

Statistical bulletin

Home ownership and unpaid care, England and Wales, 2011

Logistic regression models investigating the relationship between unpaid carer status, hours of unpaid care provided per week and home ownership, using 2011 Census data.

Contact:
Sarah Eley, Harriet-Ann Patrick
social.care@ons.gov.uk
+44 1329 444110

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To be announced

Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [Home ownership and unpaid care, England and Wales data](#)
3. [Measuring the data](#)
4. [Related links](#)
5. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

1 . Main points

- On the day of the 2011 Census, there were approximately 5.6 million unpaid carers aged 18 years and over (not including those living in communal establishments or non-usual residents) in England and Wales, this equates to 13.0% of the corresponding population.
- Without controlling for any socio-demographic factors, unpaid carers were 45.5% more likely to own their own home than non-carers, this difference was statistically significant.
- When controlling for all chosen socio-demographic factors (sex, ethnicity, age, National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC), and household composition), unpaid carers were 3.5% less likely to own their own home than non-carers, this difference was statistically significant.
- When controlling for sex, ethnicity, age and NS-SEC, unpaid carers were more likely to own their own home than non-carers; only the addition of household composition reversed the effect whereby unpaid carers became less likely to own their own home than non-carers.
- Focusing on hours of unpaid care, without controlling for any socio-demographic factors, individuals providing 20 to 49 and 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week were 52.0% and 57.4% less likely (respectively) to own a home compared with those providing 1 to 19 hours of unpaid care per week, this difference was statistically significant.
- When controlling for all chosen socio-demographic factors, unpaid carers who provided between 20 and 49 hours of care per week, and those who provided 50 or more hours of care per week were 47.1% and 62.5% less likely (respectively) to own their own home than those who provided between 1 to 19 hours of unpaid care; these findings were statistically significant.

2 . Home ownership and unpaid care, England and Wales data

[Dataset](#) | Released 24 August 2022

Logistic regression models investigating the relationship between unpaid carer status, hours of unpaid care provided per week and home ownership using 2011 Census data.

3 . Measuring the data

The analysis presented has been produced and written in collaboration with the [Centre for International Research on Care, Labour and Equalities \(CIRCLE\)](#).

Study population

For the care status regression models, the study population consisted of usual residents who:

- were aged 18 years and over on Census Day 2011
- lived in England or Wales
- did not live in a communal establishment

This amounts to approximately 43.2 million individuals.

For the care hours regression models, the study population consisted of people who:

- were aged 18 and over on Census Day 2011
- lived in England or Wales
- did not live in a communal establishment
- provided one or more hours of unpaid care per week

This amounts to approximately 5.6 million individuals.

Variables

All individual and household level socio-demographic characteristics studied came from the 2011 Census, they were:

- sex
- ethnic group
- age
- National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)
- household composition

Percentages

The percentages reported in Section 1: Main points are calculated from odds ratios (OR). An OR is a measure of association between a characteristic and an outcome. ORs were calculated using the estimates (log odds) in our [accompanying dataset](#). The odds ratio is calculated by exponentiating the log odds:

$$OR = e^{\log odds}$$

Statistical significance

The term "statistically significant" refers to statistically significant changes or differences. A result is said to be statistically significant if it is likely not caused by chance or the variable nature of the samples. A defined threshold can help us test for change. A 5.0 % standard has been used for this release. The observed difference is statistically significant at the 5.0% level if there is less than a 1 in 20 chance of the observed difference being calculated by chance if there is actually no underlying difference. You can find out more about [statistical uncertainty](#) in our Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys page.

Because census data have been used in this release, we have a large study population. This means we may find statistical significance with very small effects.

Tenure

An individual was classified as owning a home when, on the day of Census 2011 they:

- owned a home outright
- owned a home with a mortgage or loan
- owned a home under shared ownership (part owned and part rented)

An individual was classified as not a homeowner when, on the day of Census 2011 they were:

- social renting
- private renting
- living rent free

4 . Related links

[UK adult social care statistics](#)

Website | Updated monthly

This tool compiles official statistics relating to adult social care across the four nations: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales into one location. The landscape is updated each month with new publications from the previous month.

[2011 Census analysis: Unpaid care in England and Wales, 2011 and comparison with 2001](#)

Article | Released 15 February 2013

This short story presents a picture of the provision of unpaid care in England and Wales in 2011, with an overview of key findings at regional and local authority level and by area deprivation groupings. This story is also accompanied by interactive maps and video podcast.

[Coronavirus and the social impacts on unpaid carers in Great Britain: April 2021](#)

Article | Released 10 June 2021

Indicators from the Office for National Statistics' Opinions and Lifestyle Survey to understand the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on unpaid carers in Great Britain.

5 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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