



The Scottish
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Millennium Cohort Study
A User Guide Focussing on
Families in Scotland

Public Services and Government



social
research

**MILLENNIUM COHORT STUDY
A USER GUIDE FOCUSING ON FAMILIES IN
SCOTLAND**

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HEADLINE FINDINGS

- Urban areas in Scotland were more likely to be rated as good for bringing up children than urban areas in the other countries of the UK. Thirty six percent of Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) parents living in urban Scotland rated their urban areas as ‘excellent’ for children to grow up in, compared with 26% in urban England and 29% in urban Wales.
- Lone parents in Scotland had larger flows into partnerships than in the rest of the UK. Thirty-six percent of lone parents in Scotland at sweep 1 (2001-02) had become a two parent family by sweep 2 (2003-05) compared with a flow of 28% for the rest of the UK, and this trend was particularly marked for younger mothers (aged 16-24).
- Paternal grandparents were far less likely to be alive in Scotland than in the rest of the UK: 65% of paternal grandmothers from Scotland’s families were alive compared with 74% in the rest of the UK, and 56% of paternal grandfathers in Scotland compared with 64% in the rest of the UK. However, parents of Scottish cohort children were slightly older on average than those in the rest of the UK, so this may partially explain the difference.
- More mothers and fathers from the MCS cohort in Scotland had achieved higher levels of educational attainment than those in other UK countries. Sixty-three percent of mothers and 61% of fathers in Scotland had an education level of NVQ level 3 or above, in comparison with 52% (mothers) and 55% (fathers) in other UK countries. This may go towards explaining the higher frequency of reading with children reported overall by parents in the Scottish cohort.
- Rates of child injuries among girls in Scotland were higher than those for girls in the rest of the UK (35% in Scotland compared with 31% across the rest of the UK countries).
- Children in Scotland were ahead of those in the rest of the UK on expressive language skills (vocabulary) development at this stage. Results from the (BAS) British Ability Scales for vocabulary indicate higher scores for children in Scotland which could only be partly explained by further analysis. After taking other factors into consideration Scottish children were 1.5 months ahead of children in the rest of the UK at the same stage. (This issue is further analysed and discussed in a separate report).
- While the majority of parents across all UK countries reported drinking some alcohol, the numbers were slightly higher for Scottish mothers (88%) and fathers (93%) than in the rest of the UK (82% for mothers; 91% for fathers). However, those mothers and fathers in Scotland who were older, in higher socio-economic groups and had higher educational qualifications reported drinking larger *amounts* of alcohol per week than in the rest of the UK.
- Scotland’s MCS mothers, who were employed when last contacted, had lower flows out of employment than those in the rest of the UK. Twelve percent of employed Scottish mothers moved out of employment between sweep 1 and sweep 2 in

comparison with 16% for the rest of the UK. Scotland's MCS mothers, who were not employed when last contacted, had higher flows into employment than those in the rest of the UK. Almost 30% of non-employed Scottish mothers had moved into employment by sweep 2, compared with only 25% of MCS mothers in the other UK countries.

- Families in Scotland were both significantly less likely to flow into poverty (between sweeps 1 and 2) and significantly more likely to move out of it, than families in the rest of the UK. Of families in other UK countries living above the poverty line when last contacted, 15% had moved into poverty by sweep 2, whereas in Scotland this percentage was 12%. Of families in other UK countries who were living in poverty when last contacted, 36% had moved out of poverty compared to 44% of such families in Scotland in the same period. (Issues surrounding family poverty differences are further analysed and discussed in a separate report).
- Mothers who had had another child since MCS sweep 1 showed a similar pattern in reported instances of post-natal depression across Scotland (30%) and the rest of the UK (33%). However, this rate was much higher for Scottish mothers in no-earner families (63%) and indicates that they may be particularly vulnerable to post-natal depression, in comparison even to those in equivalent family circumstances in the rest of the UK (45%).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scotland's User Guide to Millennium Cohort Study Data

1. This report presents some of the main initial findings of a focus on Scotland's families in the Second Survey of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS2) conducted by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies, which is based at the Institute of Education, University of London. It is intended to provide an introduction to potential users of the survey and to stimulate further in-depth and longitudinal analysis.

1 Introduction to Millennium Cohort Study

2. The Millennium Cohort Study offers large-scale information about children born into the New Century and the families who are bringing them up, for the four countries of the United Kingdom. Its second survey, with which this report is concerned, conducted in 2003-5 when the children were age 3, is the first in a planned series of follow-ups, building on the first survey, carried out during 2001-2002.

3. The second sweep of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS2) collected information from 1,814 families in Scotland who were part of 15,590 families of children born across the UK in 2000-2. The study's first sweep, carried out during 2001-2, when the children were aged 9-10 months old laid the foundations for this major new longitudinal research resource. It recorded the circumstances of pregnancy and birth, the all-important early months of life, and the social and economic backgrounds of the families into which the children were born.

4. The second survey data allow researchers for the first time to chart the changing circumstances of these children and their families and offer some direct measurements of the children's development at the age of three. Percentages reported here are re-weighted to provide representative estimates. There were differential rates of attrition by country from MCS1 to MCS2; a loss of 20% of Scotland's Sweep 1 MCS families from the sample at MCS2, compared with a 15% loss from England, 17% from Wales and 22% from Northern Ireland (Table 1.5). In addition, the loss of families from the Scotland sample was biased towards those without any educational qualifications although the rate of attrition in Scotland was higher than for England at all levels of education (Table 1.5). Low income families were less likely to respond than those with higher incomes in all countries. Among Scotland's families, the higher non-response rate than for England's families was visible at both high and low levels of family income (Table 1.5). Fortunately MCS3 has picked up and interviewed 1444 families across the UK who were not interviewed at sweep 2.

5. All references to Tables in this Executive Summary refer to the Annex Tables.

2 Housing, neighbourhood and community

6. Moving home is often an important event in the lives of families with young children. Over one third (38%) of UK families interviewed when their child was 9-10 months had changed their address by the time the child was 3, and this figure was higher in Scotland (41%) (Table 2.1). The average distance moved was also much higher in Scotland (35 kms) compared with the lowest average of only 11 kms in Northern Ireland (Table 2.2). Mobility

was more common among those on low incomes, but families in Scotland on very low incomes (under £10,400 p.a in 2001) were more likely to have moved (54.9%) than those in the same income group in the rest of the UK (47.8%) (Table 2.5). Similar findings were evident among families with no earners where 56.8% of such families in Scotland had moved address compared with only 43.5% in the rest of the UK (Table 2.6).

7. Parents in Scotland (41%) were more likely to rate the area they lived in as ‘excellent’ for children to grow up in than parents in England (32%) or Wales (35%) (Table 2.8), and this more favourable rating persisted holding constant parents’ socio-economic positions (Table 2.10). People living in rural areas were far more likely than those living in urban areas to rate their area as ‘excellent’ for their children to grow up in, for every UK country (Table 2.9) and people in rural Scotland were similar to those in rural England in this respect. However, people living in urban Scotland had the highest percentage of parents (36.4%) across UK countries who rated their urban areas as ‘excellent’ for children to grow up in, compared with 26.1% in urban England and 29% in urban Wales. Parents in Scotland rated their area ‘very safe’ for children to grow up in 42% of cases which was higher than the rest of the UK (38%) (Table 2.11) and especially higher among manager or professional parents in Scotland (49%, 44% in rest of UK) and small employers or self employed (55%, 41% in rest of UK) (Table 2.13). Employees in the lower NS-SEC groups were similar in Scotland and in the rest of the UK, in their thoughts about the safety of their area. Again people living in rural Scotland were far more likely than those in urban areas to say they felt very safe in their area, 62% of cases in rural Scotland compared with 58.5% in Rural England, 55.8% in rural Wales. But also people living in urban Scotland had a higher percentage (36.3%) rating their area ‘very safe’, than those living in urban England (31.8%), but not than those living in urban Wales (39.2%) (Table 2.12).

3 Family demographics and relationships

8. Focusing on family demographics presents a picture of both change and stability in the membership of the cohort families (Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6). The Millennium child was more likely to be the first child in the family in Scotland than in the other UK countries giving families in Scotland smaller family size than families in the other UK countries at the outset of this study (Table 3.7, 3.8, 3.9). However, mothers in Scotland were catching up on family size but not quite eliminating the gap with those in other UK countries, especially Northern Ireland (Table 3.7) by sweep 2. By the time the cohort child was aged 3, it was slightly more likely that mothers in Scotland would have had another child than those in the rest of the UK. Mothers in Scotland between ages 30 and 40 were most likely to have had another child and have closed the family size gap with the rest of the UK (Table 3.8, 3.10). Families in Scotland were slightly less likely (8.5%) than those in the rest of the UK (10%) to have a half sibling to the cohort child in the family (Table 3.11, 3.12).

9. The proportion of families where parents were legally married was higher in MCS2 than in MCS1 by 4% with corresponding falls in the proportions of cohabitating couples and lone parents (Table 3.1). The rise in the proportion of families in Scotland who were married over this period was higher than in the rest of the UK and it was due to those mothers in Scotland aged 35 and above at MCS2 being more likely than mothers of the equivalent age in the rest of the UK to be married at this point. Younger mothers in Scotland at MCS2 (16-24) were slightly less likely than the rest of the UK to be married and far more likely to be cohabiting when the cohort child was aged 3 (Table 3.2). By the second sweep of MCS, the

percentage of lone mothers in Scotland's MCS families was lower than in the rest of the UK, especially marked where the mother is aged 16-24. This was a change from sweep 1 where England had the lowest rate of lone mothers. Scotland's drop in the percentage of lone mothers over this period should be seen against a slight rise in the UK as a whole (Table 3.1).

10. These net figures result from flows between having two or one parent families and between the state of marriage and cohabiting. Outflows from cohabiting to marriage were the lowest among mothers in Scotland compared with the other UK countries (Table 3.5). However, families in Scotland exhibited larger flows than the rest of the UK from being a lone parent at sweep 1, to being in a two parent family at sweep 2; 36% of lone parents in Scotland at sweep 1 had moved to be a two parent family by sweep 2 compared with a flow of 28% for the rest of the UK (Table 3.3, 3.4). Younger mothers (16-24) in Scotland stood out in this higher flow into 2-parent families compared with the those of equivalent age in the rest of the UK (Table 3.4). Scotland also had the highest rate, across the UK, of non-resident natural fathers moving back to live with the mother and their child, particularly higher than the rest of the UK in the youngest (16-24) and 35 or older age groups (Table 3.4, 3.17, 3.18). Non-resident fathers who moved into being resident fathers were more likely to have been married to the mother previously, or to have been a relationship (Table 3.19), and to have kept in contact with the child over the period (Table 3.30). Families in Scotland (84.6%) were more likely than those in the rest of the UK (82.6%) to have a natural father living in the household (Table 3.2, 3.15). However, the gap is much larger (58.5% in Scotland compared with 48.9% in the rest of the UK) when the mother was aged 16-24 (Table 3.16).

11. Similarly, in terms of the break up of 2-parent partnership families, couple families in Scotland had the lowest outflow rate, 6%, from 2-parent families across the UK (Table 3.3, 3.4). Again the younger age group of mothers in Scotland had a particularly lower outflow rate compared to mothers of the same age across the rest of the UK (Table 3.4).

12. Families in Scotland were also less likely to have grandparent living in the household than families in the rest of the UK (Table 3.13), except where the mother was over 40 years of age (although this is a very small sample in Scotland) (Table 3.14).

13. Overall, the patterns of changes that have occurred to millennium families from 2001 to 2003-04 have some distinctive elements where Scotland stands out from the rest of the UK. There has been more movement in Scotland from lone parenthood into two parent families and towards marriage, partly from mothers getting back together with their earlier partners and in some cases getting married. This trend is more noticeable among mothers in Scotland who were young when having the Millennium child and are more likely than their counterparts in the rest of the UK to have moved to a 2 parent family.

4 Grandparents

14. Almost all the cohort children had at least one living grandparent at sweep 2 (Table 4.1, 4.2). However, the paternal grandparents of millennium children were less likely to be alive for families in Scotland than was the case for families in the rest of the UK; 65% of paternal grandmothers from Scotland's families were alive compared with 74% in the rest of the UK and 56% of paternal grandfathers in Scotland compared with 64% in the rest of the UK (Table 4.1, 4.2). Mothers and to a lesser extent fathers in Scotland were both slightly older on average than parents in the rest of the UK which would explain part of their having

fewer parents alive; 39.8% of mothers in Scotland were over 34 compared with 34.5% in the rest of the UK. Despite there being fewer grandparents alive among Scotland's families, care from grandparents for the cohort child up to age 3 was more common among families in Scotland than in the rest of the UK (Table 4.5); in 32% of couple families in Scotland grandparents provided some care for the cohort child compared with 26% in the rest of the UK, and for 34% of lone parent families in Scotland compared with 23% in the rest of the UK.

15. Although there were similar levels of being in contact with grandparents by families in Scotland and the rest of the UK, the frequency of contact of cohort parents with their own parents was slightly higher in Scotland than in the rest of the UK (Table 4.4).

16. Twenty-five per cent of the children had some form of childcare from a grandparent and 90 per cent of cohort families had received financial support from grandparents (Table 4.5). Financial support for couple families took place to the same extent in Scotland as in the rest of the UK, but financial support for lone parents from their own parents was higher for mothers in Scotland (88%) than in the rest of the UK (79%).

17. Maternal grandmothers in Scotland were the most likely of grandmothers across the UK families to have been in employment (70%) when the cohort child's mother had been 14 years old (Table 4.7, 4.8). This is in contrast to Northern Ireland, where maternal grandmothers stood out as being far less likely to have been employed (53%) than those in other countries when the cohort child's mother was 14.

5 Parenting

18. The study provides a rich resource to look at different aspects of parenting, particularly in relation to fathers. Both parents (where there were two living with the child) were asked a wide range of questions regarding their activities and behaviours with their children and their different parenting styles and beliefs. Their responses provide a unique picture of what parents were doing with their children at the age of three, and how well they felt they were managing as parents. There are many similarities in parenting practices and beliefs between mothers and fathers but the practices varied in ways that were consistent with men and fathers tending to work more and longer hours than women and mothers.

19. When asked about whether parents had enough time to spend with their child at age 3, thinking they had 'plenty of time' declined with the age of the mother and with the age of the father (Table 5.1). However, among families in Scotland fewer mothers than in the rest of the UK thought they had plenty of time, and this gap was evident across all age groups of mothers. The opposite was the case for fathers in Scotland, where fathers were more likely than fathers in the rest of the UK to say they had 'plenty of time' to spend with their 3-year old child (Table 5.2). Again the gap was still evident when fathers were compared at the same age (Table 5.3).

20. The frequency with which parents read to their 3 year old also displayed some country differences (Table 5.4). There was a higher frequency of reading among both mothers in Scotland than the rest of the UK, and fathers in Scotland compared with fathers in the rest of the UK (Table 5.5, 5.6); in both cases the gap remained when fathers were compared at the same age group. MCS mothers in Scotland had the higher levels of education than those in

other UK countries which is partly responsible for this higher frequency of reading with children; 62.8% of mothers in Scotland had NVQ level 3 or above compared with the UK MCS mothers' average of 51.7% (Table 9.2). Fathers in Scotland had the highest frequencies of reading to their children of fathers across the four UK countries (Table 5.5). This too is probably related to higher levels of education for fathers in Scotland; 61.2% of MCS2 fathers had education of NVQ level 3 or above compared with 54.8% for the MCS UK average for fathers (Table 9.10). Fathers in Wales, however, were most likely to say they never read to their children (7 per cent) while fathers in Scotland were least likely to say this (3 per cent).

21. The regularity of children's routines varied a little by country but with Wales, not Scotland, standing out. In Wales, children had both the highest rates of regular bedtimes, always, but also the highest rate of never having regular bedtimes (Table 5.7, 5.8). Wales and Northern Ireland children also had higher percentages with regular mealtimes than children in Scotland or England (Table 5.9, 5.10). Regular bedtime had some relationship with families' employment in that no earner households tended to have the highest rates of irregularity in bedtime routines (Table 5.8).

22. Virtually all mothers said they wanted to impart such values as independence, obedience and respect (Table 5.13). But mothers in Northern Ireland were keener to instil religious values in their children than mothers in the other UK countries. Eighty-five per cent of Northern Irish mothers considered religious values important, compared with just over half in England, Wales and Scotland.

23. However, when asked about the things of most importance, families in Scotland were more likely (55%) than those in the other UK countries (40-50%) to select wanting children 'to think for themselves' (Table 5.12). This emphasis in Scotland persisted after controlling for mother's ages. However, these responses also varied by mothers' ages. More emphasis (59-60%) was given to the importance of children thinking for themselves by older mothers in Scotland (35 years and over). In consequence mothers in Scotland placed a bit less emphasis than in other countries on obeying parents and helping others. Wanting children to be liked or popular or to learn religious values were pretty uncommon as the most important qualities in all countries

24. There was also an age divide on religious values. Older mothers wanted their children to adopt religious values (64 per cent of 35 to 39-year-olds) but only a minority of 16 to 24-year-old mothers (38 per cent) felt they were important. When mothers of the same age were compared, responses in Scotland indicated a slightly lower level of importance for religious values than the rest of the UK (Table 5.14).

25. In bringing up their children, mothers in Scotland reported the most use of 'lots of rules' (33%) compared with a UK average of 31% (Table 5.15). However, at the same time, of mothers in Scotland who used rules, 46% suggested they 'strictly enforced' these rules, a lower percentage than gave this reply among similar mothers in England (50%) and Wales (47%), but a greater extent than mothers in Northern Ireland (41%) (Table 5.16).

26. It will be interesting to discover whether these systematic and individual differences in parenting styles (Table 5.15, 5.16, 5.7) and attitudes will change as the child gets older and whether they will be related to behaviour and attainment later on. This is something that MCS data will be able to reveal in the future.

6 Child health

27. This preliminary look at the health data collected by sweep 2 suggests that while the majority of pre-school children in the four UK countries were healthy, a minority were in poor health. One in six had a longstanding illness (Table 6.1). The survey also showed that children starting out in disadvantaged communities were more likely to suffer disability and ill health, and to experience more problems with vision and hearing, as well as asthma and other longstanding conditions, chronic infections and injuries (Table 6.1).

28. Families in Scotland were slightly less likely to report that millennium children had longstanding illnesses (Table 6.2). This could have been a result of differences in income since families at different income levels tend to have different levels of health or illness. When comparing families at the same broad level of income, families in Scotland did not have lower rates of longstanding illness (Table 6.3) although the MCS2 sample had a higher rate of attrition among low income than among higher income families (see Section 2). At levels of income that categorise a family as living in poverty (60% of the national median income), families in Scotland were slightly more likely than the rest of the UK to report that children had longstanding illnesses, although among those who had such illnesses, those in Scotland were less likely, than those in the rest of the UK, to find it limiting (Table 6.3).

29. On some other illness and health indicators, children in Scotland had a slight advantage; they were slightly less likely than in the rest of the UK to report having hearing problems (Table 6.6), speech problems (controlled for gender), asthma and wheezing; the latter two differences were not explained by either living in a disadvantaged area (Table 6.4), the gender of the child (Table 6.5), or whether mothers smoked during pregnancy (Table 6.6).

30. On hearing problems, families in Scotland reported the lowest rates across UK country-wards (2.6-2.8%), compared with a UK average of 4.8% (Table 6.1). While this can represent a health advantage to children in Scotland, it can also represent lower levels of awareness and therefore needs to be considered in the light of country policies and practices on screening children for hearing problems.

31. Overall rates of immunisation were similar in Scotland as in the rest of the UK and slightly higher in Scotland on the combined MMR (Table 6.10, 6.11). The boost to the rate of opting for the separate MMR, visible in more advantaged wards in England, was absent in Scotland.

32. The rate of child injuries among girls in Scotland was higher than in the rest of the UK (Table 6.7, 6.8), although on some other health problems, such as recurring ear infections, rates were higher in Scotland than in England and Northern Ireland, but not Wales, when living in a disadvantaged ward (Table 6.4, 6.5, 6.6). The higher injury rate for families in Scotland with low income, visible in the sweep one MCS data, was not present at sweep 2 (Table 6.9).

33. Across the UK, 5% of children were obese and a further 18% were overweight¹ (Table 6.12). Children in disadvantaged areas tended to be a little more likely to be

¹ The BMI overweight cut off at 3 year (36 months) are 17.9 kg/m² for boys and 17.6 for girls. The corresponding obesity cut offs are 19.6 for boys and 19.4 for girls.

overweight and obese. In Scotland the rate of obesity was the same as in the rest of the UK with a slightly higher rate of children being overweight but not obese (19.2%) in Scotland. Girls aged 3 in Scotland had a slightly higher rate of being overweight but not obese than girls in the rest of the UK and children living at incomes above the poverty line had slightly higher rates of problem levels of BMI in Scotland than in the rest of the UK (Table 6.13). The relationship between BMI and mothers' education was complicated. In general, having a mother with a degree was associated with lower rates of problem BMI values, and appeared, therefore, to work as a protection factor across the UK, but not to the same extent in Scotland (Table 6.14).

34. There were no statistically significant differences in obesity rates between boys and girls. However, some early and important gender differences in other health indicators were observed which were mostly evident across boys and girls in the rest of the UK. These differences were evident in boys and girls in Scotland, although not always reaching levels of statistical significance, probably due to smaller sample sizes. Boys were more likely than girls in Scotland and the rest of the UK to be delayed in toilet training and speech (Table 6.15), to have a longstanding illness, to have suffered from wheezing and asthma, recurring ear infections and to have required medical attention for injuries. Girls were more likely than boys to have had chickenpox and to have received the combined MMR vaccine. These variations may relate in part to different social expectations and early social experiences and may in turn influence access to early-years provision and later health.

7 Cognitive development and behaviour

35. The survey pioneered the mass collection of data on three-year-olds' cognitive skills in their own home. Two established assessments were used: the Naming Vocabulary Subtest of the British Ability Scales and the School Readiness Composite (SRC) of the Revised Bracken Basic Concept Scale. The first is part of a set of cognitive assessments designed to assess children's expressive language skills. The Bracken SRC consists of six tests that measure 'readiness' for formal education by assessing knowledge of colours, letters, numbers/counting, sizes, comparisons and shapes. Both of these age 3 child assessments were administered by survey team members in computer-assisted interviews.

36. The results show marked differences between children from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds in Scotland and the rest of the UK. Better cognitive scores were achieved by children from families who were highly educated and had above poverty incomes. The vocabulary assessment revealed that girls had marginally better expressive language skills than boys (Table 7.1).

37. Children in Scotland were ahead of those in the rest of the UK on expressive language skills (BAS) by an amount that represents about three months of development at this age (Table 7.1). Controlling separately for a range of other factors did not explain the higher BAS score for children in Scotland; the differential was not explained by differences of gender, family type, parental education, parental employment, parental occupation and annual family income (Table 7.2), when examined separately. However, in the rest of the UK children in families with two working parents had a higher BAS score than children in

families with one working parent; whereas in Scotland there was no difference according to whether there was one or two employed parents².

38. Children in Scotland and girls also did better in the Bracken school readiness assessment than children in the rest of the UK and boys respectively (Table 7.3). The lead in average scores in Scotland is equivalent to about two months' progress while girls, on average, are three months ahead of boys. These differences were not explained by differences in gender, family type, parental education, parental employment, parental occupation and annual family income when examined as separate factors. Parents with highest education as NVQ level 2, and parents in small employer or self employed occupations did have the same mean Bracken scores in Scotland as in the rest of the UK (Table 7.4)³.

39. The children's emotional and behavioural problems were assessed using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. This was included in a computer-assisted self-completion exercise undertaken by parents (usually the mother). The results suggest that most children are relatively well-behaved and emotionally adjusted. However, children from more advantaged families were assessed as having fewer behavioural problems than the more disadvantaged. This was seen consistently across parental education, occupation and income. Girls were assessed as having fewer behavioural problems than boys (Table 7.5). These relationships were evident in the mean scores for children from Scotland as well as children from the rest of the UK (Table 7.6).

40. Children in Scotland had lower mean scores on this behavioural scale signalling they had fewer behaviour problems than children in the rest of the UK, and than children in England and Wales but not children in Northern Ireland (Table 7.5). The improved behaviour scores for children in Scotland over the rest of the UK were not explained by differences in gender, family type, annual family income and most levels of parental education, parental employment, parental occupation (Table 7.6), when examined as separate factors. 4

² This difference between families in Scotland and the rest of the UK was explored through multivariate analysis. This analysis confirmed that children in Scotland still had higher BAS vocabulary scores than the rest of the UK which could not be explained by the above range other factors when they were all combined. However, the amount children in Scotland were ahead of those in the rest of the UK narrowed as a result of including all the above factors combined. (see Dex,S (ed) (2007) Millennium Cohort Study: Exploring some of the Distinctive results for Scotland, Report to Scottish Government.) This means therefore, it is a feature of the MCS sample in Scotland, rather than other factors that are responsible for the finding that children in Scotland were ahead in their vocabulary than children in the rest of the UK.

³ A multivariate analysis of Bracken school readiness scores found that the advantage of children in Scotland over the rest of the UK was fully accounted for by all the above factors combined. (see Dex,S (ed) (2007) Millennium Cohort Study: Exploration of some distinctive results for Scotland, Report to Scottish Government.)

⁴ A multivariate analysis found that the advantage of children in Scotland over the rest of the UK in their total difficulties scores was fully accounted for by the set of all the above factors when combined (see Dex,S (ed) (2007) Millennium Cohort Study: Exploration of some distinctive results for Scotland, Report to Scottish Government.)

41. Lastly, the BAS and Bracken cognitive scores were linked to other age 9-10 month development indicators (Table 7.7, 7.8, 7.9). Children who were delayed in their gross or fine motor development at this younger age also had lower (BAS and Bracken) cognitive scores and higher (SDQ) problem behaviour scores at age 3.

8 Parental health and wellbeing

42. The health of parents matters in our account of the millennium children's lives as an important part of the context in which they are growing up. MCS2 collected data on health and related behaviours, including general self-rated health, longstanding illnesses, cigarette smoking, alcohol and recreational drug use, psychological morbidity, life satisfaction and height and weight. Each of these is considered for mothers and fathers in relation to age, country of residence, occupation, educational qualifications, family structure and employment status.

43. Most parents seem to be in reasonably good health, as would be expected of parents with children aged three. A minority rated their general health as fair or poor (Table 8.1). Mothers in Scotland had the lowest percentage rating themselves in this way (15.1%), mothers in Wales the highest (17.7%). Fathers in Scotland were in the middle range (13.5%) between the highest percentages of poor health in England (14.1%) and the lowest in Wales (12.1%). The ranking of percentages with long standing illness by country (Table 8.2) differed from that of general self assessed health; parents in Scotland lay in the middle of a fairly narrow range for UK countries (22.7% of mothers; 22.1% of fathers), with parents in Northern Ireland appearing to be the most healthy on this measure (19.4% of mothers and 16.8% of fathers).

44. Both general self assessed health and longstanding illness of both mothers and fathers had relationships with socio-economic status, parents' education, marital status and being a lone parent (Table 8.3). Ill health was worse for parents with low or no educational qualifications, lower socio economic status groups (and among the self employed for long standing illness), no-earner families, or lone mothers. General ill health declined with age, although this was not so clearly the case for longstanding illness. In all of these relationships with parents' health indicators, parents in Scotland exhibited the same relationships as parents in the rest of the UK, where the sample sizes for parents in Scotland were sufficient to make the comparison. Deviations of Scotland from the rest of the UK tended to be found where sample sizes were low in Scotland.

45. In health-related behaviour we examined smoking and alcohol consumption. On parents' smoking, 28.9% of mothers and 30.5% of fathers in Scotland were smokers at MCS2 (Table 8.5). These statistics were similar to the rest of the UK statistics although with some variation in that mothers in Wales had a higher percentage (32.6%) and fathers in Northern Ireland (25.2%) a lower percentage of smokers.

46. Smoking was more prevalent among the youngest parents (Table 8.6). More than half of younger mothers (under 25) were smoking at the time of interview (52.2% in Scotland mothers, 54.4% in the rest of the UK) compared with about one in five of those aged 35 and over. Smoking was slightly higher among fathers than among mothers. The prevalence of smoking among both mothers and fathers varied with age, socio-economic circumstances, educational qualifications, employment status and marital status in the same ways in Scotland

as in the rest of the UK. There was a small tendency for fathers, but not mothers, in Scotland to be more likely to smoke than those in the rest of the UK when they were in the lowest socio-economic or educational group or were in a no-earner family (Table 8.6).

47. The large majority of parents also drank some alcohol (Table 8.7). Mothers in Scotland (88%) were more likely than those in the rest of the UK (82%) to drink alcohol at some time, although the gap was smaller for fathers with 93% in Scotland compared with 91% of fathers in the rest of the UK drinking alcohol. In terms of drinking alcohol five or more times a week, this was unusual among mothers (4% in Scotland and 8% in the rest of the UK) and 10% of fathers in Scotland, compared with 16% in the rest of the UK, drank alcohol frequently. Alcohol consumption was related to age, socio-economic status, education level and parents' employment in similar ways in Scotland as in the rest of the UK and for both mothers and fathers. Larger amounts of alcohol in-take went hand in hand with having higher amounts of income. However, mothers in Scotland tended to drink larger amounts per week than mothers in the rest of the UK, when they were at the high end of the alcohol spectrum – that is they drank more at higher ages, higher socio-economic status, higher educational qualifications and when they were in a two-earner compared no-earner or one earner families (Table 8.8). The same relationship was evident for Scotland's fathers but to a lesser extent. CAGE scores examine the frequency of drinking alcohol among those who do drink it. CAGE scores of drinkers in Scotland and the rest of the UK showed less of a gradient with socio-economic classifications, but highlighted problem drinking more clearly in lone parent and no earner families. Such problems were less notable in Scotland than in the rest of the UK (Table 8.9, 8.10).

48. Admitting to ever having used recreational drugs in the past year was slightly higher in Scotland than in the rest of the UK, 4.5% for mothers and 9.4% for fathers in Scotland compared with 3.8% for mothers and 8.2% for fathers in the rest of the UK (Table 8.11). For mothers and fathers, the likelihood of recreational drug use declined with age, and with higher socio-economic status or educational qualification groups. Usage rates were much higher among lone mothers, cohabiting mothers and fathers and in no earner families, and possibly at higher rates in Scotland than in the rest of the UK (Table 8.12).

49. A number of different indicators of mothers' mental health were used in the surveys. Mothers who had another baby since MCS1 were asked questions to identify post natal depression (Table 8.13). 30.5% of such mothers in Scotland and 33% in the rest of the UK said they had felt low or sad for two weeks or more, although this Scotland advantage was reversed for no earner families but not for lone parent families (Table 8.14). In terms of having been diagnosed with depression, 31% of mothers in Scotland and 28% in the rest of the UK said they had been diagnosed with depression by a GP (Table 8.15). Mothers in Scotland (9.8 per cent) were less likely than mothers in Northern Ireland (11.3 per cent) but more likely than mothers in Wales (8.7 per cent) or England (7.4 per cent) to be receiving treatment for depression. However, the vast majority of cohort children's parents (around 5 out of 6) said they were reasonably satisfied with their lives, 83% of mothers and 87% of fathers in Scotland on a par with 82% of mothers and 87% of fathers in the rest of the UK (Table 8.19, 8.20).

50. Parents' height and weights were collected in order to calculate their BMI values. Mothers and fathers in Scotland were slightly less likely than those in the rest of the UK to have BMI problem scores (Table 8.21). In Scotland 12.9% of mothers were obese on this calculation and a further 24% classified as overweight but not obese. In comparison, in the

rest of the UK, 14% of mothers were obese and 23.5% were overweight but not obese. Among Scotland's fathers, 14.8% were obese and a further 46.4% were overweight but not obese compared with 16.8% obese and 45.6% overweight but not obese in the rest of the UK. For both mothers, and fathers, problem BMI values were more common at lower levels of both socio-economic status and educational qualifications, but seemed unrelated to family employment, marital status or ages of parents (Table 8.22). These relationships were similar for the rest of the UK and for Scotland, as far as it was possible to tell given the small sample sizes.

9 Parental employment and education

51. The economic activity of parents is another vitally important element of the context in which the cohort child is growing up. It influences not only the income level and household resources but the time available to spend with the child. Just over half (54%) of the UK millennium cohort mothers were employed when their child was three, up from around 50% in the first survey, although in Scotland 64% of mothers were employed at age 3 (Table 9.1). However, Scotland's MCS mothers at MCS2 were more highly qualified than those in the rest of the UK (Table 9.2). Mothers in Scotland with degree level qualifications were more likely to be employed than degree qualified mothers in the rest of the UK; 21.5% of mothers in Scotland worked full time at MCS2 compared with 19.8% in the rest of the UK, and 52.1% in Scotland worked part time, 49.7% in the rest of the UK (Table 9.3). The split between full and part-time hours was similar in Scotland and the rest of the UK at one quarter full-time and three quarters part-time hours (Table 9.1). However, at lower levels of education (NVQ3 and below), employed mothers in Scotland were more likely to work part-time hours and less likely to be not working than those in the rest of the UK (Table 9.3). The share of part-time working among employed mothers was not related to whether or not they had a grandparent alive in Scotland or the rest of the UK.

52. There were sizeable changes of status for mothers between MCS1 and MCS2 interviews and Scotland's MCS mothers had lower flows out of employment and higher flows into employment than those in the rest of the UK; 12.5% of mothers in Scotland employed at MCS1 were not employed at MCS2 (15.6% in the rest of the UK), and 29.5% of Scotland's mothers who were not employed at MCS1 were employed at MCS2 (25% for the rest of the UK) (Table 9.4). These flows are despite the fact that Scotland's mothers had higher rates than the rest of the UK of having a new baby by MCS2 (Section 2).

53. The proportion of MCS fathers who were self employed was lower in Scotland (14%) than in the rest of the UK (18%) at this time (Table 9.9), although this MCS figure for the UK was higher than the UK national average in 2003-04. The overall employment rates for MCS fathers was similar in Scotland and the rest of the UK (Table 9.9).

54. Combining of mothers' and fathers' employment rates, to give a family classification of employment types, gives families in Scotland a higher proportion of families with 2 earners than in the rest of the UK (Table 9.13); 13.7% of families in Scotland had 2 full-time earners (10.8% in the rest of the UK), and 36.7 per cent had 1.5 earners (34.1% in the rest of the UK). The higher rates of employment and socio-economic status (below) of mothers in Scotland is due to the disproportionate loss of lower educated and low income families from the MCS2 sample of families in Scotland.

55. There were some small differences between the socio-economic profiles of Scotland's mothers, employed mothers in Scotland having 42.1% in professional or managerial occupations compared with 39.6% in the rest of the UK (Table 9.14). However, fathers in Scotland were slightly less likely to be in this top group of occupations than fathers in the rest of the UK (Table 9.15).

56. Scotland had the highest country percentage of employed mothers working on Saturdays (16.3%) and the highest percentage using job share arrangements (Table 9.16). Also, when not employed, mothers in Scotland were slightly less likely to say they preferred to look after their own family or their own children, than those in the other UK countries (Table 9.21).

10 Income and poverty

57. The survey was able to estimate whether parental net income fell below a given threshold (60 per cent of the national median) after our own adjustment for family size and composition. The proportion of cohort families in this poverty category, in the UK, remained stable between MCS1 and MCS2 at 26%. The proportion of families in Scotland falling below this threshold in sweep 2 was lower at 21% (Table 10.1). At MCS sweep,1 Scotland's rate of family income poverty was 23% which was the same as the rate in England and Northern Ireland, but less than in Wales (27%). Part of this improvement in Scotland was found to be due to the higher drop-out rate between surveys of families in Scotland, and especially higher drop-out rates from the lower income groups.^{5 6}

58. Groups at higher risk of being in family income poverty at the second survey in Scotland as in the rest of the UK (Table 10.2, 10.3), included:

- lone parents without employment;
- lone parents with employment;
- no-earner couples;
- couples with the mother employed but the father not employed;
- families with three or more children;
- having a mother or a father with no qualifications; or
- having an employed father in a semi-routine or routine occupation.

59. Living in poverty in Scotland and the rest of the UK was also more common among mothers who were under 20 and also those who were 21-25 years old. In most of these cases, these additional factors, when examined separately, did not explain the lower levels of poverty and risk attached to families in Scotland compared with the rest of the UK. One exception, although based on a very small sample, was lone parents who were not employed

⁵ A multivariate analysis of living in poverty found that the difference between poverty rates in Scotland and the rest of the UK was fully accounted for by the above range of factors combined, (see Dex,S (ed) (2007) Millennium Cohort Study: Exploring some of the Distinctive results for Scotland, Report to Scottish Government.)

⁶ MCS was not able to ask the detailed questions about household income that would have enabled us to reproduce the government's official child poverty measures for children of all ages, For household income before housing costs, this stood at 23 per cent below the UK median at the time of the first survey and 22 percent in 2003-4. In any case, the MCS survey covered family income rather than household income (the latter would include the income of any other adults in the home).

who were more likely in Scotland to be living in poverty (94.8%) compared with the rest of the UK (91.2%) (Table 10.2). One other difference was that mothers in Scotland who had NVQ qualifications to levels 1 or 2 had well above average rates of living in poverty where in the rest of the UK, this level of qualification was associated with well below average rates of family poverty (Table 10.3).

60. A majority of those who were struggling to manage financially were in poverty, and could accurately be said to be ‘suffering’ poverty. However, the link between poverty status and subjective poverty was not always direct. Over four in ten of those finding it difficult to manage were estimated to have income above the poverty line both in Scotland and in the rest of the UK, and 9 per cent of those in the UK (5% in Scotland) who said they were ‘living comfortably’ had income below the threshold (Table 10.4). Almost one half of those living below the poverty threshold indicated they had lower levels of satisfaction with their lives in both Scotland and the rest of the UK (Table 10.4).

61. Changes took place in families’ financial circumstances between MCS sweeps 1 and 2. The flows between living in and out of poverty showed distinctive differences in Scotland from the rest of the UK (Table 10.5). Families in Scotland were both significantly less likely to flow into poverty over this period, and significantly more likely to flow out of it, than families in the rest of the UK. Whereas 12% of families who were not in poverty in Scotland at MCS1 ended up in poverty at MCS2 in Scotland, the equivalent figure for the rest of the UK was 15%. Also, 44% of families who were in poverty in Scotland at MCS1 moved out of this state by MCS2, compared with 36% of families in the rest of the UK. The relative sizes of these flows helped families in Scotland to have a lower rate of family poverty at MCS2 compared to the rest of the UK. However, differential attrition from MCS1 to MCS2 of families in Scotland, and low income families in particular, compared with England, also contributed to this lowering of Scotland’s rate of family poverty. The data collected will be able to throw further light on how families spend their money and what they cannot afford, and on movements in and out of poverty.

11 Childcare and early education

62. The majority of pre-school children now experience some non-maternal care. Childcare outside the family at age 3 is not solely ‘custodial’ arrangements for working mothers. About six out of ten children in MCS2 were in at least one form of childcare (usually just one). Mothers making these arrangements were both employed and not employed. Compared with all mothers who were employed who had made arrangements about childcare, 22 per cent of non-employed mothers had made childcare arrangements. Arrangements were broadly similar between Scotland and the rest of the UK. It was Northern Ireland children that had a more distinct profile of childcare from the other UK countries.

63. The main arrangement was classified as ‘formal group care’ if it involved a group setting such as a day nursery or nursery school, slightly less in Scotland (27.7% families) compared with the rest of the UK (31.8%) (Table 11.1). Formal childcare in a non-group setting, such as childminder or nanny were at similar percentages in Scotland (13%) and the rest of the UK (12%). Formal care, of both types, was more commonly used by mothers in higher socio-economic status groups, among the more highly educated, and in higher family income groups in Scotland, as in the rest of the UK (Table 11.2). The other 57 per cent of

arrangements, classified as 'informal', involved family members, mainly grandparents (31.3% in Scotland, 28.9% in the rest of the UK), and neighbours or other relatives (8.1% in Scotland, 5.9% in the rest of the UK). Grandparent care was more commonly used as the main source of care by those in lower socio-economic groups, by those with lower education qualifications, and by those working part time. In addition, some employed mothers or their partners looked after their children themselves while working (19.9% in Scotland, 21.4% in the rest of the UK). This was less common among mothers in manager and professional jobs, and among the highly educated. These relations were similar across the rest of the UK and Scotland (Table 11.2).

64. Children of employed mothers were in childcare for 21 hours a week on average (21.2 hours in Scotland and 20.6 hours per week in the rest of the UK) (Table 11.4). Children whose mothers were not employed were in care approximately 9 hours less per week than those whose mothers were in employment; for an average of 13.7 hours per week in Scotland and 12.1 hours per week in the rest of the UK (Table 11.3). Children looked after by their working mothers spent 25.5 hours per week on average in Scotland in that form of care, 32.6 hours a week in the rest of the UK (Table 11.4). When partners provided care while the mother was at work, fathers' weekly hours of care were similar, 20.4 hours per week in Scotland and 18.8 hours in the rest of the UK. However, when childcare was provided by partners (mainly fathers of the child) to children whose mother was not employed, fathers average hours of care were longer in Scotland (23.3 per week) than in the rest of the UK (15 hours per week) (Table 11.4). However, it is perhaps surprising that amounts of time fathers cared for the children were not more dissimilar according to whether the mother was employed or not.

65. On average, nurseries and crèches offered the most expensive form of childcare and the prices were all slightly higher per hour in the rest of the UK than in Scotland (Table 11.5). The average price for childminder, nanny, au pair and other non-relative care was £3.16 per hour in Scotland, £3.57 per hour in the rest of the UK, nurseries were £3.54 in Scotland and £3.79 per hour in the rest of the UK.

66. Although the use of formal care was higher in the highest income group, relatively high percentages of children from the most socio-economically disadvantaged groups were also receiving formal care, higher in Scotland (33.4%) than in the rest of the UK (29.7%) in the lowest income group (below £181 per week in 2003-4).

12 Potential for further use

67. The basic analyses carried out for this Report point to a number of ways in which families in Scotland appear to be distinctive from families in the rest of the UK. These are areas that could be investigated further, as listed below.

- Urban areas are more likely to be rated as good for bringing up children than urban areas in the other countries of the UK
- Lone parents have larger flows into partnerships in Scotland than in the rest of the UK.

- Paternal grandparents were far less likely to be alive in Scotland than in the rest of the UK. Fathers of the cohort child in Scotland were slightly older than those in the rest of the UK, so this will explain part of the difference.
 - It would be interesting for the rest of the UK to know why fewer relatively advantaged families in Scotland declined the combined MMR vaccination for their children.
 - Rates of child injuries among girls in Scotland was higher than in the rest of the UK although some other health problems such as recurring ear infections, were higher in Scotland than the rest of the UK, when living in a disadvantaged ward.
 - Mothers and fathers in Scotland tended to drink larger amounts per week when they were older, in higher socio-economic groups and with higher educational qualifications.
 - There may be higher rates of post natal depression among mothers in no-earner or lone parent families in Scotland than the rest of the UK.
 - Children in Scotland appear to experience different numbers of weekly hours of childcare, for the different types of care they are given, and according to whether their mother is employed or not employed.
68. When future sweeps are available, other analyses will be possible: for example,
- There are differences in parenting styles between mothers in Scotland and the other UK countries. It would be possible, with future sweeps on MCS to examine whether differences in parenting style at age 3 affect child outcomes measures at older ages.
 - Differences visible in transitions from MCS sweep 1 to sweep2 into and out of family poverty between Scotland and the rest of the UK will be able to be analysed. The data collected will also be able to throw further light on how families spend their money and what they cannot afford.

CHAPTER ONE. THE MILLENNIUM COHORT STUDY DETAILS

Note on sample sizes in rest of the Report's Annex

1.1 In the rest of this Report the Tables report the sample sizes, even when the base and cell sizes are small. Where the base or any individual cell statistics is based on less than 50 cases, the statistic is put in parentheses.

Note on Table numbering in rest of the Report's Annex

1.2 Tables on Scotland only are given an 'a' in addition to their number. For the equivalent table for the rest of the UK (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) the same table number is adopted and a 'b' added.

Weights

1.3 All of the statistics have been weighted by, in the case of Scotland, the country weight, and, in the case of the rest of the UK, by a specially constructed weight to reflect these 3 countries. The sample sizes given in each table are the unweighted sample sizes, unless otherwise specified.

Units of analysis in case of children

1.4 Where analyses are reported about children, only one child in families of twins and triplets are included.

Details of Millennium Cohort Study

Table 1.1 Achieved Samples in MCS1 and MCS2

	Number of sample 'wards' *	Achieved Responses **							
		Children		Families interviewed		Partners***		Single Parents	
Sweep		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Total UK	398	18,818	15,808	18,552	15,590	13,599	10,479	3,194	2,738
England	200	11,695	10,188	11,533	10,050	8,558	6,849	1,853	1,775
of which									
MCS1 and 2			9489		9,358		6,482		1,551
MCS2, New			699		692		367		224
Wales	73	2,799	2,288	2,761	2,261	1,957	1,542	590	440
Scotland	62	2,370	1,841	2,336	1,814	1,758	1,189	375	259
N Ireland	63	1,955	1,491	1,923	1,465	1,326	899	376	264

Notes to table

* counting 'superwards' as a single unit

** all productive contacts

*** excluding proxy interviews

All numbers unweighted

Table 1.2 MCS1 productives by MCS1 and MCS2 country

		MCS2 UK Country					Total
		England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Country Unknown	
MCS1 UK Country	England	83.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	16.5	100
		9305	24	22	7	2175	11533
	Wales	2.0	80.3	0.0	0	17.7	100
		56	2204	1	0	499	2760
	Scotland	1.6	0.2	76.7	0.1	21.4	100
		33	4	1775	2	522	2336
	Northern Ireland	1.1	0	0.1	76.2	22.6	100
		22	0	2	1441	458	1923
	Total	49.5	13.2	10.6	8.6	18.0	100
		9416	2232	1800	1450	3654	18552

Notes to table

Unweighted numbers and row percents.

Country unknown combines unproductive and ineligible'

Table 1.3 MCS2: Summary of MCS2 Survey Elements

Respondent	Mode	Summary of Content
Mother/Father	Interview	Household Module
Mother/main	Interview	Household Module Module A: Non-resident parents Module C: Pregnancy, labour and delivery Module D: Baby's health and development Module E: Childcare Module F: Grandparents and friends Module G: Parent's health
	Self-completion	Module H: - Child's temperament & behaviour - Relationship with partner - Previous relationships - Domestic tasks - Previous pregnancies - Mental health - Attitudes to relationships, parenting,
	Interview	Module J: Employment, income, education Module K: Housing and local area Module L: Interests and time with baby Module N : Older Siblings
Father/Partner	Interview	Module B: Father's involvement with baby Module C: Pregnancy, labour and delivery Module F: Grandparents and friends Module G: Parent's health
	Self-completion	Module H: Self-completion - Baby's temperament & behaviour - Relationship with partner - Previous partners - Previous children - Mental health - Attitudes to marriage, parenting, work,
	Interview	Module J: Employment and education Module L: Interests
Interviewer	Observations	Home Environment Neighbourhood
Child	Assessment	BAS Naming Vocabulary Bracken Basic Concept Scale Height & Weight Oral fluids
Older Siblings (England only)	Self-completion	

Notes to table

* In the vast majority of cases the Main interview was undertaken by the natural mother and the Partner interview was undertaken by the father/father figure.

Table 1.4 Distribution of cohort member's age at MCS2

Age (Months)	UK- N	UK - %
31-34	10	0.063
35	1756	11
36	6802	43
37	3294	21
38	1506	9.5
39	731	4.6
40	410	2.6
41	267	1.7
42	179	1.1
43	158	1.0
44	140	0.89
45	149	0.94
46	104	0.66
47	102	0.65
48-54	191	1.2
Total number of children, %	15799	100

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main sample

Note: Interview date is missing for 9 cases.

Table 1.5 Rates of attrition MCS1 to MCS2 by country by NVQ at MCS1 and family income at MCS1

Percent of MCS1 sample non-productive at MCS2

Status At MCS1	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)
NVQ5	9	(364)	7	(53)	13	(98)	16	(83)
NVQ4	9	(2853)	10	(665)	11	(676)	15	(486)
NVQ3	14	(1466)	17	(379)	19	(484)	21	(269)
NVQ2	16	(3256)	19	(881)	25	(615)	24	(579)
NVQ1	20	(1033)	18	(271)	30	(99)	28	(156)
Overseas	25	(436)	19	(44)	32	(37)	30	(34)
None	27	(1989)	29	(446)	37	(287)	30	(295)
Total	15	(11397)	17	(2739)	20	(2296)	22	(1902)
* Income								
Above 60% median income	13	(7470)	15	(1809)	17	(1613)	19	(1191)
Below 60%	25	(3719)	24	(900)	29	(662)	29	(696)
Total*	16	(11426)	17	(2744)	20	(2303)	22	(1912)

Notes to table

* missing on income at MCS1 included in total

CHAPTER TWO. HOUSING, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND COMMUNITY

Mobility of residence

Table 2.1 Residential mobility by UK country at MCS 1

Country at MCS1	Mobile percent	Base (N)
England	38.1	11426
Wales	34.8	2744
Scotland	40.6	2303
Northern Ireland	32.6	1912
Total	38.0	18385

Notes to table

Base: Country MCS1 main sample

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Chi square: 17, P value: 0.0041

Table 2.2 Mean distance moved by UK country living in at MCS1

Country at MCS1	Distance moved (Km)		
	Mean (n)	Std. Err.	95 % CI
England	24.6 (3960)	1.6	21.4 - 27.8
Wales	12.6 (891)	1.3	10.1 - 15.1
Scotland	35.1 (874)	6.0	23.3 - 46.9
Northern Ireland	10.8 (576)	1.7	7.4 - 14.2

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 Main respondents at MCS2 whose contact address had moved house since MCS1 excluding those ineligible (international migrants and deaths) for MCS2. Unweighted sample numbers

Table 2.3a (Scotland) Residential mobility by type of accommodation at MCS1

Type of accommodation ay MCS1	Mobile % (n)	Base (N)
House or bungalow	32.6	1581
Flat or maisonette	60.5	708
Other (studio flat, rooms, bedsit, etc)	72.4 (5)	(7)
Total	40.5	2296

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 main sample in Scotland living in type of accommodation at MCS1

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers

Chi square: 151, P value< 0.001

Table 2.3b (Rest of UK) Residential mobility by type of accommodation at MCS 1

Type of accommodation at MCS1	Mobile %	Base (N)
House or bungalow	34.8	14006
Flat or maisonette	58.4	1942
Other (studio flat, rooms, bedsit, etc)	73.5	97
Total	37.7	16045

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 main sample in England, Wales and NI living in accommodation at MCS1

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers

Chi square: 425, P value: 0.0012

Table 2.4a (Scotland) Residential mobility by tenure at MCS 1

Housing tenure at MCS1	Mobile %	Base (N)
Buying	32.9	1393
Renting	51.3	749
Other*	65.4	153
Total	40.6	2295

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 main sample in Scotland with housing tenure at MCS1

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers

*Other includes living with parents, living rent-free, squatting.

Chi square: 106, P value: <0.001

Table 2.4b (Rest of UK) Residential mobility by tenure at sweep 1

Housing tenure at MCS 1	Mobile %	Base (N)
Buying	30.7	9210
Renting	47.6	5809
Other*	62.8	1013
Total	37.7	16032

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 main sample in England, Wales and NI with housing tenure at MCS1

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers

*Other includes living with parents, living rent-free, squatting.

Chi square: 655, P value: <0.001

Table 2.5a (Scotland) Residential mobility by family income at MCS 1

Family income at MCS1 (banded)	Mobile % (n)	Base (N)
£0 - £10,400 pa	54.9	539
£10,400 - £20,800 pa	39.5	677
£20,800 - £31,200 pa	36.2	424
£31,200 - £52,000 pa	36.7	359
£52,000-plus pa	29.3 (35)	115
Don't know	37.1	125
Refused to answer	28.5 (18)	58
Total	40.6	2297

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 main sample in Scotland by income response at MCS1.

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers

Chi square: 58: P value: <0.001

Table 2.5b (Rest of UK) Residential mobility by family income at MCS 1

Family income at MCS1 (banded)	Mobile %	Base (N)
£0 - £10,400 pa	47.8	4162
£10,400 - £20,800 pa	36.5	4913
£20,800 - £31,200 pa	33.3	2851
£31,200 - £52,000 pa	33.9	2018
£52,000-plus pa	38.5	732
Don't know	34.3	958
Refused to answer	35.7	418
Total	37.7	16052

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 main sample in England, Wales or NI .

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers

Chi square: 191: P value: <0.001

Table 2.6a (Scotland) Residential mobility by combined labour market status of main and partner respondents at MCS 1

Paid work status of the cohort families at MCS1	Mobile % (n)	Base (N)
Both in work/on leave	34.8	1067
Main in work/on leave, partner not in work/on leave	49.0 (34)	69
Partner in work/on leave, main not in work/on leave	36.3	629
Both not in work/on leave	56.8	163
Total	37.4	1938

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 families in Scotland with two resident parents.

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers

Chi square: 31, P value: <0.001

Table 2.6b (Rest of UK) Residential mobility by combined labour market status of main and partner respondents at MCS 1

Paid work status of the cohort families at MCS1	Mobile % (n)	Base (N)
Both in work/on leave	33.2	6437
Main in work/on leave, partner not in work/on leave	42.7	355
Partner in work/on leave, main not in work/on leave	37.3	5125
Both not in work/on leave	43.5	1350
Total	35.7	13267

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 families with two resident parents in England, Wales or NI

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Chi square: 57, P value: <0.001

Table 2.7a (Scotland) Reasons for moving given by movers by MCS2

What were the main reasons you moved to this address?	Per cent (n)	Base
Wanted larger home	47.8	551
Wanted to move to better area	20.4	
Wanted better home	20.2	
To be nearer relative(s)	11.4	
For children's education	10.9	
Wanted place of my own	9.6	
Relationship breakdown	9.0	
Wanted to buy	4.9 (27)	
Job change/nearer work	7.5 (37)	
Problem with neighbours	6.5 (36)	
Spouse or partner job change	5.1 (25)	
Just wanted a change	2.4 (14)	

Notes to table

Base: Mover Families in Scotland MCS1 to MCS2

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Respondents could give more than one response.

Table 2.7b (Rest of UK) Reasons for moving given by movers by MCS2

What were the main reasons you moved to this address?	Per cent (n)	Base
Wanted larger home	47.2	3877
Wanted to move to better area	22.9	
Wanted better home	20.8	
To be nearer relative(s)	12.0	
For children's education	12.4	
Wanted place of my own	9.9	
Relationship breakdown	7.4	
Wanted to buy	6.4	
Job change/nearer work	6.0	
Problem with neighbours	4.8	
Spouse or partner job change	3.4	
Just wanted a change	3.9	

Notes to table

Base: MCS mover families in England, Wales and NI, MCS1 to MCS2

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Respondents could give more than one response.

Families' views about the area

Table 2.8 Whether respondent thought “Good area to bring up children” by UK country of residence

		Country				
		England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	Total %
MCS2 “Good area to bring up children”	Excellent	32.3	35.3	41.3	45.5	33.7
	Good	40.1	39.9	37.0	38.4	39.7
	Average	19.4	18.1	16.2	11.7	18.8
	Poor	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.8	4.8
	Very poor	3.1	2.4	(2.1)	(1.6)	2.9
	Total % Unweighted N	100.0 9264	100.0 2219	100.0 1792	100.0 1445	100.0 14720

Notes to table

Base: Country MSC2 main respondents

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Chi Square: 75.7, P value: <0.001

Table 2.9 Whether respondent thought “Good area to bring up children” by UK country

MCS2 “Good area to bring up children”	COUNTRY								All UK Total %	
	England		Wales		Scotland		N Ireland			
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban*</i>	<i>Rural**</i>
Excellent	26.1	59.0	29.0	50.2	36.4	59.9	33.5	63.9	27.3	58.7
Good	41.9	32.9	41.5	34.6	38.8	28.8	43.9	29.9	41.6	32.5
Average	22.4	6.3	21.3	11.6	18.5	8.3	15.9	5.6	21.9	6.9
Poor / Very Poor	9.6	1.8	8.2	3.6	6.3	2.9	6.7	0.6	9.2	2.0
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	7942	1296	1674	569	1477	326	881	566	11974	2757
Total unweighted sample size									14731	

Notes to table

Base: ALL MSC2 main respondents.

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

*Chi Square: 72.1, P value: 0.002

**Chi Square: 20.7, P value: 0.119

Urban/rural distinction in Scotland is based on Scottish Executive 2-fold division. In England And Wales rural/urban distinction is based on ONS2005 Urban-Rural Morphology code (3 cats collapsed to 2; urban is >10k population). Northern Ireland is based on Northern Ireland 3-fold distinction collapsed to 2 (urban and missed urban are combined into urban).

Table 2.10a (Scotland) Main respondent's NS-SEC (five-fold classification) by 'Good area to bring up children'

		NS-SEC five classes at MCS1 interview (main respondent)					
		Management and professional	Intermediate	Small employer and self-employed	Low supervisory and technical	Semi-routine and routine	Total %
MCS2 'Good area to bring up children'	Excellent	52.2	40.3	(63.6)	(38.3)	27.5	41.6
	Good	37.4	38.2	(23.3)	(35.6)	37.8	37.1
	Average	8.1	15.0	(6.3)	(20.1)	26.3	15.8
	Poor	(1.7)	(5.7)	(1.2)	(5.3)	(4.7)	3.6
	Very poor	(0.4)	(0.9)	(5.6)	(0.7)	(3.7)	(1.7)
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	642	351	58	102	583	1739	

Notes to table

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Base: MCS2 main respondents who were given NS-SEC at MCS1

Chi square: 167.0 P value:<0.001

Table 2.10b (Rest of UK) Main respondent's NS-SEC (five-fold classification) by 'Good area to bring up children'

		NS-SEC five classes at MCS1 interview (main respondent)					
		Management and professional	Intermediate	Small employer and self-employed	Low supervisory and technical	Semi-routine and routine	Total %
MCS2 'Good area to bring up children'	Excellent	44.1	33.9	44.3	30.3	23.0	34.0
	Good	40.3	43.7	37.4	34.8	38.5	39.9
	Average	12.2	16.9	14.2	22.9	25.9	18.6
	Poor	2.4	3.4	(2.6)	6.8	7.3	4.5
	Very poor	0.8	1.8	(0.7)	4.9	5.0	2.7
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	3542	2200	472	704	4573	11491	

Notes to table

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Chi square: 808.0, P value: <0.001

Base: Main respondents at MCS2 in England, Wales and NI who were given NS-SEC at MCS1.

Table 2.11 “How safe you feel in area” by UK country of interview

		Country				
		England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	Total %
MCS2 “How safe you feel in area”	Very safe	37.0	43.8	41.7	51.8	40.3
	Fairly safe	50.6	46.1	49.2	42.8	48.9
	Neither safe nor unsafe	6.5	5.5	5.4	2.4	5.7
	Fairly unsafe	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.7
	Very unsafe	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4
	Total % Base, N	100.0 9302	100.0 2222	100.0 1795	100.0 1445	100.0 14764

Notes to table

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Chi Square: 165.4, P value: <0.001

Base: Main respondents at MCS2.

Table 2.12 “How safe you feel in area” by UK country and urban/rural location

MCS2 “How safe you feel in area”	COUNTRY								All UK Total %	
	England		Wales		Scotland		N Ireland			
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban*</i>	<i>Rural**</i>
Very safe	31.8	58.5	39.2	55.8	36.3	62.0	42.9	65.3	32.7	59.1
Fairly safe	53.8	38.4	48.4	39.1	53.2	32.6	49.5	32.9	53.4	37.6
Neither safe nor unsafe	7.5	1.9	6.6	3.1	6.0	3.5	3.0	1.5	7.2	2.1
Fairly/very unsafe	7.0	1.2	5.8	2.1	4.5	1.9	4.7	0.4	6.7	1.3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	7979	1297	1676	570	1479	326	882	566	12016	2759
Total unweighted sample size									14775	

Notes to table

Base: ALL MSC2 main respondents. *Note:* Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

*Chi Square: 49.9, P value: 0.000 **Chi Square: 12.2, P value: 0.116

Urban/rural distinction in Scotland is based on Scottish Executive 2-fold division. In England And Wales rural/urban distinction is based on ONS2005 Urban Rural Morphology code (3 cats collapsed to 2; urban is >10k population). Northern Ireland is based on Northern Ireland 3-fold distinction collapsed to 2 (urban and missed urban are combined into urban).

Table 2.13a (Scotland) ‘How safe you feel in area’ by Main respondent’s NS-SEC (five-fold classification)

		NS-SEC five classes at MCS1 interview (main respondent)					
		Management and professional	Intermediate	Small employer and self-employed	Low supply and technical	Semi-routine and routine	Total %
MCS2 ‘How safe you feel in area’	Very safe	49.3	38.7	(55.0)	(38.6)	32.3	41.4
	Fairly safe	44.8	53.5	(35.5)	(48.6)	54.6	49.5
	Neither safe nor unsafe	(4.2)	(4.0)	(8.3)	(6.0)	(7.8)	5.5
	Fairly unsafe	(1.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(3.6)	(2.7)
	Very unsafe	(0.0)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(1.8)	(0.8)
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base, N	645	351	58	102	583	1739	

Notes to table

Note Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Chi square: 65, P value: <0.001

Base: MCS2 main respondents who were given NS-SEC at MCS1

Table 2.13b (Rest of UK) Main respondent’s NS-SEC (five-fold classification) by ‘How safe you feel in area’

		NS-SEC five classes at MCS1 interview (main respondent)					
		Management and professional	Intermediate	Small employer and self-employed	Low supply and technical	Semi-routine and routine	Total %
MCS2 ‘How safe you feel in area’	Very safe	44.3	39.5	40.8	35.0	32.0	38.4
	Fairly safe	49.4	50.6	52.7	50.6	50.9	50.4
	Neither safe nor unsafe	3.9	6.0	(4.7)	7.7	8.1	6.0
	Fairly unsafe	2.0	3.0	(1.1)	(4.6)	6.4	3.8
	Very unsafe	3.0	0.9	(0.7)	(2.1)	2.7	1.4
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base, N	3542	2200	472	704	4573	11491	

Notes to table

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers. Chi square: 356.4, P value: <0.001

Base: Main respondents at MCS2 in England, Wales and NI who were given NS-SEC at MCS1.

Home atmosphere

2.1 There are three variables, each with five ordered categories, which relate to the atmosphere of the home ('disorganised', 'hearing yourself think' and 'calm atmosphere'). These variables are correlated – the values of Kendall's tau vary between 0.33 and 0.41 – and so they can be added together to form a scale measuring 'home activity' or 'home atmosphere' that varies between zero ('hectic') and 12 ('calm'). This scale is skewed towards the calm end with a median of eight, with 11 percent scoring 11 or 12 but less than 1 percent scoring below two.

Table 2.14 Home atmosphere scale (weighted means) by UK country at MCS 2

		Mean	Standard Error	95 percent CI
Country (n = 15446)	England	8.0	0.048	7.9 – 8.1
	Wales	7.9	0.052	7.8 - 8.0
	Scotland	7.9	0.064	7.8 – 8.1
	NI	8.2	0.078	8.1 – 8.4

Notes to table

Note: Weighted percentages; unweighted sample numbers.

Base: Country MCS2 main respondents.

Table 2.15a Home atmosphere (weighted means) at MCS 2 by parents' labour market status (couples) and number of parents/carers. (Scotland)

		Mean	Standard Error	95 percent CI
Parental Work Status (n = 1544)	Both in work	8.2	0.075	8.0 – 8.3
	Only main in work	7.4	0.368	6.7 – 8.1
	Only partner in work	7.8	0.087	7.6 – 8.0
	Neither in work	6.7	0.234	6.2 – 7.1
Parents in H/H (n = 1805)	One	7.9	0.069	7.8 – 8.1
	Two	7.8	0.161	7.5 – 8.2

Notes to table

Note: Weighted mean; unweighted sample numbers.

Base: MSC2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 2.15b Home atmosphere (weighted means) at MCS 2 by parents' labour market status (couples) and number of parents/carers (Rest of UK).

		Mean	Standard Error	95 percent CI
Parental Work Status (n =10735)	Both in work	8.4	0.052	8.1 – 8.3
	Only main in work	7.7	0.167	7.4 – 8.0
	Only partner in work	7.9	0.055	7.8 – 8.0
	Neither in work	7.1	0.119	6.9 – 7.4
Parents in H/H (n = 12970)	One	8.0	0.046	7.9 – 8.1
	Two	7.8	0.073	7.7 – 8.0

Notes to table

Note: Weighted mean; unweighted sample numbers.

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI.

CHAPTER THREE. FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS

Family type

Table 3.1 Family type at MCS1 and MCS2 by country

Family Type	Country at MCS1					Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Both natural parents	86.2	81.8	85.3	83.2	85.8	81.7	80.6	84.4	84.1	82.0
<i>Married</i>	61.6	57.1	59.9	68.3	61.4	62.7	58.6	63.7	71.6	62.9
<i>Cohabiting</i>	24.3	24.3	24.8	14.0	24.0	14.7	16.8	17.0	8.5	14.8
<i>Other/ unknown relationship</i>	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	4.3	5.2	3.7	4.0	4.3
Lone natural mother	13.3	17.6	14.3	16.7	13.7	15.1	16.3	12.8	14.7	14.9
Other family type	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	1.2	3.1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	11533	2760	2336	1923	1855	10107	2233	1800	1450	1559
					2					0

Notes to table

MCS1 Chi2: 171.9397 p=0.0000

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1

MCS2 Chi2: 118.2893 p=0.0000

Base=All families interviewed at MCS2

Table 3.2a Family type by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Family Type	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Both natural parents	58.5	74.8	89.4	92.4	91.9	84.6
<i>Married</i>	18.2	45.3	72.1	79.2	77.1	64.1
<i>Cohabiting</i>	38.0	27.0	12.7	10.2	12.2	17.2
<i>Other/ unknown relationship</i>	2.4	2.5	4.6	3.0	2.5	3.3
Lone natural mother	31.7	21.6	8.9	6.6	8.1	12.9
Other family type	9.8	3.6	1.7	0.9		2.5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	230	304	549	515	187	1785

Notes to table

Chi2: 1601.6719 p=0.0000

Base=All MCS2 families in which the main respondent was a mother (any type of mother) and in which mothers age was known.

Table 3.2b Family type by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Family Type	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Both natural parents	48.9	77.0	88.7	90.8	90.1	82.6
<i>Married</i>	20.8	52.4	72.5	76.6	72.4	64.0
<i>Cohabiting</i>	25.1	20.3	12.5	10.5	13.8	14.9
<i>Other/ unknown relationship</i>	3.0	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Lone natural mother	43.6	19.7	9.9	8.1	8.7	15.0
Other family type	7.6	3.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1925	2696	4281	3362	1186	13450

Notes to table

Chi2: 1655.1196 p=0.0000

Base=All families in which the main respondent was a mother (any type of mother) and in which mothers age was known.

Change in family type

Table 3.3 Change in family type by country

Family Type at MCS1	Family Type at MCS2	Country at MCS2					UK
		England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
		%	%	%	%	%	
Two parent family	Two-parent family	92.8	93.3	94.3	94.7	93.1	
	One-parent family	7.2	6.7	5.7	5.3	6.9	
Total%		100	100	100	100	100	
Base (weighted)		7242	1843	1544	1249	13201	
Base (unweighted)		7956	1770	1527	1180	12433	
One parent family	Two-parent family	26.7	29.5	35.9	31.3	27.9	
	One-parent family	73.3	70.5	64.1	68.7	72.1	
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	
Base (unweighted)		1307	428	250	264	2249	

Notes to table

Two-parent family at MCS1 Chi2: 9.7279 p=0.0630

One-parent family at MCS1 Chi2: 10.5980 p=0.0269

Base=All families who took part in both MCS1 and MCS2 and were in either a two-parent family or a one parent family at both MCS1 and MCS2

Table 3.4a Change in family type by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Family Type at MCS1	Family Type at MCS2	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
		16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Two parent family	Two-parent family	85.1	89.0	97.0	95.8	96.1	94.4
	One parent family	(14.9)	(11.0)	(3.0)	(4.2)	(3.9)	5.6
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)		121	238	493	489	175	1516
One parent family	Two-parent family	(43.5)	(33.0)	(28.1)	(37.1)	(23.9)	36.0
	One parent family	56.5	(67.0)	(71.9)	(62.9)	(76.1)	64.0
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)		100	61	(52)	(24)	(12)	249

Notes to table

Two-parent family at MCS1 Chi2: 325.7482 p=0.0000

One-parent family at MCS1 Chi2: 43.2715 p=0.3243

Base=All families who took part in both MCS1 and MCS2 and were in either a two-parent family or a one parent family at both MCS1 and MCS2 and in which the main respondent at MCS2 was a mother (any type of mother) for whom age was known.

Table 3.4b Change in family type by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Family Type at MCS1	Family Type at MCS2	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
		16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Two parent family	Two-parent family	76.7	89.5	95.5	96.7	96.7	93.6
	One parent family	23.3	10.5	4.5	3.3	3.3	6.4
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)		949	2044	3737	2926	1013	10669
One parent family	Two-parent family	28.1	32.3	25.3	20.7	(24.8)	27.2
	One parent family	71.9	67.7	74.7	79.3	75.2	72.8
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)		758	471	359	269	112	1969

Notes to table

Two-parent family at MCS1 Chi2: 511.0613 p=0.0000

One-parent family at MCS1 Chi2: 14.8792 p=0.0470

Base=All families who took part in both MCS1 and MCS2 and were in either a two-parent family or a one parent family at both MCS1 and MCS2 and in which the main respondent at MCS2 was a mother (any type of mother) for whom age was known.

Transition from cohabitation to marriage

Table 3.5 Transition from cohabitation to marriage by country

Family Type at MCS1	Family Type at MCS2	Country at MCS2					UK Total
		England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
		%	%	%	%	%	
Cohabiting natural parents	Married natural parents	30.2	27.0	24.4	44.8	29.7	
	Cohabiting natural parents	69.8	73.0	75.6	55.2	70.3	
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	
Base (unweighted)		1687	472	355	154	2668	

Notes to table

Chi2: 23.6938 p=0.0001

Base=All families who took part in both MCS1 and MCS2, who were in a family with cohabiting natural parents at MCS2 and are in a family in which the same two parents are still present at MCS2 and the relationship between the parents at MCS2 is known.

Table 3.6a Transition from cohabitation to marriage by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Family Type at MCS1	Family Type at MCS2	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
		16-24 %	25-29 %	30-34 %	35-39 %	40+ %	
Cohabiting natural parents	Married natural parents	(19.3)	(25.2)	(26.3)	(29.2)	(15.2)	24.4
	Cohabiting natural parents	80.7	74.8	73.7	70.8	(84.8)	75.6
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)		77	96	86	72	(24)	355

Notes to table

Chi2=25.2801 p=0.5457

Base=All families who took part in both MCS1 and MCS2, who were in a family with cohabiting natural parents at MCS2 and are in a family in which the same two parents are still present at MCS2 and the relationship between the parents at MCS2 is known and where the main respondent was a mother (any type of mother) for whom age is known.

Table 3.6b Transition from cohabitation to marriage by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Family Type at MCS1	Family Type at MCS2	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total %
		16-24 %	25-29 %	30-34 %	35-39 %	40+ %	
Cohabiting natural parents	Married natural parents	23.2	34.9	30.4	32.6	23.2	30.2
	Cohabiting natural parents	76.8	65.1	69.6	67.4	76.8	69.8
Total %		100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)		440	604	654	432	177	2307

Notes to table

Chi2=20.5951 p=0.0108

Base=All families who took part in both MCS1 and MCS2, who were in a family with cohabiting natural parents at MCS2 and in a family in which the same two parents are still present at MCS2 and the relationship between the parents at MCS2 is known and where the main respondent was a mother (any type of mother) for whom age is known.

Having a another baby by MCS2

Table 3.7 Whether cohort mother had a subsequent birth at MCS 2 by Country at MCS 2

New child at MCS 2	Country at MCS 2				TOTAL
	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	
NO	78.1	79.6	75.8	70.7	77.8
YES	21.9	20.4	24.2	29.3	22.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted Sample Size	9987	2222	1795	1444	15448

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers. Chi sq = 22.051 P=0.0000

Number of siblings

Table 3.8 Number of siblings in household at MCS1 and MCS2 by country

Number of siblings in HH	Country at MCS1					Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	42.7	42.5	45.3	39.1	42.8	24.9	27.7	26.3	22.5	25.0
One	36.2	36.8	35.7	32.6	36	48.0	45.2	49.5	39.5	47.7
Two	14.5	14.3	14.1	18.0	15	18.3	18.3	18.0	23.8	18.4
Three or more	6.6	6.5	4.9	10.3	6.6	8.9	8.8	6.2	14.2	8.8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	11533	2760	2336	1923	18552	9987	2222	1795	1444	15448

Notes to table

MCS1 Chi2=89.6411 p=0.0000

MCS1 Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS1

MCS2 Chi2=125.4253 p=0.0000

MCS2 Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed.

Table 3.9a Number of siblings in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Number of siblings in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	52.2	30.6	23.9	18.7	19.2	26.2
One	37.4	49.4	52.4	52.2	46.7	49.5
Two	(9.1)	(15.4)	17.1	22.2	23.2	18.1
Three or more	(1.3)	(4.7)	(6.6)	(6.9)	(11.0)	6.2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	230	304	549	515	187	1785

Notes to table

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed and in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Chi2= 1003.0542 p=0.0000

Table 3.9b Number of siblings in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Number of siblings in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	49.0	27.7	22.8	17.7	16.0	24.7
One	39.5	48.0	50.7	49.4	42.2	47.7
Two	9.1	17.2	18.0	21.4	26.1	18.5
Three or more	(2.4)	7.1	8.5	11.5	15.6	9.0
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1921	2693	4275	3360	1185	13434

Notes to table

Chi2=860.8427 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed and in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Older and younger siblings

Table 3.10 Older and younger siblings in household by country

Older and younger siblings in HH	Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%
Both older and younger	9.3	8.7	6.9	13.5	9.2
Older siblings only	47.8	49.5	48.6	47.6	48.0
Younger siblings only	17.9	14.1	18.2	16.4	17.7
No siblings	24.9	27.7	26.3	22.6	25.1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	9987	2222	1795	1444	15448

Notes to table

Chi2=73.9135 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed.

Table 3.11a Older and younger siblings in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Older and younger siblings in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Both older and younger	(6.9)	(8.9)	(7.5)	(6.3)	(4.3)	6.9
Older siblings only	(16.9)	43.8	45.5	58.3	73.0	48.7
Younger siblings only	24.1	16.8	23.1	16.7	(3.5)	18.1
No siblings	52.2	30.6	23.9	18.7	19.2	26.2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	230	304	549	515	187	1785

Notes to table

Chi2=1660.0861 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed and in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Table 3.11b Older and younger siblings in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Older and younger siblings in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Both older and younger	7.8	12.4	9.7	9.3	5.7	9.4
Older siblings only	17.0	40.1	46.9	59.5	71.4	48.1
Younger siblings only	26.2	19.8	20.6	13.5	6.8	17.8
No siblings	49.0	27.7	22.8	17.7	16.0	24.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1921	2693	4275	3360	1185	13434

Notes to table

Chi2=1371.8181 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed and in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Half siblings

Table 3.12 Half-siblings in household by country

Half-siblings	Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%
Half-siblings in HH	10.2	11.9	8.5	3.4	9.9
No half-siblings in HH	89.8	88.1	91.5	96.6	90.1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	9987	2222	1795	1444	15448

Notes to table

Chi2=92.4564 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed.

Table 3.13a Half-siblings in household by family type (Scotland)

Half-siblings	Family type					Total
	Married natural parents	Cohabiting natural parents	Natural parents – other/unknown rel	Lone natural mother	Other	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Half-siblings in HH	5.5	(14.8)	(7.9)	13.5	(18.7)	8.5
No half-siblings in HH	94.5	85.2	92.1	86.5	(81.3)	91.5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1104	327	59	250	55	1795

Notes to table

Chi2=370.0834 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed.

Table 3.32b Half-siblings in household by family type (Rest of UK)

Half-siblings	Family type					Total
	Married natural parents	Cohabiting natural parents	Natural parents – other/unknown rel	Lone natural mother	Other	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Half-siblings in HH	6.2	16.6	8.0	16.7	31.2	10.1
No half-siblings in HH	93.8	83.4	92.0	83.3	68.8	89.9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	8319	2015	581	2325	413	13653

Notes to table

Chi2=538.1163 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed.

Grandparents

Table 3.14 Grandparents in the household by country

Grandparents in HH	Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%
Grandparents in HH	3.8	3.0	3.0	4.5	3.8
No grandparents in HH	96.2	97.0	97.0	95.5	96.2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	9987	2222	1795	1444	15448

Notes to table

Chi2=9.9647 p=0.0557

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed.

Table 3.15a Grandparents in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Grandparents in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Grandparents in HH	(9.0)	(3.5)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(3.3)	2.8
No grandparents in HH	91.0	96.5	98.1	99.0	96.7	97.2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	230	304	549	515	187	1785

Notes to table

Chi2=330.7989 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed and in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Table 3.15b Grandparents in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Grandparents in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Grandparents in HH	9.7	6.2	2.3	1.6	(1.2)	3.6
No grandparents in HH	90.3	93.8	97.7	98.4	98.8	96.4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1921	2693	4275	3360	1185	13434

Notes to table

Chi2=301.3344 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was interviewed and in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Natural father in household

Table 3.16 Natural father in household by country

Natural father in HH	Country at MCS1					Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Natural father in HH	86.4	81.9	85.4	83.3	85.9	82.2	80.8	84.6	84.4	82.5
Natural father not in HH	13.6	18.1	14.6	16.7	14.1	17.8	19.2	15.4	15.6	17.5
Total%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	11533	2760	2336	1923	18552	10107	2233	1800	1450	15590

Notes to table

MCS1 Chi2=44.5824 p=0.0007

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1

MCS2 Chi2=15.7829 p=0.0563

Base=All families interviewed at MCS2

Table 3.17a Natural father in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Natural father in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Natural father in HH	58.5	74.8	89.6	92.4	91.9	84.6
Natural father not in HH	41.5	25.2	10.4	(7.6)	(8.1)	15.4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	230	304	549	515	187	1785

Notes to table

Chi2=1515.5648 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Table 3.17b Natural father in household by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Natural father in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Natural father in HH	48.9	77.1	88.7	90.8	90.1	82.6
Natural father not in HH	51.1	22.9	11.3	9.2	9.9	17.4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1925	2696	4281	3362	1186	13450

Notes to table

Chi2=1653.0368 p=0.0000

Base=All families who were interviewed at MCS2 in which the main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age is known.

Transition from non-resident to resident natural father

Table 3.18 Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by country

Change in natural father in HH	Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, resident at MCS2	18.5	20.9	25.4	27.9	19.7
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	81.5	79.1	74.6	72.1	80.3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1337	440	255	266	2298

Notes to table

Chi2=16.5761 p=0.0019 Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1.

Table 3.19a Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Scotland)

Change in natural father in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, resident at MCS2	(31.3)	(23.7)	(17.4)	(23.9)	(28.6)	25.6
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	68.7	(76.3)	(82.6)	(76.1)	(71.4)	74.4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	101	62	52	(24)	(13)	252

Notes to table

Chi2=33.4978 p=0.4117

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and the main respondent at MCS2 was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age was known.

Table 3.19b Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by mother's age at MCS2 interview (Rest of UK)

Change in natural father in HH	Mother's age at MCS2 interview (grouped)					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, resident at MCS2	18.3	24.2	17.4	(15.2)	(21.9)	19.3
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	81.7	75.8	82.6	84.8	78.1	80.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	780	481	362	273	113	2009

Notes to table

Chi2=13.8036 p=0.0459

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and the main respondent at MCS2 was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age was known.

Table 3.20a Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by prior relationship from MCS1 (Scotland)

Change in natural father in HH	Prior relationship from MCS1			
	Previously married/ lived together	In a relationship	Not in a relationship	Total
	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, resident at MCS2	(28.6)	(36.8)	(7.5)	25.8
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	71.4	(63.2)	92.5	74.2
Base (unweighted)	111	77	63	251

Notes to table

Chi2=146.5597 p=0.0002

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and the prior relationship was known from MCS1 main interview.

Table 3.20b Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by prior relationship from MCS1 (Rest of UK)

Change in natural father in HH	Prior relationship from MCS1			
	Previously married/ lived together	In a relationship	Not in a relationship	Total
	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, resident at MCS2	21.3	23.4	(7.5)	19.1
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	78.7	76.6	92.5	80.9
Total %	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	834	752	418	2004

Notes to table

Chi2=53.4468 p=0.0000

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and the prior relationship was known from MCS1 main interview.

Table 3.21a Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by contact patterns from MCS1 (Scotland)

Change in natural father in HH	Contact patterns from MCS1			
	Frequent contact (3 or more times a week)	Less frequent contact (weekly or less often)	Not in any contact	Total
	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, resident at MCS2	(47.7)	(25.6)	(10.8)	25.7
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	(52.3)	74.4	89.2	74.3
Total %	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	72	72	108	252

Notes to table

Chi2=272.7124 p=0.0000

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and contact patterns was known from MCS1 main interview.

Table 3.21b Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by contact patterns from MCS1 (Rest of UK)

Change in natural father in HH	Contact patterns from MCS1			
	Frequent contact (3 or more times a week)	Less frequent contact (weekly or less often)	Not in any contact	Total
	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, resident at MCS2	34.3	16.8	8.3	19.2
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	65.7	83.2	91.7	80.8
Total %	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	655	615	741	2011

Notes to table

Chi2=167.9992 p=0.0000

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and contact patterns was known from MCS1 main interview.

Table 3.22a Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by maintenance payments from MCS1 (Scotland)

Change in natural father in HH	Maintenance payments from MCS1			
	Regular maintenance payments	Irregular maintenance payments	No maintenance payments	Total
	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, Resident at MCS2	(38.7)	(11.1)	(21.3)	25.4
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	(61.3)	(88.9)	78.7	74.6
Total %	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	65	(15)	172	252

Notes to table

Chi2=84.5303 p=0.0036

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and maintenance payments was known from MCS1 main interview.

Table 3.22b Transition from non-resident to resident natural father by maintenance payments from MCS1 (Rest of UK)

Change in natural father in HH	Maintenance payments from MCS1			
	Regular maintenance payments	Irregular maintenance payments	No maintenance payments	Total
	%	%	%	%
Non-resident at MCS1, Resident at MCS2	30.8	22.5	14.5	19.2
Non-resident at MCS1 and MCS2	69.2	77.5	85.5	80.8
Total %	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	466	220	1321	2007

Notes to table

Chi2=69.8709 p=0.0000

Base=All families interviewed at MCS1 and MCS2 in which the natural father was non-resident at MCS1 and maintenance payments was known from MCS1 main interview.

Contact and maintenance payments

Table 3.23 Contact with non-resident natural father and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by country

Contact and maintenance payments at MCS2	Country at MCS2				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
	%	%	%	%	%
Frequent contact (3 or more time a week)	22.4	25.4	24.2	37.9	23.2
Less frequent contact (weekly or less often)	44.9	36.8	42.1	29.0	43.7
Not in any contact	32.7	37.9	33.7	33.1	33.1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1634	495	296	259	2684
Regular maintenance payments	43.6	41.6	45.7	44.3	43.6
Irregular maintenance payments	(12.0)	(11.3)	(9.6)	(11.3)	11.9
No maintenance payments	44.4	47.1	44.7	44.4	44.5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	1074	307	193	173	1747

Notes to table

Contact Chi2=43.2922 p=0.0000 Maintenance Chi2=1.8211 p=0.9512

Base=All families interviewed at MCS2 (except new families) in which the natural father was non-resident and contact patterns/maintenance payments was known from main interview

Table 3.24a Contact with non-resident natural father and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by mother's age (Scotland)

Contact and maintenance payments	Mother's age at MCS2 interview					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Frequent contact (3 or more time a week)	(28.0)	(20.6)	(22.5)	(19.5)	(38.8)	24.2
Less frequent contact (weekly or less often)	(30.7)	(44.3)	(44.8)	(60.3)	(37.4)	42.1
Not in any contact	(41.3)	(35.1)	(32.7)	(20.2)	(23.8)	33.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	97	79	63	(42)	(15)	296
Regular maintenance payments	(51.7)	(46.6)	(39.9)	(47.4)	(28.8)	45.7
Irregular maintenance payments	(9.8)	(6.9)	(11.7)	(8.3)	(17.8)	(9.6)
No maintenance payments	(38.5)	(46.5)	(48.5)	(44.3)	(53.4)	44.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	(55)	(51)	(43)	(33)	(11)	193

Notes to table

Contact Chi2=128.2408 p=0.1084

Maintenance Chi2=34.6023 p=0.8284

Base=All families interviewed at MCS2 (except new families) in which the natural father was non-resident and contact patterns/maintenance payments was known from main interview and in which main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age was known.

Table 3.24b Contact with non-resident natural father and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by mother's age (Rest of UK)

Contact and maintenance payments	Mother's age at MCS2 interview					Total
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Frequent contact (3 or more time a week)	23.3	21.9	24.8	22.2	(26.6)	23.3
Less frequent contact (weekly or less often)	34.3	48.6	48.0	48.5	49.1	43.6
Not in any contact	42.4	29.4	27.3	29.3	(24.2)	33.1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	855	582	480	338	128	2383
Regular maintenance payments	38.5	38.0	51.6	49.8	(40.1)	43.3
Irregular maintenance payments	10.7	13.3	12.1	(12.6)	(13.7)	12.2
No maintenance payments	50.8	48.7	36.3	37.6	(46.2)	44.5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	486	402	338	228	98	1552

Notes to table

Contact Chi2=67.0004 p=0.0000

Maintenance Chi2=33.2205 p=0.0096

Base=All families interviewed at MCS2 (except new families) in which the natural father was non-resident and contact patterns/maintenance payments was known from main interview and in which main respondent was a mother (any kind of mother) for whom age was known.

Table 3.25a Contact with non-resident natural father at MCS2 and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father at MCS2 by whether natural father previously resident at MCS1(Scotland)

Contact and maintenance payments	Non-resident natural father at MCS2 in HH at MCS1	Non-resident natural father at MCS2 not in HH at MCS1	Total
<i>At MCS 2</i>	%	%	%
Frequent contact (3 or more time a week)	(28.9)	(21.3)	24.2
Less frequent contact (weekly or less often)	55.9	33.6	42.1
Not in any contact	(15.2)	45.1	33.7
Total %	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	109	187	296
<i>At MCS 2</i>			
Regular maintenance payments	(52.6)	(39.1)	45.7
Irregular maintenance payments	(4.8)	(14.2)	(9.6)
No maintenance payments	(42.6)	(46.7)	44.7
Total %	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	92	101	193

Notes to table

Contact Chi2=257.4583 p=0.0000

Maintenance Chi2=59.5048 p=0.0402

Base=All families interviewed at MCS2 (except new families) in which the natural father was non-resident and contact patterns/maintenance payments was known from main interview.

Table 3.25b Contact with non-resident natural father and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by whether natural father previously resident (Rest of UK)

Contact and maintenance payments	Non-resident natural father at MCS2 in HH at MCS1	Non-resident natural father at MCS 2 not in HH at MCS1	Total
	%	%	%
Frequent contact (3 or more time a week)	26.6	21.1	23.2
Less frequent contact (weekly or less often)	56.3	35.6	43.7
Not in any contact	17.1	43.4	33.1
Total %	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	819	1569	2388
Regular maintenance payments	49.3	37.6	43.3
Irregular maintenance payments	9.8	14.3	12.1
No maintenance payments	40.9	48.1	44.6
Total %	100	100	100
Base (unweighted)	654	900	1554

Notes to table

Contact Chi2=204.5385 p=0.0000

Maintenance Chi2=26.4873 p=0.0003

Base=All families interviewed at MCS2 (except new families) in which the natural father was non-resident and contact patterns/maintenance payments was known from main interview.

CHAPTER FOUR. THE GRANDPARENTS OF THE COHORT CHILD

Presence of Grandparents

Table 4.1a Proportion of respondents reporting their parents as alive (Scotland)

	Main Respondent, %	Partner Respondent, %
Mother Alive	90.4 [88.8 , 91.8]	64.5 [61.4, 67.4]
Father Alive	78.9 [76.4 , 81.3]	55.6 [52.3 , 58.8]
Unweighted N	1800	1544

Notes to table

Note: Those reporting their parent as dead at MCS1 are accounted for here. Percentages are weighted (using weight1) and observations are unweighted. Confidence intervals for each cell percentage are presented.

Base: all MCS2 main respondents (mothers) and partner respondents (fathers of cohort child) in Scotland

Table 4.1b Proportion of respondents reporting their parents as alive (Rest of UK)

	Main Respondent, %	Partner Respondent, %
Mother Alive	90.5 [89.9 , 91.0]	74.4 [73.1 , 75.7]
Father Alive	79.2 [78.3 , 80.1]	63.9 [62.4 , 65.4]
Unweighted N	13790	11312

Notes to table

Note: Those reporting their parent as dead at MCS1 are accounted for here. Percentages are weighted (using whnotsco) and observations are unweighted. Confidence intervals for each cell percentage are presented.

Base: all MCS2 main respondents and partner respondents in England, Wales and NI

Grandparent Contact

Table 4.4a Contact between respondents' and their parents (Scotland)

Contact with	Main Respondent		Partner Respondent	
	Mother, %	Father, %	Mother, %	Father, %
MCS2				
Daily Contact	26.2 [22.8 , 30.0]	15.9 [13.7 , 18.4]	6.2 [4.8 , 7.9]	6.7 [4.9 , 8.9]
Weekly Contact	45.0 [41.7 , 48.3]	42.9 [39.6 , 46.3]	52.5 [47.7 , 57.2]	45.2 [41.2 , 49.4]
Monthly Contact	24.1 [21.0 , 27.4]	28.1 [25.0 , 31.4]	34.4 [30.1 , 39.1]	36.0 [31.9 – 40.4]
Yearly or less	2.7 [2.1 , 3.5]	6.12 [4.9 , 7.7]	5.5 [4.0 , 7.3]	6.6 [5.3 – 8.3]
Never Contact	2.1 [1.5 , 2.9]	7.0 [5.9 , 8.3]	1.5 [0.9 , 2.3]	5.4 [4.0 – 7.4]
Total, %	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	1623	1418	1009	865

Notes to table

Note: Daily includes those living with their own parent; this table is constructed for those with an appropriate living grandparent only. The main respondents include lone parents and those with partner respondents.

Percentages are weighted (using weight1) and observations are unweighted.; Confidence intervals for each cell percentage are presented.

Base: All MCS2 respondents in Scotland with own parent alive.

Table 4.4b Contact between respondents' and their parents (Rest of UK)

Contact with	Main Respondent's		Partner Respondent's	
	Mother, %	Father, %	Mother, %	Father, %
MCS2				
Daily Contact	20.0 [18.6 , 21.5]	11.6 [10.5 , 12.7]	6.9 [6.0 , 7.8]	7.1 [6.3 , 8.1]
Weekly Contact	44.9 [43.0 , 46.8]	39.3 [37.2 , 41.4]	42.8 [40.2 , 45.4]	36.9 [34.5 , 39.4]
Monthly Contact	26.1 [24.1 , 28.2]	32.1 [30.0 , 34.3]	40.0 [37.4 , 42.5]	39.6 [37.1 – 42.1]
Yearly or less	7.0 [6.1 , 7.9]	9.8 [8.9 , 10.8]	8.0 [7.1 , 9.2]	10.0 [5.7 – 11.3]
Never Contact	2.1 [1.8 , 2.4]	7.3 [6.7 , 7.9]	2.4 [2.0 , 2.8]	6.4 [5.7 – 7.1]
Total %	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	12374	10721	8089	6857

Notes to table

Note: Daily includes those living with their own parent; this table is constructed for those with an appropriate living grandparent only. The main respondents include lone parents and those with partner respondents.

Percentages are weighted (using whnotsco) and observations are unweighted.

Confidence intervals for each cell percentage are presented

Base: All MCS2 respondents in England, Wales and NI with own parent alive.

Child care and financial support from Grandparents

Table 4.5a Child care and financial support provided by at least one grandparent (Scotland)

	At least one grandparent undertaking %
Any type of child care	
Couples	31.7
Lone Parent	33.8
Total %	32.0
Unweighted N	1800
Financial help	
Couples	90.5
Lone Parent	87.6
Total %	90.1
Unweighted N	1800

Notes to table

Note:

Child care: $\chi^2(1)=3.3787$ $p=0.5544$

Financial help: $\chi^2(1)=15.95$ $p=0.1281$

Child care here refers to any type of child care undertaken since MCS1.

Financial support consists of: buying essentials for the baby, paying for other household costs, buying gifts and extras for the baby, paying for childcare and other financial help.

Percentages are weighted (using weight1) and observations are unweighted.

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 4.5b Child care and financial support provided by at least one grandparent (Rest of UK)

	At least one grandparent undertaking, %
Any type of child care	
Couples	25.6
Lone Parent	22.8
Total	25.2
Unweighted N	13606
Financial help	
Couples	90.1
Lone Parent	78.8
Total	88.4
Unweighted N	13606

Notes to table

Child care: $\chi^2(1)=7.32$ $p=0.037$

Financial help: $\chi^2(1)=246.89$ $p<0.01$

Child care here refers to any type of child care undertaken since MCS1.

Financial support consists of: buying essentials for the baby, paying for other household costs, buying gifts and extras for the baby, paying for childcare and other financial help.

Percentages are weighted (using whnotsco) and observations are unweighted.

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England, Wales and NI

Employment in the Previous Generation

Table 4.7 Percentage of respondents whose parents were employed when they were 14 by country at MCS2 (Scotland)

	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Chi Square P Value
Main Respondent					
Own mother Worked	66.3	67.3	70.2	52.6	chi2(6)=156.26
Unweighted N	9851	2184	1789	1439	p<0.01
Own father Worked	86.8	84.7	87.3	81.6	chi2(6)=42.43
Unweighted N	9851	2126	1766	1426	p<0.01
Partner Respondent					
Own mother Worked	67.2	67.0	68.4	50.8	chi2(6)=126.70
Unweighted N	6757	1490	1174	895	p<0.01
Own father Worked	90.3	88.2	89.9	88.2	chi2(6)=20.43
Unweighted N	6598	1456	1158	892	p<0.01

Notes to table

Note: Percentages are weighted (using weight 2) and observations are unweighted.

Base: Country MCS2 main and partner respondents who reported parents employment (including lone parents).

Table 4.7b Percentage of respondents whose parents were employed when they were 14 (Rest of UK)

	Main Respondent, %	Partner Respondent, %
Own mother Worked	65.8 [64.3 , 67.4]	66.6 [65.0 , 68.1]
Unweighted N	13474	9142
Own father worked	86.5 [85.5 , 87.3]	90.1 [89.2 , 90.9]
Unweighted	13133	8946

Notes to table

Note: Percentages are weighted (using whnotsco) and observations are unweighted. Confidence intervals for each cell percentage are presented.

Base: all MCS2 main and partner respondents in England, Wales and NI who report their parents' employment. Lone parents are included.

Table 4.8a Respondents' parents' social class, based on their occupation when the respondent was 14 (Scotland)

	Mothers, %	Fathers, %
Their mother's Social Class		
Managerial & Professional	17.9 [15.6 , 20.4]	16.0 [13.8 , 18.6]
Intermediate	22.0 [19.0 , 25.4]	22.1 [18.5 , 26.2]
Small Employers and Own-Account Workers	6.9 [5.8 , 8.2]	6.8 [5.3 , 8.6]
Lower Supervisory and Technical	0.7 [0.4 , 1.5]	1.0 [0.05 , 1.9]
Semi-routine and Routine	52.4 [48.6 , 56.2]	54.1 [50.3 , 58.0]
Unweighted N	1234	780
Their father's Social Class		
Managerial & Professional	27.8 [24.5 , 31.3]	26.7 [23.4 , 30.2]
Intermediate	8.8 [7.4 , 10.3]	7.6 [6.1 , 9.3]
Small Employers and Own-Account Workers	18.7 [16.4 , 21.2]	17.5 [15.0 , 20.3]
Lower Supervisory and Technical	13.5 [12.1 , 15.1]	15.2 [13.3 , 17.3]
Semi-routine and Routine	31.3 [28.4 , 34.3]	33.1 [29.5 , 36.8]
Unweighted N	1507	1025

Notes to table

Note: The data for this table is based on an approximation of the SOC codes to the NS-SEC.

Base: MCS2 respondents in Scotland with employed parents when the respondent was 14.

Percentages are weighted (using weight1) and observations are unweighted. Confidence intervals for each cell percentage are presented.

Table 4.8b Respondents' parents' social class, based on their occupation when the respondent was 14 (Rest of the UK)

	Mothers, %	Fathers, %
Their mother's Social Class		
Managerial & Professional	16.8 [15.8 , 17.9]	16.5 [15.1 – 17.9]
Intermediate	19.0 [18.0 , 20.1]	19.5 [18.2 , 20.9]
Small Employers and Own-Account Workers	8.6 [7.6 , 9.6]	9.1 [8.1 , 10.3]
Lower Supervisory and Technical	0.8 [0.6 , 1.1]	0.7 [0.5 , 1.0]
Semi-routine and Routine	54.8 [52.8 , 56.7]	54.2 [52.0 , 56.4]
Unweighted N	8061	5537
Their father's Social Class		
Managerial & Professional	27.7 [25.8 , 29.6]	27.3 [25.1 , 29.6]
Intermediate	9.9 [9.0 , 10.8]	10.5 [9.5 , 11.4]
Small Employers and Own-Account Workers	18.0 [17.1 , 19.0]	17.4 [16.3 , 18.5]
Lower Supervisory and Technical	13.8 [12.8 , 14.8]	14.2 [13.2 , 15.3]
Semi-routine and Routine	30.7 [29.0 , 32.5]	30.7 [28.8 , 32.7]
Unweighted N	10794	7782

Notes to table

Note: The data for this table is based on an approximation of the SOC codes to the NS-SEC.

Base: MCS2 respondents in England, Wales and NI with employed parents when the respondent was 14.

Percentages are weighted (using whnotsco) and observations are unweighted. Confidence intervals for each cell percentage are presented.

CHAPTER FIVE. PARENTING

Time with child

Table 5.1a Mothers' time with child at age 3 (Scotland)

	How much time mother has with child					Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Plenty	Just enough	Not quite enough	Nowhere near enough	Not sure		
All Scotland	62	16	17	5	(<1)	100	1785
Mother's by age							
Mothers age 16-24	73	(15)	(11)	(2)	(<1)	100	230
Mothers age 25-29	66	(15)	(15)	(4)	(<1)	100	304
Mothers age 30-34	64	16	15	(6)	(<1)	100	549
Mothers age 35-39	57	17	20	(6)	(<1)	100	515
Mothers age 40+	57	(19)	(21)	(3)	(<1)	100	187
Chi square	289.31						
P. Value	(p=<0.05)						
Parent's employment situation							
Two earner household	48	22	23	7	(<1)	100	931
Mother only earner	(51)	(14)	(29)	(6)	(<1)	100	53
Father only earner	86	(7)	(7)	(<1)	(<1)	100	461
No earner family	82	(11)	(7)	(0)	(<1)	100	85
Chi Square	1755.55						
P. Value	(p=0.00)						

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in Scotland

Table 5.1b Mothers' time with child at age 3 (Rest of UK)

	How much time mother has with child						Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Plenty	Just enough	Not quite enough	Nowhere near enough	Not sure			
All Rest of UK Mother's by age	66	(15)	(14)	(4)	(<1)	(100)	13401	
Mothers age 16-24	78	11	9	3	<1	100	1915	
Mothers age 25-29	71	14	12	3	<1	100	2688	
Mothers age 30-34	65	16	14	5	<1	100	4266	
Mothers age 35-39	61	18	17	5	<1	100	3350	
Mothers age 40+	63	15	17	5	<1	100	1182	
Chi Square	211.091							
P. Value	(p=0.00)							
Parent's employment situation								
Two earner household	50	22	22	(7)	(<1)	100	5737	
Mother only earner	44	24	25	(8)	(0)	100	255	
Father only earner	87	8	5	(1)	(<1)	100	4166	
No earner family	88	7	(4)	(1)	(<1)	100	880	
Chi Square	1954.38							
P. Value	(p<0.01)							

Notes to table

Note: All MCS2 main respondents mothers in England, Wales and NI.

Table 5.2 Fathers' time with child at age 3 by UK country

	How much time father has with child						Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Plenty	Just enough	Not quite enough	Nowhere near enough	Not sure			
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
All UK	25	23	37	15	<1	100	10256	
England	24	23	37	16	<1	100	6707	
Wales	29	22	35	14	0	100	1488	
Scotland	29	22	34	14	<1	100	1169	
Northern Ireland	24	28	39	9	0	100	892	
Chi Square	72.98							
P. Value	(p=0.01)							

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 partner respondent fathers in country

Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1.)

Table 5.3a Fathers' time with child at age 3 (Scotland)

	How much time father has with child						Total Unweighted N
	Plenty	Just enough	Not quite enough	Nowhere near enough	Not sure	Total %	
All Scotland	29	22	34	15	(<1)	100	1166
Fathers by age							
Fathers age 16-24	(55)	(23)	(18)	(5)	0	100	(42)
Fathers age 25-29	39	(18)	(28)	(14)	(1)	100	154
Fathers age 30-34	30	23	32	15	(<1)	100	317
Fathers age 35-39	24	23	37	16	0	100	370
Fathers age 40+	26	23	38	(13)	(<1)	100	283
Chi Square	284.11						
P. Value	(p<0.05)						
Parents' employment situation							
Two earner family	23	23	38	15	(<1)	100	729
Mother only earner	(80)	(13)	(6)	0	0	100	(42)
Father only earner	26	22	35	17	(<1)	100	325
No earner family	83	(14)	(3)	0	0	100	68
Chi Square	1330.96						
P. Value	(p=0.00)						

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 Scotland partner respondent fathers . Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (Scotland only using weight 1 Other uk country analysis which uses whnotsco.)

Table 5.3b Fathers' time with child at age 3 (Rest of UK)

	How much time father has with child					Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Plenty	Just enough	Not quite enough	Nowhere near enough	Not sure		
All Rest of UK Fathers by age	24	23	37	16	<1	100	9038
Fathers age 16-24	34	28	27	10	2	100	345
Fathers age 25-29	27	24	31	17	<1	100	1141
Fathers age 30-34	23	24	38	16	<1	100	2636
Fathers age 35-39	21	22	40	16	<1	100	2921
Fathers age 40+	28	22	36	15	<1	100	1995
Chi Square	124.288						
P. Value	(P=0.00)						
	Parents 'employment situation						
Two earner family	20	24	40	16	<1	100	4881
Mother only earner	78	(14)	(6)	(3)	(0)	100	216
Father only earner	19	23	39	19	<1	100	3261
No earner family	80	11	(6)	(2)	(1)	100	684
Chi Square	1409.12						
P. Value	(p=0.00)						

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 partner respondent fathers in England, Wales and NI.

Family Activities

Table 5.4a Mothers reading with the child at age 3 (Scotland)

	How often mothers read with child						Total	Total Unweighted N
	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Never		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
All Scotland Mothers age	65	19	13	2	(2)	(1)	(100)	(1785)
Mothers age 16-24	55	(19)	(19)	(3)	(4)	(1)	100	230
Mothers age 25-29	58	24	(14)	(2)	(1)	(2)	100	304
Mothers age 30-34	67	18	11	(2)	(2)	(1)	100	549
Mothers age 35-39	70	16	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	515
Mothers age 40+	68	(19)	(11)	(1)	(1)	(<1)	100	187
Chi Square	367.07							
P. Value	(p<0.01)							
Parent's employment situation								
Two earner family	67	19	11	(2)	(1)	(<1)	100	931
Mother only earner	(31)	(13)	(24)	(2)	(0)	(2)	100	53
Father only earner	69	13	(11)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	461
No earner family	(34)	(24)	(30)	(3)	(3)	(5)	100	85
Chi Square	599.98							
P. Value	(p=0.00)							

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in Scotland

Table 5.4b Mothers reading with the child at age 3 (Rest of UK)

	How often mothers read with child						Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Every day %	Several times a week %	Once or twice a week %	Once or twice a month %	Less often %	Never %		
All Rest of UK Mothers age	61	19	14	2	2	2	100	13424
Mothers age 16-24	50	21	19	4	3	3	100	1917
Mothers age 25-29	54	20	19	3	2	3	100	2692
Mothers age 30-34	64	18	12	2	1	2	100	4271
Mothers age 35-39	66	19	0	3	1	2	100	3359
Mothers age 40+	65	19	11	2	1	2	100	1185
Chi Square	328.99							
P. Value	(p=0.00)							
Parent's employment situation								
Two earner family	67	19	11	2	1	1	100	5735
Mother only earner	57	20	(17)	(2)	(3)	(1)	100	255
Father only earner	63	18	13	2	1	3	100	4184
No earner family	39	20	23	6	(4)	9	100	883
Chi Square	499.99							
P. Value	P=(0.00)							

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in England, Wales and NI.

Table 5.5 Fathers reading with the child at age 3 by UK country

	How often fathers read with child								Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Every day %	Several times a week %	Once or twice a week %	Once or twice a month %	Less often %	Never %				
All UK	23	27	32	9	5	5	100	10250		
England	23	27	32	10	4	5	100	6702		
Wales	22	23	33	11	4	7	100	1488		
Scotland	26	29	32	7	5	3	100	1169		
Northern Ireland	22	25	30	11	7	5	100	891		
Chi Square	70.16									
P. Value	P<0.01									

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 partner respondent fathers in country. Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1).

Table 5.6a Fathers reading with the child at age 3 (Scotland)

	How often fathers read with child						Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Every day %	Several times a week %	Once or twice a week %	Once or twice a month %	Less often %	Never %		
All Scotland Fathers age	26	29	32	7	5	3	100	1166
Fathers age (16-24)	(11)	(21)	(52)	(4)	(10)	(2)	100	(42)
Fathers age (25-29)	26	(22)	37	(7)	(5)	(3)	100	154
Fathers age (30-34)	22	30	32	(9)	(4)	(3)	100	317
Fathers age (35-39)	27	31	30	(5)	(4)	(3)	100	370
Fathers age (40+)	30	29	27	(8)	(5)	(2)	100	283
Chi Square	256.15							
P. Value	(p<0.10)							
Parents employment situation								
Two earner family	28	30	31	(6)	(3)	(2)	100	729
Mother only earner	(36)	(30)	(27)	0	(7)	0	100	(42)
Father only earner	22	26	33	(9)	(6)	(3)	100	325
No earner family	(12)	(26)	(30)	(10)	(14)	(9)	100	68
Chi Square	404.65							
P. Value	(p<0.001)							

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 partner respondent fathers in Scotland

Table 5.6b Fathers reading with the child at age 3 (Rest of UK)

	How often fathers read with child						Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Every day %	Several times a week %	Once or twice a week %	Once or twice a month %	Less often %	Never %		
All Rest of UK Fathers age	23	27	32	10	4	5	100	(9032)
Fathers age (16-24)	(13)	(15)	47	(10)	(8)	(8)	100	345
Fathers age (25-29)	15	20	38	11	6	10	100	1141
Fathers age (30-34)	25	28	29	9	4	5	100	2634
Fathers age (35-39)	23	29	31	10	4	3	100	2919
Fathers age (40+)	24	26	32	9	4	5	100	1993
Chi Square	219.76							
P. Value	P=0.00							
Parents' employment situation								
Two earner family	25	28	31	9	3	4	100	4879
Mother only earner	35	28	26	(5)	(2)	(3)	100	216
Father only earner	20	24	33	11	5	6	100	3258
No earner family	15	19	31	9	11	16	100	683
Chi Square								
P. Value	P=0.00							

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 partner respondent fathers in England, Wales and NI.

Parenting Competence - Regularity of Bedtime

Table 5.7 Regularity of bedtimes at age 3 by UK country

	Regular bedtimes				Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Never %	Some times %	Usually %	Always %		
All UK	7	12	3	43	100	14541
England	7	13	38	43	100	9802
Wales	9	11	34	46	100	2200
Scotland	5	11	43	40	100	1785
Northern Ireland	7	12	41	41	100	1433
Chi Square	67.36					
P. Value	(p=0.00)					

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in country

Unweighted observations, weighted %s (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1).

Table 5.8a Regularity of bedtimes at age 3 – (Scotland)

	Regular bedtimes					Total Unweighted N
	Never %	Some times %	Usually %	Always %	Total %	
All Scotland mothers	5	10	44	41	100	1530
Parent's employment situation						
Two earner family	(4)	8	48	40	100	931
Mother only earner	(13)	(6)	(36)	(45)	100	53
Father only earner	(5)	13	37	45	100	461
No earner family	(9)	(33)	(32)	(27)	100	85
Chi Square	585.35					
P. Value	(p=0.00)					

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in Scotland

Table 5.8b Regularity of bedtimes at age 3 – (Rest of UK)

	Regular bedtimes					Total Unweighted N
	Never %	Some times %	Usually %	Always %	Total %	
All Rest of UK mothers	6	12	39	43	100	11057
Parent's employment situation						
Two earner family	5	10	42	43	100	5735
Mother only earner	(12)	(17)	37	34	100	255
Father only earner	7	13	36	45	100	4184
No earner family	14	19	31	36	100	883
Chi Square	200.77					
P. Value	(p=0.00)					

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in England, Wales and NI

Regularity of Mealtimes

Table 5.9 Regularity of mealtimes at age 3 by UK country

	Regular mealtimes					Total Unweighted N
	Never %	Some times %	Usually %	Always %	Total %	
All UK	2	7	45	47	100	14541
England	2	7	45	47	100	9802
Wales	3	7	39	52	10	2200
Scotland	1	4	47	48	100	1785
Northern Ireland	1	5	40	54	100	1433
Chi Square	101.98					
P. Value	(p=0.00)					

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in country

Unweighted observations, weighted %s (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1).

Table 5.10a Regularity of mealtimes at age 3 – (Scotland)

	Regular mealtimes					Total Unweighted N
	Never %	Some times %	Usually %	Always %	Total %	
All mothers	(1)	4	47	48	100	1785
Mothers age 16-24	(2)	(8)	46	45	100	230
Mothers age 25-29	(1)	(6)	42	52	100	304
Mothers age 30-34	(1)	(3)	49	47	100	549
Mothers age 35-39	(<1)	(3)	48	49	100	515
Mothers age 40+	(1)	(4)	52	43	100	187
Chi Square	194.03					
P. Value	(<0.05)					

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in Scotland

Table 5.10b Regularity of mealtimes at age 3 – (Rest of UK)

	Regular mealtimes					Total Unweighted N
	Never %	Some times %	Usually %	Always %	Total %	
Rest of UK Mothers age	2	7	44	47	100	13424
Mothers age 16-24	3	11	40	45	100	1917
Mothers age 25-29	2	8	40	49	100	2692
Mothers age 30-34	(1)	6	44	49	100	4271
Mothers age 35-39	2	5	46	47	100	3359
Mothers age 40+	2	7	50	40	100	1185
Chi Square	178.559					
P. Value	(p=0.00)					

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in England, Wales and NI

Parenting beliefs and values

Table 5.11 Important qualities for children at age 3 by UK country

	Most important quality for child to have						Total %	Total Unweighted N
	To be well liked/popular %	To think for themselves %	To work hard %	To help others %	To obey parents %	To learn religious values %		
All UK	5	50	13	19	11	3	100	14651
England	5	50	13	19	11	3	100	9310
Wales	5	47	15	20	11	2	100	2152
Scotland	3	55	12	19	9	2	100	1778
Northern Ireland	2	40	13	20	20	6	100	1421
Chi Square	257.13							
P. Value	(p=0.00)							

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in country

Unweighted observations, weighted %s (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1).

Table 5.12a Important qualities for children at age 3 – (Scotland)

	Most important quality for child to have							Total %	Total Unweighted N
	To be well liked/ popular %	To think for themselves %	To work hard %	To help others %	To obey parents %	To learn religious values %			
All Scotland Mothers age	3	55	12	19	9	2	100	1768	
Mothers age 16-24	(3)	51	(20)	(18)	(7)	(1)	100	229	
Mothers age 25-29	(2)	48	(13)	23	(11)	(3)	100	304	
Mothers age 30-34	(3)	54	11	22	(7)	(2)	100	547	
Mothers age 35-39	(5)	59	10	17	9	(1)	100	512	
Mothers age 40+	(4)	60	(12)	(12)	(9)	(2)	100	186	
Chi Square									
P. Value	(p=0.00)								

Notes to table

Base All MCS2 main respondent mothers in Scotland

Table 5.12b Important qualities for children at age 3 –(Rest of UK)

	Most important quality for child to have							Total %	Total Unweighted N
	To be well liked/ popular %	To think for themselves %	To work hard %	To help others %	To obey parents %	To learn religious values %			
All rest of UK Mothers age	4	46	14	19	14	4	100	12873	
Mothers age 16-24	2	38	19	22	16	3	100	1855	
Mothers age 25-29	3	46	17	17	14	3	100	2528	
Mothers age 30-34	5	51	11	19	11	3	100	4099	
Mothers age 35-39	7	54	10	17	9	3	100	3260	
Mothers age 40+	4	54	9	19	9	5	100	1131	
Chi Square	386.77								
P. Value	(p=0.00)								

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in England, Wales and NI

Table 5.13 Important values for children by UK country

Values mother would want child to have							
	Independence %	Obedience and respect %	Art of negotiation %	Respect for elders %	Doing well at school %	Religious values %	Total Unweighted N
All UK	99	99	97	100	99	56	14006
England	99	99	97	100	99	56	9282
Wales	100	99	97	100	100	52	2157
Scotland	100	99	97	100	99	52	1773
Northern Ireland	100	100	97	100	100	85	1422
Chi Square						565.08	
P. Value						(p=0.00)	

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in country

Unweighted observations, weighted %s (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1).

Table 5.14a Important values for children – (Scotland)

Values mother would want child to have							
	Independence %	Obedience and respect %	Art of negotiation %	Respect for elders %	Doing well at school %	Religious values %	Total Unweighted N
All Scotland	100	99	97	100	99	52	1607
Mothers age							
Mothers age 16-24	99	99	95	100	99	33	191
Mothers age 25-29	100	99	96	100	99	41	278
Mothers age 30-34	100	99	98	100	99	52	493
Mothers age 35-39	100	99	98	100	99	60	473
Mothers age 40+	100	98	98	99	98	65	172
Chi Square	3.8						
P. Value	(p=0.00)						

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in Scotland

Table 5.14b Important values for children – (Rest of UK)

Values mother would want child to have							
	Independence %	Obedience and respect %	Art of negotiation %	Respect for elders %	Doing well at school %	Religious values %	Total Unweighted N
All Rest of UK Mothers age	99	99	97	100	99	56	11654
Mothers age 16-24	99	99	95	99	100	38	1670
Mothers age 25-29	99	99	97	100	100	48	2260
Mothers age 30-34	100	100	97	100	99	58	3672
Mothers age 35-39	100	99	98	100	99	64	3008
Mothers age 40+	99	99	97	99	99	68	1044
Chi Square	445.42						
P. Value	(p=0.00)						

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in England, Wales and NI

Rules

Table 5.15 Mothers rules at age 3 by UK country

	Type of rules				
	Lots of rules %	Not many rules %	Varies %	Total %	Total Unweighted N
All UK	31	42	27	100	15219
England	31	43	26	100	9801
Wales	30	43	27	100	2200
Scotland	33	37	30	100	1785
Northern Ireland	25	42	33	100	1434
Chi Square	58.60				
P. Value	(p<0.001)				

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in country

Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1.)

Table 5.16 Whether mother reports rules were strictly enforced: child age 3 by UK country

	Whether rules strictly enforced				Total Unweighted N
	Strictly enforced %	Not very strictly enforced %	It Varies %	Total %	
All UK	49	24	27	100	15219
England	50	24	26	100	9801
Wales	47	23	30	100	2200
Scotland	46	25	29	100	1785
Northern Ireland	41	25	35	100	1434
Chi Square	37.0639				
P. Value	(p<0.001)				

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in country

Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1.)

Parenting Style

Table 5.17 Mothers' parenting style at age 3 by UK country

	Mothers parenting style					Total %	Total Unweighted N
	Firm rules and discipline %	Lots of fun %	Not really thought about it %	Firm rules with fun %	Doing my best %		
All	2	5	2	42	50	100	14723
England	2	5	2	44	47	100	9350
Wales	2	5	2	41	50	100	2165
Scotland	2	5	2	40	51	100	1780
Northern Ireland	2	3	1	31	63	100	1428
Chi Square	144.58						
P. Value	(p<0.001)						

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondent mothers in country

weighted percentages (using weight 2 except country analysis which uses Weight 1.)

CHAPTER SIX. CHILD HEALTH

Disability and general health

Table 6.1 Parental concerns about eyesight, hearing and long-standing illness at MCS2, by country and type of ward at MCS1

Country at MCS1	England		Wales		Scotland		N.Ireland		UK Total	Chi square (P Value)
	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged		
Any problem with eyes	6.1	7.1	5.3	8.3	6.1	7.1	4.7	8.8	6.4	12.62 (0.0458)
N (unweighted)	4122	3735	1875	1531	912	861	569	834	15115	
Any problem with hearing	5.5	4.4	3.3	5.3	(2.6)	(2.8)	(4.4)	(4.0)	4.8	27.67 (0.0001)
N (unweighted)	4111	3737	1878	1526	913	859	567	833	15095	
Long-term illness	15.6	17.4	13.2	16.9	14.0	17.3	11.0	15.0	15.8	20.89 (0.0145)
N (unweighted)	4139	3765	1884	1536	915	861	571	836	15184	

Notes to table

Base: All MCS main respondents

Table 6.2a Longstanding illness by children's gender (Scotland)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
Longstanding illness (per cent)	15.5	14.0	14.8	0.92
Unweighted n	921	874	1795	(0.3388)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 6.2b Longstanding illness at age 3 by children's gender (Rest of UK)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
Longstanding illness (per cent)	16.8	14.9	15.9	5.09
Unweighted n	6950	6692	13642	(0.0247)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England, Wales and NI.

Table 6.3a Longstanding illness at age 3 by family income at MCS1 (Scotland)

		Above 60 per cent median equivalised income	Below 60 per cent median equivalised income	Total	p value
		Family income at nine months			
Longstanding illness		13.8	17.6	14.8	4.72
	Unweighted n	1313	457	1770	(0.0305)
Among those with longstanding illness:					
Limiting condition		(16.9)	(15.3)	(16.5)	0.10
	Unweighted n	187	83	270	(0.7471)
		Family income at three years			
Longstanding illness		13.3	17.9	14.3	4.17
	Unweighted n	1200	381	1581	(0.0419)
Among those with longstanding illness:					
Limiting condition		(16.0)	(20.3)	(17.2)	0.60
	Unweighted n	166	69	235	(0.4409)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 6.3b Longstanding illness at age 3 by family income at MCS1 (Rest of UK)

		Above 60 per cent median equivalised income	Below 60 per cent median equivalised income	Total	p value
		Family income at nine months			
Longstanding illness		15.9	15.4	15.8	0.32
	Unweighted n	8804	3918	12722	(0.5701)
Among those with longstanding illness:					
Limiting condition		17.1	24.9	18.9	11.41
	Unweighted n	1381	606	1980	(0.0008)
		Family income at three years			
Longstanding illness		16.1	16.8	16.3	0.56
	Unweighted n	7667	3767	11434	(0.4556)
Among those with longstanding illness					
Limiting condition		16.8	24.5	18.8	15.01
	Unweighted n	1210	633	1836	(0.0001)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England, Wales and NI.

Asthma and acute illnesses

Table 6.4 Asthma, wheezing and chickenpox by country and type of ward at MCS1

Country at MCS1	England	England	England	England	Wales	Wales	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	N.Ireland	N.Ireland	N.Ireland	UK	Chi square (P Value)
Type of ward at MCS1	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged	Minority Ethnic	Dis-advantaged	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged	Not disadvantaged	Not disadvantaged	Dis-advantaged	Dis-advantaged	Total	
Ever had asthma	10.3	14.8	11.0	16.2	12.4	16.2	7.5	12.7	12.3	15.8	11.5	14945	11.5	76.97 (<0.0001)
Unweighted N	4072	3691	1861	1504	669	1504	905	852	562	829	14945	14945	14945	
Wheezing/whistling	29.5	33.9	25.4	36.8	30.3	36.8	25.3	32.5	26.8	32.8	30.5	15184	30.5	53.42 (<0.0001)
Unweighted N	4139	3765	1884	1536	677	1536	915	861	571	836	15184	15184	15184	
Recurring ear infections	6.8	6.6	4.4	9.3	7.8	9.3	6.2	7.7	(5.3)	(5.0)	6.5	14990	6.5	16.88 (0.2679)
N (unweighted)	4139	3765	1884	1536	677	1536	915	861	571	836	15184	15184	15184	
Ever had chickenpox***	49.6	40.0	31.1	43.8	51.3	43.8	50.0	38.7	44.7	35.9	44.7	14990	44.7	187.05 (<0.0001)
N (unweighted)	4098	3719	1872	1522	671	1522	907	857	564	830	14990	14990	14990	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 6.5a Asthma and wheezing, chickenpox and recurring ear infections at MCS2 by gender (Scotland)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
Asthma	11.6	7.0	9.4	10.81
Unweighted n	910	866	1776	(0.0011)
Wheezing in chest	32.2	23.4	27.9	22.3
Unweighted n	921	874	1795	(0.0000)
Chickenpox	44.8	47.9	46.3	2.31
Unweighted n	913	868	1781	(0.1291)
Recurring ear infections	7.7	5.6	6.7	2.90
Unweighted n	919	872	1791	(0.0893)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland.

Table 6.5b Asthma and wheezing, chickenpox and recurring ear infections at MCS2 by gender (Rest of UK)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
Asthma	14.0	9.8	11.9	39.02
Unweighted n	6826	6590	13416	(0.0000)
Wheezing in chest	33.9	27.5	30.7	48.3
Unweighted n	6950	6692	13642	(0.0000)
Chickenpox	44.4	47.0	45.6	7.19
Unweighted n	6877	6632	13509	(0.0077)
Recurring ear infections	8.0	5.6	6.7	14.74
Unweighted n	6937	6687	13624	(0.0001)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England, Wales and NI

Table 6.6a Child asthma, wheezing and recurring ear infections at MCS2 by maternal smoking (Scotland)

	Mother smoked in pregnancy			Chi square (p value)
	No	Yes	Total	
Asthma	8.0	12.4	9.5	9.44
Unweighted n	1120	627	1747	(0.0023)
Wheezing or whistling in the chest	25.3	31.7	27.5	6.68
Unweighted n	1131	634	1765	(0.0101)
Recurring ear infection	6.2	8.1	6.8	2.65
Unweighted n	1128	633	1761	(0.1044)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents for Scotland

Table 6.6b Child asthma, wheezing and recurring ear infections at MCS2 by maternal smoking (Rest of UK)

	Mother smoked in pregnancy			Chi square (p value)
	No	Yes	Total	
Asthma	10.3	14.9	11.8	34.6
Unweighted n	8271	4264	12535	(0.0000)
Wheezing or whistling in the chest	28.1	63.1	30.7	66.5
Unweighted n	8402	4349	12751	(0.0000)
Recurring ear infection	6.0	7.8	6.6	10.3
Unweighted n	8393	4342	12735	(0.0015)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents for England, Wales and NI

Injuries

Table 6.7 Injuries by country and type of ward at MCS1

	Accident of injury prompting health service attendance	Unweighted N
ENGLAND		
Not disadvantaged	31.4	4140
Disadvantaged	38.6	3765
Minority ethnic	26.0	1884
SCOTLAND		
Not disadvantaged	38.9	676
Disadvantaged	39.1	1536
WALES		
Not disadvantaged	34.4	915
Disadvantaged	40.3	861
NORTHERN IRELAND		
Not disadvantaged	34.5	571
Disadvantaged	36.1	836
UK Total	35.4	15184

Notes to table

Chi square (P Value)76.3494 (<0.0001)

Base: MCS2 main respondents in country and ward

Table 6.8a Health service attendance for accidental injury by child gender (Scotland)

	Males	Females	Total	Chi square (p value)
	37.6	35.2	36.4	1.24
Unweighted n	921	874	1795	(0.2670)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 6.8b Health service attendance for accidental injury by child gender (Rest of UK)

	Males	Females	Total	Chi square (p value)
	39.5	30.9	35.3	79.96
Unweighted n	6951	6691	13642	(0.0000)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England, Wales and NI

Table 6.9a Health service attendance for accidental injury at MCS2 by family income at nine months and three years (Scotland)

		Above 60 per cent median equivalised income	Below 60 per cent median equivalised income	Total	Chi square (p value)
Income at nine months		35.0	41.4	36.6	7.19
	Unweighted n	1313	457	1770	(0.0077)
Income at three years		34.8	39.5	35.8	3.29
	Unweighted n	1200	381	1581	(0.0706)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 6.9b Health service attendance for accidental injury at MCS2 by family income at nine months and three years (Rest of UK)

		Above 60 per cent median equivalised income	Below 60 per cent median equivalised income	Total	
Income at nine months		34.8	36.5	35.2	1.82
	Unweighted n	8804	3918	12722	(0.1778)
Income at three years		34.9	38.5	35.9	9.01
	Unweighted n	7667	3767	11434	(0.0029)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Table 6.10 Immunisation for Measles, Mumps and Rubella by country and type of ward at MCS1

Country at MCS1	England Not dis- advantaged	England Dis- advantaged	England Minority Ethnic	Wales Not dis- advantaged	Wales Dis- advantaged	Scotland Not dis- advantaged	Scotland Dis- advantaged	N. Ireland Not dis- advantaged	N. Ireland Dis- advantaged	UK Total %	Chi square (P Value)
Immunisation for measles, mumps or rubella											
None	5.6	6.8	7.6	(6.6)	9.0	5.7	6.0	(3.3)	(4.7)	6.1	9.581 (0.0575)
Combined MMR vaccine	86.6	89.7	89.9	89.2	88.0	90.9	91.4	94.1	94.1	88.3	55.81 (0.0002)
At least one separately	7.8	3.5	2.5	(4.2)	3.0	(3.4)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(1.2)	5.6	149.23 (0.0001)
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total N unweighted	4140	3765	1884	677	1536	915	861	571	836	15185	

Notes to table

Base: MCS main respondents in country and ward.

Table 6.11a Immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella by gender (Scotland)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
None	6.2	5.6	5.9	0.17
Unweighted n	921	874	1795	(0.6818)
Combined MMR vaccine	90.3	91.6	91.0	0.72
Unweighted n	921	874	1795	(0.3953)
At least one separately	3.5	(2.7)	3.1	0.89
Unweighted n	921	874	1795	(0.3473)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland.

Table 6.11b Immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella by gender (rest of UK)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
None	6.5	5.6	6.1	4.39
Unweighted n	6951	6692	13643	(0.0369)
Combined MMR vaccine	87.2	88.9	88.0	6.0
Unweighted n	6951	6692	13643	(0.0148)
At least one separately	6.3	5.5	5.9	2.17
Unweighted n	6951	6692	13643	(0.1418)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England, Wales and NI.

Height and weight**Table 6.12a. Overweight and obesity by children's gender (Scotland)**

	Male %	Female %	Total %	p value
Normal weight	77.3	74.0	75.7	
Overweight (excluding obesity)	17.8	20.7	19.2	
Obesity	(5.0)	(5.3)	5.1	
Total %	100	100	100	
Unweighted n	814	804	1,618	p=.28

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 singleton children with valid data. In Scotland

Table 6.12b Overweight and obesity by children's gender (Rest of UK)

	Male %	Female %	Total %	p value
Normal weight	78.0	76.7	77.3	
Overweight (excluding obesity)	17.7	18.0	17.8	
Obesity	4.3	5.3	4.8	
Total %	100	100	100	
Unweighted n	6,151	6,002	12,153	p=.08

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 singleton children with valid data .in England, Wales and NI.

Table 6.13a Childhood overweight and obesity by equivalised family income (Scotland)

	Above 60% national median	Below 60% national median	Total %	p value
Normal weight	75.8	75.9	75.8	
Overweight (excluding obesity)	19.9	18.2	19.5	
Obesity	4.4	(5.9)	4.7	
Total %	100	100	100	
Unweighted n	1,091	335	1,426	p=.41

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 singleton children with valid data. In Scotland

Table 6.13b Childhood overweight and obesity by equivalised family income (Rest of UK)

	Above 60% national median	Below 60% national median	Total %	p value
Normal weight	77.8	76.8	77.5	
Overweight (excluding obesity)	18.0	17.4	17.8	
Obesity	4.2	5.8	4.6	
Total %	100	100	100	
Unweighted n	6,942	3,317	10,259	p=.02

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 singleton children with valid data. In England Wales and NI

Table 6.14a Childhood overweight and obesity by mother's highest academic qualification at MCS1 (Scotland)

	Degree	Diploma	A/AS/S levels	GCSE grades A-C or above	GCSE grades D-G or below	Other academic qualification	None of these qualifications	Total %	p value
Normal weight	76.0	74.4	78.6	74.6	(68.1)	(91.2)	75.2	75.6	
Overweight (excluding obesity)	20.0	(23.2)	(15.0)	20.3	(24.2)	(8.8)	(17.8)	19.3	
Obesity	(4.0)	(2.4)	(6.5)	(5.2)	(7.7)	(0)	(6.9)	5.1	
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Unweighted n	353	158	293	511	73	19	209	1,616	p=.27

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 singleton children with valid data. in Scotland

Table 6.14b Childhood overweight and obesity by mother's highest academic qualification at MCS1 (Rest of UK)

	Degree	Diploma	A/AS/S levels	GCSE grades A-C or above	GCSE grades D-G or below	Other academic qualification	None of these qualifications	Total %	p value
Normal weight	79.0	78.0	80.3	77.3	74.2	77.1	74.9	77.3	
Overweight (excluding obesity)	17.4	16.7	16.2	18.4	18.9	(17.0)	18.5	17.9	
Obesity	3.6	5.4	(3.5)	4.4	6.9	(5.9)	6.6	4.8	
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Unweighted n	2,015	1,083	1,031	4,140	1,357	342	2,159	12,127	p=.001

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 singleton children with valid data in England Wales and NI

Toilet training

Table 6.15a Toilet training and concerns about speech by gender (Scotland)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
Always dry by day	78.6	89.6	83.9	32.80
Unweighted n	920	874	1794	(0.0000)
Always clean by day	78.4	91.2	84.6	67.29
Unweighted n	919	873	1792	(0.0000)
				67.29
Concerns about speech	15.1	8.9	12.1	(0.0000)
Unweighted n	921	874	1795	23.77

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 sample in Scotland

Table 6.15b Toilet training and concerns about speech by gender (Rest of UK)

	Male	Female	Total	Chi square (p value)
Always dry by day	77.8	87.9	82.7	176.08
Unweighted n	6941	6691	13632	(0.0000)
Always clean by day	78.1	88.7	83.3	184.99
Unweighted n	6945	6686	13631	(0.0000)
Concerns about speech	17.4	9.8	13.7	132.77
Unweighted n	6951	6692	13643	(0.0000)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 sample in England, Wales and NI.

CHAPTER 7. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

British Ability Scales (BAS) Naming Vocabulary

Table: 7.1 BAS Mean and Percentile Scores by Country and Child Gender

BAS	Mean	Standard Error	10 th percentile	25 th percentile	50 th percentile	75 th percentile	90 th percentile	unweighted N
All	50.6	0.21	38	43	49	58	64	12096
England	50.4	0.24	38	43	49	58	63	7780
Wales	50.6	0.49	38	44	49	56	63	1871
Scotland	53.0	0.41	41	45	51	59	67	1361
Northern Ireland	51.8	0.48	41	45	49	56	67	1084
F=11.15 Prob>F=0.0000								
Males	49.3	0.23	37	41	49	56	63	6133
Females	52.0	0.24	39	44	51	58	67	5963
F=157.06 Prob>F=0.0000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in UK country where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bas scores were specified.

Table 7.2a BAS naming Vocabulary Score: means and percentile scores (Scotland)

BAS	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	N
Gender								
Male	51.6	0.47	38	44	50	58	67	873
Female	54.3	0.50	41	47	56	63	71	853
F(1, 60)=21.82 P>F=.000								
Family type								
Lone parent	51.4	0.80	40	44	49	58	67	237
Two natural parents	53.3	0.39	41	47	53	59	67	1098
Step-parent family	50.6	2.58	(38)	(41)	(47)	(56)	(64)	(26)
F(2, 59)=3.66 P>F=.032								
Parental Education								
None	48.8	1.88	(34)	(41)	(49)	(56)	(67)	(43)
NVQ 1	47.4	1.81	(39)	(41)	(45)	(50)	(56)	(27)
NVQ 2	49.7	0.97	37	41	49	56	64	193
NVQ 3	52.7	0.64	41	45	51	58	67	308
NVQ 4+	54.6	0.52	41	49	56	63	71	540
F(4, 57)=11.23 P>F=.000								
Parental employment								
Workless household	47.5	0.69	36	41	47	54	61	187
1 person working	53.5	0.63	41	47	53	59	68	464
2 or more people working	53.9	0.39	41	47	53	59	68	710
F(2, 59)= 44.10 P>F=.000								
Highest parental Occupation								
Managerial/professional	55.1	0.49	41	47	56	63	71	626
Intermediate	53.4	0.99	41	47	52	58	67	145
Small employer and self-employed	52.0	1.13	39	44	51	58	64	68
Lower supervisors and technical	51.5	0.99	39	44	50	56	67	121
Semi-routine and routine	49.2	0.96	38	41	48	56	67	169
F(4, 57)=11.04 P>F=.000								
Income								
Above 60 % of median	54.3	0.43	41	47	56	63	68	1148
Below 60 % of median	49.3	0.63	38	41	49	56	64	364
F(1, 60)=57.83 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Base: singleton children in Scotland where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bas scores were specified. Unweighted N values

Table 7.2b BAS naming Vocabulary Score: means and percentile scores (Rest of UK)

BAS	Mean	SE	10	25	50	75	90	N
Gender								
Male	48.9	0.24	36	41	49	56	63	6531
Female	51.6	0.25	38	44	49	58	67	6312
F(1, 329)=154.50 P>F=.000								
Family type								
Lone parent	46.9	0.30	36	41	47	54	58	2165
Two natural parents	51.2	0.23	38	44	51	58	67	8381
Step-parent family	47.6	0.83	38	41	47	56	59	174
F(2, 328)=123.55 P>F=.000								
Parental Education								
None	43.4	0.79	28	36	44	49	58	493
NVQ 1	46.2	0.60	35	41	47	51	58	377
NVQ 2	49.3	0.32	38	41	49	56	63	2087
NVQ 3	51.2	0.35	38	44	51	58	63	1613
NVQ 4+	53.3	0.25	41	47	56	58	67	3800
F(4, 326)=70.17 P>F=.000								
Parental employment								
Workless household	45.2	0.34	32	38	44	51	58	2098
1 person working	50.2	0.33	38	42	49	58	64	3926
2 or more people working	52.3	0.20	41	45	51	58	67	4711
F(2, 322)=220.39 P>F=.000								
Highest parental Occupation								
Managerial/professional	52.9	0.26	41	47	54	58	67	4293
Intermediate	50.7	0.37	38	44	51	56	63	1066
Small employer and self-employed	49.6	0.47	36	41	49	56	64	882
Lower supervisors and technical	49.0	0.46	36	41	49	56	63	827
Semi-routine and routine	46.2	0.50	32	41	45	53	59	1414
F(4, 325)=44.57 P>F=.000								
Income								
Above 60 % of median	52.1	0.21	41	44	51	58	67	7355
Below 60 % of median	45.9	0.32	32	39	44	52	59	3460
F(1, 329)=401.29 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Base: singleton children in England Wales and NI where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bas scores were specified. Unweighted N values

Bracken Basic Concept Scale – Revised (BBCS-R)

Table: 7.3 Bracken Mean and Percentile Scores at MCS2 and Gender of Child by country

Bracken	Mean	Standard Error	10 th percentile	25 th percentile	50 th percentile	75 th percentile	90 th percentile	unweighted N
All	105.6	0.40	84	96	106	117	126	11553
England	105.6	0.47	83	96	106	117	126	7398
Wales	104.6	0.83	84	94	105	115	125	1811
Scotland	107.5	0.75	86	97	108	118	127	1248
Northern Ireland	102.5	0.85	81	91	104	114	122	1096
F=6.76 Prob>F=0.0002								
Males	103.7	0.41	81	93	105	115	125	5796
Females	107.4	0.47	86	99	108	118	126	5757
F=108.79 Prob>F=0.0000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in UK country where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

Table 7.4a Bracken School Readiness Test Scores: means and percentile scores (Scotland)

Bracken	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	N
Gender								
Male	105.8	0.82	84	94	106	117	127	776
Female	109.4	0.82	90	100	110	119	127	803
F(1, 60)=21.15 P>F=.000								
Family type								
Lone parent	103.1	1.19	83	94	104	112	125	223
Two natural parents	108.5	0.80	87	99	110	119	128	1003
Step-parent family	100.7	2.31	86	94	103	110	115	22
F(2, 59)=11.85 P>F=.000								
Parental Education								
None	97.0	2.48	73	88	99	106	112	35
NVQ 1	100.7	2.91	81	90	102	115	116	24
NVQ 2	102.0	1.42	83	91	104	111	123	177
NVQ 3	106.8	1.12	86	98	107	117	126	286
NVQ 4+	112.5	0.77	94	105	114	122	131	505
F(4, 57)=18.49 P>F=.000								
Parental employment								
Workless household	97.4	1.27	79	86	97	106	118	167
1 person working	108.1	0.98	88	100	109	119	127	428
2 or more people working	109.4	0.74	88	100	110	119	128	653
F(2, 59)=42.06 P>F=.000								
Highest parental Occupation								
Managerial/professional	112.1	0.77	93	104	113	122	130	584
Intermediate	107.7	1.02	89	100	108	116	126	131
Small employer and self-employed	102.5	2.28	83	91	105	112	121	64
Lower supervisors and technical	104.7	1.56	84	94	104	117	128	109
Semi-routine and routine	100.1	1.54	79	88	102	110	120	145
F(4, 57)=18.59 P>F=.000								
Income								
Above 60 % of median	109.8	0.71	89	102	111	120	129	1062
Below 60 % of median	100.5	1.09	81	89	100	110	120	330
F(1, 60)=80.98 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in Scotland where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified. Unweighted N values

Table 7.4b Bracken School Readiness Test Scores: means and percentile scores (Rest of UK)

Bracken	Mean	SE	10	25	50	75	90	N
Gender								
Male	103.2	0.42	81	91	104	115	124	6177
Female	106.9	0.49	86	97	107	118	126	6087
F(1, 329)=115.26 P>F=.000								
Family type								
Lone parent	99.1	0.52	79	88	99	110	120	2053
Two natural parents	106.9	0.44	86	97	107	118	126	8066
Step-parent family	98.1	1.43	77	86	102	108	118	171
F(2, 328)=149.32 P>F=.000								
Parental Education								
None	94.4	1.05	75	83	94	105	118	471
NVQ 1	97.5	0.95	75	8	98	110	117	371
NVQ 2	102.1	0.45	83	91	103	112	121	1996
NVQ 3	105.9	0.52	86	97	106	116	125	1551
NVQ 4+	111.2	0.50	93	103	111	121	129	3682
F(4, 326)=116.13 P>F=.000								
Parental employment								
Workless household	96.0	0.57	75	84	96	107	117	1986
1 person working	105.2	0.56	83	94	106	116	116	3767
2 or more people working	108.6	0.41	89	100	109	119	127	4552
F(2, 322)=283.90 P>F=.000								
Highest parental Occupation								
Managerial/professional	110.5	0.47	92	102	111	120	128	4126
Intermediate	106.6	0.61	86	97	107	116	125	1036
Small employer and self-employed	102.5	0.73	81	91	103	115	124	859
Lower supervisors and technical	101.4	0.69	81	91	102	112	120	794
Semi-routine and routine	98.3	0.61	77	86	99	108	118	1352
F(4, 325)=112.28 P>F=.000								
Income								
Above 60 % of median	108.4	0.42	88	99	108	118	127	7081
Below 60 % of median	97.4	0.47	77	86	97	108	118	3300
F(1, 329)=644.82 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2. Unweighted N values

Base: singleton children in England Wales and NI where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

Behavioural adjustment

Table: 7.5 Total Difficulties Score Mean and Percentiles at MCS2 by country

Total Difficulties Score	Mean	Standard Error	10 th percentile	25 th percentile	50 th percentile	75 th percentile	90 th percentile	Unweighted N
All	9.3	0.08	3.0	5.5	9.0	12.0	16.0	12018
England	9.4	0.10	3.0	6.0	9.0	12.0	16.0	7680
Wales	9.1	0.14	3.0	5.0	8.3	12.0	16.0	1865
Scotland	8.9	0.18	3.0	5.0	8.0	12.0	15.8	1390
Northern Ireland	8.7	0.17	3.0	5.0	8.0	12.0	16.0	1083
F=4.79 Prob>F=0.0027								
Males	9.8	0.09	4.0	6.0	9.0	13.0	17.0	6120
Females	8.8	0.10	3.0	5.0	8.0	12.0	15.8	5898
F=97.18 Prob>F=0.0000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in UK country where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents. N.B. Analysis by ethnicity uses the child's ethnicity; parental qualifications and occupation relate to the higher of either of the parents in two carer families or the highest qualification or occupation of lone parents

Table 7.6a Total Difficulties Score: means and percentile scores (Scotland)

Total difficulties score	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	N
Gender								
Male	9.2	0.22	3	5	8	12	16	904
Female	8.4	0.20	3	5	8	11	15	854
F(1, 60)=13.45 P>F=.000								
Family type								
Lone parent	10.1	0.37	4	6	9	13	17	244
Two natural parents	8.5	0.19	3	5	8	11	15	1120
Step-parent family	13.0	1.11	4	7	13	19	22	26
F(2, 59)=16.02 P>F=.000								
Parental Education								
None	12.3	0.85	5	8	11	16	20	52
NVQ 1	11.7	1.08	5	8	12	16	19	33
NVQ 2	10.5	0.33	4	7	10	14	18	247
NVQ 3	8.8	0.28	3	6	8	11	15	374
NVQ 4+	7.5	0.18	2	4	7	10	13	700
F(4, 57)=28.79 P>F=.000								
Parental employment								
Workless household	11.6	0.39	5	7	11	15	20	192
1 person working	8.7	0.20	3	5	8	12	15	471
2 or more people working	8.3	0.21	3	5	8	11	15	727
F(2, 59)=35.76 P>F=.000								
Highest parental Occupation								
Managerial/professional	7.6	0.18	2	5	7	10	13	644
Intermediate	9.2	0.33	4	6	9	12	16	148
Small employer and self-employed	8.6	0.51	3	5	8	11	17	68
Lower supervisors and technical	9.4	0.54	4	5	8	13	18	123
Semi-routine and routine	11.3	0.45	5	8	11	14	19	172
F(4, 57)=21.28 P>F=.000								
Income								
Above 60 % of median	8.1	0.17	3	5	8	11	14	1184
Below 60 % of median	11.0	0.32	4	7	10	15	18	372
F(1, 60)=73.39 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2. Unweighted N values

Base: singleton children in Scotland where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

Table 7.6b Total Difficulties Score: means and percentile scores (Rest of UK)

Total difficulties score	Mean	SE	10	25	50	75	90	N
Gender								
Male	9.9	0.10	4	6	9	13	17	6455
Female	8.8	0.10	3	5	8	12	16	6197
F(1, 329)=117.78 P>F=.000								
Family type								
Lone parent	11.3	0.17	4	7	11	15	20	2170
Two natural parents	8.9	0.08	3	5	8	12	16	8266
Step-parent family	11.7	0.48	5	8	11	15	20	178
F(2, 328)=119.16 P>F=.000								
Parental Education								
None	11.8	0.34	4	7	11	16	20	536
NVQ 1	11.1	0.37	4	6	10	15	19	439
NVQ 2	10.2	0.13	4	6	10	13	17	2381
NVQ 3	9.1	0.14	4	6	9	12	16	1856
NVQ 4+	7.9	0.09	3	5	7	11	14	4295
F(4, 326)=84.78 P>F=.000								
Parental employment								
Workless household	12.3	0.17	5	8	12	16	21	2057
1 person working	9.4	0.13	3	6	9	13	16	3836
2 or more people working	8.4	0.09	3	5	8	11	14	4735
F(2, 322)=239.28 P>F=.000								
Highest parental Occupation								
Managerial/professional	8.0	0.09	3	5	7	11	14	4305
Intermediate	9.0	0.17	4	6	9	12	15	1075
Small employer and self-employed	9.3	0.206	3	6	9	12	16	845
Lower supervisors and technical	10.5	0.20	4	7	10	14	17	809
Semi-routine and routine	11.4	0.19	5	7	11	15	19	1346
F(4, 325)=74.94 P>F=.000								
Income								
Above 60 % of median	8.6	0.08	3	5	8	11	15	7404
Below 60 % of median	11.4	0.13	5	7	11	15	19	3389
F(1, 329)=529.32 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2. Unweighted N values

Base: singleton children in England Wales and NI where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

Developmental Milestone Measures by British Ability Scores (BAS)

Table 7.7a BAS naming Vocabulary Score: means and percentile scores (Scotland)

BAS	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	Unweighted N
Gross Motor Development at 9 months								
No gross motor delays	53.2	0.43	41	46	52	59	67	1536
1 or more gross motor delays	51.1	1.19	39	42	49	58	67	190
F(1, 60)=3.08 P>F=.084								
Fine Motor Development at 9 months								
No Fine motor delays	53.1	0.42	41	44	51	59	67	1620
1 or more fine motor delays	51.8	1.21	38	47	51	58	67	106
F(1, 60)=1.20 P>F=.278								

Notes to table

Base: singleton children in Scotland where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified. Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Table 7.7b BAS naming Vocabulary Score: means and percentile scores (Rest of UK)

BAS	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	Unweighted N
Gross Motor Development at 9 months								
No gross motor delays	50.9	0.21	38	44	50	58	64	10942
1 or more gross motor delays	47.8	0.41	34	41	47	56	63	1901
F(1, 329)=75.26 P>F=.000								
Fine Motor Development at 9 months								
No Fine motor delays	50.7		38	43	49	58	64	11447
1 or more fine motor delays	48.2		36	41	47	56	63	1396
F(1, 329)=49.45 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in England Wales and NI where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

Developmental Milestone Measures by Bracken School Readiness

Table 7.8a Bracken School Readiness Test Scores: means and percentile scores (Scotland)

Bracken	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	Unweighted N
Gross Motor Development at 9 months								
No gross motor delays	106.1	0.42	84	96	107	117	126	10466
1 or more gross motor delays	101.6	0.71	77	89	102	115	124	1798
F(1, 329)=75.26 P>F=.000								
Fine Motor Development at 9 months								
No Fine motor delays	105.8	0.43	84	96	106	117	126	10939
1 or more fine motor delays	102.1	0.70	79	89	103	115	125	1325
F(1, 329)=43.27 P>F=.000								

Table 7.8b Bracken School Readiness Test Scores: means and percentile scores (Rest of UK)

Bracken	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	Unweighted N
Gross Motor Development at 9 months								
No gross motor delays	107.6	0.78	86	98	108	118	127	1415
1 or more gross motor delays	106.9	1.56	85	94	107	118	126	164
F(1, 60)= 0.21 P>F=.647								
Fine Motor Development at 9 months								
No Fine motor delays	107.4	0.75	86	97	108	118	127	1488
1 or more fine motor delays	108.8	2.14	86	99	108	120	129	91
F(1, 60)=0.44 P>F=.508								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in Scotland where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

Developmental Milestone Measures by total difficulties score

Table 7.9a Total Difficulties Score: means and percentile scores (Scotland)

Total difficulties score	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	Unweighted N
Gross Motor Development at 9 months								
No gross motor delays	8.8	0.18	3	5	8	12	16	1564
1 or more gross motor delays	9.4	0.45	3	5	8	13	16	194
F(1, 60)=1.75 P>F=.191								
Fine Motor Development at 9 months								
No fine motor delays	8.8	0.18	3	5	8	12	15	1644
1 or more fine motor delays	10.7	0.72	3	6	10	16	19	114
F(1, 60)=8.08 P>F=.006								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in Scotland where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

Table 7.9b Total Difficulties Score: means and percentile scores (Rest of UK)

Total difficulties score	Mean	SE	10 th Percentile	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile	Unweighted N
Gross Motor Development at 9 months								
No gross motor delays	9.2	0.09	3	5	9	12	16	10788
1 or more gross motor delays	10.3	0.20	4	6	9	14	18	1864
F(1, 329)=35.11 P>F=.000								
Fine Motor Development at 9 months								
No Fine motor delays	9.2	0.09	3	5	9	12	16	11289
1 or more fine motor delays	10.6	0.22	4	6	10	14	19	1363
F(1, 329)=48.56 P>F=.000								

Notes to table

Mean scores weighted using weight 2.

Base: singleton children in England Wales and NI where the main respondent is natural, step or adoptive mother and the partner respondents is a natural, step or adoptive father, including lone parents and where Bracken scores were specified.

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CHAPTER EIGHT. PARENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Self rated health

Table 8.1 Parental general health, MCS 2 by country

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage fair or poor health
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		15,229	17.4
Country	England	9,810	17.7
	Wales	2,200	16.5
	Scotland	1,785	15.1
	N. Ireland	1,434	15.6
	p-value	0.0519	
	chi2	10.8805	
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		10,256	14.0
Country	England	6,707	14.1
	Wales	1,488	12.1
	Scotland	1,169	13.5
	N. Ireland	892	13.3
	p-value	0.29	
	chi2	4.39	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.2a Parental general health, MCS2 (Scotland)

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage fair or poor health
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		1785	15.1
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	230	24.2
	25 to 29	304	21.4
	30 to 34	549	12.5
	35 to 39	515	11.5
	40 and over	187	(12.9)
		p-value chi2	0.0000 272.3724
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	437	(7.5)
	Intermediate	251	(9.0)
	Small employer & self employed	59	(4.4)
	Lower supervisory and technical	40	(19.0)
	Routine and semi routine	287	(15.1)
		p-value chi2	0.0026 121.8302
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	931	8.5
	Main employed, partner not employed	53	(28.2)
	Partner employed, main not employed	461	18.6
	Both partners unemployed	85	(45.2)
		p-value chi2	0.0000 805.0283
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	71	(31.5)
	NVQ 2	445	21.4
	NVQ 3	389	(12.0)
	NVQ 4	602	(8.0)
	NVQ 5	84	(4.0)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	27	(26.1)
	None of the above	164	(32.0)
		p-value chi2	0.0000 854.3507
Family type	Married natural parents	1,103	11.3
	Cohabiting natural parents	327	21.5
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	56	(15.7)
	Lone natural mother	250	(22.8)
	Other	49	(27.0)
		p-value chi2	0.0000 332.6396

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage fair or poor health
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		1166	13.5
Father's age at interview	Under 25	42	(25.9)
	25 to 29	154	(13.7)
	30 to 34	317	(13.1)
	35 to 39	370	(11.3)
	40 and over	283	(15.1)
	p-value	0.1083	
	chi2	64.9031	
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	462	(9.0)
	Intermediate	103	9.7
	Small employer & self employed	131	(7.6)
	Lower supervisory and technical	181	(16.9)
	Routine and semi routine	287	(22.8)
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	315.2586	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	729	9.7
	Main employed, partner not employed	42	(50.1)
	Partner employed, main not employed	325	(12.1)
	Both partners unemployed	68	(45.2)
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	931.2407	
Father's education level	NVQ 1	40	(30.4)
	NVQ 2	278	(13.3)
	NVQ 3	238	(14.0)
	NVQ 4	342	(7.9)
	NVQ 5	86	(6.4)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	25	(16.5)
	None of the above	107	(27.6)
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	363.1461	
Family type	Married natural parents	857	11.1
	Cohabiting natural parents	243	(22.7)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	44	(11.4)
	Other	25	(17.5)
	p-value	0.0002	
	chi2	187.9760	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.2b Parental general health, MCS 2 (Rest of UK)

		Total Unweighted n	Percentage fair or poor health
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		13,698	17.6
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,921	24.5
	25 to 29	2,693	22.0
	30 to 34	4,274	15.1
	35 to 39	3,360	14.6
	40 and over	1,185	18.9
		p-value chi2	0.0000 127.5899
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,429	9.9
	Intermediate	1,597	12.1
	Small employer & self employed	463	11.9
	Lower supervisory and technical	271	19.4
	Routine and semi routine	1,813	18.3
		p-value chi2	0.0000 73.4774
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	5,738	12.2
	Main employed, partner not employed	255	19.9
	Partner employed, main not employed	4,186	18.5
	Both partners unemployed	884	36.2
		p-value chi2	0.0000 276.1745
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	1,163	22.8
	NVQ 2	3,869	18.7
	NVQ 3	1,837	16.2
	NVQ 4	3,702	11.9
	NVQ 5	498	(9.9)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	450	27.7
	None of the above	1,896	30.8
		p-value chi2	0.0000 330.7059
Family type	Married natural parents	8,281	14.3
	Cohabiting natural parents	2,012	21.4
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	507	19.4
	Lone natural mother	2,325	26.1
	Other	319	28.0
		p-value chi2	0.0000 211.3916

		Total Unweighted n	Percentage fair or poor health
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		9,841	14.0
Father's age at interview	Under 25	345	21.2
	25 to 29	1,141	19.5
	30 to 34	2,636	13.6
	35 to 39	2,921	11.2
	40 and over	1,995	14.9
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	57.9456	
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	3,466	9.2
	Intermediate	660	12.7
	Small employer & self employed	1,364	14.2
	Lower supervisory and technical	1,239	20.0
	Routine and semi routine	2,288	20.6
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	180.6358	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,881	11.0
	Main employed, partner not employed	216	31.2
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,261	13.2
	Both partners unemployed	684	43.5
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	439.4731	
Father's education level	NVQ 1	606	21.8
	NVQ 2	2,350	16.4
	NVQ 3	1,224	11.9
	NVQ 4	2,646	8.7
	NVQ 5	536	5.4
	Other/Overseas qualifications	373	21.4
	None of the above	999	27.9
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	281.1687	
Family type	Married natural parents	6,818	12.5
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,609	19.0
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	460	14.1
	Other	200	27.9
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	74.4377	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Longstanding illness

Table 8.3 Parental longstanding illness, MCS 2 by country

		Total Unweighted n	Percentage longstanding illness
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		15,229	21.4
Country	England	9,810	21.3
	Wales	2,200	22.8
	Scotland	1,785	22.7
	N. Ireland	1,434	19.4
	p-value	0.11	
	chi2	8.61	
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		10,256	21.2
Country	England	6,707	21.3
	Wales	1,488	22.1
	Scotland	1,169	20.7
	N. Ireland	892	16.8
	p-value	0.0373	
	chi2	12.1732	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.4a Parental longstanding illness, MCS 2 (Scotland)

		Total Unweighted n	Percentage longstanding illness
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		1785	22.7
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	230	25.6
	25 to 29	304	28.7
	30 to 34	549	23.3
	35 to 39	515	18.4
	40 and over	187	(21.0)
	p-value chi2	0.0287 111.2127	
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	437	16.4
	Intermediate	251	(16.2)
	Small employer & self employed	59	(21.3)
	Lower supervisory and technical	40	(35.4)
	Routine and semi routine	287	23.1
	p-value chi2	0.0148 95.2838	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	931	18.2
	Main employed, partner not employed	53	(26.1)
	Partner employed, main not employed	461	26.4
	Both partners unemployed	85	(39.6)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 219.5530	
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	71	(33.1)
	NVQ 2	445	29.4
	NVQ 3	389	21.1
	NVQ 4	602	18.9
	NVQ 5	84	(7.5)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	27	(20.3)
	None of the above	164	(29.2)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 311.3798	
Family type	Married natural parents	1,103	20.4
	Cohabiting natural parents	327	24.2
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	56	(28.8)
	Lone natural mother	250	27.6
	Other	49	(39.8)
	p-value chi2	0.0030 136.1684	

		Total Unweighted n	Percentage longstanding illness
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		1166	20.7
Father's age at interview	Under 25	42	(22.7)
	25 to 29	154	22.1
	30 to 34	317	18.3
	35 to 39	370	19.9
	40 and over	283	23.1
	p-value	0.5329	
	chi2	22.6136	
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	462	20.7
	Intermediate	103	(16.3)
	Small employer & self employed	131	(17.2)
	Lower supervisory and technical	181	(15.5)
	Routine and semi routine	287	27.5
	p-value	0.0205	
	chi2	113.8378	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	729	18.4
	Main employed, partner not employed	42	(49.8)
	Partner employed, main not employed	325	19.3
	Both partners unemployed	68	(37.9)
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	298.8503	
Father's education level	NVQ 1	40	(23.7)
	NVQ 2	278	21.4
	NVQ 3	238	(20.4)
	NVQ 4	342	18.7
	NVQ 5	86	(18.8)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	25	(19.6)
	None of the above	107	(24.0)
	p-value	0.8816	
	chi2	17.9368	
Family type	Married natural parents	857	20.0
	Cohabiting natural parents	243	(21.7)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	44	(29.9)
	Other	25	(18.7)
	p-value	0.4247	
	chi2	24.9780	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1
Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.4b Parental longstanding illness, MCS2 (Rest of UK)

		Total Unweighted n	Percentage longstanding illness
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		13,698	21.3
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,921	21.4
	25 to 29	2,693	22.6
	30 to 34	4,274	19.9
	35 to 39	3,360	21.1
	40 and over	1,185	23.9
	p-value	0.0278	
	chi2	13.3612	
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,429	18.1
	Intermediate	1,597	17.3
	Small employer & self employed	463	23.2
	Lower supervisory and technical	271	20.9
	Routine and semi routine	1,813	19.1
	p-value	0.0590	
	chi2	10.7304	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	5,738	18.5
	Main employed, partner not employed	255	22.9
	Partner employed, main not employed	4,186	21.4
	Both partners unemployed	884	32.9
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	77.8709	
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	1,163	22.4
	NVQ 2	3,869	23.1
	NVQ 3	1,837	19.1
	NVQ 4	3,702	19.7
	NVQ 5	498	17.3
	Other/Overseas qualifications	450	20.2
	None of the above	1,896	24.1
	p-value	0.0005	
	chi2	32.6194	
Family type	Married natural parents	8,281	19.5
	Cohabiting natural parents	2,012	23.5
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	507	20.8
	Lone natural mother	2,325	25.5
	Other	319	29.3
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	53.3895	

		Total Unweighted n	Percentage longstanding illness
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		9,841	21.3
Father's age at interview	Under 25	345	22.7
	25 to 29	1,141	20.6
	30 to 34	2,636	19.1
	35 to 39	2,921	19.7
	40 and over	1,995	26.0
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	41.5097	
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	3,466	19.1
	Intermediate	660	25.1
	Small employer & self employed	1,364	18.7
	Lower supervisory and technical	1,239	25.3
	Routine and semi routine	2,288	23.5
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	39.1214	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,881	19.4
	Main employed, partner not employed	216	37.5
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,261	19.0
	Both partners unemployed	684	48.3
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	263.4026	
Father's education level	NVQ 1	606	22.1
	NVQ 2	2,350	22.4
	NVQ 3	1,224	19.4
	NVQ 4	2,646	20.7
	NVQ 5	536	15.9
	Other/Overseas qualifications	373	25.3
	None of the above	999	26.2
	p-value	0.0026	
	chi2	28.2973	
Family type	Married natural parents	6,818	20.3
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,609	24.0
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	460	22.9
	Other	200	29.3
	p-value	0.0033	
	chi2	18.4577	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotscoBase: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Health-related behaviour

Cigarette smoking

Table 8.5 Current parental smoking status, MCS2 by country

	Total Unweighted N	Non-smoker %	Current smoking status				Other tobacco products %
			Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %		
Mother							
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)	15,229	72.5	9.2	12.2	6.0	0.1	
Country							
England	9,810	73.1	9.1	12.0	5.8	(0.1)	
Wales	2,200	67.4	11.0	13.7	7.8	(0.0)	
Scotland	1,785	71.1	8.7	13.5	6.5	(0.2)	
N. Ireland	1,434	71.4	7.4	12.9	8.2		
p-value chi2	0.0005 56.64						
Father							
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)	10,256	69.6	8.1	12.1	8.8	1.4	
Country							
England	6,707	69.6	8.5	11.8	8.7	1.4	
Wales	1,488	69.9	7.3	12.8	8.6	1.4	
Scotland	1,169	69.5	6.3	14.0	8.9	1.3	
N. Ireland	892	74.8	(3.1)	10.3	10.9	(0.9)	
p-value chi2	0.0002 54.5307						

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2
Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.6a Current parental smoking status, MCS 2 (Scotland)

	Total Unweighted N	Current smoking status				Other tobacco products %
		Non-smoker %	Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	
Mother						
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)	1785	71.1	8.7	13.5	6.5	0.2
Mother's age at interview	230	47.8	(13.7)	25.8	(12.7)	
	304	59.6	(9.6)	22.4	(8.4)	
	549	74.6	(7.4)	11.6	(6.2)	(0.1)
	515	78.6	(9.0)	(8.3)	(3.9)	(0.2)
	187	82.3	(5.1)	(7.3)	(4.7)	(0.6)
	0.0000					
	1061.5770					
Mother's occupational class	437	87.4	(5.7)	(5.1)	(1.8)	
	251	77.7	(8.6)	(9.7)	(3.9)	
	59	(79.1)	(11.0)	(7.9)	(2.0)	
	40	(62.7)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(13.3)	
	287	61.4	(9.4)	21.0	(8.2)	
	0.0000					
	620.3816					
Couple's employment status	931	80.4	7.0	9.4	(3.2)	
	53	(56.9)	(12.8)	(21.5)	(8.7)	
	461	70.9	(9.0)	12.0	(8.1)	
	85	(37.8)	(9.2)	(32.2)	(19.8)	(1.1)
	0.0000					
	943.0009					

	Total Unweighted N	Current smoking status					Other tobacco products %
		Non-smoker	Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups)	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups)	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups)		
		%	%	%	%	%	
Mother's education level							
NVQ 1	71	(44.7)	(22.2)	(19.9)	(13.3)		
NVQ 2	445	60.5	11.6	17.4	(9.9)	(0.5)	
NVQ 3	389	68.8	(11.8)	15.0	(4.5)		
NVQ 4	602	86.6	(4.6)	(6.4)	(2.4)		
NVQ 5	84	90.3	(4.6)	(3.7)	(1.4)		
Other/Overseas qualifications	27	(65.1)	(7.7)	(16.5)	(10.7)		
None of the above	164	40.8	(6.2)	32.9	(19.2)	(0.9)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 2188.0952						
Family type							
Married natural parents	1,103	80.7	6.9	8.3	(4.2)		
Cohabiting natural parents	327	54.8	(12.5)	23.1	(9.5)		
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	56	(73.7)	(8.9)	(13.6)	(2.6)	(1.3)	
Lone natural mother	250	47.1	(13.8)	25.6	(12.4)	(1.1)	
Other	49	(58.0)	(3.3)	(20.5)	(18.2)		
p-value chi2	0.0000 1628.8171						
Fathers							
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)	1,166	69.6	6.3	14.0	8.8	(1.3)	
Father's age at interview							
Under 25	42	(27.9)	(17.5)	(35.7)	(18.9)		
25 to 29	154	48.2	(8.3)	(29.1)	(14.4)		
30 to 34	317	71.9	(4.7)	(13.8)	(8.4)	(1.2)	
35 to 39	370	73.1	(6.7)	(11.3)	(6.8)	(2.1)	
40 and over	283	78.0	(5.2)	(7.6)	(8.0)	(1.2)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 842.2051						

	Total Unweighted N	Current smoking status					Other tobacco products %
		Non-smoker %	Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %		
Father's occupational class							
Managerial & professional	462	80.6	(6.2)	(6.8)	(4.1)	(2.3)	
Intermediate	103	76.0	(8.4)	(10.0)	(4.4)	(1.2)	
Small employer & self employed	131	72.8	(4.8)	(8.2)	(14.2)		
Lower supervisory and technical	181	67.9	(7.5)	(16.4)	(7.6)	(0.7)	
Routine and semi routine	287	46.7	(5.7)	30.1	(16.9)	(0.6)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 1322.1370						
Couple's employment status							
Both partners employed	729	74.9	(5.5)	11.7	(6.4)	(1.4)	
Main employed, partner not employed	42	(41.7)	(14.1)	(30.1)	(14.1)		
Partner employed, main not employed	325	69.3	(6.3)	(13.7)	(9.3)	(1.4)	
Both partners unemployed	68	(19.6)	(12.2)	(33.5)	(34.8)		
p-value chi2	0.0000 1001.3082						
Father's education level							
NVQ 1	40	(55.1)	(2.0)	(21.7)	(21.2)		
NVQ 2	278	59.7	(9.1)	(15.6)	(14.8)	(0.7)	
NVQ 3	238	69.4	(4.1)	(18.9)	(4.9)	(2.7)	
NVQ 4	342	83.9	(6.1)	(5.7)	(3.4)	(0.9)	
NVQ 5	86	88.4	(7.2)	(0.8)		3.6	
Other/Overseas qualifications	25	(54.6)	(6.2)	(33.0)	(6.2)		
None of the above	107	(45.7)	(1.6)	(27.1)	(25.6)		
p-value chi2	0.0000 1580.7734						

	Total Unweighted N	Current smoking status				Other tobacco products
		Non-smoker %	Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	
Family type						
Married natural parents	857	76.1	(5.2)	10.7	6.4	(1.6)
Cohabiting natural parents	243	46.9	(12.2)	(23.7)	(16.8)	(0.3)
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	44	(68.9)	(1.6)	(18.0)	(11.4)	
Other	25	(38.4)		(39.6)	(22.0)	
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	939.2542					

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1
Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.6b Current parental smoking status, MCS 2 (Rest of UK)

	Total Unweighted N	Non-smoker %	Current smoking status				Other tobacco products %
			Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %		
Mother							
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)							
Mother's age at interview	13,698	72.7	9.2	12.1	6.0	(0.1)	
Under 25	1,921	45.6	16.1	28.1	10.2	(0.0)	
25 to 29	2,693	62.2	14.3	15.6	7.8	(0.1)	
30 to 34	4,274	76.6	7.8	10.1	5.5	(0.1)	
35 to 39	3,360	82.8	6.2	6.9	4.0	(0.1)	
40 and over	1,185	82.1	5.2	7.4	5.2		
p-value chi2	0.0000 1064.1384						
Mother's occupational class							
Managerial & professional	2,429	86.8	6.4	5.0	(1.8)	(0.1)	
Intermediate	1,597	80.7	9.8	7.1	(2.4)	(0.1)	
Small employer & self employed	463	81.6	(6.5)	(8.7)	(3.2)		
Lower supervisory and technical	271	65.3	(15.0)	(13.7)	(6.0)		
Routine and semi routine	1,813	64.4	12.0	16.4	7.1		
p-value chi2	0.0000 370.8861						
Couple's employment status							
Both partners employed	5,738	81.6	7.9	7.7	2.7	(0.0)	
Main employed, partner not employed	255	63.2	(11.8)	(17.2)	(7.8)		
Partner employed, main not employed	4,186	76.3	7.7	10.2	5.6	(0.1)	
Both partners unemployed	884	53.1	9.6	20.9	16.3	(0.1)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 442.0480						

	Total Unweighted N	Current smoking status					Other tobacco products %
		Non-smoker %	Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %		
Mother's education level							
NVQ 1	1,163	53.4	11.5	23.7	11.4	(0.1)	
NVQ 2	3,869	66.1	11.2	16.0	6.6	(0.1)	
NVQ 3	1,837	74.1	11.3	10.2	4.3	(0.1)	
NVQ 4	3,702	87.2	6.5	4.3	2.0	(0.0)	
NVQ 5	498	93.2	(4.3)	(1.5)	(1.0)		
Other/Overseas qualifications	450	76.9	(5.8)	9.2	7.8	(0.3)	
None of the above	1,896	50.8	10.2	23.0	15.9	(0.1)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 1427.8895						
Family type							
Married natural parents	8,281	83.6	6.7	6.7	2.9	(0.0)	
Cohabiting natural parents	2,012	56.3	13.4	19.7	10.4	0.1	
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	507	77.4	(6.6)	9.7	(6.2)	(0.1)	
Lone natural mother	2,325	44.7	16.0	25.8	13.3	(0.1)	
Other	319	48.7	(11.7)	25.2	(14.4)	(0.0)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 1748.0786						
Fathers							
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)	9,841	69.6	8.3	11.9	8.8	1.4	
Father's age at interview							
Under 25	345	42.3	(13.8)	30.9	(13.0)		
25 to 29	1,141	51.7	14.7	20.6	12.6	(0.4)	
30 to 34	2,636	68.5	8.0	13.4	8.7	(1.4)	
35 to 39	2,921	75.8	8.0	7.7	7.3	(1.2)	
40 and over	1,995	73.6	5.6	9.8	8.8	(2.4)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 433.7460						

	Total Unweighted N	Current smoking status				
		Non-smoker %	Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	Other tobacco products %
Father's occupational class						
Managerial & professional	3,466	80.1	6.5	7.6	4.1	(1.7)
Intermediate	660	79.8	7.9	(6.9)	(4.1)	(1.3)
Small employer & self employed	1,364	63.2	10.4	12.7	12.2	1.5
Lower supervisory and technical	1,239	59.9	8.8	16.1	13.7	1.6
Routine and semi routine	2,288	54.0	10.6	20.1	14.7	0.6
p-value chi2	0.0000 646.3346					
Couple's employment status						
Both partners employed	4,881	74.3	7.8	10.0	6.5	1.4
Main employed, partner not employed	216	52.0	(14.4)	(20.3)	(13.2)	(0.1)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,261	68.1	8.3	12.4	9.6	1.6
Both partners unemployed	684	38.3	10.8	25.1	25.6	(0.2)
p-value chi2	0.0000 412.4443					
Father's education level						
NVQ 1	606	54.9	(8.1)	19.8	15.8	(1.4)
NVQ 2	2,350	64.3	8.6	14.9	10.7	(1.5)
NVQ 3	1,224	68.8	8.5	11.5	9.2	(1.9)
NVQ 4	2,646	80.6	7.5	7.1	3.3	(1.4)
NVQ 5	536	87.9	(6.3)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(1.7)
Other/Overseas qualifications	373	59.3	(10.9)	16.3	13.0	(0.6)
None of the above	999	48.7	10.4	19.7	20.3	(0.8)
p-value chi2	0.0000 663.9086					

	Total Unweighted N	Current smoking status				
		Non-smoker %	Under 10 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	10-19 cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	20+ cigarettes (inc. roll-ups) %	Other tobacco products %
Family type						
Married natural parents	6,818	74.4	7.5	9.5	7.1	1.5
Cohabiting natural parents	1,609	50.5	11.8	21.7	14.7	(1.2)
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	460	68.5	(8.3)	12.0	9.9	(1.3)
Other	200	50.3	(8.6)	(20.6)	(19.6)	(1.0)
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	420.4873					

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnwtsc0
Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Alcohol consumption and problem drinking

Table 8.7 Current frequency of parental alcohol use, MCS 2 by country

	Total Unweighted N	Current alcohol use				
		Never %	Less than monthly %	Monthly %	1 to 4 times a week %	5 or more times a week %
Mother						
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)	15,229	17.3	18.5	18.2	38.7	7.4
Country						
England	9,810	18.0	18.3	17.6	38.2	8.0
Wales	2,200	13.3	18.2	19.6	42.2	6.8
Scotland	1,785	12.0	20.0	22.1	42.0	3.9
N. Ireland	1,434	17.0	21.8	21.2	38.9	1.2
p-value chi2	0.0000 217.6002					
Father						
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)	10,256	9.0	9.6	13.6	52.2	15.6
Country						
England	6,707	9.2	9.1	13.0	52.0	16.7
Wales	1,488	5.8	10.2	14.9	54.7	14.5
Scotland	1,169	6.9	12.9	16.8	53.6	9.7
N. Ireland	892	10.8	13.5	18.0	54.0	(3.7)
p-value chi2	0.0000 200.8879					

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2
Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.8a Current frequency of parental alcohol use, MCS 2 (Scotland)

	Total Unweighted N	Current alcohol use				
		Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	1 to 4 times a week	5 or more times a week
		%	%	%	%	%
Mother						
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)	1785	12.0	20.0	22.1	42.0	3.9
Mother's age at interview	230	(15.4)	29.5	28.0	26.6	(0.4)
Under 25	304	(14.9)	26.7	29.2	27.5	(1.6)
25 to 29	549	12.8	19.5	23.4	41.4	(2.9)
30 to 34	515	9.3	14.2	17.5	53.1	(6.0)
35 to 39	187	(9.7)	(16.9)	(14.5)	50.6	(8.2)
40 and over	0.0000					
p-value	1104.6363					
chi2	437	(5.6)	12.9	21.3	55.7	(4.6)
Mother's occupational class						
Intermediate	251	(7.3)	21.5	20.2	45.5	(5.5)
Small employer & self employed	59	(10.0)	(14.6)	(17.0)	(49.4)	(9.1)
Lower supervisory and technical	40	(10.1)	(15.2)	(17.8)	(53.1)	(3.8)
Routine and semi routine	287	(9.7)	26.7	29.3	33.9	(0.5)
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	459.7262					
Couple's employment status						
Both partners employed	931	6.9	18.2	21.4	49.0	(4.5)
Main employed, partner not employed	53	(15.5)	(19.0)	(28.2)	(35.7)	(1.5)
Partner employed, main not employed	461	18.5	20.5	20.1	35.8	(5.2)
Both partners unemployed	85	(34.6)	(26.5)	(18.0)	(20.9)	
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	817.3035					

	Total Unweighted N	Current alcohol use				
		Never %	Less than monthly %	Monthly %	1 to 4 times a week %	5 or more times a week %
Mother's education level						
NVQ 1	71	(21.8)	(23.8)	(27.2)	(27.2)	
NVQ 2	445	14.2	23.2	25.7	36.2	(0.8)
NVQ 3	389	(8.8)	23.5	25.0	39.2	(3.5)
NVQ 4	602	9.9	13.9	19.2	50.1	(6.8)
NVQ 5	84	(6.3)	(14.2)	(13.0)	(56.8)	(9.7)
Other/Overseas qualifications	27	(10.0)	(13.6)	(36.8)	(39.7)	
None of the above	164	(22.7)	30.1	(17.6)	29.1	(0.5)
p-value chi2	0.0000 1177.0170					
Family type						
Married natural parents	1,103	12.4	16.3	20.0	46.1	5.2
Cohabiting natural parents	327	(10.6)	28.9	24.8	33.6	(2.2)
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	56	(5.5)	(24.6)	(22.9)	(42.7)	(4.2)
Lone natural mother	250	(12.6)	24.4	29.0	33.2	(0.7)
Other	49	(19.3)	(22.1)	(21.5)	(37.1)	
p-value chi2	0.0000 561.6102					
Father						
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)						
Under 25	1,166	6.9	12.9	16.8	53.6	9.7
Father's age at interview						
25 to 29	42	(13.0)	(11.1)	(23.9)	(48.7)	(3.2)
30 to 34	154	(10.1)	(19.1)	(23.7)	39.5	(7.6)
35 to 39	317	(7.1)	(14.7)	19.1	53.3	(5.9)
40 and over	370	(5.2)	(12.3)	(13.7)	58.6	(10.1)
p-value chi2	283 0.0008 407.4571	(6.4)	(9.4)	(14.2)	55.1	(14.9)

	Total Unweighted N	Current alcohol use				
		Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	1 to 4 times a week	5 or more times a week
		%	%	%	%	%
Father's occupational class						
Managerial & professional	462	(3.0)	(9.2)	15.1	57.9	14.8
Intermediate	103	(9.1)	(11.2)	(16.8)	59.2	(3.7)
Small employer & self employed	131	(7.4)	(13.5)	(18.0)	49.5	(11.6)
Lower supervisory and technical	181	(8.5)	(14.8)	(24.1)	45.2	(7.4)
Routine and semi routine	287	(12.0)	19.2	(14.0)	51.1	(3.7)
p-value chi2	0.0000 691.4126					
Couple's employment status						
Both partners employed	729	(3.5)	11.7	17.1	58.1	9.6
Main employed, partner not employed	42	(12.4)	(5.8)	(14.1)	(53.7)	(14.0)
Partner employed, main not employed	325	(9.5)	(14.4)	18.0	47.8	(10.2)
Both partners unemployed	68	(33.1)	(24.8)	(9.5)	(26.4)	6.1
p-value chi2	0.0000 894.1122					
Father's education level						
NVQ 1	40	(13.9)	(11.2)	(9.2)	(58.4)	(7.2)
NVQ 2	278	(6.2)	(16.2)	23.2	48.4	(5.8)
NVQ 3	238	(5.1)	(13.0)	(21.0)	51.1	(9.8)
NVQ 4	342	(4.0)	(9.1)	(13.0)	59.8	(14.1)
NVQ 5	86	(4.1)	(8.3)	(10.9)	65.2	(11.4)
Other/Overseas qualifications	25	(22.7)	(10.2)	(19.6)	(39.2)	(8.2)
None of the above	107	(17.5)	(20.6)	(14.1)	(43.3)	(4.4)
p-value chi2	0.0000 781.1491					

	Total Unweighted N	Current alcohol use				
		Never %	Less than monthly %	Monthly %	1 to 4 times a week %	5 or more times a week %
Family type						
Married natural parents	857	6.2	11.8	17.5	54.3	10.2
Cohabiting natural parents	243	(9.5)	(14.2)	(16.8)	51.2	(8.3)
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	44	(2.7)	(24.5)	(10.4)	(53.8)	(8.7)
Other	25	(18.7)	(23.0)	(3.3)	(48.3)	(6.6)
p-value	0.0476					
chi2	191.0927					

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1
Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.8b Current frequency of parental alcohol use, MCS 2 (Rest of UK)

	Total Unweighted N	Current alcohol use				
		Never %	Less than monthly %	Monthly %	1 to 4 times a week %	5 or more times a week %
Mother						
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)	13,698	17.8	18.3	17.8	38.4	7.7
Mother's age at interview	1,921	21.8	23.9	24.8	28.2	1.3
Under 25	2,693	25.5	20.3	19.5	31.7	3.0
25 to 29	4,274	16.8	18.0	18.7	40.1	6.3
30 to 34	3,360	13.8	15.8	14.9	43.0	12.5
35 to 39	1,186	13.3	16.3	11.8	43.6	15.0
40 and over	0.0000					
p-value	754.5217					
chi2	2,429	9.6	13.8	16.9	48.1	11.6
Mother's occupational class						
Managerial & professional	1,597	11.6	19.3	20.2	43.4	5.5
Intermediate	463	11.5	14.1	15.8	46.3	12.3
Small employer & self employed	271	(10.1)	23.7	25.5	35.2	(5.5)
Lower supervisory and technical	1,813	14.1	21.7	20.9	38.3	5.0
Routine and semi routine	0.0000					
p-value	195.5632					
chi2	5,738	11.1	17.3	18.8	44.0	8.8
Couple's employment status						
Both partners employed	255	(18.8)	18.6	19.5	37.9	(5.2)
Main employed, partner not employed	4,186	23.2	18.3	15.2	35.0	8.4
Partner employed, main not employed	884	40.2	20.4	12.3	22.6	(4.4)
Both partners unemployed	0.0000					
p-value	553.4382					
chi2						

	Total	Current alcohol use				
		Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	1 to 4 times a week	5 or more times a week
	Unweighted N	%	%	%	%	%
Mother's education level						
NVQ 1	1,163	19.8	25.6	20.9	29.5	4.2
NVQ 2	3,869	14.4	21.9	19.5	38.5	5.7
NVQ 3	1,837	17.3	17.4	20.5	37.1	7.6
NVQ 4	3,702	11.8	14.4	16.5	46.1	11.3
NVQ 5	498	15.2	9.8	12.2	48.6	14.2
Other/Overseas qualifications	450	52.7	16.7	10.6	15.5	(4.5)
None of the above	1,896	37.9	19.9	15.0	24.0	3.3
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	1216.1610					
Family type						
Married natural parents	8,281	18.1	16.6	16.5	40.1	8.6
Cohabiting natural parents	2,012	13.3	23.6	20.0	36.2	6.9
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	507	24.1	15.0	12.9	38.5	(9.5)
Lone natural mother	2,325	19.3	20.8	22.1	33.4	4.4
Other	319	16.8	20.6	21.5	35.9	(5.2)
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	202.2531					
Father						
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)						
Under 25	9,841	9.1	9.3	13.3	52.1	16.2
25 to 29	345	16.9	13.4	19.6	44.5	(5.7)
30 to 34	1,141	14.4	12.2	16.2	49.0	8.2
35 to 39	2,636	9.2	9.7	14.1	53.4	13.7
40 and over	2,921	7.1	8.2	12.7	55.2	16.9
p-value	1,995	8.2	8.7	11.2	48.7	23.2
chi2	0.0000					
	255.7951					

	Total	Current alcohol use				
		Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	1 to 4 times a week	5 or more times a week
	Unweighted N	%	%	%	%	%
Father's occupational class						
Managerial & professional	3,466	5.3	6.5	12.4	57.0	18.8
Intermediate	660	(6.5)	12.8	15.0	54.7	11.0
Small employer & self employed	1,364	11.8	7.8	11.3	48.6	20.5
Lower supervisory and technical	1,239	7.4	11.2	16.0	52.4	12.9
Routine and semi routine	2,288	17.1	14.1	14.6	43.2	11.1
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	457.0384					
Couple's employment status						
Both partners employed	4,881	4.7	8.0	14.2	56.2	16.8
Main employed, partner not employed	216	(14.2)	(12.6)	(14.0)	48.2	(10.9)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,261	12.9	9.8	12.0	49.1	16.2
Both partners unemployed	684	27.9	17.5	12.8	30.3	11.5
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	486.7933					
Father's education level						
NVQ 1	606	9.7	14.2	18.9	45.1	12.0
NVQ 2	2,350	8.1	10.8	14.2	52.1	14.8
NVQ 3	1,224	5.0	8.7	15.4	52.1	18.8
NVQ 4	2,646	5.5	7.3	11.7	58.2	17.2
NVQ 5	536	9.3	4.3	9.7	54.4	22.3
Other/Overseas qualifications	373	28.7	(12.2)	(10.8)	33.7	14.5
None of the above	999	23.0	12.9	12.7	39.1	12.4
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	552.9748					

	Total Unweighted N	Current alcohol use				
		Never %	Less than monthly %	Monthly %	1 to 4 times a week %	5 or more times a week %
Family type						
Married natural parents	6,818	9.8	8.3	12.9	52.6	16.5
Cohabiting natural parents	1,609	5.4	12.4	15.0	50.9	16.3
Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	460	12.1	(10.9)	12.1	52.8	12.1
Other	200	(8.9)	(18.1)	(19.5)	42.6	(10.8)
p-value	0.0000					
chi2	93.2779					

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco
Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Table 8.9 Parental CAGE scores, MCS2 by country

		Total	CAGE scores (excludes non-drinkers)	
		Unweighted N	Problem drinker (CAGE score 2 or more)	Not problem drinker (CAGE score less than 2)
			%	%
Mother				
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		11,094	5.7	94.3
Country	England	6,726	5.8	94.2
	Wales	1,780	5.9	94.1
	Scotland	1,492	4.5	95.5
	N. Ireland	1,096	5.8	94.2
	p-value	0.3396		
	Chi2	4.2537		
Father				
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		8,712	13.1	86.9
Country	England	5,483	13.3	86.7
	Wales	1,369	10.7	89.3
	Scotland	1,073	14.4	85.6
	N. Ireland	787	11.2	88.8
	p-value	0.0328		
	Chi2	11.0939		

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.10a Parental CAGE scores, MCS 2 (Scotland)

		Total	CAGE scores (excludes non-drinkers)	
		Unweighted N	Problem drinker (CAGE score 2 or more)	Not problem drinker (CAGE score less than 2)
			%	%
Mother				
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		1,493	4.5	95.5
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	185	(2.8)	97.2
	25 to 29	247	(3.4)	96.6
	30 to 34	460	(4.9)	95.1
	35 to 39	440	(4.5)	95.5
	40 and over	160	(6.4)	93.6
	p-value	0.4383		
	Chi2	25.5594		
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	394	(3.8)	96.2
	Intermediate	221	(4.6)	95.4
	Small employer & self employed	53	(3.6)	96.4
	Lower supervisory and technical	36	(9.1)	(90.9)
	Routine and semi routine	248	(3.2)	96.8
	p-value	0.4837		
	Chi2	20.8167		
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	832	(4.0)	96.0
	Main employed, partner not employed	43	(3.1)	(96.9)
	Partner employed, main not employed	356	(5.2)	94.8
	Both partners unemployed	54	(6.2)	93.8
	p-value	0.6509		
	Chi2	10.3072		
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	53	(1.6)	98.4
	NVQ 2	362	(4.4)	95.6
	NVQ 3	344	(2.6)	97.4
	NVQ 4	511	(5.6)	94.4
	NVQ 5	75	(4.1)	95.9
	Other/Overseas qualifications	24	(3.4)	(96.6)
	None of the above	121	(7.0)	93.0
	p-value	0.2287		
	Chi2	53.4438		

		Total	CAGE scores (excludes non-drinkers)	
		Unweighted N	Problem drinker (CAGE score 2 or more)	Not problem drinker (CAGE score less than 2)
			%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	920	(3.7)	96.3
	Cohabiting natural parents	280	(6.6)	93.4
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	52	(6.0)	94.0
	Lone natural mother	202	(5.2)	94.8
	Other	38	(3.6)	(96.4)
	p-value	0.3368		
	Chi2	35.4805		
Father				
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		1,076	14.4	85.6
Father's age at interview	Under 25	36	(28.3)	(71.7)
	25 to 29	135	(11.5)	88.5
	30 to 34	293	(15.1)	84.9
	35 to 39	347	15.1	84.9
	40 and over	260	(11.9)	88.1
	p-value	0.1011		
	Chi2	63.8380		
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	446	15.4	84.6
	Intermediate	94	(14.1)	85.9
	Small employer & self employed	120	(9.8)	90.2
	Lower supervisory and technical	162	(13.2)	86.8
	Routine and semi routine	247	15.5	84.5
	p-value	0.5564		
	Chi2	23.6373		
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	698	13.3	86.7
	Main employed, partner not employed	36	(29.2)	(70.8)
	Partner employed, main not employed	292	(14.1)	85.9
	Both partners unemployed	42	(27.9)	(72.1)
	p-value	0.0053		
	Chi2	98.0394		

		Total	CAGE scores (excludes non-drinkers)	
		Unweighted N	Problem drinker (CAGE score 2 or more)	Not problem drinker (CAGE score less than 2)
			%	%
Father's education level	NVQ 1	32	(21.1)	(78.9)
	NVQ 2	257	(15.0)	85.0
	NVQ 3	225	(12.1)	87.9
	NVQ 4	328	13.8	86.2
	NVQ 5	83	(12.1)	87.9
	Other/Overseas qualifications	19	(14.7)	(85.3)
	None of the above	83	(19.6)	80.4
	p-value	0.5964		
	Chi2	35.2964		
Family type	Married natural parents	795	12.8	87.2
	Cohabiting natural parents	215	(19.6)	80.4
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	43	(12.8)	(87.2)
	Other	20	(33.8)	(66.2)
	p-value	0.0237		
	Chi2	96.4006		

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1
Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.10b Parental CAGE scores, MCS 2 (Rest of UK)

		Total	CAGE scores (excludes non-drinkers)	
		Unweighted N	Problem drinker (CAGE score 2 or more)	Not problem drinker (CAGE score less than 2)
			%	%
Mother				
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		10,623	5.8	94.2
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,339	5.3	94.7
	25 to 29	1,732	4.7	95.3
	30 to 34	3,100	5.3	94.7
	35 to 39	2,544	6.1	93.9
	40 and over	883	8.5	91.5
	p-value	0.0041		
	Chi2	19.2678		
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,076	6.5	93.5
	Intermediate	1,305	3.9	96.1
	Small employer & self employed	382	(4.4)	95.6
	Lower supervisory and technical	228	(5.1)	94.9
	Routine and semi routine	1,414	4.8	95.2
	p-value	0.0581		
	Chi2	13.0513		
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,748	5.2	94.8
	Main employed, partner not employed	181	(4.2)	95.8
	Partner employed, main not employed	2,605	5.2	94.8
	Both partners unemployed	418	8.0	92.0
	p-value	0.1993		
	Chi2	5.1276		
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	824	5.0	95.0
	NVQ 2	2,983	5.1	94.9
	NVQ 3	1,391	5.5	94.5
	NVQ 4	2,994	6.0	94.0
	NVQ 5	373	(8.5)	91.5
	Other/Overseas qualifications	161	(3.9)	96.1
	None of the above	860	7.4	92.6
	p-value	0.1198		
	Chi2	14.1188		

		Total	CAGE scores (excludes non-drinkers)	
		Unweighted N	Problem drinker (CAGE score 2 or more)	Not problem drinker (CAGE score less than 2)
			%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	5,749	5.0	95.0
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,627	5.9	94.1
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	331	(7.6)	92.4
	Lone natural mother	1,632	8.5	91.5
	Other	263	(6.1)	93.9
	p-value	0.0001		
	Chi2	27.9476		
Father				
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		8,785	13.0	87.0
Father's age at interview	Under 25	282	(13.5)	86.5
	25 to 29	874	13.6	86.4
	30 to 34	2,222	13.1	86.9
	35 to 39	2,561	12.6	87.4
	40 and over	1,682	13.0	87.0
	p-value	0.9660		
	Chi2	0.7002		
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	3,168	12.7	87.3
	Intermediate	586	11.1	88.9
	Small employer & self employed	1,088	13.6	86.4
	Lower supervisory and technical	1,077	12.4	87.6
	Routine and semi routine	1,681	14.1	85.9
	p-value	0.4694		
	Chi2	4.3653		
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,507	12.1	87.9
	Main employed, partner not employed	170	(14.0)	86.0
	Partner employed, main not employed	2,521	13.7	86.3
	Both partners unemployed	406	19.7	80.3
	p-value	0.0041		
	Chi2	16.2410		

		Total	CAGE scores (excludes non-drinkers)	
		Unweighted N	Problem drinker (CAGE score 2 or more)	Not problem drinker (CAGE score less than 2)
			%	%
Father's education level	NVQ 1	520	13.8	86.2
	NVQ 2	2,058	12.5	87.5
	NVQ 3	1,116	12.0	88.0
	NVQ 4	2,405	12.6	87.4
	NVQ 5	460	(10.1)	89.9
	Other/Overseas qualifications	207	(12.3)	87.7
	None of the above	624	20.7	79.3
	p-value	0.0005		
	Chi2	31.3230		
Family type	Married natural parents	5,632	12.8	87.2
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,464	15.4	84.6
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	360	(10.4)	89.6
	Other	183	(6.7)	93.3
	p-value	0.0081		
	Chi2	14.6934		

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco
Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Recreational drug use

Table 8.11 Current parental drug use, MCS 2 by country

		Total	Current use of recreational drugs		
		Unweighted N	Ever use	Never use	Can't say
			%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		13,464	3.9	95.0	1.1
Country	England	8,380	3.9	95.0	1.1
	Wales	2,068	3.4	95.2	(1.4)
	Scotland	1,700	4.5	94.5	(1.1)
	N. Ireland	1,316	(1.4)	98.1	(0.5)
	p-value	0.0071			
	chi2	10.9437			
Father					
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		9,818	8.3	89.8	1.9
Country	England	6,313	8.4	89.6	2.0
	Wales	1,469	6.8	91.4	(1.8)
	Scotland	1,158	9.4	89.4	(1.2)
	N. Ireland	878	(4.0)	94.9	(1.1)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	36.5052			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.12a Current parental drug use, MCS2 (Scotland)

		Total	Use of recreational drugs in past year		
		Unweighted N	Ever	Never	Can't say
			%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		1,690	4.5	94.5	(1.1)
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	218	(11.2)	86.2	(2.6)
	25 to 29	290	(7.4)	91.2	(1.4)
	30 to 34	528	(3.7)	95.2	(1.1)
	35 to 39	488	(2.1)	97.5	(0.4)
	40 and over	176	(1.8)	97.8	(0.4)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 364.1079			
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	421	(2.0)	97.2	(0.8)
	Intermediate	239	(1.7)	98.0	(0.3)
	Small employer & self employed	57	(2.2)	97.8	
	Lower supervisory and technical	40	(5.8)	(91.1)	(3.1)
	Routine and semi routine	274	(6.2)	91.9	(1.9)
	p-value chi2	0.0400 131.7107			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	896	(2.2)	96.9	(0.9)
	Main employed, partner not employed	50	(4.90)	(91.9)	(3.2)
	Partner employed, main not employed	438	(4.5)	95.0	(0.4)
	Both partners unemployed	80	(10.8)	85.8	(3.4)
	p-value chi2	0.0001 196.5346			
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	69	(4.4)	93.6	(2.0)
	NVQ 2	423	(6.5)	91.0	(2.5)
	NVQ 3	377	(4.9)	94.3	(0.8)
	NVQ 4	571	(2.7)	96.9	(0.3)
	NVQ 5	81	(2.7)	97.3	
	Other/Overseas qualifications	(26)	(3.0)	(94.0)	(3.0)
	None of the above	150	(6.7)	92.7	(0.6)
	p-value chi2	0.0060 199.2731			

		Total	Use of recreational drugs in past year		
		Unweighted N	Ever	Never	Can't say
			%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	1,052	(1.4)	97.8	(0.8)
	Cohabiting natural parents	316	(10.4)	87.9	(1.7)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	54	(4.0)	94.6	(1.3)
	Lone natural mother	231	(12.3)	85.8	(1.9)
	Other	(47)	(3.5)	(96.5)	
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	662.6666			
Father					
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		1,155	9.4	89.4	(1.3)
Father's age at interview	Under 25	42	(14.3)	(75.4)	(10.4)
	25 to 29	150	(20.5)	76.4	(3.1)
	30 to 34	316	(8.7)	90.2	(1.2)
	35 to 39	368	(8.8)	90.7	(0.5)
	40 and over	279	(5.0)	95.0	
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	558.7275			
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	461	(6.5)	92.9	(0.6)
	Intermediate	103	(6.0)	92.5	(1.4)
	Small employer & self employed	131	(11.4)	85.9	(2.7)
	Lower supervisory and technical	179	(8.3)	91.3	(0.4)
	Routine and semi routine	280	(16.3)	81.9	(1.8)
	p-value	0.0003			
	chi2	239.8433			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	724	8.4	90.8	(0.7)
	Main employed, partner not employed	41	(21.0)	(69.9)	(9.2)
	Partner employed, main not employed	324	7.6	91.1	1.3
	Both partners unemployed	64	(26.9)	(71.7)	(1.4)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	428.0864			
Father's education level	NVQ 1	39	(16.1)	(81.9)	(2.0)
	NVQ 2	274	(10.6)	87.8	(1.6)
	NVQ 3	238	(8.6)	90.6	(0.8)
	NVQ 4	342	(6.2)	93.6	(0.2)
	NVQ 5	86	(9.0)	91.0	
	Other/Overseas qualifications	25	(5.1)	(94.9)	
	None of the above	101	(13.9)	82.2	(3.9)
	p-value	0.0415			
	chi2	197.3007			

		Total	Use of recreational drugs in past year		
			Unweighted N	Ever	Never
			%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	850	7.2	92.3	(0.5)
	Cohabiting natural parents	239	(19.0)	76.9	(4.1)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	(44)	(9.3)	(90.7)	
	Other	(25)	(3.3)	(93.4)	(3.3)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	445.4052			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.12b Current parental drug use, MCS 2 (Rest of UK)

		Total	Use of recreational drugs in past year		
		Unweighted N	Ever	Never	Can't say
			%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		12,495	3.8	95.1	1.1
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,711	6.5	91.1	(2.4)
	25 to 29	2,270	5.2	92.8	(2.0)
	30 to 34	3,767	3.7	95.3	(1.0)
	35 to 39	2,983	2.7	96.9	(0.4)
	40 and over	1,029	1.5	98.0	(0.5)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	124.2978			
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,306	2.9	96.6	(0.5)
	Intermediate	1,510	(2.2)	96.9	(0.9)
	Small employer & self employed	434	(5.4)	93.3	(1.2)
	Lower supervisory and technical	258	(2.7)	95.5	(1.8)
	Routine and semi routine	1,669	3.8	94.3	1.9
	p-value	0.0008			
	chi2	35.8753			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	5,407	2.5	96.7	0.7
	Main employed, partner not employed	230	(6.6)	89.0	(4.4)
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,457	3.0	96.1	0.9
	Both partners unemployed	626	7.4	91.0	(1.6)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	77.1862			
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	1,055	(3.4)	95.3	(1.3)
	NVQ 2	3,562	4.1	94.7	(1.2)
	NVQ 3	1,713	4.2	94.7	(1.1)
	NVQ 4	3,467	3.5	96.0	(0.6)
	NVQ 5	447	(2.4)	97.3	(0.3)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	268	(3.9)	94.0	(2.1)
	None of the above	1,231	4.6	92.4	3.0
	p-value	0.0001			
	chi2	54.2732			

		Total	Use of recreational drugs in past year		
		Unweighted N	Ever	Never	Can't say
			%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	7,131	2.2	97.1	0.7
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,897	6.3	92.0	(1.7)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	412	(1.9)	97.6	(0.5)
	Lone natural mother	2,016	8.3	89.3	2.3
	Other	308	(4.1)	93.8	(2.1)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	230.8586			
Father					
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		9,553	8.2	89.8	2.0
Father's age at interview	Under 25	333	16.3	79.4	(4.3)
	25 to 29	1,063	14.5	82.5	(2.9)
	30 to 34	2,524	9.3	88.8	(1.8)
	35 to 39	2,810	6.7	91.5	1.8
	40 and over	1,894	5.3	93.2	(1.6)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	123.5955			
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	3,431	6.5	92.0	1.5
	Intermediate	647	5.8	93.2	(1.0)
	Small employer & self employed	1,283	11.2	86.3	(2.5)
	Lower supervisory and technical	1,191	9.4	88.3	(2.4)
	Routine and semi routine	2,061	10.1	87.0	2.9
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	66.8868			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,797	7.0	91.4	1.6
	Main employed, partner not employed	203	(19.8)	75.0	(5.2)
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,056	8.6	89.4	2.0
	Both partners unemployed	562	15.0	79.0	(5.9)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	118.5735			
Father's education level	NVQ 1	590	10.4	86.5	(3.1)
	NVQ 2	2,288	10.7	86.8	(2.5)
	NVQ 3	1,204	7.9	90.3	(1.8)
	NVQ 4	2,618	6.2	92.4	(1.4)
	NVQ 5	530	(5.3)	94.0	(0.6)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	309	(6.0)	89.6	(4.4)
	None of the above	810	10.7	87.2	(2.2)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	78.3249			

		Total	Use of recreational drugs in past year		
			Unweighted N	Ever	Never
			%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	6,459	6.2	92.3	1.6
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,569	17.6	78.7	3.7
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	435	(7.0)	90.9	(2.1)
	Other	197	(9.2)	86.3	(4.4)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	250.4514			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Psycho-social health

Post-natal depression and diagnosed depression

Table 8.13 Maternal post-natal depression by country (natural mothers who had had another child since MCS1), MCS2

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage low or sad for 2 weeks or more
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		4,109	32.8
Country	England	2,766	32.8
	Wales	490	37.0
	Scotland	440	30.5
	N. Ireland	413	34.0
	p-value	0.2845	
	chi2	5.5360	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 natural mothers who had another baby by MCS2.

**Table 8.14a Maternal post-natal depression (Scotland)
(natural mothers who had had another child since MCS1), MCS 2**

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage low or sad for 2 weeks or more
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		446	30.5
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	70	(39.8)
	25 to 29	75	(40.0)
	30 to 34	163	(26.5)
	35 to 39	116	(24.6)
	40 and over	(16)	(36.1)
	p-value	0.0608	
	Chi2	86.3095	
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	105	(24.6)
	Intermediate	53	(20.9)
	Small employer & self employed	(12)	(24.8)
	Lower supervisory and technical	(4)	(25.0)
	Routine and semi routine	(45)	28.6
	p-value	0.9182	
	chi2	5.5328	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	218	25.2
	Main employed, partner not employed	(3)	
	Partner employed, main not employed	162	30.3
	Both partners unemployed	(27)	(62.6)
	p-value	0.0024	
	chi2	130.6707	
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	(12)	(33.3)
	NVQ 2	101	(39.2)
	NVQ 3	87	(27.5)
	NVQ 4	170	(24.7)
	NVQ 5	(28)	(16.7)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	(4)	(31.1)
	None of the above	(37)	(54.5)
	p-value	0.0041	
	chi2	165.3161	
Family type	Married natural parents	293	24.5
	Cohabiting natural parents	96	(41.1)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	(9)	(35.1)
	Lone natural mother	(30)	(52.6)
	Other	(12)	(52.3)
	p-value	0.0018	
	chi2	174.5261	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 natural mothers who had another baby by MCS2 in Scotland: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1

**Table 8.14b Maternal post-natal depression (Rest of UK)
(natural mothers who had had another child since MCS1), MCS 2**

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage low or sad for 2 weeks or more
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		3,739	33.0
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	652	45.7
	25 to 29	877	36.0
	30 to 34	1,229	29.3
	35 to 39	761	28.3
	40 and over	148	32.4
	p-value	0.0000	
	Chi2	59.4528	
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	606	21.9
	Intermediate	312	25.0
	Small employer & self employed	105	(25.6)
	Lower supervisory and technical	(46)	(44.3)
	Routine and semi routine	295	34.9
	p-value	0.0016	
	chi2	24.2375	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	1,280	25.3
	Main employed, partner not employed	61	(28.7)
	Partner employed, main not employed	1,566	33.1
	Both partners unemployed	342	45.0
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	47.0194	
Mother's education level		295	40.3
	NVQ 1		
	NVQ 2	905	39.3
	NVQ 3	471	30.6
	NVQ 4	1,077	25.3
	NVQ 5	179	27.8
	Other/Overseas qualifications	132	35.6
	None of the above	599	42.2
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	76.6002	
Family type	Married natural parents	2,450	28.3
	Cohabiting natural parents	585	37.1
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	145	30.4
	Lone natural mother	402	57.6
	Other	87	(52.4)
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	135.6208	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco
Base: Base: MCS2 natural mothers who had another baby by MCS2 in England Wales and NI

Table 8.15 Mother diagnosed depression or serious anxiety, MCS 2

		Total Unweighted N	Never diagnosed depression or serious anxiety	Diagnosed but not currently treated	Diagnosed and currently being treated
			%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		15,229	71.4	20.8	7.8
Country	England	9,810	71.7	20.8	7.4
	Wales	2,200	69.6	21.7	8.7
	Scotland	1,785	69.0	21.3	9.8
	N. Ireland	1,434	71.6	17.1	11.3
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	45.0670			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.16a Parental diagnosed depression or serious anxiety, MCS2 (Scotland)

		Total Unweighted N	Never diagnosed depression or serious anxiety	Diagnosed but not currently treated	Diagnosed and currently being treated
			%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		1785	69.0	21.3	9.8
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	230	59.4	25.4	(15.2)
	25 to 29	304	62.1	25.7	(12.2)
	30 to 34	549	72.3	20.8	(6.9)
	35 to 39	515	72.5	18.3	(9.2)
	40 and over	187	70.5	(19.6)	(9.9)
	p-value chi2	0.0008 228.3323			
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	437	76.3	17.0	(6.7)
	Intermediate	251	74.1	20.0	(5.9)
	Small employer & self employed	59	(83.1)	(14.9)	(2.0)
	Lower supervisory and technical	(40)	(63.9)	(29.8)	(6.3)
	Routine and semi routine	287	71.1	19.2	(9.6)
	p-value chi2	0.2001 81.5794			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	931	76.1	17.8	6.0
	Main employed, partner not employed	53	(71.3)	(23.7)	(5.1)
	Partner employed, main not employed	461	66.5	23.5	(10.0)
	Both partners unemployed	85	(49.1)	(31.9)	(19.1)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 316.0515			
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	71	(62.2)	(21.4)	(16.4)
	NVQ 2	445	65.4	20.8	13.8
	NVQ 3	389	68.7	21.7	(9.6)
	NVQ 4	602	74.5	20.0	(5.5)
	NVQ 5	84	78.9	(16.2)	(4.9)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	(27)	(64.3)	(30.9)	(4.8)
	None of the above	164	54.5	28.6	16.9
	p-value chi2	0.0000 421.7122			

		Total Unweighted N	Never diagnosed depression or serious anxiety	Diagnosed but not currently treated	Diagnosed and currently being treated
			%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	1,103	73.8	19.2	7.0
	Cohabiting natural parents	327	66.7	23.8	(9.5)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	56	(70.7)	(17.0)	(12.3)
	Lone natural mother	250	51.1	27.3	21.6
	Other	(49)	(51.5)	(32.0)	(16.5)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	616.9371			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.16b Parental diagnosed depression or serious anxiety, MCS2 (Rest of UK)

		Total Unweighted N	Never diagnosed depression or serious anxiety	Diagnosed but not currently treated	Diagnosed and currently being treated
			%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		13,698	71.6	20.7	7.6
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,921	64.5	27.3	8.2
	25 to 29	2,693	65.3	24.6	10.1
	30 to 34	4,274	72.8	19.7	7.5
	35 to 39	3,360	75.4	18.2	6.4
	40 and over	1,185	76.6	16.8	6.5
		p-value chi2	0.0000 140.8269		
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,429	80.4	15.4	4.2
	Intermediate	1,597	76.1	18.3	5.6
	Small employer & self employed	463	71.9	23.4	(4.7)
	Lower supervisory and technical	271	68.3	23.2	(8.5)
	Routine and semi routine	1,813	69.0	24.0	7.0
		p-value chi2	0.0000 86.0021		
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	5,738	77.1	17.9	5.0
	Main employed, partner not employed	255	70.8	21.1	(8.1)
	Partner employed, main not employed	4,186	71.4	21.1	7.5
	Both partners unemployed	884	62.4	21.2	16.5
		p-value chi2	0.0000 160.1797		
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	1,163	64.1	25.6	10.3
	NVQ 2	3,869	67.5	23.5	9.0
	NVQ 3	1,837	71.7	20.8	7.5
	NVQ 4	3,702	77.4	17.5	5.1
	NVQ 5	498	85.8	10.9	(3.2)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	450	73.7	15.4	10.9
	None of the above	1,896	64.9	24.6	10.5
	p-value chi2	0.0000 240.8077			

		Total Unweighted N	Never diagnosed depression or serious anxiety	Diagnosed but not currently treated	Diagnosed and currently being treated
			%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	8,281	76.6	17.4	6.1
	Cohabiting natural parents	2,012	67.3	24.2	8.5
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	507	70.5	22.4	(7.2)
	Lone natural mother	2,325	58.1	28.5	13.4
	Other	319	51.6	38.7	(9.7)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 388.1915			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Psychological distress

Table 8.17 Parental psychological distress, MCS 2 by country

		Total Unweighted N	Low or none %	Medium %	High %
Mother					
Total (all mothers completion in main interview)	who completed self interview	12,320	67.5	29.4	3.1
Country	England	7,645	66.8	30.1	3.0
	Wales	1,906	69.3	27.4	3.3
	Scotland	1,576	71.4	25.4	(3.2)
	N. Ireland	1,193	70.7	25.8	(3.5)
	p-value chi2	0.0039 23.1928			
Father					
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		9,204	69.8	28.6	1.6
Country	England	5,885	69.2	29.2	(1.7)
	Wales	1,387	72.6	25.9	(1.5)
	Scotland	1,105	74.1	24.6	(1.3)
	N. Ireland	827	73.3	26.0	(0.7)
	p-value chi2	0.0073 21.0319			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.18a Parental psychological distress, MCS 2 (Scotland)

		Total	Low or none	Medium	High
		Unweighted N	%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		1,576	71.4	25.4	(3.2)
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	184	63.9	(26.3)	(9.8)
	25 to 29	264	65.1	29.0	(6.0)
	30 to 34	494	74.2	24.2	(1.6)
	35 to 39	464	73.5	24.8	(1.7)
	40 and over	170	73.3	(24.8)	(1.8)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 339.1048			
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	410	74.1	25.5	(0.5)
	Intermediate	225	76.6	22.9	(0.5)
	Small employer & self employed	56	(88.4)	(11.6)	
	Lower supervisory and technical	(35)	(74.4)	(23.5)	(2.1)
	Routine and semi routine	246	72.2	25.2	(2.6)
	p-value chi2	0.0640 104.9238			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	850	75.5	23.8	(0.8)
	Main employed, partner not employed	(47)	(74.3)	(22.3)	(3.5)
	Partner employed, main not employed	403	70.1	25.3	(4.7)
	Both partners unemployed	66	(42.2)	(42.0)	(15.7)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 518.3699			
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	58	(55.5)	(37.9)	(6.6)
	NVQ 2	391	67.4	27.8	(4.8)
	NVQ 3	354	72.8	23.0	(4.2)
	NVQ 4	547	75.3	24.0	(0.6)
	NVQ 5	79	78.8	(21.2)	
	Other/Overseas qualifications	(23)	(68.6)	(28.0)	(3.4)
	None of the above	122	62.1	(29.9)	(8.1)
	p-value chi2	0.0001 328.4419			
Family type	Married natural parents	991	75.0	23.4	(1.6)
	Cohabiting natural parents	283	67.8	27.8	(4.4)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	53	(64.1)	(33.2)	(2.7)
	Lone natural mother	205	64.0	28.2	(7.9)
	Other	44	(47.0)	(37.6)	(15.4)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 431.0306			

		Total	Low or none	Medium	High
		Unweighted N	%	%	%
Father					
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		1,102	74.2	24.5	(1.3)
Father's age at interview	Under 25	(38)	(60.2)	(39.8)	
	25 to 29	140	67.9	(27.6)	(4.5)
	30 to 34	301	75.8	23.5	(0.7)
	35 to 39	356	76.7	22.7	(0.6)
	40 and over	267	73.8	24.5	(1.7)
	p-value	0.0206			
	chi2	162.6407			
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	451	76.6	22.4	(1.0)
	Intermediate	100	72.4	(27.6)	
	Small employer & self employed	123	78.3	(21.7)	
	Lower supervisory and technical	175	73.4	(25.5)	(1.1)
	Routine and semi routine	254	68.3	28.3	(3.4)
	p-value	0.0586			
	chi2	135.6295			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	699	77.1	22.2	(0.7)
	Main employed, partner not employed	(35)	(52.5)	(43.9)	(3.7)
	Partner employed, main not employed	308	74.5	24.4	(1.1)
	Both partners unemployed	58	(40.9)	(48.9)	(10.2)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	515.7334			
Father's education level	NVQ 1	(36)	(54.3)	(41.3)	(4.4)
	NVQ 2	262	68.7	30.4	(0.9)
	NVQ 3	231	75.9	22.6	(1.5)
	NVQ 4	337	78.1	21.5	(0.3)
	NVQ 5	83	(83.8)	(15.3)	(0.9)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	(23)	(78.6)	(18.0)	(3.4)
	None of the above	87	65.4	(29.4)	(5.2)
	p-value	0.0005			
	chi2	287.1669			

		Total	Low or none	Medium	High
		Unweighted N	%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	814	76.3	22.7	(1.0)
	Cohabiting natural parents	225	63.6	34.3	(2.2)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	(43)	(85.5)	(11.1)	(3.4)
	Other	(23)	(68.3)	(31.7)	
	p-value chi2	0.0015 174.5578			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.18b Parental psychological distress, MCS 2 (Rest of UK)

		Total	Low or none	Medium	High
		Unweighted N	%	%	%
Mother					
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		11,593	67.1	29.8	3.1
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,488	56.1	38.0	5.9
	25 to 29	2,035	61.2	34.0	4.8
	30 to 34	3,481	71.1	26.2	2.7
	35 to 39	2,777	70.8	27.6	(1.6)
	40 and over	959	65.4	32.2	(2.4)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	178.8601			
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,226	72.9	25.9	(1.2)
	Intermediate	1,417	71.7	26.6	(1.7)
	Small employer & self employed	411	77.6	20.7	(1.7)
	Lower supervisory and technical	241	69.1	26.1	(4.7)
	Routine and semi routine	1,507	67.1	31.0	(1.8)
	p-value	0.0003			
	chi2	39.8398			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	5,095	72.8	25.9	1.4
	Main employed, partner not employed	208	67.8	27.5	(4.7)
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,110	65.7	31.2	3.0
	Both partners unemployed	521	54.0	36.1	10.0
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	180.6010			
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	909	63.1	31.7	(5.2)
	NVQ 2	3,232	66.3	30.3	3.4
	NVQ 3	1,601	67.1	30.1	(2.8)
	NVQ 4	3,312	72.5	26.1	(1.5)
	NVQ 5	439	68.0	31.3	(0.7)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	224	50.5	41.3	(8.2)
	None of the above	1,010	53.2	39.1	7.7
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	220.6973			
Family type	Married natural parents	6,572	71.6	26.5	1.9
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,724	63.2	33.1	3.6
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	380	64.4	31.0	(4.5)
	Lone natural mother	1,787	53.2	39.7	7.1
	Other	281	56.8	38.6	(4.7)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	276.7470			

		Total	Low or none	Medium	High
		Unweighted N	%	%	%
Father					
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		9,048	69.4	28.9	1.6
Father's age at interview	Under 25	300	59.6	38.1	(2.4)
	25 to 29	971	68.5	28.9	(2.6)
	30 to 34	2,372	70.2	28.4	(1.4)
	35 to 39	2,648	69.1	29.4	(1.5)
	40 and over	1,778	70.7	27.7	(1.6)
	p-value	0.0503			
	chi2	19.6082			
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	3,298	70.2	28.8	(1.0)
	Intermediate	624	67.1	31.0	(2.0)
	Small employer & self employed	1,175	71.2	27.4	(1.4)
	Lower supervisory and technical	1,094	69.4	28.6	(2.0)
	Routine and semi routine	1,867	67.2	29.8	(2.9)
	p-value	0.0033			
	chi2	31.9128			
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,557	72.2	26.7	(1.1)
	Main employed, partner not employed	178	62.9	35.7	(1.3)
	Partner employed, main not employed	2,834	67.9	30.5	(1.6)
	Both partners unemployed	490	48.5	42.9	(8.6)
	p-value	0.0000			
	chi2	182.4878			
Father's education level	NVQ 1	538	69.1	28.3	(2.6)
	NVQ 2	2,138	70.8	27.8	(1.4)
	NVQ 3	1,132	71.2	28.0	(0.8)
	NVQ 4	2,526	69.1	29.4	(1.6)
	NVQ 5	507	68.0	31.5	(0.4)
	Other/Overseas qualifications	273	63.4	32.9	(3.7)
	None of the above	706	67.4	28.7	(3.9)
	p-value	0.0004			
	chi2	44.3361			

		Total	Low or none	Medium	High
		Unweighted N	%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	6,052	70.5	28.2	(1.3)
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,465	66.0	31.5	(2.5)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	403	64.7	31.9	(3.4)
	Other	179	69.9	27.8	(2.3)
	p-value	0.0025			
	chi2	27.3228			

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Life satisfaction

Table 8.19 Parental life satisfaction, MCS 2, by country

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage life satisfaction 7 or above
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		13,359	82.4
Country	England	8,313	82.2
	Wales	2,054	82.7
	Scotland	1,687	83.4
	N. Ireland	1,305	85.8
	p-value	0.0286	
	chi2	11.4308	
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		9,700	86.7
Country	England	6,254	86.3
	Wales	1,460	88.8
	Scotland	1,154	87.2
	N. Ireland	869	89.0
	p-value	0.0582	
	chi2	4.6248	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.20a Parental life satisfaction, MCS 2 (Scotland)

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage life satisfaction 7 or above	
Mother				
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		1,687	83.4	
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	214	68.6	
	25 to 29	289	75.8	
	30 to 34	525	88.0	
	35 to 39	484	88.0	
	40 and over	175	84.4	
		p-value chi2	0.0000 467.4108	
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	421	89.8	
	Intermediate	239	87.1	
	Small employer & self employed	57	(91.0)	
	Lower supervisory and technical	(40)	(86.6)	
	Routine and semi routine	269	80.2	
		p-value chi2	0.0176 99.9596	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	893	89.6	
	Main employed, partner not employed	50	(64.1)	
	Partner employed, main not employed	434	85.6	
	Both partners unemployed	80	60.5	
		p-value chi2	0.0000 496.8822	
	Mother's education level	NVQ 1	68	(68.1)
NVQ 2		420	78.5	
NVQ 3		375	81.3	
NVQ 4		569	91.0	
NVQ 5		81	91.8	
Other/Overseas qualifications		(25)	(88.7)	
None of the above		147	69.4	
		p-value chi2	0.0000 531.3288	
Family type	Married natural parents	1,048	89.8	
	Cohabiting natural parents	312	76.7	
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	54	(76.4)	
	Lone natural mother	226	62.5	
	Other	(47)	(76.4)	
		p-value chi2	0.0000 883.3097	

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage life satisfaction 7 or above
Father			
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		1,151	87.2
Father's age at interview	Under 25	(42)	(79.3)
	25 to 29	149	80.0
	30 to 34	316	89.6
	35 to 39	365	89.5
	40 and over	279	86.0
	p-value	0.0264	
	chi2	103.6707	
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	460	90.8
	Intermediate	103	89.3
	Small employer & self employed	131	89.7
	Lower supervisory and technical	179	86.2
	Routine and semi routine	278	79.6
	p-value	0.0006	
	chi2	173.3321	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	723	90.8
	Main employed, partner not employed	(40)	(58.8)
	Partner employed, main not employed	324	87.9
	Both partners unemployed	63	(54.1)
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	750.2711	
Father's education level	NVQ 1	(39)	(85.2)
	NVQ 2	273	86.3
	NVQ 3	238	84.4
	NVQ 4	341	92.0
	NVQ 5	86	90.0
	Other/Overseas qualifications	(25)	(93.8)
	None of the above	100	77.6
	p-value	0.0030	
	chi2	159.9406	
Family type	Married natural parents	848	89.6
	Cohabiting natural parents	238	80.5
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	(43)	(83.4)
	Other	(25)	(68.3)
	p-value	0.0001	
	chi2	182.1551	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.20b Parental life satisfaction, MCS2 (Rest of UK)

		Total Unweighted N	Percentage life satisfaction 7 or above
Mother			
Total (all mothers who completed self-completion in main interview)		12,423	82.3
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,700	69.9
	25 to 29	2,249	77.5
	30 to 34	3,741	85.6
	35 to 39	2,961	85.8
	40 and over	1,017	84.4
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	239.6920	
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,300	88.9
	Intermediate	1,500	86.3
	Small employer & self employed	433	87.4
	Lower supervisory and technical	257	78.7
	Routine and semi routine	1,655	81.7
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	51.5565	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	5,385	88.7
	Main employed, partner not employed	230	75.2
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,440	85.4
	Both partners unemployed	612	66.4
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	203.2513	
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	1,042	75.5
	NVQ 2	3,539	79.7
	NVQ 3	1,705	83.5
	NVQ 4	3,453	88.1
	NVQ 5	446	89.9
	Other/Overseas qualifications	264	78.4
	None of the above	1,202	70.5
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	247.3227	
Family type	Married natural parents	7,089	88.8
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,891	78.5
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	409	82.0
	Lone natural mother	1,977	59.4
	Other	306	73.3
	p-value	0.0000	
	chi2	857.0550	

Father			
Total (all fathers who completed self-completion in partner interview)		9,497	86.6
Father's age at interview	Under 25	329	75.0
	25 to 29	1,048	82.0
	30 to 34	2,506	87.7
	35 to 39	2,788	87.6
	40 and over	1,878	87.3
	p-value chi2	0.0000 53.6732	
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	3,419	89.6
	Intermediate	644	86.3
	Small employer & self employed	1,267	88.5
	Lower supervisory and technical	1,181	84.1
	Routine and semi routine	2,026	79.9
	p-value chi2	0.0000 103.4031	
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,782	88.2
	Main employed, partner not employed	199	77.9
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,018	86.9
	Both partners unemployed	543	68.9
	p-value chi2	0.0000 129.8340	
Father's education level	NVQ 1	582	82.2
	NVQ 2	2,274	86.2
	NVQ 3	1,196	87.6
	NVQ 4	2,605	88.1
	NVQ 5	530	91.7
	Other/Overseas qualifications	302	80.0
	None of the above	793	82.3
	p-value chi2	0.0000 47.9664	
Family type	Married natural parents	6,410	88.9
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,553	79.1
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	428	79.7
	Other	192	78.7
	p-value chi2	0.0000 124.5598	

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

Height and Weight

Table 8.21 Parental Body Mass Index (BMI), MCS 2 by country

		Total	Current BMI				
		Unweighted N	Less than 18.5 (Underweight)	18.5 to 25.0 (Normal)	Over 25 to 30 (Overweight)	Over 30 to 35 (Obese)	Over 35 (Morbidly obese)
			%	%	%	%	%
Mother							
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		12,822	2.9	57.9	25.3	9.9	4.0
Country	England	8,228	3.0	57.9	25.2	9.9	4.0
	Wales	1,879	3.3	56.5	26.0	10.3	3.9
	Scotland	1,482	2.4	60.7	24.0	9.0	3.9
	N. Ireland	1,233	2.0	55.3	30.3	8.8	3.6
	p-value chi2	0.0690 27.7456					
Father							
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		8,726	0.5	37.2	45.7	13.2	3.5
Country	England	5,674	0.5	37.3	45.4	13.2	3.5
	Wales	1,256	0.4	34.1	48.5	14.2	2.8
	Scotland	1,024	0.5	38.2	46.4	12.2	2.6
	N. Ireland	772	1.2	33.1	47.6	13.7	4.5
	p-value chi2	0.0576 24.4591					

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weights2

Base: MCS2 main respondents

Table 8.22a Parental Body Mass Index (BMI), MCS 2 (Scotland)

		Total	Current BMI					
		Unweighted N	Less than 18.5 (Underweight)	18.5 to 25.0 (Normal)	Over 25 to 30 (Overweight)	Over 30 to 35 (Obese)	Over 35 (Morbidly obese)	
			%	%	%	%	%	
Mother								
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		1,482	2.4	60.7	24.0	9.0	3.9	
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	169	(5.7)	60.6	17.4	(12.0)	(4.3)	
	25 to 29	240	(3.9)	58.3	22.5	(10.1)	(5.2)	
	30 to 34	465	(1.6)	64.2	22.8	(6.9)	(4.5)	
	35 to 39	443	(1.5)	60.0	27.8	(8.5)	(2.3)	
	40 and over	165	(1.9)	56.8	24.9	(11.9)	(4.4)	
		p-value chi2	0.0183 271.5771					
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	381	1.0	63.9	25.2	8.1	1.8	
	Intermediate	218	1.8	63.4	19.3	10.4	5.1	
	Small employer & self employed	(49)	4.9	61.0	22.1	1.4	10.5	
	Lower supervisory and technical	(32)		(43.6)	(29.8)	(20.2)	(6.4)	
	Routine and semi routine	236	(3.0)	52.0	24.9	(13.5)	(6.7)	
		p-value chi2	0.0013 288.3958					
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	791	1.2	61.0	24.0	9.7	(4.1)	
	Main employed, partner not employed	(44)	(7.9)	(54.1)	(17.2)	(10.1)	(10.6)	
	Partner employed, main not employed	370	(1.9)	62.5	24.8	(7.3)	(3.6)	
	Both partners unemployed	67	(4.1)	(53.3)	(35.0)	(4.1)	(3.6)	
		p-value chi2	0.0288 203.5118					
	Mother's education level	NVQ 1	(49)	(6.3)	(60.1)	(14.8)	(9.7)	(9.1)
NVQ 2		359	3.8	54.9	26.4	(10.9)	(4.0)	
NVQ 3		332	1.2	56.7	26.5	(8.3)	(7.4)	
NVQ 4		516	1.6	66.4	21.7	8.4	(2.0)	
NVQ 5		70	(1.0)	73.6	(21.0)	(4.4)		
Other/Overseas qualifications		(21)	(10.0)	(59.9)	(9.6)	(13.2)	(7.3)	
None of the above		134	(3.2)	56.1	(27.7)	(10.4)	(2.7)	
	p-value chi2	0.0009 500.5801						

		Total	Current BMI				
		Unweighted N	Less than 18.5 (Underweight)	18.5 to 25.0 (Normal)	Over 25 to 30 (Overweight)	Over 30 to 35 (Obese)	Over 35 (Morbidly obese)
			%	%	%	%	%
Family type	Married natural parents	922	(1.6)	61.2	24.8	8.8	(3.6)
	Cohabiting natural parents	268	(2.0)	59.5	23.9	(8.4)	(6.2)
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	52	(2.3)	(62.5)	(24.6)	(4.6)	(6.0)
	Lone natural mother	206	(6.2)	59.5	(20.8)	(10.9)	(2.5)
	Other	(34)	(6.3)	(59.4)	(17.4)	(16.8)	
	p-value chi2	0.0354 247.3387					
Fathers							
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		1,022	0.5	38.2	46.5	12.1	2.6
Father's age at interview	Under 25	(31)		(66.8)	(14.4)	(14.4)	(4.5)
	25 to 29	121	(1.8)	47.8	42.5	(6.1)	(1.8)
	30 to 34	280	(1.1)	35.7	47.7	(12.4)	(3.1)
	35 to 39	339		34.8	50.1	(13.0)	(2.1)
	40 and over	251		38.4	45.6	(12.9)	(3.1)
	p-value chi2	0.0178 276.7423					
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	420		37.1	48.4	12.4	(2.0)
	Intermediate	91	(0.8)	(37.4)	(47.5)	(14.3)	
	Small employer & self employed	116	(0.7)	(28.9)	58.6	(8.6)	(3.2)
	Lower supervisory and technical	159	(0.8)	40.7	44.9	(12.4)	(1.2)
	Routine and semi routine	234	(0.6)	44.1	36.9	(12.5)	(5.9)
	p-value chi2	0.0308 266.8119					
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	656		35.6	49.4	12.2	(2.8)
	Main employed, partner not employed	(30)		(44.9)	(36.8)	(14.0)	(4.3)
	Partner employed, main not employed	278	(0.9)	41.3	43.6	(12.9)	(1.4)
	Both partners unemployed	55	(5.8)	(52.4)	(26.0)	(9.0)	(6.8)
	p-value chi2	0.0000 408.4658					

		Total	Current BMI				
		Unweighted N	Less than 18.5 (Underweight)	18.5 to 25.0 (Normal)	Over 25 to 30 (Overweight)	Over 30 to 35 (Obese)	Over 35 (Morbidly obese)
			%	%	%	%	%
Father's education level	NVQ 1	(33)		(28.4)	(56.6)	(15.0)	
	NVQ 2	250	(1.3)	37.2	46.6	(11.2)	(3.7)
	NVQ 3	223		34.9	44.5	(16.2)	(4.4)
	NVQ 4	327		38.4	49.4	10.9	1.3
	NVQ 5	77		(46.8)	(44.3)	(7.4)	(1.5)
	Other/Other/Overse as qualifications	(20)		(35.5)	(46.0)	(18.5)	
	None of the above	93	(2.4)	(45.7)	(36.4)	(12.2)	(3.3)
	p-value chi2	0.1498 294.6763					
Family type	Married natural parents	773	0.1	36.8	48.1	12.2	2.9
	Cohabiting natural parents	186	1.9	44.2	39.3	12.7	1.9
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	(43)	2.8	29.6	52.0	15.6	
	Other	(22)		64.1	29.6		6.3
		p-value chi2	0.0115 253.4183				

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: weight1

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland

Table 8.22b Parental Body Mass Index (BMI), MCS2 (Rest of UK)

		Total	Current BMI				
		Unweighted N	Less than 18.5 (Underweight)	18.5 to 25.0 (Normal)	Over 25 to 30 (Overweight)	Over 30 to 35 (Obese)	Over 35 (Morbidly obese)
			%	%	%	%	%
Mother							
Total (all mothers who completed main interview)		11,750	3.0	57.6	23.5	10.0	4.0
Mother's age at interview	Under 25	1,527	6.8	56.3	22.4	10.2	4.2
	25 to 29	2,170	3.9	53.2	25.9	12.2	4.8
	30 to 34	3,643	2.6	57.6	26.3	9.9	3.7
	35 to 39	2,933	1.7	59.8	26.0	8.9	3.6
	40 and over	1,061	2.0	60.3	23.8	9.2	4.7
	p-value chi2	0.0000 129.2623					
Mother's occupational class	Managerial & professional	2,129	1.6	63.9	22.9	8.9	2.8
	Intermediate	1,386	2.6	56.8	26.5	10.0	4.1
	Small employer & self employed	406	2.7	60.4	25.4	9.4	2.0
	Lower supervisory and technical	233	0.8	51.8	28.0	12.3	7.1
	Routine and semi routine	1,609	3.2	52.5	26.7	12.2	5.4
	p-value chi2	0.0000 81.0758					
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	5,010	2.0	58.6	25.2	10.3	3.8
	Main employed, partner not employed	214	3.2	59.3	21.1	10.5	5.9
	Partner employed, main not employed	3,459	2.5	57.6	26.8	9.4	3.7
	Both partners unemployed	662	6.7	51.7	23.7	10.6	7.3
	p-value chi2	0.0000 66.5149					
Mother's education level	NVQ 1	987	4.4	53.6	25.5	11.0	5.6
	NVQ 2	3,340	3.3	54.1	26.8	11.2	4.7
	NVQ 3	1,555	1.9	58.7	24.2	11.4	3.9
	NVQ 4	3,213	1.9	62.9	24.4	7.9	3.0
	NVQ 5	435	3.7	71.3	18.3	6.1	0.6
	Other/Overseas qualifications	365	4.7	50.0	30.1	10.0	5.1
	None of the above	1,440	5.3	47.8	28.9	12.4	5.5
	p-value	0.0000					

		Total	Current BMI				
		Unweighted N	Less than 18.5 (Underweight)	18.5 to 25.0 (Normal)	Over 25 to 30 (Overweight)	Over 30 to 35 (Obese)	Over 35 (Morbidly obese)
			%	%	%	%	%
	chi2	215.4494					
Family type	Married natural parents	6,986	2.0	58.2	25.8	10.0	3.9
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,731	4.2	57.0	25.7	9.3	3.8
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	415	2.0	55.8	25.3	13.0	3.9
	Lone natural mother	1,960	5.9	56.1	24.3	9.8	4.0
	Other	248	3.4	58.4	22.0	9.0	7.3
	p-value	0.0000					
	chi2	95.4672					
Fathers							
Total (all fathers who completed partner interview)		8,543	0.5	37.0	45.6	13.3	3.5
Father's age at interview	Under 25	259	1.3	50.0	34.6	9.7	4.3
	25 to 29	925	1.2	43.9	38.0	13.0	3.9
	30 to 34	2,245	0.6	37.1	44.7	14.8	2.7
	35 to 39	2,534	0.5	35.4	47.7	12.6	3.9
	40 and over	1,709	0.2	35.0	48.3	13.0	3.5
	p-value	0.0000					
	chi2	70.8979					
Father's occupational class	Managerial & professional	3,102	0.3	36.8	46.7	13.3	3.0
	Intermediate	573	0.5	33.5	48.5	13.6	3.9
	Small employer & self employed	1,133	0.3	38.7	46.4	11.3	3.3
	Lower supervisory and technical	1,055	0.6	36.6	46.6	12.6	3.6
	Routine and semi routine	1,797	1.2	38.2	40.8	14.9	5.0
	p-value	0.0013					
	chi2	50.8560					
Couple's employment status	Both partners employed	4,285	0.3	36.2	47.0	12.9	3.5
	Main employed, partner not employed	163	1.7	43.2	45.1	8.1	1.9
	Partner employed, main not employed	2,714	0.5	37.5	45.0	14.0	2.9
	Both partners unemployed	506	3.6	41.5	33.0	12.5	9.4
	p-value	0.0000					
	chi2	139.2619					

		Total	Current BMI				
		Unweighted N	Less than 18.5 (Underweight)	18.5 to 25.0 (Normal)	Over 25 to 30 (Overweight)	Over 30 to 35 (Obese)	Over 35 (Morbidly obese)
			%	%	%	%	%
Father's education level	NVQ 1	539	2.3	31.0	40.9	19.9	5.9
	NVQ 2	2,072	0.5	34.9	46.9	14.2	3.5
	NVQ 3	1,129	0.6	35.3	47.1	13.5	3.5
	NVQ 4	2,423	0.1	38.6	46.1	12.3	2.8
	NVQ 5	483	0.6	44.6	45.8	8.5	0.5
	Other/Other/Over seas qualifications	278	1.5	42.2	42.3	8.9	5.1
	None of the above	774	0.3	37.2	41.1	13.8	7.5
	p-value chi2	0.0000 151.9597					
Family type	Married natural parents	5,834	0.4	36.5	46.7	12.9	3.5
	Cohabiting natural parents	1,287	0.7	38.9	42.3	14.7	3.3
	Natural parents (other/unknown relationship)	418	0.4	38.0	43.6	13.8	4.2
	Other	163	2.9	42.2	35.2	14.9	4.8
		p-value chi2	0.0057 33.3787				

Notes to table

NB: Total bases are unweighted. Percentages are weighted. Variable used for weighting: whnotsco
Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI

CHAPTER NINE. EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

Mother's economic activity at age 3

Table 9.1 Mother's economic activity status by country at age 3

Mother's current economic activity status	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total %
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Currently working full-time	12.6	15.8	15.4	22.1	13.2
Currently working part-time	40.6	42.7	47.0	37.8	41.1
Looking after family and home	43.2	37.3	33.5	36.2	42.0
Not employed and seeking work	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2
Other not employed	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.2
In education or government training scheme	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	9811	2200	1785	1434	15230
<i>Of those employed</i>					
Works full-time	23.6	27.1	24.7	36.9	24.3
Works part-time	76.4	72.9	75.3	63.1	75.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	4687	1197	1101	820	7805

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1. This table excludes any natural mothers not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the main interview. Within country weighted by weight 1, all UK weighted by weight2. Chi-sq = 70.3731, P = 0.0000.

Mothers' education and employment

Table 9.2 Mothers' education qualifications at MCS 2 by Country

Mothers education at MCS 2	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total
	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	
NVQ 4/5	35.9	34.8	41.1	38.2	36.6
NVQ 3	13.7	15.1	21.7	15.4	15.1
NVQ 1/2	37.6	38.3	27.7	33.9	36.1
OVERSEAS	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.2
NONE OF THESE	10.3	10.0	8.1	11.3	10.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	10050	2226	1793	1440	15509

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers.
Chi -sq = 109.32 P=0.000

Table 9.3a Mother's current economic activity by highest educational achievement – Scotland

Mother's current economic activity status	Mother's highest education (academic or vocational) MCS1				All Scotland total
	NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	NVQ level 3 A level	NVQ level 1/2 O level GSE	Overseas, other unclassified and No qualifications	
Currently employed full-time	21.5	15.1	9.5	(7.9)	15.5
Currently employed part-time	52.1	51.8	44.2	23.4	47.1
Not currently working*	26.4	33.1	46.4	68.7	37.4
Total percent **	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	696	388	517	190	1791
<i>Of those currently employed</i>					
Works full-time	29.3	22.6	17.7	(25.3)	24.8
Works part-time	70.7	77.4	82.4	(74.7)	75.2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	516	259	275	59	1109

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). This table excludes any natural mothers not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the main interview. * Not currently working includes those who were at home looking after the family and home, non-employed and those in education. ** Chi-sq = 143.05 P = 0.0000 for economic activity by NVQ in upper Table only. Degree+ means this level is degree level or above .

Table 9.3b Mother's current economic activity by highest educational achievement – Rest of UK

Mother's current economic activity status	Mother's highest education (academic or vocational) MCS1				Rest of UK total
	NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	NVQ level 3 A level	NVQ level 1/2 O level GSE	Overseas, other unclassified and No qualifications	
Currently employed full-time	19.8	14.7	8.9	4.1	13.0
Currently employed part-time	49.7	43.3	38.9	17.1	40.7
Not currently working*	30.6	42.1	52.1	78.8	46.3
Total percent **	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	4191	1838	5031	2347	13407
<i>Of those currently employed</i>					
Works full-time	28.5	25.3	18.7	19.3	24.3
Works part-time	71.5	74.7	81.3	80.7	75.7
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	2929	1053	2287	423	6692

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step). This table excludes any natural mothers not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the main interview. * Not currently working includes those who were at home looking after the family and home, non-employed and those in education ** Chi-sq = 1359.07 P = 0.0000 for economic activity by NVQ in upper Table only. Degree+ means this level is degree level or above.

Changes in employment status MCS1 to MCS2

Table 9.4a Mother's employment transitions from MCS1 to MCS 2 – Scotland

Mother's employment status at MCS 1	Mother's employment status at MCS 2		Total	Sample Size
	Employed	Not Employed		
Employed	87.5	12.5	100	992
Not employed	29.5	70.5	100	798
All Scotland Total	62.5	37.5	100	1790

Notes to table

Base: All MCS mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and 2.

** Chi-sq = 630.74 P = 0.0000.

Table 9.4b Mother’s employment transitions from MCS1 to MCS 2 – Rest of UK

Mother’s employment status at MCS 1	Mother’s employment status at MCS 2		Total	Sample Size
	Employed	Not Employed		
Employed	84.4	15.6	100	5851
Not employed	25.0	75.0	100	6922
Rest of UK Total	54.7	45.3	100	12773

Notes to table

Base: All MCS mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) in England Wales and NI interviewed in sweep 1 and 2.

** Chi-sq = 4541.09 P = 0.0000.

Table 9. 5a Employed mother’s NS-SEC (4) classification at MCS2 by highest education level by MCS1. Scotland

Mothers highest education level	NS-SEC(4)				All Scotland Total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer, self-employed & low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	
NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	75.8	37.0	(40.9)	16.2	48.5
NVQ level 3 A level	15.3	32.1	(22.1)	28.8	23.2
NVQ level 1/2 O level GSE	(7.7)	28.8	(33.0)	42.5	23.7
Overseas, unclassified and other	(1.3)	(2.2)	(4.0)	(12.5)	4.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	443	254	97	289	1083

Notes to table

Base: All employed MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) in Scotland Chi-sq = 310.40 p value = 0.00

Table 9.5b Employed mother's NS-SEC (4) classification at MCS2 by highest education level by MCS1 in Rest of UK

Mothers highest education level	NS-SEC(4)				Rest of UK Total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer, self-employed & low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	
NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	74.5	33.7	36.6	18.6	46.4
NVQ level 3 A level	10.0	22.3	16.3	15.6	15.1
NVQ level 1/2 O level GSE	14.7	41.2	41.5	52.6	33.6
Overseas, unclassified and other	(0.9)	2.9	5.6	13.2	4.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	2423	1593	734	1810	6560

Notes to table

Base: All employed MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step) in England Wales and NI .
Chi-sq = 1685.51 p value = 0.00

Table 9.6a Mother's economic activity status at child's age 3 by type of ward – Scotland

Mother's current economic activity status	Type of ward at MCS1		All Scotland Total
	Non-disadvantaged	Other Disadvantaged	
Currently working full-time	15.2	16.1	15.5
Currently working part-time	49.5	42.8	47.0
Not currently working*	35.4	41.2	37.5
Total percent **	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	924	870	1794
<i>Of those currently employed</i>			
Works full-time	23.5	27.3	24.8
Works part-time	76.6	72.7	75.2
Total percent	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	597	512	1109

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). This table excludes any natural mothers not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the main interview. * Not currently working includes those who were at home looking after the family and home, non-employed and those in education ** Chi-sq = 7.88 P=0.00 for economic activity by area of residence in upper Table only.

Table 9.6b Mother's economic activity status at child's age 3 by type of ward – Rest of UK

Mother's current economic activity status	Type of ward at MCS1			Rest of UK Total
	Non-disadvantaged	Other Disadvantaged	Minority Ethnic (Disadvantaged)	
Currently working full-time	13.9	12.0	8.9	13.0
Currently working part-time	45.1	35.6	16.6	40.6
Not currently working*	41.1	52.5	74.5	46.4
Total percent **	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	5401	6166	1869	13436
<i>Of those currently employed</i>				
Works full-time	23.6	25.2	34.8	24.3
Works part-time	76.5	74.8	65.2	75.7
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	3259	2960	477	6696

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) in England Wales and NI. This table excludes any natural mothers not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the main interview. * Not currently working includes those who were at home looking after the family and home, non-employed and those in education. ** Chi-sq = 403.67 P=0.00 for economic activity by area of residence in upper Table only.

Table 9.7a Mother's economic activity status by number of children at child's age 3 – Scotland

Mother's current economic activity status	Number of children living in household			All Scotland Total
	Cohort baby only	Two children	Three or more children	
Currently working full-time	25.3	14.2	7.9	15.5
Currently working part-time	50.9	48.9	39.2	47.0
Not currently working*	23.8	37.0	52.9	37.5
Total percent **	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	478	876	440	1794
<i>Of those currently employed</i>				
Works full-time	33.2	22.5	(16.7)	24.8
Works part-time	66.8	77.5	83.3	75.2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	358	547	204	1109

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step).

* Not currently working includes those who were at home looking after the family and home, non-employed and those in education

** Chi-sq = 105.51 P = 0.0000 for economic activity by number of children in upper table only

Table 9.7b Mother’s economic activity status by number of children at child’s age 3 – Rest of UK

Mother’s current economic activity status	Number of children living in household			Rest of UK Total
	Cohort baby only	Two children	Three or more children	
Currently working full-time	20.4	12.4	7.8	13.0
Currently working part-time	45.3	43.7	31.3	40.6
Not currently working*	34.3	43.9	60.9	46.4
Total percent **	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	3251	5974	4211	13436
<i>Of those currently employed</i>				
Works full-time	31.0	22.0	20.0	24.3
Works part-time	69.0	78.0	80.0	75.7
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	2027	3193	1476	6696

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step).

* Not currently working includes those who were at home looking after the family and home, non-employed and those in education

** Chi-sq = 611.64 P = 0.0000 for economic activity by number of children in upper table only

Table 9.8 Mean weekly hours of employed mothers by whether works full or part-time

	Scotland	Scotland	Rest of UK	Rest of UK
Mean weekly hours	Mother works full time at MCS2	Mother works part time at MCS2	Mother works full time at MCS2	Mother works part time at MCS2
	38.4	19.1	39.5	18.2
CI	37.8 – 39.0	18.7 – 19.6	39.1 – 39.9	17.9 – 18.4
N	296	705	1758	4215

Notes to table

Base: MCS1 Employed mothers sample in Scotland or England, Wales or NI.

Father's economic activity at age 3

Table 9.9 Father's economic activity by country at child's age 3

Father's current economic activity status	Country at MCS2				All UK Total %
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Employee	73.7	76.0	77.4	68.7	74.0
Self-employed	18.8	15.3	14.3	24.1	18.4
Not employed	7.5	8.7	8.2	7.2	7.6
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	6707	1488	1169	892	10256
Of those currently employed					
Works full-time	94.4	94.4	94.9	94.9	94.5
Works part-time	5.6	5.6	5.1	(5.1)	5.5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	6032	1333	1059	811	9235

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1. Excludes proxy fathers and other carers who completed the partner interview (mothers and grandparents). Within country weighted by weight 1, all UK weighted by weight2. Chi-sq= 20.09 P = 0.001.

Table 9.10 Fathers' education qualifications at MCS 2 by country

Fathers education at MCS 2	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total
	England	Wales	Scotland	NI	
NVQ 4/5	40.2	39.0	41.1	36.0	40.0
NVQ 3	14.2	15.0	20.1	13.9	14.8
NVQ 1/2	32.8	34.5	28.3	36.1	32.7
OVERSEAS	3.6	2.8	(2.0)	(2.1)	3.4
NONE OF THESE	9.1	8.7	8.6	11.9	9.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	7484	1634	1397	1023	11538

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 fathers. Chi -sq = 74.78 P=0.006

Table 9.11a Father's current economic activity status at child's age 3 by highest educational achievement at MCS1 – Scotland

Father's current economic activity status	Father's highest education (academic or vocational) MCS1				All Scotland total
	NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	NVQ level 3 A level	NVQ level 1/2 O-level + GCSE	Overseas and other unclassified Qualification None of these	
Employee	86.0	75.4	77.4	64.8	79.1
Self-employed	12.4	(17.4)	14.7	(10.9)	13.9
Not employed	(1.7)	(7.3)	(7.9)	(24.3)	7.0
Total percent*	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	434	236	320	131	1121
<i>Of those currently employed</i>					
Works full-time	95.8	96.9	93.7	90.0	95.0
Works part-time	(4.2)	(3.1)	(6.3)	(10.0)	5.1
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	427	215	291	99	1032

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 fathers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). Excludes proxy fathers and other carers who completed the partner interview (mothers and grandparents). Education is based on education reported in MCS1 and updated with any new qualifications reported in MCS 2.

* Chi-sq=79.97 P = 0.0000 for father's economic activity by NVQ level in upper Table only.

Table 9.11b Father's current economic activity status at child's age 3 by highest educational achievement at MCS1 – Rest of UK

Father's current economic activity status	Father's highest education (academic or vocational) MCS1				Rest of UK total
	NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	NVQ level 3 A level	NVQ level 1/2 O-level + GCSE	Overseas and other unclassified Qualification None of these	
Employee	81.1	76.2	71.1	56.6	74.3
Self-employed	15.8	19.4	21.4	21.2	18.8
Not employed	3.1	4.4	7.5	22.3	7.0
Total percent*	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	3172	1219	2943	1340	8674
<i>Of those currently employed</i>					
Works full-time	95.8	95.5	94.9	85.9	94.5
Works part-time	4.2	4.5	5.1	14.1	5.5
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	3067	1144	2678	1008	7897

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 fathers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step). Excludes proxy fathers and other carers who completed the partner interview (mothers and grandparents). Education is based on education reported in MCS1 and updated with any new qualifications reported in MCS 2.

* Chi-sq=523.92 P = 0.0000 for father's economic activity by NVQ level in upper Table only.

Table 9.12a Employed father's NS-SEC (4) by highest education level at MCS1 - Scotland

Fathers highest education level	NS-SEC(4)				All Scotland Total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer, self-employed & low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	
NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	71.3	(39.2)	18.8	(8.8)	40.8
NVQ level 3 A level	15.0	(32.5)	27.0	20.2	21.0
NVQ level 1/2 O level GSE	10.5	(24.8)	42.7	44.3	27.7
Overseas and other unclassified Qualification None of these	(3.2)	(3.6)	(11.6)	26.6	10.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	458	105	293	265	1121

Notes to table

Base: All employed MCS2 fathers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). Excludes proxy fathers and other carers who completed the partner interview (mothers and grandparents). Education is based on education reported in MCS1 and updated with any new qualifications reported in MCS 2.

Note: chi-sq= 412.38 p value – 0.000.

Table 9.12b Employed father’s NS-SEC (4) by highest education level at MCS1 – Rest of UK

Fathers highest education level	NS-SEC(4)				Rest of UK Total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer, self-employed & low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	
NVQ level 4/5 Degree+	65.6	48.7	20.2	10.7	41.0
NVQ level 3 A level	12.4	18.3	18.8	11.9	14.5
NVQ level 1/2 O level GSE	18.6	28.1	45.8	50.5	33.1
Overseas and other unclassified Qualification None of these	3.4	(5.0)	15.3	26.9	11.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	3402	622	2506	2135	8665

Notes to table

Base: All employed MCS2 fathers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step). Excludes proxy fathers and other carers who completed the partner interview (mothers and grandparents). Education is based on education reported in MCS1 and updated with any new qualifications reported in MCS 2.

Note: chi-sq= 2434.35 p value – 0.000.

Couples’ employment status at age

Table 9.13 Parents’ partnerships and economic status by country

Parents’ partnerships and economic statuses	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total %
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Both employed full-time	10.1	12.6	13.7	19.7	10.8
Both employed, father ft and mother pt	33.8	35.5	36.7	30.2	34.1
Both employed, father pt and mother ft	2.2	2.5	(2.5)	(2.3)	2.2
Mother employed, father not employed	2.0	(1.7)	(2.8)	(2.3)	2.1
Father employed, mother not employed	29.6	23.1	23.6	23.0	28.6
Both not employed	4.6	5.7	4.2	(3.7)	4.6
Lone parent employed	6.4	6.3	7.6	7.9	6.4
Lone parent not employed	11.3	12.7	8.8	11.0	11.2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	8646	1949	1432	1152	13179

Notes to table

All MCS2 mothers and fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1. Excludes mothers whose partners did not complete the interview (approximately 2,056 cases) and interviews completed by grandparents or proxy interviews. Weighted by all UK weight. Chi-sq = 90.07 P = 0.0000.

Employed parents' NS-SEC statuses

Table 9.14 Employed mother's NS-SEC by country

Mother's socio-economic status	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total %
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
High managerial/professional	7.8	7.0	7.9	7.0	7.7
Low managerial/professional	31.5	34.7	34.2	31.5	31.9
Intermediate	24.4	21.7	23.3	27.8	24.2
Small employer & self-employed	8.5	5.6	5.8	5.2	7.9
Low supervisory	3.9	5.1	3.6	2.8	3.9
Semi-routine	17.4	18.2	18.0	19.8	17.6
Routine	6.6	7.7	7.2	5.9	6.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	4591	1178	1074	804	7647

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 employed mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1 whose occupations were known. Within country weighted by weight 1. All UK weighted by weight 2. Chi-sq = 22.94 P = 0.08.

Table 9.15 Employed father's NS-SEC when child aged 3 by country

Father's socio-economic status	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total %
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
High managerial/professional	15.7	11.2	14.5	11.0	15.2
Low managerial/professional	29.7	29.0	26.7	22.1	29.1
Intermediate	7.5	7.3	9.1	10.2	7.8
Small employer & self-employed	14.7	12.4	11.2	20.9	14.6
Low supervisory	12.5	16.4	15.9	12.3	12.9
semi-routine	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.3	9.3
routine	10.6	14.8	13.4	15.0	11.2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	6656	1476	1164	885	10181

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 employed fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1. Excludes proxy fathers and other carers who completed the partner interview (mothers and grandparents). Within country weighted by weight 1. All UK weighted by weight 2. Chi-sq = 64.13 P = 0.0000

Employed mother's atypical working patterns

Table 9.16 Employed mother's working at atypical hours per week, by country

Mother's working weekly atypical hours	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Works after 6 pm*	35.4	33.4	35.4	30.4	35.1
Works nights**	10.8	10.8	11.5	9.8	10.8
Works Saturdays***	13.7	15.2	16.2	10.5	14.0
Works Sundays****	8.4	9.8	8.8	(4.1)	8.4
Unweighted sample size	4779	1205	1107	826	7917

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 employed mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1, who reported working these atypical patterns on a weekly basis. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

*Chi-sq = 4.91 P = 0.25.

** Chi-sq = 4.03 P=0.28

*** Chi-sq=16.86 P = 0.01.

**** Chi-sq=19.09 P = 0.01.

Table 9.17a Employed mother's atypical weekly working patterns by NS-SEC – Scotland

Mother's working weekly atypical hours	Mothers NS-SEC (4)				All Scotland Total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer, self-employed & low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	
Works after 6 pm*	34.7	20.8	(49.0)	45.1	35.4
Works nights**	13.6	(4.2)	(12.0)	17.5	12.2
Works Saturdays***	(7.5)	10.4	(33.0)	30.9	16.4
Works Sundays****	(4.5)	(5.9)	(13.3)	17.9	9.0
Unweighted sample size	447	254	98	290	1089

Notes to table

Base: All employed MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who reported working these atypical patterns on a weekly basis. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

*Chi-sq = 80.94 P = 0.000.

** Chi-sq = 46.84 P=0.000

*** Chi-sq=139.13 P = 0.000.

**** Chi-sq=85.94 P = 0.000.

Table 9.17b Employed mother's atypical weekly working patterns by NS-SEC – Rest of UK

Mother's working weekly atypical hours	Mothers NS-SEC (4)				Rest of UK Total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer, self-employed & low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	
Works after 6 pm*	35.2	22.5	43.4	43.8	35.2
Works nights**	10.2	5.6	12.4	15.8	10.7
Works Saturdays***	7.9	7.4	24.0	24.3	13.7
Works Sundays****	5.5	4.5	10.6	15.4	8.3
Unweighted sample size	2457	1605	758	1849	6669

Notes to table

Base: All employed MCS2 mothers in England Wales and UK (natural, adoptive, foster and step), who reported working these atypical patterns on a weekly basis. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

*Chi-sq = 411.45 P = 0.000.

** Chi-sq = 226.83 P=0.000

*** Chi-sq=524.36 P = 0.000.

**** Chi-sq=354.12 P = 0.000.

Employee mother's use of flexible working arrangements

Table 9.18 Percent of employee mothers in each country who reported using flexible working arrangements with their current employer at age 3

Mothers report of flexible working arrangements used	Country				All UK Total	P value
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Part-time working	64.6	64.3	60.0	44.3	63.4	0.00
Job-sharing	8.6	7.8	11.2	6.7	8.7	0.02
Flexible working hours	30.0	30.4	27.4	27.7	29.7	0.29
Working at or from home occasionally	14.0	10.9	11.2	7.8	13.3	0.00
Working at or from home all the time	3.0	(2.3)	(1.5)	(1.7)	2.8	0.08
Special shifts (i.e. evenings, school hours)	16.9	17.4	15.3	10.6	16.6	0.00
9-day fortnights/ 4.5 day working week	1.3	(1.3)	(1.1)	(2.3)	1.3	0.28
School term-time contracts	7.8	9.8	5.7	7.6	7.7	0.01
Ability to change from full to part-time	24.0	22.4	20.5	22.6	23.5	0.41
None of these	10.4	11.9	11.4	19.2	10.8	0.00
Unweighted maximum sample size	4279	1109	1025	775	7188	

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 employee mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1.

Table 9.19a Percent of employee mothers in each NS-SEC group who reported using flexible working arrangements with their current employer, by NS-SEC (4) at child's age 3 – Scotland

Mother's flexible working arrangements used	Mother's NS-SEC				All Scotland Total	P value
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine		
Part-time working	53.2	64.4	(57.6)	68.3	60.3	0.00
Job-sharing	15.1	(12.4)	(10.1)	3.8	11.1	0.00
Flexible working hours	30.6	33.1	(31.1)	17.1	27.6	0.00
Working at or from home occasionally	19.0	(10.0)	(10.1)	0.7	11.4	0.00
Working at or from home all the time	(1.3)	(2.9)	(3.8)	0.3	(1.5)	0.04
Special shifts (i.e. evenings, school hours)	13.4	(13.2)	(8.2)	23.0	15.8	0.00
9-day fortnights/ 4.5 day working week	(1.2)	(1.5)	(0.0)	0.4	1.0	0.56
School term-time contracts	(5.7)	(5.5)	(7.0)	5.7	5.7	0.98
Ability to change from full to part-time	26.4	21.3	(22.2)	10.3	20.5	0.00
None of these	12.7	(10.1)	(15.2)	9.5	11.3	0.47
Unweighted maximum sample size	427	254	(40)	290	1011	

Notes to table

Base: All employee MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed. Note: This table is based on employees only. Employees were asked "which, if any, of these arrangements have you made use of in your current main job, or, plan to make use of".

Table 9.19b Percent of employee mothers in each NS-SEC group who reported using flexible working arrangements with their current employer, by NS-SEC (4) at child's age 3 – Rest of UK

Mother's flexible working arrangements used	Mother's NS-SEC				Rest of UK Total	P value
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine		
Part-time working	58.2	66.7	57.1	71.7	64.1	0.00
Job-sharing	11.2	10.0	(6.0)	3.6	8.6	0.00
Flexible working hours	32.4	33.7	26.3	22.4	29.8	0.00
Working at or from home occasionally	24.0	10.3	(4.0)	1.6	13.3	0.00
Working at or from home all the time	3.4	4.3	(0.7)	1.0	2.9	0.00
Special shifts (i.e. evenings, school hours)	13.7	15.0	25.7	22.1	16.9	0.00
9-day fortnights/ 4.5 day working week	2.2	1.1	(0.8)	0.3	1.3	0.00
School term-time contracts	8.4	7.1	(6.1)	8.5	8.0	0.32
Ability to change from full to part-time	29.8	26.8	22.3	11.8	23.7	0.00
None of these	11.2	10.1	14.8	9.9	10.7	0.12
Unweighted maximum sample size	2307	1604	275	1849	6035	

Notes to table

Base: All employee MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step). Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed. Note: This table is based on employees only. Employees were asked "which, if any, of these arrangements have you made use of in your current main job, or, plan to make use of".

Table 9.20 Percent of employee mothers in each country with access to employer-provided family-friendly arrangements by country at child's age 3

Employers' offers of family friendly provisions	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total	p value
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Financial help with childcare/childcare vouchers	9.5	5.5	5.7	4.3	8.7	0.00
Workplace nursery or crèche	5.3	5.2	2.9	1.5	4.9	0.00
Other nurseries supported by employer	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.65
Help with finding childcare facilities away from the workplace	2.8	1.7	3.0	1.4	2.7	0.06
Care for children after school hours or during school holidays	6.0	6.0	6.1	4.5	5.9	0.45
Time off for family emergencies	53.2	57.8	53.2	60.0	53.7	0.00
Career breaks for personal reasons	7.0	8.5	9.8	6.9	7.4	0.13
Paternity leave	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.3	2.0	0.51
Parental leave	15.9	15.8	18.7	17.2	16.2	0.43
A telephone to use for family reasons	44.3	50.0	46.3	50.3	45.1	0.00
None of these	24.4	20.5	24.5	19.7	24.1	0.00
Unweighted sample size	4202	1104	1021	770	7097	

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 employee mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed. Note: This table is based on employees only therefore does not include self employed mothers. Employees were asked "which, if any, of these arrangements have you made use of in your current main job, or, plan to make use of".

Non-employed mothers' reasons for not working at age 3

Table 9.21 Non-employed mothers' reasons for not working, by country

Mothers' reasons why not currently employed	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total	P value
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Prefer to be at home looking after family	64.8	60.0	56.4	70.2	63.7	0.00
Prefer to look after children myself	59.4	59.4	55.9	47.2	57.9	0.00
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	11.4	11.3	7.9	8.6	10.7	0.07
I cannot find suitable childcare	4.7	5.8	7.6	(3.4)	5.1	0.00
There are no suitable jobs for me	10.1	8.2	10.8	(5.1)	9.9	0.18
I am on a training course	3.0	(4.3)	(3.0)	(1.6)	3.1	0.00
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	4.0	(4.8)	(3.7)	(2.9)	4.0	0.34
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	1.8	(2.9)	(1.9)	(3.3)	2.1	0.04
I prefer not to work	5.2	(2.7)	(6.8)	(3.7)	4.9	0.41
My husband/partner disapproves	2.1	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.4)	1.6	0.05
I have a new baby	9.3	7.9	9.2	(6.2)	8.8	0.03
Other	11.0	12.1	16.3	9.4	11.6	0.00
Maximum unweighted sample size	4619	892	600	529	6640	

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers who were no working, nor seeking work when cohort child aged 3, (natural, adoptive, foster and step) including 692 families who were not interviewed at MCS1. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

Table 9.22a Non-employed mothers' reasons for not working at MCS2 by partner's employment status at MCS2 Scotland

Mothers' reasons why not currently employed at MCS2	Partner employed at MCS 2			All Scotland Total	P value
	Employed Full time	Employed Part time	Non-employed		
Prefer to be at home looking after family	62.2	(45.0)	(57.4)	60.8	0.20
Prefer to look after children myself	57.1	(53.5)	(44.7)	55.3	0.31
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	(7.9)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(8.1)	0.20
I cannot find suitable childcare	(5.1)	(4.3)	(7.7)	(5.4)	0.69
There are no suitable jobs for me	(9.5)	(18.2)	(16.5)	(10.9)	0.14
I am on a training course	(1.9)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	0.21
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	(1.9)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(2.7)	0.02
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	(2.0)	(4.3)	(3.3)	(2.3)	0.65
I prefer not to work	(9.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(8.0)	0.05
My husband/partner disapproves	(2.1)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	0.30
I have a new baby	(10.9)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(9.3)	0.09
Other	(14.0)	(8.5)	(26.5)	15.3	0.08
Unweighted cases sample size	287	(19)	53	359	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 mothers in Scotland who were not employed at the MCS2 interview and had partners. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

Table 9.22b Non-employed mothers' reasons for not working at MCS2 by partner's employment status at MCS2 Rest of UK

Mothers' reasons why not currently employed at MCS2	Partner employed at MCS 2			Rest of UK Total	P value
	Employed Full time	Employed Part time	Non-employed		
Prefer to be at home looking after family	68.0	69.8	66.0	67.9	0.64
Prefer to look after children myself	63.3	62.7	55.8	62.3	0.00
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	11.2	(4.9)	7.8	10.4	0.00
I cannot find suitable childcare	3.8	(3.0)	(2.0)	3.5	0.10
There are no suitable jobs for me	9.2	(9.8)	8.9	9.2	0.93
I am on a training course	2.4	(1.6)	(2.3)	2.3	0.70
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	1.7	(4.2)	(6.9)	2.6	0.00
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	1.6	(1.9)	(5.1)	2.1	0.00
I prefer not to work	5.7	(6.9)	(4.8)	5.6	0.66
My husband/partner disapproves	2.4	(2.7)	(1.5)	2.3	0.47
I have a new baby	11.1	(6.9)	11.3	10.8	0.17
Other	9.3	(9.0)	16.8	10.3	0.00
Unweighted cases sample size	2666	304	633	3603	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI who were not employed at the MCS2 interview and had partners. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

Table 9.23a Non-employed mothers' reasons for not working at MCS2 by household income at MCS2 Scotland

Mothers' reasons why not currently employed at MCS 2	Income Poverty status at MCS 2		All Scotland Total	P values
	Above 60% median income level	Below 60% median income level		
Prefer to be at home looking after family	62.7	46.3	56.2	0.00
Prefer to look after children myself	62.2	48.9	56.9	0.00
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	(6.7)	(9.7)	(7.9)	0.15
I cannot find suitable childcare	(5.8)	(10.0)	(7.5)	0.07
There are no suitable jobs for me	(10.6)	(13.6)	11.8	0.22
I am on a training course	(1.9)	(5.2)	(3.2)	0.02
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	(1.4)	(8.4)	(4.2)	0.00
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	(1.6)	(3.1)	(2.2)	0.21
I prefer not to work	(9.8)	(2.4)	(6.8)	0.00
My husband/partner disapproves	(2.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	0.15
I have a new baby	(12.6)	(5.7)	9.9	0.02
Other	(13.5)	(17.7)	15.1	0.18
Unweighted cases sample size	288	225	513	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 mothers in Scotland who were not employed at the MCS2 interview. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

Table 9.23b Non-employed mothers' reasons for not working at MCS2 by household income at MCS2 Rest of UK

Mothers' reasons why not currently employed at MCS 2	Income Poverty status at MCS 2		Rest of UK Total	P values
	Above 60% median income level	Below 60% median income level		
Prefer to be at home looking after family	67.5	58.5	63.5	0.00
Prefer to look after children myself	63.0	55.5	59.7	0.00
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	11.3	13.4	12.2	0.06
I cannot find suitable childcare	3.9	6.5	5.0	0.00
There are no suitable jobs for me	9.8	11.2	10.4	0.18
I am on a training course	2.7	3.9	3.2	0.03
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	2.0	7.3	4.3	0.00
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.03
I prefer not to work	6.2	3.4	5.0	0.00
My husband/partner disapproves	2.1	1.6	1.9	0.38
I have a new baby	11.0	7.7	9.5	0.00
Other	9.6	12.9	11.1	0.00
Unweighted cases sample size	2162	2609	4771	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI who were not employed at the MCS2 interview. Columns do not add to 100 percent as multiple responses allowed.

Changes in parent's employment from 9-10 months to age 3

Table 9.24a Changes in mother's employment status and hours of work from 9-10 mths to age 3 Scotland

Mother's employment status when cohort child aged 9-10 months	Mother's employment status when cohort child aged 3			Total	Sample Size
	Full-time	Part-time	non-employed		
Full-time	65.8	24.7	9.5	100	296
Part-time	8.6	77.8	13.5	100	705
non-employed	3.9	25.9	70.2	100	809
All Scotland Total	15.9	46.7	37.4	100	1810

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2, therefore excluding 692 families who were not interviewed at sweep one. Chi-sq = 1212.90 P = 0.0000

Table 9.24b Changes in mother's employment status and hours of work from 9-10 mths to age 3 Rest of UK

Mother's employment status when cohort child aged 9-10 months	Mother's employment status when cohort child aged 3			Total	Sample Size
	Full-time	Part-time	non-employed		
Full-time	62.0	26.0	12.0	100	1758
Part-time	9.8	72.9	17.3	100	4215
non-employed	4.6	21.3	74.1	100	7090
Rest of UK Total	14.1	40.9	45.0	100	13063

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2, therefore excluding 692 families who were not interviewed at sweep one. Chi-sq = 7690.36 P = 0.0000

Table 9.25a Changes in father's employment status and hours of work from 9-10 mths to age 3 Scotland

Father's employment status when cohort child aged 9-10 months	Father's employment status when cohort child aged 3			Total	Sample Size
	Full-time	Part-time	non-employed		
Full-time	95.4	(2.5)	(2.2)	100	889
Part-time	(44.5)	(45.3)	(10.2)	100	(26)
non-employed	31.0	14.2	54.8	100	108
All Scotland Total	87.8	4.7	7.5	100	1023

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 employed fathers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2. Chi-sq= 499.51 P = 0.0000

Table 9.25b Changes in father’s employment status and hours of work from 9-10 mths to age 3 Rest of UK

Father’s employment status when cohort child aged 9-10 months	Father’s employment status when cohort child aged 3			Total	Sample Size
	Full-time	Part-time	non-employed		
Full-time	94.2	2.7	3.1	100	6666
Part-time	46.3	44.0	(9.7)	100	384
non-employed	35.8	11.6	52.5	100	825
Rest of UK Total	87.9	5.0	7.1	100	7875

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 employed fathers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2. Chi-sq= 3235.43 P = 0.0000

Changes in parents' combined partnership and economic status

Table 9.26a Parents' partnerships and economic statuses at child's age 9-10 months and age 3 – Scotland

Partnership and economic status when cohort child aged 9-10 months	Partnership and economic status when cohort child aged 3										Total percent	Unweighted sample size
	Both employed full-time	Both employed, father ft and mother pt	Both employed, father pt and mother ft	Mother only employed	Father only employed	Both not employed	Lone parent employed	Lone parent not employed				
Both employed full-time	62.8	23.5	(1.2)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100	202		
Both employed, father ft and mother pt	(7.6)	71.1	(1.7)	(1.5)	12.0	(0.3)	(4.2)	(1.6)	100	430		
Both employed, father pt and mother ft	(5.8)	(22.2)	(49.9)	(9.3)	(5.8)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100	(20)		
Mother only employed	(11.0)	(15.4)	(9.8)	(31.9)	(7.9)	(4.9)	(19.1)	(0.0)	100	(43)		
Father only employed	(3.2)	24.1	(1.5)	(0.4)	59.4	(3.4)	(2.5)	(5.6)	100	366		
Both not employed	(0.9)	(6.8)	(4.8)	(9.6)	(20.4)	(38.5)	(0.9)	(18.2)	100	90		
Lone parent employed	(2.6)	(15.7)	(1.0)	(4.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(57.6)	(16.7)	100	84		
Lone parent not employed	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(13.5)	(8.6)	(17.5)	54.4	100	136		
All Scotland total	13.2	35.8	2.6	2.8	24.4	4.4	8.0	9.0	100	1371		

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 families in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step mothers and fathers) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2, excluding mothers whose partners were not interviewed. Other carers and proxy interviews are excluded. Chi sq=2226.06 P = 0.0000

Table 9.26b Parents' partnerships and economic statuses at child's age 9-10 months and age 3 – Rest of UK

Partnership and economic status when cohort child aged 9-10 months	Partnership and economic status when cohort child aged 3								Total percent	Unweighted sample size
	Both employed full-time	Both employed, father ft and mother pt	Both employed, father pt and mother ft	Mother only employed	Father only employed	Both not employed	Lone parent employed	Lone parent not employed		
Both employed full-time	54.5	24.1	1.8	2.2	12.5	0.7	3.8	0.5	100	1262
Both employed, father ft and mother pt	7.4	68.5	1.6	1.2	15.7	0.5	4.0	1.1	100	3006
Both employed, father pt and mother ft	(10.8)	31.7	34.6	(3.9)	(13.6)	(3.0)	(1.7)	(0.7)	100	179
Mother only employed	(11.6)	(21.9)	(9.0)	22.9	(15.8)	(8.3)	(5.0)	(5.4)	100	239
Father only employed	3.1	21.0	1.4	1.5	60.5	3.5	2.6	6.3	100	3453
Both not employed	0.6	3.1	1.4	2.9	25.8	43.9	3.3	19.0	100	792
Lone parent employed	(5.6)	(10.5)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(3.7)	(0.5)	56.9	19.5	100	421
Lone parent not employed	0.3	3.9	0.5	0.9	9.0	6.1	12.4	66.9	100	1417
Rest of UK total	10.6	34.3	2.2	2.0	29.6	4.6	6.0	10.8	100	10769

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 families in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step mothers and fathers) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2, excluding mothers whose partners were not interviewed. Other carers and proxy interviews are excluded. Chi sq=15400.0 P = 0.0000

Mother's new qualifications by age 3

Table 9.27 Whether mothers had acquired new qualifications by MCS2 country

Acquired new qualifications since cohort child was 9-10 months old	Country at MCS 2				All UK Total %
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Yes	16.9	19.9	15.3	18.3	16.9
No	83.1	80.1	84.7	81.7	83.1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	9093	2185	1779	1429	14486

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2, who gave valid information.

Chi-sq=6.83 P=0.02

Table 9.28a Mother's new qualifications by MCS2 by NVQ level at MCS1 – Scotland

Mothers acquired new qualification by MCS 2	Level of original MCS 1 qualification				All Scotland Total
	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3	NVQ level 1/2	Overseas qualification only None of these	
percent Yes	18.0	14.7	13.3	(9.8)	15.2
Unweighted sample size	678	387	520	200	1785

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2 who had acquired a new qualification since sweep one interview.

Chi-sq = 9.78 P=0.01 in upper table only.

Note: Figures assume an NVQ qualification at any level is higher than an overseas qualification; and an overseas qualification is higher than 'None'.

Table 9.28b Mother's new qualifications by MCS2 by NVQ level at MCS1– Rest of UK

Mothers acquired new qualification by MCS 2	Level of original MCS 1 qualification				Rest of UK Total
	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3	NVQ level 1/2	Overseas qualification only None of these	
percent Yes	19.6	20.2	16.6	7.5	17.1
Unweighted sample size	3874	1726	4869	2210	12679

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 mothers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2 who had acquired a new qualification since sweep one interview.

Chi-sq = 133.15 P=0.000 in upper table only

Note: Figures assume an NVQ qualification at any level is higher than an overseas qualification; and an overseas qualification is higher than 'None'.

Father's new qualifications by age 3

Table 9.29 Whether fathers had acquired new qualifications by MCS2 by country

Acquired new qualifications since cohort child was 9-10 months old	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	All UK Total %
Yes	20.6	22.9	17.4	17.9	20.3
No	79.4	77.1	82.7	82.1	79.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	5719	1312	1029	775	8835

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2, excluding those with missing information.

Chi-sq=6.69 P = 0.02

Table 9.30a Father's new qualifications by MCS2 by NVQ at MCS1- Scotland

Fathers acquired new qualification by MCS 2	Level of original MCS 1 qualification				All Scotland Total
	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3	NVQ level 1/2	Overseas qualification only None of these	
Percent Yes	18.2	21.5	16.0	(12.8)	17.9
Unweighted sample size	400	232	277	102	1011

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 fathers in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2 who had acquired a new qualification since sweep one interview.

Chi-sq = 4.34 P =0.00 in upper table only.

Note: Figures assume an NVQ qualification at any level is higher than an overseas qualification; and an overseas qualification is higher than 'None'.

Table 9.30b Father's new qualifications by MCS2 by NVQ level at MCS1 – Rest of UK

Fathers acquired new qualification by MCS 2	Level of original MCS 1 qualification				Rest of UK Total
	NVQ level 4/5	NVQ level 3	NVQ level 1/2	Overseas qualification only None of these	
Percent Yes	21.1	23.2	20.3	13.7	20.4
Unweighted sample size	2845	1136	2573	1058	7612

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 fathers in England Wales and NI (natural, adoptive, foster and step) interviewed in sweep 1 and followed-up in sweep 2 who had acquired a new qualification since sweep one interview.

Chi-sq =27.92 P =0.00 in upper table only.

Note: Figures assume an NVQ qualification at any level is higher than an overseas qualification; and an overseas qualification is higher than 'None'.

CHAPTER TEN. INCOME AND POVERTY

Methods

We follow the same procedures we used in MCS1. The derivation of an income poverty rate for the MCS is not straightforward. In order to maintain response rates, respondents were asked to specify which of 18 income bands their family income⁷ belonged to, instead of asking them to specify an actual figure for their income. The survey questionnaire used separate income bands for lone parents and for couples. In order to produce an estimate of family income we assigned the central value of the income band to all the families belonging to that particular band. For the top and bottom categories of the income bands, we took respectively, the top and bottom thresholds of the band as the household income. This procedure artificially reduces the estimated range of family income somewhat.

Having established income we need to “equivalise” it to take account of the needs of families of different sizes and compositions. For the calculation of equivalent income we used a version of the McClements equivalence scale⁸, also used by the government in its annual publication of Households Below Average Income. We did not take account of the detailed child weights in the McClements scale partly on the grounds that it gives a weight of only 0.09 for babies, 0.18 for a child aged 3. Instead we assigned to children under 16 in the household the average of the child weights of 0.23. The McClements scale was used instead of the newer OECD scale in these first analyses, since this was the scale used in analyses of MCS1, so that comparisons can be made.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of total family income for MCS2 families. The mean was £341.33 per week and the median was £281.43 per week.

Income poverty

The poverty threshold was defined as 60 percent of national median income before housing costs. This is the conventional relative poverty measure used by the government in the Households Below Average Income series. In 2003/4 the median before housing costs was £333 per week for a childless couple (DWP 2005). The proportion of families with equivalent income below a threshold based on this level (£200 per week) was 26.8 percent. This is higher than the national child poverty estimate of 21 percent in the HBAI (DWP 2005) because the MCS2 poverty rate is a family poverty rate for families with a very young child. The median income band for couples in our sample was £22,000 - £28,000 per annum. The median for single parents was just £5, 500 - £7, 500 per annum.

⁷ Family income is only asked of lone parents and couples and does not include income earned by other adults living in the household.

⁸

McClements equivalence scale	
<i>Number of people in family</i>	<i>Equivalence scale</i>
Head	0.61
Spouse	0.39
Each additional adult (over 16)	0.45
Each child	0.09-0.36

By country

Table 10.1 Percent families in poverty at MCS2 by country

		Percentage Below 60 percent (N)	Total N unweighted
Country at MCS 2	England	25.3	8184
	Wales	30.3	1850
	Scotland	21.3	1489
	Northern Ireland	29.3	1064
	UK	26.0	12587
	Chi Square	45.56	
	p	0.001	

Notes to table

Notes: All MCS 2 families (includes natural, adoptive, foster and step families) who answered the family income question (n=12,954). Weighted by weight 2. Country weighted by weight one for within country analysis and weight 2 for all UK.

Table 10.2a Incidence of family income poverty at MCS2, by ward type, partnership, number of children and mother's age at birth (Scotland)

		Percentage below 60 per cent	Total Unweighted n
Ward at MCS1	Other disadvantaged	33.5	744
	Non-disadvantaged	14.4	749
	Chi square	31.1640	
	p	0.0000	
Partnership status at MCS2	Married	9.2	946
	Co-habiting	35.6	295
	Lone parent	65.8	217
	Chi square	62.2474	
	p	0.0000	
Number of children at MCS2	One child	25.3	408
	Two children	16.8	740
	Three children or more	33.2	355
	Chi square	19.0164	
	p	0.0000	
Mother's age at birth	Up to 20	56.8	147
	21-25	36.0	250
	26-30	20.0	432
	31-35	14.4	458
	36+	(12.3)	216
	Chi square	33.2532	
	p	0.0000	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland with valid data

Table 10.2b Incidence of family income poverty at MCS2, by ward type, partnership, number of children and mother's age at birth (Rest of UK)

		Percentage below 60 per cent	Total unweighted n
Ward at MCS1	Minority ethnic	57.2	750
	Other disadvantaged	39.2	2071
	Non-disadvantaged	17.3	824
	Chi square	122.1803	
	p	0.0000	
Partnership status at MCS2	Married	14.4	6902
	Co-habiting	29.5	1848
	Lone parent	72.3	1525
	Chi square	227.573	
	p	0.0000	
Number of children at MCS2	One child	28.7	2831
	Two children	20.1	5077
	Three children or more	37.6	3269
	Chi square	129.5838	
	p	0.0000	
Mother's age at birth	Up to 20	70.0	1271
	21-25	41.6	2061
	26-30	21.5	3423
	31-35	15.2	3069
	36+	18.9	1353
	Chi square	232.8768	
	p	0.0000	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI with valid data

Table 10.3a Family poverty at MCS2 by employment and by education of parents (Scotland)

		Percentage below 60 percent threshold	Total Unweighted n
Employment status*	Both employed full-time	(2.9)	182
	Father full-time, mother part-time	4.886	465
	Mother full-time, father part-time	(2.9)	(24)
	Mother employed, father not employed	(59.2)	(38)
	Father employed, mother not employed	(17.5)	275
	Both not employed	(90.4)	56
	Lone parent employed	(32.5)	100
	Lone parent not employed	94.8	117
	Chi square	94.9982	
	p	0.0000	
Mothers' social class, NS-SEC**	Managerial & professional	(2.2)	384
	Intermediate	(6.7)	220
	Small employers, own account	(11.4)	46
	Lower supervisory and technical	(18.2)	36
	Semi-routine and routine	24.4	241
	Chi square	17.9828	
p	0.0000		
Fathers' social class, NS-SEC**	Managerial and professional	5.6	423
	Intermediate	(8.7)	95
	Small employers, own account	(14.1)	106
	Lower supervisory and technical	(12.4)	166
	Semi-routine and routine	31.3	246
	Chi square	19.2158	
p	0.0000		
Fathers' education ***	NVQ 4/5	4.2	449
	NVQ 3	(12.5)	229
	NVQ 1/ 2	(13.1)	302
	Overseas	(23.7)	18
	None	(38.4)	85
	Chi square	24.7780	
p	0.0000		
Mothers' education ***	NVQ 4/5	7.9	417
	NVQ 3	19.2	340
	NVQ 1/ 2	33.6	596
	Overseas	(30.9)	17
	None	63.5	123
	Chi square	55.9395	
p	0.0000		

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland with valid data

Table 10.3b Family poverty at MCS2 by employment and by education of parents (Rest of UK)

		Percentage below 60 percent threshold	Total Unweighted n
Employment status*	Both employed full-time	5.2	1074
	Father full-time, mother part-time	6.8	3099
	Mother full-time, father part-time	17.4	224
	Mother employed, father not employed	50.4	182
	Father employed, mother not employed	20.8	2680
	Both not employed	83.8	544
	Lone parent employed	35.3	623
	Lone parent not employed	91.2	1400
	Chi square	56.786	
	p	0.0000	
Mothers' social class, NS-SEC**	Managerial & professional	5.0	2195
	Intermediate	8.1	1404
	Small employers, own account	(12.1)	376
	Lower supervisory and technical	(16.1)	234
	Semi-routine and routine	24.8	1503
	Chi square	63.9741	
p	0.0000		
Fathers' social class, NS-SEC**	Managerial and professional	5.4	3085
	Intermediate	10.2	601
	Small employers, own account	22.5	1050
	Lower supervisory and technical	19.3	1091
	Semi-routine and routine	36.3	1929
	Chi square	169.1441	
p	0.0000		
Fathers' education ***	NVQ 4/5	6.0	2888
	NVQ 3	13.2	1123
	NVQ 1/ 2	19.2	2464
	Overseas	32.5	294
	None	45.0	730
	Chi square	139.1094	
p	0.0000		
Mothers' education ***	Mother – NVQ 4/5	8.7	3593
	NVQ 3	21.8	1508
	NVQ 1/ 2	31.8	3991
	Overseas	54.2	299
	None	65.1	1233
	Chi square	279.8705	
p	0.0000		

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI with valid data

Table 10.4a Subjective indicators at MCS2 by income poverty (Scotland)

		Percentage with family income below 60 per cent threshold	Total unweighted n
Mothers' reports of managing financially	Living comfortably	(4.7)	416
	Doing all right	19.3	568
	Just about managing	32.6	381
	Finding it difficult	57.6	131
	Chi square	64.9031	
	p	0.0000	
Mothers' reports of coping with the mortgage/rent*	Very easy to manage	11.2	417
	Fairly easy	13.7	539
	Neither	20.7	249
	Fairly/very difficult to manage	(49.0)	72
	Don't have rent/mortgage	87.0	121
	Chi Square	87.0584	
	p	0.0000	
Life satisfaction 0-10 (10 is most satisfied)*	6 or less	46.1	240
	7-8	19.3	611
	9-10	13.8	567
	Chi Square	52.8431	
	p	0.0000	

Notes to table

Base: Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland with valid data

Table 10.4 b Subjective indicators at MCS 2 by income poverty (Rest of UK)

		Percentage with family income below 60 per cent threshold	Total unweighted n
Mothers' reports of managing financially	Living comfortably	8.715	2747
	Doing all right	20.9	4242
	Just about managing	40.3	3063
	Finding it difficult	56.4	1084
	Chi square	300.7066	
	p	0.0000	
Mothers' reports of coping with the mortgage/rent*	Very easy to manage	17.8	2480
	Fairly easy	17.1	4099
	Neither	25.3	1998
	Fairly/very difficult to manage	43.6	774
	Don't have rent/mortgage	87.9	733
	Chi Square	223.4560	
	p	0.0000	
Life satisfaction 0-10 (10 is most satisfied)*	6 or less	44.6	1887
	7-8	22.4	4066
	9-10	17.7	4002
	Chi Square	234.7389	
	p	0.0000	

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI with valid data

Table 10.5a Poverty at MCS1 and MCS2 (Scotland)

	MCS2			Total % (n)
	Family income	Above 60 per cent	Below 60 per cent	
MCS1	Above 60 per cent	87.9	12.1	100 (1128)
	Below 60 per cent	43.9	56.1	100 (343)
	Total	78.2	21.8	100 (1471)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in Scotland with valid data. Unweighted sample sizes

Table 10.5b Poverty at MCS1 and MCS2 (Rest of UK)

	MCS2			
	Family income	Above 60 per cent	Below 60 per cent	Total % (n)
MCS1	Above 60 per cent	84.7	15.4	100 (7567)
	Below 60 per cent	36.3	63.7	100 (2852)
	Total	67.6	32.4	100 (10419)

Notes to table

Base: MCS2 main respondents in England Wales and NI with valid data.

Unweighted sample sizes

CHAPTER ELEVEN. CHILDCARE

Main childcare arrangement at MCS 2

Table 11.1 Main Childcare Arrangement at Age 3 by users of care by country

	Self/partner Percent	Grandparent Percent	Other relative/ friend/neighbour Percent	Childminder/ nanny/au pair/ non-relative Percent	Nursery/crèche/ nursery school/ playgroup Percent
All UK main childcare arrangements at MCS2	22.3 (1663)	27.7 (2254)	6.5 (555)	13.4 (941)	30.2 (2150)
England	22.8 (1102)	26.5 (1282)	6.2 (328)	13.4 (593)	31.1 (1516)
Wales	22.6 (262)	35.8 (418)	5.2 (65)	8.1 (89)	28.3 (296)
Scotland	19.9 (189)	31.3 (305)	8.1 (80)	13.0 (114)	27.7 (256)
Northern Ireland	15.9 (110)	36.5 (249)	11.4 (82)	21.6 (145)	14.7 (82)
	Chi2(12)=78.78 P=0.0000				

Notes to table

Base: All MCS2 main respondents users of child care. Unweighted sample sizes

Table 11.2a Main Childcare Arrangement at Age Three by users of care (Scotland)

	Self/partner	Grandparent	Other relative/ friend/ neighbour	Childminder/ nanny/ au- pair/ non- relative	Nursery/ creche/ nursery school/ playgroup	Total %(N)
All main childcare arrangements at MCS2	19.0 (162)	33.9 (301)	7.2 (66)	10.9 (88)	28.9 (243)	100 (860)
Mother's employment status						
Mother does not work	10.8 (17)	28.9 (44)	3.2 (6)	6.2 (9)	50.9 (79)	100 (155)
Mother works part-time	23.0 (116)	37.0 (193)	8.0 (43)	10.8 (51)	21.2 (104)	100 (507)
Mother works full-time	15.0 (29)	30.1 (64)	8.2 (17)	15.1 (28)	31.5 (60)	100 (198)
F=6.83, P<.001						
Highest qualifications of parents						
NVQ5 / NVQ4	15.6 (55)	31.0 (117)	4.1 (15)	12.6 (44)	36.8 (132)	100 (363)
NVQ3	29.0 (54)	31.8 (63)	9.8 (20)	8.4 (16)	21.0 (38)	100 (191)
NVQ2	30.0 (32)	41.2 (44)	7.6 (8)	5.0 (4)	16.0 (17)	100 (105)
NVQ1 / no qualifications	8.4 (2)	49.8 (10)	25.1 (6)	4.2 (1)	12.5 (3)	100 (22)
F=5.19, P<.001						
Highest parental occupation						
Managerial / professional	16.4 (73)	29.7 (142)	6.5 (31)	12.7 (56)	34.7 (153)	100 (455)
Intermediate	27.4 (28)	41.5 (45)	6.6 (7)	11.5 (11)	13.0 (13)	100 (104)
Small employee / self-employed	19.6 (7)	31.2 (10)	10.1 (3)	10.1 (3)	28.9 (9)	100 (32)
Low support / technical	24.8 (16)	44.4 (30)	10.6 (8)	3.0 (2)	17.3 (12)	100 (68)
Semi-routine / routine	10.2 (9)	44.9 (32)	8.2 (6)	9.0 (6)	27.7 (20)	100 (73)
F=2.55, P<.005						
Equivalised family income						
£478 - £1329	8.3 (19)	29.4 (70)	4.3 (10)	11.4 (26)	46.6 (105)	100 (230)
£330 - £477	25.1 (57)	35.8 (87)	6.1 (15)	12.3 (26)	20.7 (47)	100 (232)
£182 - £329	26.9 (59)	36.1 (81)	10.8 (26)	9.8 (20)	16.3 (37)	100 (223)
>= £181	13.8 (14)	38.2 (41)	6.4 (7)	8.2 (8)	33.4 (36)	100 (106)
F=6.42, P<.001						

Notes to table

Unweighted sample sizes. Percentages weighted using weight 1.

Base: MCS2 Families in Scotland where the main respondent uses child care and is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father and data are available on both carers, including lone parents, and where the main childcare provision specified is ongoing at the time of the MCS2 interview.

Notes: Self in self/partner category relates to self-provision while working and does not include non-working mothers who look after their children. Highest parental qualifications and occupation is the higher of either of the two parents in two-parent families or the highest qualification or occupation of lone parents.

Table 11.2b Main Childcare Arrangement at Age Three by users of care (Rest of UK)

	Self/partner	Grandparent	Other relative/ friend/ neighbor	Childminder/ nanny/ au- pair/ non- relative	Nursery/ creche/ nursery school/ playgroup	Total % (N)
All main childcare arrangements at MCS2	21.4 (1272)	28.9 (1906)	5.9 (404)	12.0 (665)	31.8 (1762)	100 (6009)
Mother's employment status						
Mother does not work	10.6 (164)	21.4 (373)	5.7 (105)	8.4 (100)	53.9 (745)	100 (1487)
Mother works part-time	26.4 (870)	32.2 (1148)	5.8 (210)	11.9 (352)	23.8 (695)	100 (3275)
Mother works full-time	19.9 (238)	28.4 (384)	6.2 (89)	17.0 (213)	28.4 (322)	100 (1246)
F=43.08, P<.001						
Highest qualifications of parents						
NVQ5 / NVQ4	18.1 (458)	23.8 (640)	4.0 (118)	15.4 (373)	38.6 (839)	100 (2428)
NVQ3	30.2 (276)	29.6 (308)	5.3 (55)	10.6 (88)	24.4 (214)	100 (941)
NVQ2	29.2 (307)	36.1 (389)	8.1 (85)	7.3 (72)	19.4 (192)	100 (1045)
NVQ1 / no qualifications	30.7 (85)	33.2 (96)	5.0 (19)	5.1 (12)	26.0 (84)	100 (296)
F=19.21, P<.001						
Highest parental occupation						
Managerial / professional	18.6 (560)	25.9 (851)	4.7 (160)	15.5 (453)	35.3 (965)	100 (2989)
Intermediate	24.1 (175)	33.5 (270)	6.7 (58)	10.8 (81)	24.8 (164)	100 (748)
Small employee / self-employed	23.9 (86)	31.7 (120)	8.4 (34)	6.5 (22)	29.5 (107)	100 (369)
Low support / technical	31.5 (129)	32.0 (132)	8.2 (27)	5.0 (19)	23.3 (79)	100 (386)
Semi-routine / routine	16.2 (79)	35.2 (193)	6.1 (35)	8.6 (35)	33.8 (166)	100 (508)
F=7.41, P<.001						
Equivalised family income						
£478 - £1329	10.8 (188)	24.9 (426)	4.4 (81)	18.5 (294)	41.4 (612)	100 (1601)
£330 - £477	26.0 (351)	29.0 (453)	5.4 (82)	11.2 (150)	28.4 (351)	100 (1387)
£182 - £329	28.6 (366)	34.0 (476)	6.0 (93)	7.6 (99)	23.9 (311)	100 (1345)
>= £181	26.0 (220)	30.0 (336)	8.1 (91)	6.3 (56)	29.7 (292)	100 (995)
F=23.39, P<.001						

Notes to table

Observations unweighted. Percentages weighted using weight 1.

Base: MCS2 Families in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland **using child care** where the main respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father and data are available on both carers, including lone parents, and where the main childcare provision specified is ongoing at the time of the MCS2 interview.

Notes: Self in self/partner category relates to self-provision while working and does not include non-working mothers who look after their children. Highest parental qualifications and occupation is the higher of either of the two parents in two-parent families or the highest qualification or occupation of lone parents.

Hours of Care

Table 11.3a Mean weekly hours of care for each childcare arrangement of non-working mothers (Scotland)

	Mean hours of care	Standard error	Unweighted N
All non-working mothers with a childcare arrangement who reported hours	13.7	1.03	143
Partner/husband	(23.3)	6.83	13
Grandparent	(11.9)	1.80	38
Other relative/friend/neighbour	(21.5)	--	6
Childminder/manny/au pair/non-relative	(13.7)	3.45	9
Nursery/creche/nursery school/playgroup	12.6	1.12	77

Notes to table

Observations unweighted. Mean scores weighted using weight 1.

Base: MCS2 families in Scotland using child care where the main respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father, including lone parents, and where main childcare provision has been specified.

-- = Number of observations too small to allow estimation of standard error.

Table 11.3b Mean weekly hours of care for each childcare arrangement of non-working mothers (Rest of UK)

	Mean hours of care	Standard error	Unweighted N
All non-working mothers with a childcare arrangement who reported hours	12.1	0.34	1315
Partner/husband	15.0	2.14	102
Grandparent	12.3	0.85	304
Other relative/friend/neighbour	12.3	--	94
Childminder/manny/au pair/non-relative	14.0	--	88
Nursery/creche/nursery school/playgroup	11.3	0.36	727

Notes to table

Observations unweighted. Mean scores weighted using weight 1.

Base : Families in **England, Wales, and Northern Ireland** using child care where the main respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father, including lone parents, and where main childcare provision has been specified.

-- = Number of observations too small to allow estimation of standard error.

Table 11.4a Mean weekly hours of care for each childcare arrangement of working mothers (Scotland)

	Mean hours of care	Standard error	Unweighted N
All working mothers with a childcare arrangement who reported hours	21.2	0.40	645
Self-provision whilst working	(25.5)	8.56	5
Partner/husband	20.4	1.12	115
Grandparent	17.7	0.71	235
Other relative/friend/neighbour	19.9	1.75	56
Childminder/manny/au pair/non-relative	24.1	1.54	73
Nursery/creche/nursery school/playgroup	25.5	0.72	161

Notes to table

Observations unweighted. Mean scores weighted using weight 1.

Base: MCS2 families in Scotland using child care where the main respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father, including lone parents, and where main childcare provision at age three has been specified and care is not by the respondent or partner.

-- = Number of observations too small to allow estimation of standard error.

Table 11.4b Mean weekly hours of care for each childcare arrangement of working mothers (Rest of UK)

England, Wales, and Northern Ireland only

	Mean hours of care	Standard error	Unweighted N
All working mothers with a childcare arrangement who reported hours	20.6	0.29	4037
Self-provision whilst working	(32.6)	4.88	45
Partner/husband	18.8	0.45	833
Grandparent	17.3	0.36	1397
Other relative/friend/neighbour	18.4	0.94	270
Childminder/manny/au pair/non-relative	24.8	0.67	528
Nursery/creche/nursery school/playgroup	23.7	0.47	964

Notes to table

Observations unweighted. Mean scores weighted using weight 1.

Base: MCS2 families in England, Wales and NI users of child care where the main respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father, including lone parents, and where main childcare provision at age three has been specified and care is not by the respondent or partner.

-- = Number of observations too small to allow estimation of standard error

Price

Table 11.5a Mean price per hour of formal childcare arrangements (Scotland)

	Mean price per hour (£)	Standard error	Unweighted N
Childminder/nanny/au pair/non-relative	3.16	0.20	66
Nursery/creche	3.54	0.12	142
Playgroup	(2.37)	--	8

Notes to table

Observations unweighted. Mean scores weighted using weight 1.

Base: MCS families in Scotland users of child care where the main respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father, including lone parents, and where main childcare provision at age three has been specified, hours of use and price paid have been specified, and care is not by the respondent or partner. Includes working and non-working mothers.

-- = Number of observations too small to allow estimation of standard error.

Table 11.5b Mean price per hour of formal childcare arrangements (Rest of UK)

England, Wales, and Northern Ireland only

	Mean price per hour (£)	Standard error	Unweighted N
Childminder/nanny/au pair/non-relative	3.57	0.22	470
Nursery/creche	3.79	0.21	833
Playgroup	2.69	0.12	58

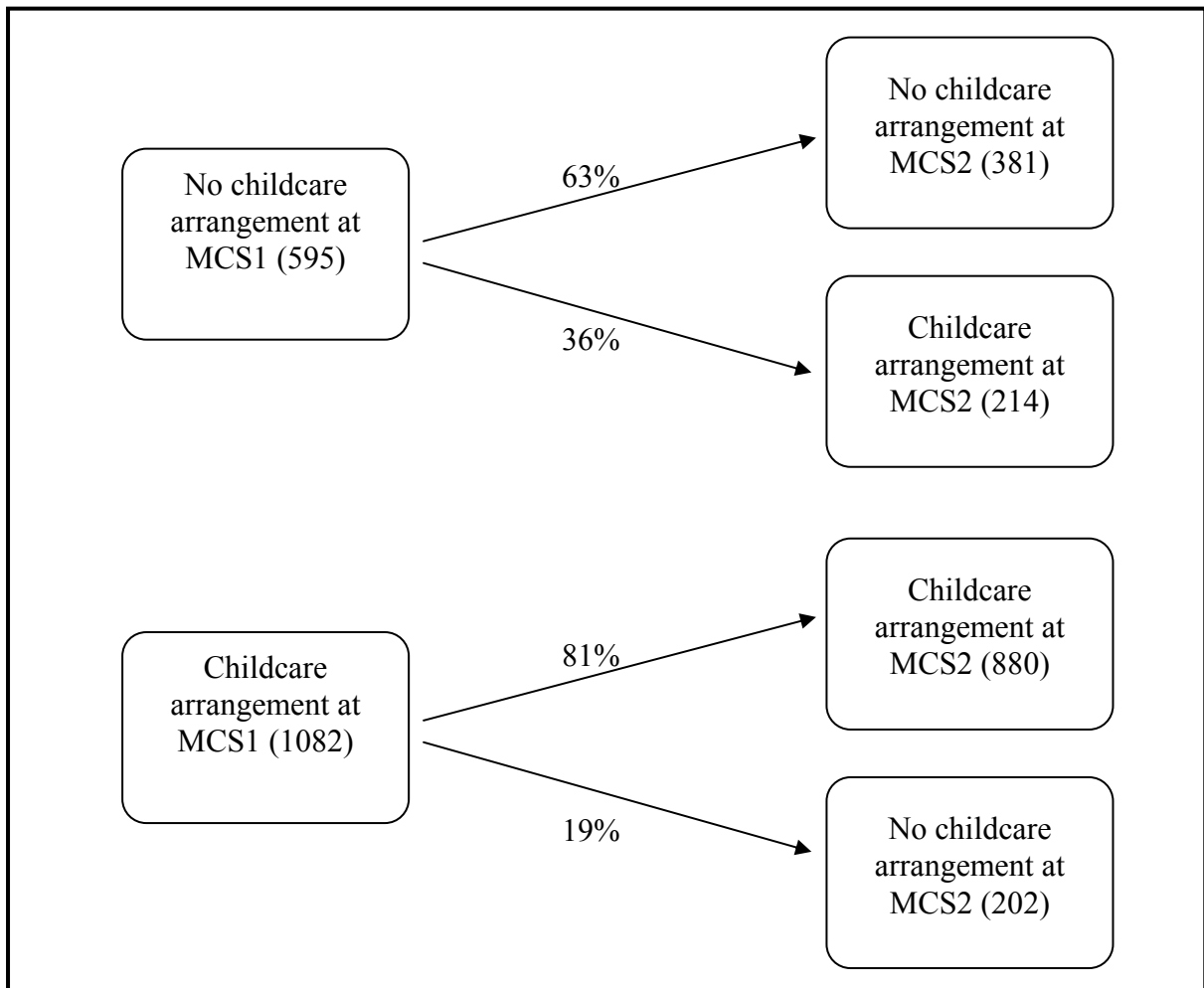
Notes to table

Observations unweighted. Mean scores weighted using weight 1. Base: MCS2 families in England Wales and NI users of child care where the main respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive mother and the partner respondent is a natural, step, or adoptive father, including lone parents, and where main childcare provision at age three has been specified, hours of use and price paid have been specified, and care is not by the respondent or partner. Includes working and non-working mothers.

-- = Number of observations too small to allow estimation of standard error.

Longitudinal relationships between childcare arrangements

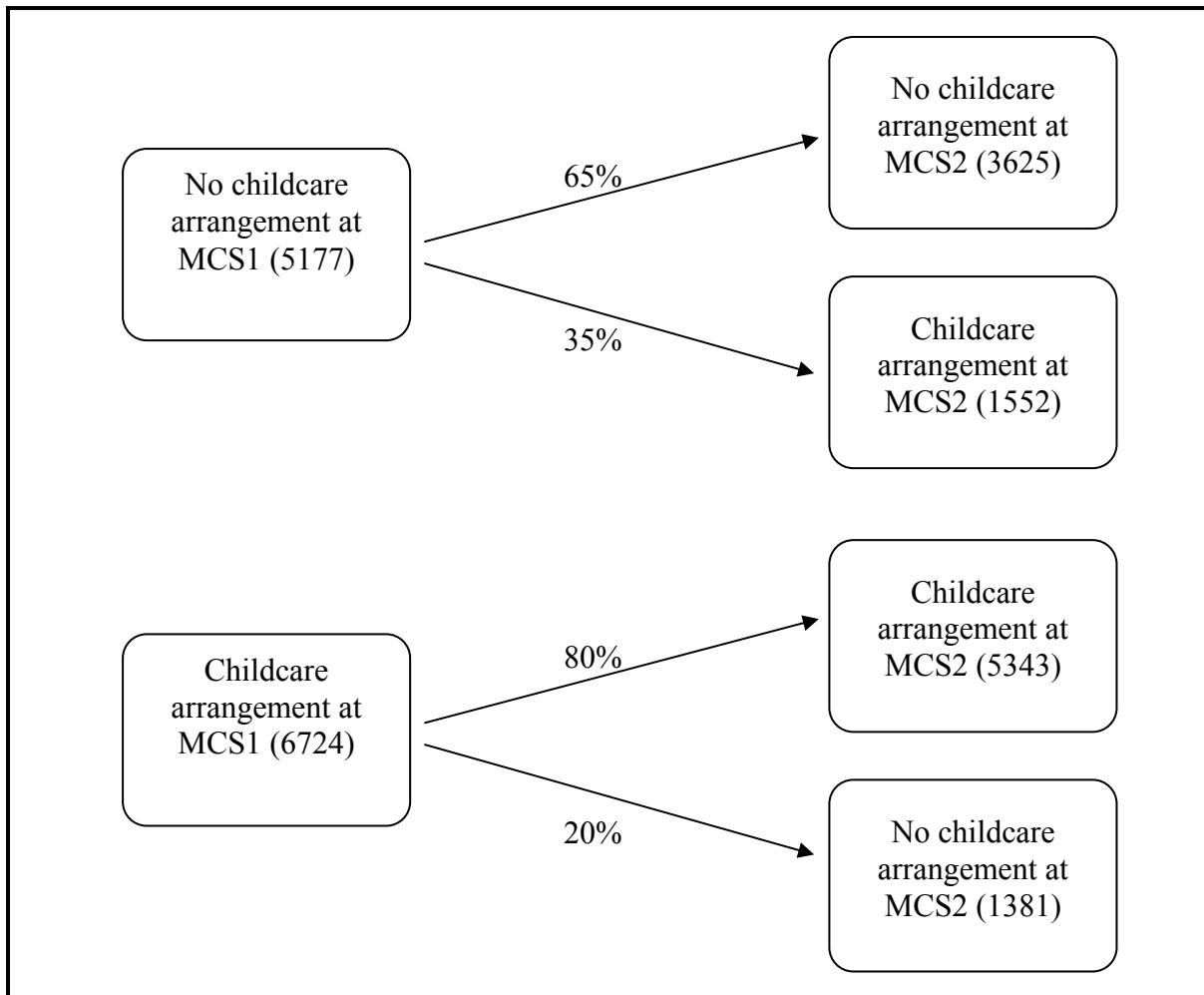
Figure 11.1a Changes in Use of Childcare Arrangement between MCS1 and MCS2 Scotland Only



Notes to figure

Observations unweighted. Percentages weighted using weight1. Base: MCS2 families in Scotland users of child care at MCS1 with natural, step, or adoptive parents. Childcare arrangement at MCS1 is the arrangement reported by respondent at MCS1, with possible correction at MCS2. Arrangements at MCS2 were ongoing at the time of the interview.

**Figure 11.1b Changes in Use of Childcare Arrangement between MCS1 and MCS2
England, Wales, and Northern Ireland Only**



Notes to figure

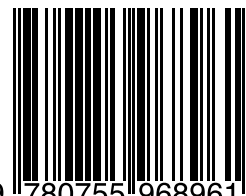
Observations unweighted. Percentages weighted using weight2. Base: MCS2 families with natural, step, or adoptive parents in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland users of child care at MCS1. Childcare arrangement at MCS1 is the arrangement reported by respondent at MCS1, with possible correction at MCS2. Arrangements at MCS2 were ongoing at the time of the interview.

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