

Department for Work and Pensions

Research Report No 578

Families with children in Britain: findings from the 2007 Families and Children Study (FACS)

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A report of research carried out by the National Centre for Social Research on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions

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Glossary

Couple family	A family with a dependent child(ren) that was headed by one natural or adoptive parent, and a partner.
Dependent children	Children aged 16 years or younger, or 17 or 18 years and in full-time education.
Dual earners	A couple family where the mother and her partner both worked for 16 or more hours per week.
Equivalised income	The equivalisation of income is the process by which total income is adjusted for family size (number of family members) and composition (number of parents and number and age of children).
FACS	The acronym used to describe the Families and Children Study.
Family (unit)	Comprises two generations of people; at least one dependent child and at least one adult who is responsible for this child.
Full-time work	Paid work of 30 or more hours per week.
Lone father	A male lone parent.
Lone mother	A female lone parent.
Lone parent family	A family with dependent children that was headed by one natural or adoptive parent only. Lone parents may be male or female.

Mother	Used to refer to the person who took part in the main FACS interview. This person was usually the family's 'mother figure' – an adult with the main responsibility for looking after the children in the family. In the vast majority of couple families this person was female. In lone-parent families this person was either the lone mother or the lone father.
Not working	No work (i.e. working zero hours).
Not working 16 or more hours per week	Work of 1 to 15 hours or no work (i.e. working zero hours)
Parent	The adult responsible for the child. This can be the child's natural or adoptive parent, or the legal guardian(s) to whom Child Benefit is paid. In couple families both adults are referred to collectively as the parents.
Partner	The person with whom the mother shares a home.

Summary

Characteristics of families (Chapter 2)

In 2007 a quarter of families with children were lone parent families. Lone parent families were more than three times as likely to live in social housing than couple families, and nearly seven times as likely to have a total family income in the lowest income quintile.

Families that contained no one working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to be in the lowest income quintile than those that contained at least one parent who worked for 16 or more hours per week. Nearly half of families in the lowest income quintile were lone parent families where the parent did not work 16 hours or more per week. The majority of couple families had two or more dependent children whereas the majority of lone parent families had one dependent child.

Health, lifestyles and participation (Chapter 3)

One in ten mothers described their health over the last 12 months as 'not good'. Lone mothers were twice as likely to describe their health as 'not good' compared with mothers in couple families. Mothers who lived in families where no one worked were more likely to describe their health as 'not good' than mothers living in families where at least one parent worked.

Eight out of ten mothers reported having no long-term illness or disability. One-quarter of lone parents had a longstanding illness or disability, compared with one-fifth of mothers in couple families. Of those mothers with a long-term illness or disability, around two-thirds of lone parents and over half of mothers in couples said it affected the kind of work they could do, or the place where they could work.

Lone parents, social tenants and mothers in the lowest income quintile were the groups of people most likely to smoke. Conversely, alcohol consumption was highest for mothers in work or living in owned (or mortgaged) accommodation.

Education and training (Chapter 4)

Most families contained at least one parent with an academic or vocational qualification. All the families whose total family income was in the highest income quintile had at least one qualification, whilst four-fifths of families in the lowest income quintile had at least one qualification. In general, lone parents were less qualified than those in couple families. Families with one or more disabled member were more likely to have no qualifications than families with no disabled members. Mothers who were social tenants were more likely to have no qualifications than mothers who lived in owned or mortgaged accommodation. Of all mothers, regardless of family unit work status, three in ten had taken part in a training course in the previous year.

Work (Chapter 5)

As in previous years, four out of five families in 2007 had at least one parent working 16 or more hours per week. However, over two-fifths of lone mothers worked no hours compared with over one-quarter of couple mothers. Mothers in couple families who worked were more likely to be in highly skilled jobs than working lone parents. Working mothers in couple families were more likely to travel to work by car or van than lone mothers, whereas lone mothers were more likely than couple mothers to travel to work by public transport.

Total family income (Chapter 6)

Lone parent families were more than three times as likely as couple families to belong to the lowest income quintile (37 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively) based on equivalised income before housing costs. The working status of the family was seen to have a strong association with the probability of having a low income, with families with no parent in work or working less than 16 hours per week particularly likely to be in the lowest income quintile.

Benefits and tax credits (Chapter 7)

Just over three-quarters of families received either a benefit or a tax credit, other than Child Benefit. Nearly all lone parents received a benefit or tax credit, as did around three-quarters of couple families. The benefits families were most likely to receive (excluding Child Benefit) were Council Tax Benefit (CTB), Housing Benefit (HB) or Income Support (IS).

The median amount of income received from all benefits and tax credits was just over £61 per week. Lone parents, families where no one worked or worked for less than 16 hours per week, and social tenants, tended to receive a greater amount from benefits and tax credits than other families.

Money management and savings (Chapter 8)

The majority of families had a current or savings account. Two-fifths of families with children were saving regularly. Couple families were more than twice as likely as lone parents to save regularly. Almost half of all families had borrowed money (excluding mortgages) over the past 12 months, with over a quarter borrowing via a bank overdraft. Low-income families, social tenants and families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week were less likely to save regularly and more likely to be behind with at least one bill or loan repayment. These families were also more likely to have felt anxious about money and felt less able to manage financially than their counterparts.

Housing (Chapter 9)

Just over two-thirds of families either owned their property outright or were buying it with a mortgage whereas one-fifth of families were social tenants. Families that owned or were buying their property were more likely to be couple families than lone parent families.

The average (mean) gross weekly housing cost was £119. Social tenants were less likely to live in a detached property than families who owned or were buying their own home. A smaller proportion of families in London lived in detached houses than families living in other areas in Britain.

The majority of families felt that their housing was in a 'very good' or 'excellent' state of repair. Those most likely to report having housing in a 'fairly poor' state were families (both lone parents or couples) not working 16 or more hours per week.

Material deprivation (Chapter 10)

Lone parent families, families where no one was in work of 16 or more hours per week, and families in the lowest and second income quintile were, on average, more likely to be deprived than other families. The most common things families were unable to afford were a one-week holiday away from home, not staying with relatives (28 per cent) and a night out once a month (17 per cent).

Child characteristics (Chapter 11)

Around one-quarter of children lived in a lone parent family and the remaining three-quarters of children lived in a couple family. Over one-tenth of children lived with a lone parent who worked 16 hours or more per week. A further 11 per cent lived with a lone parent who was not in work or worked fewer than 16 hours per week. Two-fifths of all children lived in a couple family where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week. Around one-third lived in a couple family where one parent (or partner) worked 16 or more hours per week. Few (6 per cent) children lived in a couple family where no one worked 16 or more hours per week.

Children living in lone parent families were more likely than those living in couple families to be an only child, to have a mother aged under 25 years, to live in social housing, be in the lowest income quintile, and include at least one child with a disability. In contrast, children living in couple families were more likely than those living in lone parent families to have at least one sibling, to have a mother aged 40 years or older, to live in a home that was owned or being bought with a mortgage and belong to a family in the highest income quintile.

Child health and well being (Chapter 12)

The vast majority of mothers described their child's health as good. Those children living in a lone parent family were more likely to have their health described as 'not good' compared to those in a couple family. In just over one third of cases in which a child had a reported longstanding illness or disability, this illness or disability limited the child's ability to attend school. This was less common among those children living in families with at least one parent working 16 or more hours per week.

Schooling (Chapter 13)

Over two-fifths of children walked to school, one-fifth used some form of public transport (including public bus, school/local authority school bus and train), and most of the remaining children travelled to school in a car. Walking was the preferred mode of transport where children lived within half a mile of their school.

Seven out of ten children aged 11 to 16 years old were thought by their parents to complete 'all or almost all' of their homework. Girls were reported to complete 'all or almost all' of their homework more often than boys, as were those in families in which one or more parent(s) worked 16 or more hours per week.

Just under half (46 per cent) of children, aged five to 15, from families in the highest income quintile were perceived by their parents to be 'above average' in the three core school subjects (Maths, English and Science). Just under three-quarters (73 per cent) of children aged 14 to 16, in the highest income quintile had a parent who hoped they would have attended university by their mid 20's. These proportions are significantly higher than for children in the remaining income quintiles.

Boys were more likely than girls to report having been punished at school. Older children were more likely to report skipping school than younger children.

Children's activities and leisure time (Chapter 14)

Around six in ten children were reported to do three or more hours of physical activity per week, whilst few (5 per cent) were reported to do nothing. Physical activity was more common in boys than girls and also became less common with

age. Nearly all children aged 11 to 15 reported that their family had a computer at home. Internet or email usage was related strongly to parental employment status and income with those children from working and higher income families more likely to have used the internet or email in the previous week. Few parents reported that their children (aged 8 to 18) had experienced problems with smoking, drinking or taking drugs. Smoking was most common amongst older children and those in the lowest income quintile.

Child maintenance (Chapter 15)

Over half the families where at least one child had a non-resident parent had an order or agreement for child support in place. More than two-thirds of these families had received some child maintenance payments. The median weekly amount of maintenance was £46. Families with a voluntary maintenance agreement were more likely to receive all their payment on time compared with those with a Child Support Agency (CSA) assessment. Contact between children and their non-resident parent varied between two extremes. One quarter of children had no contact with their non-resident parent, while over two-fifths saw their non-resident parent at least once a week.

Childcare (Chapter 16)

Over half of children with working mothers and less than a third of children with non-working mothers used childcare. Lone working mothers were more likely to use childcare than couple working mothers. Just over three quarters (78 per cent) of children aged zero to two years old with working mothers and 85 per cent of children aged three to four years old with working mothers were placed in childcare. Childcare then declined as children got older. Informal types of childcare (such as care provided by family, friends or neighbours) predominated for all types of family circumstances. Formal types of childcare were used principally for pre-school, and to a lesser extent, young school aged children. Childcare arrangements during school term-time and school holidays were not the same for a third of children with working mothers and just under one-quarter of children in families where the mother was not at work.

Families working more than 16 hours per week were more positive about the overall quality of childcare and those with younger children were more likely to express that the quality of childcare was 'very good' or 'fairly good'. Over half of families reported that the information available about childcare was 'about right'. Mothers from families where at least one parent worked were more likely to say that childcare was 'very' or 'fairly affordable' compared to families where no-one worked. Families with a child who had a disability were less likely to say that childcare was affordable.

1 The 2007 Families and Children Study

The 2007 Families and Children Study (FACS) is the ninth in a series of annual surveys to investigate the circumstances of British families with dependent children. The study began in 1999 with a survey of all lone parent families and low/moderate-income couples². In 2001 the third annual study was enlarged to be representative of all families with dependent children.

This report presents statistics based on a representative snapshot of the circumstances of all families with dependent children in 2007. The report is divided into two parts. Chapters 2 to 10 look at a distinct feature of family life. Some of the chapters focus on the circumstances of the family unit – such as housing, income and material well being – some on the circumstances of the adults in the family (the ‘mother figure’³ mainly but also her partner if relevant) – such as work and health. Chapters 11 to 16 look at a distinct feature of children’s lives – such as health and schooling, childcare, child maintenance and some on the circumstances of the children in the family. At the end of this chapter there is a guide to using the tables.

1.1 The Families and Children Study

This section provides some background to FACS, including the main aims of the study and detail of the survey methods – sample design, data collection and cross sectional as well as longitudinal response rates.

² Low/moderate income couple families were defined as eligible if: neither adult was working or the family income was less than £275 a week for a family with one child, with this threshold increasing to a weekly income of less than £425 for a family with four or more children.

³ Definitions relating to the family unit, the ‘mother figure’ and her partner are given in Section 1.1.3.

1.1.1 Objectives of the study

FACS covers a range of topics including: health; disability and caring; education; income; childcare; child maintenance; housing; transport; and labour market activity. FACS is commissioned and managed by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and is co-sponsored by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)⁴, Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)⁵, Communities and Local Government (CLG) and Department for Transport (DfT). Within DWP, FACS is primarily used to generate evidence in relation to child poverty and welfare to work policies for families, and in relation to childcare and child support.

The main objectives of the FACS surveys are to provide information on:

- the effects of work incentive measures;
- the effects of policy on families' living standards; and
- changes in family circumstances over time.

Specifically to look at:

- the impact of benefits and tax credits in supporting families with young children; and
- barriers to work, particularly for low income families, and measures to overcome such barriers.

Throughout the study the focus of the surveys has widened to take into account new or modified Government policies. These new policies include the long-term targets to eradicate child poverty by 2020 and to reduce child poverty by half by 2010 as well as objectives to increase the proportion of households (particularly lone parents) in paid work. The study provides data on employment-related behaviour of parents and also on outcomes for children – such as educational attainment, health and behaviour.

1.1.2 Sample design

FACS began in 1999 and the last wave of FACS will take place in 2008/09. The dual objectives of the initial sample design were to provide a representative sample of Britain's low-income families, while at the same time generating a sample of sufficient size for a longitudinal study⁶. Child Benefit records were used as the sampling frame for the initial sample.

Sampling procedures for later years of the study were based on the previous year's outcomes. Generally, interviews are sought at each wave with cases which were productive at the previous wave, and with those respondents that had given

⁴ 2006 was the final year HMRC acted as a co-sponsor on FACS.

⁵ Formerly known as the Department for Education and Skills (DfES).

⁶ A longitudinal study conducts interviews with the same people year on year.

permission to be re-contacted. Each year the longitudinal sample is refreshed with a booster sample of new families in order to ensure it is representative of all families. The booster sample is made up of 'new' families due to the birth of a baby, and 'in-movers' – families new to the sample areas.

In 2001, the sample was expanded to include all families with children, regardless of income level. FACS, therefore, is now a survey of all families with dependent children. Full details of the sampling procedures can be found in the series of FACS technical reports (Woodland and Collins, 2001; Woodland and Woodward, 2002; Woodward *et al.*, 2003; Phillips *et al.*, 2003; Lyon *et al.*, 2005; Lyon *et al.*, 2006; Lyon *et al.*, 2007; Kerr *et al.*, 2008; Conolly *et al.*, 2009).

For the 2007 survey, the issued sample size had to be reduced and sample selection was based firstly on five priority criteria. Cases not classified as a priority case were then randomly selected from the remaining eligible sample. The five priority criteria are: lone parents, families with an equivalised income 70 per cent below the median, families with at least one disabled adult or child resident, families with a living absent parent and large families (defined as those with three or more dependent children). See Conolly *et al.*, 2009, for more details.

1.1.3 Defining families with children – units of interest

The FACS sample is a named respondent sample with names and addresses selected at random from Child Benefit records. As the aim of FACS is to collect information on families with children, the named respondent acts as the main means of making contact with the family and for collecting information on the various aspects of family life. To ensure the circumstances of families with children are fully captured, the study is designed to collect various types of information on the family as a whole, and separately for the main respondent (usually the family's 'mother figure' – the person with the main responsibility for looking after the children in the family), the partner (if present) and any dependent children. A definition of each of these units of interest is provided below.

The family unit

In FACS, the family unit must comprise at least one dependent child (see definition of dependent child following) and at least one adult who is responsible for this child. The definition of family unit is consistent with the definition of benefit unit. The adult responsible for the child can be the child's natural or adoptive parent, or the legal guardian(s) to whom Child Benefit is paid. The definitions used in FACS mean that families cannot span more than two generations, so, for example, grandparents and grandchildren living together are not considered to belong to the same family. However, the exception to this is where the grandparents are responsible for looking after the grandchildren; where the parents are not part of the family unit.

The main respondent/'mother figure'

In FACS, information about the family is collected principally from one family member – usually the mother or the 'mother figure'. Often the main respondent is the natural or adoptive mother of the dependent child(ren) who lives with her. However, in some cases she could be the cohabiting partner of the child(ren)'s natural or adoptive father, a grandmother or other female guardian. The intention is for father figures to be interviewed as the main respondent only in cases where there is no female-mother figure present in the family. In the 2007 study only 2 per cent of main respondents were men (117 cases), the majority of whom (52 per cent) were in a couple.

For ease of interpretation the term mother is used to refer to the main respondent in this report. This term is used to relate to the 'mother figure' in the family, and therefore, refers to lone fathers in lone parent families headed by a male (unless otherwise specifically stated).

The partner respondent

The partner respondent is the main respondent's resident husband (or wife) or cohabitee. Reflecting legislative changes that took place in December 2005, the 2006 survey (FACS8) was the first time in the survey series that same sex couples were counted as one family. In previous years they had been treated as two separate families (because they were treated as two 'benefit units' in the social security system prior to December 2005).

Dependent children

A dependent child is defined as any resident child aged 16 years or under, or aged 17 or 18 and in full-time education. The definition of 'in full-time education' used in FACS is made with reference to the end of the academic year (ending the first Tuesday in September). Thus, a 17 or 18-year-old child who had been in full-time education during the 'current academic year' was counted as being a dependent child, even if, at the time of interview, they had finished their course of study.

1.1.4 Data collection

The FACS surveys were carried out via a face-to-face interview with the mother, including a proxy interview about the partner. Unlike previous waves there was no face-to-face interview with the partner⁷. The interview for 2007 was broadly similar to previous waves. The only changes to the questionnaire compared to 2006 were the addition of three questions about limiting long-term illness asked of the respondent about her/him self and each dependent child. The self-completion questionnaire, which was completed by any dependent children aged 11 to 15 in 2003 and 2004, but not administered in 2005, was included once again in 2007, as it was in 2006.

⁷ Work was carried out by Steve McKay to investigate any possible effect of a move to all-proxy data on the partner. No particular effect was found. For further details see Conolly *et al.* (2009).

The structure of the interview was as follows:

- a one hour Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) with the mother;
- for couple families – a short proxy partner interview with the mother was carried out. Unlike previous waves, no interview was conducted with the partner himself;
- a self-completion questionnaire to be completed by any dependent children aged 11 to 15 in the family.

Mother's interview

In 2007 the main themes covered in the mother's interview were:

Information about the family unit

- family composition;
- relationship histories;
- contact with non-resident parents;
- social capital;
- housing;
- receipt of other social security benefits;
- receipt and the renewal process of tax credits (Working Tax Credit (WTC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC));
- other income and savings; and
- expenditure and hardship.

Information about the main respondent herself

- education and training;
- health;
- caring responsibilities;
- employment and self-employment;
- work history; and
- unemployment and job search (including attitudes self-completion and card sort exercise).

Information about each specific dependent child

- health;
- school and education;
- problems and use of local services;

- parental aspirations for children; and
- childcare arrangements.

Partner information

A proxy interview was carried out with the mother to obtain information about the partner. The proxy partner interview collected information on:

- current or recent work status;
- earnings;
- industrial and occupational classification data; and
- qualifications.

Child self-completion questionnaire

All children aged 11 to 15 in the family were invited to complete a short self-completion questionnaire. The age band was chosen to ensure the widest possible age group for whom the questions would be appropriate. The survey covered issues of activities in spare time, school life, and opinions about the local neighbourhood and the family.

1.1.5 Response rates in 2007

The initial sample selected for the 2007 wave of FACS consisted of 7,109 families. The overall yield of interviews from these eligible addresses was 5,821 – giving a response rate of 84 per cent. The analysis in this report does not use all 5,821 families who provided a productive interview in the 2007 wave of the FACS survey. The information from the interview revealed that some of the sample was no longer a family eligible to be included in this report – the family no longer contained dependent children because the child(ren) had aged or moved out of the family between sampling and fieldwork. Consequently, 5,796 respondents satisfied the definition of a ‘family with dependent children’ to be used in the cross-sectional analysis for this report (Table 1.1). From these families, 10,631 dependent children were identified and used in the analysis for this report.

Interviews were conducted with two distinct types of family, lone parents and couples. In summary, approximately three in ten (31 per cent) interviews were with lone parent families, and the remainder (69 per cent) with couples. As noted above, a full interview was not conducted with partners in couple families. A proxy partner interview was conducted for 99 per cent of couple families interviewed, which meant that only 28 couple families (less than 1 per cent) failed to provide any information about the partner (other than that collected in the household grid) (Table 1.1). Although the majority of analysis in this report relates to the family, because the proxy partner interview was substantially shorter than the main interview, most of the information about parents focuses on the mother. For further information on response rates in FACS 2007, see Conolly *et al.*, (2009).

Table 1.1 Productive interviews for families used in the FACS 2007 annual report

	Frequency (unweighted)	Per cent (unweighted)
All families		
Lone parent	1,804	31
Couple	3,992	69
Total	5,796	100
Lone parent		
Lone mother	1,742	97
Lone father	62	3
Total	1,804	100
Couple		
<i>Main respondent</i>		
Female	3,934	99
Male	58	1
Total	3,992	100
<i>Partner interview</i>		
Proxy	3,964	99
Missing	28	1
Total	3,992	100

1.1.6 Non-response and weighting

A comparison of FACS respondents with records from the Child Benefit population showed that certain families were (albeit only slightly) more likely to appear in FACS – most notably those with younger parents and lone parents (Phillips *et al.*, 2003). Consequently a number of weights are included on the FACS dataset to aid analysis at both a cross-sectional and longitudinal level.

Non-response and weighting in 2007

A weight was developed to ensure that the sample, when analysed as a cross-section, has characteristics very close to those of the population of all families with children. In FACS 2007, five separate pieces of information were used in the weighting procedure:

- age distribution of Child Benefit recipients;
- number of dependent children;
- region;
- proportion of lone parents; and
- number/proportion of Tax Credit recipients.

As recommended in the documentation supplied with the FACS data, this weight is used for conducting the cross-sectional analysis presented in this report⁸.

1.2 The content of the report

The report comprises of 15 substantive chapters of tables. Nine chapters contain tables about a wide range of family circumstances, including health, income, childcare and work, while a further six contain tables on a different theme about children, including schooling, health, child activities and childcare. Each chapter summarises the key findings from core descriptive analysis of the 2007 FACS survey. All the key findings are largely consistent with FACS 2006 findings. All the findings reported in each chapter are significant at the 95 per cent level unless otherwise stated. Some of the differences appear to be statistically non-significant because of small bases, however, the relevant small bases are acknowledged throughout.

Note that due to the lack of a face-to-face interview with the partner in 2007, some tables in Chapter 4 present in previous reports have been dropped from this report. Due to data transfer problems several tables have also had to be dropped from Chapter 16.

The list of chapters is as follows:

Chapters about family life

- **Chapter 2** provides a description of the key socio-demographic and economic characteristics of families with children in 2007. This chapter also introduces the various groups used throughout the report to demonstrate how circumstances can differ according to family characteristics. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the context within which the more detailed findings discussed in subsequent chapters can be placed.
- **Chapter 3** looks at the health and well being of adults and children in the family, including both long-term and limiting illnesses and disabilities. In addition this chapter looks at the social capital.
- **Chapter 4** reports on educational qualifications and in-work or work-related training undertaken by adults in the family.
- **Chapter 5** considers the employment status of adults in the family and focuses on the type of work for those in employment, and issues of leaving and finding work for those without a job.
- **Chapter 6** uses a measure of total family income to report income across family groups and differences in amounts and types of income received.

⁸ For further information on the weighting procedure applied to analysis in this report see Appendix A.

- **Chapter 7** looks at receipt and awareness of benefits and tax credits, namely the WTC and CTC. This chapter also considers the range of benefits that families can claim, with a particular focus on IS.
- **Chapter 8** looks at whether families save and in what manner, both amount and type of savings account held, as well as their financial management.
- **Chapter 9** provides a description of the type of housing families live in, and also looks at housing costs and state of repair.
- **Chapter 10** explores material deprivation in terms of the family's ability to afford a range of items such as a car or van, night out once a month and a one-week holiday.

Chapters about children in the family

- **Chapter 11** provides a description of the key socio-demographic and economic characteristics of children in 2007. This chapter also introduces the various groups used throughout the report to demonstrate how circumstances can differ according to child and family characteristics. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the context within which the more detailed findings discussed in subsequent chapters can be placed.
- **Chapter 12** looks at the health and well being of children, including both long-term and limiting illnesses and disabilities.
- **Chapter 13** is the first of two consecutive chapters that consider child outcomes. This chapter focuses on schooling in particular, including academic performance, problems at school and parental aspirations.
- **Chapter 14** reports on child behaviour outside school. The analysis looks at the leisure activities and social life of children as well as problems with the police and experience of drugs, smoking and alcohol.
- **Chapter 15** looks at child maintenance, reporting frequency and amount of payments, and explores contact between the non-resident partner and both the mother figure and her children.
- **Chapter 16** reports on childcare arrangements during both term-time and school holidays, looking at type, amount and cost.

1.3 Guide to methods used in the tables

The tables reproduced in this report share a general pattern and their presentation follows a number of general, often widely shared conventions. The majority of tables use row percentages, presenting the percentage of a child or family characteristic, by a particular mutually exclusive response – for example, the percentage of children who had friends to visit according to the number of visits in the last week. In these tables the percentages sum to 100. Some tables present multiple responses (the respondent could choose a number of responses rather than just one) and hence

percentages will not sum to 100, for example, the percentage of families who received certain benefits (where the family could receive more than one type of benefit). Some tables present the profile of a particular outcome according to child characteristics – for example, the percentage of children from lone-parent families according to child or family characteristics – so use column rather than row percentages. Tables do not necessarily contain just percentages; sometimes they contain a measure of the average – for example, the median weekly costs of childcare. These statistics are made clear in the appropriate tables.

Please note that data improvement work is currently being carried out and that the improved data are likely to differ slightly from the data used in this report.

In the tables the following conventions are used:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Base | The unweighted count of the base is presented in all tables, usually the number of respondents in the relevant family characteristic sub-group. |
| Weighting | All analysis is weighted using the grossing cross-sectional weight provided with the FACS dataset. This weight provides estimates for the survey that match the population's known profile on a range of different characteristics. For further information see Appendix A. |
| 0 | Percentage value is greater than 0, but less than 0.5, which is rounded down. |
| • | Figures are based on less than 50 cases and are not robust, therefore, the results are not presented in this report. |
| " " | A blank space in a table where a percent figure is expected indicates that there were no responses in the category. |

2 The characteristics of families with children

2.1 Family type

In the 2007 Families and Children Study (FACS) three-quarters (75 per cent) of families were couple families and the remaining quarter were lone parent families. Nearly all lone parents were female (96 per cent) (Table 2.1).

Lone parent families were more likely than couple families to:

- contain only one dependent child (58 per cent compared with 41 per cent);
- have a 'mother figure' aged under 30 years old (25 per cent compared with 14 per cent);
- live in social housing (44 per cent compared with 12 per cent), or in privately rented accommodation (17 per cent compared with 7 per cent);
- be in the lowest income quintile (48 per cent compared with seven per cent); and
- have a child with a disability⁹ (25 per cent compared to 21 per cent) (Table 2.1).

Couple families, in contrast, were more likely than lone parent families to:

- contain a pre-school aged child, under five years, (44 per cent compared with 37 per cent);
- have two or more dependent children (59 per cent compared with 42 per cent);

⁹ This group includes those families where one or more child had a disability but no adult had a disability, and the families where at least one adult and one child had a disability.

- live in a home they owned or were buying with a mortgage (79 per cent compared with 35 per cent); and
- be in the top two-fifths of the income distribution (43 per cent compared with 6 per cent) (Table 2.1).

2.2 Marital status

Over two-fifths (42 per cent) of those who were single, never married, were under 30 years of age compared with only 7 per cent of those who were married and living with a husband (Table 2.2).

Around three-fifths (62 per cent) of mothers, whose legal marital status was single, never married, had children under 5 years of age compared with just over two-fifths (41 per cent) of married couples (Table 2.2).

Married couples were more likely to own their own home (84 per cent) than those who were single, never married (34 per cent) (Table 2.2).

Those mothers who were single, never married were also more likely to have a lower level of total family income, with two-thirds (66 per cent) in the lowest two income quintiles compared with only 15 per cent of married couples (Table 2.2).

2.3 Work status

Around two-fifths (42 per cent) of all families were couples where both the mother and her partner were in work for 16 or more hours per week and 28 per cent were couple families where one parent worked 16 or more hours per week. The divide between working 16 or more hours per week and not was more evenly balanced for lone parent families (14 per cent and 11 per cent of all families, respectively). The remaining 5 per cent of families were couple families where neither the mother nor her partner worked for 16 or more hours per week (Table 2.1).

Families where at least one parent worked a minimum of 16 hours per week were more likely to be owner-occupiers than families not in work or working fewer than 16 hours per week. In contrast, families where no one was working for 16 or more hours per week were more likely to be living in social housing than those families where at least one parent (or partner) worked 16 or more hours per week. For example, 66 per cent of lone parents not in work or working fewer than 16 hours per week were social tenants compared with just 26 per cent of lone parents who worked 16 or more hours per week (Table 2.3).

Lone parent families who did not work 16 or more hours per week were twice as likely to have three or more dependent children than those who worked 16 or more hours per week (18 per cent compared with 9 per cent) (Table 2.3). A similar pattern is observed between couple families (Table 2.3).

Families where parents (and partners) did not work 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have family incomes in the lowest income quintile than those families where parents (and partners) worked 16 or more hours per week (see Table 2.3).

2.4 Age of youngest child

Over two-fifths (42 per cent) of all families had a youngest child under 5 years of age (pre-school age). Half (50 per cent) of families had a youngest child at school (5 to 15 years of age) and 8 per cent had a youngest child above school age (16 to 18 years) but still in full-time education (Table 2.1).

The proportion of lone parents working 16 or more hours per week increased as the age of the youngest child in the family increased. Eight per cent of lone parents with a youngest child aged under five years were working 16 or more hours per week compared with 18 per cent of lone parents with a youngest child aged 11 to 15 years. A similar pattern is observed for couple families where both parents worked 16 hours or more. However, the percentage of couple families with only one partner not working or in work up to 16 hours declined as the age of youngest child increased (Table 2.4).

2.5 Ethnicity

Nine per cent of mothers were from an ethnic minority group – 2 per cent were black (African, Caribbean or black British), 4 per cent were Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Asian British) and a further 3 per cent were from another ethnic group (Table 2.1).

Families with a black mother were more likely than families with a white mother to:

- be lone parents (53 per cent compared with 25 per cent);
- live in social housing (50 compared with 19 per cent); and
- be in the lowest income quintile (35 per cent compared with 16 per cent) (Table 2.5).

2.6 Total family income¹⁰

Virtually all (97 per cent) families in the highest income quintile were couple families. In contrast, over two-thirds (71 per cent) of families in the lowest income quintile were lone parents (Table 2.6).

A relationship between low income and family unit work status was apparent:

- nearly half (46 per cent) of families in the lowest income quintile were lone parents not working 16 or more hours per week;
- a quarter (25 per cent) were lone parents working 16 or more hours per week;
- 13 per cent were couple families where one partner worked 16 or more hours per week;
- 11 per cent were couple families where neither partner worked more than 16 hours per week; and
- 5 per cent were couple families where both parents worked 16 or more hours per week (Table 2.6).

¹⁰ See Chapter 6 'Total family income' for a detailed explanation of how a family's total income is calculated.

Table 2.1 Family characteristics, by family type

	Column per cent											
	Family type						All					
	Lone parent		Lone mother		Lone father		Couple		Couple		All	
%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	54	898	54	856	71	42				14	898	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	46	906	46	886	29	20				11	906	
Couple: both 16+ hours							56	2,188		42	2,188	
Couple: one 16+ hours							38	1,499		28	1,499	
Couple: both 0-15 hours							6	305		5	305	
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	37	697	38	691	9	6	44	1,909		42	2,606	
5-10 years	29	564	29	541	36	23	26	1,077		27	1,641	
11-15 years	24	411	24	385	41	26	22	774		23	1,185	
16-18 years	10	132	10	125	14	7	8	232		8	364	
Number of dependent children												
1	58	1,025	58	990	56	35	41	1,558		45	2,583	
2	29	547	29	528	31	19	42	1,655		39	2,202	
3	9	160	8	153	12	7	13	596		12	756	
4 or more	4	72	4	71	1	1	4	183		4	255	
Gender of mother figure												
Male	4	62			100	62	1	58		2	120	
Female	96	1,742	100	1,742			99	3,934		98	5,676	

Continued

Table 2.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Lone parent		Family type				Couple		All			
	Unweighted count	%	Lone mother Unweighted count	%	Lone father Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%
Age group of mother												
Under 25 years	287	13	285	2	2	4	193	6	480	6	480	6
25-29 years	260	12	260	12	3	10	464	10	724	10	724	10
30-34 years	254	13	251	13	3	17	744	16	998	16	998	16
35-39 years	366	21	355	21	11	23	945	23	1,311	23	1,311	23
40-44 years	322	19	308	19	14	24	911	23	1,233	23	1,233	23
45 years and over	315	22	283	20	32	22	735	22	1,050	22	1,050	22
Ethnic group of mother												
White	1,649	90	1,592	91	57	91	3,651	90	5,300	90	5,300	90
Black	75	5	71	6	4	2	53	2	128	2	128	2
Asian	27	2	27	2	1	5	173	4	200	4	200	4
Other	52	3	51	3	1	3	112	3	164	3	164	3
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	555	35	523	54	32	79	3,039	68	3,594	68	3,594	68
Social tenant	862	44	841	34	21	12	569	20	1,431	20	1,431	20
Private tenant	321	17	314	9	7	7	307	10	628	10	628	10
Other, including shared ownership	64	3	62	2	2	2	74	2	138	2	138	2

Continued

Table 2.1 Continued

	Column per cent													
	Lone parent			Lone mother			Lone father			Couple			All	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Total family income: quintiles														
Lowest income quintile	48	947	48	922	38	25	7	288	17	1,235				
Second quintile	33	548	33	527	38	21	12	517	17	1,065				
Third quintile	10	165	10	161	6	4	19	747	17	912				
Fourth quintile	4	62	4	58	6	4	21	773	17	835				
Highest income quintile	2	28	2	27	1	1	22	897	17	925				
Self-employed	3	54	3	47	11	7	19	770	15	824				
Government office region														
North East	7	150	7	146	5	4	4	209	5	359				
North West	11	182	11	179	4	3	12	442	12	624				
Yorkshire and Humber	10	202	10	192	13	10	8	364	9	566				
East Midlands	8	148	8	145	5	3	8	319	8	467				
West Midlands	9	168	8	156	17	12	10	427	9	595				
South West	6	125	6	120	8	5	9	386	8	511				
Eastern	9	131	8	123	16	8	10	326	10	457				
London	13	183	13	179	8	4	11	349	12	532				
South East	12	192	12	182	16	10	15	592	14	784				
Wales	6	134	6	132	5	2	5	226	5	360				
Scotland	10	189	10	188	3	1	8	352	8	541				

Continued

Table 2.1 Continued

Family disability status	Family type													
	Lone parent			Lone mother			Lone father			Couple			All	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
No adult or child has a disability	59	1,058	59	1,020	62	38	58	2,172	58	3,230				
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	13	260	14	257	4	3	11	466	11	726				
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	16	282	15	269	20	13	21	903	20	1,185				
At least one adult and one child have disability	12	203	12	195	14	8	10	448	11	651				
All	100	1,804	100	1,742	100	62	100	3,992	100	5,796				

Base: All families.

Column per cent

Table 2.2 Continued

		Column per cent														
		Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)				Married and living with husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)				Marital status						
		Married and living with husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)		Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed		Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed		
		%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Number of dependent children																
1		59	944	40	1,189	39	105	52	316	67	29					
2		28	468	43	1,382	39	101	34	236	26	15					
3		9	157	13	490	14	38	10	67	7	4					
4 or more		4	65	4	145	7	19	4	26							
Gender of mother figure																
Male		1	17	1	48	5	11	6	38	11	6					
Female		99	1,617	99	3,158	95	252	94	607	89	42					
Age group of mother																
Under 25 years		21	395	1	70	3	10	1	5							
25-29 years		21	390	7	285	9	27	2	20	5	2					
30-34 years		19	314	16	583	13	36	8	61	7	4					
35-39 years		20	293	24	792	27	68	22	151	14	7					
40-44 years		12	163	26	798	24	65	30	199	15	8					
45 years and over		6	79	25	678	25	57	36	209	59	27					

Continued

Table 2.2 Continued

	Marital status						Widowed			
	Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)	Married and living with husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)	Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)	Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)						
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count		
Ethnic group of mother										
White	93	1,526	89	2,887	88	234	94	611	87	42
Black	4	60	2	47	3	8	2	10	7	3
Asian	0	8	6	169	3	10	2	12	2	1
Other	3	39	3	100	5	11	2	12	4	2
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	34	466	84	2,624	52	133	55	336	73	35
Social tenant	45	802	9	325	26	73	32	225	12	6
Private tenant	18	301	6	200	19	50	11	71	13	6
Other, including shared ownership	4	63	2	54	3	7	2	13	2	1
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	40	732	6	210	28	82	27	191	42	20
Second quintile	26	422	9	325	38	94	34	212	26	12
Third quintile	13	184	19	593	17	44	13	85	12	6
Fourth quintile	8	106	22	648	6	16	10	57	14	8
Highest income quintile	5	68	24	798	5	11	7	47	2	1
Self-employed	8	122	20	632	6	16	9	53	4	1

Continued

Table 2.2 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)		Married and living with husband/ wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)		Marital status Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed			
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Government office region												
North East	7	137	4	160	6	17	5	43	3	2		
North West	12	182	12	345	13	30	11	58	21	9		
Yorkshire and Humber	11	186	7	274	7	23	10	76	11	7		
East Midlands	8	125	7	249	10	27	10	61	10	5		
West Midlands	10	162	10	347	6	17	10	67	4	2		
South West	7	126	9	310	5	15	8	55	10	5		
Eastern	7	105	10	267	8	15	13	68	5	2		
London	12	160	13	313	10	21	7	34	11	4		
South East	11	166	15	489	18	46	14	77	14	6		
Wales	6	113	5	172	3	10	7	60	10	5		
Scotland	10	172	8	280	14	42	6	46	2	1		
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	63	999	58	1,725	61	152	52	329	58	25		
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	11	201	11	392	13	39	13	90	7	4		
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	16	272	21	739	16	47	18	119	14	8		
At least one adult and one child have disability	10	160	10	348	10	25	17	107	20	11		
All	100	1,634	100	3,206	100	263	100	645	100	48		

Base: All families.

Table 2.3 Family characteristics, by family unit work status

	Family unit work status														
	Lone parent: 16+ hours			Lone parent: 0-15 hours			Couple: both 16+ hours			Couple: one 16+ hours			Couple: both 0-15 hours		
	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	
Age of youngest child															
0-4 years	25	243	51	454	38	887	52	859	50	163					
5-10 years	29	281	29	283	28	645	24	365	20	67					
11-15 years	31	264	17	147	25	502	18	212	24	60					
16-18 years	15	110	3	22	9	154	6	63	6	15					
Number of dependent children															
1	62	553	52	472	46	959	36	503	31	96					
2	29	270	30	277	43	939	41	615	33	101					
3	7	59	11	101	10	246	17	278	23	72					
4 or more	2	16	7	56	2	44	6	103	12	36					
Gender of mother figure															
Male	5	42	2	20	1	23	1	24	4	11					
Female	95	856	98	886	99	2,165	99	1,475	96	294					
Age group of mother															
Under 25 years	6	69	22	218	1	40	5	110	11	43					
25-29 years	8	95	16	165	8	215	10	194	14	55					
30-34 years	11	119	14	135	17	402	18	297	14	45					
35-39 years	23	205	19	161	23	528	25	366	18	51					
40-44 years	24	211	13	111	27	571	20	284	20	56					
45 years and over	27	199	15	116	23	432	22	248	22	55					

Continued

Table 2.3 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family unit work status											
	Lone parent: 16+ hours		Lone parent: 0-15 hours		Couple: both 16+ hours		Couple: one 16+ hours		Couple: both 0-15 hours			
%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Ethnic group of mother												
White	92	837	88	812	93	2,051	88	1,336	84	264		
Black	5	35	5	40	1	20	2	27	3	6		
Asian	1	6	3	21	3	62	6	87	10	24		
Other	3	20	4	32	3	55	3	47	3	10		
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	55	470	11	85	88	1,904	75	1,080	22	55		
Social tenant	26	251	66	611	5	131	14	244	60	194		
Private tenant	15	140	20	181	5	111	8	144	17	52		
Other, including shared ownership	4	36	3	28	2	41	2	29	1	4		
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	31	300	69	647	2	45	8	124	39	119		
Second quintile	40	342	25	206	4	104	19	302	35	111		
Third quintile	14	120	6	45	15	334	25	359	18	54		
Fourth quintile	6	56	1	6	27	552	15	205	5	16		
Highest income quintile	3	26	0	2	30	682	14	210	3	5		
Self-employed	6	54			21	471	20	299				

Continued

Table 2.3 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family unit work status											
	Lone parent: 16+ hours		Lone parent: 0-15 hours		Couple: both 16+ hours		Couple: one 16+ hours		Couple: both 0-15 hours			
	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%
Government office region												
North East	77	7	73	4	116	3	68	6	25	6	25	6
North West	89	11	93	13	250	11	159	11	33	11	33	11
Yorkshire and Humber	116	11	86	9	211	7	125	8	28	8	28	8
East Midlands	84	9	64	8	192	6	96	10	31	10	31	10
West Midlands	87	9	81	10	238	10	162	8	27	8	27	8
South West	62	6	63	9	202	10	159	8	25	8	25	8
Eastern	64	9	67	9	166	12	140	9	20	9	20	9
London	67	10	116	9	160	14	154	15	35	15	35	15
South East	106	13	86	15	320	16	246	10	26	10	26	10
Wales	61	6	73	5	118	5	84	6	24	6	24	6
Scotland	85	9	104	9	215	6	106	9	31	9	31	9
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	587	66	471	64	1,298	54	796	27	78	27	78	27
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	128	13	132	10	253	12	189	9	24	9	24	9
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	112	12	170	18	451	23	334	38	118	38	118	38
At least one adult and one child have disability	71	8	132	8	185	11	178	27	85	27	85	27
All	898	100	906	100	2,188	100	1,499	100	305	100	305	100

Base: All families.

Table 2.4 Family characteristics, by age of youngest child

	Age of youngest child								Column per cent
	0-4 years		5-10 years		11-15 years		16-18 years		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Family type									
Couple	78	1,909	73	1,077	73	774	70	232	
Lone parent	22	697	27	564	27	411	30	132	
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	243	15	281	18	264	26	110	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	14	454	13	283	8	147	5	22	
Couple: both 16+ hours	38	887	44	645	47	502	45	154	
Couple: one 16+ hours	35	859	25	365	22	212	21	63	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	6	163	4	67	5	60	4	15	
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	19	593	16	344	16	232	15	66	
Second quintile	17	475	17	290	16	217	22	83	
Third quintile	17	398	18	282	16	183	15	49	
Fourth quintile	17	371	17	240	18	174	16	50	
Highest income quintile	18	437	16	241	17	191	14	56	
Self-employed	13	332	16	244	17	188	17	60	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	63	1,482	68	1,021	73	816	79	275	
Social tenant	22	693	20	411	18	263	15	64	
Private tenant	12	344	10	175	7	88	4	21	
Other, including shared ownership	3	85	2	31	2	18	1	4	

Continued

Table 2.4 Continued

	Age of youngest child							
	0-4 years		5-10 years		11-15 years		16-18 years	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	65	1,633	55	837	51	570	56	190
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	10	275	15	267	12	157	6	27
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	18	492	18	313	23	282	26	98
At least one adult and one child have disability	7	204	12	223	14	175	13	49
All	100	2,606	100	1,641	100	1,185	100	364

Base: All families.

Table 2.5 Family characteristics, by ethnic group of mother

	Column per cent									
	White			Black			Asian			Other
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family type										
Couple	75	3,613	47	51	89	158	72	109		
Lone parent	25	1,649	53	75	11	27	28	52		
Family unit work status										
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	837	28	35	2	6	12	20		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	812	25	40	8	21	16	32		
Couple: both 16+ hours	43	2,030	16	19	35	61	37	55		
Couple: one 16+ hours	27	1,328	26	26	42	74	31	45		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	4	255	5	6	12	23	4	9		
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	42	2,316	41	60	44	99	50	93		
5-10 years	27	1,514	32	41	24	42	20	35		
11-15 years	23	1,096	15	16	25	34	20	26		
16-18 years	8	336	12	9	6	10	10	7		
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	69	3,313	37	42	70	116	59	82		
Social tenant	19	1,271	50	65	18	39	22	44		
Private tenant	9	554	12	18	9	21	16	28		
Other, including shared ownership	2	121	0	1	3	8	3	6		

Continued

Table 2.5 Continued

	Column per cent							
	White			Ethnic group of mother			Other	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Black Unweighted count	%	Asian Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	16	1,098	35	47	17	39	19	38
Second quintile	17	968	30	36	13	26	11	23
Third quintile	17	825	16	19	18	30	22	27
Fourth quintile	17	782	7	9	17	25	14	16
Highest income quintile	17	854	9	10	14	25	17	27
Self-employed	15	735	4	5	22	40	18	30
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	58	2,905	60	74	61	111	64	103
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	12	672	13	21	9	18	5	9
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	20	1077	21	23	22	39	21	32
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	604	6	8	8	17	10	17
All	100	5,262	100	126	100	185	100	161

Base: All families.

Note: Table includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the 'main respondent' was male.

Table 2.6 Family characteristics, by total family income

	Total family income: quintiles											
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile			
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count		
Family type												
Couple	29	288	51	517	85	747	94	773	97	897	94	770
Lone parent	71	947	49	548	15	165	6	62	3	28	6	54
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	25	300	32	342	11	120	5	56	3	26	6	54
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	46	647	17	206	4	45	0	6	0	2		
Couple: both 16+ hours	5	45	11	104	38	334	67	552	74	682	58	471
Couple: one 16+ hours	13	124	31	302	42	359	26	205	23	210	36	299
Couple: both 0-15 hours	11	119	10	111	5	54	1	16	1	5		
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	46	593	42	475	41	398	42	371	46	437	37	332
5-10 years	25	344	26	290	29	282	27	240	25	241	28	244
11-15 years	22	232	22	217	22	183	24	174	23	191	26	188
16-18 years	7	66	11	83	7	49	7	50	7	56	9	60

Continued

Table 2.6 Continued

	Total family income: quintiles												
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Self-employed		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Government office region													
North East	9	126	6	75	4	47	4	46	3	35	3	30	
North West	12	134	13	115	12	103	12	94	11	91	12	87	
Yorkshire and Humber	9	130	10	121	9	91	9	89	6	64	7	71	
East Midlands	8	99	8	95	7	71	7	62	7	67	8	73	
West Midlands	8	109	10	113	10	105	10	93	10	106	8	69	
South West	6	82	8	83	8	84	7	62	10	98	12	102	
Eastern	8	83	10	87	10	76	11	67	9	72	10	72	
London	13	128	9	79	11	74	7	42	16	121	14	88	
South East	10	110	11	112	13	121	19	152	16	155	15	134	
Wales	6	97	7	86	6	64	5	49	3	26	4	38	
Scotland	10	137	8	99	8	76	8	79	9	90	7	60	
Housing tenure													
Own outright/with a mortgage	29	282	45	430	70	604	88	722	95	874	83	682	
Social tenant	52	705	35	416	18	183	6	59	1	13	6	55	
Private tenant	15	194	17	193	11	111	4	36	3	32	8	62	
Other, including shared ownership	4	52	2	25	2	14	2	18	1	6	3	23	

Continued

Table 2.6 Continued

Family disability status	Total family income: quintiles											
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile			
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count		
No adult or child has a disability	57	717	52	548	55	471	59	447	64	544	63	503
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	11	151	12	135	11	115	11	108	12	126	10	91
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	21	239	21	221	21	203	21	185	17	181	18	156
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	127	15	159	12	122	9	95	7	74	9	74
All	100	1,235	100	1,065	100	912	100	835	100	925	100	824

Base: All families.

3 Health, lifestyles and participation

3.1 Health of mothers

Nine out of ten mothers (92 per cent) described their health over the last 12 months as either 'good' or 'fairly good'. Lone parents were twice as likely as mothers in couple families to describe their health as 'not good' (14 per cent compared with 7 per cent) (see Table 3.1).

In households where no one worked, a similar proportion of lone parents and mothers in couple families described their health as 'not good' (20 per cent and 24 per cent respectively)¹¹. Mothers in couple families where at least one partner worked any hours were less likely to describe their health as 'not good' (Table 3.1).

Mothers who lived in families in the lowest income quintile were the group most likely to describe their health as 'not good' (13 per cent) (Table 3.1).

Mothers of families who were social tenants were more likely to describe their health as 'not good' (16 per cent) compared to private tenants (10 per cent) and mothers who lived in accommodation that was being bought with a mortgage or owned outright (6 per cent) (Table 3.1).

3.2 Longstanding illness

Eight out of ten (79 per cent) mothers reported having no long-term illness or disability. Over a quarter (27 per cent) of lone parents had a longstanding illness or disability, compared with one-fifth (19 per cent) of mothers in couple families (Table 3.2). Just under two-thirds (61 per cent) of lone parents and half (51 per cent) of mothers in couples with a long-term illness or disability said it affected the kind of work they could do or the place where they could work (Table 3.3).

¹¹ This difference is not significant.

Over one-third (36 per cent) of lone parents not in work had a long-term illness or disability, compared with one-fifth (20 per cent) of lone parents working 16 hours or more per week. A similar pattern can be seen for mothers in couple families, with the additional impact of their partner's health (Table 3.2). Ten per cent of all mothers had a longstanding illness or disability that they considered to limit their daily activity (Table 3.2).

Just under one-third (30 per cent) of mothers in couple families where no one worked had a longstanding illness or disability that limited their activities. Similarly, lone parents not in work were over three times more likely to have a limiting illness or disability than lone parents working 16 hours or more a week (24 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) (Table 3.2).

Mothers living in families whose income was in the lowest two income quintiles were most likely to have a longstanding illness or disability that limited their activities (16 and 13 per cent respectively) (Table 3.2).

Just under half (46 per cent) of lone parents who worked for 16 hours or more a week and had a longstanding illness or disability said it affected the kind of work they could do or where they could work (Table 3.3).

Mothers who lived in accommodation that was owned or being bought with a mortgage were more likely to have no disability or long-standing illness (82 per cent) than those who lived in social housing (69 per cent) (Table 3.2). Of those who did have a disability or longstanding illness social tenants were the most likely to report that it affected the kind of work they could do or where they could work (67 per cent) and the amount of work they could do (59 per cent) (Table 3.3).

3.3 Smoking

Almost half (45 per cent) of lone mothers smoked, compared with one-fifth (19 per cent) of mothers in couple families (Table 3.4). Mothers in the lowest income quintile were the group more likely to smoke (45 per cent) compared to the other income quintiles (Table 3.4).

Over half (52 per cent) of mothers who were social tenants smoked compared to two-fifths (40 per cent) of mothers living in privately rented accommodation and less than one fifth (16 per cent) of mothers living in accommodation that was owned or being bought with a mortgage (Table 3.4).

Mothers who had smoked in the last 5 years and who had a child under the age of five were asked if they had smoked during pregnancy. Over half (56 per cent) of mothers who had smoked in the last 5 years and who were in the lowest income quintile had smoked at some time during their last pregnancy (Table 3.5). Lone parents were more likely to have smoked during their last pregnancy than mothers in couple families (57 per cent, compared with 44 per cent of mothers who had smoked in the last 5 years). Almost three-quarters (72 per cent) of mothers who had smoked in the last 5 years and were in couple families where no one worked

16 or more hours per week, smoked during their last pregnancy¹², compared with a third (32 per cent) of mothers who were in couple families where both parents worked 16 or more hours per week (Table 3.5).

3.4 Drinking

Around one out of six (16 per cent) of mothers said they never drank alcohol. Asian mothers were almost seven times more likely to say they never drank alcohol compared with white mothers (82 per cent and 12 per cent respectively) (Table 3.6).

Lone parents working for 16 hours or more a week were more than twice as likely to drink alcohol at least three times a week compared with lone parents working less than 16 hours or not in work (20 per cent and 9 per cent respectively) (Table 3.6).

Mothers living in the lowest two income quintile were less likely to drink alcohol at least three times a week compared to the other income quintiles (see Table 3.6).

Mothers who lived in accommodation that was either owned or being bought with a mortgage were more likely to drink alcohol at least three times a week than mothers who were social tenants (25 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) (Table 3.6).

3.5 Social capital

Lone parents were more likely to have more frequent contact with family and friends than couple families. For example, one-quarter (24 per cent) of lone parent families compared to one-sixth (16 per cent) of couple families meet up with other relatives on most days (Table 3.7).

Couple families were more likely to have given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations. One-fifth of couple families (18 per cent) compared to one-tenth (10 per cent) of lone parent families helped with raising money or took part in sponsored events in the last year. Higher income families were also more likely to give unpaid help. A quarter (25 per cent) of families in the highest income quintile helped with raising money or took part in sponsored events in the last 12 months compared to 8 per cent of lowest income families (Table 3.8).

¹² Note this group has a relatively small base.

Table 3.1 Mother's self-reported health status, by family characteristics

	Health status over previous 12 months			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	74	19	7	100	3,934
Lone parent	60	26	14	100	1,804
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	66	24	10	100	898
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	59	33	9	100	89
Lone parent: not working	53	27	20	100	817
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	79	17	5	100	2,165
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	75	20	5	100	119
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	77	17	5	100	451
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	67	21	11	100	882
Couple: mother and partner not working	50	27	24	100	244
Couple: other	53	39	8	100	73
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	75	19	6	100	2,570
5-10 years	71	19	9	100	1,632
11-15 years	65	23	12	100	1,174
16-18 years	64	23	13	100	362
Age group of mother					
Under 25 years	71	23	6	100	479
25-29 years	75	20	5	100	717
30-34 years	76	18	6	100	984
35-39 years	75	18	7	100	1,300
40-44 years	68	22	10	100	1,220
45 years and over	64	23	13	100	1,038
Ethnic group of mother					
White	71	20	8	100	5,262
Black	62	25	14	100	126
Asian	63	24	13	100	185
Other	70	21	9	100	161

Continued

Table 3.1 Continued

	Health status over previous 12 months			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	60	27	13	100	1,224
Second quintile	62	26	13	100	1,053
Third quintile	71	20	9	100	901
Fourth quintile	75	19	7	100	832
Highest income quintile	80	15	5	100	916
Self-employed	76	17	6	100	812
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	75	18	6	100	3,556
Social tenant	57	27	16	100	1,420
Private tenant	65	25	10	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	77	14	9	100	136
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	83	15	2	100	3,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	74	22	4	100	721
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	50	29	21	100	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	40	32	28	100	646
All	71	21	9	100	5,734

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 3.2 Mother's longstanding limiting illness or disability, by family characteristics

	Does mother have longstanding illness or disability?			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes, and limits daily activities	Yes, but does not limit daily activities	No		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	9	10	81	100	3,932
Lone parent	15	12	73	100	1,803
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	12	80	100	898
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	12	15	73	100	89
Lone parent: not working	24	12	64	100	816
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	5	10	85	100	2,165
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	3	10	87	100	118
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	7	11	81	100	451
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	15	9	75	100	881
Couple: mother and partner not working	30	12	58	100	244
Couple: other	12	12	76	100	73
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	8	9	83	100	2,569
5-10 years	10	11	79	100	1,631
11-15 years	14	13	74	100	1,173
16-18 years	14	12	73	100	362
Ethnic group of mother					
White	10	11	79	100	5,259
Black	17	3	80	100	126
Asian	12	4	84	100	185
Other	14	7	78	100	161

Continued

Table 3.2 Continued

	Does mother have longstanding illness or disability?					<i>Row per cent</i>
	Yes, and limits daily activities	Yes, but does not limit daily activities	No	Total		<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	16	11	74	100		1,223
Second quintile	13	13	73	100		1,052
Third quintile	12	10	78	100		900
Fourth quintile	9	10	81	100		832
Highest income quintile	5	9	86	100		916
Self-employed	7	10	83	100		812
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	8	10	82	100		3,554
Social tenant	19	12	69	100		1,419
Private tenant	13	13	74	100		621
Other, including shared ownership	7	8	85	100		136
All	10	11	79	100		5,730

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 3.3 Impact of mother's limiting longstanding illness or disability on work, by family characteristics

						<i>Row per cent</i>
	Affects the kind or place of work?		Affects the amount of work?		Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Family type						
Couple	51	49	41	59	100	814
Lone parent	61	39	49	51	100	482
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	46	54	28	72	100	183
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	22
Lone parent: not working	73	27	65	35	100	277
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	40	60	27	73	100	362
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	15
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	35	65	25	75	100	95
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	67	33	60	40	100	221
Couple: mother and partner not working	74	26	69	31	100	101
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	20
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	47	53	39	61	100	465
5-10 years	59	41	46	54	100	385
11-15 years	56	44	45	55	100	337
16-18 years	60	40	50	50	100	109
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	62	38	56	44	100	310
Second quintile	64	36	48	52	100	287
Third quintile	58	42	50	50	100	224
Fourth quintile	45	55	32	68	100	182
Highest income quintile	40	60	32	68	100	150
Self-employed	43	57	35	65	100	143

Continued

Table 3.3 Continued

	<i>Row per cent</i>					<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Affects the kind or place of work?		Affects the amount of work?		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	47	53	35	65	100	684
Social tenant	67	33	59	41	100	426
Private tenant	56	44	46	54	100	163
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	23
Family disability status						
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	54	46	44	56	100	789
At least one adult and one child have disability	54	46	43	57	100	507
All	54	46	44	56	100	1,296

Base: All families where mother has limiting longstanding illness or disability.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 3.4 Mother's smoking behaviour, by family characteristics

	Mother's smoking behaviour							Total	Unweighted base		
	Currently smokes	Currently smokes 0-5 per day	Currently smokes 6-10 per day	Currently smokes 11-20 per day	Currently smokes 21 and above per day	Does not smoke but has smoked within last year	Does not smoke but has smoked over a year ago			Has never smoked	
Family type											
Couple	19	4	7	8	1	81	3	21	57	100	3,934
Lone parent	45	8	17	18	1	55	5	15	36	100	1,804
Family unit work status											
Lone parent: 16+ hours	37	7	13	15	1	63	5	17	42	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	54	10	21	22	2	46	5	12	28	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	16	4	6	6	0	84	3	22	60	100	2,165
Couple: one 16+ hours	19	4	7	7	1	81	2	22	57	100	1,475
Couple: both 0-15 hours	43	5	14	22	3	57	5	16	36	100	294
Age of youngest child											
0-4 years	26	6	10	8	1	74	3	20	51	100	2,570
5-10 years	26	5	9	11	1	74	4	18	52	100	1,632
11-15 years	26	4	8	14	0	74	2	20	52	100	1,174
16-18 years	23	3	8	10	2	77	3	20	55	100	362

Continued

Table 3.4 Continued

	Mother's smoking behaviour										Total	Unweighted base
	Currently smokes	Currently smokes 0-5 per day	Currently smokes 6-10 per day	Currently smokes 11-20 per day	Currently smokes 21 and above per day	Does not smoke	Does not smoke but has smoked within last year	Does not smoke but has smoked over a year ago	Has never smoked			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	27	5	10	11	1	73	3	21	49	100	5,262	
Black	15	9	3	3		85	2	11	72	100	126	
Asian	4	2	1	1		96	0	3	93	100	185	
Other	18	6	9	3		82	4	16	62	100	161	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	45	8	16	19	1	55	5	16	35	100	1,224	
Second quintile	37	6	13	16	2	63	4	17	42	100	1,053	
Third quintile	25	5	9	10	1	75	3	18	54	100	901	
Fourth quintile	16	4	6	6	0	84	3	22	59	100	832	
Highest income quintile	10	3	3	4	0	90	2	23	65	100	916	
Self-employed	19	5	7	7		81	3	22	56	100	812	
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	16	4	6	6	0	84	3	22	60	100	3,556	
Social tenant	52	7	19	24	2	48	5	14	29	100	1,420	
Private tenant	40	10	14	15	1	60	4	17	39	100	621	
Other, including shared ownership	23	7	9	8		77	4	19	53	100	136	

Continued

Table 3.4 Continued

Family disability status	Mother's smoking behaviour							Total	Unweighted base		
	Currently smokes	Currently smokes 0-5 per day	Currently smokes 6-10 per day	Currently smokes 11-20 per day	Currently smokes 21 and above per day	Does not smoke but has smoked within last year	Does not smoke but has smoked over a year ago				
No adult or child has a disability	24	5	9	9	0	76	3	20	53	100	3,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	26	5	8	11	1	74	2	19	54	100	721
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	27	4	10	12	1	73	3	21	49	100	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	33	6	9	15	2	67	4	17	47	100	646
All	25	5	9	10	1	75	3	20	52	100	5,734

Base: All dependent children with longstanding illness.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 3.5 Mother's smoking behaviour during pregnancy, by family characteristics

	Smoking during pregnancy			Total	Unweighted base
	Yes all the time	Yes some of the time	No not at all		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	23	21	56	100	626
Lone parent	31	26	42	100	443
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	24	24	52	100	122
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	35	27	38	100	321
Couple: both 16+ hours	14	18	68	100	243
Couple: one 16+ hours	23	23	53	100	288
Couple: both 0-15 hours	48	24	27	100	95
Age of youngest child					
Under 1 year	25	22	53	100	208
1 year	23	23	54	100	286
2years	27	20	53	100	250
3 years	29	25	47	100	187
4years	26	29	45	100	138
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	30	26	44	100	371
Second quintile	38	27	35	100	246
Third quintile	29	17	54	100	145
Fourth quintile	16	15	69	100	102
Highest income quintile	5	20	74	100	95
Self-employed	15	24	61	100	110
Ethnic group of mother					
White	27	23	50	100	1,019
Black	•	•	•	•	16
Asian	•	•	•	•	8
Other	•	•	•	•	25
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	21	66	100	386
Social tenant	40	25	35	100	464
Private tenant	26	26	49	100	183
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	35

Continued

Table 3.5 Continued

	Smoking during pregnancy			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes all the time	Yes some of the time	No not at all		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	24	22	54	100	650
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	30	26	44	100	109
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	26	26	48	100	203
At least one adult and one child have disability	33	22	46	100	106
All	26	23	51	100	1,068

Base: All families with mother who has smoked in last five years, living with natural child under five years of age.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 3.6 Mother's drinking behaviour, by family characteristics

	Frequency of drinking alcohol							Total	Unweighted base	
	Every day	5-6 times per week	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	1-2 times per month	Less than once a month	1-2 times a year			Never
Family type										
Couple	4	4	14	28	16	10	8	16	100	3,934
Lone parent	3	3	9	26	21	14	9	15	100	1,804
Family unit work status										
Lone parent: 16+ hours	4	4	11	31	21	12	7	9	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	2	1	6	20	21	16	11	23	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	3	5	17	30	17	10	6	11	100	2,165
Couple: one 16+ hours	4	3	11	27	16	10	9	20	100	1,475
Couple: both 0-15 hours	2	3	6	13	9	11	20	35	100	294
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	2	3	11	26	19	12	9	17	100	2,570
5-10 years	3	4	15	30	16	11	8	13	100	1,632
11-15 years	5	5	15	27	16	9	7	16	100	1,174
16-18 years	4	6	12	28	17	11	11	12	100	362
Ethnic group of mother										
White	4	4	14	29	18	11	8	12	100	5,262
Black	1	1	6	14	17	7	14	39	100	126
Asian				5	5	2	6	82	100	185
Other	1		7	17	15	18	11	31	100	161

Continued

Table 3.6 Continued

	Frequency of drinking alcohol							Total	Unweighted base	
	Every day	5-6 times per week	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	1-2 times per month	Less than once a month	1-2 times a year			Never
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	2	2	7	24	20	14	12	19	100	1,224
Second quintile	3	2	9	24	18	14	11	19	100	1,053
Third quintile	3	3	11	26	18	12	9	19	100	901
Fourth quintile	3	4	14	32	19	9	7	12	100	832
Highest income quintile	4	6	22	30	15	8	4	10	100	916
Self-employed	6	7	15	28	15	9	6	14	100	812
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	4	5	16	30	17	9	6	12	100	3,556
Social tenant	2	1	5	20	19	16	13	24	100	1,420
Private tenant	2	4	11	22	18	14	10	20	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	5	7	9	20	15	13	9	23	100	136
Family disability status										
No adult or child has a disability	4	4	14	29	17	11	7	13	100	3,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	3	4	14	26	19	10	7	16	100	721
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	3	4	10	25	18	11	9	19	100	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	4	2	8	22	16	14	12	21	100	646
All	3	4	13	27	17	11	8	16	100	5,734

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 3.7 Contact with friends and family, by family characteristics

	<i>Row per cent</i>											
	How often do you speak to relatives on the phone?				How often do you speak to friends on the phone?				How often do you speak to neighbours (face-to-face)?			
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month		On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month		On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	
Family type												
Couple	54	38	8	30	49	21	31	43	26			
Lone parent	54	32	14	42	41	17	31	36	33			
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	54	34	12	43	43	14	26	40	34			
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	53	30	17	42	38	21	37	31	32			
Couple: both 16+ hours	54	39	8	28	53	20	26	45	28			
Couple: one 16+ hours	55	37	8	33	45	21	36	40	24			
Couple: both 0-15 hours	51	31	18	28	36	36	45	31	24			
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	60	33	7	35	46	19	31	42	27			
5-10 years	52	38	11	34	45	20	35	41	24			
11-15 years	48	39	13	30	48	22	27	39	34			
16-18 years	46	40	14	25	53	22	28	41	31			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	54	36	10	32	47	20	31	41	28			
Black	58	32	10	52	36	11	26	30	44			
Asian	51	39	10	34	41	24	30	42	27			
Other	39	42	19	31	48	21	24	47	29			

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	How often do you speak to relatives on the phone?			How often do you speak to friends on the phone?			How often to do you speak to neighbours (face-to-face)?			Row per cent
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	53	38	8	30	50	20	28	45	27	
Social tenant	56	30	14	41	38	22	43	31	26	
Private tenant	55	34	11	36	44	20	28	36	37	
Other, including shared ownership	44	39	18	36	45	19	41	31	28	
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	54	32	15	40	38	22	38	33	29	
Second quintile	55	35	11	32	45	23	32	38	30	
Third quintile	57	33	11	33	46	21	33	43	24	
Fourth quintile	54	38	8	28	49	22	29	45	26	
Highest income quintile	50	42	8	29	53	18	24	45	32	
Self-employed	54	39	7	35	50	15	30	42	27	

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	<i>Row per cent</i>											
	How often do you speak to relatives on the phone?			How often do you speak to friends on the phone?			How often to do you speak to neighbours (face-to-face)?			Less than once or twice a month		
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month
Government office region												
North East	58	34	8	36	45	19	37	38	25			
North West	60	34	6	30	50	20	33	43	24			
Yorkshire and Humber	63	29	8	28	50	23	34	41	25			
East Midlands	53	37	10	30	44	26	32	35	32			
West Midlands	56	35	10	31	45	25	28	41	31			
South West	48	40	12	32	50	18	32	39	28			
Eastern	47	43	9	31	48	22	26	46	28			
London	49	37	14	42	44	15	27	43	31			
South East	43	45	11	33	45	21	29	42	29			
Wales	65	26	9	37	44	18	41	31	29			
Scotland	62	29	9	33	50	17	32	42	26			
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	55	36	9	34	48	18	30	41	28			
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	53	37	10	37	44	19	29	39	32			
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	51	38	11	28	47	25	32	41	27			
At least one adult and one child have disability	53	33	14	31	40	28	34	41	25			
All	54	36	10	33	47	20	31	41	28			

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	How often do you meet up with						Total	Unweighted base
	relatives that are not living with you?			friends?				
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month		
Family type								
Couple	16	43	41	13	42	44	100	3,934
Lone parent	24	37	39	19	43	37	100	1,803
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	21	39	40	14	47	39	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	28	35	37	25	39	35	100	905
Couple: both 16+ hours	16	43	40	10	43	47	100	2,165
Couple: one 16+ hours	15	44	41	17	43	39	100	1,475
Couple: both 0-15 hours	21	36	43	17	35	48	100	294
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	22	44	34	17	44	38	100	2,570
5-10 years	18	41	41	17	41	42	100	1,632
11-15 years	15	38	47	10	40	50	100	1,173
16-18 years	12	40	48	8	46	47	100	362
Ethnic group of mother								
White	19	43	39	15	43	42	100	5,261
Black	15	26	60	13	44	43	100	126
Asian	13	39	49	10	30	60	100	185
Other	9	29	62	12	42	46	100	161

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	How often do you meet up with relatives that are not living with you?						How often do you meet up with friends?			Unweighted base	
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month		Total
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	16	44	41	12	44	44	44	44	44	100	3,555
Social tenant	24	38	38	23	37	37	37	37	40	100	1,420
Private tenant	24	37	39	18	43	43	43	39	39	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	13	31	56	12	52	52	52	37	37	100	136
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	26	38	36	22	40	40	40	38	38	100	1,224
Second quintile	22	42	36	14	42	42	42	44	44	100	1,052
Third quintile	17	42	40	18	40	40	40	42	42	100	901
Fourth quintile	16	45	39	9	44	44	44	46	46	100	832
Highest income quintile	12	37	51	10	42	42	42	48	48	100	916
Self-employed	16	45	39	15	48	48	48	36	36	100	812
											Continued

Row per cent

Table 3.7 Continued

	Row per cent						
	How often do you meet up with relatives that are not living with you?			How often do you meet up with friends?			
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	
				Total		Unweighted base	
Government office region							
North East	28	46	27	19	46	35	357
North West	24	44	32	14	44	42	613
Yorkshire and Humber	24	44	32	14	40	46	559
East Midlands	19	43	38	15	36	48	459
West Midlands	16	46	38	12	44	43	593
South West	17	39	44	17	47	36	507
Eastern	16	42	42	17	42	40	456
London	10	34	56	11	45	45	525
South East	13	41	47	15	42	44	779
Wales	27	40	33	24	39	37	353
Scotland	21	43	36	12	42	46	536
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	19	42	39	14	45	41	3,195
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	17	43	40	18	44	38	721
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	17	41	42	14	39	47	1,171
At least one adult and one child have disability	17	37	46	16	36	48	646
All	18	42	40	15	43	43	5,737

Base: All families.

Table 3.8 Type of unpaid help given to any groups, clubs or organisations during the last 12 months, by family characteristics

	Type of help given						
	Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	Leading the group/ member of a committee	Organising or helping to run an activity or event	Visiting people	Befriending or mentoring people	Giving advice/ information/ counselling	Secretarial, admin or clerical work
Family type							
Couple	18	12	17	6	2	6	5
Lone parent	10	4	10	4	2	4	3
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	6	13	4	3	5	4
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	6	3	6	4	2	3	2
Couple: both 16+ hours	20	12	19	5	2	6	5
Couple: one 16+ hours	18	13	17	8	3	5	5
Couple: both 0-15 hours	5	4	6	4	1	3	2
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	14	8	12	4	2	4	3
5-10 years	18	12	20	5	3	5	5
11-15 years	15	11	17	7	3	8	5
16-18 years	22	10	16	10	3	7	5
Number of dependent children							
1	15	7	12	5	3	6	4
2	17	12	18	6	2	5	5
3	20	15	18	6	2	4	6
4 or more	12	7	13	4	1	1	4

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given						
	Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	Leading the group/ member of a committee	Organising or helping to run an activity or event	Visiting people	Befriending or mentoring people	Giving advice/ information/ counselling	Secretarial, admin or clerical work
Ethnic group of mother							
White	17	10	16	5	2	5	4
Black	6	5	8	5	3	2	1
Asian	9	6	11	7	3	7	5
Other	9	13	16	9	5	7	3
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	8	4	8	5	2	4	3
Second quintile	11	6	9	4	2	3	3
Third quintile	17	10	17	8	2	5	5
Fourth quintile	16	10	17	5	2	4	4
Highest income quintile	25	16	23	5	3	8	4
Self-employed	20	14	19	6	3	6	7

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given						
	Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	Leading the group/ member of a committee	Organising or helping to run an activity or event	Visiting people	Befriending or mentoring people	Giving advice/ information/ counselling	Secretarial, admin or clerical work
Government office region							
North East	8	5	8	3	2	5	2
North West	14	8	15	5	2	6	3
Yorkshire and Humber	15	6	10	4	3	4	3
East Midlands	14	9	12	3	1	2	4
West Midlands	18	8	13	5	2	5	4
South West	21	13	24	7	3	6	9
Eastern	18	10	16	6	3	4	4
London	16	12	18	7	4	7	4
South East	17	14	20	5	3	5	5
Wales	18	11	13	8	2	6	4
Scotland	17	10	13	6	2	5	4
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	20	12	19	6	3	6	5
Social tenant	8	2	6	3	1	2	2
Private tenant	10	6	10	5	3	5	3
Other, including shared ownership	16	19	22	14	8	13	6

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given						
	Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	Leading the group/ member of a committee	Organising or helping to run an activity or event	Visiting people	Befriending or mentoring people	Giving advice/ information/ counselling	Secretarial, admin or clerical work
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	17	10	15	5	3	5	4
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	11	18	6	2	5	4
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	15	8	13	5	2	5	5
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	12	16	6	4	6	6
All	16	10	15	5	2	5	4

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given						Total	Unweighted base
	Providing transport/driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above		
Family type								
Couple	6	2	2	21	2	57	100	3,934
Lone parent	4	1	1	12	2	71	100	1,803
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	6	1	1	12	2	66	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	2	1	1	13	2	77	100	905
Couple: both 16+ hours	6	2	2	18	2	55	100	2,165
Couple: one 16+ hours	5	2	2	27	2	54	100	1,475
Couple: both 0-15 hours	2		0	9	2	83	100	294
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	3	1	1	15	2	66	100	2,570
5-10 years	6	1	2	28	2	52	100	1,632
11-15 years	7	2	1	15	3	60	100	1,173
16-18 years	9	2	3	13	1	58	100	362
Number of dependent children								
1	5	2	1	13	2	65	100	2,558
2	6	1	1	21	2	56	100	2,184
3	4	1	2	28	2	54	100	745
4 or more	3	1	0	25	2	62	100	250

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given							Unweighted base
	Providing transport/driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above	Total	
Ethnic group of mother								
White	5	1	1	19	2	60	100	5,261
Black	1	1	2	13	2	73	100	126
Asian	3		1	8	1	70	100	185
Other	7	1	0	22	1	61	100	161
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	3	1	1	13	3	74	100	1,224
Second quintile	4	1	1	13	2	71	100	1,052
Third quintile	6	2	2	19	2	59	100	901
Fourth quintile	5	1	1	21	2	58	100	832
Highest income quintile	7	2	2	23	2	47	100	916
Self-employed	6	3	2	23	2	51	100	812

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given							Unweighted base
	Providing transport/driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above	Total	
Government office region								
North East	3	1	1	10	2	73	100	357
North West	6	0	1	18	2	61	100	613
Yorkshire and Humber	5	1	2	13	1	70	100	559
East Midlands	4	1	1	18	3	63	100	459
West Midlands	4	1	2	18	2	61	100	593
South West	7	2	2	28	2	48	100	507
Eastern	4	1	1	18	2	61	100	456
London	6	2	1	22	2	57	100	525
South East	7	1	2	22	2	56	100	779
Wales	6	3	2	12	1	64	100	353
Scotland	5	2	2	16	4	60	100	536
Housing tenure								
Own outright*/with a mortgage	6	2	2	22	2	54	100	3,555
Social tenant	2	0	1	8	2	79	100	1,420
Private tenant	4	1	2	15	2	70	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	9	5	3	28	3	55	100	136

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

Family disability status	Type of help given						Total	Unweighted base
	Providing transport/ driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above		
No adult or child has a disability	5	1	1	18	2	60	100	3,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	1	2	22	2	55	100	721
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	4	1	2	17	2	63	100	1,171
At least one adult and one child have disability	5	2	2	22	2	60	100	646
All	5	1	1	18	2	60	100	5,733

Base: All families.

Note: Multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

4 Education and training

4.1 Qualifications achieved

More than nine out of ten (94 per cent) families contained at least one parent with some form of academic or vocational qualification. Lone parents were more likely to have no qualifications (15 per cent) than couple families (3 per cent) (Table 4.1).

One-quarter (24 per cent) of lone parents who did not work for 16 or more hours per week were without any qualifications. For couple families where neither parent worked these hours, neither parent had any qualifications in a fifth (20 per cent) of families (Table 4.1).

All the families in the highest income quintile had at least one academic or vocational qualification (100 per cent). In contrast, just over four-fifths (82 per cent) of families in the lowest income quintile had at least one academic or vocational qualification (Table 4.1).

Families with one or more disabled member were more likely to have no qualifications than families with no disabled members. For example, in families where at least one adult and one child had a disability almost one in ten (9 per cent) had no qualifications compared to one in twenty (5 per cent) families with no disabled members (Table 4.1).

Just under a fifth (19 per cent) of families had no academic qualifications or had only GCSE grade D-G or equivalent. Just over one-third (34 per cent) of families had a GCSE grade A-C or equivalent (Table 4.2).

In nearly half (48 per cent) of couple families, at least one parent was qualified to A-Level or first degree standard compared with almost a quarter (23 per cent) of lone parent families (Table 4.2).

Almost two-fifths (39 per cent) of lone parents had either no academic qualifications or GCSE grade D-G only (or equivalent) compared with one-quarter (25 per cent) of mothers in couple families (Table 4.3).

Over two-fifths (44 per cent) of mothers in couples where neither partner was in work reported having no qualifications¹³. Over a third (35 per cent) of non-working lone mothers had no qualifications (Table 4.3).

A third (33 per cent) of mothers who were social tenants had no qualifications compared to just 9 per cent of mothers who lived in owned or mortgaged accommodation (Table 4.3).

4.2 Training

Three out of ten (31 per cent) mothers had taken part in a training course in the last year, with little variation between lone mothers and those who were part of a couple (Table 4.8).

Almost two-fifths (38 per cent) of lone parents in work for 16 or more hours per week had taken part in a training course in the last 12 months, compared with around a quarter (24 per cent) of those who were not working (Table 4.8).

Less than half (46 per cent) of working mothers had taken part in in-work training in the last 12 months (Table 4.10).

¹³ Note this group has a relatively small base.

Table 4.1 Whether family has any qualifications (academic or vocational), by family characteristics

	Has any academic or vocational qualifications	Has academic qualifications	Has vocational qualifications	Has no academic or vocational qualifications	Total	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	97	94	76	3	100	3,934
Lone parent	85	76	54	15	100	1,804
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92	85	62	8	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	76	67	43	24	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	99	97	80	1	100	2,165
Couple: one 16+ hours	97	95	75	3	100	1,475
Couple: both 0-15 hours	80	68	51	20	100	294
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	95	92	72	5	100	2,570
5-10 years	94	90	70	6	100	1,632
11-15 years	93	89	69	7	100	1,174
16-18 years	93	85	68	7	100	362
Number of dependent children						
1	93	88	71	7	100	2,559
2	95	93	73	5	100	2,184
3	94	91	67	6	100	745
4 or more	87	82	61	13	100	250
Ethnic group of mother						
White	95	91	72	5	100	5,262
Black	89	81	64	11	100	126
Asian	87	83	48	13	100	185
Other	90	80	60	10	100	161

Continued

Table 4.1 Continued

	Has any academic or vocational qualifications	Has academic qualifications	Has vocational qualifications	Has no academic or vocational qualifications	Total	Unweighted base
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	82	74	50	18	100	1,224
Second quintile	90	83	65	10	100	1,053
Third quintile	95	91	74	5	100	901
Fourth quintile	99	97	80	1	100	832
Highest income quintile	100	99	78	0	100	916
Self-employed	98	96	76	2	100	812
Government office region						
North East	92	85	73	8	100	357
North West	95	90	74	5	100	613
Yorkshire and Humber	94	89	76	6	100	560
East Midlands	92	87	70	8	100	459
West Midlands	95	92	71	5	100	593
South West	97	93	76	3	100	507
Eastern	96	93	72	4	100	456
London	89	85	56	11	100	525
South East	97	94	72	3	100	779
Wales	92	85	73	8	100	353
Scotland	93	89	69	7	100	536
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	98	95	77	2	100	3,556
Social tenant	82	73	54	18	100	1,420
Private tenant	91	86	62	9	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	93	88	69	7	100	136

Continued

Table 4.1 Continued

Family disability status	Has any academic or vocational qualifications				Total	Unweighted base
	Has any academic or vocational qualifications	Has academic qualifications	Has vocational qualifications	Has no academic or vocational qualifications		
No adult or child has a disability	95	91	70	5	100	3,195
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	94	89	71	6	100	721
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	92	88	72	8	100	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	91	86	69	9	100	646
All	94	90	71	6	100	5,734

Base: All families.

Table 4.2 Highest academic qualification in family, by family characteristics

	Highest qualification in family							Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	Total	
Family type								
Couple	6	7	33	16	32	6	100	3,934
Lone parent	23	15	36	11	12	3	100	1,799
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	15	11	40	13	18	4	100	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	33	21	31	8	5	2	100	902
Couple: both 16+ hours	3	5	34	16	36	6	100	2,165
Couple: one 16+ hours	5	9	33	17	30	5	100	1,475
Couple: both 0-15 hours	32	17	26	11	7	7	100	294
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	8	10	31	15	31	4	100	2,569
5-10 years	10	9	37	16	23	5	100	1,631
11-15 years	11	9	37	14	23	6	100	1,172
16-18 years	15	9	28	15	25	8	100	361
Ethnic group of mother								
White	9	9	35	15	26	5	100	5,258
Black	19	11	27	12	26	6	100	126
Asian	17	6	13	12	41	11	100	184
Other	20	5	18	12	37	9	100	161

Continued

Table 4.2 Continued

	Highest qualification in family							Total	Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	Total		
Government office region									
North East	14	13	41	12	16	4	100	356	
North West	9	9	39	12	27	4	100	612	
Yorkshire and Humber	11	12	43	13	19	2	100	560	
East Midlands	13	9	36	16	23	4	100	458	
West Midlands	8	12	32	13	30	5	100	591	
South West	7	10	34	16	27	5	100	507	
Eastern	7	10	42	18	19	3	100	456	
London	15	7	21	11	38	9	100	525	
South East	6	7	32	15	32	7	100	779	
Wales	15	7	40	16	19	2	100	353	
Scotland	11	9	21	24	30	6	100	536	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	4	5	33	17	35	6	100	3,555	
Social tenant	27	19	37	9	5	3	100	1416	
Private tenant	14	14	36	14	17	4	100	621	
Other, including shared ownership	12	10	32	12	28	7	100	136	

Continued

Table 4.2 Continued

Family disability status	Highest qualification in family						Unweighted base	
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications		Total
No adult or child has a disability	9	9	34	15	29	5	100	3,194
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	11	9	32	16	26	6	100	720
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	12	9	34	15	25	5	100	1,170
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	12	38	13	18	5	100	645
All	10	9	34	15	27	5	100	5,729

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Note: Table does not take into account qualifications of children in the family.

Table 4.3 Highest academic qualification of mother, by family characteristics

Family type	Highest academic qualification (mother)						Unweighted base	
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications		Total
Couple	12	13	35	15	23	3	100	3,446
Lone parent	24	15	36	10	12	3	100	1,587
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	15	11	40	12	18	3	100	814
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	28	14	31	11	10	6	100	78
Lone parent: not working	35	21	32	7	3	2	100	695
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	7	10	36	15	27	4	100	1,889
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	19	11	38	9	19	4	100	108
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	9	13	38	16	21	3	100	395
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	13	16	33	16	19	3	100	772
Couple: mother and partner not working	44	20	23	8	1	4	100	214
Couple: other	36	15	12	12	19	6	100	68

Continued

Table 4.3 Continued

	Highest academic qualification (mother)							Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	Total	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	13	14	33	14	22	3	100	2,029
5-10 years	15	14	37	14	18	3	100	1,541
11-15 years	17	13	36	12	18	4	100	1,114
16-18 years	20	10	33	13	19	5	100	349
Ethnic group of mother								
White	14	14	37	14	19	3	100	4,641
Black	23	10	36	10	16	6	100	110
Asian	36	5	12	14	25	7	100	157
Other	32	4	18	11	27	7	100	122
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	9	10	35	16	26	4	100	3,159
Social tenant	33	21	34	7	3	2	100	1,263
Private tenant	19	16	37	12	13	4	100	497
Other, including shared ownership	14	12	32	15	22	4	100	110

Continued

Table 4.3 Continued

Family disability status	Highest academic qualification (mother)						Unweighted base	
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications		Total
No adult or child has a disability	14	13	35	14	22	3	100	2,741
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	15	13	35	13	21	3	100	664
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	19	13	34	14	17	3	100	1,040
At least one adult and one child have disability	18	15	39	11	13	4	100	584
All	15	13	35	13	19	3	100	5,029

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 4.4 Highest academic qualification of partner, by family characteristics

	Highest academic qualification (partner)							Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	Total	
Family type								Row per cent
Couple	20	12	31	12	24	2	100	3,888
Family unit work status								
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	16	12	34	12	24	2	100	2,142
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	27	12	27	11	22		100	117
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	16	12	32	13	25	2	100	449
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	21	12	27	12	26	3	100	868
Couple: mother and partner not working	53	14	17	6	7	3	100	239
Couple: other	44	8	22	9	16	1	100	73
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	16	11	30	13	28	2	100	1,839
5-10 years	20	13	33	12	20	2	100	1,061
11-15 years	25	12	30	10	20	3	100	758
16-18 years	27	11	24	11	23	3	100	230

Continued

Table 4.4 Continued

	Highest academic qualification (partner)							Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	Total	
Ethnic group of mother								
White	19	13	32	12	22	2	100	3,569
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	49
Asian	25	6	17	8	38	6	100	158
Other	30	4	13	10	41	2	100	109
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	15	11	32	12	27	2	100	2,980
Social tenant	44	18	26	6	5	2	100	543
Private tenant	28	14	28	10	17	2	100	296
Other, including shared ownership	22	3	34	14	22	5	100	66
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	18	12	31	12	25	2	100	2,106
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	18	14	26	13	26	3	100	458
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	24	11	31	11	21	3	100	882
At least one adult and one child have disability	26	12	33	11	18	1	100	440
All	20	12	31	12	24	2	100	3,886

Base: All couple families.

Note: Excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 4.5 Highest vocational qualification of mother, by family characteristics

	Highest vocational qualification of mother – Level 1 is lowest							Total	Unweighted base
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent	Other		
Family type									
Couple	43	10	14	13	8	1	11	100	3,931
Lone parent	46	12	15	11	7	0	9	100	1,802
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	38	11	15	15	10	0	10	100	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	56	13	14	7	2	0	8	100	905
Couple: both 16+ hours	38	10	15	15	9	1	12	100	2,164
Couple: one 16+ hours	46	10	14	12	6	1	10	100	1,473
Couple: both 0-15 hours	66	11	8	6	3	1	5	100	294
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	43	9	14	15	8	1	10	100	2,569
5-10 years	42	12	16	12	7	1	10	100	1,629
11-15 years	46	11	13	11	6	0	11	100	1,173
16-18 years	44	11	13	10	9	2	12	100	362
Ethnic group of mother									
White	42	11	15	13	8	1	11	100	5,257
Black	42	9	21	9	11	2	7	100	126
Asian	65	6	7	9	5	1	7	100	185
Other	53	7	4	10	4	4	18	100	161

Continued

Table 4.5 Continued

	Highest vocational qualification of mother - Level 1 is lowest						Total	Unweighted base	
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent			
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	40	10	14	14	9	1	12	100	3,554
Social tenant	55	12	15	10	2	0	6	100	1,419
Private tenant	47	11	16	13	6		8	100	619
Other, including shared ownership	40	9	19	14	3		15	100	136
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	43	10	14	13	7	1	11	100	3,192
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	41	12	16	13	8	0	10	100	720
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	43	10	15	12	8	1	11	100	1,171
At least one adult and one child have disability	47	13	14	11	6	0	9	100	646
All	43	11	14	13	7	1	11	100	5,729

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 4.6 Highest vocational qualification of partner, by family characteristics

	Highest vocational qualification of partner						Total	Unweighted base
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent (highest)		
Family type								
Couple	45	6	10	10	11	0	18	3,703
Family unit work status								
Couple: both 16+ hours	43	6	10	11	12	0	17	2,076
Couple: one 16+ hours	45	6	9	10	10	0	19	1,352
Couple: both 0-15 hours	65	8	9	4	4	0	10	275
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	44	6	11	10	10	0	19	1,748
5-10 years	46	6	9	11	13	0	14	1,003
11-15 years	45	6	9	10	10	1	18	728
16-18 years	46	3	8	10	13		21	224
Ethnic group of mother								
White	43	6	10	11	11	0	18	3,393
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	45
Asian	72	4	6	4	5		8	155
Other	50	6	11	2	6		25	107

Continued

Table 4.6 Continued

	Highest vocational qualification of partner						Total	Unweighted base	
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent (highest)			Other
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	43	6	9	11	12	0	19	100	2,854
Social tenant	53	9	13	8	5	1	11	100	500
Private tenant	54	5	9	9	5	0	17	100	280
Other, including shared ownership	51	5	10	8	9		16	100	66
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	45	6	10	10	10	0	18	100	2,013
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	45	6	9	12	11	1	17	100	431
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	44	6	8	11	13	0	18	100	844
At least one adult and one child have disability	43	7	11	12	10	1	17	100	413
All	45	6	10	10	11	0	18	100	3,701

Base: All couple families.

Note: Excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 4.7 Highest vocational qualification in the family, by family characteristics

	Row per cent						Unweighted base		
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent (highest)		Other	Total
Family type									
Couple	24	8	13	16	14	1	25	100	3,931
Lone parent	46	12	15	11	7	0	9	100	1,802
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	38	11	15	15	10	0	10	100	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	56	13	14	7	2	0	8	100	905
Couple: both 16+ hours	20	7	13	17	16	1	26	100	2,164
Couple: one 16+ hours	25	8	14	15	13	0	25	100	1,473
Couple: both 0-15 hours	49	11	11	9	6	1	14	100	294
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	28	8	14	15	12	1	22	100	2,569
5-10 years	29	10	14	15	13	1	18	100	1,629
11-15 years	31	10	12	14	11	1	21	100	1,173
16-18 years	32	7	10	12	16	0	23	100	362
Ethnic group of mother									
White	28	9	14	15	13	1	21	100	5,257
Black	36	8	13	11	16	2	13	100	126
Asian	52	5	10	10	8	1	13	100	185
Other	40	6	7	9	6		33	100	161

Continued

Table 4.7 Continued

		Row per cent							
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent (highest)	Other	Total	Unweighted base
Government office region									
North East	26	11	15	16	13	1	18	100	356
North West	26	8	15	18	12	1	20	100	613
Yorkshire and Humber	24	15	17	17	10	1	16	100	560
East Midlands	30	9	15	15	12	1	18	100	458
West Midlands	29	9	10	17	12	1	22	100	592
South West	24	9	15	16	12	0	24	100	507
Eastern	28	9	13	16	13	1	21	100	455
London	44	6	11	12	10	1	18	100	525
South East	28	8	14	12	12	0	25	100	778
Wales	27	8	16	12	18	1	19	100	353
Scotland	31	8	9	8	18	1	26	100	536
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	23	7	12	15	16	1	25	100	3,554
Social tenant	46	12	16	12	4	0	10	100	1,419
Private tenant	38	11	15	15	7	0	14	100	619
Other, including shared ownership	31	7	21	15	6		20	100	136
									Continued

Table 4.7 Continued

	Level 1					Level 2			Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Unweighted base
	None	NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	NVQ or equivalent	NVQ or equivalent	NVQ or equivalent	NVQ or equivalent	NVQ or equivalent	NVQ or equivalent	NVQ or equivalent	NVQ or equivalent	Other	Total			
Family disability status															
No adult or child has a disability	30	8	13	14	14	12	1	21	100						3,192
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	28	10	14	16	13	1	19	100							720
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	28	7	12	14	14	1	23	100							1,171
At least one adult and one child have disability	31	11	14	14	11	18	100								646
All	29	9	13	15	12	1	21	100							5,729

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Note: Table does not take into account qualifications of children in the family.

Table 4.8 Whether mother attended a training course in the last year, by family characteristics

	Whether mother attended course			Row per cent
	Yes	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	31	69	100	3,934
Lone parent	32	68	100	1,804
Family unit work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	38	62	100	898
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	27	73	100	89
Lone parent: not working	24	76	100	817
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	38	62	100	2,165
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	39	61	100	119
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	28	72	100	451
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	17	83	100	882
Couple: mother and partner not working	11	89	100	244
Couple: other	33	67	100	73
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	26	74	100	2,570
5-10 years	38	62	100	1,632
11-15 years	33	67	100	1,174
16-18 years	33	67	100	362
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	33	67	100	3,556
Social tenant	25	75	100	1,420
Private tenant	29	71	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	37	63	100	136
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	31	69	100	3,195
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	36	64	100	721
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	30	70	100	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	31	69	100	646
All	31	69	100	5,734

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 4.9 Whether mother's most recent training course was designed to lead to a qualification, by family characteristics

Family type	Designed to lead to qualification		Qualification from training							Total	Unweighted base
	Yes	No	GCSE/A Level	NVQ/SVQ	BTEC/City and Guilds	Degree	Other	Don't know	No qualification		
Couple	48	52	2	15	4	8	19	0	52	100	1,205
Lone parent	60	40	4	21	7	8	19	1	40	100	561
Family unit work status											
Lone parent: 16+ hours	49	51	1	18	4	6	18	1	51	100	343
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	25
Lone parent: not working	81	19	8	27	12	12	20	2	19	100	193
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	43	57	3	14	3	6	17	0	57	100	824
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	48	52	3	14	7	5	18		52	100	131
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	76	24	2	14	9	18	31	1	24	100	153
Couple: mother and partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	30
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	27

Continued

Table 4.9 Continued

	Designed to lead to qualification										Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes		No		Qualification from training								Total
					GCSE/A Level	NVQ/SVQ	BTEC/City and Guilds	Degree	Other	Don't know			
Age of youngest child													
0-4 years	51	49	3	18	4	4	8	18	1	49	100	667	
5-10 years	56	44	3	18	6	6	7	21	1	44	100	604	
11-15 years	48	52	2	16	4	4	8	18	0	52	100	380	
16-18 years	44	56	3	10	4	4	10	15	1	56	100	115	
Housing tenure													
Own outright/with a mortgage	45	55	2	13	4	4	8	18	0	55	100	1,197	
Social tenant	70	30	4	26	7	7	7	23	2	30	100	344	
Private tenant	68	32	4	29	6	6	11	18	0	32	100	179	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	45	

Continued

Table 4.9 Continued

Family disability status	Designed to lead to qualification		Qualification from training							Total	Unweighted base
	Yes	No	GCSE/A Level	NVQ/SVQ	BTEC/City and Guilds	Degree	Other	Don't know	No qualification		
No adult or child has a disability	50	50	2	17	5	8	18	1	50	100	957
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	52	48	2	19	4	7	18	1	48	100	260
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	53	47	2	17	6	7	20	1	47	100	356
At least one adult and one child have disability	56	44	6	15	5	10	21		44	100	191
All	51	49	3	17	5	8	19	1	49	100	1,764

Base: All families with a mother who attended a training course.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 4.10 Whether mother has taken part in any in-work training in last 12 months, by family characteristics

					<i>Row per cent</i>
	Taken part in in-work training			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	Offered but not attended	No		
Family type					
Couple	46	5	49	100	2,441
Lone parent	46	3	51	100	879
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	48	3	48	100	807
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	19		81	100	72
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	49	5	46	100	1,950
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	57	1	41	100	106
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	30	4	66	100	345
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	40
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	42	5	53	100	1,256
5-10 years	49	5	46	100	1,009
11-15 years	50	3	47	100	789
16-18 years	43	6	51	100	266
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	47	5	48	100	2,502
Social tenant	39	3	58	100	472
Private tenant	46	2	52	100	274
Other, including shared ownership	47	5	48	100	71
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	45	4	51	100	1,962
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	52	6	42	100	418
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	45	4	51	100	638
At least one adult and one child have disability	48	5	47	100	300
All	46	4	50	100	3,318

Base: All families with mother in work.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 4.11 Amount of in-work training mother has taken part in during last 12 months, by family characteristics

	Amount of in-work training					Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	1 day or less	2-3 days	4-5 days	6-13 days	2 weeks or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>							
Family type							
Couple	18	30	24	13	15	100	1,139
Lone parent	24	25	18	14	19	100	404
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	24	24	18	15	20	100	389
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	15
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	14	32	25	13	16	100	964
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	14	24	17	27	19	100	53
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	48	24	16	4	9	100	105
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	17
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	18	31	22	13	17	100	530
5-10 years	21	31	20	14	15	100	491
11-15 years	20	28	28	10	15	100	405
16-18 years	15	21	20	26	18	100	117
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	18	31	24	13	15	100	1,211
Social tenant	23	17	19	19	22	100	175
Private tenant	26	22	18	13	21	100	125
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	32

Continued

Table 4.11 Continued

	Amount of in-work training					Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	1 day or less	2-3 days	4-5 days	6-13 days	2 weeks or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>							
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	17	30	24	13	17	100	884
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	20	28	23	17	12	100	222
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	23	27	21	14	15	100	296
At least one adult and one child have disability	20	31	19	13	18	100	140
All	19	29	23	13	16	100	1,542

Base: All families with mother in work who has attended some in-work training.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

5 Work

5.1 Employment status

More than eight in ten (83 per cent) families had at least one parent working 16 or more hours per week (Table 5.1).

Three-fifths (60 per cent) of mothers in couple families were working 16 hours or more per week, compared with around half (54 per cent) of lone mother families (Table 5.1).

Around two-fifths (41 per cent) of lone mothers worked no hours compared with 26 per cent of mothers in couple families (Table 5.1).

Neither parent worked in 5 per cent of couple families whereas just over two-fifths (41 per cent) of lone parents did not work. Since 2005 this has remained the same for both couple and lone parent families. (Table 5.1).

5.2 Hours

Among all mothers in work, 43 per cent were in full-time work and 42 per cent were in part-time work¹⁴ (Table 5.4).

Lone mothers in work were more likely than mothers in couple families to be working 16 or more hours per week (92 per cent compared with 82 per cent). The percentage of couple mothers in work of between 1 and 15 hours per week was over twice that of lone mothers (18 per cent compared with 8 per cent) (Table 5.4).

Mothers who lived in privately rented accommodation were more likely to work full-time than those who were social tenants (44 per cent compared to 32 per cent) (Table 5.4).

¹⁴ Throughout this chapter, the term 'full-time work' refers to 'paid work of 30 hours or more per week'. 'Part-time work' refers to 'paid work of 16-29 hours per week'.

In couple families, nearly all partners in work (95 per cent) were working 30 or more hours per week (Table 5.5).

5.3 Standard Occupational Classification

Two-fifths (40 per cent) of mothers were found in the top three Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) groups (managerial, professional and associated professional groups). Mothers in couple families where the mother and partner both worked 16 or more hours per week were more likely to be found in these occupational groups (47 per cent) compared to lone parents working 16 or more hours per week (35 per cent). Moreover, mothers from families in the highest income quintile displayed a noticeably greater probability of being in the top three SOC groups (70 per cent) (Table 5.6).

Mothers living in housing that was owned or being bought with a mortgage were more than three times as likely to be in the top three SOC groups than social tenants (45 per cent compared to 14 per cent). Mothers living in rented social housing were the most likely to be working in elementary occupations (28 per cent), the lowest of the SOC groups, or personal services (26 per cent) (Table 5.6).

Mothers from families with no disabled members were more likely to be employed in the top three SOC groups compared to those where there was a disabled child in the household but no disabled adult (42 per cent and 33 per cent respectively) (Table 5.6).

5.4 Travel to work

Mothers' most usual method of travel to work was by car or van (73 per cent) (Table 5.8).

Mothers in couple families were more likely to travel to work by car or van than lone parent mothers (74 per cent and 67 per cent respectively), and less likely than lone mothers to use a public bus, minibus or coach (5 per cent and 12 per cent respectively) (Table 5.8).

Mothers from the highest income quintile were more likely to travel to work by car or van (83 per cent) than mothers from the lowest income quintile (57 per cent) (Table 5.8). However, mothers from the highest income quintile reported higher average (mean) weekly travel to work costs (£18.55) than mothers from the lowest income quintile (£12.37) (Table 5.9).

There was a small regional difference with mothers living in London being less likely to travel to work by car (51 per cent) compared to other regions. Those living as social tenants were also less likely to travel to work by car (48 per cent) compared to home owners and mortgage payers (78 per cent) or private tenants (57 per cent) (Table 5.8).

5.5 Duration

Of non-working mothers, 61 per cent were last in work more than 2 years ago. Lone mothers and those in a couple had a similar chance to have been without work for more than 2 years (63 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively¹⁵) (Table 5.10).

Couple mothers whose partner was working 16 hours or more per week were three times more likely to have been in work in the last 12 months compared with mothers in non-working couples (13 per cent compared with 4 per cent) (Table 5.10).

Mothers of families where at least one adult and one child were disabled were more likely to have been out of work for more than 2 years (75 per cent) than mothers with no disability in the family (55 per cent) (Table 5.10).

5.6 Leaving work

Over a quarter (27 per cent) of all mothers who had left work in the last 2 years reported pregnancy as the reason (Table 5.11).

The presence of adult disability increases the likelihood of a mother leaving work for health reasons. For example, 23 per cent of mothers of families where one or more adults has a disability¹⁶ left work for health reasons compared to only 4 per cent of mothers with no disability in the family (Table 5.11).

5.7 Reasons for not working more hours

Almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of mothers working 1 to 15 hours per week said there was something specific stopping them working 16 or more hours per week (Table 5.12). The main barriers identified included:

- wanting to be with their children (51 per cent); and
- childcare costs (14 per cent) (Table 5.12).

Mothers with a youngest child aged 0-4 years were more likely to say that they had a specific reason for not working more than 16 hours per week compared to mothers with a youngest child aged 11-15 years (81 per cent compared to 55 per cent)¹⁷.

¹⁵ This is not a significant difference.

¹⁶ Note this group has a relatively small base.

¹⁷ Note this group has a relatively small base.

Table 5.1 Family unit work status, by family characteristics

	Family unit work status										Unweighted base
	Lone parent: 16+ hours	Lone parent: 1-15 hours	Lone parent: not working	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother and partner not working	Couple: other	Total	
Family type											
Couple				56	3	12	21	5	2	100	3,934
Lone parent	54	4	41							100	1,804
Age of youngest child											
0-4 years	8	1	13	38	2	10	23	5	1	100	2,570
5-10 years	15	2	11	44	2	10	12	3	1	100	1,632
11-15 years	19	1	7	46	3	7	11	3	2	100	1,174
16-18 years	26	0	4	44	8	7	6	2	3	100	362
Number of dependent children											
1	19	1	12	43	4	7	11	2	1	100	2,559
2	10	1	8	46	1	11	17	3	2	100	2,184
3	8	1	10	34	2	12	25	7	1	100	745
4 or more	6	1	18	16	2	9	33	11	3	100	250
Ethnic group of mother											
White	14	1	10	43	2	10	15	3	1	100	5,262
Black	28	1	24	16	4	7	15	5		100	126
Asian	2	1	8	35	3	6	33	8	4	100	185
Other	12	3	13	37	7	6	18	3	0	100	161

Continued

Table 5.1 Continued

	Family unit work status											Unweighted base
	Lone parent: 16+ hours	Lone parent: 1-15 hours	Lone parent: not working	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother and partner not working	Couple: other	Total		
	Row per cent											
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	25	4	43	5	3	2	6	9	3	100	1,224	
Second quintile	32	2	15	10	6	6	19	8	2	100	1,053	
Third quintile	11	1	3	38	3	13	25	4	2	100	901	
Fourth quintile	5		0	67	1	14	11	1	1	100	832	
Highest income quintile	3	0	0	74	1	9	13		1	100	916	
Self-employed	6			58	1	12	22		1	100	812	
Government office region												
North East	19	1	15	39	3	4	12	5	1	100	357	
North West	13	1	9	46	3	8	15	3	2	100	613	
Yorkshire and Humber	18	1	10	43	3	8	12	3	1	100	560	
East Midlands	16	1	9	46	3	8	11	5	1	100	459	
West Midlands	13	1	9	44	4	11	14	3	1	100	593	
South West	10	0	9	43	1	14	17	3	2	100	507	
Eastern	13	1	8	40	3	12	18	3	1	100	456	
London	12	1	15	34	3	7	21	4	3	100	525	
South East	13	1	7	43	1	12	19	3	1	100	779	
Wales	16	2	13	38	2	8	15	5	1	100	353	
Scotland	14	2	13	46	1	6	13	4	1	100	536	

Continued

Table 5.1 Continued

	Family unit work status										Row per cent
	Lone parent: 16+ hours	Lone parent: 1-15 hours	Lone parent: not working	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother and partner not working	Couple: other	Total	Unweighted base
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	11	0	2	54	3	12	17	1	1	100	3,556
Social tenant	18	3	34	11	3	4	13	12	3	100	1,420
Private tenant	22	2	23	22	2	6	16	7	1	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	22	3	14	34	1	6	15	3	2	100	136
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	16	1	9	46	2	10	15	2	1	100	3,195
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	16	2	12	37	1	9	19	2	3	100	721
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	8	1	11	39	5	9	18	7	2	100	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	1	16	31	4	9	17	10	2	100	646
All	14	1	10	42	2	9	16	4	1	100	5,734

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.2 Work status of mother, by family characteristics

Family type	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Couple	60	13	1	1	2	23	0	100	3,934
Lone parent	54	4	5	3	4	28	2	100	1,804
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	100							100	898
Lone parent: 1-15 hours		100						100	89
Lone parent: not working			12	8	9	67	4	100	817
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	100							100	2,165
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	100							100	119
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours		100						100	451
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours			2	3	5	89	1	100	882
Couple: mother and partner not working			6	4	14	75	1	100	244
Couple: other	35	38	1	2		24		100	73

Continued

Table 5.2 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	48	11	2	2	2	35	0	100	2,570
5-10 years	61	12	2	2	2	20	1	100	1,632
11-15 years	68	10	2	1	4	15	1	100	1,174
16-18 years	79	9	1	0	3	7	1	100	362
Number of dependent children									
1	65	9	2	2	3	18	1	100	2,559
2	59	13	1	1	2	24	1	100	2,184
3	44	13	2	2	2	37	0	100	745
4 or more	25	10	2	1	2	60		100	250
Ethnic group of mother									
White	60	11	2	1	2	23	1	100	5,262
Black	48	8	3	5	4	30	1	100	126
Asian	41	7	1	0	1	50		100	185
Other	57	8	3	2	1	28	0	100	161

Continued

Table 5.2 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	34	7	7	5	4	40	2	100	1,224
Second quintile	49	9	2	2	4	34	1	100	1,053
Third quintile	53	14	1	0	3	28	0	100	901
Fourth quintile	73	14	0	1	1	10	0	100	832
Highest income quintile	77	9	0	0	1	13		100	916
Self-employed	65	12	1	0	1	20	0	100	812
Government office region									
North East	61	6	4	2	3	22	1	100	357
North West	62	10	1	2	2	22	0	100	613
Yorkshire and Humber	64	10	4	1	2	19	0	100	560
East Midlands	65	10	1	1	3	19	0	100	459
West Midlands	61	12	2	1	3	20	0	100	593
South West	55	16	0	2	2	24	1	100	507
Eastern	56	14	2	1	2	25	1	100	456
London	49	9	1	1	2	37	0	100	525
South East	58	13	2	1	1	25	1	100	779
Wales	56	10	2	2	3	27	1	100	353
Scotland	62	8	4	2	3	21	1	100	536

Continued

Table 5.2 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	68	12	1	1	1	17	0	100	3,556
Social tenant	32	8	5	3	6	45	1	100	1,420
Private tenant	46	8	4	3	3	35	1	100	621
Other, including shared ownership	59	8	3	2	1	27		100	136
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	64	11	2	1	0	22	1	100	3,195
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	55	11	3	2	0	28	1	100	721
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	53	11	1	1	7	25	0	100	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	46	11	1	1	8	32	1	100	646
All	59	11	2	1	2	24	1	100	5,734

Base: All families.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.3 Work status of partner, by family characteristics

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Family unit work status									
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	100							100	2,165
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working			21	6	25	17	30	100	119
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	100							100	451
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	100							100	882
Couple: mother and partner not working			36	3	35	17	9	100	244
Couple: other		67	13		11			100	73
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	91	1	3	0	2	2	0	100	1,873
5-10 years	91	1	2	0	3	1	1	100	1,068
11-15 years	89	2	3	0	3	1	2	100	763
16-18 years	82	2	2		3	1	10	100	230
Number of dependent children									
1	90	1	2	0	3	1	3	100	1,534
2	92	2	2	0	2	1	0	100	1,637
3	87	1	4	0	5	2	1	100	585
4 or more	78	5	9	1	5	3	0	100	178

Continued

Table 5.3 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Ethnic group of mother									
White	91	1	3	0	2	1	1	100	3,613
Black	79		6		14			100	51
Asian	83	4	4		5	2	2	100	158
Other	84	1	1		3	1	11	100	109
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	47	5	21	2	11	4	10	100	277
Second quintile	70	2	8	1	11	5	3	100	505
Third quintile	90	2	2	0	3	2	2	100	736
Fourth quintile	98	1	1	0	0	1	0	100	770
Highest income quintile	98	1			0	0	0	100	888
Self-employed	98	1	0		0		1	100	758
Government office region									
North East	85	1	4	0	4	1	3	100	207
North West	90	1	3		3	1	3	100	431
Yorkshire and Humber	90	2	4	0	4	1		100	358
East Midlands	87	1	5	0	4	2	1	100	311
West Midlands	90	1	3	1	2	2	2	100	425
South West	93	2	1	0	3	1		100	382

Continued

Table 5.3 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Eastern	90	1	3	0	1	2	2	100	325
London	86	4	2		4	1	3	100	342
South East	93	1	1	0	2	1	1	100	587
Wales	88	1	3		2	3	3	100	219
Scotland	91	1	3	1	2	1	1	100	347
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	95	1	1	0	1	1	2	100	3,001
Social tenant	61	3	13	1	14	5	3	100	558
Private tenant	80	2	7	2	4	4	1	100	300
Other, including shared ownership	91	4	2		4			100	72
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	94	1	2	0	0	1	1	100	2,137
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	92	3	2	1	0	2	1	100	461
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	82	1	4	0	8	2	3	100	890
At least one adult and one child have disability	79	1	6	0	8	4	2	100	443
All	90	1	3	0	3	1	2	100	3,931

Base: All couple families.

Note: Excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Row per cent

Table 5.4 Hours of work of mother, by family characteristics

	Mother's usual hours of work				Total	Unweighted base
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	42	13	27	18	100	2,788
Lone parent	47	12	33	8	100	986
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	51	13	36		100	897
Lone parent: 1-15 hours				100	100	89
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	51	16	34		100	2,163
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	53	13	34		100	119
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours				100	100	451
Couple: other	28	10	10	52	100	55
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	34	13	35	19	100	1,429
5-10 years	38	13	32	16	100	1,144
11-15 years	54	12	21	12	100	892
16-18 years	61	12	17	11	100	309
Number of dependent children						
1	50	12	26	12	100	1,775
2	38	14	31	18	100	1,500
3	33	12	32	23	100	409
4 or more	33	13	26	29	100	90
Ethnic group of mother						
White	43	12	29	16	100	3,542
Black	48	14	24	14	100	63
Asian	48	19	18	15	100	80
Other	44	19	25	13	100	89
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	18	14	50	18	100	468
Second quintile	45	11	28	15	100	588
Third quintile	35	15	29	20	100	593
Fourth quintile	43	13	27	16	100	719
Highest income quintile	56	12	21	11	100	783
Self-employed	47	11	27	16	100	623

Continued

Table 5.4 Continued

	Mother's usual hours of work				Total	Unweighted base
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Government office region						
North East	47	12	32	9	100	223
North West	44	13	28	14	100	420
Yorkshire and Humber	45	12	30	13	100	390
East Midlands	41	12	34	13	100	326
West Midlands	45	10	29	16	100	414
South West	37	14	27	22	100	340
Eastern	42	11	27	20	100	296
London	47	16	23	15	100	274
South East	40	15	26	18	100	529
Wales	45	13	27	15	100	214
Scotland	43	10	35	12	100	348
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	44	13	27	15	100	2,843
Social tenant	32	13	35	20	100	528
Private tenant	44	10	31	14	100	313
Other, including shared ownership	46	13	29	12	100	88
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	44	12	29	15	100	2,239
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	40	13	30	17	100	464
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	41	14	27	17	100	722
At least one adult and one child have disability	41	12	28	19	100	347
All	43	13	29	16	100	3,772

Base: All families with mother in work.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.5 Hours of work of partner, by family characteristics

	Partner's usual hours of work					<i>Row per cent</i>
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	95	1	3	1	100	3,544
Family unit work status						
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	97	1	2		100	2,165
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	98	0	2		100	451
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	94	1	5		100	882
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	46
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	96	1	2	1	100	1,691
5-10 years	95	1	3	1	100	970
11-15 years	95	1	2	2	100	683
16-18 years	93	1	4	2	100	200
Number of dependent children						
1	96	1	2	1	100	1,379
2	95	1	2	2	100	1,510
3	93	0	6	1	100	511
4 or more	90	3	2	6	100	144
Ethnic group of mother						
White	96	1	2	1	100	3,267
Black	•	•	•	•	•	44
Asian	82	4	9	5	100	134
Other	91	2	7	1	100	97
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	83	1	7	9	100	135
Second quintile	87	2	8	3	100	356
Third quintile	96	1	2	2	100	667
Fourth quintile	98	1	1	1	100	753
Highest income quintile	98	0	1	1	100	882
Self-employed	94	2	4	1	100	751

Continued

Table 5.5 Continued

	Partner's usual hours of work					<i>Row per cent</i>
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	98		1	1	100	174
North West	96	1	3	1	100	385
Yorkshire and Humber	95	0	3	2	100	320
East Midlands	96	0	3	1	100	269
West Midlands	98		1	1	100	380
South West	96	1	2	2	100	357
Eastern	97	1	1	1	100	297
London	89	1	5	4	100	306
South East	95	1	3	1	100	553
Wales	92	1	6	1	100	193
Scotland	96	2	1	1	100	310
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	96	1	2	1	100	2,884
Social tenant	87	1	6	5	100	349
Private tenant	90	2	5	2	100	241
Other, including shared ownership	90	4	3	4	100	67
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	96	1	2	1	100	2,023
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	94	1	2	3	100	435
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	93	1	3	2	100	735
At least one adult and one child have disability	94	1	3	2	100	349
All	95	1	3	1	100	3,542

Base: All families with partner in work.

Note: Excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.6 SOC-2000 major group of mother, by family characteristics

Family type	SOC-2000 major groups										Total	Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations			
Couple	11	12	18	22	2	16	8	1	8	100	2,790	
Lone parent	9	8	16	19	3	17	11	3	14	100	987	
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	9	9	17	20	3	17	11	3	11	100	898	
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	1	4	7	2	1	23	10	2	49	100	89	
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	14	13	20	22	2	16	7	2	5	100	2,165	
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	6	16	21	11	2	23	14	1	7	100	119	
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	3	9	9	25	3	16	11	0	23	100	451	
Couple: other	3	18	7	8	6	16	11	5	26	100	55	

Continued

Table 5.6 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Total	Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations			
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	11	13	20	23	1	13	10	1	7	100	1,429	
5-10 years	10	10	17	20	2	19	8	2	11	100	1,146	
11-15 years	11	11	16	19	3	19	8	2	12	100	893	
16-18 years	10	11	19	22	2	16	9	3	8	100	309	
Number of dependent children												
1	12	10	18	21	2	15	10	2	9	100	1,777	
2	11	13	18	22	2	17	7	1	9	100	1,501	
3	8	12	18	17	1	23	8	1	11	100	409	
4 or more	6	10	17	13	1	19	13		21	100	90	
Ethnic group of mother												
White	11	11	17	21	2	16	9	2	10	100	3,544	
Black	9	5	27	12		27	4	4	12	100	64	
Asian	5	12	16	30		15	8	4	10	100	80	
Other	11	23	25	18		13	6	1	4	100	89	

Continued

Table 5.6 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Total	Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations			
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	5	3	8	19	1	22	16	3	22	100	470	
Second quintile	5	5	14	22	2	19	14	3	16	100	588	
Third quintile	7	9	13	22	2	20	13	2	13	100	593	
Fourth quintile	10	9	21	26	1	17	7	2	7	100	719	
Highest income quintile	19	25	26	16	0	7	3	1	3	100	783	
Self-employed	14	12	16	21	5	19	6	1	5	100	624	
Government office region												
North East	10	6	18	23	2	17	11	1	14	100	223	
North West	10	9	17	22	2	15	11	4	10	100	420	
Yorkshire and Humber	9	10	16	24	1	15	10	2	12	100	390	
East Midlands	12	12	19	19	2	15	10	2	10	100	327	
West Midlands	11	14	19	19	2	14	9	1	10	100	414	
South West	9	12	13	22	3	19	9	2	11	100	340	
Eastern	9	9	15	19	2	26	7	2	9	100	297	
London	13	15	20	20	2	18	3	1	7	100	274	
South East	13	14	20	22	2	14	6	1	7	100	530	
Wales	13	5	20	19	2	18	9	3	10	100	214	
Scotland	9	13	19	23	1	12	13	2	8	100	348	

Continued

Table 5.6 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Total	Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations			
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	13	20	22	2	15	8	2	6	100	2,846	
Social tenant	5	3	6	13	3	26	15	2	28	100	528	
Private tenant	12	7	12	19	1	18	12	1	17	100	313	
Other, including shared ownership	5	9	26	24	6	14	9		7	100	88	
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	12	11	19	21	2	16	8	2	8	100	2,239	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	6	11	16	22	2	21	8	1	12	100	464	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	10	13	17	20	2	15	10	2	11	100	725	
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	9	16	20	2	16	10	3	13	100	347	
All	11	12	18	21	2	17	9	2	10	100	3,775	

Base: All families with mother in work.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.7 SOC-2000 major group of partner, by family characteristics

	SOC-2000 major groups										Total	Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations			
Partner work status												
Partner: 30+ hours	23	14	15	4	21	2	2	12	8	100	3,345	
Partner: 16-29 hours	12	9	9	2	19	6	6	16	21	100	130	
Partner: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	35	
Family unit work status												
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	21	14	17	4	20	2	2	11	9	100	2,151	
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	28	10	14	5	23	1	2	11	6	100	448	
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	24	15	10	3	21	1	3	14	10	100	876	
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	35	

Continued

Table 5.7 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Total	Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations			
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	23	17	16	3	19	2	3	10	8	100	1,674	
5-10 years	22	12	13	4	22	2	3	13	9	100	963	
11-15 years	24	10	14	3	24	1	1	13	9	100	675	
16-18 years	23	15	16	6	15	1	3	10	11	100	198	
Number of dependent children												
1	21	14	13	4	22	2	2	12	9	100	1,366	
2	24	13	18	3	19	2	2	11	8	100	1,497	
3	26	14	12	3	19	2	4	11	10	100	507	
4 or more	15	13	10	4	18	4	4	21	10	100	140	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	26	8	10	1	14	2	5	15	18	100	117	
Second quintile	14	5	9	3	20	4	8	19	19	100	351	
Third quintile	16	9	13	6	18	2	3	16	18	100	662	
Fourth quintile	22	12	19	6	19	3	2	11	6	100	752	
Highest income quintile	34	25	20	2	9	1	1	6	2	100	878	
Self-employed	19	12	9	1	39	1	2	12	5	100	750	

Continued

Table 5.7 Continued

		SOC-2000 major groups										Row per cent
		Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total	Unweighted base
Government office region												
	North East	23	16	11	3	18	2	4	13	9	100	171
	North West	22	11	16	4	20	2	3	15	8	100	381
Yorkshire and Humber												
	East Midlands	16	10	13	4	22	3	3	18	12	100	316
	West Midlands	27	10	14	3	20	2	1	11	11	100	266
	South West	24	15	14	3	20	2	4	11	9	100	379
	Eastern	24	14	14	4	25	1	2	9	7	100	355
	London	22	11	19	4	20	1	2	13	8	100	292
	South East	25	22	12	4	17	1	3	8	8	100	303
	Wales	26	16	16	4	20	2	1	9	6	100	549
	Scotland	12	8	13	5	28	4	3	12	15	100	190
		22	13	15	4	18	2	2	13	11	100	308
Housing tenure												
	Own outright/with a mortgage	25	15	16	4	20	1	2	10	7	100	2,865
	Social tenant	7	3	5	4	25	3	4	26	24	100	341
	Private tenant	18	8	10	3	26	4	6	13	13	100	236
	Other, including shared ownership	21	16	11	3	20	8		7	14	100	66

Continued

Table 5.7 Continued

Family disability status	SOC-2000 major groups										Total	Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations			
No adult or child has a disability	23	15	15	3	21	2	2	11	8	100	2,005	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	23	11	17	6	20	1	2	11	9	100	430	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	22	14	16	4	20	1	2	12	9	100	727	
At least one adult and one child have disability	21	9	11	4	21	3	5	15	12	100	346	
All	23	14	15	4	20	2	2	12	9	100	3,508	

Base: All families with partner in work.

Note: Excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Row per cent

Table 5.8 Method of travel to work of mother, by family characteristics

Family type	Usual method of travel to work										Unweighted base	
	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Usually works from home	Other		Total
Couple	1	3	5	0	74	0	2	12	2	0	100	2,535
Lone parent	1	2	12	0	67	1	1	15	1	0	100	922
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	2	11	0	69	1	1	13	1	0	100	841
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	1		19		40		2	38			100	81
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	2	3	5	0	77	0	1	10	2	0	100	2,004
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	1	2	8		68		1	17	2		100	112
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	0	1	4		64	0	4	22	5	0	100	374
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	45

Continued

Table 5.8 Continued

	Usual method of travel to work											Unweighted base
	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Usually works from home	Other	Total	
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	2	3	7		75	0	1	8	2	0	100	1,312
5-10 years	1	2	6	0	71	0	1	15	2	0	100	1,043
11-15 years	1	2	6	0	71	0	2	15	2	0	100	824
16-18 years	1	1	8		72	0	3	13	1	1	100	278
Number of dependent children												
1	2	3	8	0	72	0	1	12	1	0	100	1,648
2	1	2	5	0	74	0	2	12	3	0	100	1,371
3	0	2	5		74		2	15	2	0	100	360
4 or more			5		60		5	23	7		100	78
Ethnic group of mother												
White	1	2	6	0	74	0	2	12	2	0	100	3,246
Black	9	8	24		41			17		1	100	59
Asian	9	1	13		64	1		13			100	74
Other	3	5	8		69		1	11	4		100	78

Continued

Table 5.8 Continued

	Usual method of travel to work										Total	Unweighted base
	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Usually works from home	Other		
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	2	1	16		57	1	3	19	1	0	100	452
Second quintile	1	1	9	0	66	1	3	19	1	0	100	578
Third quintile	1	1	8	0	71		2	16	1	0	100	578
Fourth quintile	1	2	6		78		2	9	2	1	100	709
Highest income quintile	2	5	1		83	0	1	4	2	0	100	766
Self-employed	1	4	5	0	67		1	15	6	0	100	374
Government office region												
North East	5		13		65		1	14	0	1	100	216
North West	0	1	6		75	1	2	13	2		100	387
Yorkshire and Humber	0	1	11		73	0	1	12	1	0	100	372
East Midlands		0	5		77	0	1	13	3		100	308
West Midlands		1	6		75	0	2	14	2	0	100	387
South West		1	1	0	78		1	17	2		100	290
Eastern		4	3		75		4	11	3	1	100	264
London	10	10	11	0	51		2	13	2	0	100	244
South East		3	4	0	76		3	10	3	0	100	465
Wales		0	4	0	81	1		11	2	0	100	200
Scotland	0	3	12	0	73	1		10	1	0	100	324

Continued

Table 5.8 Continued

	Usual method of travel to work										Total	Unweighted base
	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Usually works from home	Other		
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	3	4	0	78	0	2	10	2	0	100	2,589
Social tenant	1	1	18	0	48	1	3	26	1	0	100	505
Private tenant	3	2	12		57	1	2	21	3		100	288
Other, including shared ownership	1		8		74		1	12	1	2	100	74
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	2	3	7	0	74	0	2	11	2	0	100	2,043
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	1	2	6		73	0	3	11	3	0	100	428
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	1	2	6	0	71	0	1	16	3	0	100	665
At least one adult and one child have disability	0	2	10	0	68		2	15	3		100	319
All	1	2	7	0	73	0	2	12	2	0	100	3,455

Base: All families with mother in work.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.9 Travel to work costs of mother, by family characteristics

	Average travel to work costs per week		<i>Unweighted count</i>
	Median	Mean	
Family type			
Couple	10	15.51	2,790
Lone parent	10	15.30	987
Mother work status			
Mother: 30+ hours	15	18.66	1,624
Mother: 16-29 hours	10	14.00	1,581
Mother: 1-15 hours	5	8.09	572
Family unit work status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	12	15.67	898
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	7	7.98	89
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	12	16.67	2,165
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	13	16.32	119
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	5	8.21	451
Couple: other	10	11.36	55
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	10	16.45	1,429
5-10 years	10	14.61	1,146
11-15 years	10	15.04	893
16-18 years	10	15.13	309
Number of dependent children			
1	10	16.08	1,777
2	10	14.74	1,501
3	10	15.32	409
4 or more	10	15.01	90
Ethnic group of mother			
White	10	15.34	3,544
Black	14	16.83	64
Asian	13	18.52	80
Other	12	15.89	89

Continued

Table 5.9 Continued

	Average travel to work costs per week		
	Median	Mean	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Total family income: quintiles			
Lowest income quintile	10	12.37	470
Second quintile	10	14.12	588
Third quintile	10	13.29	593
Fourth quintile	10	14.93	719
Highest income quintile	15	18.55	783
Self-employed	10	17.48	624
Government office region			
North East	10	13.52	223
North West	10	13.64	420
Yorkshire and Humber	10	13.60	390
East Midlands	12	16.15	327
West Midlands	10	14.42	414
South West	10	15.20	340
Eastern	15	17.57	297
London	15	17.43	274
South East	11	17.32	530
Wales	12	15.53	214
Scotland	10	14.72	348
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	10	15.91	2,846
Social tenant	10	12.49	528
Private tenant	10	14.73	313
Other, including shared ownership	10	14.47	88
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	10	15.79	2,239
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	10	14.28	464
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	10	15.35	725
At least one adult and one child have disability	10	14.76	347
All	10	15.47	3,777

Base: All families with the mother in work.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.10 Duration since mother was last in paid employment, by family characteristics

	Time since mother was last in paid employment				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	In last 12 months	In the last 1 to 2 years	More than 2 years ago	Never worked		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	11	11	60	18	100	1,144
Lone parent	11	8	63	18	100	817
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: not working	11	8	63	18	100	817
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	13	12	59	16	100	882
Couple: mother and partner not working	4	4	65	27	100	244
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	18
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	11	12	56	21	100	1,141
5-10 years	10	7	67	16	100	486
11-15 years	11	4	70	15	100	281
16-18 years	9	7	73	11	100	53
Number of dependent children						
1	17	12	53	18	100	782
2	9	10	66	16	100	683
3	6	8	66	21	100	336
4 or more	4	2	70	24	100	160
Ethnic group of mother						
White	12	10	64	15	100	1,718
Black	3	13	47	36	100	62
Asian	9		42	49	100	105
Other	8	7	48	37	100	72
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	12	8	58	22	100	754
Second quintile	8	10	63	18	100	465
Third quintile	13	9	62	16	100	308
Fourth quintile	12	14	63	11	100	113
Highest income quintile	12	13	63	12	100	133
Self-employed	11	8	60	22	100	188

Continued

Table 5.10 Continued

	Time since mother was last in paid employment					<i>Row per cent</i>
	In last 12 months	In the last 1 to 2 years	More than 2 years ago	Never worked	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	7	9	65	19	100	134
North West	8	7	61	23	100	193
Yorkshire and Humber	13	11	61	16	100	170
East Midlands	8	8	64	20	100	132
West Midlands	15	11	61	13	100	179
South West	12	11	67	10	100	167
Eastern	11	10	66	13	100	159
London	8	9	52	31	100	251
South East	13	9	61	16	100	249
Wales	8	12	64	17	100	139
Scotland	16	10	61	13	100	188
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	14	11	60	15	100	710
Social tenant	7	7	66	20	100	892
Private tenant	11	13	55	21	100	308
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	48
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	13	11	55	21	100	956
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	11	7	66	16	100	257
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	9	10	62	19	100	447
At least one adult and one child have disability	7	6	75	12	100	299
All	11	10	61	18	100	1,959

Base: All families with the mother not in work.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table 5.11 Main reason for mother leaving her last job, by family characteristics

	Main reason for leaving last job							Row per cent
	It was a fixed term or temporary job	Made redundant	Was dismissed	Was pregnant	Health reasons	Decided to leave	College/ full-time study	
Family type								
Couple	11	10	2	30	10	8	4	15
Lone parent	9	12	3	20	9	12	9	6
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: not working	9	12	3	20	9	12	9	6
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	11	10	2	32	10	7	3	16
Couple: mother and partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	7	8	3	40	3	4	4	16
5-10 years	17	11	1	1	18	22	8	9
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Number of dependent children								
1	7	9	3	31	10	10	6	12
2	13	14	1	23	13	7	6	7
3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
4 or more	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Continued

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job								Row per cent
	It was a fixed term or temporary job	Made redundant	Was dismissed	Was pregnant	Health reasons	Decided to leave	College/ full-time study	Wanted to look after family	
Ethnic group of mother									
White	10	9	2	28	10	10	5	13	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Asian	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	9	13	3	21	7	14	11	6	
Second quintile	9	6		34	13	4	6	8	
Third quintile	5	14	1	35	12	2	1	21	
Fourth quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Highest income quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Self-employed	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Government office region									
North East	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
North West	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Yorkshire and Humber	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
East Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
West Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
South West	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Eastern	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

Continued

Table 5.11 Continued

	It was a fixed term or temporary job	Main reason for leaving last job							Wanted to look after family
		Made redundant	Was dismissed	Was pregnant	Health reasons	Decided to leave	College/ full-time study		
London	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
South East	4	4	2	41	4	11	2	16	•
Wales	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Scotland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	13	2	26	11	8	3	17	•
Social tenant	7	10	2	21	10	11	10	10	•
Private tenant	9	5	4	34	8	13	5	6	•
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	9	11	3	35	4	9	5	13	•
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	9	12		17	23	7	3	11	•
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
All	10	11	2	27	10	9	6	13	Continued

Row per cent

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job						Unweighted base
	Childcare broke down	Breakdown of marriage/relationship	Problems with transport	Financial reasons	Other	Total	
Family type							
Couple	0		1	1	8	100	226
Lone parent	3	3		1	12	100	124
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: not working	3	3		1	12	100	124
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	0		1	1	5	100	205
Couple: mother and partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	18
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	1	1		1	12	100	238
5-10 years	3	2	1	1	5	100	70
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	35
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	7
Number of dependent children							
1	2	0		1	8	100	194
2	1	1	2	1	12	100	108
3	•	•	•	•	•	•	39
4 or more	•	•	•	•	•	•	9

Continued

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job							Unweighted base
	Childcare broke down	Breakdown of marriage/relationship	Problems with transport	Financial reasons	Other	Total		
Ethnic group of mother								
White	1	1	1	1	9	100	325	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	10	
Asian	•	•	•	•	•	•	6	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	9	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	3	1		1	11	100	127	
Second quintile		3		1	15	100	73	
Third quintile	1		3		4	100	62	
Fourth quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	25	
Highest income quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	30	
Self-employed	•	•	•	•	•	•	33	
Government office region								
North East	•	•	•	•	•	•	19	
North West	•	•	•	•	•	•	24	
Yorkshire and Humber	•	•	•	•	•	•	35	
East Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	20	
West Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	38	
South West	•	•	•	•	•	•	34	
Eastern	•	•	•	•	•	•	27	
								Continued

Row per cent

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job							Unweighted base
	Childcare broke down	Breakdown of marriage/relationship	Problems with transport	Financial reasons	Other	Total		
London	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
South East		2			14		100	53
Wales	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	23
Scotland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	1	1	1	6		100	161
Social tenant	3	1		2	13		100	109
Private tenant		3			13		100	64
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	16
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	2	1		1	7		100	203
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	41
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	1	1	3		13		100	74
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	32
All	1	1	1	1	9		100	350

Base: All families with mother not in work and who has left work in last two years.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

**Table 5.12 Reasons mother does not work 16 or more hours per week, by family characteristics
(mother working 1-15 hours a week)**

	Yes, there is something stopping me looking for work	Barriers to work							Row per cent	
		Cannot afford childcare	No childcare available	Mother's illness or disability	Child's illness or disability	Other's illness or disability	No work available	No skills/ qualifications		Studying/ training
Family type										
Couple	72	14	4	3	4	2	1	1	3	2
Lone parent	83	12	3	7	8	1	3	3	9	10
Family unit work status										
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	83	12	3	7	8	1	3	3	9	10
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	73	14	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	2
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	81	19	4	3	2	1		1	3	2
5-10 years	80	14	8	3	6	1	2	2	4	3
11-15 years	55	4		5	9	5	1	2	6	5
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Number of dependent children										
1	68	14	3	5	6	3	1	2	4	3
2	74	13	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	3
3	80	15	9	1	7	2			6	3
4 or more	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Yes, there is something stopping me looking for work	Barriers to work								Better off not working	Row per cent	
		Cannot afford childcare	No childcare available	Mother's illness or disability	Child's illness or disability	Other's illness or disability	No work available	No skills/ qualifications	Studying/ training			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	74	13	4	4	5	2	1	1	3	3	3	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Asian	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	69	19	2	7	2	2	3	3	9	11	11	
Second quintile	86	19	6	10	8	2	1	1	2	5	5	
Third quintile	77	15	4	3	6	3		5	4			
Fourth quintile	73	13	1	2	5	1			3	3	3	
Highest income quintile	76	10	11	2	5	1			1	2	2	
Self-employed	57	8	3	1	4	3	2	1	3			
Government office region												
North East	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
North West	73	15	2	8	3	2		2	5	1	1	
Yorkshire and Humber	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
East Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
West Midlands	83	7	3	3	8	2	1		2	4	4	
South West	65	20	9	4		2	2		1	4	4	
Eastern	77	16		2	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work										Better off not working
	Yes, there is something stopping me looking for work	Cannot afford childcare	No childcare available	Mother's illness or disability	Child's illness or disability	Other's illness or disability	No work available	No skills/ qualifications	Studying/ training		
London	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
South East	72	13	3	2	5			4		6	
Wales	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Scotland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	71	12	4	3	5	1	0		1	3	2
Social tenant	76	13	3	8	4	4	1		5	2	10
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	71	15	3	0	1	1	1		2	4	2
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	83	16	7	1	19	4	1		4	6	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	66	11	8	10	1	2	1		2	5	2
At least one adult and one child have disability	86	9	4	14	17	4					11
All	73	14	4	4	5	2	1		2	4	3

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work							Total	Unweighted base
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work		
Family type									
Couple	53	1	2	1	1	18	10	100	407
Lone parent	41	2	1	1	1	10	8	100	80
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	41	2	1	1	1	10	8	100	80
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	55	0	2	1	1	17	10	100	379
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	28
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	67	1	1	2	2	12	7	100	232
5-10 years	52	0	3			10	10	100	153
11-15 years	26	2	1			32	12	100	83
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	19
Number of dependent children									
1	44	1	2	1	1	19	12	100	174
2	55	1	2	1	1	15	11	100	213
3	57	1	0			17	4	100	80
4 or more	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	20

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work							Total	Unweighted base
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work		
Ethnic group of mother									
White	52	1	1	1	1	16	10	100	463
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9
Asian	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	36	3	3	1	1	20	11	100	80
Second quintile	43	4	3			7	6	100	85
Third quintile	57		3	1	1	12	11	100	98
Fourth quintile	60		1	1	1	22	5	100	87
Highest income quintile	62					9	16	100	58
Self-employed	42			1	1	29	14	100	79
Government office region									
North East	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	17
North West	50		1			12	15	100	55
Yorkshire and Humber	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	41
East Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34
West Midlands	62	0	1			12	5	100	64
South West	46	1	3			19	16	100	60

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work										Unweighted base
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work	Total	Row per cent		
Eastern	60	2	1	3	3	22	100	51			
London	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	32			
South East	48	1	3	1	1	16	100	73			
Wales	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	29			
Scotland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31			
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	56		1	1	1	19	100	331			
Social tenant	35	5	3	2	2	13	100	104			
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	43			
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9			

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work							Total	Unweighted base
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work		
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	58	0	0	1	1	19	10	100	270
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	40	1	4	2	2	11	5	100	59
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	36	4	4			20	14	100	93
At least one adult and one child have disability	54	1	3	1	1	6	8	100	65
All	51	1	2	1	1	17	10	100	487

Base: All families with mother working 1-15 hours per week.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Note: Multiple response.

6 Total family income

6.1 Income

As in the 2005 and 2006 Families and Children Study (FACS), families with a self-employed parent have been included in this chapter. Prior to 2005 this chapter did not consider the income of families where at least one parent was self-employed¹⁸.

Nearly a fifth (19 per cent) of lone parent families received a (unequalised) total family income of less than £200 per week – over three times the proportion of couple families receiving similar amounts (5 per cent) (Table 6.2).

These differences are reflected in the average (median) amounts received by these families – £280 for lone parents and £573 for couples. However, lone parents working 16 or more hours per week earned on average a median of £322 per week (Table 6.3).

A couple with both partners not working or working less than 16 hours per week earned on average (median) £309 per week – a couple with both partners working 16 hours or more per week received a median income of £653 per week (Table 6.3).

Other family characteristics associated with a lower income were:

- having a black mother (19 per cent received less than £200 per week)¹⁹; and
- living in social or 'other' housing (including shared ownership) (18 per cent and 22 per cent respectively received less than £200 per week) (Table 6.2).

Four-fifths (79 per cent) of a couple family's total income was made up from earnings compared with 33 per cent for a lone parent family (Table 6.4).

¹⁸ There are widely recognised problems with attaining accurate data from the self-employed, therefore, the data cannot be said to be as precise as employed income data.

¹⁹ Note this is a relatively small base.

Three-fifths (59 per cent) of a lone parent family's total income was made up from benefits and tax credits (21 per cent tax credits, 12 per cent Income Support (IS) and 26 per cent other benefits) (Table 6.4).

Lone parents working 16 or more hours per week received twice as much child maintenance as a proportion of total income as lone parents not working or working less than 16 hours per week (8 per cent compared with 4 per cent) (Table 6.4).

6.2 Equivalised income²⁰

Lone parent families are more than three times as likely than couple families to belong to the lowest income quintile (37 per cent and 10 per cent respectively) (Table 6.5).

Over two-thirds (64 per cent) of couple families not working or working less than 16 hours per week were in the lowest income quintile. A slightly smaller proportion (59 per cent) of lone parent families not working or working less than 16 hours per week were also in the lowest income quintile²¹ (Table 6.5).

Other family characteristics associated with low-income (equivalised income) were:

- having four or more children (33 per cent);
- being a social tenant (45 per cent);
- the mother of the family being Asian (25 per cent) or black²² (36 per cent); and
- living in North East (28 per cent) or Wales (23 per cent) (Table 6.5).

6.2.1 Chapter notes – defining total family income in the FACS

The measure of total (disposable) family income refers to the total of various sources of income the family received minus deductions for taxes, National Insurance and pension contributions. Council Tax payments (seen as an unavoidable tax) are also subtracted. Total family income, therefore, includes the following components:

- usual net pay from employment;
- all social security payments (including Housing Benefit (HB), but not any elements of the Social Fund);

²⁰ Equivalisation of income is the process by which total income is adjusted for family size (number of family members) and composition (number of parents and number and age of children). The following points are based on equivalised income.

²¹ Difference non-significant.

²² Note this is a relatively small base.

- Working Tax Credit (WTC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC);
- income from occupational and private pensions;
- imputed income from investments;
- child maintenance payments; and
- the value of benefits passported with IS and tax credits, if claimed.

Total family income provides an amount of income that a family has to spend before housing costs (BHC). In other words, gross housing costs, defined in the study as rent and mortgage interest payments, are **not** subtracted from the overall amount.

The FACS does not collect information for household members outside of the immediate family unit, and so here we use total family income rather than total household income.

6.2.2 The equivalisation process

The equivalisation process used in the relevant FACS income variables mirrors the approach used in the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) publications. The income measures used in HBAI take into account variations in the size and composition of the households (families in FACS) in which individuals live. This reflects the common sense notion that a family of five adults will need a higher income than a person living alone in order for them to enjoy a comparable standard of living.

The Modified-OECD scale is the standard scale used to adjust BHC incomes across EU countries. FACS, in line with HBAI, uses this scale in place of McClements.

Table 6.1 Equivalence scale values

	Scale values			
	Parents		Dependent children by age	
	Couple	Lone parent	Under 14 years old	14 years old and over
BHC	1.5	1	0.3	0.5

For further information on the equivalisation process, see Department for Work and Pensions (2005).

Table 6.2 Banded total unequivalised weekly family income (BHC), by family characteristics

Family type	Family income bands							Total	Unweighted base
	Less than £200	£200 or more but less than £300	£300 or more but less than £400	£400 or more but less than £500	£500 or more but less than £600	£600 or more but less than £700	£700 or more		
Couple	5	6	11	16	17	15	31	100	3,992
Lone parent	19	38	23	11	4	2	2	100	1,804
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	35	29	15	6	4	3	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	33	42	17	6	1	0	0	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	3	5	12	17	19	42	100	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	7	8	16	21	18	12	18	100	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	20	27	25	17	7	2	3	100	305
Age of youngest child (grouped)									
0-4 years	10	14	13	15	13	11	25	100	2,606
5-10 years	7	14	14	15	14	13	23	100	1,641
11-15 years	8	15	14	14	15	12	23	100	1,185
16-18 years	8	15	16	14	14	11	22	100	364
Number of dependent children									
1	12	17	14	13	12	11	21	100	2,583
2	6	12	12	15	15	13	27	100	2,202
3	5	12	13	18	14	12	26	100	756
4 or more	4	9	23	19	16	11	17	100	255

Continued

Table 6.2 Continued

	Family income bands							Unweighted base	
	Less than £200	£200 or more but less than £300	£300 or more but less than £400	£400 or more but less than £500	£500 or more but less than £600	£600 or more but less than £700	£700 or more		Total
Ethnic group of mother									
White	8	14	14	14	14	12	24	100	5,300
Black	19	21	25	16	4	4	11	100	128
Asian	10	16	12	16	14	12	19	100	200
Other	13	14	9	19	14	7	25	100	164
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	7	10	14	16	15	33	100	3,594
Social tenant	18	33	22	14	8	3	2	100	1,431
Private tenant	10	25	24	19	9	5	8	100	628
Other, including shared ownership	22	14	13	13	13	15	10	100	138
Government Office Region									
North East	14	23	16	14	9	9	15	100	359
North West	8	14	15	15	15	10	23	100	624
Yorkshire and The Humber	8	17	15	16	14	13	17	100	566
East Midlands	9	16	14	15	14	11	22	100	467
West Midlands	6	13	14	17	16	11	23	100	595
East of England	8	12	16	12	17	12	23	100	457
London	10	14	11	14	9	11	32	100	532
South East	5	11	11	13	16	15	29	100	784
South West	6	12	15	17	12	12	26	100	511
Wales	11	16	18	17	15	12	11	100	360
Scotland	11	17	13	13	11	11	24	100	541

Continued

Table 6.2 Continued

Family disability status	Family income bands							Total	Unweighted base
	Less than £200	£200 or more but less than £300	£300 or more but less than £400	£400 or more but less than £500	£500 or more but less than £600	£600 or more but less than £700	£700 or more		
No adult or child has a disability	9	13	13	14	14	12	26	100	3,230
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	8	16	13	14	14	13	22	100	726
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	9	14	14	16	13	12	21	100	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	6	17	20	18	14	8	16	100	651
All	8	14	14	15	14	12	24	100	5,792

Base: All families.

Table 6.3 Average total unequivalised weekly family income (BHC), by family characteristics

	Income of family unit (weekly) (£)				<i>Unweighted count</i>
	Median	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	
Family type					
Couple	573	660	16	24,842	3,992
Lone parent	280	308	14	1,473	1,804
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	322	359	20	1,473	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	231	248	14	803	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	653	736	18	18,965	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	490	601	16	24,842	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	309	330	18	1,177	305
Age of youngest child (grouped)					
0-4 years	486	585	14	24,842	2,606
5-10 years	498	559	20	14,770	1,641
11-15 years	502	561	18	7,143	1,185
16-18 years	489	572	18	8,570	364
Number of dependent children					
1	455	533	14	24,842	2,583
2	531	611	18	18,965	2,202
3	512	602	38	17,400	756
4 or more	472	546	54	7,793	255
Ethnic group of mother					
White	501	572	16	18,965	5,300
Black	342	396	18	1,550	128
Asian	471	680	21	24,842	200
Other	483	558	14	7,143	164
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	588	673	16	24,842	3,594
Social tenant	295	324	14	856	1,431
Private tenant	357	404	17	3,295	628
Other, including shared ownership	405	426	18	1,359	138

Continued

Table 6.3 Continued

	Income of family unit (weekly)				<i>Unweighted count</i>
	Median	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	
Government Office Region					
North East	391	439	17	1,541	359
North West	483	553	18	5,800	624
Yorkshire and The Humber	454	490	30	2,987	566
East Midlands	472	510	19	2,154	467
West Midlands	499	592	40	18,965	595
East of England	514	548	19	2,754	457
London	511	746	14	24,842	532
South East	569	625	18	8,570	784
South West	493	570	20	2,628	511
Wales	444	484	42	5,793	360
Scotland	484	542	18	3,344	541
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	511	579	14	18,965	3,230
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	489	544	17	3,731	726
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	481	571	18	14,770	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	439	562	24	24,842	651
All	493	572	14	24,842	5,792

Base: All families.

Table 6.4 Proportion of total unequivalised weekly family income (BHC) made up by different income sources, by family characteristics

	Row per cent of mean values							Unweighted Count
	Earnings*	Tax Credit	Income Support	Other benefits	Child maintenance	Other		
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean		
Family type								
Couple	79	7	1	11	0	2	3,992	
Lone parent	33	21	12	26	6	2	1,804	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	60	20	0	11	8	1	898	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	2	21	25	44	4	4	906	
Couple: both 16+ hours	89	4	0	5	0	1	2,188	
Couple: one 16+ hours	74	11	0	13	0	2	1,499	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	8	22	10	55	0	4	305	
Age of youngest child (grouped)								
0-4 years	65	12	4	16	1	2	2,606	
5-10 years	67	10	4	15	2	2	1,641	
11-15 years	70	9	3	14	2	2	1,185	
16-18 years	75	8	1	12	2	3	364	
Number of dependent children								
1	68	10	4	14	2	2	2,583	
2	71	10	3	13	2	2	2,202	
3	60	14	4	19	1	2	756	
4 or more	43	21	5	26	2	2	255	

Continued

Table 6.4 Conitnued

	Row per cent of mean values										Unweighted Count
	Earnings*	Tax Credit	Income Support	Other benefits	Child maintenance	Other					
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
Ethnic group of mother											
White	68	10	3	14	2	2					5,300
Black	47	20	7	24	1	1					128
Asian	63	14	3	18	0	1					200
Other	64	10	5	17	2	2					164
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	81	7	0	8	2	2					3,594
Social tenant	32	21	12	32	2	2					1,431
Private tenant	47	17	6	25	2	2					628
Other, including shared ownership	59	17	6	13	2	2					138
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	24	24	14	33	2	3					1,235
Second quintile	51	18	4	22	3	2					1,065
Third quintile	75	8	2	12	2	1					912
Fourth quintile	87	4	0	7	1	2					835
Highest income quintile	91	1	0	4	1	2					925
Self-employed	76	10	0	11	1	2					824

Continued

Table 6.4 Conitnued

	Row per cent of mean values								Unweighted Count
	Earnings*	Tax Credit	Income Support	Other benefits	Child maintenance	Other	Mean	Mean	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean		
Government Office Region									
North East	59	15	5	17	2	2	2	2	359
North West	68	11	3	14	2	2	2	2	624
Yorkshire and The Humber	67	13	3	14	1	2	2	2	566
East Midlands	66	12	3	15	2	2	2	2	467
West Midlands	70	10	3	13	2	2	2	2	595
East of England	69	10	3	14	2	2	2	2	457
London	63	9	5	19	1	2	2	2	532
South East	74	8	2	12	2	2	2	2	784
South West	68	11	3	15	2	2	2	2	511
Wales	61	14	5	16	1	2	2	2	360
Scotland	65	11	4	16	2	2	2	2	541
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	72	10	3	12	2	2	2	2	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	63	12	3	17	2	2	2	2	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	64	10	4	19	1	2	2	2	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	54	13	6	23	2	2	2	2	651
All	67	11	3	15	2	2	2	2	5,792

Base: All families.

*Earnings includes income for employees and self-employed respondents.

Table 6.5 Total OECD equivalised family income (BHC) quintiles, by family characteristics

	OECD Equivalised family income (BHC): quintiles					Total	Unweighted base
	Lowest income quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest income quintile		
Family type							
Couple	10	13	17	20	21	100	3,992
Lone parent	37	29	17	9	5	100	1,804
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	18	31	22	14	9	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	59	26	10	3	1	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	3	6	16	25	29	100	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	13	22	19	15	12	100	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	64	23	10	2	1	100	305
Age of youngest child (grouped)							
0-4 years	19	17	15	17	19	100	2,606
5-10 years	15	17	18	17	16	100	1,641
11-15 years	16	17	18	18	15	100	1,185
16-18 years	14	17	20	16	16	100	364
Number of dependent children							
1	17	15	16	19	20	100	2,583
2	15	16	19	18	17	100	2,202
3	20	23	15	12	11	100	756
4 or more	33	27	13	5	4	100	255

Continued

Table 6.5 Continued

	OECD Equivalised family income (BHC): quintiles						Unweighted base
	Lowest income quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest income quintile	Self-employed	
Ethnic group of mother							
White	16	17	17	18	17	15	5,300
Black	36	28	14	7	12	4	128
Asian	25	12	15	11	13	23	200
Other	18	12	21	15	16	18	164
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	8	11	17	21	23	19	3,594
Social tenant	45	30	15	5	1	5	1,431
Private tenant	19	30	21	10	6	12	628
Other, including shared ownership	25	23	10	15	7	20	138
Government Office Region							
North East	28	21	17	15	11	9	359
North West	17	19	17	17	15	15	624
Yorkshire and The Humber	16	19	21	18	13	13	566
East Midlands	20	14	17	18	15	16	467
West Midlands	16	16	18	18	19	13	595
East of England	14	17	20	18	15	16	457
London	18	16	14	11	22	18	532
South East	12	16	14	22	21	16	784
South West	13	15	18	13	19	22	511
Wales	25	21	17	16	10	11	360
Scotland	19	16	16	18	18	13	541

Table 6.5 Continued

Family disability status	OECD Equivalised family income (BHC): quintiles					Total	Unweighted base
	Lowest income quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest income quintile		
No adult or child has a disability	15	16	16	18	19	100	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	18	18	19	15	16	100	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	19	18	17	17	15	100	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	23	21	20	14	10	100	651
All	17	17	17	17	17	100	5,792

Base: All families.

7 Benefits and tax credits

7.1 Receipt of benefits and tax credits

Nearly all (96 per cent) of lone parent families received a benefit or tax credit (excluding Child Benefit) compared with 73 per cent of couple families (Table 7.1).

Over three-quarters (77 per cent) of families with children under four years old received Child Tax Credits (CTC) or Working Tax Credits (WTC). Lone parents who work 16 or more hours per week (91 per cent) were most likely to be in receipt of these tax credits (Table 7.1).

The following benefits (excluding Child Benefit) were most likely to have been received by families:

- Council Tax Benefit (CTB) (18 per cent);
- Housing Benefit (HB) (15 per cent); and
- Income Support (IS) (11 per cent) (Table 7.1).

Excluding Child Benefit, lone parents were much more likely than couple families to be in receipt of a benefit whereas more similar proportions of couple and lone families were in receipt of a tax credit. For example, 42 per cent of lone parent families received HB compared with 6 per cent of couple families. Eighty-four per cent of lone parents claimed CTC or WTC compared with 70 per cent of couples (Table 7.1).

Families with disabled children were more likely to receive benefits or tax credits (excluding Child Benefit). Four-fifths (84 per cent) of families with at least one disabled child and no disabled adults received them compared to 75 per cent of families where no one was disabled (Table 7.1).

7.2 Amount of income received from benefits and tax credits

The median amount of weekly income received by all families from benefits²³ or tax credits was £61 (Table 7.3). A third (33 per cent) of families received between £25 and £49 a week and almost one-quarter (23 per cent) received an income of between £50 and £99 (Table 7.2). The median weekly income from benefit/tax credit receipt was higher for lone parents than for couples (£123 compared with £41) (Table 7.3).

Families not working or working less than 16 hours per week received the highest median weekly income from benefits or tax credits: lone parents received £210 and couples (where neither parent worked 16 or more hours per week) received £280 (Table 7.3).

The amount of income generally decreased as the age of the youngest child in the household rose. The median benefit or tax credit income amount for families was £73 for children aged under five years old and £28 for children aged between 16-18 years old (Table 7.3).

7.3 Applications for WTC and CTC

Twenty-five per cent of families who applied for WTC or CTC after April 2007 heard about them through relatives, friends and neighbours. Relatives, friends and neighbours were the most reported medium. Eighteen per cent of families who applied for WTC or CTC after April 2007 heard about them through television adverts. Seventeen per cent of families heard about CTC or WTC through the Jobcentre or from a New Deal advisor (8 per cent of couples compared with 34 per cent of lone parents) (Table 7.4).

Seventy per cent of families stated that they applied for tax credits before April 2007. Around nine in ten (87 per cent) lone parents who were working 16 or more hours stated that they had applied before April 2007 compared with six in ten (63 per cent) couples where both adults worked 16 or more hours (Table 7.5).

7.4 Awareness about the rules and payment method of the tax credits

Around eight out of ten (84 per cent) families that had received or were receiving CTC or WTC were knowledgeable about the existence of help towards registered childcare costs, with lone parents working 16 or more hours most knowledgeable (92 per cent) (Table 7.6).

²³ Including Child Benefit.

Families were asked if they thought that couples who work more than 30 hours a week between them were eligible for a higher WTC award. Over half (52 per cent) did not know and one-quarter (23 per cent) believed (in error) that this was not true (Table 7.6).

Around nine out of ten (93 per cent) families knew of a requirement to notify HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) within three months if they spilt with their partner (Table 7.6).

Most families were aware that, if a lone parent decided to move in with a new partner or a family has a new child, these changes would need to be reported within three months to HMRC (95 per cent and 92 per cent respectively) (Table 7.6).

When asked about children finishing non-advanced full time education aged 16 or 18 years old, over three-quarters (78 per cent) of families knew that this should be reported to HMRC within three months (Table 7.6).

Families with children aged over one year old are eligible for CTC until their income is above £58,000 a year – one-fifth (22 per cent) of families reported '£50,000 to £59,999', the most common answer, apart from 'don't know' (35 per cent) (Table 7.7).

Table 7.1 Main respondent benefit receipt, by family characteristics

	Received a benefit or tax credit	Received a benefit or tax credit (excluding Child Benefit)	Benefit/tax credit						
			Child Benefit received	Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit received	Income support received	Jobseeker's Allowance received	Housing Benefit received		
Family type									
Couple	100	73	99	70	3	2	6		
Lone parent	99	96	99	84	38	0	42		
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	99	93	98	91	1		13		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	100	99	99	75	83	1	76		
Couple: both 16+ hours	100	67	99	65			0		
Couple: one 16+ hours	100	78	99	75	0	1	4		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	100	96	99	80	39	20	69		
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	100	82	99	77	14	2	18		
5-10 years	100	80	100	74	13	1	17		
11-15 years	100	77	100	71	8	1	11		
16-18 years	97	65	95	61	3	1	6		
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	100	72	99	69	1	0			
Social tenant	100	97	99	83	40	4	55		
Private tenant	99	91	99	85	26	2	43		
Other, including shared ownership	99	87	99	82	15	0	4		

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

Family disability status	Benefit/tax credit						
	Received a benefit or tax credit	Received a benefit or tax credit (excluding Child Benefit)	Child Benefit received	Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit received	Income Support received	Jobseeker's Allowance received	Housing Benefit received
No adult or child has a disability	100	75	99	71	9	1	12
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	100	84	100	77	12	1	17
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	99	82	99	75	14	1	18
At least one adult and one child have disability	100	87	99	77	21	2	25
All	100	79	99	73	11	1	15

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

	Benefit/tax credit						
	Council Tax Benefit received	Incapacity Benefit received	Severe Disablement Allowance received	Attendance Allowance received	Invalid Care Allowance received	Statutory Sick Pay received	Disability Living Allowance (care) received
Family type							
Couple	7	3	0	0	3	0	3
Lone parent	53	3	1		3	0	4
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	26		0		0	1	1
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	84	6	1		6	0	7
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0			0	0	0
Couple: one 16+ hours	6	4	1	0	4	0	3
Couple: both 0-15 hours	72	25	3		16		20
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	19	3	0		2	0	2
5-10 years	20	3	1		4	1	3
11-15 years	16	4	0	0	3	0	4
16-18 years	15	3	3		1	0	5
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	2	0	0	2	0	2
Social tenant	56	8	2		6	0	7
Private tenant	39	4	1		2	1	3
Other, including shared ownership	6	2			3	1	2

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

Family disability status	Benefit/tax credit						
	Council Tax Benefit received	Incapacity Benefit received	Severe Disablement Allowance received	Attendance Allowance received	Invalid Care Allowance received	Statutory Sick Pay received	Disability Living Allowance (care) received
No adult or child has a disability	15	0			0	0	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	21	1			10	0	3
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	21	10	2	0	1	1	8
At least one adult and one child have disability	28	9	1		10	1	11
All	18	3	1	0	3	0	3

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

	Benefit/tax credit						
	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) received	Disability Living Allowance (care) for children received	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) for children received	Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit received	Other disability-related benefit received	Maternity Allowance received	Statutory Maternity Pay received
Family type							
Couple	3	3	1	0	0	1	1
Lone parent	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	5	4	3	0	0		
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
Couple: one 16+ hours	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Couple: both 0-15 hours	15	11	6	1	0		
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	1	2	1	0	0	1	2
5-10 years	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
11-15 years	4	3	2	0	0		
16-18 years	5	1	0	2	1		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Social tenant	7	5	3	1	0		0
Private tenant	2	2	1	0		1	1
Other, including shared ownership	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

Family disability status	Benefit/tax credit						
	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) received	Disability Living Allowance (care) for children received	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) for children received	Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit received	Other disability-related benefit received	Maternity Allowance received	Statutory Maternity Pay received
No adult or child has a disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	1	12	7	0	0	0	0
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	8	0	0	1	0	0	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	8	13	7	1	0	0	0
All	3	3	2	0	0	0	1

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

Family type	Benefit/tax credit					Does not receive a benefit or tax credit	Total	Unweighted base
	Widows benefit received	New Deal Allowance received	Retirement pension received	War pension received				
Couple	0	0	0	0	0	100	3,992	
Lone parent	1	0	1	0	1	100	1,804	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1				1	100	898	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	1	0	1	0	0	100	906	
Couple: both 16+ hours	0		0	0	0	100	2,188	
Couple: one 16+ hours			0	0	0	100	1,499	
Couple: both 0-15 hours		0	3	0	0	100	305	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	0	0		0	0	100	2,606	
5-10 years	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,641	
11-15 years	1		1	0	0	100	1,185	
16-18 years	1		2		3	100	364	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	0		1	0	0	100	3,594	
Social tenant	0	0	1	0	0	100	1,431	
Private tenant	0	0	0		1	100	628	
Other, including shared ownership					1	100	138	

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

	Benefit/tax credit						Total	Unweighted base
	Widows Benefit received	New Deal Allowance received	Retirement Pension received	War Pension received	Does not receive a benefit or tax credit			
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	0	0	0	0	0	100	3,230	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	0		1		0	100	726	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	0	0	1	0	1	100	1,185	
At least one adult and one child have disability	1		1	0	0	100	651	
All	0	0	0	0	0	100	5,792	

Base: All families.

Note: Multiple responses – row percentages but do not add up to 100.

Table 7.2 Banded amount of total benefit/tax credit (per week) receipt of main respondent, by family characteristics

	Row per cent											Unweighted base
	£0	£1 - £24	£25 - £49	£50 - £99	£100 - £149	£150 - £199	£200 - £249	£250 or more	Total			
Family type												
Couple	0	14	42	20	9	4	3	6	100			3,992
Lone parent	1	4	6	31	16	15	13	16	100			1,804
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	6	10	52	18	7	3	2	100			898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	0	1	1	6	12	24	25	32	100			906
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	19	52	19	6	2	1	1	100			2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	0	10	35	24	14	7	5	5	100			1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0	1	5	8	7	7	13	60	100			305
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	0	10	31	23	12	8	6	9	100			2,606
5-10 years	0	7	37	23	11	7	7	10	100			1,641
11-15 years	0	13	38	23	8	6	5	7	100			1,185
16-18 years	3	33	23	24	7	4	1	5	100			364
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	0	15	44	24	8	4	2	2	100			3,594
Social tenant	0	2	7	18	16	17	15	25	100			1,431
Private tenant	1	5	15	24	15	9	13	20	100			628
Other, including shared ownership	1	7	20	36	19	8	6	3	100			138

Continued

Table 7.2 Continued

	Row per cent										
	£0	£1 - £24	£25 - £49	£50 - £99	£100 - £149	£150 - £199	£200 - £249	£250 or more	Total	Unweighted base	
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	0	14	36	25	10	6	4	4	100		3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	0	7	29	23	13	8	7	13	100		726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	1	10	32	20	11	8	6	12	100		1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	0	6	24	16	12	9	12	21	100		651
All	0	12	33	23	11	7	6	9	100		5,792

Base: All families.

Table 7.3 Total benefit/tax credit receipt (median £ per week) of main respondent, by family characteristics

	Total income from benefits (weekly)	
	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type		
Couple	40.62	3,992
Lone parent	123.00	1,804
Family unit work status		
Lone parent: 16+ hours	85.48	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	209.84	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	35.56	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	59.08	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	279.92	305
Age of youngest child		
0-4 years	72.56	2,606
5-10 years	67.39	1,641
11-15 years	46.60	1,185
16-18 years	28.46	364
Housing tenure		
Own outright/with a mortgage	40.00	3,594
Social tenant	170.70	1,431
Private tenant	117.24	628
Other, including shared ownership	85.36	138
Family disability status		
No adult or child has a disability	48.27	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	85.36	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	70.09	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	114.01	651
All	61.25	5,796

Base: All families.

Table 7.4 Method of hearing about WTC or CTC, by family characteristics

	Method of hearing						
	Received application pack	TV adverts	Radio adverts	Newspapers/magazine	Bounty pack	Just started claiming Child Benefit	Notice in Child Benefit book
Family type							
Couple	12	20	2	2	9	3	3
Lone parent	10	14			2	2	3
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: both 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: one 16+ hours	10	18		3	8		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	11	11	1	2	10	4	2
5-10 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	15	20	3	1	6	5	4
Social tenant	10	18		1	5	1	3
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

Family disability status	Received application pack	Method of hearing						Just started claiming Child Benefit	Notice in Child Benefit book
		TV adverts	Radio adverts	Newspapers/magazine	Bounty pack				
No adult or child has a disability	12	11	1	2	6	3	3	3	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
All	11	18	1	2	6	3	3	3	

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

	Method of hearing							Welfare Rights Worker
	DWP office/ official	Letter from DWP	Tax credit office or HMRC Official	Letter from HMRC	Leaflet in Post Office or other leaflet	Citizens Advice Bureau		
Family type								
Couple	4	2	2	2	1	1		
Lone parent	4	1	6	1	1			2
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: both 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: one 16+ hours	4			4		2		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	3		3	1	1	1		1
5-10 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	3	2	2	1			
Social tenant	10	1	5	1				2
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

Family disability status	Method of hearing							Welfare Rights Worker
	DWP office/ official	Letter from DWP	Tax credit office or HMRC Official	Letter from HMRC	Leaflet in Post Office or other leaflet	Citizens Advice Bureau		
No adult or child has a disability	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
All	4	2	4	1	1	0	1	

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

	Method of hearing						Unweighted base
	Jobcentre/ New Deal advisor	Employer/ workmates	Relatives/ friends/ neighbours	Internet	At last interview	Other	
Family type							
Couple	8	3	29	6	2	3	129
Lone parent	34	1	18	4	1		85
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	43
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	42
Couple: both 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	49
Couple: one 16+ hours	16		31	6	2	4	58
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	22
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	15	2	33	8	1	1	141
5-10 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	30
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	6	4	30	9	1	2	90
Social tenant	30		18	1	1	3	84
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	•	32
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	8

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

Family disability status	Method of hearing						Unweighted base
	Jobcentre/ New Deal advisor	Employer/ workmates	Relatives/ friends/ neighbours	Internet	At last interview	Other	
No adult or child has a disability	17	2	29	5	2	1	132
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	19
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	23
All	17	2	25	6	1	2	214

Base: All families currently receiving WTC or CTC and who first applied after April 2007.

Note: Multiple responses – row percentages but do not add up to 100.

Table 7.5 Applications for Tax Credits (WTC and CTC), by family characteristics

	When did you first apply for Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit?				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	...before April 2007,	or after April 2007?	Have not applied for tax credits	Don't know/refusal		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	67	3	30	0	100	3,992
Lone parent	79	5	16	0	100	1,804
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	87	4	9	0	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	69	6	25	0	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	63	2	35	0	100	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	72	3	25	0	100	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	71	7	20	1	100	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	72	5	23	0	100	2,606
5-10 years	71	3	26	0	100	1,641
11-15 years	68	2	29	0	100	1,185
16-18 years	60	1	39	0	100	364
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	66	2	31	0	100	3,594
Social tenant	76	6	17	1	100	1,431
Private tenant	79	5	15	0	100	628
Other, including shared ownership	77	5	18		100	138
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	67	4	29	0	100	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	74	3	23	0	100	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	72	3	25	0	100	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	73	4	23	0	100	651
All	70	3	27	0	100	5,792

Base: All families.

Table 7.6 Awareness of rules among those families who have received or are receiving Tax Credits

		<i>Row per cent</i>										
Family type	If you are receiving Tax Credits and are using registered childcare, you may be eligible for help towards childcare costs		Couples who work for more than 30 hours a week between them are eligible for a higher Working Tax Credit award.				You are in a couple and split up with your partner. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)					
	True	False	True	False	Don't know	True	False	Don't know	Within 3 months	By the end of the tax year (March/April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know
Couple	82	2	16	24	24	24	24	52	93	4	1	2
Lone parent	87	1	12	29	18	18	53	53	94	3	0	2
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92	1	7	32	20	20	48	48	94	4	0	1
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	80	2	19	24	15	15	61	61	95	2	0	3
Couple: both 16+ hours	85	2	13	24	27	27	49	49	94	5	1	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	82	2	16	22	23	23	55	55	93	4	0	2
Couple: both 0-15 hours	63	3	34	28	13	13	59	59	91	3	1	5
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	85	2	13	24	25	25	51	51	94	4	1	2
5-10 years	86	2	12	25	23	23	52	52	93	4	0	2
11-15 years	81	1	17	28	18	18	53	53	94	4	0	2
16-18 years	74	0	25	22	15	15	63	63	91	5	1	3

Continued

Table 7.6 Continued

		If you are receiving Tax Credits and are using registered childcare, you may be eligible for help towards childcare costs		Couples who work for more than 30 hours a week between them are eligible for a higher Working Tax Credit award		You are in a couple and split up with your partner. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)					
		True	False	Don't know	True	False	Don't know	Within 3 months	By the end of the tax year (March/April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know
<i>Row per cent</i>											
Housing tenure											
	Own outright/with a mortgage	84	2	14	24	25	51	93	5	0	2
	Social tenant	83	2	15	28	19	53	95	2	0	3
	Private tenant	83	1	16	27	16	57	95	2	1	2
	Other, including shared ownership	83	3	15	25	18	57	94	4	1	1
Family disability status											
	No adult or child has a disability	84	2	14	25	22	52	93	4	1	2
	One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	87	1	12	25	27	48	93	5	0	2
	One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	81	1	18	24	21	55	93	4	0	3
	At least one adult and one child have disability	82	1	16	24	22	54	95	3	1	1
	All	84	2	15	25	23	52	93	4	0	2

Continued

Table 7.6 Continued

	Row per cent									
	You are a lone-parent and move in with a new partner. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)					You have a new child. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)				
	Within 3 months	By the end of the tax year (March/April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know	Within 3 months	By the end of the tax year (March/April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know		
Family type										
Couple	94	3	1	2	91	7	1	2		
Lone parent	96	2	1	1	95	4	0	1		
Family unit work status										
Lone parent: 16+ hours	97	2	0	1	95	4	0	1		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	96	2	1	2	95	3	0	2		
Couple: both 16+ hours	95	3	1	1	91	7	1	1		
Couple: one 16+ hours	94	4	1	2	91	6	0	2		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	91	2	0	7	92	3		6		
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	95	2	1	2	94	5	0	1		
5-10 years	94	3	1	2	91	7	0	2		
11-15 years	94	3	0	2	91	6	1	2		
16-18 years	95	2	1	2	91	6	1	2		

Continued

Table 7.6 Continued

	You are a lone-parent and move in with a new partner. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)		You have a new child. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)		Row per cent		
	By the end of the tax year (March/April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know	Within 3 months	By the end of the tax year (March/April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know
	Within 3 months	Within 3 months	Within 3 months	Within 3 months	Within 3 months	Within 3 months	Within 3 months
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	94	1	2	91	7	1	1
Social tenant	95	0	3	95	3	0	2
Private tenant	95	0	3	94	3		2
Other, including shared ownership	96		1	99	1		1
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	94	1	2	92	6	1	2
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	94	1	2	91	8		1
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	95	0	2	91	6	1	2
At least one adult and one child have disability	97	1	1	93	6	0	1
All	95	1	2	92	6	1	2

Continued

Table 7.6 Continued

	Your child finishes full-time education at 16 or 18 years old. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)					Row per cent
	Within 3 months	By the end of the tax year (March/ April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know	Unweighted base	
Family type						
Couple	76	17	3	3	3,006	
Lone parent	84	11	2	3	1,462	
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	85	11	2	2	843	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	83	11	2	4	619	
Couple: both 16+ hours	75	18	4	3	1,596	
Couple: one 16+ hours	77	17	3	3	1,176	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	84	8	2	6	234	
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	80	14	3	3	2,084	
5-10 years	77	18	3	3	1,258	
11-15 years	76	17	3	4	868	
16-18 years	82	12	5	1	258	

Continued

Table 7.6 Continued

	Your child finishes full-time education at 16 or 18 years old. (How soon would you need to tell HMRC?)				Row per cent
	Within 3 months	By the end of the tax year (March/ April) at the latest	Would not need to tell HMRC at all	Don't know	Unweighted base
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	75	18	3	3	2,671
Social tenant	86	9	3	3	1,141
Private tenant	83	11	2	5	542
Other, including shared ownership	73	20	5	2	111
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	78	16	3	3	2,472
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	80	15	2	4	569
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	79	15	4	3	913
At least one adult and one child have disability	79	15	3	2	511
All	78	16	3	3	4,465

Base: All families who currently receive or previously received tax credits.

Table 7.7 Awareness of the maximum that can be earned (in a year) and still receive some Child Tax Credit

	Amount earned per year											Total	Unweighted base	
	£0 - £9,999	£10,000 - £19,999	£20,000 - £29,999	£30,000 - £39,999	£40,000 - £49,999	£50,000 - £59,999	£60,000 - £69,999	£70,000 - £99,999	£100,000 and above	Don't know	Total			
Family type														
Couple	2	6	8	9	7	26	6	4	2	31	100	3,960		
Lone parent	7	12	8	7	2	11	2	3	2	46	100	1,789		
Family unit work status														
Lone parent: 16+ hours	6	11	10	9	3	16	2	3	2	37	100	888		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	8	14	6	4	1	4	1	2	2	58	100	901		
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	5	7	9	7	31	8	3	2	26	100	2,175		
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	7	8	10	6	21	5	5	1	34	100	1,484		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	4	12	4	4	1	5	1	2	2	65	100	301		
Age of youngest child														
0-4 years	3	8	7	7	5	24	8	3	2	33	100	2,583		
5-10 years	3	8	8	8	6	22	4	4	2	36	100	1,630		
11-15 years	4	8	9	10	5	21	4	4	2	34	100	1,177		
16-18 years	3	7	8	12	6	16	2	2	1	43	100	359		

Continued

Table 7.7 Continued

	Amount earned per year											Total	Unweighted base	
	£0 - £9,999	£10,000 - £19,999	£20,000 - £29,999	£30,000 - £39,999	£40,000 - £49,999	£50,000 - £59,999	£60,000 - £69,999	£70,000 - £99,999	£100,000 and above	Don't know	Total			
Housing tenure														
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	6	8	9	7	28	7	4	2	28	100	3,567		
Social tenant	7	13	7	5	1	6	1	3	2	55	100	1,419		
Private tenant	5	11	10	8	2	13	3	4	1	43	100	622		
Other, including shared ownership	5	6	6	13	4	12	4	5	2	43	100	136		
Family disability status														
No adult or child has a disability	3	7	8	9	6	23	6	4	2	33	100	3,203		
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	3	11	9	7	6	25	4	3	1	31	100	720		
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	3	8	7	9	4	21	5	3	2	38	100	1,176		
At least one adult and one child have disability	4	7	7	7	6	16	3	5	1	45	100	646		
All	3	8	8	8	5	22	5	3	2	35	100	5,745		

Base: All families.

Table 7.8 Changes in circumstances that may have affected tax credits (WTC and CTC) award, by family characteristics

	Notified HMRC about circumstance change	What change did you notify HMRC about?						
		Moved in with step-family	Birth of child	Just separated/divorced/split up	Change in childcare (e.g.cost, provider)	Started/stopped using childcare	I started earning more money	My hours increased
Family type								
Couple	30	0	5	0	2	1	5	3
Lone parent	33	0	2	6	4	1	7	5
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	37	0	1	5	6	2	11	7
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	28	0	4	7	1	0	1	0
Couple: both 16+ hours	29	0	4	0	4	2	6	4
Couple: one 16+ hours	30	0	5		0	0	3	2
Couple: both 0-15 hours	32	0	7	2				
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	35	0	9	3	4	2	5	3
5-10 years	28	0	0	2	3	1	6	4
11-15 years	25		0	1	0	0	5	4
16-18 years	28			1			7	2

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	Notified HMRC about circumstance change	What change did you notify HMRC about?						
		Moved in with step-family	Birth of child	Just separated/divorced/split up	Change in childcare (e.g. cost, provider)	Started/stopped using childcare	I started earning more money	My hours increased
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	28	0	3	1	3	1	5	4
Social tenant	33	0	4	3	2	1	4	3
Private tenant	38	0	6	3	2	2	7	4
Other, including shared ownership	40	1	4	3	6	2	7	6
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	29	0	4	2	3	1	5	4
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	31	0	3	2	3	1	5	3
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	33	0	4	1	2	1	4	2
At least one adult and one child have disability	33	1	3	2	2	0	6	4
All	31	0	4	2	3	1	5	3

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						My partner's hours increased
	I had stopped working	I had moved job	I had moved (from out of work)	I was earning less money	My hours were reduced	My partner started earning more money	
Family type							
Couple	2	2	1	3	2	5	1
Lone parent	3	3	2	3	2		
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	4	3	4	3		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	7	1	0	1	1		
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	3	1	3	3	5	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	3	1	1	2	1	5	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	3	2	0			2	0
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	3	2	2	4	3	4	1
5-10 years	2	2	2	2	2	4	1
11-15 years	1	2	1	2	1	3	1
16-18 years	1	3	1	1	1	1	0

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						
	I had stopped working	I had moved job	I had moved (from out of work)	I was earning less money	My hours were reduced	My partner started earning more money	My partner's hours increased
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	2	1	3	2	4	1
Social tenant	3	3	2	2	2	2	0
Private tenant	3	3	2	3	2	4	1
Other, including shared ownership	3	4	3	3	2	1	2
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	2	2	1	3	3	3	1
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	2	3	2	1	1	4	1
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	3	1	1	3	2	4	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	2	4	2	3	1	4	0
All	2	2	2	3	2	4	1

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						Personal details (e.g. name/address/bank details)	Start of cohabitation/marriage
	My partner had stopped working	My partner just moved job	My partner just moved into work (from out of work)	My partner was earning less money	My partner's hours were reduced			
Family type								
Couple	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	
Lone parent						2	0	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours						1		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours						4	0	
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	
Couple: one 16+ hours	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	8	1	1	0	0	1	2	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
5-10 years	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	
11-15 years	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
16-18 years	1	1	1		0	0	0	

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						Personal details (e.g. name/address/bank details)	Start of cohabitation/marriage
	My partner had stopped working	My partner just moved job	My partner just moved into work (from out of work)	My partner was earning less money	My partner's hours were reduced			
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	
Social tenant	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	
Private tenant	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	
Other, including shared ownership	2		1				1	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
All	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						Unweighted base
	Pregnancy	Maternity leave had ended	Correction of mistake in award/on award notice	Other change	Refusal or Don't know	Have not notified HMRC about circumstance change, or there was no change	
Family type							
Couple	0	0	0	1	0	70	2,568
Lone parent		0	0	3		67	1,404
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours		0		2		63	808
Lone parent: 0-15 hours			0	4		72	596
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0	0	1	0	71	1,298
Couple: one 16+ hours		0	0	1	0	70	1,047
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0			4		68	223
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	0	0	0	1	0	65	1,912
5-10 years			0	1	0	72	1,099
11-15 years			0	2	0	75	755
16-18 years			1	2		72	206

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						Unweighted base
	Pregnancy	Maternity leave had ended	Correction of mistake in award/on award notice	Other change	Refusal or Don't know	Have not notified HMRC about circumstance change, or there was no change	
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	0	0	0	1	0	72	2,281
Social tenant	0		0	2		67	1,084
Private tenant				2		62	499
Other, including shared ownership				4		60	106
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	0	0	0	1	0	71	2,188
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability		0		1		69	509
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	0	0	1	2	0	67	810
At least one adult and one child have disability			0	3	1	67	462
All	0	0	0	2	0	69	3,969

Base: All families currently receiving WTC or CTC.

Note: Multiple responses – row percentages but do not add up to 100.

8 Money management and savings

8.1 Access to basic financial services: current and savings accounts

The vast majority (92 per cent) of families had a current or savings account. Couple families were more likely to have a current or savings account than lone parents (94 per cent compared with 86 per cent) (Table 8.1).

Families in the lowest income quintile were less likely to have a current or savings account (83 per cent), as were families who were social tenants (also 83 per cent) (Table 8.1).

8.2 Savings

Two-fifths (40 per cent) of all families with children saved regularly and were most likely to be saving for the future or for no particular reason (13 and 15 per cent, respectively) (Table 8.2).

Saving was more common amongst couple families – couple families were more than twice as likely to save regularly compared to lone mothers (47 per cent compared to 21 per cent) (Table 8.2).

Families where no one worked, or a parent worked for less than 16 hours a week, were the least likely to save. Just 11 per cent of lone parents and 14 per cent of couple families where no one worked for more than 16 hours a week saved regularly (Table 8.2).

Families in the lowest income quintile and families who were social tenants were least likely to save regularly (17 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively) (Table 8.2).

8.3 Borrowing and debt

Almost half (46 per cent) of all families had borrowed money (excluding mortgages) in the last 12 months. Families were most likely to have borrowed via a bank overdraft (29 per cent) or in the form of a fixed term loan from a bank/building society or from a friends or relative (both 9 per cent) (Table 8.3).

Borrowing money was more common amongst lone parents than couple families (52 per cent compared with 44 per cent). Lone parents were also more likely than couple families to have borrowed money from friends or relatives (16 per cent compared with 7 per cent) (Table 8.3).

Families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week were more likely to have borrowed money from the Social Fund than other families – a quarter (25 per cent) of lone parents and 16 per cent of couples in families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week (Table 8.3).

Only 1 per cent of all families were behind with borrowing payments. Families with no one working for 16 or more hours a week were the most likely people to be behind with their repayments (Table 8.3).

Fourteen per cent of families were behind in paying household bills. Families were most likely to be behind with their water rates (5 per cent), electricity bills and Council Tax bills (both 4 per cent) (Table 8.4).

Families in the lowest income quintile, social tenants and families with no one working 16 hours or more per week were most likely to be behind with their bills (33 per cent, 40 per cent and 44 per cent for lone parents with 35 per cent for couples respectively) (Table 8.4).

Social tenants were three times as likely to be behind with their rent than private tenants (12 per cent and 4 per cent respectively), whereas only 1 per cent of home owners reported mortgage arrears (Table 8.4).

Families where no one worked more than 16 hours a week tended to have a higher number of debts than families where at least one person worked these hours – a quarter (26 per cent) of lone parents who did not work or worked for less than 16 hours a week had two or more debts compared with 9 per cent of lone parents who worked for 16 hours or more a week (Table 8.5).

Under a fifth (17 per cent) of couple families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week had 2 or more debts, compared with 5 per cent of couple families with at least one partner working for 16 hours or more a week, and just 2 per cent of couple families where both partners worked for 16 hours or more a week (Table 8.5).

Around a quarter (22 per cent) of social tenants had 2 or more debts compared to just 2 per cent of families who owned (or were buying with a mortgage) their own home (Table 8.5).

Families with a disabled child were more likely to have 2 or more debts than those without. Fourteen per cent of families with at least one disabled child and at least one disabled adult had 2 or more debts, as did one in ten (9 per cent) families with at least one disabled child but no disabled adults compared to just 7 per cent of families with no disabled members (Table 8.5).

8.4 Other assistance

Over one-third (36 per cent) of families with children received financial help from their relatives. About half (52 per cent) of lone parents had received financial help from their family compared with three in ten (30 per cent) couple families. Lone parents who did not work for 16 hours or more a week were most likely to have received help with their finances from their families (59 per cent) (Table 8.7).

8.5 Managing family income

Almost one quarter (23 per cent) of families reported that their money 'always', 'most often' or 'more often than not' ran out by the end of the week or month (Table 8.8).

Two in five (40 per cent) of couples where no one worked for at least 16 hours a week and half (51 per cent) of lone parents who did not work or worked less than 16 hours a week declared that their money ran out by the end of the week or month (Table 8.8). Almost twice as many lone parents who either did not work or worked for less than 16 hours a week reported that they ran out of money by the end of the week or month compared with lone parents working at least 16 hours a week (51 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively) (Table 8.8).

Two-fifths of families in the lowest income quintile (41 per cent) and social tenants (40 per cent) reported that their money ran out by the end of the week or month (Table 8.8).

Almost two-fifths (37 per cent) of lone parents working less than 16 hours a week stated they were worried about money 'almost all the time', compared with around one-fifth (19 per cent) of lone parents working 16 hours or more a week (Table 8.9).

Three in ten (29 per cent) couple families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week stated they were worried about money 'almost all the time', compared with just 8 per cent of couple families where both partners worked for 16 hours or more a week (Table 8.9).

Nine out of ten (90 per cent) families claimed they managed their finances 'very well', 'quite well' or 'all right'. The majority of families in the lowest income quintile (78 per cent), lone parent families working less than 16 hours a week (70 per cent) and couple families where neither parent worked for more than 16 hours a week (77 per cent) also reported to manage their finances well (Table 8.10).

Approximately half (49 per cent) of couple families shared and managed their finances jointly. (Table 8.11).

Table 8.1 Whether family holds current or savings accounts, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>				
	Whether family holds any current or savings accounts			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
Family type				
Couple	94	6	100	3,992
Lone parent	86	14	100	1,804
Family unit work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92	8	100	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	80	20	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	96	4	100	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	94	6	100	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	83	17	100	305
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	91	9	100	2,606
5-10 years	93	7	100	1,641
11-15 years	94	6	100	1,185
16-18 years	93	7	100	364
Number of dependent children				
1	92	8	100	2,583
2	94	6	100	2,202
3	91	9	100	756
4 or more	85	15	100	255
Ethnic group of mother				
White	93	7	100	5,300
Black	86	14	100	128
Asian	93	7	100	200
Other	90	10	100	164
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	96	4	100	3,594
Social tenant	83	17	100	1,431
Private tenant	88	12	100	628
Other, including shared ownership	95	5	100	138

Continued

Table 8.1 Continued

				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Whether family holds any current or savings accounts			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	83	17	100	1,235
Second quintile	88	12	100	1,065
Third quintile	94	6	100	912
Fourth quintile	97	3	100	835
Highest income quintile	97	3	100	925
Self-employed	96	4	100	824
Government office region				
North East	94	6	100	359
North West	92	8	100	624
Yorkshire and Humber	87	13	100	566
East Midlands	95	5	100	467
West Midlands	96	4	100	595
South West	95	5	100	511
Eastern	89	11	100	457
London	91	9	100	532
South East	93	7	100	784
Wales	91	9	100	360
Scotland	94	6	100	541
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	93	7	100	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	92	8	100	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	90	10	100	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	92	8	100	651
All	92	8	100	5,796

Base: All families.

Table 8.2 Whether save regularly and why, by family characteristics

	Whether save regularly and why							Unweighted base
	Saving regularly - any reason	Putting money aside for bills	Saving for a particular purpose	Saving for the future/ long term	Saving for no particular purpose	Not saving regularly		
Family type								
Couple	47	6	13	16	17	53	3,989	
Lone parent	21	3	6	6	8	79	1,803	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	30	4	8	8	11	70	898	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	2	3	2	3	89	905	
Couple: both 16+ hours	54	6	15	18	19	46	2,187	
Couple: one 16+ hours	41	5	11	14	16	59	1,497	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	14	1	3	5	5	86	305	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	37	4	9	13	14	63	2,604	
5-10 years	39	4	12	13	14	61	1,640	
11-15 years	44	7	13	14	15	56	1,184	
16-18 years	48	7	9	17	21	52	364	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	17	4	5	4	6	83	1,233	
Second quintile	25	4	6	8	9	75	1,064	
Third quintile	41	6	13	11	16	59	912	
Fourth quintile	50	5	15	15	18	50	834	
Highest income quintile	63	5	15	26	22	37	925	
Self-employed	45	5	11	15	18	55	824	

Continued

Table 8.2 Continued

	Whether save regularly and why							Unweighted base
	Saving regularly – any reason	Putting money aside for bills	Saving for a particular purpose	Saving for the future/ long term	Saving for no particular purpose	Not saving regularly		
Government office region								
North East	36	4	11	11	14	64	358	
North West	43	4	14	13	16	57	624	
Yorkshire and Humber	40	6	12	11	14	60	566	
East Midlands	42	9	14	13	16	58	467	
West Midlands	45	6	12	13	17	55	594	
South West	40	3	10	14	13	60	511	
Eastern	39	4	10	13	15	61	457	
London	37	5	8	17	12	63	531	
South East	41	6	10	14	15	59	783	
Wales	35	6	10	11	12	65	360	
Scotland	37	3	9	12	15	63	541	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	50	6	13	17	19	50	3,592	
Social tenant	16	3	5	3	5	84	1,429	
Private tenant	23	3	6	9	7	77	628	
Other, including shared ownership	36	3	10	13	11	64	138	

Continued

Table 8.2 Continued

	Whether save regularly and why							Unweighted base
	Saving regularly – any reason	Putting money aside for bills	Saving for a particular purpose	Saving for the future/ long term	Saving for no particular purpose	Not saving regularly		
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	42	5	11	14	16	58	3,229	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	41	6	11	15	13	59	724	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	39	5	11	13	14	61	1,184	
At least one adult and one child have disability	31	2	10	9	12	69	651	
All	40	5	11	13	15	60	5,792	

Base: All families.

Note: Multiple responses – row percentages but do not add up to 100.

Table 8.3 Borrowing in the last 12 months, by family characteristics

	Borrowing in the last 12 months							
	Any borrowing (excluding mortgages)	Bank overdraft	Fixed term bank/building society loan	Fixed term bank/building society loan – behind with payments	Finance company loan	Finance company loan – behind with payments	Money lender/tally man	Money lender/tally man – behind with payments
Family type								
Couple	44	30	10	0	5	0	1	0
Lone parent	52	26	7	0	6	1	2	1
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	49	32	10	0	6	0	1	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	55	19	2	0	6	1	5	1
Couple: both 16+ hours	47	34	12	0	5	0	0	
Couple: one 16+ hours	39	28	8	0	5	0	1	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	43	13	2	0	7	2	4	1
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	50	32	9	0	6	0	1	0
5-10 years	48	30	10	0	6	1	1	0
11-15 years	41	27	11	0	5	0	1	0
16-18 years	33	23	5		4	0	0	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	47	21	4	0	5	0	3	1
Second quintile	51	27	9	0	7	1	2	0
Third quintile	43	30	10	0	5	0	1	
Fourth quintile	45	33	12	0	5	0	0	
Highest income quintile	45	33	11		6		0	
Self-employed	43	32	9		4		0	

Continued

Table 8.3 Continued

	Borrowing in the last 12 months						
	Any borrowing (excluding mortgages)	Bank overdraft	Fixed term bank/building society loan	Fixed term bank/building society loan – behind with payments	Finance company loan	Finance company loan – behind with payments	Money lender/tally man – behind with payments
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	43	32	11	0	5	0	0
Social tenant	49	20	4	0	7	1	4
Private tenant	56	31	9	0	6	1	2
Other, including shared ownership	42	31	8		4		1
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	46	31	9	0	4	0	1
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	47	29	8	0	7	0	2
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	43	26	10	0	6	0	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	49	28	10		8	1	3
All	46	29	9	0	5	0	1

Continued

Table 8.3 Continued

	Borrowing in the last 12 months							Unweighted base
	Friend or relative	Friend or relative – behind with payments	Social Fund loan	Social Fund loan – behind with payments	Any borrowing – behind in any payments	None of these		
Family type								
Couple	7	1	1	0	1	56	3,969	
Lone parent	16	2	12	0	3	48	1,796	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	12	1	2	0	1	51	893	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	21	3	25	0	5	45	903	
Couple: both 16+ hours	6	0	0	0	0	53	2,177	
Couple: one 16+ hours	7	1	0	0	1	61	1,488	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	15	4	16	0	6	57	304	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	11	1	5	0	2	50	2,597	
5-10 years	11	1	4	0	2	52	1,633	
11-15 years	6	1	2	0	1	59	1,175	
16-18 years	5	0	0	0	1	67	360	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	16	2	13	0	3	53	1,230	
Second quintile	15	1	8	0	3	49	1,063	
Third quintile	8	0	2	0	1	57	905	
Fourth quintile	5	0	0	0	1	55	827	
Highest income quintile	4	0	0	0	0	55	922	
Self-employed	7	0	0	0	0	57	818	

Continued

Table 8.3 Continued

	Borrowing in the last 12 months							Unweighted base
	Friend or relative	Friend or relative – behind with payments	Social Fund loan	Social Fund loan – behind with payments	Any borrowing – behind in any payments	None of these		
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	6	0	0	0	1	57	3,571	
Social tenant	16	2	14	0	3	51	1,426	
Private tenant	17	2	9		3	44	627	
Other, including shared ownership	7	1	3		1	58	138	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	9	1	3	0	1	54	3,215	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	8	0	5		1	53	722	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	9	1	5	0	2	57	1,174	
At least one adult and one child have disability	13	2	7	0	3	51	650	
All	9	1	4	0	1	54	5,765	

Base: All families.

Note: Multiple responses – row percentages but do not add up to 100.

Table 8.4 Whether currently behind with bills, by family characteristics

	Currently behind with bills							
	Electricity bill	Gas bill	Council Tax	Telephone bill	TV/video rental, other hire purchase	Water rates	Credit and charge cards	Shop/store cards
Family type								
Couple	2	2	3	1	1	3	0	0
Lone parent	8	8	8	7	5	11	1	0
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	4	4	8	4	2	4	1	0
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	13	13	8	10	8	19	2	0
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Couple: one 16+ hours	3	2	5	2	1	3	0	0
Couple: both 0-15 hours	9	7	8	6	5	17	2	0
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	5	4	5	3	2	6	1	0
5-10 years	4	3	5	3	3	5	1	0
11-15 years	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	0
16-18 years	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	0
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	9	8	10	7	5	12	1	0
Second quintile	7	6	8	5	4	9	1	0
Third quintile	3	3	4	2	1	3	1	0
Fourth quintile	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Highest income quintile	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Self-employed	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0

Continued

Table 8.4 Continued

	Currently behind with bills							
	Electricity bill	Gas bill	Council Tax	Telephone bill	TV/video rental, other hire purchase	Water rates	Credit and charge cards	Shop/store cards
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Social tenant	9	8	13	8	5	16	2	0
Private tenant	10	7	8	5	4	9	1	0
Other, including shared ownership	4	5	1	2	2	3		
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	3	3	4	2	1	3	0	0
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	4	4	5	3	2	6	0	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	4	4	4	3	3	5	1	0
At least one adult and one child have disability	6	5	8	5	2	9	2	0
All	4	3	4	3	2	5	1	0

Continued

Table 8.4 Continued

	Currently behind with bills						Unweighted base
	Catalogues/ mail order	Rent arrears	Mortgage arrears	Other bills	Behind with any of the above	Not behind in any of these	
Family type							
Couple	0	2	1	1	8	92	3,992
Lone parent	1	7	1	2	30	70	1,804
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	0	6	0	2	18	82	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	3	7	1	3	44	56	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	1	1	0	4	96	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	0	2	1	1	9	91	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	1	7	0	3	35	65	305
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	1	4	0	2	16	84	2,606
5-10 years	1	3	1	1	15	85	1,641
11-15 years	0	2	0	1	9	91	1,185
16-18 years		2	1	1	10	90	364
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	2	8	1	3	33	67	1,235
Second quintile	1	5	2	2	25	75	1,065
Third quintile	0	2	0	1	11	89	912
Fourth quintile	0	0	0	0	4	96	835
Highest income quintile	0	0	0	0	2	98	925
Self-employed	0	1	0	0	6	94	824

Continued

Table 8.4 Continued

	Currently behind with bills						Unweighted base
	Catalogues/ mail order	Rent arrears	Mortgage arrears	Other bills	Behind with any of the above	Not behind in any of these	
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	0		1	0	4	96	3,594
Social tenant	2	12		3	40	60	1,431
Private tenant	1	4		3	27	73	628
Other, including shared ownership		1	2		11	89	138
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	0	3	1	1	11	89	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	0	3	1	0	14	86	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	1	3	1	1	15	85	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	2	5	1	3	24	76	651
All	1	3	1	1	14	86	5,796

Base: All families.

Note: Multiple responses – row percentages but do not add up to 100.

Table 8.5 Number of debts, by family characteristics

	Number of debts						Five or more	Total	Unweighted base
	None	One	Two	Three	Four				
Family type									
Couple	92	4	2	1	1	0	100	3,992	
Lone parent	69	14	8	5	2	2	100	1,804	
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	81	10	4	2	1	2	100	898	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	54	20	13	7	4	2	100	906	
Couple: both 16+ hours	96	2	1	1	0	0	100	2,188	
Couple: one 16+ hours	90	4	2	1	1	1	100	1,499	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	63	20	7	5	2	3	100	305	
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	84	7	5	2	1	1	100	2,606	
5-10 years	85	7	4	3	1	1	100	1,641	
11-15 years	90	6	2	1	1	1	100	1,185	
16-18 years	90	5	2	2		1	100	364	
Ethnic group of mother									
White	86	7	3	2	1	1	100	5,300	
Black	70	8	7	9	4	2	100	128	
Asian	84	8	4	2	2	1	100	200	
Other	86	8	3	2			100	164	

Continued

Table 8.5 Continued

	Number of debts						Five or more	Total	Unweighted base
	None	One	Two	Three	Four				
Own outright/with a mortgage	96	2	1	1	0	0	100	3,594	
Social tenant	58	19	11	6	3	2	100	1,431	
Private tenant	72	13	7	4	1	2	100	628	
Other, including shared ownership	89	7	2	0	1	1	100	138	
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	66	15	9	5	3	2	100	1,235	
Second quintile	74	12	7	4	2	1	100	1,065	
Third quintile	89	6	2	2	1	1	100	912	
Fourth quintile	95	2	1	1	0	0	100	835	
Highest income quintile	98	1	0	0	0	0	100	925	
Self-employed	94	3	2	1	0	0	100	824	
Government office region									
North East	87	6	4	2		1	100	359	
North West	87	6	4	2	1	1	100	624	
Yorkshire and Humber	88	5	4	1	1	1	100	566	
East Midlands	85	9	3	1	1	1	100	467	
West Midlands	85	7	4	2	1	1	100	595	
South West	88	6	3	2	1	0	100	511	
Eastern	86	5	3	4	1	1	100	457	

Continued

Table 8.5 Continued

	Number of debts					Five or more	Total	Unweighted base
	None	One	Two	Three	Four			
South East	90	5	2	2	1	1	100	784
Wales	82	7	6	2	1	0	100	360
Scotland	81	10	4	2	1	0	100	541
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	88	6	3	2	1	1	100	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	86	5	4	3	1	1	100	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	84	8	3	2	1	1	100	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	75	10	7	4	1	2	100	651
All	86	7	4	2	1	1	100	5,796

Base: All families.

Note: The number of debts equals the number of household bills with arrears including rent and mortgage loan repayments, plus one if any credit card or catalogue repayment arrears (regardless of the number of individual credit, charge, shop, store cards or catalogue agreements with arrears) and plus one if any loan arrears (regardless of the number of individual loans from banks, finance companies, money lenders, friends or employers with arrears).

Table 8.6 Mean number of debts, by family characteristics

	Number of debts	
	Mean	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type		
Couple	0.17	3,992
Lone parent	0.64	1,804
Family unit work status		
Lone parent: 16+ hours	0.38	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	0.95	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	0.08	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	0.20	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0.73	305
Age of youngest child		
0-4 years	0.35	2,606
5-10 years	0.31	1,641
11-15 years	0.18	1,185
16-18 years	0.18	364
Ethnic group of mother		
White	0.27	5,300
Black	0.79	128
Asian	0.34	200
Other	0.22	164
Housing tenure		
Own outright/with a mortgage	0.09	3,594
Social tenant	0.84	1,431
Private tenant	0.55	628
Other, including shared ownership	0.21	138
Total family income: quintiles		
Lowest income quintile	0.72	1,235
Second quintile	0.53	1,065
Third quintile	0.22	912
Fourth quintile	0.09	835
Highest income quintile	0.03	925
Self-employed	0.11	824

Continued

Table 8.6 Continued

	Number of debts	
	Mean	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Government office region		
North East	0.26	359
North West	0.25	624
Yorkshire and Humber	0.25	566
East Midlands	0.29	467
West Midlands	0.31	595
South West	0.24	511
Eastern	0.34	457
London	0.36	532
South East	0.20	784
Wales	0.35	360
Scotland	0.33	541
Family disability status		
No adult or child has a disability	0.23	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	0.30	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	0.31	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	0.53	651
All	0.29	5,796

Base: All families.

Note: The number of debts equals the number of household bills with arrears including rent and mortgage loan repayments, plus one if any credit card or catalogue repayment arrears (regardless of the number of individual credit, charge, shop, store cards or catalogue agreements with arrears) and plus one if any loan arrears (regardless of the number of individual loans from banks, finance companies, money lenders, friends or employers with arrears).

Table 8.7 Financial help received from family, by family characteristics

	Financial help received from family							No financial help/not applicable (no family)	Unweighted base
	Given money by family	Lent money by family	Family paid towards bills	Family bought clothes for you/children	Family paid for trips/holidays	Family bought new items	Any type of financial help		
Family type									
Couple	12	8	6	16	7	3	30	70	3,986
Lone parent	24	19	15	32	16	7	52	48	1,803
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	21	15	13	27	16	6	47	53	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	27	23	16	38	15	8	59	41	905
Couple: both 16+ hours	11	7	4	14	7	3	28	72	2,183
Couple: one 16+ hours	13	9	7	17	8	4	32	68	1,498
Couple: both 0-15 hours	18	15	10	27	7	5	39	61	305
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	19	14	10	29	10	7	45	55	2,604
5-10 years	15	12	7	19	12	3	36	64	1,641
11-15 years	11	7	6	10	6	2	24	76	1,180
16-18 years	7	5	6	4	5	2	16	84	364
Ethnic group of mother									
White	15	11	8	20	10	4	36	64	5,293
Black	18	10	9	21	8	3	37	63	128
Asian	10	7	9	18	4	1	26	74	200
Other	16	6	6	22	7	4	36	64	164

Continued

Table 8.7 Continued

	Financial help received from family										Unweighted base
	Given money by family	Lent money by family	Family paid towards bills	Family bought clothes for you/children	Family paid for trips/holidays	Family bought new items	Any type of financial help	No financial help/not applicable (no family)			
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	7	5	15	9	3	29	71	3,588		
Social tenant	21	20	12	29	10	6	48	52	1,430		
Private tenant	22	18	16	35	14	6	53	47	628		
Other, including shared ownership	16	13	15	27	10	6	45	55	138		
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	25	19	16	34	14	7	53	47	1,235		
Second quintile	19	17	12	27	13	6	46	54	1,064		
Third quintile	13	10	7	19	9	3	33	67	910		
Fourth quintile	12	7	5	15	8	3	29	71	834		
Highest income quintile	10	4	2	10	6	3	23	77	923		
Self-employed	10	9	5	15	8	3	28	72	823		
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	15	10	8	21	10	5	35	65	3,226		
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	15	11	7	18	10	4	36	64	725		
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	15	10	7	20	9	3	36	64	1,184		
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	16	8	18	8	4	37	63	650		
All	15	11	8	20	9	4	36	64	5,789		

Base: All families.

Note: Multiple responses - row percentages but do not add up to 100. New items include electrical equipment, toys and furniture.

Table 8.8 Whether money runs out before the end of the week/month

	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped										Total	Unweighted base
	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week					Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped						
	Always	Most often	More often than not	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Always/often	Sometimes/never	Total	Unweighted base		
Family type												
Couple	7	5	5	22	24	37	17	83	100	3,968		
Lone parent	19	12	8	24	16	21	39	61	100	1,791		
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	13	9	6	23	20	29	28	72	100	890		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	25	16	10	25	11	13	51	49	100	901		
Couple: both 16+ hours	6	4	4	22	25	38	14	86	100	2,177		
Couple: one 16+ hours	6	6	6	22	24	37	17	83	100	1,486		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	17	14	9	27	14	20	40	60	100	305		
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	10	8	6	25	22	29	24	76	100	2,588		
5-10 years	10	8	6	22	21	33	24	76	100	1,633		
11-15 years	7	6	6	21	24	36	19	81	100	1,176		
16-18 years	9	5	4	18	18	46	18	82	100	362		

Continued

Table 8.8 Continued

	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped										Unweighted base
	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – More often than not					Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped					
	Always	Most often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Always/often	Sometimes/never	Total			
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	19	13	9	16	18	41	59	100	1,229		
Second quintile	15	11	7	19	23	33	67	100	1,058		
Third quintile	7	6	6	24	32	20	80	100	910		
Fourth quintile	6	6	5	27	35	17	83	100	830		
Highest income quintile	5	2	2	24	49	9	91	100	923		
Self-employed	5	4	6	22	41	15	85	100	809		
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	6	5	4	24	39	16	84	100	3,569		
Social tenant	18	13	9	15	16	40	60	100	1,422		
Private tenant	15	10	8	22	20	33	67	100	627		
Other, including shared ownership	9	3	10	21	34	22	78	100	136		

Continued

Table 8.8 Continued

Family disability status	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week				Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped			Unweighted base		
	Always	Most often	More often than not	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Always/often		Sometimes/never	Total
No adult or child has a disability	8	6	6	24	23	33	20	80	100	3,206
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	9	8	7	22	20	34	24	76	100	723
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	11	7	6	20	23	33	24	76	100	1,178
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	11	6	22	18	29	31	69	100	648
All	10	7	6	23	22	33	23	77	100	5,759

Base: All families.

Row per cent

Table 8.9 Worry about money, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>						
	How often worried about money during the last few weeks				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Almost all the time	Quite often	Only sometimes	Never		
Family type						
Couple	10	11	35	43	100	3,992
Lone parent	27	20	30	23	100	1,801
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	19	17	34	30	100	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	37	23	25	15	100	904
Couple: both 16+ hours	8	10	37	46	100	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	11	12	35	42	100	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	29	17	29	26	100	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	16	15	36	33	100	2,605
5-10 years	15	13	33	39	100	1,641
11-15 years	13	12	34	41	100	1,183
16-18 years	9	12	30	49	100	364
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	9	11	35	45	100	3,592
Social tenant	29	20	30	22	100	1,430
Private tenant	24	19	34	22	100	628
Other, including shared ownership	13	14	37	35	100	138
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	28	21	29	23	100	1,234
Second quintile	23	17	33	27	100	1,063
Third quintile	12	13	38	36	100	912
Fouth quintile	9	10	37	44	100	835
Highest income quintile	3	7	32	57	100	925
Self-employed	12	11	36	41	100	824

Continued

Table 8.9 Continued

<i>Row per cent</i>						
	How often worried about money during the last few weeks				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Almost all the time	Quite often	Only sometimes	Never		
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	12	13	36	40	100	3,229
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	15	14	33	38	100	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	16	15	32	37	100	1,184
At least one adult and one child have disability	26	14	30	29	100	650
All	15	13	34	38	100	5,793

Base: All families.

Table 8.10 How well families are managing financially, by family characteristics

	How well families are managing financially										How well families are managing – financially grouped		Unweighted base			
	Very well					Not very well					Well/get by alright			Not well/financial difficulties		
	Very well	Quite well	Get by alright	Not very well	Some financial difficulties	Deep financial trouble	Well/get by alright	Well/get by alright	Not well/financial difficulties	Total						
Family type																
Couple	23	37	33	2	3	1	93	7	100							3,992
Lone parent	9	25	45	7	11	3	80	20	100							1,802
Family unit work status																
Lone parent: 16+ hours	13	33	41	4	8	1	87	13	100							898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	5	16	49	10	15	4	71	29	100							904
Couple: both 16+ hours	25	39	32	1	2	0	96	4	100							2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	22	36	34	3	4	1	92	8	100							1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	11	23	43	9	11	3	77	23	100							305
Age of youngest child																
0-4 years	15	35	39	4	6	2	89	11	100							2,605
5-10 years	21	34	36	3	5	1	90	10	100							1,641
11-15 years	23	35	32	3	5	1	91	9	100							1,184
16-18 years	30	33	29	4	4	0	92	8	100							364
Housing tenure																
Own outright/with a mortgage	25	39	31	2	3	1	95	5	100							3,593
Social tenant	7	24	48	7	11	3	79	21	100							1,431
Private tenant	10	26	44	6	10	3	80	20	100							628
Other, including shared ownership	15	32	44	2	5	2	91	9	100							137

Continued

Table 8.10 Continued

	How well families are managing financially – grouped										Unweighted base
	How well families are managing financially					How well families are managing financially – grouped					
	Very well	Quite well	Get by alright	Not very well	Some financial difficulties	Deep financial trouble	Well/get by alright	Not well/financial difficulties	Total		
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	8	25	45	8	12	3	77	23	100	1,234	
Second quintile	11	27	46	5	9	2	83	17	100	1,064	
Third quintile	15	35	41	2	5	1	92	8	100	912	
Fourth quintile	22	39	34	2	3	1	95	5	100	835	
Highest income quintile	38	42	19	1	1	0	98	2	100	925	
Self-employed	24	38	32	2	3	1	94	6	100	824	
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	20	36	35	3	4	1	92	8	100	3,230	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	22	33	36	3	6	1	90	10	100	726	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	18	34	36	5	6	1	89	11	100	1,183	
At least one adult and one child have disability	15	26	40	6	9	3	81	19	100	651	
All	20	34	36	3	5	1	90	10	100	5,794	

Base: All families.

Table 8.11 Organisation of family finances, by family characteristics

	Organisation of family finances					Keep finances completely separate	Total	Unweighted base
	Mother looks after all the household's money	Partner looks after all the household's money	Mother given housekeeping/partner looks after rest	Share and manage finances jointly				
Family type								
Couple; married	29	15	4	50	3	100	3,183	
Couple; cohabitating	31	12	2	46	9	100	789	
Family unit work status								
Couple: both 16+ hours	29	12	1	54	5	100	2,178	
Couple: one 16+ hours	28	18	7	45	2	100	1,490	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	39	17	3	39	2	100	304	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	27	16	3	50	4	100	1,898	
5-10 years	29	14	4	49	4	100	1,071	
11-15 years	33	14	3	48	3	100	772	
16-18 years	29	13	2	51	4	100	231	

Continued

Table 8.11 Continued

	Organisation of family finances					Total	Unweighted base
	Mother looks after all the household's money	Partner looks after all the household's money	Mother given housekeeping/partner looks after rest	Share and manage finances jointly	Keep finances completely separate		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	27	15	3	50	4	100	3,023
Social tenant	40	13	2	43	2	100	567
Private tenant	33	11	3	49	4	100	306
Other, including shared ownership	23	8	7	60	2	100	73
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	27	14	3	52	4	100	2,160
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	32	12	4	49	3	100	463
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	33	16	3	45	3	100	898
At least one adult and one child have disability	32	18	2	44	4	100	448
All	29	15	3	49	4	100	3,972

Base: All couple families.

9 Housing

9.1 Tenure and housing costs

Almost seven out of ten (68 per cent) families either owned their property outright or were buying it with a mortgage whereas two out of ten (20 per cent) families were social tenants (Table 9.1).

Three-quarters (75 per cent) of couple families with one parent working 16 or more hours per week owned or were buying their home compared with under one-quarter (22 per cent) of couple families with neither parent working these hours. Similarly, over one-quarter (29 per cent) of families in the lowest income quintile owned or were buying their home (Table 9.1).

Families with disabled members were more likely to be social tenants than those without. For example, just under one-quarter (24 per cent) of families where at least one child was disabled and no adults were disabled were social tenants compared to 16 per cent of families with no disabilities (Table 9.1).

The average (mean) gross weekly housing cost²⁴ was £119 (£9 higher than 2006) (Table 9.3). At the lower end of the distribution, 16 per cent had no costs or costs of under £50; and at the top end, 51 per cent had gross costs of £100 or more (Table 9.2).

Over four-fifths (87 per cent) of lone parents without work or work of less than 16 hours per week had no housing costs or weekly net costs of under £50. Under a quarter (23 per cent) of lone parent families working 16 or more hours per week had no housing costs or weekly net costs of under £50 (Table 9.4).

²⁴ The definition of housing costs varies by tenure. It is defined as the amount due for the accommodation, mortgage, rent or contributions towards housing. Those families with zero housing costs either owned their home outright, lived rent free or those whose rent was entirely paid by housing benefit.

One-fifth (20 per cent) of couple families with one partner working 16 or more hours per week had no housing costs or net costs of under £50 per week, compared with over three-quarters (78 per cent) of families where neither partner worked 16 or more hours per week (Table 9.4).

9.2 Type of housing

Lone parent families were less likely to live in a detached property than couple families (7 per cent compared with 27 per cent) (Table 9.6). Lone parent families were more likely to live in terraced or end terraced houses than couple families (38 per cent compared with 26 per cent) (Table 9.6).

Three per cent of lone parents without work or who worked less than 16 hours per week lived in a detached property compared with one-tenth (10 per cent) of lone parents working 16 or more hours per week (Table 9.6).

One-tenth (10 per cent) of couple families where neither parent worked 16 or more hours per week lived in a detached property, compared with just over one-quarter (26 per cent) of couple families with at least one parent working these hours. London had the lowest levels of families living in detached homes compared to the other areas (see Table 9.6).

Just 1 per cent of social tenants lived in detached houses compared to 30 per cent of families who owned their home or who bought it with a mortgage (Table 9.6). Social tenants were more likely to live in terraced or end terraced houses than families who owned their home or who bought it with a mortgage (38 per cent compared with 25 per cent) (Table 9.6).

9.3 Housing conditions

The majority of families felt that their housing was of either 'excellent' or 'very good' standard (64 per cent) (Table 9.7). Less than one-tenth (7 per cent) of families lived in housing described as either 'fairly poor' with quite a lot of problems or 'very poor' with a lot of major problems (Table 9.7).

Lone parent families working less than 16 hours a week and couple families where neither parent was working over 16 hours a week were more likely to report a 'fairly poor' or 'very poor' standard of accommodation (17 per cent and 17 per cent respectively) (Table 9.7).

Just over one-tenth (12 per cent) of social tenants compared with 2 per cent of owners and those who were buying their home reported to live in a 'fairly poor' standard of accommodation²⁵ (Table 9.7).

Families with at least one disabled child and at least one disabled adult were over two times more likely to report that their home was in a 'fairly poor' or 'very poor' state of repair (12 per cent) than families with no disabled members (5 per cent) (Table 9.7).

²⁵ The question concerning a property's state of repair is a subjective assessment and does not differentiate between owners and those buying their own home or social tenants and private tenants. However, the burden of responsibility for maintaining a property varies by tenure which makes a direct comparison difficult.

Table 9.1 Housing tenure, by family characteristics

	Housing tenure				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Own outright/ with a mortgage	Social tenant	Private tenant	Other, including shared ownership		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	79	12	7	2	100	3,989
Lone parent	35	44	17	3	100	1,802
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	55	26	15	4	100	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	66	20	3	100	905
Couple: both 16+ hours	88	5	5	2	100	2,187
Couple: one 16+ hours	75	14	8	2	100	1,497
Couple: both 0-15 hours	22	60	17	1	100	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	63	22	12	3	100	2,604
5-10 years	68	20	10	2	100	1,638
11-15 years	73	18	7	2	100	1,185
16-18 years	79	15	4	1	100	364
Number of dependent children						
1	67	20	11	3	100	2,583
2	73	17	9	2	100	2,200
3	65	23	9	2	100	754
4 or more	48	42	9	1	100	254
Ethnic group of mother						
White	69	19	9	2	100	5,297
Black	39	49	12	0	100	128
Asian	71	17	9	3	100	199
Other	59	23	15	3	100	163
						Continued

Table 9.1 Continued

	Housing tenure				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Own outright/ with a mortgage	Social tenant	Private tenant	Other, including shared ownership		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	29	52	15	4	100	1,233
Second quintile	45	35	17	2	100	1,064
Third quintile	70	18	11	2	100	912
Fourth quintile	88	6	4	2	100	835
Highest income quintile	95	1	3	1	100	925
Self-employed	83	6	8	3	100	822
Government office region						
North East	62	26	9	2	100	359
North West	73	17	8	1	100	623
Yorkshire and Humber	71	17	11	1	100	566
East Midlands	69	19	10	2	100	466
West Midlands	71	18	8	2	100	593
South West	68	15	13	4	100	511
Eastern	70	19	9	1	100	456
London	59	28	9	3	100	532
South East	71	16	11	2	100	784
Wales	63	24	9	4	100	360
Scotland	65	25	7	3	100	541
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	72	16	9	3	100	3,226
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	65	24	9	2	100	725
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	65	22	11	2	100	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	56	33	10	1	100	651
All	68	20	10	2	100	5,787

Base: All families.

Table 9.2 Weekly housing costs (gross), by family characteristics

	Weekly housing costs (gross)							Total	Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more			
Family type									
Couple	10	4	13	14	27	31	100	3,985	
Lone parent	10	9	28	22	19	11	100	1,802	
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	10	8	24	21	22	15	100	896	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	11	34	23	15	7	100	906	
Couple: both 16+ hours	8	4	10	13	28	37	100	2,184	
Couple: one 16+ hours	14	4	15	16	28	24	100	1,497	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	12	6	38	19	12	12	100	304	
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	7	5	16	15	26	30	100	2,603	
5-10 years	8	5	19	18	25	26	100	1,636	
11-15 years	14	7	18	16	25	20	100	1,184	
16-18 years	23	8	14	14	23	19	100	364	
Number of dependent children									
1	12	7	18	16	24	23	100	2,579	
2	9	5	15	15	27	29	100	2,201	
3	9	4	17	18	26	26	100	752	
4 or more	7	3	23	24	20	24	100	255	

Continued

Table 9.2 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (gross)							Total	Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more			
Age group of mother									
Under 25 years	9	13	31	18	20	9	100	479	
25-29 years	6	7	22	19	24	23	100	724	
30-34 years	5	3	17	15	27	33	100	992	
35-39 years	6	4	16	18	27	30	100	1,311	
40-44 years	10	5	16	16	25	29	100	1,232	
45 years and over	21	8	14	13	24	20	100	1,049	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	5	9	13	29	33	100	3,594	
Social tenant	4	8	50	27	7	3	100	1,431	
Private tenant	2	3	9	19	41	26	100	620	
Other, including shared ownership	48	16	8	7	13	8	100	138	
Government office region									
North East	10	8	26	20	23	13	100	359	
North West	9	6	21	15	27	22	100	622	
Yorkshire and Humber	8	5	24	21	28	14	100	566	
East Midlands	10	6	21	14	31	18	100	466	
West Midlands	8	5	19	13	28	26	100	595	
South West	12	4	15	14	26	28	100	511	

Continued

Table 9.2 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (gross)							Total	Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more			
Eastern	10	4	14	21	25	26	100	454	
London	14	4	5	16	22	38	100	529	
South East	10	3	8	14	22	42	100	784	
Wales	12	7	28	17	23	14	100	360	
Scotland	8	12	25	13	22	19	100	541	
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	10	6	15	14	27	28	100	3,225	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	8	4	19	21	25	22	100	725	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	12	6	18	17	23	24	100	1,183	
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	6	22	21	21	19	100	650	
All	10	6	17	16	25	26	100	5,783	

Base: All families.

Table 9.3 Mean and median housing costs (gross), by family characteristics

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type			
Couple	129.00	115.38	3,992
Lone parent	88.09	75.57	1,804
Family unit work status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	94.85	84.00	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	80.04	70.00	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	142.59	131.00	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	115.95	103.85	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	85.99	68.25	305
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	129.63	112.00	2,606
5-10 years	121.51	100.00	1,641
11-15 years	105.08	92.00	1,185
16-18 years	92.02	85.85	364
Number of dependent children			
1	109.81	92.88	2,583
2	126.17	110.77	2,202
3	124.32	103.85	756
4 or more	132.47	92.31	255
Age group of mother			
Under 25 years	78.60	70.51	480
25-29 years	114.87	95.20	724
30-34 years	133.08	115.38	998
35-39 years	128.48	109.13	1,311
40-44 years	127.20	106.17	1,233
45 years and over	102.44	87.69	1,050
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	133.39	123.23	3,594
Social tenant	74.99	68.00	1,431
Private tenant	124.48	115.38	628
Other, including shared ownership	45.51	14.94	138

Continued

Table 9.3 Continued

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Government office region			
North East	91.27	84.06	359
North West	110.34	97.85	624
Yorkshire and Humber	96.20	90.47	566
East Midlands	108.98	98.08	467
West Midlands	127.95	104.21	595
South West	116.57	108.46	511
Eastern	113.33	103.20	457
London	148.71	115.70	532
South East	148.47	131.54	784
Wales	91.09	79.94	360
Scotland	101.88	82.57	541
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	123.46	107.77	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	115.17	95.03	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	114.72	93.46	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	104.68	87.78	651
All	118.77	101.54	5,796

Base: All families.

Table 9.4 Weekly housing costs (net), by family characteristics

	Weekly housing costs (net)							Total	Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more			
Family type									
Couple	13	6	11	13	27	30	100	3,984	
Lone parent	33	20	16	11	12	8	100	1,800	
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	11	12	25	19	20	14	100	896	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	58	29	7	2	3	1	100	904	
Couple: both 16+ hours	8	4	10	13	28	37	100	2,184	
Couple: one 16+ hours	14	6	14	16	28	23	100	1,497	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	55	23	10	4	4	5	100	303	
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	16	10	11	11	24	28	100	2,599	
5-10 years	17	9	13	14	23	24	100	1,637	
11-15 years	20	10	14	14	23	19	100	1,184	
16-18 years	25	10	13	12	22	18	100	364	
Number of dependent children									
1	19	11	13	13	22	22	100	2,576	
2	15	7	12	12	25	28	100	2,201	
3	20	9	11	13	23	25	100	752	
4 or more	27	10	14	14	16	19	100	255	

Continued

Table 9.4 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (net)							Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more	Total	
Age group of mother								
Under 25 years	32	26	16	9	12	4	100	477
25-29 years	20	13	13	13	23	19	100	723
30-34 years	14	8	12	11	25	31	100	993
35-39 years	13	7	12	14	25	28	100	1,310
40-44 years	15	6	13	15	23	28	100	1,232
45 years and over	25	11	12	11	23	19	100	1,049
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	5	9	13	29	33	100	3,594
Social tenant	38	17	27	13	4	0	100	1,428
Private tenant	11	24	10	14	25	16	100	620
Other, including shared ownership	49	18	7	6	14	6	100	138
Government office region								
North East	18	15	16	16	22	13	100	359
North West	17	10	14	13	25	21	100	623
Yorkshire and Humber	15	10	18	18	26	13	100	566
East Midlands	19	11	14	11	28	18	100	465
West Midlands	16	8	13	10	27	25	100	595
South West	19	8	12	12	22	27	100	508

Continued

Table 9.4 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (net)							Total	Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more			
Eastern	17	8	11	17	23	25	100	454	
London	25	10	4	10	20	31	100	529	
South East	16	5	8	11	21	39	100	784	
Wales	20	13	20	14	20	13	100	360	
Scotland	19	13	17	12	21	18	100	541	
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	16	9	12	12	25	27	100	3,223	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	18	8	15	17	23	21	100	725	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	22	11	12	13	20	22	100	1,182	
At least one adult and one child have disability	25	11	14	15	18	17	100	650	
All	18	9	12	13	23	24	100	5,780	

Base: All families.

Table 9.5 Mean and median housing costs (net), by family characteristics

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type			
Couple	124.30	114.23	3,992
Lone parent	57.80	42.39	1,804
Family unit work status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	88.39	76.91	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	21.42	0.00	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	142.50	131.00	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	112.97	100.00	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	29.85	0.00	305
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	115.37	103.85	2,606
5-10 years	109.82	92.31	1,641
11-15 years	97.99	83.13	1,185
16-18 years	88.02	82.20	364
Number of dependent children			
1	98.91	87.71	2,583
2	117.66	104.17	2,202
3	109.99	92.39	756
4 or more	104.34	73.00	255
Age group of mother			
Under 25 years	44.88	23.08	480
25-29 years	95.06	85.00	724
30-34 years	121.02	110.77	998
35-39 years	118.88	103.99	1,311
40-44 years	119.86	101.06	1,233
45 years and over	96.65	80.77	1,050
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	133.26	122.77	3,594
Social tenant	39.61	32.00	1,431
Private tenant	83.99	80.77	628
Other, including shared ownership	42.65	14.04	138

Continued

Table 9.5 Continued

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Government office region			
North East	81.13	75.42	359
North West	102.33	92.31	624
Yorkshire and Humber	87.16	86.39	566
East Midlands	98.23	90.00	467
West Midlands	119.99	103.85	595
South West	106.40	95.00	511
Eastern	104.12	96.92	457
London	124.35	101.54	532
South East	139.01	130.98	784
Wales	80.93	70.64	360
Scotland	92.16	76.15	541
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	114.75	103.85	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	102.61	88.82	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	100.73	84.80	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	87.28	73.85	651
All	107.68	92.31	5,796

Base: All families.

Table 9.6 Type of housing, by family characteristics

Family type	Type of housing						Unweighted base
	Detached house/ bungalow	Semi detached house/ bungalow	Terrace/end terrace house	Purpose built flat/maisonette	Other	Total	
Couple	27	40	26	4	3	100	3,971
Lone parent	7	35	38	15	5	100	1,792
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	10	39	37	9	4	100	892
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	3	31	38	21	7	100	900
Couple: both 16+ hours	29	41	25	3	2	100	2,175
Couple: one 16+ hours	26	39	28	4	3	100	1,492
Couple: both 0-15 hours	10	36	37	12	5	100	304
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	19	37	31	9	4	100	2,591
5-10 years	22	40	28	7	4	100	1,629
11-15 years	25	40	28	4	3	100	1,181
16-18 years	26	40	29	4	1	100	362
Number of dependent children							
1	18	39	30	9	4	100	2,570
2	26	40	26	5	3	100	2,188
3	23	37	31	5	4	100	751
4 or more	18	32	43	4	3	100	254

Continued

Table 9.6 Continued

	Type of housing						Unweighted base
	Detached house/ bungalow	Semi detached house/ bungalow	Terrace/end terrace house	Purpose built flat/maisonette	Other	Total	
Ethnic group of mother							
White	23	40	28	6	3	100	5,271
Black	6	18	39	28	9	100	126
Asian	11	36	40	8	4	100	199
Other	14	27	34	17	8	100	163
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	8	36	34	17	5	100	1,226
Second quintile	8	37	41	10	5	100	1,057
Third quintile	16	43	33	6	3	100	908
Fourth quintile	26	42	27	3	2	100	828
Highest income quintile	41	36	20	1	2	100	922
Self-employed	35	38	20	3	5	100	822
Government office region							
North East	12	47	38	2	2	100	354
North West	18	49	29	2	3	100	620
Yorkshire and Humber	14	46	38	1	1	100	565
East Midlands	31	43	21	3	2	100	467
West Midlands	22	45	28	4	1	100	591
South West	32	37	22	4	5	100	510

Continued

Table 9.6 Continued

	Type of housing						Total	Unweighted base
	Detached house/ bungalow	Semi detached house/ bungalow	Terrace/end terrace house	Purpose built flat/maisonette	Other			
Eastern	28	33	33	4	2	100	457	
London	7	28	36	18	10	100	525	
South East	28	36	28	5	4	100	776	
Wales	23	40	29	4	5	100	357	
Scotland	26	30	21	20	2	100	541	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	30	42	25	2	1	100	3,577	
Social tenant	1	35	38	22	5	100	1,419	
Private tenant	9	26	40	9	16	100	626	
Other, including shared ownership	23	38	24	7	9	100	136	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	22	39	29	7	4	100	3,209	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	21	40	30	6	3	100	720	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	22	38	29	7	3	100	1,182	
At least one adult and one child have disability	20	38	32	6	3	100	648	
All	22	39	29	7	3	100	5,759	

Base: All families.

Table 9.7 Property's state of repair, by family characteristics

							<i>Row per cent</i>
How would you rate this property's state of repair?							
	Excellent	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type							
Couple	18	50	28	4	1	100	3,986
Lone parent	15	37	35	8	4	100	1,796
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	17	42	33	6	3	100	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	14	32	38	11	6	100	899
Couple: both 16+ hours	19	52	26	2	1	100	2,186
Couple: one 16+ hours	17	47	31	4	1	100	1,496
Couple: both 0-15 hours	12	42	29	14	3	100	304
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	18	47	29	5	2	100	2,596
5-10 years	17	47	30	5	1	100	1,639
11-15 years	16	48	31	4	1	100	1,183
16-18 years	19	44	32	3	1	100	364
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	18	52	27	2	0	100	3,590
Social tenant	12	34	37	12	5	100	1425
Private tenant	17	36	34	9	4	100	625
Other, including shared ownership	17	36	37	6	3	100	137
Type of housing							
Detached house/ bungalow	23	54	21	2	1	100	1,187
Semi detached house/ bungalow	16	49	30	4	1	100	2,199
Terrace/end terrace house	16	42	35	6	2	100	1,717
Purpose built flat/ maisonette	11	35	36	12	6	100	437
Other	13	37	39	8	3	100	209

Continued

Table 9.7 Continued

							<i>Row per cent</i>
How would you rate this property's state of repair?							
	Excellent	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	15	36	35	9	5	100	<i>1,229</i>
Second quintile	15	41	36	6	3	100	<i>1,062</i>
Third quintile	16	47	29	6	1	100	<i>911</i>
Fourth quintile	18	52	28	1	1	100	<i>833</i>
Highest income quintile	18	56	23	2	0	100	<i>924</i>
Self-employed	20	48	28	3	0	100	<i>823</i>
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	19	48	28	4	1	100	<i>3,219</i>
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	14	47	31	5	3	100	<i>724</i>
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	16	45	34	4	1	100	<i>1,184</i>
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	40	34	9	3	100	<i>651</i>
All	17	47	30	5	2	100	<i>5,778</i>

Base: All families.

10 Material deprivation²⁶

10.1 Leisure activities families were unable to afford

In previous waves of Families and Children Study (FACS) respondents were asked about a large number of deprivation items (34 in total). In wave 9, respondents were asked about just seven items, five of which were leisure activities or items.

In 2007, two-thirds (67 per cent) of families with children were able to afford all five of the leisure activities (Table 10.1).

Lone parents were more likely to report going without at least one leisure activity compared to couple parents (58 per cent and 25 per cent respectively) (Table 10.1).

Families in the lowest and second income quintiles were the groups more likely to be unable to afford at least one leisure activity – 62 per cent and 52 per cent respectively (Table 10.1).

Lone parents without work or work of less than 16 hours per week were much more likely to report going without at least one leisure activity because they could not afford it compared with lone parents working 16 or more hours per week (77 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively) (Table 10.1).

Slightly less than two-thirds (63 per cent) of couple families where neither parent worked more than 16 hours per week reported going without at least one leisure activity because they could not afford it, compared with around three out of ten (30 per cent) of couple families where one parent works for more than 16 hours a week (Table 10.1).

²⁶ Material deprivation reflects aspects of poor living standards by indicating the inability to afford/access certain items. A family is defined as deprived of an item if it did not have it and wanted it but could not afford it. Please note that the items used in Families and Children Study (FACS) to measure material deprivation differ from those used in the Department for Work and Pensions' (DWP's) long-term measure of child poverty.

Other families particularly likely to go without at least one leisure activity because they could not afford it included families with a black mother (59 per cent)²⁷, families who were social tenants (65 per cent) or private tenants (57 per cent), and families with at least one disabled child and one disabled adult (47 per cent) (Table 10.1).

10.2 Deprivation items or activities families were unable to afford

Over one-third (34 per cent) of families in Britain could not afford at least one of the seven deprivation items or activities. The most common things families were unable to afford were a one-week holiday away from home, not staying with relatives (28 per cent) and a night out once a month (17 per cent) (Table 10.2).

Low-income families were most likely to suffer from material deprivation. For example, families in the lowest income quintile were more likely to be unable to afford a celebration with presents at special occasions, even compared to those in the second income quintile (12 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively) (Table 10.2).

Lone parents who worked at least 16 hours a week were more likely to be able to afford all seven items compared to lone parents who worked less than 16 hours a week (54 per cent compared to 19 per cent) (Table 10.2).

One-third (33 per cent) of families where the youngest child was aged between 0-4 years were unable to afford a one week holiday away from home (not staying with relatives), compared with less than a fifth (20 per cent) of families where the youngest child was aged 16 to 18 years (Table 10.2).

Just 1 percent of homeowners were unable to afford a car or van, compared with slightly less than a quarter (24 per cent) of social tenants (Table 10.2).

²⁷ Note this is a relatively small base.

Table 10.1 Number of leisure activities a family is unable to afford, by family characteristics

	Number of leisure items family is unable to afford					Total	Unweighted base
	None	1	2	3	4 or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>							
Family type							
Couple	75	15	7	2	1	100	3,988
Lone parent	42	26	17	9	6	100	1,803
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	57	25	11	5	2	100	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	23	27	25	14	11	100	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	82	12	5	1	0	100	2,185
Couple: one 16+ hours	71	17	9	3	1	100	1,498
Couple: both 0-15 hours	37	26	21	10	6	100	305
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	61	21	12	5	2	100	2,605
5-10 years	68	17	9	4	2	100	1,638
11-15 years	71	14	10	4	2	100	1,184
16-18 years	78	14	3	3	2	100	364
Number of dependent children							
1	65	18	10	4	2	100	2,580
2	72	16	8	3	1	100	2,201
3	63	18	11	5	4	100	755
4 or more	47	22	20	9	2	100	255
							Continued

Table 10.1 Continued

	Number of leisure items family is unable to afford						Total	Unweighted base	Row per cent
	None	1	2	3	4 or more				
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	79	13	6	2	1	100	3,589		
Social tenant	35	28	20	11	6	100	1,431		
Private tenant	43	27	16	8	6	100	628		
Other, including shared ownership	63	21	12	2	2	100	138		
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	70	16	8	3	2	100	3,227		
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	68	17	9	4	2	100	725		
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	63	19	11	5	2	100	1,184		
At least one adult and one child have disability	52	21	15	7	4	100	651		
All	67	17	10	4	2	100	5,787		

Base: All families.

Table 10.2 Deprivation items a family cannot afford, by family characteristics

	Deprivation items family is unable to afford										Total	Unweighted base
	Two pairs of shoes for each adult	Car or van	Celebrations with presents at special occasions	Toys/sports gear for each child	One-week holidays (not staying with relatives)	Night out once a month	Friends/relatives for a meal once a month	None of these	Total	Unweighted base		
Family type												
Couple	3	3	2	1	20	13	4	74	100	3,992		
Lone parent	11	22	10	7	52	29	16	38	100	1,804		
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	4	12	4	4	37	17	9	54	100	898		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	19	34	18	11	70	43	25	19	100	906		
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	1	1	0	13	9	2	81	100	2,188		
Couple: one 16+ hours	4	3	2	1	24	16	4	70	100	1,499		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	17	22	12	7	55	35	13	32	100	305		
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	6	11	5	2	33	20	8	59	100	2,606		
5-10 years	5	8	4	3	26	17	7	66	100	1,641		
11-15 years	4	4	3	3	24	16	6	71	100	1,185		
16-18 years	2	6	3	2	20	8	5	76	100	364		
Number of dependent children												
1	5	9	5	2	30	17	7	63	100	2,583		
2	4	6	3	2	22	16	5	71	100	2,202		
3	8	7	6	4	31	20	8	61	100	756		
4 or more	5	10	4	3	47	31	10	45	100	255		

Continued

Table 10.2 Continued

	Deprivation items family is unable to afford										Total	Unweighted base
	Two pairs of shoes for each adult	Car or van	Celebrations with presents at special occasions	Toys/sports gear for each child	One-week holidays (not staying with relatives)	Night out once a month	Friends/relatives for a meal once a month	None of these	Total	Unweighted base		
White	5	7	4	2	26	17	6	66	100	5,300		
Black	12	22	14	12	53	33	19	38	100	128		
Asian	3	7	5	3	43	22	7	52	100	200		
Other	2	13	6	4	29	22	9	59	100	164		
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	13	27	12	8	56	32	18	33	100	1,235		
Second quintile	9	13	6	5	46	26	11	44	100	1,065		
Third quintile	4	5	4	2	26	20	6	64	100	912		
Fourth quintile	1	1	1	0	15	11	3	79	100	835		
Highest income quintile	1	0	0	0	7	5	1	90	100	925		
Self-employed	3	1	1	1	16	8	1	81	100	824		
Government office region												
North East	5	13	3	1	33	15	8	60	100	359		
North West	5	8	4	3	26	15	9	65	100	624		
Yorkshire and Humber	6	9	5	2	24	16	5	66	100	566		
East Midlands	6	6	6	3	22	13	7	72	100	467		
West Midlands	5	6	3	2	22	16	6	69	100	595		
South West	6	5	3	2	28	15	5	67	100	511		
Eastern	5	6	2	1	31	19	6	62	100	457		

Continued

Table 10.2 Continued

Deprivation items family is unable to afford										Row per cent
	Two pairs of shoes for each adult	Car or van	Celebrations with presents at special occasions	Toys/sports gear for each child	One-week holidays (not staying with relatives)	Night out once a month	Friends/relatives for a meal once a month	None of these	Total	Unweighted base
South East	4	5	3	1	24	16	5	69	100	784
Wales	7	13	5	4	32	23	8	60	100	360
Scotland	5	10	4	4	33	22	8	59	100	541
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	1	1	1	16	11	3	79	100	3,594
Social tenant	15	24	11	7	58	33	17	31	100	1,431
Private tenant	10	20	10	6	49	30	12	39	100	628
Other, including shared ownership	4	5	3	1	34	17	3	62	100	138
Family disability status										
No adult or child has a disability	3	7	3	2	25	15	6	69	100	3,230
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	5	8	4	3	27	17	6	65	100	726
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	7	8	6	2	31	20	8	61	100	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	9	8	6	37	29	13	50	100	651
All	5	8	4	3	28	17	7	65	100	5,796

Base: All families.

11 Child characteristics

Almost a quarter (23 per cent) of all children lived in a lone parent family. One out of eight (12 per cent) children lived with a lone parent who worked 16 hours or more per week and a further 11 per cent lived with a lone parent who was not in work or worked fewer than 16 hours per week (Table 11.1).

Two-fifths (40 per cent) of all children lived in couple families where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week. Almost one-third (31 per cent) lived in couple families where one parent worked 16 or more hours per week. Six per cent of children lived in couple families where no one worked 16 or more hours per week (Table 11.1).

Children living in lone parent families were more likely than those living in couple families to:

- be an only child (37 per cent compared with 24 per cent);
- have a mother aged under 25 years old (10 per cent compared with 3 per cent);
- live in social housing (47 per cent compared with 14 per cent) or private rented accommodation (17 per cent compared with 7 per cent);
- be in the lowest income quintile (43 per cent compared with 6 per cent); and
- include at least one child with a disability (29 per cent compared to 24 per cent) (Table 11.1).

In contrast, children living in couple families were more likely than those living in lone parent families to:

- have at least one sibling (75 per cent compared with 63 per cent);
- live in a property that was either owned or being bought with a mortgage (77 per cent compared with 33 per cent); and
- be in the highest income quintile (22 per cent compared with 2 per cent) (Table 11.1).

Children living in families in the lowest income quintile were more likely than other children to live in a lone parent family (68 per cent), live in families where the lone parent did not work for 16 or more hours per week (46 per cent), and live in social housing (53 per cent). In contrast, children living in families in the highest income quintile were more likely to live in couple families (97 per cent) where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week (70 per cent), and where the property in which they lived in was owned by their parents (94 per cent) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.1 Characteristics of child's family, by family type

	Column per cent											
	Lone parent						Family type					
	Lone parent		Lone parent sex		Lone father		Couple		All			
	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	count
Family unit work status												
Lone parent working 16+ hours	1,380	50	1,316	68	64					12	1,380	
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	1,614	50	1,579	32	35					11	1,614	
Couple both working 16+ hours						52	3,864	40	3,864			
Couple one working 16+ hours						41	3,070	31	3,070			
Couple neither working 16+ hours						8	703	6	703			
Age of child: 0-18 years												
0-4 years	828	26	821	6	7	31	2,501	30	3,329			
5-10 years	945	29	915	29	30	29	2,373	29	3,318			
11-15 years	846	30	796	50	50	26	1,890	27	2,736			
16-18 years	375	15	363	14	12	13	873	13	1,248			
Sex of child												
Male	1,553	52	1,497	55	56	53	4,053	53	5,606			
Female	1,428	48	1,385	45	43	47	3,571	47	4,999			
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	1,210	39	1,201	8	9	45	3,704	44	4,914			
5-10 years	980	31	937	43	43	29	2,261	29	3,241			
11-15 years	649	23	610	39	39	21	1,396	22	2,045			
16-18 years	155	7	147	10	8	5	276	5	431			

Continued

Table 11.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Lone parent			Lone parent sex			Family type			All		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Lone mother Unweighted count	%	Lone father Unweighted count	%	Couple Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Number of dependent children												
1	37	1,088	37	1,052	36	36	24	1,691	27	2,779		
2	36	1,116	36	1,078	38	38	45	3,358	43	4,474		
3	16	483	16	462	23	21	21	1,805	20	2,288		
4 or more	11	307	11	303	3	4	9	783	10	1,090		
Gender of mother												
Male	4	99			100	99	1	118	2	217		
Female	96	2,895	100	2,895			99	7,519	98	10,414		
Age group of mother												
Under 25 years	10	361	10	359	1	2	3	286	4	647		
25-29 years	11	416	11	416			9	857	9	1,273		
30-34 years	14	462	14	459	3	3	17	1,427	16	1,889		
35-39 years	25	705	25	683	21	22	26	1,963	25	2,668		
40-44 years	21	575	21	549	25	26	26	1,846	24	2,421		
45 years and over	19	475	18	429	50	46	20	1,258	20	1,733		
Ethnic group of mother												
White	89	2,721	89	2,629	93	92	90	6,961	90	9,682		
Black	5	130	5	124	6	6	2	108	2	238		
Asian	2	62	2	62			5	360	5	422		
Other	3	80	3	79	2	1	3	201	3	281		

Continued

Table 11.1 Continued

	Column per cent												
	Lone parent			Lone parent sex			Family type			All			
	%	Unweighted count	%	Lone mother	Unweighted count	%	Lone father	Unweighted count	%	Couple	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Housing tenure													
Own outright/with a mortgage	33	876	32	828	52	48	77	5,658	67	6,534			
Social tenant	47	1,527	48	1,489	38	38	14	1,268	22	2,795			
Private tenant	17	503	17	492	9	11	7	565	9	1,068			
Other, including shared ownership	3	83	3	81	1	2	2	137	2	220			
Total family income: quintiles													
Lowest income quintile	43	1,434	44	1,396	37	38	6	503	15	1,937			
Second quintile	36	1,001	36	966	38	35	12	1,001	17	2,002			
Third quintile	12	317	12	312	5	5	20	1,489	18	1,806			
Fourth quintile	4	105	4	97	8	8	20	1,429	17	1,534			
Highest income quintile	2	48	2	45	2	3	22	1,693	17	1,741			
Self-employed	3	89	3	79	11	10	20	1,522	16	1,611			
Government office region													
North East	7	256	7	249	5	7	4	386	5	642			
North West	10	292	11	287	5	5	13	875	12	1,167			
Yorkshire and Humber	9	324	9	308	14	16	8	690	8	1,014			
East Midlands	8	249	8	246	3	3	8	615	8	864			
West Midlands	8	272	8	255	14	17	10	824	9	1,096			

Continued

Table 11.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family type						Lone parent sex					
	Lone parent		Lone mother		Lone father		Couple		All			
%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
South West	6	196	6	190	6	6	9	736	8	932		
Eastern	9	224	9	211	16	13	10	616	10	840		
London	14	318	14	312	8	6	12	665	12	983		
South East	12	325	12	304	21	21	15	1,128	14	1,453		
Wales	6	226	6	224	3	2	5	448	5	674		
Scotland	9	312	10	309	5	3	8	654	8	966		
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	57	1,673	57	1,615	58	58	56	4,009	56	5,682		
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	16	526	17	521	4	5	12	1,023	13	1,549		
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	14	420	14	397	24	23	20	1,630	19	2,050		
At least one adult and one child have disability	13	374	13	361	14	13	12	971	12	1,345		
All	100	2,994	100	2,895	100	99	100	7,637	100	10,631		

Base: All children.

Table 11.2 Characteristics of child's family, by total family income

	Total family income: quintiles												Self-employed Unweighted count
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Unweighted count	Unweighted count	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count			
Family type													
Couple	32	503	53	1,001	85	1,489	95	1,429	97	1,693	95	1,522	
Lone parent	68	1,434	47	1,001	15	317	5	105	3	48	5	89	
Lone parent sex													
Lone mother	97	1,396	96	966	99	312	92	97	95	45	88	79	
Lone father	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10	
Family unit work status													
Lone parent working 16+ hours	22	428	26	517	10	210	5	93	2	43	5	89	
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	46	1,006	21	484	5	107	1	12	0	5			
Couple both working 16+ hours	5	71	9	169	33	565	64	960	70	1,228	55	871	
Couple one working 16+ hours	14	215	30	545	45	779	28	425	26	455	41	651	
Couple neither working 16+ hours	13	217	14	287	7	145	2	44	1	10			Continued

Column per cent

Table 11.2 Continued

	Total family income: quintiles												Column per cent	
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Self-employed		Unweighted count	%
	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%		
Age of child: 0-18 years														
0-4 years	37	723	30	628	28	515	30	465	33	584	24	414		
5-10 years	27	574	30	643	31	591	29	476	30	530	30	504		
11-15 years	24	449	26	493	28	484	28	403	26	447	30	460		
16-18 years	12	191	14	238	13	216	13	190	11	180	16	233		
Sex of child														
Male	51	1,002	56	1,106	54	955	51	781	53	919	53	843		
Female	49	927	44	891	46	846	49	752	47	816	47	767		
Age of youngest child														
0-4 years	48	954	46	980	43	823	42	676	46	828	38	653		
5-10 years	27	571	28	558	30	574	30	493	29	511	32	534		
11-15 years	20	336	20	366	22	353	23	306	20	332	24	352		
16-18 years	5	76	7	98	4	56	5	59	5	70	6	72		
Government office region														
North East	9	205	6	139	4	92	4	82	3	67	3	57		
North West	12	217	13	223	12	191	13	182	11	186	11	168		
Yorkshire and Humber	9	206	9	219	9	174	9	164	5	109	7	142		
East Midlands	9	167	8	173	7	133	7	121	7	126	8	144		
West Midlands	8	168	9	199	11	228	10	165	10	209	7	127		

Continued

Table 11.2 Continued

	Total family income: quintiles														Self-employed Unweighted count
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile						
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
South West	6	121	7	151	8	152	7	120	10	190	12	198			
Eastern	9	139	10	165	10	144	11	127	8	125	10	140			
London	14	202	10	151	12	165	7	80	16	215	14	170			
South East	9	158	11	214	14	258	18	267	16	294	15	262			
Wales	6	146	8	181	6	133	4	78	3	52	4	84			
Scotland	10	208	8	187	7	136	9	148	9	168	7	119			
Housing tenure															
Own outright/with a mortgage	29	452	40	718	64	1,101	86	1,288	94	1,641	83	1,334			
Social tenant	53	1,132	42	920	23	450	8	142	2	27	7	124			
Private tenant	14	279	15	322	11	225	4	70	4	63	7	109			
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	38	
Missing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6	

Continued

Table 11.2 Continued

Family disability status	Total family income: quintiles											
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Self-employed	
	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%
No adult or child has a disability	1,069	55	989	50	896	53	790	57	994	62	944	60
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	297	14	283	13	260	13	224	13	271	14	214	13
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	348	19	392	20	378	20	320	20	322	17	290	17
At least one adult and one child have disability	222	12	335	17	271	14	200	11	154	8	163	10
All	1,937	100	2,002	100	1,806	100	1,534	100	1,741	100	1,611	100

Base: All children.

12 Child health

12.1 Health status of children

Almost nine in ten (86 per cent) children were described as having 'good' health. Children in lone parent families were more likely to have their health described as 'not good' compared with children in couple families (4 per cent compared with 2 per cent) (Table 12.1).

Five per cent of children living in couple families where neither the mother or her partner worked for 16 or more hours per week were described as having 'not good' health compared with 2 per cent of children living in couple families where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week. This association was also evident among lone parent families (Table 12.1).

12.2 Child's longstanding illness

Children living in lone parent families were more likely to have a longstanding illness or disability compared with children living in couple families (18 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively) (Table 12.2).

Children living in families where no one worked for 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have a longstanding illness than those children living in families where (either) the mother and/or her partner did so (see Table 12.2). For example:

- A greater percentage of children living in couple families, where neither the mother or partner worked for 16 or more hours per week, had a longstanding illness or disability compared to children living in couple families where both parents worked 16 or more hours per week (21 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). This association was also evident among lone parent families (Table 12.2).

The mothers of one-third (34 per cent) of school-aged children with a longstanding illness or disability reported that it limited their child's ability to attend school (Table 12.4).

The mothers of a fifth (20 per cent) of children with a longstanding illness or disability reported that caring for their child prevented them from working (either at all or as much as they might if their child was fit) (Table 12.5).

12.3 Visits to Accident and Emergency

One out of five children (21 per cent) had visited Accident and Emergency at least once in the last 12 months. Children living in social housing were more likely to have visited Accident and Emergency in the last 12 months compared to children living in owned or mortgaged accommodation (23 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively) (Table 12.3).

Children in families with disabilities were more likely to have visited Accident and Emergency in the last 12 months. Almost a quarter (23 per cent) of children from families with at least one disabled child and no disabled adults had visited Accident and Emergency in the last 12 months compared to 18 per cent of children from families with no disabled members (Table 12.3).

Table 12.1 Child's health status, by family characteristics

	Child health status over previous 12 months			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	87	10	2	100	7,504
Lone parent	83	13	4	100	2,994
Family unit work status					
Lone parent working 16+ hours	87	11	2	100	1,380
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	79	16	5	100	1,614
Couple both working 16+ hours	90	8	2	100	3,818
Couple one working 16+ hours	85	12	3	100	3,017
Couple neither working 16+ hours	78	17	5	100	669
Sex of child					
Male	86	11	3	100	5,530
Female	87	11	2	100	4,943
Age of child					
0-4 years	84	13	3	100	3,273
5-10 years	89	9	2	100	3,287
11-15 years	87	10	2	100	2,708
16-18 years	83	14	3	100	1,230
Ethnic group of mother					
White	87	11	3	100	9,594
Black	83	17	1	100	235
Asian	84	14	2	100	388
Other	85	12	2	100	274
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	82	14	4	100	2,174
Second quintile	82	14	4	100	1,879
Third quintile	85	12	3	100	1,645
Fourth quintile	88	10	2	100	1,532
Highest income quintile	90	8	1	100	1,690
Self-employed	91	8	1	100	1,578

Continued

Table 12.1 Continued

	Child health status over previous 12 months			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	89	9	2	100	6,453
Social tenant	80	16	5	100	2,763
Private tenant	81	16	3	100	1,052
Other, including shared ownership	89	9	2	100	216
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	93	7	1	100	5,609
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	75	19	7	100	1,532
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	89	10	1	100	2,018
At least one adult and one child have disability	64	26	10	100	1,334
All	86	11	3	100	10,493

Base: All dependent children.

Table 12.2 Child's longstanding illness or disability by family characteristics

	Child has a longstanding illness or disability			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
	<i>Row per cent</i>			
Family type				
Couple	13	87	100	7,496
Lone parent	18	82	100	2,989
Family unit work status				
Lone parent working 16+ hours	15	85	100	1,379
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	20	80	100	1,610
Couple both working 16+ hours	12	88	100	3,817
Couple one working 16+ hours	14	86	100	3,011
Couple neither working 16+ hours	21	79	100	668
Sex of child				
Male	16	84	100	5,521
Female	12	88	100	4,939
Age of child				
0-4 years	9	91	100	3,269
5-10 years	16	84	100	3,282
11-15 years	18	82	100	2,704
16-18 years	17	83	100	1,230
Ethnic group of mother				
White	15	85	100	9,581
Black	12	88	100	235
Asian	12	88	100	388
Other	12	88	100	274
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	16	84	100	2,170
Second quintile	17	83	100	1,872
Third quintile	16	84	100	1,643
Fourth quintile	13	87	100	1,532
Highest income quintile	12	88	100	1,690
Self-employed	12	88	100	1,578

Continued

Table 12.2 Continued

	Child has a longstanding illness or disability			<i>Row per cent</i>
	Yes	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	87	100	6,448
Social tenant	20	80	100	2,756
Private tenant	14	86	100	1,052
Other, including shared ownership	12	88	100	215
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability		100	100	5,605
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	55	45	100	1,531
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability		100	100	2,014
At least one adult and one child have disability	60	40	100	1,332
All	14	86	100	10,482

Base: All dependent children.

Table 12.3 Child's visits to Accident and Emergency department in the previous 12 months, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>						
	Number of visits to Accident and Emergency in last 12 months				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	None	One	Two	Three or more		
Family type						
Couple	80	15	4	1	100	7,502
Lone parent	77	16	5	2	100	2,994
Family unit work status						
Lone parent working 16+ hours	78	16	5	1	100	1,380
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	77	16	5	3	100	1,614
Couple both working 16+ hours	80	16	4	1	100	3,818
Couple one working 16+ hours	81	14	3	1	100	3,015
Couple neither working 16+ hours	77	16	5	3	100	669
Sex of child						
Male	77	17	5	2	100	5,528
Female	82	13	3	1	100	4,943
Age of child						
0-4 years	74	19	5	2	100	3,273
5-10 years	84	13	3	1	100	3,287
11-15 years	80	14	4	2	100	2,706
16-18 years	82	13	4	1	100	1,230
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	76	16	5	3	100	2,174
Second quintile	79	15	4	2	100	1,877
Third quintile	80	15	4	1	100	1,645
Fourth quintile	81	15	3	1	100	1,532
Highest income quintile	79	16	3	1	100	1,690
Self-employed	82	13	4	2	100	1,578

Continued

Table 12.3 Continued

	Number of visits to Accident and Emergency in last 12 months				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	None	One	Two	Three or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	81	15	3	1	100	6,451
Social tenant	77	15	5	3	100	2,763
Private tenant	74	18	6	2	100	1,052
Other, including shared ownership	77	16	5	2	100	216
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	82	14	3	1	100	5,609
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	77	15	5	3	100	1,532
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	79	16	4	2	100	2,018
At least one adult and one child have disability	72	18	6	3	100	1,334
All	79	15	4	2	100	10,493

Base: All dependent children.

Table 12.4 Child's limiting longstanding illness or disability and school, by family characteristics

	Child limiting longstanding illness (LSI) or disability			<i>Row per cent</i>
	LSI, limits ability to attend school	LSI, but does not limit ability to attend school	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	33	67	100	1,087
Lone parent	36	64	100	537
Family unit work status				
Lone parent working 16+ hours	28	72	100	217
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	43	57	100	320
Couple both working 16+ hours	28	72	100	504
Couple one working 16+ hours	35	65	100	442
Couple neither working 16+ hours	42	58	100	141
Sex of child				
Male	33	67	100	970
Female	34	66	100	651
Age of child				
0-4 years	81	19	100	326
5-10 years	18	82	100	559
11-15 years	21	79	100	514
16-18 years	37	63	100	225
Ethnic group of mother				
White	33	67	100	1,508
Black	•	•	•	35
Asian	•	•	•	46
Other	•	•	•	34

Continued

Table 12.4 Continued

	Child limiting longstanding illness (LSI) or disability			<i>Row per cent</i>
	LSI, limits ability to attend school	LSI, but does not limit ability to attend school	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	40	60	100	364
Second quintile	39	61	100	316
Third quintile	31	69	100	288
Fourth quintile	31	69	100	234
Highest income quintile	32	68	100	231
Self-employed	26	74	100	191
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	30	70	100	890
Social tenant	40	60	100	542
Private tenant	37	63	100	157
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	34
Family disability status				
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	32	68	100	829
At least one adult and one child have disability	36	64	100	795
All	34	66	100	1,624

Base: All dependent children of school age with a longstanding illness or disability.

Table 12.5 Impact of child's longstanding illness or disability on mother's ability to work, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>					
	Does family have one or more children whose illness prevents mother from working?			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Would not work anyway		
Family type					
Couple	17	77	5	100	1,088
Lone parent	25	72	3	100	538
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	10	90		100	217
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	28
Lone parent: not working	38	56	6	100	293
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	6	93	0	100	504
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	•	•	•	•	35
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	26	74		100	131
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	26	64	10	100	271
Couple: mother and partner not working	33	46	21	100	121
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	26
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	18	73	9	100	580
5-10 years	23	75	2	100	585
11-15 years	21	76	3	100	382
16-18 years	6	92	2	100	79
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	16	81	3	100	890
Social tenant	26	66	8	100	543
Private tenant	22	77	1	100	158
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	34

Continued

Table 12.5 Continued

<i>Row per cent</i>					
	Does family have one or more children whose illness prevents mother from working?			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Would not work anyway		
Family disability status					
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	19	77	3	100	829
At least one adult and one child have disability	20	74	6	100	797
All	20	76	5	100	1,626

Base: All children with a longstanding illness or disability.

Note: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

13 Schooling

13.1 Travel to school

Almost half (49 per cent) of all school-aged children lived within a mile of their school, while in contrast, just under one quarter (24 per cent) lived at least three miles away (Table 13.1).

Children's proximity to school varied considerably with age; over two-thirds (70 per cent) of children between the age of five and ten years lived within a mile of school compared with just under two-fifths (38 per cent) of 11 to 15 year olds, and just under one-fifth of (18 per cent) 16 to 18 year olds in full-time education (Table 13.1).

Children of families who were social tenants were more likely to live within a mile of their school (55 per cent) than children who lived in owned (or mortgaged) homes (47 per cent) (Table 13.1).

Over two-fifths (45 per cent) of children walked to school and just over one-fifth (22 per cent) used some form of public transport (including public bus, school/local authority school bus and train). Most of the remaining children (27 per cent) travelled to school in a car (Table 13.2).

Children in families where parents were working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to travel to school by car (32 per cent and 28 per cent among couples and lone parents respectively). This compares with just over one-fifth (21 per cent) of children in couple families and 14 per cent of children in lone parent families where no parent in the household worked more than 16 hours per week (Table 13.2).

Families where the mother had a driving licence and access to a car were less likely to walk to school (39 per cent) and more likely to travel to school by car (34 per cent) compared to those without a licence and car access (63 per cent and 7 per cent respectively) (Table 13.2).

Journeys to school by car were most common for 5-10 year olds (37 per cent) and for children living between 1 to 2 miles of school (43 per cent) and children living

between 2 to 3 miles of school (45 per cent). Car usage was not restricted to these groups; one-tenth (10 per cent) of children living within half a mile of school were driven, along with over one-quarter of those who were living between half a mile and a mile (28 per cent) and just under one-third of those who live over 3 miles of school (31 per cent) (Tables 13.2 and 13.3).

Walking was the main method for children who lived within half a mile of their school (86 per cent). Those travelling more than three miles to get to school were most likely to travel by bus (including public bus, school/local authority bus) (57 per cent) (Table 13.3).

13.2 School performance

Mothers perceptions of school performance for children aged 5 to 15 years were as follows (Table 13.7):

- just over one-third (34 per cent) of parents said that their child was 'above average' in all three subjects²⁸;
- nearly three in ten (29 per cent) parents said that their child was 'above average' in one or two subjects; and
- over one-quarter (28 per cent) of parents said that their child was 'above average' in none of the three subjects.

Children in families where no parent was working 16 or more hours per week were less likely to be perceived as 'above average' in all three subjects, (22 per cent, for non-working lone parent and 18 per cent for non-working couple families) (Table 13.7).

About two-fifth of children where no parent was working 16 or more hours per week were perceived as not being 'above average' in any of the three subjects, (38 per cent, for non-working lone parent and 44 per cent for non-working couple families) (Table 13.7).

Children of families in the lower income quintiles were less likely to be 'above average' in all three subjects (24 per cent and 25 per cent in the bottom two income quintiles, respectively), whereas children in the highest income quintile were perceived to be performing best of all (46 per cent were regarded as 'above average' in all three subjects) (Table 13.7).

Just over a quarter (28 per cent) of children in lone parent families were considered to be 'above average' in all three subjects, compared with over a third (35 per cent) of children in couple families (Table 13.7).

²⁸ Mothers were asked about Maths, English and Science.

The perceived performance of children in lone parent families where the parent was working 16 or more hours per week was comparable to that of couple families in which only one partner worked these hours. For both these groups approximately a third (33 per cent for lone parents and 34 per cent for couples) of children were perceived to be 'above average' in all three subjects (Table 13.7).

One-fifth (20 per cent) of children from families who were social tenants were perceived to be 'above average' in all three subjects compared to almost double the proportion of children living in owned (or mortgaged) homes (38 per cent) (Table 13.7).

Children in families with at least one disabled adult and one disabled child were less likely to be perceived to be 'above average' in all three subjects (28 per cent) compared to children in families with no disabled adults or children (35 per cent) (Table 13.7).

Girls and boys were perceived to have performed well to a similar extent in both Maths and Science. However, there was a difference in the case of English. Just under three-fifths (59 per cent) of girls were perceived to be 'above average' in English compared with over two-fifths (44 per cent) of boys. Almost one-fifth (19 per cent) boys were perceived to be 'below average' in English, compared with less than one out of ten (8 per cent) girls (Table 13.5).

13.3 Homework

Seven out of ten (70 per cent) children aged 11 to 16 years were thought by their parents to complete 'all or almost all' of their homework (Table 13.8). Girls were thought to do more homework than boys, according to parents. Just under four-fifths (78 per cent) of girls did 'all or almost all' of their homework, compared with over three-fifths of boys (63 per cent) (Table 13.8).

The proportion of parents who thought their children completed all their homework fell to 57 per cent among those children living with lone parents working less than 16 hours per week, and to 59 per cent amongst children living in couple families where neither parent worked these hours²⁹ (Table 13.8).

Parents of children from families where there was a disabled child and a disabled adult were less likely to report that their children completed all their homework (63 per cent) than those in families with no disabled members (73 per cent) (Table 13.8).

Parents who were social tenants were less likely to report that their children completed all their homework (57 per cent) than those living in owned (or mortgaged) homes (74 per cent) (Table 13.8).

²⁹ Note this group has a relatively small base.

Almost seven out of ten (69 per cent) children aged 11 to 16 years received some help with their homework each week. Children in couple families with both parents working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have received help (76 per cent) than children in couple families where no parent worked these hours (56 per cent) (Table 13.9).

The children least likely to receive help with homework were those whose families were social tenants (59 per cent). This compared to almost three-quarters (72 per cent) of children living in homes that were owned outright or being bought with a mortgage (Table 13.9).

13.4 School behaviour

Just less than one-tenth (9 per cent) of children were identified as having had a behavioural problem at school. Mostly, this involved some contact between the school and parent about the child rather than formal discipline (9 per cent) (Table 13.10).

Boys were almost three times as likely to have had problems than girls (13 per cent compared with 5 per cent). Children aged between 11 and 15 years old were the most likely age group to have had problems at school (14 per cent, compared with 6 per cent of 5-10 year olds and of 16 to 18 year olds (Table 13.10).

Teachers were the primary source of help and advice for problems at school; just fewer than nine out of ten (88 per cent) parents of children with problems sought advice from this group. One in three (30 per cent) parents sought advice from family and friends whilst other professionals were rarely consulted (Table 13.11).

13.5 Special Educational Need

Slightly more than one out of ten children (11 per cent) were reported to have a Special Educational Need (SEN). Families with both parents working 16 or more hours per week were less likely to report that their child had a SEN (8 per cent) (Table 13.12).

The most frequent types of need identified were 'physical disabilities' and 'dyslexia' (4 and 3 per cent of all children, respectively) (Table 13.13).

13.6 Absences from school

Almost all children who attended school had been absent from school for at least half a day over the previous 12 months (99 per cent). The majority of children had been away because of personal illness (72 per cent) or health/dental appointments (28 per cent). Just under one-quarter (24 per cent) of children had been taken on holiday in term-time (Table 13.14).

13.7 Post school aspirations

Over four-fifths (84 per cent) of children aged 14 to 15 years old had mothers who wanted them to continue in full-time education at age 16. A further 12 per cent had mothers who wanted them to do vocational training. Three per cent of children aged 14 to 15 had mothers who wanted them to get a job at age 16 (Table 13.15).

Parents who were social tenants were less likely to report wanting their child aged 14 to 15 to stay on at school than those living in owned (or mortgaged) homes (74 per cent compared with 86 per cent) (Table 13.15).

There were differences between the aspirations for girls and boys. Over three-quarters (79 per cent) of boys' mothers wanted them to stay on at school compared with 89 per cent of girls' mothers. In contrast, less than one-fifth (16 per cent) of boys' mothers wanted them to do vocational training compared to just 7 per cent of girls' mothers (Table 13.15).

Children, aged 14 to 16, from couples in which at least one parent was working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have mothers who hoped they would attend university by their mid-20s compared to children from families where no parent was working 16 or more hours per week (See Table 13.16).

Just under three-quarters (73 per cent) of mothers of 14 to 16 year olds, in the highest income quintile hoped their child would attend university by their mid-20s. This proportion is significantly higher than for children in the remaining income quintiles (between 49 and 57 per cent). Mothers of girls were also more likely than mothers of boys to hope their child would attend university (67 and 53 per cent, respectively) (Table 13.16).

Only 3 per cent of parents of 14 to 16 year olds hoped that their child would have started a family by their mid-20s. However, this was five times more likely for families with an Asian mother³⁰ (11 per cent) than for families with a white mother (2 per cent) (Table 13.16).

Self reported behaviour

13.8 Importance of good marks

Just over three-quarters (76 per cent) of children thought it was 'very important' to get good marks at school and just over one-fifth (21 per cent) thought it was fairly important (Table 13.17).

³⁰ Note this is a relatively small base.

13.9 Homework

Just over four-fifths (81 per cent) of children reported that they completed 'all or most of' their homework. This was more common among girls (85 per cent compared with 78 per cent of boys) and younger children (92 per cent of 11 year olds compared with 70 per cent of 15 year olds) (Table 13.18).

Children in lone parent families where the parent was working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to complete 'all or most of' their homework compared to children in lone parent families where the parent was working under 16 hours or did not work (77 per cent compared to 68 per cent respectively). (Table 13.18).

13.10 Punishment at school

Nearly 60 per cent of children reported having been punished at school at least one or more times in the last year (59 per cent). Boys were more likely to have been punished than girls (68 per cent compared with 49 per cent). Those children in lone parent families were also more likely to have been punished (63 per cent compared with 58 per cent of those in couple families) (Table 13.19).

13.11 Skipping school

Few children reported having skipped school one or more times in the last year (11 per cent). There was a marked association with age, with older children being more likely to skip school (20 per cent of 15 year olds compared with 4 per cent of 11 year olds). Children in lone parent families or in lower income families were also more likely to report having skipped school (Table 13.20).

13.12 Bullying

Just under one-third (31 per cent) of children aged 11 to 15 said they had been bullied in a way that frightened or upset them one or more times in the last year. This was more common among younger children ranging from nearly two-fifths (37 per cent) of 11 year olds to under one-quarter (22 per cent) of 15 year olds (Table 13.21).

Just over two-thirds (68 per cent) of children said they would like to do some form of study when they are 16 years old. Over one-quarter (28 per cent) said they would like to study full-time and under one-fifth (15 per cent) wished to have a full-time job. This was more common among boys (18 per cent) and younger children (24 per cent of 11 year olds) compared with their female and older counterparts (12 per cent and 9 per cent respectively) (Table 13.22).

Table 13.1 Distance travelled to school, by family characteristics

	Distance travelled to school					Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total	Unweighted base
	3 miles or more	Over 2 miles but less than 3 miles	Over a mile but less than 2 miles	Over half a mile but less than a mile	Less than half a mile			
Family type								
Couple	24	10	17	20	28	1	100	4,914
Lone parent	22	10	15	20	32	1	100	2,074
Family unit work status								
Lone parent working 16+ hours	26	12	15	18	28	1	100	1,063
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	18	7	14	24	36	1	100	1,011
Couple both working 16+ hours	26	9	18	20	26	1	100	2,647
Couple one working 16+ hours	22	10	16	22	29	2	100	1,833
Couple neither working 16+ hours	20	13	14	18	34	1	100	434
Sex of child								
Male	24	10	17	20	28	1	100	3,643
Female	24	9	16	20	29	1	100	3,335
Age of child								
5-10 years	9	7	14	25	45	0	100	3,299
11-15 years	29	12	20	19	19	1	100	2,716
16-18 years	51	12	16	10	8	3	100	973

Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.1 Continued

	Distance travelled to school					Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total	Unweighted base
	3 miles or more	Over 2 miles but less than 3 miles	Over a mile but less than 2 miles	Over half a mile but less than a mile	Less than half a mile			
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	25	10	17	20	27	1	100	4,473
Social tenant	20	9	15	21	34	1	100	1,769
Private tenant	19	11	17	20	31	2	100	627
Other, including shared ownership	32	11	13	21	23		100	107
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	23	9	17	21	29	1	100	3,482
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	24	10	14	20	30	2	100	1,133
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	24	10	18	19	29	1	100	1,370
At least one adult and one child have disability	27	10	15	21	25	1	100	1,000
All	24	10	16	20	29	1	100	6,985

Base: All children aged five years or more who attend school.

Table 13.2 Journey to school (method of transport), by family characteristics

	Method of transport										Total	Unweighted base
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Other	Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)			
Family type												
Couple	1	11	10	29	1	3	43	1	1	100	4,914	
Lone parent	2	15	7	22	1	2	49	1	1	100	2,074	
Family unit work status												
Lone parent working 16+ hours	2	14	8	28	1	3	43	1	1	100	1,063	
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	1	17	7	14	1	2	56	1	1	100	1,011	
Couple both working 16+ hours	1	11	10	32	0	3	41	1	1	100	2,647	
Couple one working 16+ hours	1	11	9	27	1	3	45	1	2	100	1,833	
Couple neither working 16+ hours	1	13	10	21	3	2	48	1	1	100	434	
Sex of child												
Male	1	12	9	28	1	4	43	1	1	100	3,643	
Female	2	12	9	27	0	1	47	1	1	100	3,335	
Age of child												
5-10 years	0	2	3	37	1	1	55	0	0	100	3,299	
11-15 years	1	14	15	21	1	4	42	0	1	100	2,716	
16-18 years	5	33	11	16	1	4	24	3	3	100	973	

Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.2 Continued

	Method of transport										Unweighted base	
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/ minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Other	Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total		
Mother has driving licence and car access												
Yes	1	10	10	34	1	3	39	1	1	100	5,031	
No	1	17	7	7	2	2	63	1	1	100	1,957	
Government office region												
North East	0	13	6	32	1	1	44	1	1	100	422	
North West	1	12	6	34	1	1	44	0	1	100	770	
Yorkshire and Humber	0	15	7	28	1	2	45	0	1	100	661	
East Midlands	1	8	8	26	1	1	54		0	100	605	
West Midlands	1	10	9	27	1	3	48	0	1	100	713	
South West	1	6	11	31	1	3	46	1	0	100	646	
Eastern	2	6	10	25	1	8	46	0	2	100	563	
London	2	28	3	21	0	3	38	4	2	100	630	
South East	3	10	10	30	1	3	40	0	2	100	915	
Wales	1	8	23	32	2		33		1	100	440	
Scotland	1	8	15	17	1	1	54	1	2	100	623	

Continued

Table 13.2 Continued

	Method of transport										Total	Unweighted base
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Other	Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)			
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	10	10	30	1	3	42	1	1	1	100	4,473
Social tenant	1	17	7	17	2	3	52	1	1	1	100	1,769
Private tenant	1	10	8	29	1	1	48	0	2	2	100	627
Other, including shared ownership	1	14	10	43		1	31				100	107
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	1	12	9	29	0	3	45	1	1	1	100	3,482
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	9	10	26	3	3	45	1	2	2	100	1,133
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	2	13	8	24	0	2	47	1	1	1	100	1,370
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	12	11	28	2	3	41	1	1	1	100	1,000
All	1	12	9	27	1	3	45	1	1	1	100	6,985

Base: All children aged five years or more who attend school

Row per cent

Table 13.3 Journey to school by distance travelled

Distance from home to school	Method of transport							Total	Unweighted base
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot		
Less than half a mile	0	1	0	10	2	86	0	100	2,123
Over half a mile but less than a mile	0	4	1	28	3	64	0	100	1,438
Over a mile but less than 2 miles	0	13	4	43	5	34	0	100	1,118
Over 2 miles but less than 3 miles	0	25	11	45	4	13	1	100	649
3 miles or more	5	27	30	31	1	0	2	100	1,577
All	1	12	9	28	3	45	1	100	6,905

Base: All children aged five years or more who attend school.

Row per cent

Table 13.4 School performance in Maths, by family characteristics

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do maths	
Family type							
Couple	28	29	32	7	3	1	4,224
Lone parent	23	27	37	9	4	1	1,769
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	26	29	34	8	3	0	854
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	19	24	40	9	5	2	915
Couple both working 16+ hours	29	31	30	7	2	1	2,227
Couple one working 16+ hours	29	28	31	7	4	1	1,610
Couple neither working 16+ hours	17	18	45	12	7	3	387
Sex of child							
Male	29	26	31	8	4	1	3,171
Female	24	30	35	7	2	1	2,812
Age of child							
5-10 years	23	30	35	8	3	2	3,282
11-15 years	31	27	31	8	4	0	2,711

Continued

Table 13.4 Continued

	Performance						Unweighted base	
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do Maths		Total
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	19	26	40	10	3	2	100	1,011
Second quintile	22	26	38	9	4	1	100	1,122
Third quintile	26	29	32	8	3	2	100	1,069
Fourth quintile	24	31	33	7	3	1	100	872
Highest income quintile	38	28	24	6	3	1	100	968
Self-employed	28	30	31	7	3	1	100	951
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	29	31	29	7	3	1	100	3,759
Social tenant	18	22	42	11	5	2	100	1,563
Private tenant	24	27	35	9	3	2	100	564
Other, including shared ownership	29	27	36	3	3	2	100	96
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	28	30	33	7	1	1	100	3,001
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	23	25	32	9	8	2	100	1,005
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	28	29	34	7	2	1	100	1,138
At least one adult and one child have disability	23	24	33	11	7	1	100	846
All	27	28	33	8	3	1	100	5,990

Base: All children five to 15 years who go to school.

Table 13.5 School performance in English, by family characteristics

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do English	
Family type							
Couple	25	28	33	9	4	1	4,222
Lone parent	20	25	38	11	6	1	1,772
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	23	28	35	10	4	0	856
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	16	22	42	12	7	1	916
Couple both working 16+ hours	27	30	32	8	3	1	2,228
Couple one working 16+ hours	24	28	33	9	5	1	1,609
Couple neither working 16+ hours	14	19	42	16	9	1	385
Sex of child							
Male	19	25	36	13	6	1	3,172
Female	29	30	32	6	2	1	2,812
Age of child							
5-10 years	22	28	35	10	4	1	3,282
11-15 years	26	27	33	9	5	0	2,712

Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.5 Continued

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do Maths	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	16	27	40	11	5	1	1,013
Second quintile	18	24	40	12	5	1	1,122
Third quintile	23	27	33	11	4	1	1,068
Fourth quintile	25	27	35	8	4	1	871
Highest income quintile	35	31	24	7	3	1	968
Self-employed	24	29	34	8	4	1	952
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	27	30	31	8	4	1	3,759
Social tenant	14	22	43	14	6	1	1,563
Private tenant	22	25	36	12	3	2	563
Other, including shared ownership	24	27	34	11	2		97
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	25	29	35	8	2	1	3,002
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	22	25	32	10	9	2	1,005
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	24	28	35	10	2	1	1,140
At least one adult and one child have disability	21	22	33	13	10	1	844
All	24	27	34	10	4	1	5,991

Base: All children five to 15 years who go to school.

Table 13.6 School performance in Science, by family characteristics

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do Science	
Family type							
Couple	23	27	34	5	2	9	4,200
Lone parent	19	24	37	7	3	10	1,765
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	23	28	33	6	2	8	853
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	14	21	41	8	5	13	912
Couple both working 16+ hours	25	30	33	4	1	8	2,225
Couple one working 16+ hours	22	26	35	5	3	9	1,594
Couple neither working 16+ hours	15	18	39	10	7	12	381
Sex of child							
Male	22	25	34	6	4	9	3,157
Female	21	28	36	4	2	9	2,798
Age of child							
5-10 years	15	24	38	4	2	16	3,260
11-15 years	29	29	32	6	3	1	2,705
							Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.6 Continued

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do Science	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	16	24	38	8	2	12	1,007
Second quintile	15	24	39	6	4	11	1,116
Third quintile	22	25	35	7	3	8	1,059
Fourth quintile	20	29	38	4	2	7	868
Highest income quintile	33	27	26	3	2	9	966
Self-employed	22	30	34	5	3	7	949
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	25	29	33	4	2	8	3,745
Social tenant	14	20	42	9	5	11	1,552
Private tenant	19	26	35	6	2	12	561
Other, including shared ownership	23	33	29	4	2	9	95
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	22	28	35	4	1	10	2,987
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	25	34	8	7	8	1,000
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	25	26	34	5	1	8	1,137
At least one adult and one child have disability	19	24	35	8	6	7	838
All	22	27	35	5	3	9	5,962

Base: All children five to 15 years who go to school.

Table 13.7 School performance in core subjects, by family characteristics

	Above average school performance (Maths, English, Science)					Total	Unweighted base
	In all three subjects	In two of the three subjects	In one of the three subjects	In none of the three subjects	Child does not study all three subjects		
Family type							
Couple	35	15	14	27	9	100	4,245
Lone parent	28	15	15	32	10	100	1,780
Family unit work status							
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	33	16	16	26	8	100	859
Couple both working 16+ hours	22	13	14	38	13	100	921
Couple one working 16+ hours	39	16	14	23	8	100	2,241
Couple neither working 16+ hours	34	16	13	28	9	100	1,615
Couple neither working 16+ hours	18	11	15	44	12	100	389
Sex of child							
Male	32	14	15	30	9	100	3,186
Female	36	16	14	25	9	100	2,829
Age of child							
5-10 years	29	13	13	29	16	100	3,302
11-15 years	38	18	16	27	1	100	2,723

Continued

Table 13.7 Continued

	Above average school performance (Maths, English, Science)					Unweighted base
	In all three subjects	In two of the three subjects	In one of the three subjects	In none of the three subjects	Child does not study all three subjects	
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	24	16	15	33	12	1,018
Second quintile	25	14	13	35	11	1,131
Third quintile	34	14	15	29	8	1,073
Fourth quintile	33	17	15	28	7	876
Highest income quintile	46	16	12	18	9	970
Self-employed	37	15	16	26	7	957
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	38	16	13	24	8	3,777
Social tenant	20	12	17	40	11	1,570
Private tenant	30	14	14	30	12	569
Other, including shared ownership	37	12	23	19	9	97
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	35	16	14	25	10	3,018
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	30	12	15	34	8	1,008
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	35	17	14	27	8	1,147
At least one adult and one child have disability	28	14	15	36	7	849
All	34	15	14	28	9	6,022

Base: All children five to 15 years who go to school.

Table 13.8 Continued

	Amount							Unweighted base
	All of it, or almost all	Most of it	About half of it	Some, but less than half	Not much	None	Child never gets homework	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	74	19	3	1	1	0	2	100
Social tenant	57	24	5	3	3	1	7	100
Private tenant	68	20	4	4	2	1	2	100
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	73	20	3	1	1	0	2	100
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	65	19	5	3	1	0	7	100
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	71	21	2	1	1	0	2	100
At least one adult and one child have disability	63	18	4	3	4	2	7	100
All	70	20	3	2	1	0	3	100
								2,058
								784
								241
								40
								1,488
								509
								651
								476
								3,124

Base: All children 11 to 16 years who go to school.

Table 13.9 Help with homework, by family characteristics

	Amount of help with homework per week							Total	Unweighted base
	Child gets help with homework	Five hours or more	Two and a half hours to five hours	One hour to two and a half hours	Half an hour to an hour	Less than half an hour	Child does not get help with homework		
Family type									
Couple	73	4	8	23	24	13	25	3	2,171
Lone parent	59	5	7	19	19	9	36	5	965
Family unit work status									
Lone parent working 16+ hours	62	5	8	19	20	9	35	3	549
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	55	4	6	19	17	8	37	7	416
Couple both working 16+ hours	76	4	8	24	24	15	22	2	1,257
Couple one working 16+ hours	71	3	8	22	26	13	26	3	731
Couple neither working 16+ hours	56	4	9	22	14	7	37	7	183
Sex of child									
Male	68	5	7	22	21	13	27	5	1,635
Female	71	3	9	22	24	12	28	1	1,499
Age of child									
11-15 years	73	4	9	23	24	12	25	2	2,702
16-18 years	48	1	5	17	15	12	44	7	434

Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.9 Continued

	Amount of help with homework per week							Total	Unweighted base	
	Child gets help with homework	Five hours or more	Two and a half hours to five hours	One hour to two and a half hours	Half an hour to an hour	Less than half an hour	Child does not get help with homework			Child never gets homework
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	72	3	8	23	23	14	25	2	100	2,065
Social tenant	59	5	7	20	19	8	34	7	100	786
Private tenant	70	4	12	19	24	10	29	2	100	242
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
Family disability status										
No adult or child has a disability	71	4	8	22	24	13	27	1	100	1,492
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	70	5	7	26	20	12	23	7	100	511
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	67	3	8	21	22	12	31	2	100	653
At least one adult and one child have disability	65	5	10	20	22	9	28	7	100	478
All	69	4	8	22	23	12	28	3	100	3,134

Base: All children 11 to 16 years who go to school.

Table 13.10 School behaviour, by family characteristics

	School behaviour					Unweighted base
	Child had behavioural problems at school	Child temporarily excluded or suspended from school	Child permanently excluded or suspended from school	Parent contacted because child had been misbehaving at school	Child not had behavioural problems at school	
Family type						
Couple	8	2	0	8	92	4,912
Lone parent	14	4	0	13	86	2,075
Family unit work status						
Lone parent working 16+ hours	12	3	0	12	88	1,064
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	16	5	1	16	84	1,011
Couple both working 16+ hours	7	1	0	7	93	2,646
Couple one working 16+ hours	8	1	0	7	92	1,833
Couple neither working 16+ hours	14	7	1	13	86	433
Sex of child						
Male	13	4	0	13	87	3,643
Female	5	1	0	5	95	3,334
Age of child						
0-4 years	6	1	0	6	94	3,299
5-10 years	14	4	0	14	86	2,714
11-15 years	6	3	1	5	94	974
16-18 years						Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.10 Continued

	School behaviour					Unweighted base
	Child had behavioural problems at school	Child temporarily excluded or suspended from school	Child permanently excluded or suspended from school	Parent contacted because child had been misbehaving at school	Child not had behavioural problems at school	
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	7	1	0	7	93	4,473
Social tenant	15	6	1	15	85	1,769
Private tenant	13	3	0	12	87	626
Other, including shared ownership	7	2		7	93	107
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	7	2	0	7	93	3,482
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	12	3	1	11	88	1,132
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	9	2	0	9	91	1,369
At least one adult and one child have disability	15	5	0	14	85	1,001
All	9	2	0	9	91	6,984

Base: All children of school age, or aged 16-18 years and in full-time education.

Note: Multiple responses do not add up to 100.

Table 13.11 Problems at school: Sources of advice

Sources of advice	
Teacher from child's school	88
Health professional	
Social worker	10
Police officer	8
Education welfare officer	7
School counsellor	9
Other counsellor or support worker	11
Youth worker	3
Psychologist	11
Family or friends	30
Other person	11
Total	100
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>698</i>

Base: All children of school age, or aged 16-18 years and in full-time education, with problems at school.

Note: Multiple responses are allowed so totals do not sum to 100.

Table 13.12 Whether child has Special Educational Need (SEN), by family characteristics

				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Whether child has a Special Educational Need			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
Family type				
Couple	10	90	100	5,322
Lone parent	13	87	100	2,225
Family unit work status				
Lone parent working 16+ hours	11	89	100	1,118
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	15	85	100	1,107
Couple both working 16+ hours	8	92	100	2,806
Couple one working 16+ hours	10	90	100	2,042
Couple neither working 16+ hours	22	78	100	474
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	12	88	100	1,274
Second quintile	12	88	100	1,408
Third quintile	12	88	100	1,336
Fouth quintile	10	90	100	1,094
Highest income quintile	8	92	100	1,225
Self-employed	9	91	100	1,210
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	9	91	100	4,816
Social tenant	16	84	100	1,934
Private tenant	12	88	100	673
Other, including shared ownership	11	89	100	112
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	6	94	100	3,800
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	21	79	100	1,214
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	7	93	100	1,469
At least one adult and one child have disability	23	77	100	1,061
All	11	89	100	7,544

Base: All children of school age, or aged 16-18 years and in full-time education.

Table 13.13 Type of Special Educational Need (SEN)

Reasons	
Child has SEN	11
Dyslexia	3
Learning difficulties/disabilities	0
ADHD/behavioural problems	1
Physical disability	4
Mental illness/depression	2
Gifted/high IQ	1
School phobic/not liking school	0
Behind in specific subjects	1
Lack of concentration	1
Autism	1
Bullying	2
Problems with basic skills	1
No reason/diagnosis	0
Other reason	0
Child does not have SEN	89
Total	100
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>7,547</i>

Base: All children of school age, or aged 16-18 years and in full-time education.

Note: Multiple responses are allowed so totals do not sum to 100.

Table 13.14 Reasons child had been away from school for at least half a day in the previous 12 months

Reasons	
Yes, child absent from school	99
Personal illness	72
Illness or death in family	11
Health or dental appointment	28
Looking after family member	1
Visiting family or friends	3
Religious reasons	3
Truancy	1
Going on holiday in term time	24
Sport/music/art activity	1
Other reason	1
Child not at school	1
No, child not absent from school	
Total	100
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>5,583</i>

Base: All children over five years of age who go to school.

Note: Multiple responses are allowed so totals do not sum to 100.

Table 13.15 Mothers' post-school aspirations by family characteristics

	Post-school aspirations						
	Continue in full-time education	Go on a training course or start an apprenticeship	Get a full- time paid job (either as an employee or self- employed)	Other	Total		<i>Unweighted base</i>
<i>Row per cent</i>							
Family type							
Couple	85	11	3	1	100		770
Lone parent	80	14	5	1	100		321
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	81	15	4		100		193
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	78	12	8	2	100		128
Couple both working 16+ hours	86	11	3	1	100		464
Couple one working 16+ hours	86	11	3	1	100		229
Couple neither working 16+ hours	79	14	5	3	100		77
Sex of child							
Male	79	16	4	1	100		586
Female	89	7	3	1	100		503
Age of child							
14 years	86	10	3	1	100		534
15 years	82	13	3	1	100		557
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	86	10	3	1	100		744
Social tenant	74	19	5	2	100		264
Private tenant	86	8	6		100		70
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•		13

Continued

Table 13.15 Continued

	Post-school aspirations				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Continue in full time education	Go on a training course or start an apprenticeship	Get a full-time paid job (either as an employee or self-employed)	Other		
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	85	11	4	1	100	510
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	81	15	3	1	100	168
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	86	11	2	1	100	248
At least one adult and one child have disability	80	14	4	2	100	165
All	84	12	3	1	100	1,091

Base: All children aged 14 or 15 years.

Table 13.16 Continued

	Gone to university	Gone to college	Had a full-time paid job (either as an employee or self-employed)	Worked unpaid as a volunteer full-time	Started a family	Left home	Been travelling	Other	Unweighted base
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	49	36	66	1	4	16	30	3	256
Second quintile	51	33	74	3	3	24	29	2	293
Third quintile	60	32	73	2	2	28	38	3	274
Fourth quintile	57	39	79	4	3	27	38	6	238
Highest income quintile	73	31	74	7	3	31	47	4	249
Self-employed	67	27	68	6	2	27	43	2	269
Ethnic group of mother									
White	57	35	75	4	2	28	40	4	1,459
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31
Asian	90	14	43	•	11	2	13	1	60
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	27
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	64	32	73	4	2	28	42	4	1,074
Social tenant	42	37	70	2	4	20	28	2	390
Private tenant	66	31	69	3	4	21	23	1	98
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	17

Continued

Table 13.16 Continued

Family disability status	Gone to university	Gone to college	Had a full-time paid job (either as an employee or self-employed)	Worked unpaid as a volunteer full-time	Started a family	Left home	Been travelling	Other	Unweighted base
No adult or child has a disability	62	30	73	4	1	26	39	4	737
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	60	31	76	4	4	26	34	3	241
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	60	33	68	4	3	22	37	2	353
At least one adult and one child have disability	51	42	72	4	6	30	40	3	248
All	60	33	72	4	3	26	38	3	1,579

Base: All children aged 14 to 16 years.

Note: Multiple responses are allowed so totals do not sum to 100.

Table 13.17 Self-reported importance of getting good marks, by family characteristics

	How important is it to get good marks					Total	Unweighted base
	Not at all important	Not very important	Fairly important	Very important	I don't go to school		
Family type							Row per cent
Couple	0	1	21	77	1	100	1,679
Lone parent	2	3	21	74	0	100	729
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	1	3	21	75	0	100	400
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	3	3	22	72	1	100	329
Couple both working 16+ hours	0	1	21	77	0	100	978
Couple one working 16+ hours	0	2	22	75	1	100	570
Couple neither working 16+ hours	0	4	15	80	1	100	131
Sex of child							
Male	1	2	21	76	1	100	1,260
Female	1	1	21	76	1	100	1,146
Age of child							
11 years	1	3	20	76	1	100	486
12 years	1	2	23	74	0	100	486
13 years	0	1	22	77		100	463
14 years	0	1	23	76	0	100	484
15 years	1	2	19	77	2	100	489
Ethnic group of mother							
White	1	2	22	75	1	100	2,228
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	42
Asian		3	11	86		100	90
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	45

Continued

Table 13.17 Continued

	How important is it to get good marks					Total	Unweighted base
	Not at all important	Not very important	Fairly important	Very important	I don't go to school		
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	1	4	22	73	1	100	381
Second quintile	0	2	21	76	0	100	433
Third quintile	1	1	22	74	1	100	418
Fourth quintile	0	0	25	74		100	358
Highest income quintile	0	1	18	81	0	100	409
Self-employed	1	2	20	77	1	100	409
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	1	21	77	0	100	1,614
Social tenant	2	3	19	75	1	100	567
Private tenant	1	1	25	73	0	100	191
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	34
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	1	2	20	77	0	100	1,153
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	0	2	25	71	1	100	393
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	1	1	18	79	0	100	510
At least one adult and one child have disability	0	2	26	72	1	100	350
All	1	2	21	76	1	100	2,406

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

Table 13.18 Self-reported completion of homework, by family characteristics

	How much homework usually complete					Child doesn't get homework	Total	Unweighted base
	All or most of it	About half of it	Not much	None				
Family type								
Couple	84	9	5	1	1	100	1,684	
Lone parent	73	15	7	2	2	100	734	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent working 16+ hours	77	13	6	2	2	100	402	
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	68	18	9	2	3	100	332	
Couple both working 16+ hours	85	9	5	1	1	100	981	
Couple one working 16+ hours	84	9	5	1	2	100	572	
Couple neither working 16+ hours	72	12	9	2	5	100	131	
Sex of child								
Male	78	12	7	2	2	100	1,267	
Female	85	9	3	1	1	100	1,149	
Age of child								
11 years	92	5	2	0	1	100	488	
12 years	84	11	4	0	1	100	491	
13 years	82	11	4	1	2	100	466	
14 years	80	10	7	1	2	100	484	
15 years	70	15	9	3	3	100	489	
Ethnic group of mother								
White	81	11	6	1	2	100	2,238	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	42	
Asian	90	4	4		1	100	90	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	45	

Continued

Table 13.18 Continued

	How much homework usually complete						Total	Unweighted base
	All or most of it	About half of it	Not much	None	Child doesn't get homework			
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	75	12	7	3	3	100	383	
Second quintile	74	14	7	2	3	100	434	
Third quintile	83	9	6	1	2	100	418	
Fourth quintile	87	9	4		0	100	358	
Highest income quintile	87	8	4	0	1	100	411	
Self-employed	80	12	5	1	2	100	414	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	86	8	4	1	1	100	1,619	
Social tenant	65	18	11	3	4	100	570	
Private tenant	78	12	6	1	3	100	193	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	34	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	82	10	5	1	1	100	1,156	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	83	9	4	1	2	100	393	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	83	10	5	1	1	100	513	
At least one adult and one child have disability	74	14	8	2	2	100	354	
All	81	10	5	1	2	100	2,416	

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

Table 13.19 Self-reported number of times punished at school in the last year, by family characteristics

	Been punished at school in last year			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	43	40	18	100	1,685
Lone parent	36	38	25	100	734
Family unit work status					
Lone parent working 16+ hours	38	40	23	100	403
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	34	37	29	100	331
Couple both working 16+ hours	42	40	18	100	983
Couple one working 16+ hours	45	38	16	100	571
Couple neither working 16+ hours	39	43	18	100	131
Sex of child					
Male	32	44	24	100	1,266
Female	51	34	15	100	1,151
Age of child					
11 years	59	31	10	100	489
12 years	41	40	19	100	490
13 years	37	39	24	100	465
14 years	31	46	22	100	484
15 years	38	40	22	100	491
Ethnic group of mother					
White	40	40	20	100	2,239
Black	•	•	•	•	42
Asian	58	34	9	100	90
Other	•	•	•	•	45

Continued

Table 13.19 Continued

	Been punished at school in last year			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	37	41	22	100	383
Second quintile	39	39	21	100	433
Third quintile	43	39	18	100	419
Fourth quintile	43	37	20	100	358
Highest income quintile	44	40	16	100	412
Self-employed	39	40	21	100	414
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	43	39	17	100	1,621
Social tenant	34	39	26	100	570
Private tenant	39	40	21	100	192
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	34
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	41	39	20	100	1,156
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	43	40	18	100	393
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	43	40	17	100	514
At least one adult and one child have disability	38	38	24	100	354
All	41	39	20	100	2,417

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

Note: Punished could include having detention, doing lines or being sent to the Head Teacher.

Table 13.20 Self-reported number of times skipped school in the last year, by family characteristics

	Skipped school in last year				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type					
Couple	91	7	2	100	1,683
Lone parent	83	12	5	100	732
Family unit work status					
Lone parent working 16+ hours	85	10	6	100	401
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	81	14	5	100	331
Couple both working 16+ hours	92	6	2	100	982
Couple one working 16+ hours	92	7	1	100	570
Couple neither working 16+ hours	78	17	5	100	131
Sex of child					
Male	89	8	3	100	1,264
Female	89	8	3	100	1,149
Age of child					
11 years	96	3	1	100	489
12 years	92	6	2	100	490
13 years	91	6	2	100	463
14 years	86	11	2	100	483
15 years	80	13	7	100	490
Ethnic group of mother					
White	89	8	3	100	2,235
Black	•	•	•	•	42
Asian	93	5	2	100	90
Other	•	•	•	•	45

Continued

Table 13.20 Continued

	Skipped school in last year				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	82	13	5	100	382
Second quintile	85	11	4	100	433
Third quintile	87	9	4	100	419
Fourth quintile	92	7	0	100	357
Highest income quintile	95	3	2	100	411
Self-employed	92	6	2	100	413
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	92	6	2	100	1,619
Social tenant	80	13	7	100	568
Private tenant	83	13	4	100	192
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	34
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	90	8	2	100	1,156
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	89	8	3	100	394
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	90	7	3	100	511
At least one adult and one child have disability	85	10	5	100	352
All	89	8	3	100	2,413

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

Table 13.21 Self-reported number of times bullied in the last year by family characteristics

	Bullied in last year			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	71	24	6	100	1,680
Lone parent	65	25	10	100	734
Family unit work status					
Lone parent working 16+ hours	65	25	9	100	402
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	65	24	11	100	332
Couple both working 16+ hours	72	22	6	100	982
Couple one working 16+ hours	71	24	5	100	567
Couple neither working 16+ hours	57	36	8	100	131
Sex of child					
Male	73	21	6	100	1,267
Female	66	27	8	100	1,145
Age of child					
11 years	63	28	9	100	490
12 years	61	29	10	100	488
13 years	67	28	5	100	466
14 years	76	18	7	100	480
15 years	78	19	3	100	490
Ethnic group of mother					
White	69	24	7	100	2,235
Black	•	•	•	•	42
Asian	69	27	4	100	90
Other	•	•	•	•	45

Continued

Table 13.21 Continued

	Bullied in last year			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	68	22	10	100	381
Second quintile	67	26	7	100	435
Third quintile	66	27	7	100	417
Fourth quintile	68	23	8	100	357
Highest income quintile	74	21	6	100	412
Self-employed	71	24	4	100	412
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	70	24	6	100	1,617
Social tenant	68	23	9	100	569
Private tenant	69	24	8	100	192
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	34
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	72	22	6	100	1,157
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	66	26	8	100	391
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	69	25	6	100	511
At least one adult and one child have disability	63	26	11	100	353
All	69	24	7	100	2,412

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

Table 13.22 Self-reported what child(ren) would like to do when they are 16, by family characteristics

	What children would like to do when 16					Unweighted base
	Get a full-time job	Study full-time	Get a job and study	Something else	Don't know	
Family type						
Couple	14	29	39	5	12	100
Lone parent	18	23	40	7	12	100
Family unit work status						
Lone parent working 16+ hours	17	25	40	7	10	100
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	21	19	40	6	14	100
Couple both working 16+ hours	14	28	42	4	12	100
Couple one working 16+ hours	14	32	37	5	12	100
Couple neither working 16+ hours	20	27	33	8	12	100
Sex of child						
Male	18	27	36	6	13	100
Female	12	29	44	5	11	100
Age of child						
11 years	24	18	36	5	17	100
12 years	18	23	38	7	14	100
13 years	16	26	40	6	11	100
14 years	10	30	46	3	10	100
15 years	9	41	39	5	7	100
Ethnic group of mother						
White	16	27	40	5	12	100
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•
Asian	11	33	47	5	4	100
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•
						Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.22 Continued

	What children would like to do when 16						Unweighted base
	Get a full-time job	Study full-time	Get a job and study	Something else	Don't know	Total	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	21	23	39	7	10	100	379
Second quintile	18	26	38	5	12	100	430
Third quintile	16	28	39	6	11	100	413
Fourth quintile	15	23	43	4	15	100	356
Highest income quintile	10	35	41	3	11	100	409
Self-employed	14	30	37	8	11	100	413
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	30	41	4	12	100	1,613
Social tenant	23	20	39	7	11	100	561
Private tenant	22	24	33	7	14	100	190
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	34
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	14	30	40	5	11	100	1,151
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	17	21	43	7	12	100	388
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	15	29	39	6	11	100	510
At least one adult and one child have disability	18	27	36	5	14	100	349
All	15	28	40	5	12	100	2,398

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

14 Children's activities and leisure time³¹

14.1 Time spent active

Almost six in ten (58 per cent) children aged 11 to 15 were reported to do three or more hours per week of physical activity, whilst few (5 per cent) were reported to do nothing. Boys were more likely than girls to exercise three or more hours a week (64 per cent compared with 52 per cent) (Table 14.1).

Parents reported that the amount of activity their children took declined with age. Just under two-thirds (62 per cent) of 11 year olds were active for three or more hours a week, compared with just over half (53 per cent) of 15 year olds (Table 14.1).

14.2 Watching TV

More than six in ten (63 per cent) children aged 11 to 15 reported watching television for between one and three hours a day. Only 1 per cent reported watching none, whilst two in ten (20 per cent) watched four hours or more (Table 14.2).

14.3 Technology

The vast majority (96 per cent) of children, aged 11 to 15, reported that their family had a computer at home (an increase of 4 percentage points since 2004). Children in couple families with one parent working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have a computer at home compared with children in couple families where neither parent was working more than 16 hours per week (98

³¹ Note that except for Tables 14.5 and 14.7, for which the base is children aged eight to 18, this chapter is based on children aged 11-15. Unless explicit reference is made to eight to 18 year olds, the text should be taken as referring to 11 to 15 year-olds.

per cent compared with 91 per cent). A similar pattern is observed between lone parent families working 16 or more hours a week and less than 16 hours a week (Table 14.3).

In general, children living in couple families were more likely to have access to a computer at home than those children living in lone parent families (98 per cent compared with 90 per cent) (Table 14.3).

Eight in ten (85 per cent) of 11 to 15 year olds who had a computer at home had used one in the past week. Weekly use of a computer rose with age from 76 per cent for 11 year olds to 90 per cent for 15 year olds (Table 14.3).

Children in couple families where both parents worked more than 16 hours a week versus all others were most likely to have used a computer in the last week (88 per cent) (Table 14.3).

Children in the lower income quintiles were less likely to have used a computer in the last week (81 per cent, 82 per cent and 81 per cent for the lowest, second and third income quintiles respectively), however, this had increased by 11 percentage points for the lowest, 12 percentage points for the second and seven percentage points for the third income quintile since 2004 (Table 14.3).

More than nine out of ten (92 per cent) children, aged 11 to 15, reported that they used the internet or email. Children from couple families were more likely to use the internet/email than those from lone parent families (93 per cent and 87 per cent respectively) (Table 14.3).

Internet/email use was related strongly to parental employment status and income with those children from working and higher income families more likely to have used the internet/email in the reference week (see Table 14.3).

The majority (90 per cent) of children, aged 11 to 15, reported that they owned a mobile phone (14 percentage points higher than 2004). Girls were more likely to report owning a mobile phone than boys (94 and 86 per cent respectively). Mobile phone ownership increased with age – rising from 80 per cent for 11 year olds, to 93 per cent for 15 year olds (Table 14.3).

Those children least likely to own a mobile phone were from couple families where both parents were working zero to 15 hours (75 per cent). Those most likely to own a mobile phone were children from lone parent families where the parents worked 16 or more hours a week (95 per cent) (Table 14.3).

14.4 Parental control

Around half (54 per cent) of children aged 11 to 15 who had a television at home reported that their parents did limit the programmes they watched (Table 14.4).

There was an association with age – three out of ten (32 per cent) 15 year olds reported any limits to television watching compared with seven out of ten (72 per cent) 11 year olds (Table 14.4).

Eight out of ten (80 per cent) children aged 11 to 15 years reported that they 'always or nearly always' told their parents where they were going and a further 17 per cent reported 'sometimes' telling their parents. Only 3 per cent of children reported 'hardly ever' or 'never' telling their parents their whereabouts (Table 14.4).

Girls were more likely to tell their parents where they were going than boys – over four-fifths (85 per cent) of girls saying they 'always or nearly always' told their parents where they were going, compared with three-quarters (76 per cent) of boys (Table 14.4).

There was also variation by age, with those 'always or nearly always' telling parents where they were going falling by 13 percentage points between the age of 11 (88 per cent) and 15 years old (75 per cent) (Table 14.4).

Children in the highest two income quintiles were more likely to report 'always or nearly always' telling their parents their whereabouts (89 per cent and 88 per cent) compared with those in the remaining income quintiles (Table 14.4).

Family type also made a difference – with eight out of ten (82 per cent) children from couple families reporting that they 'always or nearly always' told their parents where they were going, compared with seven out of ten (74 per cent) children from lone parent families (Table 14.4).

Around one in six (13 per cent) children said that they had been out after nine o'clock without their parents knowing where they were. Children from lone parent families were more likely than those from couple families to report having done so (19 per cent compared with 12 per cent) (Table 14.4).

One-sixth (16 per cent) of boys reported having been out after nine without parental knowledge, compared with 10 per cent of girls. Only 5 per cent of 11 year olds reported having been out without parental knowledge compared with 22 per cent of 15 year olds (Table 14.4).

14.5 Police contact

Very few (3 per cent) children aged eight to 18 were reported by their parents to have been in contact with the police in the year prior to the survey. Older children were more likely to have been in trouble with the police than younger children (4 per cent of 14 to 18 year olds had been in contact with the police compared with 1 per cent of eight to 13 year olds) (Table 14.5).

Children aged eight to 18 in the lowest income quintile were more likely to have been in contact with the police compared with the remaining income quintiles (see table 14.5). Furthermore, boys were more likely to have been in trouble with the police than girls (3 per cent compared with 2 per cent) (Table 14.5).

14.6 Smoking, drinking alcohol and taking drugs

Parents of 5 per cent of children (aged 8 to 18) reported that their child had experienced 'problems' with smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs. One per cent of 9 to 13 year olds were reported by their mothers to have any of these problems compared with one-tenth (9 per cent) of 14 to 15 year olds (Table 14.7).

Smoking was the most common problem – reported by the mothers of 4 per cent of children aged 8 to 18. This rose to 7 per cent of 14 to 15 year olds and 6 per cent of children in the lowest income quintile. Very few mothers reported that their children had problems with drinking (2 per cent of children) and taking drugs (1 per cent of children) (Table 14.7).

The same proportion of children reported that they drunk alcohol once a week or more (two in a hundred) as the proportion of mothers who reported that their children had a drinking problem³² (Table 14.6).

Three per cent of children aged 11 to 15 said they smoked cigarettes regularly (once a week or more) (Table 14.6). This was a similar proportion reported by mothers of 8 to 18 year olds (see Table 14.7). Four per cent of children from lone parent families reported regular smoking compared with 2 per cent of children in couple families. Just 1 per cent of children smoked regularly at age 13 compared with 8 per cent of children at age 15 (Table 14.6).

There is some evidence of an association between smoking and family income, though the percentage who reported being regular smokers was small (see Table 14.6).

The proportion of mothers who reported that their children had a **problem** with drugs was one in a hundred for 14 to 15 year olds (Table 14.7). The proportion of children who self-reported being **offered** drugs was 13 per cent for 14 year olds and 21 per cent for 15 year olds. The percentage of all children aged 11 to 15 years who had been **offered** drugs was 10 per cent (Table 14.6).

Twelve per cent of children aged 11 to 15 reported that their friends used illegal drugs, though one-quarter (25 per cent) said they did not know (Table 14.6).

14.7 Work and money

Around one-third (30 per cent) of children aged 11 to 15 years had worked for money in the week before the interview³³ (Table 14.8a).

³² The bases for these percentages are different. Mothers of children aged 8 to 18 were asked about children's problems with drinking whereas only children aged 11 to 15 were asked directly.

³³ Children were asked to include paid jobs they had done around the house.

Older children were more likely to report doing any work – two-fifths (37 per cent) of 15 year olds compared with 22 per cent of 11 year olds (Table 14.8a).

Of those children who had worked for money in the last week, 82 per cent had worked up to 5 hours, 15 per cent worked 6 to 15 hours and a remaining 3 per cent reported working over 16 hours (Table 14.8b). The number of hours worked by children rose with age; children aged 15 years old were more likely to report working 6 hours or more (29 per cent) compared with children aged 11 years old (10 per cent) (Table 14.8b).

14.8 Money received

Eight out of ten (81 per cent) children, aged 11 to 15, reported that they had received some money in the week before the interview. Around three in ten (26 per cent) children received less than £5. One-third (33 per cent) received over £12.50. Older children were more likely to receive over £8 whereas younger children were more likely to receive under £5 (Table 14.9).

14.9 Handling money

When asked what they do with their money, over a third of children aged 11 to 15 reported that they were most likely to either spend some and save some (34 per cent) or save up and buy the things they want (37 per cent). Fourteen per cent of children reported that they spent the money as soon as they got it and 14 per cent said that they try to save rather than spend the money they receive (Table 14.10).

Girls were more likely to spend some and save some than boys (39 per cent, compared with 30 per cent), though boys were more likely to save up and then buy the things they wanted (43 per cent compared with 30 per cent) (Table 14.10).

Children in lone parent families were more likely to say that they spent money as soon as they got it than children in couple families (18 per cent compared with 12 per cent). This figure rose to around one-fifth (19 per cent) for children from lone parent families working less than 16 hours (Table 14.10).

14.10 Happiness

Most children aged 11 to 15 felt happy about their lives – both as a whole (91 per cent) and with regard to specific aspects. In particular, most children were happy about their health (87 per cent) and their families (95 per cent). It is important, however, to note that 7 per cent of children were neither happy nor unhappy and 2 per cent said they were unhappy about their lives as a whole (Tables 14.11 to 14.13).

Children were much more likely to be unhappy with their school work at 15 than 11 years of age (8 per cent compared with 4 per cent), and their appearance (9 per cent compared with 5 per cent) (Table 14.11).

Girls were less likely to say they were happy with the way they looked – three-quarters (75 per cent) of girls said they were happy compared with four-fifths (84 per cent) of boys (Table 14.12).

Table 14.1 Amount of time child spent active in last week, by family characteristics

	Amount of time spent active										Unweighted base
	Child active	1-14 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	1 hour - 1 hour 59 minutes	2 hours - 2 hours 59 minutes	3 hours or more	Child not active	Total		
Family type											
Couple	95	0	1	4	12	18	60	5	100	1,883	
Lone parent	93	0	1	4	15	21	52	7	100	847	
Family unit work status											
Lone parent: 16+ hours	93		1	3	15	21	54	7	100	461	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	93	1	1	5	16	20	50	7	100	386	
Couple: both 16+ hours	96	0	1	3	9	19	64	4	100	1,071	
Couple: one 16+ hours	94		1	4	14	17	59	6	100	648	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	93	1	2	11	22	13	45	7	100	164	
Sex of child											
Male	95	0	1	4	10	16	64	5	100	1,451	
Female	94	0	1	4	16	21	52	6	100	1,277	
Age of child											
11 years	97	0	1	3	13	18	62	3	100	549	
12 years	97	1	1	4	13	20	59	3	100	567	
13 years	95		1	5	13	17	60	5	100	514	
14 years	94	0	1	4	13	17	58	6	100	541	
15 years	90		1	4	13	20	53	10	100	559	

Continued

Table 14.1 Continued

	Amount of time spent active										Row per cent
	Child active	1-14	15-29	30-59	1 hour - 1 hour 59 minutes	2 hours - 2 hours 59 minutes	3 hours or more	Child not active	Total	Unweighted base	
		minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes			
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	95	1	2	5	20	20	48	5	100	449	
Second quintile	92	0	1	4	16	17	55	8	100	493	
Third quintile	95	0	1	7	14	15	58	5	100	483	
Fourth quintile	94		1	1	11	20	60	6	100	400	
Highest income quintile	97		0	5	9	21	61	3	100	447	
Self-employed	94		0	3	8	18	65	6	100	458	
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	95		1	3	11	18	61	5	100	1,767	
Social tenant	93	1	1	7	15	18	51	7	100	697	
Private tenant	94	0	0	4	20	19	50	6	100	225	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	38	
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	96	0	1	3	12	19	61	4	100	1,291	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	89	0	1	6	11	18	52	11	100	458	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	95	0	1	4	14	17	58	5	100	567	
At least one adult and one child have disability	94		2	4	15	17	55	6	100	412	
All	95	0	1	4	13	18	58	5	100	2,728	

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table 14.2 Self-reported hours spent watching television on a normal school day, by family characteristics

	Hours spent watching television daily					Unweighted base
	None	Less than an hour	1 to 3 hours	4 to 6 hours	7 hours or more	
Family type						
Couple	1	16	65	16	2	1,694
Lone parent	0	14	60	22	2	730
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	16	62	20	2	404
Lone parent: 0-15 hours		12	58	26	3	326
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	15	66	17	1	989
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	17	63	15	2	574
Couple: both 0-15 hours	1	15	56	18	9	131
Sex of child						
Male	1	15	64	19	2	1,269
Female	1	16	63	17	2	1,153
Age of child						
11 years	1	19	63	16	1	490
12 years	1	14	65	18	1	491
13 years	1	14	63	19	4	465
14 years	2	16	62	18	2	485
15 years	1	15	64	19	1	493
Ethnic group of mother						
White	1	15	63	18	2	2,243
Black	•	•	•	•	•	42
Asian		23	67	10		91
Other	•	•	•	•	•	45

Continued

Table 14.2 Continued

	What children would like to do when 16						Unweighted base
	Get a full-time job	Study full-time	Get a job and study	Something else	Don't know	Total	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	0	15	58	23	4	100	383
Second quintile	1	14	60	23	2	100	431
Third quintile	2	14	63	18	3	100	419
Fourth quintile	1	14	67	18	1	100	357
Highest income quintile	1	18	65	15	1	100	416
Self-employed	1	18	67	13	1	100	418
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	17	65	16	1	100	1,629
Social tenant	1	12	59	24	4	100	567
Private tenant	1	12	58	23	5	100	192
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	34
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	1	17	64	18	1	100	1,159
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	2	15	66	15	2	100	396
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	13	64	19	2	100	513
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	14	59	21	5	100	354
All	1	15	63	18	2	100	2,422

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

Table 14.3 Self-reported access to and use of technology, by family characteristics

	Row per cent										Unweighted base
	Have computer at home		Whether has own mobile phone		Whether uses internet/email		Whether used computer in last week*		Total		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Family type											
Couple	98	2	89	11	93	7	86	14	100	1,691	
Lone parent	90	10	91	9	87	13	81	19	100	731	
Family unit work status											
Lone parent: 16+ hours	93	7	95	5	91	9	82	18	100	401	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	85	15	84	16	81	19	81	19	100	330	
Couple: both 16+ hours	99	1	92	8	97	3	88	12	100	987	
Couple: one 16+ hours	98	2	87	13	92	8	84	16	100	574	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	91	9	75	25	73	27	81	19	100	130	
Sex of child											
Male	96	4	86	14	91	9	83	17	100	1,269	
Female	96	4	94	6	93	7	87	13	100	1,151	
Age of child											
11 years	95	5	80	20	88	12	76	24	100	490	
12 years	96	4	90	10	90	10	82	18	100	490	
13 years	95	5	92	8	89	11	86	14	100	464	
14 years	97	3	92	8	95	5	89	11	100	484	
15 years	97	3	93	7	95	5	90	10	100	494	

Continued

Table 14.3 Continued

	Row per cent										Unweighted base	
	Have computer at home		Whether has own mobile phone		Whether uses internet/email		Whether used computer in last week*		Total			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Total	
Ethnic group of mother												
White	96	4	91	9	92	8	84	16	100		100	2,241
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	42
Asian	94	6	62	38	89	11	90	10	100		100	91
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	45
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	90	10	87	13	85	15	81	19	100		100	384
Second quintile	91	9	89	11	88	12	82	18	100		100	431
Third quintile	96	4	90	10	90	10	81	19	100		100	419
Fourth quintile	99	1	91	9	97	3	86	14	100		100	357
Highest income quintile	99	1	91	9	95	5	89	11	100		100	415
Self-employed	99	1	89	11	93	7	88	12	100		100	416
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	99	1	91	9	96	4	86	14	100		100	1,626
Social tenant	88	12	85	15	81	19	82	18	100		100	570
Private tenant	93	7	90	10	80	20	76	24	100		100	190
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34

Continued

Table 14.3 Continued

Family disability status	Row per cent										Unweighted base
	Have computer at home		Whether has own mobile phone		Whether uses internet/email		Whether used computer in last week*		Total		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
No adult or child has a disability	97	3	91	9	93	7	86	14	100	1,158	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	96	4	88	12	90	10	82	18	100	396	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	97	3	90	10	94	6	87	13	100	513	
At least one adult and one child have disability	94	6	86	14	86	14	79	21	100	353	
All	96	4	90	10	92	8	85	15	100	2,420	

Base: All children aged 11-15 years, except *: all children aged 11-15 who have a computer at home (base=2,286).

Table 14.4 Self-reported parental control, by family characteristics

	Row per cent										
	Do parents set limits on TV viewing		Whether tell parents whereabouts when going out				Been out after 9 o'clock without parents knowing				
	Yes	No	Always/nearly always	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Yes	No	Not answered	Total	Unweighted base
Family type											
Couple	55	45	82	15	2	1	12	86	2	100	1,697
Lone parent	48	52	74	22	3	2	19	80	1	100	736
Family unit work status											
Lone parent: 16+ hours	48	52	78	17	3	2	18	80	2	100	404
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	49	51	67	29	3	2	20	79	1	100	332
Couple: both 16+ hours	53	47	84	13	2	0	12	86	2	100	991
Couple: one 16+ hours	59	41	82	16	1	1	10	87	2	100	575
Couple: both 0-15 hours	53	47	68	29	3	1	15	84	2	100	131
Sex of child											
Male	53	47	76	20	3	1	16	81	3	100	1,276
Female	54	46	85	14	1	0	10	89	1	100	1,155
Age of child											
11 years	72	28	88	11	1	1	5	92	3	100	492
12 years	67	33	81	17	1	1	9	89	2	100	495
13 years	56	44	81	17	2	0	13	85	2	100	466
14 years	45	55	76	19	4	1	18	81	1	100	486
15 years	32	68	75	20	3	1	22	77	1	100	494

Continued

Table 14.4 Continued

	Row per cent											
	Do parents set limits on TV viewing		Whether tell parents whereabouts when going out				Been out after 9 o'clock without parents knowing					
	Yes	No	Always/nearly always	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Yes	No	Not answered	Total	Unweighted base	
Ethnic group of mother												
White	53	47	80	17	2	1	14	84	2	100	2,252	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	42	
Asian	59	41	86	10	1	2	5	89	6	100	91	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	45	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	50	50	67	27	4	2	19	80	1	100	384	
Second quintile	45	55	75	21	2	1	17	82	1	100	435	
Third quintile	50	50	78	18	3	1	14	84	2	100	421	
Fourth quintile	58	42	88	11	1	•	9	88	4	100	359	
Highest income quintile	62	38	89	9	1	0	10	88	2	100	416	
Self-employed	56	44	80	17	2	1	12	86	2	100	418	
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	55	45	84	14	2	0	11	86	2	100	1,632	
Social tenant	46	54	66	27	4	2	22	77	1	100	572	
Private tenant	52	48	78	18	2	2	13	87	1	100	193	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34	

Continued

Table 14.4 Continued

Family disability status	Do parents set limits on TV viewing		Whether tell parents whereabouts when going out				Been out after 9 o'clock without parents knowing			Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Always/nearly always	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Yes	No	Not answered		Total
No adult or child has a disability	53	47	82	15	2	1	13	85	2	100	1,160
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	55	45	79	17	3	1	13	84	3	100	397
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	54	46	80	17	3	1	13	85	2	100	518
At least one adult and one child have disability	53	47	76	23	1		14	84	2	100	356
All	54	46	80	17	2	1	13	85	2	100	2,431

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table 14.5 Number of times child was in contact with the police in last 12 months, by family characteristics

	Number of times in contact					Child was not in contact with the police	Total	Unweighted base
	Child was in contact with the police	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Child was not in contact with the police			
Family type								
Couple	2	1	0	0	98	100	3,723	
Lone parent	4	3	1	0	96	100	1,599	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	4	3	0	0	96	100	878	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	6	4	1	1	94	100	721	
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	2	0	0	98	100	2,085	
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	1	0	0	98	100	1,333	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	3	2	0	0	97	100	305	
Sex of child								
Male	3	2	0	0	97	100	2,765	
Female	2	1	0	0	98	100	2,551	
Age of child								
5-8 years	0	0			100	100	530	
9-13 years	2	1	0	0	98	100	2,714	
14-15 years	6	4	1	0	94	100	1,100	
16-18 years	3	2	0	0	97	100	978	
							Continued	

Row per cent

Table 14.5 Continued

	Number of times in contact					Total	Unweighted base
	Child was in contact with the police	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Child was not in contact with the police		
Ethnic group of mother							
White	3	2	0	0	97	100	4,912
Black	2	1	1		98	100	100
Asian	1	1			99	100	193
Other	2	0	0	1	98	100	114
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	5	4	0	1	95	100	842
Second quintile	3	2	0	0	97	100	969
Third quintile	2	1	0	0	98	100	951
Fourth quintile	3	3	0	0	97	100	793
Highest income quintile	1	1	0	0	99	100	859
Self-employed	3	2	1	0	97	100	908
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	2	0	0	98	100	3,488
Social tenant	5	4	1	0	95	100	1,312
Private tenant	2	1	0	1	98	100	449
Other, including shared ownership	1		1		99	100	68
							Continued

Row per cent

Table 14.5 Continued

Family disability status	Number of times in contact				Child was not in contact with the police	Total	Unweighted base
	Child was in contact with the police	Once	Twice	Three or more times			
No adult or child has a disability	2	2	0	0	98	100	2,574
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	3	2	1	1	97	100	875
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	3	2	0	0	97	100	1,090
At least one adult and one child have disability	3	2	0	1	97	100	781
All	3	2	0	0	97	100	5,320

Base: All children aged 8-18 years.

Table 14.6 Self-reported child's smoking, drinking alcohol and drugs, by family characteristics

	Row per cent											
	Whether drinks alcohol regularly*		Whether smokes regularly*		Whether ever been offered drugs		Whether friends use drugs			Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Don't know			
Family type												
Couple	2	98	2	98	10	90	12	65	24	100	1,680	
Lone parent	2	98	4	96	10	90	13	59	28	100	722	
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	3	97	4	96	10	90	14	60	26	100	399	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	1	99	5	95	9	91	13	57	30	100	323	
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	98	1	99	10	90	12	64	24	100	981	
Couple: one 16+ hours	1	99	2	98	9	91	12	67	22	100	570	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	2	98	10	90	13	87	12	59	29	100	129	
Sex of child												
Male	2	98	2	98	12	88	12	60	27	100	1,258	
Female	1	99	3	97	8	92	12	66	22	100	1,142	
Age of child												
11 years	0	100		100	3	97	2	81	17	100	482	
12 years	0	100	0	100	3	97	5	72	23	100	491	
13 years	1	99	1	99	7	93	9	66	25	100	459	
14 years	1	99	4	96	13	87	16	53	32	100	482	
15 years	5	95	8	92	21	79	28	47	25	100	488	

Continued

Table 14.6 Continued

	Row per cent											
	Whether drinks alcohol regularly*		Whether smokes regularly*		Whether ever been offered drugs		Whether friends use drugs			Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Don't know			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	2	98	3	97	10	90	12	63	25	100	2,226	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	39	
Asian		100		100	7	93	8	69	22	100	90	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	3	97	5	95	11	89	13	59	28	100	379	
Second quintile	1	99	6	94	8	92	12	59	29	100	426	
Third quintile	1	99	3	97	13	87	13	62	25	100	413	
Fourth quintile	2	98	1	99	8	92	12	65	24	100	357	
Highest income quintile	1	99	1	99	8	92	8	71	21	100	414	
Self-employed	2	98	1	99	11	89	15	62	23	100	413	
Number of dependent children												
One or two	2	98	3	97	10	90	13	62	25	100	1,561	
Three or more	1	99	3	97	8	92	10	66	23	100	841	
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	2	98	3	97	8	92	9	67	24	100	294	
5-10 years	1	99	2	98	7	93	10	68	22	100	707	
11-15 years	2	98	3	97	11	89	14	60	26	100	1,401	

Continued

Table 14.6 Continued

	Row per cent											
	Whether drinks alcohol regularly*		Whether smokes regularly*		Whether ever been offered drugs		Whether friends use drugs			Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Don't know			
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	98	2	98	9	91	12	64	23	100	1,615	
Social tenant	1	99	7	93	10	90	12	58	30	100	561	
Private tenant	1	99	3	97	13	87	13	63	24	100	190	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34	
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	2	98	2	98	9	91	12	65	23	100	1,146	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	99	2	98	9	91	12	62	27	100	392	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	2	98	3	97	11	89	13	64	23	100	511	
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	99	6	94	13	87	13	56	30	100	351	
All	2	98	3	97	10	90	12	63	25	100	2,400	

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

* Regular use is defined as using once a week or more.

Table 14.7 Problems with child's smoking, drinking or taking drugs in last 12 months, by family characteristics

	Problems with smoking, drinking or drugs				Unweighted base	
	At least one of these	Smoking	Drinking alcohol	Taking drugs		None of these
Family type						
Couple	4	3	2	0	96	3,720
Lone parent	7	5	3	1	93	1,599
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	6	5	3	0	94	878
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	8	7	3	1	92	721
Couple: both 16+ hours	4	3	2	1	96	2,084
Couple: one 16+ hours	4	3	2	0	96	1,332
Couple: both 0-15 hours	9	8	2	1	91	304
Sex of child						
Male	4	3	2	1	96	2,762
Female	5	4	2	1	95	2,551
Age of child						
5-8 years	0			0	100	530
9-13 years	1	1	1	0	99	2,713
14-15 years	9	7	4	1	91	1,099
16-18 years	10	7	5	1	90	977

Continued

Table 14.7 Continued

	Problems with smoking, drinking or drugs				Unweighted base
	At least one of these	Smoking	Drinking alcohol	Taking drugs	
Ethnic group of mother					
White	5	4	2	1	95
Black	5	4	3		95
Asian	2	2		0	98
Other	2	2			98
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	7	6	2	1	93
Second quintile	6	5	3	1	94
Third quintile	5	4	2	0	95
Fourth quintile	5	3	2	1	95
Highest income quintile	3	2	2	0	97
Self-employed	3	2	2	1	97
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	3	2	2	0	97
Social tenant	8	7	3	1	92
Private tenant	7	5	3	1	93
Other, including shared ownership	9	9	4	2	91
					Continued

Table 14.7 Continued

Family disability status	Problems with smoking, drinking or drugs				Unweighted base	
	At least one of these	Smoking	Drinking alcohol	Taking drugs		None of these
No adult or child has a disability	4	3	2	0	96	2,573
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	4	3	2	1	96	875
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	5	4	2	1	95	1,088
At least one adult and one child have disability	8	6	3	1	92	781
All	5	4	2	1	95	5,317

Base: All children aged 8-18 years.

Note: Multiple response in 'smoking', 'drinking alcohol' and 'taking drugs' categories, row per cent totals do not equal 100.

Table 14.8a Self-reported child's work, by family characteristics

	Whether worked for money in last week			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
<i>Row per cent</i>				
Family type				
Couple	30	70	100	1,658
Lone parent	28	72	100	724
Family unit work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	29	71	100	396
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	27	73	100	328
Couple: both 16+ hours	33	67	100	965
Couple: one 16+ hours	27	73	100	565
Couple: both 0-15 hours	19	81	100	128
Sex of child				
Male	29	71	100	1,241
Female	30	70	100	1,139
Age of child				
11 years	22	78	100	478
12 years	23	77	100	479
13 years	32	68	100	457
14 years	33	67	100	478
15 years	37	63	100	490
Ethnic group of mother				
White	32	68	100	2,206
Black	•	•	•	40
Asian	8	92	100	89
Other	•	•	•	44
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	27	73	100	379
Second quintile	28	72	100	430
Third quintile	31	69	100	412
Fourth quintile	28	72	100	349
Highest income quintile	31	69	100	407
Self-employed	33	67	100	405
Number of dependent children				
One or two	30	70	100	1,550
Three or more	30	70	100	832

Continued

Table 14.8a Continued

	Whether worked for money in last week			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
				<i>Row per cent</i>
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	35	65	100	296
5-10 years	27	73	100	699
11-15 years	30	70	100	1,387
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	30	70	100	1,598
Social tenant	30	70	100	558
Private tenant	27	73	100	191
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	33
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	30	70	100	1,140
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	25	75	100	382
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	31	69	100	511
At least one adult and one child have disability	33	67	100	347
All	30	70	100	2,380

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Note: Children were asked to include paid jobs around the house.

Table 14.8b Self-reported child's work, by family characteristics continued – number of hours worked

	Hours worked in last 7 days			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Up to 5 hours	6 to 15 hours	Over 16 hours		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	83	15	2	100	472
Lone parent	80	15	5	100	175
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	76	18	5	100	98
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	85	11	4	100	77
Couple: both 16+ hours	82	17	1	100	297
Couple: one 16+ hours	84	12	5	100	150
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	25
Sex of child					
Male	82	14	3	100	342
Female	82	16	2	100	304
Age of child					
11 years	90	4	6	100	86
12 years	88	10	2	100	103
13 years	89	11		100	133
14 years	80	18	2	100	151
15 years	71	24	5	100	174
Ethnic group of mother					
White	82	15	3	100	628
Black	•	•	•	•	4
Asian	•	•	•	•	7
Other	•	•	•	•	7
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	79	14	6	100	88
Second quintile	77	17	6	100	106
Third quintile	86	12	2	100	120
Fourth quintile	81	19	1	100	88
Highest income quintile	86	13	2	100	113
Self-employed	81	16	2	100	132

Continued

Table 14.8b Continued

	Hours worked in last 7 days			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Up to 5 hours	6 to 15 hours	Over 16 hours		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Number of dependent children					
One or two	82	15	3	100	414
Three or more	83	15	2	100	233
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	83	15	2	100	93
5-10 years	88	11	1	100	182
11-15 years	80	17	4	100	372
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	82	15	3	100	443
Social tenant	82	14	4	100	147
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	44
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	13
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	82	16	2	100	309
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	90	9	1	100	90
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	79	19	2	100	146
At least one adult and one child have disability	79	13	8	100	102
All	82	15	3	100	647

Base: All children aged 11-15 years who had done paid work in last seven days.

Table 14.9 Self-reported money received by child in last week, by family characteristics

	Money received in the last week						Total	Unweighted base
	None	Under £5	£5 to £8	£8 to £12.50	£12.50 to £25	Over £25		
Family type								
Couple	22	28	6	19	15	10	100	1,552
Lone parent	17	27	4	19	19	15	100	669
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	17	23	4	17	24	15	100	370
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	18	32	3	21	12	14	100	299
Couple: both 16+ hours	20	28	5	19	17	11	100	909
Couple: one 16+ hours	24	27	6	19	14	9	100	525
Couple: both 0-15 hours	30	29	9	17	10	5	100	118
Sex of child								
Male	24	28	5	17	16	10	100	1,159
Female	17	27	6	21	17	13	100	1,060
Age of child								
11 years	27	41	7	14	7	5	100	436
12 years	21	38	6	16	12	7	100	442
13 years	19	32	6	20	15	8	100	428
14 years	18	19	5	23	21	15	100	451
15 years	20	12	3	21	24	19	100	464
Ethnic group of mother								
White	20	29	5	19	16	11	100	2,054
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	38
Asian	44	18	6	11	14	8	100	84
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	42

Continued

Table 14.9 Continued

	Money received in the last week						Total	Unweighted base
	None	Under £5	£5 to £8	£8 to £12.50	£12.50 to £25	Over £25		
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	22	25	5	24	12	11	100	354
Second quintile	20	24	4	21	18	13	100	396
Third quintile	19	31	7	18	16	10	100	373
Fourth quintile	20	27	7	18	20	8	100	330
Highest income quintile	24	30	4	15	15	12	100	386
Self-employed	21	27	4	18	16	13	100	382
Number of dependent children								
One or two	20	28	5	18	17	12	100	1,452
Three or more	22	27	6	20	16	9	100	769
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	25	26	7	22	11	10	100	276
5-10 years	22	31	7	17	13	10	100	653
11-15 years	20	26	4	19	19	12	100	1,292
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	21	28	5	20	15	11	100	1,504
Social tenant	19	28	5	19	18	12	100	510
Private tenant	23	27	3	15	21	10	100	173
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	32

Continued

Table 14.9 Continued

Family disability status	Money received in the last week						Total	Unweighted base
	None	Under £5	£5 to £8	£8 to £12.50	£12.50 to £25	Over £25		
No adult or child has a disability	21	27	5	18	16	13	100	1,063
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	21	31	4	21	15	8	100	355
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	20	29	6	17	17	10	100	481
At least one adult and one child have disability	21	25	5	21	17	11	100	320
All	21	28	5	19	16	11	100	2,219

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Note: Children were asked to include pocket money or allowances and money earned in a job or for doing things around the house.

Table 14.10 Self-reported what usually done with money, by family characteristics

	What usually done with money						Unweighted base
	I save money and try not to spend it	I save up and then buy things I want	I spend money as soon as I get it	I spend some and save some	I never have any money	Total	
Family type							
Couple	13	38	12	35	2	100	1,648
Lone parent	14	33	18	33	2	100	708
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	34	17	35	1	100	392
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	15	31	19	31	3	100	316
Couple: both 16+ hours	12	38	11	37	1	100	964
Couple: one 16+ hours	15	37	13	33	1	100	557
Couple: both 0-15 hours	11	39	19	24	7	100	127
Sex of child							
Male	14	43	12	30	2	100	1,231
Female	14	30	16	39	2	100	1,123
Age of child							
11 years	16	38	13	31	1	100	470
12 years	15	38	10	35	1	100	475
13 years	16	35	14	35	1	100	446
14 years	10	39	15	34	3	100	477
15 years	11	34	15	37	2	100	488
Ethnic group of mother							
White	12	37	15	34	1	100	2,183
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	39
Asian	28	29	6	32	6	100	87
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	44

Continued

Table 14.10 Continued

	What usually done with money						Unweighted base
	I save money and try not to spend it	I save up and then buy things I want	I spend money as soon as I get it	I spend some and save some	I never have any money	Total	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	17	34	16	28	3	100	368
Second quintile	13	35	18	33	1	100	426
Third quintile	13	37	17	30	2	100	405
Fourth quintile	14	39	9	36	1	100	344
Highest income quintile	11	38	9	40	3	100	408
Self-employed	14	35	13	36	1	100	405
Number of dependent children							
One or two	14	38	13	33	2	100	1,532
Three or more	13	34	15	36	1	100	824
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	13	32	18	34	3	100	291
5-10 years	14	35	14	36	2	100	692
11-15 years	14	38	13	34	2	100	1,373
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	39	11	36	1	100	1,583
Social tenant	16	30	23	28	3	100	549
Private tenant	15	33	17	34	1	100	189
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	33

Continued

Table 14.10 Continued

	What usually done with money						Unweighted base
	I save money and try not to spend it	I save up and then buy things I want	I spend money as soon as I get it	I spend some and save some	I never have any money	Total	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	11	38	13	36	2	100	1,134
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	15	35	15	33	2	100	376
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	17	35	13	34	1	100	505
At least one adult and one child have disability	16	35	15	32	2	100	339
All	14	37	14	34	2	100	2,354

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

Table 14.11 Self-reported feelings about school work and appearance, by family characteristics

	Feelings about your school work						Feelings about your appearance				Total	Unweighted base		
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy		Neither happy or unhappy		Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		Extremely happy, very happy or happy		Neither happy or unhappy				Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy	
Family type														
Couple	77	16	7	82	12	6	100	1,651						
Lone parent	73	22	5	74	17	9	100	712						
Family unit work status														
Lone parent: 16+ hours	75	21	4	74	18	8	100	390						
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	69	24	7	74	16	10	100	322						
Couple: both 16+ hours	79	14	6	82	11	6	100	967						
Couple: one 16+ hours	75	19	6	81	12	6	100	557						
Couple: both 0-15 hours	66	22	12	82	10	8	100	127						
Sex of child														
Male	75	19	6	84	12	4	100	1,248						
Female	77	16	6	75	14	10	100	1,113						
Age of child														
11 years	82	15	4	83	11	5	100	479						
12 years	76	18	6	83	11	6	100	480						
13 years	77	17	6	80	14	6	100	455						
14 years	74	18	8	77	13	10	100	465						
15 years	71	21	8	77	15	9	100	484						

Continued

Table 14.11 Continued

	Feelings about your school work				Feelings about your appearance				Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy			
Ethnic group of mother										
White	76	18	6	80	13	8	100	2,189		
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	41		
Asian	75	17	7	86	13	1	100	87		
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44		
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	71	23	6	78	15	6	100	370		
Second quintile	72	22	7	74	17	9	100	421		
Third quintile	78	15	8	80	13	8	100	409		
Fourth quintile	78	17	5	81	11	8	100	351		
Highest income quintile	82	11	7	82	11	7	100	402		
Self-employed	73	22	5	84	12	4	100	410		
Number of dependent children										
One or two	76	18	6	80	13	7	100	1,533		
Three or more	76	18	6	80	13	7	100	830		
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	75	20	5	80	14	6	100	289		
5-10 years	79	15	6	82	12	6	100	702		
11-15 years	74	19	7	79	13	8	100	1,372		

Continued

Table 14.11 Continued

	Feelings about your school work			Feelings about your appearance			Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	78	16	6	81	12	7	100	1,587
Social tenant	70	23	7	77	15	7	100	554
Private tenant	69	24	7	76	16	9	100	187
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	33
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	78	16	5	82	12	6	100	1,132
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	74	19	7	79	11	10	100	386
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	75	18	7	78	15	7	100	500
At least one adult and one child have disability	70	22	8	76	16	8	100	343
All	76	18	6	80	13	7	100	2,361

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table 14.12 Continued

	Feelings about your health				Feelings about your family				Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy			
Ethnic group of mother										
White	87	9	3	95	4	1	100	2,225		
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	42		
Asian	83	8	9	94	3	3	100	89		
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	43		
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	85	12	3	94	4	1	100	379		
Second quintile	85	10	5	95	4	1	100	434		
Third quintile	88	9	3	94	5	1	100	415		
Fourth quintile	87	10	3	96	3	2	100	356		
Highest income quintile	89	8	3	97	2	1	100	406		
Self-employed	89	8	3	93	4	3	100	412		
Number of dependent children										
One or two	87	10	3	95	4	1	100	1,556		
Three or more	88	8	4	95	4	2	100	846		
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	87	10	3	95	4	1	100	299		
5-10 years	90	7	3	95	4	1	100	709		
11-15 years	86	11	4	95	4	2	100	1,394		

Continued

Table 14.12 Continued

	Feelings about your health						Feelings about your family			Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy		Neither happy or unhappy		Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		Extremely happy, very happy or happy		Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	88	9	3	95	3	2	100	2	1,607		
Social tenant	84	12	5	95	4	1	100	1	567		
Private tenant	87	10	3	92	5	2	100	2	192		
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34		
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	89	9	2	95	3	1	100	1	1,149		
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	85	9	6	93	5	2	100	2	393		
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	89	8	3	95	4	1	100	1	505		
At least one adult and one child have disability	80	15	5	94	5	1	100	1	353		
All	87	9	3	95	4	1	100	1	2,400		

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table 14.13 Self-reported feelings about life as a whole, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>					
	Feelings about life as a whole			Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		
Family type					
Couple	92	6	2	100	1,671
Lone parent	88	8	3	100	724
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	91	7	2	100	400
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	85	10	6	100	324
Couple: both 16+ hours	93	5	1	100	979
Couple: one 16+ hours	91	7	2	100	567
Couple: both 0-15 hours	85	11	4	100	125
Sex of child					
Male	92	6	2	100	1,253
Female	90	8	2	100	1,140
Age of child					
11 years	94	6	1	100	478
12 years	92	6	2	100	489
13 years	93	5	2	100	460
14 years	89	9	2	100	477
15 years	88	7	4	100	491
Ethnic group of mother					
White	91	7	2	100	2,221
Black	•	•	•	•	41
Asian	92	5	3	100	87
Other	•	•	•	•	43
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	91	6	4	100	374
Second quintile	88	9	3	100	429
Third quintile	89	8	3	100	413
Fourth quintile	92	7	1	100	358
Highest income quintile	92	6	1	100	407
Self-employed	93	5	2	100	414

Continued

Table 14.13 Continued

<i>Row per cent</i>					
Feelings about life as a whole					
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Number of dependent children					
One or two	92	6	2	100	<i>1,555</i>
Three or more	90	8	3	100	<i>840</i>
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	88	10	2	100	<i>297</i>
5-10 years	92	6	2	100	<i>703</i>
11-15 years	91	6	3	100	<i>1,395</i>
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	93	6	2	100	<i>1,608</i>
Social tenant	85	12	3	100	<i>562</i>
Private tenant	90	7	3	100	<i>189</i>
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	<i>34</i>
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	93	5	2	100	<i>1,143</i>
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	89	9	2	100	<i>392</i>
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	91	6	3	100	<i>507</i>
At least one adult and one child have disability	85	11	4	100	<i>351</i>
All	91	7	2	100	<i>2,393</i>

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

15 Child maintenance

15.1 Child support receipt and type of agreement

Over half (58 per cent) of families where there was a non-resident parent had an order or agreement for child support at the time of the study (Table 15.1). Just over two-thirds (68 per cent) of these families had received some child maintenance payments. Where an order or agreement was in place, no payment had been received by just under one-third (32 per cent) of families (Table 15.2).

Over two-fifths (45 per cent) of all families with a child support agreement had a voluntary agreement only and just under two-fifths (37 per cent) of families received a Child Support Agency (CSA) assessment only. Families who received a CSA assessment only were more likely to be social tenants (52 per cent) than private tenants³⁴ (39 per cent) or living in owned (or mortgaged) accommodation (26 per cent) (Table 15.3).

15.2 Amount of child support received

The median of weekly child maintenance payments received per family was £46 per week whilst the mean average was £57. Families with a youngest child aged 0-4 years received £49 (mean) and £40 (median) per week whereas for families with a youngest child aged 11-15 years these figures were £62 and £50, respectively (Table 15.4b).

The median of the weekly child maintenance payments received per child was £29 per week whilst the mean average was £38. (Table 15.5b).

Two-thirds (67 per cent) of families with a maintenance order, or agreement, in place, received the entire sum on time. Just over one-fifth (21 per cent) of families, however, sometimes received the sum late (Table 15.6a).

³⁴ Note this group has a relatively small base.

15.3 Reliability

Families in receipt of child maintenance via a voluntary agreement were more likely to receive the entire sum due 'always on time', compared with those receiving maintenance through a CSA assessment (70 per cent compared with 56 per cent, respectively) (Tables 15.6c and 15.6d).

15.4 Contact

Where a child and one of their parents lived apart, one-quarter (25 per cent) had no contact with their non-resident parent. Nine per cent of children saw their non-resident parent every day, while a further 36 per cent did so at least once a week (Table 15.7). Younger children, 0-4 years, were more likely to experience weekly or daily contact with their non-resident parent than children in the oldest age category, 16-18 (see Table 15.7).

Children with non-resident parents, living in lone parent families working 16 or more hours per week, were more likely to see their non-resident parent either at least daily, or at least once a week, compared with their non-working counterparts (51 per cent compared with 46 per cent) (Table 15.7).

Over a third of resident and non-resident parents had no contact with each other (35 per cent). However, of those who did see one another, it was most common for them to see each other at least once a week (26 per cent) (Table 15.8).

Table 15.1 Child support receipt, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>						
	Child support receipt				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Has an order or agreement for child support	Has an order or agreement for child support and has received maintenance payment	Has an order or agreement for child support but has not received maintenance payment	Does not have an order or agreement for child support		
Family type						
Couple	60	36	23	40	100	558
Lone parent	57	40	17	43	100	1,649
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	67	51	16	33	100	835
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	46	28	18	54	100	814
Couple: both 16+ hours	63	42	21	37	100	288
Couple: one 16+ hours	62	35	27	38	100	199
Couple: both 0-15 hours	40	15	24	60	100	71
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	55	38	17	45	100	884
5-10 years	61	42	19	39	100	701
11-15 years	55	38	17	45	100	487
16-18 years	67	39	28	33	100	135
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	68	52	16	32	100	848
Social tenant	48	27	21	52	100	947
Private tenant	56	37	19	44	100	346
Other, including shared ownership	57	39	18	43	100	64

Continued

Table 15.1 Continued

	Child support receipt				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Has an order or agreement for child support	Has an order or agreement for child support and has received maintenance payment	Has an order or agreement for child support but has not received maintenance payment	Does not have an order or agreement for child support		
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	59	43	16	41	100	1,272
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	64	37	27	36	100	306
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	54	34	20	46	100	368
At least one adult and one child have disability	53	33	20	47	100	260
All	58	39	18	42	100	2,206

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent.

Table 15.2 Receipt of child support, by family characteristics

	Child support receipt		Total	Unweighted base
	Has an order or agreement for child support and has received maintenance payment	Has an order or agreement for child support but has not received maintenance payment		
<i>Row per cent</i>				
Family type				
Couple	61	39	100	326
Lone parent	71	29	100	918
Family unit work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	76	24	100	558
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	61	39	100	360
Couple: both 16+ hours	67	33	100	178
Couple: one 16+ hours	57	43	100	120
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	28
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	69	31	100	486
5-10 years	69	31	100	411
11-15 years	70	30	100	261
16-18 years	58	42	100	86
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	76	24	100	575
Social tenant	56	44	100	452
Private tenant	67	33	100	185
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	32
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	73	27	100	723
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	58	42	100	194
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	63	37	100	190
At least one adult and one child have disability	62	38	100	136
All	68	32	100	1,243

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support.

Table 15.3 Type of agreement to receive child support by family characteristics

	Type				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Court order only	Voluntary agreement only	CSA assessment only	Combination of types		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	6	35	42	17	100	322
Lone parent	5	49	34	12	100	913
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	7	55	28	10	100	557
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	2	37	47	14	100	356
Couple: both 16+ hours	6	39	35	19	100	177
Couple: one 16+ hours	6	32	47	16	100	117
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	28
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	2	47	37	14	100	479
5-10 years	5	45	35	15	100	409
11-15 years	9	42	38	11	100	261
16-18 years	12	45	35	8	100	86
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	9	52	26	13	100	573
Social tenant	1	35	52	12	100	448
Private tenant	3	44	39	14	100	182
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	32

Continued

Table 15.3 Continued

	Type				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Court order only	Voluntary agreement only	CSA assessment only	Combination of types		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	6	50	31	14	100	719
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	5	39	45	11	100	193
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	7	40	43	10	100	189
At least one adult and one child have disability	3	35	47	15	100	133
All	5	45	37	13	100	1,234

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent with an agreement to receive child support.

Table 15.4a Total amount of weekly child support received per family, by family characteristics

	Total amount of child support received (£ per week)						Total	Unweighted base
	Not received	£1-£24	£25 - £49	£50 - £74	£75 or more			
<i>Row per cent</i>								
Family type								
Couple	39	14	23	12	12	100	326	
Lone parent	29	16	22	16	17	100	918	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	24	10	24	19	22	100	558	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	39	26	17	11	7	100	360	
Couple: both 16+ hours	33	13	27	15	13	100	178	
Couple: one 16+ hours	43	15	19	10	13	100	120	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	28	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	31	20	23	15	11	100	486	
5-10 years	31	16	22	13	18	100	411	
11-15 years	30	10	22	18	19	100	261	
16-18 years	42	9	18	16	15	100	86	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	24	11	22	18	25	100	575	
Social tenant	44	20	20	12	4	100	452	
Private tenant	33	21	21	16	10	100	185	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	32	

Continued

Table 15.4a Continued

Family disability status	Total amount of child support received (£ per week)						Unweighted base
	Not received	£1-£24	£25 - £49	£50 - £74	£75 or more	Total	
No adult or child has a disability	27	16	25	16	16	100	723
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	42	14	16	13	15	100	194
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	37	15	19	13	16	100	190
At least one adult and one child have disability	38	15	17	17	12	100	136
All	32	15	22	15	16	100	1,243

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support.

Row per cent

Table 15.4b Mean and median amount of weekly child support received per family, by family characteristics

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type			
Couple	51	45	198
Lone parent	60	46	620
Family unit work status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	67	50	414
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	42	30	206
Couple: both 16+ hours	51	45	120
Couple: one 16+ hours	52	45	66
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	12
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	49	40	326
5-10 years	64	46	270
11-15 years	62	50	172
16-18 years	58	49	50
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	71	53	433
Social tenant	36	32	244
Private tenant	47	38	119
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	22
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	57	46	515
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	62	46	109
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	58	46	115
At least one adult and one child have disability	53	46	78
All	57	46	818

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support.

Table 15.5a Continued

Family disability status	Total amount of child support received per dependent child (£ per week)						Unweighted base
	Not received	More than £0 but less than £25	£25 or more but less than £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more	Total	
		Row per cent					
No adult or child has a disability	27	27	28	10	8	100	723
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	42	31	18	4	5	100	194
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	37	25	21	7	10	100	190
At least one adult and one child have disability	38	27	24	7	5	100	136
All	32	27	25	8	7	100	1,243

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support.

Table 15.5b Mean and median amount of weekly child support received per dependent child, by family characteristics

	Mean	Median	<i>Total unweighted base</i>
Family type			
Couple	28	23	198
Lone parent	41	30	620
Family unit work status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	48	40	414
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	26	20	206
Couple: both 16+ hours	31	28	120
Couple: one 16+ hours	23	15	66
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	12
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	31	23	326
5-10 years	39	30	270
11-15 years	42	35	172
16-18 years	54	46	50
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	46	36	433
Social tenant	23	21	244
Private tenant	33	27	119
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	22
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	40	30	515
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	32	23	109
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	38	29	115
At least one adult and one child have disability	33	29	78
All	38	29	818

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support.

**Table 15.6a Reliability of child maintenance payments
(all agreements), by family characteristics**

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	65	24	5	7	100	196
Lone parent	67	20	2	11	100	620
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	71	18	1	10	100	415
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	61	25	3	12	100	205
Couple: both 16+ hours	71	19	5	5	100	120
Couple: one 16+ hours	57	29	4	9	100	65
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	11
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	62	25	2	11	100	324
5-10 years	68	18	2	11	100	270
11-15 years	72	18	4	6	100	170
16-18 years	67	24	2	7	100	52
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	73	19	2	6	100	437
Social tenant	56	24	3	17	100	238
Private tenant	67	21	4	9	100	119
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	22

Continued

Table 15.6a Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	69	19	3	9	100	515
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	72	22		6	100	110
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	61	25	4	10	100	115
At least one adult and one child have disability	55	30	3	13	100	75
All	67	21	3	9	100	815

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support.

Table 15.6b Reliability of child maintenance payments (court order), by family characteristics

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	•	•	•	•	•	34
Lone parent	71	13	4	13	100	62
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	46
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	16
Couple: both 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	21
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	11
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	2
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	•	•	•	•	•	23
5-10 years	•	•	•	•	•	32
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	30
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	11
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	70	17	5	8	100	70
Social tenant	•	•	•	•	•	16
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	8
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	2

Continued

Table 15.6b Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	70	12	8	10	100	56
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	13
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	14
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	13
All	63	22	5	10	100	96

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support via a court order.

Table 15.6c Reliability of child maintenance payments (voluntary agreement), by family characteristics

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	68	20	5	7	100	147
Lone parent	70	20	1	9	100	475
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	72	19	1	8	100	328
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	67	22		11	100	147
Couple: both 16+ hours	72	19	5	4	100	92
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	48
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	7
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	65	23	2	10	100	258
5-10 years	73	18	1	8	100	205
11-15 years	76	14	5	6	100	124
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	35
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	75	17	2	5	100	344
Social tenant	60	22	2	16	100	173
Private tenant	70	20	3	8	100	88
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	17

Continued

Table 15.6c Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	70	19	2	8	100	412
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	77	16		7	100	78
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	68	20	4	8	100	79
At least one adult and one child have disability	61	27	2	10	100	52
All	70	20	2	8	100	621

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support via a court order.

Table 15.6d Reliability of child maintenance payments (Child Support Agency assessment), by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>						
	Reliability of maintenance payments				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time		
Family type						
Couple	54	34	4	8	100	64
Lone parent	56	22	6	16	100	174
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	59	18	4	18	100	89
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	53	26	7	13	100	85
Couple: both 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	41
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	18
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	5
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	53	29	4	15	100	101
5-10 years	55	23	6	16	100	86
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	40
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	11
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	59	28	2	11	100	90
Social tenant	53	23	6	17	100	96
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	46
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	6

Continued

Table 15.6d Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	59	21	6	14	100	135
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	40
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	36
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	27
All	56	26	5	14	100	238

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support via a court order.

Table 15.7 Frequency of contact between child and non-resident parent, by family characteristics

	Frequency of contact						Total	Unweighted base	
	At least once per day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often			Never
Family type									
Couple	2	33	12	11	10	4	29	100	879
Lone parent	11	37	11	7	8	3	23	100	2,679
Family unit work status									
Lone parent working 16+ hours	8	43	12	9	9	2	17	100	1,251
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	15	31	9	6	7	3	29	100	1,428
Couple both working 16+ hours	2	43	10	12	12	3	19	100	439
Couple one working 16+ hours	1	24	16	10	10	5	34	100	315
Couple neither working 16+ hours	4	16	10	10	7	3	50	100	125
Age of child									
0-4 years	20	36	9	4	4	2	24	100	837
5-10 years	8	39	12	6	7	2	25	100	1,169
11-15 years	5	34	13	11	9	4	25	100	1,129
16-18 years	4	32	7	13	17	5	23	100	423
Sex of child									
Male	10	35	11	8	9	3	24	100	1,868
Female	8	36	11	9	8	3	25	100	1,675

Continued

Table 15.7 Continued

	Frequency of contact							Unweighted base	
	At least once a day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often	Never		Total
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	7	41	14	10	10	3	15	100	1,296
Social tenant	10	31	8	7	7	4	33	100	1,635
Private tenant	12	37	9	7	8	3	25	100	539
Other, including shared ownership	15	24	17	7	10	2	25	100	83
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	10	39	11	9	7	3	22	100	1,960
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	10	31	11	8	9	3	28	100	596
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	7	32	11	9	11	3	27	100	546
At least one adult and one child have disability	7	33	11	7	10	4	29	100	455
All	9	36	11	8	8	3	25	100	3,557

Base: All children who have a living, liable, non-resident parent.

Row per cent

Table 15.8 Frequency of contact between resident parent and non-resident parent, by family characteristics

	Frequency of contact						Total	Unweighted base	
	At least once a day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often			Never
Family type									
Couple	2	17	10	8	10	8	45	100	798
Lone parent	11	29	9	8	7	4	32	100	2,629
Family unit work status									
Lone parent working 16+ hours	8	33	11	10	7	4	28	100	1,238
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	14	26	8	6	6	3	36	100	1,391
Couple both working 16+ hours	2	23	8	11	12	8	36	100	392
Couple one working 16+ hours	1	12	12	7	8	11	49	100	291
Couple neither working 16+ hours	3	12	9	6	5	2	63	100	115
Age of child									
0-4 years	20	32	8	6	4	3	27	100	811
5-10 years	9	32	11	8	7	4	31	100	1,137
11-15 years	3	22	10	11	9	6	40	100	1,070
16-18 years	3	16	7	9	11	7	47	100	409
Sex of child									
Male	10	26	10	8	8	4	35	100	1,788
Female	7	27	9	8	7	6	35	100	1,624

Continued

Table 15.8 Continued

	Frequency of contact							Unweighted base	
	At least once a day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often	Never		Total
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	6	28	12	10	9	6	30	100	1,234
Social tenant	9	24	8	7	7	5	40	100	1,585
Private tenant	13	26	9	9	6	3	35	100	520
Other, including shared ownership	12	24	7	8	15	3	30	100	83
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	9	30	11	8	6	4	32	100	1,907
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	10	22	8	8	9	6	37	100	578
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	7	20	9	10	10	6	38	100	513
At least one adult and one child have disability	6	24	7	8	7	4	44	100	428
All	8	26	9	8	7	5	35	100	3,426

Base: All children who have a living, liable, non-resident parent.

Row per cent

16 Childcare

16.1 Usage and arrangements for working mothers

Over half (56 per cent) of children in families where the mother worked were in some form of childcare (formal and informal³⁵) – 55 per cent of children from couple families and 61 per cent of children from lone parent families. Children with lone parents working 16 or more hours per week had a higher level of childcare use (62 per cent) to that of children in couple families with both partners working 16 or more hours per week (58 per cent) (Table 16.1).

Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of children aged 0-2 years old with working mothers and 85 per cent of children aged 3-4 years old with working mothers used childcare. Childcare use declined as children got older to 14 per cent for 14 to 16 year olds (Table 16.1).

16.2 Types of childcare for working mothers

For children in couple families in which both parents worked the most common arrangement was for the 'child's grandparent' to provide childcare (35 per cent). If only one member of the couple was working 16 or more hours per week then again, most often, childcare was provided for children by the 'child's grandparent' (27 per cent). For children in lone parent families in which the mother worked more than 16 hours per week the most common care arrangements were 'child's grandparent' (34 per cent) and 'ex-husband/wife/partner/or child's non-resident parent' (17 per cent) (Table 16.1).

In families where the mother worked, formal types of childcare were mostly used for younger, especially pre-school age, children (18 per cent of 0-2 year olds went to 'day nursery/crèche' and 29 per cent of 3-4 year olds went to 'nursery school/nursery class') (Table 16.1).

³⁵ **Formal** types of childcare include group-based care such as nurseries and out-of school clubs as well as registered childminders. Types of care, such as care provided by family, friends or neighbours, are referred to here as **informal** childcare.

'Breakfast clubs or after school clubs on school/nursery site' were used mostly by young school age children (17 per cent of 5-7 year olds and 14 per cent of 8-10 year olds in families where the mother worked) (Table 16.1).

There was less variation by age associated with informal types of childcare, for example, childcare by 'another relative' increased slightly from 7 per cent for 0-2 year old children to a high of 9 per cent for 3-4 year olds³⁶ amongst children in families where the mother worked (Table 16.1).

16.3 Usage by mothers not in work

Childcare (both formal and informal) was used for less than a third of the children in families in which the mother was not in work (30 per cent). Childcare use for children in couple families in which both partners did not work was 17 per cent (Table 16.2).

Young children (zero to two years old) in families with a non-working mother were less likely to use childcare (37 per cent) compared with 0-2 year olds in families with a working mother (78 per cent (Tables 16.1 and 16.2)). The pattern of use is also similar to that of working mothers, with the level of childcare use declining to under one-tenth (8 per cent) for 14 to 16 year olds (Table 16.2).

16.4 Term-time arrangements by working mothers

One-third (33 per cent) of children's childcare arrangements were not the same during school term-time and school holidays. For school age children, the youngest category (five to seven year-olds) were the most likely to have arrangements that were not the same (45 per cent for five to seven year old children compared with 29 per cent for 14 to 16 year olds). Younger children (zero to two years old) were least likely to have arrangements that were not the same during term-time and school holidays (14 per cent) (Table 16.3).

Children with lone parents working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have arrangements that were not the same during term-time and school holidays than children with lone parents working one to 15 hours per week (30 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively) (Table 16.3).

16.5 Term-time arrangements by mothers not in work

Childcare arrangements were not the same during school term-time and school holidays for one-quarter (24 per cent) of the children in families in which the mother was not at work (Table 16.4).

Children aged 3-4 years with non-working mothers were more likely to have changing childcare arrangements between term-time and school holidays than children of other ages with non-working mothers (Table 16.4).

³⁶ Difference non-significant.

16.6 Use of formal and informal³⁷ childcare by working mothers

In families where the mother worked, informal childcare was used to a greater degree than formal childcare, 41 and 28 per cent respectively.

Four in ten (42 per cent) children in the highest income quintile with a working mother were in formal childcare compared with only two in ten (22 per cent) children in the lowest income quintile (Table 16.5).

Three out of ten (30 per cent) children whose parents owned their home and where the mother worked used formal childcare, compared with two out of ten (18 per cent) children who lived in social housing where the mother worked (Table 16.5).

16.7 Use of formal and informal childcare by mothers not in work

For children in families where the mother did not work, informal types of care were used to a greater degree than formal types of childcare (20 per cent compared with 15 per cent) (Table 16.6).

Children in the highest income quintile where the mother did not work were more likely to use formal childcare compared to families in the lowest income quintile with a non-working mother (24 per cent compared to 16 per cent) (Table 16.6).

In families where the mother was not in work, one in six (17 per cent) children whose parents owned their home used formal childcare compared with only one in ten (11 per cent) children who live in social housing (Table 16.6).

16.8 Quality of childcare

Families working more than 16 hours per week were more positive about the overall quality of childcare. Three-fifths (60 per cent) of mothers in couple families where both partners worked 16 or more hours per week said that childcare was 'very' or 'fairly good'. In contrast, in couple families where neither partner worked 16 or more hours per week, less than half (47 per cent) said that the quality of childcare was 'very' or 'fairly good' (Table 16.7).

Two-thirds (67 per cent) of mothers with a youngest child aged between 0-4 years old rated the quality of the childcare they received as 'very' or 'fairly good', whereas only two-fifths (44 per cent) of mothers with a youngest child aged 11 to 15 years did so (Table 16.7).

³⁷ See footnote 35.

16.9 Availability

Over a quarter (27 per cent) of families said that there was 'not enough' childcare in their local area, whilst 46 per cent reported that there was about the right amount (Table 16.8).

One-third (30 per cent) of families where at least one child and one adult had a disability felt that there were 'not enough' childcare places in the local area compared with a quarter (26 per cent) of those families where no one had a disability (Table 16.8).

16.10 Information

Over half (56 per cent) of families reported that the information available about childcare was 'about right'. Those with a youngest child aged 0-4 years were more likely than those with a youngest child aged 11 to 15 years to say that there was 'too little' information available (22 per cent compared with 10 per cent) (Table 16.9).

16.11 Affordability

Mothers in couple families where both partners worked 16 or more hours per week were more likely to say that local childcare was 'very' or 'fairly affordable' (52 per cent) compared to mothers in couple families in which neither partner worked 16 or more hours per week (36 per cent). Lone parents working 16 or more hours per week were also more likely to say that childcare was 'very' or 'fairly affordable' (43 per cent) compared with lone parents not working 16 or more hours (35 per cent) (Table 16.10).

Almost half (49 per cent) of the families where no adult or child had a disability said that childcare was 'very' or 'fairly affordable' compared to 42 per cent of families where at least an adult and a child had a disability (Table 16.10).

16.12 Information sources

About three in ten (28 per cent) mothers had obtained information about local childcare services. Families with children aged 0-4 years were the most likely to have obtained information (49 per cent) (Table 16.11).

As in 2006, the principal source of information about childcare was informal or 'word-of-mouth', a fifth (19 per cent) of families had obtained information in this way (Table 16.11).

Mothers with younger children were most likely to obtain information through 'word-of-mouth', with 34 per cent of families with a youngest child aged 0-4 years using this way compared to 3 per cent of mothers with a youngest child aged 11 to 15 years (Table 16.11).

Table 16.1 Childcare arrangements for children with working mothers, by family characteristics

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school [including Welsh medium]	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Family type							
Couple	55	6	0	5	3	7	1
Lone parent	61	6	0	5	2	7	1
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	62	6	0	5	2	8	1
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	55	3	2	3		2	
Couple: both 16+ hours	58	7	0	6	2	8	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	46	5		2	5	4	0
Couple: either 1-15 hours	31	7					
Sex of child							
Male	56	6	0	4	3	7	1
Female	56	6	0	5	2	6	1
Age of child							
0-2 years	78	16	0	18	6	12	1
3-4 years	85	29	0	13	15	11	2
5-7 years	70	1	0	0	0	10	1
8-10 years	64	0	0	0		8	1
11-13 years	44	0	0			2	0
14-16 years	14	0				0	0

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	57	7	0	5	3	7	1
Social tenant	46	4	0	2	2	4	0
Private tenant	63	6	0	5	2	10	1
Other, including shared ownership	56	6	1	8	5	2	1
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	59	7	0	5	3	7	1
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	54	5	1	4	3	6	1
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	50	6		6	2	7	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	47	4	0	2	1	4	0
All	56	6	0	5	3	7	1

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement							The child's older brother/ sister
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or school club, on school/ nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/ nursery school site	Holiday club/scheme	My ex- husband/ wife/partner/ the child's non-resident parent	The child's grandparent(s)		
Family type								
Couple	2	6	1	4	1	33	3	
Lone parent	1	8	2	5	18	33	5	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	9	2	5	17	34	5	
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	3	2			27	25	5	
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	6	1	4	1	35	3	
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	3	0	2	1	27	2	
Couple: either 1-15 hours		2			2	18	4	
Sex of child								
Male	2	6	1	4	4	33	3	
Female	1	6	1	3	5	33	4	
Age of child								
0-2 years	2	0	0	0	3	44	0	
3-4 years	1	6	0	3	3	41	1	
5-7 years	2	17	3	9	6	45	4	
8-10 years	2	14	3	8	7	38	6	
11-13 years	1	2	0	3	6	28	7	
14-16 years	0	0		0	2	9	3	

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						The child's older brother/ sister
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or After school club, on school/ nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/ nursery school site	Holiday club/ scheme	My ex- husband/ wife/partner/ the child's non-resident parent	The child's grandparent(s)	
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	6	1	4	3	34	3
Social tenant	0	4	1	2	7	23	6
Private tenant	3	7	1	4	8	36	4
Other, including shared ownership	3	7		1	7	32	3
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	1	6	1	3	5	35	3
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	6	2	4	5	34	3
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	2	5	1	4	2	29	4
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	7	2	4	6	26	6
All	1	6	1	4	4	33	4

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement					Unweighted base
	Another relative	A friend or neighbour	Other nursery education provider	Other childcare provider	Childcare not required	
Family type						
Couple	6	6	0	0	45	4,704
Lone parent	8	9		0	39	1,368
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	8		0	38	1,231
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	3	14			45	137
Couple: both 16+ hours	6	6	0	0	42	3,548
Couple: one 16+ hours	5	6		1	54	1,106
Couple: either 1-15 hours	6	7	2		69	50
Sex of child						
Male	6	6	0	0	44	3,142
Female	7	7	0	0	44	2,917
Age of child						
0-2 years	7	4	0	0	22	1,152
3-4 years	9	6	0	0	15	633
5-7 years	8	11		1	30	1,002
8-10 years	8	9		1	36	1,041
11-13 years	6	7		1	56	1,103
14-16 years	2	2		0	86	1,141

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						Unweighted base
	Another relative	A friend or neighbour	Other nursery education provider	Other childcare provider	Childcare not required		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	6	6	0	0	43	4,588	
Social tenant	8	7	0	0	54	877	
Private tenant	7	6		0	37	479	
Other, including shared ownership	5	7			44	124	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	7	6	0	0	41	3,518	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	7		1	46	879	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	5	6	0	0	50	1,086	
At least one adult and one child have disability	5	6		1	53	587	
All	6	6	0	0	44	6,070	

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is in work.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.2 Childcare arrangements for children with non-working mothers, by family characteristics

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Family type							
Couple	28	4	0	2	4	1	0
Lone parent	35	5	0	2	2	1	0
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: not working	35	5	0	2	2	1	0
Couple: one 16+ hours, one not working	31	4	0	2	5	1	0
Couple: one 1-15 hours, one not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: both not working	17	2	0	1	1	0	
Age of child							
0-2 years	37	5		6	6	2	0
3-4 years	49	20	0	2	11	2	1
5-7 years	33	0	0	0	1	0	0
8-10 years	29		0			1	
11-13 years	20		0		0		
14-16 years	8		0		0	0	

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	32	5	0	2	5	1	0
Social tenant	27	4	0	1	2	0	0
Private tenant	30	4	0	3	3	1	0
Other, including shared ownership	46	3	2	2	3	7	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	31	5	0	2	4	1	0
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	37	3	1	1	2	1	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	28	3		2	3	1	0
At least one adult and one child have disability	24	3	0	1	2	1	0
All	30	4	0	2	3	1	0

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement							The child's older brother/ sister
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or After school club, on school/ nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/ nursery school site	Holiday club/scheme	My ex- husband/ wife/partner/ the child's non-resident parent	The child's grandparent(s)		
Family type								
Couple	3	2	0	1	1	14	2	
Lone parent	2	3	1	1	8	15	3	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: not working	2	3	1	1	8	15	3	
Couple: one 16+ hours, one not working	4	2	0	1	1	16	2	
Couple: one 1-15 hours, one not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Couple: both not working	1	2	0	0	1	7	3	
Age of child								
0-2 years	3				2	19	1	
3-4 years	3	2		0	4	18	1	
5-7 years	5	6	2	2	5	18	2	
8-10 years	4	5	1	2	3	14	4	
11-13 years	2	1	1	1	2	11	4	
14-16 years	1	1		0	1	3	3	

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or After school club, school club, on school/nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/nursery school site	Holiday club/scheme	My ex-husband/wife/partner/the child's non-resident parent	The child's grandparent(s)	The child's older brother/sister
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	4	2	0	1	2	16	2
Social tenant	2	2	1	0	3	12	3
Private tenant	2	1	1	1	6	16	1
Other, including shared ownership	5	10			1	15	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	2	2	0	1	3	14	1
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	3	2	1	3	18	3
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	3	2	0	1	3	14	3
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	1	0	1	2	11	2
All	3	2	1	1	3	14	2

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement					Unweighted base
	Another relative	A friend or neighbour	Other nursery education provider	Other childcare provider	Childcare not required	
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	6			68	1,451
Social tenant	5	4	0	0	73	1,778
Private tenant	3	4		1	70	537
Other, including shared ownership	10	4			54	87
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	5	4		0	69	1,822
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	7		1	63	586
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	4	3			72	804
At least one adult and one child have disability	4	5	0		76	648
All	5	5	0	0	70	3,860

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is not in work.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.3 Whether childcare arrangements are the same during term-time and holidays, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>				
	Do you use the same childcare arrangements during school term-time and in school holidays?			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
Family type				
Couple	66	34	100	3,013
Lone parent	71	29	100	937
Family unit work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	70	30	100	864
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	87	13	100	73
Couple: both 16+ hours	67	33	100	2,386
Couple: one 16+ hours	65	35	100	603
Couple: either 1-15 hours	•	•	•	24
Age of child				
0-2 years	86	14	100	983
3-4 years	63	37	100	549
5-7 years	55	45	100	759
8-10 years	58	42	100	721
11-13 years	63	37	100	591
14-16 years	71	29	100	347
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	66	34	100	3,017
Social tenant	72	28	100	511
Private tenant	70	30	100	338
Other, including shared ownership	74	26	100	80
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	69	31	100	2,374
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	64	36	100	579
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	68	32	100	655
At least one adult and one child have disability	58	42	100	341
All	67	33	100	3,949

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is in work.

Table 16.4 Whether childcare arrangements are the same during term-time and holidays for children with non-working mother, by family characteristics

	Do you use the same childcare arrangements during school term-time and in school holidays?			<i>Row per cent</i>
	Yes	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	77	23	100	980
Lone parent	74	26	100	623
Age of child				
0-2 years	80	20	100	464
3-4 years	61	39	100	330
5-7 years	76	24	100	318
8-10 years	77	23	100	226
11-13 years	90	10	100	160
14-16 years	80	20	100	105
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	76	24	100	666
Social tenant	75	25	100	680
Private tenant	78	22	100	206
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	47
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	74	26	100	792
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	75	25	100	298
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	81	19	100	293
At least one adult and one child have disability	80	20	100	219
All	76	24	100	1,602

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is not in work.

Table 16.5 Continued

	Childcare arrangement					Unweighted base
	Childcare used	Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other	Childcare not required	
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	57	30	41	0	43	4,588
Social tenant	46	18	36	0	54	877
Private tenant	63	32	46	0	37	479
Other, including shared ownership	56	30	40		44	124
Ethnic group of mother						
White	56	28	42	0	44	5,697
Black	53	36	26	0	47	90
Asian	41	19	28		59	153
Other	56	31	35		44	132
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	53	22	42	0	47	647
Second quintile	53	24	40	0	47	857
Third quintile	49	19	40	1	51	972
Fourth quintile	62	30	47	0	38	1,189
Highest income quintile	64	42	41	0	36	1,338
Self-employed	48	24	35	1	52	1,069

Continued

Table 16.5 Continued

	Childcare arrangement					Unweighted base
	Childcare used	Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other	Childcare not required	
Government office region						
North East	61	24	53	1	39	333
North West	59	31	43	0	41	667
Yorkshire and Humber	56	27	44	1	44	608
East Midlands	52	26	39	0	48	548
West Midlands	61	33	42	0	39	690
South West	54	27	40		46	554
Eastern	52	21	43	1	48	460
London	51	32	31	1	49	434
South East	53	31	36	0	47	872
Wales	72	22	61	0	28	355
Scotland	54	30	34	1	46	551
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	59	30	43	0	41	3,518
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	54	25	42	1	46	879
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	50	27	36	0	50	1,086
At least one adult and one child have disability	47	21	36	1	53	587
All	56	28	41	0	44	6,070

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is in work.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.6 Childcare arrangements for children with non-working mothers, by family characteristics

	Childcare used	Childcare arrangement			Childcare not required	Unweighted base
		Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other		
Family type						
Couple	28	14	18		72	2,440
Lone parent	35	15	25	1	65	1,423
Family unit work status						
'Mother figure' not working	30	15	20	0	70	3,863
Age of child						
0-2 years	37	18	23	0	63	945
3-4 years	49	36	23	0	51	593
5-7 years	33	14	25	0	67	699
8-10 years	29	12	23		71	574
11-13 years	20	4	18	0	80	529
14-16 years	8	2	7	0	92	448
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	36	20	22	0	64	2,374
5-10 years	28	10	22	0	72	986
11-15 years	11	1	10	0	89	465
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	38

Continued

Table 16.6 Continued

	Childcare used	Childcare arrangement			Childcare not required	Unweighted base
		Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other		
Government office region						
North East	37	13	28		63	258
North West	26	11	18		74	425
Yorkshire and Humber	23	10	15	1	77	332
East Midlands	31	17	19	1	69	251
West Midlands	36	22	20		64	340
South West	33	16	25		67	322
Eastern	33	14	23		67	332
London	27	14	17		73	496
South East	31	17	21	0	69	480
Wales	40	13	31	1	60	279
Scotland	22	13	13		78	348
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	31	16	20	0	69	1,822
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	37	18	26	1	63	586
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	28	13	20		72	804
At least one adult and one child have disability	24	10	17		76	648
All	30	15	20	0	70	3,860

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is not in work.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.7 Quality of childcare (at any time) in local area, by family characteristics

	Quality of childcare in local area						Total	Unweighted base
	Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor poor	Fairly poor	Very poor	Don't know		
Family type								
Couple	18	41	9	2	0	29	100	3,876
Lone parent	14	39	12	3	1	30	100	1,733
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	40	11	3	1	31	100	840
lone parent: 0-15 hours	14	39	13	2	2	30	100	893
Couple: both 16+ hours	20	40	8	2	0	29	100	2,114
Couple: one 16+ hours	18	43	10	2	0	27	100	1,464
Couple: both 0-15 hours	10	37	15	4	1	34	100	298
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	23	44	11	3	1	19	100	2,606
5-10 years	15	43	10	2	1	29	100	1,641
11-15 years	11	33	8	2	1	46	100	1,185
16-18 years	6	35	12	1		46	100	177
Number of dependent children								
1	17	40	10	2	0	31	100	2,402
2	18	41	9	2	1	28	100	2,196
3	18	42	11	2	1	26	100	756
4 or more	15	42	12	2	0	28	100	255

Continued

Table 16.7 Continued

	Quality of childcare in local area						Total	Unweighted base
	Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor poor	Fairly poor	Very poor	Don't know		
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	19	41	9	2	1	29	100	3,451
Social tenant	14	39	12	3	1	30	100	1,400
Private tenant	13	44	11	2	1	29	100	618
Other, including shared ownership	21	37	19	3		20	100	135
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	19	42	9	2	1	27	100	3,134
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	40	12	2	1	28	100	714
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	14	37	11	3	0	36	100	1,132
At least one adult and one child have disability	16	41	9	3	2	29	100	625
All	17	41	10	2	1	29	100	5,605

Base: All families.

Table 16.8 Continued

	Availability of childcare places in local area					Unweighted base
	Too many	About the right number	Not enough	Don't know	Total	
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	47	26	26	100	3,451
Social tenant	1	45	29	25	100	1,400
Private tenant	1	43	29	27	100	618
Other, including shared ownership	1	48	28	22	100	135
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	1	48	26	25	100	3,134
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	2	47	26	25	100	714
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	41	28	30	100	1,132
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	41	30	27	100	625
All	1	46	27	26	100	5,605

Base: All families.

Table 16.9 Continued

	Amount of information available about childcare in local area					Total	Unweighted base
	About right	Too much	Too little	Don't know			
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	58	1	16	25	100	3,451	
Social tenant	54	1	21	24	100	1,400	
Private tenant	52	1	22	25	100	618	
Other, including shared ownership	55	1	27	18	100	135	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	59	1	17	23	100	3,134	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	57	2	16	25	100	714	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	51	1	19	30	100	1,132	
At least one adult and one child have disability	50	1	21	27	100	625	
All	56	1	18	25	100	5,605	

Base: All families.

Table 16.10 Overall affordability of childcare (at any time) in local area, by family characteristics

	Overall affordability of childcare in local area					Total	Unweighted base
	Very affordable	Fairly affordable	Not at all affordable	Don't know			
Family type							
Couple	5	45	24	26	100	3,876	
Lone parent	4	34	31	30	100	1,733	
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	4	39	28	29	100	840	
lone parent: 0-15 hours	5	30	34	31	100	893	
Couple: both 16+ hours	5	47	22	25	100	2,114	
Couple: one 16+ hours	6	43	25	26	100	1,464	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	5	31	29	35	100	298	
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	6	48	31	15	100	2,606	
5-10 years	4	43	26	27	100	1,641	
11-15 years	4	33	17	46	100	1,185	
16-18 years	3	34	17	46	100	177	
Number of dependent children							
1	5	42	26	28	100	2,402	
2	5	44	24	27	100	2,196	
3	5	41	27	27	100	756	
4 or more	8	30	35	28	100	255	
						Continued	

Row per cent

Table 16.10 Continued

	Overall affordability of childcare in local area					Total	Unweighted base
	Very affordable	Fairly affordable	Not at all affordable	Don't know			
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	46	22	27	100	3,451	
Social tenant	5	32	34	30	100	1,400	
Private tenant	4	36	33	26	100	618	
Other, including shared ownership	5	44	27	23	100	135	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	5	44	25	26	100	3,134	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	5	40	27	28	100	714	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	4	39	26	30	100	1,132	
At least one adult and one child have disability	5	37	28	31	100	625	
All	5	42	26	27	100	5,605	

Base: All families.

Table 16.11 Sources of information about childcare in local area, by family characteristics

	Sources of information						
	Yes, obtained information	Word of mouth	Children's information services	Childcare Link	National organisations	Employment service or Jobcentre adviser	Your employer
Family type							
Couple	28	20	8	2	1	0	1
Lone parent	29	18	7	1	1	4	1
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	22	15	6	1	1	1	1
lone parent: 0-15 hours	36	21	8	0	1	8	0
Couple: both 16+ hours	28	19	9	2	1	0	2
Couple: one 16+ hours	30	21	8	1	1	0	0
Couple: both 0-15 hours	24	15	6		1	2	
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	49	34	15	3	1	2	2
5-10 years	24	15	5	0	1	1	1
11-15 years	6	3	1		0	1	0
16-18 years	3	2	0			0	
Number of dependent children							
1	30	20	9	2	1	2	1
2	28	19	8	2	1	1	1
3	25	17	6	1	0	1	1
4 or more	28	18	7		1	3	1

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Sources of information						
	Yes, obtained information	Word of mouth	Children's information services	Childcare Link	National organisations	Employment service or Jobcentre adviser	Your employer
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	28	19	9	1	1	0	1
Social tenant	29	17	6	1	0	4	1
Private tenant	33	22	8	2	0	3	2
Other, including shared ownership	33	24	7	2	1	2	1
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	31	21	9	2	1	1	1
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	27	16	8	1	0	2	1
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	26	18	7	1	1	2	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	22	14	6	0	1	1	1
All	28	19	8	1	1	1	1

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Sources of information						
	Local advertising	Yellow Pages	Doctor's surgery	Health visitor	Local community centre	Internet	Child's school
Family type							
Couple	3	1	1	4	1	5	1
Lone parent	2	1	1	4	1	3	0
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	2	1	1	2	1	3	0
lone parent: 0-15 hours	2	1	2	6	1	2	1
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	1	1	3	1	6	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	4	1	2	4	1	4	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	3		4	8	0	1	1
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	4	2	3	8	1	9	1
5-10 years	3	0	1	0	1	2	2
11-15 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
16-18 years	1		1				
Number of dependent children							
1	2	1	2	5	1	5	1
2	3	1	1	3	0	4	1
3	2	1	2	2	1	3	1
4 or more	3		2	4	2	3	3

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Sources of information						
	Local advertising	Yellow Pages	Doctor's surgery	Health visitor	Local community centre	Internet	Child's school
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	3	1	1	3	1	5	1
Social tenant	2	1	2	5	1	2	1
Private tenant	3	1	1	6	1	4	1
Other, including shared ownership			4	4	1	6	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	3	1	1	4	1	5	1
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	2	0	1	4	1	3	1
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	3	1	1	3	1	4	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	3	1	2	4	1	3	1
All	3	1	1	4	1	4	1

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Parent & toddler group/ playgroup	Sources of information				No obtained information or none of these	Unweighted base
		Other professional	Leaflets, flyers through the door	Other			
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	0	0	0	1	72	3,594	
Social tenant	0	0	0	1	71	1,431	
Private tenant			0	0	67	628	
Other, including shared ownership			1	1	67	138	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	0		0	1	69	3,230	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	0	0		0	73	726	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	0	0		0	74	1,185	
At least one adult and one child have disability		1	0	1	78	651	
All	0	0	0	1	72	5,792	

Base: All families.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Appendix A

Weighting the FACS analysis

A.1 Introduction

The following grossing weights are supplied with the Wave 9 data:

- igrossw** Grossing weight to survey numbers. Sums to sample numbers (5,800 families with dependent children), i.e. $\text{MEAN}(\text{igrossw})=1$.
- igrossp** Grossing weight to population numbers. Sums to administrative numbers (around 7,283,080 families with dependent children). $\text{SUM}(\text{igrossp})=7,283,080$.

A.2 Grossing up

Grossing-up means calculating weighting factors that, when applied to the data, give estimates for the survey that match the population's known profile on a range of different characteristics. Some (rather technical) descriptions of the approach may be found in Deville and Särndal (1992) and Vanderhoeft (2002).

A.3 Grossing up at Wave 9

The Wave 5 report (Willitts *et al.*, 2005) detailed important changes made to the calculation of grossing weights at that wave compared to the weighting regime of Wave 4. The weighting regime of Wave 9 followed the same procedures agreed at Wave 5.

There was a change to the sampling process in Wave 9. Wave 8 responders were classified as either priority or non-priority. (Of the 7,161 cases in Wave 8, 5,184 were priority cases and 1,977 were non-priority). All priority cases were sampled and 966 non-priority cases were chosen at random to be sampled. Thus, a slight adjustment to the weighting scheme was made to ensure that the non-priority cases were not under represented in the final analysis. This is described fully in the technical report.

For Wave 9, a procedure was used that matched the sample to five separate population distributions, whilst ensuring that the weights were not too widely spread, and not too distant from the basic cross-sectional weight.

The population distributions or 'control totals' used to generate the grossing weight 'igrossp' were:³⁸

- Age distribution of Child Benefit recipients.
- Number of dependent children.
- Government Office Region.
- Number/proportion of tax credit recipients.
- Proportion of lone parents.

A.4 The control totals for the Wave 9 grossing regime

HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) (published from a 5 per cent Child Benefit sample in August 2007) provided the control totals for the first three variables (age of recipient; number of dependent children; and region), whilst the estimated proportion of lone parents remained at 25 per cent. The control total [4], relating to the tax credits were also supplied by HMRC. The SAS-based macro (CALMAR) used to calculate the grossing weights can use either population totals or proportions. The proportions option, however, must be accompanied by an estimate of the total number of cases in the population (which in this case is the total number of families with dependent children in Great Britain). The proportions, derived from the totals provided by HMRC, were as follows:

³⁸ Note that igrossw is simply a scaled version of igrossp (i.e. the sum of igrossw equals the number of families with dependent children in the Wave 9 dataset).

Table A.1 Proportions derived from the totals provided by HMRC

Characteristic	Grossing weights Wave 8 (%)	Grossing weights Wave 9 (%)
Age of recipient (years)		
16-24	6.1	6.0
25-29	10.1	10.1
30-34	16.7	15.8
35-39	23.7	22.9
40-44	23.0	22.9
45-49	13.5	14.5
50+	6.8	7.8
Number of dependent children		
1	45.7	45.5
2	38.5	38.5
3	11.9	12.0
4+	3.9	4.1
Lone parent	25.0	25.0
Region of respondent		
North East	4.9	4.9
North West and Merseyside	11.9	11.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	8.6	8.5
East Midlands	7.8	7.7
West Midlands	9.4	9.4
East of England	9.7	9.7
London	11.9	11.8
South East	14.1	14.1
South West	8.4	8.4
Wales	5.0	5.1
Scotland	8.3	8.5
Total	7,050,060	7,283,080

Note: The proportion of lone parents is based on research by John Haskey (2002).

A.5 Control totals for tax credit recipients

The weighting regime of Wave 9 continued to use the number/proportion of New Tax Credit recipients as a control total or 'benchmark' factor. The grossing factors, *igrossw* and *igrossp*, use the four control totals set out earlier plus a **three-fold** split on tax credits. The control totals for this three-way split were provided by HMRC and are as follows. Note that 'other families' is calculated as the difference between the sum of the first two rows subtracted from the total number of families on Child Benefit, the latter figure also supplied HMRC:

Table A.2 Control totals for igrossp

Category	(HMRC totals): New Tax Credit admin figures August 2007	%
Families claiming WTC and CTC	1,587,800	21.8
Families claiming CTC only	3,761,200	51.6
Other families	1,934,080	26.6
Total	7,283,080	

A.6 Important edit to the data

Note that in deriving the corresponding variables using the FACS Wave 9 dataset, those families who were identified as claiming WTC only were edited to the claiming WTC and CTC group. It was felt that these families were responding in error.

Table A.3 compares the distributions of the sample to that of the population on these five dimensions.

Table A.3 Effects of cross-sectional and grossing weights 2007

Characteristic	<i>Column percentages</i>			
	Unweighted figures	Basic cross- section weights (iXSW)	Grossing weights (iGROSSP)	Population data
Age of recipient (years)				
16-24	8.3	7.5	6.0	6.0
25-29	12.5	10.9	10.1	10.1
30-34	17.2	16.9	15.8	15.8
35-39	22.6	22.0	22.9	22.9
40-44	21.3	22.3	22.9	22.9
45-49	12.5	13.6	14.5	14.5
50+	5.7	6.8	7.8	7.8
Number of dependent children				
1	44.6	46.4	45.5	45.5
2	38.0	38.5	38.5	38.5
3	13.0	11.4	12.0	12.0
4+	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.1
Lone parent	31.1	26.1	25.0	45.5

Continued

Table A.3 Continued

<i>Column percentages</i>				
Characteristic	Unweighted figures	Basic cross-section weights (iXSW)	Grossing weights (iGROSSP)	Population data
Region of respondent				
North East	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.9
North West and Merseyside	10.8	11.6	11.9	11.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.5
East Midlands	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.7
West Midlands	10.3	9.4	9.4	9.4
South West	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.4
Eastern	7.9	9.2	9.7	9.7
London	9.2	11.6	11.8	11.8
South East	13.5	14.3	14.1	14.1
Wales	6.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
Scotland	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
Three fold split on Tax Credits				
CTCs only	46.1	47.1	51.6	51.6
WTC & CTC	22.8	21.1	21.8	21.8
Other families	31.1	31.9	26.6	26.2
Total	5,800	7,283,080	5,800	7,283,080

A.7 Comparing the grossing weights for Waves 8 and 9

This final section compares the revised grossing weight for Wave 8 and the grossing weight supplied with the Wave 9 dataset.

Table A.4 provides a number of descriptive statistics for hgrossw and igrossw: including the weighted distribution of family unit working status (hwork1 and iwork1). Figure A.1 shows the distribution of the weights using histograms. Both the table and histograms reveal that the Wave 9 weights are considerably more variable than the Wave 8 weights. This is mainly because the weighting correction needed to accommodate the slight change in the sampling procedure introduced in Wave 9 leads to more variable weights. This is discussed in more detail in the technical report.

Table A.4 Descriptive statistics for hgrossw and igrossw

	Number of families	Range	Minimum and maximum	5th and 95th percentiles	Coefficient of variation (standard deviation/mean) * 100	Variance inflation factor ¹	Family unit work status (weighted) ²
Grossing weight scaled to survey numbers at Wave 8 (hgrossw)	6,940	3.43	0.16-3.59	0.59-1.57	31.6%	1.100	1. (13.4%) 2. (11.6%) 3. (42.3%) 4. (28.2%) 5. (4.5%)
Grossing weight scaled to survey numbers at Wave 9 (igrossw)	5,800	7.00	0.08-7.18	0.46-1.96	50.5%	1.255	1. (13.6%) 2. (11.4%) 3. (42.0%) 4. (28.2%) 5. (4.7%)

¹ A formula that gives an approximate measure of the increase in the variance of sample means purely as a result of weighting is:

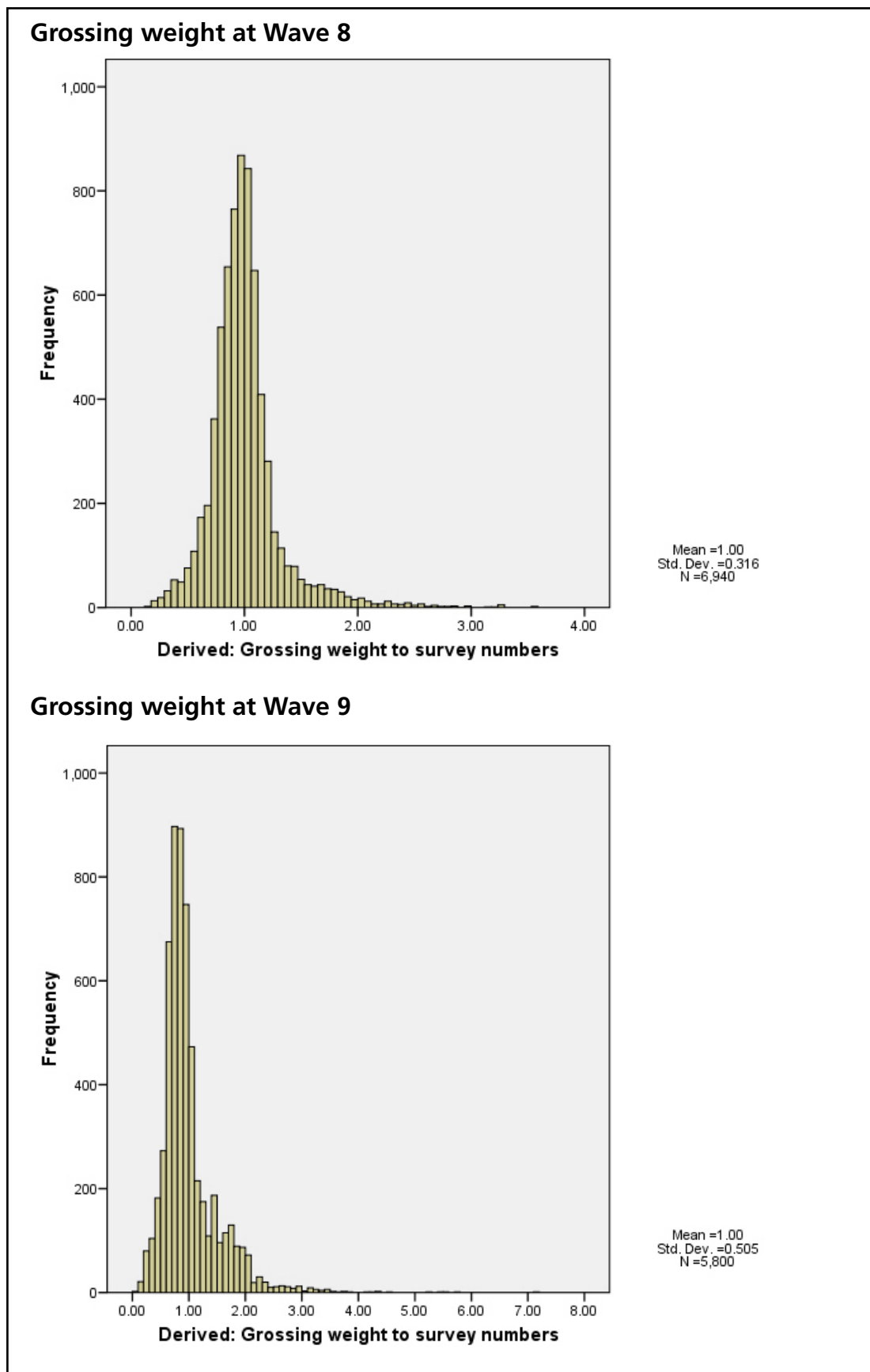
$$I = \frac{n \sum w_i^2}{(\sum w_i)^2}$$

This can be termed the 'variance inflation factor'. The more varied the weights then the larger the variance inflation factor.

² Family unit working status is defined as follows:

1. Lone parent: working 16+ hours.
2. Lone parent: not working or working 1-15 hours.
3. Couple: both working 16+ hours.
4. Couple: one working 16+ hours.
5. Couple: both not working or working 1-15 hours.

Figure A.1 Histogram of the weights



Appendix B

Standard error analysis

One of the effects of using a complex design is that standard errors for survey estimates are generally higher than the standard errors that would be derived from a simple random sample of the same size. The ratio of the standard error of the complex sample to that of a simple random sample of the same size is known as the design factor. Put another way, the design factor (or 'deft') is the factor by which the standard error of an estimate from a simple random sample has to be multiplied to give the true standard error of the complex design.

The true standard errors and design factors for Wave 9 have been calculated using a Taylor Series expansion method (implemented by the survey commands in STATA). In this appendix the true standard errors and design factor values (which are themselves subject to random sampling error) are documented for selected survey estimates presented in the topic reports.

The tables below present the true standard errors and design factors for a selection of tables in the report.

Table B.1 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for family type, by family characteristics

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	54.3	1.57	51.2	57.4	1.20	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	45.7	1.57	42.6	48.8	1.20	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Couple: one 16+ hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	36.7	1.36	34.0	39.4	1.07	697
5-10 years	29.0	1.29	26.5	31.6	1.08	564
11-15 years	24.4	1.12	22.2	26.6	1.00	411
16-18 years	9.9	0.93	8.0	11.7	1.19	132
Number of dependent children						
1	57.8	1.32	55.2	60.4	1.02	1,025
2	29.4	1.25	27.0	31.9	1.04	547
3	8.6	0.73	7.2	10.1	1.00	160
4 or more	4.1	0.52	3.1	5.2	0.99	72
Gender of mother figure						
Male	3.9	0.51	2.9	4.9	1.00	62
Female	96.1	0.51	95.1	97.1	1.00	1,742
Age group of mother						
Under 25 years	13.4	0.92	11.5	15.2	1.03	287
25-29 years	11.9	0.79	10.3	13.4	0.93	260
30-34 years	12.6	0.76	11.1	14.1	0.87	254
35-39 years	21.3	1.11	19.1	23.5	1.03	366
40-44 years	19.4	1.05	17.3	21.4	1.01	322
45 years and over	21.5	1.34	18.9	24.2	1.24	315
Ethnic group of mother						
White	90.1	1.57	87.0	93.2	1.99	1,649
Black	4.9	0.99	3.0	6.9	1.74	75
Asian	1.6	0.39	0.9	2.4	1.18	27
Other	3.4	0.68	2.0	4.7	1.43	52

Continued

Table B.1 Continued

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	35.1	1.80	31.6	38.7	1.43	555
Social tenant	44.0	2.15	39.7	48.2	1.65	862
Private tenant	17.4	1.09	15.3	19.6	1.09	321
Other, including shared ownership	3.4	0.44	2.6	4.3	0.92	64
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	48.0	1.61	44.8	51.2	1.22	947
Second quintile	33.0	1.38	30.2	35.7	1.12	548
Third quintile	10.0	0.84	8.3	11.7	1.06	165
Fourth quintile	3.8	0.52	2.8	4.8	1.04	62
Highest income quintile	1.9	0.42	1.0	2.7	1.19	28
Self-employed	3.4	0.54	2.3	4.4	1.14	54
Government office region						
North East	6.9	2.47	2.0	11.8	3.71	150
North West	11.0	2.32	6.4	15.5	2.83	182
Yorkshire and Humber	10.0	2.50	5.0	14.9	3.18	202
East Midlands	8.0	2.25	3.5	12.4	3.16	148
West Midlands	8.5	2.17	4.2	12.8	2.96	168
South West	6.4	1.86	2.8	10.1	2.89	125
Eastern	8.7	2.52	3.7	13.7	3.40	131
London	13.0	2.92	7.3	18.8	3.30	183
South East	11.8	2.41	7.0	16.5	2.84	192
Wales	6.1	2.13	1.9	10.3	3.39	134
Scotland	9.6	2.37	4.9	14.3	3.07	189
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	59.5	1.29	56.9	62.0	1.00	1,058
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	13.3	0.94	11.4	15.2	1.06	260
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	15.6	0.89	13.8	17.3	0.93	282
At least one adult and one child have disability	11.7	0.76	10.2	13.2	0.90	203
All	100	0	100	100	0	1,804

Base: All lone parent families.

Table B.2 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for mother's self-reported health status, by family characteristics

	% in good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	74.2	0.92	72.3	76.0	1.37	3,934
Lone parent	60.5	1.36	57.8	63.2	1.06	1,804
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	66.1	1.94	62.3	70.0	1.15	898
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	58.6	5.99	46.8	70.5	0.97	89
Lone parent: not working	53.2	2.00	49.3	57.2	0.98	817
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	78.8	1.09	76.6	80.9	1.30	2,165
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	75.0	4.11	66.8	83.1	1.13	119
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	77.4	2.37	72.7	82.1	1.31	451
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	67.5	1.73	64.1	70.9	1.12	882
Couple: mother and partner not working	49.7	3.59	42.6	56.8	1.04	244
Couple: other	53.2	7.33	38.7	67.6	1.35	73
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	74.7	1.12	72.5	76.9	1.26	2,570
5-10 years	71.3	1.42	68.5	74.1	1.23	1,632
11-15 years	65.0	1.62	61.8	68.2	1.23	1,174
16-18 years	64.4	3.19	58.1	70.7	1.44	362
Age group of mother						
Under 25 years	70.7	2.35	66.0	75.3	0.96	479
25-29 years	75.0	1.60	71.8	78.1	0.89	717
30-34 years	76.0	1.57	72.9	79.1	1.11	984
35-39 years	74.5	1.39	71.8	77.3	1.16	1,300
40-44 years	68.3	1.38	65.5	71.0	1.07	1,220
45 years and over	63.5	1.88	59.8	67.3	1.40	1,038
Ethnic group of mother						
White	71.3	0.80	69.7	72.9	1.28	5,262
Black	61.6	4.67	52.4	70.8	1.11	126
Asian	63.3	4.58	54.3	72.4	1.41	185
Other	69.9	4.00	62.0	77.8	1.16	161

Continued

Table B.2 Continued

	% in good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	60.3	1.57	57.2	63.4	1.00	1,224
Second quintile	61.8	1.55	58.7	64.9	1.00	1,053
Third quintile	71.4	1.55	68.3	74.4	1.06	901
Fourth quintile	74.5	1.86	70.8	78.2	1.33	832
Highest income quintile	80.4	1.39	77.6	83.1	1.10	916
Self-employed	76.4	1.71	73.0	79.8	1.19	812
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	75.3	0.93	73.5	77.1	1.34	3,556
Social tenant	56.9	1.38	54.2	59.6	0.94	1,420
Private tenant	65.5	2.30	60.9	70.0	1.13	621
Other, including shared ownership	77.1	3.94	69.3	84.9	1.06	136
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	82.6	0.78	81.1	84.2	1.19	3,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	73.8	1.76	70.4	77.3	1.02	721
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	50.4	1.66	47.1	53.7	1.12	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	39.5	2.24	35.1	44.0	1.13	646
All	70.7	0.79	69.2	72.3	1.32	5,734

Base: All families.

Notes: Includes lone fathers but excludes couple families where the father was the 'main respondent'.

Table B.3 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for highest academic qualification in family, by family characteristics

	% no academic qualifications	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	5.6	0.49	4.7	6.6	1.39	3,934
Lone parent	23.2	1.35	20.6	25.9	1.22	1,804
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	15.1	1.32	12.5	17.7	1.03	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	32.9	2.13	28.7	37.1	1.17	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	3.1	0.41	2.3	3.9	1.15	2,165
Couple: one 16+ hours	5.0	0.70	3.7	6.4	1.28	1,475
Couple: both 0-15 hours	32.1	2.80	26.5	37.6	0.97	294
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	8.4	0.68	7.0	9.7	1.21	2,570
5-10 years	10.2	1.01	8.2	12.2	1.31	1,632
11-15 years	11.3	1.13	9.1	13.6	1.30	1,174
16-18 years	15.0	2.18	10.7	19.3	1.33	362
Ethnic group of mother						
White	9.2	0.64	8.0	10.5	1.59	5,262
Black	19.1	3.77	11.6	26.5	1.11	126
Asian	17.0	2.74	11.6	22.4	1.08	185
Other	19.9	4.00	12.0	27.8	1.33	161

Continued

Table B.3 Continued

	% no academic qualifications	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	14.4	3.06	8.3	20.4	1.46	357
North West	9.4	1.48	6.5	12.3	1.32	613
Yorkshire and Humber	10.6	1.74	7.2	14.1	1.25	560
East Midlands	12.7	1.91	8.9	16.5	1.20	459
West Midlands	7.9	1.72	4.5	11.3	1.49	593
South West	7.1	1.11	4.9	9.3	0.96	507
Eastern	7.3	1.27	4.8	9.8	1.16	456
London	14.9	3.04	8.9	20.9	2.22	525
South East	6.5	1.25	4.0	8.9	1.45	779
Wales	14.9	3.24	8.5	21.3	1.54	353
Scotland	10.7	2.15	6.5	15.0	1.54	536
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	4.5	0.43	3.6	5.3	1.29	3,556
Social tenant	26.9	1.54	23.8	29.9	1.18	1,420
Private tenant	14.3	1.58	11.2	17.5	1.05	621
Other, including shared ownership	12.2	2.91	6.4	17.9	1.01	136
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	8.6	0.74	7.2	10.1	1.52	3,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	10.8	1.43	7.9	13.6	1.18	721
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	11.7	1.08	9.6	13.8	1.13	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	14.2	1.41	11.4	17.0	0.99	646
All	10.1	0.66	8.8	11.4	1.67	5,738

Base All families.

Table B.4 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for family unit work status in family, by family characteristics

	% lone parent working 16+ hours	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	0	0	0	0	0	3,934
Lone parent	54.3	1.57	51.2	57.4	1.20	1,804
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	8.1	0.46	7.2	9.1	0.83	2,570
5-10 years	14.7	1.00	12.7	16.7	1.11	1,632
11-15 years	18.5	1.13	16.3	20.8	1.06	1,174
16-18 years	25.7	2.45	20.8	30.5	1.22	362
Number of dependent children						
1	18.8	0.81	17.2	20.4	1.05	2,559
2	10.3	0.65	9.1	11.6	1.00	2,184
3	7.7	1.09	5.5	9.8	1.07	745
4 or more	6.4	1.60	3.2	9.5	1.00	250
Ethnic group of mother						
White	13.9	0.50	12.9	14.9	1.05	5,262
Black	28.5	4.85	18.9	38.0	1.24	126
Asian	2.4	0.93	0.6	4.2	0.90	185
Other	11.9	2.91	6.1	17.7	1.20	161
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	24.8	1.51	21.8	27.8	1.09	1,224
Second quintile	32.4	1.53	29.3	35.4	1.02	1,053
Third quintile	11.2	1.02	9.2	13.2	1.01	901
Fourth quintile	5.1	0.75	3.7	6.6	1.06	832
Highest income quintile	2.5	0.55	1.5	3.6	1.08	916
Self-employed	5.6	0.91	3.8	7.4	1.17	812

Continued

Table B.4 Continued

	% lone parent working 16+ hours	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Government office region						
North East	19.2	1.91	15.4	22.9	0.82	357
North West	12.9	0.91	11.1	14.7	0.71	613
Yorkshire and Humber	18.0	1.81	14.5	21.6	1.04	560
East Midlands	15.8	1.67	12.5	19.1	0.96	459
West Midlands	12.9	1.39	10.1	15.6	0.97	593
South West	10.3	1.75	6.8	13.7	1.27	507
Eastern	12.7	1.39	10.0	15.5	0.99	456
London	11.5	1.45	8.6	14.4	1.18	525
South East	12.9	1.35	10.2	15.5	1.15	779
Wales	15.8	1.76	12.4	19.3	0.82	353
Scotland	14.2	1.39	11.4	16.9	0.88	536
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	11.1	0.56	10.0	12.2	1.10	3,556
Social tenant	17.7	1.07	15.6	19.8	0.95	1,420
Private tenant	21.9	1.84	18.3	25.5	1.04	621
Other, including shared ownership	21.7	3.44	14.9	28.5	0.95	136
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	15.6	0.68	14.3	17.0	1.08	3,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	15.8	1.45	13.0	18.7	1.01	721
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	8.4	0.85	6.8	10.1	1.03	1,172
At least one adult and one child have disability	10.9	1.29	8.3	13.4	1.02	646
All	13.7	0.49	12.8	14.7	1.08	5,734

Base: All families.

Table B.5 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for total weekly family income, by family characteristics

	Mean income of family unit (weekly)	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	659.5	17.45	625.0	694.0	1.47	3,992
Lone parent	308.3	4.90	298.7	318.0	1.26	1,804
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	359.1	7.21	344.8	373.3	1.27	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	248.0	4.47	239.2	256.8	1.11	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	736.0	18.10	700.3	771.8	1.50	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	600.7	30.62	540.2	661.2	1.20	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	330.0	11.70	306.9	353.1	1.18	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	585.4	23.35	539.2	631.5	1.28	2,606
5-10 years	558.8	18.69	521.9	595.8	1.34	1,641
11-15 years	561.4	13.83	534.1	588.7	1.18	1,185
16-18 years	572.3	26.46	520.0	624.5	1.12	364
Number of dependent children						
1	533.2	19.02	495.6	570.8	1.38	2,583
2	610.5	20.05	570.9	650.2	1.33	2,202
3	602.1	26.28	550.2	654.0	1.03	756
4 or more	545.7	30.30	485.9	605.6	0.94	255
Ethnic group of mother						
White	572.3	13.17	546.3	598.3	1.61	5,300
Black	395.6	25.95	344.3	446.9	1.19	128
Asian	680.2	156.63	370.8	989.7	1.21	200
Other	557.6	43.86	470.9	644.2	1.09	164

Continued

Table B.5 Continued

	Mean income of family unit (weekly)	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	673.2	18.77	636.2	710.3	1.44	3,594
Social tenant	324.4	5.06	314.4	334.4	1.21	1,431
Private tenant	404.5	11.98	380.8	428.2	1.15	628
Other, including shared ownership	426.3	26.79	373.3	479.2	1.18	138
Government Office Region						
North East	439.4	25.01	390.0	488.9	1.72	359
North West	553.1	25.26	503.1	603.0	1.56	624
Yorkshire and Humber	490.4	19.86	451.1	529.6	1.66	566
East Midlands	509.8	28.24	454.0	565.6	2.15	467
West Midlands	592.0	68.28	457.1	727.0	1.62	595
East of England	547.6	22.44	503.3	592.0	1.68	457
London	745.9	68.71	610.1	881.6	1.17	532
South East	624.6	22.63	579.9	669.3	1.30	784
South West	569.9	30.80	509.1	630.8	2.04	511
Wales	483.9	40.61	403.6	564.1	1.75	360
Scotland	541.9	27.53	487.5	596.3	1.64	541
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	579.5	15.82	548.2	610.7	1.54	3,230
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	544.1	16.03	512.4	575.8	1.16	726
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	570.5	23.81	523.5	617.6	1.17	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	562.4	60.81	442.3	682.6	1.18	651
All	571.9	14.22	543.8	600.0	1.55	5,792

Base: All families.

Table B.6 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for benefit receipt (tax credits), by family characteristics

	% receiving CTC or WTC	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	70.1	1.32	67.5	72.7	1.90	3,992
Lone parent	83.7	1.00	81.8	85.7	1.04	1,804
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	91.3	1.05	89.2	93.4	1.04	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	74.8	1.64	71.5	78.0	0.97	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	65.4	1.53	62.4	68.5	1.59	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	75.3	1.60	72.2	78.5	1.50	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	79.6	2.46	74.8	84.5	1.01	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	77.4	1.28	74.8	79.9	1.51	2,606
5-10 years	73.5	1.40	70.8	76.3	1.24	1,641
11-15 years	70.9	1.64	67.6	74.1	1.32	1,185
16-18 years	60.6	3.38	53.9	67.3	1.51	364
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	68.9	1.40	66.2	71.7	1.91	3,594
Social tenant	82.8	1.13	80.5	85.0	1.02	1,431
Private tenant	84.6	1.47	81.7	87.5	0.96	628
Other, including shared ownership	82.3	3.65	75.1	89.5	1.10	138

Continued

Table B.6 Continued

	% receiving CTC or WTC	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	71.4	1.43	68.6	74.2	1.84	3,230
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	77.1	1.84	73.5	80.8	1.12	726
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	75.4	1.38	72.7	78.1	1.08	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	77.5	1.55	74.4	80.6	0.92	651
All	73.5	1.10	71.3	75.7	1.90	5,792

Base: All families.

Table B.7 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for holding a current or savings account, by family characteristics

	% holding current or savings account	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	94.4	0.58	93.2	95.5	1.66	3,992
Lone parent	86.5	1.14	84.2	88.7	1.26	1,804
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92.2	1.14	89.9	94.4	1.19	898
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	79.7	1.80	76.1	83.2	1.15	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	95.8	0.61	94.6	97.0	1.50	2,188
Couple: one 16+ hours	94.1	0.74	92.7	95.6	1.28	1,499
Couple: both 0-15 hours	82.9	2.44	78.1	87.7	1.07	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	91.3	0.79	89.8	92.9	1.40	2,606
5-10 years	92.6	0.78	91.1	94.1	1.16	1,641
11-15 years	93.9	0.83	92.2	95.5	1.26	1,185
16-18 years	93.1	1.65	89.8	96.4	1.41	364
Number of dependent children						
1	92.3	0.76	90.8	93.8	1.46	2,583
2	93.5	0.71	92.1	94.9	1.37	2,202
3	91.4	1.06	89.3	93.5	1.00	756
4 or more	85.3	2.22	80.9	89.7	0.97	255
Ethnic group of mother						
White	92.6	0.63	91.4	93.9	1.73	5,300
Black	86.3	3.06	80.3	92.4	1.05	128
Asian	93.2	1.91	89.4	97.0	1.17	200
Other	89.5	2.53	84.5	94.5	1.11	164
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	95.9	0.45	95.0	96.7	1.42	3,594
Social tenant	82.6	1.50	79.6	85.6	1.35	1,431
Private tenant	87.8	1.51	84.9	90.8	1.08	628
Other, including shared ownership	95.1	1.92	91.3	98.9	1.02	138

Continued

Table B.7 Continued

	% holding current or savings account	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	83.3	1.44	80.5	86.1	1.21	1,235
Second quintile	88.2	1.35	85.5	90.9	1.31	1,065
Third quintile	93.8	0.97	91.9	95.7	1.26	912
Fourth quintile	96.5	0.68	95.2	97.9	1.17	835
Highest income quintile	96.6	0.74	95.2	98.1	1.28	925
Self-employed	96.3	0.62	95.1	97.5	0.98	824
Government office region						
North East	93.6	1.66	90.3	96.8	1.14	359
North West	92.2	1.54	89.2	95.3	1.51	624
Yorkshire and Humber	87.2	2.69	81.9	92.5	1.79	566
East Midlands	95.2	1.10	93.0	97.3	1.08	467
West Midlands	95.9	1.47	93.0	98.8	1.73	595
South West	95.3	1.07	93.2	97.4	1.12	511
Eastern	89.3	2.34	84.6	93.9	1.80	457
London	90.8	1.90	87.0	94.5	1.72	532
South East	92.6	1.94	88.7	96.4	2.11	784
Wales	90.5	3.23	84.1	96.9	1.90	360
Scotland	94.5	1.47	91.6	97.4	1.43	541
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	93.2	0.63	92.0	94.4	1.45	3,230
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	92.4	1.16	90.1	94.7	1.12	726
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	90.4	1.09	88.2	92.5	1.25	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	91.7	1.25	89.2	94.1	1.12	651
All	92.4	0.61	91.2	93.6	1.76	5,796

Base: All families.

Table B.8 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for housing tenure, by family characteristics

	% own outright/ with a mortgage	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	79.1	1.08	77.0	81.3	1.76	3,989
Lone parent	35.1	1.80	31.6	38.7	1.43	1,802
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	55.4	2.05	51.3	59.4	1.15	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11.1	1.27	8.6	13.6	1.04	905
Couple: both 16+ hours	88.1	0.87	86.4	89.8	1.33	2,187
Couple: one 16+ hours	75.3	1.50	72.4	78.3	1.41	1,497
Couple: both 0-15 hours	21.5	3.21	15.2	27.8	1.29	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	63.0	1.58	59.9	66.1	1.62	2,604
5-10 years	68.4	1.75	65.0	71.9	1.48	1,638
11-15 years	73.3	1.73	69.9	76.7	1.42	1,185
16-18 years	79.2	2.33	74.6	83.7	1.24	364
Number of dependent children						
1	66.9	1.42	64.1	69.7	1.55	2,583
2	72.6	1.39	69.8	75.3	1.47	2,200
3	65.3	2.49	60.4	70.2	1.38	754
4 or more	48.0	3.57	41.0	55.1	1.10	254
Ethnic group of mother						
White	69.1	1.23	66.6	71.5	1.92	5,297
Black	38.9	6.34	26.4	51.4	1.53	128
Asian	70.6	3.79	63.1	78.1	1.27	199
Other	59.4	5.55	48.4	70.3	1.51	163
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	28.9	2.01	25.0	32.9	1.39	1,233
Second quintile	45.2	2.10	41.1	49.4	1.32	1,064
Third quintile	69.6	1.78	66.1	73.2	1.21	912
Fourth quintile	88.3	1.25	85.8	90.8	1.22	835
Highest income quintile	94.7	0.76	93.2	96.2	1.07	925
Self-employed	83.4	1.69	80.1	86.7	1.35	822

Continued

Table B.8 Continued

	% own outright/ with a mortgage	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	62.5	5.47	51.7	73.3	1.90	359
North West	73.5	2.93	67.7	79.3	1.74	623
Yorkshire and Humber	71.0	2.65	65.8	76.3	1.30	566
East Midlands	69.1	4.83	59.6	78.7	2.21	466
West Midlands	71.2	3.78	63.8	78.7	1.95	593
South West	68.5	4.44	59.7	77.2	2.11	511
Eastern	70.0	3.60	62.8	77.1	1.86	456
London	59.3	4.69	50.0	68.6	2.50	532
South East	70.8	3.02	64.8	76.8	1.90	784
Wales	62.8	5.28	52.3	73.2	1.88	360
Scotland	65.2	4.44	56.5	74.0	2.07	541
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	72.0	1.35	69.3	74.7	1.75	3,226
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	64.7	2.31	60.1	69.3	1.23	725
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	65.2	1.78	61.6	68.7	1.27	1,185
At least one adult and one child have disability	56.0	2.40	51.3	60.8	1.20	651
All	68.1	1.27	65.6	70.6	2.07	5,792

Base: All families.

Table B.9 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for number of leisure activities a family is unable to afford, by family characteristics

	% unable to afford 2 or more items	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	10.4	0.66	9.1	11.7	1.42	3,988
Lone parent	32.7	1.42	29.9	35.5	1.15	1,803
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	18.1	1.46	15.2	21.0	1.06	897
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	50.0	2.02	46.0	54.0	1.04	906
Couple: both 16+ hours	6.1	0.60	4.9	7.2	1.24	2,185
Couple: one 16+ hours	12.6	1.04	10.6	14.7	1.27	1,498
Couple: both 0-15 hours	36.4	2.94	30.6	42.2	1.01	305
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	18.4	0.96	16.5	20.3	1.23	2,605
5-10 years	15.1	1.15	12.9	17.4	1.26	1,638
11-15 years	15.2	1.29	12.7	17.7	1.30	1,184
16-18 years	8.5	1.65	5.2	11.7	1.29	364
Number of dependent children						
1	16.7	0.94	14.8	18.5	1.29	2,580
2	12.7	0.85	11.0	14.4	1.20	2,201
3	19.1	1.83	15.5	22.7	1.23	755
4 or more	30.7	3.10	24.5	36.8	1.03	255
Ethnic group of mother						
White	15.0	0.73	13.6	16.4	1.48	5,296
Black	35.6	5.58	24.6	46.6	1.37	128
Asian	22.8	3.62	15.7	30.0	1.32	200
Other	20.7	3.91	13.0	28.5	1.29	163
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	36.5	1.70	33.2	39.9	1.11	1,234
Second quintile	25.5	1.42	22.7	28.3	1.02	1,065
Third quintile	15.9	1.54	12.9	18.9	1.32	912
Fourth quintile	7.1	1.14	4.8	9.4	1.40	834
Highest income quintile	3.0	0.66	1.7	4.3	1.21	924
Self-employed	7.0	0.92	5.2	8.8	1.07	822

Continued

Table B.9 Continued

	% unable to afford 2 or more items	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Government office region						
North East	17.2	3.06	11.1	23.3	1.37	359
North West	15.1	1.94	11.2	18.9	1.42	624
Yorkshire and Humber	13.9	2.25	9.5	18.4	1.44	566
East Midlands	13.0	1.60	9.8	16.2	1.00	466
West Midlands	13.2	1.68	9.8	16.5	1.16	594
South West	14.4	2.04	10.3	18.4	1.28	510
Eastern	16.3	2.52	11.3	21.3	1.62	457
London	22.5	3.28	16.0	29.0	2.05	532
South East	13.4	1.86	9.7	17.1	1.56	783
Wales	20.2	2.71	14.9	25.6	1.16	359
Scotland	18.5	2.81	13.0	24.1	1.61	541
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	8.0	0.58	6.8	9.1	1.34	3,589
Social tenant	36.6	1.71	33.2	39.9	1.21	1,431
Private tenant	30.1	1.86	26.4	33.8	0.95	628
Other, including shared ownership	15.5	3.75	8.1	22.9	1.19	138
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	13.4	0.80	11.8	14.9	1.37	3,227
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	15.5	1.60	12.4	18.7	1.13	725
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	18.3	1.28	15.8	20.8	1.11	1,184
At least one adult and one child have disability	26.8	2.06	22.7	30.8	1.15	651
All	16.0	0.77	14.5	17.5	1.59	5,787

Base: All families.

Table B.10 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for child's family type, by family characteristics

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	50.5	1.79	46.9	54.0	1.76	1,380
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	49.5	1.79	46.0	53.1	1.76	1,614
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Couple: one 16+ hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Age of child: 0-18 years						
0-4 years	26.4	1.05	24.3	28.5	1.18	828
5-10 years	29.3	1.07	27.2	31.4	1.16	945
11-15 years	29.6	0.92	27.8	31.4	0.99	846
16-18 years	14.7	0.80	13.1	16.3	1.12	375
Sex of child						
Male	52.0	1.05	50.0	54.1	1.03	1,553
Female	48.0	1.05	45.9	50.0	1.03	1,428
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	38.6	1.45	35.8	41.5	1.47	1,210
5-10 years	31.1	1.38	28.4	33.9	1.47	980
11-15 years	23.5	1.22	21.1	25.9	1.42	649
16-18 years	6.8	0.65	5.5	8.1	1.28	155
Number of dependent children						
1	37.3	1.32	34.7	39.9	1.35	1,088
2	36.3	1.48	33.4	39.3	1.52	1,116
3	15.8	1.24	13.3	18.2	1.68	483
4 or more	10.6	1.20	8.2	13.0	1.92	307
Gender of mother						
Male	3.8	0.56	2.7	4.9	1.44	99
Female	96.2	0.56	95.1	97.3	1.44	2,895
Age group of mother						
Under 25 years	10.1	0.72	8.7	11.5	1.18	361
25-29 years	11.1	0.79	9.5	12.6	1.24	416
30-34 years	13.6	0.98	11.7	15.6	1.40	462
35-39 years	24.8	1.40	22.0	27.5	1.60	705
40-44 years	20.9	1.25	18.5	23.4	1.51	575
45 years and over	19.5	1.35	16.8	22.2	1.68	475

Continued

Table B.10 Continued

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Ethnic group of mother						
White	89.3	1.78	85.7	92.8	2.83	2,721
Black	5.2	1.17	2.9	7.5	2.58	130
Asian	2.3	0.63	1.0	3.5	2.09	62
Other	3.3	0.70	1.9	4.6	1.95	80
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	33.2	1.87	29.5	36.9	1.96	876
Social tenant	47.5	2.37	42.8	52.2	2.34	1,527
Private tenant	16.5	1.11	14.3	18.7	1.48	503
Other, including shared ownership	2.8	0.39	2.0	3.6	1.17	83
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	43.5	1.73	40.1	46.9	1.72	1,434
Second quintile	35.7	1.52	32.7	38.7	1.56	1,001
Third quintile	11.6	1.07	9.5	13.8	1.65	317
Fourth quintile	3.9	0.60	2.7	5.1	1.52	105
Highest income quintile	1.9	0.43	1.1	2.7	1.55	48
Self-employed	3.4	0.58	2.2	4.5	1.58	89
Government office region						
North East	7.0	2.60	1.9	12.1	5.02	256
North West	10.5	2.24	6.1	14.9	3.61	292
Yorkshire and Humber	9.5	2.39	4.8	14.2	4.01	324
East Midlands	8.1	2.26	3.7	12.6	4.07	249
West Midlands	8.3	2.20	3.9	12.6	3.93	272
South West	6.0	1.73	2.6	9.4	3.59	196
Eastern	9.0	2.70	3.7	14.3	4.65	224
London	14.2	3.27	7.7	20.6	4.62	318
South East	11.9	2.45	7.1	16.8	3.72	325
Wales	6.2	2.19	1.9	10.5	4.47	226
Scotland	9.4	2.42	4.6	14.1	4.09	312

Continued

Table B.10 Continued

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	56.9	1.40	54.1	59.7	1.39	1,673
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	16.3	1.20	13.9	18.7	1.60	526
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	14.0	0.92	12.1	15.8	1.30	420
At least one adult and one child have disability	12.8	0.94	11.0	14.7	1.39	374
All	100	0	100	100	0	2,994

Base: All children.

Table B.11 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for child’s health status, by family characteristics

	% good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	87.3	0.51	86.3	88.3	1.37	7,504
Lone parent	83.0	0.80	81.5	84.6	1.04	2,994
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: working 16+ hours	87.1	1.02	85.1	89.1	1.07	1,380
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	78.9	1.24	76.4	81.3	1.05	1,614
Couple: both 16+ hours	90.0	0.57	88.9	91.2	1.23	3,818
Couple: one 16+ hours	85.4	0.89	83.7	87.2	1.44	3,017
Couple: both 0-15 hours	78.1	2.37	73.4	82.8	1.41	669
Sex of child						
Male	85.7	0.57	84.5	86.8	1.21	5,530
Female	87.0	0.57	85.9	88.1	1.20	4,943
Age of child						
0-4 years	84.5	0.74	83.0	85.9	1.15	3,273
5-10 years	88.7	0.56	87.6	89.8	0.98	3,287
11-15 years	87.3	0.81	85.7	88.9	1.29	2,708
16-18 years	83.2	1.26	80.7	85.7	1.26	1,230
Ethnic group of mother						
White	86.5	0.46	85.6	87.4	1.31	9,594
Black	82.5	3.66	75.3	89.8	1.53	235
Asian	84.2	2.49	79.3	89.1	1.46	388
Other	85.4	2.59	80.3	90.6	1.27	274
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	81.9	1.12	79.6	84.1	1.22	2,174
Second quintile	81.8	1.17	79.5	84.1	1.27	1,879
Third quintile	84.7	1.30	82.1	87.2	1.51	1,645
Fourth quintile	88.2	1.03	86.2	90.2	1.34	1,532
Highest income quintile	90.2	0.89	88.5	92.0	1.26	1,690
Self-employed	91.1	0.92	89.3	92.9	1.34	1,578

Continued

Table B.11 Continued

	% good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	89.0	0.49	88.0	89.9	1.30	6,453
Social tenant	79.9	0.96	78.0	81.8	1.15	2,763
Private tenant	81.4	1.60	78.3	84.6	1.27	1,052
Other, including shared ownership	89.3	2.29	84.8	93.8	1.09	216
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	92.8	0.45	91.9	93.7	1.33	5,609
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	74.7	1.29	72.2	77.3	1.11	1,532
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	89.0	0.87	87.3	90.7	1.24	2,018
At least one adult and one child have disability	64.3	1.62	61.1	67.5	1.20	1,334
All	86.3	0.45	85.4	87.2	1.34	10,493

Base: All dependent children.

Table B.12 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for distance travelled to school, by family characteristics

	% travelling three miles or more to school	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	24.2	1.25	21.7	26.6	2.12	4,914
Lone parent	22.2	1.41	19.4	25.0	1.39	2,074
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: working 16+ hours	25.8	1.65	22.5	29.0	1.15	1,063
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	17.7	2.00	13.7	21.6	1.42	1,011
Couple: both 16+ hours	26.0	1.50	23.0	28.9	1.84	2,647
Couple: one 16+ hours	22.3	1.51	19.3	25.3	1.63	1,833
Couple: both 0-15 hours	20.2	2.99	14.3	26.2	1.49	434
Sex of child						
Male	23.7	1.28	21.2	26.3	1.81	3,643
Female	23.6	1.27	21.1	26.2	1.74	3,335
Age of child						
5-10 years	8.6	0.71	7.2	10.0	1.40	3,299
11-15 years	29.3	1.97	25.4	33.2	2.30	2,716
16-18 years	50.8	2.19	46.5	55.1	1.47	973
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	25.2	1.25	22.8	27.7	1.99	4,473
Social tenant	19.5	1.62	16.3	22.7	1.57	1,769
Private tenant	19.5	2.45	14.6	24.3	1.48	627
Other, including shared ownership	32.3	5.42	21.6	43.0	1.26	107

Continued

Table B.12 Continued

	% travelling three miles or more to school	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	22.7	1.32	20.1	25.3	1.90	3,482
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	23.5	1.77	20.1	27.0	1.33	1,133
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	23.9	1.82	20.3	27.5	1.56	1,370
At least one adult and one child have disability	27.4	1.88	23.7	31.1	1.29	1,000
All	23.7	1.10	21.5	25.9	2.17	6,985

Base: All children aged five years or more who attend school.

Table B.13 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for amount of time spent active, by family characteristics

	% of children active	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	95.0	0.58	93.8	96.1	1.20	1,883
Lone parent	93.3	0.96	91.4	95.2	1.01	847
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: working						
16+ hours	93.4	1.43	90.6	96.2	1.15	461
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	93.3	1.40	90.5	96.1	0.93	386
Couple: both 16+ hours	96.1	0.63	94.8	97.3	1.11	1,071
Couple: one 16+ hours	93.6	1.16	91.3	95.9	1.28	648
Couple: both 0-15 hours	93.5	1.99	89.5	97.4	1.01	164
Sex of child						
Male	95.0	0.67	93.7	96.3	1.16	1,451
Female	94.1	0.75	92.6	95.5	1.14	1,277
Age of child						
11 years	97.1	0.73	95.6	98.5	1.00	549
12 years	96.7	0.85	95.0	98.3	1.11	567
13 years	95.0	0.96	93.1	96.9	0.98	514
14 years	94.2	1.00	92.2	96.1	1.00	541
15 years	90.3	1.44	87.4	93.1	1.18	559
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	94.8	1.14	92.5	97.1	0.98	449
Second quintile	92.5	1.30	89.9	95.0	1.04	493
Third quintile	95.3	0.99	93.3	97.2	1.05	483
Fourth quintile	94.4	1.28	91.9	96.9	1.19	400
Highest income quintile	96.8	0.83	95.2	98.5	1.01	447
Self-employed	93.6	1.56	90.5	96.7	1.42	458
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	95.0	0.62	93.7	96.2	1.23	1,767
Social tenant	93.3	0.99	91.3	95.2	0.96	697
Private tenant	93.8	1.64	90.6	97.1	0.98	225
Other, including shared ownership	98.3	1.70	95.0	100.0	0.90	38

Continued

Table B.13 Continued

	% of children active	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	96.3	0.59	95.2	97.5	1.16	1,291
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	89.3	1.61	86.1	92.5	1.08	458
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	94.9	1.10	92.8	97.1	1.19	567
At least one adult and one child have disability	93.6	1.21	91.2	96.0	0.97	412
All	94.6	0.49	93.6	95.5	1.12	2,728

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table B.14 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for child support receipt, by family characteristics

	% with order or agreement for child support	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	59.8	2.22	55.4	64.2	1.09	558
Lone parent	57.1	1.58	54.0	60.3	1.29	1,649
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: working 16+ hours	66.6	1.72	63.2	70.0	1.09	835
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	45.6	2.15	41.4	49.9	1.17	814
Couple: both 16+ hours	63.3	3.12	57.1	69.5	1.12	288
Couple: one 16+ hours	61.6	4.06	53.6	69.7	1.21	199
Couple: both 0-15 hours	39.8	5.72	28.5	51.1	0.99	71
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	55.2	2.05	51.1	59.2	1.20	884
5-10 years	61.2	2.39	56.4	65.9	1.26	701
11-15 years	54.8	2.30	50.3	59.4	1.06	487
16-18 years	66.9	4.30	58.4	75.4	1.22	135
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	68.4	1.64	65.1	71.6	1.08	848
Social tenant	47.5	2.10	43.4	51.7	1.24	947
Private tenant	56.0	2.82	50.4	61.6	1.04	346
Other, including shared ownership	57.0	6.48	44.2	69.8	1.03	64
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	58.5	1.78	55.0	62.0	1.29	1,272
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	63.9	3.23	57.5	70.3	1.14	306
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	54.0	2.95	48.2	59.9	1.14	368
At least one adult and one child have disability	53.3	3.27	46.8	59.7	1.08	260
All	57.8	1.38	55.1	60.6	1.32	2,206

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable, non-resident parent.

Table B.15 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for childcare arrangements, by family characteristics

	Yes childcare used	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	54.8	1.19	52.4	57.1	1.68	4,704
Lone parent	61.2	1.90	57.4	65.0	1.31	1,368
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: working						
16+ hours	61.8	1.99	57.8	65.7	1.31	1,231
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	55.1	7.22	40.8	69.4	1.43	137
Couple: both 16+ hours						
Couple: one 16+ hours	57.9	1.28	55.4	60.4	1.58	3,548
Couple: both 0-15 hours	45.7	2.37	41.0	50.4	1.64	1,106
Couple: both 0-15 hours	31.2	8.32	14.8	47.7	1.18	50
Sex of child						
Male	55.9	1.28	53.3	58.4	1.45	3,142
Female	56.0	1.33	53.3	58.6	1.45	2,917
Age of child						
0-2 years	78.1	1.35	75.4	80.7	1.11	1,152
3-4 years	84.5	1.71	81.1	87.9	1.18	633
5-7 years	70.2	1.91	66.4	73.9	1.29	1,002
8-10 years	63.5	2.09	59.4	67.6	1.37	1,041
11-13 years	44.2	2.05	40.1	48.2	1.38	1,103
14-16 years	13.9	1.24	11.5	16.4	1.25	1,141
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage						
Social tenant	56.8	1.15	54.5	59.1	1.61	4,588
Private tenant	45.5	2.90	39.8	51.3	1.57	877
Other, including shared ownership	63.2	2.65	58.0	68.5	1.16	479
Other, including shared ownership	56.5	6.51	43.6	69.3	1.46	124

Continued

Table B.15 Continued

	Yes childcare used	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	59.1	1.22	56.7	61.5	1.52	3,518
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	54.5	2.69	49.1	59.8	1.52	879
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	50.3	2.14	46.0	54.5	1.36	1,086
At least one adult and one child have disability	47.0	2.80	41.4	52.5	1.30	587
All	55.9	1.08	53.8	58.1	1.69	6,070

Base: All children where mother is in work.

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