

# Well-being

Modelled subjective well-being data at a Lower Super Output Area level, 2011/12

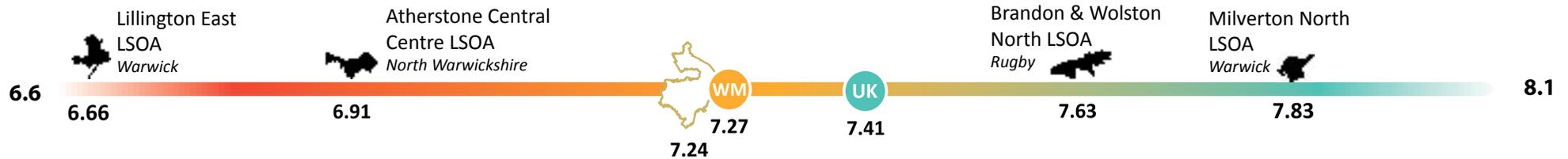
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The data visualisation identifies the highest and lowest LSOAs and also picks out a couple of other areas across the county to illustrate the range across each question.

## Average Score 1 - 10 (where 10 is positive)

### Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



### Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?



### Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?



Warwickshire



United Kingdom



West Midlands

Source: DCLG Modelled Estimates

# Adult Well-being

## Description

This indicator draws material from a range of sources to provide an overview of 'happiness in Warwickshire'. Happiness is clearly a difficult concept to quantify as it means different things to different people and is dependent on a huge range of factors and influences. *Dolan et al.* (2006) provide a useful typology, distinguishing five broad accounts of well-being;

- (1) *preference satisfaction*, in which well-being consists in the freedom and resources to meet one's own wants and desires;
- (2) *objective lists* (or basic needs), in which well-being is the fulfilment of a fixed set of material, psychological and social needs, which are identified externally;
- (3) *flourishing* (or eudaimonic), in which well-being means the realisation of one's potential, along dimensions such as autonomy, personal growth, or positive relatedness;
- (4) *hedonic* (or affective), in which well-being is synonymous with positive affect balance, a relative predominance of positive moods and feelings; and
- (5) *evaluative* (or cognitive), in which well-being is the individual's own assessment of his or her life according to some positive criterion.

There is an increasing interest in trying to understand trends in well-being and, particularly in the current climate, assessing non-financial measures of happiness. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is undertaking a programme of research into measuring national well-being. In last year's Quality of Life report we looked at 2011/12 results at a local authority level but unfortunately, this year, the 2012/13 results are not due to be released until October 2013. Instead this indicator focuses on local modelled data released by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

## Performance

DCLG estimates the expected well-being of Warwickshire residents at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level based on national findings. The purpose of the modelled data is to illustrate the likely degree of variation between neighbourhoods in the county and is taken from the first Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey. The data shows estimates of the proportion of people who scored between 0 – 6 when asked how happy they were yesterday (overall happiness scale was 0-10, where 10 is happiest) as this range corresponds to the definition of low subjective well-being as set out by the ONS.

Figure 7.1 compares the Warwickshire result to national and regional results for this survey question. Almost one third of Warwickshire residents (32.2%) were reported to have low well-being and scored in the range 0-6 for feeling 'Happy Yesterday', which is higher than the equivalent national figure of 28.9% and the regional figures for the West Midlands (31.2%) and the South East (27.2%). In fact, Warwickshire ranks 78th out of 82 areas in the UK (where number 1 is the 'happiest'). The 'unhappiest' residents are in Blackpool (36.5%) and the 'happiest' in Rutland (19.2%).

**Figure 7.1: Percentage of responses in the low well-being range (scored between 0 – 6 (out of 10) for 'Happy Yesterday')**

AREA NAME	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE (%)
Warwickshire	32.2
West Midlands	31.2
South East	27.2
UK	28.9

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey, April 2011 to March 2012

# Adult Well-being



**Figure 7.2:** Percentage of responses in the low well-being range (scored between 0–6 (out of 10) for ‘Happy Yesterday’)

	‘HAPPIEST’ AREAS	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE (%)
1	Rutland	19.2
2=	Wiltshire	22.9
2=	West Berkshire	22.9
4	Shropshire	23.5
5	Cornwall	24.3

	‘UNHAPPIEST’ AREAS	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE (%)
78	Warwickshire	32.2
79=	Thurrock	33.2
79=	Bedford	33.2
81	County Durham	34.7
82	Blackpool	36.5

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey, April 2011 to March 2012

These modelled results can also be broken down to Lower Super Output Area level where there is considerably more variation. The ‘worst’ performing LSOA in Warwickshire is Lillington East in Warwick District. The results estimate that 41% of people in this LSOA have low subjective well-being and could be considered ‘unhappy’. Also, Figure 7.3 shows that five of the LSOAs in the top ten are in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough suggesting that these residents may be unhappier than residents in neighbouring districts. It is also interesting to consider the relationship between well-being and deprivation to identify if communities that have higher proportions of people with low well-being are also those areas that are relatively more deprived. Figure 7.3 shows the ‘happiest’ and ‘unhappiest’ LSOAs and the deprivation indices produced by DCLG in 2010. Nine out of the top ten LSOAs with the highest proportions of residents with low well-being are within the top 30% most deprived areas nationally, suggesting a strong relationship between low well-being and deprivation.

Warwick District and Stratford-on-Avon District emerge as having smaller numbers of areas where people are estimated to have low well-being. The top three LSOAs which could be considered the ‘happiest’ are all in Warwick District, in particular the LSOAs of Milverton North (Leamington Spa), Glass House and Windy Arbour (Kenilworth) and Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beausale (Warwick/Leamington). Three areas of Stratford-on-Avon District also feature as having ‘happier’ residents. Both districts have much lower levels of overall deprivation and the data reveals a continued divide between parts of the north and south of the county in terms of well-being.



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view local well-being data in more detail

# Adult Well-being

**Figure 7.3:** Estimates of the proportion of residents with low well-being and deprivation ranks, by LSOA

LSOA	DISTRICT	ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE FOR 'HAPPINESS' (%)	INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (2010)
<b>'Happiest areas'</b>			
Milverton North	Warwick	20%	Bottom 10%
Glass House & Windy Arbour	Warwick	20%	Bottom 10%
Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beusale	Warwick	21%	Bottom 20%
Thickthorn & Castle End	Warwick	22%	Bottom 10%
Welford	Stratford-on-Avon	22%	Bottom 40%
Tanworth	Stratford-on-Avon	22%	Bottom 30%
Earlwood	Stratford-on-Avon	22%	Bottom 30%
Leam Valley	Rugby	22%	Bottom 30%
<b>'Unhappiest areas'</b>			
Lillington East	Warwick	41%	Top 20%
Abbey Town Centre	Nuneaton & Bedworth	39%	Top 10%
Riversley	Nuneaton & Bedworth	39%	Top 20%
Rugby Town Centre	Rugby	39%	Top 20%
Bar Pool North & Crescents	Nuneaton & Bedworth	38%	Top 10%
Atherstone Central - Centre	North Warwickshire	37%	Top 20%
Sydenham West	Warwick	37%	Top 40%
Middlemarch & Swimming Pool	Nuneaton & Bedworth	36%	Top 10%
Bede Cannons	Nuneaton & Bedworth	36%	Top 20%
Brownsover South Lake District North	Rugby	36%	Top 20%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey, April 2011 to March 2012

## Outlook

The measurement of well-being remains firmly on the political and academic agenda, both nationally and locally. The ONS programme provides us with local data, however the real value will materialise when there is sufficient time series data to examine trends over time (further data for Warwickshire is expected in October 2013).

With the continuing bleak outlook for the economy and impact of public sector service cuts yet to fully emerge, the expectation is that broad levels of happiness are unlikely to improve over the short to medium term. However, we have seen how key events can trigger upturns in well-being, and national celebrations such as the Diamond Jubilee and Olympics may well have helped to generate short-term boosts during 2012.

High levels of personal well-being are now more commonly being associated with longer life expectancy and in contrast, higher levels of unhappiness are thought to have greater physiological and psychological health consequences.

Locally, a 'Living in Warwickshire' lifestyle survey is being carried out across the county which will consult with Warwickshire residents on themes such as well-being, exercise and diet and more generally on satisfaction with their local area. The survey is planned for Autumn 2013 and the results will be available for next year's Quality of Life report.

## Further Information

- Measuring National Well-being Programme: <http://bit.ly/Lo8Qxa>
- First results from ONS Well-being Survey: <http://bit.ly/N1kAr8>
- DCLG have released an interactive map which looks at the modelled estimates at well-being at a local level: <http://bit.ly/UDIBYn>

# Well-being of Young People

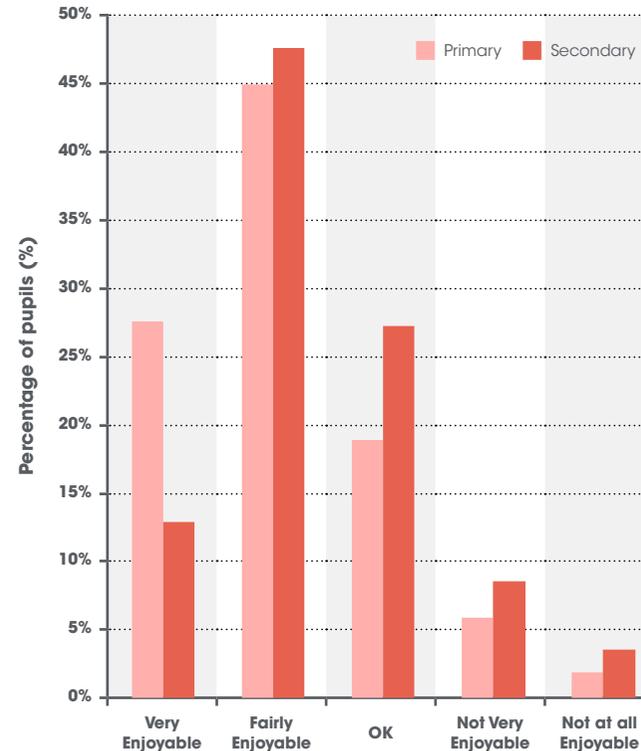


This indicator focuses on how school age children perceive and view issues such as safety, progression, happiness and general well-being. Information and evidence for this indicator is based on the 2013 Annual Pupil Survey, formerly known as the 'Every Child Matters Survey'. The survey is run as a partnership survey with support from the Children's Trust and received 5,510 completed responses from different schools during the period January to March 2013. Of the schools that participated, a total of 43 sent at least nine responses.

- 30 from Primary/Junior schools
- 8 from Secondary Schools
- 4 from Special Schools
- 1 from a College

Figure 7.4 shows the 2013 results in terms of enjoyment levels of children in primary and secondary schools. According to the data, primary school children find school more enjoyable than secondary school children. More specifically, 73% of primary school children found school an enjoyable experience compared to 61% of secondary school children, giving a combined total of 67%, a slight 3% fall from last year.

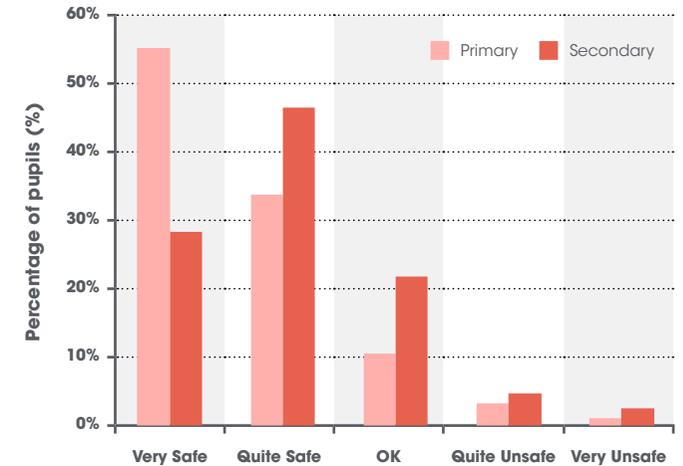
**Figure 7.4: How enjoyable is your life at school?**



Source: Annual Pupil Survey 2013, Warwickshire County Council

Pupils were asked how safe they felt in school and this follows broadly similar patterns to the enjoyment question. For example, a greater proportion of primary school children find school very enjoyable and very safe compared to secondary school children.

**Figure 7.5: How safe do you feel at school?**



Source: Annual Pupil Survey 2013, Warwickshire County Council

The data suggests twice as many children both at primary and secondary school level felt 'very safe' at school (40%) compared to those who found school 'very enjoyable' (20%). Conversely, the opposite is true when considering the data for those who found school 'very unsafe' and 'not at all enjoyable'. For example, 8% of all pupils feel that their school was 'very unsafe' compared to 5% of pupils who felt their school was 'not at all enjoyable'.

# Well-being of Young People

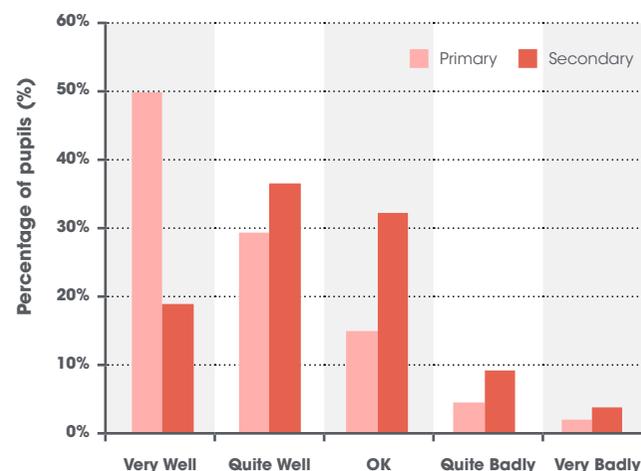


## Bullying

The Annual Pupil Survey defines bullying as ‘deliberately hurtful behaviour which can be repeated over a period of time, where it is difficult for those being bullied to defend themselves’. The proportion of secondary school pupils who regard bullying as ‘not a problem’ remains constant at 14% for the third year running, with a higher percentage (29%) of primary school children regarding it as ‘not a problem’. When looking at the combined results for all pupils that responded to the survey, less than one fifth (19%) of pupils feel that bullying is ‘not a problem’ in their school. However, 11% of primary school pupils and 16% of secondary school pupils stated that bullying is a ‘big problem’ in their school.

Pupils were also asked how well they thought bullying was dealt with at their school. Figure 7.6 shows that there is a clear distinction between the responses by primary and secondary school pupils in that significantly more primary school pupils feel as though their school deals very well with bullying. This is a similar pattern to the question on how safe pupils feel at school. Nearly four in five (79%) primary school pupils stated their school deals ‘very well’ or ‘quite well’ with bullying compared to 55% of pupils in secondary schools. These figures are slightly lower than last year for primary school pupils; however, they have remained the same for secondary school pupils.

**Figure 7.6: How well does your school deal with bullying?**



Source: Annual Pupil Survey 2013, Warwickshire County Council

## Help and Advice

The help and advice section of the Annual Pupil Survey asked pupils a number of questions about advice and guidance on issues which may be relevant to them. The first question asked was ‘how easily pupils could talk to parents or carers about relationships and sex’. The results show that 47% of primary school and 45% of secondary pupils thought it was ‘very easy’ or ‘quite easy’ to talk to parents or carers about sex.

The second question asked pupils how easily they could talk to their parents about alcohol and drugs. In contrast to the results for the first question, over two in three (67%) secondary school pupils found it easy to talk to parents about alcohol and drugs compared to 62% of primary school pupils. The data also suggests that both primary and secondary students feel more comfortable discussing alcohol and drugs with their parent or carer than relationships and sex.

The final question in the help and advice section asked pupils how difficult it was for them to talk to their parents about emotional or mental health. Of the pupils questioned in the survey, 58% considered this to be easy whereas nearly one in five pupils (18%) thought it would be difficult and the remaining pupils thought it would be ‘OK’. This data suggests a slight increase (2%) from the previous year in terms of feeling comfortable talking to their parents or carers regarding emotional or mental health issues.

# Well-being of Young People



## Health

This section of the Annual Pupil Survey asked pupils questions regarding their health and evaluates their diet and level of physical activity. Results found that just over three-quarters (77%) of students felt 'very healthy' or 'fairly healthy' representing a small increase from the previous year (76%). The survey found that more primary school pupils (86%) felt healthier when compared with secondary school pupils (74%).

The survey also asked pupils whether or not they believe they are physically active. The results show that 72% of pupils felt physically active. However there is some variation in the results as 84% of primary school children felt they are active (which has remained constant from last year), compared to 66% of secondary school pupils.

## Outlook

The Annual Pupil Survey is supported by a large number of Warwickshire schools and has provided valuable data on how young people perceive their lives at school and home.

In 2013, the Office for National Statistics released a 'national children's wellbeing' report which considered similar areas of well-being to the Annual Pupil Survey. Children were asked what was important to their overall well-being. They reported that their family, friends, school and appearance were very important. The report looked at national levels of happiness for children's aged ten to fifteen years and considered the difference between male and female respondents. The results show at a national level, boys were more likely than girls to report being happy with their life overall, their friends and their appearance, while girls were more likely than boys to report being happy with their school work. The ONS well-being programme will continue to provide us with intelligence on the factors influencing well-being and the real value will materialise when there is sufficient time series data to examine trends.

## Further Information

- **The Annual Pupil Survey can be found online at:** <http://bit.ly/13TJqo0>
- **For further information on the Annual Pupil Survey, please contact the Warwickshire Observatory on 01926418049 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)**

## Description

For the first time, in the 2001 Census, respondents were asked if they provided any unpaid care to a relative or friend. A person provides unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health issues, a disability, or problems related to old age or substance misuse.

The provision of unpaid care makes an important contribution to the supply of care. However, providing care on an unpaid basis also affects the overall quality of life of those providing it, in terms of employment and social and leisure opportunities. Moreover, the potentially detrimental impact of providing unpaid care on the carers own physical and mental health is widely recognised.

With 2011 Census data recently released, it is possible to assess changes in the levels of unpaid care being provided over the last ten years. Additionally, new data provides information on the sex, age, and general health of carers. In turn, this provides a valuable update on the picture of unpaid care provision in Warwickshire.

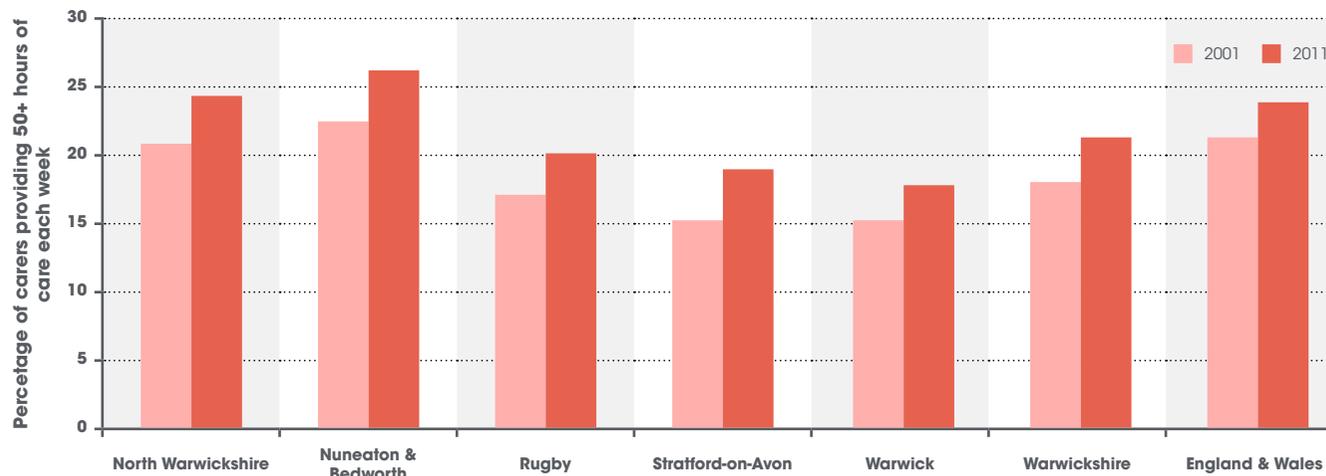
## Performance

### Levels of Unpaid Care in Warwickshire 2001 - 2011

The overall proportion of people providing unpaid care in Warwickshire is very slightly higher than ten years ago. In 2011, 11% of the population provided some form of unpaid care compared to 10.5% in 2001. This is in line with national trends where 10% of the population provide unpaid care. However, the absolute number of carers in Warwickshire has increased by 11% since 2001. Some 59,240 people in the county now report providing between one and 50 or more hours of unpaid care each week.

While overall rates of unpaid care provision remain broadly similar to those ten years ago, the data indicates a rise in the proportion of carers who are caring for more hours, especially those in the category who provide 50 hours or more care each week. In 2011, 21% of carers (12,438 people) provided 50 or more hours of care each week compared with 18% of carers in 2001. A similar pattern, as Figure 7.7 demonstrates, is evident across the county. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest proportion of carers who do so for more than 50 hours per week.

**Figure 7.7: Proportion of carers providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week, 2001-2011**



Source: Census 2001 and 2011, Office for National Statistics

The Census does not reveal information about who carers are caring for but local survey data from the annual Personal Social Services Users Survey of Carers for Warwickshire 2013 suggests that;

- 63% of carers live with the person for whom they care
- Three quarters of those cared for are over the age of 65 and almost 40% are over 85 years old.

The survey data indicated that carers did a range of things for those who they cared for, ranging from personal care and physical help to assistance with care services, benefits and finances. Keeping someone company or taking someone out also featured as something regularly undertaken by carers. The data also shows that carers care for people with a range of needs and conditions - Figure 7.8 demonstrates this in more detail.

**Figure 7.8: Needs and conditions of those being cared for, 2013**

PERSON BEING CARE FOR HAS:	PERCENTAGE
A physical disability	25.4
Problems connected to ageing	18.5
Long-standing illness	16.2
Sight or hearing loss	13.6
Dementia	12.9
A mental health problem	5.7
A learning disability or difficulty	5.0
Terminal illness	2.3
Alcohol or drug dependency	0.2

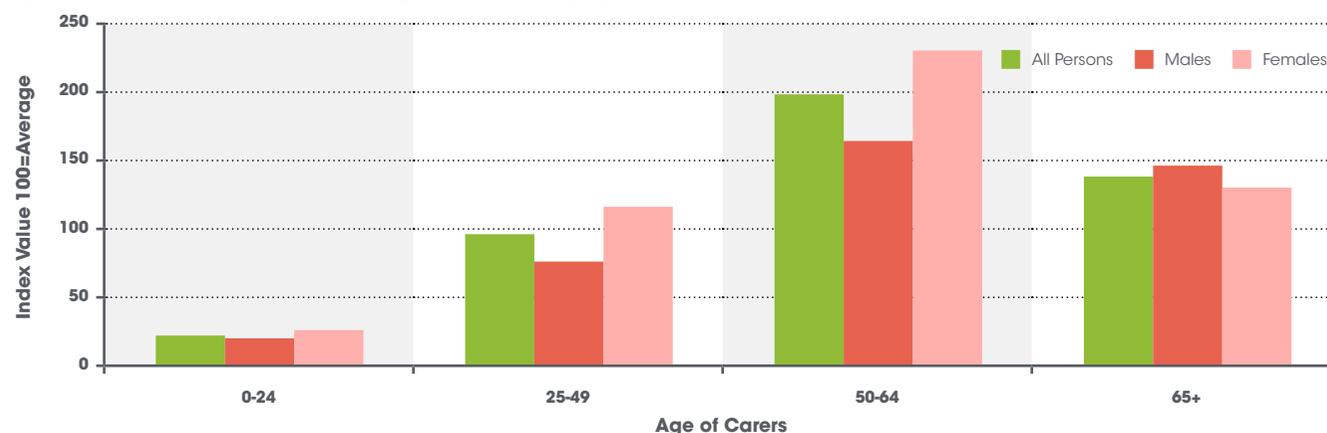
Source: Personal Social Services Users Survey of Carers, 2013

### Who provides unpaid care in Warwickshire

According to the 2011 Census, females were more likely to be unpaid carers than males; 58% of unpaid carers in Warwickshire were female and 43% were male. This pattern is similar across all districts and is in line with the male/female split in caring recorded nationally. Across Warwickshire as a whole, the gender differential remains broadly similar irrespective of the number of hours of care undertaken each week – this varies slightly at a district/borough level with Nuneaton & Bedworth showing a slightly larger increase in the male to female caring ratio for those caring for 50 hours or more per week.

Unsurprisingly, rates of unpaid care provision increase with age among both men and women, up to the age of 65. The data indicates that the share of unpaid care provision is higher for women aged 50-64 years. Women in this age group are twice as likely to be unpaid carers compared to the rate among the usually resident population. Indeed, one in four women in this age group provides some level of unpaid care. The gender difference appears to diminish among those aged 65 plus with men slightly more likely to provide unpaid care than women.

**Figure 7.9: Likelihood of undertaking unpaid care by age and sex in Warwickshire, 2011**



Source: Census 2001 and 2011, Office for National Statistics

In general, the category of 1 to 19 hours per week is the most common level of care provision among all age groups. However, the proportion of those caring for more than 50 hours or more per week rises notably in those aged 65 and over where around a third of carers do so for more than 50 hours per week. On average, one in five (20%) carers in Warwickshire provide unpaid care for more than 50 hours per week.

# Carers and Caring

Younger carers (aged between 0 and 24 years) are identified as a particular concern because of the potential impact of caring responsibilities on educational outcomes and wider social and leisure opportunities. The 2011 Census shows that Warwickshire has 3,589 (2.3%) young carers who claim to provide unpaid care. This rate is broadly in line with the national average of 2.6%. Almost 400 of those carers report providing 50 hours or more of unpaid care each week. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough records the highest rate and number of younger carers in the county.

**Figure 7.10: Number and proportion of young people (aged 0-24 years) providing unpaid care, 2011**

AREA	PROVIDES SOME UNPAID CARE		HOURS OF UNPAID CARE					
			1-19 HOURS PER WEEK		20-49 HOURS PER WEEK		50+ HOURS PER WEEK	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
North Warwickshire	435	2.5	332	76.3	45	10.3	58	17.5
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,038	2.8	756	72.8	147	14.2	135	17.9
Rugby	677	2.4	507	74.9	102	15.1	68	13.4
Stratford-on-Avon	639	2.1	514	80.4	62	9.7	63	12.3
Warwick	800	2.0	652	81.5	79	9.9	69	10.6
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>14.2</b>

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Age breakdowns within the 0-24 age category that provide unpaid care are only available at regional and national level. However, if the national age specific rates for providing unpaid care are applied in Warwickshire the following estimates of levels of unpaid care among young people might be expected.

**Figure 7.11: Estimated Number of Unpaid Carers by Age in Warwickshire**

AGE	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNPAID CARERS
8-9 years	57
10-14 years	687
15 years	230
16-17 years	594

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics



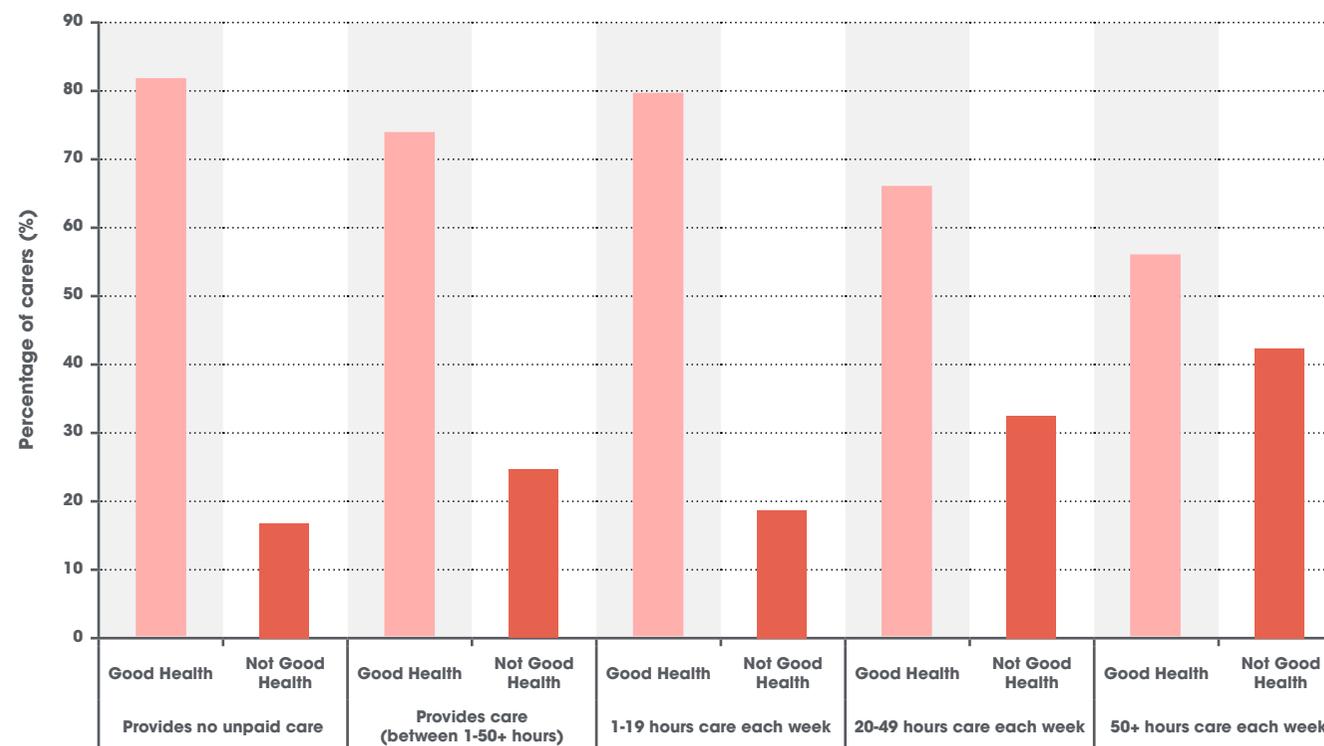
### The impact of providing unpaid care on health

The 2011 Census asked respondents to rate their general health according to a five category scale ; 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very Bad'. Following the methodology of the Office for National Statistics, this analysis combines 'Very Good' and 'Good' responses together to represent those in 'Good Health'. Those in 'Not Good Health' are represented by respondents recording 'Fair', 'Bad' and 'Very Bad' to the question relating to their current health status.

Overall, in Warwickshire, those providing unpaid care were more likely to describe their general health as 'not good'; 25% of those providing unpaid care described their health as 'not good' compared with 17% of those providing no care. Warwickshire reflects the health status differential experienced nationally between those providing unpaid care and those who do not provide care.

Moreover, there appears to be a relationship between the health status of unpaid carers and the amount of unpaid care provided. The graph below indicates an increasing proportion of carers describing their health status as 'not good' as more hours of caring are undertaken each week. In Warwickshire, of those caring for 50 or more hours each week, 43% describe their health as 'not good' compared with 17% of those who provide no unpaid care. The relationship between higher levels of unpaid care and higher proportions of carers reporting their health as 'not good' is seen across all districts in the county.

**Figure 7.12: Health status of carers in Warwickshire by levels of unpaid care provided each week, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

The difference between the health status of those providing unpaid care and those who do not is most pronounced among those aged 0-24 years. Carers in this age category are twice as likely to report that their health is 'not good' compared with their peers who provide no care. This difference increases with young carers who care for 50 hours or more per week; they are five times more likely to report their health as 'not good' compared to those of the same age providing no care. This implies that high levels of unpaid care have a greater adverse effect on the health of young people.



## The general welfare of unpaid carers

The 2013 Personal Social Services Users Survey of Carers provides further information about the impact of providing unpaid care on the lives of carers themselves. The survey, which obtained the views of 374 carers in Warwickshire, included information about how carers feel providing unpaid care impacts on their own well-being.

The following points relating to carers own lives emerged from the survey;

- While the majority of those questioned indicated they had sufficient time to look after themselves i.e enough sleep, eating well etc. almost 20% felt they neglected their own care.
- The majority (two thirds) of respondents felt they had some, but not enough, control over their daily lives while the remaining third felt they had sufficient control over their daily life.
- A smaller proportion (17%) of respondents indicated that they did not do anything they valued or enjoyed with their time although the majority indicated that while it was not always enough, they did do some of the activities they valued or enjoyed.
- Some 40% of carers report being unaffected in terms of the social contact they are able to enjoy while slightly more (46%) indicate they do not always have enough social contact. A smaller proportion (13%) felt socially isolated.
- Some 16% of respondents indicated that they were not in paid employment because of their role as an unpaid carer.

Some care needs to be exercised in considering the above results which are based on a survey of a relatively small number of Warwickshire carers known to Warwickshire County Council. However, if some of these rates are applied to the volumes of carers identified from the 2011 Census, it is possible to estimate the sort of numbers of carers who may be affected by some of the above issues. For example, if 13% of all those caring for 50 hours or more per week feel socially isolated, it suggests that over 1,600 carers in Warwickshire may experience social isolation during their time as an unpaid carer.

## Outlook

The 2011 Census data provides an important indication of the scale of unpaid care provision across Warwickshire. It tells us about some of the characteristics of those who care including the prevalence of young carers in the county and the impact of caring on carers' overall health. Similarly, the carers' survey data reveals more about the potential impact of providing unpaid care on social and economic opportunities and the health of those who do so.

Warwickshire has a dedicated carers' strategy which sets out Warwickshire County Council's priorities in relation to carers. As the population grows and ages and there continue to be younger people with complex disabilities, carers will continue to provide significant amounts of care. There will be a need to ensure services reach out to groups most at risk of their own health and well-being deteriorating. Warwickshire has a range of support services for carers including the Young Carers Project which aims to support young carers in the county. Warwickshire County Council commission a county wide carers support service through Guideposts Trust who provide support, information and advice to carers about issues affecting them. Carers may also benefit from a carers assessment which helps explore the impact of caring on an individual and will be used to find out if carers are eligible for support in their own right through carers direct payments. Respite or replacement care can also be made available to enable a carer to take time out.

The picture of unpaid care presented in this indicator should prompt discussion and help inform service development to better meet the needs of this population.

## Further Information

- For further information about Warwickshire Carers' Strategy and support services relating to carers, contact Katie Herbert [katherineherbert@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:katherineherbert@warwickshire.gov.uk) or call 01926 742464.
- For the countywide carers support service contact Guideposts on: 0845 600 9980 or see the website <http://www.guidepoststrust.org.uk/warwickshire/>
- For information on the 2011 Census contact Warwickshire Observatory at [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk) or 01926 418066