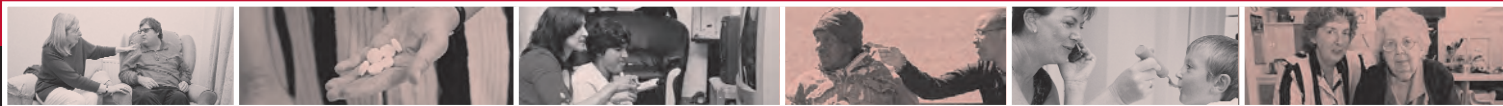


# Who Cares Wins:

The Social and Business Benefits of  
Supporting Working Carers



Statistical Analysis:

## Working Carers:

Evidence from the 2001 Census<sup>1</sup>

A report for Carers UK by  
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2006

**ACE**National  
action for carers and employment  
led by **CARERS** UK

 *Sheffield  
Hallam University*



## About this report

This statistical analysis accompanies the report 'Who Cares Wins: The Social and Business Benefits of Supporting Working Carers' – a research report into the bottom line benefits to employers of supporting working carers. This research was conducted for Carers UK by the Centre for Social Inclusion at Sheffield Hallam University and the work formed part of the Action for Carers and Employment (ACE National) Development Partnership. Details of how to obtain the 'Who Cares Wins' report can be found on the back page.

## About Carers UK

Carers UK is the voice of carers.

Carers provide unpaid care by looking after an ill, frail or disabled family member, friend or partner.

Carers give so much to society yet they experience ill health, poverty and discrimination because they provide care. Carers UK is an organisation of carers fighting to end this injustice.

Carers UK will not stop until people recognise the true value of carers' contribution to society and carers get the practical, financial and emotional support they need.

Demographic changes mean that over the next 30 years society will need an extra 3 million carers, bringing the total number of carers in the population up to 9 million. With an ageing population and an increasing number of seriously disabled people living longer, major decisions have to be made about how we as a society decide to provide care.

Carers UK improves carers' lives through:

- research
- information provision
- campaigning
- training
- advising employers on supporting working carers

## About Action for Carers and Employment

The Action for Carers and Employment (ACE National) partnership, led by Carers UK was created to tackle the barriers facing carers wishing to work.

From May 2005 the work of ACE National has focused on improving social care services which enable carers to work and is funded by the European Social Fund's Equal Community Initiative Programme. Carers themselves are asked what would help them in combining caring and employment. ACE has commissioned new research which is being carried out by Leeds University and Bridge Research and Development to look at how carers access and use social care services and to develop a tool for policy makers.

## Summary of Findings

This new evidence gives a much more comprehensive picture of the situation of working carers than has previously been possible, based on the Census of Population, a more reliable source than data derived from sample surveys. Although it cannot answer all our questions about caring and employment, it shows us that:

- Over 1.5 million carers are in full-time employment
- Nearly 700,000 carers are in part-time employment
- Employed people of both sexes in the Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Indian communities in England and Wales have particularly high rates of caring
- Working carers appear to pay a considerable penalty in terms of their own health
- Working carers are more likely to be unqualified, and less likely to hold university degrees, than other people in employment
- Working carers of both sexes are more clustered in lower level jobs than other workers, and appear to have less access to higher level positions
- Employees who care for 20+ hours per week, especially men, are less likely to work in the financial sector than other people in employment
- Approximately 10% of male employees and 14% of female employees are carers; the figures are broadly the same in small, medium and large workplaces
- Working carers, especially women, are more likely than other workers to work from or near home
- Over 300,000 working carers live in a household which contains a person with a limiting long-term illness



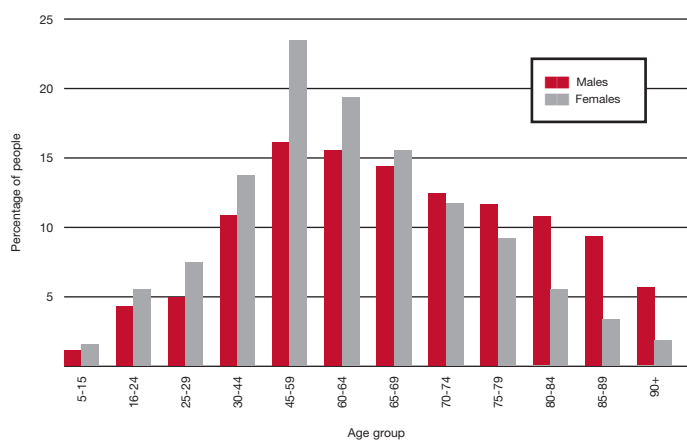
## Introduction

Across England and Wales, 10% of the population – some 5.2 million people – are carers, looking after a relative, friend or neighbour on a regular but unpaid basis. 3.9 million of these carers are men and women of working age.<sup>2</sup> The geographical distribution of working age carers is shown in **Figure 3**, which reveals higher concentrations of carers in some parts of the North East, the North West, Cornwall, Wales and Yorkshire than are found in other parts of the country, including London and much of southern England.

Caring occurs at all ages, but is most common among women and men aged 45-64 years, as shown in **Figure 1**. In fact, almost a quarter of all women in their 50s are carers, and nearly one fifth of men of this age have caring roles too.

### Figure 1 Carers by age and sex

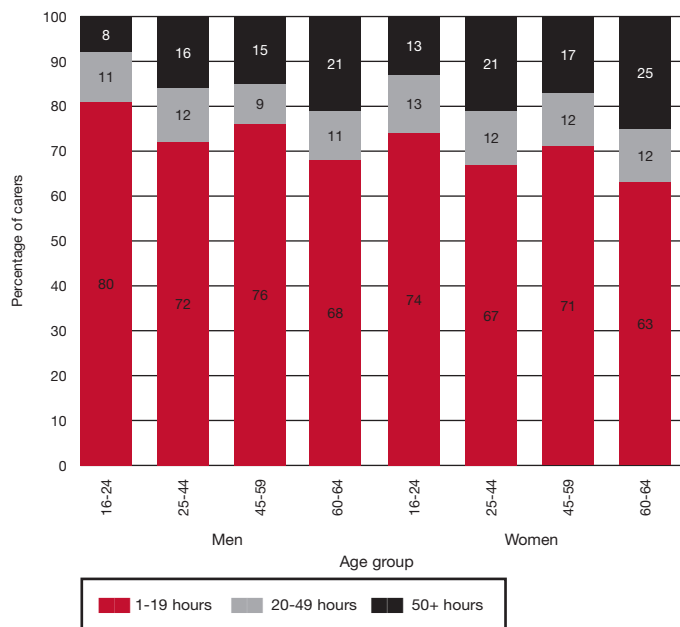
Source: 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003



Providing unpaid care makes significant demands on most carers, who spend between 1 and 19 hours each week looking after the person they support. For a substantial minority of carers, supporting those they assist is considerably more onerous. About 1 in 8 female carers provides unpaid care for 20-49 hours each week (the figures are just a little lower, at about 1 in 10, for men); and even more care for 50 or more hours each week – 1 in 7 male carers and 1 in 5 female carers (some 263,000 men and 408,000 women). It is worth noting, too, that caring is a dominant feature of the lives of many younger carers,

### Figure 2 Carers of working age by weekly hours of unpaid caring

Source: 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003



including those right in the middle of their working lives: 1 in 5 female carers aged 25-44, and 1 in 6 male carers of this age, provide unpaid care for at least 50 hours each week (**Figure 2**).

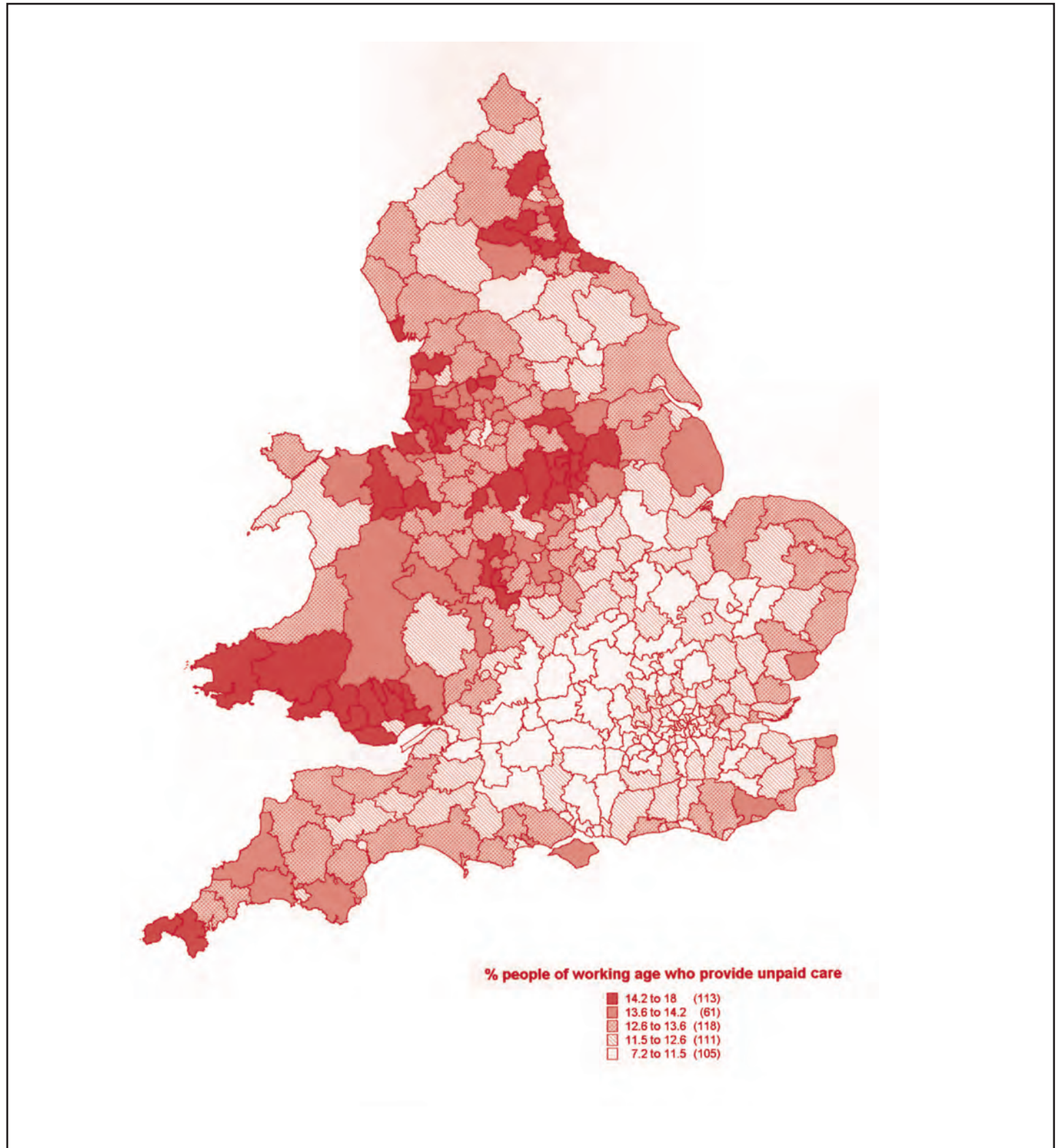
Among younger people of working age, particularly high rates of caring are found in men and women in the Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Indian population groups (**Table 1**). 1 in 10 young Pakistani and Bangladeshi men, and 1 in 8 young Pakistani and Bangladeshi women are carers. These rates are much higher than for White British men and women of the same age. Among mature working age people (aged 30 to state pension age), rates of caring are highest among Indian men (15%) and Pakistani women (19%), and are lowest among Chinese men (6%) and women (9%).

Among people of working age, there is also an important relationship between being a carer and being in poor health, as can be seen in **Figure 4**. This becomes more marked when weekly hours of caring are highest, and is discussed further below.



### Figure 3 People of working age who provide unpaid care

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.



Note: This map shows the percentage of people of working age who provide unpaid care for each local authority district, with the total number of districts in each category in brackets





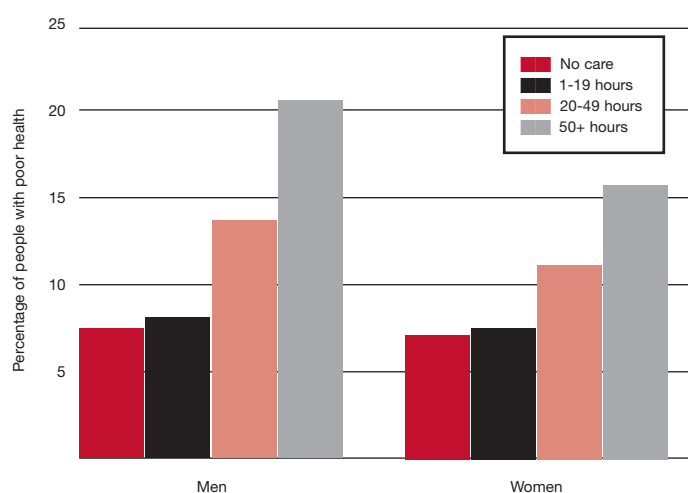
**Table 1 Caring by sex and ethnicity (selected ethnic groups)**

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC

	% of working age MEN who are carers by age			% of working age WOMEN who are carers by age			% <sup>1</sup>
	16-29	30-64	16-64	16-29	30-59	16-59	
<b>All people</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	
White British	4	13	11	6	18	15	
White Irish	5	11	9	4	16	13	
White Other	3	8	6	4	11	8	
Indian	8	15	12	10	16	14	
Pakistani	10	13	12	13	19	16	
Bangladeshi	10	12	12	13	17	16	
Black Caribbean	5	9	8	7	13	11	
Black African	5	7	7	5	10	8	
Chinese	4	6	6	4	9	7	

**Figure 4 People of working age whose health was not good\*, by sex and weekly hours of caring**

Source: 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003



\* Note: Self assessment of own health over the previous 12 months

In this appendix to the Who Cares Wins report we present the latest available evidence about the relationship between carers and employment. We explore data collected in the 2001 Census, which for the first time asked a question about the provision of unpaid care, and include new analysis of some of the special data sets derived from the Census which have become available in 2004-5.<sup>3</sup> The data presented explore:

- i. The extent to which caring responsibilities are differently distributed across the population according to people's employment and economic activity statuses.
- ii. What is known about working carers – their health, their qualifications, the jobs they do; the industries and organisations in which they work; how they get to work; and the households they live in.

1 Data in this appendix is for England and Wales.

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

3 The 2001 Census samples of anonymised records (SARs) are individual census responses from which identifying information such as name, date of birth, postcode, etc. have been removed. This means that it is possible to look at different combinations of variables that are not available from the Standard Census Output, such as provision of care by occupation and sex.



## Caring, employment and economic activity

When the relationship between caring and economic activity status is explored (Tables 3 and 4), we find that, as might be expected, caring is a particularly common experience for men and women who look after their home and family full-time. Of the 2.3 million women and men<sup>4</sup> who **look after their home or family full-time**, just under one quarter are carers who are not actively participating in the paid labour force. 85% of these carers are female, and almost 240,000 provide 50+ hours of care each week. People aged 45-64 who look after their home and family full-time are even more likely to have caring responsibilities: almost two thirds of men in this category, and around one third of women, are carers.

Men and women who are **full-time students** are just as likely as other people of working age to have caring responsibilities, except at ages 30-44, when rates of caring are a little lower for students than for other groups.

**Early retired people**, especially men, are more likely than most other groups to be carers. 24% of retired men aged 45-59, and 28% of retired women of this age, are carers. It can be expected that some in this category have given up their jobs prematurely to accommodate their caring role.

Younger **unemployed people** are a little more likely than others to be carers (both men and women); however, after age 45, rates of caring responsibility are lower among people of both sexes, especially women, who are unemployed.

Rates of caring are also higher for women and men who are **self-employed part-time**. However, men aged 45 and older, and women aged 30 and over, who are **self-employed full-time** have slightly lower rates of caring than the average for all men and women of comparable ages.

Men and women who are **part-time employees** are more likely than the average person of working age to have caring responsibility.

**Full-time employees**, however, have slightly lower rates of caring among both women and men.

**Table 2 Caring responsibilities and economic activity for men, by age**

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census & Survey Research, University of Manchester with the support of ESRC & JISC

Economic Activity	16-24	25-29	30-44	45-59	60-64	All 16-64	%
<b>Economically Active</b>							
- Employed: part-time	4	6	10	20	18	10	
- Employed: full-time	4	4	8	16	14	9	
- Self-employed: part-time	5	6	9	21	20	15	
- Self-employed: full-time	4	5	8	16	14	11	
- Unemployed	6	7	10	16	14	10	
<b>Economically Inactive</b>							
- Retired	3	11	17	24	20	21	
- Student	4	5	7	18	17	4	
- Looking after home or family	31	40	40	61	67	49	
- Permanently sick or disabled	6	5	11	15	14	13	
- Other	3	6	9	13	12	9	
<b>All</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	



**Table 3 Caring responsibilities and economic activity for women, by age**

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census & Survey Research, University of Manchester with the support of ESRC & JISC

Economic Activity	16-24	25-29	30-44	45-59	60-64	All 16-59	%
<b>Economically Active</b>							
- Employed: part-time	5	9	13	25	20	16	
- Employed: full-time	4	5	11	20	16	11	
- Self-employed: part-time	7	7	13	27	25	19	
- Self-employed: full-time	7	7	11	22	19	15	
- Unemployed	7	10	14	19	19	12	
<b>Economically Inactive</b>							
- Retired	8	3	17	28	21	27	
- Student	4	6	12	23	12	6	
- Looking after home or family	10	13	18	34	29	22	
- Permanently sick or disabled	9	10	15	17	15	16	
- Other	5	7	11	16	14	11	
<b>All</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	

Nevertheless, 16% of men aged 45-59 who are full-time employees are carers, as are 20% of women aged 45-59 who have full-time jobs.

Before age 45, rates of caring are considerably higher among men and women who are **permanently sick or disabled** than for other groups.

**Table 5** shows the economic activity status of men and women according to their caring circumstances.

- Men and women who have the most demanding caring roles (those who care for 50 or more hours each week), are much more likely to be permanently sick or disabled – 17% of men and 10% of women – than those who have less demanding caring roles, or who are not carers at all.
- Carers are also more likely than non-carers to be looking after their home and family full-time. 20% of men and 45% of women with very heavy caring responsibilities (50+ hours of care each week) are in this situation, compared with just 1% of men and 14% of women who are not carers.
- Those with caring roles which take 20 or more hours of their time each week are also less likely than other people to work full-time.

- Women who care for between 1 and 19 hours per week have much higher rates of part-time employment than other women, while among men, it is those who care for 20-49 hours per week who have the (slightly) higher rates of part-time employment.

<sup>4</sup> About 5% of the 2.3 million people who look after their home or family full-time are men.



**Table 4 Economic activity by weekly hours of caring: people of working age**

Source: 2001 Census Commissioned Tables, Crown Copyright 2004

	All		Hours of unpaid care			%
	None	1-19	20-49	50+		
<b>Men – All of working age</b>	<b>16,151,026</b>	<b>14,458,527</b>	<b>1,255,760</b>	<b>174,112</b>	<b>262,627</b>	
Employee Full-time	58	59	58	46	33	
Self-employed Full-time	12	12	14	10	7	
Employee Part-time	3	3	5	5	3	
Self-employed Part-time	2	2	3	2	2	
Unemployed	5	5	4	6	5	
Student	7	8	3	3	1	
Retired	3	3	6	6	7	
Looking after home/family	1	1	1	9	20	
Permanently sick/ disabled	6	6	5	10	17	
Other	3	3	2	4	4	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
<b>Women – All of working age</b>	<b>15,287,667</b>	<b>13,089,240</b>	<b>1,533,935</b>	<b>256,162</b>	<b>408,330</b>	
Employee Full-time	37	38	35	24	13	
Self-employed Full-time	3	3	3	2	2	
Employee Part-time	23	23	30	24	18	
Self-employed Part-time	2	2	4	2	2	
Unemployed	3	3	3	3	2	
Student	8	9	4	3	2	
Retired	1	1	3	3	2	
Looking after home/family	14	13	14	29	45	
Permanently sick or disabled	5	5	4	7	10	
Other	4	4	2	4	4	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	





## Working carers

In this section we focus on those carers who are in paid employment. In England and Wales **over 1.5 million carers work as full-time employees** (58% of these workers are men), and **almost 662,000 carers are part-time employees** (89% of these are women). In addition, there are over 380,000 carers among the self-employed, of whom about two thirds are men. Over 131,000 carers are unemployed and actively looking for work, and of these about 44% are women.

**Table 5** shows that the overwhelming majority of working carers are aged 30-59. This is true irrespective of weekly hours of caring, with those working carers with the heaviest caring commitments especially strongly concentrated in this age group.

**Table 6** shows that the variations in caring responsibilities between different ethnic groups (seen earlier in **Table 2** for all people of working age) also apply to those in employment. Younger male employees of Pakistani and Bangladeshi background are three times more likely than White British male employees of this age to be carers. Among women, 14% of younger Bangladeshi employees, compared with just 5% of all female employees of the same age, are carers.

## Table 5 Caring responsibilities of employed people by age and sex

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC

	Hours of unpaid care			%
	None	1-19	20-49	
<b>Men</b>				
16-19	5	2	2	1
20-24	9	4	4	2
25-29	12	5	6	4
<b>30-44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>45-59</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>
60-64	5	7	8	9
	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Women</b>				
16-19	6	2	2	1
20-24	10	4	4	2
25-29	13	5	6	5
<b>30-44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>45-59</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>
	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Table 6 People in employment who have caring responsibilities, by age, sex and ethnicity (selected ethnic groups)

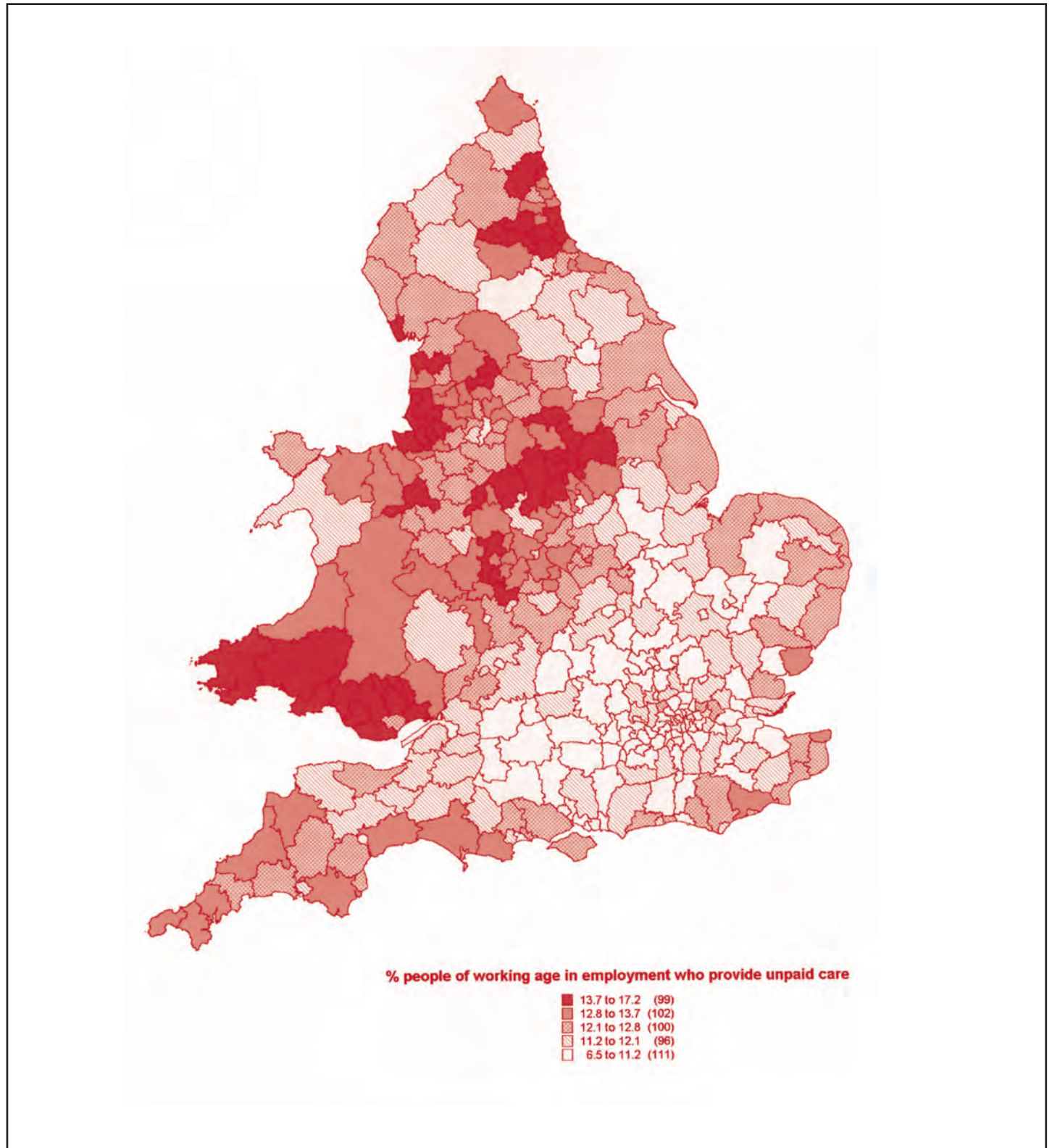
Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census & Survey Research, University of Manchester with the support of ESRC & JISC

	Men			Women			%
	16-29	30-64	16-64	16-29	30-59	16-59	
<b>All people</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	
White British	4	12	10	5	17	14	
White Irish	4	10	9	4	14	12	
White Other	3	8	6	3	10	7	
Indian	9	14	13	11	15	14	
Pakistani	12	12	12	13	18	16	
Bangladeshi	12	12	12	14	9	12	
Black Caribbean	5	8	7	5	9	8	
Black African	6	8	7	8	11	10	
Chinese	4	6	5	4	8	7	



### Figure 5 Working carers: geographical distribution

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.



Note: This map shows the percentage of people of working age in employment who provide unpaid care for each local authority district, with the total number of districts in each category in brackets



For most ethnic groups, rates of caring are much higher for those aged 30+ than for younger employees. However this is not the case for employed Bangladeshi women or for Pakistani or Bangladeshi men, possibly reflecting differences in cultural expectations and in some practices relating to family life.

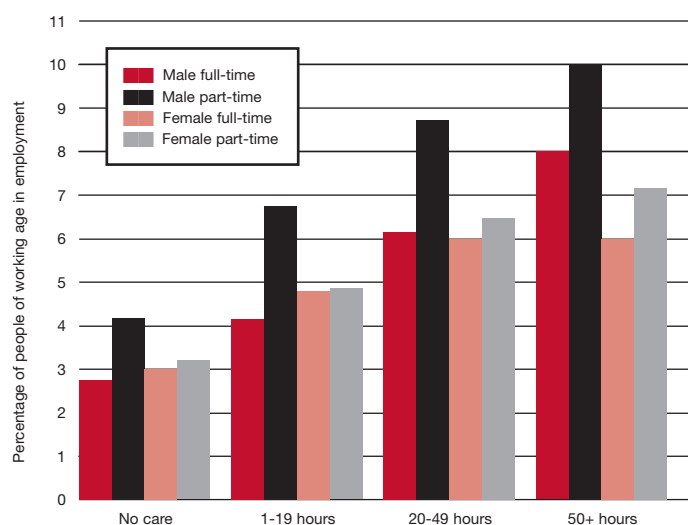
Nor are working carers evenly distributed across the country. **Figure 5** shows that there are higher concentrations of working carers in South Wales, parts of the Midlands, the North West and in the North East than in central and southern England.

## Working carers and their health

Data in **Figure 6** suggest that working carers pay a considerable penalty in terms of their own health. This is true of both women and men, and of those in full-time and part-time work. Those who have the heaviest caring responsibilities are between two and three times as likely as workers without caring responsibilities to say that, in the past year, their own general health was 'not good'.

### Figure 6 Employees whose health is 'not good' by employment status and caring responsibilities

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



## Working carers and their qualifications

**Figures 7 – 10** show some interesting differences in patterns of caring and employment by level of qualification. Among both men and women, those with more demanding caring roles are considerably more likely than other people to have no formal qualifications (**Figures 7 and 8**). Among women in full-time paid work, those who provide unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week are twice as likely as non-carers to be unqualified. These data on those without qualifications suggest that carers may need to be specially targeted in skills policy, as a group whose access to skills and qualifications may have been neglected.

**Figures 9 and 10** show some important differences at the highly qualified end of the spectrum. Among those in both full-time and part-time employment, men and women are considerably less likely to hold university degrees (or equivalent high level qualifications) if they have very demanding caring responsibilities.

## Working carers and the jobs they do

Detailed analysis of the 2001 Census reveals for the first time the extent to which working carers are clustered in particular occupations, and are less likely than others to work in some kinds of employment. This is shown for men and women in **Figure 11**.

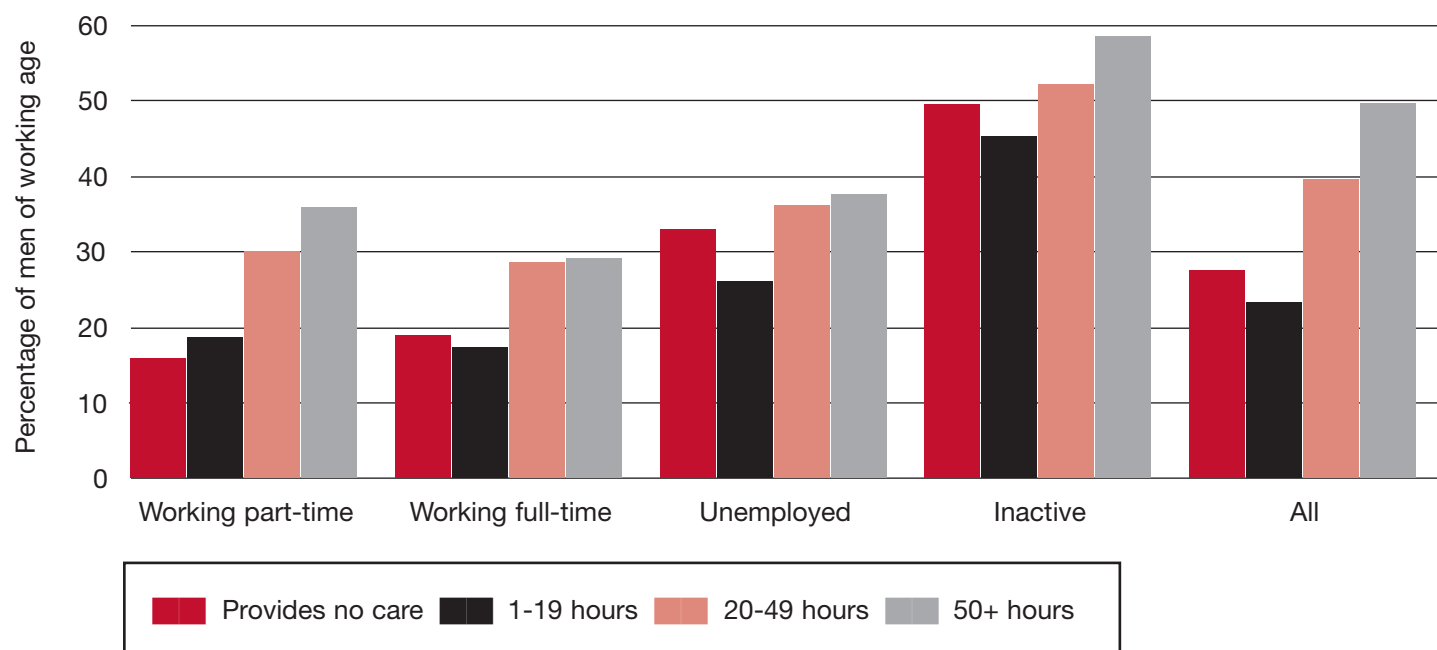
- Male carers who provide 20+ hours of care per week are clustered in lower level jobs – notably in elementary occupations<sup>5</sup> and in process, plant and machine operative jobs. These carers are much less likely than other men to work in more highly paid positions, including jobs as managers or professionals.
- Women with heavy caring responsibilities are also clustered in elementary occupations and in sales and customer service jobs. As with men, fewer women with demanding caring roles are in higher level jobs.

<sup>5</sup> Elementary occupations include farm workers, labourers, packers, postal workers, hospital porters, hotel porters, kitchen and catering assistants, waiters, waitresses, bar staff, window cleaners, road sweepers, cleaners, refuse and salvage occupations, security guards, traffic wardens, school crossing patrols, school mid-day assistants, car park attendants, shelf fillers



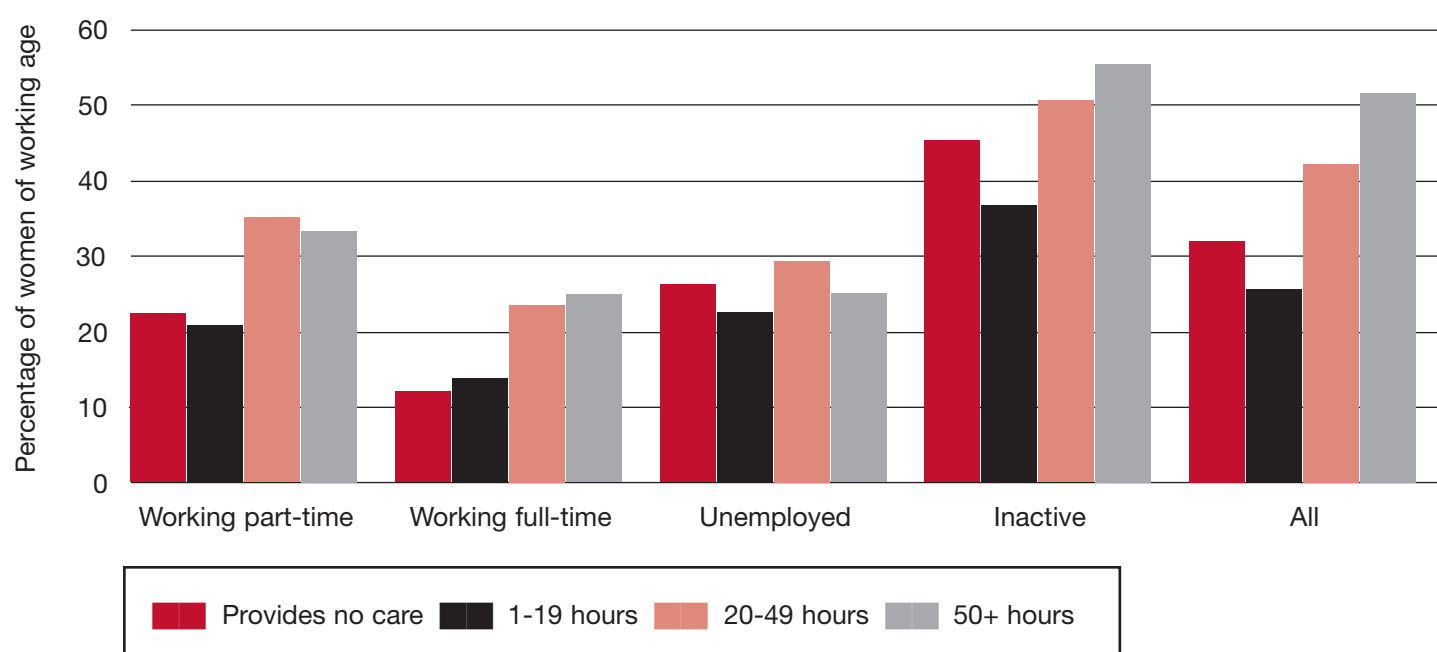
### Figure 7 Unqualified men of working age, by economic activity and weekly hours of caring

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



### Figure 8 Unqualified women of working age, by economic activity and weekly hours of caring

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC

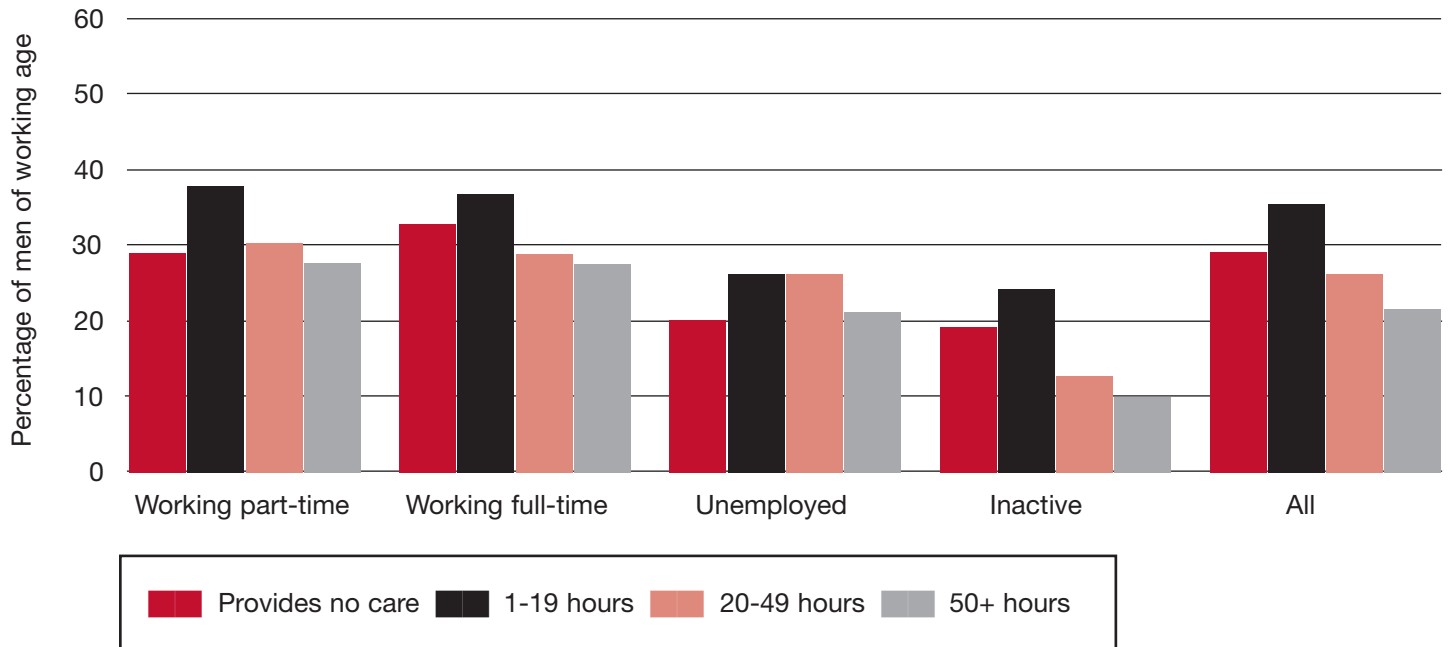






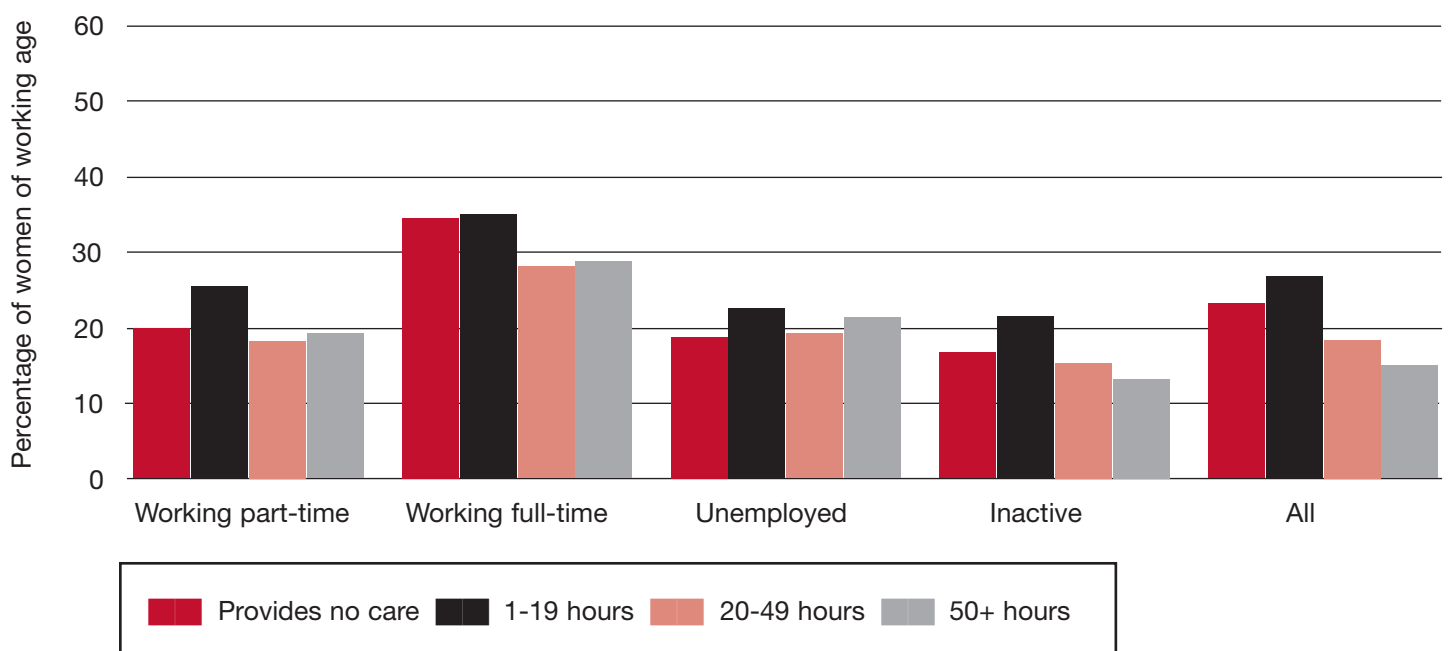
**Figure 9 Highly qualified men of working age, by economic activity and weekly hours of caring**

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



**Figure 10 Highly qualified women of working age, by economic activity and weekly hours of caring**

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC

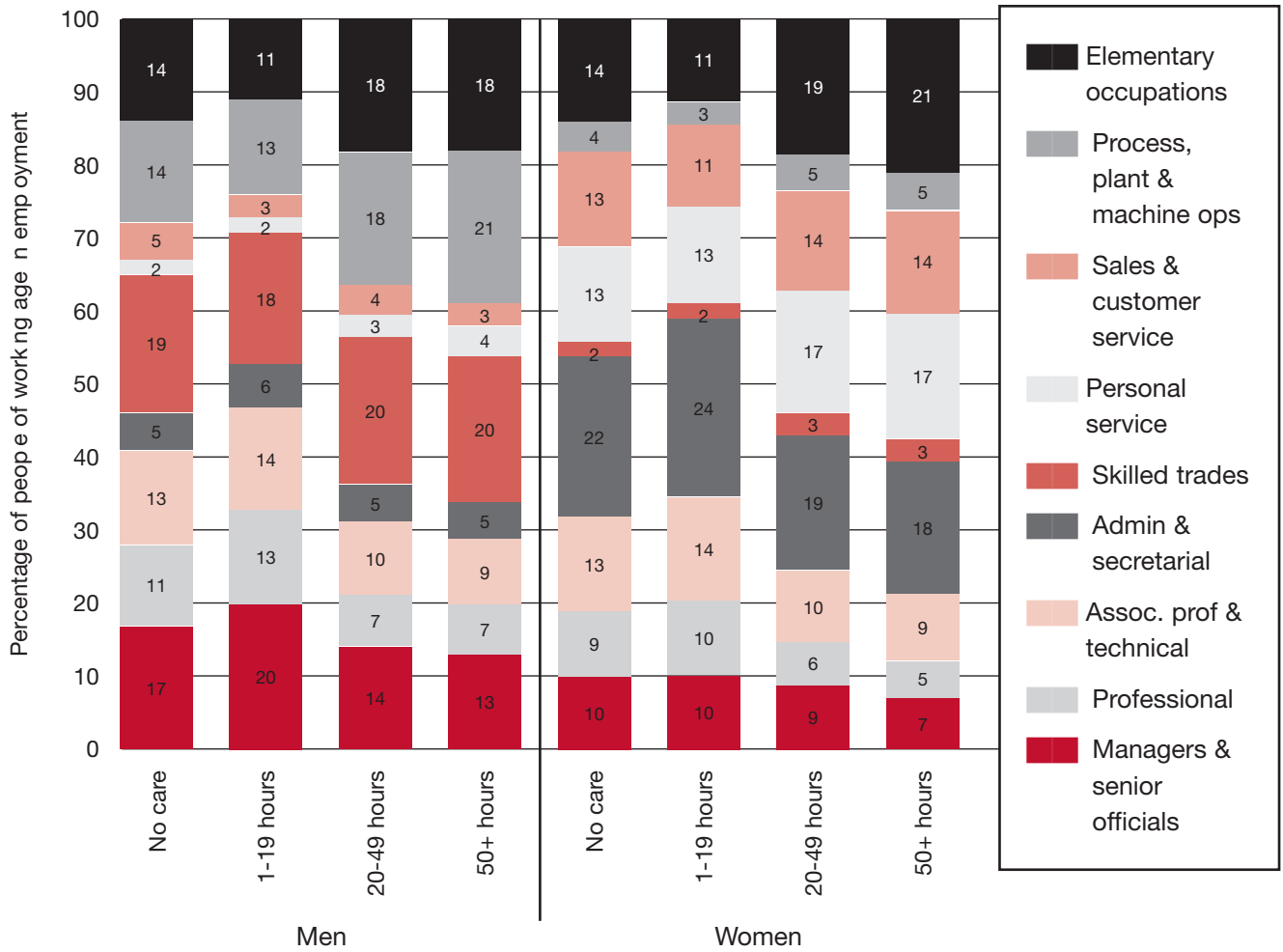






## Figure 11 Employees by occupation, sex and caring responsibilities

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC





**Figure 12 Carers in each major occupational group, by sex**

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC

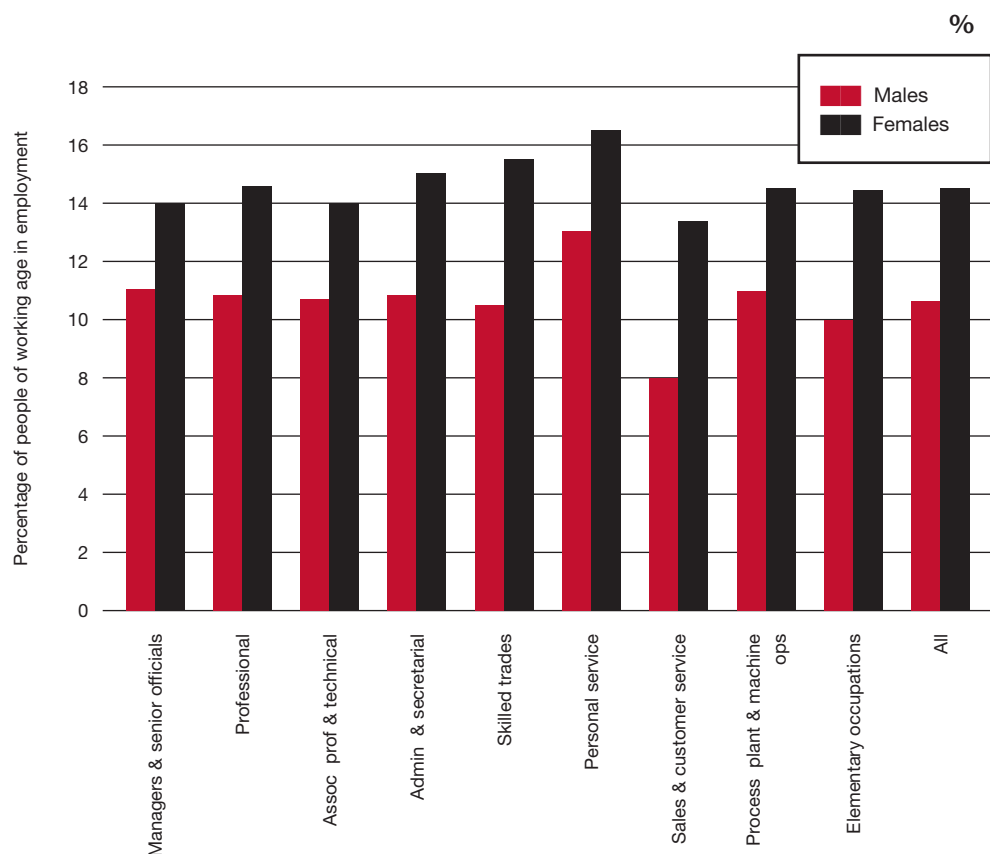


Figure 12 shows, for each occupational group, the proportion of employed men and women who have these heavy caring responsibilities.

Figures 13 and 14 provide further detail on this, showing that this clustering of carers in lower level jobs occurs among both younger and older age groups, once again applying to both sexes.

Among men and women under 45, the highest rates of caring are found among those in personal service occupations, with the lowest rates occurring among professional workers.

Among older men and women, aged 45 and older, those in manual occupations, irrespective of their level of skill, are less likely than those in non-manual jobs to be carers.

### Where are working carers employed?

People with very demanding caring roles are also more concentrated in certain industrial sectors than those caring for less than 20 hours per week.

More men with heavy caring roles are found in the manufacturing, construction, wholesale/retail and transport sectors, and far fewer work in the finance and real estate sectors.

Women with extensive caring responsibilities are more concentrated in the wholesale/retail, hotels and restaurants and manufacturing sectors than other women workers (Figure 15).

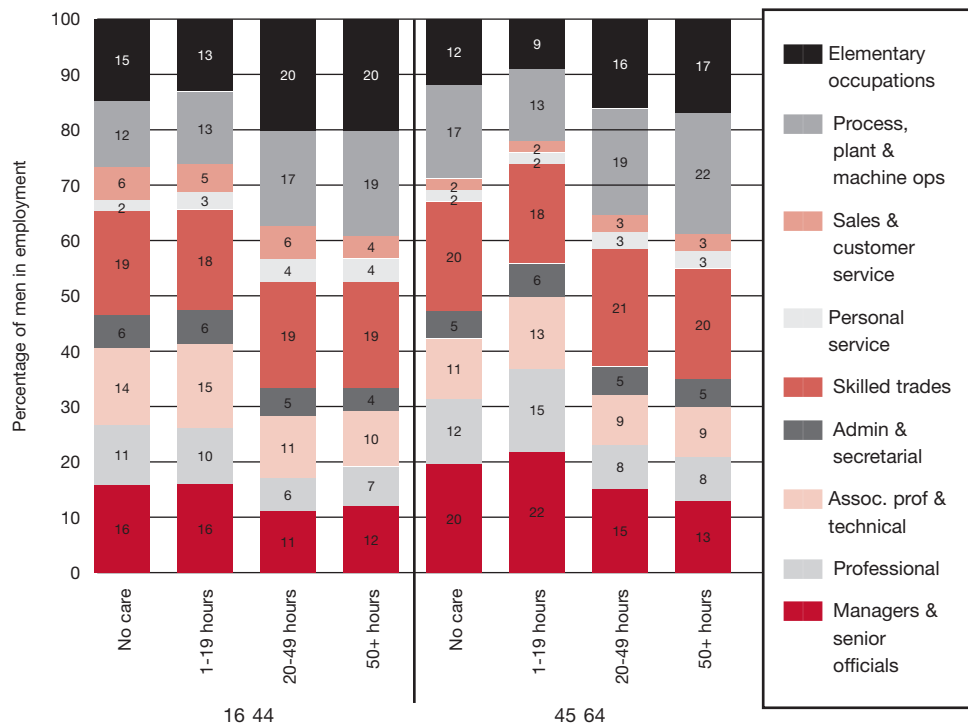
We can see the proportion of all male and female employees who have such caring roles for each of the main industrial sectors in Figure 16.

This shows relatively high proportions of carers among women who work in the public sector and in agriculture. Education, health and social work are also the sectors with the highest concentrations of male carers.



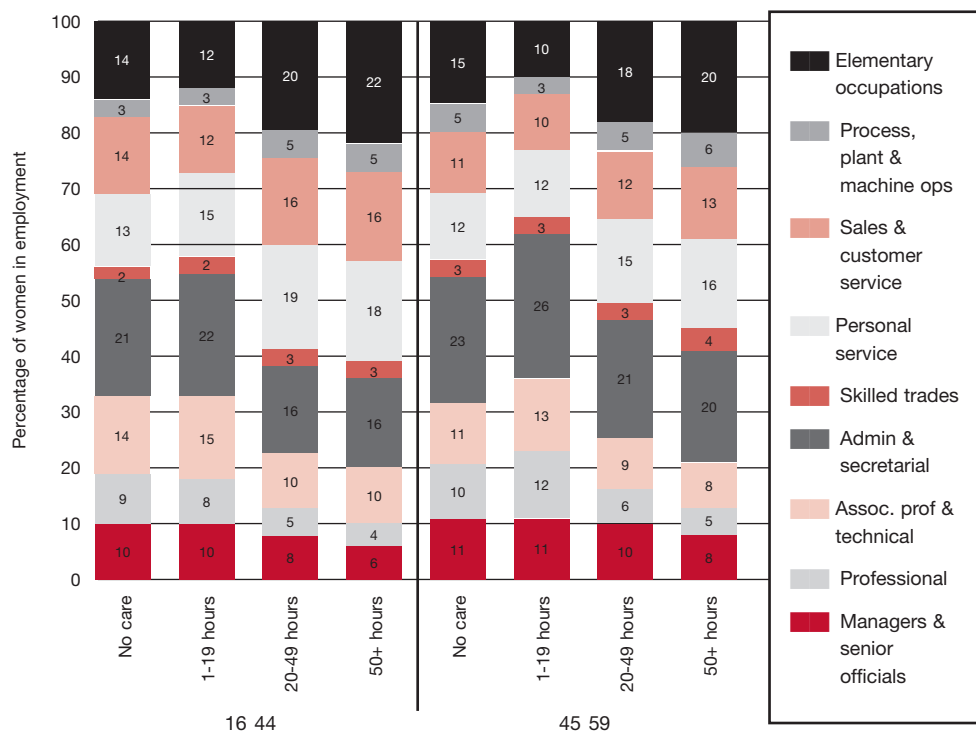
### Figure 13 Occupation by age and caring responsibilities – Men

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census & Survey Research, University of Manchester with the support of ESRC & JISC



### Figure 14 Occupation by age and caring responsibilities – Women

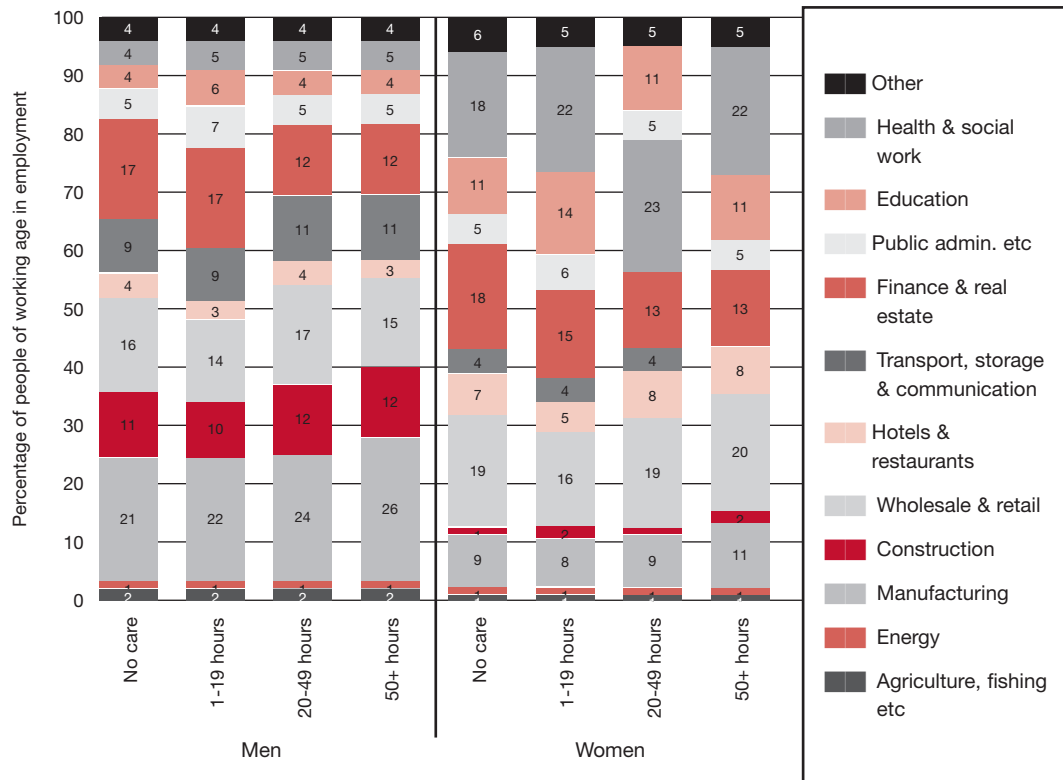
Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC





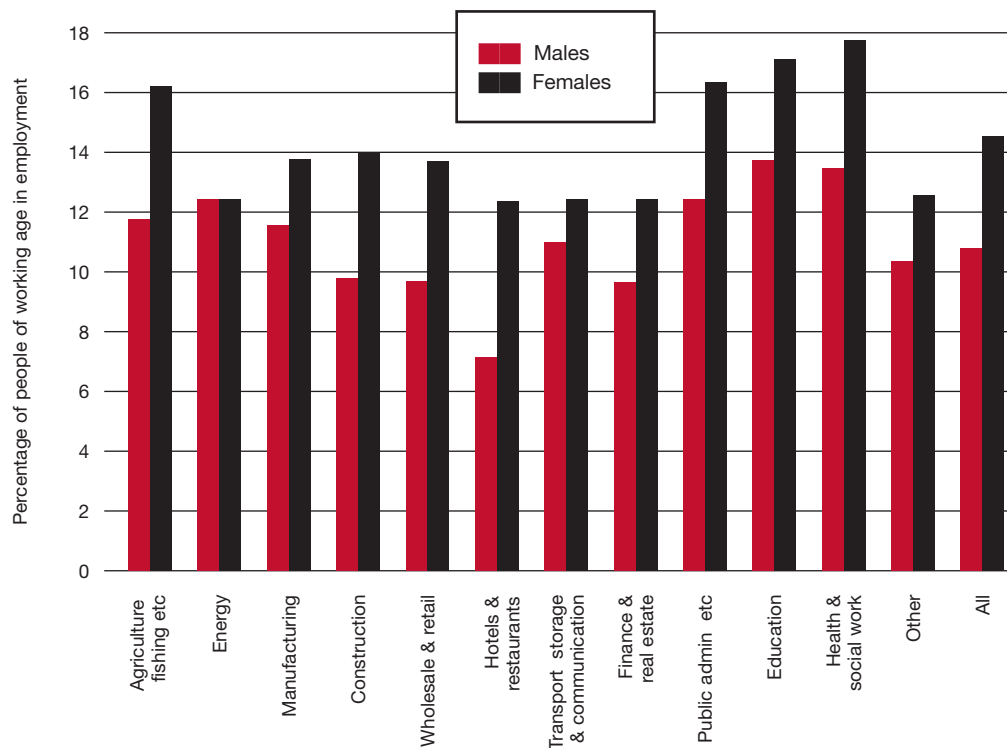
### Figure 15 People in employment by industrial sector, sex and caring responsibilities

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



### Figure 16 Proportion of carers in each industrial sector, by sex

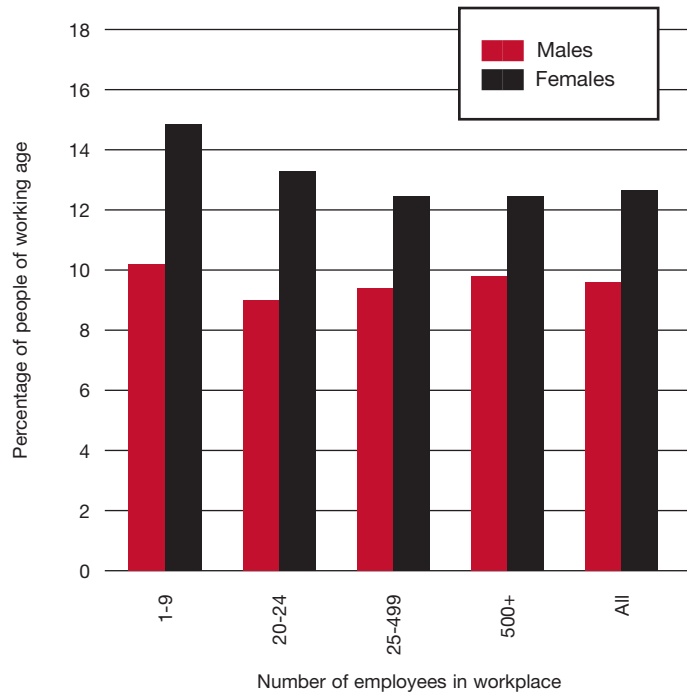
Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC





### Figure 17 Carers as a proportion of the total workforce, by sex and size of the workforce where they are employed

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



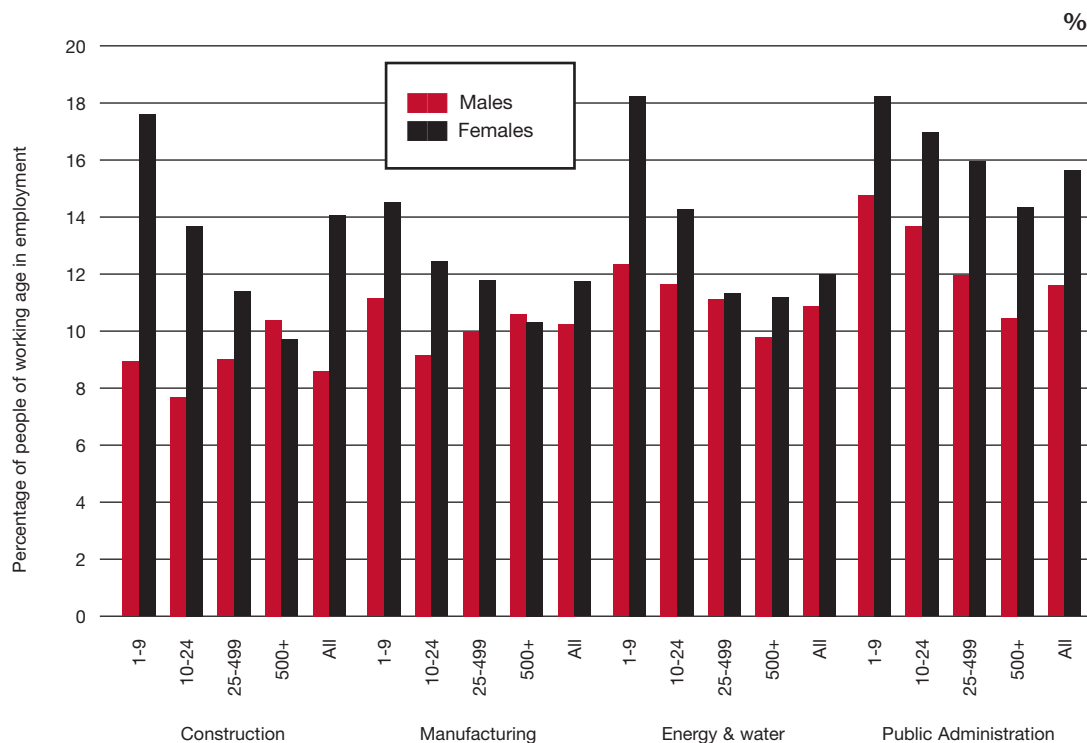
It is likely that some of these differences arise from the different age structure of employees found in these industries.

We have already seen that almost 14% of all female employees, and about 10% of all male employees, are carers. **Figure 17** shows that, among men, this pattern varies very little according to the size of the workplace in which men work. There is a little more variation where women are concerned. In very small firms, carers make up 15% of the female workforce, whereas in medium and larger workplaces they represent about 13% of women workers.

This picture is not uniform across all industrial sectors (**Figure 18**). For example, almost 18% of women employed in very small firms or workplaces in the construction, energy & water and public administration sectors are carers, whereas in the construction industry, larger firms are more likely than smaller ones to have carers among their male workforces.

### Figure 18 Carers as a proportion of the total workforce, by sex and size of workforce: selected industrial sectors

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC

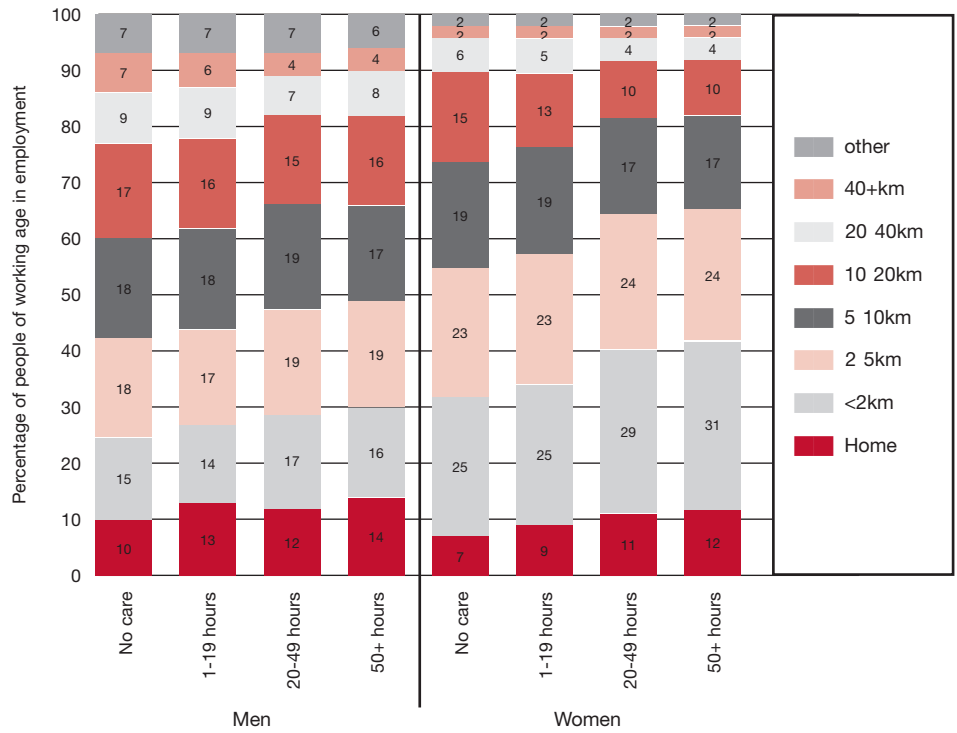






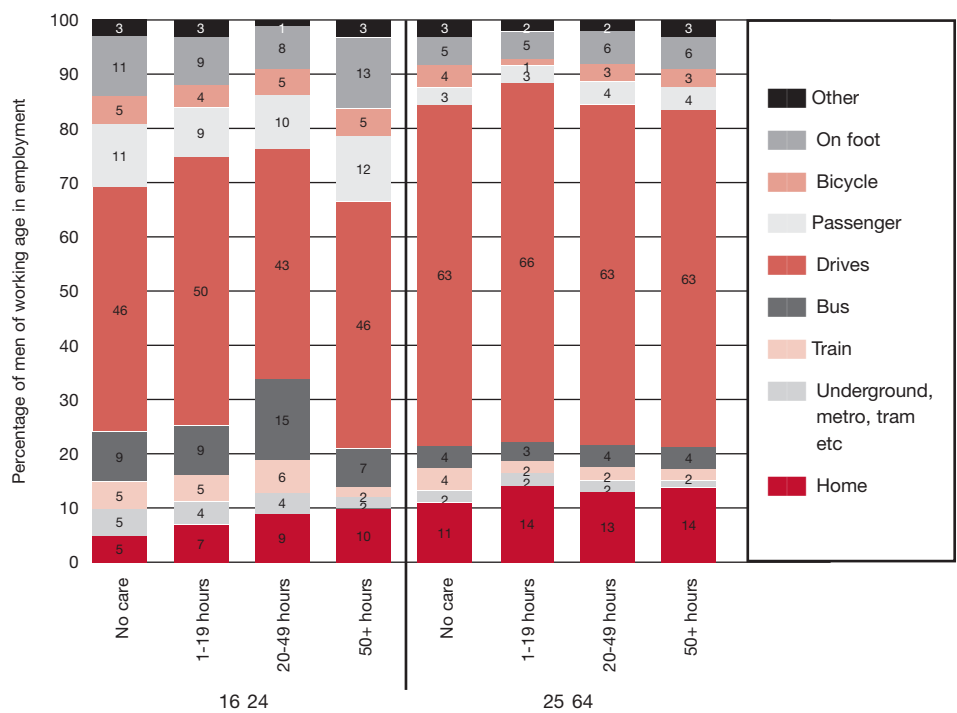
### Figure 19 Distance travelled to work: people of working age

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



### Figure 20 Men: means of travel to work, by age and caring responsibilities

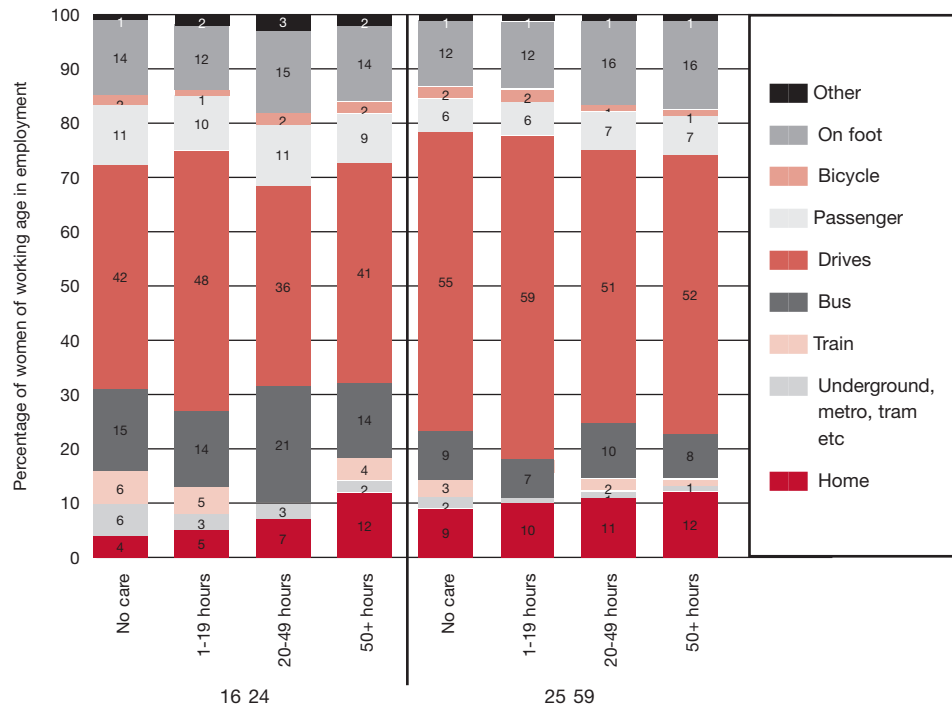
Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC





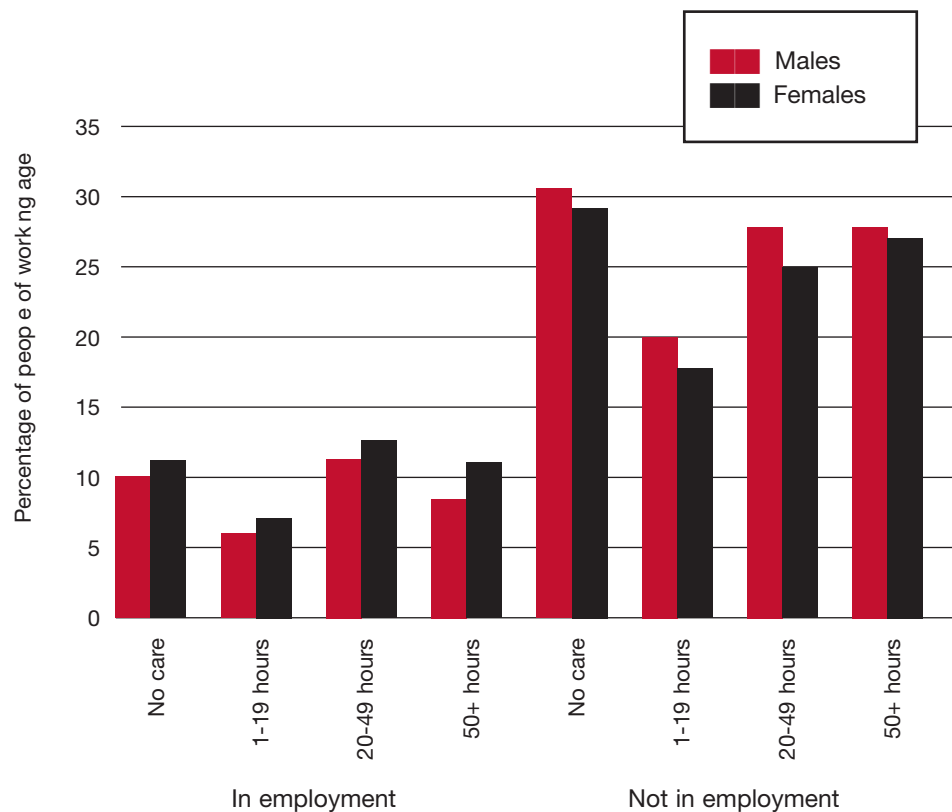
### Figure 21 Women: means of travel to work, by age and caring responsibilities

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



### Figure 22 People with no access to a car within their household, by weekly hours of caring

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC





## How do working carers get to work?

Figures 19 – 21 show how working carers travel to work and how far they travel.

Although the method by which carers travel to work does not seem to differ significantly from how people who are not providing care travel, (with the exception that women who provide 20+ hours of care each week are more likely to walk to work), carers are much more likely to work at or near to their home (Figure 19), especially female carers.

Among those in employment who are carers for 50 or more hours each week:

- 14% of men and 12% of women work at home, compared with 10% of men and 7% of women who are not carers.
- Carers with the most onerous caring roles often work very close to their homes. This applies to the 49% of male carers and 67% of female carers caring for 50

or more hours each week who work at or within 5kms of their home, compared with only 43% of men and 55% of women who do who are not carers.

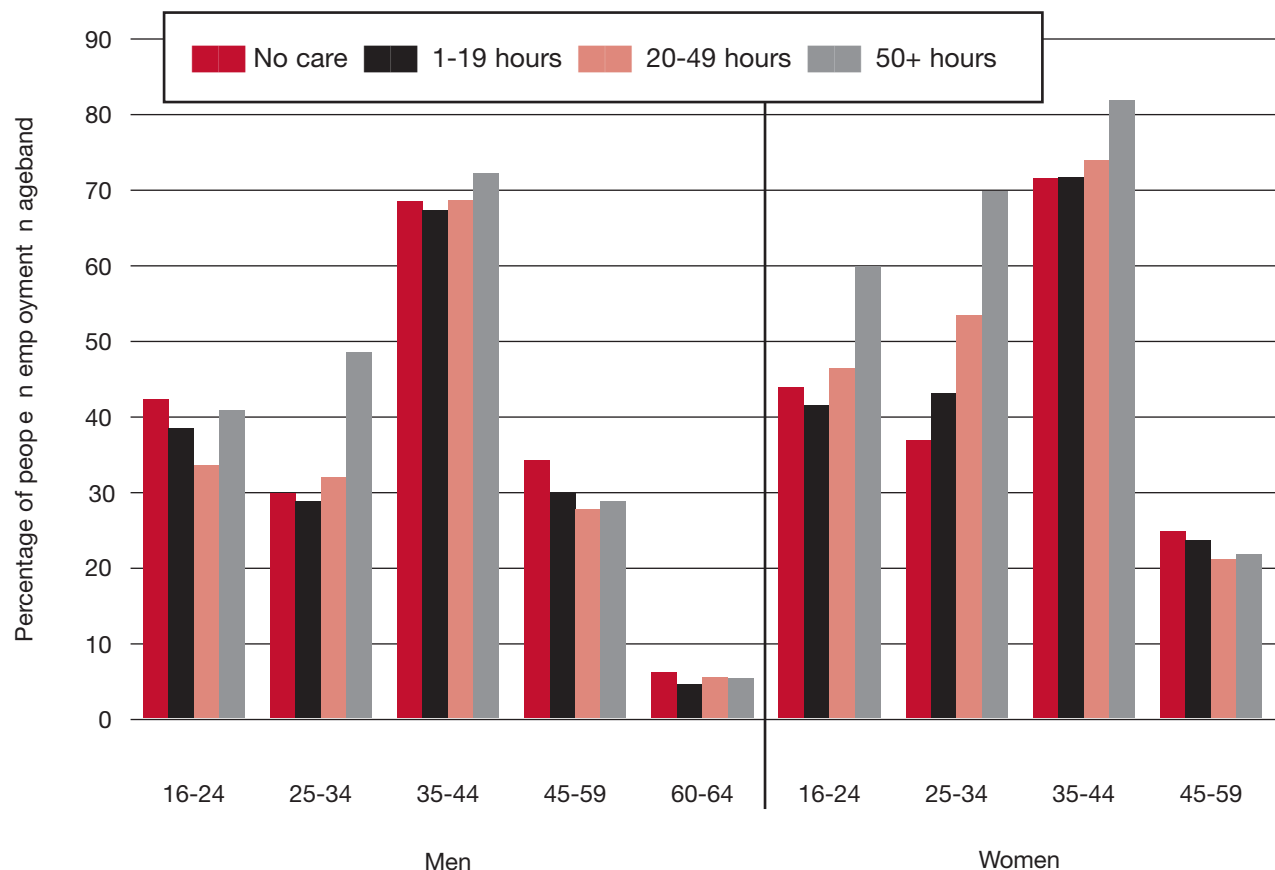
The data in Figures 20 and 21 show that those employed people who provide 20 or more hours of care per week are:

- more likely to be home-based workers (men and women)
- more likely to walk to work (younger men caring for 50+ hours per week and women aged 30+)
- less likely to drive to work (women aged 30+)

Figure 22 shows that carers in employment are much more likely than other carers to have access to private transport. Nevertheless, among those who combine 20 or more hours of caring each week with paid work, around 1 in 10 men, and slightly more women, have no access to a car in their own household.

## Figure 23 People in employment who have dependent children in their household, by age and amount of care provided

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC





## What do we know about working carers' households?

Figure 23 shows the proportion of employed people who live in households with dependent children by age, sex and amount of care provided.

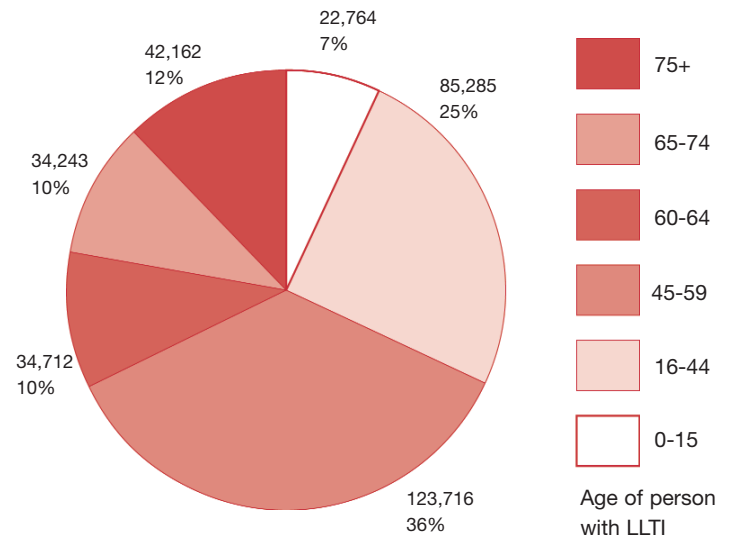
For employed men and women aged 25-34, a much higher proportion of those who provide 50+ hours of care per week live in households with dependent children<sup>6</sup> (48% of men and 75% of women) than people in the same age group who do not provide care (30% of men and 36% of women).

The 2001 Census revealed that there were over 320,000 households in England and Wales containing both a carer in employment and a sick or disabled person.

Figure 24 shows the age of the person with a limiting long-term illness who is co-resident with the working carer in these households. This confirms that in

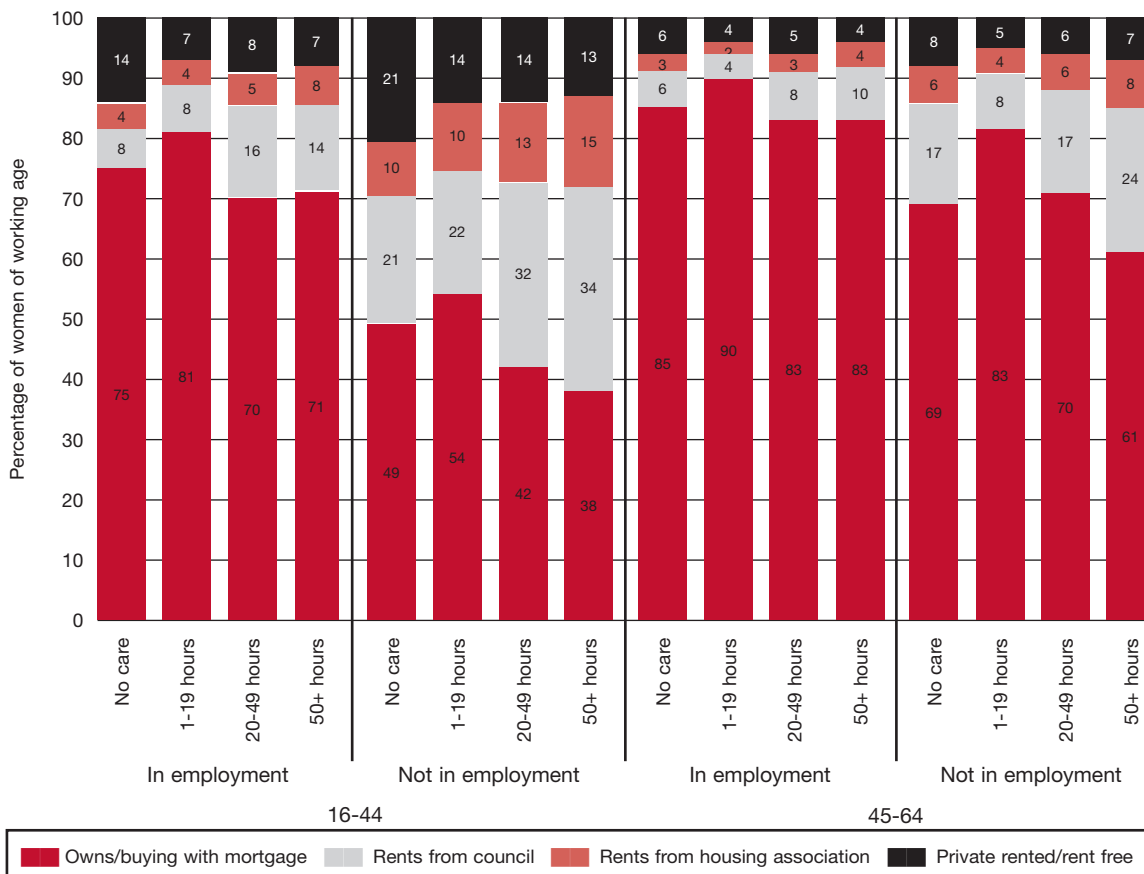
## Figure 24 Households containing one working carer and one person with a limiting long-term illness

Source: 2001 Census Standard Tables, Crown Copyright 2003



## Figure 25 Tenure – Men

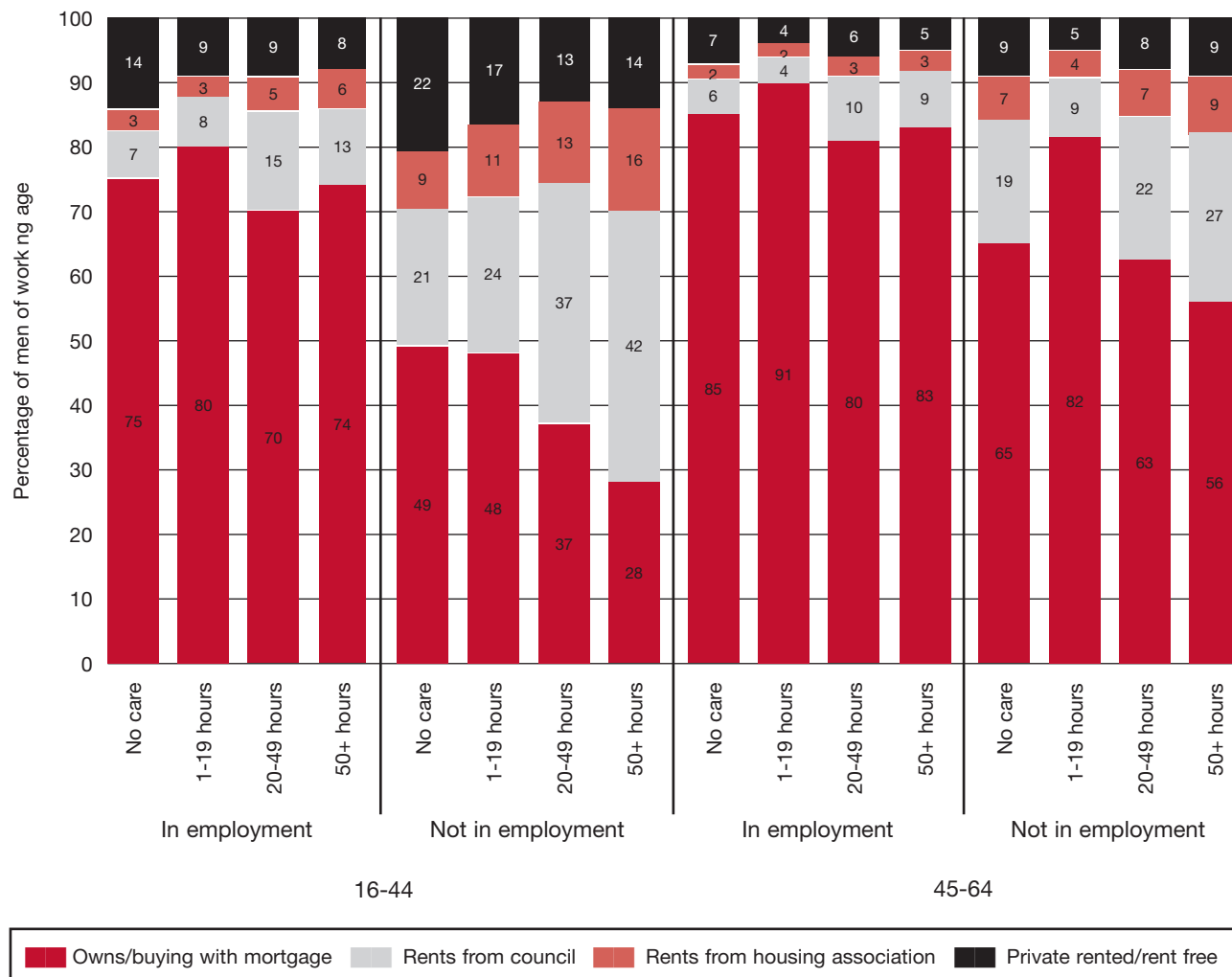
Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC





## Figure 26 Tenure – Women

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



### England and Wales:

- almost 23,000 working carers are living with a sick or disabled child aged under 16 years old
- over 85,000 working carers live with a sick or disabled person aged 16 – 44 years old
- almost 124,000 working carers have a sick or disabled person aged 45-59 in their household
- over 42,000 working carers are co-resident with a sick or disabled person aged 75+

The data in **Figure 24** suggest that almost half of working carers who reside with the person they care for are looking after someone aged 45-64, probably in most cases their spouse or partner.

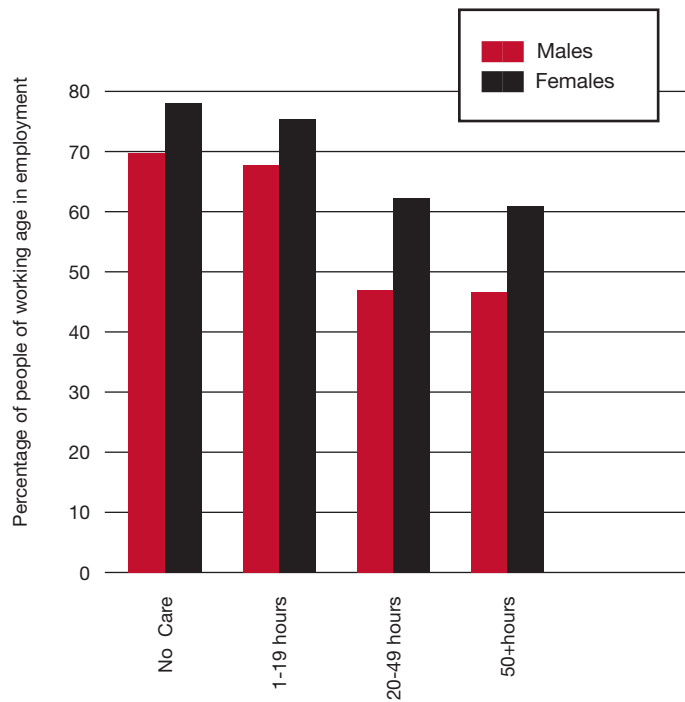
Although it is not possible to measure the income levels of carers using the Census, this source does give information about housing tenure, which can be used as a rough proxy measure for income. **Figures 25 and 26** show that, for both men and women, carers in employment have levels of owner occupation only a little lower than those of non-carers. However, among those not in employment, people with very extensive caring responsibilities, especially men, are considerably less likely to be owner occupiers than non-carers. This suggests that many of those carers who are able to combine their caring with employment avoid the economic disadvantage which is frequently experienced by carers who do not have any income from their own paid work.





## Figure 27 Employed men and women who live in households with at least one other earner, by hours of weekly caring

Source: 2001 Census SARs, Crown Copyright 2004. This work is based on the SARs provided through the Centre for Census and Survey Research of the University of Manchester with the support of ESRC and JISC



Working carers who provide 20 or more hours of care each week (**Figure 27**) are more likely than other employees to be the sole earner in their household. Among these carers, less than half of men, and about 60% of women share their home with another person with earnings from paid work.

<sup>6</sup> A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s).

## Finding out more

To obtain the report or for more information on ACE National contact the ACE National Events and Administration Officer, at:

Carers UK  
 20/25 Glasshouse Yard  
 London EC1A 4JT  
 T: 0207 566 7641  
 E: [acenational@carersuk.org](mailto:acenational@carersuk.org)

Or go to:

[www.acecarers.org.uk](http://www.acecarers.org.uk)  
[www.carersuk.org](http://www.carersuk.org)  
[www.employersforcarers.org.uk](http://www.employersforcarers.org.uk)

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