



Valuing Carers – calculating the value of unpaid care

“Society would collapse without carers, don’t ignore us.
All we are asking for is a fair deal.”

“We are people in our own right with responsibility
for another life. We need financial help and back up,
to help us live our lives and
care for sick and disabled people.”

This report updates the estimate of the value of unpaid care published by Carers UK in 2002 in ‘Without Us...? Calculating the value of carers’ support’.

Based on data available for the first time at local as well as at national level, and on comprehensive information about the time carers devote to supporting those who need their help, the report reveals just how crucial carers are to the health and social care system and to the UK’s economy.

Key points:

- **The economic value of the contribution made by carers in the UK is a remarkable £87 billion per year.**

This is equivalent to:

- £1.67 billion per week
- £238 million per day
- £9.93 million per hour
- £166,000 per minute
- £1,436 per year for each person in the UK¹
- £3,011 per year for each tax payer in the UK²
- £15,260 per year for every carer in the UK

£87 billion is considerably **more than the annual cost of all aspects of the NHS** audited in 2006/7 as £81.678bn.³

¹ Registrar General’s Mid – 2005 Population Estimate for UK was 60.2 million (ONS, Crown Copyright)

² Number of individual income tax payers 2005-2006 (estimated), www.hmrc.gov.uk Table 2.1 December 2006

³ Department of Health: Departmental Report 2007, The Stationary Office, May 2007

- And it is **more than four times the amount spent on social care services for adults and children by local authorities each year** - £19.3 billion in 2005-06⁴.
- This latest figure is **52% higher than the 2002** estimate.

Carers

The 2001 Census included, for the first time, a question on the **provision of unpaid care:**

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

It showed that in the UK 12% of the adult population -almost 6 million people- provide unpaid care.

Valuing Carers – calculating the value of carers' support

The true value of the care and support provided by carers cannot be quantified, as caring is also an expression of love, respect, duty and affection for another person. However, it is important to recognise the true scale of carers' support provided to frail, disabled and ill people. Our estimates here seek to **highlight the importance of the contribution carers make**, unpaid, in relation to the amount of money spent annually on health and social services.

The estimate of the value of carers' contribution presented here (see Table 1) is calculated using a methodology similar to that used in 2002 which is based on a formula published by the Institute of Actuaries. Here, the unit cost for replacement care is taken as £14.50 per hour⁵, an official estimate of the actual cost per hour of providing home care to an adult.

Table 1. Replacement cost of the unpaid care contributed by carers, by weekly hours of care

Average hours of care provided per week	Cost of replacement care (£ billion)
50+ hours	47.02
20-49 hours	17.39
1-19 hours]	22.59
TOTAL UK	87.01

In 2001 the Census counted almost 6 million carers in the UK⁶ who were providing help and support for family, friends and neighbours. Of the carers counted in the Census:

- 1,247,291 provided **50 or more hours of care per week**. In our estimate we have assumed that these carers were all providing 50 hours of care a week. This is almost certain to be an underestimate. At an hourly rate of £14.50 per week, the total value of this care is **£47.02 billion per year**.

⁴ NHS Information Centre Press Release 9th February 2007.

⁵ Unit cost for adults and older people receiving home care - NHS Information Centre, PSS EX1 Return for 2005-2006 Draft 3

⁶ Source: 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003. ONS, GRO(Scotland) and NISRA.

- 659,069 carers provided **20-49 hours of care per week**. If we assume this group of carers were carrying out, on average, 35 hours of care each week, the total value of their care is **£17.39 billion per year**.
- 3,952,572 carers provided **1-19 hours care per week**. Following previous practice, we have assumed that 31% of this group were caring for 15 hours per week, 31% for 7 hours per week and 38% for 2 hours per week.⁷ The total value of their care, calculated in this way, is **£22.59 billion per year**.

Table 2 shows how much it would cost to replace the care provided by carers by country in the UK and the change since 2002.

Table 2. Replacement cost of the care provided by carers, by country

Country	Value of replacement care (£ billion)	Value of replacement care (2002) (£ billion)	Change from 2002 estimate	
			(£ billion)	(%)
England	70.52	46.66	23.86	(+51%)
Wales	5.69	3.52	2.17	(+62%)
Scotland	7.68	5.00	2.68	(+54%)
Northern Ireland	3.12	2.17	0.95	(+44%)
Total UK	87.01	57.37	29.65	(+52%)

Even with the modest assumptions we have made, which almost certainly underestimate carers' contribution, the economic value of carers' support exceeds total Government spending on the NHS, and is several times the spending on social services. Annual spending on the NHS in England was £82 billion in 2006/7 and annual social services' spending by local authorities was £19.3 billion⁸ in 2005/2006.

There are three reasons why the value of care has increased. First, the numbers of carers providing significant care has continued to rise. Second, although more care services are provided in the community, it is concentrated on fewer people – leaving carers i.e. families and friends to make up the shortfall. Finally, wages and overheads have increased, although not significantly, within the care sector. This does not explain the entire rise, hence the other reasons.

The value of unpaid care: local level data

These calculations can also be made for the support carers provide in each local authority. Here we have selected just three examples for each region of England and for Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland. We have chosen examples where, at local authority level, the value of carers' contribution – shown in **millions of pounds** - is highest, where it is average for the region/country selected, and where it is lowest.

⁷ This assumption is based on survey evidence from the General Household Survey (1995).

⁸ NHS Information Centre Press Release 9th February 2007.

Table 3. Replacement cost of carers' contribution, by local authority

(£ millions)	Local Authority areas where the value of carers' annual contribution is:					
	HIGHEST		MEDIAN		LOWEST	
Northern Ireland	Belfast	£591.2	Dungannon	£88.8	Moyle	£28.9
Scotland	Glasgow City	£1,029.0	Perth & Kinross	£171.6	Orkney Isles	£23.3
Wales	Rhondda; Cynon; Taff	£525.3	Powys	£213.3	Isle of Anglesey	£123.5
England						
North East	Sunderland	£529.5	Hartlepool	£172.2	Teesdale	£39.0
North West	Liverpool	£866.8	Preston	£194.8	Eden	£63.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	Leeds	£1,017.2	Calderdale	£277.4	Richmondshire	£53.5
East Midlands	Leicester	£433.7	North Kesteven	£136.8	Rutland	£40.5
West Midlands	Birmingham	£1600.0	Warwick	£150.1	Oswestry	£55.2
Eastern	Tendring	£246.0	South Cambridgeshire	£144.9	Forest Heath	£60.8
London	Croydon	£400.4	Harrow	£279.2	City of London	£6.4
South East	Medway	£319.7	Horsham	£132.5	South Bucks	£69.6
South West	Bristol	£530.8	Taunton Deane	£135.4	Isles of Scilly	£1.5

A complete listing of these calculations for all local authorities and Boards in Northern Ireland is available in the Appendix to this report.

Valuing Carers

The huge contribution carers make is gradually being recognised in law and in the policies of central and local government. New rights have been given to carers in:

- ***The Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995***
- ***The Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000***
- ***The Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004***
- ***The Work and Families Act 2006***
- ***The Children Act 2004 and Childcare Act 2006⁹***

⁹ In Scotland, only the Carers (Recognition and Services) and Work and Families Act 2006 apply to carers. The Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2001, establishes the principle of carers being treated as partners in care. In Northern Ireland some, but not all of this legislation has been extended by Order. In addition, there is the Carers and Direct Payments (Northern Ireland) Act 2002

Following the publication of the UK Government's *National Carers Strategy* in 1999, local authorities in England have received around £1.1 billion to invest in carers' breaks through the Carers Grant. Carers with broken State Pension records are far more likely to end up with a greater pension in retirement through the Pensions Act 2007. The UK Government has also announced it is investing a further £33m per year in its *New Deal for Carers*, and during 2007 is revising its National Carers Strategy.

Research has shown that even quite small investments in support for carers – providing them with good quality information, offering breaks and sitting services, providing practical support and training to enable them to care safely (e.g. to ensure they have correct guidance in lifting and handling a physically disabled person) – can make a huge difference to their everyday lives.

Forthcoming research by the University of Leeds, to be published by Carers UK, will also demonstrate the critical role that better care services can make in supporting carers to stay in work. At present, one in five carers gives up work to care.¹⁰

The wider economic impact of this for carers is very significant. In just one year, helping just one carer on average earnings to remain in paid work, through adequate support services and access to flexible working, contributes important amounts of tax and can stop the carer from sliding into poverty. If the carer were to give up work, as well as the lost revenue from tax, there would be additional costs from benefits payments, including administrative costs, and health costs for the carer. For some carers, however, the care they provide is so complex and personal that it would be extremely costly to replace.

Carers UK has shown, through its research programme and campaigns, just how crucial supporting carers is – for carers themselves, for those they care for, for service providers and for employers who need to retain skilled workers to remain competitive. These latest calculations show the **enormous economic value of the contribution carers make**. When added to its huge but incalculable non-economic value it is clear that providing **adequate support for carers** which enables them to care, as well as to have what others take for granted – access to work, income, education, leisure and participation in everyday life – is **essential, cost-effective and in everyone's best interest**. With rapidly increasing care needs, developing and resourcing this support needs to be an **urgent priority for all**. Central and local government, health and social care agencies, and the voluntary/community sector need to **work together for carers**.

Despite the contribution that carers make, they often feel unrecognised and unsupported. Better recognition is carers' top priority, followed by better incomes and better services for the person for whom they care. Better recognition is not simply about acknowledgement, but about practical and tangible outcomes.¹¹

The main carer's benefit, Carer's Allowance, remains the lowest benefit of its kind at only £48.65 per week (2007/8 levels) for providing at least 35 hours of care. It is lower than any other working age benefit, such as Jobseeker's Allowance and Incapacity Benefit. Not only does this drive carers into poverty, it also underlines the discrimination that they feel and experience in society. Some carers have no choice to care because of the paucity of care services and the huge and complex levels of care that they provide. These carers feel very strongly that it is time to revalue carers' benefits in line with their contribution to society.

¹⁰ Equal Opportunities Commission survey by IPSOS MORI, on website, 2005

¹¹ Our Health, Our Care, Our Say, for Our Caring Future, Carers UK 2007

A forthcoming report by the University of Leeds and Carers UK will explore the social contract made between society and carers i.e. what the state, employers, communities provide and what carers contribute.

Valuing care and demographic change

Carers UK has estimated that by 2037, the number of carers is set to increase by around 60% or an extra 3.4 million carers¹². And, if the value of care continues to increase at the current rate identified in this report i.e. 52% in only five years, the risks to the economy in the future could be significant.

The amount of care that needs to be provided is set to increase with the growing ageing population, predictions that people will be in poor health for longer and needing more care, and more people with severe disabilities living in the community and enjoying longer lives. Yet the UK economy also needs more people to work for longer. These figures of the value of care, weighted against the economic costs of care, demonstrate the very real risks of carers giving up work to care as well as the risks of to the economy of people deciding not to care.

Recommendations

- 1. The value of care needs to be properly costed in economic terms to determine the risk to the economy if insufficient support is provided in the future.**
- 2. The value of unpaid care should be announced alongside GDP figures every year.**
- 3. The UK and devolved Governments need to provide clarity about the social contract i.e. what the state, employers, communities provide and what carers contribute.**
- 4. The UK and devolved Governments need both short and long term strategies and undertake action to significantly increase the amount of investment in social care, both public and private.**
- 5. The UK Government needs to tackle the lack of recognition and discrimination faced by carers by introducing positive duties on public bodies to promote equality between carers and non-carers, and also anti-discrimination legislation in employment and the provision of goods, facilities and services. This is to provide a sound economic and cultural basis on which to build the future.**
- 6. The UK and relevant devolved Governments need to introduce legislation which treats carers as partners in care.**
- 7. The UK and devolved Governments need to introduce robust policies which look at maximising independence and choice for carers and the people for whom they care.**
- 8. The UK Government needs to increase carers' incomes significantly, through a review of carers' benefits and other financial support, to reflect the role that they play in society.**

¹² It Could be You, the chances of becoming a carer, Carers UK 2001

- 9. The review of the National Carers Strategy needs to reflect the value of carers' support and provide both short and long term solutions to better recognise and value carers.**
- 10. The UK and devolved Governments need to encourage local public bodies to develop regeneration strategies to improve care services and stimulate the market.**
- 11. Local government and health bodies need to ensure that carers are part of all local planning strategies.**
- 12. Employers need to capitalise on the benefits of the Work and Families Act 2006 and ensure that carers are not discriminated against in the workplace.**

Appendix A – Figures for local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland and Health and Social Services Boards in Northern Ireland

	Carers (2001 Census) Numbers	2002 value (based on £57 billion) (£millions)	New value (based on £87 billion) (£millions)	Change (£millions)	Change %
England	3,780,108	4,6655.9	70,519	2,3863.3	51
North East	275,811	2,124.9	4,520	2,394.9	113
Darlington UA	10,042	82.5	155	73.0	88
Hartlepool UA	9,839	74.6	172	97.6	131
Middlesborough UA	14,578	115.1	257	142.1	123
Redcar and Cleveland UA	16,099	111.4	268	157.0	141
Stockton on Tees	18,950	149.1	307	158.2	106
Durham County	56,917	419.7	945	525.5	125
Northumberland County	33,493	259.3	499	239.6	92
Tyne and Wear	115,893	913.1	1,915	1002.0	110
North West	722,096	8,480.7	11,169	2,687.9	32
Blackburn and Darwen UA	13,962	165.1	222	56.6	34
Blackpool UA	15,159	195.4	264	68.8	35
Halton UA	13,531	149.5	235	85.1	57
Warrington UA	19,897	240.8	292	51.4	21
Cheshire	71,533	859.5	974	114.1	13
Cumbria	51,476	409.5	754	344.6	84
Greater Manchester	256,869	3240.5	3,962	721.0	22
Lancashire	123,075	1446.4	1,811	364.1	25
Merseyside	156,594	1774.0	2,656	882.1	50
Yorkshire and the Humber	516,513	4,144.8	7,800	3,655.0	88
E Riding of Yorkshire UA	32,601	266.1	459	193.4	73
Kingston upon Hull, City of	22,928	204.5	398	193.2	94
North East Lincolnshire UA	15,334	125.1	241	116.2	93
North Lincolnshire	15,951	125.6	244	118.8	95
York UA	16,815	150.6	223	72.0	48
North Yorkshire	56,067	478.4	756	277.6	58
South Yorkshire	144,106	1071.1	2,315	1243.9	116
West Yorkshire	212,711	1723.4	3,163	1439.9	84
East Midlands	433,918	4,092.3	6,279	2,187.0	53
Derby UA	23,649	227.6	348	120.6	53
Leicester UA	26,706	272.1	434	161.6	59
Nottingham UA	23,906	271.3	402	130.5	48
Rutland UA	3,220	36.8	40	3.7	10

	Carers (2001 Census) Numbers	2002 value (based on £57 billion) (£millions)	New value (based on £87 billion) (£millions)	Change (£millions)	Change %
Derbyshire	86,273	727.3	1,239	511.7	70
Leicestershire	62,985	598.2	811	213.1	36
Lincolnshire	65,389	626.0	1,001	375.1	60
Northamptonshire	58,763	599.1	793	193.5	32
Nottinghamshire	83,027	733.8	1,211	477.3	65
West Midlands	556,698	5,538.2	8,332	2,794.3	50
Herefordshire	17,534	178.4	242	63.3	35
Stoke on Trent	26,828	260.3	455	195.0	75
Telford and Wrekin	15,661	153.7	251	96.9	63
Shropshire County	29,813	301.6	407	105.9	35
Staffordshire	89,515	854.9	1,265	410.3	48
Warwickshire	53,094	538.5	713	174.7	32
West Midlands	267,370	2681.4	4,233	1551.7	58
Worcestershire	56,883	569.4	766	196.5	35
East	517,887	5,025.2	7,048	2,023.0	40
Luton	16,083	142.7	239	96.0	67
Peterborough	14,660	159.9	218	58.0	36
Southend-on-sea	15,945	187.1	225	37.6	20
Thurrock	13,328	109.0	201	92.4	85
Bedfordshire	35,799	312.5	462	149.5	48
Cambridgeshire	50,037	604.6	651	46.8	8
Essex	128,903	1087.2	1,760	672.9	62
Hertfordshire	95,760	857.2	1,214	357.1	42
Norfolk	81,263	857.9	1,169	311.4	36
Suffolk	66,109	707.0	908	201.4	28
London	606,813	6,053.8	8,762	2,707.8	45
Inner London:	206,210	2,368.8	3,112.2	743.4	31
Camden	15,202	173.9	207.7	33.8	19
City of London	562	5.7	6.4	0.7	12
Hackney	15,309	160.5	247.2	86.7	54
Hammersmith and Fulham	11,487	142.0	155.7	13.7	10
Haringey	15,889	184.2	236.5	52.3	28
Islington	13,535	148.0	199.9	51.9	35
Kensington and Chelsea	11,083	166.3	134.8	-31.5	-19
Lambeth	18,392	225.2	265.8	40.6	18
Lewisham	19,617	198.6	297.2	98.6	50
Newham	20,608	179.4	361.6	182.2	102
Southwark	18,367	191.2	291.6	100.4	53
Tower Hamlets	16,725	145.0	298.1	153.1	106
Wandsworth	17,038	232.7	240.0	7.3	3

	Carers (2001 Census) Numbers	2002 value (based on £57 billion) (£millions)	New value (based on £87 billion) (£millions)	Change (£millions)	Change %
Westminster	12,396	216.1	169.8	-46.3	-21
Outer London:	400,603	3,685.0	5,649.3	1,964.3	53
Barking and Dagenham	15,892	122.5	275.7	153.2	125
Barnet	28,023	285.8	370.5	84.7	30
Bexley	21,401	179.8	299.6	119.8	67
Brent	22,863	207.4	345.0	137.6	66
Bromley	28,308	251.7	364.8	113.1	45
Croydon	29,426	276.8	400.4	123.6	45
Ealing	25,631	256.5	376.8	120.3	47
Enfield	24,313	217.3	352.1	134.8	62
Greenwich	18,709	174.4	292.9	118.5	68
Harrow	20,495	176.1	279.2	103.1	59
Havering	23,223	191.8	330.9	139.1	73
Hillingdon	22,979	209.8	321.9	112.1	53
Hounslow	18,858	173.9	272.2	98.3	57
Kingston upon Thames	12,234	127.5	148.8	21.3	17
Merton	15,097	157.6	204.3	46.7	30
Redbridge	23,784	189.6	344.6	155.0	82
Richmond upon Thames	14,489	165.2	166.7	1.5	1
Sutton	16,093	146.3	211.6	65.3	45
Waltham Forest	18,785	174.8	291.5	116.7	67
South East	732,485	6,679.6	9,677	2,997.2	45
Bracknell Forest	8,200	89.0	104.6	15.6	18
Brighton and Hove	21,612	222.7	300.8	78.1	35
Isle of Wight	14,233	109.2	215.5	106.3	97
Medway	21,398	196.5	319.7	123.2	63
Milton Keynes	17,293	167.3	247.8	80.5	48
Portsmouth	14,833	157.2	225.9	68.7	44
Reading	10,854	121.9	150.3	28.4	23
Slough	10,162	88.6	147.5	58.9	66
Southampton	17,974	178.6	271.8	93.2	52
West Berkshire	12,010	117.5	145.9	28.4	24
Windsor and Maidenhead	11,386	117.7	137.5	19.8	17
Wokingham	12,168	118.1	141.6	23.5	20
Buckinghamshire	43,544	393.7	523.1	129.4	33
East Sussex	50,655	415.5	695.5	280.0	67
Hampshire	113,226	1029.8	1,482.4	452.6	44
Kent	127,838	1109.8	1,783.0	673.2	61
Oxfordshire	52,631	518.1	661.2	143.1	28
Surrey	99,130	892.3	1,171.6	279.3	31
West Sussex	73,338	636.0	951.4	315.4	50
	492,472	4,516.4	6,933	2,416.1	53

	Carers (2001 Census) Numbers	2002 value (based on £57 billion) (£millions)	New value (based on £87 billion) (£millions)	Change (£millions)	Change %
South West					
Bath and N E Somerset	16,124	156.6	206	49.5	32
Bournemouth	15,300	152.8	221	67.9	44
Bristol	35,123	368.6	531	162.2	44
North Somerset	19,390	174.4	261	86.4	50
Plymouth	23,910	230	388	158.2	69
Poole	14,311	128.4	197	68.9	54
South Gloucestershire	24,035	220.8	311	89.9	41
Swindon	15,726	160.9	224	63.4	39
Torbay	13,787	116.2	227	110.8	95
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	55,580	456.7	864	407.1	89
Devon	72,422	647.3	1,019	372.1	57
Dorset	41,798	363.8	571	207.3	57
Gloucestershire	55,470	508	721	212.9	42
Somerset	49,929	446.2	681	234.5	53
Wiltshire	39,567	385.6	511	125.1	32
Wales	339,833	3,519.3	5,687.7	2,168.4	62
Blaenau Gwent	8,733	84.1	161.9	77.8	92
Bridgend	16,164	156.5	279.0	122.5	78
Caerphilly	20,840	199.6	370.8	171.2	86
Cardiff	30,917	388.6	483.0	94.4	24
Carmarthenshire	21,793	205.7	380.4	174.7	85
Ceredigion	7,749	89.2	125.6	36.4	41
Conwy	12,271	137.6	204.2	66.6	48
Denbighshire	10,659	109.7	176.7	67.0	61
Flintshire	16,416	176.8	255.3	78.5	44
Gwynedd	11,179	141.2	192.2	51.0	36
Isle of Anglesey	7,221	77.4	123.5	46.1	60
Merthyr Tydfil	7,041	64.9	132.1	67.2	103
Monmouthshire	9,546	105.2	138.5	33.3	32
Neath Port Talbot	18,919	165.3	343.7	178.4	108
Newport	15,345	161.7	253.6	91.9	57
Pembrokshire	13,560	137.3	222.9	85.6	62
Powys	14,069	154	213.3	59.3	38
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	28,946	284.9	525.3	240.4	84
Swansea	28,305	278.7	473.5	194.8	70
Torfaen	11,496	105.3	191.1	85.8	81
Vale of Glamorgan	13,798	145	209.4	64.4	44
Wrexham	14,860	150.5	231.6	81.1	54
	184,422	2,214.4	3,119.7	905.3	41

	Carers (2001 Census) Numbers	2002 value (based on £57 billion) (£millions)	New value (based on £87 billion) (£millions)	Change (£millions)	Change %
<i>Northern Ireland</i>					
Eastern	79,019	890.3	1319.1	428.8	48
Northern	44,103	567	724.9	157.9	28
Southern	33,019	399.7	565.9	166.2	42
Western	28,281	357.3	509.8	152.5	43
<i>Scotland</i>					
	479,934	5,000	7,677.8	2,677.8	54
Aberdeen City	16,656	209.9	247.5	37.6	18
Aberdeenshire	16,960	218.5	249.1	30.6	14
Angus	9,473	106.7	141.0	34.3	32
Argyll & Bute	8,342	88.8	129.1	40.3	45
Clackmannanshire	4,782	46.6	79.9	33.3	72
Dumfries & Galloway	13,978	143.3	233.2	89.9	63
Dundee City	13,864	140.4	233.9	93.5	67
East Ayrshire	12,437	117	212.7	95.7	82
East Dunbartonshire	11,617	109.7	157.8	48.1	44
East Lothian	8,818	88.9	133.3	44.4	50
East Renfrewshire	9,204	87.3	123.0	35.7	41
Edinburgh, City of	38,631	456.2	554.5	98.3	22
Eilean Siar	2,810	26.5	43.4	16.9	64
Falkirk	14,893	140.9	239.1	98.2	70
Fife	33,661	341.5	521.8	180.3	53
Glasgow City	56,392	598	1029.0	431.0	72
Highland	18,443	202.1	280.0	77.9	39
Inverclyde	8,151	81.9	141.3	59.4	73
Midlothian	8,180	80.1	129.6	49.5	62
Moray	6,779	81.7	106.0	24.3	30
North Ayrshire	13,474	134.5	228.8	94.3	70
North Lanarkshire	33,184	316.3	583.5	267.2	84
Orkney Islands	1,702	18.9	23.3	4.4	23
Perth & Kinloss	12,050	131.6	171.6	40.0	30
Renfrewshire	18,018	171.2	284.2	113.0	66
Scottish Borders	9,152	105.4	133.1	27.7	26
Shetland Islands	1,959	21.1	24.3	3.2	15
South Ayrshire	11,367	112.7	182.0	69.3	62
South Lanarkshire	31,886	298.2	520.8	222.6	75
Stirling	8,058	83.8	124.0	40.2	48
West Dunbartonshire	9,869	90.7	168.2	77.5	85
West Lothian	15,144	149.8	248.8	99.0	66

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