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Lisa Buckner, Gary Fry and Sue Yeandle, CIRCLE (Centre for International Research in Care, Labour and Equalities),
University of Leeds. November 2009

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Carers in the Region

A profile of Yorkshire and The Humber

Lisa Buckner, Gary Fry, Sue Yeandle

CIRCLE, Centre for International Research in Care Labour and Equalities

University of Leeds

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Carers at the Heart of 21st-century Families and Communities (the National Carers Strategy 2008) offered an ambitious new vision for carers, to be achieved by 2018. In doing so, it set a challenging agenda for health and local authorities and for other local and regional agencies across the public, private and voluntary sectors.

To succeed in rising to these challenges, all agencies with a role to play in delivering support for carers need good information – about who carers are, what the particular needs of carers living in their own region or locality may be, and about the different kinds of support and services for carers which are already in existence. The Carers in the Region profiles aim to meet this need for better information about carers at the regional level, and have been commissioned by the Department of Health from a team at the University of Leeds for each of the nine English regions.

The Government White Paper, *Our health, our care, our say* (2006) announced a New Deal for Carers which included a range of new measures to support carers, including:

- The establishment of a national helpline for carers
- Specific funding for the creation of an expert carers programme
- Specific funding for short-term home-based respite care for carers in crisis or emergency situations
- An update to the Prime Minister's 1999 Strategy for carers

The subsequent new National Carers' Strategy (2008) sets out the Government's agenda and vision for supporting carers. Underpinned by £255 million initially, plus medium and longer-term plans, it committed:

- £150 million towards planned short breaks for carers
- Up to £38 million towards supporting carers to enter or re-enter the job market; and
- £6 million towards improving support for young carers

Other commitments in the strategy include: pilots to explore annual health checks for carers, the ways in which the NHS can better support carers and ways to provide more innovative breaks for carers; training for GPs; a more integrated and personalised support service for carers; accessible information and targeted training for key professionals.

Existing Statutory Rights For Carers

Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995 introduced the concept of a Carers Assessment

Employment Relations Act 1999 gave employees the right to 'reasonable time off' to deal with emergencies

Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 gave carers the right to an Assessment (carers of adults and carers of disabled children). Allowed carers to receive services in their own right and introduced Direct Payments to purchase them. Direct Payments also offered to parents of disabled children to manage on their child's behalf

Employment Act 2002 established the right to request flexible working arrangements for employed parents of disabled children under the age of 18

Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004 Local authorities have a statutory duty to inform carers of their rights and to consider their wishes re education, training and employment when conducting Carers Assessments

Work and Families Act 2006 extended the right to request flexible working arrangements to all carers in employment

Childcare Act 2006 placed a duty on local authorities to provide sufficient childcare for working parents 'which includes provision suitable for disabled children'

Pensions Act 2007 reduced the number of qualifying years carers need for a full basic state pension; introduced a new Carers Credit for those caring 20+ hours a week for someone who is severely disabled

1. Carers in Yorkshire and The Humber: Summary

Carers are people who provide regular unpaid care to a relative, friend or neighbour who needs their help and support because of illness, disability or frailty in old age. They include parents of seriously ill or disabled children, as well as people supporting someone with physical or mental ill health/disabilities, and those looking after someone who is terminally ill. In 2001, the Census of Population revealed that in the UK about 6 million people were providing unpaid care of this type.

Carers in the Yorkshire and The Humber region

In 2001 there were 516,546 carers in the Yorkshire and The Humber region (11% of the region's population compared with 10% across England as a whole). However:

- 18% of men and 24% of women aged 50-64 were carers
- Almost half of carers aged 75 or over provided 50 or more hours care per week

Carers who provided 20 or more hours of care per week (33% of all carers in the region) were considerably more likely to:

- Live in social housing
- Live in a household with no working adult
- Live in a household with a person with a limiting long-term illness (LLTI)

Demand for care in the region is growing

Between 2008 and 2030 it is expected that in the region:

- The number of people aged 85+ will double to 226,000, increasing from 2.1% of the population to 3.1% (compared with an increase from 2.2% to 3.9% in England as a whole)
- The number of people with a limiting long-term illness (LLTI) will increase by one third, from 1.02 million to 1.36 million
- More than twice as many people aged 65 or over will have dementia: over 90,000 people
- The number of carers will increase by over 121,000 or 18%, compared with 15% in England as a whole

Personalisation and local services in the region

In 2007/8:

- 28,155 carers received a Carers Assessment
- 26,290 carers received carers' services or information
- Over a third of those assessed and receiving services/information were aged 65 or older

Carers' health and wellbeing

The 2001 Census showed:

- 66,956 carers were themselves in poor health (13% of all carers, compared with 12% of carers in England)

- 25,623 carers in poor health provided 50 hours or more of care per week (38%)

- Up to 50 years of age, people in poor health were more likely to be carers than people whose health is good or fairly good

- Carers in poor health were more likely to provide 50 or more hours of care per week than other carers

Support for carers in Yorkshire and The Humber

- Most local authorities in the region have developed Carers Strategy Steering Groups which include representatives of relevant local organisations, as well as carers themselves.
- All local authorities in the region are concentrating on delivering carers' breaks. All have also developed strategies for supporting young carers.
- Across the region, 51,420 people of working age have an entitlement to Carer's Allowance (CA), and among them 46,300 receive this benefit.

Carers' access to work

The 2001 Census showed:

- 416,842 carers were aged 16-64, which accounted for 81% of all carers in the region (80% of carers in England are aged 16-64).
- 25,765 carers were aged 16-24 (7% of carers aged 16-64 compared with 6% in England as a whole)
- In the region working age carers were much less likely than healthy non-carers (or than carers in England as a whole) to be in employment or to have any formal educational qualifications.

Carers and employment

In 2001:

- There were 256,880 carers of working age (66%) in employment. In England as a whole 65% of working age carers are in paid employment.
- 26,160 carers in employment also provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week
- 107,640 male carers and 65,280 female carers were people in full-time employment
- 12,740 male carers and 71,220 female carers were people in part-time employment

Young carers

- The region had 21,141 young carers under age 20
- Young carers were more likely than other young people to: live in workless households; be in lone parent families; have a limiting long-term illness
- Young adult carers (aged 16-19) were much less likely to have any qualifications or to be in employment or education than other people of this age

Older carers

- There were 90,408 carers aged 65 or over
- 35,406 older carers provided 50 or more hours of care per week
- 3,409 were over 85 years old

Care and support in the region: future challenges

The region covers some very rural areas as well as some of England's largest cities. Future challenges in supporting carers in the region include:

- The particularly high proportion of people in rural areas who are over 65
- Providing better access to care and other services in a rural setting and developing the best ways of delivering these
- Severe deprivation in some areas, where there are levels of illness and disability, poverty, worklessness and social exclusion, putting particular pressure on carers
- Delivering appropriate help and support for carers in black and minority ethnic communities, where rates of illness and disability are often high and the population is also ageing

Characteristics of carers in the Yorkshire and The Humber region

In 2001 there were 516,546 carers in the Yorkshire and The Humber region. Carers thus formed 11% of the region's population. When compared with other people in the region, carers who provide 20 or more hours of care per week were considerably more likely to: live in social housing; live in a household with no working adult; and live in a household with a person with a limiting long-term illness (LLTI). However, they were less likely to have access to a car.

Table 1.1 Population by sex and weekly hours of care provided: Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Male non-carers	Males caring for:			Female non-carers	Females caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
All	2,008,966	147,557	23,077	45,326	2,063,399	196,674	35,554	68,351
Age 5-15	363,694	3,628	354	302	347,630	4,230	404	371
Age 16-24	253,602	8,802	1,289	846	252,931	10,855	1,906	2,067
Age 25-49	759,222	57,625	8,845	13,366	740,501	85,619	15,068	25,456
Age 50-64	353,100	55,805	7,693	13,825	331,630	72,499	13,238	22,038
Age 65-84	259,249	21,134	4,677	15,920	339,869	22,891	4,764	17,613
Age 85+	20,099	563	219	1,067	50,838	580	174	806
Ethnicity*								
White British	2,004,137	138,321	20,838	42,705	2,064,504	185,819	32,080	62,990
Indian	23,532	1,529	331	367	23,227	1,449	433	626
Pakistani	66,890	3,837	1,087	919	65,230	3,965	1,786	2,616
Bangladeshi	5,827	282	47	54	5,526	296	106	193
Black Caribbean	9,876	594	105	146	9,498	756	158	174
Black African	4,720	159	47	47	4,382	153	49	71
Other ethnic groups	79,980	3,619	745	1,201	79,293	4,709	1,049	1,753

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003. * 2001 Census Commissioned Tables, Crown Copyright 2003 (all people including those aged 0-4). Note: Totals may differ as the 2001 Census Standard Table 25 is for people in households, whilst the commissioned table covers all people.

2. DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, February 2009. The difference between the number of carers entitled to CA and those who receive it may be due to carers being not paid CA because they receive an overlapping benefit equal to or greater than the weekly rate of CA.

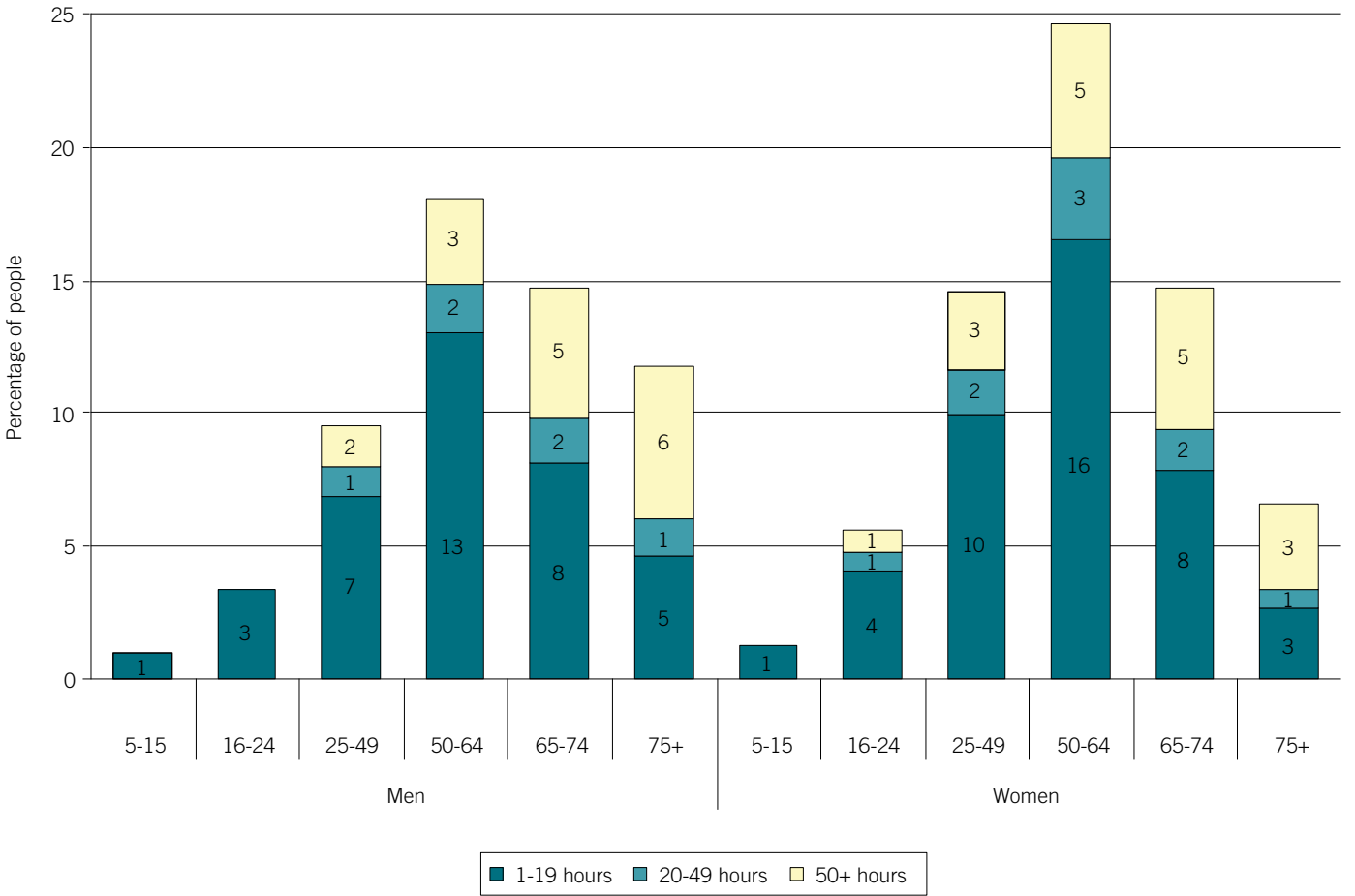
3. 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Table 1.2 Characteristics of carers: Yorkshire and The Humber region (% of people)

	Male non-carers	Males caring for:			Female non-carers	Females caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
Yorkshire and The Humber								
People in workless households	24	23	40	61	30	24	37	59
Co-resident with a person with LLTI	19	35	75	92	18	29	62	92
Living in social housing	18	11	25	32	20	12	25	30
No access to car	19	10	22	25	26	13	22	31
ENGLAND								
People in workless households	22	22	39	60	28	24	37	56
Co-resident with a person with LLTI	18	35	74	91	17	28	62	91
Social housing	17	11	24	28	19	13	23	29
No access to car	16	9	19	23	23	12	20	28

Source: 2001 Small Area Microdata, Office for National Statistics (2006a).

Figure 1.1 Population by age, sex and weekly hours of care provided: Yorkshire and The Humber region



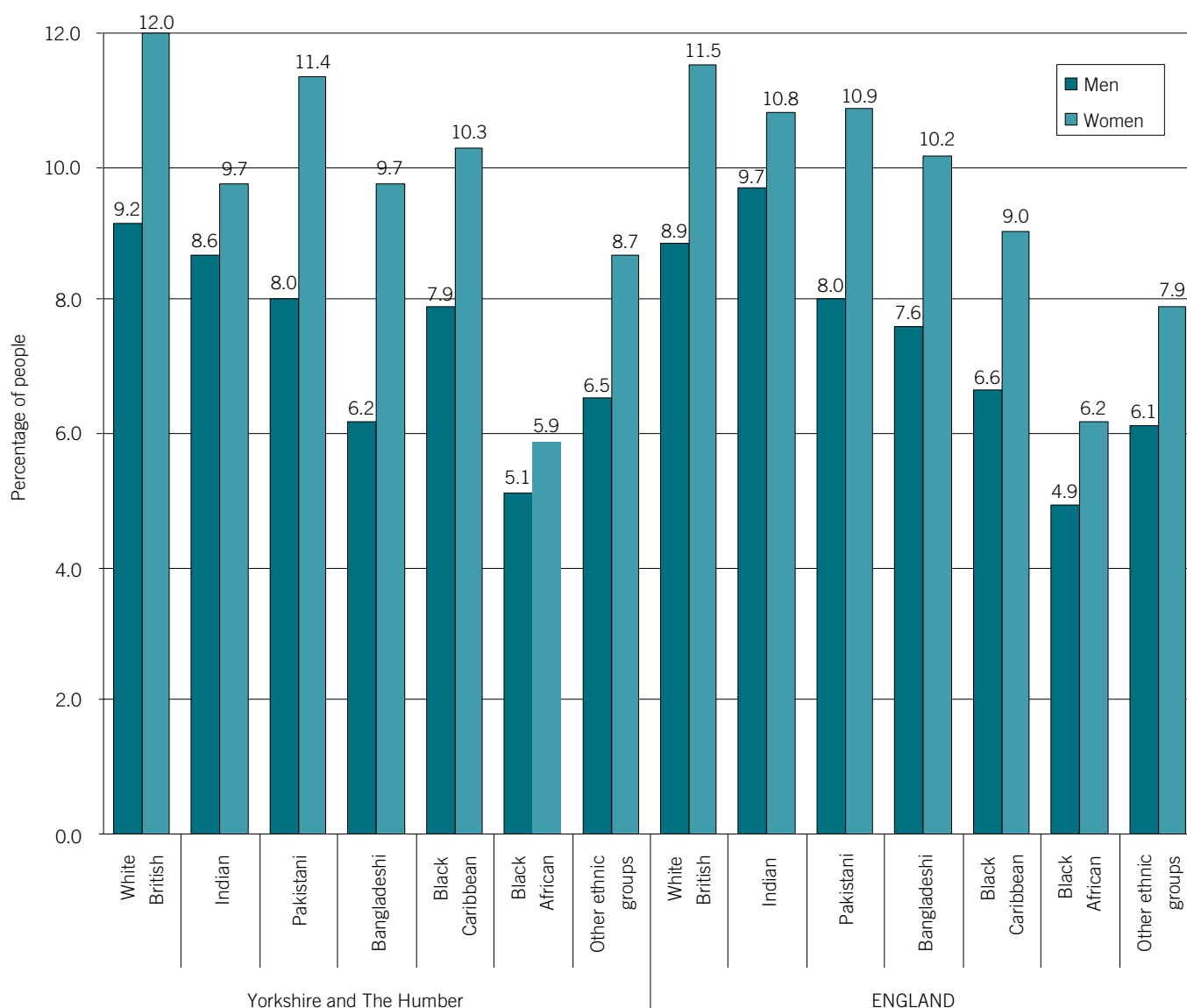
The likelihood of being a carer peaks in the 50-64 age group for both sexes. In this age group 18% of men and 24% of women in the region were providing care. The incidence of caring was lower among people aged 65 and over, but carers in older age groups were more likely than younger carers to provide 50 or more hours of care per week. In the region, almost a half of all carers aged 75 or over provided 50 or more hours of care per week (49% of men and 48% of women, compared with 45% of men and 43% of women in England as a whole). By contrast just 18% of men and 20% of women aged 50-64 (17% of men

and 20% of women in England as a whole) provided 50 or more hours of care per week.

The proportion of people who are carers varies by both ethnicity and sex (Figure 1.2). The variation seen arises partly as a consequence of the different age structures; some black and minority ethnic groups having a much younger age profile than others. It is also associated with higher rates of illness and disability in some ethnic groups. 35,458 carers in the region were from one of the region's ethnic minority groups.

Figure 1.2 People who are carers by ethnicity and gender

(%)



2001 Census Commissioned Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

2. Demand for care in Yorkshire and The Humber

Between 2008 and 2030 a significant increase in the demand for personal care and support in Yorkshire and The Humber is predicted, mainly as a result of the anticipated increase in life expectancy and rising numbers of people living with poor health or disability (Table 2.1). In particular:

- The number of people aged 85+ is set to double (similar to England as a whole)
- The number of people with a LLTI will increase by a third (33%), from 1.02 million to 1.36 million (32% for England) (Figure 2.2)
- More than twice as many people aged 65 or over will have dementia
- The number of carers is predicted to increase by over 120,000 or 18% (compared with 15% across England as a whole) (Figure 2.3)

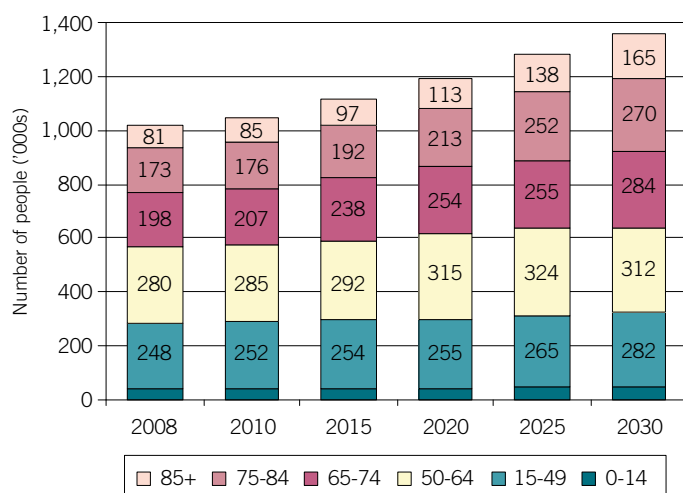
Table 2.1 Projected demand for care: Yorkshire and The Humber

(numbers)

		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 85+* numbers		110,400	115,900	131,500	154,000	188,300	226,000
% of population 85+ (England)		2.1 (2.2)	2.2 (2.3)	2.4 (2.5)	2.6 (2.8)	3.1 (3.3)	3.6 (3.9)
People with a LLTI** - ALL		1,020,180	1,044,576	1,114,228	1,194,234	1,279,020	1,359,716
% of population with LLTI (England)		20 (18)	20 (18)	20 (19)	21 (19)	21 (20)	22 (20)
Age of men with a LLTI	Men (ALL)	486,383	501,046	540,756	584,168	628,461	668,868
	0-14	23,167	23,307	24,604	26,524	27,341	27,470
	15-49	127,847	130,200	132,785	134,310	140,872	151,035
	50-64	143,121	145,726	148,355	160,167	165,001	160,032
	65-74	97,734	102,649	119,460	127,108	128,310	142,735
	75-84	70,850	73,350	83,561	95,462	114,541	122,712
	85+	23,664	25,815	31,991	40,597	52,394	64,885
Age of women with a LLTI	Women (ALL)	533,797	543,530	573,472	610,066	650,559	690,848
	0-14	16,191	16,279	17,113	18,463	19,023	19,115
	15-49	120,418	121,859	121,688	120,523	123,745	131,427
	50-64	136,838	139,529	143,217	154,900	158,996	151,932
	65-74	100,719	103,989	118,642	126,722	126,422	141,324
	75-84	101,948	102,452	108,250	117,259	137,095	146,880
	85+	57,683	59,422	64,563	72,198	85,277	100,170
People in poor health**		507,684	522,796	563,444	607,842	652,115	693,612
% of population (England)		9.8 (8.7)	9.9 (8.7)	10.1 (9.0)	10.4 (9.3)	10.7 (9.5)	11.0 (9.8)
People with a LLTI who are also in poor health**		430,909	444,089	480,173	520,465	560,858	598,124
% of population (England)		8.3 (7.3)	8.4 (7.4)	8.6 (7.6)	8.9 (7.9)	9.2 (8.2)	9.4 (8.4)
People aged 65+ predicted to have a longstanding health condition caused by:							
A stroke***		26,809	27,996	31,974	37,239	40,640	45,125
% of population 65+ (England)		3.7 (3.7)	3.6 (3.7)	3.6 (3.6)	3.8 (3.8)	3.7 (3.7)	3.7 (3.7)
Dementia (people aged 65+)#		44,172	46,648	54,812	65,377	77,642	90,914
% of population 65+ (England)		6.0 (6.2)	6.1 (6.2)	6.1 (6.3)	6.6 (6.8)	7.1 (7.3)	7.5 (7.7)
Heart disease		66,242	69,291	79,584	90,419	96,935	107,688
% of population 65+ (England)		9.1(9.0)	9.0 (9.0)	8.9 (8.9)	9.1 (9.1)	8.8 (8.8)	8.8 (8.8)

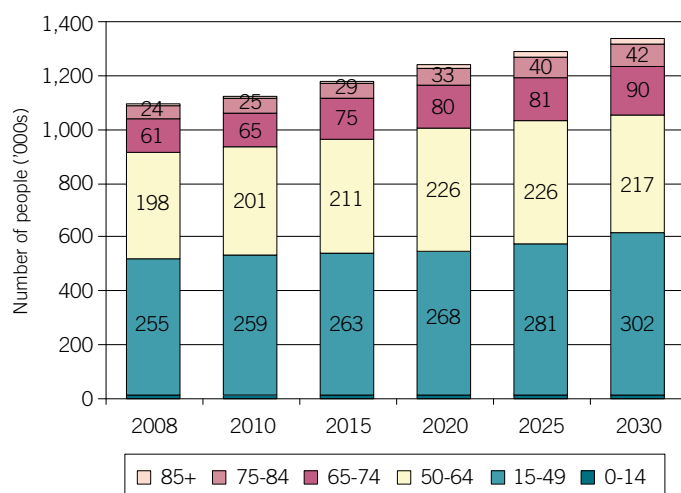
Source: Data have been taken from POPPI/PANSI, DH Crown Copyright *2006-based sub-national population projections (Crown Copyright). **Rates from 2001 Census Standard Tables (Crown Copyright 2003) applied to ONS, 2006-based sub-national population projections (Crown Copyright). ***Prevalence rates are based on the 2004/05 General Household Survey, National Statistics. The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections. #Prevalence rates are taken from a report into the prevalence and cost of dementia prepared by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU) at the London School of Economics and the Institute of Psychiatry at King's College London, for the Alzheimer's Society, 2007. The rates have been applied to ONS population projections.

FIGURE 2.2 PROJECTED NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WITH A LLTI BY AGE:
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER ('000s)



Source: ONS, 2006-based sub-national population projections, Crown Copyright; 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

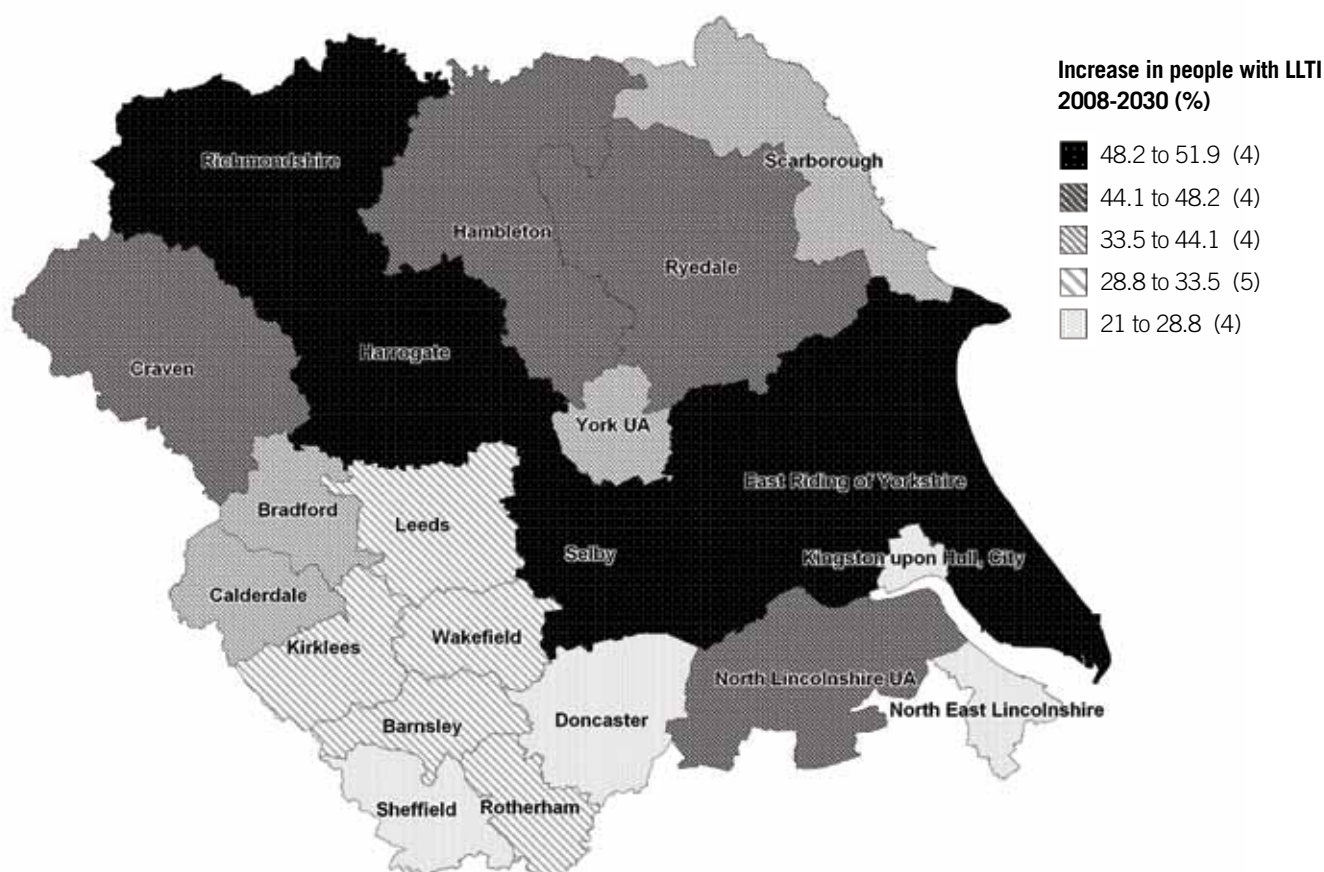
FIGURE 2.3 PROJECTED NUMBERS OF CARERS BY AGE:
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER ('000s)



Source: ONS, 2006-based sub-national population projections, Crown Copyright; 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Across the region there is significant variation in the percentage increase in the projected numbers of people with a LLTI between 2008 and 2030, from just 21% in Sheffield (up 22,531) to 52% in Richmondshire (up 4,281) (Figure 2.4). The greatest increase in numbers of people with a LLTI is expected in Leeds, where a rise of 39,726 (30%) is forecast, and in the East Riding of Yorkshire (32,483 or 51%).

FIGURE 2.4 REGIONAL VARIATION IN THE EXPECTED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH A LLTI, 2008-2030



Source: 2006-based sub-national population projections, 2001 Census Standard Tables. This work is based on data provided through EDINA UKBORDERS with the support of the ESRC and JISC and uses boundary material which is Copyright of the Crown.

3. Personalisation and local services in Yorkshire and The Humber

There are 15 CSSRs (councils with social care responsibility) in the region, and all have a statutory duty to provide support and services to carers and the sick and disabled people they care for. Latest figures show that within the region 28,155 carers received a Carers Assessment (Table 3.1) in 2007/8, representing about 5% of all carers, while 26,290 carers received carers' services or information (Table 3.2). Of these carers:

- 12,105 (over a third) of all carers assessed were aged 65 or over
- 11,820 carers (over a third) of all carers receiving services were aged 65 or over
- Carers aged 65 and over who received a service were more likely to get a carer's break or specific carer's service (73%) than younger carers (66%), who were more likely to be offered information only
- Over 3,790 people had a Direct Payment in place (including some carers)

Table 3.1 Carers Assessments, reviews and services: Yorkshire and The Humber region

(numbers)

	Carers assessed or reviewed			Declining assessment or review
	ALL	Separately	Jointly	
All	28,155	12,025	16,135	2,955
By age				
Under 18	150	70	80	10
18-64	14,900	6,005	8,895	1,635
65-74	5,465	2,350	3,115	535
75 and over	7,640	3,595	4,040	780
Age not known	235	0	235	0
By condition of cared for person				
Physical disability, frailty and sensory impairment	19,090	7,900	11,190	1,875
Mental Health	5,245	2,430	2,815	950
Learning Disability	2,850	1,125	1,725	115
Substance Misuse	65	25	40	-
Vulnerable People	565	300	265	25

Source: Community Care Statistics 2007 - 08: Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care for Adults, England, National report and CASSRs, NHS Information Centre. '-' indicates a number of 5 or less which has been suppressed to prevent identification of individuals. Figures may not add up because of rounding. The sum of the primary client types may not equal the number of carers offered an assessment or review. This is due to a number of carers where the primary client type of the person being cared for was unknown.

Table 3.2 Carers receiving services: Yorkshire and The Humber region

(numbers)

	ALL	Carers receiving services	
		Breaks for the carer and /or other carers' specific service	Information and advice only
All	26,290	18,340	7,955
By age			
Under 18	135	10	125
18-64	13,805	9,145	4,655
65-74	4,995	3,325	1,665
75 and over	6,825	5,320	1,505
Age not known	530	530	0
By condition of cared for person			
Physical disability, frailty and sensory impairment	17,970	11,945	6,025
Mental Health	4,765	3,685	1,080
Learning Disability	2,830	2,155	675
Substance Misuse	60	40	20
Vulnerable People	505	350	155

In 2007-2008, 93% of carers in the region who were assessed received services or information, compared with 89% in England as a whole. Of the carers receiving services (either carers specific services or information and advice), there was wide variation in the percentage of carers receiving a carer specific service following assessment or review, which according to published data ranged from just 41% in Rotherham to 98% in Sheffield (Table 3.3). Differences in reporting practises may partially explain this variation.

Table 3.3 Carers assessed and receiving services: Councils in the Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Numbers of carers			Percentage of carers receiving services	
	Assessed or reviewed (A)	Receiving carers specific services (B)	Receiving Information only (C)	Following assessment or review (B+C)/A	Receiving carers specific services B/(B+C)
ENGLAND	377,635	208,730	128,265	89	62
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	28,155	18,340	7,955	93	70
North Yorkshire	4,075	2,570	1,115	90	70
East Riding	750	520	230	100	69
Kingston-upon-Hull	2,075	1,145	810	94	59
North East Lincolnshire	590	535	55	100	91
North Lincolnshire	495	290	15	62	95
York	425	200	225	100	47
Barnsley	1,545	1,160	385	100	75
Bradford	2,505	2,140	185	93	92
Calderdale	*	985	*	*	*
Doncaster	1,200	1,025	175	100	85
Kirklees	3,315	2,185	760	89	74
Leeds	2,665	2,285	380	100	86
Rotherham	1,470	565	820	94	41
Sheffield	2,310	1,930	30	85	98
Wakefield	2,960	800	2,160	100	27

Source: Community Care Statistics 2007 - 08: Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care for Adults, England, National report and CASSRs, NHS Information Centre. Note: '*' denotes missing data.

Use of Carers' Grant allocations

Carers' Grant is an annual sum of money made available to local authorities to dedicate to carers in their locality, with a particular focus on carers' breaks, young carers, promoting carers' well-being, and developing innovative services for carers. In 2009 the Department of Health allocated £18.6 million for this purpose to local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber.

A review of Carers' Grant expenditure by English local authorities in 2004-6 (conducted by the University of Leeds) showed that, using these funds, local authorities had dedicated funds to: promoting

carer services region-wide, with a particular focus on hard-to-reach carers (e.g. among ethnic minority groups); promoting carer involvement in decision-making about carer services, via carers' forums and steering groups; attempting to increase the number of Carer's Assessments conducted annually by the local authority; increasing carers' breaks provision; developing young carers' support groups; setting up innovative services for carers (such as one-off payments for goods which would ease their caring role); supporting carers wanting to return to employment or education; and developing new or existing partnerships with voluntary sector and health-based organisations.

5 Carers' Grant allocation for 2006/2007 taken from 'Carers' Grant details and Guidance' from www.dh.gov.uk/en/SocialCare/Carers/DH_079454 (accessed on 8th September 2009).
6 Local authorities' use of Carers' Grant by Gary Fry, Christopher Price and Sue Yeandle (CIRCLE, Centre for International Research on Care, Labour and Equalities, School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Leeds). Department of Health, August 2009.

4. Carers’ health and wellbeing in Yorkshire and The Humber

The 2001 Census showed that in Yorkshire and The Humber 66,956 carers were themselves in poor health (13% of carers were in poor health compared with 12% of carers across England as a whole) (Table 4.1). Of these carers in poor health:

- 25,623 provided 50 hours or more of care per week. At all ages, carers in poor health were much more likely to care for 50 or more hours a week (38%) than carers with good/fairly good health (20%) (38% and 19% respectively in England as a whole)
- 1,162 were aged 85 or older

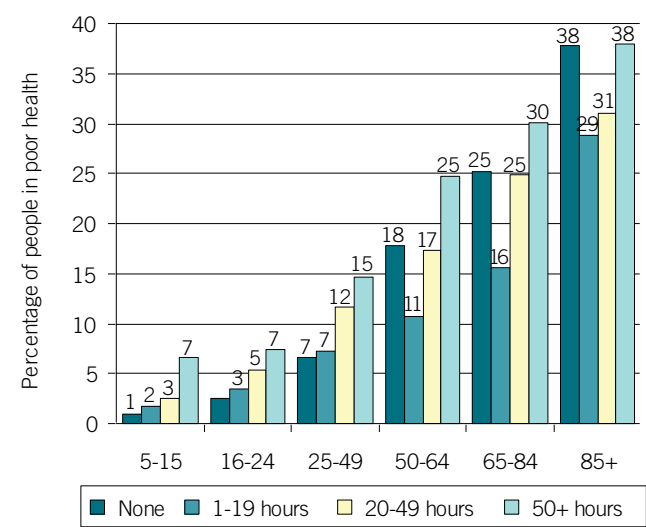
Table 4.1 People in poor health by age, sex and the amount of care they provide: Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Male non-carers	Males caring for:			Female non-carers	Females caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
All (numbers)	192,145	14,383	3,907	11,616	227,779	17,873	5,170	14,007
5-15	3,915	51	8	23	3,194	84	11	21
16-24	6,084	250	75	84	6,957	427	98	131
25-49	48,157	4,242	1,022	2,096	51,867	6,195	1,757	3,608
50-64	64,154	6,463	1,598	4,092	58,188	7,363	2,041	4,756
65-84	62,739	3,230	1,152	4,934	87,853	3,621	1,193	5,168
85+	7,096	147	52	387	19,720	183	70	323
All (% people)	10	10	17	26	11	9	15	20
5-15	1	1	2	8	1	2	3	6
16-24	2	3	6	10	3	4	5	6
25-49	6	7	12	16	7	7	12	14
50-64	18	12	21	30	18	10	15	22
65-84	24	15	25	31	26	16	25	29
85+	35	26	24	36	39	32	40	40

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

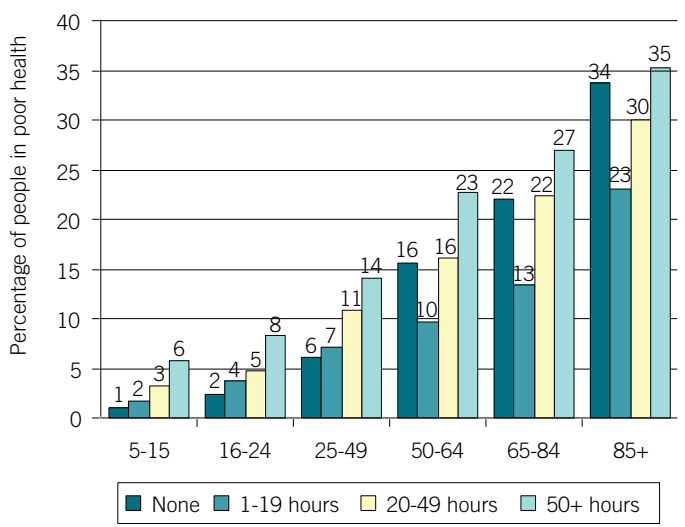
At all ages, with the exception of the oldest age group (people aged 85+), people regularly providing 50 or more hours of care each week were more likely to be in poor health than other people of the same age (Figures 4.2a and 4.2b).

Figure 4.2a People with poor health by age and the amount of care they provide: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 4.2b People with poor health by age and the amount of care they provide: England (%)

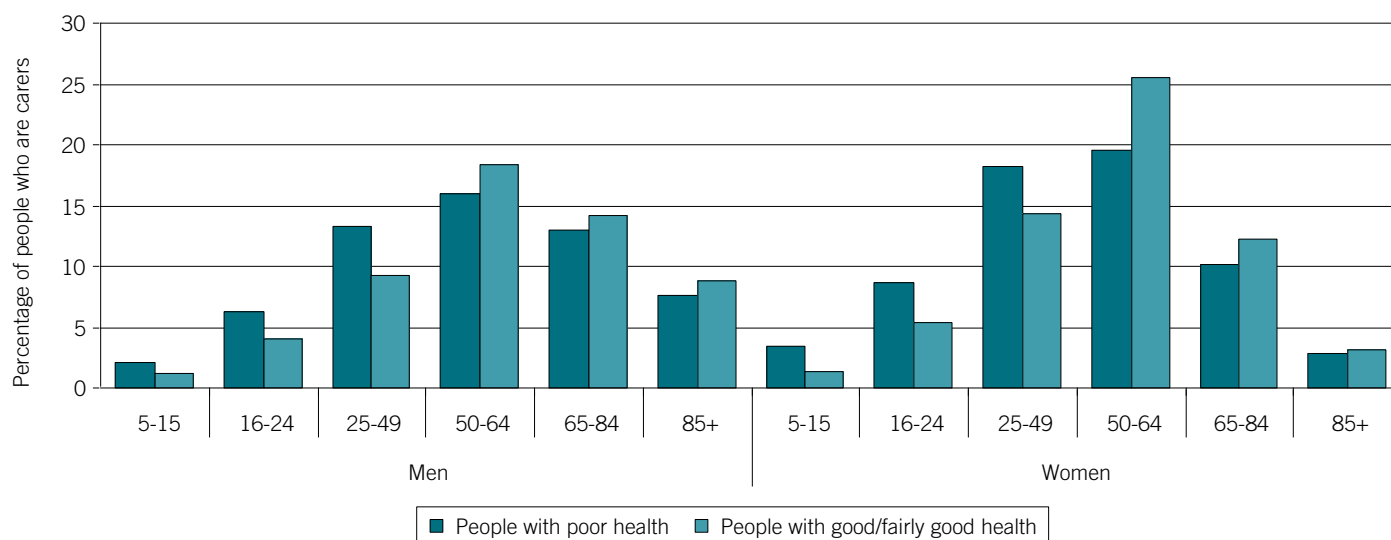


Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Below 50 years of age, men and women in poor health were more likely to be proving unpaid care than those in good or fairly good health (Figure 4.3).

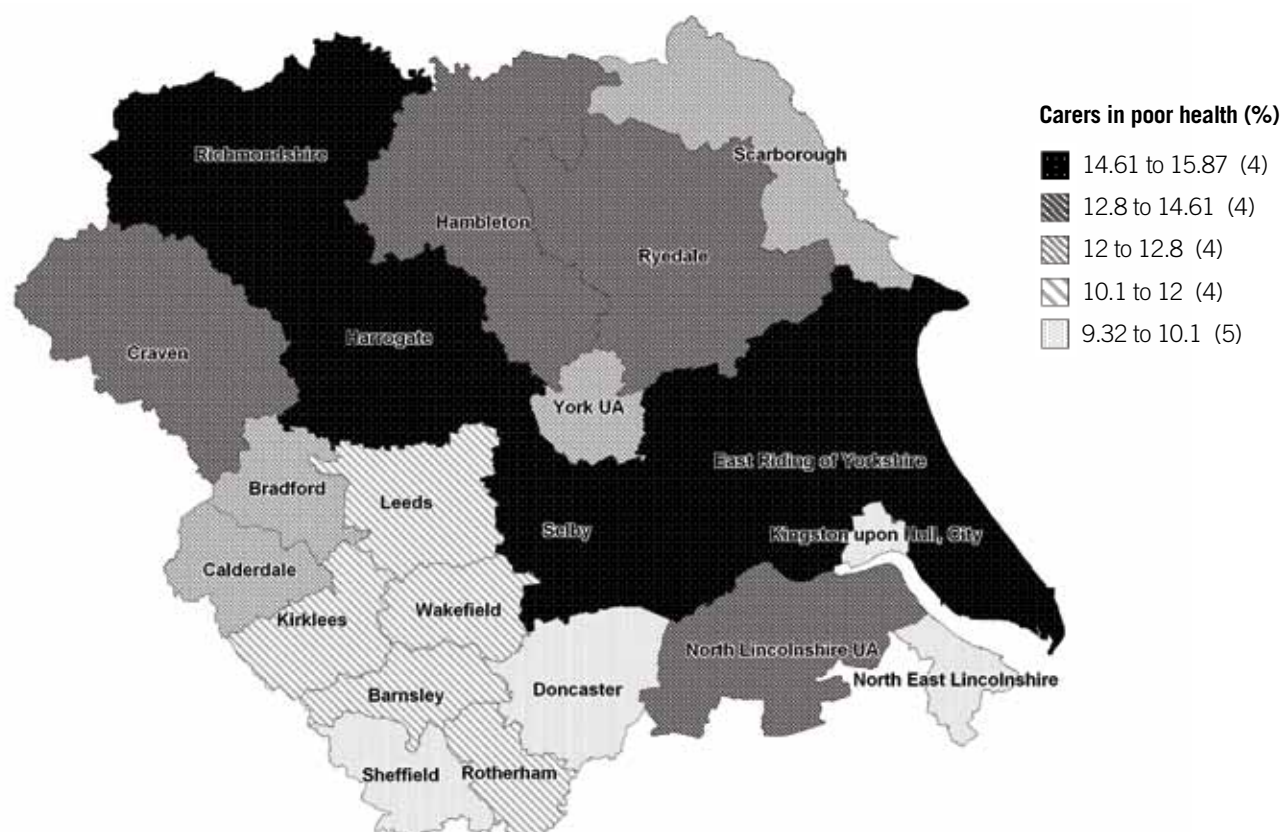
A map of the proportion of carers who were in poor health (Figure 4.4) shows considerable variation across the region. In Harrogate 9% of carers were in poor health, compared with 16% in Barnsley. The national average across England is 12%.

Figure 4.3 People who are carers by their health status: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 4.4 Distribution of carers in poor health in the Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003. This work is based on data provided through EDINA UKBORDERS with the support of the ESRC and JISC and uses boundary material which is Copyright of the Crown.

5. Support for carers in Yorkshire and The Humber

Carers in Yorkshire and The Humber have access to a range of information, advice and services delivered by local authorities, voluntary sector agencies and other organisations, sometimes working in partnership. Some of the different types of support available to carers of sick, disabled, frail and vulnerable people in the region are outlined here.

Strategic approaches to support for carers

Each local authority in the region has an up-to-date Carers Strategy detailing its vision for carers in the immediate future. These local strategies, developed following the first National Carers' Strategy in 1999, outline how the local authority has responded, or plans to respond, to key legislation and recommendations from Joint Improvement Partnerships relating to carers, and also how local challenges are being addressed in their plans and activities. Among the key priorities indicated in the region's Carers Strategies are helping carers to have a life of their own, giving them a 'voice' in decisions about service development, promoting knowledge about carers' rights, offering support and training focused on employment and education, offering a range of breaks and respite, increasing the number of carers' assessments conducted annually, and increasing access to information. There is also a focus on achieving equality of access to support for diverse groups by ensuring they are fully included in both existing and new developments affecting carers.

Most local authorities in the region have developed Carers Strategy Steering Groups which include representatives of relevant local voluntary organisations, the local PCT, and local authority personnel from other directorates, including housing and leisure, as well as carers themselves, often representing Carers' Forums. These steering groups are generally tasked with decision-making and monitoring of new and existing carers' activities and schemes. Most groups have devised detailed Action Plans, which outline objectives and proposals for future development according to predetermined timescales. Regular meetings assess the progress of these ongoing developments.

In Yorkshire and The Humber, some of the local challenges identified include engaging with carers who are traditionally 'hard to reach', whether because they belong to an ethnic minority group (as in the case of several metropolitan and city councils), are located in secluded residential areas (as in the case of several rural-based councils), or have never had any contact with social services in relation to their care needs. To reach these 'hidden' groups of carers, local authorities in the region have worked with a variety of partners including the NHS (through GP surgeries and hospitals, for example, to access carers at 'first diagnosis' of the cared-for person) and voluntary organisations including specialist groups dedicated to supporting people with particular needs (e.g. The Stroke Association).

All local authorities with social services responsibility in the region receive an annual Department of Health Carers' Grant budget allocation, and it is with funds made available in this way, as well as with mainstream monies, that many carer-related innovations and existing services are now being initiated and supported. These are outlined below; several examples of each service are included to indicate some of the ways local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber are tackling carers' needs.

Local authority support for carers

Advice and information for carers in Yorkshire and The Humber is available in a variety of ways. Literature promoting services available through local authorities is distributed using a range of outlets and can also be downloaded from the dedicated carer-related web pages of the local authorities' websites. All local authorities in the region include signposting to help carers identify other organisations specialising in services for people caring in a range of different circumstances. In many parts of the region there are also telephone advice lines/email addresses and/or advocacy services that allow carers to contact local authority staff who can advise them on receiving support. Examples include:

- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's telephone helpline service for carers which operates 8am till 9pm, Monday to Friday.
- The East Riding of Yorkshire Council provides a free advice telephone line which signposts carers to a range of local support networks and activities.

Many local authorities in the region promote carers' services by hosting local events during Carers' Week (annually in July) and at other appropriate times of the year, such as Carers' Rights Day in December. In many areas, such as Wakefield, the council produces literature promoting carers' services in different languages, to help reach out to local ethnic minority communities, traditionally considered 'hard to reach' on social care and carers' issues. As stated above, carers are also encouraged to take part in decision making on carers' issues. Examples include:

- Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council actively encourages carer participation through a Carers' Forum whose members meet bi-monthly. Carers are given an opportunity to contribute to decision-making on Carers' Grant expenditure, as well as to contribute to a range of other carer-related issues.
- North East Lincolnshire Council hosts a Carers' Forum, which also has a dedicated Parents' Forum focused specifically on the needs of parents with children requiring social care support and services.

Voluntary sector and other support for carers

All local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber have devoted resources to delivering breaks to carers, sometimes in partnership with voluntary agencies. These usually take the form of respite, sitting services and access to day care centres. Such services are often specifically tailored towards carers of people with particular conditions, including disabled children and adults, older people, those suffering mental health problems, and those with learning difficulties. Some local authorities have developed culturally sensitive breaks services specifically geared towards ethnic minority groups.

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council has a wide range of breaks available for carers of people with a variety of conditions and needs, with a particular focus on providing culturally sensitive services for ethnic minority groups in the area.

North East Lincolnshire Council focuses on carers' breaks and has a dedicated breaks service geared towards children with disabilities. This service has been in operation since 1988, and in 2003 won a Queen's Golden Jubilee Award for its achievements in social care provision.

Collaboration with voluntary sector organisations is a crucial part of carer activities for many local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber. Many of these organisations have long experience of supporting carers and also have other sources of funding with which they provide support, advice, and information to carers. With the money made available through Carers' Grant, as well as other sources of social care funding, local authorities have been able to invest in a wider range of carer-related projects. These are often developed in close collaboration with voluntary sector organisations, and based on their 'grass roots' engagement with carers.

Sheffield City Council's work with Age Concern exemplifies one such partnership; among the services provided for older people through this organisation are a handyman scheme, a shopping and cleaning service, and a signposting agency.

Also working with Age Concern, as well as three other local organisations, City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council has recently developed a befriending scheme, which is focused on carers who lack the informal support of friends and family. Volunteer staff visit, listen to and participate in recreational activities with such carers.

Voluntary sector carers' centres exist in many parts of Yorkshire and The Humber, offering valued support, information and services to carers; details of these are available from the Carers Direct website, which includes an interactive map showing the location of nearby centres, with contact details and a summary of the services they provide. Often affiliated to national carers' organisations, including the Princess Royal Trust for Carers (PRTC), Carers UK and Crossroads, many of these agencies are well established and can draw on many years' experience of advising and supporting carers.

Carers Direct

Free confidential information and advice for carers, set up as a national service in 2008.

Find addresses, phone numbers and websites for services for carers near you.

www.NHS.uk/CarersDirect

Call Carers Direct on 0808 802 0202

Lines are open 8am to 9pm Monday to Friday, 11am to 4pm at weekends. Calls are free from UK landlines

Or email CarersDirect@nhschoices.nhs.uk

Supporting young carers

All local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber have developed services specifically geared towards young carers. Young carers are particularly vulnerable to the demands of caring which can have a major impact on their lives. Many voluntary sector carers' centres have prioritised this type of support, which has been a particular focus of centres linked to the Princess Royal Trust for Carers.

North Yorkshire County Council's Young Carers' Project provides mentoring, day and weekend residential trips, youth clubs and family support as well as information for children and their families. The project currently makes contact with approximately 40 young carers each year.

Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council's Young Carer Service provides an assessment of young carers' circumstances and support/advice where required. It also offers young carers a range of breaks and the opportunity to meet other young carers in similar circumstances.

Services to help carers combine caring with employment or education

Some local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber have developed projects to help carers who want to combine caring with paid work or who are seeking employment and further education. These projects provide support and advice to enable carers to access training and funding opportunities, to revise job application and interview skills, and to address work-related issues, including advising them about new rights given to carers in recent legislation.

York City Council offers a service designed to help carers access employment and education; to date this has helped 176 carers, of whom 23 have entered paid work, with 208 positive learning outcomes.

In the voluntary sector, Harrogate Carers Resource offers a long-standing service supporting carers to combine work and care. Since its inception in 2001, this service has helped approximately 750 carers into work or education. The service has a particular focus on developing carers' IT skills and works regularly with local employers to raise awareness about carers' employment needs.

Kingston Upon Hull City Council provides free 'pop-in' computer training courses for all carers in the locality. These learner-led courses are designed for beginners and are delivered in a friendly and supportive environment.

The nationwide Caring with Confidence programme for carers is working with six providers in Yorkshire and The Humber. Carers can select and attend specialised modules relating to different aspects of caring. There is also an online version of the course, and a self-study version which carers can complete at their own convenience and pace. The service began operating in the region in summer 2009.

Telecare

Since 2006, offering telecare equipment to help carers deal with their caring situation has also been a developing area of local authority activity in Yorkshire and The Humber, with new funds available through the Preventative Technology Grant. Where telecare equipment is installed in the home of a person needing care or support, it often offers significant benefits for carers as well. Available equipment includes personal alarms, fall detectors, smoke, gas and spillage/flood alerts and automatic lighting and door entry controls. In 2006/2007 an estimated 20,000 new service users aged 65 or over in the region were provided with items of telecare, giving carers peace of mind and more freedom in their everyday lives.

Leeds City Council has developed its telecare service through the Leeds Telecare Project, which has supported over 3,000 people since 2006.

North Yorkshire County Council has a well-developed telecare service which started with exploratory pilot studies in 2005 and has from 2007 been mainstreamed as a standard part of the local authority's care management process.

The Caring with Confidence programme

This is a knowledge- and skills-based programme, funded by the Department of Health, which aims to help carers make a positive difference to their life and that of the person they care for. Delivered by specially trained facilitators, often carers themselves, it offers a range of modules in a flexible programme of free carer support. Carers can mix and match how they develop their knowledge and skills - taking part in free local group sessions, using self-study workbooks or accessing the programme online.

www.caringwithconfidence.net
Call: 0800 849 2349 (Carer Information Line)
or 0113 385 4491 or email:
cwc.info@caringwithconfidence.net

State benefits for carers

Across Yorkshire and The Humber, 51,420 people of working age have an entitlement to Carer's Allowance, and of these 46,300 receive this state benefit. Carer's Allowance is a weekly payment of £53.10p (the maximum claimable in 2009), available to carers providing 35 or more hours of weekly care to someone receiving specified sickness or disability benefits. A further 34,320 people who have reached state pension age also have an 'underlying entitlement' to Carer's Allowance, which qualifies them for the Carer Premium, linked to Pension Credit; of these, 2,610 receive this element. Carer's Allowance is available through the Department for Work and Pensions and the rules governing it are set at the national level.

Kirklees Council's 'Looking After Me' scheme aims to help carers make time to look after their own health needs, to take more control of their caring situation, and to try and make a difference to their life. Approximately 150 carers have completed this course to date.

6. Carers' access to paid work in Yorkshire and The Humber

In the region, there are 416,842 carers aged 16-64 (Table 6.1). These account for 81% of all carers in Yorkshire and The Humber. (In England as a whole 80% of carers are aged 16-64.) Of these carers, 77,598 regularly provide 50 or more hours of care each week (19% of carers in the region, compared with 18% in England as a whole), and 25,765 are aged 16-24.

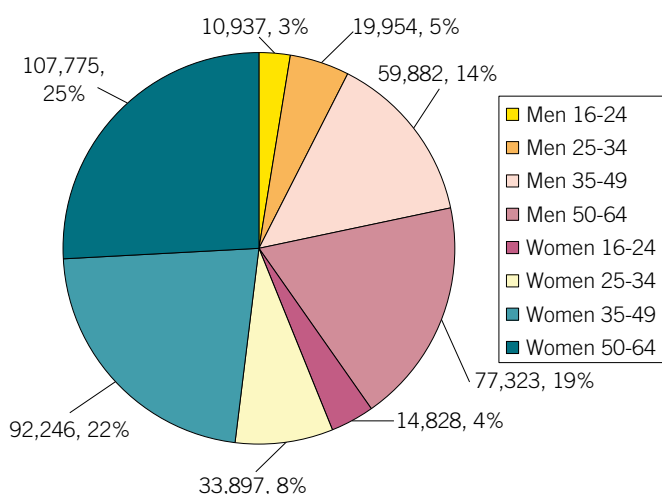
Of carers aged 16-64, 60% are women and 44% are people aged 50-64 (Figure 6.2). Almost a quarter of all women aged 50-64 and almost a fifth of men in this age group are carers (Figure 6.3). Women are more likely to be carers than men at all ages between 16 and 64.

Table 6.1 People of working age (16-64) by age, sex and the amount of care they provide: Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Male non-carers	Men caring for:			Female non-carers	Women caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
All 16-64	1,365,924	122,232	17,827	28,037	1,325,062	168,973	30,212	49,561
16-24	253,602	8,802	1,289	846	252,931	10,855	1,906	2,067
25-34	306,683	14,345	2,444	3,165	309,875	21,980	4,144	7,773
35-49	452,539	43,280	6,401	10,201	430,626	63,639	10,924	17,683
50-64	353,100	55,805	7,693	13,825	331,630	72,499	13,238	22,038

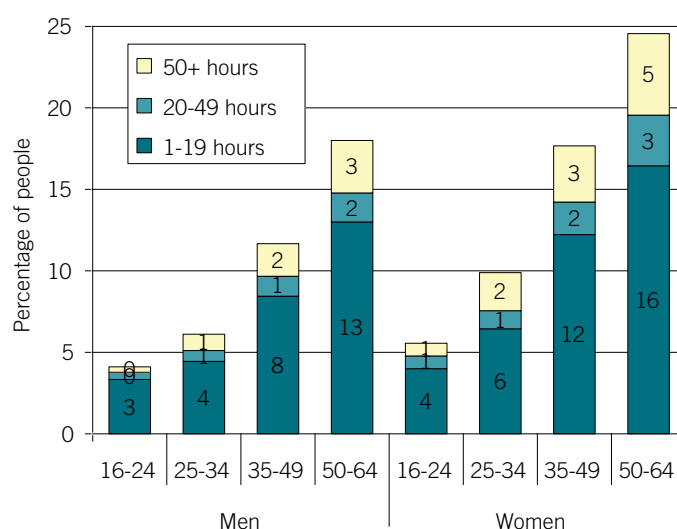
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 6.2 Carers of working age by age and sex: Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 6.3 People of working age who are carers by hours of care: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Table 6.4 Characteristics of carers of working age: Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Yorkshire and The Humber				ENGLAND			
	Non-carers without LLTI	People caring for: 1-19 hours	People caring for: 20-49 hours	People caring for: 50+ hours	Non-carers without LLTI	People caring for: 1-19 hours	People caring for: 20-49 hours	People caring for: 50+ hours
No qualifications								
Men	23	23	38	46	20	20	34	43
Women	23	24	41	49	19	21	36	43
Degree-level qualifications								
Men	18	21	12	10	23	23	14	11
Women	19	21	10	9	23	23	14	11
In paid employment*								
Men	82	79	59	40	84	80	63	46
Women	72	73	53	31	73	73	53	34

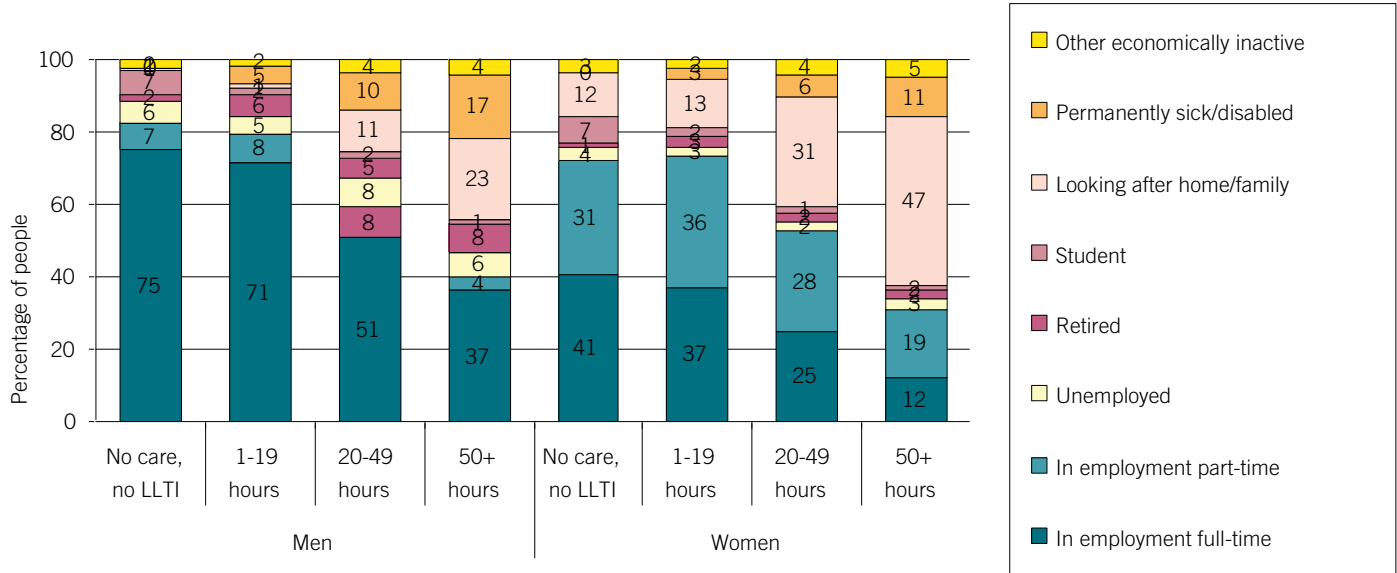
Source: 2001 Small Area Microdata, Office for National Statistics (2006a). *2001 Census Individual SAR, Office for National Statistics (2006b).

Note: A limiting long-term illness (LLTI) is defined as a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits a person's daily activities or the work that they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

Comparing carers of working age with healthy non-carers (those without an LLTI), Table 6.4 shows that carers are much more likely to have no qualifications and are much less likely to be qualified to degree-level or above, especially if they are committing 20 or more hours per week to their caring role. They are also much less likely to be in paid employment. Data on the ‘economic activity’ of carers and a comparator group of healthy non-carers is shown in Figure

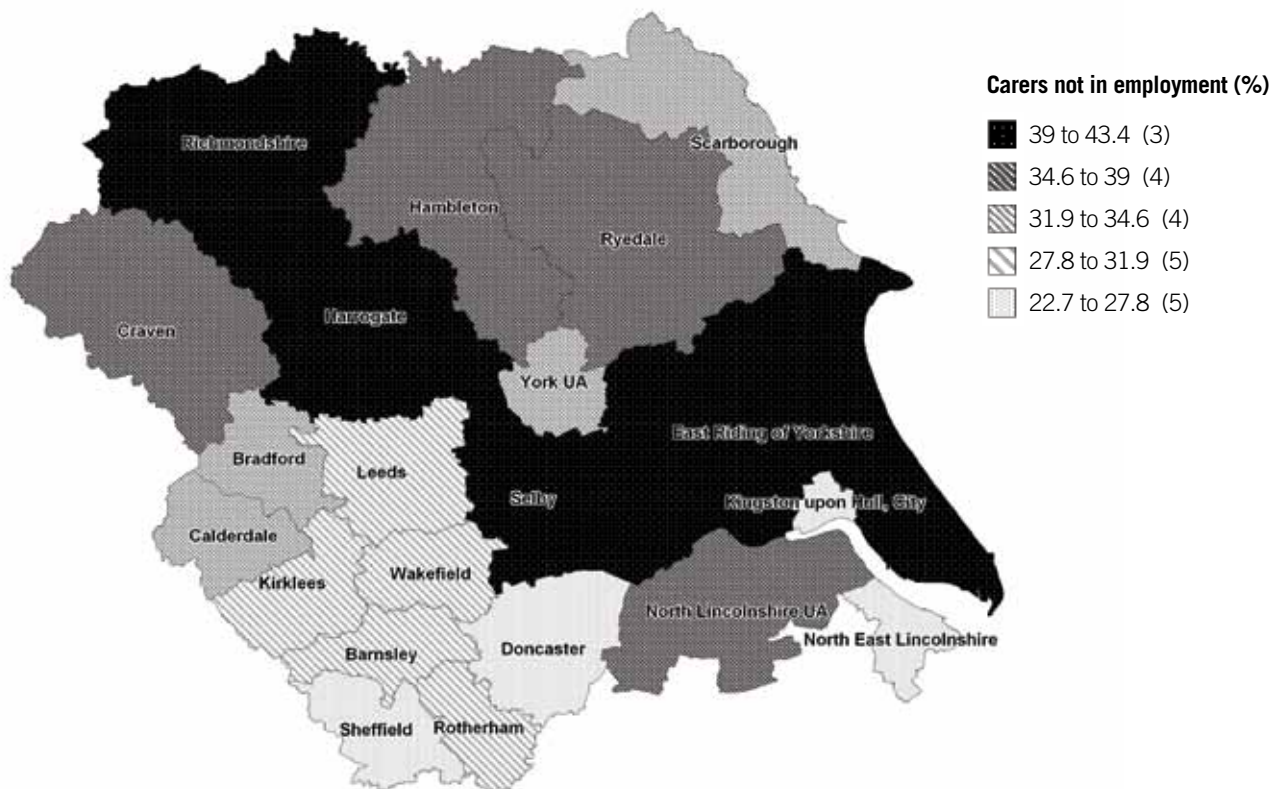
6.5. As regular weekly hours of care increase, the likelihood rises that a carer will be either ‘looking after their home or family full-time’, or ‘permanently sick or disabled’ themselves. The proportion of carers who are not in paid employment varies across the region, from the lowest level (23%) in Ryedale in North Yorkshire, to a much higher figure (43%) in Hull (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.5 People of working age by sex, and amount of care: Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Census Individual SAR, Office for National Statistics (2006b).

Figure 6.6 Carers of working age who are not in employment: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)



Source: 2001 Small Area Microdata, Office for National Statistics (2006a). This work is based on data provided through EDINA UKBORDERS with the support of the ESRC and JISC and uses boundary material which is Copyright of the Crown.

7. Carers in employment in Yorkshire and The Humber

In 2001, there were 256,880 carers of working age in paid employment in the region (aged between 16 and state pension age; 64 for men and 59 for women in 2001). Of these carers:

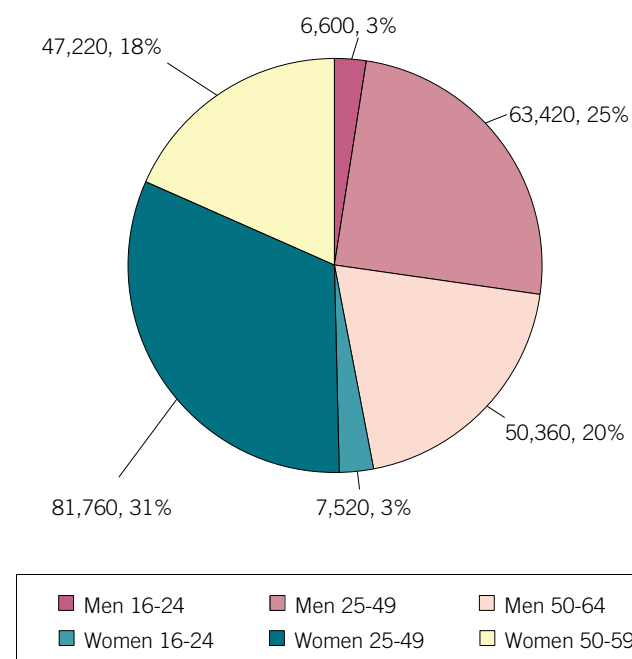
- 107,640 male carers and 65,280 female carers were in full-time employment
- 12,740 male carers and 71,220 female carers were in part-time employment
- 26,160 (10%, compared with 10% in England as a whole) provided 50 or more hours of care per week

Table 7.1 People of working age (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) in employment by employment status, age, sex and the amount of care they provide: Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Male non-carers	Men (16-64) caring for:			Female non-carers	Women (16-59) caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
All full-time	952,060	86,920	9,940	10,780	457,960	54,120	6,040	5,120
16-24	122,220	4,160	500	340	83,760	3,640	520	220
25-49	619,760	47,840	5,400	5,780	303,680	32,820	3,600	2,880
50-64/59	210,080	34,920	4,040	4,660	70,520	17,660	1,920	2,020
All part-time	90,880	9,980	1,300	1,460	367,320	54,860	7,560	8,800
16-24	35,140	1,320	180	100	56,200	2,400	420	320
25-49	33,460	3,380	480	540	237,980	32,400	4,420	5,640
50-64/59	22,280	5,280	640	820	73,140	20,060	2,720	2,840

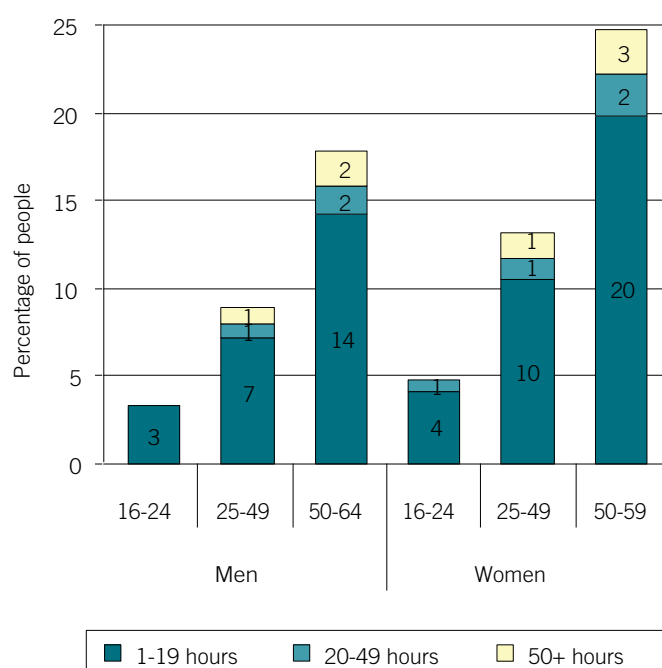
Source: 2001 Small Area Microdata, Office for National Statistics (2006a).

Figure 7.2 Carers in paid employment by age and sex: Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Census Commissioned, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 7.3 People of working age in paid employment who are carers: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)



Source: 2001 Census Commissioned, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Almost half of all carers who were in paid employment in the region were men (48%, Figure 7.2), and combining work and care is quite a common experience, especially for men and women over 50 (Figure 7.3). Carers in employment, particularly women, were more likely than others in paid work to work part-time (Table 7.4). The percentage of carers working part-time increases with the amount of care provided. A high percentage of women carers who provided 50 or more hours of care each week as well as having a paid job were employed for less than 16 hours per week.

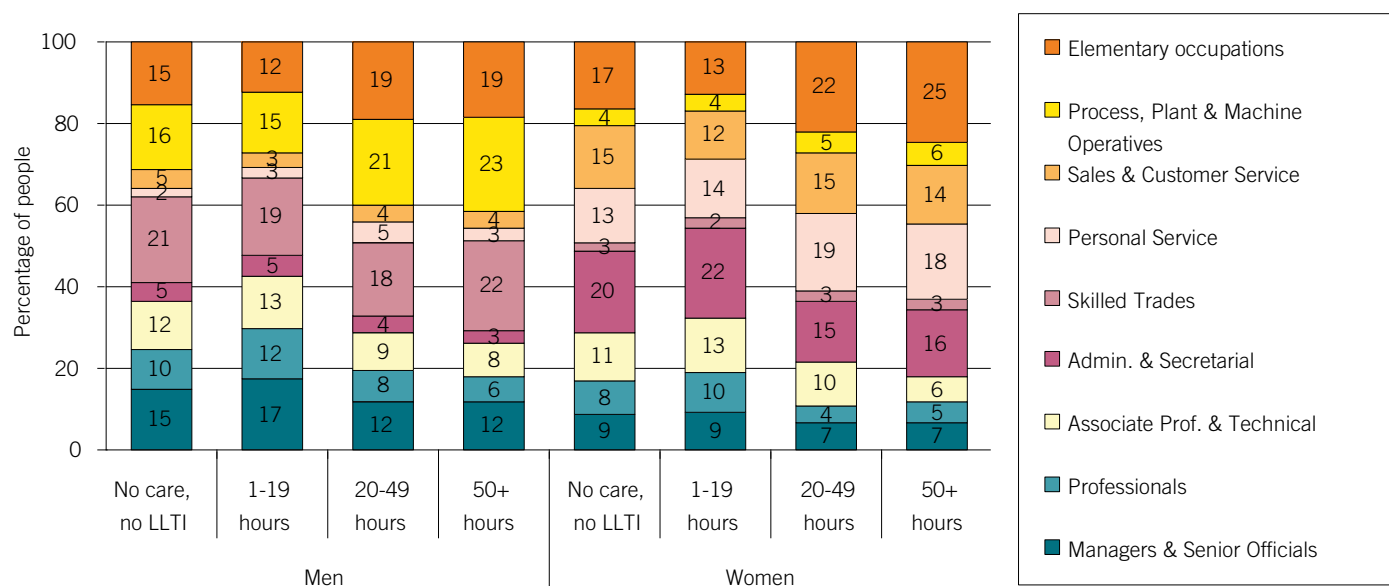
Carers were much more likely to work either at home or very close (within 2km) to where they live. This often limits the jobs available to them making them more likely to be employed in low-skilled, low-paid elementary or process, plant and machine operative jobs, and much less likely to be in managerial or professional occupations (Figures 7.5 and 7.6). Carers in employment were also much more likely than healthy non-carers in employment to be the only person in the household who is working.

Table 7.4 Characteristics of people of working age (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) in employment: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)

	Yorkshire and The Humber				ENGLAND			
	Non-carers without LLTI	People caring for:			Non-carers without LLTI	People caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
Work part-time								
Men	9	10	14	9	8	10	11	11
Women	43	50	53	61	40	47	50	58
Work <16 hours per week								
Men	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Women	13	14	17	27	13	14	18	26
Elementary occupations								
Men	15	12	19	19	13	11	18	18
Women	17	13	22	25	13	11	19	21
Distance to work <2km								
Men	25	26	29	29	25	27	29	30
Women	32	33	38	37	32	35	40	42
Only working adult								
Men	28	30	58	52	29	32	53	52
Women	21	23	35	40	22	24	37	38

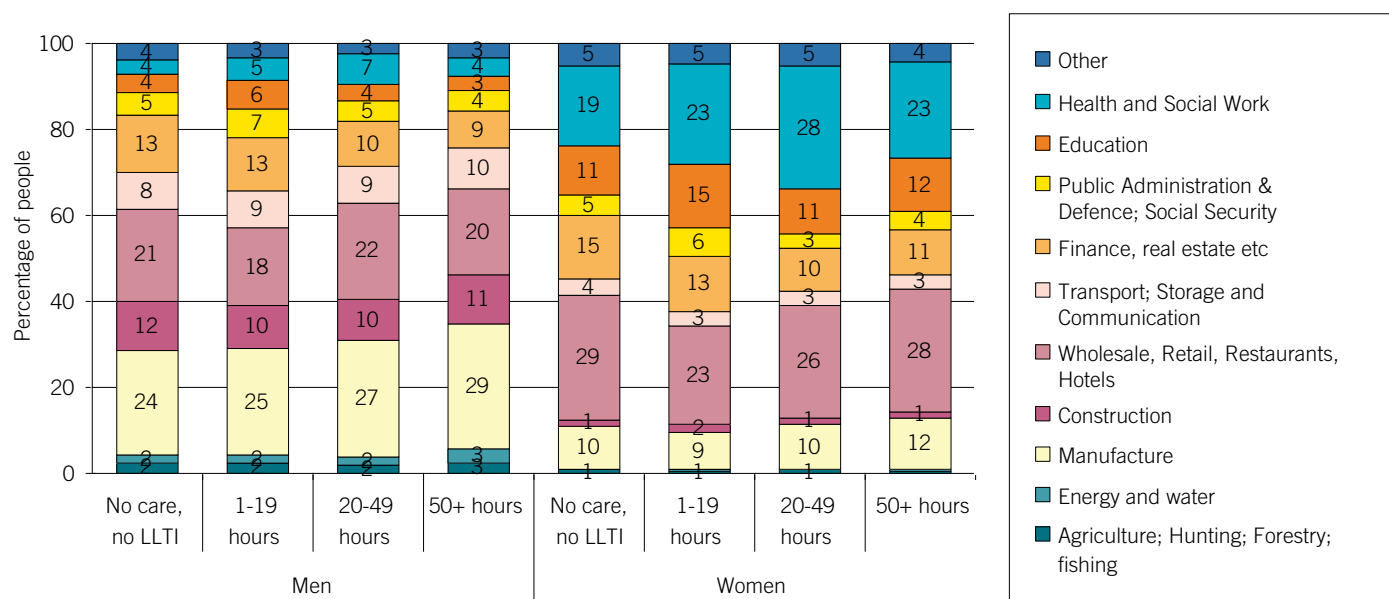
Source: 2001 Census Individual SAR, Office for National Statistics (2006b).

Figure 7.5 Occupations of people of working age in employment, by sex and amount of care: Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Census Individual SAR, Office for National Statistics (2006b).

Figure 7.6 Industrial distribution of people of working age in employment by sex and amount of care: Yorkshire and The Number region



Source: 2001 Census Individual SAR, Office for National Statistics (2006b).

8. Young carers in Yorkshire and The Humber

In 2001, there were 21,141 carers in the region aged 5-19 (Table 8.1). Of these young carers:

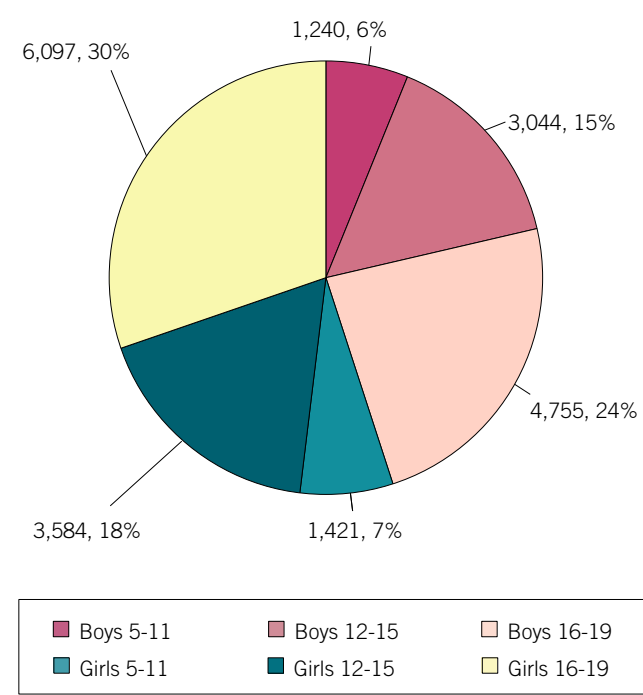
- 1,572 provided 50 or more hours of care per week
- 9,289 were under 16 years old
- 527 were themselves in poor health
- 4.9% of Pakistani and 3.4% of Bangladeshi children provided unpaid care, compared with just 1.9% of White British children (Figure 8.6)

Table 8.1 Young people aged 5-19 by age, sex and the amount of care they provide: Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Male non-carers	Boys caring for:			Female non-carers	Girls caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
All aged 5-19	479,767	7,554	888	597	460,335	8,909	1,218	975
5 to 7	96,243	165	19	40	92,187	200	24	34
8 to 9	67,813	264	27	41	64,285	314	25	45
10 to 11	68,643	591	44	49	65,735	652	65	62
12 to 15	130,995	2,608	264	172	125,423	3,064	290	230
16 to 17	60,685	1,999	251	131	57,929	2,347	364	240
18 to 19	55,388	1,927	283	164	54,776	2,332	450	364

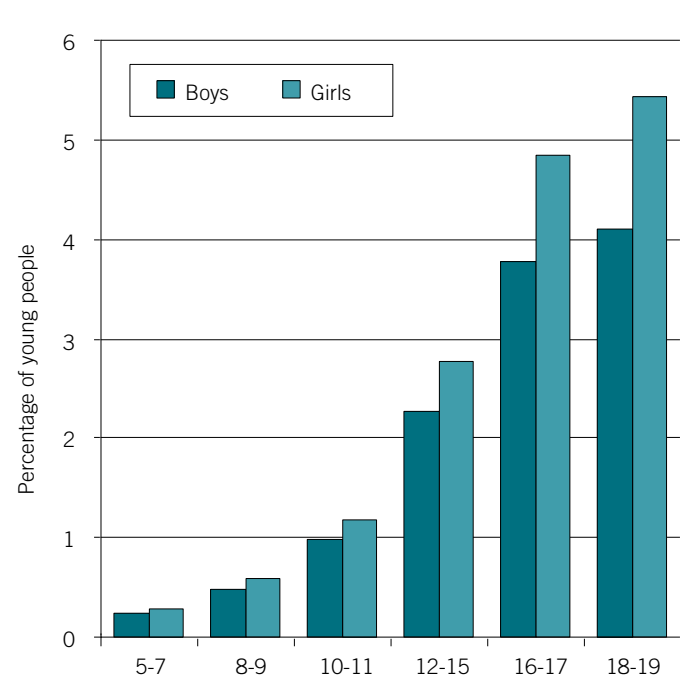
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 8.2 Young carers by age and sex: Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 8.3 Young people who are carers: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

54% of all young carers were aged 16-19 (Figure 8.2). Across all ages, girls were more likely to be carers than boys (Figure 8.3). The data in Figure 8.3 suggest that all schools, colleges and universities in the region are likely to have some young carers among their students.

Young carers are more likely to live in households with no working adult and are also more likely to live in socially rented housing (Table 8.4). Young carers who regularly provide 20 or more hours of care each week are significantly more likely than other children both to live in lone parent families and to have a limiting long-term illness.

Young carers aged 16-19 are much more likely than other young people to be unemployed and are more likely to be 'not in employment, education or training' (NEET) (Table 8.5). Young carers aged 16-19 who provide 20 or more hours of care per week also face potential disadvantage in the labour market for many years to come, as they are less likely to have any formal qualifications.

Young people in the Asian ethnic groups are considerably more likely than other young people to be carers (Figure 8.6).

Table 8.4 Characteristics of young people (aged 5-19) by amount of care provided: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)

Young people aged 5-19	Yorkshire and The Humber				ENGLAND			
	ALL	Non-carers	People providing:		ALL	Non-carers	People providing:	
			1-19 hours	20+ hours			1-19 hours	20+ hours
All (numbers '000s)		940.1	16.5	3.7	9,569.0	9,186.8	159.3	34.6
Ethnic group								
White British	866.6	849.7	13.7	3.1	7,941.6	7,789.9	126.0	25.7
Mixed ethnic groups	20.6	20.1	0.4	0.1	293.9	287.1	5.7	1.1
Indian	12.9	12.6	0.2	0.1	240.4	231.4	7.2	1.9
Pakistani	49.6	47.2	1.8	0.6	221.9	212.5	7.3	2.1
Bangladeshi	4.1	4.0	0.1	0.1	94.9	90.7	3.0	1.1
Black (Caribbean/African/Other)	5.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	235.0	229.8	4.0	1.2
Other ethnic groups	14.4	14.2	0.2	0.1	299.8	293.4	5.1	1.3
No working adult in family	17	17	25	34	16	16	25	39
Household tenure								
Rents - from LA/HA	22	22	23	35	23	23	27	40
Family type								
Lone parent	22	22	22	35	23	23	26	39
Couple with children	74	74	73	60	74	74	70	57
Other family (no children)	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	4
Limiting long-term illness	5	5	7	14	5	5	7	12

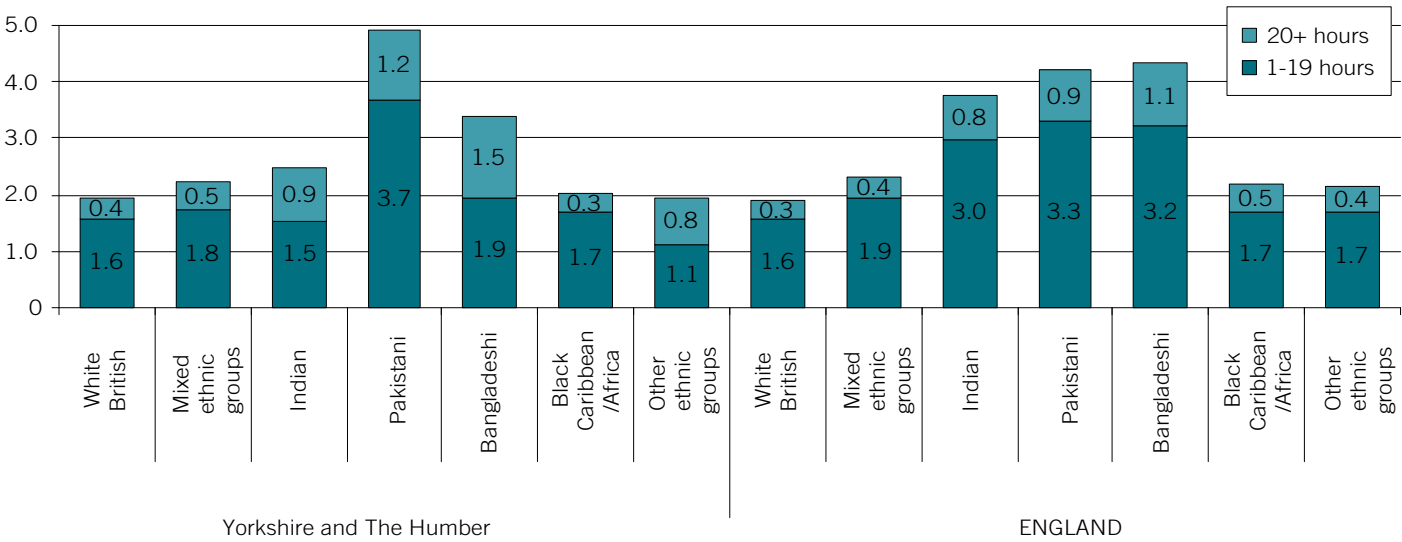
Source: 2001 Small Area Microdata, Office for National Statistics (2006a).

Table 8.5 Characteristics of young people (aged 16-19) by amount of care provided: Yorkshire and The Humber region (%)

Young people aged 16-19	Yorkshire and The Humber				ENGLAND			
	ALL	Non- carers	People providing:		ALL	Non- carers	People providing:	
			1-19 hours	20+ hours			1-19 hours	20+ hours
No qualifications								
Males	25	25	24	30	24	24	19	28
Females	21	21	17	31	21	21	17	29
Economic activity								
Males in employment	47	47	45	38	47	47	46	38
Males Unemployed	11	11	15	18	10	10	12	19
Males Student	38	38	38	28	40	40	40	31
Males Other	3	3	2	16	3	3	3	11
Females in employment	46	47	44	33	47	47	44	35
Females Unemployed	8	8	13	12	7	7	10	10
Females Student	38	38	38	24	39	39	39	30
Females Other	8	7	6	31	6	6	6	24

Source: 2001 Small Area Microdata, Office for National Statistics (2006a).

Figure 8.6 Young people by ethnicity and amount of care provided: Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Small Area Microdata, Office for National Statistics (2006a).

9. Older carers in Yorkshire and The Humber

In the region, there were 90,408 carers aged 65 or over. This figure amounts to 18% of all carers in the region. Of these older carers:

- 35,406 (39% compared with 36% in England as a whole) regularly provide 50 or more hours of care per week
- 3,409 were over 85 years old (among them 1,873 providing 50+ hours of care)
- 20,460 (23% compared with 20% in England as a whole) were themselves in poor health
- 10,812 (53% compared with 50% in England as a whole) older carers in poor health provided 50 or more hours care per week

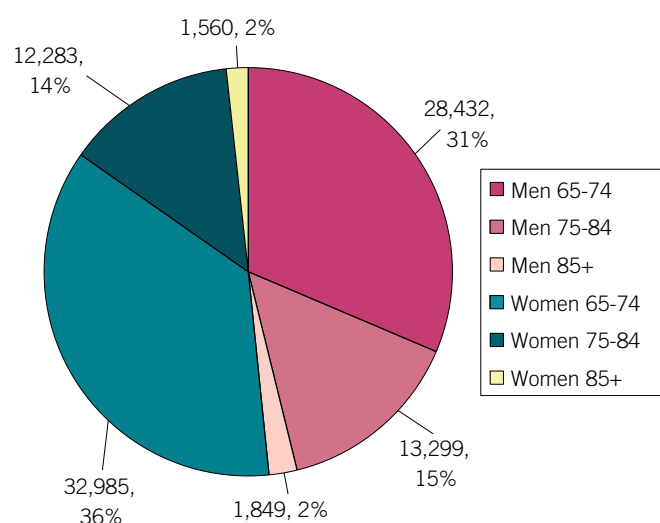
Table 9.1 Older people aged 65+ by age, sex, health status and the amount of care they provide: Yorkshire and The Humber region

	Male non-carers	Men caring for:			Female non-carers	Women caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
ALL (numbers)	279,348	21,697	4,896	16,987	390,707	23,471	4,938	18,419
65-74	165,447	15,822	3,083	9,527	192,438	17,738	3,469	11,778
75-84	93,802	5,312	1,594	6,393	147,431	5,153	1,295	5,835
85+	20,099	563	219	1,067	50,838	580	174	806
Poor health (numbers)	69,835	3,377	1,204	5,321	107,573	3,804	1,263	5,491
65-74	36,246	2,270	728	2,801	42,814	2,612	762	3,110
75-84	26,493	960	424	2,133	45,039	1,009	431	2,058
85+	7,096	147	52	387	19,720	183	70	323
Poor health (%)	25	16	25	31	28	16	26	30
65-74	22	14	24	29	22	15	22	26
75-84	28	18	27	33	31	20	33	35
85+	35	26	24	36	39	32	40	40

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

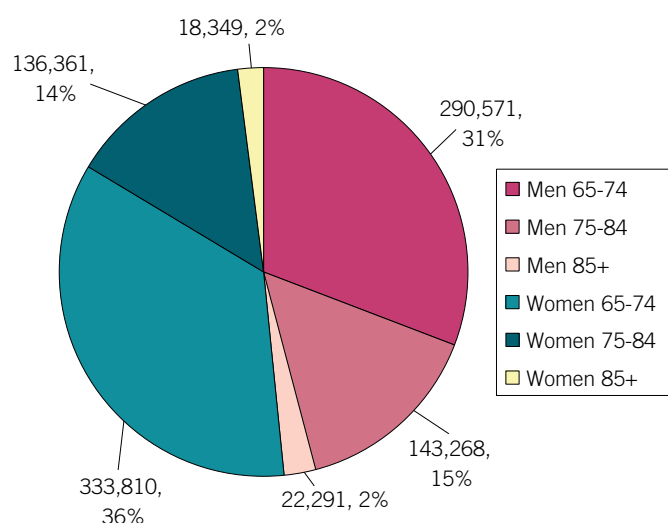
Two thirds of older carers are aged 65-74 (Figure 9.2a,b). In the older age groups, men are more likely to be carers than women, although people aged 85 and over are less likely to be carers than people aged 65-84 (Figure 9.3). However, men and women aged 85 and over who are carers are more likely regularly to provide 50 or more hours of care each week (52% of women carers and 58% of men carers), compared with 34% and 36% of men and women carers aged 65-74.

Figure 9.2a Older carers by age and sex: Yorkshire and The Humber region



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

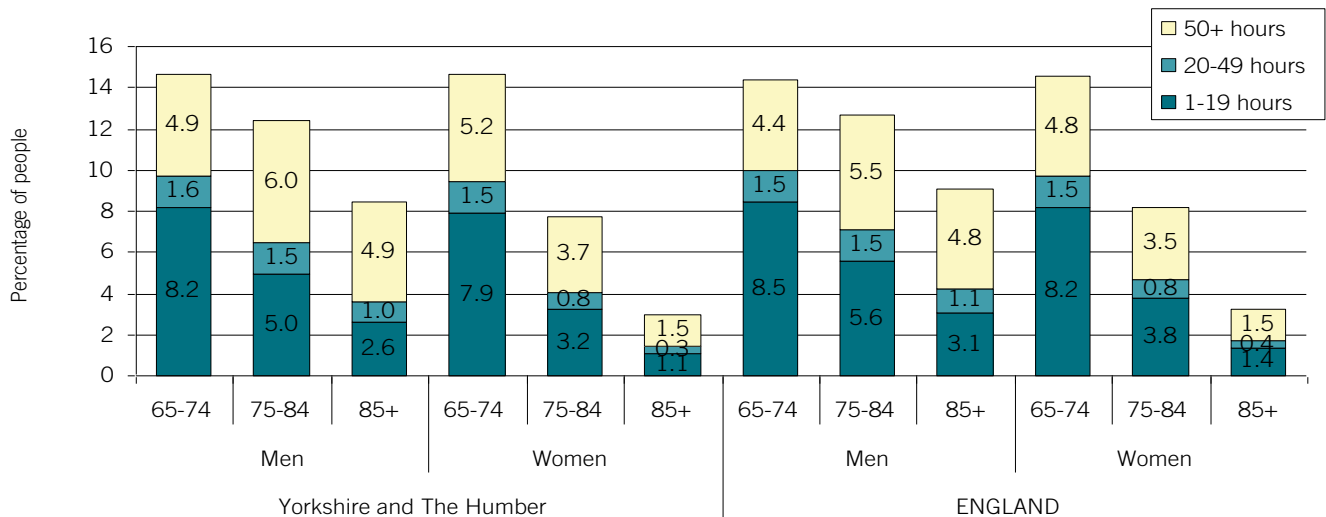
Figure 9.2b Older carers by age and sex: England



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Figure 9.3 Percentage of older people who are carers: Yorkshire and The Humber region

(%)



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003.

Table 9.4 presents some of the characteristics of people in these older age groups by the amount of care they provide. This shows that older carers are more likely than non-carers to:

- Live with a person who has a LLTI
- Live in housing that is rented from the local authority or Housing Association
- Live with one other person aged 65 and over

Table 9.4 Household/family situation of older people: Yorkshire and The Humber region

(%)

	Yorkshire and The Humber				ENGLAND			
	Non-carers	People caring for:			Non-carers	People caring for:		
		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours		1-19 hours	20-49 hours	50+ hours
Co-resident with a person with a LLTI	24	41	82	94	22	40	79	94
Household tenure								
Owns/buying with a mortgage	63	82	72	62	67	84	75	70
Rents - from LA/HA	25	13	21	32	21	11	19	24
Rents - private	7	4	7	6	7	4	5	6
Communal establishment	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Family type by sex								
Men living in CE	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Men living alone	24	12	7	2	24	14	7	1
Men living with one other person 65+	46	52	64	70	45	50	61	69
Men All other types of household	27	36	29	28	28	35	32	30
Women living in CE	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Women living alone	47	30	7	2	46	31	13	2
Women living with one other person 65+	32	54	69	71	32	52	59	70
Women All other types of household	15	16	24	27	16	17	28	28
No access to car	47	21	36	40	41	19	28	35

Source: 2001 Census Individual SAR, Office for National Statistics (2006b).

Note: CE – Communal Establishments such as a retirement/nursing homes.

10. Care and support in the region: future challenges

The Yorkshire and The Humber region is very diverse covering both very rural areas and some of England's largest cities. Some of the urban areas within the region suffer very high levels of deprivation. The 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (DCLG 2007) shows that over a third (37%) of Yorkshire and The Humber's 1,471 small areas (each small area covers on average 1,500 residents) were among the 10% most deprived areas of the country. In the region the most deprived areas are found in North East Lincolnshire, Doncaster and Bradford. People living in deprived areas have lower life expectancy at birth than people in other areas, and are more likely to experience long periods in poor health at the end of their lives (Rasulo et al. 2007). Deprivation is associated with a higher prevalence of unpaid care (Young et al. 2005), as well as with high levels of illness, poverty, worklessness and social exclusion. While recent advances in health and medicine mean that people with long-term health problems have longer life-expectancy, and enable

a higher proportion of children with chronic poor health or serious disabilities to survive into adulthood, these welcome developments also bring increasing demand for care.

In urban areas, the region's relatively diverse population also presents other challenges: with the numbers of older people in ethnic minority groups rapidly increasing (from 7,500 in 1991 to 18,700 in 2001, and now thought to be almost 25,000 (ONS 2009), meeting their needs and those of their carers presents some providers and the health and social care system with a growing demand for sensitive, appropriately tailored support.

The region's rural areas present particular challenges which include a relatively high proportion of older people, more limited access to services in a rural setting, and challenging transport issues, as public transport may be infrequent or costly, and many sick and disabled people and their carers do not have private cars.

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