

How does the adult social care sector contribute to the English economy?

Total value of the adult social care sector

£68.1 billion (2024)



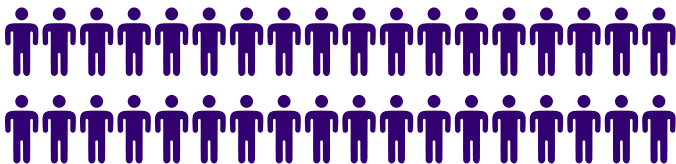
What about the contribution of carers?

FTE formal carers 1.17 million (2024)



Care only homes: 240,000 Care homes with nursing care: 235,000 Domiciliary care: 420,000 Day care: 25,000 Personal assistants: 60,000 Other care settings: 190,000

Informal carers 3.6 million (2023)



*1 figure represents 100,000 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

Labour productivity

£26,300 per FTE (2023)



Notes

- Direct are the effects created by the adult social care sector, excluding informal care.
- Indirect are the effects created by the demand for intermediate goods and services by adult social care to provide its services.
- Induced are the effects created by changes in the purchasing behaviour of individuals directly and indirectly employed in the adult social care sector.
- GVA consists of the earnings of employees in formal adult social care and profits of independent care providers.
- All values are estimated using 2023 data.
- The sum of the values may be different from the total value given due to rounding.
- FTE = Full Time Equivalent

For more information on 2023 data, see Alma Economics (2024), Economic and social value of the UK adult social care sector: England. For more information on 2024 data, see Skills for Care's (2024), The state of the adult social care sector and workforce in England.

Skills for Care & Development
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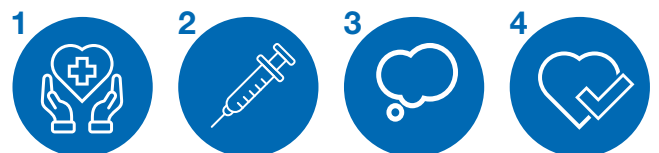


England
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Socioeconomic benefits

The socioeconomic benefits of the adult social care sector in England are £265 billion, while the costs are £110 billion (2023). This means that for every £1 spent in the sector, there are £2.40 in socioeconomic benefits.



1. Improved wellbeing
2. Reduced NHS cost
3. Increased peace of mind benefits
4. Better quality of life