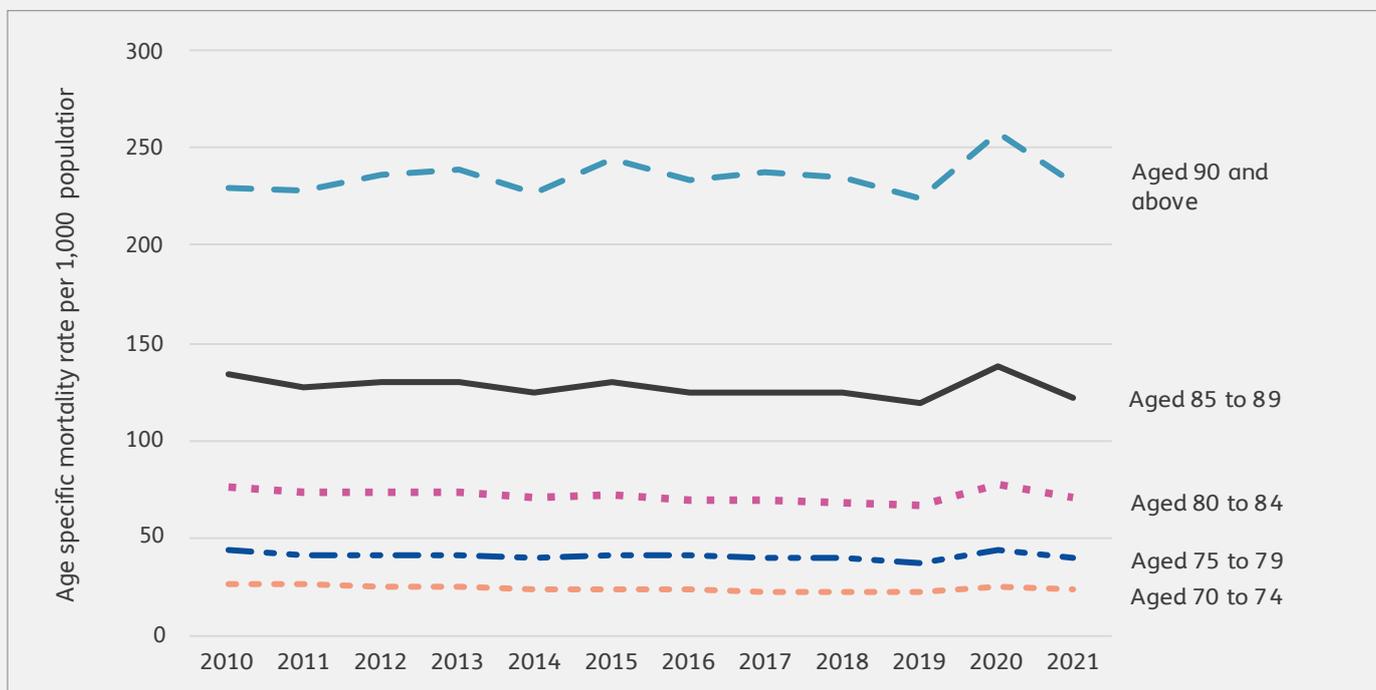
According to Table B.4 in England and Wales, adult unpaid carers' contributions to the care of others in 2021 are approximately:

- **More than 160 billion per year**
- **£3 billion per week**
- **Around £438 million per day**
- **£18.3 million per hour**

This means that out of the £162 billion per year, **£2 billion per year** is the value of care provided by young carers (aged 5 to 17 years).

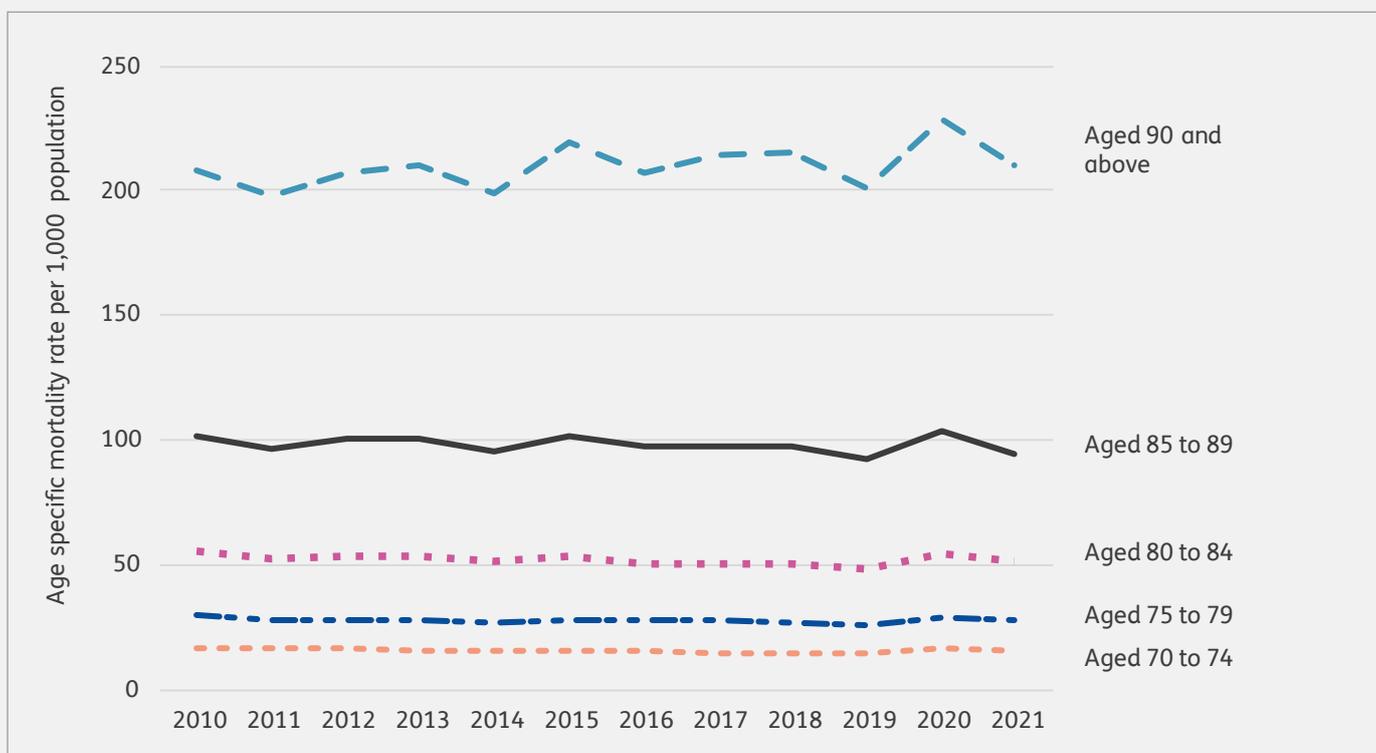
Appendix C

Figure C.1: Age-specific mortality rates¹⁹, males, England and Wales, deaths registered 2010 to 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Deaths registered in England and Wales²⁰.

Figure C.2: Age-specific mortality rates, females, England and Wales, deaths registered 2010 to 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Deaths registered in England and Wales.

¹⁹ An age-specific mortality rate is a mortality rate limited to a particular age group. Age-specific death rates are calculated as the number of deaths in a particular age group per 1,000 population in the same age group. Age-specific mortality rates allow comparison between countries and over time for specific age groups.

²⁰ Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/deathsregisteredinenglandandwalesseriesdrreferencetables>

About this research

The assumptions that are made in this report to disaggregate weekly caring hours in the Census 2021 and Census 2011 are based on survey evidence from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (calendar years 2020²¹ and 2011²², respectively), also known as Understanding Society.

In the Understanding Society dataset, people were identified as (unpaid) carers if they answered ‘yes’ to either of the following questions:

- “Is there anyone living with you who is sick, disabled or elderly whom you look after or give special help to (for example, a sick, disabled or elderly relative, husband, wife or friend etc.)?”
- “Do you provide some regular service or help for any sick, disabled or elderly person not living with you?”
- Hours of care per week were identified by asking survey participants the following question:
- “Now thinking about everyone who you look after or provide help for, both those living with you and not living with you - in total, how many hours do you spend each week looking after or helping them?”
 - » “0–4 hours per week”
 - » “5–9 hours per week”
 - » “10–19 hours per week”
 - » “20–34 hours per week”
 - » “35–49” hours per week”
 - » “50–99 hours per week”
 - » “100 or more hours per week/continuous care”
 - » “Varies under 20”
 - » “Varies 20 hours or more”

Understanding Society data allowed us to fragment the broader hours of caring categories contained in Census 2021 and Census 2011 (1 to 19 hours, 20 to 49 hours and 50 and more hours per week). In other words, it enabled us to be more specific and robust about the hours of care that were being provided within the broader Census categories by using the narrower categories in Understanding Society. Percentages are computed separately for Wales and England and Wales in 2011 and 2021.

Note that Census 2021 contains different categories for the hours of care provided by breaking down the 1-19 and the 20 to 49 hours of care into narrower categories (9 hours or less, 10 to 19 hours, 20 to 34 hours, 35 to 49 hours, 50 or more hours). This was not the case for Census 2011. Therefore, to obtain the most robust and consistent estimations of the differences in the total value of unpaid care between Census 2021 and 2011, this report uses the percentages computed from the Understanding Society data for the wider intervals of weekly caring hours for both to Census 2021²³ and Census 2011.

²¹ University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2022). Understanding Society: Waves 1-11, 2010-2020: Waves 1-18, 1991-2009. [data collection]. 16th Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 6614, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6614-17>.

²² University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2022). Understanding Society: Waves 1-11, 2010-2020: Waves 1-18, 1991-2009. [data collection]. 16th Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 6614, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6614-17>.

²³ The percentages are computed using Understanding Society data (UKHLS). We use 2020 UKHLS data on the distribution of hours of care to estimate the value of care in Census 2021. Please note that the use of Understanding Society results in a more conservative estimation of the value of care in 2021 if compared with the one we derived by using the new hours of care categories introduced in Census 2021.

Contact

Centre for Care

The Centre for Care is a research-focused collaboration between the Universities of Sheffield, Birmingham, Kent and Oxford, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the Office for National Statistics, Carers UK, the National Children's Bureau, and the Social Care Institute for Excellence. Funded by the ESRC (Economic & Social Research Council) as one of its flagship research centres, it works with care sector partners and leading international teams to provide accessible and up-to-date evidence on care – the support needed by people of all ages who need assistance to manage everyday life.

Led at the University of Sheffield by Centre Director Professor Sue Yeandle and Deputy Director Professor Matt Bennett, our work aims to make a positive difference in how care is experienced and provided in the UK and internationally by producing new evidence and thinking for policymakers, care sector organisations and people who need or provide care.

In studying care, we focus on ways of improving wellbeing outcomes and on the networks, communities and systems that support and affect people's daily lives, working closely with external partners.



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Carers UK

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Valuing Carers 2021

England and Wales

May 2023



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