



# The Childcare Barrier - Eastern Region

**Is childcare the most prohibitive  
factor for women in the East of  
Northern Ireland who want to work?**

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## **Executive Summary**

A "Childcare and Employment" survey was administered to unemployed women attending local jobcentres across Northern Ireland. 888 surveys were returned from the 34 province wide jobcentres. The surveys were completed within the centres over a 4-6 week period and were returned to the Employers For Childcare office for analysis. The main aim of the survey was to establish if childcare was the main barrier for women who wanted to secure employment for the first time or return to employment. The main findings are as follows:

- For women attending their local jobcentre in the East of the province, 50% said that finding suitable childcare was the biggest barrier in securing employment and 17% found the cost of childcare a major problem.
- Other barriers included transport, having up to date skills, filling in application forms, preparing for the interview, lack of confidence in own ability and the length of time respondents had been unemployed.
- There was a significant relationship between the length of unemployment and perceived barriers to securing employment for women attending jobcentres. The longer women had been unemployed the more barriers they identified in relation to securing employment.
- There was a relationship between the length of time respondents had been unemployed and their reasons for seeking employment now. These included financial reasons, wanting to further their career, their children not being as dependent and wanting to contribute more to their households.

- There was also a relationship between the number of children in a family and the perceived barriers to securing employment. If families had 3 or more male children or 2 or more female children living in the household this was perceived as a barrier to securing employment.
- Another relationship was found between the ages of children living in a family and the perceived barriers to securing employment. If the children in the family were under 3 years of age women found it more difficult to secure employment as presumably those children would have required childcare while the mother was at work.

## **Background**

This report describes how mothers view childcare and its effect on their participation in the labour market. However, before describing this research it may be useful to place the present research within the context of existing literature, beginning with women's position in the labour market generally before focusing on the effects of childcare.

## **Women's Labour Force Participation**

Women's labour force participation has been increasing steadily since the early 1970's but accelerated rapidly in the 1990's. Thus, whereas the proportion of women of working age who were in the labour force increased by about 3% in the 10 years between 1971 and 1981, and again by the same proportion between 1981 and 1991, it increased by over 6% in only 6 years between 1991 and 1997.

But which women now go out to work? This question can be addressed by reference to data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) as collected by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). In western countries including Britain, women's employment expanded during the post Second World War boom; the main growth came initially from women who returned to work (usually part-time) after they had reared their children. The graph of women participation in the labour force over the life cycle in the UK generally is still therefore "bi-modal" – it peaks in the early 20's, falls slightly as some women leave work to have children and then rises again as they return to work when the children are older. (It is noteworthy that this 'M' profile was never as pronounced in Northern Ireland, where women leave work during

the child rearing years, but fewer subsequently return than in the rest of the UK (Kremer et al., 1993).

More generally, participation rates have been rising for all age groups, with the younger groups having consistently higher participation. Over 71.8% of women between 25-49 years are now in the labour force. Furthermore, this also suggests that once they have entered the labour force, women are now more likely to remain in paid work rather than leaving as they reach their 30's and 40's.

The participation of women in the labour market is essential to the success of the UK economy and also provides significant benefits for employers, particularly in terms of the skills and experience available to them. There is growing recognition that the skills women excel in are to be highly valued in the changing economy.

## **The Earnings Gap**

As is well known, on average a women's annual full-time earnings equate to about 60-70% of men's (depending on the year of measurement). The earnings or gender gap is thus somewhere between 30-40%. Only a relatively small proportion of this gap (about 5 percentage points) can be considered pure wage discrimination. The majority of the difference arises from the different labour market decisions women have made, a great many of which are associated with their primary responsibility for the rearing of children. For instance, about 10 percentage points of the difference is due to occupational segregation i.e. women are concentrated in sales, service and clerical female-dominated occupations. Those jobs may be easier to enter and exit, may offer more part-time employment, and may offer more flexibility in hours

of work than other occupations but there is a considerable wage penalty suffered in both the short term and long term. About seven percentage points of the average wage differential is statutory, related to differences in unionisation and the accumulation of human capital (experience and education). Close to 15 percentage points is due to differences in the number of hours typically worked (even among full-time workers). As Gunderson (1986) stated “differential child raising responsibilities is a crucial determinant of each and every one of these components”. In fact, it is difficult to think of any other factor that is so important in influencing the various components of the earnings gap.

In terms of the ongoing trend towards smaller family sizes, the usual argument is that falling fertility and rising women’s labour force participation are mutually reinforcing. If women choose to have fewer children then they are more available for paid employment. If women have paid employment then the benefits (both financial and emotional) associated with having children fall. Since it is assumed that Irish women have fewer children than in the past, then presumably this could both cause and effect rising labour force participation in Ireland (Collins & Wickham, May 2001).

## **Work and Career Breaks**

There are more women than ever returning to paid work soon after having children, with their own requirements for balancing work and family life

- The proportion of women returning to work within a year after childbirth has increased dramatically - 74% in 2002 compared to 67% in 1996, 45% in 1988 and 24% in 1979. The proportion of

women working full-time following return to work after childbirth rose from 15% in 1988 to 24% in 1996 to 29% in 2002

- Lack of flexible working arrangements play a major role in influencing mothers' decisions to stay at home. A Women's Unit Survey (2000) on mothers reasons for not doing paid work, found that reasons included that suitable childcare was too costly or that they couldn't find work with suitable hours
- Research carried out by the Daycare Trust (2000) found that almost half of all parents say a supportive employer is important in helping women return to work and a similar proportion feel that working mothers do not receive this support from employers

## **Work/Life Balance**

According to Age Concern (1999) 14% of people are care-givers and this proportion is likely to increase. At the same time, there is also a popular belief that commitment to family responsibilities hinders the advancement of women in the workplace

- Men generally work longer hours than women do
- According to Opportunity NOW (2000), 83% of women believe that commitment to family responsibilities hinders women's advancement in the workplace
- Since 1980 the Women's Unit has found that the proportion of mothers with children under 5 years who are in paid work has increased from 28% to 53% in 1999
- 25% of women in employment utilise flexible working patterns (including flexi-time, tem time working, annualised hours, job sharing and nine day fortnights) compared with 16% of men.

## **Women and Unemployment**

After a decade of employment growth across the UK, we may think long-term unemployment is a less serious problem, but economic

growth has slowed greatly and we may soon see the jobless figures rise again. A recent MORI report by Williams & Stevens highlighted a range of barriers to employment for mothers, such as the lack of flexible working and the lack of affordable childcare. The women emphasised the need for further training to help them get back into employment. They said that training would not only update skills, but also build confidence. Many of the women who were on benefits felt they were better off not working, partly due to the perceived cost of childcare.

An article published in 1995 by the Centre for Research on Women maintained that unemployment was especially difficult to quantify for women as many will not consider themselves unemployed when busy with childminding and home care duties. This was a major survey comprehensively examining the issue of women and employment. It explored women's experiences of and attitudes to employment; the extent of and reason for their unemployment and economic inactivity; the influence of women's domestic life on their participation in paid employment and life cycle influences on women's movement in and out of paid employment.

### **Lone and Partnered Working Mothers**

An article by Backett-Milburn et al titled "Caring and Providing: Lone and Partnered working mothers in Scotland" published on the experiences of lone and partnered working mothers in Scotland in March 2001 found that mothers valued work highly, not only for its economic contributions but also for personal identity, social contact and also for sending an important message about women's role in society to their children. For the lone mothers, being in paid work was important because it meant that they were not perceived as "on benefit". For many respondents, their choice of job was constrained by family responsibilities. They required flexibility in

hours and working practices and for many this meant taking low-grade work. Many found managing domestic life alongside paid work onerous and tiring. Lone parents, in particular, said sole responsibility for both home management and parenting could be stressful. Work was valued for four main reasons:

- economic considerations
- personal identity
- social relationships
- appropriate messages for children.

## **Women in Northern Ireland**

A publication by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment "Women in Northern Ireland" (January 2003) has released the most up to date figures of women in the labour force, and a summary of key findings is presented below.

### **1 Women in the Labour Force**

- There are 340,000 (16+) women who are economically active – 43% of all the economically active
- The economic activity rate for women of working age is 65% compared to 80% for men of working age
- The economic activity rate of women of working age depends on the number of dependent childcare and the age of their youngest dependent child.

### **2 Women in employment (16+)**

- There are 322,000 women in employment – 44% of all those in employment
- 304,000 women are employees – 48% of all employees
- 14,000 women are self-employed – 16% of all self-employed

- 42% of female employees work part-time compared to 6% of males. The female figure is up 6.2 percentage points over the last 5 years
- 89% of female full-time employees work in the service sector, compared to 56% of males
- 9% of women in employment are managers or senior officials, compared to 14% of men
- Women's average gross weekly earnings have improved relative to that of men's. They are now 81% of men's compared to 75% compared to 5 years ago

### **3 Women in Unemployment**

- 18,000 women are ILO unemployed compared to 26,000 men
- The ILO unemployment rate for women is 5.2% compared to 5.8% for men
- [68% of unemployed women have been unemployed for less than one year compared with 51% of unemployed men](#)
- [At October 2002, 8,200 women were claiming Jobseekers Allowance compared to 26,900 men](#)
- [The seasonally adjusted claimant count for women at October 2002 was 2.4% of the workforce compared to 6.1% of the male workforce](#)

### **4 Economic inactivity of women (16+)**

- [326,000 women are economically inactive – 64% of all the economically inactive compared to 67% 5 years ago](#)
- [89% of the female economically inactive do not want a job](#)
- [23% of the female economically inactive who do not want a job, gave as their reason, family/home commitments](#)
- [11% of the female economically inactive want a job but did not meet the criteria in terms of availability or job search to be deemed economically active, compared to 8% of men](#)

## **5 Childcare provision**

- In 2002, there were 42,652 daycare places in Northern Ireland – a rise of 39% since 1992
- The average weekly amount of childcare charges paid to eligible families was £70.46
- The number of day nursery places per 1000 children aged 0 – 4 years in Northern Ireland in 2001 was 62.4 compared with 95.0 in England

## **6 Educational standards of women**

- In 2000/01 66% of girls left school with at least 5 GCSE grades A\* - C compared to 50% of boys
- 44% of girls left school with 2 or more A-Levels compared with 36% of boys
- After leaving school, 70% of girls went to further/higher education compared to 50% of boys (2000/01)
- 59% of all students enrolled in Northern Ireland universities are women (2001/02)

## **7 Economic in/activity rates**

- This table overleaf shows the economic in/activity rates for the period December 2002 – February 2003 across Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland, England and the UK as a whole

	<b>NI</b>	<b>WALES</b>	<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>UK</b>
<b>Total aged 16 and over</b>	1284	2300	4030	38939	46560
<b>Total economically active</b>	788	1348	2543	24628	29305
<b>Total in employment</b>	745	1282	2387	23401	27811
<b>ILO unemployed</b>	43	65	155	1227	1494
<b>Economically inactive</b>	496	952	1488	14312	17255
<b>Activity rate (%) 16 - 59/64</b>	73.9	75.2	79.4	78.9	78.6
<b>Claimant count rate</b>	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.1
<b>Employee jobs</b>	659	1068	2257	21808	25792
<b>ILO unemployment rate (%)</b>	5.5	4.8	6.1	5.0	5.1

## **Women's Work and Childcare**

In western societies both past and present, within the nuclear family almost invariably the mother is expected to take primary responsibility for both the provision of care for young children and the making of day to day decisions about their lives. Accordingly, it is nearly always the mother's work career that is interrupted if someone has to stay at home with the children; it is the mother who works part-time when children are young, who foregoes opportunities for advancement, or who neglects the acquisition of skills that might permit moving to a higher income. Of course, young children also make life forever different for fathers; often they may work harder or longer hours, or there may be a considerable amount of off-shifting, where fathers and mothers adjust work schedules to avoid having to hire paid caregivers while they both work. The evidence, however, seems overwhelming that

changes in childcare policy will have more dramatic direct effects on the daily lives of mothers than on fathers.

With this in mind, Gunderson (1986) has identified six dimensions of female labour market behaviour that are potentially affected by changes in childcare policies:

- 1 Labour force participation
- 2 Hours of work
- 3 Acquisition of general labour force experience and company-specific seniority
- 4 Human capital acquisition
- 5 Earnings
- 6 Occupational status

Since the Second World War there has been a revolution in the labour force participation of women. In 1946, the female participation rate (the percentage of all women of labour force age who are currently either employed or unemployed and seeking work) was 20.2%, and women constituted about 22% of the labour force. By 1997, the female participation rate was 57.4% and women comprised 45.1% of the labour force. Over the same period, the male participation rate fell from 85% to 72.5%.

The growth in participation rates has been particularly strong among married women with children, including those with preschool children e.g. 31.2% of all mothers with the youngest child between 3-5 years were in the labour force in 1975 compared to 68.8% in 1997; 48.2% of mothers with youngest child between 6-15 years were in the labour force in 1975, compared to 77.7% in 1997. While labour force participation rates have increased rapidly, nearly all studies of mothers' employment decisions have found that the

cost of childcare is one key element of that decision, and it is towards cost that we now turn.

## **Childcare Cost and Women's Labour Force Participation**

There is a considerable research literature on the effects of childcare costs on mother's labour force participation, much less on hours of work and very little on other dimensions of labour market experience. Hofferth & Collins (1997) have studied the effects of children and childcare on mothers' job stability. Among other things they found that mothers relying on parental or self care of children were more than twice as likely to leave a job, than mothers using centre care. Further, mothers who did not have convenient local access to centre-based childcare were almost twice as likely to leave their jobs as those who did. Hofferth & Collins found particularly strong effects of childcare problems on job stability for mothers with moderate, rather than low or high wages. There is only sparse evidence on the effects of the convenience and quality of childcare on any aspect of mothers' labour market decision-making.

The current cost of childcare for many families in Northern Ireland is considerable. Nearly half of families with pre-school children use non-market forms of childcare (off-shifting by the child's father, care by other relatives inside/outside the child's home) to allow mothers to work. Although the monetary cost of these arrangements is generally minimal, this may be misleading. The use of non-market care is strongly and inversely associated with the mothers' income, suggesting both that women are more likely to take only a part-time job when using family members to care for children and women with low earning capacity may be compelled to use unpaid care. Cleveland & Hyatt (1994) have calculated the

annual monetary cost of childcare for those families using paid arrangements. On average, childcare costs eat up 7.9% of family income. However, since the mother's work decision frequently involves a comparison of her potential income to the expected cost of care, it may be more relevant to consider childcare costs as a fraction of the mother's income alone; on average childcare costs amount to 17.9% of the mother's annual income. Increased expenditure is strongly and positively associated with the number of preschool children in the family, the mother's participation in full-time work and family income. It seems obvious therefore that the price of childcare is sufficient to affect both decisions about labour force participation and hours of work.

There is not much evidence about how childcare costs, convenience and quality affect whether a mother works full-time or part-time. Powell (1997) reports on evidence suggesting that full-time work is quite sensitive to childcare costs, while part-time work is less so. Simulation results show that if all childcare costs were fully subsidised, the rate of full-time employment (as a percentage of all mothers) would increase from 29% to 52%, suggesting that childcare subsidies will have a particularly strong positive effect on full-time work. As Powell notes, this finding is even more significant in a lifetime context, because substantial experience of part-time working has been shown to affect a mother's career path, leaving her with a permanently lower lifetime income stream.

Nearly all the statistical evidence cited above comes from cross-sectional studies (with data from a single point in time) in which the decisions of mothers facing different opportunities and having different characteristics are compared with one another. These studies do not, by their nature, consider the lifelong effects of changes in the anticipated cost, availability and quality of childcare.

However, decisions about the acquisition of labour force skills through education and job training, about marriage and having children, and about whether a mother will stay at home while children are young, are long term decisions which are, at least in part, made when mothers (and fathers) are still girls (and boys). Accordingly only a part of the effect of any permanent change in childcare policy is contemporaneous.

### **Childcare and Housing**

The Social Policy Research Unit carried out a survey in 1995 on the subject of affordable childcare and housing. They found that childcare was the biggest and potentially the most expensive obstacle to paid employment outside the home for women who did not have access to free childcare. The majority of mothers said that childcare difficulties were an obstacle to their employment. More than half perceived childcare to be the greatest barrier they faced. Although childcare and financial considerations were usually regarded as the greatest disincentives to work, the mothers interviewed faced a number of other barriers to employment – cultural, social and religious, family, educational qualifications, low expectations and discrimination. Although only a small number of mothers perceived their own lack of qualifications to be a barrier to their employment, the research demonstrated a very strong link between formal qualifications and current employment status. This indicates that lack of appropriate qualifications and experience are, in practice, an obstacle to employment.

### **Supply of and Demand for Childcare in Northern Ireland**

The Local Economy Policy Unit at South Bank University recently completed a study of the supply of and demand for childcare in

Northern Ireland, commissioned by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland, the Department for Employment and Learning and the four Childcare Partnerships in Northern Ireland. The study included a survey of childcare providers, a survey of parents and the analysis of data from the Family Resources Survey (for Great Britain) and the Labour Force Survey (for the UK). These were used to measure the supply of and demand for childcare, the influence of childcare provision on women's employment rates and the extent to which lack of affordable childcare constitutes a barrier to equality of opportunity in the labour market. The survey of 1395 parents has shown that there has been a considerable rise in the use of formal childcare in Northern Ireland since the PPRU study in 1994. Formal childcare is now used by 47% of all families with children under 12, 52% of couples and 37% of lone parent families. It is hardly used by parents of children aged 12 – 14, except in a few cases for after-school schemes. The 47% figure compares to 57% in the study made by La Valle et al (2000) of parents of children up to and including 14 in Great Britain. This lower use in Northern Ireland reflects the lower childcare provision, compared to the rest of the UK. Formal childcare is used by 50% of employed mothers and 33% of non-employed mothers. Amongst partnered mothers who are working, formal childcare is used by 53% and amongst working lone parents; formal childcare is used by 42%. Most of the childcare used by mothers in employment takes the form of registered childminding, unregistered childminding and day nurseries.

The study predicted that the number of childminding places will need to rise by between 654 and 695 between 1999 and 2005 – equivalent to a 4% increase. However this prediction does not take into account the excess demand revealed in both the provider survey and the survey of parents. It also predicted that the number

of day nursery places will need to rise by 609 to 646 – equivalent to 12% increase up to 2005. This shows a rapid increase in this category, related to the shift in composition of the female workforce towards professional and managerial jobs. The number of after school places will need to rise from 400 to 424 up to 2005 – equivalent to at least 13% increase. The proportion of mothers working full-time in Northern Ireland is higher than the UK average, despite slightly larger families. Several mothers in the survey said they would like to work term time only, but found it difficult to obtain a job of this kind.

Mothers will no doubt welcome the overall growth of part-time jobs in the Northern Ireland economy which is predicted for the next few years. It will, none the less, be a challenge to ensure that these jobs offer working time patterns which are suitable for mothers of young children and that affordable childcare is available to help them move towards equality of opportunity in the labour market.

### **Benefits for Employers**

- A DFEE Research Brief (1999) and the Department of Trade and Industry (2000) have highlighted the business benefits of flexible employment practices. These include reduced casual sickness absence, improved retention, improved productivity, improved morale and commitment. Other research by the Department of Trade and Industry (2000) supports the view that employers who have introduced measures to support working parents find that they are beneficial (or at least neutral) in cost-benefit terms
- Remuneration Economics (2000) has found that the number of female executives is increasing - the level of 22% (April 2000) is more than double that recorded years prior
- Research conducted by Barclays PLC (2000) found that women being active in the business community, accounts for about one

third of the business start-ups. In addition, a third of the businesses with a turnover of up to £1 million are owned by women.

Set against these research findings and mindful of the obvious benefits to employers and the economy generally of greater female participation in the labour market, the present research will attempt to address the following issues:

## **Research Questions**

- 1 Is childcare the main barrier for women who want to participate in the labour market?
- 2 What other factors/barriers to employment do women identify e.g. Cost of childcare, flexibility of work hours, travel arrangements etc?
- 3 Is there a relationship between the length of unemployment and perceived barriers to employment?
- 4 Is there a relationship between the length of time respondents have been unemployed and their reasons for seeking employment?
- 5 Is there a relationship between the number of children in a family and the barriers women perceive to employment?
- 6 Is there a relationship between the ages of children in a family and the barriers women perceive to employment?

## **Method - Jobcentres - Eastern Region**

Contact was made with all job centre managers in Northern Ireland and the purpose of the survey explained. 70 copies of the survey were left in each jobcentre and women who would come in to look for job vacancies or to "sign on" for benefit would be asked by staff to complete the survey. The only criteria women had to meet was that they were parents and were actively seeking employment. The anonymity of the answers were ensured as was confidentiality of the data received. Once completed the surveys were returned in a sealed box clearly marked "Completed surveys for EFC". Each jobcentre had approximately 6 weeks to get as many surveys completed as possible, after which time they were posted back to the Research Officer in Employers For Childcare for analysis in freepost envelopes already provided.

## **Descriptive Results - Jobcentre - Eastern Region**

The response was generally good across the province. 34 Jobcentres were targeted province-wide and 33 responded. The one that did not respond was going through relocation to different premises. The total number of responses was 888 surveys giving a response rate of 37%. Jobcentres tend to be divided into 2 regions – the East and the West. The response from the Eastern area as a percentage of all responses was 23% and from the Western area was 15%.

Of the surveys administered in the Eastern area the response rate was 31% and of the surveys administered in the Western area the response rate was 46%. The Eastern area consisted of 16 jobcentres and there were 18 in the Western area.

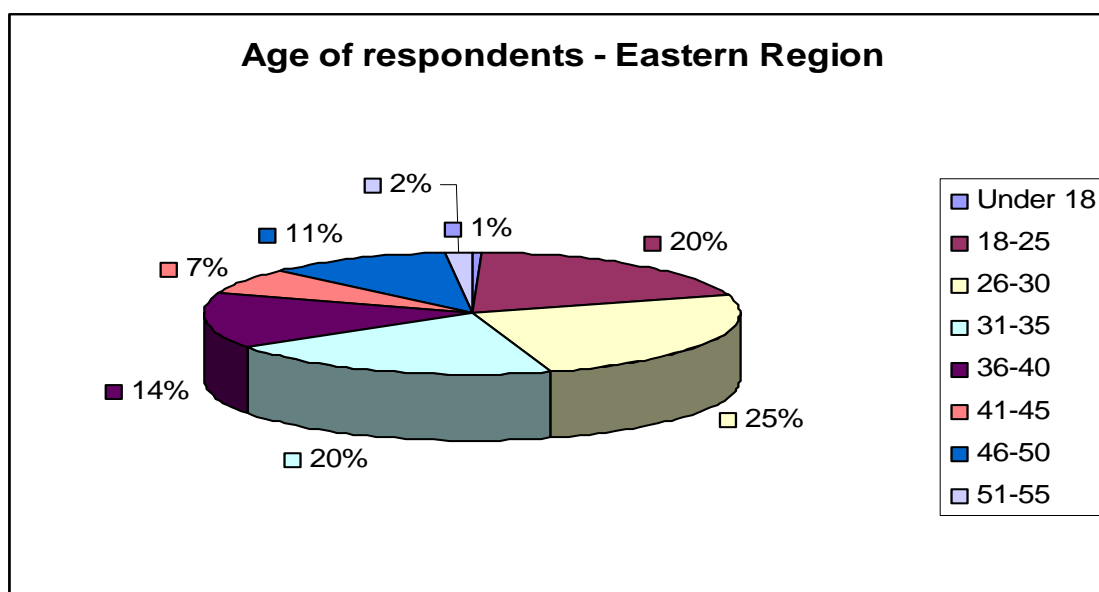
Each Jobcentre was part of a district. There were five districts in each area (Eastern and Western) and the response rate varied considerably between and among these. The following table shows the responses rate from the surveys administered in each district.

<b>Region</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Response Rate</b>
<b>Western</b>	Dungannon	59%
	Enniskillen	55%
	Lisnagelvin	54%
	Strabane	35%
	Lurgan	31%
<b>Eastern</b>	North Belfast	26%
	West Belfast	16%
	East/South Belfast	37%
	Co Down	33%
	Co Antrim	41%

The following gives a breakdown of the survey questions asked and the responses received for the jobcentres in the Eastern area.

## 1 Age of sample

A quarter of the sample were aged between 26-30 years (25%) with very small percentages under 18 years old (1%) or between 51-55 years (2%).



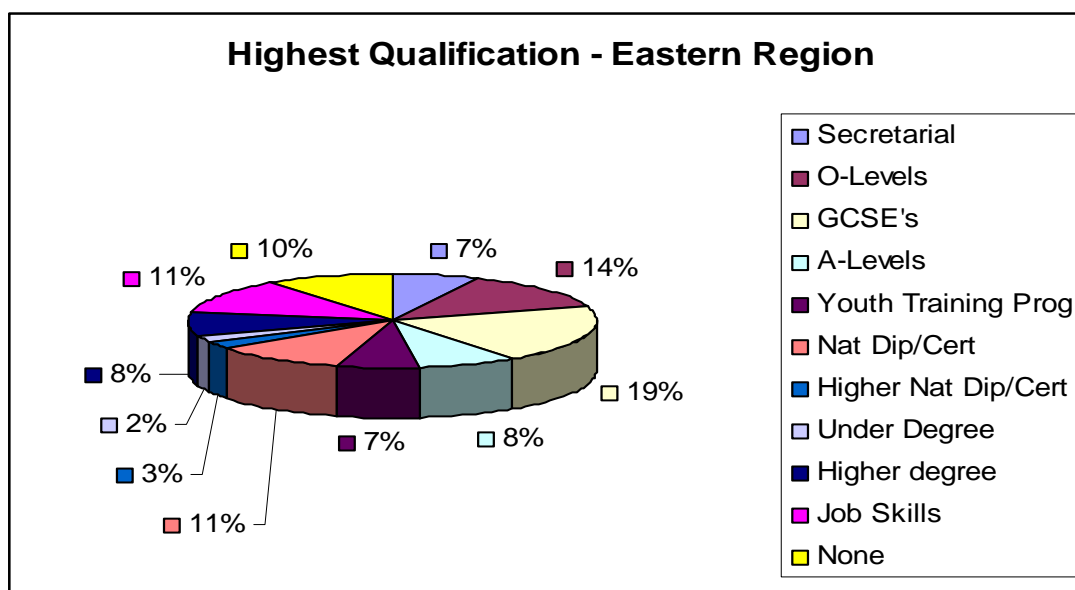
## 2 Children of respondents

All respondents to the survey had to be parents. This was ensured at the onset of the survey by the staff in the jobcentres. The majority of the sample had both 1 son and 1 daughter with a quarter of the respondents having children within one lower primary school age range (P1-P4).

## 3 Qualifications

Educational background was categorised according to the highest qualification held by each of the sample. Ten percent of the sample had no formal qualifications. The highest most respondents possessed was GCSE's or O-Levels (19%). Only 2% possessed an

undergraduate degree with 8% having a higher or postgraduate degree.

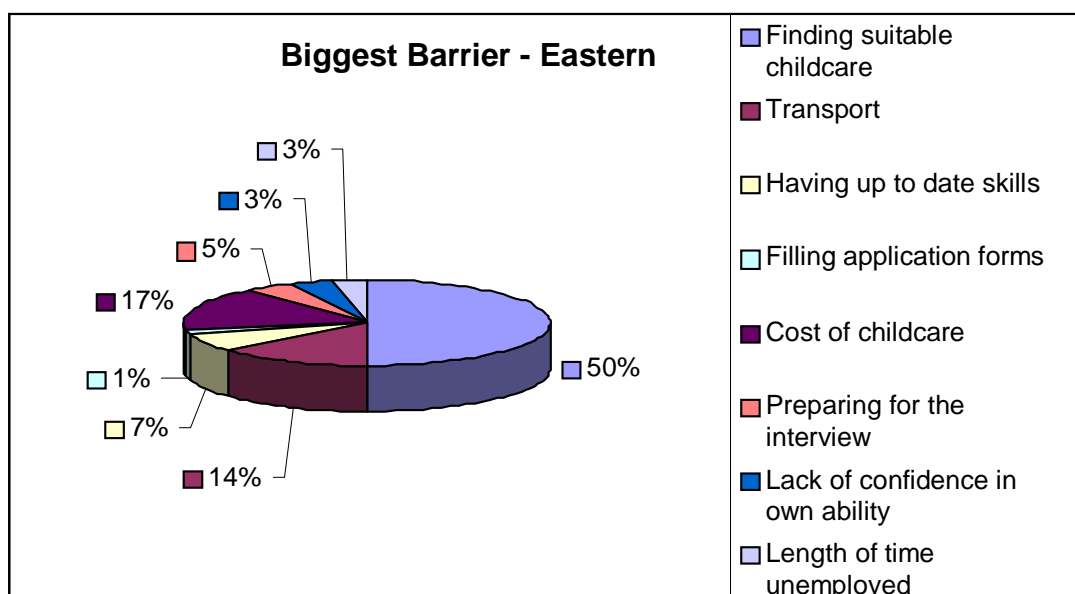


#### 4 Length of time unemployed

The majority of the sample had been unemployed for between 1 – 2 years (27%) with 21% being unemployed for more than 4 years and 9% of the sample claiming they had never worked before. Financial reasons were the most common response as to why most of the sample were presently looking for a job (70%) with 38% saying they wanted to contribute to the household. 32% said they were looking for a job to further their career and 29% said they felt it was time to get a job as their children were not as dependent on them. Of the sample that had previously been employed, for 34% this was in a non-skilled capacity. Only 12% of the sample previously had professional jobs and only 2% had occupied managerial positions.

### 5 Most significant barrier to employment

In looking for employment, 50% of the sample said that finding suitable childcare was the main barrier, 17% found that the cost of childcare was a big problem. In total, 67% of the sample found that childcare issues were the main barrier to successfully securing employment.

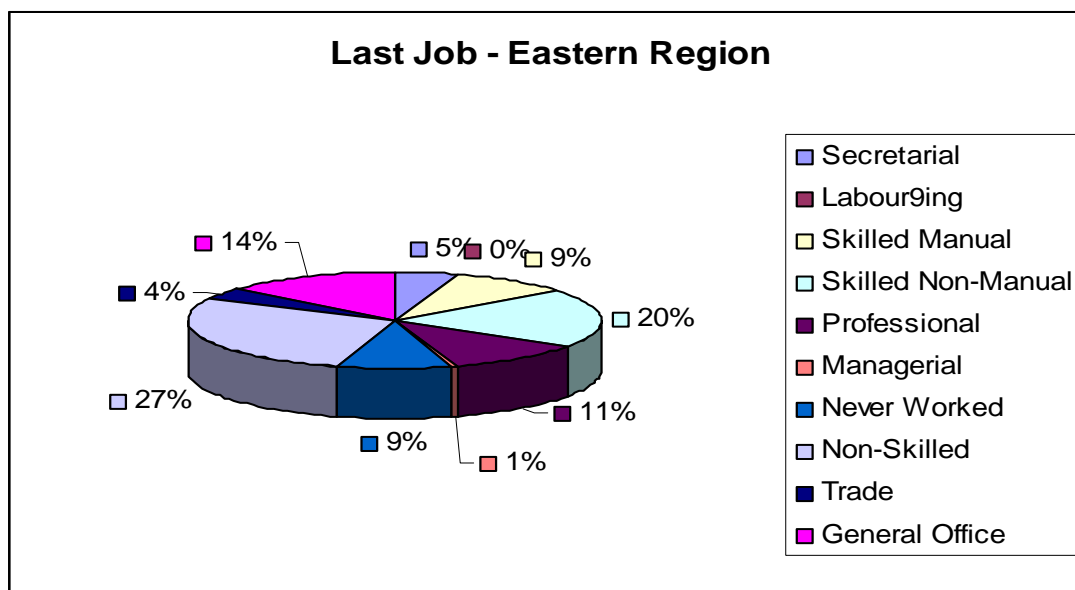


### 6 Least significant barrier to employment

Preparing for the actual interview was reported as being the least important factor in looking for employment.

### 7 Last job – Hours worked

In previous employment just over a third (39%) of the sample worked between 36-40 hours per week with equal numbers working 16-20 hours and 31-35 hours (17%). Most worked day shifts (72%) and jobs were mostly of a full-time nature (66%), on a temporary contract (63%). 84% did not work shifts and job share was not an option for 94%. Only 11% of the sample could avail of flexi hours in their last job.



### 8 Have you seen any jobs?

51% of jobseekers had actually seen a job they were interested in on the day of filling in the survey in the job market.

### 9 Positions interested in?

Most of the sample was currently interested in jobs falling into the unskilled area (37%). Only 3% were interested in managerial positions. See table below:

Type of job	No of people interested
Secretarial	49
Labouring	9
Skilled manual	47
Skilled non-manual	72
Professional	29
Managerial	12
Unskilled	130
Total	348

## **10 Is childcare provided with any of the advertised jobs and if so what is available?**

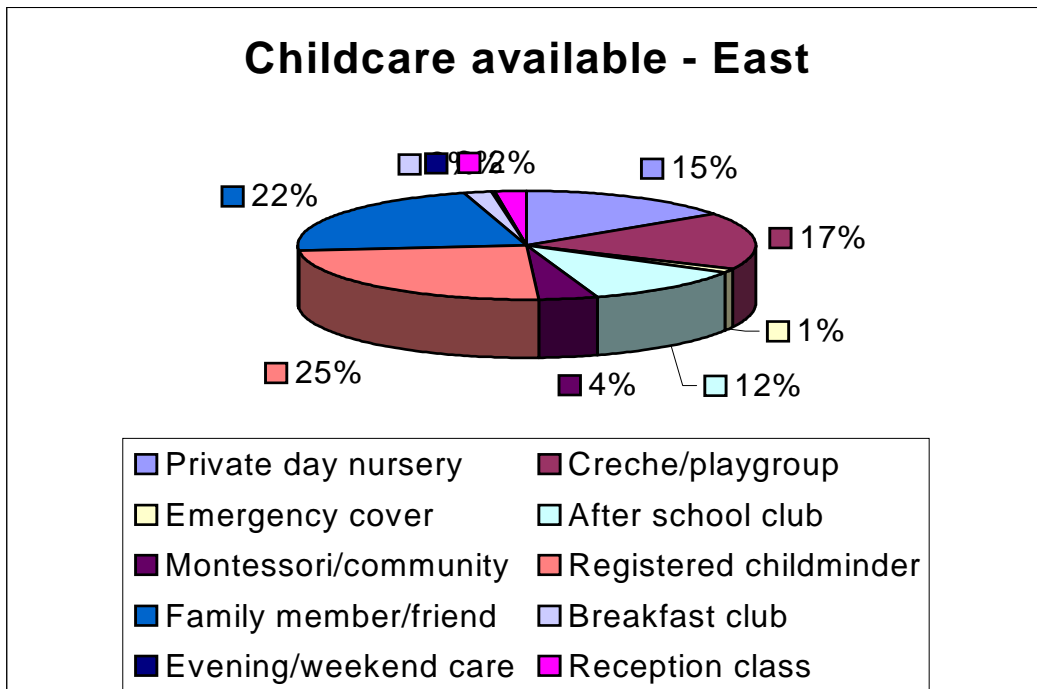
Childcare was not provided with the majority of advertised jobs (76%). Advertised jobs that clearly stated that childcare was provided comprised only 4%. Of these 3% a private day nursery was offered by 1%, emergency childcare cover by 2% and a registered childminder by 0.9%.

## **11 If childcare was not provided would you still think of applying?**

72% of the sample said they would still apply for the job even if childcare was not provided. This shows that people do not really expect childcare to be provided when looking or applying for jobs. Those (28%) who would not apply for the job if childcare was not offered reported that this was because childcare was either too expensive (79%) or there was no local childcare that they could avail of (21%).

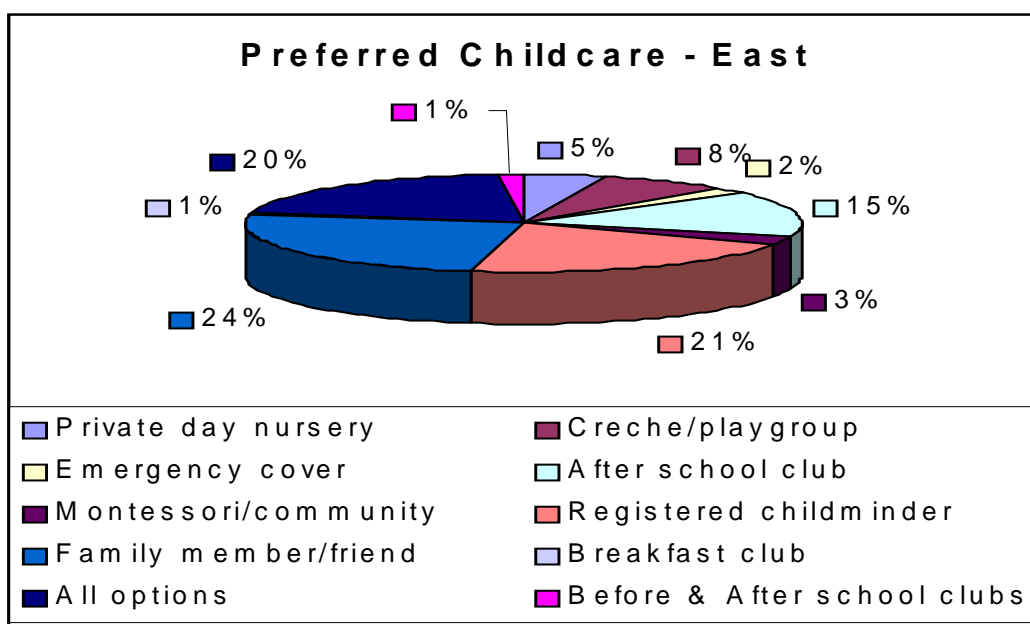
## **12 Childcare available in local area**

Some form of childcare was available in most areas where there was a jobcentre. 92% of the sample had access to some form of childcare. Of all types of childcare the most common was that of a registered childminder (25%) followed by care provided by a family member (22%). The least available type of childcare was evening/weekend care (0%), care in an emergency (1%), breakfast clubs (2%) and reception classes (2%).



### 13 Childcare most would be happy with if employment was secured

The type of childcare that parents would like to avail of if they were successful in securing employment was care provided by a family member/friend (24%), a registered childminder (21%), after school club (15%) and a crèche (8%).



## **14 Preferred working times**

Considering current childcare responsibilities most parents could start work at 9am (74%) and finish at 5pm (30%). If parents were provided with good quality, affordable childcare the majority of parents could start work at 9am (76%) and finish at 5pm (53%). The majority of parents said they were willing to work weekdays (70%) with a just over a quarter (28%) willing to work every day. Of the different working hours on offer, parents showed a preference for normal working hours between 9am and 5pm (68%). A sizeable proportion showed a preference for working during term time (43%) and availing of flexi hours (46%).

## **15 Interested in becoming a self-employed registered childminder**

In general the majority of the sample were not interested in becoming a self-employed registered childminder. No reasons were sought.

## **Answers to Research Questions**

Beyond the basic descriptive statistics a number of inferential statistics were used to consider the influence of eg. Family size, length of unemployment and age of children on barriers to employment. The findings of these analyses are summarised below in relation to the research questions (further details are available on request).

### **1 Is childcare the main barrier for women who want to work?**

For women attending their local jobcentre in the East of the province, 50% said that finding suitable childcare was the biggest barrier in securing employment and 17% found the cost of childcare a major problem.

### **2 What other factors/barriers to employment do women identify?**

There was agreement from women attending jobcentres in the East of the province. Other barriers identified in order of most prohibitive to securing employment after childcare issues included transport, having up to date skills, filling in application forms, preparing for the interview, lack of confidence in won ability and the length of time respondents had been unemployed.

### **3 Is there any relationship between the length of unemployment and perceived barriers to employment?**

The length of unemployment was considered in relation to the number of perceived barriers to securing employment. Generally, it

was found that the longer women had been unemployed the more barriers they identified in relation to securing employment. It tended to be that childcare issues featured more prominently among those who had been unemployed for longer periods.

**4 Is there any relationship between the length of time respondents have been unemployed and the reasons for seeking employment?**

Those unemployed for longer periods of time tended to cite more reasons for seeking employment and in general they were more inclined to mention that financial reasons and wanting to contribute to the household were the main reasons for presently seeking employment.

**5 Is there any relationship between the number of children in a family and the barriers to employment as perceived by those women attending jobcentres?**

Those women with larger families were more likely to mention childcare issues as significant barriers to employment. These included childcare costs, finding suitable childcare and transport.

**6 Is there a relationship between the ages of children in a family and the perceived barriers to employment by those women attending jobcentres?**

Those women who had younger children in their families were more likely to mention childcare issues as significant barriers to employment. These again included cost of childcare, finding

suitable childcare and transport as well as finding a job which fitted in with primary school hours.

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