Millennium Cohort Study Sweep 3
Scotland Report

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MILLENNIUM COHORT STUDY
SWEEP 3 SCOTLAND REPORT

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The views expressed in this report are those of the researcher and do not necessarily represent those of the Scottish Government or Scottish Ministers.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

1. The aim of this report is to present the findings from the third survey of the UK-wide Millennium Cohort Study (MCS3), focusing on Scottish data. Families living in Scotland are compared with families in the UK as a whole, and with families in each of the other countries in the UK where breakdowns are available.

2. **Throughout the report, the findings presented relate to MCS families living in Scotland, unless stated otherwise. In addition, where no differences between Scotland and the rest of the UK are discussed, it can be assumed that findings for Scotland do not differ in a statistically significant way from those for the rest of the UK. All differences presented are statistically significant, unless stated otherwise.[1]**

MCS3 data

3. The Millennium Cohort Study provides large-scale information about children born into the 21st century and the families who are bringing them up, for the four countries of the United Kingdom. The third sweep (MCS3) took place, mostly in 2006, when the children had reached age 5. It collected information from 15,246 families, including 1,814 families in Scotland. Previous surveys of the families had taken place when the children were aged 9 months, in 2001-2, and when they were three years old, mostly during 2004.

Family demographics

4. Overall, the data present a picture of family life between 9 months and 5 years which was characterised by stability and dominated by natural parents. The proportion of families containing both natural parents fell from 85% at MCS1 to 79% at MCS3. This decline is explained almost entirely by a reduction in children living with cohabiting natural parents from one in four (25%) to one in seven (16%). Longitudinal analysis of family change between MCS1 and MCS3 showed that the most common change the children had experienced was the arrival, in four cases out of 10, of a new sibling.

5. A minority of children gained a step-father in their household, and perhaps also a younger half-sibling as a result of their mother's new relationship. Step-father families increased from fewer than 1 in 500 (0.2%) children living in this family type at age 9 months to 3.2% by age 5. It is primarily children born to teenage mothers who have experienced these kinds of family changes.

6. There is evidence of continuing relationships between five-year-olds and their non-resident natural fathers. In the majority of families where the child's father

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[1] In other words, results are only reported where we can be confident that any apparent differences are real, rather than due to chance in sampling. Survey data are based on a sample of people from the population of interest, and therefore can only provide *estimates* of the actual values for the population as a whole.

was not resident, continuing contact was taking place and was often very frequent. Contact patterns and maintenance payments were related to each other, with far fewer non-resident fathers who were not in any contact with their child making payments than those who were in frequent or less frequent contact (9%, 59% and 44%, respectively).

Parenting

7. The MCS3 parenting data cover a variety of aspects of behaviour and attitudes. Parenting activities (such as reading to or playing games with children) were found to vary with some parental characteristics, including employment, ethnicity and qualification level. Parents in Scotland (as in Northern Ireland) tended to engage in many of these activities more frequently than those in England and Wales.

8. Mothers reported engaging in all activities more often than did fathers, with the exception of playing sports or physically active games. Mothers reported reading to their children more frequently than any of the other activities. Parents with lower qualification levels engaged in education activities (such as reading to their children) less frequently than did parents with higher qualification levels.

9. Fathers in Scotland were more likely than those in England and the UK as a whole to report getting their child ready for / putting their child to bed several times a week, and looking after their child on their own several times a week.

10. In terms of discipline, mothers in Scotland were less likely than mothers in Northern Ireland, but more likely than mothers in Wales, to say that they smack their child when naughty at least some of the time. However, they were more likely to report that they tell their child off daily than mothers in either England or Wales.

Childcare

11. Children in Scotland were more likely to be cared for by their grandparent, and had higher rates of being in any kind of formal care, any kind of non-parental care, and any kind of care overall, than children living in England and in the UK as a whole.

School choice

12. In Scotland, within the state sector, parents generally expect to go to the local primary school but can apply to a different school using a placing request. In England parents are asked to give their first, second etc choices of school on a form sent to their Local Authority.

13. Among the majority choosing to send their children to state primary schools, most parents said they succeeded in securing their preferred school (94% in Scotland). Being the closest school was more important when choosing a school than exam performance. However, the most commonly identified factor was the child having

friends or siblings at the school, followed by 'other school characteristics', which included general impression of the school, class size and anti-bullying policy.

14. In Scotland, the proportion of parents who were fully satisfied with the school their child attends was higher among those who had requested a particular school than among those who had not (80% vs 74%). In the other UK countries, it mattered little whether or not parents had requested the school.

Teacher ratings of children's achievement

15. Data from the Foundation Stage Profile (FSP) were examined for children in England, and from the equivalent teacher assessments (Devolved Administration Teacher Survey - DATS) administered by MCS for children in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. These cover six areas of learning:
    - Personal, social and learning development
    - Communication, language and literacy
    - Mathematical development
    - Knowledge and understanding of the world
    - Creative development
    - Physical development

16. Cohort children in Scotland were rated higher on the DATS assessments by their teachers than the cohort members in Wales and Northern Ireland. Their scores were also higher than the equivalent FSP scores for children in England. However, England cannot strictly be compared to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland due to the different instruments used.

Child behaviour and cognitive development

17. Scores on indicators of cognitive development for children in Scotland were higher than those for children in England or Wales on Naming Vocabulary and lower than those for children from Northern Ireland on Pattern Construction.

18. The results showed a marked difference in children from advantaged versus disadvantaged backgrounds, as exemplified in higher cognitive ability and fewer behaviour problems reported for children from highly educated parents, and for children in families with two working parents. Children showing higher levels of cognitive skills and fewer behaviour problems at age 3 were likely to be in the same position two years later.

Child health

19. The majority (88%) of children were reported by their parents to be in excellent or very good health. Children were more likely to be reported to be in excellent health in Scotland (59%) than in England (52%) or the UK as a whole (53%). A small proportion of children (8%) had longstanding illness conditions at both ages 3 and 5.

20. The majority (80%) of children had normal BMI values, although the relationship between living in poverty and higher child BMI values was more marked in

Scotland than in the UK as a whole. Overweight and obese children were less likely to be eating a daily breakfast than children with lower BMI values, and children's eating a daily breakfast was linked to parental employment status (with children of employed parents being more likely to eat breakfast daily than children of unemployed parents). There was also a strong association between the mother's BMI and that of her child.

Parental health

21. Most parents, both mothers and fathers, were in good health, although 12% of mothers and 10% of fathers reported that their health was fair or poor. Mothers' and fathers' self-reported general health varied by employment status (employed parents less likely to report fair/poor health than not-employed parents) and education level (parents less likely to report fair/poor health the higher the level of their qualifications).

22. One in four mothers and one in five fathers reported having a longstanding illness, and 4% of mothers and 2% of fathers displayed high levels of psychological distress.

23. Mothers in Scotland were more likely than mothers in England to smoke ten or more cigarettes a day and to drink alcohol. However, fathers in Scotland were less likely to be frequent drinkers than fathers in England or Wales.

Parents' employment and education

24. Rates of employment were higher among mothers in couples than lone mothers (62% vs 44%), and part-time working was more common than full-time employment (45% vs 16%). The extent of part-time work among mothers had increased since the child was 9-10 months old, although the percentage of mothers employed full time had hardly changed. Of employed mothers, 45% regularly worked at an atypical time of day on a weekly basis, either after 6 pm, at night, or on Saturdays or Sundays.

25. Mothers with degree qualifications or those in the higher socio-economic groups were far more likely to be employed than those with lower or no qualifications. Rates of employment among mothers declined as their number of children increased. Fathers' rates of economic activity were far less variable than mothers' rates. The vast majority of fathers (92%) were employed.

26. The single largest family economy, at approximately one third (35%) of families, was the dual-earner family where the father worked full time and the mother worked part time. Traditional breadwinner families (father only working) constituted 22%.

27. Statutory provisions within the workplace of having time off for family emergencies, which became an employee right in 2000, had been used by 41% of employed mothers and maternity leave by 37% of employed mothers. Use of other statutory provisions (adoptive and parental leave) and non-statutory provisions (e.g. workplace nursery, occasional home working) was very low by

comparison, and 32% of employed mothers responded that they were not using any of the list of statutory or non-statutory provisions asked about.

28. The most common experience was to stay in the same partnership and working arrangements at MCS3 as at MCS2, although changes did occur. The most stable arrangement was the new traditional family economy (father working full-time, mother part-time), and non-employed lone parents were the next most stable group.

Income and poverty

29. Family income and the age of the mother were positively associated. Couples where both were earning were over-represented in the top three of the five income groups, and very rare in the lowest income group. A gradient in family income by the education of each parent was visible.

30. Perceptions of how families thought they were managing financially were strongly linked to income. Those on lower incomes were more likely to say they were finding it difficult or very difficult to manage and those on higher incomes were more likely to say they were 'living comfortably'. There was also a relationship between income and levels of life satisfaction, with the better off tending to have higher life satisfaction scores.

Housing, neighbourhood and residential mobility

31. While residential mobility between sweeps 2 and 3 was substantially lower than mobility between sweeps 1 and 2, it still remained an important feature of the lives of families with young children. Scotland (i.e. families resident in Scotland at MCS sweep 1) had higher levels of residential mobility between sweeps 2 and 3 than England, Wales or the UK as a whole.

Religious observance

32. A majority of respondents (52%) said they attended religious services rarely or never. Catholics were about twice as likely as Protestants to attend services at least weekly. Just over a third of mothers in the highest socio-economic group had no religion, compared to just over half of mothers in the lowest socio-economic group, and those in the highest socio-economic category were substantially less likely than other mothers to attend religious services rarely or never.

1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   This report contains analyses of the Scottish families data from the Millennium Cohort Study sweep 3 (MCS3) when the cohort children were age 5. These data are relevant to policy makers in Scotland, and aim to demonstrate the opportunities for MCS data exploitation in Scotland.

1.2   The Millennium Cohort Study offers large-scale information about children born into the 21st century and the families who are bringing them up, for the four countries of the United Kingdom. The third sweep (MCS3) took place, mostly in 2006, when the children had reached age 5. It collected information from 15,246 families, including 1,534 families in Scotland. Previous surveys of the families had taken place when the children were aged 9 months, in 2001-2, and when they were three years old, mostly during 2004.

Aim

1.3   The aim of this report is to present the findings from the third survey of the UK-wide Millennium Cohort Study (MCS3), focusing on Scottish data. Families living in Scotland are compared with families in the UK as a whole, and with families in each of the other countries in the UK where breakdowns are available.

Plan of the report

1.4   In the rest of this report the sections examine the Millennium Sweep 3 data in themes largely following the divisions of MCS3 questionnaire. Section 2 considers the MCS3 response data. Section 3 focuses on family demographics. Section 4 considers parenting. Section 5 examines childcare, and Section 6 contains the data on parents' choices of primary school. In Section 7 data on assessments of children in their first year of school are presented, followed by data in Section 8 about assessments of children's cognitive levels and behaviour administered as part of the MCS3 survey. Section 9 contains information about cohort children's health with Section 10 focussing on parents' health. Section 11 considers parents' employment and education with Section 12 considering the household income and rates of poverty among MCS3 families. Section 13 examines the housing and residential mobility of MCS3 families and Section 14 considers their religious observance. The equivalent section in the UK User Guide also examined minority ethnic differences. However, this is not included in this report for Scotland due to sample sizes of minority ethnic groups being too small in Scotland for further analysis. Finally, in Section 15, some conclusions are presented about the potential for further research. All tables and figures referred to in this report are provided in the annex.

1.5   **Throughout the report, the findings presented relate to MCS families living in Scotland, unless stated otherwise. In addition, where no differences between Scotland and the rest of the UK are discussed, it**

can be assumed that findings for Scotland do not differ in a statistically significant way from those for the rest of the UK. All differences presented are statistically significant, unless stated otherwise.[2]

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[2] A statistically significant difference is one that is unlikely to be due to chance. Survey data are based on a sample of people from the population of interest. To determine how well the data from the sample can estimate the *actual* values for the population as a whole, we examine the 95% confidence interval – a range of values around the survey estimate that we can expect to include the actual population value 95% of the time. The more precise the estimate, the narrower the confidence interval. All other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the narrower the confidence interval. If the 95% confidence intervals for two survey estimates (e.g. average cognitive test scores for children in England and Scotland) do not overlap, then we can be confident that any apparent difference between the estimates is statistically significant.

2   MCS3 DATA

2.1   The following definitions are used throughout this section:

- *Productive:* The families with some data from at least one of the data collection instruments other than data carried forward from previous sweeps.
- *Ineligible:* Emigrations and child deaths.
- *Uncertain eligibility:* Families who were away temporarily and those whose eligibility was uncertain, including untraced movers.
- *Unproductive:* Refusals (whether or not 'permanent'), non-contacts, other non-responses including language problems, ill/incapacitated, deleted/lost data (files lost in fieldwork).

2.2   The Sweep 3 sample of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS3) includes all those who were productive cases at the MCS3 face-to-face survey including those who were productive at MCS1 but missing at MCS2, and new families interviewed at sweep 2, who were re-interviewed at MCS3 (Table 2.2).

2.3   At each following sweep child deaths and emigrations are excluded from the eligible population. After further exclusions of families who were judged to have refused permanently and some cases of sensitive family circumstances, the UK-wide sample issued for fieldwork at MCS sweep 3 was 18,528 families (see Ketende, 2008, and Hansen, 2008, for more details).

MCS3 response rate

2.4   There were 15,246 productive families in the UK sample at sweep 3 including 1,814 families in Scotland. This was 344 fewer UK families than at sweep 2. This relatively small difference was because of a productive response at MCS3 from 1,444 families who had been unproductive at sweep 2. This has kept the sweep 3 sample size at virtually the same level as sweep 2.

2.5   Table 2.1 shows those who were productive at MCS3. The productive sample has remained virtually the same between sweeps 2 and 3, which is a remarkable achievement for the fieldwork team, the CLS tracing team and the cohort families themselves.

2.6   There are no statistically significant differences by UK country in productive responses.

MCS longitudinal sample

2.7   The MCS longitudinal participation is presented in Table 2.2[3], which shows that 1596 families in Scotland participated at all 3 sweeps of the MCS, and a further 218 families participated at sweep 3 although not at sweep 2. Across the UK as a whole 13,802 families (13,234 from sweep 1 and 568 who joined MCS at sweep 2) have participated in all sweeps that they were eligible for.

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[3] All tables and figures referred to in this report are provided in the annex.

2.8   In most of the rest of this report the UK countries are broken down by the families' location at the sweep 3 interview. This was not necessarily the same as for previous surveys, as some families had moved. Table 2.3 shows that the number of movers was small, comparing country at the age 5 interview with that in which the family was sampled for sweep 1. A total of 1768 out of 1804 cases were still living in Scotland and 15,031 of the 15,241 UK cases were still in their original country. A small number of families moved from one UK country to another between sweeps 1 and 3; 46 cases had moved out of Scotland and 36 cases had moved to Scotland by sweep 3 (a net loss of 10 families). The largest flows were in and out of England, which had the largest net gain of families productive at sweep 3 (n=43). Wales had the largest net loss of 34 families, mostly moving to England.

Analyses in this report

2.9   All analyses contained in this report were weighted using the appropriate sample and country weights. Further details on the sample weights available and weights used can be found in Hansen and Joshi (2008, pages 13-14). In addition, where cell sizes were under 30 cases, statistics are placed in parentheses to draw attention to the small cell sizes.

2.10   Some of the tables presented are of the separate cross-sectional waves of MCS data. **It should be noted that comparisons across cross-sectional cohorts are not necessarily based on identical respondents**. In other cases, longitudinal analyses are carried out where respondents are the same parents/children across more than one wave of data.

3   FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS

Family type

3.1   Table 3.1[4] shows the overall cross-sectional prevalence of family type at MCS1 when the children were nine months old and at MCS3 when they were five years old. The cross-sectional proportion of families containing both natural parents fell from 85% at MCS1 to 79% at MCS3. This decline is explained almost entirely by a reduction in children living with cohabiting natural parents from one in four (25%) to one in seven (16%). Living with married natural parents was the most common family situation at both sweeps.

3.2   The proportion of families who were lone natural mother families increased from 14% at MCS1 to 17% at MCS3. This increase, along with the decline in cohabiting families, meant that lone natural mother families had overtaken cohabiting natural parents as the second most common family type by age 5. The overall proportion of all dependent children in the UK living in lone parent families in 2006 was 24% (ONS, 2007). Children living in lone parent families is expected to rise as children get older, so it is not surprising that a slightly higher cross-sectional proportion of MCS families were lone mother families at age 5 than at 9 months.

3.3   There has been a marked increase in the proportion of natural mother and step-father families between MCS1 and MCS3. The proportion of children living in this family type was fewer than 1 in 500 (0.2%) at 9 months, rising to 3.2% at age 5.

3.4   Table 3.2 shows that family type at MCS3 was strongly related to the age of the main respondent[5]. Lone parenthood, cohabitation and families containing step-fathers were most common in younger age groups. The vast majority of families with a main respondents aged 30 and over were living as married natural parents. In the 25 to 29 age group, although married natural parents was the most common family type, this situation only accounted for just over a third of families (35%). Almost half of families (43%) with a main respondent aged 18 to 24, and over a quarter (28%) with a main respondent aged 25 to 29, were lone mother families.

Changes in family type

3.5   The sample for the analysis in this section is restricted to families who took part in both MCS1 and MCS3. The vast majority of children were living with the same parent or parents at 5 years as they were at 9 months (Table 3.4). Overall, 85% of children were in the same family type at MCS3 as at MCS1. This percentage is comprised of 77% living with both natural parents at both

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[4] All tables and figures referred to in this report are provided in the annex.
[5] 97% of main respondents at MCS3 were natural mothers of the cohort child.

MCS1 and MCS3 and 8% living with their natural mother in a lone parent family at both surveys.

3.6   A significant minority of cohort children (15%) were living in a different family type at MCS3 than at MCS1. This indicates that their household had either gained a parent between 9 months and 5 years (if they were a lone natural mother family at MCS1) or lost one between 9 months and 5 years (if they were living with both natural parents at MCS1). This is a conservative estimate of the proportion of children who experienced family change between 9 months and 5 years (eg. some children who were in the same family type at MCS3 as at MCS1 may have experienced family change at some point between the 9 months and 5 years surveys).

3.7   Children who were living with both natural parents at MCS1 were less likely to have experienced family change than those who were living with a lone natural mother at MCS1 (12% compared with 38%) (Table 3.5).

3.8   The stability of family life (or otherwise) was strongly related to the age of the main respondent (Table 3.8). In particular, cohort children of younger main respondents were the most likely to be living in a different family type at age 5 than at 9 months.

3.9   Table 3.10 shows, for families with both natural parents at MCS1, transitions between MCS1 and MCS3 were related to marital status at MCS1 and main respondent's age at MCS3. Approximately six in ten cohort children (61%) who were living with both natural parents at 9 months were living with both natural parents at age 5 if the main respondent was 18 to 24, compared with almost nine in ten overall (88%). Correspondingly, one in three cohort children (31%) living with both natural parents at 9 months was living with a lone natural mother at age 5 when the main respondent was 18 to 24, compared with one in ten overall.

3.10   In all main respondent age groups, children living with both their natural parents at 9 months (Table 3.12) were more much likely still to be living with both natural parents at 5 years if their natural parents were married to each other at 9 months rather than cohabiting. However, the gap between cohabiting and married parents was smaller in older age groups.

3.11   Overall, a large minority of children were living in a different family type at 5 years than at 9 months. Groups of children more likely to be in a different family situation were those with younger parents and those living with lone natural mothers or cohabiting natural parents at 9 months.

Number of siblings

3.12   The definition of sibling used in this section includes other kinds of siblings as well as natural siblings such as step, half, foster and adopted but excludes siblings who are part of a multiple birth. This is in order to gain insight into the extent of older or younger children living in the family. The definition of sibling

that is used excludes siblings living elsewhere and includes co-residential siblings of any age (even adults).

3.13   As Table 3.14 shows, over eight in ten MCS five-year-olds (81%) had at least one older or younger sibling. This had increased from just less than six in ten (55%) at 9 months. Most MCS five-year-olds who had a sibling had only one (50%), so the most common number of children per family was two. A quarter (23%) of children had two siblings and only in one in ten (9%) had three or more. According to ONS (2007), 46% of all UK children nationally are living in families with two children. This was very similar to the MCS3 statistics for Scotland and the UK as a whole (50%).

3.14   As shown in Table 3.14, 19% of families contained no siblings for the cohort child at age 5, and the proportion of families with three or more siblings was 9%. The number of siblings in the household varied with the main respondent's age (Table 3.15): in general, the older the parent, the more likely the children were to have brothers and sisters, and to have multiple brothers and sisters. The number of siblings also varied with family type (Table 3.17). Children in lone natural mother families (41%) and families with a natural mother and a step-father (26%) were both much more likely than children in families with married natural parents (12%) or cohabiting natural parents (17%) to have no siblings. They were also more likely to have three or more siblings. However, one sibling was still the most common experience for children in all of the major family types.

Types of siblings

3.15   It is very complicated to map out all of the possible sibling relationships within households. This first step identifies the possible intra family 'sibling' relationships, but the definition used in this section uses only the relationship to the cohort member so does not distinguish which parent is the shared parent.[6] However, as most children continue to live with their natural mother when their parents live apart, in most families these half-siblings would be the natural child of the cohort member's mother with a new partner (if they are a younger half-sibling) or previous partner (if they are an older half-sibling). Similarly, step-siblings can be the biological child of either a step-father or a step-mother.

3.16   Table 3.19 shows that the most common type of sibling was a natural sibling. At age 5, over three quarters of children had at least one natural sibling. This represents an increase from around half at age 9 months. The proportion of

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[6] A natural sibling is one with whom the cohort child shares both biological parents and a half-sibling is one with whom the cohort child shares one biological parent. No biological parents are shared between step-siblings, foster or adoptive siblings. However, unlike foster or adoptive siblings, one of the biological parents of a step-sibling usually still lives with them and is a step-parent to the cohort child. The shared natural parent of half-siblings may be either their natural mother or their natural father.

children living with a half-sibling also increased from 8% at the MCS1 cross-section to 10% at MCS3.

3.17   Table 3.20 shows how the prevalence of different types of siblings varied with the age of the main respondent. Overall, children with younger main respondents (18 to 24-year-olds) were less likely to have natural siblings.

3.18   Living with different types of siblings varied with family type (Table 3.22). Children living with married natural parents (85%) or cohabiting natural parents (73%) were more likely to have natural siblings than children living with a lone natural mother (48%) or a natural mother and a step-father (51%).

Non-resident fathers

3.19   At age 5, around one in five (22%) non-resident fathers were in frequent contact, just less than half (46%) were in less frequent contact, and around a third (32%) were not in any contact. Regular maintenance payments were made by over a third (35%) of non-resident fathers (Table 3.24). It should be noted that the evidence presented here is the mother's report of receiving child maintenance.

3.20   Contact patterns and maintenance payments were related to each other. Around 9% of non-resident fathers who were not in any contact with their 5-year-old child still made regular or irregular maintenance payments (Table 3.25). Over half (59%) of non-resident fathers who were in frequent contact paid regular maintenance and almost half (44%) of non-resident fathers who were in less frequent contact also paid regular maintenance.

3.21   Frequent contact with the child was extremely common if the non-resident natural father was in a relationship with the natural mother (94%) and extremely uncommon (8%) if the natural mother had re-partnered and was living with a step-father (Table 3.29). Frequent contact with the child was also less common if the non-resident natural father was in a relationship with someone other than the natural mother (15%) (Table 3.31).

4   PARENTING

Time spent with child

4.1   Main and partner MCS3 respondents were asked how they felt about the amount of time they spent with their children (Table 4.1). Mothers said they spent more than enough time with their children in 24% of cases. It was far more common for fathers to think they did not have enough time to spend with the cohort child at age 5 (Table 4.3): 43% of fathers thought they had 'not quite enough' time and a further 15% had 'nowhere near enough' time.

Family activities

4.2   Main and partner respondents were asked how often they engaged in a number of activities with their children. Responses were obtained from both parents on many questions. The activities that both main and partner respondents were asked about included reading to their child (Tables 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8); doing musical activities (Tables 4.9, 4.10); playing sports or physically active games (Tables 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14); playing with toys or games indoors (Tables 4.15, 4.16); and going to a park or outdoor playground with their children (Table 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20).

4.3   Parents in Scotland (as in Northern Ireland) tended to engage in many of these activities more frequently than those in England and Wales, although only some of these differences were statistically significant. The proportion of mothers who reported doing musical activities with their child every day was higher in Scotland than in England, and the proportion taking their child to the park or an outdoor playground every day was higher in Scotland than in England and the UK as a whole. The proportion of fathers who reported reading to their child every day was higher in Scotland than in England, Wales and the UK as a whole.

4.4   Mothers reported engaging in all activities more often than did fathers, with the exception of playing sports or physically active games. Mothers reported reading to their children more frequently than any of the other activities.

4.5   For almost every activity, parents with higher qualification levels consistently reported engaging in the activity more frequently than did parents with lower qualification levels. Higher rates both of engaging in activities every day and of never engaging in them were seen for parents who were not working.

4.6   Lone mothers tended to report engaging in activities more frequently than did mothers who had partners. This is consistent with lone mothers having reported greater satisfaction with the amount of time they spent with their children with their having lower rates of employment, and being the sole parent instead of two parents who can share these tasks.

4.7   Fathers in Scotland were more likely than those in England and the UK as a whole to report getting their child ready for / putting their child to bed several

times a week (52% in Scotland, 45% in England and 47% in UK as a whole) and looking after their child on their own several times a week (33% in Scotland, 25% in England and 28% in UK as a whole).

Discipline

4.8   Mothers used a variety of methods to discipline their children, some more frequently than others (Tables 4.25 to 4.33). There were notable differences in discipline methods between older and younger mothers and between those with higher qualifications and those with few or no qualifications.

Ignoring child when naughty

4.9   Mothers were asked how often they ignored their children when they were naughty (Table 4.25 and 4.27). Around half of mothers did this rarely or never and about a third ignored bad behaviour only sometimes.

Smacking child

4.10   Smacking was not a common form of punishment (Table 4.30): 43% of mothers reported that they never smack their child when naughty, and a further 45% said that they do so rarely. The proportion of mothers who reported smacking their children when naughty at least some of the time was lower in Scotland (57%) than in Northern Ireland (65%), but higher than in Wales (51%) (Table 4.30).

Telling child off / reasoning with a naughty child

4.11   Nearly two thirds (63%) of mothers reported telling their children off either daily or often (Table 4.33). The proportion of mothers who said they tell their children off daily was higher in Scotland (14%) than in England (11%) and Wales (10%).

Parenting competence

4.12   Mothers and fathers were asked to rate how they felt about being a parent (Table 4.34 to Table 4.39). The majority of both mothers and fathers thought they were better than average or very good parents, particularly the fathers.

Schedule regularity

4.13   Main respondents were asked whether their children went to bed at regular times (Table 4.40 and 4.41). Overall, 91% of families in Scotland reported that their children went to bed at a regular time and 94% said that they ate meals at a regular time usually or always.

5   CHILDCARE

5.1   This section looks at the childcare arrangements being used at MCS3. Childcare questions were asked of the main respondent, most usually the mother.

5.2   Children in Scotland were more likely than those in England or the UK as a whole to be cared for by their grandparent (33% vs 25% and 29%), and they had higher rates of being in any kind of formal care (19% vs 13% and 15%), any kind of non-parental care (53% vs 43% and 47%), and any kind of care overall (72% vs 64% and 68%) (Table 5.1).

5.3   Employed lone parents in Scotland had the higher rates of using all kinds of care, with the exception of care by partners, than mothers in couples (Table 5.2). The mean hours of non-parental childcare used did not differ between employed and non-employed mothers, though the children of employed mothers spent more time being cared for by their mothers' partners (generally their fathers) (Table 5.4). Children of employed mothers also spent more time with childminders and less time in day nurseries than children whose mothers were not employed.

5.4   Rates of childcare use over the three sweeps are shown in Table 5.6 (Scotland). Use of informal care was low at MCS2 compared to MCS1 and MCS3, while rates of use of formal care, especially nursery school, day nursery, and playgroups, were high.

5.5   Table 5.8 shows that the amount of time children spent in different kinds of care changed across the sweeps. The big changes came between sweeps 2 and 3 after (i.e. between ages 3, by age and 5). The number of hours spent in any kind of care dropped at MCS3, most likely because most children had started school. Grandparent care hours declined from 20 per week when the child was 9/10 months old to 10 per week at age 5. Similar falls in hours are visible for all the other carers.

6   SCHOOL CHOICE

6.1   It is worth noting that the process of securing a primary school place in the state sector for a child differs in Scotland from other parts of the UK. In Scotland, children are generally expected to attend their local school according to their address and the catchment area. In many rural areas there will be little alternative. However, parents in Scotland can apply to their Local Authority for a place at a different school if they wish, via a 'placing request'. If their application is unsuccessful, parents can then apply to another school. In effect they could express first, second or third choices via this route, although many parents will not go beyond applying to a single school. In England most parents will apply via their Local Authority, by filling in an application form on which they express specifically their first, second and third preferences of primary school.

6.2   Among the majority choosing to send their children to state primary schools, most parents in Scotland (97%), as in England (94%), said they gained their first-choice or preferred school.

6.3   In terms of the criteria that parents thought were most important in selecting a primary school (table 6.3), being the closest school (22%) was a more important factor when choosing a school than exam performance (13%). The most commonly identified factor was the child having friends or siblings at the school (31%), followed by 'other school characteristics' (29%), which included: good impression of the school; good school (other than results); strong anti-bullying policy; small class sizes; caters for special needs; offers specialist curriculum; good facilities; offers childcare; religious grounds; ethnic mix; teaches in language other than English; and single-sex. Whether parents applied to/requested a school appeared to matter little to the criteria for choosing that they identified as most important when choosing a school.

6.4   In Scotland, the proportion of parents saying they were fully satisfied with the school their child attended was higher among those who applied to/requested a particular school (80%) than among those who did not (74%). In the other UK countries, it mattered little whether or not parents had requested the school for parent satisfaction with the school.

7   TEACHER RATINGS OF CHILDREN'S ACHIEVEMENT

7.1   The Foundation Stage Profile was collected by the Department for Children, Schools and Families, and recorded the child's achievement as reported by their teacher at the end of the first year of school for children in state schools in England. The FSP covers six areas of learning:
1. Personal, social and emotional development
   – Disposition and attitudes
   – Social development
   – Emotional development
2. Communication, language and literacy
   – Language for communicating and thinking
   – Linking sounds and letters
   – Reading
   – Writing
3. Mathematical development
   – Numbers as labels and for counting
   – Calculating
   – Shape, space and measures
4. Knowledge and understanding of the world
5. Creative development
6. Physical development

7.2   In each of these areas teachers give a child a score of 1 to 9 for each category. If a child gets 9 this means their achievement is significantly beyond what is expected at this stage.

7.3   Teachers in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, which do not have the FSP, were sent a postal questionnaire aimed at replicating the FSP information. They were asked to measure a child's achievement in the same six areas using the same 1 to 9 ranking system.

7.4   Scotland had higher scores on most of the FSP/DATS measures than the other three UK countries (Table 7.1). However, only some of these differences were statistically significant, and it is important to remember that the scores for England cannot strictly be compared to those for Scotland because the instruments used were not identical.

7.5   Scotland had significantly higher average scores than both Wales and Northern Ireland on the following measures:
- DATS Total Score
- Personal, social, and emotional development subscale
- Communication, language, and literacy subscale
- Linking sounds and letters
- Writing
- Mathematical development subscale
- Numbers as labels and for counting
- Calculating
- Knowledge and understanding of the world

- Physical development

7.6 Scotland had significantly higher average scores than Wales (but not Northern Ireland) on the following measures:
- Disposition and attitudes
- Social development
- Emotional development
- Language for communication and thinking
- Reading
- Shape, space, and measures

7.7 Tables 7.2 to 7.14 show how the mean DATS total and subscale scores varied by family and child characteristics. Children from two-parent families tended to have higher scores than children from one-parent families. Children whose parents had higher qualification levels, who had at least one employed parent, and whose families were above the poverty level also had higher scores.

8   CHILD BEHAVIOUR AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

8.1   In this section, findings from the assessments of cognitive and behavioural adjustment of five-year-old children are presented. Details of the assessments carried out can be found in the UK User Guide (Hansen and Joshi, 2008).

8.2   British Ability Scales (BAS) scores for children in MCS3 families in Scotland were significantly higher than those for children in England and Wales on the Naming Vocabulary subscale and lower than those for children from Northern Ireland on the Pattern Construction subscale (Table 8.1).

8.3   Table 8.2 shows the BAS overall score by family and child characteristics, for only those families who were living in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3. Scores tended to be higher for children whose parents had higher qualification levels, had at least one employed parent, and whose family income was above poverty level.

8.4   The SDQ behaviour mean scores for children at age 5 was 8.4 (Table 8.4). Table 8.5 shows the SDQ total difficulties and pro-social scales by family and child characteristics. Total difficulties scores tended to be lower for children who lived with both parents, whose parents had higher qualification levels, who had at least one working parent, and whose family income was above poverty level. Few patterns were evident in the means for the pro-social scale (Table 8.7).

8.5   The correlations among scales at MCS2 and MCS3 are shown in Table 8.9. There are moderate to strong correlations between scores at MCS2 and scores on cognitive and behaviour assessments two years later.

9   CHILD HEALTH

General Health

9.1   The majority (88%) of children were reported by their parents to be in excellent or very good health. Children in Scotland were more likely to be reported to be in excellent health in Scotland (59%) than in England (52%) or the UK as a whole (53%) (Table 9.3). The slight advantage displayed by girls in terms of general health (Table 9.1) was less marked in Scotland than in the UK as a whole (Table 9.2), and this gender difference was not statistically significant in Scotland. Tables 9.4 and 9.5 show that general health of the child at age 5 was substantially and significantly linked to both parental employment status and poverty.

9.2   Long term health conditions (defined as 'any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity that may have troubled the child for a period of time, or is likely to affect him/her over a period of time') at ages 3 and 5 are shown in Table 9.8. A small proportion of children (8%) had longstanding illness conditions at both ages 3 and 5.

9.3   Table 9.10 shows gender differences in a range of health and development problems in Scotland. Parents were significantly more likely to report the following for boys than for girls: asthma, hay fever, ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder), autism or Asperger's, bedwetting and concerns about speech; but there were no statistically significant differences in rates of hearing and eczema between boys and girls. In the UK (Table 9.11), all of these differences were found to be statistically significant by gender. The fact that fewer differences were statistically significantly in Scotland is probably due to the smaller Scottish sample size.

9.4   Table 9.12 shows selected child health conditions by parents' employment at age 5. In general, the children of two non-employed parents or a non-employed lone-parent tended to be most disadvantaged in terms of their health. In Scotland, the following differences were statistically significant according to parents' employment status: toothache, eye-sight problems and epilepsy. In the UK, (Table 9.13) all of the conditions showed statistically significant differences by parent's employment.

9.5   Table 9.14 shows the incidence of infectious diseases by age 5, by parental employment status in Scotland. In the Scotland sample, only the differences in the incidence of chickenpox were statistically significant by parents' employment status. In the UK sample (Table 9.15), all of these differences were statistically significant by parents' employment status.

Child obesity

9.6   Table 9.21 shows differences in child age 5 BMI by country. In Scotland, 80% of age 5 MCS children had normal BMI values, 15% overweight values and 5% obese values. The relationship between living in poverty and higher child

BMI values at age 5 was more marked in Scotland (Table 9.19) than in the UK as a whole (UK Table 9.20).

9.7 Table 9.22 shows that most of the parents of obese age 5 children were concerned about their child's future weight (63%). The link between the child's age 5 BMI category and parental concern was statistically significant. The link between asthma and BMI was also statistically significant (Table 9.22).

9.8 In Scotland no statistically significant relationships were found between children's BMI category and perceived general health at age 5 (Table 9.24; Figure 9.4 for the UK); between children's snack choices at age 5 and their BMI category (Table 9.25 for Scotland, Table 2.26 for the UK); and between portions of fruit eaten at age 5 and the child's BMI category (Table 9.27 for Scotland and Table 9.28 for the UK). However, each of the above associations were found to be statistically significant in the UK sample. The lack of statistically significant findings for Scotland may be due to its smaller sample size.

9.9 There was a strong statistically significant association between mother's BMI and the child's BMI at age 5 (Table 9.37). Time spent in front of the computer was also significantly associated with BMI (Table 9.33), although time spent watching TV or DVDs was not (Table 9.35), unlike in the UK as a whole (Table 9.36).

9.10 Overweight and obese children were less likely to be eating a daily breakfast at age 5 than children with lower BMI values, and children eating a daily breakfast at age 5 was significantly linked to parental employment status (Table 9.30): children in families with two employed parents were most likely to eat breakfast daily (95%), whilst in families where neither parent was employed the proportion drops to 85% eating a daily breakfast.

9.11 There was a statistically significant association between 5-year old children eating breakfast and stability and change in BMI between ages 3 and 5 (Table 9.39). Children whose BMI changed from normal to overweight between ages 3 and 5 were less likely to eat breakfast daily at age 5 than those whose BMI stayed approximately stable, or changed in some other way.

10   PARENTAL HEALTH

General Health

10.1   Self-assessed health has been shown to be a powerful predictor of life expectancy and social-psychological well-being that varies across socio-economic groups. Most parents, both mothers and fathers, were in good health. However, 12% of mothers and 10% of father self-reported that their health was fair or poor (Table 10.1). Mothers' and fathers' self-reported general health varied by employment status (employed parents less likely to report fair/poor health than not-employed parents) and education level (parents less likely to report fair/poor health the higher the level of their qualifications) (Table 10.2).

10.2   One in four mothers (25%) and one in five fathers (21%) reported having a longstanding illness (Table 10.5), and having a longstanding illness was significantly associated with education level for mothers but not for fathers (Table 10.5). In the UK as a whole, both mothers' and fathers' education levels were significantly linked to their longstanding illness (Tables 10.6 and 10.7). Age was not significantly associated with mothers' and fathers' health, although this association was statistically significant in the UK as a whole.

Smoking

10.3   Mothers in Scotland were significantly more likely than mothers in England to smoke ten or more cigarettes a day (Table 10.8). Although fathers in Scotland were also more likely than fathers in England to smoke ten or more cigarettes a day, this difference does not reach statistical significance.

10.4   Younger mothers and fathers were more likely to smoke than older parents, and parents in workless households were the most likely to smoke than those in families with some employment (Table 10.9). More highly qualified parents and married parents were also relatively unlikely to smoke.

Alcohol

10.5   Current UK Government guidelines on alcohol consumption limits are 21 units per week for men, 14 for women. Women should not regularly drink more than 2–3 units of alcohol a day and men should not regularly drink more than 3–4 units of alcohol a day, and both should have two alcohol-free days per week.

10.6   The proportion of mothers who said that they never drink was lower in Scotland (13%) than in England (19%) (Table 10.12). However, fathers in Scotland were significantly less likely to be frequent drinkers (11%) than fathers in England (17%) or Wales (17%).

10.7   Except for the under-25s, alcohol use generally increased with age. This was the case for both mothers and fathers (Table 10.13). Workless couple households had the highest rates of frequent drinking for both men and

women. Parents with higher levels of education had patterns of more frequent drinking.

Drug use

10.8 A higher proportion of mothers in Scotland (6%) than mothers in Northern Ireland (2%) had used drugs in the previous year (Table 10.16). Drug use was significantly linked to employment status, being lowest where both partners, or the male partner only, were employed. Mothers with lower educational attainment reported higher levels of drug use (Table 10.16).

10.9 Prevalence of drug use among parents declined with age (Table 10.16).

Depression and serious anxiety

10.10 Mothers and fathers were asked if they had been advised by a doctor at some time that they were suffering from depression or serious anxiety. Of the mothers, 44% said that they had, and 10% said that they had and that they were currently receiving treatment for depression or anxiety (Table 10.19). Of the fathers, 13% said that they had been diagnosed with depression or serious anxiety at some point, and 4% were being treated at the time of interview.

10.11 Mothers in two-earner couples were least likely to report that they had ever been diagnosed with depression or serious anxiety (Table 10.20). Parents having lower education levels was associated with higher diagnosed depression or serious anxiety, and mothers in married partnerships reported the lowest levels of depression.

Psychological distress

10.12 According to scores on the Kessler 6 scale (Kessler et al., 2002), which is widely used in general-purpose health surveys to measure psychological distress, 72% of mothers and 73% of fathers had no or low distress, 24% of mothers and 25% of fathers had 'medium' levels of distress, and 4% of mothers and 2% of fathers displayed high levels of psychological distress (Table 10.22).

10.13 Mothers' and fathers' psychological distress measures were significantly associated with their age, education, employment status, and family type (Table 10.23). Distress was lowest where both partners were employed, and married natural parents also experienced the lowest levels of distress.

Life satisfaction

10.14 Parents were asked a global question on current life satisfaction, ranging from 1 = completely dissatisfied to 10 = completely satisfied. Life satisfaction scores for mothers and fathers were generally high (76% of mothers and 82% of fathers scoring 7 or more). Life satisfaction increased with age and with education, and married natural parents had greater life satisfaction than other family types (Table 10.26).

Body Mass Index

10.15 The impact on children of their parents' attitudes, beliefs and behaviours regarding food, exercise and lifestyle choices may be far-reaching. Parents reported their height and weight, from which BMI was calculated.

10.16 Of the mothers, 58% had normal values of BMI, 27% had overweight values and 9% had obese values (Table 10.29). The likelihood of being overweight and obese increased with age (Table 10.30), and obesity was least prevalent among those with the highest educational levels (Table 10.31).

10.17 Fathers were classified as normal BMI in 38% of cases, 46% were overweight and 12% were obese (Table 10.32). The risk of overweight and obesity increased with age (Table 10.33).

11   PARENTS' EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

Mother's employment at MCS3

11.1   The overall employment rate for MCS mothers was 60%, of which around a quarter (24%) worked full-time and three quarters (76%) worked part-time (Table 11.1). The employment rate was 65% for partnered mothers and 44% for lone mothers.

11.2   Just over one third of MCS mothers in Scotland (34%) at the cross-sectional sweep 3 interview said they were not employed and were at home looking after the family. This was lower than the proportions looking after the home in England (39%) and the UK as a whole (38%).

Mothers' employment by highest educational qualifications

11.3   Of those MCS3 mothers with a degree-level qualification (NVQ4 or 5), 21% were employed full-time compared with only 5% of those with no qualifications (Table 11.2); 52% of mothers with a degree were employed part time compared with 21% of those without any qualifications. The share of full-time employment in the total employed was also highest for mothers with degrees at 28%, compared with approximately one in five of those without any qualifications (Table 11.2).

11.4   Mothers in managerial and professional jobs were also far more likely to have degree-level qualifications (77%, Figure 11.1) compared with those in intermediate occupations (35%), small employer or self-employed (43%), low supervisory and technical (21%), and semi-routine and routine occupations (18%).

Mothers' employment by number of children

11.5   As expected, the rates of employment among mothers declined as their number of children increased (Table 11.4); 67% of mothers were employed when they had only one child, compared with 49% when mothers had three children. The rates of looking after the home increased as their number of children increased.

Changes in employment as children aged from 3 to 5

11.6   The percentage of mothers employed full time (Table 11.5) was 16% at both age 9/10 months and age 5. However, the proportion of mothers working part time increased from 37% at age 9/10 months to 45% at age 5.

11.7   Mothers in couples and lone parent mothers both increased their employment rates over time (Table 11.7). Lone parents' rates of working full time increased from 8% at MCS1, to 9% at MCS2, to 13% by MCS3. Partnered mothers' rates of full-time work did not increase to the same extent, possibly because they had more children over this period. Lone parents' rates of part-time

employment also increased from 21% at MCS1 to 34% at MCS2 and 31% by MCS3. Partnered mothers' rates of part-time employment were much higher than their full-time rates and they increased over the sweeps.

11.8 When economic activity is broken down by highest level of educational qualifications, there is a striking association between mother's working full time and having a degree (Figure 11.3).

Fathers' economic activity rates at MCS3

11.9 Overall, 92% of MCS fathers were employed at sweep 3 – 76% were employees and 16% were self-employed. A few had changed their economic activity status between sweeps 2 and 3 of MCS, especially if they had been unemployed or working part-time at sweep 2 (Figure 11.7). Fathers who had been in full-time employment at sweep 2 tended mainly to remain employed full time (94%) at sweep 3, with the rest being divided equally between moving to work part time or becoming unemployed. However, only 44% of fathers who had worked part time at sweep 2 were still working part time at MCS3. Of those fathers who had been out of work at sweep 2, 56% were still out of work at MCS3 and 36% had moved into full time work.

Family employment status at MCS3

11.10 Table 11.10 shows that 11% of families were dual-earner full-time working families, 5% were no-earner couple families, and a further 13% were no-earner lone parent families. The single largest family economy, at 35%, was the dual-earner family where the father worked full time and the mother worked part time (Table 11.10). Traditional breadwinner families (father only working) constituted 22% of MCS3 families. The less traditional family economies where women worked more than men were very infrequent. Lone parents who were employed constituted 9% of MCS3 families, and lone parents who were not employed made up 13%.

Mothers working at atypical times

11.11 Of the employed mothers (Table 11.11), 45% regularly worked at an atypical time of day on a weekly basis, either after 6 pm, at night, or on Saturdays or Sundays. Of those who regularly worked atypical hours, 34% of employed mothers worked after 6pm in the evening, 10% worked at nights, 23% worked on Saturdays and 15% worked on Sundays. Patterns of working at atypical times varied considerably by mothers' socio-economic classifications (Table 11.11). For example, mothers employed in intermediate occupations were less likely than most other occupations to work after 6 pm; mothers working in semi routine or routine occupations, or in low supervisory or technical occupations, were more likely than those in the higher occupations to be working Saturdays or Sundays.

Family-friendly working arrangements

11.12 Mothers were asked about their use of a set of family-friendly employer provisions, some of which were statutory entitlements for mothers who were eligible and others were non-statutory employer provided provisions. For a positive response, the mother would have had to have access to the provision and to be using it. (We do not know from MCS3 how many mothers had access to such arrangements but were not using them.) Of the employed mothers, 32% responded that they had not used in their current job any of the following list of statutory or non-statutory provisions asked about:

Statutory:
- Time off for family emergencies
- Maternity leave
- Adoptive leave
- Parental leave

Non-statutory:
- Financial help with childcare vouchers
- Workplace nursery or crèche
- Care for child after school hours or during school holidays
- Career breaks for personal reasons
- Job-sharing
- Working at or from home occasionally
- School term-time contracts
- Telephone to use for family reasons

11.13 Statutory provisions of having time off for family emergencies, which became an employee right in 2000, had been used by 41% of employed mothers, and maternity leave by 37% of MCS3 employed mothers (Table 11.13). Use of other statutory and non-statutory provisions were very low by comparison. The use of statutory family-friendly provisions varied considerably by mothers' socio-economic classification (Table 11.14). With the exception of time off for family emergencies, mothers in managerial and professional occupations had the highest usage of this set of statutory provisions; the gaps between socio-economic groups' usage were very wide in the case of maternity leave but narrow or too few cases to measure in the less used provisions of parental leave and leave for adoption.

11.14 Use of non-statutory provisions offered by employers was much lower (Table 11.16). The proportions of employed mothers who used each single provision was mostly very small (for example, 6% had used financial help for childcare, 2% had used a workplace nursery or crèche, 4% had used after-school childcare, and 3% had used career breaks).

Mothers' reasons for not working

11.15 Mothers who were not working were asked about their reasons for not working and they could give more than one reason (Table 11.18). The most common reasons given were:

- Prefer to look after my children myself (50%)
- Prefer to be at home with the family rather than working (48%)
- No jobs with right hours for me (11%)
- I cannot work because of poor health (9%)
- I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare (8%).

Changes in MCS family economy and partnerships from age 3 to age 5

11.16 The most common experience was to stay in the same partnership and working arrangements at MCS3 as at MCS2, although sizeable changes did occur (Table 11.21). The most stable arrangements were:
- the new traditional family economy (father working full-time, mother part-time): 74% of those in this status at MCS2 stayed in the same status at MCS3
- non-employed lone parents: 70% of those in this status at MCS2 stayed in this status group at MCS3
- employed lone parents: 66% of those in this status at MCS2 stayed in this status at MCS3
- old traditional family (father employed mother not employed): 61% of those in this status at MCS2 stayed in this status at MCS3
- in the case of no-earner MCS families at sweep 2, 49% of those in this status at MCS2 were still in this position by sweep 3.

11.17 Therefore, flows out of being in one of the non-traditional family categories (i.e. partnerships where mothers did more paid work than fathers, or fathers worked part time while mothers worked full time) at sweep 2 were the largest in percentage terms.

Parents' additional qualifications by MCS3

11.18 A sizeable minority of mothers (Table 11.23) and fathers (Table 11.24) indicated they had gained additional qualifications since they were last interviewed: 14% of mothers and 12% of fathers. The proportion of mothers in Scotland gaining additional qualifications was lower than the proportion (18%) for the UK as a whole.

12 INCOME AND POVERTY

12.1 This section mostly relies on family income data that were collected in 18 bands at sweep 3 of the MCS. The calculation of poverty levels of income level relies on having a continuous measure of income. Estimates of a continuous measure of income from banded data usually rely on taking the mid point of the band as the family's income. This can lead to biases, if the distribution of incomes within the bands is not normal. We have made an effort to reduce the bias there may be from relying on the midpoint of grouped data when assigning cases to the poverty group. We have also sought to reduce biases due to the families who did not answer income questions or who did not respond at all. A full description of the adjustments made is described in the Appendix to the UK User Guide (Hansen and Joshi, 2008) which also documents the allowances made ('equivalisation') for varying numbers of children and adults in these families using the modified Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) scale.

12.2 The threshold for income poverty used in most of this chapter, the equivalent of £217 net per week for a childless couple, corresponds to 60% of the national median in the official 2005-6 Households with Below Average Income (HBAI) tables.

Distribution of families over the equivalised income distribution

12.3 The mean MCS3 incomes according to quintile[7] are shown for Scotland (Table 12.1) and the UK (Table 12.2). Scotland appears to have somewhat more than a proportional share of families in the UK top fifth (22%), although the differences between Scotland and the other UK countries are not statistically significant (Table 12.3).

12.4 Family income at MCS3 and the age of the mother were positively associated (Table 12.4). Couples where both were earning were over-represented in the top three quintiles, and very rare in the lowest fifth of family incomes (Table 12.6). A gradient in family income by the education of each parent was visible (Table 12.8).

Subjective and objective indicators of poverty

12.5 Perceptions of how families thought they were managing financially were strongly linked to income (Table 12.12). Those on lower incomes were more likely to say they were finding it difficult or very difficult to manage and those on higher incomes were more likely to say they were 'living comfortably'. There was also a relationship between income and levels of life satisfaction (Table 12.12), with the better off tending to have higher life satisfaction scores.

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[7] A quintile is a proportion of a set of data that has been ranked and divided into five equal groups (or bands), where each group contains an equal number of data items.

Families below national 'poverty line'

12.6   The estimated rate of 'poverty' (without housing costs) for Scottish MCS3 families was 28% (Table 12.16). It should be noted that this is higher than the 2006 family poverty rate for Scotland cited in HBAI, which was 22%[8]. The difference between MCS and HBAI rates is related to differences in data collection of household income, which is done only approximately in MCS.

12.7   The families most likely to be below the 'poverty line' are those with the largest number of children (for whom the equivalence scale recognised more need). Families with only one parent also had very high chances of income poverty, approaching 70% (Table 12.17). Dual-earner couples were at low risk of poverty and 'workless couples' at high risk (Table 12.19). Poverty was linked to health problems such that cohort children and their parents in families below the 'poverty line' are more likely than those who are not to suffer from longstanding and/or activity-limiting illness (Table 12.21).

Income poverty over time

12.8   Around 7% of families moved into poverty, and around 11% out of poverty, between MCS sweeps 1 and 3 (Figure 12.1). Between sweeps 2 and 3, around 7% of families moved into poverty, and around 9% out of poverty (Figure 12.3).

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[8] See http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/05/povertyfigures0708/Q/EditMode/on/ForceUpdate/on/Page/3 for poverty rate figures for Scotland.

13 HOUSING, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY

13.1 This section focuses on residential mobility between MCS2 and MCS3 and families' perceptions of their area in terms of whether it was a good area for raising children and how safe they felt the area was. Families with young children had relatively high rates of residential mobility (Plewis et al., forthcoming). The residentially mobile are more likely to be non-respondents, even after controlling for a range of background variables (Plewis et al., forthcoming). Residential mobility presents a major challenge for the fieldwork and analysis of longitudinal studies, especially for birth cohort studies such as the MCS, and poses questions about the representativeness of the study.

Residential mobility MCS sweeps 2 to 3

13.2 Residential mobility (based on MCS address records) between sweeps 2 and 3, when the cohort child was between around three years old and around five years old, respectively, was substantially lower than residential mobility between sweeps 1 and 2 (24% versus 38%). However, mobility was higher in Scotland (28%) than in England (23%), Wales (19%) and the UK as a whole (24%) between MCS2 and MCS3 (Table 13.1).

Correlates of residential mobility

13.3 Homeowners were less likely to move than tenants (Table 13.2). Just over half of those renting privately (52%) moved, with those in social housing (renting from a local authority or housing association) less likely to move (28%). Families in houses or bungalows were much less likely to move than those in a flat or maisonette or other type of accommodation, such as a studio flat, room or bedsit (Table 13.4).

13.4 Families where both the main respondent and their partner were employed, or where one or other parent was employed, were much less likely to move than families with no earner or where the main respondent (usually the mother) was a lone parent (either employed or not) (Table 13.6).

Perceptions of the area

13.5 Few respondents (5%) reported their current area was a poor or very poor area for raising children (Table 13.8). Parents in Scotland were significantly more likely than those in England to perceive the area they live in as 'excellent' for raising children.

13.6 Families where both the main respondent and their partner were not employed, or where a lone parent was not employed, were less likely to perceive their area as being excellent for raising children, compared to families where someone was employed or a lone parent was employed (Table 13.9).

13.7   Respondents were also asked "how safe do you feel this area is"? (Table
        13.11). Respondents in Scotland (41%) were more likely than those in
        England (31%) to say they felt very safe, but less likely than those in Northern
        Ireland (55%).

14   RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE

14.1   The most commonly reported religious affiliations were Protestant (34%), Catholic (18%) and 'other Christian' (7%), with 40% of mothers saying that they had no religion. Just over a third (34%) of mothers in the highest socioeconomic group said they had no religion, compared to just over half (53%) of mothers in the lowest group (Table 14.2).

14.2   A majority of respondents (52%) said they attended religious services rarely or never (Table 14.1). Catholics were about twice as likely as Protestants to attend services at least weekly (34% vs 17%) (Figure 14.1). Mothers in the highest socioeconomic category were substantially less likely than other mothers to attend religious services rarely or never (44% compared to 60% of mothers in the bottom category) (Table 14.4).

15   POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

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

Parenting

- Main and partner respondents were asked how often they engaged in a number of activities with their children. Parents in Scotland (as in Northern Ireland) tended to engage in many of these activities more frequently than those in England and Wales:
    - Proportion of mothers reading to their child every day higher in Scotland than in Wales
    - Proportion of fathers reading to their child every day higher in Scotland than in England, Wales and the UK as a whole
    - Proportion of mothers doing musical activities with their child every day higher in Scotland than in England
    - Proportion of mothers taking their child to the park or an outdoor playground every day higher in Scotland than in England and the UK as a whole
    - Proportion of mothers playing sports or physically active games with their child every day lower than in Wales, Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole
    - Proportion of fathers playing sports or physically active games with their child every day lower in Scotland than in Wales
- Fathers in Scotland were more likely than those in England and the UK as a whole to report getting their child ready for / putting their child to bed several times a week.
- Fathers in Scotland were more likely than those in England and the UK as a whole to report looking after their child on their own several times a week.
- The proportion of mothers who were likely to smack their children when naughty some of the time was lower in Scotland than in Northern Ireland, but higher in Scotland than in Wales.
- The proportion of mothers who said they tell their children off daily was higher in Scotland than in England and Wales.

Childcare

- Children living in Scotland had higher rates of being in any kind of formal care, any kind of non-parental care, and any kind of care overall, than did children living in England and in the UK as a whole
- Children in Scotland were also more likely to be cared for by their grandparent than were children in England and in the UK as a whole.

School choice

- In Scotland, the percentage of parents who were fully satisfied with the school their child attends was higher among those who had requested a particular school than among those who had not. In the other UK countries, it mattered little

whether or not parents had requested the school for parent satisfaction with the school.

Teacher ratings of children's achievement

- Cohort children in Scotland have been rated higher on the DATS assessments by their teachers than the cohort members in Wales and Northern Ireland.

  Children in Scotland were rated higher than both Wales and Northern Ireland in relation to:
  – DATS Total Score
  – Personal, Social, and Emotional Development subscale
  – Communication, Language, and Literacy subscale
  – Linking Sounds and Letters
  – Writing
  – Mathematical Development subscale
  – Numbers as Labels and for Counting
  – Calculating
  – Knowledge and Understanding of the World
  – Physical Development

  Children in Scotland were rated higher than Wales (but not Northern Ireland) in relation to:
  – Disposition and Attitudes
  – Social Development
  – Emotional Development
  – Language for Communication and Thinking
  – Reading
  – Shape, Space, and Measures

Child behaviour and cognitive development

- British Ability Scales (BAS) scores for children in Scotland were higher than those for children in England or Wales on Naming Vocabulary and lower than those for children from Northern Ireland on Pattern Construction.

Child health

- Children in Scotland were more likely to be reported to be in excellent health compared to children in England or the UK as a whole.
- The relationship between living in poverty and higher child BMI values was more marked in Scotland than in the UK as a whole.

Parental health

- Mothers in Scotland were more likely than mothers in England to smoke ten or more cigarettes a day.
- The proportion of mothers who said that they never drink was lower in Scotland than in England.

- Fathers in Scotland were less likely to be frequent drinkers than fathers in England or Wales.

Parents' employment and education

- A lower proportion of mothers were not employed and at home looking after the family in Scotland than in England or the UK as a whole.
- A lower proportion of Scottish mothers had gained additional qualifications since they were last interviewed than mothers in the UK as a whole.

Housing, neighbourhood and residential mobility

- Scotland (i.e. families resident in Scotland at MCS sweep 1) had higher levels of residential mobility between sweeps 2 and 3 than England, Wales or the UK as a whole
- Respondents in Scotland were more likely than respondents in England to perceive their area as an excellent place to bring up children
- Respondents in Scotland were more likely than respondents in England (but less likely than those in Northern Ireland) to perceive their area as very safe

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ANNEX – TABLES AND FIGURES

Where cell sizes are under 30 cases, statistics are placed in parentheses to draw attention to the small cell sizes.

Table 2.1: MCS 3 response by UK country and ward type at entry sample

UK country	Productive %(n)	Refusal %(n)	Other unproductive %(n)	Untraced movers %(n)	Ineligible %(n)	No contact %(n)	Total %(n)	Country total (n)
England								
Non-disadvantaged	84.3 (4069)	9.7 (466)	0.8 (38)	2.3 (112)	1.5 (72)	1.5 (71)	100 (4828)	12,225
Disadvantaged	78.2 (3759)	11.7 (564)	1.7 (83)	1.1 (52)	3.3 (160)	3.9 (188)	100 (4806)	
Ethnic minority	72.9 (1889)	13.9 (359)	3.0 (78)	1.1 (28)	5.2 (135)	3.9 (102)	100 (2591)	
Wales								
Non-disadvantaged	80.4 (669)	13.2 (110)	0.7 (6)	1.3 (11)	1.3 (11)	3.0 (25)	100 (832)	2,760
Disadvantaged	78.4 (1512)	12.91 (249)	1.2 (24)	0.93 (18)	2.8 (53)	3.7 (72)	100 (1928)	
Scotland								
Non-disadvantaged	80.1 (917)	12.1 (138)	0.8 (9)	3.4 (39)	2.6 (30)	1.1 (12)	100 (1145)	2,336
Disadvantaged	75.3 (897)	14.1 (168)	1.9 (22)	1.7 (20)	3.53 (42)	3.5 (42)	100 (1191)	
Northern Ireland								
Non-disadvantaged	82.2 (594)	12.9 (93)	1.0 (7)	1.7 (12)	1.5 (11)	0.8 (6)	100 (723)	1,923
Disadvantaged	78.3 (940)	14.0 (168)	1.9 (23)	0.7 (8)	2.8 (33)	2.3 (28)	100 (1200)	
Total (N)	15246	2315	290	547	300	546	19244	

Table 2.2: Longitudinal perspective of the MCS productive sample

Response Description	MCS sweep response pattern			MCS sample	Breakdown by country at MCS1			
	Sweep 1	Sweep 2	Sweep 3		England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Productive at all sweeps	Y	Y	Y	13234	8314	2002	1596	1322
Productive at sweeps 1 and 2 but not 3	Y	Y	X	1664	1044	259	218	143
Productive at sweeps 1 and 3 but not 2	Y	X	Y	1444	835	179	218	212
Productive at sweep 1 only	Y	X	X	2210	1340	320	304	246
New families: Productive at sweeps 2 and 3	X	Y	Y	568	568	NA	NA	NA
New families: Productive at sweep 2 only	X	Y	X	124	124	NA	NA	NA
MCS cohort (MCS 1 productive+ productive new families)	18552	15590	15246	19244	12225	2760	2336	1923

Notes: Productive families are families with some data from at least one survey instrument at either sweep.
Y=productive, X=un-productive, NA=not applicable

Table 2.3: Movements of families between UK countries productive at MCS 3

Country sampled at MCS 1	Country of MCS 3 interview				Gross moves		Net moves
	England	**Wales**	**Scotland**	**Northern Ireland**	**Moves out**	**Moves in**	
England	9639	35	29	13	77	120	43
Wales	69	2105	3	0	72	38	-34
Scotland	40	3	1768	3	46	36	-10
Northern Ireland	11	0	4	1519	15	16	1
All MCS 3 families	9759	2143	1804	1535	210	210	0

Notes: Unweighted sample numbers; country of interview was missing in 5 cases: one was in England and four were in Wales at sweep 1

Table 3.1: Family type by UK country at MCS 1 and MCS 3

Family type	Country at MCS 1					Country at MCS 3				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Both natural parents	86.2 [85.1, 87.3]	81.8 [79.4, 84.1]	85.3 [83.1, 87.3]	83.2 [80.5, 85.6]	85.8 [84.8, 86.7]	76.8 [75.4, 78.1]	76.2 [73.6, 78.6]	78.7 [76.3, 81.0]	78.9 [76.1, 81.4]	77.0 [75.7, 78.1]
- Married	61.6 [59.6, 63.5]	57.1 [54.0, 60.1]	60.0 [56.3, 63.5]	68.3 [64.1, 72.3]	61.4 [59.7, 63.0]	62.5 [60.7, 64.2]	60.3 [56.9, 63.7]	62.9 [59.4, 66.3]	68.9 [65.0, 72.6]	62.5 [61.0, 64.0]
- Cohabiting	24.3 [22.9, 25.8]	24.3 [22.6, 26.1]	24.8 [22.4, 27.3]	14.0 [11.7, 16.6]	24.0 [22.8, 25.2]	14.0 [13.1, 15.0]	15.7 [13.9, 17.7]	15.7 [13.9, 17.7]	9.7 [7.8, 12.1]	14.2 [13.4, 15.0]
- Other or unknown relationship	0.4 [0.3, 0.6]	(0.5) [0.3, 0.8]	(0.6) [0.3, 1.1]	(0.9) [0.5, 1.5]	0.4 [0.3, 0.6]	0.3 [0.2, 0.4]	(0.1) [0.03, 0.5]	(0.2) [0.05, 0.5]	(0.3) (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 [0.2, 0.4]
Natural mother and step-father	(0.2) [0.1, 0.3]	(0.4) [0.2, 0.7]	(0.2) [0.1, 0.4]		0.2 [0.1, 0.3]	3.8 [3.4, 4.3]	4.8 [3.8, 6.0]	3.2 [2.5, 4.1]	(1.8) [1.3, 2.6]	3.7 [3.4, 4.1]
Lone natural mother	13.3 [12.2, 14.4]	17.6 [15.5, 20.0]	14.3 [12.3, 16.5]	16.7 [14.3, 19.4]	13.7 [12.9, 14.7]	17.2 [16.1, 18.4]	17.0 [15.0, 19.2]	16.6 [14.6, 18.8]	18.1 [15.8, 20.7]	17.2 [16.3, 18.3]
Other family type	0.3 [0.2, 0.4]	(0.1) [0.06, 0.3]	(0.2) [0.1, 0.5]	(0.1) [0.03, 0.5]	(0.3) [0.2, 0.4]	(2.2) [1.9, 2.5]	(2.1) [1.6, 2.7]	(1.5) [1.1, 2.1]	(1.1) [0.8, 1.7]	(2.1) [1.8, 2.4]
Total Observations	11532	2760	2337	1923	18552	9759	2143	1804	1535	15241
Sign. (excluding marital status)	P=0.000					P=0.001				
Sign. (including marital status)	P=0.000					P=0.000				

Sample: All families. 5 observations are excluded from MCS 3 sub-table due to missing data on country. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (country totals using weight1 and UK totals using weight2).

Table 3.2: Family type by main respondent's age in Scotland

Family type	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents	39.8 [31.5,48.7]	61.6 [55.0,67.1]	78.2 [74.1,81.7]	88.5 [85.7,90.1]	87.8 [84.2,90.1]	78.7 [76.2,81.0]
- *Married*	12.2 [7.4,19.4]	35.2 [29.3,41.7]	62.3 [56.4,67.9]	76.5 [72.3,80.2]	77.0 [71.9,81.4]	62.9 [59.4,66.3]
- *Cohabiting*	27.5 [20.5,35.9]	26.3 [22.3,30.8]	15.5 [11.9,20.0]	11.9 [9.7,14.7]	10.6 [7.5,14.7]	15.7 [13.9,17.7]
- Other or unknown relationship			(0.3) [0.04,2.0]	(0.1) [0.02,0.8]	(0.2) [0.03,1.3]	(0.2) [0.05,0.5]
Natural mother and step-father	(13.1) [8.5,19.7]	(6.8) [4.0,11.2]	(3.4) [2.1,5.5]	(1.5) [0.8,2.7]	(0.2) [0.03,1.3]	(3.2) [2.5,4.1]
Lone natural mother	43.0 [34.1,52.4]	28.2 [23.6,33.3]	17.4 [14.5,20.8]	9.3 [7.1,12.0)	11.0 [8.2,14.5]	16.6 ([4.6,18.8]
Other family type	(4.1) [1.7,9.4]	(3.5) [1.9,6.2]	(1.0) [0.4,2.3]	(0.8) [0.3,1.7]	(1.0) [0.4,2.7]	(1.5) [1.1,2.1]
Total Observations	129	289	431	585	370	1804
Sign. (excluding marital status)	P=0.000					
Sign. (including marital status)	P=0.000					

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.3: Family type by main respondent's age UK sample

Family type	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents	35.4	59.4	78.6	86.1	85.3	77.0
- Married	11.7	36.2	64.1	75.7	73.3	62.5
- Cohabiting	23.3	22.8	14.2	10.2	11.8	14.2
- Other or unknown relationship	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.3
Natural mother and step-father	14.0	8.4	3.2	1.6	(1.2)	3.7
Lone natural mother	47.6	28.9	16.6	11.2	10.3	17.3
Other family type	3.0	3.3	1.6	1.1	3.2	2.1
Total Observations	1082	2646	4138	4615	2765	15246
Sign. (excluding marital status)						P=0.000
Sign. (including marital status)						P=0.000

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.4: Any change in family type between MCS1 and MCS 3 by UK country

Family type	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Both natural parents at MCS1 and MCS3	77.5 [76.0,78.8]	74.6 [71.5,77.4]	77.0 [74.1,79.6]	75.6 [72.5,78.6]	77.2 [75.9,77.4]
Lone natural mother at MCS1 and MCS3	7.9 [7.0,8.7]	9.4 [8.1,10.9]	8.0 [6.5,9.8]	10.9 [9.0,13.1]	8.1 [7.4,8.8]
Different family type	14.7 [13.7,15.7]	16.0 [13.9,18.4]	15.0 [13.4,16.9]	13.5 [11.6,15.5]	14.7 [13.9,15.6]
Total Observations	8996	2091	1770	1513	14370
Sign.	P=0.037				

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was either both natural parents or lone natural mother. 5 observations are excluded due to missing data on country. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (country totals using weight1 and UK total using weight2).

Table 3.5: Type of change in family type between MCS1 and MCS3 by UK country

Family type at MCS 1	Family type at MCS 3	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Both natural parents	Both natural parents	87.4 [86.3,88.4]	88.0 [85.9,89.7]	88.4 [86.6,90.0]	90.0 [88.2,91.6]	87.6 [86.7,88.5]
	Lone natural mother	10.2 [9.4,11.2]	9.2 [7.5,11.2]	10.1 [8.8,11.7]	8.9 [7.5,10.5]	10.2 [9.4,11.0]
	Lone natural mother and step-father	(2.4) [2.0,2.8]	(2.8) [2.0,3.8]	(1.5) [0.9,2.4]	(1.1) [0.7,1.9]	2.2 [1.9,2.6]
Total observations		7746	1696	1514	1229	12185
Sign.		P=0.026				
Lone natural mother	Lone natural mother	69.1 [66.0,72.1]	61.0 [55.6,66.6]	61.9 [55.1,67.3]	68.3 62.3,73.9]	67.9 [65.3,70.4]
	Both natural parents	18.6 [16.1,21.3]	22.2 [18.0,27.0]	23.7 [19.6,28.3]	26.4 [31.3,32.3]	19.7 [17.6,22.0]
	- Married	6.6 [5.3,8.3]	(6.1) [3.7,10.2]	(5.2) [3.0,9.0]	11.4 [8.3,15.5]	6.6 [5.5,7.9]
	- Cohabiting	11.7 [9.9,13.8]	15.5 [12.3,19.3]	18.4 [14.8,22.8]	(15.0 [10.9,20.3]	(12.9 [11.3,14.7]
	- Other or unknown relationship	(0.2) [0.08,0.7]	(0.6) [0.08,3.7]			(0.2) [0.1,0.6]
	Lone natural mother and step-father	12.3 [10.3,14.6]	16.1 [12.3,20.7]	14.4 [10.6,19.4]	(5.2) [3.3,8.2]	12.4 [10.7,14.3]
Total observations		1250	395	256	284	2185
Sign. (excluding marital status)		P=0.000				
Sign. (including marital status)		P=0.001				

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was either both natural parents or lone natural mother. 5 observations are excluded due to missing data on country. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (country totals using weight1 and UK total using weight2).

Table 3.6: Type of change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by marital status of natural parents at MCS1 Scotland

Family type at MCS 1	Family type at MCS 3	Married at MCS 1	Cohabiting at MCS 1	Total
Both natural parents	Both natural parents	93.9 [92.4,95.2]	73.9 [69.7,77.7]	88.6 [86.7,90.4]
	Lone natural mother	5.0 [4.1,6.8)	22.6 [19.3,26.3]	9.9 [8.4,11.6]
	Lone natural mother and step-father	(0.8) [0.4,1.5]	(3.5) [2.1,5.6]	(1.5) [0.9,2.4]
Total observations		1081	425	1506
Sign.		P=0.000		

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was both natural parents and their marital status was not other or unknown. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.7: Type of change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by marital status of natural parents at MCS1 in UK

Family type at MCS 1	Family type at MCS 3	Married at MCS 1	Cohabiting at MCS 1	Total
Both natural parents	Both natural parents	92.0	76.1	87.8
	Lone natural mother	6.7	19.4	10.0
	Lone natural mother and step-father	1.4	4.5	2.2
Total observations		8865	3252	12117
Sign.				P=0.000

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was both natural parents and their marital status was not other or unknown. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.8: Any change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by main respondent's age at MCS 3 Scotland

Family type	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents at MCS 1 and MCS 3	30.7 [22.9,39.9]	56.0 [50.2,61.6]	76.7 [72.3,80.7]	88.1 [85.1,90.6]	87.1 [83.5,90.0]	77.0 [74.1,79.6]
Lone natural mother at MCS1 and MCS3	29.9 [22.4,38.7]	13.9 [10.6,18.1]	7.9 [5.7,11.0]	(4.1) [2.6,6.3]	(4.0) [2.6,6.1]	8.9 [6.5,9.8]
Change in family type	39.4 [31.5,47.9]	30.1 [24.8,35.9]	15.4 [12.4,18.9]	7.8 [6.0,10.1]	8.9 [6.6,12.0]	15.0 [13.4,16.7]
Total observations	121	278	426	579	366	1770
Sign.	P=0.000					

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was either both natural parents or lone natural mother. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.9: Any change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by main respondent's age at MCS 3 in UK

Family type	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents at MCS 1 and MCS 3	29.7	57.4	78.4	86.4	87.2	77.2
Lone natural mother at MCS1 and MCS3	31.7	14.9	7.1	4.2	4.5	8.1
Change in family type	38.6	27.7	14.6	9.4	8.2	14.8
Total observations	958	2452	3940	4440	2585	14375
Sign.	P=0.000					

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was either both natural parents or lone natural mother. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.10: Type of change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by main respondent's age at MCS 3 Scotland

Family type at MCS 1	Family type at MCS 3	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents	Both natural parents	60.9 [47.0,73.1]	75.2 [68.9,80.7]	87.5 [84.1,90.2]	93.6 [91.5,95.2]	92.4 [89.4,94.6]	88.4 [86.6,90.0]
	Lone natural mother	(30.5) [19.0,45.1]	20.7 [15.6,27.1]	11.0 [8.5,14.2]	5.6 [4.1,7.5]	(7.6) [5.4,10.6]	10.1 [8.8,11.7]
	Lone natural mother and step-father	(8.6) [3.8,18.7]	(4.0) [1.7,9.2]	(1.5) [0.7,3.3]	(0.8) [0.4, 2.0]		(1.5) [0.9,2.4]
Total observations		60	201	369	540	344	1514
Sign.							P=0.000
Lone natural mother	Lone natural mother	60.4 [48.2,71.5]	54.4 [43.7,64.8]	64.6 [52.8,74.8]	(69.7) [53.4,82.2]	(69.3) [46.1,85.6]	61.9 [56.1,67.3]
	Both natural parents	(21.4) [13.0,33.2]	(30.9) [22.4,41.0]	(18.2) [10.2,30.6]	(19.0) [9.6,34.3]	(27.3) [12.8,49.0]	23.7 [19.6,28.3]
	- Married	(2.8) [0.8,9.5]	(10.5) [4.8,21.7]	(1.5) [0.2,9.1]	(4.2) [1.0,15.3]	(5.7) [0.8,30.9]	(5.2) [3.0,9.0]
	- Cohabiting	(18.6) [10.5,30.9]	(20.4) [13.8,29.2]	(16.8) [8.8,29.6]	(14.8) [6.7,29.9]	(21.6) [9.2,42.8]	18.4 [14.8,22.8]
	- Other or unknown relationship						
	Lone natural mother and step-father	(18.1) [9.8,31.1]	(14.7) [8.5,24.1]	(17.2) [8.9,30.6]	(11.3) [4.1,27.5]	(3.4) [0.5,18.9]	14.5 [10.6,19.5]
Total observations		61	77	57	39	22	256
Sign. (excluding marital status)				P=0.485			
Sign. (including marital status)				P=0.487			

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was either both natural parents or lone natural mother. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.11: Type of change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by main respondent's age at MCS 3 in UK

Family type at MCS 1	Family type at MCS 3	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents	Both natural parents	57.6	75.3	87.1	91.7	92.9	87.6
	Lone natural mother	32.5	19.3	10.5	7.2	6.2	10.2
	Lone natural mother and step-father	9.9	5.4	2.4	1.1	(0.9)	2.2
Total observations		460	1790	3465	4101	2374	12190
Sign.		P=0.000					
Lone natural mother	Lone natural mother	65.5	62.6	70.4	73.2	73.9	67.9
	Both natural parents	16.3	22.8	20.8	17.5	19.7	19.7
	- Married	(3.8)	(7.0)	7.0	8.2	(8.2)	6.6
	- Cohabiting	12.0	15.8	13.6	9.1	(11.5)	12.9
	- Other or unknown relationship	(0.6)		(0.3)	(0.2)		(0.2)
	Lone natural mother and step-father	18.1	14.6	8.7	(9.4)	(6.4)	12.4
Total observations		498	662	475	339	211	2185
Sign. (excluding marital status)		P=0.000					
Sign. (including marital status)		P=0.001					

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was either both natural parents or lone natural mother. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.12: Type of change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by marital status of natural parents at MCS 1 and main respondent's age at MCS 3 in Scotland

Family type at MCS 1	Family type at MCS 3	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents – married	Both natural parents	(84.4) [38.4,97.9]	83.7 [74.3,90.1]	93.3 [90.1,95.5]	95.4 [93.1,96.9]	95.1 [92.1,97.0]	93.9 [92.4,95.2]
	Lone natural mother		(11.8) [6.4,20.6]	(6.2) [4.1,9.4]	(4.0) [2.6,6.1]	(4.9) [3.0,7.9]	5.3 [4.1,6.8]
	Lone natural mother and step-father	(15.6) [2.1,36.6]	(4.5) [1.7,11.6]	(0.5) [0.1,3.2]	(0.6) [0.2,1.8]		(0.8) [0.4,1.5]
Total observations		8	77	264	440	292	1081
Sign.		P=0.000					
Both natural parents – cohabiting	Both natural parents	(56.9) [42.2,70.4]	(71.0) [62.4,78.3]	71.7 [64.0, 78.3]	86.1 [78.5, 91.4]	77.5 [63.5,87.2]	73.9 [69.7,77.7]
	- Married	(10.1) [4.2,22.4]	(21.1) [13.6,31.1]	(16.4) [9.9,25.8]	(18.8) [12.6,27.0]	(8.2) [3.0,20.6]	16.5 [12.9,21.0]
	- Cohabiting	(46.8) [33.6,60.5]	50.0 [41.8,58.1]	55.3 [45.5,64.8]	67.4 [58.9,74.8]	69.3 [53.9,81.4]	57.4 [52.7,62.0]
	- Other or unknown relationship						
	Lone natural mother	(35.7) [22.8,51.0]	25.2 [18.0,34.0]	(24.0) [17.7,31.7]	(11.8) [7.0,19.1]	(22.5) [12.8,36.5]	22.6 [19.3,26.3]
	Lone natural mother and step-father	(7.5) [2.9,18.1]	(3.8) [1.5,9.3]	(4.3) [1.8,10.0]	(2.1) [0.5,7.8]		(3.5) [2.1,5.6]
Total observations		52	122	104	97	50	425
Sign. (excluding marital status)		P=0.020					
Sign. (including marital status)		P=0.027					

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was both natural parents and their marital status was not other or unknown. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.13: Type of change in family type between MCS 1 and MCS 3 by marital status of natural parents at MCS 1 and main respondent's age at MCS 3 in UK

Family type at MCS 1	Family type at MCS 3	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Both natural parents – married	Both natural parents	71.3	84.2	90.2	93.5	94.7	92.0
	Lone natural mother	(21.5)	12.4	8.2	5.5	4.5	6.7
	Lone natural mother and step-father	(7.2)	(3.4)	1.6	(1.0)	(0.8)	1.4
Total observations		92	889	2547	3402	1935	8865
Sign.		P=0.000					
Both natural parents – cohabiting	Both natural parents	55.8	68.2	79.3	82.8	86.1	76.1
	- Married	10.5	19.1	26.4	23.6	21.9	21.8
	- Cohabiting	45.0	48.5	52.4	59.2	63.8	54.0
	- Other or unknown relationship	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.4)
	Lone natural mother	(34.1	24.8	16.2	15.7	12.7	19.4
	Lone natural mother and step-father	10.1	7.0	(4.5)	(1.5)	(1.3)	4.5
Total observations		346	884	906	688	428	3252
Sign. (excluding marital status)		P=0.000					
Sign. (including marital status)		P=0.000					

Sample: All families responding at both MCS 1 and MCS 3 where family type at MCS 1 was both natural parents and their marital status was not 'other' or unknown. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.14: Number of siblings by UK country at MCS 1 and MCS 3

Number of siblings	Country at MCS 1					Country at MCS 3				
	England	**Wales**	**Scotland**	**Northern Ireland**	**UK**	**England**	**Wales**	**Scotland**	**Northern Ireland**	**UK**
None	42.7 [41.4,44.1]	42.5 [40.1,45.1]	45.3 [43.2,47.5]	39.1 [36.3,41.9]	42.8 [41.7,44.0]	16.5 [15.6,17.4]	17.8 [15.2,20.7]	18.5 [16.9,20.2]	14.8 [12.9,16.8]	16.7 [15.9,17.5]
One	36.2 [35.0,37.4]	36.8 [34.2,39.4]	35.7 [33.9,37.7]	32.6 [30.3,34.9]	36.0 [35.0,37.0]	49.4 [48.2,50.7]	49.5 [46.6,52.5]	50.2 [47.7,52.8]	41.0 [37.7,44.4]	49.2 [48.1,50.3]
Two	14.5 [13.7,15.3]	14.3 [13.0,15.6]	14.1 [12.6,15.6]	18.0 [16.3,19.9]	14.6 [13.9,15.2]	23.1 [22.2,24.1]	22.5 [20.6,24.6]	22.5 [20.6,24.5]	27.1 [24.8,29.7]	23.1 [22.3,24.0]
Three or more	6.6 [6.0,7.2]	6.5 [5.5,7.6]	4.9 [4.0,6.0]	10.3 [9.0,11.8]	6.6 [6.1,7.1]	11.0 [10.2,11.8]	10.2 [8.6,11.9]	8.8 [7.2,10.7]	17.1 [14.9,19.5]	11.0 [10.3,11.7]
Total observations	11532	2760	2337	1923	18552	9759	2143	1804	1535	15241
Sign.	P=0.000					P=0.000				

Sample: All families. 5 observations are excluded from MCS 3 sub-table due to missing data on country. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (country totals using weight1 and UK totals using weight2).

Table 3.15: Number of siblings by main respondent's age in Scotland

Number of siblings	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
None	42.8 [35.9,50.0]	26.4 [21.3,32.3]	16.2 [13.0,20.0]	12.4 [9.9,15.3]	17.0 [14.4,21.3]	18.5 [16.9,20.2]
One	40.9 [34.3,47.8]	44.6 [38.2,51.2]	54.1 [49.3,58.9]	55.4 (51.4-59.4)	44.7 [38.1,51.5]	50.2 [47.7,52.8]
Two	12.9 [8.5,19.1]	22.3 [18,2,27.1]	20.8 [17.2-24.9]	24.1 [21.0-27.5]	24.8 [20.0,30.4]	22.5 [20.6,24.5]
Three or more	(3.4) [1.3,8.9]	(6.7) [3.9,11.2]	8.9 [6.4-12.2]	8.1 [6.0-10.8]	12.8 [10.0,16.4]	8.8 [7.2,10.7]
Total observations	129	289	431	585	370	1804
Sign.						P=0.000

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.16: Number of siblings by main respondent's age in UK

Number of siblings	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
None	37.5	21.8	15.1	11.9	16.7	16.7
One	42.2	47.6	51.9	52.0	44.3	49.2
Two	17.0	21.0	22.4	24.6	25.2	23.1
Three or more	3.3	9.6	10.6	11.6	13.9	11.0
Total observations	1082	2646	4138	4615	2765	15246
Sign.						P=0.000

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.17: Number of siblings by family type in Scotland

Number of siblings	Married natural parents	Cohabiting natural parents	Natural parents (other/un known)	Natural mother and step-father	Lone natural mother	Other family type	Total
None	12.0 [10.4,13.8]	17.0 [12.9,22.1]		(25.8) [16.6,37.9]	41.2 [36.1,46.4]	(40.0) [25.2,56.8]	18.5 [16.9,20.2]
One	54.7 [51.8,57.7]	49.9 [44.3,55.6]		(37.1) [26.0,49.7]	37.5 [32.1,43.2]	(36.7) [21.9,54.6]	50.3 [47.7,52.8]
Two	25.0 [22.3,27.9]	23.8 [19.5,28.8]		(25.8) [16.4,38.2]	11.3 [8.3,15.4]	(17.7) [8.1,34.4]	22.5 [20.6,24.5]
Three or more	8.3 [6.6,10.4]	(9.2) [6.6,12.8]		(11.3) [4.9,24.1]	10.0 [7.2,13.8]	(5.6) [1.5,19.1]	8.8 [7.2,10.7]
Total observations	1085	300	3	63	324	39	1804
Sign.	P=0.000						

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.18: Number of siblings by family type in UK

Number of siblings	Married natural parents	Cohabiting natural parents	Natural parents (other/unknown)	Natural mother and step-father	Lone natural mother	Other family type	Total
None	10.6	18.6	(6.5)	23.2	33.2	39.7	16.7
One	53.7	49.5	(45.4)	37.0	37.0	32.7	49.2
Two	25.1	21.4	(14.6)	24.6	18.1	15.4	23.1
Three or more	10.6	10.5	(33.4)	15.2	11.6	12.2	11.0
Total observations	9209	2189	46	561	2938	303	15246
Sign.	P=0.000						

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.19: Type of siblings by UK country and MCS sweep

Type of siblings	Country at MCS 1					Country at MCS 3				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Any natural sibling	49.9 [48.5,51.2]	49.1 [46.4,51.6]	47.7 [45.5,49.9]	(56.8) [53.7,59.8]	49.8 [48.7,51.0]	76.4 [75.2,77.6]	74.5 [(71.9,77.0]	75.3 [73.2,77.3]	81.7 [79.4,83.4]	76.4 [75.4,77.5]
Older natural sibling	49.8 [48.5,51.2]	49.0 [46.4,51.7]	47.6 (45.4,49.8]	(56.8) [53.7,59.8]	49.8 [48.7,50.9]	48.9 [47.6,50.2]	48.5 [46.1,50.9]	47.5 [44.9,50.0]	56.1 [52.8,59.3]	49.0 [47.8,50.1]
Younger natural sibling	(0.06) [0.03,0.1]	(0.02 [0.004,0.1]	(0.2) [0.05,0.5]		(0.1) [0.04,0.1]	38.9 [37.4,40.4]	35.8 [33.9,37.9]	38.1 [36.0,40.3]	42.8 [40.0,45.7]	38.8 [37.6,40.1]
Any half sibling	9.4 [8.7,10.3]	11.2 [9.6,13.1]	8.4 [7.1,9.9]	5.6 [4.5,7.0]	9.3 [8.6,10.0]	12.2 [11.3,13.2]	13.2 [11.5,15.2]	10.4 [8.8,12.3]	6.0 [4.8,7.5]	11.9 [11.1,12.8)
Older half sibling	9.4 [8.7,10.3]	11.2 [9.5,13.1]	8.4 [7.1,9.9]	5.6 [4.5,7.0]	9.3 [8.6,10.0]	10.2 [9.4,11.0]	11.3 [9.6,13.2]	9.1 [7.7,10.9]	4.7 [3.7,6.0]	10.0 [9.3,10.7]
Younger half sibling		0.1 [0.01,0.4]			(0.003) [0.00,0.02]	2.5 [2.2,3.0]	2.4 [1.8-3.3]	1.5 [1.0,2.4]	1.5 [1.0,2.1]	2.4 [2.0,2.7]
Any step sibling	0.8 [0.6,1.1]	(0.7) [0.5,1.1]	0.9 [0.6,1.4]	0.3 [0.2,0.7]	0.8 [0.6,1.0]	1.1 [0.9,1.4]	1.2 [0.8-1.9]	(1.7) [1.1,2.5]	(0.8) [0.5,1.3]	1.1 [0.9,1.3]
Older step sibling	0.8 (0.6,1.1]	0.7 [0.5,1.1]	0.9 [0.6,1.4]	(0.3) [0.2,1.7]	0.8 [0.6,1.0]	1.0 [0.8,1.2]	1.1 [0.7-1.8]	(1.4) [0.9,2.1]	(0.6) [0.4,1.1]	1.0 [0.8,1.2]
Younger step sibling						(0.2) (0.1,0.3]	(0.2 [0.1-0.4]	(0.3) [0.1,0.7]	(0.2) [0.1,0.7]	0.2 [0.1,0.3]
Any foster or adoptive sibling	(0.05) [0.02,0.1]	(0.1) [0.02,0.4]	(0.1) [0.03,0.4]	(0.1) [0.03,0.4]	(0.06) [0.03,0.1]	(0.2) [0.1,0.3]	(0.1) [0.03-0.3]	(0.1) [0.03,0.5]	(0.3) [0.1,0.7]	0.2 [0.1,0.3]
Total observations	11532	2760	2337	1923	18552	9759	2143	1804	1535	15241

Sample: All families. 5 observations are excluded from MCS 3 sub-table due to missing data on country. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (country totals using weight1 and UK totals using weight2). Significant relationships by country at MCS1 p<0.05 for any natural siblings; older natural siblings; any half siblings; older half siblings.   Insignificant relationships by country at MCS1 p> 0.05 for younger natural siblings; young half siblings; any step sibling, older step sibling, any foster or adoptive sibling. Significant relationships by country at MCS3 p<0.05 for any natural siblings; older natural siblings; younger natural siblings; any half siblings; older half siblings; younger half siblings. Insignificant relationships by country at MCS3 p>0.05 for any step sibling, older step sibling, younger step sibling, any foster or adoptive sibling.

Table 3.20: Type of siblings by main respondent's age in Scotland

Type of siblings	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Any natural sibling	51.2 [44.0,58.3]	67.5 [61.4,73.0]	75.5 [71.7,79.0]	82.1 [79.1,84.8]	77.3 [73.2,81.0]	75.3 [73.2,77.3]
Older natural sibling	(7.1) [3.8,12.9]	37.8 [33.1,42.7]	40.5 [36.5,44.7]	53.1 [49.4,56.7]	65.0 [59.5,70.1]	47.5 [44.9,50.0]
Younger natural sibling	47.9 [40.5,55.4]	42.9 [36.7,49.4]	45.3 [41.3,49.4]	40.1 [36.5,45.2]	19.9 [16.6,23.6]	38.1 [36.0,40.3]
Any half sibling	(10.8) [6.3,17.7]	(8.8) [5.7,13.4]	14.0 [10.6,18.4]	8.6 [6.7,11.0]	10.3 [7.9,13.3]	10.4 [8.8,12.3]
Older half sibling	(3.4) [1.3,8.7]	(6.1) [3.6,10.1]	12.9 [9.6,14.0]	8.3 [6.3,10.7]	10.3 [7.9,13.3]	9.1 [7.7,10.9]
Younger half sibling	(7.3) [3.8,13.8]	(3.4) [1.4,8.0]	(1.4) [0.6,3.2]	(0.6) [0.2,1.5]		(1.5) [1.0,2.4]
Any step sibling	(2.8) [0.9,8.2]	(1.7) [0.6,4.2]	(2.0) [1.0,4.0]	(1.5) [0.8,2.8]	(1.2) [0.5,2.8]	(1.7) [1.1,2.5]
Older step sibling	(1.7) [0.4,6.5]	(0.7) [0.2,3.0]	(2.0) [1.0,4.0]	(1.3) [0.6,2.5]	(1.2) [0.5,2.9]	(1.4) [0.9,2.1]
Younger step sibling	(1.1) [0.2,7.1]	(0.9) [0.2,3.4]		(0.2) [0.03,1.4]		(0.3) [0.1,0.7]
Any foster or adoptive sibling				(0.3) [0.1,1.3]		(0.1) [0.03,0.5]
Total observations	129	289	431	585	370	1804
	Sign. (Any natural sibling)					P=0.000
	Sign. (Older natural sibling)					P=0.000
	Sign. (Younger natural sibling)					P=0.000
	Sign. (Any half sibling)					P=0.063
	Sign. (Older half sibling)					P=0.003
	Sign. (Younger half sibling)					P=0.000
	Sign. (Any step sibling)					P=0.724
	Sign. (Older step sibling)					P=0.645
	Sign. (Younger step sibling)					P=0.221
	Sign. (Any foster or adoptive sibling)					P=0.592

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.21: Type of siblings by main respondent's age in UK

Type of siblings	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Any natural sibling	49.9	71.1	78.8	82.6	75.2	76.4
Older natural sibling	8.9	37.6	45.3	56.3	62.3	48.9
Younger natural sibling	44.8	47.7	45.9	38.9	20.9	38.8
Any half- sibling	15.6	13.6	11.3	10.1	13.3	11.9
Older half- sibling	3.9	8.7	10.1	9.7	13.1	10.0
Younger half- sibling	12.3	5.8	1.6	0.8	(0.3)	2.4
Any step- sibling	(1.5)	(1.1)	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1
Older step- sibling	(1.1)	(0.7)	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.0
Younger step- sibling	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.0)		(0.2)
Any foster or adoptive sibling		(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.2)
Total observations	1082	2646	4138	4615	2765	15246
Sign. (Any natural sibling)						P=0.000
Sign. (Older natural sibling)						P=0.000
Sign. (Younger natural sibling)						P=0.000
Sign. (Any half-sibling)						P=0.000
Sign. (Older half-sibling)						P=0.000
Sign. (Younger half-sibling)						P=0.000
Sign. (Any step- sibling)						P=0.150
Sign. (Older step-sibling)						P=0.139
Sign. (Younger step-sibling)						P=0.000
Sign. (Any foster or adoptive sibling)						P=0.000

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.22: Type of siblings by family type in Scotland

Type of siblings	Married natural parents	Cohabiting natural parents	Natural parents other/ unknown	Natural mother and step-father	Lone natural mother	Other family type	Total
Any natural sibling	84.6 [82.5,86.5]	73.3 [69.7,77.5]		51.2 [36.8,66.0]	(48.4) [43.7,53.2]	(52.6) [37.1,67.6]	75.3 [73.2,77.3]
Older natural sibling	54.3 [50.9,57.7]	35.7 [30.6,41.1]		(31.5) [20.3,45.3]	35.7 [30.9,40.9]	(42.0) [26.9,58.8]	47.5 [44.9,50.0]
Younger natural sibling	42.0 [39.1,44.8]	49.4 [44.6,54.2]		(21.4) [12.9,33.3]	17.1 [13.7,21.0]	(20.8) [10.5,37.1]	38.1 [36.0,40.3]
Any half sibling	6.3 [5.1,7.6]	18.1 [14.2,22.9]		(30.9) [19.9,44.7]	14.7 [10.7,19.9]	(13.1) [4.2,34.3]	10.4 [8.8,12.3]
Older half sibling	6.3 [5.1,7.6]	18.1 [14.2,22.9]		(10.5) (4.3-23.4)	11.3 [7.5,16.6]	(10.2) [3.3,27.8]	9.1 [7.7,10.9]
Younger half sibling				(23.1) [14.1,35.6]	(4.0) [2.2,7.2]	(7.4) [1.9,25.5]	(1.5) [1.0,2.4]
Any step sibling	(1.3) [0.8,2.1]	(1.4) [0.5,3.7]		(13.5) [6.3,26.3]	(1.2) [0.4,3.5]		(1.6) [1.1,2.5]
Older step sibling	(1.1) [0.6,1.8]	(1.4) [0.5,3.7]		(9.1) [4.1,19.1]	(1.2) [0.4,3.5]		(1.4) [0.9,2.1]
Younger step sibling	(0.2) [0.1,0.9]			(4.3) [1.2,14.3]			(0.3) [0.1,0.8]
Any foster or adoptive sibling	(0.2) [0.04,0.7]						(0.1) [0.03,0.5]
Total observations	1085	300	3	63	324	29	1804
	Sign. (Any natural sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Older natural sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Younger natural sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Any half sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Older half sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Younger half sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Any step sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Older step sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Younger step sibling) P=0.000						
	Sign. (Any foster or adoptive sibling) P=0.927						

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1)

Table 3.23: Type of siblings by family type in UK

Type of siblings	Married natural parents	Cohabiting natural parents	Natural parents (other/ unknown)	Natural mother and step-father	Lone natural mother	Other family type	Total
Any natural sibling	86.3	71.1	88.3	47.8	54.3	48.7	76.4
Older natural sibling	55.4	37.2	(50.5)	37.3	39.0	37.1	48.9
Younger natural sibling	43.7	45.5	(56.9)	16.9	22.2	19.1	38.8
Any half-sibling	6.4	17.7	(11.4)	44.3	20.0	13.6	11.9
Older half-sibling	6.4	17.5	(11.4)	13.8	16.1	(9.3)	10.0
Younger half-sibling	(0.0)	(0.2)		34.6	5.1	(6.1)	2.4
Any step-sibling	0.7	(0.9)		7.7	(0.9)	(3.8)	1.1
Older step-sibling	0.7	(0.9)		5.6	(0.7)	(3.0)	1.0
Younger step-sibling	(0.0)			(2.6)	(0.2)	(1.2)	(0.2)
Any foster or adoptive sibling	(0.1)	(0.1)			(0.1)	(3.7)	(0.2)
Total observations	9209	2189	46	561	2938	303	15246
Sign. (Any natural sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Older natural sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Younger natural sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Any half-sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Older half-sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Younger half-sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Any step-sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Older step-sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Younger step-sibling)							P=0.000
Sign. (Any foster or adoptive sibling)							P=0.000

Sample: All families. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.24: Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by country

Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
Contact					
Frequent (three or more times a week)	20.3 [18.2,22.5]	22.9 [18.9,27.4]	22.1 [17.7,27.3]	30.0 [25.9,34.4]	21.1 [19.2,23.0]
Less frequent (weekly or less often)	52.4 [49.8,54.9]	45.0 [41.4,48.7]	46.3 [39.9,52.9]	36.9 [32.8,41.3]	50.9 [48.7,53.2]
None	27.3 [25.1,29.7]	32.1 [27.7,36.9]	31.5 [26.5,37.0]	33.1 [28.6,38.0]	28.0 [26.1,30.0]
Maintenance payments					
Regular	37.7 [35.1,40.3]	30.9 [26.5,35.6]	35.3 [30.1,40.8]	29.9 [24.9,35.4]	36.6 [34.5,38.9]
Irregular	9.0 [7.7,10.5]	8.2 [5.9,11.3]	(6.6) [4.4,9.9]	(8.4) [5.1,13.5]	8.9 [7.7,10.2]
None	53.3 [50.1,56.1]	61.0 [56.4,65.4]	58.1 [53.2,62.8]	61.7 [55.8,66.3]	54.5 [52.1,56.8]
Total observations	2073	507	366	321	3267
Sign. (contact)	P=0.000				
Sign. (maintenance)	P=0.037				

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. 5 observations are excluded due to missing data on country. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (country totals using weight1 and UK total using weight2).

Table 3.25: Maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by contact with non-resident natural father in Scotland

Maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	Frequent (three or more times a week)	Less frequent (weekly or less often)	None	Total
Regular	59.2 [46.8,70.6]	43.8 [36.0,50.9]	(5.9) [2.9,11.8]	35.3 [30.1,40.8]
Irregular	(11.1) [5.3,21.7]	(7.0) [3.4,14.1]	(2.9) [1.2,6.6]	(6.6) [4.4,10.0]
None	(29.7) [21.0,40.0]	49.1 [43.4,54.9]	91.2 [84.8,95.1]	58.1 [53.2,62.8]
Total observations	83	163	120	366
Sign.	P=0.000			

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.26: Maintenance payments UK by non-resident natural father by contact with non-resident natural father in UK

Maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	Frequent (three or more times a week)	Less frequent (weekly or less often)	None	Total
Regular	51.8	44.4	11.3	36.7
Irregular	11.1	10.8	3.8	8.9
None	37.2	44.8	84.9	54.4
Total observations	746	1529	996	3271
Sign.	P=0.000			

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. 228 observations are excluded because of missing data on contact and/or maintenance. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.27: Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by natural mother's age in Scotland

Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Contact						
Frequent (three or more times a week)	(29.2) [18.3,43.1]	(17.0) [10.3,26.8]	(29.6) [20.4,40.9]	(14.7) [8.5,24.4]	(19.0) [8.7,36.0]	(22.1) [17.7,27.3]
Less frequent (weekly or less often)	(38.0) [26.6,50.8]	44.3 [33.8,55.2]	41.2 [45.4,67.3]	56.6 [45.4,67.3]	(57.8) [42.0,72.2]	46.4 [39.9,52.9]
None	(32.9) [20.6,48.0]	38.7 [30.2,47.9]	(29.2) [20.6,39.6]	(28.6) [20.1,39.0]	(23.2) [13.5,36.8]	31.5 [26.5,37.0]
Maintenance payments						
Regular	(36.5) [23.0,52.4]	(28.7) [20.8,38.2]	41.4 [30.9,52.8]	(44.0) [33.8,54.7]	(22.0) [13.6,33.6]	35.3 [30.1,40.8]
Irregular	(4.5) [1.5,12.9]	(7.1) [4.0,16.0	(5.2) [2.2,11.4]	(4.4) [1.5,12.4]	(12.8) [5.6,26.7)	(6.6) [4.4,10.0]
None	59.0 [44.0,72.5]	63.1 [55.2,70.3]	53.4 [43.2,63.4]	51.7 [40.3,62.8]	(65.2) [51.1,77.1]	58.1 [53.2,62.8]
Total observations	68	98	90	68	42	366
Sign. (contact)	P=0.113					
Sign. (maintenance)	P=0.169					

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.28: Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by natural mother's age in UK

Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 plus	Total
Contact						
Frequent (three or more times a week)	20.0	16.6	24.8	21.3	24.7	21.1
Less frequent (weekly or less often)	41.6	50.0	52.9	55.8	55.3	50.9
None	38.4	33.4	22.4	22.9	20.1	28.0
Maintenance payments						
Regular	27.7	26.0	46.4	46.1	36.9	36.7
Irregular	6.6	10.6	8.4	7.9	11.8	8.9
None	65.6	63.4	45.3	46.0	51.3	54.4
Total observations	629	899	817	593	333	3271
Sign. (contact)	P=0.000					
Sign. (maintenance)	P=0.000					

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. 228 observations are excluded because of missing data on contact and/or maintenance. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.29: Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by natural mother's relationship status in Scotland

Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	Living with step-father	Lone mother, in a relationship with non-resident natural father	Lone mother, in a relationship	Lone mother, not in a relationship	Lone mother, relationship status not known	Total
Contact						
Frequent (three or more times a week)	(8.2) [3.1,19.9]	(93.7) [69.7,99.0]	(20.1) [13.3,29.3]	20.4 [14.1,28.7]	(41.4) [20.6,65.7]	22.1 [17.7,27.3]
Less frequent (weekly or less often)	(44.1) [29.5,59.9]	(6.3) [1.0,30.3]	47.3 [36.0,58.9]	50.4 [42.3,58.6]	(35.1) [18.0,57.1]	46.4 [39.9,52.9]
None	(47.7) [32.1,63.7]		(32.6) [23.6,43.1]	29.1 [22.9,36.3]	(23.5) [9.9,46.3]	31.5 [26.5,37.0]
Maintenance payments						
Regular	(43.2) [30.1,57.2]	(54.0) [26.1,79.7]	(30.3) [21.4,41.1]	34.5 [27.8,41.9]	(29.4) [13.0,53.7]	35.3 [30.1,40.8]
Irregular	(1.5) [0.2,8.2]	(23.0) [7.2,53.5]	(7.1) [3.5,14.1]	(6.0) (2.8,12.3)	(14.6) [3.8,42.6]	(6.6) [4.4,10.0]
None	55.4 [42.0,68.0]	(23.0) [6.1,57.9]	62.5 [52.4,71.6]	59.5 (52.0,66.5)	(56.0) [31.5,77.9]	58.1 [53.2,62.8]
Total observations	56	12	91	189	18	366
Sign. (contact)	P=0.000					
Sign. (maintenance)	P=0.100					

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.30: Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by natural mother's relationship status in UK

Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	Living with step-father	Lone mother, in a relationship with non-resident natural father	Lone mother, in a relationship	Lone mother, not in a relationship	Lone mother, relationship status not known	Total
Contact						
Frequent (three or more times a week)	6.2	79.5	17.4	21.3	31.8	21.1
Less frequent (weekly or less often)	54.3	(20.5)	53.8	52.3	43.3	50.9
None	39.5		28.8	26.5	24.9	28.0
Maintenance payments						
Regular	40.8	44.5	36.4	35.2	33.0	36.7
Irregular	7.8	(17.8)	8.5	8.4	10.9	8.9
None	51.4	37.7	55.1	56.4	56.2	54.4
Total observations	517	157	732	1563	302	3271
Sign. (contact)	P=0.000					
Sign. (maintenance)	P=0.002					

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. 228 observations are excluded due to missing data on contact and/or maintenance. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 3.31: Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by non-resident natural father's relationship status in Scotland

Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	In a relationship with lone natural mother	In a relationship	Not in a relationship	Relationship status not known	Total
Contact					
Frequent (three or more times a week)	(93.7) [69.7,99.0]	15.1 [8.7,24.9]	44.4 [34.4,54.8]	(8.4) [4.8,14.4]	22.1 [17.7,27.3]
Less frequent (weekly or less often)	(6.3) [1.0,30.3]	84.7 [75.1,91.3]	55.7 [45.2,65.6]	20.9 [14.3,29.4]	46.4 [39.9,52.9]
None				70.8 [62.4,77.9]	31.5 [26.5,37.0]
Maintenance payments					
Regular	(54.0) [26.1,79.7]	55.6 [47.0,63.8]	48.8 [37.2,60.6]	(13.9) [9.1,20.7]	35.3 [30.1,40.8]
Irregular	(23.0) [7.2,53.5]	(5.2) [1.6,15.3]	(9.6) [5.1,17.3]	(4.5) [2.3,8.5]	(58.1) [53.2,62.8]
None	(23.0) [6.1,57.9]	39.3 [31.6,47.5]	41.6 [31.7,52.1]	81.6 [75.0,86.8]	58.1 [53.2,62.8]
Total observations	12	101	88	165	366
Sign. (contact)	P=0.000				
Sign. (maintenance)	P=0.000				

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. Table displays unweighted observations, weighted percentages and 95% confidence intervals (using weight1).

Table 3.32: Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father by non-resident natural father's relationship status in UK

Contact and maintenance payments by non-resident natural father	In a relationship with lone natural mother	In a relationship	Not in a relationship	Relationship status not known	Total
Contact					
Frequent (three or more times a week)	79.5	15.0	37.9	8.7	21.1
Less frequent (weekly or less often)	(20.5)	85.0	62.1	21.8	50.9
None				69.6	28.0
Maintenance payments					
Regular	44.5	50.8	47.6	18.5	36.7
Irregular	(17.8)	10.0	10.6	5.9	8.9
None	37.7	39.1	41.8	75.6	54.4
Total observations	157	872	799	1443	3271
Sign. (contact)	P=0.000				
Sign. (maintenance)	P=0.000				

Sample: Lone natural mother families and lone natural mother and step-father families. 228 observations are excluded because of missing data on contact and/or maintenance. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (using weight2).

Table 4.1: How do you feel about the amount of time you have available to spend with your child? Mothers by UK country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	Obs
Too much	2.2	[1.8,2.5]	2.2	[1.7,2.9]	2.0	[1.4,2.7]	1.9	[1.3,2.8]	2.1	[1.9,2.4]	429
More than enough	21.2	[20.1,22.4]	22.7	[20.3,25.3]	24.4	[22.4,26.4]	28.9	[26.0,31.9]	22.7	[21.8,23.6]	3,685
Just enough	44.7	[43.4,45.9]	41.9	[39.5,44.4]	42.8	[40.6,45.1]	44.3	[41.6,47.0]	44.0	[43.1,44.9]	6,593
Not quite enough	25.9	[24.8,27.0]	26.6	[24.8,28.4]	25.7	[23.4,28.0]	19.4	[17.4,21.6]	25.2	[24.5,26.1]	3,587
Nowhere near enough	6.1	[5.5,6.7]	6.6	[5.6,7.8]	5.1	[4.2,6.3]	5.5	[4.3,6.9]	6.0	[5.5,6.4]	838
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		15,132
N	9680		2126		1798		1528				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(12) = 74.7360
Design-based F(10.80, 4202.31) = 4.7157 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question. 16 responses of 'not sure' have been excluded.

Table 4.2: How do you feel about the amount of time you have available to spend with your child? Mothers in Scotland

	Too much	More than enough	Just enough	Not quite enough	Nowhere near enough	
	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Mother's age						
20 to 29	(3.5)	28.5	42.5	22.0	(3.5)	413
30 to 39	(1.5)	22.4	42.2	28.2	5.7	1,019
40 plus	(1.5)	26.3	45.0	21.7	(5.5)	374
Total	1.9	24.6	42.9	25.4	5.2	1,806
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(8) = 21.5173						
Design-based F(6.45, 386.93) = 2.5674 Pr = 0.016						
Mother's employment status						
Not in work	4.0	36.7	43.3	13.4	(2.6)	659
Working	(0.8)	17.9	42.6	32.1	6.6	1,147
Total	1.9	24.6	42.8	25.4	5.2	1,806
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 151.9951						
Design-based F(3.63, 217.90) = 42.5796 Pr = 0.000						
Mother's highest qualifications						
No qualifications	(7.3)	38.1	35.5	14.8	(4.2)	168
NVQ Level 1	(4.9)	(30.7)	(37.6)	(23.1)	(3.7)	67
NVQ Level 2	(2.5)	25.2	44.2	22.7	(5.4)	429
NVQ Level 3	(1.5)	27.1	39.9	26.3	(5.3)	372
NVQ Level 4	(0.8)	20.3	45.4	27.6	5.9	577
NVQ Level 5	(0.0)	17.5	45.2	35.2	(2.1)	160
Total	2.0	24.4	42.9	25.6	5.1	1,773
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(20) = 77.6319						
Design-based F(13.17, 790.18) = 4.2931 Pr = 0.000						
Family type						
two parents	(1.6)	24.1	43.6	25.7	5.1	1,474
1 parent	(3.7)	27.3	39.2	24.1	(5.7)	333
Total	1.9	24.6	42.8	25.4	5.2	1,807
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 8.6220						
Design-based F(3.61, 216.60) = 2.6016 Pr = 0.043						

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question. 16 responses of 'not sure' have been excluded.

Table 4.3: How do you feel about the amount of time you have available to spend with your child? Fathers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		Obs
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	
Too much	0.7	[0.5,1.0]	0.8	[0.4,1.3]	0.6	[0.3,1.1]	0.3	[0.1,0.7]	0.7	[0.5,0.8]	91
More than enough	8.2	[7.5,9.0]	8.5	[6.8,10.5]	10.2	[8.1,12.7]	8.6	[6.7,10.8]	8.5	[7.9,9.2]	1,031
Just enough	32.5	[31.1,33.8]	33.3	[30.6,36.1]	30.8	[28.3,33.4]	38.1	[34.3,42.1]	33.0	[31.9,34.0]	3,555
Not quite enough	40.5	[39.1,41.9]	38.7	[35.8,41.7]	43.0	[40.1,46.0]	41.2	[37.8,44.7]	40.6	[39.5,41.7]	4,077
Nowhere near enough	18.2	[17.1,19.3]	18.7	[16.5,21.2]	15.4	[13.5,17.5]	11.9	[10.2,13.8]	17.3	[16.4,18.1]	1,709
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		10,463
	6697		1479		1270				1017		

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(12) = 49.5691
Design-based F(10.40, 4044.78) = 3.2511 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question. 18 responses of 'not sure' have been excluded.

Table 4.4: How do you feel about the amount of time you have available to spend with your child? Fathers in Scotland

	Too much	More than enough	Just enough	Not quite enough	Nowhere near enough	
	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Father's age						
20 to 29	(1.0)	(15.2)	36.5	35.0	(12.3)	134
30 to 39	(0.4)	8.6	29.7	45.7	15.6	688
40 plus	(0.7)	11.1	31.3	40.9	16.0	456
Total	(0.6)	10.1	30.9	42.9	15.4	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(8) = 11.9321						
Design-based F(6.73, 403.58) = 1.6433 Pr = 0.125						
Father's employment status						
Not in work	(3.3)	41.1	44.3	(9.8)	(1.5)	94
Working	0.4	8.0	30.0	45.2	16.4	1,184
Total	0.6	10.1	30.9	42.9	15.4	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 133.3443						
Design-based F(3.82, 229.28) = 31.3642 Pr = 0.000						
Father's highest qualifications						
No qualifications	(6.0)	(19.2)	34.9	25.8	(14.0)	110
NVQ Level 1	(0.0)	(25.4)	(23.9)	(36.1)	(14.6)	36
NVQ Level 2	(0.3)	(8.2)	33.8	40.7	17.0	305
NVQ Level 3	(0.0)	(11.6)	33.0	39.4	16.0	239
NVQ Level 4	(0.0)	(6.2)	27.7	51.1	15.0	353
NVQ Level 5	(0.0)	(10.7)	28.3	46.3	(14.6)	167
Total	(0.5)	10.0	30.8	43.1	15.6	1,210
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(20) = 100.4324						
Design-based F(13.24, 794.15) = 5.0278 Pr = 0.000						

Sample includes all MCS3 fathers resident in Scotland at MCS1 who responded to the question. 18 responses of 'don't know' were excluded.

Table 4.5: How often do you read to your child? Mothers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**Obs**
Every day	51.6	[49.9,53.2]	50.0	[47.4,52.6]	55.2	[52.7,57.7]	60.5	[57.6,63.4]	52.8	[51.6,53.9]	7,697
Several times a week	29.4	[28.2,30.6]	27.9	[25.9,29.9]	27.2	[25.1,29.5]	23.9	[21.7,26.2]	28.3	[27.4,29.1]	4,295
Once or twice a week	14.1	[13.2,15.0]	16.6	[14.4,19.0]	12.9	[11.3,14.7]	11.3	[9.8,12.9]	14.0	[13.3,14.7]	2,263
Once or twice a month	2.5	[2.2,2.9]	2.7	[2.1,3.4]	2.5	[1.9,3.3]	2.3	[1.7,3.2]	2.5	[2.3,2.8]	410
Less often	1.4	[1.1,1.6]	1.8	[1.3,2.4]	1.4	[1.0,2.0]	1.0	[0.6,1.7]	1.4	[1.2,1.6]	241
Not at all	1.1	[0.9,1.5]	1.1	[0.6,1.8]	0.7	[0.4,1.1]	1.1	[0.7,1.6]	1.1	[0.9,1.3]	261
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		15,167
	9705		2132		1800		1530				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 73.9550
Design-based F(12.69, 4935.53) = 3.9361 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question.

Table 4.6: How often do you read to your child? Mothers in Scotland

	every day	several times a week	once or twice a week	once or twice a month	less often	not at all	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Mother's age							
20 to 29	49.3	28.1	16.1	(3.0)	(2.1)	(1.4)	415
30 to 39	57.7	26.8	11.7	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.4)	1,020
40 plus	56.3	27.1	12.5	(2.3)	(1.1)	(0.7)	374
Total	55.6	27.1	12.8	2.4	(1.4)	(0.7)	1,809
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 14.8677							
Design-based F(8.00, 480.03) = 1.6062 Pr = 0.120							
Mother's employment status							
Not in work	56.5	25.1	13.2	(2.1)	(2.2)	(0.9)	660
Working	55.0	28.3	12.6	(2.6)	(0.9)	(0.6)	1,149
Total	55.6	27.1	12.8	2.4	(1.4)	(0.7)	1,809
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 7.9190							
Design-based F(4.56, 273.40) = 1.7581 Pr = 0.128							
Mother's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	45.1	22.8	22.9	(1.8)	(5.4)	(2.0)	170
NVQ Level 1	47.8	(25.5)	(21.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(3.2)	67
NVQ Level 2	50.3	26.8	18.4	(2.2)	(1.3)	(1.1)	430
NVQ Level 3	52.9	28.5	11.6	(4.1)	(2.3)	(0.6)	372
NVQ Level 4	61.9	28.4	8.2	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	577
NVQ Level 5	66.2	24.4	(6.3)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	160
Total	55.8	27.1	12.8	2.3	(1.3)	(0.7)	1,776
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 111.6807							
Design-based F(15.73, 943.52) = 4.7301 Pr = 0.000							
Family type							
Two parents	56.4	26.8	12.5	2.7	(1.2)	(0.4)	1,475
1 parent	51.7	29.0	14.5	(0.9)	(2.0)	(1.9)	335
Total	55.6	27.1	12.8	2.4	(1.4)	(0.7)	1,810
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 15.5752							
Design-based F(4.77, 285.92) = 3.2542 Pr = 0.008							

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.7: How often do you read to your child? Fathers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		Obs
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	
Every day	15.4	[14.5,16.3]	15.3	[13.4,17.3]	20.5	[18.1,23.2]	20.7	[18.2,23.5]	16.6	[15.8,17.4]	1,713
Several times a week	34.4	[33.1,35.8]	30.8	[27.5,34.4]	35.7	[32.5,39.1]	33.0	[29.2,37.1]	33.9	[32.7,35.1]	3,376
Once or twice a week	32.3	[31.0,33.6]	31.2	[27.8,34.8]	28.6	[25.8,31.5]	27.6	[24.7,30.6]	31.2	[30.1,32.3]	3,316
Once or twice a month	10.0	[9.1,10.9]	12.5	[10.5,14.9]	8.7	[7.2,10.4]	10.6	[8.8,12.7]	10.3	[9.6,11.0]	1,077
Less often	4.6	[4.1,5.2]	5.5	[4.3,7.0]	4.1	[3.1,5.2]	5.1	[4.1,6.5]	4.7	[4.3,5.2]	568
Not at all	3.3	[2.8,3.8]	4.7	[3.7,5.9]	2.5	[1.7,3.5]	2.9	[2.1,4.0]	3.4	[3.0,3.8]	436
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		10,486
	6713		1484		1270		1019				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 76.2962
Design-based F(12.47, 4849.88) = 3.8331 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question.

Table 4.8: How often do you read to your child? Fathers in Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Father's age							
20 to 29	(12.5)	22.9	41.1	(13.6)	(5.8)	(4.1)	134
30 to 39	20.4	38.4	28.0	7.3	(3.1)	(2.7)	688
40 plus	21.8	36.8	25.7	9.5	(4.7)	(1.5)	456
Total	20.2	36.4	28.4	8.7	4.0	(2.4)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 30.4500							
Design-based F(8.37, 502.24) = 3.1522 Pr = 0.001							
Father's employment status							
Not in work	(23.8)	(27.6)	33.4	(10.1)	(1.8)	(3.3)	94
Working	20.0	37.0	28.0	8.6	4.1	(2.3)	1,184
Total	20.2	36.4	28.4	8.7	4.0	(2.4)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 4.7128							
Design-based F(4.63, 278.06) = 1.1815 Pr = 0.319							
Father's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(14.4)	(21.3)	38.5	(11.5)	(8.0)	(6.3)	110
NVQ Level 1	(11.6)	(25.4)	(38.3)	(18.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	36
NVQ Level 2	18.2	24.7	37.5	9.7	(5.8)	(4.1)	305
NVQ Level 3	19.0	37.1	25.3	(12.5)	(4.9)	(1.3)	239
NVQ Level 4	22.3	48.0	21.8	(5.3)	(1.7)	(0.9)	353
NVQ Level 5	26.8	45.1	(19.9)	(6.0)	(0.7)	(1.4)	167
Total	20.3	37.0	27.8	8.7	3.8	(2.3)	1,210
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 116.5811							
Design-based F(14.81, 888.46) = 4.7400 Pr = 0.000							

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.9: How often do you do musical activities with your child? Mothers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		Obs
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	
Every day	36.0	[34.6,37.4]	39.4	[36.7,42.2]	40.3	[38.3,42.3]	41.2	[38.2,44.2]	37.6	[36.6,38.7]	5,633
Several times a week	28.2	[27.1,29.3]	29.4	[27.3,31.6]	28.9	[27.1,30.8]	29.7	[27.6,31.8]	28.6	[27.8,29.4]	4,246
Once or twice a week	21.8	[20.8,22.8]	20.0	[18.2,21.8]	19.7	[18.2,21.3]	18.8	[16.6,21.2]	20.9	[20.2,21.7]	3,142
Once or twice a month	7.5	[6.9,8.2]	6.0	[5.0,7.2]	7.0	[5.8,8.4]	5.6	[4.6,6.7]	7.0	[6.6,7.5]	1,028
Less often	4.0	[3.5,4.5]	3.8	[3.1,4.7]	2.5	[1.8,3.3]	2.7	[2.0,3.6]	3.6	[3.3,4.0]	622
Not at all	2.5	[2.1,3.0]	1.4	[1.0,1.8]	1.7	[1.2,2.4]	2.1	[1.6,2.8]	2.2	[1.9,2.5]	493
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		15,164
	9702		2132		1800		1530				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 70.8551
Design-based F(13.25, 5152.73) = 4.1099 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question.

Table 4.10: How often do you do musical activities with your child? Mothers – Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	Obs
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Mother's age							
20 to 29	47.9	27.8	17.0	(3.0)	(2.8)	(1.5)	415
30 to 39	41.9	29.5	19.3	6.5	(1.6)	(1.1)	1,020
40 plus	28.4	29.6	22.5	12.1	(4.6)	(2.7)	374
Total	40.3	29.2	19.5	7.0	2.5	(1.6)	1,809
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 62.3155							
Design-based F(8.28, 496.72) = 6.3948 Pr = 0.000							
Mother's employment status							
Not in work	42.6	30.5	16.8	6.1	(2.2)	(1.7)	660
Working	39.0	28.4	21.0	7.5	(2.7)	(1.5)	1,149
Total	40.3	29.2	19.5	7.0	2.5	(1.6)	1,809
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 7.2394							
Design-based F(4.66, 279.86) = 1.5370 Pr = 0.183							
Mother's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	46.0	24.4	(17.9)	(5.9)	(3.4)	(2.5)	170
NVQ Level 1	51.8	(20.7)	(21.0)	(3.2)	(2.0)	(1.2)	67
NVQ Level 2	43.4	30.3	19.3	(3.6)	(2.5)	(0.9)	430
NVQ Level 3	39.4	30.7	20.5	(6.3)	(2.2)	(0.9)	372
NVQ Level 4	36.6	30.6	19.0	9.8	(2.2)	(1.7)	577
NVQ Level 5	38.6	26.7	22.7	(8.1)	(2.4)	(1.5)	160
Total	40.3	29.3	19.7	6.9	2.4	(1.4)	1,776
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 32.1733							
Design-based F(15.42, 925.36) = 1.1920 Pr = 0.270							
Family type							
Two parents	38.7	29.8	19.8	7.7	2.3	(1.7)	1,475
1 parent	47.8	26.2	17.9	(3.6)	(3.7)	(0.7)	335
Total	40.2	29.2	19.5	7.0	2.5	(1.6)	1,810
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 16.7626							
Design-based F(4.54, 272.53) = 3.7871 Pr = 0.003							

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.11: How often do you play sports or physically active games with your child? Mothers – by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		Obs
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	
Every day	5.9	[5.4,6.5]	8.3	[7.1,9.6]	5.0	[4.0,6.1]	9.2	[7.6,11.1]	6.5	[6.1,7.0]	1,018
Several times a week	17.5	[16.4,18.6]	18.8	[17.2,20.5]	17.9	[15.9,20.1]	22.5	[20.5,24.7]	18.3	[17.5,19.1]	2,693
Once or twice a week	36.1	[34.9,37.2]	38.1	[36.3,39.9]	38.7	[36.5,40.8]	33.5	[31.3,35.9]	36.4	[35.6,37.3]	5,339
Once or twice a month	18.7	[17.7,19.7]	16.0	[14.3,17.7]	18.4	[16.5,20.4]	15.4	[13.8,17.1]	17.9	[17.2,18.6]	2,612
Less often	13.8	[12.9,14.7]	12.3	[11.0,13.7]	13.3	[11.9,14.8]	12.1	[10.5,13.8]	13.3	[12.7,14.0]	2,090
Not at all	8.1	[7.3,8.9]	6.6	[5.4,8.1]	6.7	[5.8,7.8]	7.3	[6.0,8.9]	7.6	[7.0,8.2]	1,412
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		15,164
	9704		2132		1798		1530				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 97.3949
Design-based F(13.14, 5110.05) = 5.2705 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question

Table 4.12: How often do you play sports or physically active games with your child? Mothers in Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	Obs
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Mother's age							
20 to 29	5.2	19.9	35.5	17.2	14.8	7.3	415
30 to 39	5.6	17.8	39.4	19.3	12.4	5.6	1,018
40 plus	(4.2)	16.6	38.0	19.2	13.7	(8.3)	374
Total	5.2	18.0	38.2	18.8	13.2	6.6	1,807
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 9.0217							
Design-based F(8.53, 512.03) = 0.9265 Pr = 0.498							
Mother's employment status							
Not in work	6.0	17.5	36.8	15.1	15.3	9.3	659
Working	4.7	18.2	39.0	20.9	12.1	5.1	1,148
Total	5.2	18.0	38.2	18.8	13.2	6.6	1,807
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 23.3174							
Design-based F(4.24, 254.43) = 4.9956 Pr = 0.001							
Mother's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(7.9)	(11.5)	30.8	(14.5)	(18.1)	(17.2)	169
NVQ Level 1	(4.5)	(14.1)	(37.2)	(21.8)	(15.5)	(6.9)	67
NVQ Level 2	(6.3)	17.6	33.8	18.7	15.9	7.7	430
NVQ Level 3	(4.5)	18.8	39.4	17.6	14.6	(5.1)	372
NVQ Level 4	(4.3)	21.3	38.5	21.8	9.8	(4.3)	576
NVQ Level 5	(5.5)	(13.0)	51.5	(13.5)	(11.8)	(4.6)	160
Total	5.2	18.1	38.1	18.8	13.3	6.5	1,774
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 79.1137							
Design-based F(16.70, 1001.86) = 3.3709 Pr = 0.000							
Family type							
Two parents	5.1	18.2	38.9	18.9	12.8	6.1	1,474
1 parent	(5.5)	16.6	35.2	18.3	15.3	9.2	334
Total	5.2	18.0	38.2	18.8	13.2	6.6	1,808
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 6.3974							
Design-based F(4.50, 270.02) = 1.2556 Pr = 0.286							

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.13: How often do you play sports or physically active games with your child? Fathers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	Obs
Every day	12.2	[11.2,13.2]	17.1	[14.6,19.9]	11.1	[9.3,13.3]	15.3	[13.2,17.6]	13.1	[12.3,14.0]	1,386
Several times a week	26.0	[24.7,27.3]	28.0	[25.6,30.5]	28.5	[26.0,31.2]	31.6	[28.7,34.6]	27.2	[26.2,28.2]	2,781
Once or twice a week	39.5	[38.1,41.0]	36.2	[33.4,39.1]	39.6	[37.0,42.2]	35.0	[32.2,37.8]	38.5	[37.5,39.6]	3,944
Once or twice a month	13.5	[12.6,14.4]	10.5	[9.0,12.2]	14.5	[12.9,16.3]	10.6	[8.6,13.0]	12.8	[12.2,13.6]	1,342
Less often	5.9	[5.3,6.7]	5.7	[4.6,7.2]	4.4	[3.5,5.5]	5.3	[4.0,7.0]	5.6	[5.1,6.2]	658
Not at all	2.9	[2.5,3.4]	2.5	[1.7,3.6]	1.8	[1.3,2.4]	2.3	[1.5,3.5]	2.7	[2.3,3.0]	372
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		10,483
	6710		1484		1270		1019				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 80.2826
Design-based F(13.33, 5184.53) = 4.4451 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question

Table 4.14: How often do you play sports or physically active games with your child? Fathers in Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Father's age							
20 to 29	(18.8)	29.7	31.4	(11.1)	(5.7)	(3.2)	134
30 to 39	11.8	28.8	38.9	14.8	(4.2)	(1.5)	688
40 plus	7.5	29.5	41.9	14.6	(4.8)	(1.8)	456
Total	10.9	29.1	39.3	14.4	4.5	(1.8)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 18.5891							
Design-based F(8.72, 523.34) = 1.9805 Pr = 0.041							
Father's employment status							
Not in work	(27.4)	(26.6)	(27.3)	(6.5)	(7.4)	(4.7)	94
Working	9.8	29.2	40.2	14.9	4.3	(1.5)	1,184
Total	10.9	29.1	39.3	14.4	4.5	(1.8)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 35.1276							
Design-based F(4.94, 296.40) = 8.1514 Pr = 0.000							
Father's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(14.6)	29.1	31.4	(13.3)	(7.5)	(4.0)	110
NVQ Level 1	(6.6)	(13.8)	(48.5)	(8.0)	(17.4)	(5.8)	36
NVQ Level 2	15.6	22.3	39.8	15.8	(5.4)	(1.2)	305
NVQ Level 3	(8.6)	32.6	36.4	14.7	(5.0)	(2.6)	239
NVQ Level 4	9.0	33.5	41.2	13.0	(2.3)	(1.0)	353
NVQ Level 5	(9.5)	27.9	41.7	(17.5)	(3.4)	(0.0)	167
Total	11.0	28.9	39.4	14.5	4.6	(1.6)	1,210
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 59.8349							
Design-based F(15.29, 917.55) = 2.5341 Pr = 0.001							

Sample includes all MCS3 fathers in households resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.15: How often do you play with toys or games indoors with your child? Fathers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		Obs
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	
Every day	16.0	[14.9,17.1]	20.1	[17.5,23.0]	17.5	[15.5,19.8]	18.1	[15.7,20.8]	17.0	[16.1,18.0]	1,815
Several times a week	33.2	[31.9,34.6]	32.2	[29.0,35.5]	36.8	[34.3,39.3]	32.3	[28.7,36.2]	33.4	[32.4,34.5]	3,401
Once or twice a week	36.2	[34.8,37.7]	33.9	[30.9,37.1]	32.7	[30.1,35.4]	32.3	[29.5,35.3]	35.0	[33.9,36.2]	3,622
Once or twice a month	8.7	[8.1,9.5]	8.3	[6.9,10.0]	8.6	[7.3,10.0]	10.6	[8.7,12.9]	8.9	[8.3,9.5]	954
Less often	4.4	[4.0,4.9]	4.3	[3.5,5.4]	3.5	[2.7,4.5]	5.7	[4.7,7.0]	4.4	[4.1,4.8]	519
Not at all	1.4	[1.1,1.8]	1.1	[0.7,1.8]	1.0	[0.5,1.7]	0.9	[0.5,1.5]	1.2	[1.0,1.5]	175
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		10,486
	6713		1484		1270		1019				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 41.8660
Design-based F(12.94, 5035.60) = 2.3353 Pr = 0.004
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question

Table 4.16: How often do you play with toys or games indoors with your child? Fathers in Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Father's age							
20 to 29	(24.1)	31.2	31.0	(8.5)	(5.3)	(0.0)	134
30 to 39	16.4	38.6	33.7	7.3	(3.2)	(0.8)	688
40 plus	17.1	36.6	31.8	10.1	(3.2)	(1.2)	456
Total	17.4	37.2	32.7	8.4	3.4	(0.9)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 11.1960							
Design-based F(7.89, 473.10) = 1.2236 Pr = 0.284							
Father's employment status							
Not in work	29.5	41.3	(20.8)	(5.1)	(1.8)	(1.5)	94
Working	16.6	36.9	33.5	8.7	3.5	(0.9)	1,184
Total	17.5	37.2	32.7	8.4	3.4	(0.9)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 13.6621							
Design-based F(4.45, 266.90) = 2.7512 Pr = 0.024							
Father's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(19.6)	29.9	31.4	(12.4)	(2.3)	(4.5)	110
NVQ Level 1	(23.9)	(31.8)	(23.9)	(16.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	36
NVQ Level 2	15.4	35.4	34.0	(8.6)	(5.0)	(1.6)	305
NVQ Level 3	19.3	36.7	32.3	(7.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	239
NVQ Level 4	14.9	44.4	32.0	(7.0)	(1.4)	(0.3)	353
NVQ Level 5	20.1	33.1	33.9	(8.0)	(4.2)	(0.7)	167
Total	17.3	37.6	32.5	8.3	3.4	(0.9)	1,210
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 45.3642							
Design-based F(16.65, 999.02) = 1.8796 Pr = 0.017							

Sample includes all MCS3 fathers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.17: How often do you take your child to the park or an outdoor playground? Mothers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		Obs
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	
Every day	2.8	[2.4,3.2]	3.8	[2.9,4.9]	4.5	[3.7,5.6]	3.4	[2.6,4.5]	3.2	[2.9,3.6]	520
Several times a week	14.2	[13.2,15.3]	15.6	[13.9,17.6]	16.5	[14.7,18.4]	15.6	[13.3,18.3]	14.9	[14.1,15.7]	2,320
Once or twice a week	43.0	[41.7,44.3]	44.4	[41.0,47.8]	46.4	[44.3,48.6]	42.7	[39.2,46.2]	43.6	[42.5,44.7]	6,598
Once or twice a month	28.7	[27.2,30.2]	25.1	[22.8,27.6]	24.6	[22.5,26.9]	26.8	[23.6,30.3]	27.4	[26.3,28.5]	3,973
Less often	8.2	[7.5,9.0]	8.2	[6.5,10.3]	5.6	[4.6,6.8]	8.5	[7.3,9.9]	7.9	[7.4,8.5]	1,247
Not at all	3.1	[2.7,3.6]	3.0	[2.1,4.2]	2.4	[1.7,3.3]	2.9	[2.2,3.8]	3.0	[2.6,3.3]	501
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		15,159
	9700		2132		1797		1530				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 65.4278
Design-based F(10.95, 4257.98) = 2.6309 Pr = 0.002
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question

Table 4.18: How often do you take your child to the park or an outdoor playground? Mothers in Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	Obs
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Mother's age							
20 to 29	(4.5)	21.3	43.7	21.0	(5.9)	(3.6)	415
30 to 39	4.8	14.3	47.7	26.4	4.8	(1.9)	1,018
40 plus	(4.2)	17.2	45.2	22.9	(7.6)	(2.8)	373
Total	4.6	16.4	46.3	24.5	5.6	2.5	1,806
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 21.2022							
Design-based F(8.91 534.40) = 2.1806 Pr = 0.022							
Mother's employment status							
Not in work	6.3	16.7	46.6	19.1	6.7	4.6	659
Working	3.7	16.3	46.1	27.5	5.1	1.3	1,147
Total	4.6	16.4	46.3	24.5	5.6	2.5	1,806
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 38.3589							
Design-based F(4.47, 268.05) = 8.4486 Pr = 0.000							
Mother's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(7.1)	(14.3)	46.0	(17.9)	(7.3)	(7.4)	169
NVQ Level 1	(1.2)	(20.3)	(36.9)	(26.7)	(9.7)	(5.2)	67
NVQ Level 2	(5.5)	17.5	46.2	21.7	(7.0)	(2.0)	430
NVQ Level 3	(3.6)	16.9	47.4	23.9	(5.3)	(2.9)	372
NVQ Level 4	(3.8)	15.0	46.7	29.2	(3.7)	(1.5)	575
NVQ Level 5	(6.6)	(16.9)	46.4	22.3	(6.6)	(1.2)	160
Total	4.6	16.3	46.3	24.7	5.6	2.5	1,773
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 49.2510							
Design-based F(15.80, 948.03) = 1.9886 Pr = 0.012							
Family type							
Two parents	4.8	15.5	46.3	25.5	5.4	2.5	1,473
1 parent	(3.7)	21.2	46.3	19.3	(7.0)	(2.4)	334
Total	4.6	16.4	46.3	24.5	5.6	2.5	1,807
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 11.1069							
Design-based F(4.61, 276.87) = 2.1974 Pr = 0.060							

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.19: How often do you take your child to the park or an outdoor playground? Fathers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		Obs
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	
Every day	1.3	[1.1,1.6]	1.2	[0.8,1.7]	1.9	[1.2,3.0]	1.4	[0.8,2.2]	1.4	[1.2,1.6]	169
Several times a week	7.9	[7.1,8.7]	9.9	[7.8,12.4]	10.4	[9.1,11.9]	10.0	[8.2,12.2]	8.7	[8.1,9.4]	953
Once or twice a week	39.3	[37.5,41.1]	40.7	[37.1,44.4]	43.4	[40.3,46.7]	37.4	[33.7,41.3]	39.8	[38.5,41.2]	4,256
Once or twice a month	35.7	[33.9,37.5]	32.6	[30.1,35.3]	31.9	[29.1,34.8]	33.1	[29.9,36.4]	34.5	[33.2,35.7]	3,476
Less often	12.4	[11.4,13.5]	11.3	[9.4,13.5]	10.3	[8.8,12.2]	14.6	[12.2,17.6]	12.2	[11.5,13.0]	1,264
Not at all	3.4	[2.9,3.9]	4.3	[3.2,5.9]	2.0	[1.3,3.0]	3.5	[2.6,4.7]	3.4	[3.0,3.8]	366
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		10,484
	6711		1484		1270		1019				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 54.7015
Design-based F(11.35, 4415.34) = 2.6495 Pr = 0.002
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question

Table 4.20: How often do you take your child to the park or an outdoor playground? Fathers in Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Father's age							
20 to 29	(3.0)	(14.0)	42.9	29.6	(8.9)	(1.6)	134
30 to 39	(1.9)	10.8	42.9	32.2	9.9	(2.3)	688
40 plus	(1.9)	9.3	43.5	32.4	11.1	(1.8)	456
Total	(2.0)	10.6	43.1	32.0	10.2	(2.1)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 4.0093							
Design-based F(8.01, 480.47) = 0.3622 Pr = 0.940							
Father's employment status							
Not in work	(5.6)	(24.7)	34.3	(22.0)	(11.0)	(2.4)	94
Working	(1.8)	9.6	43.8	32.7	10.2	(2.0)	1,184
Total	(2.0)	10.6	43.2	32.0	10.2	(2.1)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 26.8666							
Design-based F(4.52, 271.15) = 6.0076 Pr = 0.000							
Father's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(3.2)	(15.6)	32.7	(26.7)	(11.3)	(10.5)	110
NVQ Level 1	(0.0)	(21.8)	(38.3)	(23.9)	(12.4)	(3.6)	36
NVQ Level 2	(1.7)	11.2	41.8	30.5	12.7	(2.1)	305
NVQ Level 3	(2.3)	(8.4)	46.2	31.0	(10.0)	(2.1)	239
NVQ Level 4	(1.7)	(9.2)	47.4	32.3	(9.0)	(0.3)	353
NVQ Level 5	(2.6)	(8.6)	39.4	41.9	(7.6)	(0.0)	167
Total	(2.0)	10.3	43.2	32.2	10.2	(2.0)	1,210
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 71.4685							
Design-based F(15.85, 950.76) = 2.8239 Pr = 0.000							

Sample includes all MCS3 fathers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.21: How often do you get your child ready for bed or put your child to bed? Fathers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	Obs
Every day	19.3	[18.1,20.7]	23.3	[21.3,25.4]	18.9	[16.8,21.2]	15.9	[13.8,18.3]	19.5	[18.6,20.5]	2,062
Several times a week	45.3	[43.8,46.7]	45.1	[43.0,47.3]	52.0	[49.2,54.8]	49.6	[46.6,52.5]	46.5	[45.5,47.6]	4,625
Once or twice a week	22.3	[20.9,23.7]	21.5	[19.4,23.7]	20.1	[17.8,22.6]	24.9	[22.1,27.9]	22.2	[21.2,23.2]	2,308
Once or twice a month	5.0	[4.5,5.6]	4.4	[3.4,5.6]	4.2	[3.2,5.4]	4.2	[3.1,5.8]	4.7	[4.3,5.2]	534
Less often	4.1	[3.6,4.7]	4.0	[3.2,5.1]	3.0	[2.1,4.4]	3.2	[2.3,4.5]	3.9	[3.5,4.3]	491
Not at all	4.0	[3.4,4.6]	1.7	[1.3,2.3]	1.8	[1.2,2.7]	2.2	[1.5,3.2]	3.2	[2.8,3.6]	463
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		10,483
	6710		1484		1270		1019				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 81.8437
Design-based F(13.52, 5258.44) = 4.8751 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question

Table 4.22: How often do you get your child ready for bed or put your child to bed? Fathers in Scotland

	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less often	Not at all	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Obs
Father's age							
20 to 29	(12.9)	54.5	23.3	(4.1)	(4.2)	(1.0)	134
30 to 39	20.3	51.4	20.2	(3.6)	(3.0)	(1.4)	688
40 plus	18.7	51.6	19.3	(4.9)	(2.9)	(2.6)	456
Total	19.0	51.7	20.2	4.1	3.1	(1.8)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 8.4781							
Design-based F(8.54, 512.35) = 0.8214 Pr = 0.591							
Father's employment status							
Not in work	(28.9)	39.3	(18.2)	(1.8)	(5.3)	(6.5)	94
Working	18.4	52.5	20.3	4.3	3.0	(1.5)	1,184
Total	19.1	51.7	20.2	4.1	3.1	(1.8)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 20.5767							
Design-based F(4.63, 277.98) = 4.1942 Pr = 0.001							
Father's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(21.7)	37.4	(23.1)	(4.6)	(6.8)	(6.5)	110
NVQ Level 1	(13.8)	(49.3)	(23.2)	(4.4)	(9.4)	(0.0)	36
NVQ Level 2	15.7	51.0	23.5	(4.1)	(3.6)	(1.9)	305
NVQ Level 3	23.0	45.9	19.3	(7.1)	(3.6)	(1.2)	239
NVQ Level 4	19.5	57.3	17.5	(3.8)	(1.0)	(0.8)	353
NVQ Level 5	20.8	56.3	18.1	(0.9)	(1.4)	(2.6)	167
Total	19.5	51.6	20.0	4.2	2.9	(1.9)	1,210
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 58.0238							
Design-based F(16.28, 976.50) = 2.3582 Pr = 0.002							

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.23: How often do you look after your child on your own? Fathers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**Obs**
Every day	8.2	[7.4,9.0]	9.0	[8.0,10.1]	7.6	[6.3,9.2]	8.1	[6.3,10.5]	8.2	[7.7,8.8]	1,014
Several times a week	25.4	[24.2,26.7]	29.7	[27.3,32.3]	32.6	[30.2,35.1]	36.4	[33.1,39.7]	28.2	[27.2,29.1]	2,918
Once or twice a week	36.1	[34.9,37.3]	36.7	[33.9,39.5]	36.2	[33.4,39.1]	38.0	[34.9,41.2]	36.4	[35.4,37.4]	3,663
Once or twice a month	19.6	[18.4,20.8]	16.0	[14.0,18.3]	17.8	[15.6,20.3]	12.2	[10.5,14.2]	18.0	[17.2,18.9]	1,795
Less often	8.3	[7.6,9.2]	6.9	[5.8,8.1]	4.8	[4.0,5.8]	4.7	[3.6,6.1]	7.3	[6.8,7.8]	844
Not at all	2.4	[2.0,2.8]	1.7	[1.0,2.8]	1.0	[0.6,1.6]	0.6	[0.3,1.3]	1.9	[1.6,2.2]	249
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		10,483
	6710		1484		1270				1019		

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 144.7394
Design-based F(13.22, 5144.00) = 8.4570 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question

Table 4.24: How often do you look after your child on your own? Fathers in Scotland

	every day	several times a week	once or twice a week	once or twice a month	less often	not at all	
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**Obs**
Father's age							
20 to 29	(7.7)	37.6	34.0	(14.8)	(3.6)	(2.2)	134
30 to 39	8.5	32.3	35.8	17.0	5.0	(1.3)	688
40 plus	6.8	32.1	36.7	19.6	(4.1)	(0.7)	456
Total	7.8	32.7	36.0	17.7	4.6	(1.2)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 6.8758							
Design-based F(7.61, 456.71) = 0.6900 Pr = 0.693							
Father's employment status							
Not in work	(23.5)	32.5	32.1	(6.5)	(2.9)	(2.4)	94
Working	6.8	32.8	36.2	18.5	4.7	(1.1)	1,184
Total	7.8	32.7	36.0	17.7	4.6	(1.2)	1,278
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 35.8897							
Design-based F(4.66, 279.89) = 7.1457 Pr = 0.000							
Father's highest qualifications							
No qualifications	(14.1)	32.7	33.2	(10.1)	(8.5)	(1.5)	110
NVQ Level 1	(11.6)	(35.5)	(34.7)	(10.2)	(5.8)	(2.2)	36
NVQ Level 2	(9.7)	33.8	34.2	17.4	(3.3)	(1.6)	305
NVQ Level 3	(9.8)	32.3	35.8	17.2	(4.1)	(0.8)	239
NVQ Level 4	(5.4)	32.0	35.6	22.4	(3.9)	(0.7)	353
NVQ Level 5	(5.0)	28.4	41.6	(18.1)	(6.1)	(0.7)	167
Total	8.1	32.1	35.9	18.2	4.5	(1.1)	1,210
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(25) = 32.0300							
Design-based F(16.85, 1010.93) = 1.3664 Pr = 0.146							

Sample includes all MCS3 fathers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 4.25: How often mothers in Scotland ignore child when naughty by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)						
	Never %	Rarely %	Some Times %	Often %	Daily %	Can't say %	Total Obs
All Responding Mothers in Scotland	17.9	33.0	29.8	15.4	2.8	(1.0)	1761
Mother's Age							
Under 30	17.6	31.2	29.9	18.1	(4.4)	(1.8)	408
30-39	17.4	32.9	30.4	15.5	3.2	(<1)	998
40+	19.6	35.2	31.2	12.2	(<1)	(1.5)	355
(p=0.026, F=1.97)							
Mother's Highest Qualification							
No qualifications	23.7	29.5	24.4	(17.5)	(3.8)	(1.1)	157
NVQ1	(15.0)	(28.7)	(31.2)	(14.6)	(8.5)	(2.0)	67
NVQ2	16.2	32.7	29.7	16.8	(3.4)	(1.2)	420
NVQ3	17.0	33.0	30.0	16.7	(1.9)	(1.4)	364
NVQ4	19.6	33.4	30.1	13.4	(2.6)	(0.8)	566
NVQ5	(13.6)	37.9	33.7	(13.9)	(0.9)		156
(p=0.27, F=1.19)							
Mother's Employment Status							
Not employed	19.1	35.7	24.8	15.8	(3.4)	(1.3)	636
Employed	17.3	31.6	32.4	15.2	(2.5)	(1.0)	1124
(p=0.092, F=1.98)							
Family Type							
Two-parent/caregiver	18.3	33.1	30.2	15.0	2.4	(1.0)	1442
Lone parent/caregiver	16.2	32.6	27.6	17.7	(5.0)	(0.9)	319
(p=0.109, F=1.84)							

Sample: includes all MCS3 main respondents in Scotland who were mothers answering the question on ignoring child when naughty who also had valid data on the control variables
Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (using weight 1).

Tables 4.26: How often mothers in UK ignore child when naughty by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)					Total Obs
	Never	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Daily**	
All Responding Mothers	19.6 (2870)	28.3 (3970)	32.3 (4369)	15.9 (2203)	2.7 (407)	13819
Mother's Age						
Under 30	18.1 (661)	27.1 (940)	30.2 (1024)	18.1 (600)	4.8 (165)	3395
30 to 39	19.7 (1671)	28.2 (2290)	32.5 (2546)	16.2 (1284)	2.4 (212)	8003
40 and above	20.6 (536)	29.9 (740)	34.4 (798)	12.6 (317)	1.3 (30)	2421
	F=10.62, p=0.000					
Mother's Employment Status						
Not employed	20.4 (1228)	27.6 (1630)	29.7 (1662)	17.0 (960)	3.7 (234)	5714
Employed	19.0 (1642)	28.8 (2340)	34.0 (2706)	15.2 (1243)	2.1 (173)	8104
	F=12.89, p=0.000					
Mother's Highest Qualification						
No qualifications	24.7 (364)	26.7 (395)	25.4 (359)	14.6 (224)	5.5 (70)	1412
NVQ1	19.3 (226)	27.6 (292)	30.8 (318)	16.4 (175)	4.5 (47)	1058
NVQ2	20.8 (848)	28.7 (1127)	30.2 (1166)	16.0 (635)	3.1 (129)	3905
NVQ3	18.4 (406)	29.4 (622)	33.3 (700)	15.9 (327)	2.2 (56)	2111
NVQ4	18.2 (742)	28.2 (1136)	34.7 (1320)	16.2 (619)	1.9 (79)	3896
NVQ5	17.8 (206)	28.4 (308)	37.2 (404)	14.7 (167)	[0.9 (16)]	1101
	F=5.49, p=0.000					
Family Type						
Two-parent/caregiver	19.4 (2289)	28.6 (3215)	33.0 (3594)	15.6 (1724)	2.3 (287)	11109
Lone parent/caregiver	20.3 (581)	27.0 (755)	29.1 (775)	17.7 (479)	4.5 (120)	2710
	F=12.29, p=0.000					
Significant	P>F=0.000					

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers completing self-completion instrument & responding to the question. 173 observations excluded who responded 'can't say' to question on ignoring child when naughty. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (country totals using weight 1, UK totals using weight 2).

Table 4.27: How often mothers in UK ignore child when naughty by country

	Country of interview							
	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Never	19. 8	[18.9,20.8]	22.5	[20.9,24.2]	18.0	[16.1,20.1]	22.0	[20.1,24.0]
Rarely	27.8	[26.6,29.0]	26.7	[24.4,29.2]	32.8	[30.8,34.9]	30.1	[27.5,32.9]
Sometimes	32.7	[31.7,33.8]	31.9	[29.8,34.0]	29.8	[27.3,32.4]	29.7	[27.0,32.4]
Often	15.9	[15.0,16.8]	14.9	[13.2,16.9]	15.5	[14.0,17.2]	14.7	[12.8,16.9]
Daily	2.6	[2.2,3.0]	2.8	[2.0,3.9]	2.8	[2.2,3.6]	2.4	[1.7,3.4]
Can't say	1.2	[1.0,1.5]	1.3	[0.8,1.7]	1.1	[0.7,1.6]	1.1	[0.7,1.8]
Total	100		100		100		100	
Total Observations N=14003	8719		2079		1752		1453	

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 41.5160
Design-based F(13.15 5113.72) = 2.3161 Pr = 0.004
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question

Tables 4.28: How often mothers in Scotland smack child when naughty by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)						
	Never %	Rarely %	Some Times %	Often %	Daily %	Can't say %	Total Obs
All Responding Mothers in Scotland	42.5	45.1	10.2	(1.5)	(0.1)	(0.5)	1761
Mother's Age							
Under 30	43.4	41.3	11.8	(2.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)	408
30-39	41.1	45.9	10.7	(1.5)	(0.2)	(0.6)	998
40+	44.9	47.2	(7.3)	(0.2)	(0)	(0.4)	355
(p=0.000, F=10.59)							
Mother's Highest Qualification							
No qualifications	42.1	47.0	(7.8)	(2.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	157
NVQ1	(27.5)	62.0	(7.2)	(3.2)	(0)	(0)	67
NVQ2	36.2	47.0	13.0	(2.7)	(0)	(0.6)	420
NVQ3	43.9	43.7	10.6	(1.7)	(0.2)	(0)	364
NVQ4	45.4	44.6	9.0	(0.5)	(0)	(0.5)	566
NVQ5	52.3	37.9	(8.9)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0)	156
(p=0.055, F=1.70)							
Mother's Employment status							
Not employed	43.4	44.7	9.3	(1.6)	(0.2)	(0.8)	636
Employed	42.0	45.4	10.8	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.4)	1124
(p=0.663, F=0.63)							
Family Type							
Two-parent/caregiver	42.2	45.3	10.8	(1.1)	(0.1)	(0.6)	1442
Lone parent/caregiver	44.2	44.6	(7.7)	(3.3)	(0)	(0.3)	319
(p=0.021, F=2.77)							

Sample includes all MCS3 main respondents who were mothers in Scotland answering the question on smacking child when naughty who also had valid data on the control variables
Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (using weight 1).

Tables 4.29: How often mothers in UK smack child when naughty by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)					Total Obs
	Never	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Daily**	
All Responding Mothers	44.7	43.7	9.6	1.2	(0.1)	13915
Mother's Age						
Under 30	45.9	41.4	10.0	1.7	(0.2)	3424
30 to 39	43.5	44.7	10.0	1.2	(0.1)	8051
40 and above	47.5	43.1	8.1	(0.9)		2440
	F=3.42, p=0.001					
Mother's Employment Status						
Not employed	45.0	42.6	10.0	1.5	(0.2)	5766
Employed	44.6	44.4	9.4	1.1	(0.0)	8148
	F=3.23, p=0.013					
Mother's Highest Qualification						
No qualifications	46.7	39.8	9.8	2.2	(0.3)	1438
NVQ1	40.6	47.6	9.9	(1.3)	(0.3)	1071
NVQ2	40.2	47.5	10.2	1.3	(0.0)	3932
NVQ3	43.5	45.0	9.3	1.5	(0.2)	2118
NVQ4	47.8	41.7	9.1	0.9	(0.0)	3908
NVQ5	54.3	37.2	7.6	(0.7)	(0.0)	1107
	F=5.78, p=0.000					
Family Type						
Two-parent/caregiver	45.0	43.5	9.8	1.2	(0.1)	11184
Lone parent/caregiver	43.5	45.0	8.9	1.6	(0.2)	2731
	F=2.41, p=0.000					
Significant	P>F=0.000					

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers completing self-completion instrument & responding to the question. 93 observations excluded who responded 'can't say' to question on smacking child when naughty. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (country totals using weight 1, UK totals using weight 2).

Table 4.30: How often mothers in UK smack child when naughty by country

	Country of interview							
	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Never	45.2	[43.9,46.6]	48.9	[46.7,51.2]	42.7	[39.7,45.7]	35.2	[32.8,37.7]
Rarely	43.4	[42.2,44.6]	41.2	[39.0,43.4]	45.0	[42.3,47.7]	48.1	[45.7,50.5]
Sometimes	9.5	[8.8,10.2]	8.8	[7.5,10.3]	10.3	[9.0,11.7]	13.1	[11.3,15.1]
Often	1.2	[0.9,1.4]	0.9	[0.6,1.5]	1.5	[1.0,2.1]	3.1	[2.4,4.0]
Daily	0.1	[0.1,0.2]			0.1	[0.04,0.4]	0.2	[0.1,0.6]
Can't say	0.7	[0.5,0.9]	0.2	[0.1,0.4]	0.5	[0.2,1.0]	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
Total	100		100		100		100	
Total observations N=14003	8719		2079		1752		1453	

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 129.1194
Design-based F(13.37 5199.39) = 7.9494 Pr = 0.000
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question

Tables 4.31: How often mothers in Scotland tell child off when naughty by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)						
	Never %	Rarely %	Some Times %	Often %	Daily %	Can't say %	Total Obs
All Responding Mothers in Scotland	(0.4)	8.8	27.0	48.8	14.5	(0.5)	1761
Mother's Age							
Under 30	(0.2)	13.2	25.8	42.7	18.0	(0)	408
30-39	(0.4)	7.4	25.4	52.1	14.1	(0.5)	998
40+	(0.4)	8.3	32.4	46.2	11.9	(0.7)	355
(p=0.000, F=13.60)							
Mother's Highest Qualification							
No qualifications	(1.6)	18.1	22.9	44.5	(12.2)	(0.5)	157
NVQ1	(0)	(6.9)	(19.8)	51	(22.3)	(0)	67
NVQ2	(0)	11.3	26.7	44.3	17.1	(0.6)	420
NVQ3	(0)	8.6	27.7	47.2	16.1	(0.4)	364
NVQ4	(0.7)	6.9	28.4	51.6	12.5	(0)	566
NVQ5	(0)	(3.2)	27.2	56.8	(12.7)	(0)	156
(p=0.004, F=2.26)							
Mother's Employment Status							
Not employed	(0.5)	11.1	24.3	49.1	14.6	(0.4)	636
Employed	(0.3)	7.6	28.5	48.7	14.4	(0.5)	1124
(p=0.144, F=1.69)							
Family Type							
Two-parent/caregiver	(0.3)	7.9	27.7	50.1	13.5	(0.5)	1442
Lone parent/caregiver	(0.5)	13.8	23.2	42.4	19.4	(0.7)	319
(p=0.000, F=4.84)							

Sample: includes all MCS3 main respondents who were mothers living in Scotland at MCS1 answering the question on telling child off when naughty who also had valid data on the control variables

Tables 4.32: How often mothers in UK tell child off when naughty by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)					Total Obs
	Never	**Rarely**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Daily**	
All Responding Mothers	0.5	10.1	30.55	46.7	11.7	13931
Mother's Age						
Under 30	(0.5)	14.7	29.4	40.1	14.7	3433
30 to 39	0.4	9.2	29.8	48.4	11.6	8058
40 and above	(0.6)	8.0	33.9	48.5	8.6	2440
				F=17.12, p=0.000		
Mother's Employment Status						
Not employed	0.7	12.2	29.4	43.6	13.5	5781
Employed	0.4	8.8	31.3	48.7	10.5	8149
				F=18.70, p=0.000		
Mother's Highest Qualification						
No qualifications	(1.5)	21.5	30.4	32.7	13.1	1442
NVQ1	(0.5)	13.1	33.0	38.1	14.9	1071
NVQ2	(0.2)	11.1	30.9	45.1	12.1	3935
NVQ3	(0.4)	9.4	29.5	48.5	11.9	2122
NVQ4	(0.3)	6.2	30.1	52.4	10.8	3916
NVQ5	(1.0)	8.7	29.9	50.6	9.5	1108
				F=15.47, p=0.000		
Family Type						
Two-parent/caregiver	0.5	9.3	30.6	47.9	11.3	11198
Lone parent/caregiver	(0.6)	13.8	30.4	41.4	13.3	2733
				F=13.97, p=0.000		
Significant				P>F=0.000		

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers completing self-completion instrument & responding to the question. 77 observations excluded who responded 'can't say' to question on ignoring child when naughty. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (country totals using weight 1, UK totals using weight 2).

Table 4.33: How often mothers in UK tell child off when naughty by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**
Never	0.5	[0.39,0.71]	0.4	[0.23,0.80]	0.4	[0.23,0.81]	0.7	[0.40,1.21]
Rarely	10.3	[9.52,11.04]	10.8	[9.58,12.06]	9.2	[7.94,10.57]	10.5	[8.82,12.45]
Sometimes	30.9	[29.70,32.18]	32.0	[29.96,34.16]	26.7	[24.49,28.98]	30.8	[27.93,33.73]
Often	46.4	[45.05,47.74]	46.5	[44.24,48.79]	49.2	[46.89,51.26]	45.3	[42.24,48.36]
Daily	11.4	[10.65,12.13]	10.1	[8.70,11.77]	14.2	[12.73,15.73]	12.4	[10.81,14.13]
Can't say	0.5	[0.40,0.69]	0.2	[0.07,0.34]	0.5	[0.24,0.94]	0.4	[0.20,0.78]
Total	100		100		100		100	
Total observations N=14003	8719		2079		1752		1453	

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 39.9328
Design-based F(12.87 5004.82) = 2.4664 Pr = 0.003
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question

Tables 4.34: How mothers in Scotland feel as a parent by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)						
	Not very good %	Has some problems %	Aver Age %	Better than average %	A very good parent %	Can't say %	Total Obs
All Responding Mothers in Scotland	(0.5)	3.1	36.3	30.2	29.3	(0.5)	1761
Mother's Age							
Under 30	(1.0)	(4.6)	37.6	22.2	33.3	(1.2)	408
30-39	(0.3)	(2.7)	34.8	33.2	28.8	(0.2)	998
40+	(0.5)	(3.0)	39.2	30.0	26.6	(0.7)	355
(p=0.017, F=2.1)							
Mother's Highest Qualification							
No qualifications	(0.5)	(6.2)	45.7	(15.7)	31.3	(0.5)	157
NVQ1	(1.2)	(3.7)	50.6	(21.0)	(23.5)		67
NVQ2	(0.6)	(4.6)	40.1	21.2	32.9	(0.5)	420
NVQ3	(0.9)	(3.2)	36.3	32.1	27.3	(0.2)	364
NVQ4	(0.3)	(1.7)	32.4	35.9	29.1	(0.6)	566
NVQ5		(1.7)	28.4	44.8	23.5	(1.5)	156
(p=0.000, F=3.39)							
Mother's Employment Status							
Not employed	(1.0)	(3.5)	38.0	26.2	30.8	(0.4)	636
Employed	(0.2)	3.0	35.4	32.4	28.5	(0.6)	1124
(p=0.030, F=2.55)							
Family Type							
Two-parent/caregiver	(0.6)	2.5	36.3	31.5	28.7	(0.5)	1442
Lone parent/caregiver	(0.3)	(6.6)	36.1	24.0	32.2	(0.8)	319
(p=0.002, F=4.09)							

Sample: includes all MCS3 main respondents who were mothers in Scotland at MCS1 answering the question on parenting competence who also had valid data on the control variables

Table 4.35: How mothers in UK feel as a parent by age, highest qualification, mother's employment situation and family type

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)					Total Obs
	Not Very Good Parent	Have Some Trouble	Average Parent	Better Than Average	Very Good Parent	
All Responding Mothers	0.4	3.2	36.0	28.9	30.9	13907
Mother's Age						
Under 30	(0.9)	4.5	39.7	21.9	32.3	3423
30 to 39	(0.2)	2.9	34.7	30.8	30.8	8043
40 and above	(0.3)	2.9	36.2	30.5	29.6	2441
				F=11.91, p=0.000		
Mother's Employment Status						
Not employed	0.4	3.2	36.0	28.9	30.9	14901
Employed	(0.2)	2.9	35.6	31.7	29.0	8128
				F=18.01, p=0.000		
Mother's Highest Qualification						
No qualifications	(0.8)	3.7	41.3	14.8	38.7	1440
NVQ1	(1.0)	2.8	45.4	19.0	30.7	1065
NVQ2	(0.3)	3.7	39.8	24.3	31.3	3935
NVQ3	(0.3)	3.7	36.0	29.7	30.0	2121
NVQ4	(0.3)	2.6	30.3	36.6	29.7	3904
NVQ5	(0.0)	3.0	30.4	38.3	27.4	1101
				F=17.43, p=0.000		
Family Type						
Two-parent/caregiver	0.3	2.7	35.5	30.1	30.8	11181
Lone parent/caregiver	(0.7)	5.8	38.5	22.9	31.3	2726
				F=21.21, p=0.000		
Sign.				P>F=0.000		

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers completing self-completion instrument & responding to the question. 102 observations excluded who responded 'can't say' to question on parenting competence. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (country totals using weight 1, UK totals using weight 2).

Table 4.36: How mothers in UK feel as a parent by country

	Country of interview							
	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Not very good	0.4	[0.3,0.5]	0.3	[0.2,0.7]	0.5	[0.3,0.9]	0.5	[0.3,0.9]
Has some trouble	3.3	[2.9,3.8]	2.8	[2.1,3.7]	3.2	[2.6,4.0]	2.2	[1.7,3.0]
Average	35.6	[34.3,36.9]	36.6	[33.7,39.6]	36.8	[34.6,39.0]	36.8	[34.1,39.5]
Better than average	29.1	[27.9,30.2]	25.7	[23.5,28.1]	29.8	[27.6,32.0]	26.9	[24.5,29.6]
Very good	31.0	[29.8,32.2]	33.8	[31.8,35.9]	29.2	[26.8,31.7]	33.0	[30.2,36.0]
Can't say	0.7	[0.6,0.9]	0.8	[0.4,1.5]	0.5	[0.3,0.9]	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
Total	100		100		100		100	
Total Observations N=14004	8719		2079		1752		1453	

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 27.8699
Design-based F(12.484853.60) = 1.5658 Pr = 0.091
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question

Tables 4.37: How fathers in Scotland feel as a parent by age, highest qualification and employment situation

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)						Total Obs
	Not very good %	Has some problems %	Average %	Better than average %	A very good parent %	Can't say %	
All Responding Fathers in Scotland	**(0.3)**	**2.9**	**27.4**	**34.4**	**34.3**	**(0.7)**	**1238**
Father's Age							
Under 29	(0.4)	(3.8)	31.1	27.7	37.0		214
30-39	(0.3)	(2.0)	26.4	36.1	34.2	(1.0)	742
40+	(0.4)	(4.3)	27.4	34.7	32.8	(0.4)	282
(p=0.58, F=0.85)							
Father's Highest Qualification							
No qualifications		(5.7)	35.6	(17.9)	38.1	(2.7)	102
NVQ1			(43.7)	(22.2)	(31.8)	(2.2)	35
NVQ2	(0.5)	(2.2)	34.4	28.6	34.0	(0.3)	294
NVQ3	(0)	(2.6)	28.1	36.7	32.1	(0.5)	236
NVQ4	(0.3)	(2.9)	20.8	40.9	34.5	(0.5)	344
NVQ5	(0.7)	(3.1)	20.4	38.3	37.0	(0.4)	161
(p=0.006, F=2.17)							
Father's Employment Status							
Not employed	(1.0)	(4.1)	39.4	(21.8)	(31.1)	(2.6)	88
Employed	(0.3)	2.8	26.6	35.3	34.5	(0.6)	1149
(p=0.007, F=3.36)							

Sample includes all MCS3 partner respondents in Scotland who were fathers answering the question on parenting competence who also had valid data on the control variables
Unweighted observations, weighted percentages (using weight 1).

Tables 4.38: How fathers in UK feel as a parent by age, highest qualification and employment situation

	Weighted Percentage (Unweighted Observations)					Total Obs
	Not Very Good Parent	Have Some Trouble	Average Parent	Better Than Average	Very Good Parent	
All Responding Fathers	0.9	3.1	26.5	33.7	35.2	9717
Father's Age						
Under 30	(1.8)	(3.0)	30.1	28.6	35.5	990
30 to 39	0.6	2.8	26.4	34.1	35.7	5371
40 and above	1.1	3.6	25.7	34.5	34.5	3295
	F=3.18, p=0.002					
Father's Employment Status						
Not employed	(2.7	(4.0)	28.0	26.3	37.8	800
Employed	0.8	3.1	26.4	34.3	35.1	8863
	F=7.62, p=0.000					
Father's Highest Qualification						
No qualifications	(1.8)	(4.1)	27.6	23.9	41.5	846
NVQ1	(0.7)	(3.7)	32.5	24.9	37.5	553
NVQ2	(0.8)	2.9	29.0	29.4	37.7	2471
NVQ3	(0.8)	2.6	26.6	34.4	35.1	1463
NVQ4	(1.0)	2.9	23.9	39.0	32.8	2599
NVQ5	(0.5)	3.9	23.0	41.0	31.0	1133
	F=5.94, p=0.000					
Sign.	P>F=0.000					

Sample includes all MCS3 fathers completing self completion instrument & responding to the question. 61 observations excluded who responded 'can't say' to question on parenting competence. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages (country totals using weight 1, UK totals using weight 2).

Table 4.39: How fathers in UK feel as a parent by country

	Country of interview							
	England		Wales		Scotland		N. Ireland	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Not very good	1.0	[0.8,1.3]	0.9	[0.5,1.5]	0.4	[0.2,0.9]	0.6	[0.3,1.3]
Have some trouble	3.3	[2.9,3.7]	2.1	[1.5,3.0]	2.8	[1.9,4.1]	1.9	[1.2,2.8]
Average	26.3	[25.0,27.6]	27.4	[25.2,29.7]	27.6	[25.4,29.9]	32.3	[29.4,35.2]
Better than average	33.6	[32.3,35.0]	30.8	[27.9,33.6]	34.8	[32.1,37.6]	33.6	[30.7,36.5]
Very good	35.3	[34.0,36.6]	38.3	[35.3,41.4]	33.7	[31.0,36.5]	31.3	[28.9,33.9]
Can't say	0.52	[0.4,0.7]	0.6	[0.3,1.1]	0.7	[0.3,1.6]	0.4	[0.1,0.9]
Total	100		100		100		100	
Total observations N=9716	6094		1416		1228		978	

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 42.2236
Design-based F(13.06 5081.27) = 2.6069 Pr = 0.001
Sample includes all MCS3 fathers responding to question

Table 4.40: On weekdays during term times, does your child go to bed at a regular time? Mothers by country

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	Obs
No, never or almost never	4.4	[3.9,5.0]	5.9	[5.0,7.0]	3.9	[2.9,5.1]	4.3	[3.5,5.4]	4.6	[4.2,5.0]	767
Yes, sometimes	4.5	[4.1,5.1]	5.4	[4.2,6.8]	5.6	[4.5,6.9]	6.1	[5.0,7.3]	5.0	[4.6,5.4]	864
Yes, usually	26.9	[25.7,28.2]	30.2	[27.0,33.6]	27.3	[25.2,29.5]	28.2	[25.7,30.9]	27.6	[26.6,28.6]	4,179
Yes, always	64.1	[62.7,65.4]	58.6	[55.2,61.9]	63.3	[60.6,65.9]	61.4	[58.5,64.2]	62.8	[61.7,63.9]	9,359
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		15,169

N
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(9) = 38.4962
Design-based F(7.84, 3051.12) = 2.7705 Pr = 0.005
Sample includes all MCS3 mothers responding to question

Table 4.41: On weekdays during term times, does your child go to bed at a regular time? Mothers in Scotland

	No, never or almost never	Yes, sometimes	Yes, usually	Yes, always	
	%	%	%	%	Obs
Mother's age					
20 to 29	(5.2)	(6.4)	21.8	66.5	415
30 to 39	3.6	5.4	28.5	62.5	1,020
40 plus	(2.9)	(4.9)	30.5	61.7	374
Total	3.8	5.5	27.5	63.2	1,809
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(6) = 11.0552					
Design-based F(5.04, 302.57) = 2.1953 Pr = 0.054					
Mother's employment status					
Not in work	5.3	6.9	25.5	62.2	660
Working	3.0	4.7	28.6	63.7	1,149
Total	3.8	5.5	27.5	63.2	1,809
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(3) = 11.3639					
Design-based F(2.90, 174.03) = 3.7414 Pr = 0.013					
Mother's highest qualifications					
No qualifications	(7.0)	(15.7)	27.8	49.5	170
NVQ Level 1	(10.9)	(7.7)	(30.0)	51.4	67
NVQ Level 2	(4.6)	7.1	25.6	62.7	430
NVQ Level 3	(3.2)	(6.4)	25.6	64.8	372
NVQ Level 4	(2.3)	(1.9)	29.3	66.4	577
NVQ Level 5	(1.2)	(3.8)	27.9	67.2	160
Total	3.6	5.6	27.4	63.3	1,776
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(15) = 75.1683					
Design-based F(10.95, 657.24) = 5.2816 Pr = 0.000					
Family type					
two parents	3.5	4.9	27.6	64.0	1,475
1 parent	(5.4)	(8.3)	27.0	59.3	335
Total	3.8	5.5	27.5	63.2	1,810
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(3) = 8.5498					
Design-based F(2.96, 177.71) = 3.0314 Pr = 0.031					

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 5.1: Childcare use rates at MCS 3 – by country

		England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Total
Partner	%	50.7	59.5	55.5	62.9	54.0
	CI	[49.0,52.3]	[57.0,62.0]	[52.0,59.0]	[60.0,65.6]	[52.8,55.2]
	Obs	7,882	1,721	1,492	1,233	12,328
Grandparent	%	25.1	35.3	33.4	34.2	28.7
	CI	[23.4,26.8]	[32.3,38.4]	[30.4,36.5]	[31.7,36.7]	[27.5,30.0]
	Obs	9,838	2,163	1,826	1,556	15,383
Other Relative	%	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.0
	CI	[7.1,8.4]	[7.3,9.6]	[7.4,10.0]	[6.8,9.6]	[7.5,8.5]
	Obs	9,838	2,163	1,826	1,556	15,383
Non-Relative	%	7.5	6.6	7.6	4.4	7.0
	CI	[6.4,8.8]	[5.6,7.8]	[6.3,9.2]	[3.3,5.8]	[6.3,7.9]
	Obs	9,838	2,163	1,826	1,556	15,383
Childminder	%	4.7	3.7	4.9	12.6	5.5
	CI	[4.1,5.4]	[2.7,5.0]	[3.9,6.3]	[10.2,15.5]	[4.9,6.0]
	Obs	9,839	2,163	1,826	1,556	15,384
After-School Club	%	7.6	12.0	10.3	6.0	8.4
	CI	[6.7,8.6]	[9.1,15.5]	[8.5,12.4]	[4.6,7.7]	[7.7,9.2]
	Obs	9,401	2,042	1,717	1,470	14,630
Formal Care	%	12.6	15.8	18.6	19.8	14.6
	CI	[11.6,13.7]	[12.8,19.4]	[16.1,21.4]	[16.9,23.0]	[13.7,15.6]
	Obs	9,839	2,163	1,826	1,556	15,384
Any Non-Parental Care	%	42.7	52.1	52.6	55.8	46.8
	CI	[41.1,44.3]	[48.8,55.4]	[49.7,55.5]	[52.7,58.9]	[45.6,48.1]
	Obs	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562	15,455
Any Care	%	64.4	73.6	72.2	76.9	68.2
	CI	[63.0,65.8]	[71.2,75.9]	[69.8,74.4]	[74.7,79.0]	[67.1,69.2]
	Obs	9,838	2,163	1,826	1,556	15,383

Sample: unweighted number of MCS3 main respondents who answered the question.

Table 5.2: Childcare use rates at MCS 3 in Scotland

	Partner		Grand parents		Other Relatives		Non-Relatives		Child minder		After-School Club		Formal Care		Any Non-Parental Care		Any Care	
	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs
Main respondent employment status																		
Not in work	43.6	469	16.5	642	5.8	642	5.8	642	1.2	642	2.8	597	6.8	642	26.2	645	49.2	642
Working	61.5	991	43.2	1,147	10.3	1,147	8.7	1,147	7.1	1,147	14.5	1,084	25.3	1,147	67.9	1,148	85.3	1150
Total	55.8	1,460	33.9	1,789	8.7	1,789	7.7	1,789	5.0	1,789	10.5	1,681	18.8	1,789	53.3	1,793	72.7	1789
Highest parental qualification																		
No qualifications	70.9	39	20.7	39	13.0	39	2.3	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	26.8	39	75.5	39
NVQ Level 1	(73.9)	17	(9.9)	17	(14.9)	17	(16.0)	17	0.0	17	(0.0)	14	(23.0)	17	(45.9)	17	(82.0)	17
NVQ Level 2	56.1	195	29.0	195	10.2	195	5.5	195	0.4	195	4.1	181	9.8	195	42.3	196	72.6	195
NVQ Level 3	57.6	287	37.0	287	6.8	287	7.0	287	2.6	287	5.7	268	11.5	287	50.7	288	77.5	287
NVQ Level 4	52.9	513	36.4	513	5.6	513	7.9	513	7.2	513	16.1	476	26.9	513	59.8	515	77.1	513
NVQ Level 5	53.2	258	29.6	259	5.7	259	8.9	259	6.3	259	16.4	244	25.2	259	54.8	259	75.0	259
Total	55.1	1,309	33.4	1,310	6.8	1,310	7.6	1,310	4.9	1,310	11.7	1,222	20.2	1,310	53.5	1,314	76.2	1,310
Family type																		
Both parents	55.9	1,378	33.4	1,378	6.7	1,378	7.3	1,378	4.6	1,378	11	1,282	19.4	1,378	52.7	1,382	76.3	1,378
Lone parent	--	--	36.1	327	17.5	327	7.3	327	6.0	327	8.7	317	16.3	327	55.5	327	55.9	327
Total	55.9	1,378	33.9	1,705	8.6	1,705	7.3	1,705	4.8	1,705	10.6	1,599	18.8	1,705	53.2	1,709	72.7	1,705
Family type and employment status																		
2-parent, at least one working	56.3	1,313	35.1	1,314	7.3	1,314	7.5	1,314	5.1	1,314	11.6	1,226	20.7	1,314	55.4	1,316	77.3	1,314
2-parent, neither working	71.7	64	12.6	64	3.6	64	4.5	64	0.0	64	2.4	60	3.6	64	19.8	64	76.6	64
Lone, working	--	--	54.0	156	25.1	156	10.	156	10.	156	13.1	152	26.1	156	82.2	156	83	156

	Partner		Grand parents		Other Relatives		Non-Relatives		Child minder		After-School Club		Formal Care		Any Non-Parental Care		Any Care	
Lone, not working	--	--	19.0	171	10.3	171	4.7	171	1.8	171	4.4	165	6.8	171	30.1	171	30.1	171
Total	56.9	1,377	34.6	1,705	9.0	1,705	7.4	1,705	5.1	1,705	10.8	1,603	19.4	1,705	54.2	1,707	73.5	1,705

Sample includes all MCS3 main respondents in households resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 5.3: Childcare use rates at MCS 3 in UK

		Partner	Grand-parents	Other Relatives	Non-Relatives	Child-minder	After-School Club	Formal Care	Any Non-Parental Care	Any Care
All Responding Families	Observations	6593	4177	1292	971	720	1060	1969	6775	10056
	Percentage	51.6	26.8	7.8	7.4	5.0	7.9	13.4	44.5	65.7
Country										
England	Observations	3978	2301	809	646	387	610	1065	3900	6044
	Percentage	50.2	25.3	7.7	7.5	4.8	7.5	12.4	42.7	64.1
Wales	Observations	1010	759	196	129	72	199	290	1088	1544
	Percentage	58.9	35.4	8.1	6.8	3.5	12.1	15.8	52.1	73.2
Scotland	Observations	830	602	159	129	86	169	331	950	1306
	Percentage	55.5	33.2	8.6	7.8	5.1	10.4	19.2	52.9	72.5
Northern Ireland	Observations	775	515	128	67	175	82	283	837	1162
	Percentage	62.4	34.3	7.9	4.5	12.4	5.9	19.9	55.9	76.6
Main Respondent Employment Status										
Not employed	Observations	2102	6514	457	267	37	97	220	1628	3129
	Percentage	38.4	14.1	6.2	4.4	0.6	1.4	2.9	23.0	44.0
Employed	Observations	4490	8426	831	703	682	963	1748	5141	6921
	Percentage	59.1	35.2	8.8	9.4	8.0	12.1	20.4	58.8	80.1
Highest Qualification of Parents[a]										
No qualifications	Observations	273	70	43	12	3	2	10	108	306
	Percentage	60.0	13.9	8.9	(2.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(1.7)	21.8	66.2
NVQ1	Observations	176	64	18	7	2	5	12	91	206
	Percentage	49.0	18.4	(5.4)	(1.5)	(0.3)	(1.9)	(3.2)	25.3	58.8
NVQ2	Observations	1152	569	166	96	54	69	153	809	1440
	Percentage	52.0	26.3	7.3	4.8	2.5	3.3	6.8	36.8	65.9
NVQ3	Observations	1002	567	134	94	55	83	158	779	1287
	Percentage	53.9	31.1	7.3	5.8	3.2	4.8	8.5	42.6	69.9
NVQ4	Observations	2094	1197	210	283	259	340	656	1923	2845

		Partner	Grand-parents	Other Relatives	Non-Relatives	Child-minder	After-School Club	Formal Care	Any Non-Parental Care	Any Care
	Percentage	50.3	28.8	4.5	8.0	6.6	9.2	16.3	47.5	69.9
NVQ5	Observations	1047	511	105	204	187	265	463	1045	1457
	Percentage	52.9	23.5	4.7	12.6	8.8	14.7	23.1	53.0	75.3
Family Type										
Two-parent/caregiver	Observations	6593	3361	830	768	607	828	1584	5363	8634
	Percentage	51.6	26.6	6.0	7.3	5.1	7.6	13.2	43.6	69.2
At least one working	Unweighted Obs	6015	3147	754	719	601	815	1555	5056	7902
	Percentage	52.4	27.6	5.9	7.6	5.5	8.1	14.2	45.3	70.5
Neither working	Unweighted Obs	510	95	43	16	1	2	9	141	541
	Percentage	62.9	12.3	6.9	(2.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.0)	19.3	67.5
Lone parent/caregiver	Observations	--	816	462	203	113	232	385	1412	1442
	Percentage	--	27.3	16.1	8.1	4.4	9.3	14.4	48.9	49.3
Working	Unweighted Obs	--	532	277	111	105	192	316	904	910
	Percentage	--	42.5	22.9	10.3	9.1	18.4	27.9	73.5	74.2
Not working	Unweighted Obs	--	314	194	95	12	52	87	549	553
	Percentage	--	16.1	10.6	6.0	(0.6)	2.5	4.2	29.8	30.0

Note. Observations unweighted. Percentages weighted with weight 2. Sample: All MCS3 main respondents

[a] NVQ = National Vocational Qualification. Levels range from 1 (basic work activities that are routine and predictable) to 5 (senior management). Also includes academic qualifications, with NVQ1 being equivalent to some basic school-leaving qualifications and NVQ5 being equivalent to a postgraduate qualification or higher degree. Variable is qualification level of whichever parent has the higher qualification.

Table 5.4: Hours of childcare per week at MCS 3 by mother's work status in Scotland

Carer		Non-Working Mothers	Working Mothers
Partner	Mean Hours	7.7	12.7
	SE	-0.7	-0.6
	Obs	645	1148
Grandparents	Mean Hours	10.0	10.1
	SE	-0.8	-0.4
	Obs	645	1148
Other Relative	Mean Hours	13.4	12.2
	SE	-2.1	-1.2
	Obs	645	1148
Non-Relative	Mean Hours	3.0	5.4
	SE	-0.3	-0.8
	Obs	645	1148
Childminder	Mean Hours	3.7	8.9
	SE	-1.0	-1.0
	Obs	645	1148
Day Nursery	Mean Hours	16.7	10.5
	SE	-1.4	-1.4
	Obs	645	1148
Total Non-Parental Care	Mean Hours	12.8	12.8
	SE	-1.0	-0.4
	Obs	645	1148

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 5.5: Hours of childcare per week at MCS 3 by UK mother's work Status

		Non-Working Mothers	Working Mothers
Partner	Mean Hours	7.7	10.6
	Standard Error	0.3	0.2
	Observations	2008	4405
Grandparents	Mean Hours	9.3	8.2
	Standard Error	0.3	0.1
	Observations	1720	3871
Other Relative	Mean Hours	13.8	13.3
	Standard Error	0.7	0.5
	Observations	890	1272
Non-Relative	Mean Hours	4.5	6.0
	Standard Error	0.3	0.5
	Observations	342	782
Childminder	Mean Hours	5.2	8.6
	Standard Error	0.7	0.3
	Observations	41	678
Day Nursery	Mean Hours	(7.5)	7.3
	Standard Error	2.1	0.6
	Observations	15	82
Total Non-Parental Care	Mean Hours	12.3	15.0
	Standard Error	0.3	0.2
	Observations	3652	6990

Notes: Observations unweighted. Mean hours weighted with weight 2. Total non-parental care does not include partner care.

Sample includes all MCS3 mothers resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question

Table 5.6: Childcare use rates at MCS 1 through MCS 3 in Scotland

	MCS 1		MCS 2		MCS 3		At Any Time	
	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs	%	Obs
Self	3.2	49	(1.6)	25	--	--	3.9	62
Partner	26.0	413	11.0	174	56.0	750	60.5	958
Grandparents	36.8	588	21.8	347	34.0	542	53.6	860
Other Relatives	9.8	161	4.3	72	8.1	131	17.9	293
Non-Relatives	3.7	56	(1.5)	24	8.0	116	11.9	176
Childminder	10.3	148	7.8	114	5.4	81	20.9	309
Day Nursery	13.4	203	21.1	328	(1.4)	21	29.2	456
Nursery School/Class	5.6	87	47.7	772	3.4	54	85.3	1,356
Playgroup	4.0	63	21.6	316	(0.3)	5	37.0	549
Pre-School	(0.3)	4	2.3	35	(1.3)	18	16.1	240
Other Care	(1.0)	15	(0.6)	10	(0.5)	8	2.2	34
Any Informal Care	55.9	890	35.4	562	68.5	1,085	82.9	1,313
Any Formal Care	27.7	417	80.4	1,261	19.9	301	83.6	1,312
Any Non-Parental Care	58.8	924	84.5	1,333	54.1	851	93.2	1,470
Any Care	69.2	1,092	86.6	1,362	74.0	1,168	97.1	1,533

Sample includes all MCS3 main respondents resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 5.7: Childcare use rates at MCS 1 through MCS 3 in UK

Care Type	Statistic	At MCS1	At MCS2	At MCS3	At Any Time
Self*	Observations	455	202	--	558
	Percentage	3.6	1.8	--	4.3
Partner	Observations	3197	1312	5904	7517
	Percentage	25.0	10.8	51.7	56.2
Grandparents	Observations	4229	2137	3738	6297
	Percentage	31.4	16.7	27.4	46.4
Other Relative	Observations	1039	380	1087	2215
	Percentage	7.9	2.8	7.4	15.9
Non-Relative	Observations	502	172	874	1436
	Percentage	4.6	1.4	7.6	12.5
Childminder	Observations	1218	846	673	2338
	Percentage	10.5	7.3	5.3	20.0
Day Nursery	Observations	1472	2358	126	3534
	Percentage	13.0	19.9	0.9	29.3
Nursery School/Class**	Observations	290	4098	114	8985
	Percentage	2.7	30.8	0.8	63.3
Playgroup**	Observations	511	3113	26	4887
	Percentage	4.2	25.5	(0.2)	37.4
Pre-School**	Observations	20	1439	29	2647
	Percentage	(0.2)	16.5	(0.2)	27.0
Other	Observations	88	89	53	287
	Percentage	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.4
Any Informal Care	Observations	6781	3744	8351	10361
	Percentage	51.6	29.6	62.4	78.2
Any Formal Care	Observations	3048	9503	1772	10003
	Percentage	26.1	78.3	13.8	81.6
Any Non-Parental Care***	Observations	6882	10085	6012	11645
	Percentage	53.8	81.8	45.2	91.2
Any Type of Care	Observations	8284	10354	8905	12392
	Percentage	64.0	83.7	66.7	95.9

Notes: Observations unweighted. Mean hours weighted with weight 2.
Sample MCS3 main respondents, Includes all families who took part in all three sweeps. *Not asked at MCS 3. **Not asked at MCS 1.

Table 5.8: Hours of childcare per week at MCS 1, MCS 2, and MCS 3 in Scotland

Carer		MCS 1	MCS 2	MCS 3
Self	Mean Hours	30.6	30.4	--
	SE	-3.9	-3.9	--
	Obs	1,585	1,585	--
Partner	Mean Hours	21.9	21.6	11.2
	SE	-1.4	-1.3	-0.5
	Obs	1,585	1,585	1,585
Grandparents	Mean Hours	19.9	19	9.8
	SE	-0.7	-0.9	-0.4
	Obs	1,585	1,585	1,585
Other Relative	Mean Hours	23.6	20.8	11.8
	SE	-1.5	-1.7	-1.1
	Obs	1,585	1,585	1,585
Non-Relative	Mean Hours	21.2	11.6	4.8
	SE	-2.8	-2.8	-0.7
	Obs	1,585	1,585	1,585
Childminder	Mean Hours	23.9	23.1	8.3
	SE	-1	-1.3	-0.9
	Obs	1,585	1,585	1,585
Day Nursery	Mean Hours	25.1	23.9	11.2
	SE	-0.7	-0.8	-1.6
	Obs	1,585	1,585	1,585
Nursery School/Class	Mean Hours	--	15.2	--
	SE	--	-1.3	--
	Obs	--	1,585	--
Playgroup	Mean Hours	--	7.1	--
	SE	--	-1.1	--
	Obs	--	1,585	--
All Non-Parental Care	Mean Hours	19.5	21.3	12.2
	SE	0	-0.7	-0.5
	Obs	1,585	1,585	1,585

Sample includes all MCS3 main respondents resident in Scotland at MCS1 responding to question.

Table 5.9: Hours of childcare per week at MCS 1, MCS 2 and MCS 3 in UK

Carer	Statistic	At MCS 1	At MCS 2	At MCS 3
Self*	Mean Hours	34.5	35.3	--
	Standard Error	3.3	3.9	--
	Observations	109	95	--
Partner	Mean Hours	19.8	19.5	10.4
	Standard Error	0.5	0.5	0.2
	Observations	1239	1011	5955
Grandparents	Mean Hours	18.9	18.4	8.3
	Standard Error	0.3	0.3	0.1
	Observations	1977	1638	5049
Other Relative	Mean Hours	20.7	20.0	12.9
	Standard Error	0.9	1.0	0.4
	Observations	328	233	1870
Non-Relative	Mean Hours	19.4	17.4	5.5
	Standard Error	1.5	1.8	0.4
	Observations	134	92	1018
Childminder	Mean Hours	26.2	24.4	8.4
	Standard Error	0.6	0.6	0.3
	Observations	749	507	683
Day Nursery	Mean Hours	25.8	23.6	7.3
	Standard Error	0.4	0.4	0.7
	Observations	1040	1164	82
Nursery School/Class**	Mean Hours	--	11.2	--
	Standard Error	--	0.4	--
	Observations	--	358	--
Playgroup**	Mean Hours	--	7.4	--
	Standard Error	--	0.2	--
	Observations	--	205	--
All Non-Parental Care	Mean Hours	22.7	20.1	11.2
	Standard Error	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Observations	4219	4224	6925

Notes: Observations unweighted. Mean hours weighted with weight 2.
Sample: Includes only those MCS families who took part in all three sweeps. *Not asked at MCS 3. **Not asked at MCS 1.

Table 6.1: MCS3 families where cohort children attending fee-paying schools by UK country

	Country			
	England	**Wales**	**Northern Ireland**	**Scotland**
Children Attending Fee-paying School, %	4.8	1.9	2.8	(1.9)
Total Observations	9538	2160	1510	1647
				P=0.000

Sample: All MCS3 families (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 323 observations are excluded due to missing data on school choice variables. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using weight1).

Table 6.2: MCS3 families applying through LEA/ELB form for child's school or requesting a place in Scotland by UK country

	Country			
	England	**Wales**	**Northern Ireland**	**Scotland**
Applying for a Place through LEA/ELB form or Requesting a place, %	75.0	58.3	88.8	38.1
Total Observations	9538	2160	1511	1647
Significance				P=0.000

Sample: All MCS3 families (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 323 observations are excluded due to missing data on school choice variables. Table displays unweighted observations, and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using weight1).

Figure 6.1   Percentage of MCS3 families where children attending fee-paying school given parents did not apply/request a school place by UK country
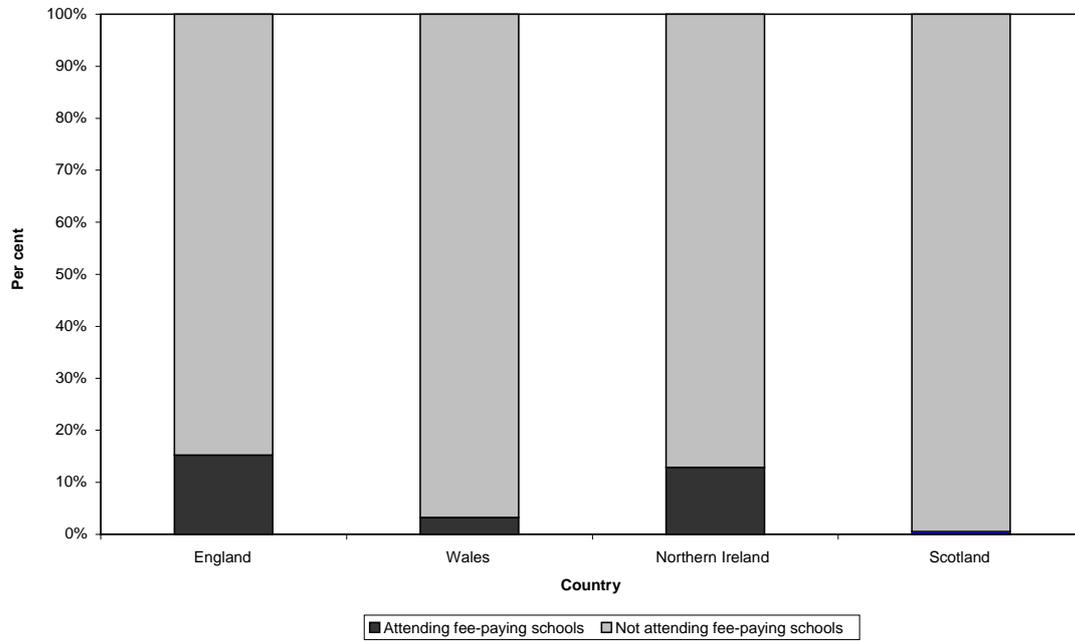
Sample: All MCS3 families (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 323 observations are excluded due to missing data on school choice variables. Figure displays weighted percentages (using weight1).

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Figure 6.2 Percentage distribution of number of schools applied by MCS3 parents for on LEA/ELB form or requested by UK country
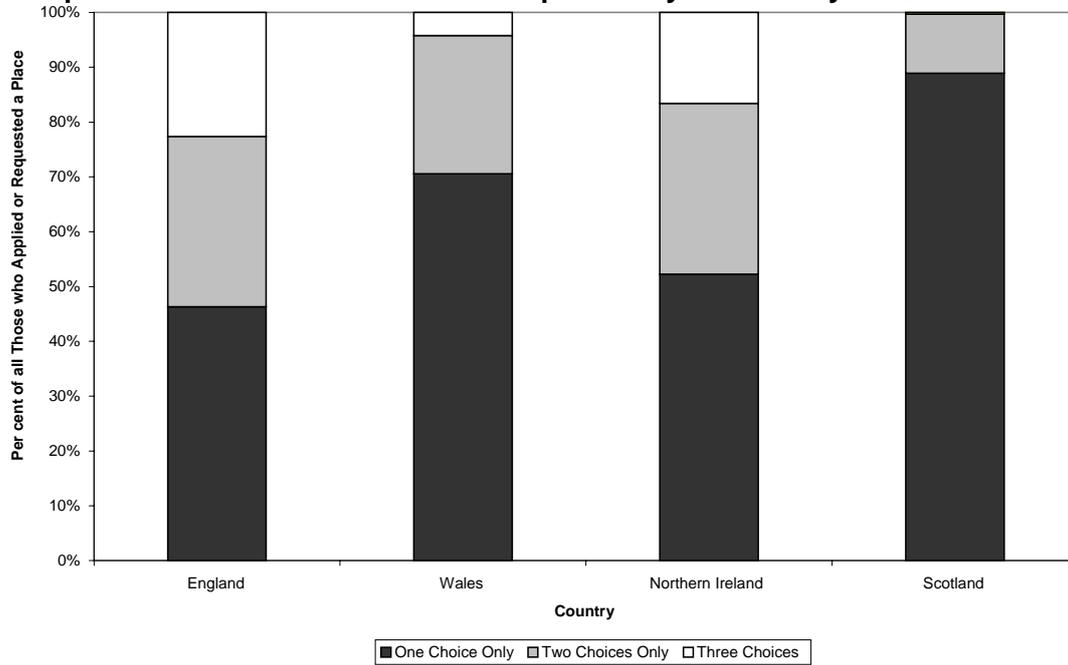
Sample: All MCS3 families (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 323 observations are excluded due to missing data on school choice variables. Figure displays weighted percentages (using weight1).

Figure 6.3 Percentage of MCS families gaining their parental choice of school
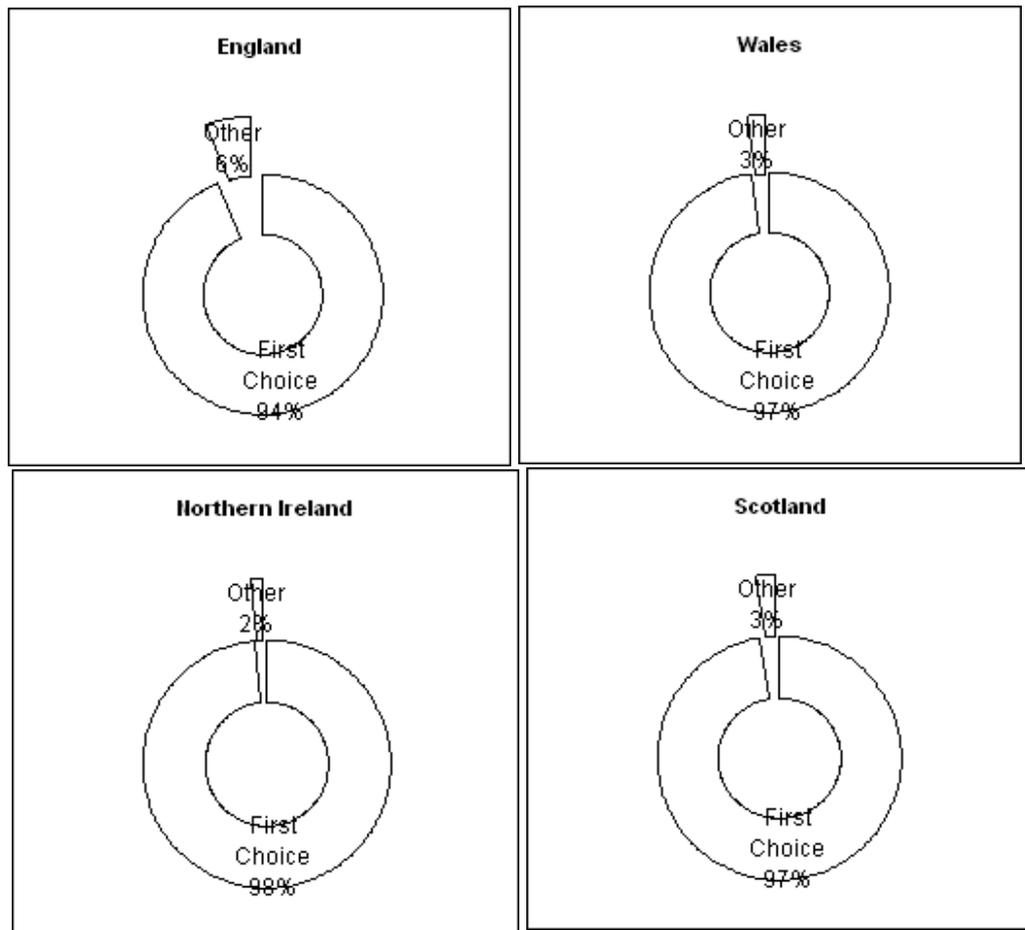
Sample: All MCS3 families (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 323 observations are excluded due to missing data on school choice variables. Figure displays weighted percentages (using weight1).

Table 6.3: Most important factor for MCS3 parents' school choice by UK country and whether school was applied to/requested or not

Per cents

	England		Wales		Northern Ireland		Scotland	
	Applied/Requested School		**Applied/Requested School**		**Applied/Requested School**		**Applied/Requested School**	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Closest School	23.4	20.4	27.3	23.2	32.5	(30.0)	21.9	41.8
Friends or Sibling attend the School	29.1	28.4	27.8	27.5	32.8	29.9	31.2	21.8
School Performance	18.6	17.6	17.1	14.5	10.4	(4.9)	12.8	13.2
Other School Characteristics	26.4	32.1	25.6	33.3	21.8	33.4	29.0	22.2
Other Reason	2.5	1.4	(2.3)	(1.6)	(2.4)	(1.8)	(5.2)	(1.0)
Total Observations	6004	2133	1043	825	1130	127	539	903
Sign. (Applied=Yes)								P=0.000
Sign. (Applied=No)								P=0.000

Sample: All MCS3 families (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 323 observations are excluded due to missing data on school choice variables. Table displays unweighted observations, and weighted percentages (using weight1)

Table 6.4: MCS3 Parents Report of Child School Enjoyment and Parental Satisfaction with School by UK Country and Whether they Applied/Request a School Place.

	England		Wales		Northern Ireland		Scotland	
	Applied/Requested School		Applied/Requested School		Applied/Requested School		Applied/Requested School	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Parents report that the Child Always Enjoys School %	70.9	72.5	72.3	72.2	78.4	81.2	75.8	75.5
Total Observations	6875	2663	1189	893	1334	177	638	1009
Significance		P=0.153		P=0.975		P=0.399		P=0.869
Parents report of Full Satisfaction with the School their Child Attends %	73.8	73.6	78.2	75.2	83.0	86.5	79.8	73.7
Total Observations	6875	2663	1189	971	1334	177	638	1009
Significance		P=0.872		P=0.149		P=0.319		P=0.013

Sample: All MCS3 families (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 323 observations are excluded due to missing data on school choice variables. Table displays unweighted observations, and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using weight1).

Table 7.1: Mean Achievement Scores as Recorded by Teachers for Different Areas of Learning by UK country

	FSP	DATS		
	England	**Wales**	**Scotland**	**Northern Ireland**
Total Score				
Mean	87.7	95.6	103.3	97.6
CI	[86.8,88.5]	[93.2,97.9]	[101.6,104.9]	[95.7,99.5]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
1. Personal, Social, and Emotional Development				
Mean	21.1	23.3	24.2	24.0
CI	[20.9,21.3]	[22.9,23.8]	[23.9,24.5]	[23.6,24.3]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
1a. Disposition and Attitudes				
Mean	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9
CI	[7.3,7.4]	[7.4,7.7]	[7.7,8.0]	[7.0,8.0]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
1b. Social Development				
Mean	6.9	7.9	8.2	8.1
CI	[6.8,6.9]	[7.7,8.1]	[8.1,8.3]	[7.9,8.2]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
1c. Emotional Development				
Mean	6.9	7.8	8.0	7.9
CI	[6.8,7.0]	[7.6,7.9]	[7.9,8.2]	[7.8,8.0]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
2. Communication, Language, and Literacy				
Mean	25.4	27.1	30.5	28.3
CI	[25.1,25.7]	[26.2,27.3]	[29.9,31.1]	[27.6,29.0]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
2b. Language for Communication and Thinking				
Mean	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.4
CI	[6.7,6.9]	[6.8,7.3]	[7.4,7.7]	[7.3,7.6]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
2c. Linking Sounds and Letters				
Mean	6.2	6.7	8.0	6.6
CI	[6.1,6.3]	[6.5,7.0]	[7.8,8.1]	[6.4,6.9]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
2d. Reading				
Mean	6.5	6.9	7.6	7.5
CI	[6.4,6.6]	[6.7,7.1]	[7.5,7.8]	[7.4,7.7]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
2e. Writing				
Mean	5.9	6.5	7.4	6.8
CI	[5.8,6.0]	[6.3,6.7]	[7.3,7.6]	[6.6,6.9]

N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
3. Mathematical Development				
Mean	20.5	22.7	24.1	22.5
CI	[20.3,20.7]	[22.3,23.2]	[23.7,24.5]	[22.1,22.8]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
3a. Numbers as Labels and for Counting				
Mean	7.3	7.9	8.3	7.9
CI	[7.2,7.3]	[7.8,8.1]	[8.2,8.4]	[7.8,8.0]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
3b. Calculating				
Mean	6.4	7.0	7.6	6.5
CI	[6.3,6.5]	[6.8,7.2]	[7.4,7.8]	[6.3,6.7]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
3c. Shape, Space, and Measures				
Mean	6.8	7.9	8.3	8.1
CI	[6.8,6.9]	[7.7,8.0]	[8.1,8.4]	[7.9,8.2]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
4. Knowledge and Understanding of the World				
Mean	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.0
CI	[6.7,6.8]	[6.9,7.3]	[7.3,7.7]	[6.8,7.2]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
5. Creative Development				
Mean	7.3	8.1	8.3	8.3
CI	[7.2,7.3]	[8.0,8.3]	[8.2,8.4]	[8.2,8.4]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562
6. Physical Development				
Mean	6.7	7.4	7.9	7.5
CI	[6.6,6.8]	[7.2,7.6]	[7.8,8.1]	[7.3,7.6]
N	9,890	2,173	1,830	1,562

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded because of missing data on FSP or DATS. Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), weighted standard errors, and unweighted observations.

Table 7.2: Mean total achievement scores by child and family characteristics in Scotland

	Mean	Confidence Interval	Obs
Age group at assessment			
58 to 60	--	--	1
61 to 63	103.9	[99.3,108.5]	102
64 to 66	100.0	[96.5,103.5]	227
67 to 69	104.6	[102.4,106.9]	305
70 months or older	104.2	[102.0,106.3]	388
Total	103.4	[101.7,105.0]	1,023
Family type			
two parents	104.2	[102.6,105.9]	1,466
1 parent	99.0	[95.2,102.8]	328
Total	103.2	[101.6,104.9]	1,794
Highest parental qualification			
No qualifications	87.3	[79.7,94.8]	119
NVQ Level 1	95.2	[87.6,102.7]	39
NVQ Level 2	101.6	[98.5,104.7]	339
NVQ Level 3	103.3	[100.8,105.8]	373
NVQ Level 4	105.5	[103.1,107.9]	604
NVQ Level 5	105.9	[103.2,108.6]	289
Total	103.2	[101.6,104.9]	1,763
Parental work status			
No carers working	95.0	[90.1,99.9]	236
One carer working	104.6	[102.7,106.4]	531
Two carers working	105.4	[103.4,107.3]	847
Total	103.7	[102.0,105.4]	1,614
Family poverty status			
Above poverty level	105.4	[103.7,107.0]	1,199
Below poverty level	96.7	[92.6,100.9]	432
Total	103.4	[101.7,105.1]	1,631

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families) resident in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3.

Table 7.3: Mean total achievement scores by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
All respondents	87.7	0.4	8563	95.6	1.2	862	103.3	0.8	653	97.4	1.0	705
Age group at assessment												
57 months or younger	80.1	1.2	342	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
58 to 60 months	82.2	0.6	2198	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	2
61 to 63 months	86.7	0.6	2126	89.6	3.9	74	103.9	2.3	60	96.5	1.9	99
64 to 66 months	90.7	0.5	2167	89.0	1.4	160	100.0	1.8	134	97.7	1.1	251
67 to 69 months	93.8	0.5	1730	96.0	1.4	217	104.6	1.1	198	98.4	1.4	213
70 months or older	--	--	0	99.4	1.3	384	104.2	1.0	243	97.4	2.4	100
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.159			p=0.513
Family structure												
Two parents	89.1	0.4	6850	97.2	1.5	691	104.3	0.8	518	99.1	1.0	586
Lone parent	81.2	0.6	1713	88.2	2.2	171	99.0	1.9	135	88.4	1.7	119
			p=0.000			p=0.002			p=0.008			p=0.000

Table 7.3 (continued) Mean total achievement scores by child and family characteristics

| | FSP | | | DATS | | | | | | | | |
| | England | | | Wales | | | Scotland | | | Northern Ireland | | |
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
Highest parental qualification												
No qualifications	74.1	0.9	809	79.5	3.8	69	87.3	3.8	41	84.0	2.4	56
NVQ Level 1	77.6	0.9	504	86.7	3.1	49	95.9	3.6	15	84.8	3.8	36
NVQ Level 2	83.9	0.6	2057	93.8	1.4	201	101.6	1.5	123	97.1	1.4	153
NVQ Level 3	87.3	0.6	1277	97.5	1.9	140	103.3	1.3	140	93.9	2.3	118
NVQ Level 4	92.5	0.4	2506	98.5	1.4	281	105.3	1.2	210	100.9	1.4	230
NVQ Level 5	94.4	0.6	1099	101.1	2.0	103	106.2	1.3	113	102.9	1.3	99
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
Parental work status												
No parents working	76.6	0.8	1518	79.8	2.8	147	94.9	2.4	91	84.3	1.9	81
One parent working	87.1	0.5	2889	94.1	2.2	243	104.8	0.9	211	94.0	1.3	197
Two parents working	92.2	0.4	3437	101.0	1.1	413	105.3	1.0	295	101.3	1.2	338
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.001			p=0.000
Family poverty status												
Above poverty level	90.9	0.4	5068	99.5	1.3	532	105.3	0.8	439	99.8	1.0	418
Below poverty level	80.2	0.6	2653	86.8	1.7	272	96.9	2.1	149	90.8	1.3	189
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000

Notes: Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded due to missing data on FSP or DATS. Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), weighted standard errors, and unweighted observations. Maximum possible score on scale is 117.

Table 7.4: Mean scores for personal, social, and emotional development by child and family characteristics in Scotland

	Mean	Confidence Interval	Obs
Age group at assessment			
58 to 60	--	--	1
61 to 63	24.7	[23.8,25.7]	102
64 to 66	23.8	[23.2,24.5]	227
67 to 69	24.5	[23.9,25.1]	305
70 mos or older	24.1	[23.6,24.6]	388
Total	24.2	[23.9,24.6]	1,023
Family type			
two parents	24.4	[24.1,24.8]	1,466
1 parent	23.1	[22.2,23.9]	328
Total	24.2	[23.9,24.5]	1,794
Highest parental qualification			
No qualifications	21.2	[19.5,22.8]	119
NVQ Level 1	23.4	[21.7,25.0]	39
NVQ Level 2	23.9	[23.1,24.7]	339
NVQ Level 3	24.0	[23.3,24.8]	373
NVQ Level 4	24.7	[24.2,25.2]	604
NVQ Level 5	24.7	[24.0,25.5]	289
Total	24.2	[23.9,24.5]	1,763
Parental work status			
No carers working	22.2	[21.1,23.4]	236
One carer working	24.1	[23.5,24.7]	531
Two carers working	24.7	[24.3,25.1]	847
Total	24.2	[23.9,24.6]	1,614
Family poverty status			
Above poverty level	24.5	[24.1,24.9]	1,199
Below poverty level	22.9	[22.1,23.7]	432
Total	24.1	[23.8,24.5]	1,631

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 7.5: Mean scores for personal, social, and emotional development by child and family characteristics

| | FSP | | | DATS | | | | | | | | |
| | England | | | Wales | | | Scotland | | | Northern Ireland | | |
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
All respondents	21.1	0.1	8562	23.3	0.2	1016	24.2	0.2	838	23.9	0.2	849
												Age group at assessment
57 months or younger	19.9	0.3	342	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
58 to 60 months	20.1	0.1	2198	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	3
61 to 63 months	21.0	0.1	2126	21.9	0.9	67	24.7	0.5	75	24.1	0.3	116
64 to 66 months	21.7	0.1	2166	22.3	0.3	184	23.8	0.3	175	24.1	0.2	297
67 to 69 months	22.2	0.1	1730	23.4	0.2	262	24.5	0.3	251	24.0	0.3	267
70 months or older	--	--	0	24.0	0.2	450	24.1	0.2	312	23.1	0.5	117
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.785			p=0.080
												Family structure
Two parents	21.4	0.1	6850	23.6	0.3	813	24.4	0.2	678	24.3	0.2	703
Lone parent	19.8	0.1	1712	22.0	0.4	203	23.0	0.4	160	22.1	0.4	145
			p=0.000			p=0.004			p=0.002			p=0.000

Table 7.5 (continued) Mean scores for personal, social, and emotional development by child and family characteristics

| | FSP | | | DATS | | | | | | | | |
| | England | | | Wales | | | Scotland | | | Northern Ireland | | |
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
Highest parental qualification												
No qualifications	18.8	0.2	809	20.2	0.9	79	21.2	0.8	52	20.8	0.6	66
NVQ Level 1	19.3	0.2	504	22.2	0.7	60	23.5	0.8	19	22.0	0.9	44
NVQ Level 2	20.4	0.2	2057	23.2	0.2	236	23.9	0.4	155	24.2	0.3	190
NVQ Level 3	21.0	0.2	1276	23.9	0.3	162	24.0	0.4	170	23.0	0.5	139
NVQ Level 4	22.0	0.1	2506	23.7	0.3	330	24.6	0.2	284	24.7	0.3	275
NVQ Level 5	22.3	0.1	1099	23.9	0.6	129	24.8	0.4	142	24.5	0.3	120
			p=0.000			p=0.001			p=0.000			p=0.000
										Parental work status		
No parents working	19.0	0.2	1517	20.3	0.5	169	22.2	0.5	110	21.6	0.5	101
One parent working	21.0	0.1	2889	22.9	0.4	282	24.2	0.3	250	23.2	0.3	244
Two parents working	22.0	0.1	3437	24.4	0.2	493	24.7	0.2	402	24.6	0.2	400
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
										Family poverty status		
Above poverty level	21.7	0.1	5068	24.1	0.2	627	24.5	0.2	568	24.2	0.2	504
Below poverty level	19.7	0.2	2652	21.6	0.3	320	22.9	0.4	191	22.8	0.4	228
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.001			p=0.001

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded due to missing data on FSP or DATS.
Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), weighted standard errors, and unweighted observations. Maximum possible score on scale is 27.

Table 7.6: Mean scores for communication, language, and literacy by child and family characteristics in Scotland

	Mean	Confidence Interval	Obs
Age group at assessment			
58 to 60	--	--	1
61 to 63	30.7	[29.2,32.2]	102
64 to 66	29.5	[28.3,30.8]	227
67 to 69	31.1	[30.3,32.0]	305
70 mos or older	30.7	[29.9,31.5]	388
Total	30.6	[30.0,31.2]	1,023
Family type			
two parents	30.9	[30.3,31.5]	1,466
1 parent	28.6	[27.5,29.7]	328
Total	30.5	[29.9,31.1]	1,794
Highest parental qualification			
No qualifications	25.6	[23.6,27.7]	119
NVQ Level 1	26.7	[23.4,29.9]	39
NVQ Level 2	29.3	[28.3,30.3]	339
NVQ Level 3	30.6	[29.6,31.5]	373
NVQ Level 4	31.3	[30.4,32.2]	604
NVQ Level 5	31.7	[30.8,32.7]	289
Total	30.5	[29.9,31.1]	1,763
Parental work status			
No carers working	27.4	[26.1,28.8]	236
One carer working	30.5	[29.7,31.2]	531
Two carers working	31.4	[30.7,32.2]	847
Total	30.6	[30.0,31.2]	1,614
Family poverty status			
Above poverty level	31.3	[30.7,32.0]	1,199
Below poverty level	28.0	[26.9,29.1]	432
Total	30.6	[30.0,31.2]	1,631

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 7.7: Mean scores for communication, language, and literacy by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	**SE**	**Obs**	**Mean**	**SE**	**Obs**	**Mean**	**SE**	**Obs**	**Mean**	**SE**	**Obs**
All respondents	25.4	0.2	8562	27.1	0.4	1003	30.5	0.3	839	28.3	0.3	872
Age group at assessment												
57 months or younger	22.4	0.4	342	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
58 through 60 months	23.2	0.2	2198	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	2
61 through 63 months	.4.9	0.2	2126	24.9	1.2	86	30.7	0.7	78	27.6	0.7	112
64 through 66 months	26.5	0.2	2166	25.0	0.6	195	29.5	0.6	173	28.3	0.4	309
67 through 69 months	27.8	0.2	1730	26.0	0.5	251	31.1	0.4	249	28.7	0.4	274
70 months or older	--	--	0	28.6	0.5	439	30.7	0.4	310	29.1	0.8	122
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.287			p=0.057
Family structure												
Two parents	25.9	0.2	6850	27.7	0.5	801	30.9	0.3	673	28.8	0.3	720
Lone parent	22.9	0.2	1712	24.3	0.7	202	28.6	0.5	166	25.3	0.6	151
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000

Table 7.7 (continued) Mean scores for communication, language, and literacy by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
Highest parental qualification												
No qualifications	20.0	0.3	809	21.2	1.2	79	25.6	1.0	56	22.6	0.7	68
NVQ Level 1	21.5	0.3	504	23.0	1.2	58	27.0	1.6	16	22.9	1.3	42
NVQ Level 2	23.9	0.2	2057	25.6	0.6	240	29.3	0.5	156	28.1	0.5	197
NVQ Level 3	25.1	0.2	1276	27.8	0.8	158	30.5	0.5	177	27.2	0.8	142
NVQ Level 4	27.2	0.2	2506	28.5	0.5	326	31.3	0.4	278	29.5	0.5	281
NVQ Level 5	28.0	0.2	1099	29.2	0.7	120	31.7	0.5	143	30.5	0.5	123
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
Parental work status												
No parents working	21.2	0.3	1517	21.4	0.8	172	27.4	0.7	116	23.1	0.7	106
One parent working	25.2	0.2	2889	26.3	0.9	283	30.6	0.4	259	27.6	0.4	239
Two parents working	27.1	0.2	3437	29.1	0.4	483	31.4	0.4	392	29.6	0.4	421
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
Family poverty status												
Above poverty level	26.6	0.2	5068	28.6	0.5	617	31.3	0.3	562	29.0	0.4	521
Below poverty level	22.5	0.2	2652	23.8	0.6	321	28.1	0.5	193	26.1	0.5	233
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded because of missing data on FSP or DATS. Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), weighted standard errors, and unweighted observations. Maximum possible score on scale is 36.

Table 7.8: Mean scores for mathematical development by child and family characteristics in Scotland

	Mean	Confidence Interval	Obs
Age group at assessment			
58 to 60	--	--	1
61 to 63	23.6	[22.6,24.7]	102
64 to 66	23.5	[22.7,24.2]	227
67 to 69	24.5	[24.0,24.9]	305
70 mos or older	24.3	[23.8,24.8]	388
Total	24.1	[23.7,24.5]	1,023
Family type			
Two parents	24.3	[23.9,24.7]	1,466
1 parent	22.9	[22.1,23.8]	328
Total	24.1	[23.6,24.5]	1,794
Highest parental qualification			
No qualifications	20.0	[18.4,21.6]	119
NVQ Level 1	22.4	[20.2,24.6]	39
NVQ Level 2	23.6	[22.8,24.4]	339
NVQ Level 3	23.9	[23.3,24.5]	373
NVQ Level 4	24.8	[24.2,25.3]	604
NVQ Level 5	24.8	[24.2,25.4]	289
Total	24.1	[23.6,24.5]	1,763
Parental work status			
No carers working	21.4	[20.2,22.5]	236
One carer working	24.2	[23.8,24.7]	531
Two carers working	24.8	[24.4,25.1]	847
Total	24.1	[23.7,24.5]	1,614
Family poverty status			
Above poverty level	24.7	[24.3,25.1]	1,199
Below poverty level	22.3	[21.4,23.2]	432
Total	24.1	[23.7,24.6]	1,631

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 7.9: Mean scores for mathematical development by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
All respondents	20.5	0.1	8562	22.7	0.2	1075	24.1	0.2	929	22.4	0.2	937
Age group at assessment												
57 months or younger	18.6	0.3	342	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
58 through 60 months	19.1	0.2	2198	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	3
61 through 63 months	20.2	0.2	2126	21.0	0.8	91	23.6	0.5	81	21.6	0.4	124
64 through 66 months	21.2	0.1	2166	21.5	0.4	206	23.5	0.4	188	22.3	0.3	322
67 through 69 months	21.9	0.1	1730	22.8	0.3	272	24.5	0.2	282	22.8	0.3	303
70 months or older	--	--	0	23.6	0.2	475	24.4	0.2	349	24.4	0.5	128
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.024			p=0.006
Family structure												
Two parents	20.8	0.1	6850	23.1	0.3	863	24.3	0.2	753	22.8	0.2	780
Lone parent	19.1	0.2	1712	21.1	0.5	212	23.0	0.4	176	20.6	0.4	156
			p=0.000			p=0.002			p=0.001			p=0.000

Table 7.9 (continued) Mean scores for mathematical development by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
Highest parental qualification												
No qualifications	17.1	0.2	809	19.4	0.8	84	20.0	0.8	61	19.5	0.7	75
NVQ Level 1	17.9	0.2	504	21.1	0.8	62	22.4	1.1	20	19.6	0.8	48
NVQ Level 2	19.6	0.2	2057	22.0	0.4	256	23.6	0.4	172	22.1	0.3	209
NVQ Level 3	20.5	0.2	1276	23.2	0.4	168	24.0	0.3	189	21.8	0.5	151
NVQ Level 4	21.6	0.1	2506	23.4	0.3	344	24.8	0.3	312	23.3	0.2	297
NVQ Level 5	22.1	0.1	1099	24.0	0.4	137	24.9	0.3	159	23.6	0.3	136
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
Parental work status												
No parents working	17.8	0.2	1517	19.3	0.6	181	21.4	0.6	124	19.3	0.6	112
One parent working	20.4	0.1	2889	22.1	0.4	293	24.3	0.2	287	21.7	0.3	257
Two parents working	21.5	0.1	3437	23.9	0.2	528	24.8	0.2	434	23.4	0.2	459
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
Family poverty status												
Above poverty level	21.2	0.1	5068	23.6	0.3	665	24.7	0.2	626	22.9	0.2	564
Below poverty level	18.8	0.2	2652	20.7	0.4	339	22.3	0.4	212	21.3	0.4	246
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded because of missing data on FSP or DATS. Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), standard errors, and unweighted observations. Maximum possible score on scale is 27.

Table 7.10: Mean scores for knowledge and understanding of the world by child and family characteristics in Scotland

	Mean	Confidence Interval	Obs
Age group at assessment			
58 to 60	--	--	1
61 to 63	7.3	[6.9,7.8]	102
64 to 66	7.2	[6.8,7.6]	227
67 to 69	7.5	[7.3,7.8]	305
70 mos or older	7.6	[7.4,7.9]	388
Total	7.5	[7.3,7.7]	1,023
Family type			
two parents	7.5	[7.3,7.7]	1,466
1 parent	7.1	[6.7,7.5]	328
Total	7.5	[7.2,7.7]	1,794
Highest parental qualification			
No qualifications	5.7	[5.1,6.3]	119
NVQ Level 1	6.8	[6.1,7.6]	39
NVQ Level 2	7.2	[6.9,7.6]	339
NVQ Level 3	7.6	[7.2,7.9]	373
NVQ Level 4	7.7	[7.4,8.0]	604
NVQ Level 5	7.7	[7.3,8.0]	289
Total	7.5	[7.2,7.7]	1,763
Parental work status			
No carers working	6.5	[5.9,7.0]	236
One carer working	7.5	[7.2,7.8]	531
Two carers working	7.8	[7.6,7.9]	847
Total	7.5	[7.3,7.7]	1,614
Family poverty status			
Above poverty level	7.7	[7.5,7.9]	1,199
Below poverty level	6.9	[6.4,7.3]	432
Total	7.5	[7.3,7.7]	1,631

Table 7.10 (continued)   Mean scores for knowledge and understanding of the world by child and family characteristics

| | FSP | | | DATS | | | | | | | | |
| | England | | | Wales | | | Scotland | | | Northern Ireland | | |
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
All respondents	6.7	0.0	8563	7.0	0.1	1093	7.5	0.1	924	7.0	0.1	934
Age group at assessment												
57 months or younger	6.2	0.1	342	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
58 through 60 months	6.4	0.1	2198	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	3
61 through 63 months	6.7	0.1	2126	6.5	0.3	99	7.3	0.2	87	6.8	0.2	125
64 through 66 months	6.9	0.0	2167	6.7	0.2	212	7.2	0.2	185	7.0	0.1	324
67 through 69 months	7.2	0.0	1730	7.0	0.2	276	7.5	0.1	270	7.2	0.1	296
70 months or older	--	--	0	7.4	0.1	473	7.6	0.1	353	7.1	0.2	131
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.029			p=0.180
Family structure												
Two parents	6.9	0.0	6850	7.2	0.1	878	7.5	0.1	747	7.1	0.1	770
Lone parent	6.3	0.1	1713	6.5	0.2	215	7.1	0.2	177	6.3	0.2	163
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.021			p=0.000

Table 7.10 (continued) Mean scores for knowledge and understanding of the world by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
Highest parental qualification												
No qualifications	5.7	0.1	809	5.7	0.3	86	5.7	0.3	61	5.9	0.2	77
NVQ Level 1	6.0	0.1	504	6.4	0.2	64	6.9	0.4	21	5.8	0.3	47
NVQ Level 2	6.5	0.1	2057	6.7	0.1	256	7.3	0.2	173	7.0	0.1	211
NVQ Level 3	6.7	0.1	1277	7.2	0.1	173	7.6	0.2	185	6.6	0.3	151
NVQ Level 4	7.1	0.0	2506	7.3	0.1	357	7.7	0.1	311	7.3	0.2	287
NVQ Level 5	7.2	0.1	1099	7.5	0.2	134	7.7	0.2	156	7.6	0.1	141
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
Parental work status												
No parents working	5.9	0.1	1518	5.7	0.2	189	6.5	0.3	120	5.8	0.2	116
One parent working	6.7	0.0	2889	7.0	0.2	299	7.5	0.1	284	6.7	0.2	265
Two parents working	7.1	0.0	3437	7.5	0.1	531	7.7	0.1	434	7.4	0.1	265
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.000
Family poverty status												
Above poverty level	7.0	0.0	5068	7.4	0.1	673	7.7	0.1	621	7.2	0.1	550
Below poverty level	6.2	0.1	2653	6.3	0.1	348	6.9	0.2	211	6.6	0.1	251
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.001			p=0.000

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded because of missing data on FSP or DATS. Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), weighted standard errors, and unweighted observations. Maximum possible score on scale is 9.

Table 7.11: Mean scores for creative development by child and family characteristics in Scotland

	Mean	Confidence Interval	Obs
Age group at assessment			
58 to 60	--	--	1
61 to 63	7.9	[7.5,8.4]	102
64 to 66	7.7	[7.4,7.9]	227
67 to 69	8.1	[7.8,8.3]	305
70 mos or older	8.0	[7.8,8.2]	388
Total	7.9	[7.8,8.1]	1,023
Family type			
Two parents	8.0	[7.8,8.1]	1,466
1 parent	7.7	[7.2,8.2]	328
Total	7.9	[7.8,8.1]	1,794
Highest parental qualification			
No qualifications	6.9	[6.1,7.6]	119
NVQ Level 1	7.0	[6.1,7.9]	39
NVQ Level 2	7.9	[7.6,8.3]	339
NVQ Level 3	8.0	[7.8,8.3]	373
NVQ Level 4	8.0	[7.8,8.3]	604
NVQ Level 5	8.1	[7.8,8.4]	289
Total	7.9	[7.8,8.1]	1,763
Parental work status			
No carers working	7.1	[6.5,7.8]	236
One carer working	8.0	[7.8,8.2]	531
Two carers working	8.2	[8.0,8.3]	847
Total	8.0	[7.8,8.1]	1,614
Family poverty status			
Above poverty level	8.1	[8.0,8.3]	1,199
Below poverty level	7.4	[6.9,7.9]	432
Total	8.0	[7.8,8.1]	1,631

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 7.12: Mean scores for creative development by child and family characteristics

| | FSP | | | DATS | | | | | | | | |
| | England | | | Wales | | | Scotland | | | Northern Ireland | | |
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
All respondents	6.7	0.0	8561	7.4	0.1	1093	7.9	0.1	954	7.5	0.1	940
Age group at assessment												
57 months or younger	6.3	0.1	342	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
58 through 60 months	6.4	0.1	2197	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	3
61 through 63 months	6.6	0.1	2125	7.1	0.3	95	7.9	0.2	88	7.5	0.2	122
64 through 66 months	6.9	0.0	2167	7.2	0.2	212	7.7	0.1	194	7.5	0.1	332
67 through 69 months	7.1	0.0	1730	7.4	0.1	278	8.0	0.1	282	7.5	0.1	298
70 months or older	--	--	0	7.6	0.1	475	7.6	0.1	361	7.2	0.2	128
			p=0.000			p=0.103			p=0.187			p=0.370
Family structure												
Two parents	6.8	0.0	6849	7.5	0.1	876	8.0	0.1	768	7.6	0.1	779
Lone parent	6.3	0.1	1712	6.9	0.2	217	7.7	0.2	186	6.9	0.2	161
			p=0.000			p=0.010			p=0.263			p=0.000

Table 7.12 (continued) Mean scores for creative development by child and family characteristics

| | FSP | | | DATS | | | | | | | | |
| | England | | | Wales | | | Scotland | | | Northern Ireland | | |
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
Highest parental qualification												
No qualifications	5.9	0.1	809	6.4	0.3	87	6.9	0.4	63	6.2	0.2	73
NVQ Level 1	6.2	0.1	503	6.8	0.3	63	7.0	0.4	22	6.5	0.3	45
NVQ Level 2	6.5	0.1	2056	7.0	0.1	257	7.9	0.2	175	7.4	0.1	213
NVQ Level 3	6.7	0.1	1277	7.7	0.1	175	8.0	0.1	196	7.2	0.2	152
NVQ Level 4	7.0	0.0	2506	7.6	0.2	355	8.0	0.1	321	7.7	0.1	297
NVQ Level 5	7.1	0.1	1099	8.0	0.2	133	8.0	0.2	161	7.9	0.1	139
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.010			p=0.000
Parental work status												
No parents working	6.0	0.1	1516	6.3	0.3	186	7.1	0.3	129	6.4	0.2	113
One parent working	6.7	0.0	2889	7.2	0.2	301	8.0	0.1	288	7.2	0.1	265
Two parents working	7.0	0.0	3437	7.8	0.1	533	8.1	0.1	449	7.7	0.1	449
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.005			p=0.000
Family poverty status												
Above poverty level	6.9	0.0	5068	7.7	0.1	672	8.1	0.1	643	7.6	0.1	558
Below poverty level	6.2	0.1	2651	6.7	0.1	348	7.4	0.2	221	7.1	0.1	250
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.007			p=0.000

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded due to missing data on FSP or DATS.
Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), standard errors, and unweighted observations. Maximum possible score on scale is 9.

Table 7.13: Mean scores for physical development by child and family characteristics in Scotland

	Mean	Confidence Interval	Obs
Age group at assessment			
58 to 60	--	--	1
61 to 63	8.2	[7.8,8.6]	102
64 to 66	8.3	[8.1,8.5]	227
67 to 69	8.4	[8.3,8.6]	305
70 or older	8.3	[8.2,8.5]	388
Total	8.3	[8.2,8.4]	1,023
Family type			
two parents	8.3	[8.2,8.5]	1,466
1 parent	8.2	[8.0,8.4]	328
Total	8.3	[8.2,8.4]	1,794
Highest parental qualification			
No qualifications	7.9	[7.3,8.4]	119
NVQ Level 1	8.5	[8.1,8.9]	39
NVQ Level 2	8.4	[8.3,8.6]	339
NVQ Level 3	8.3	[8.1,8.5]	373
NVQ Level 4	8.3	[8.1,8.5]	604
NVQ Level 5	8.4	[8.1,8.7]	289
Total	8.3	[8.2,8.4]	1,763
Parental work status			
No carers working	7.8	[7.4,8.1]	236
One carer working	8.4	[8.2,8.5]	531
Two carers working	8.4	[8.3,8.6]	847
Total	8.3	[8.2,8.4]	1,614
Family poverty status			
Above poverty level	8.4	[8.3,8.5]	1,199
Below poverty level	8.1	[7.8,8.3]	432
Total	8.3	[8.2,8.4]	1,631

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 7.14: Mean scores for physical development by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
All respondents	7.3	0.0	8563	8.2	0.1	1118	8.3	0.1	1010	8.3	0.1	980
Age group at assessment												
57 months or younger	6.7	0.1	342	--	--	0	--	--	0	--	--	0
58 through 60 months	7.0	0.0	2198	--	--	0	--	--	1	--	--	3
61 through 63 months	7.2	0.0	2126	8.2	0.2	94	8.2	0.2	97	8.3	0.1	127
64 through 66 months	7.4	0.0	2167	8.3	0.1	212	8.3	0.1	207	8.2	0.1	342
67 through 69 months	7.6	0.0	1730	8.2	0.1	281	8.4	0.1	294	8.4	0.1	316
70 months or older	--	--	0	8.3	0.1	495	8.3	0.1	380	8.2	0.1	134
			p=0.000			p=0.011			p=0.575			p=0.540
Family structure												
Two parents	7.3	0.0	6850	8.2	0.1	897	8.3	0.1	817	8.4	0.1	809
Lone parent	6.9	0.0	1713	7.8	0.2	221	8.2	0.1	193	7.9	0.1	170
			p=0.000			p=0.035			p=0.277			p=0.000

Table 7.14 (continued) Mean scores for physical development by child and family characteristics

	FSP			DATS								
	England			Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs	Mean	SE	Obs
Highest parental qualification												
No qualifications	6.6	0.1	809	7.4	0.3	87	7.9	0.3	67	7.5	0.2	75
NVQ Level 1	6.7	0.1	504	8.0	0.2	64	8.5	0.2	21	7.6	0.2	49
NVQ Level 2	7.1	0.0	2057	8.0	0.1	260	8.4	0.1	187	8.3	0.1	222
NVQ Level 3	7.2	0.1	1277	8.3	0.1	175	8.3	0.1	204	8.2	0.2	157
NVQ Level 4	7.5	0.0	2506	8.2	0.1	366	8.3	0.1	336	8.5	0.1	311
NVQ Level 5	7.6	0.0	1099	8.4	0.1	142	8.4	0.1	177	8.6	0.1	145
			p=0.000			p=0.001			p=0.303			p=0.000
Parental work status												
No parents working	6.7	0.1	1518	7.3	0.2	186	7.8	0.2	131	7.7	0.1	117
One parent working	7.2	0.0	2889	8.1	0.1	309	8.4	0.1	309	8.2	0.1	275
Two parents working	7.5	0.0	3437	8.4	0.1	546	8.4	0.1	479	8.5	0.1	475
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.012			p=0.000
Family poverty status												
Above poverty level	7.4	0.0	5068	8.4	0.1	690	8.4	0.1	684	8.4	0.1	588
Below poverty level	6.9	0.0	2653	7.7	0.1	353	8.1	0.1	229	8.1	0.1	257
			p=0.000			p=0.000			p=0.025			p=0.006

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). 3,466 observations are excluded due to missing data on FSP or DATS.
Table displays weighted mean (using weight1), weighted standard errors, and unweighted observations. Maximum possible score on scale is 9.

Table 8.1: Means, confidence intervals, and centiles of BAS scales by country

	Mean	CI	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Obs
BAS Score								
England	101.3	[100.6,102.0]	83.0	92.1	101.7	111.1	119.1	9,890
Wales	100.7	[99.5,101.8]	84.1	92.1	100.3	109.7	117.4	2,173
Scotland	101.0	[99.7,102.3]	93.0	92.1	101.8	110.0	118.6	1,830
Northern Ireland	104.5	[103.1,106.0]	84.9	93.7	104.2	114.5	126.2	1,562
BAS Picture Similarities								
England	55.6	[55.1,56.0]	44	49	55	61	68	9,890
Wales	55.9	[55.2,56.6]	44	49	55	61	70	2,173
Scotland	55.1	[54.4,55.8]	43	48	54	61	68	1,830
Northern Ireland	58.7	[57.8,59.6]	45	50	57	67	80	1,562
BAS Naming Vocabulary								
England	55.2	[54.7,55.7]	41	48	57	62	69	9,890
Wales	54.2	[53.6,54.8]	42	48	54	60	65	2,173
Scotland	56.6	[55.8,57.3]	43	49	57	63	69	1,830
Northern Ireland	56.1	[55.1,57.1]	43	49	57	62	71	1,562
BAS Pattern Construction								
England	51.3	[50.9,51.7]	41	46	51	57	63	9,890
Wales	51.2	[50.4,52.0]	41	46	51	56	62	2,173
Scotland	50.2	[49.2,51.2]	40	45	50	56	61	1,830
Northern Ireland	52.3	[51.5,53.0]	42	47	52	58	64	1,562

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 8.2: Means, standard errors, and centiles of BAS overall score in Scotland

	Mean	SE	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Obs
Child's Gender								
Male	99.9	-0.8	79.6	90.8	100.7	109.1	119.1	914
Female	102.0	-0.8	85.8	93.2	102.7	110.9	118.3	880
Languages Spoken in the Home								
English only	101.0	-0.7	83.0	92.1	101.8	110.0	118.6	1,745
English and other	98.2	-2.0	81.8	89.9	97.2	109.9	117.3	45
Other only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Family Structure								
Both parents	101.9	-0.7	84.3	93.9	102.3	111.3	119.4	1,382
Lone parent	97.0	-1.0	76.5	87.2	97.9	106.7	113.7	327
Step family	96.0	-1.6	78.2	88.9	96.0	104.8	112.1	67
Other	104.4	-3.3	89.6	96.8	103.0	109.4	116.4	18
Highest Parental Qualification								
No qualifications	90.1	-1.4	68.6	79.1	91.5	100.4	110.6	119
NVQ Level 1	93.8	-2.4	76.3	85.7	93.9	103.5	107.0	39
NVQ Level 2	97.2	-0.9	79.8	88.9	97.2	105.9	113.7	339
NVQ Level 3	99.2	-0.9	81.8	90.5	99.4	107.4	117.0	373
NVQ Level 4	103.7	-0.8	87.1	95.8	104.0	112.1	119.7	604
NVQ Level 5	105.9	-1.1	89.5	98.0	106.9	115.9	123.0	289
Parental Employment								
No carers working	92.8	-1.2	72.2	82.7	92.3	104.0	110.6	236
One carer working	101.2	-0.8	83.0	92.1	101.9	110.4	117.9	531
Two carers working	102.9	-0.8	86.6	93.8	102.8	111.8	120.0	847
Poverty Status								
Above 60%	102.6	-0.8	85.4	93.7	102.8	111.6	119.5	1,199
Below 60%	95.8	-0.9	76.3	87.2	96.3	105.7	112.8	432

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 8.3: UK means, standard errors, and centiles of BAS overall score

	Mean	Standard Error	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Obs
All	101.4	0.3	83.2	92.2	101.8	111.0	119.2	14841
Country								
England	101.3	0.4	83.1	92.2	101.8	111.1	119.1	9469
Wales	100.6	0.6	83.9	92.0	100.1	109.4	117.8	2121
Scotland	101.1	0.7	82.8	92.1	101.9	110.3	118.5	1762
Northern Ireland	104.4	0.7	84.9	93.7	104.1	114.3	125.9	1489
Child's Gender								
Male	100.3	0.3	81.1	90.9	100.8	110.4	119.0	7527
Female	102.4	0.3	85.6	93.5	102.6	111.7	119.5	7314
Languages Spoken in the Home								
English only	102.1	0.3	84.6	93.0	102.4	111.5	119.7	12723
English and other language	93.2	0.8	73.3	82.5	93.5	103.9	113.3	2039
Other language only	89.3	1.5	72.5	82.2	88.5	99.1	108.0	78
Family Structure								
Two natural parents	102.5	0.3	84.6	93.3	102.8	112.1	120.1	11219
Lone parent	97.6	0.4	79.6	88.5	97.8	107.0	115.5	2862
Step family	96.9	0.7	79.6	88.5	97.4	106.2	113.0	592
Highest Parental Qualification [a]								
No qualifications	90.6	0.7	71.3	80.9	91.1	100.2	109.9	1280
NVQ1	93.9	0.7	73.2	84.9	94.1	104.0	111.3	781
NVQ2	98.4	0.4	81.4	89.5	98.4	107.3	115.2	3364
NVQ3	100.5	0.4	83.2	91.7	100.8	109.7	117.2	2335
NVQ4	104.9	0.3	88.4	96.1	104.7	113.9	122.1	4524
NVQ5	106.1	0.4	89.5	97.4	106.5	114.8	122.6	2087
Parental Employment								
No parent employed	94.2	0.5	74.7	84.7	94.4	104.0	113.2	2434
One parent employed	101.2	0.4	82.8	91.9	101.5	110.9	119.4	4787
Two parents employed	104.0	0.3	87.5	95.1	104.2	112.6	120.7	6259
Poverty Status+								
Above 60% median	103.57	0.30	86.8	94.8	103.7	112.6	120.5	8907
Below 60% median	95.81	0.41	77.0	86.5	96.0	105.7	114.6	4410

Sample includes MCS3 children, excluding second and third children in families with twins or triplets. Means, standard errors, and centiles are weighted using weight1 for country-specific numbers and weight2 for all others.
[a] NVQ = National Vocational Qualification. Levels range from 1 (basic work activities that are routine and predictable) to 5 (senior management). Also includes academic qualifications, with NVQ1 being equivalent to some basic school-leaving qualifications and NVQ5 being equivalent to a postgraduate qualification or higher degree. Variable is qualification level of whichever parent has the higher qualification.
+ Poverty status calculated on those reporting income, not including imputations for income

Table 8.4: Means, confidence intervals, and centiles of SDQ scales by country

	Mean	CI	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Obs
SDQ Pro-Social								
England	8.4	[8.4,8.5]	6	8	9	10	10	9,890
Wales	8.6	[8.5,8.7]	6	8	9	10	10	2,173
Scotland	8.4	[8.3,8.5]	6	7	9	10	10	1,830
Northern Ireland	8.4	[8.3,8.5]	6	7	9	10	10	1,562
SDQ Total Difficulties								
England	6.7	[6.6,6.9]	2	3	6	9	13	9,890
Wales	6.7	[6.4,7.0]	2	3	6	9	13	2,173
Scotland	6.4	[6.1,6.6]	1	3	6	9	12	1,830
Northern Ireland	6.2	[5.9,6.5]	1	3	5	9	12	1,562
SDQ Hyperactivity								
England	3.2	[3.1,3.3]	0	1	3	5	6	9,890
Wales	3.2	[3.1,3.3]	0	1	3	5	6	2,173
Scotland	3.1	[2.9,3.2]	0	1	3	4	6	1,830
Northern Ireland	2.9	[2.8,3.1]	0	1	3	4	6	1,562
SDQ Emotional Symptoms								
England	1.3	[1.3,1.4]	0	0	1	2	3	9,890
Wales	1.2	[1.1,1.3]	0	0	1	2	3	2,173
Scotland	1.2	[1.1,1.3]	0	0	1	2	3	1,830
Northern Ireland	1.2	[1.1,1.3]	0	0	1	2	3	1,562
SDQ Conduct Problems								
England	1.4	[1.4,1.4]	0	0	0	1	3	9, 890
Wales	1.4	[1.4,1.5]	0	0	1	2	3	2,173
Scotland	1.4	[1.3,1.5]	0	0	1	2	3	1,830
Northern Ireland	1.3	[1.3,1.4]	0	0	1	2	3	1,562
SDQ Peer Problems								
England	1.0	[1.0,1.1]	0	0	1	2	3	9,890
Wales	1.0	[0.9,1.1]	0	0	1	2	3	2,173
Scotland	0.9	[0.9,1.0]	0	0	0	2	3	1,830
Northern Ireland	1.0	[0.9,1.1]	0	0	1	2	3	1,562

Sample includes all MCS3 children (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 8.5: Means, standard errors, and centiles of SDQ total difficulties scale in Scotland

	Mean	SE	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Obs
Child's Gender								
Male	6.8	-0.2	2	3	6	9	13	914
Female	6.0	-0.2	1	3	5	8	12	880
Languages Spoken in the Home								
English only	6.4	-0.1	1	3	6	9	12	1,745
English and other	5.4	-1.0	1	2	5	9	10	45
Other only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Family Structure								
Both parents	6.0	-0.1	1	3	5	8	11	1,382
Lone parent	7.6	-0.3	2	4	6	10	14	327
Step family	8.3	-0.8	1	4	8	12	15	67
Other	8.7	-1.3	2	5	8	12	15	18
Highest Parental Qualification								
No qualifications	9.0	-0.5	3	6	9	11	16	119
NVQ Level 1	9.9	-0.8	3	6	9	13	19	39
NVQ Level 2	7.5	-0.3	2	4	7	10	14	339
NVQ Level 3	6.8	-0.2	2	3	6	9	13	373
NVQ Level 4	5.5	-0.2	1	3	5	7	10	604
NVQ Level 5	5.3	-0.3	1	2	5	7	10	289
Parental Employment								
No carers working	8.6	-0.4	2	4	8	11	16	236
One carer working	6.5	-0.2	1	3	6	9	12	531
Two carers working	5.8	-0.2	1	3	5	8	11	847
Poverty Status								
Above 60%	5.9	-0.1	1	3	5	8	11	1,199
Below 60%	8.1	-0.3	2	4	7	11	16	432

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 8.6: Means, standard errors, and centiles of SDQ total difficulties scale

	Mean	S E	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Obs
All	6.7	0.1	2	3	6	9	13	12511
Country								
England	6.7	0.1	2	3	6	9	13	7347
Wales	6.7	0.2	2	3	6	9	13	1783
Scotland	6.4	0.1	1	3	6	9	12	1519
Northern Ireland	6.2	0.2	1	3	5	9	12	1203
Child's Gender								
Male	7.2	0.1	2	4	6	10	14	6038
Female	6.1	0.1	1	3	5	8	12	5814
Languages Spoken in the Home								
English only	6.6	0.1	2	3	6	9	13	10602
English and other language	7.3	0.2	2	3	7	10	14	1208
Other language only	8.4	0.6	4	5	8	11	12	41
Family Structure								
Two natural parents	6.2	0.1	2	3	5	8	12	9028
Lone parent	8.3	0.1	3	4	7	12	15	2230
Step family	8.5	0.3	3	5	8	11	16	463
Highest Parental Qualification								
No qualifications	9.7	0.2	3	5	9	13	17	867
NVQ1	8.6	0.2	3	5	8	12	16	553
NVQ2	7.7	0.1	2	4	7	10	14	2687
NVQ3	6.7	0.1	2	4	6	9	13	1923
NVQ4	5.9	0.1	1	3	5	8	11	3783
NVQ5	5.4	0.1	1	3	5	7	11	1760
Parental Employment								
No parent employed	9.1	0.1	3	5	8	12	17	1762
One parent employed	6.8	0.1	2	3	6	9	13	3776
Two parents employed	5.9	0.1	1	3	5	8	11	5276
Poverty Status+								
Above 60% median	6.13	0.07	1	3	5	8	12	7531
Below 60% median	8.15	0.12	2	4	7	11	15	3230

Sample includes all MCS3 children excluding second and third children in families with twins or triplets. Means, standard errors, and centiles are weighted using weight1 for country-specific numbers and weight2 for all others.
+ Poverty status calculated on those reporting income, not including imputations for income

Table 8.7: Means, standard errors, and centiles of SDQ pro-social scale in Scotland

	Mean	SE	10th Percent	25th Percent	50th Percent	75th Percent	90th Percent	Obs
Child's Gender								
Male	8.2	-0.1	6	7	8	10	10	914
Female	8.6	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	880
Languages Spoken in the Home								
English only	8.4	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	1,745
English and other	8.4	-0.2	6	8	9	10	10	45
Other only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Family Structure								
Both parents	8.4	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	1,382
Lone parent	8.4	-0.1	6	7	9	10	10	327
Step family	8.2	-0.2	6	7	8	10	10	67
Other	(8.1)	(-0.3)	(6)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(10)	18
Highest Parental Qualification								
No qualifications	8.2	-0.1	6	7	8	10	10	119
NVQ Level 1	7.6	-0.2	6	8	8	9	10	39
NVQ Level 2	8.3	-0.1	6	7	9	10	10	339
NVQ Level 3	8.4	-0.1	6	8	9	10	10	373
NVQ Level 4	8.4	-0.1	6	8	9	10	10	604
NVQ Level 5	8.5	-0.1	6	7	9	10	10	289
Parental Employment								
No carers working	8.3	-0.1	6	7	8	10	10	236
One carer working	8.3	-0.1	6	7	9	10	10	531
Two carers working	8.4	-0.1	6	7	9	10	10	847
Poverty Status								
Above 60%	8.4	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	1,199
Below 60%	8.2	-0.1	6	7	8	10	10	432

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 8.8   Means, standard errors, and centiles of SDQ pro-social scale

	Mean	Standard Error	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Obs
All	8.4	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	14375
Country								
England	8.4	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	9039
Wales	8.6	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	2122
Scotland	8.4	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	1765
Northern Ireland	8.4	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	1449
Child's Gender								
Male	8.2	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	7292
Female	8.7	0.0	7	8	9	10	10	7083
Languages Spoken in the Home								
English only	8.4	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	12648
English and other language	8.5	0.1	6	8	9	10	10	1668
Other language only	7.9	0.3	5	6	8	10	10	58
Family Structure								
Two natural parents	8.5	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	10829
Lone parent	8.4	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	2795
Step family	8.3	0.1	6	7	9	10	10	587
Highest Parental Qualification								
No qualifications	8.2	0.1	6	7	8	10	10	1106
NVQ1	8.3	0.1	6	7	9	10	10	739
NVQ2	8.3	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	3310
NVQ3	8.5	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	2310
NVQ4	8.5	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	4471
NVQ5	8.5	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	2048
Parental Employment								
No parent employed	8.3	0.1	6	7	9	10	10	2298
One parent employed	8.4	0.0	6	7	9	10	10	4596
Two parents employed	8.5	0.0	6	8	9	10	10	6189
Poverty Status+								
Above 60% median	8.48	0.02	6	8	9	10	10	8856
Below 60% median	8.36	0.03	6	7	9	10	10	4160

Sample includes all MCS3 children excluding second and third children in families with twins or triplets. Means, standard errors, and centiles are weighted using weight1 for country-specific numbers and weight2 for all others.
+ Poverty status calculated on those reporting income, not including imputations for income

Table 8.9: Correlations among MCS 3 and MCS 2 BAS, SDQ, and Bracken School Readiness in Scotland

	MCS 3						MCS 2		
	BAS Overall	BAS PS	BAS NV	BAS PC	SDQ Pro-Social	SDQ Total Difficulties	BAS NV	Bracken	SDQ Pro-Social
BAS Overall, MCS 3									
BAS Picture Similarities, MCS 3	0.70								
BAS Naming Vocabulary, MCS 3	0.67	0.26							
BAS Pattern Construction, MCS 3	0.76	0.27	0.32						
SDQ Pro-Social, MCS 3	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.02					
SDQ Total Difficulties, MCS 3	-0.20	-0.11	-0.16	-0.16	-0.38				
BAS Naming Vocabulary, MCS 2	0.37	0.18	0.46	0.20	0.05	-0.21			
Bracken School Readiness	0.44	0.25	0.47	0.26	0.01	-0.23	0.53		
SDQ Pro-Social, MCS 2	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.43	-0.24	0.09	0.04	
SDQ Total Difficulties, MCS 2	-0.17	-0.09	-0.14	-0.14	-0.28	0.67	-0.20	-0.25	-0.36

Sample includes all MCS3 children in Scotland at MCS1 and MCS3 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 8.10: UK Correlations between assessments at age 3 and age 5

	MCS 3						MCS 2			
	BAS Overall	BAS PS	BAS NV	BAS PC	SDQ Pro-Social	SDQ Total Difficulties	BAS NV	Bracken	SDQ Pro-Social	SDQ Total Difficulties
BAS Overall, MCS 3										
BAS Picture Similarities, MCS 3	0.74									
BAS Naming Vocabulary, MCS 3	0.71	0.29								
BAS Pattern Construction, MCS 3	0.75	0.31	0.31							
SDQ Pro-Social, MCS 3	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04						
SDQ Total Difficulties, MCS 3	-0.22	-0.13	-0.18	-0.17	-0.37					
BAS Naming Vocabulary, MCS 2	0.42	0.19	0.51	0.23	0.08	-0.20				
Bracken School Readiness	0.44	0.22	0.47	0.28	0.09	-0.25	0.54			
SDQ Pro-Social, MCS 2	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.43	-0.22	0.08	0.09		
SDQ Total Difficulties, MCS 2	-0.21	-0.14	-0.18	-0.15	-0.28	0.62	-0.21	-0.28	-0.36	

Sample includes all MCS3 children who completed the assessments.

Table 9.1   Cohort child's general health in Scotland

General level of health	Boy	Girl	Total	N
	%	%	%	
... Excellent,	58.2	58.9	58.5	1,040
Very good,	29.7	28.2	29.0	534
Good,	9.0	9.3	9.2	172
Fair,	(2.6)	(3.2)	2.9	55
Or, poor?	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	9
Total %	100	100	100	1,810
N	926	884	1,810	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 1.0619				
Design-based F(3.83	229.86) = 0.2986 Pr = 0.871			

Sample all MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS1 (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.2: Cohort child's general health in UK

Health		Boy	Girl	Total
Excellent	%	51.1	54.3	52.7
	Unweighted Obs	3825	3962	7787
Very good	%	31.5	30.6	31.1
	Unweighted Obs	2459	2260	4719
Good	%	13.2	11.6	12.4
	Unweighted Obs	1074	891	1965
Fair	%	3.7	2.9	3.3
	Unweighted Obs	341	251	592
Poor	%	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Unweighted Obs	57	50	107
Total	%	100	100	100
	Unweighted Obs	7756	7414	15170
		P>F = 0.0022		

Note. Weights are sampling weight2 unless otherwise noted.
Tables in chapter display weighted percentage, unweighted cell size followed by *weighted cell size* unless otherwise specified.
Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.3: Child's General Health by UK Country at MCS3

	General level of health										
MCS3 country	**Excellent**	**Excellent,**	**Very good**	**Very good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Fair**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Poor**	**Total**
	%	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**	**CI**	**%**
England (n=9,704)	51.5	[50.0,53.0]	31.6	[30.5,32.7]	13.0	[12.2,13.8]	3.4	[3.0,3.9]	0.6	[0.4,0.7]	100
Wales (n=2,135)	58.5	[56.3,60.8]	27.0	[25.0,29.2]	10.7	[9.1,12.6]	3.1	[2.3,4.0]	0.6	[0.4,1.1]	100
Scotland (n=1,800)	58.9	[56.1,61.6]	29.0	[26.6,31.6]	8.9	[7.7,10.3]	2.8	[2.0,3.7]	0.4	[0.2,0.8]	100
Northern Ireland (n=1,530)	56.4	[53.6,59.2]	29.5	[26.9,32.3]	10.1	[8.7,11.8]	3.4	[2.7,4.4]	0.6	[0.3,1.0]	100
Total (n=15,169)	52.6	[51.4,53.9]	31.1	[30.1,32.0]	12.4	[11.7,13.1]	3.3	[3.0,3.7]	0.6	[0.5,0.7]	100

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.4: Child's general health by employment of parents in Scotland (UK Figure 9.1)

	Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents							
	Both employed	**Main employed**	**Partner employed**	**Neither employed**	**Single employed**	**Single not employed**	**Total**	**N**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	
... Excellent,	62.3	(49.6)	61.6	(36.4)	55.4	48.8	58.5	1,038
Very good,	27.8	(42.2)	25.6	(46.0)	29.9	32.2	29.0	534
Good,	8.0	(4.5)	(8.0)	(9.7)	13.7	10.9	9.2	172
Fair,	(1.6)	(3.7)	(4.4)	(7.8)	(1.1)	(6.4)	2.9	55
Or, poor?	(0.3)		(0.4)			(1.7)	(0.4)	9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,808
N	849	35	352	63	265	244	1,808	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(20) = 66.4220								
Design-based F(13.57	814.16) = 3.5481 Pr = 0.000							

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Figure 9.1: UK Child's general health by employment of parents and by income band
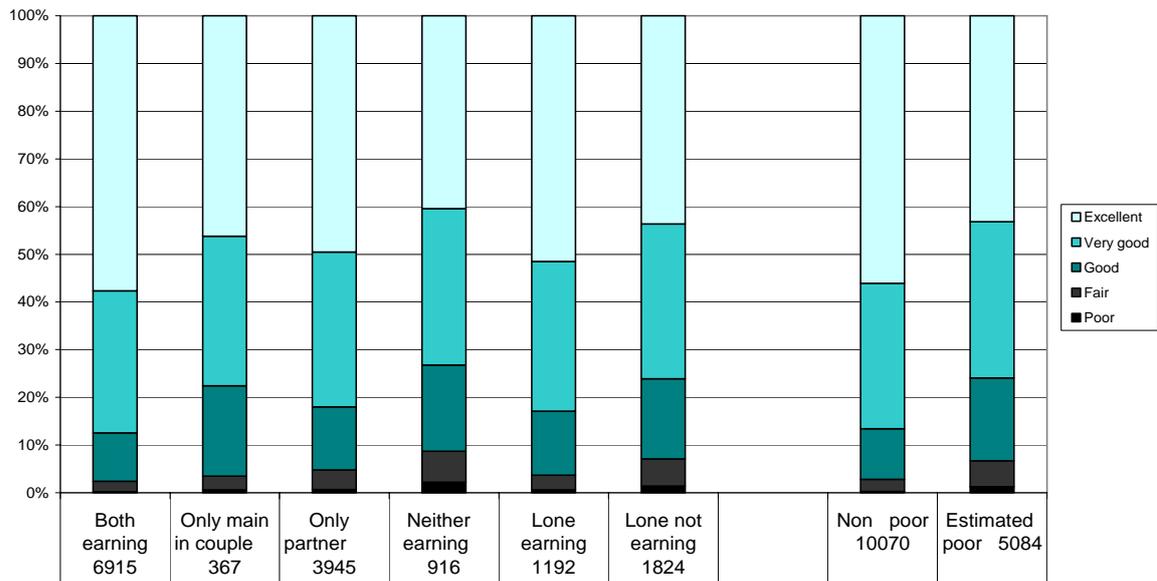
Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.5: Child's general health by income band in Scotland (UK Figure 9.1)

General level of health	Poverty (OECD)		Total	N
	Above 60% median	Below 60% median		
	%	%	%	
... Excellent,	61.8	47.5	58.5	1,039
Very good,	27.8	33.0	29.0	534
Good,	8.0	1.0	9.2	172
Fair,	2.2	(5.1)	2.9	55
Or, poor?	(0.1)	(1.4)	(0.4)	9
Total %	100	100	100	1,809
N	1,353	456	1,809	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 43.9449				
Design-based F(3.82	229.08) = 11.5765 Pr = 0.000			

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.6: Child's longstanding Illness by gender in Scotland

	Boy	Girl	Total	N
	%	%	%	
No illness	79.8	83.4	81.5	1,472
Illness not limiting	13.0	12.6	12.8	232
Limiting illness	7.2	4.0	5.6	105
Total %	100	100	100	1,809
N	926	883	1,809	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(2) = 8.6714				
Design-based F(2.00	119.80) = 4.6805 Pr = 0.011			

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.7: Child's longstanding illness by gender in UK

		Boy	Girl	Total
No illness	%	78.2	82.9	80.5
	Unweighted Obs	6040	6142	12182
Illness, not limiting	%	15.0	12.4	13.7
	Unweighted Obs	1125	901	2026
Limiting illness	%	6.8	4.7	5.8
	Unweighted Obs	585	364	949
Total	%	100	100	100
	Unweighted Obs	7750	7407	15157
				P = 0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.8   Child's longitudinal long-term conditions at 3 and 5 in Scotland

Does child have any longstanding health conditions age 3	Whether child has longstanding illness age 5			
	Yes	**No**	**Total**	**N**
	%	%	%	
Yes	(8.1)	7.8	15.5	253
No	(10.4)	73.7	84.5	1,334
Total %	100	100	100	1,587
N	294	1,293	1,587	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 208.1153				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 192.9848 Pr = 0.000			

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.9   Child's longitudinal long-term conditions at 3 and 5 in UK

Longstanding (diagnosed) health condition at age 3		Longstanding illness at age 5			
		Yes	**No**	**All**	
Yes	%	7.8	8.0	15.9	
	Unweighted Obs	1071	1062	2133	
No	%	11.5	72.6	84.1	
	Unweighted Obs	1578	9926	11504	
All	%	19.3	80.7	100.0	
	Unweighted Obs	2649	10988	13637	
					P = 0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).
Weighted percentages of the total sample who were observed at both surveys

Table 9.10: Selected child health and development problems where significant gender differences were found in Scotland

	Child gender			
Whether child ever had hearing problems	**Boy**	**Girl**	**Total**	**N**
	%	**%**	**%**	
Yes	10.4	10.0	10.2	182
No	89.6	90.0	89.8	1,624
Total %	100	100	100	1,806
N	925	881	1,806	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 0.0869				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 0.0658 Pr = 0.798			
Concerns about speech				
None	82.1	91.0	86.4	1,565
Yes	17.9	9.0	13.6	245
Total %	100	100	100	1,810
N	926	884	1,810	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 30.4803				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 41.5758 Pr = 0.000			
Whether child ever had asthma				
Yes	13.9	8.8	11.4	214
No	86.1	91.2	88.6	1,588
Total %	100	100	100	1,802
N	924	878	1,802	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 11.5978				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 16.4947 Pr = 0.000			
Whether cm ever had eczema				
Yes	33.7	32.4	33.1	595
No	66.3	67.6	66.9	1,213
Total %	100	100	100	1,808
N	926	882	1,808	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 0.3670				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 0.5236 Pr = 0.472			
Whether child ever had hayfever				
Yes	12.2	7.4	9.9	183
No	87.8	92.6	90.1	1,616
Total %	100	100	100	1,799
N	918	881	1,799	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 11.7210				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 10.3347 Pr = 0.002			
Whether doc diagnosed autism/asperger's				
Yes	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.8)	14
No	98.7	99.8	99.2	1,796
Total %	100	100	100	1,810
N	926	884	1,810	

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 8.0657				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 11.6775 Pr = 0.001			
Wets during the night				
Never	70.9	82.1	76.4	1,381
Sometimes	29.1	17.9	23.6	417
Total %	100	100	100	1,798
N	917	881	1,798	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 31.5002				
Design-based F(1.00	60.00) = 26.6642 Pr = 0.000			

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.11: Percentage answering yes to selected child health and development problems where significant gender differences were found in UK

| Problem	Boys	Girls	Total	Significance
	Weighted percentages			
Hearing %	14.3	11.8	13.1	
Unweighted Base Nos	7749	7404	15153	P = 0.0001
Any concerns about speech %	16.9	9.5	13.3	
Unweighted Base Nos	7756	7415	15171	P = 0.0000
Ever had Asthma %	17.0	11.8	14.5	
Unweighted Base Nos	7734	7384	15118	P = 0.0000
Ever had Eczema %	36.7	33.9	35.3	
Unweighted Base Nos	7750	7411	15161	P = 0.0020
Ever had Hay Fever %	11.7	9.2	10.48	
Unweighted Base Nos	7711	7392	15103	P = 0.0000
ADHD diagnosed %	1.4	0.2	0.8	
Unweighted Base Nos	7739	7412	15151	P = 0.0000
Autism or Asperger's diagnosed %	1.4	0.3	0.9	
Weighted Base Nos	7928	7576	15504	P = 0.0000
Wets the bed at night (occasionally or more often) %	32.1	20.0	26.2	
Unweighted Base Nos	7707	7374	15081	P = 0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.12   Selected child health conditions by parents' employment at age 5 in Scotland

	Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents							
	Both employed	**Main employed**	**Partner employed**	**Neither employed**	**Single employed**	**Single not employed**	**Total**	**N**
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Long-standing illness								
Yes	16.4	(17.8)	19.1	(30)	19.9	21.5	18.5	337
No	83.6	(82.2)	80.9	70.0	80.1	78.5	81.5	1,470
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,807
N	849	35	351	63	265	244	1,807	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 9.1970								
Design-based F(4.22	253.43) = 2.0795 Pr = 0.080							
Limiting illness								
Yes	23.1	(33.3)	(36.5)	(47.7)	(31.8)	(37.0)	30.6	105
No	76.9	(66.7)	63.5	(52.3)	68.2	63.0	69.4	232
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	337
N	137	6	69	19	50	56	337	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 8.2414								
Design-based F(4.39	254.82) = 1.8549 Pr = 0.112							
Toothache								
Yes	11.0	(10.6)	12.0	(35.5)	19.4	26.5	15.0	296
No	89.0	(89.4)	88.0	64.5	80.6	73.5	85.0	1,511
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,807
N	849	34	352	63	265	244	1,807	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 59.0283								
Design-based F(4.26	255.72) = 12.7509 Pr = 0.000							
Eyesight problems								
Yes	10.7	(14.1)	13.0	(17.1)	12.7	18.8	12.7	228
No	89.3	(85.9)	87.0	82.9	87.3	81.2	87.3	1,579
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,807
N	849	35	352	63	264	244	1,807	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 11.6896								
Design-based F(4.67	280.42) = 2.8635 Pr = 0.018							
Concerns about speech								
none	87.0	93.3	86.6	76.1	86.7	85.0	86.4	1,563
yes	13.0	(6.7)	13.4	(23.9)	13.3	15.0	13.6	245
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,808
N	849	35	352	63	265	244	1,808	

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 6.9837								
Design-based F(4.72	282.91) = 1.6965 Pr = 0.140							
Epilepsy or fits								
none	96.8	100	95.9	92.2	97.0	92.3	96	1,733
epilepsy or fits	3.2		(4.1)	(7.8)	(3.0)	7.7	4.0	74
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,807
N	849	35	352	63	265	243	1,807	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 13.5943								
Design-based F(4.49	269.62) = 3.1102 Pr = 0.012							
Asthma								
yes	10.1	(7.4)	12.4	(17.6)	11.5	14.2	11.4	214
no	89.9	92.6	87.6	82.4	88.5	85.8	88.6	1,586
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,800
N	846	35	349	63	264	243	1,800	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 6.1669								
Design-based F(4.50	270.19) = 1.2708 Pr = 0.279							
Eczema								
yes	35.4	(27.4)	32.9	(23.4)	31.5	29.5	33.1	595
no	64.6	(72.6)	67.1	76.6	68.5	70.5	66.9	1,211
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,806
N	848	35	352	62	265	244	1,806	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 6.4270								
Design-based F(4.56	273.62) = 1.4254 Pr = 0.220							
Hayfever								
yes	8.6	(9.6)	9.0	(13.6)	(11.2)	14.0	9.9	183
no	91.4	90.4	91.0	86.4	88.8	86.0	90.1	1,614
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,797
N	842	35	350	62	265	243	1,797	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 7.6004								
Design-based F(4.41	264.87) = 1.9528 Pr = 0.095							
ADHD								
yes				(3.8)	(1.3)	(0.9)	0.4	7
no	100	100	100	96.2	98.7	99.1	99.6	1,798
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,805
N	849	35	352	61	265	243	1,805	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 26.3764								
Design-based	245.99) = 4.9368 Pr = 0.001							

F(4.10								
Wets during the day								
never	93.1	93.3	93.7	92.2	94.4	94.5	93.6	1,691
sometim es	6.9	(6.7)	(6.3)	(7.8)	(5.6)	(5.5)	6.4	117
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,808
N	849	35	352	63	265	244	1,808	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 1.0584								
Design-based F(4.51	270.71) = 0.2331 Pr = 0.936							

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.13: Selected child health conditions by parents' employment at age 5 in UK

	Couples				Lone Parents		Total
	Both working	**Main working**	**Partner working**	**Neither working**	**Working (single)**	**Not working (single)**	**Total**
Any Longstanding Illness %	17.8	19.6	19.1	25.5	22.5	24.3	19.5
Limiting illness %	4.2	8.5	6.2	9.2	6.0	8.6	5.8
Unweighted Base	6914	366	3942	915	1191	1823	15151
						F=7.9786, P>F = 0.0000	
Toothache %	8.9	10.8	11.1	21.5	13.7	16.9	11.3
Unweighted Base	6916	366	3944	916	1192	1821	15155
						F=28.90, P>F = 0.0000	
Eyesight problems %	9.5	11.7	11.2	14.5	11.7	14.3	10.9
Unweighted Base	6912	367	3945	916	1191	1822	15153
						F =5.53 P = 0.0001	
Speech problems %	11.1	14.0	14.8	21.6	12.4	17.2	13.3
Unweighted Base	6915	367	3945	917	1192	1824	15160
						F=15.70 P = 0.0000	
Ever had fits, convulsions/epilepsy %	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.9	6.1	6.8	4.8
Unweighted Base	6916	367	3941	915	1192	1822	15153
						F=2.35 P = 0.0003	
Ever had Asthma	12.6	10.6	14.1	17.4	18.0	21.6	14.5
Weighted Base	*7665*	*308.7*	*3989.3*	*718.4*	*1224.7*	*1542.2*	*15448.3*
						F= 15.34 P = 0.0000	
Ever had Eczema %	36.5	32.3	35.4	30.4	36.6	31.2	35.3
Unweighted Base	6913	367	3943	914	1191	1822	15150
						F=4.60 P = 0.0004	
Ever Hay fever %	9.6	6.3	10.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	10.5
Weighted Base	*7648.8*	*308.7*	*3982.8*	*719.4*	*1221.3*	*1543.3*	*15424.3*
						F=5.00 P = 0.0002	
ADHD diagnosis %	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.8	2.3	0.8
Unweighted Base	6910	367	3941	910	1191	1821	15140
						F=10.70, P>F = 0.0000	
Wets sometimes during day %	7.6	10.2	7.8	12.4	6.7	9.4	8.1
Unweighted Base	6916	367	3945	916	1192	1823	15159
						F =4.04 P = 0.0011	

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.14: Incidence of infectious diseases by age 5, by parental employment status in Scotland

	Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents							N
	Both employed	**Main employed**	**Partner employed**	**Neither employed**	**Single employed**	**Single not employed**	**Total**	**N**
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Whether child ever had measles								
Yes	(2.5)	(3.7)	(1.2)		(2.8)	(2.7)	2.3	41
No	97.5	96.3	98.8	100	97.2	97.3	97.7	1,763
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,804
N	847	35	352	63	264	243	1,804	
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 4.1350							
Design-based F(4.45	267.05) = 0.8090 Pr = 0.532							
Whether child ever had chickenpox								
yes	80.0	(61.4)	75.3	51.2	75.0	65.9	75.4	1,343
no	20.0	(38.6)	24.7	(48.8)	25.0	34.1	24.6	462
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,805
N	847	35	351	63	265	244	1,805	
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 41.6578							
Design-based F(4.18	250.86) = 8.5599 Pr = 0.000							
Whether child ever had whooping cough								
yes	(0.6)		(1.2)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.8)	16
no	99.4	100	98.8	98.6	99.1	99.3	99.2	1,792
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,808
N	849	35	352	63	265	244	1,808	
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 1.7590							
Design-based F(4.51	270.78) = 0.3659 Pr = 0.854							

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.15: Incidence in UK of infectious diseases by age 5, by parental employment status

	Couples				Lone Parents		
	Both working	**Main working**	**Partner working**	**Neither working**	**Working (single)**	**Not working (single)**	**Total**
Ever had Chickenpox %	80.9	74.1	73.4	64.6	74.5	62.2	75.7
Unweighted Base	6903	367	3932	911	1189	1819	15121
							P = 0.0000
Measles %	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.4	4.8	3.0
Unweighted Base	6904	366	3939	911	1187	1818	15125
Weighted Base	*7688.1*	*308.3*	*3995.2*	*720.4*	*1221.8*	*1541.5*	*15475.3*
							P = 0.0001
Whooping Cough %	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.4	3.0	1.5
Unweighted Base	6915	367	3943	915	1191	1823	15154
							P = 0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.16: Any hospital admissions since last interview, comparison of UK strata

Stratum within country	Illness		Total
	%	CI	%
England – non-disadvantaged (n=4,055)	11.2	[10.1,12.4]	100
England - disadvantaged (n=3,737)	12.1	[11.1,13.3]	100
England - ethnic (n=1,866)	12.9	[10.9,15.1]	100
Wales – non-disadvantaged (n=665)	13.4	[10.6,16.7]	100
Wales - disadvantaged (n=1,503)	17.4	[15.0,20.0]	100
Scotland – non-disadvantaged (n=916)	12.0	[10.3,14.0]	100
Scotland - disadvantaged (n=894)	13.4	[11.2,16.1]	100
Northern Ireland – non-disadvantaged (n=593)	12.1	[10.0,14.7]	100
Northern Ireland - disadvantaged (n=936)	14.0	[12.3,15.9]	100
Total (n=15,165)	11.9	[11.2,12.6]	100
Stratum within country	Accident		Total
	%	CI	%
England – non-disadvantaged (n=4,053)	26.9	[25.7,28.2]	100
England - disadvantaged (n=3,734)	30.7	[28.9,32.5]	100
England - ethnic (n=1,866)	21.3	[19.5,23.3]	100
Wales – non-disadvantaged (n=664)	31.6	[28.2,35.3]	100
Wales - disadvantaged (n=1,503)	33.7	[31.8,35.6]	100
Scotland – non-disadvantaged (n=916)	27.0	[24.3,29.8]	100
Scotland - disadvantaged (n=894)	31.2	[27.8,34.8]	100
Northern Ireland – non-disadvantaged (n=593)	22.1	[18.8,25.8]	100
Northern Ireland - disadvantaged (n=936)	25.9	[23.6,28.3]	100
Total (n=15,159)	28.2	[27.4,29.0]	100

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.17: Child BMI by parents' employment in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag	Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents						Total	N
	Both employed	Main employed	Partner employed	Neither employed	Single employed	Single not employed		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Normal	81.2	(80.3)	79.8	76.6	78.1	76.1	79.7	1,411
Overweight	14.2	(8.7)	15.0	(19.2)	14.4	17.9	14.9	274
Obese	4.5	(11.1)	(5.1)	(4.2)	(7.5)	(6.0)	5.4	99
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,784
N	846	33	348	62	259	236	1,784	
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 9.3102							
Design-based F(7.91	474.84) = 1.0056 Pr = 0.430							

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.18: Child's BMI by mother's qualifications in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag	Main respondent NVQ highest level (across all sweeps)						Total	N
	No qualifications	NVQ1	NVQ2	NVQ3	NVQ4	NVQ5		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Normal	76.0	75.3	77.4	77.0	84.1	79.1	79.6	1,383
Overweight	18.2	(20.3)	16.5	15.9	11.7	(17.1)	15.0	271
Obese	(5.9)	(4.5)	(6.2)	(7.1)	(4.2)	(3.8)	5.4	98
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,752
N	165	67	424	366	571	159	1,752	
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(10) = 15.1774							
Design-based F(8.26	495.63) = 1.5209 Pr = 0.145							

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Figure 9.2: Child BMI by parents' employment in UK
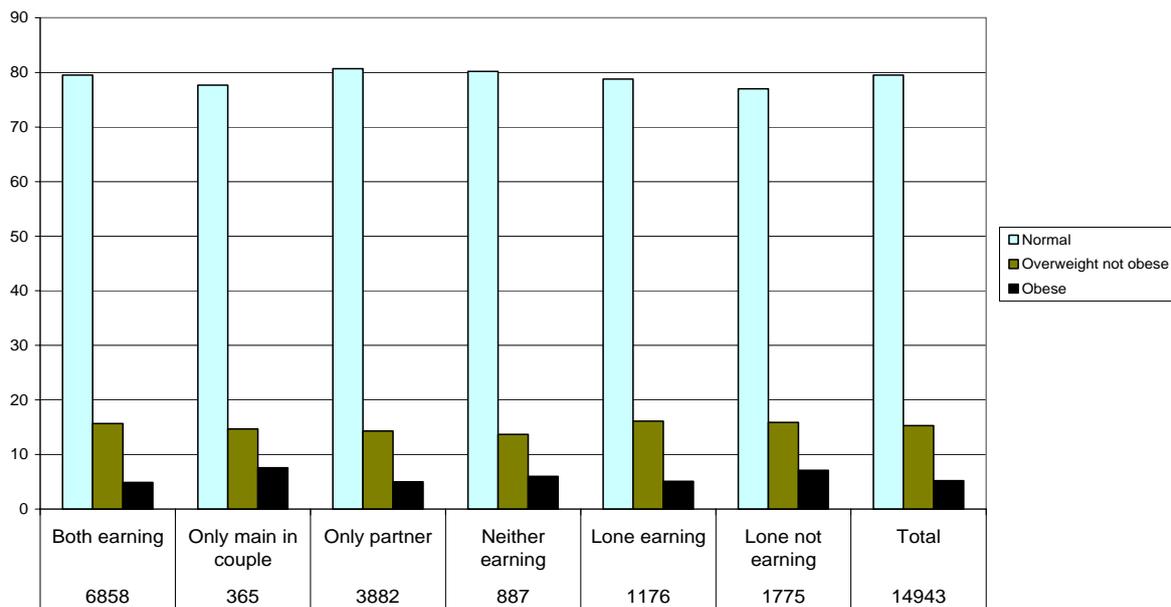
Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). Figures show unweighted base numbers of percentages

Figure 9.3: Child's BMI by mother's highest qualification in UK
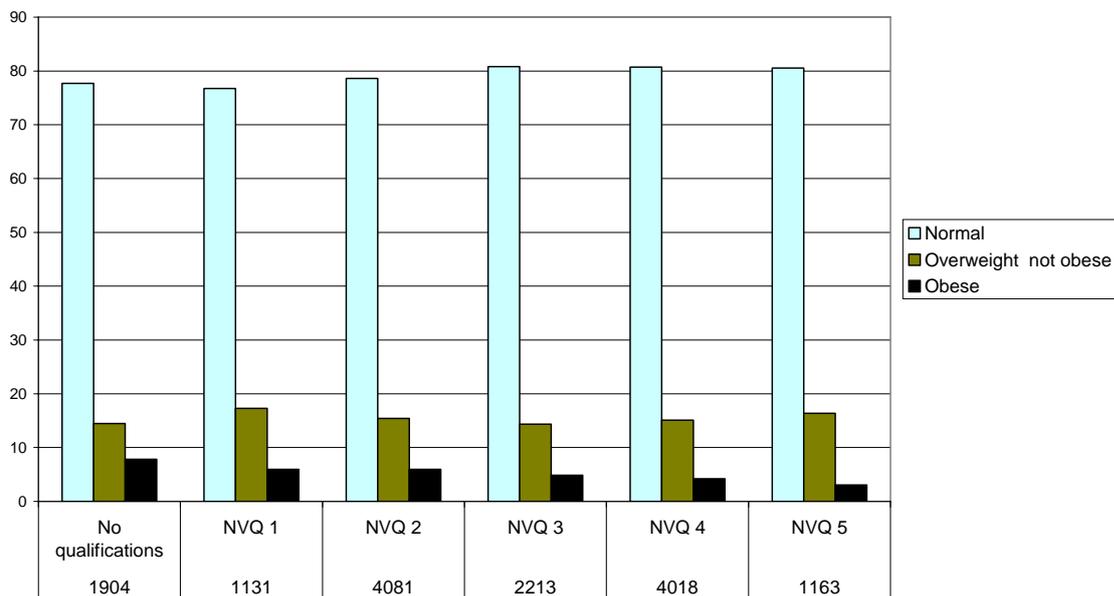
Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families). Figures show unweighted base numbers of percentages

Table 9.19: BMI and Poverty in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag	Poverty OECD		Total	N
	Above 60% median	Below 60% median		
	%	%	%	
Normal	81.2	74.8	79.8	1,412
Overweight	13.5	19.4	14.9	273
Obese	5.2	(5.8)	5.4	99
Total %	100	100	100	1,784
N	1,336	448	1,784	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(2) = 9.0904				
Design-based F(1.91	114.74) = 5.3952 Pr = 0.006			

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.20: BMI and poverty in UK

	Above poverty line*	Below poverty line*	Total
Normal	80.0	78.1	79.5
	7856	3865	11721
Overweight	15.2	15.3	15.3
	1570	771	2341
Obese	4.7	6.6	5.2
	526	333	859
Total %	100	100	100
	8960	4472	13432
			P= 0.0013

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in
twin and triplet families).

Table 9.21   BMI by UK country at MCS3

MCS3 country	Normal	Normal	Overweight	Overweight	Obese	Obese	Total
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%
England (n=9,597)	79.8	[78.9,80.6]	15.0	[14.3,15.8]	5.2	[4.7,5.7]	100
Wales (n=2,103)	77.3	[75.3,79.2]	17.3	[15.9,18.7]	5.4	[4.1,7.2]	100
Scotland (n=1,777)	79.5	[77.3,81.6]	15.1	[13.4,17.0]	5.4	[4.4,6.5]	100
Northern Ireland (n=1,510)	75.4	[73.0,77.6]	17.9	[15.8,20.1]	6.8	[5.7,8.0]	100
Total (n=14,987)	79.5	[78.7,80.2]	15.3	[14.6,16.0]	5.3	[4.8,5.7]	100

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.22: Overweight concern by parents and asthma incidence in Scotland

	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total	N
MCS3 obesity flag	%	%	%	%	
Main respondent concerned about child's weight					
Not concerned	81.6	58.5	36.7	75.7	1,360
Concerned	18.4	41.5	63.3	24.3	424
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,784
N	1,412	273	99	1,784	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(2) = 149.1468					
Design-based F(1.95	117.29) = 71.8371 Pr = 0.000				
Whether child ever had asthma					
Yes	10.2	13.5	(18.9)	11.2	207
No	89.8	86.5	81.1	88.8	1,571
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,778
N	1,408	272	98	1,778	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(2) = 8.5726					
Design-based F(2.00	119.87) = 4.6575 Pr = 0.011				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.23: Overweight concern by UK parents and asthma incidence

	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total
Main respondent concerned about child's weight				
Weighted %	21.8	43.8	70.6	27.7
obs	2436	975	576	3987
Unweighted base	11718	2344	861	14923
				P= 0.0000
Child ever had Asthma				
Weighted %	14.0	15.4	17.4	14.4
obs	1708	391	161	2260
Unweighted base	11689	2331	859	14879
				P= 0.0090

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.24: Child's general health by obesity in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag					
Child's general level of health	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total	N
	%	%	%	%	
... Excellent,	59.7	57.6	49.4	58.8	1,030
Very good,	28.7	29.0	33.4	29.0	527
Good,	9.0	(9.3)	(9.7)	9.1	167
Fair,	2.4	(3.6)	(6.8)	2.8	53
Or, poor?	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,784
N	1,412	273	99	1,784	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(8) = 10.7822					
Design-based F(6.64	398.36) = 1.4449 Pr = 0.189				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Figure 9.4: UK Child's general health by obesity
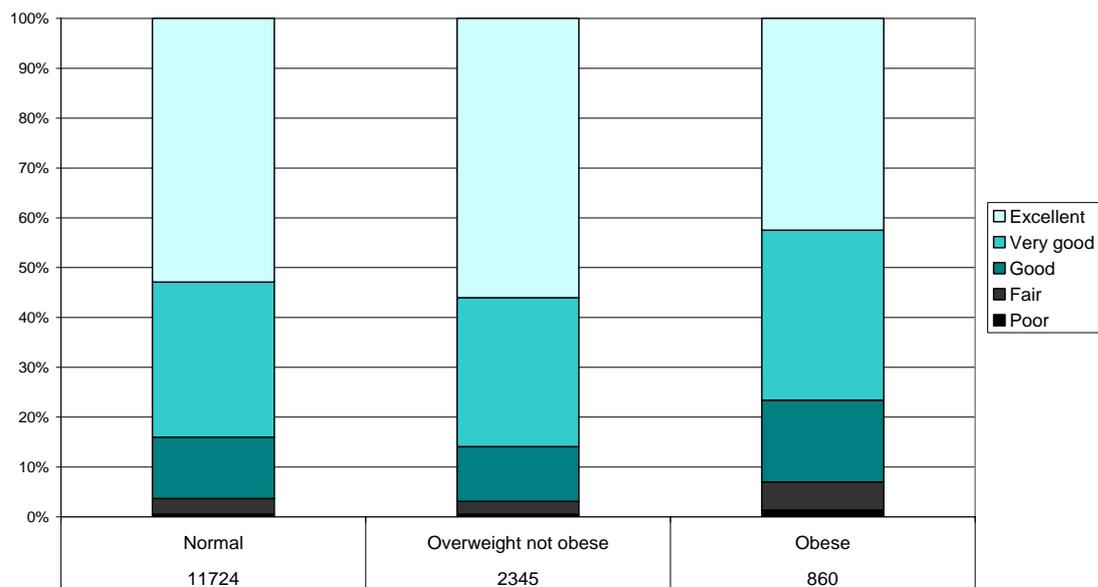
Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.25: Percent of MCS3 families choosing snack by BMI in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag					
What child mainly eats between meals	**Normal**	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total**	**N**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	
Crisps, sweets, biscuits and cake	35.4	33.4	32.4	35.0	552
Cereal, bread, crackers	8.4	(7.1)	11.7	8.4	127
Fruit and veg	43.8	46.8	36.5	43.9	674
Yoghourt and dairy	11.3	(11.7)	(16.7)	11.6	184
Other	(1.0)	(1.0)	(2.7)	(1.1)	19
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,556
N	1,242	237	77	1,556	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(8) = 6.6922					
Design-based F(6.89	413.31) = 0.7807 Pr = 0.602				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.26: Percent of MCS3 families choosing snack by BMI in UK

	Normal	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total**
Crisps, sweets, chocolates, cake, %	37.8	35.2	40.6	37.6
Obs	3919	715	291	4925
Cereal and starch,%	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.8
Obs	715	132	51	898
Fruit and veg %	43.3	45.6	35.5	43.3
Obs	4123	859	246	5228
Dairy %	10.0	11.0	14.6	10.4
Obs	1094	242	105	1441
Other %	1.9	2.1	(2.5)	2.0
Obs	192	42	16	250
Total %	100	100	100	100
Total, N	10043	1990	709	12742
				P= 0.0026

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.27: Percent of MCS families' portions of fruit and BMI in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag					
How many portions of fruit per day	**Normal**	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total**	**N**
	%	%	%	%	
None	4.0	(4.5)	(5.8)	4.2	78
One	16.7	16.2	(18.3)	16.7	312
Two	25.5	27.9	(24.5)	25.8	467
Three or more	53.8	51.3	51.4	53.3	927
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,784
N	1,412	273	99	1,784	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(6) = 1.8232					
Design-based F(4.78	286.75) = 0.3307 Pr = 0.887				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.28 Percent of MCS families' portions of fruit and BMI in UK

	Normal	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total**
None	3.9	3.5	4.9	3.9
	499	93	44	636
One	15.0	13.6	17.7	15.0
	2091	380	175	2646
Two	27.2	26.5	29.2	27.2
	3340	649	260	4249
Three or more	53.9	56.4	48.2	54
	5783	1222	382	7387
Total %	100	100	100	100
Total	11713	2344	861	14918
				P= 0.0279

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.29: Daily breakfast, lunch at school and BMI in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag					
	Normal	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total**	**N**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	
Eats breakfast daily					
Yes	93.6	89.0	91.6	92.8	1,642
No	6.4	(11.0)	(8.4)	7.2	142
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,784
N	1,412	273	99	1,784	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(2) = 7.4338					
Design-based F(1.98	118.66) = 4.8977 Pr = 0.009				
Usually has midday meal provided by school					
Yes	40.5	42.5	52.5	41.4	720
No	59.5	57.5	47.5	58.6	981
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,701
N	1,341	266	94	1,701	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(2) = 5.1903					
Design-based F(1.84	110.41) = 2.5070 Pr = 0.091				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.30: Daily breakfast and parental employment in Scotland

| Eats breakfast daily	Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents							N
	Both employed	**Main employed**	**Partner employed**	**Neither employed**	**Single employed**	**Single not employed**	**Total**	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	95.0	93.3	93.3	84.3	90.0	87.5	92.7	1,661
No	5.0	(6.7)	6.7	(15.7)	(10.0)	12.5	7.3	147
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,808
N	849	35	352	63	265	244	1,808	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(5) = 24.1117								
Design-based F(4.40	264.14) = 5.9850 Pr = 0.000							

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.31: Percent of families having daily breakfast, lunch at school and BMI in UK

	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total
Eats breakfast daily, %	93.6	90.7	87.6	92.8
Obs	11717	2345	861	14923
			P>F = 0.0000	
Eats lunch at school,%	43.9	43.6	46.5	44.0
Obs	5535	1140	438	7113
Total %	100	100	100	100
Total obs	11569	2327	850	14746
			P= 0.4534	

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.32: Percent of families having daily breakfast by parental employment in UK

	Both working	Main working	Partner working	Neither working	Working (single)	Not working (single)	Total
Yes	94.9	90.7	93.4	87.4	90.8	85.6	92.8
Obs	6511	335	3624	782	1072	1549	13873
No	5.1	9.3	6.6	12.6	9.2	14.4	7.2
Obs	403	32	316	133	120	272	1276
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Obs	6914	367	3940	915	1192	1821	15149
						P= 0.0000	

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.33: Computer use: weekday hours and BMI in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag					
Weekday hours on computer	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total	N
	%	%	%	%	
None	32.4	33.1	(29.7)	32.3	578
Less than 1	44.7	41.0	42.9	44.0	766
1-3	19.6	24.8	(19.3)	20.4	378
3+	3.3	(1.1)	(8.1)	3.3	61
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,783
N	1,412	273	98	1,783	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(6) = 14.5451					
Design-based F(5.05	302.74) = 2.7304 Pr = 0.019				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.34: Computer use: weekday hours and BMI in UK
Per cent

Computer hours	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total
None	32.8	31.3	33.2	32.6
	3794	734	273	4801
Less than 1	46.1	45.4	40.6	45.7
	5173	1044	342	6559
1-3 hours	18.6	20.5	22.1	19.1
	2414	495	210	3119
3+ hours	2.5	2.8	4.1	2.7
	342	71	35	448
Total %	100	100	100	100
Total N	11723	2344	860	14927
				P>F = 0.0132

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.35: Child's TV/DVD weekday hours at age 5 and BMI in Scotland

MCS3 obesity flag					
Weekday TV or DVD viewing	**Normal**	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total**	**N**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	
Less than 1 hour	23.6	21.4	(13.9)	22.7	395
1-3	63.2	63.6	66.0	63.4	1,128
3-5	8.0	(10.4)	(11.3)	8.5	164
5+	5.3	(4.5)	(8.9)	5.4	97
Total %	100	100	100	100	1,784
N	1,412	273	99	1,784	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(6) = 9.0956					
Design-based F(5.36	321.44) = 1.6170 Pr = 0.150				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.36: Child's TV/DVD weekday hours at age 5 and BMI in UK
Per cents

Viewing	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total
Less than 1	22.7	18.7	15.1	21.7
	2554	447	131	3132
1 to 3	63.6	65.7	65.9	64.1
	7453	1520	553	9526
3 to 5	8.7	10.2	12.7	9.1
	1127	266	118	1511
5+	5.0	5.4	6.3	5.1
	588	111	59	758
Total %	100	100	100	100
	11722	2344	861	14927
				P>F = 0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.37: Mother's and child's BMI by gender in Scotland

Mother's BMI	Child's BMI: Girls				Child's BMI: Boys			
	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total%	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total%
Underweight	(84.1)	(15.9)	(0)	(100)	(87.9)	(12.1)	(0)	100
N	16	4	0	20	10	2	0	12
Normal weight	84.9	11.2	(3.9)	100	88.9	8.4	(2.7)	100
N	339	48	17	404	392	40	13	445
Overweight	73.8	17.7	(8.5)	100	77.5	17.0	(5.4)	100
N	153	36	17	206	163	35	11	209
Obese	65.9	(24.4)	(9.7)	100	79.2	(15.4)	(5.3)	100
N	48	19	8	75	57	11	3	71
Morbidly obese	(48.7)	(34.6)	(16.6)	100	(55.1)	(28.5)	(16.4)	100
N	15	10	6	31	16	9	5	30
Total	78.4	15.4	6.2	100	83.7	12.2	4.1	100
N	571	117	48	736	638	97	32	767
	chi2	=	36.9866	P = 0.0001		chi2	=	35.7242 P = 0.0001

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.38: Child's BMI at age 5 by BMI at age 3 in Scotland

MCS 2	MCS 3				
	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Total	N
	%	%	%	%	
Normal weight	91.3	(7.3)	(1.4)	100	1,098
Overweight	50.9	36.6	(12.5)	100	273
Obese	31.7	32.5	(35.9)	100	90
Total	80.2	14.2	(5.5)	100	1,461
N	1,162	215	84	1,461	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 425.3034					
Design-based F(3.59	215.57) = 83.9862 Pr = 0.000				

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.39: BMI change age 3 to age 5 and daily breakfast in Scotland

Eats breakfast daily	Normal to normal	Normal to overweight	Normal to obese	Overweight to overweight	Overweight to obese	Overweight to normal	Obese to obese	Obese to overweight	Obese to normal	Total	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	94.3	81.8	90.6	96	97.8	93.7	88.7	(97.3)	(94.5)	93.7	1,360
No	5.7	(18.2)	(9.4)	(4.0)	(2.2)	(6.3)	(11.3)	(2.7)	(5.5)	6.3	99
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,459
N	995	84	18	101	35	136	31	29	30	1,459	
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(8) = 23.9305											
Design-based F(7.20	432.27) = 3.4844 Pr = 0.001										

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.40: UK mother's and child's BMI by gender

Mother's BMI	Child's BMI : Girls				Child's BMI : Boys			
	Normal	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total, girls**	**Normal**	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total, boys**
Underweight	91.4	(8.1)	(0.5)	100	89.4	(6.6)	(4.0)	100
	143	17	2	162	137	11	5	153
Normal weight	84.0	1.0	3.0	100	86.1	10.7	3.2	100
	2758	459	108	3325	2961	389	123	3473
								6
Overweight	73.3	19.7	7.0	100	78.9	16.2	4.9	100
	1213	332	132	1677	1310	272	93	1675
Obese	64.5	24.9	10.6	100	73.7	17.4	8.9	100
	435	159	69	663	543	125	67	735
Morbidly obese	61.9	27.0	11.2	100	67.8	18.3	13.9	100
	201	93	49	343	227	62	46	335
Total	78.2	16.6	5.2	100	82.1	13.1	4.8	100
N	4750	1060	360	6170	5178	859	334	6371
				P = 0.0000				P = 0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.41: UK child's BMI at age 5 by BMI at age 3

	MCS 3			
MCS 2	**Normal**	**Overweight**	**Obese**	**Total %**
Normal	91.2	7.6	1.2	100
	8729	768	138	9635
Overweight	45.7	44.4	9.9	100
	1026	980	246	2252
Obese	20.1	32.8	47.1	100
	153	234	316	703
Total				
%	79.6	15.4	5.1	100
	9908	1982	700	12590
				P=0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 9.42: BMI change age 3 to age 5 and Daily Breakfast in UK

Breakfast MCS 3	Normal to normal	Normal to overweight	Normal to obese	Overweight to overweight	Overweight to obese	Overweight to normal	Obese to obese	Obese to overweight	Obese to normal	Total
Yes	93.9	89.4	87.3	92.2	91.5	94.2	85.5	92.7	93.6	93.2
No	6.1	10.6	(12.7)	7.8	(8.5)	5.8	14.5	(7.3)	(6.4)	6.8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Obs	8695	766	136	978	246	1021	316	232	152	12542
										P = 0.0000

Sample: all MCS3 main respondents (excluding second and third children in twin and triplet families).

Table 10.1: Mothers' and fathers' general health fair or poor by country

	Mother's general self reported health		Father's general self reported health	
	%	**Observed sample numbers**	**%**	**Observed Sample numbers**
Country		**[95% CI]**		**[95% CI]**
England	14.0	[13.0,15.0]	11.2	[10.2,12.2]
Wales	13.6	[12.0,15.2]	9.4	[7.6,11.1]
Scotland	12.4	[10.4,14.4]	10.1	[8.0,12.2]
Northern Ireland	12.5	[10.3,14.7]	9.5	[7.6,11.5]

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners at MCS1.

Table 10.2: Mothers' and fathers' general health fair or poor in Scotland

	Mother's general self reported health		Father's general self reported health	
	%	**Observed sample numbers**	**%**	**Observed Sample numbers**
Age				
Under 25	(8.6)	127	(26.0)	19
25 to 29	17.4	285	(19.7)	115
30 to 34	12.4	432	(7.5)	247
35 to 39	11.2	573	7.8	430
40 and over	11.2	362	10.3	451
Total	**12.4**	**1779**	**10.1**	**1262**
Uncorrected	Chi2(4)=10.3934, P=0.0931		Chi2(4)=23.2417, P=0.0071	
Employment				
Both partners employed	6.3	930	8.0	826
Main employed, partner not employed	(6.3)	31	(50.5)	31
Partner employed, main not employed	16.1	415	(8.4)	343
Neither employed	(28.5)	74	(27.4)	62
Lone parent employed	(8.5)	155	.	.
Lone parent not employed	29.8	173	.	.
Total	**12.4**	**1778**	**10.1**	**1262**
Uncorrected	Chi2(5)=113, P<0.001		Chi2(3)=81.3551, P<0.001	
Education level				
NVQ 1	(28.2)	67	(5.9)	36
NVQ 2	17.6	424	13.1	302
NVQ 3	9.8	367	(10.3)	238
NVQ 4	(5.7)	569	(4.9)	345
NVQ 5	(2.6)	156	(8.2)	164
Other/overseas qualifications	(14.0)	30	(9.3)	30
None of the above	26.3	164	(23.0)	108
Total	**12.4**	**1777**	**10.2**	**1223**
Uncorrected	Chi2(6)=98, P<0.001		Chi2(6)=35, P<0.001	
Family type				
Married natural parents	8.4	1,090	8.1	965
Cohabiting natural parents	16.4	361	16.4	296
Lone natural mother	20.3	328		.
Total	**12.4**	**1,779**	**10.1**	**1,261**
Uncorrected	Chi2(2)=98, P<0.001		Chi2(1)=18, P=0.0019	

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.3: UK mothers' general health fair or poor

	Observed sample n	Per cent
Age		
Overall	14,754	13.8
Under 25	1,063	19.0
25 to 29	2,570	17.6
30 to 34	4,018	13.6
35 to 39	4,483	10.5
40 and over	2,620	14.1
	F = 16.66, P<0.001	
	Observed sample nos	Per cent
Country		
England	9,328	14.0
Wales	2,142	13.6
Scotland	1,779	12.4
N. Ireland	1,505	12.5
	F = 1.04, P = 0.374	
Employment		
Both partners employed	6,822	8.8
Main employed, partner not employed	256	(12.6)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,880	14.4
Neither employed	853	29.9
Lone parent employed	1,153	13.2
Lone parent not employed	1,781	26.0
	F = 85.16, P<0.001	
Education Level		
NVQ 1	1,110	17.8
NVQ 2	4,040	15.4
NVQ 3	2,185	11.4
NVQ 4	3,984	8.8
NVQ 5	1,125	7.1
Other/overseas qualifications	428	19.3
None of the above	1,856	25.7
	F = 47.79, P<0.001	
	Observed sample nos	Per cent
Family Type		
Married natural parents	9,090	10.6
Cohabiting natural parents	2,727	16.7
Lone natural mother	2,934	20.8
	F = 76.05, P<0.001	

Sample: All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of adoptive, step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.4: UK fathers' general health fair or poor

	Observed sample nos	Per cent
Age		
Overall	10,205	11.0
Under 25	169	(15.5)
25 to 29	920	15.0
30 to 34	2,176	11.0
35 to 39	3,458	8.8
40 and over	3,480	11.9
	F = 6.60, P<0.001	
Country		
England	6,448	11.2
Wales	1,488	9.4
Scotland	1,262	10.1
N. Ireland	1,007	9.5
	F = 1.45, P<0.001	
Employment		
Both partners employed	6,084	8.2
Main employed, partner not employed	256	28.3
Partner employed, main not employed	3,180	9.7
Neither employed	685	38.3
	F = 141.63, P <0.001	
Education Level		
NVQ 1	592	13.4
NVQ 2	2,565	12.8
NVQ 3	1,509	9.3
NVQ 4	2,637	6.9
NVQ 5	1,168	5.3
Other/overseas qualifications	414	21.0
None of the above	1,046	21.9
	F = 31.35, P<0.001	
Family Type		
Married natural parents	7,974	9.6
Cohabiting natural parents	2,211	15.5
	F = 65.18, P<0.001	

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.5: Mothers' and fathers' longstanding illness in Scotland

| | Any longstanding illness | | | |
| | Mothers | | Fathers | |
	%	N.	%	N.
Age				
Under 25	(21.1)	127	(17.1)	19
25 to 29	27.0	285	(23.3)	115
30 to 34	27.4	432	17.2	247
35 to 39	23.0	572	21.0	429
40 and over	25.5	362	23.9	451
Total	**25.1**	**1778**	**21.4**	**1261**
Uncorrected	Chi2(4)=4.5, P=0.3678		Chi2(4)=4.8, P=03574	
Country		**[95% CI]**		**[95% CI]**
England	23.9	[22.9,24.9]	24.3	[23.0,25.6]
Wales	26.1	[23.6,28.5]	24.4	[22.3,26.5]
Scotland	25.1	[22.7,27.5]	21.4	[18.8,24.0]
Northern Ireland	23.4	[20.9,26.0]	20.9	[17.7,24.1]
Employment				
Both partners employed	19.8	929	20.5	825
Main employed, partner not employed	(33.0)	31	(46.8)	31
Partner employed, main not employed	27.1	415	18.3	343
Neither employed	46.0	74	(37.6)	62
Lone parent employed	22.0	155	.	.
Lone parent not employed	38.2	173	.	.
Total	**25.1**	**1777**	**21.4**	**1261**
Uncorrected	Chi2(5)=52, P<0.001		Chi2(3)=24, P=0.002	
Education level				
NVQ 1	(39.4)	67	(26.1)	36
NVQ 2	28.7	424	22.9	301
NVQ 3	21.7	367	19.0	238
NVQ 4	21.4	568	18.7	345
NVQ 5	16.9	156	20.1	164
Other/overseas qualifications	(31.5)	30	(32.2)	30
None of the above	33.9	164	(27.4)	108
Total	**25.0**	**1776**	**21.3**	**1222**
Uncorrected	Chi2(6)=31, P=0.0007		Chi2(6)=, P=0.1228	
Family type				
Married natural parents	22.2	1089	21.2	964
Cohabiting natural parents	28.2	361	22.0	296
Lone natural mother	30.9	328		
Total	**25.1**	**1778**	**21.4**	**1260**
Uncorrected	Chi2()=, P<0.001		Chi2()=, P<0.001	

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.6: UK mothers' longstanding illness

	Observed sample nos	Per cent
Age		
Overall	14,752	24.1
Under 25	1,063	20.4
25 to 29	2,571	24.6
30 to 34	4,017	22.7
35 to 39	4,481	23.6
40 and over	2,620	27.9
		F = 6.70, P<0.001
Country		
England	9,326	23.9
Wales	2,142	26.1
Scotland	1,778	25.1
N. Ireland	1,506	23.4
		F = 1.21, P = 0.374
Employment		
Both partners employed	6,821	21.2
Main employed, partner not employed	256	30.7
Partner employed, main not employed	3,880	24.5
Neither employed	851	35.4
Lone parent employed	1,153	22.3
Lone parent not employed	1,782	30.3
		F = 133.31, P<0.001
Education Level		
NVQ 1	1,110	24.6
NVQ 2	4,041	24.8
NVQ 3	2,185	22.9
NVQ 4	3,982	22.9
NVQ 5	1,125	20.7
Other/ overseas qualifications	428	24.7
None of the above	1,855	28.2
		F = 3.53, P = 0.002
Family Type		
Married natural parents	9,088	22.6
Cohabiting natural parents	2,726	25.9
Lone mothers	2,935	27.0
		F = 30.72, P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit non-response weights were also used.

Table 10.7: UK fathers' longstanding illness

	Observed sample nos	Per cent
Age		
Overall	10,200	23.9
Under 25	169	21.3
25 to 29	920	24.5
30 to 34	2,175	22.3
35 to 39	3,454	21.0
40 and over	3,480	27.7
	F = 7.15, P<0.001	
Country		
England	6,445	24.3
Wales	1,487	24.4
Scotland	1,261	21.4
N. Ireland	1,007	20.9
	F = 2.46, P = 0.065	
Employment		
Both partners employed	6,081	21.3
Main employed, partner not employed	256	42.4
Partner employed, main not employed	3,180	21.6
Neither employed	683	55.5
	F = 94.03, P <0.001	
	Observed sample nos	Per cent
Education Level		
NVQ 1	593	24.0
NVQ 2	2,564	25.1
NVQ 3	1,509	21.8
NVQ 4	2,634	22.6
NVQ 5	1,168	22.1
Other/ overseas qualifications	414	25.3
None of the above	1,044	30.7
	F = 4.62, P = 0.002	
Family Type		
Married natural parents	7,970	23.3
Cohabiting natural parents	2,210	26.0
	F = 4.33, P<0.001	

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.8: Mothers' and fathers smoking by country

Country	Mothers				Fathers			
	% non-smoker		% smoking 10+ cigarettes per day inc roll-ups		% non-smoker		% smoking 10+ cigarettes per day inc roll-ups	
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
England N=9327	73.0	[71.4,74.5]	17.3	[16.0,18.6]	70.8	[69.4,72.2]	19.6	[18.3,20.9]
Wales N=2142	66.2	[62.5,69.9]	23.0	[19.8,26.1]	69.3	[66.3,72.2]	22.0	[19.4,24.6]
Scotland N=1779	69.7	[66.6,72.7]	21.6	[18.6,24.6]	67.8	[64.2,71.3]	25.5	[21.7,29.2]
Northern Ireland N=1506	67.0	[63.4,70.6]	24.5	[21.4,27.6]	71.1	[67.4,74.7]	23.3	[19.7,26.8]

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners.

Table 10.9   Mothers' and fathers' smoking in Scotland

	Mothers			Fathers		
	Observed sample numbers	% non-smoker	% smoking 10+ cigarettes per day inc roll-ups	Observed sample numbers	% non-smoker	% smoking 10+ cigarettes per day inc roll-ups
Age						
Under 25	127	42.0	45.0	19	(53.2)	(30.8)
25 to 29	285	57.3	34.2	115	34.6	59.3
30 to 34	432	67.8	22.3	247	64.0	28.7
35 to 39	573	78.5	13.0	430	73.5	19.3
40 and over	362	80.8	13.5	451	74.9	19.4
Total	**1779**	**69.7**	**21.7**	**1262**	**67.8**	**25.5**
		P<0.001	P<0.001		P<0.001	P<0.001
Employment						
Both partners employed	930	79.7	12.2	826	73.7	19.0
Main employed, partner not employed	31	(65.5)	(21.3)	31	(44.6)	(50.4)
Partner employed, main not employed	415	70.1	21.4	343	65.6	28.5
Neither employed	74	40.2	59.0	62	(18.5)	76.7
Lone parent employed	155	57.2	33.1	.	.	.
Lone parent not employed	173	44.1	42.2	.	.	.
Total	**1778**	**69.7**	**21.7**	**1262**	**67.8**	**25.5**
		P<0.001	P<0.001		P<0.001	P<0.001
Education level						
NVQ 1	67	54.5	(35.1)	36	(45.7)	(43.8)
NVQ 2	424	58.9	31.3	302	57.3	32.2
NVQ 3	367	72.0	18.3	238	67.6	27.2
NVQ 4	569	84.6	8.1	345	84.1	10.9
NVQ 5	156	84.5	8.2	164	83.1	9.8
Other/overseas qualifications	30	(58.1)	(33.7)	30	(60.1)	(38.3)
None of the above	164	41.5	49.8	108	40.9	56.1
Total	**1777**	**69.6**	**21.7**	**1223**	**68.4**	**25.0**
		P<0.001	P<0.001		P<0.001	P<0.001
Family type						
Married natural parents	1090	81.6	12.0	965	75.4	19.0
Cohabiting natural parents	361	53.4	34.4	296	43.8	46.0
Lone natural mother	328	49.9	38.1			
Total	**1779**	**69.7**	**21.7**	**1261**	**67.8**	**25.5**
		P<0.001	P<0.001		P<0.001	P<0.001

Sample All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.10: UK mothers' smoking

	Observed sample nos	Per cent Non-Smoker	Per cent 10+ Cigarettes Per Day *inc roll-ups*
Age			
Overall	14,754	72.1	18.3
Under 25	1,063	43.0	39.7
25 to 29	2,570	57.2	29.4
30 to 34	4,018	72.3	17.9
35 to 39	4,483	79.7	12.5
40 and over	2,620	83.8	10.4
F = 180.51, P<0.001			F = 134.78, P<0.001
Country			
England	9,327	73.0	17.3
Wales	2,142	66.3	23.0
Scotland	1,779	69.7	21.7
N. Ireland	1,506	66.9	24.6
F = 59.37, P<0.001			F = 9.53, P<0.001
Employment			
Both partners employed	6,822	81.7	10.3
Main employed, partner not employed	256	68.4	22.5
Partner employed, main not employed	3,880	76.5	15.7
Neither employed	853	53.7	37.1
Lone parent employed	1,153	56.8	26.0
Lone parent not employed	1,781	42.1	42.6
F = 188.16, P<0.001			F = 172.86, P<0.001
Education Level			
NVQ 1	1,110	56.1	33.1
NVQ 2	4,041	65.0	23
NVQ 3	2,185	74.4	15.1
NVQ 4	3,984	86.3	6.9
NVQ 5	1,125	87.6	6.3
Other/ overseas qualifications	428	72.0	19.9
None of the above	1,855	51.9	37.1
		F = 128.22, P<0.001	F = 122.57, P<0.001
Family Type			
Married natural parents	9,090	84.4	9.2
Cohabiting natural parents	2,727	57.5	29.4
Lone natural mother	2,934	48.2	35.8
F = 575.6,P<0.001			F = 434.82, P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit non-response weights were also used.

Table 10.11: UK fathers' smoking

	Observed sample nos	Per cent Non-Smoker	Per cent 10+ Cigarettes Per Day *inc roll ups*
Age			
Overall	10,205	70.5	20.4
Under 25	169	41.2	44.0
25 to 29	920	44.9	40.5
30 to 34	2,175	64.1	25.0
35 to 39	3,458	76.5	15.7
40 and over	3,481	75.9	16.3
		F = 92.04, P<0.001	F = 72.28, P<0.001
Country			
England	6,448	70.9	19.6
Wales	1,488	69.3	22.0
Scotland	1,262	67.8	25.5
N. Ireland	1007	71.0	23.3
		F = 1.08, P<0.001	F = 4.54, P<0.001
Employment			
Both partners employed	6,083	75.4	16.0
Main employed, partner not employed	256	54.2	30.3
Partner employed, main not employed	3,181	68.5	22.5
Neither employed	685	36.8	50.3
		F = 111.87, P <0.001	F = 107.14, P <0.001
Education Level			
NVQ 1	593	62.4	29.8
NVQ 2	2,565	63.9	26.2
NVQ 3	1,509	70.4	20.8
NVQ 4	2,637	82.2	9.8
NVQ 5	1,168	84.9	7.7
Other/ overseas qualifications	413	63.6	25.9
None of the above	1,046	46.4	40.6
		F = 77.16, P<0.001	F = 75.32, P<0.001
Family Type			
Married natural parents	7,973	76.2	15.8
Cohabiting natural parents	2,212	50.9	36.0
		F = 501.01, P<0.001	F = 391.73, P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit non-response weights were also used.

Table 10.12: Mothers' and fathers' frequency of alcohol use, UK country

	Mothers				Fathers			
	% Never		Per cent 5 times + per week		% Never		Per cent 5 times + per week	
Country	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
England N=9325	18.7	[16.8,20.6]	8.6	[7.6,9.6]	10.8	[9.0,12.5]	17.4	[15.9,18.9]
Wales N=2142	13.7	[12.0,15.4]	5.9	[4.3,7.5]	7.7	[6.2,9.2]	16.7	[14.4,18.9]
Scotland N=1779	13.0	[11.1,14.9]	4.3	[3.1,5.6]	7.7	[5.7,9.7]	10.6	[8.4,12.8]
Northern Ireland N=1506	16.0	[13.8,18.2]	1.8	[1.1,2.5]	9.8	[7.7,12.0]	3.7	[2.6,4.8]

Sample: All MCS3 mothers/partners who were main respondents and fathers who were partners.

Table 10.13   Mothers' and fathers' frequency of alcohol use in Scotland

		Mothers'			Fathers'	
	N	% Never	Per cent 5 times + per week	N	% Never	Per cent 5 times + per week
Age						
Under 25	127	(13.1)	(1.1)	19	(5.0)	(3.2)
25 to 29	285	17.3	(1.8)	115	(12.5)	(4.8)
30 to 34	432	15.2	(2.8)	247	(11.1)	(5.8)
35 to 39	573	10.9	5.8	429	6.5	12.1
40 and over	362	9.4	(7.5)	451	(5.5)	14.1
Total	**1779**	**13.0**	**4.3**	**1261**	**7.7**	**10.6**
			P<0.001			P=0.0019
Employment						
Both partners employed	930	8.5	5.9	826	5.4	12.6
Main employed, partner not employed	31	(21.5)	(3.0)	31		(7.6)
Partner employed, main not employed	415	16.7	(3.4)	342	9.6	7.9
Neither employed	74	(30.1)	(0.7)	62	(28.1)	(2.9)
Lone parent employed	155	(10.8)	(2.5)			
Lone parent not employed	173	(19.3)	(2.3)			
Total	**1778**	**13.0**	**4.3**	**1261**	**7.7**	**10.6**
			P<0.001			P=0.0002
Education level						
NVQ 1	67	(24.4)	(5.0)	36	(12.9)	(4.4)
NVQ 2	424	14.4	(1.7)	302	(7.5)	(4.6)
NVQ 3	367	9.9	(1.3)	238	(6.7)	(10.5)
NVQ 4	569	10.1	8.4	345	(4.9)	14.8
NVQ 5	156	(7.9)	(8.4)	164	(5.1)	(19.1)
Other/overseas qualifications	30	(18.2)	(8.6)	30	(22.5)	(6.6)
None of the above	164	23.6	(0.3)	107	(16.1)	(8.2)
Total	**1777**	**13.0**	**4.3**	**1222**	**7.6**	**10.8**
			P<0.001			P<0.001
Family type						
Married natural parents	1090	11.6	5.6	964	7.0	11.5
Cohabiting natural parents	361	14.6	(2.4)	296	9.8	7.8
Lone natural mother	328	15.5	(2.4)			
Total	**1779**	**13.0**	**4.3**	**1260**	**7.7**	**10.6**
			P<0.001			P=0.488

Sample: All MCS3 mothers/fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.14: UK mothers' frequency of alcohol use

	Observed sample nos	Per cent Never	Per cent 5 times + per week
Age			
Overall	14,752	17.9	7.8
Under 25	1,063	19.0	1.2
25 to 29	2,570	24.9	3.1
30 to 34	4,018	19.9	5.2
35 to 39	4,482	14.1	10.9
40 and over	2,619	14.4	13.3
		F = 30.3817, P<0.001	
Country			
England	9,325	18.7	8.6
Wales	2,142	13.7	5.9
Scotland	1,779	13.0	4.3
N. Ireland	1,506	16.0	1.8
		F = 11.92, P<0.001	
Employment			
Both partners employed	6,822	11.0	9.4
Main employed, partner not employed	256	18.6	(9.3)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,879	25.3	7.6
Neither employed	853	40.6	(3.0)
Lone parent employed	1,153	9.2	7.9
Lone parent not employed	1,780	25.0	3.3
		F = 32.73, P<0.001	
Education Level			
NVQ 1	1,110	20.8	4.4
NVQ 2	4,040	15.2	6.4
NVQ 3	2,185	14.2	7.6
NVQ 4	3,984	12.1	11.2
NVQ 5	1,125	12.5	13.0
Other/ overseas qualifications	428	47.4	(5.2)
None of the above	1,854	38.8	2.2
		F = 35.15, P<0.001	
Family Type			
Married natural parents	9,089	18.2	8.9
Cohabiting natural parents	2,727	16.0	7.1
Lone natural mother	2,933	18.4	5.2
		F = 11.76, P<0.001	

Sample: All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of adoptive, step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.15: UK fathers' frequency of alcohol use

	Observed sample nos	Per cent Never	Per cent 5 times + per week
Age			
Overall	10,203	10.3	16.2
Under 25	169	(11.2)	(9.1)
25 to 29	920	15.9	8.9
30 to 34	2,174	12.1	12.3
35 to 39	3,457	9.1	15.8
40 and over	3,481	9.0	21.0
			F = 9.33, P<0.001
Country			
England	6,448	10.7	17.4
Wales	1,487	7.7	16.7
Scotland	1,261	7.7	10.6
N. Ireland	1007	9.8	3.7
			F = 12.68, P<0.001
Employment			
Both partners employed	6,082	5.7	17.2
Main employed, partner not employed	256	(12.7)	17.1
Partner employed, main not employed	3,180	14.8	15.8
Neither employed	685	33.2	8.4
			F = 37.13, P <0.001
Education Level			
NVQ 1	593	11.6	14.7
NVQ 2	2,565	7.9	12.5
NVQ 3	1,509	7.3	16.5
NVQ 4	2,636	6.1	19.8
NVQ 5	1,168	9.5	22.6
Other/ overseas qualifications	413	27.9	10.6
None of the above	1,045	26.1	12.0
			F = 22.10, P<0.001
Family Type			
Married natural parents	7,971	10.8	16.4
Cohabiting natural parents	2,212	8.7	15.8
			F = 7.47, P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.16: Mothers' and father's drug use in the previous year in Scotland

	Mothers		Fathers	
	Observed numbers	Percent	Observed numbers	Percent
Age				
Under 25	126	(13.3)	19	(19.9)
25 to 29	282	(10.6)	113	(25.9)
30 to 34	429	(4.7)	244	15.7
35 to 39	568	(4.0)	424	7.6
40 and over	357	(1.6)	445	(6.6)
Total	**1762**	**5.6**	**1245**	**11.0**
		P<0.001		P<0.001
Country	**%**	**[95% CI]**	**%**	**[95% CI]**
England	4.7	[4.1,5.2]	9.2	[8.3,10.2]
Wales	3.5	[2.8,4.2]	9.2	[7.6,10.8]
Scotland	5.6	[4.1,7.1]	11.0	[9.0,12.9]
Northern Ireland	1.9	[1.0,2.7]	4.7	[3.1,6.3]
Employment				
Both partners employed	925	2.8	819	9.9
Main employed, partner not employed	31	(16.4)	28	(24.6)
Partner employed, main not employed	411	(5.4)	336	(7.0)
Neither employed	74	(16.3)	62	39.6
Lone parent employed	155	(10.7)		
Lone parent not employed	165	(9.2)		
Total	**1761**	**5.6**	**1245**	**11.0**
		P<0.001		P<0.001
Education leveL				
NVQ 1	67	(9.4)	35	(22.2)
NVQ 2	421	(6.2)	296	(12.7)
NVQ 3	364	(4.2)	237	(8.1)
NVQ 4	566	(4.1)	344	(6.5)
NVQ 5	156	(5.1)	163	(8.1)
Other/overseas qualifications	29	(10.1)	28	(26.6)
Non of the above	157	(9.9)	104	(22.2)
Total	**1760**	**5.6**	**1207**	**10.9**
		P=0.2664		P=0.4895
Family type				
Married natural parents	1082	2.6	954	7.0
Cohabiting natural parents	360	10.4	290	23.6
Lone natural mother	320	9.9	.	.
Total	**1762**	**5.6**	**1244**	**11.0**
		P<0.001		P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners.

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Table 10.17: UK mothers' drug use in previous year

	Observed sample nos	Per cent
Age		
Overall	14,010	4.6
Under 25	1,026	8.6
25 to 29	2,421	7.9
30 to 34	3,807	4.7
35 to 39	4,285	3.2
40 and over	2,471	2.2
		F = 16.16, P< 0.001
Country		
England	8,678	4.6
Wales	2,123	3.5
Scotland	1,762	5.6
N. Ireland	1,447	1.9
		F = 4.95, P = 0.374
Employment		
Both partners employed	6,721	3.3
Main employed, partner not employed	250	(4.1)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,557	3.6
Neither employed	720	8.9
Lone parent employed	1,140	8.1
Lone parent not employed	1,616	7.9
		F = 18.15, P< 0.001
Education Level		
NVQ 1	1,075	5.2
NVQ 2	3,956	4.8
NVQ 3	2,132	4.7
NVQ 4	3,926	4.1
NVQ 5	1,111	4.4
Other/ overseas qualifications	329	(4.8)
None of the above	1,462	4.9
		F = 3.90, P< 0.001
Family Type		
Married natural parents	8,581	2.4
Cohabiting natural parents	2,671	8.1
Lone natural mother	2,756	8.0
		F = 56.82, P< 0.001

Sample All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of adoptive, step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.18: UK fathers' drug use in previous year

	Observed sample n	Per cent
Age		
Overall	9,785	9.2
Under 25	165	20.6
25 to 29	870	20.4
30 to 34	2,079	12.2
35 to 39	3,345	7.6
40 and over	3,325	5.9
		$F = 29.67, P < 0.001$
Country		
England	6,104	9.2
Wales	1,461	9.2
Scotland	1,245	11.0
N. Ireland	975	4.7
		$F = 4.61, P = 0.374$
Employment		
Both partners employed	5,999	8.0
Main employed, partner not employed	237	(17.0)
Partner employed, main not employed	2,968	9.0
Neither employed	581	20.9
		$F = 18.15, P < 0.001$
Education Level		
NVQ 1	561	11.8
NVQ 2	2,506	11.0
NVQ 3	1,484	9.5
NVQ 4	2,619	6.3
NVQ 5	1,152	6.1
Other/ overseas qualifications	357	12.0
None of the above	856	13.4
		$F = 7.57, P < 0.001$
Family Type		
Married natural parents	7,619	6.6
Cohabiting natural parents	2,150	18.3
		$F = 117.80, P < 0.001$

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.19: Fathers' and mothers' diagnosed depression and serious anxiety by country

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Ever diagnosed and not currently being treated		Ever diagnosed and currently being treated		Ever diagnosed and not currently being treated		Ever diagnosed and currently being treated	
Country	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
England N=9340	31.5	[30.1,32.8]	7.4	[6.7,8.2]	11.6	[10..4,12.6]	3.1	[2.7,3.5]
Wales N=2154	32.4	[30.1,34.8]	10.2	[8.9,11.4]	11.1	[9.1,13.6]	3.9	[3.1,4.8]
Scotland N=1780	34.1	[32.2,36.0]	9.8	[8.2,11.4]	9.7	[7.8,12.0]	4.3	[3.3,5.6]
Northern Ireland N=1506	28.5	[25.7,31.3]	11.8	[10.0,13.5]	9.4	[7.8,11.4]	3.5	[2.5,5.0]

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners.

Table 10.20: Fathers' and mothers' diagnosed depression and serious anxiety in Scotland

	Mothers			Fathers		
	Observed sample numbers	% ever Rx and Not currently being treated	% ever Rx and Currently being treated	Observed sample numbers	% ever Rx and Not currently being treated	% ever Rx and Currently being treated
Age						
Under 25	127	39.8	(7.9)	20	(12.6)	(5.3)
25 to 29	286	40.6	14.3	115	(11.2)	(12.4)
30 to 34	432	37.6	(8.1)	249	(10.6)	(2.5)
35 to 39	573	29.0	8.5	432	9.2	(4.3)
40 and over	362	29.5	10.7	453	9.0	(2.9)
Total	**1780**	**34.1**	**9.8**	**1269**	**9.7**	**4.3**
			P=0.0005			P=0.1978
Employment						
Both partners employed	930	29.4	5.2	828	9.0	(1.9)
Main employed, partner not employed	31	(52.2)	(5.8)	31	(21.3)	(26.6)
Partner employed, main not employed	416	34.3	11.2	347	(8.6)	(3.6)
Neither employed	74	(41.3)	(19.0)	63	(18.1)	(26.8)
Lone parent employed	155	39.3	(13.9)	.	.	.
Lone parent not employed	173	46.2	20.9	.	.	.
Total	**1779**	**34.1**	**9.7**	**1269**	**9.7**	**4.3**
			P<0.001			P<0.001
Education level						
NVQ 1	67	(37.3)	(12.9)	37	(13.0)	(9.3)
NVQ 2	424	34.7	13.7	304	(11.9)	(5.4)
NVQ 3	367	33.7	9.1	239	(11.9)	(3.1)
NVQ 4	569	30.3	(4.9)	346	(6.0)	(2.1)
NVQ 5	156	28.8	(5.1)	164	(7.9)	(1.3)
Other/overseas qualifications	30	(35.4)	(12.9)	30	(10.2)	(3.7)
None of the above	165	48.6	(17.7)	109	11.4	14.1
Total	**1778**	**34.2**	**9.7**	**1229**	**9.7**	**4.4**
			P<0.001			P=0.0018
Family type						
Married natural parents	1090	28.7	7.2	967	8.7	3.6
Cohabiting natural parents	362	41.5	(9.8)	301	12.7	(6.5)
Lone natural mother	328	43.1	17.7			
Total	**1780**	**34.1**	**9.8**	**1268**	**9.7**	**4.3**
			P<0.001			P=0.0130

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.21: UK Mothers' diagnosed depression or serious anxiety

	Observed sample numbers	Per cent Ever Diagnosed, Not Currently Being Treated[†]	Per cent Ever Diagnosed & Currently Being Treated[†]
Age			
Overall	14,771	31.6	8.0
Under 25	1,064	39.4	9.5
25 to 29	2,578	37.7	9.5
30 to 34	4,019	33.2	8.5
35 to 39	4,487	27.7	6.8
40 and over	2,623	27.4	7.1
			P< 0.001
Country			
England	9,340	31.5	7.4
Wales	2,145	32.4	10.2
Scotland	1,780	34.1	9.8
N. Ireland	1,506	28.5	11.8
			P< 0.001
Employment			
Both partners employed	6,823	27.1	4.9
Main employed, partner not employed	256	38.2	(6.4)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,883	30.3	8.3
Neither employed	854	35.9	14.5
Lone parent employed	1,153	40.6	10.4
Lone parent not employed	1,783	43.5	15.4
			P< 0.001
Education Level			
NVQ 1	1,113	37.7	10.5
NVQ 2	4,042	35.5	9.6
NVQ 3	2,190	30.2	8.0
NVQ 4	3,984	26.7	5.3
NVQ 5	1,125	24.0	4.1
Other/ overseas qualifications	428	30.8	(6.8)
None of the above	1,862	37.3	11.3
			P< 0.001
Family Type			
Married natural parents	9,093	26.5	6.1
Cohabiting natural parents	2,728	36.7	8.3
Lone natural mother	2,936	42.3	13.3
			P< 0.001

[†] Groups are mutually exclusive.
Sample:: All MCS3 mothers (including a few adoptive, step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and weighted percentages. Unit non-response weights (Wave 2) used.

Table 10.22: Mothers' and fathers' psychological distress by country

Country	Mothers					
	None or low		Medium		High	
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
England N=8685	67.0	[65.8,68.2]	29.7	[28.6,30.9]	3.3	[2.8,3.7]
Wales N=2123	67.2	[64.7,69.7]	29.1	[26.6,31.6]	3.7	[3.0,4.4]
Scotland N=1762	72.0	[69.6,74.5]	24.2	[22.1,26.2]	3.8	[2.9,4.7]
Northern Ireland N=1449	72.4	[69.9,74.9]	24.7	[22.1,27.4]	2.8	[1.8,3.8]
	Fathers					
England N=8685	68.1	[66.8,69.4]	29.7	[28.4,30.9]	2.3	[1.9,2.7]
Wales N=2123	68.3	[65.0,71.5]	30.0	[26.6,33.3]	1.8	[1.2,2.4]
Scotland N=1762	73.0	[70.6,75.3]	25.2	[23.0,27.4]	1.8	[1.0,2.6]
Northern Ireland N=1449	71.7	[69.3,74.1]	26.8	[24.2,29.4]	1.5	[0.7,2.3]

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners.

Table 10.23: Mothers' and fathers' psychological distress in Scotland

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Observed	**No or low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Observed**	**No or low**	**Medium**	**High**
	No.	**%**	**%**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Age								
Under 25	126	73.3	(19.1)	(7.6)	19	(70.1)	(25.6)	(4.3)
25 to 29	282	65.7	28.4	(6.0)	113	71.6	(25.2)	(3.1)
30 to 34	429	75.1	21.7	(3.2)	244	77.3	20.4	(2.3)
35 to 39	568	70.3	27.1	(2.6)	425	68.9	29.5	(1.7)
40 and over	357	76.1	20.9	(3.0)	445	75.0	23.9	(1.2)
Total	**1762**	**72.0**	**24.2**	**3.8**	**1246**	**73.0**	**25.2**	**(1.8)**
				P=0.0126				P=0.0003
Employment								
Both partners employed	925	79.2	20.2	(0.6)	820	73.8	25.5	(0.6)
Main employed, partner not employed	31	(59.8)	(29.9)	(10.3)	28	(50.6)	(35.6)	(13.8)
Partner employed, main not employed	411	72.3	22.2	(5.5)	336	76.6	22.4	(1.0)
Neither employed	74	57.1	(28.2)	(14.7)	62	51.9	(32.4)	(15.7)
Lone parent employed	155	66.7	29.7	(3.6)				
Lone parent not employed	165	48.9	41.0	10.1				
Total	**1761**	**72.0**	**24.2**	**(3.8)**	**1246**	73.0	25.2	(1.8)
				P<0.001				P<0.001
Education level								
NVQ 1	67	70.0	(21.2)	(8.8)	35	(72.2)	(25.6)	(2.2)
NVQ 2	421	68.6	25.4	(6.0)	296	70.5	26.5	(2.9)
NVQ 3	364	73.9	23.2	(2.9)	237	73.0	25.5	(1.5)
NVQ 4	566	76.7	22.5	(0.7)	344	81.1	18.3	(0.6)
NVQ 5	156	78.7	19.9	(1.4)	164	70.1	29.9	(0.0)

Other/overseas qualifications	29	(57.6)	(34.1)	(8.2)	28	(67.0)	(28.8)	(4.2)
None of the above	157	60.7	31.0	(8.3)	104	61.0	32.9	(6.1)
Total	**1760**	**72.1**	**24.1**	**3.8**	**1208**	73.1	25.0	(1.9)
				P=0.0001				P=0.0155
Family type								
Married natural parents	1082	78.1	20.1	(1.8)	955	74.9	23.6	(1.5)
Cohabiting natural parents	360	68.2	25.2	(6.6)	290	66.9	30.4	(2.8)
Lone natural mother	320	57.1	35.8	(7.1)				
Total	**1762**	**72.0**	**24.2**	**3.8**	**1245**	73.0	25.2	(1.8)
				P<0.001				P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.24: UK mothers' psychological distress

	Observed sample nos	Per cent 0-3 No or Low	Per cent 4-12 Medium	Per cent 13+ High
Age				
Overall	14,019	67.7	29.0	3.3
Under 25	1,027	60.5	33.7	5.8
25 to 29	2,422	61.1	33.2	5.8
30 to 34	3,808	67.9	29.5	2.6
35 to 39	4,289	71.2	26.0	2.8
40 and over	2,473	70.1	27.6	2.3
				F = 12.22, P<0.001
Country				
England	8,685	67.0	29.7	3.3
Wales	2,123	67.2	29.1	3.7
Scotland	1,762	72.0	24.2	3.8
N. Ireland	1,449	72.4	24.8	2.9
				F 4.85, P = 0.374
Employment				
Both partners employed	6,723	75.3	23.3	1.4
Main employed, partner not employed	251	64.8	33.1	(2.1)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,559	66.7	30.1	3.2
Neither employed	722	53.8	35.2	10.9
Lone parent employed	1,141	58.8	38.5	2.7
Lone parent not employed	1,617	49.4	41.1	9.4
				F = 56.99, P<0.001

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Table 10.24 (continued) UK mothers' psychological distress

	Observed sample nos	Per cent 0-3 No or Low	Per cent 4-12 Medium	Per cent 13+ High
Education Level				
NVQ 1	1,075	62.4	32.1	5.5
NVQ 2	3,961	66.0	30.4	3.7
NVQ 3	2,132	68.5	28.6	2.9
NVQ 4	3,929	74.0	24.6	1.4
NVQ 5	1,112	73.3	25.4	1.3
Other/ overseas qualifications	329	54.3	38.0	(7.7)
None of the above	1,461	55.4	37.0	7.6
				F 19.71, P<0.001
Family Type				
Married natural parents	8,586	73.3	24.6	2.1
Cohabiting natural parents	2,673	64.3	31.8	3.9
Lone natural mother	2,758	53.4	40.0	6.6
				F = 82.16, P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of adoptive, step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.25: UK fathers' psychological distress

	Observed sample nos	Per cent 0-3 No or Low	Per cent 4-12 Medium	Per cent 13+ high
Age				
Overall	9,789	68.7	29.2	2.2
Under 25	165	61.3	35.1	(3.6)
25 to 29	871	64.8	32.8	(2.4)
30 to 34	2,079	68.7	28.8	2.4
35 to 39	3,347	68.8	29.5	1.7
40 and over	3,326	69.7	27.8	2.5
				F = 1.6295, P = 0.12

Table 10.25 (continued) UK fathers' psychological distress

	Observed sample nos	Per cent 0-3 No or Low	Per cent 4-12 Medium	Per cent 13+ high
Country				
England	6,106	68.1	29.6	2.3
Wales	1,461	68.3	30.0	1.8
Scotland	1,246	73.0	25.2	1.8
N. Ireland	976	71.7	26.8	1.5
				F 2.51, P = 0.374
Employment				
Both partners employed	6,001	71.2	27.5	1.3
Main employed, partner not employed	237	53.7	38.4	(7.9)
Partner employed, main not employed	2,970	69.0	29.4	1.6
Neither employed	581	43.9	42.6	13.5
				F = 58.39, P <0.001
Education Level				
NVQ 1	562	67.4	29.8	2.8
NVQ 2	2,507	69.7	28.0	2.3
NVQ 3	1,485	69.4	29.0	(1.6)
NVQ 4	2,619	70.1	28.6	(1.3)
NVQ 5	1,153	70.2	28.8	(1.0)
Other/ overseas qualifications	357	62.1	33.9	(3.9)
None of the above	856	61.2	32.1	6.7
				F 7.09, P<0.001
Family Type				
Married natural parents	7,621	69.5	28.7	1.9
Cohabiting natural parents	2,151	66.0	30.7	3.2
				F = 6.95, P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.26: Mothers' and fathers' life satisfaction in Scotland

	Mothers		Fathers	
	Observed	Score=7+	Observed	Score=7+
	No.	%	No.	%
Age				
Under 25	126	67.0	19	(72.6)
25 to 29	282	67.2	113	75.8
30 to 34	429	79.6	244	80.8
35 to 39	568	78.5	425	83.0
40 and over	357	80.3	445	84.3
Total	**1762**	76.3	1246	82.1
		P=0.0002		P=0.3083
Country	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
England	74.8	[73.7,76.0]	78.9	[77.8,80.1]
Wales	75.0	[72.4,77.7]	81.2	[78.8,83.5]
Scotland	76.2	[74.1,78.3]	82.1	[79.6,84.6]
Northern Ireland	78.7	[76.5,80.9]	82.3	[79.9,84.7]
Employment				
Both partners employed	925	85.3	820	84.2
Main employed, partner not employed	31	(69.7)	28	(62.4)
Partner employed, main not employed	411	77.2	336	84.5
Neither employed	74	60.7	62	52.5
Lone parent employed	155	52.6	.	.
Lone parent not employed	165	57.3	.	.
Total	**1761**	**76.2**	**1246**	**82.1**
		P<0.001		P<0.001
Education level				
NVQ 1	67	67.8	35	(76.5)
NVQ 2	421	70.9	296	80.9
NVQ 3	364	73.4	237	78.8
NVQ 4	566	85.4	344	86.2
NVQ 5	156	85.7	164	88.0
Other/overseas qualifications	29	(72.0)	28	(82.7)
None of the above	157	63.2	104	73.5
Total	**1760**	76.3	1208	82.2
		P<0.001		P=0.0302
Family type				
Married natural parents	1082	85.9	955	87.3
Cohabiting natural parents	360	67.8	290	65.8
Lone natural mother	320	55.2		
Total	**1762**	**76.3**	**1245**	**82.1**
		P<0.001		P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.27: UK mothers' life satisfaction

	Observed sample nos	Per cent Score = 7 +
Age		
Overall	14,008	75.1
Under 25	1,025	62.7
25 to 29	2,419	68.3
30 to 34	3,807	76.9
35 to 39	4,287	78.9
40 and over	2,470	77.0
	$F = 33.45, P < 0.001$	
Country		
England	8,678	74.9
Wales	2,123	75.1
Scotland	1,762	76.3
N. Ireland	1,445	78.7
	$F = 2.72, P = 0.374$	
Employment		
Both partners employed	6,721	83.4
Main employed, partner not employed	251	72.0
Partner employed, main not employed	3,557	79.8
Neither employed	718	66.8
Lone parent employed	1,139	52.0
Lone parent not employed	1,616	49.3
	$F = 172.49, P < 0.001$	
Education Level		
NVQ 1	1,074	69.3
NVQ 2	3,955	71.9
NVQ 3	2,131	74.7
NVQ 4	3,926	81.7
NVQ 5	1,112	81.1
Other/ overseas qualifications	329	72.2
None of the above	1,462	66.0
	$F = 26.84, P < 0.001$	
Family Type		
Married natural parents	8,580	84.0
Cohabiting natural parents	2,671	71.8
Lone natural mother	2,755	50.5
	$F = 440.39, P < 0.001$	

Sample All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of adoptive, step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.28: UK fathers' life satisfaction

	Observed sample nos	Per cent Score = 7 +
Age		
Overall	9,786	79.4
Under 25	165	75.0
25 to 29	870	76.5
30 to 34	2,079	79.3
35 to 39	3,346	81.4
40 and over	3,325	78.5
	F = 2.89, P = 0.02	
Country		
England	6,104	78.9
Wales	1,461	81.2
Scotland	1,246	82.1
N. Ireland	975	82.3
	F = 13.10, P = 0.023	
Employment		
Both partners employed	6,000	81.2
Main employed, partner not employed	237	70.0
Partner employed, main not employed	2,968	80.2
Neither employed	581	59.3
	F = 43.58, P <0.001	
Education Level		
NVQ 1	561	71.6
NVQ 2	2,506	78.8
NVQ 3	1,484	78.3
NVQ 4	2,619	82.9
NVQ 5	1,153	84.7
Other/ overseas qualifications	357	73.6
None of the above	856	73.1
	F = 10.40, P<0.001	
	Observed sample nos	Per cent Score = 7 +
Family Type		
Married natural parents	7,620	82.0
Cohabiting natural parents	2,150	70.7
	F = 94.40, P<0.001	

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 10.29: Mothers' Body Mass Index by UK country

| | Mothers | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under weight | | Normal | | Over weight | | Obese | | Morbidly obese | |
Country	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
England N=7831 =100%	2.7	[2.4,3.1]	56.2	[54.6,57.7]	25.3	[24.2,26.4]	10.6	[9.8,11.4]	5.2	[4.6,5.8]
Wales N=1803=100%	2.3	[1.6,3.0]	55.2	[52.5,57.9]	27.2	[25.0,29.5]	10.3	[8.7,11.8]	5.0	[4.0,6.0]
Scotland N=1492=100%	2.3	[1.6,3.0]	57.5	[54.6,60.3]	27.0	[25.1,29.0]	9.3	[7.6,11.0]	3.9	[2.8,5.0]
Northern Ireland N=1239=100%	1.7	[1.1,2.2]	55.8	[52.6,59.1]	29.6	[26.8,32.4]	9.2	[7.4,11.1]	3.7	[2.6,4.8]

Sample: Al MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners.

Table 10.30: Mothers' Body Mass Index in Scotland

	Total	Under weight	Normal	Over weight	Obese	Morbidly obese
	No.	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Age						
Under 25	100	(7.0)	62.0	26.9	(2.8)	(1.3)
25 to 29	217	(2.8)	55.9	23.2	(14.3)	(3.9)
30 to 34	361	(1.9)	56.5	27.0	9.8	(4.8)
35 to 39	495	(1.3)	60.1	28.3	7.3	(3.0)
40 and over	319	(2.0)	54.1	28.1	10.5	(5.2)
Total	**1492**	**2.3**	**57.5**	**27.0**	**9.3**	**3.9**
						P=0.0129
Employment						
Both partners employed	817	(0.8)	55.5	30.7	9.3	(3.8)
Main employed, partner not employed	27	(4.8)	(67.6)	(21.6)	(4.1)	(1.9)
Partner employed, main not employed	330	(1.5)	59.1	26.8	8.9	(3.6)
Neither employed	50	(10.1)	(55.7)	(9.4)	(11.0)	(13.7)
Lone parent employed	127	(6.6)	62.9	(22.8)	(6.6)	(1.2)
Lone parent not employed	140	(4.9)	59.2	(19.6)	(11.8)	(4.5)
Total	**1491**	**2.3**	**57.5**	**27.1**	**9.2**	**3.9**
						P=0.0001
Education level						
NVQ 1	52		(54.0)	(32.5)	(5.8)	(7.7)
NVQ 2	364	(3.3)	52.0	30.9	10.6	(3.2)
NVQ 3	306	(1.2)	53.3	27.9	11.7	(5.9)
NVQ 4	486	(2.1)	63.0	24.6	7.7	(2.7)
NVQ 5	139		67.3	24.4	(5.1)	(3.2)
Other/overseas qualifications	26	(6.1)	(80.3)	(8.3)	(5.3)	
Non of the above	117	(4.9)	50.5	(26.5)	(13.0)	(5.1)
Total	**1490**	**2.3**	**57.5**	**27.0**	**9.3**	**3.9**
						P=0.0184
Family type						
Married natural parents	940	(1.2)	57.5	28.2	8.9	4.2
Cohabiting natural parents	285	(2.3)	53.9	29.4	10.5	(3.9)
Lone natural mother	267	(5.7)	60.8	21.0	(9.5)	(3.0)
Total	**1492**	**2.3**	**57.5**	**27.0**	**9.3**	**3.9**
						P=0.0040

Sample: All MCS3 mothers who were main respondents and fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.31: UK mothers' Body Mass Index

	Observed sample nos	Per cent <18.5 Under weight	Per cent 18.5-25 Normal	Per cent 25-30 Over weight	Per cent 30-35 Obese	Per cent >35 Morbidly Obese
Age						
Overall	12,365	2.6	56.2	25.7	10.4	5.0
Under 25	799	4.2	60.2	22.5	9.7	(3.5)
25 to 29	2,010	4.6	53.0	25.6	11.2	5.6
30 to 34	3,356	3.1	53.8	25.9	12.0	5.2
35 to 39	3,892	1.6	58.5	26.3	9.2	4.5
40 and over	2,308	1.7	57.2	25.8	9.7	5.6
					F = 4.84, P < 0.001	
Country						
England	7,831	2.7	56.2	25.3	10.5	5.2
Wales	1,803	2.3	55.2	27.3	10.3	5.0
Scotland	1,492	2.3	57.5	27.0	9.3	3.9
N. Ireland	1,239	1.7	55.8	29.6	9.3	3.7
					F = 1.98, P = 0.028	

Table 10.31 (continued) Mothers' Body Mass Index

	Observed sample nos	Per cent <18.5 Under weight	Per cent 18.5-25 Normal	Per cent 25-30 Over weight	Per cent 30-35 Obese	Per cent >35 Morbidly Obese
Employment						
Both partners employed	5,953	1.7	57.6	26.7	9.8	4.1
Main employed, partner not employed	217	(4.9)	50.5	27.6	(10.2)	(6.8)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,174	2.6	56.2	25.9	10.1	5.3
Neither employed	629	5.6	43.0	24.6	16.9	10.0
Lone parent employed	1,003	4.1	58.1	23.2	10.2	4.4
Lone parent not employed	1,381	4.4	55.1	23.0	11.1	6.5
					F = 6.32, P<0.001	
Education Level						
NVQ 1	875	3.6	52.7	26.4	11.5	5.8
NVQ 2	3,431	2.6	53.6	26.9	11.4	5.5
NVQ 3	1,849	2.5	54.7	26.9	10.6	5.2
NVQ 4	3,440	1.7	62.3	24.1	8.1	3.9
NVQ 5	988	2.4	64.8	22.5	7.8	(2.5)
Other/ overseas qualifications	342	(4.1)	53.6	25.0	11.3	(6.0)
None of the above	1,419	5.0	45.4	27	14.9	7.7
					F = 6.99, P<0.001	
Family Type						
Married natural parents	7,778	1.9	56.8	26.4	10.0	4.9
Cohabiting natural parents	2,200	3.4	54.3	26.1	11.3	4.9
Lone natural mother	2,384	4.3	56.4	23.1	10.7	5.6
					F = 5.45, P<0.001	

*Excludes mothers who were pregnant at interview.
Sample: All MCS3 mothers (including very small numbers of adoptive, step-mothers and foster mothers) who were main respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country.

Table 10.32: Fathers' Body Mass Index by country

Country	Fathers									
	Under weight		Normal		Over weight		Obese		Morbidly obese	
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
England N=6166	0.4	[0.3,0.6]	35.0	[33.6,36.5]	46.4	[45.1,47.8]	14.2	[13.1,15.3]	3.9	[3.4,4.4]
Wales N=1435	0.4	[0.1,0.8]	29.8	[27.4,32.3]	49.9	[47.5,52.2]	16.7	[14.6,18.9]	3.1	[2.2,4.0]
Scotland N=1210	0.5	[0.0,0.9]	37.9	[35.2,40.7]	45.7	[42.5,48.8]	12.3	[10.2,14.3]	3.7	[2.7,4.6]
Northern Ireland N=950	0.6	[0.0,1.1]	29.9	[27.4,32.5]	50.2	[47.4,52.9]	15.6	[13.9,17.2]	3.8	[2.5,5.0]

Sample: All MCS3 fathers who were partners.

Table 10.33: Fathers' Body Mass Index in Scotland

	Total	Under weight	Normal	Over weight	Obese	Morbidly obese
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Age						
Under 25	17	(8.4)	(52.8)	(26.3)	(12.5)	
25 to 29	110	(3.4)	59.4	31.0	(6.1)	
30 to 34	235		41.9	43.0	(10.6)	(4.5)
35 to 39	417		31.6	49.7	14.3	(4.4)
40 and over	431		34.9	48.4	13.0	(3.7)
Total	**1210**	**0.5**	**37.9**	**45.7**	**12.3**	**3.7**
						P<0.001
Employment						
Both partners employed	794		36.1	46.8	12.9	4.2
Main employed, partner not employed	27		(38.1)	(48.5)	(6.8)	(6.5)
Partner employed, main not employed	332		39.9	46.1	11.5	(2.5)
Neither employed	57	(9.1)	(49.1)	(27.8)	(11.0)	(3.1)
Total	**1210**	**0.5**	**37.9**	**45.7**	**12.3**	**3.7**
						P<0.001
Education level						
NVQ 1	35		(37.4)	(37.0)	(12.1)	(13.4)
NVQ 2	293	(0.3)	38.5	45.5	13.0	(2.7)
NVQ 3	226		32.3	46.8	15.5	(5.4)
NVQ 4	338		33.7	50.8	12.7	(2.8)
NVQ 5	158		48.9	44.0	(5.3)	(1.8)
Other/overseas qualifications	25		42.5	45.8	11.7	
None of the above	103	(3.4)	41.7	35.8	(14.4)	(4.8)
Total	**1178**	**0.4**	**37.6**	**45.9**	**12.5**	**3.6**
						P=0.0013
Family type						
Married natural parents	930		36.7	47.7	11.7	4.0
Cohabiting natural parents	279	(1.9)	42.0	39.2	14.2	(2.7)
Total	**1209**	**0.5**	**37.9**	**45.7**	**12.3**	**3.7**
						P=0.0007

Sample: All MCS3 fathers who were partners in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 10.34: UK fathers' Body Mass Index

	Observed sample nos	Per cent <18.5 Under weight	Per cent 18.5-25 Normal	Per cent 25-30 Over weight	Per cent 30-35 Obese	Per cent >35 Morbidly obese
Age						
Overall	9,761	0.4	34.9	46.7	14.2	3.8
Under 25	158	(3.1)	53.9	30.6	(10.0)	(2.4)
25 to 29	883	(1.8)	46.3	36.3	10.8	4.8
30 to 34	2,070	0.6	35.5	44.5	14.9	4.4
35 to 39	3,332	0.1	31.8	49.8	14.6	3.6
40 and over	3,316	0.2	33.8	48.1	14.5	3.5
						F = 9.11, P<0.001
Country						
England	6,166	0.4	35.0	46.4	14.2	3.9
Wales	1,435	0.4	29.8	49.9	16.7	3.1
Scotland	1,210	0.5	37.9	45.7	12.3	3.7
N. Ireland	950	0.5	30.0	50.2	15.6	3.8
						F = 2.93, P<0.001
Employment						
Both partners employed	5,867	0.2	33.0	48.5	15.0	3.3
Main employed, partner not employed	242	(2.4)	34.2	44.9	(13.5)	(5.0)
Partner employed, main not employed	3,028	0.3	36.9	45.6	13.0	4.2
Neither employed	624	(3.2)	43.6	33.5	13.0	(6.7)
						F = 13.02, P <0.001

Table 10.34 (continued) UK fathers' Body Mass Index

	Observed sample nos	Per cent <18.5 Under weight	Per cent 18.5-25 Normal	Per cent 25-30 Over weight	Per cent 30-35 Obese	Per cent >35 Morbidly obese
Education Level						
NVQ 1	574	(1.8)	33.9	40.8	15.8	7.8
NVQ 2	2,469	0.3	32.0	46.6	17.5	3.6
NVQ 3	1,449	(0.2)	32.6	49.5	14.0	3.8
NVQ 4	2,573	0.2	35.3	47.8	13.6	3.0
NVQ 5	1,124	(0.2)	39.4	48.1	9.8	2.4
Other/ overseas qualifications	384	1.4	38.3	44.4	11.9	4.0
None of the above	977	0.6	38.3	41.4	13.8	5.9
						F = 4.90, P<0.001
Family Type						
Married natural parents	7,641	0.3	34.0	48.0	14.1	3.7
Cohabiting natural parents	2,103	1.0	37.9	42.0	14.7	4.3
						F = 8.34, P<0.001

Sample: All MCS3 fathers (including step-fathers) who were partner respondents. Table displays unweighted observations and percentages. Weight1 was used for analyses by country. Weight2 was used for all other analyses. Unit nonresponse weights were also used.

Table 11.1: Mothers' economic activity status by UK country at MCS 3

Mothers' economic activity status	Country at sweep 3				All UK total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Currently working full-time	13.8	16.9	15.5	18.9	14.3
	[12.7,14.9]	[15.6,18.6]	[13.7,18.1]	[17.1,21.3]	[13.4,15.3]
Currently working part-time	43.4	44.2	44.8	41.8	43.5
	[41.3,44.7]	[41.0,47.7]	[42.4,48.3]	[39.2,45.3]	[41.8,44.6]
Looking after family and home	38.6	33.5	33.5	36.8	37.9
	[37.2,40.8]	[29.9,36.8]	[30.0,35.8]	[32.7,39.7]	[36.6,39.7]
Not employed and seeking work*	3.0	3.1	3.8	(1.2)	3.0
	[2.6, 3.5]	[2.5, 4.0]	[2.8, 4.9]	[0.8, 2.0]	[2.6, 3.4]
In education or government training scheme	1.2	2.2	2.4	(1.3)	1.4
	[1.0, 1.5]	[1.6, 3.0]	[1.7, 3.2]	[0.9, 1.9]	[1.2, 1.6]
Total per cent **	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	8993	2113	1777	1513	14396
.					P=0.000
Of current employees					
Works full-time	24.1	27.1	24.4	30.7	24.6
	[22.3,26.0]	[24.5,30.0]	[21.1,28.3]	[27.8,34.0]	[23.1,26.2]
Works part-time	75.9	72.9	75.6	69.3	75.4
	[74.0,77.7]	[70.0,75.5]	[71.7,78.9]	[66.0,72.2]	[73.8,76.9]
Total per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	4345	1140	1029	842	7356

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. *'Not employed and seeking work' also includes the very small number who had retired. ** self employed included in 'currently working full-time or part-time'. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight1*, within country and using *weight2* for All UK). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.2: Mothers' current economic activity by highest educational achievement at MCS 3 in Scotland

Mothers' economic activity status	Mothers' highest education qualification (academic or vocational) at sweep 3					
	NVQ 4/5 Degree +	NVQ 3 A-level	NVQ 1/2 O-level/GCSE	Overseas and other unclassified qualifications	None of these	Total %
Currently working full-time	21.1	19.0	10.2	(15.3)	(5.0)	15.8
Currently working part-time	51.9	49.0	42.4	(46.3)	21.3	45.4
Looking after family and home	21.3	27.0	41.0	(19.5)	67.4	32.8
Not employed and seeking work*	(2.7)	(2.4)	(4.7)	(18.9)	(4.8)	3.7
In education or government training scheme	(2.9)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	2.3
Total % **	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	724	369	490	29	167	1779
Of current employees:						
Works full-time	27.5	25.8	18.6	(28.3)	(19.0)	24.5
Works part-time	72.5	74.2	81.4	(71.7)	81.0	75.5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	488	226	253	17	47	1031

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. * 'Not employed and seeking work' also includes the very small number who had retired. ** self employed included in 'currently working full-time or part-time'.
Table displays weighted percentages (using *weight1*) and unweighted sample numbers.

Table 11.3: UK mothers' current economic activity by highest educational achievement at sweep 3

Mothers' economic activity status	Mothers' highest education qualification (academic or vocational) at sweep 3					All UK total
	NVQ 4/5 Degree +	NVQ 3 A-level	NVQ 1/2 O-level/GCSE	Overseas and other unclassified qualifications	None of these	
Currently working full-time	1195	353	526	25	77	2176
	23.2	16.1	10.7	(6.8)	4.7	14.3
Currently working part-time	2528	1025	2054	86	298	5991
	52.0	48.7	42.3	22.8	18.4	43.5
Looking after family and home	1129	670	2174	272	1331	5576
	21.1	30.3	42.2	62.5	72.8	37.8
Not employed and seeking work*	112	49	171	22	56	410
	2.2	2.3	3.4	(6.8)	3.5	3.0
In education or government training scheme	82	54	69	3	13	221
	1.5	2.6	1.4	(1.2)	(0.7)	1.4
Total per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	5046	2151	4994	408	1775	14374
						P=0.000
Of those currently employed:						
Works full-time	1074	302	466	26	89	1957
	31.0	24.0	19.3	(25.7)	21.5	25.5
Works part-time	2227	927	1892	74	280	5400
	69.0	76.0	80.7	74.3	78.5	4.5
Total per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	3301	1229	2358	100	369	7357
						, P=0.000

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. * 'Not employed and seeking work' also includes the very small number who had retired. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight2*). Unit non-response weight also used.

Figure 11.1: MCS3 Employed mothers' NS-SEC (5) by highest education level at MCS 3 in Scotland
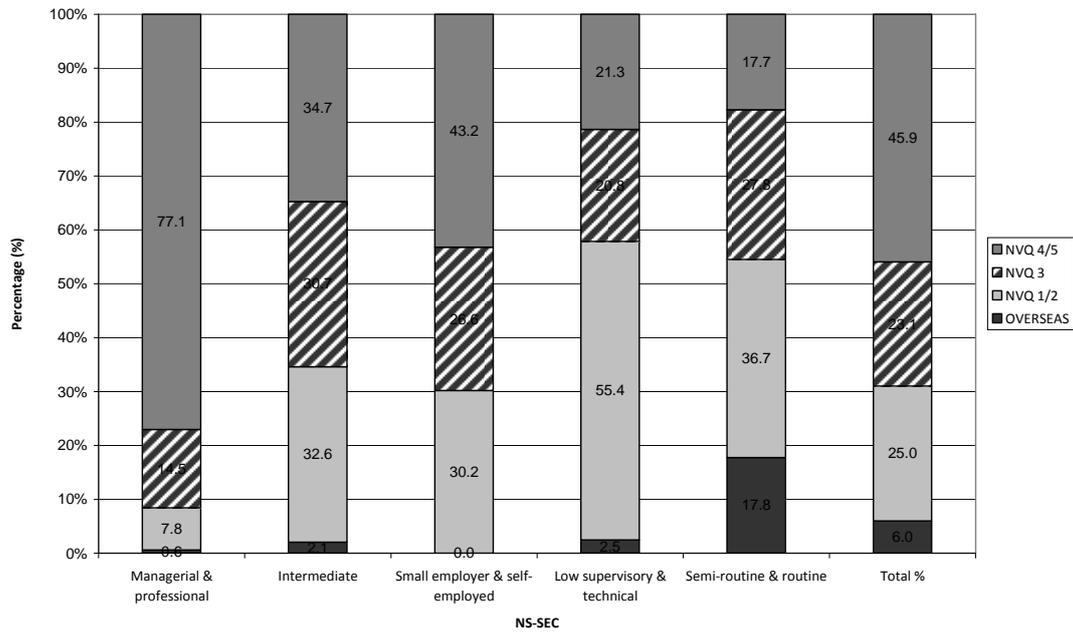
Figure 11.2: UK MCS3 employed mothers' NS-SEC (5) by highest education level at MCS 3
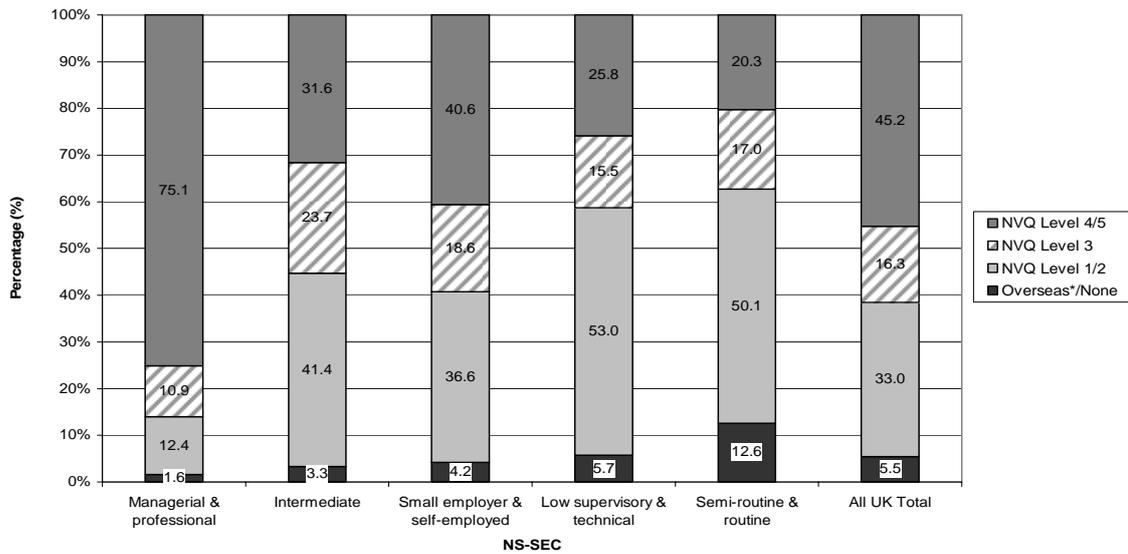
Sample: All employed MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview (excluding any others who completed these interviews). This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed. *Overseas qualification includes other unclassified qualifications. Figure displays weighted percentages (using *weight2*). Unit non-response weight also used.
F=135.26, P=0.000

Figure 11.3: MCS mothers' economic activity status by educational achievements, at each sweep in Scotland
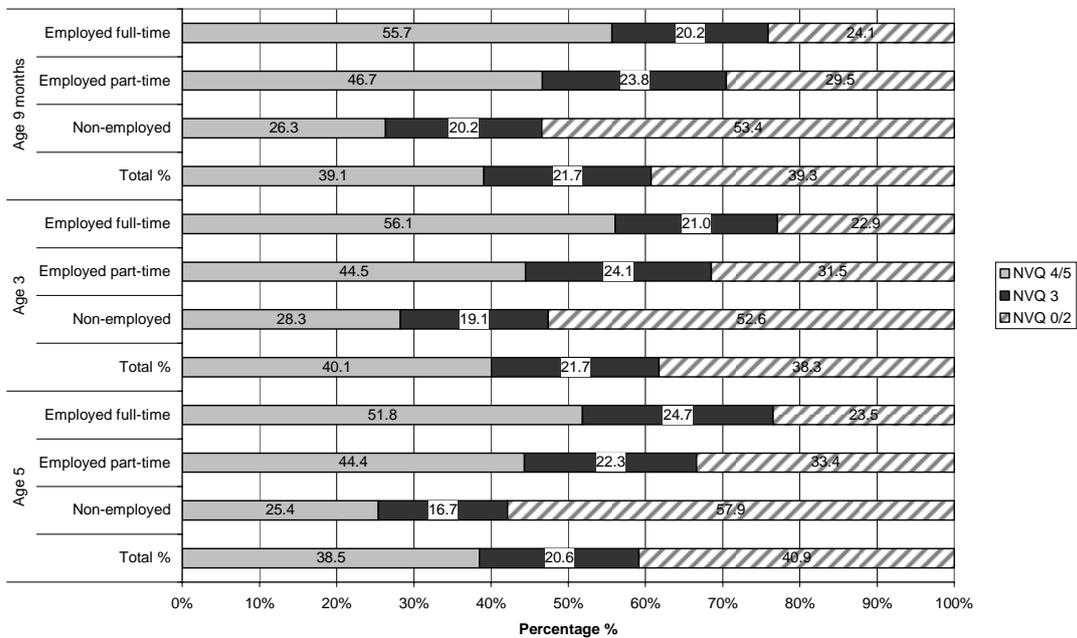
Figure 11.4: UK MCS mothers' economic activity status by educational achievements, at each sweep
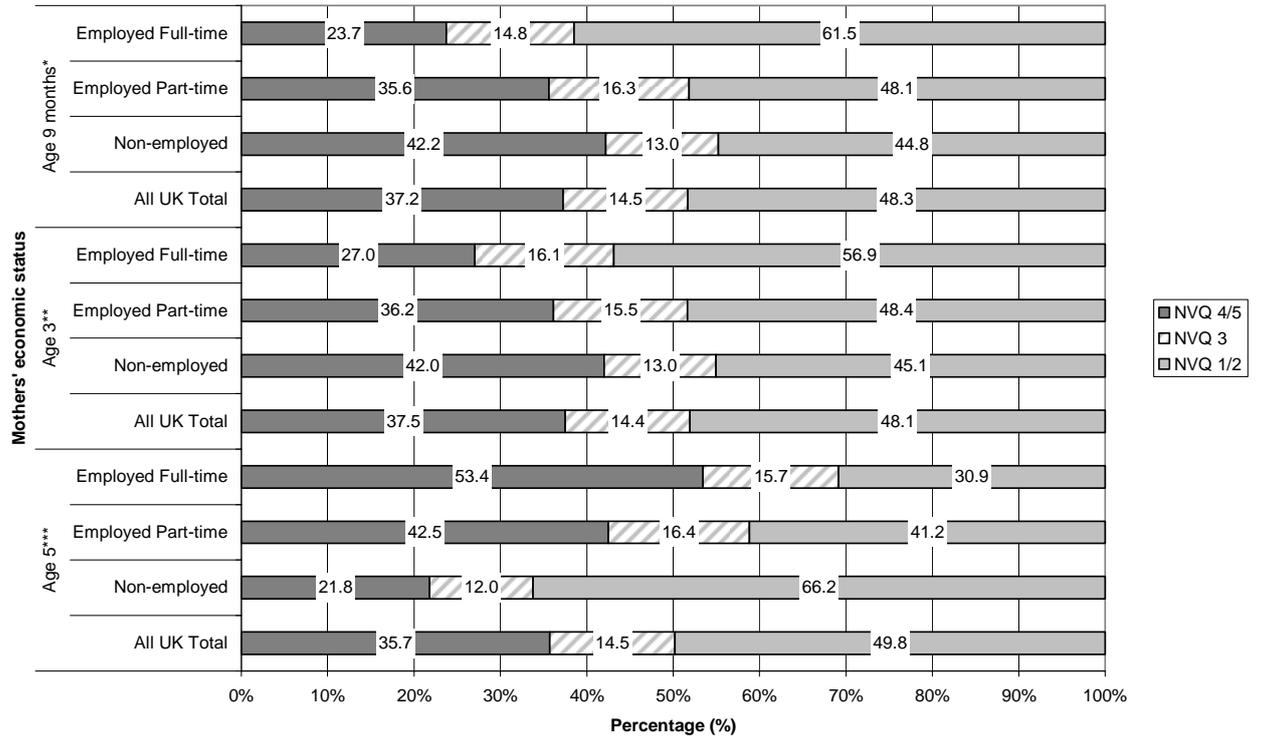
Sample: * All MCS1 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step). F=1607.04, P=0.000 ** All MCS 2 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step). F=2204.76, P=0.000 *** All MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview (excluding any others who completed these interviews). F=106.70, P=0.000. Figure displays weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight2*). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.4: Mothers' economic activity status by number of children living in household at MCS 3 in Scotland

Mothers' economic activity status	Number of children living in household			
	Cohort child only	Two children	Three or more children	Total %
Currently working full-time	29.0	15.4	8.8	15.7
Currently working part-time	38.1	51.8	40.0	45.4
Looking after family and home	21.9	27.9	46.3	32.8
Not employed and seeking work*	(7.5)	(2.8)	(3.0)	3.7
In education or government training scheme	(3.5)	(2.2)	(1.9)	2.3
Total % **	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	333	886	561	1780
Of current employees				
Works full-time	41.5	22.0	16.2	24.5
Works part-time	58.5	78.0	83.8	75.5
Total %	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N	220	559	252	1031

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview (excluding any others who completed these interviews). This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. * 'Not employed and seeking work' also includes the very small number who had retired. ** self employed included in 'currently working full-time or part-time'.
Table displays weighted percentages (using *weight1*) and unweighted sample numbers.

Table 11.5: Mothers' economic activity status by MCS sweep in Scotland

Mothers' economic activity status	Sweep of MCS – Total %		
	MCS 1	MCS 2	MCS 3
Currently working full-time	15.5	13.9	15.8
Currently working part-time	37.2	45.6	45.4
Looking after family and home	45.5	35.9	32.8
Not employed and seeking work*	(0.5)	2.5	3.7
In education or government training scheme	(1.2)	2.2	2.3
Total % **	100	100	100
Unweighted N	2470	1803	1781

Sample: All MCS 1 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). All MCS 2 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). All MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview (excluding any others who completed these interviews). Unit non-response weight also used. * 'Not employed and seeking work' also includes the very small number who had retired. ** self employed included in 'currently working full-time or part-time'.

Note: At MCS 1 the questions on which these codes are based were in a different section of the questionnaire (childcare section) which we know to have produced slightly different responses from those in the MCS 1 employment section. The main variable used here is NWRK (if not in paid work last week) – at MCS 1.

Table 11.6: UK mothers' economic activity status by number of children living in household at sweep 3

Mothers' economic activity status	Number of children living in household			All UK total
	Cohort child only	Two children	Three or more children	
Currently working full-time	601	1058	516	2175
	25.6	14.2	9.4	14.3
Currently working part-time	959	3315	1720	5994
	43.1	50.9	33.6	43.5
Looking after family and home	555	2103	2942	5600
	22.7	31.3	53.4	37.9
Not employed and seeking work*	128	171	111	410
	6.1	2.5	2.3	3.0
In education or government training scheme	64	91	66	221
	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.4
Total per cent **	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	2307	6738	5355	14400
Weighted observations	*2312*	*6981*	*5202*	*14453*
Sign. (Applied=Yes)				F=109.17, P=0.000
Of those currently employed				
Works full-time	546	940	472	1958
	36.2	21.6	22.0	24.6
Works part-time	902	2979	1522	5403
	63.8	78.4	78.0	75.4
Total per cent	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	1448	3919	1994	7361
Weighted observations	*1468*	*4028*	*1949*	*7445*
				, P=0.000

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview (excluding any others who completed these interviews). This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. * 'Not employed and seeking work' also includes the very small number who had retired. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight2*). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.7: Mothers' economic activity by sweep and by partnership status in Scotland

Mothers' economic activity status	Sweep of MCS – Total %		
	MCS 1	MCS 2	MCS 3
Couple Mothers			
Currently working full-time*	17.0	14.7	16.4
Currently working part-time*	40.0	47.7	48.8
Currently not working	43.0	37.6	34.8
Total % **	100	100	100
Unweighted N	2100	1544	1457
Lone Mothers			
Currently working full-time*	(7.5)	(9.4)	13.1
Currently working part-time*	21.8	34.4	31.1
Currently not working	70.7	56.2	55.8
Total % **	100	100	100
Unweighted N	372	256	324

Sample: All MCS 1 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). All MCS 2 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step). All MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview (excluding any others who completed these interviews). Unit non-response weight also used. * self employed included in 'currently working full-time or part-time'. ** The other categories of not working are missed from the table but cell per cents are based on total sample.

Table 11.8: UK mothers' economic activity status by MCS sweep

Mothers' economic activity status	Sweep of MCS – UK per cent		
	MCS 1	MCS 2	MCS 3
Currently working full-time	2440	2058	2175
	13.0	13.2	14.3
Currently working part-time	5815	5747	5990
	35.0	41.1	43.5
Looking after family and home	9890	6799	5600
	51.1	42.0	37.9
Not employed and seeking work*	101	401	410
	0.4	1.2	3.0
In education or government training scheme	146	225	221
	0.7	1.2	1.4
Total per cent **	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	18392	15230	14396

Sample: All MCS1,2,3 mothers at interview

Table 11.9: Fathers' economic activity status by UK country at MCS 3

Fathers' economic activity status	Country				All UK total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Employee	71.7	73.3	75.5	68.0	72.0
	[70.0,72.9]	[70.2,76.3]	[72.9,78.1]	[64.1,72.1]	[70.4,73.0]
Self-employed	19.2	17.6	16.2	24.9	19.2
	[18.1,20.5]	[15.0,20.5]	[14.3,18.3]	[21.3,28.8]	[18.2,20.2]
Non-employed	9.0	9.2	8.4	7.1	8.9
	[8.4,10.2]	[7.2,11.2]	[6.5,10.2]	[5.2,9.1]	[8.3,9.9]
Total per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	6459	1474	1275	1027	10235
Sign. (Applied=Yes)					F=3.73, P=0.001
*Of those currently employee or self employed**					
Works full-time	93.6	94.4	94.3	95.7	93.8
	[93.0,94.5]	[93.1,95.4]	[92.9,95.5]	[94.2,96.8]	[93.3,94.6]
Works part-time	6.4	5.6	5.7	4.4	6.2
	[5.5, 7.0]	[4.6, 6.9]	[4.5, 7.1]	[3.2, 5.8]	[5.4, 6.7]
Total per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample size	5726	1299	1157	946	9128
					, P=0.066

Sample: All MCS 3 fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any fathers who were eligible but not interviewed (approximately 1,225 cases) and any mothers or grandparents who completed the interview. *Results are shown for those currently employed or self-employed and who provided hours of work. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight1* within country and *weight2* for All UK total). Unit non-response weight also used.

Figure 11.5: Employed fathers' NS-SEC status by highest educational qualification at MCS 3 in Scotland
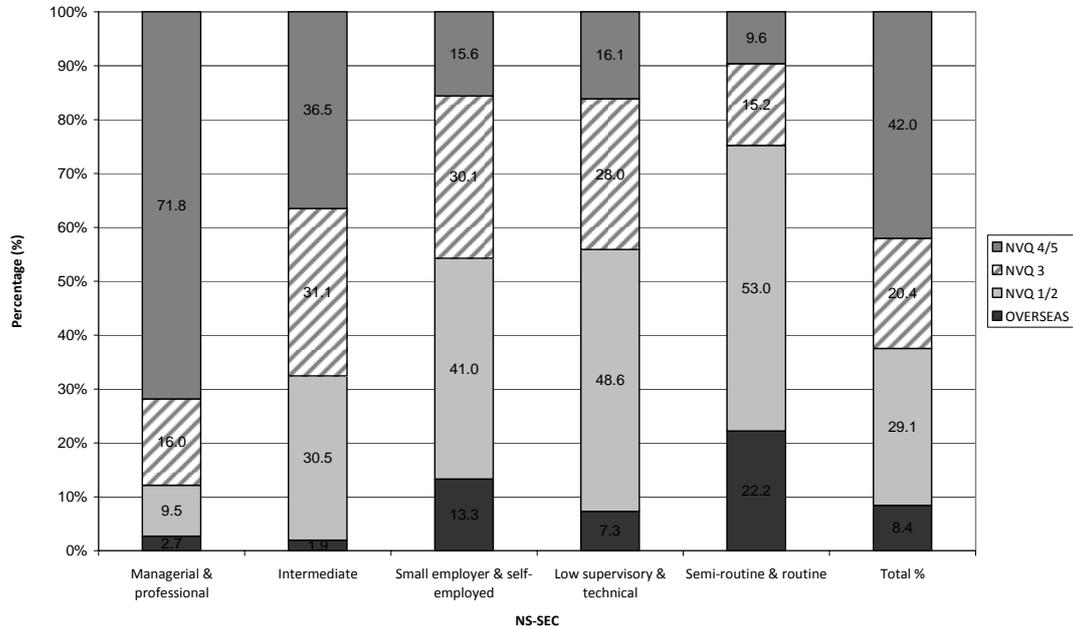

Figure 11.6: UK employed fathers' NS-SEC status by highest educational qualification at sweep 3
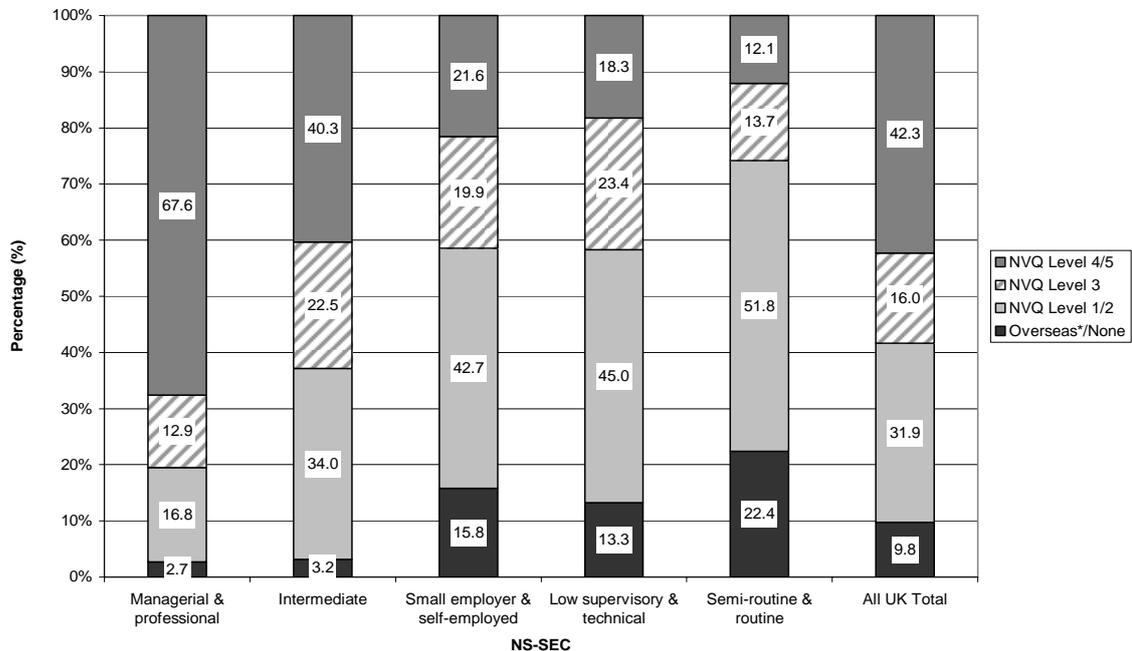
Sample: All MCS 3 fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This figure excludes any fathers who were eligible but not interviewed (approximately 1,225 cases) and any mothers or grandparents who completed the interview. Figure displays weighted percentages (using *weight2*). Unit non-response weight also used.
F=106.51, P>F=0.066

**Figure 11.7: Changes in fathers' employment status when child aged 3 to 5 in Scotland**
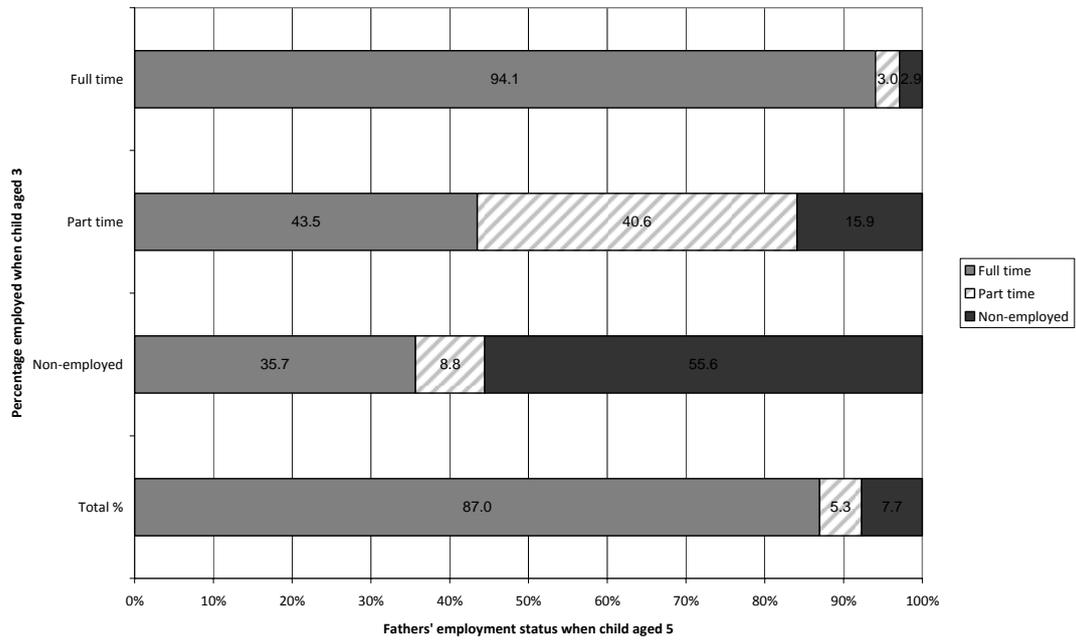
Table 11.10: Parents' partnership and economic status by UK country at MCS3

Parents' partnership and economic status	Country				All UK total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Both employed full-time	10.1	13.1	10.7	15.3	10.5
	[9.2,11.0]	[11.7,14.8]	[9.1,13.2]	[13.3,18.1]	[9.7,11.4]
Both employed, father ft and mother pt	34.6	35.4	35.4	32.1	34.5
	[32.5,35.8]	[32.5,38.8]	[33.0,38.9]	[29.5,35.9]	[32.8,35.6]
Both employed, father pt and mother ft	2.6	2.9	2.7	(2.2)	2.6
	[2.2, 3.0]	[2.1, 3.9]	[2.1, 3.7]	[1.6, 3.1]	[2.3, 2.9]
Mother employed, father not employed	2.2	2.1	2.0	(1.5)	2.1
	[1.9, 2.6]	[1.6, 2.8]	[1.4, 2.9]	[1.1, 2.3]	[2.0, 2.5]
Father employed, mother not employed	24.2	19.7	21.7	20.9	23.6
	[23.1,25.5]	[18.1,21.4]	[19.4,24.5]	[18.7,23.6]	[22.6,24.8]
Both not employed	4.7	5.4	4.6	3.5	4.7
	[4.3, 5.4]	[4.1, 6.9]	[3.4, 5.8]	[2.4, 4.8]	[4.3, 5.3]
Lone parent employed	9.0	8.4	9.8	9.8	9.1
	[8.3, 9.9]	[7.1, 9.8]	[8.3, 11.5]	[8.3, 11.5]	[8.5, 9.8]
Lone parent not employed	12.7	13.1	13.1	14.6	12.9
	[11.6,14.0]	[10.8,15.3]	[10.2,14.7]	[11.4,16.6]	[11.9,13.9]
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample sizes	8086	1905	1585	1331	12907
					P=0.001

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers and fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers or fathers who were eligible but not interviewed (approximately 50 mothers and 1,225 fathers) and any others who answered the main or partner interview. Mothers who were on leave are counted as 'employed'. 'Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using weight1 within country and *weight2* for ALL UK). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.11: Employed mothers working atypical hours on a weekly basis by NS-SEC at MCS 3 in Scotland

Mothers' atypical working patterns	Mothers' NS-SEC					
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer & self-employed	Low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	Total %
Works after 6pm	35.7 [31.2,40.4]	17.3 [13.2,22.3]	(37.9) [27.1,49.9]	(34.0) [21.4,49.4]	45.6 [39.5,51.8]	34.4 [31.6,37.4]
Works nights	8.6 [6.2, 12.0]	(6.0) [3.8, 9.6]	(5.1) [1.7, 14.3]	(12.1) [5.5,24.5]	16.8 [12.7,21.8]	10.3 [8.6, 12.4]
Works Saturdays	11.4 [8.5, 15.1]	14.6 [10.5,20.0]	(32.9) [21.6,46.5]	(35.0) [21.4,51.6]	39.7 [34.4,45.2]	22.6 [19.6,25.9]
Works Sundays	8.9 [6.5, 12.1]	(7.9) [4.8, 12.7]	(12.9) [6.2,24.9]	(28.7) [15.4,47.0]	28.0 [22.9,33.8]	15.3 [12.8,18.1]
Works at any atypical time (any of the above)	39.8 [35.1,44.5]	22.7 [18.1,28.1]	55.3 [40.5,69.3]	(51.1) [34.6,67.3]	65.0 [58.5,70.9]	44.6 [41.1,48.1]
Maximum unweighted N	419	246	65	37	302	1069

Sample: All employed MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. Columns do not add up to 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed. Table displays weighted percentages (using *weight1*) and unweighted sample numbers. Mothers included if they said they worked at these times on a weekly basis.

Table 11.12: UK employed mothers working atypical hours on a weekly basis by NS-SEC at sweep 3

Mothers' atypical working patterns	Mothers' NS-SEC					All UK total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer & self-employed	Low supervisory & technical	Semi-routine & routine	
Works after 6pm	1037	302	259	144	792	2534
	36.6	17.9	43.7	45.4	36.1	33.2
						, P=0.000
Works nights	292	101	60	70	291	814
	10.0	5.4	9.8	20.3	13.6	10.4
						, P=0.000
Works Saturdays	429	218	200	118	703	1668
	14.6	12.5	31.3	35.7	31.1	21.0
						, P=0.000
Works Sundays	323	117	81	91	498	1110
	11.3	6.1	12.9	27.9	21.6	13.8
						, P=0.000
Works at any atypical time (any of the above)	1193	416	342	190	1176	3317
	42.1	24.4	56.6	59.7	53.2	43.2
						, P=0.000
Maximum unweighted sample size	2871	1728	620	323	2207	7749

Sample: All employed MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. Columns do not add up to 100 per cent as multiple responses allowed. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight2*). Unit non-response weight also used.
Mothers included if they said they worked at these times on a weekly basis.

Table 11.13: Percentage of employed mothers in each UK country who reported using at MCS 3 statutory arrangements

Flexible working arrangements	Country				All UK total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Time off for family emergencies	38.5	40.8	40.9	38.5	38.9
	[36.9,40.3]	[37.6,44.2]	[38.1,43.9]	[34.8,42.6]	[37.5,40.4]
					P=0.458
Maternity leave	34.3	37.2	38.0	46.3	35.4
	[32.2,35.6]	[34.2,40.5]	[34.4,42.2]	[42.3,50.5]	[33.6,36.5]
					P=0.000
Adoptive leave	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
	[0.1, 0.5]	[0.01, 0.5]	[0.01, 0.8]	[0.0, 0.3]	[0.1, 0.4]
					P=0.643
Parental leave	4.3	3.6	6.2	(3.0)	4.4
	[3.8, 5.2]	[2.7, 4.8]	[4.7, 7.9]	[2.0, 4.5]	[4.0, 5.1]
					P=0.006
Maximum unweighted sample sizes	4284	1133	1030	840	7287

Question: Which if any of these arrangements have you made use of in your current job?
Note Sample: All employee MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any grandparents or fathers who answered these questions. This table is based only on mothers who were employed, therefore does not include self-employed mothers. Employees were asked 'which, if any, of these arrangements have you made use of in your current main job?'. *Workplace nursery or crèche also includes other nurseries supported by employer and help with finding childcare facilities away from the workplace. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight2) and weight 1 for within-country columns of Table 11.13*. Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.14: Percentage of employed mothers in each NS-SEC group who reported at MCS 3 they were using statutory arrangements in Scotland

Flexible working arrangements	Mothers' NS-SEC				
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer/self-employed/low supervisory/technical	Semi-routine & routine	Total %
Time off for family emergencies	46.6 [41.8,51.4]	45.7 [39.6,52.0]	(47.4) [34.1,61.1]	27.8 [23.6,32.4]	40.5 [37.5,43.5]
Maternity leave	51.2 [45.8,56.4]	39.9 34.4,45.7]	(42.1) [26.1,59.9]	15.2 [11.4,20.0]	36.7 [33.1,40.4]
Adoptive leave	(0.3) [0.04,2.0]	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1) [0.02, 0.8]
Parental leave	9.7 [7.0,13.4]	(6.5) [3.9, 10.5]	(4.6) [1.2, 16.7]	(1.4) [0.5, 3.9]	6.1 [4.7, 7.9]
Maximum unweighted N	406	246	42	301	995

Question: Which if any of these arrangements have you made use of in your current job?
Note: All employee MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any grandparents or fathers who answered these questions. This table is based only on mothers who were employed, therefore does not include self-employed mothers. Employees were asked 'which, if any, of these arrangements have you made use of in your current main job?'. Table displays weighted percentages (using *weight1*) and unweighted sample numbers.

Table 11.15: Percentage of UK employed mothers in each NS-SEC group who reported using flexible working patterns at MCS3

Flexible working arrangements	NS-SEC				All UK total
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer/self-employed/low supervisory/technical	Semi-routine & routine	
Financial help with childcare vouchers	275	105	11	50	441
	11.7	6.6	(3.3)	2.8	7.2
					P>F=0.000
Workplace nursery or crèche*	132	59	7	36	234
	5.5	3.9	(2.3)	1.8	3.8
					P=0.000
Care for child after school hours or during school holidays	181	98	19	99	397
	7.2	5.3	(5.0)	4.8	5.9
					P=0.017
Time off for family emergencies	1277	756	126	595	2754
	46.1	42.9	35.0	26.0	38.5
					P =0.000
Career breaks for personal reasons	82	63	11	39	195
	2.9	3.7	(2.5)	1.5	2.6
					P=0.000
Maternity leave	1329	657	120	404	2510
	47.8	36.5	31.8	16.0	34.3
					P=0.000
Adoptive leave	4	2	0	5	11
	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)
					P=0.871
Parental leave	165	87	14	40	306
	6.2	5.1	(4.4)	1.6	4.4
					P=0.000
Job-sharing	280	179	15	52	526
	10.5	9.9	(3.4)	2.1	7.4
					P>F=0.000
Working at or from home occasionally	675	180	25	32	912
	26.5	11.5	(7.7)	1.5	14.0
					P=0.000
School term-time contracts	166	143	30	196	535
	6.9	8.9	(7.5)	9.5	8.2
					P=0.040
Telephone to use for family reasons	819	488	87	344	1738
	30.1	27.6	25.2	15.0	24.6
					P=0.000
None of these	496	472	146	1097	2211
	18.1	28.2	38.1	50.1	31.6
					P=0.000
Maximum unweighted sample sizes	2701	1728	369	2207	7005

Table 11.16: Percentage of employed mothers by country who reported using at MCS 3 non-statutory flexible arrangements

Flexible working arrangements	Country				All UK total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Financial help with childcare vouchers	8.1	4.1	5.5	(3.2)	7.4
	[7.1, 9.0]	[3.1, 5.5]	[3.9, 7.7]	[2.1, 5.0]	[6.6,8.2]
					P=0.000
Workplace nursery or crèche*	4.2	3.3	(2.3)	(1.6)	3.9
	[3.6, 5.0]	[2.5, 4.4]	[1.6, 3.4]	[0.9, 3.0]	[3.4,4.6]
					P=0.000
Care for child after school hours or during school holidays	6.2	6.9	3.9	4.2	5.8
	[5.5, 6.9]	[5.2, 9.2]	[2.6, 5.8]	[2.5, 7.1]	[5.3,6.5]
					P=0.070
Career breaks for personal reasons	2.5	(2.8)	(3.4)	5.8	2.7
	[2.0, 3.0]	[1.9, 4.1]	[2.5, 4.8]	[4.2, 7.8]	[2.3,3.1]
					P=0.000
Job-sharing	7.0	8.3	10.2	6.3	7.4
	[6.0,8.0]	[6.7,10.2]	[8.2,12.7]	[5.6,8.7]	[5.5,8.2]
					P=0.016
Working at or from home occasionally	15.1	11.8	11.0	9.3	14.2
	[13.6,16.6]	[9.6,14.7]	[8.4,14.5]	[7.1,12.4]	[3.1,15.6]
					, P=0.000
School term-time contracts	8.6	6.1	6.1	5.7	8.1
	[7.8,9.6]	[4.8,7.8]	[4.7,7.9]	[4.0,8.2]	[5.3,8.9]
					, P=0.004
Telephone to use for family reasons	24.2	25.8	28.7	25.0	24.9
	[22.6,25.8]	[23.1,28.8]	[25.8,31.8]	[23.8,28.8]	[23.4,26.2]
					P=0.089
None of these non-statutory or statutory arrangements	30.9	30.9	31.5	31.5	30.9
	[29.2,32.9]	[28.0,33.7]	[27.9,35.2]	[27.2,35.8]	[29.7,32.6]
					P=0.982
Maximum unweighted sample sizes	4284	1133	1030	840	7287

Question: Which if any of these arrangements have you made use of in your current job?
Notes. Sample: All employee MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any grandparents or fathers who answered these questions. This table is based only on mothers who were employed, therefore does not include self-employed mothers. Employees were asked 'which, if any, of these arrangements have you made use of in your current main job?'. *Workplace nursery or crèche also includes other nurseries supported by employer and help with finding childcare facilities away from the workplace. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight2 ore weight 1 for within-country columns of Table 11.15*). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.17: Percentage of employed mothers in each NS-SEC group who reported using non-statutory flexible working arrangements and provisions at MCS 3 in Scotland

Flexible working arrangements	Mothers' NS-SEC				
	Managerial & professional	Intermediate	Small employer/self-employed/low supervisory/technical	Semi-routine & routine	Total %
Financial help with childcare vouchers	9.0 [6.1, 13.2]	(5.1) [2.9, 8.8]	(0.0)	(0.4) [0.06,2.9]	5.0 [3.4,7.2]
Workplace nursery or crèche*	(3.0) [1.7,5.4]	(2.3) [1.0,5.2]	(2.7) [0.4,16.6]	(0.7) [0.2,2.6]	(2.1) [1.4,3.1]
Care for child after school hours or during school holiday	(5.0) [2.5,9.9]	(3.8) [1.7,8.4]	(10.7) [4.1,24.9]	(1.8) [0.9,3.8]	4.0 [2.6,6.0]
Career breaks for personal reasons	(3.1) [1.8,5.4]	(5.4) [3.0,9.4]	(2.8) [0.7,10.6]	(1.9) [0.8,4.6]	3.3 [2.3,4.6]
Job-sharing	15.9 [12.8,19.6]	(11.5) [7.9,16.4]	(13.2) [5.9,26.9]	(1.9) [0.9,4.2]	10.3 [8.3,12.7]
Working at or from home occasionally	20.6 [15.6,26.7]	(8.8) [5.5,13.8]	(2.6) [0.4,16.4]	(0.7) [0.2,1.9]	10.6 [8.0,14.1]
School term-time contracts	(5.4) [3.7,8.0]	(5.3) [3.1,8.7]	(5.5) [1.5,18.3]	(7.7) [5.3,11.2]	6.1 [4.7,8.0]
Telephone to use for family reasons	32.4 [28.1,37.0]	29.3 [24.4,34.7]	(54.6) [37.9,70.2]	18.6 [14.5,23.4]	28.3 [25.5,31.1]
None of the statutory or non-statutory arrangements used	19.1 [15.8,22.9]	24.9 [20.3,30.1]	(28.4) [16.2,44.8]	55.3 [49.3,61.0]	32.3 [28.7,36.1]
Maximum unweighted N	**406**	**246**	**42**	**301**	**995**

Question: Which if any of these arrangements have you made use of in your current job?
Notes. Sample: All employee MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any grandparents or fathers who answered these questions. This table is based only on mothers who were employed, therefore does not include self-employed mothers. Employees were asked 'which, if any, of these arrangements have you made use of in your current main job?'. *Workplace nursery or crèche also includes other nurseries supported by employer and help with finding childcare facilities away from the workplace. Table displays weighted percentages (using *weight1*) and unweighted sample numbers.

Table 11.18: Non-employed MCS3 mothers' reasons for not looking for paid employment by UK country

Reasons why not looking for work	Country				All UK total	
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
No jobs in right places for me	6.2 [5.4, 7.4]	5.2 [3.9,7.1]	(4.5) [3.1, 6.9]	(1.8) [0.9,3.7]	5.8 [4.7,6.3]	P=0.000
No jobs with right hours for me	14.5 [13.5,16.2]	12.3 [10.2,15.1]	10.8 [8.2,14.4]	(6.3) [4.3,8.9]	13.7 [11.9,14.0]	P=0.000
No jobs available to me	2.1 [1.8,2.9]	(1.5) [0.8, 2.8]	(0.9) [0.3,2.3]	(1.3) [0.5,2.7]	2.0 [0.5,2.7]	P=0.197
In full-time education	2.7 [2.3, 3.4]	5.7 [4.3, 7.4]	6.8 [4.9,9.3]	(2.2) [1.2, 3.9]	3.2 [3.1, 4.1]	P=0.000
On a training course	2.8 [2.2, 3.4]	(2.9) [1.9, 4.3]	(3.2) [1.9, 5.4]	(1.0) [0.5, 2.0]	2.8 [2.2, 3.1]	, P=0.044
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	6.2 [5.4, 7.4]	6.6 [4.9, 8.8]	(5.8) [4.1, 7.8]	(3.6) [2.4, 5.4]	6.0 [5.3, 6.7]	P=0.069
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	3.0 [2.3, 3.8]	(3.2) [2.2, 4.9]	(2.9) [1.7, 5.3]	(2.6) [1.4, 4.4]	2.9 [2.5, 3.6]	P=0.943
I cannot work because of poor health	4.7 [4.0, 5.7]	8.0 [6.2, 10.9]	9.2 [6.0, 12.3]	6.0 [3.7, 8.5]	5.3 [5.1, 6.5]	P=0.000
I prefer not to work	4.7 [3.9, 5.8]	(2.0) [1.2, 3.2]	(3.9) [2.6, 6.2]	(2.7) [1.6, 4.7]	4.4 [3.4, 4.7]	P=0.008
Prefer to be at home with the family rather than working	50.9 [47.8,53.0]	41.2 [37.1,45.6]	48.3 [44.4,54.2]	63.0 [57.1,69.2]	50.8 [48.7,52.7]	P=0.000
I prefer to look after my children myself	54.8 [52.0,56.9]	46.1 [41.5,50.8]	49.9 [45.3,56.0]	40.5 [35.9,46.3]	53.4 [49.2,53.1]	P=0.000
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	8.0 [7.2, 9.1]	9.7 [7.4, 12.9]	8.3 [6.3,11.7]	7.9 [6.1,10.8]	8.1 [7.6, 9.3]	P=0.598
I cannot find suitable childcare	3.3 [2.8, 4.2]	(3.9) [2.7, 5.8]	(3.0) [2.0, 4.8]	(2.4) [1.4, 4.4]	3.2 [2.9, 3.9]	P=0.598
My husband/partner disapproves	1.9 [1.4, 2.4]	(0.4) [0.1, 1.5]	(0.7)]0.3, 1.2]	(0.2) [0.03,1.0]	1.6 [1.0, 1.7]	, P=0.000
I have a new baby	8.3 [7.3, 9.4]	8.7 [6.7,11.7]	6.7 [4.8, 9.5]	(4.8) [3.1, 7.4]	8.1 [7.0, 8.6]	P=0.055
Maximum unweighted sample sizes	3364	699	513	515	5091	

Multi-coded reasons
Sample: All MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who were looking after the family and home or taking part in an apprenticeship course or in education; and were not currently looking for paid work. This table excludes any grandparents or fathers who answered these questions. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight1* for within country and *weight2* for ALL UK). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.19: Non-employed MCS3 mothers' reasons for not looking for paid employment by income poverty status in Scotland

Reasons why not looking for work	Income poverty status		Scotland total
	Above 60% median income	Below 60% median income	
No jobs in right places for me	(6.3) [3.7, 10.6]	(3.1) [1.5, 6.2]	(4.7) [3.1, 7.2]
No jobs with right hours for me	13.6 [9.3, 19.4]	(8.5) [5.5, 12.8]	11.1 [8.2, 14.8]
No jobs available to me	(0.9) [0.2, 3.4]	(0.7) [0.2, 4.5]	(0.8) [0.3, 2.5]
In full-time education	(7.5) [4.6, 12.1]	(5.8) [3.3, 9.9]	6.7 [4.6, 9.5]
On a training course	(3.3) [1.8, 5.9]	(3.9) [2.0, 7.8]	(3.6) [2.2, 6.0]
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	(3.6) [1.8, 7.2]	(8.8) [5.9, 13.0]	(6.2) [4.4, 8.6]
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	(2.6) [1.2, 5.8]	(4.2) [2.0, 8.4]	(3.4) [1.9, 5.9]
I cannot work because of poor health	(3.8) [2.1, 6.6]	14.4 [10.4, 19.5]	8.9 [6.6, 12.0]
I prefer not to work	(5.9) [3.6, 9.5]	(1.5) [0.5, 4.2]	(3.7) [2.4, 5.8]
Prefer to be at home with the family rather than working	56.6 [49.7,63.3]	42.5 [36.0,49.3]	49.7 [44.9,54.6]
I prefer to look after my children myself	49.6 [42.5, 56.7]	52.3 [44.5, 60.0]	50.9 [45.4,56.4]
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	(9.1) [6.1, 13.3]	(9.8) [6.3, 15.0]	9.4 [6.9, 12.8]
I cannot find suitable childcare	(1.5) [0.6, 3.6]	(4.5) [2.6, 7.6]	(3.0) [1.9, 4.6]
My husband/partner disapproves	(1.0) [0.3, 3.4]	(0.5) [0.1, 3.2]	(0.8) [0.3, 2.1]
I have a new baby	(7.2) [4.6, 11.1]	(7.9) [4.9, 12.5]	7.5 [5.4, 10.5]
Maximum unweighted sample sizes	240	220	460

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who were looking after the family and home or taking part in an apprenticeship course or in education; and were not currently looking for paid work. This table excludes any grandparents or fathers who answered these questions. Table displays weighted percentages (using *weight1*) and unweighted sample numbers.

Table 11.20: UK non-employed mothers' reasons for not looking for paid employment by income poverty status

Reasons why not looking for work	Income poverty status		All UK total	P value
	Above 60% median income	Below 60% median income		
No jobs in right places for me	130	97	227	P= 0.002
	7.6	4.7	6.1	
No jobs with right hours for me	311	240	551	P= 0.000
	18.0	11.0	14.4	
No jobs available to me	32	42	74	P= 0.780
	1.9	2.1	2.0	
In full-time education	67	90	157	P= 0.731
	3.2	3.4	3.3	
On a training course	55	78	133	P= 0.137
	2.6	3.4	3.0	
My family would lose benefits if I was earning	83	179	262	P= 0.000
	4.7	8.0	6.4	
I am caring for an elderly or ill relative or friend	44	82	126	P= 0.008
	2.1	3.7	2.9	
I cannot work because of poor health	87	173	260	P= 0.000
	3.9	6.7	5.3	
I prefer not to work	112	63	175	P= 0.000
	6.3	2.7	4.5	
Prefer to be at home with the family rather than working	1059	1201	2260	P= 0.000
	54.8	46.1	0.4	
I prefer to look after my children myself	1049	1245	2294	P= 0.039
	56.0	51.7	53.8	
I cannot earn enough to pay for childcare	153	201	354	P= 0.451
	8.2	8.9	8.6	
I cannot find suitable childcare	55	80	135	P= 0.268
	2.8	3.5	3.2	
My husband/partner disapproves	39	20	59	P= 0.000
	2.5	(0.6)	1.6	
I have a new baby	165	191	356	P= 0.806
	8.5	8.2	8.3	
Maximum unweighted sample sizes	1955	2471	4426	

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who were looking after the family and home or taking part in an apprenticeship course or in education; and were not currently looking for paid work. This table excludes any grandparents or fathers who answered these questions. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight1* for within country and *weight2* for ALL UK). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.21: Parents' partnership and economic status when child aged 5 according to their status when child aged 3 in Scotland

Parents' partnership and economic status at age 3	Parents' partnership and economic status at age 5								Total %	Unweighted N
	Both employed full-time	**Both employed, father ft and mother pt**	**Both employed, father pt and mother ft**	**Mother employed, father not employed**	**Father employed, mother not employed**	**Both not employed**	**Lone parent* employed**	**Lone parent* not employed**		
Both employed full-time	66.6	19.6	(4.5)	(2.3)	(1.6)	(0.2)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100	164
Both employed, father ft and mother pt	(6.2)	73.5	(2.9)	(0.7)	11.1	(0.2)	(4.7)	(0.7)	100	432
Both employed, father pt and mother ft	(18.4)	(25.5)	(26.6)	(6.2)	(17.1)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100	28
Mother employed, father not employed	(4.2)	(18.4)	(10.0)	(26.6)	(8.0)	(14.5)	(10.1)	(8.2)	100	36
Father employed, mother not employed	(2.4)	22.5	(0.5)	(1.3)	61.1	(4.7)	(2.5)	(5.0)	100	274
Both not employed	(0.0)	(3.7)	(1.5)	(6.8)	(28.6)	(48.7)	(2.2)	(8.5)	100	49
Lone parent * employed	4.8	7.7	2.8	3.0	1.1	1.7	66.0	13.0	100	86
Lone parent * not employed	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(5.4)	(17.4)	70.3	100	110
Total %	11.7	36.2	2.9	(2.3)	21.4	4.6	10.2	10.7	100	1179

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers and fathers living in Scotland (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers or fathers who were eligible but not interviewed and any grandparents who answered these questions. Mothers who were on leave were counted as employed. Table displays weighted percentages (using *weight1*) and unweighted sample numbers. * Lone parent includes lone mothers and lone fathers

Table 11.22: UK Parents' partnership and economic status when child aged 5 by status when child aged 3

Parents' partnership and economic status at age 3	Parents' partnership and economic status at age 5								Total %	Observations Unweighted Weighted
	Both employed full-time	Both employed, father ft and mother pt	Both employed, father pt and mother ft	Mother employed, father not employed	Father employed, mother not employed	Both not employed	Lone parent* employed	Lone parent* not employed		
Both employed full-time	729	253	37	23	46	3	72	3		1166
	61.5	22.4	3.2	(1.7)	4.0	(0.2)	6.8	(0.1)	100	
Both employed, father ft and mother pt	285	2482	78	48	349	11	150	33		3436
	8.0	71.8	2.4	1.3	10.7	(0.4)	4.5	1.0	100	
Both employed, father pt and mother ft	35	72	87	17	29	4	12	2		258
	16.2	26.7	32.5	(6.1)	(10.1)	(2.1)	(5.3)	(1.0)	100	
Mother employed, father not employed	27	43	22	65	25	23	17	10		232
	(11.7)	19.6	(9.1)	29.8	(7.0)	(9.4)	(8.6)	(4.9)	100	
Father employed, mother not employed	124	610	50	32	1736	109	47	111		2819
	3.6	23.8	1.6	1.0	60.7	3.7	1.9	3.8	100	
Both not employed	7	19	6	35	100	279	10	78		534
	(1.1)	(3.5)	(0.9)	6.4	16.9	53.2	(2.4)	15.6	100	
Lone parent * employed	35	48	9	11	21	5	434	83		646
	5.2	8.2	(1.4)	(1.8)	(3.1)	(0.7)	65.7	13.9	100	
Lone parent * not employed	8	25	0	3	84	51	170	925		1266
	(0.6)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.2)	7.4	4.0	14.7	70.3	100	
All UK total	1250	3552	289	234	2390	485	912	1245		10357
	11.0	36.0	2.7	2.1	23.3	4.4	9.0	11.4	100	

P= 0.000

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers and fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers or fathers who were eligible but not interviewed (approximately 50 mothers and 1,225 fathers) and any grandparents who answered these questions. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using weight1 within country and *weight2* for ALL UK). Unit non-response weight also used.

* Lone parent includes lone mothers and lone fathers

Table 11.23: Whether MCS3 mothers had acquired new qualifications by sweep 3, by UK country

Acquired new qualification since last interview	Country				All UK total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Yes	17.9 [16.7,18.9]	20.3 [18.8,21.9]	14.4 [12.8,16.2]	16.7 [14.8,18.8]	17.6 [16.6,18.4]
No	82.1 [81.1,83.3]	79.7 [78.1,81.2]	85.6 [83.8,87.2]	83.3 [81.2,85.2]	82.4 [81.6,83.4]
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample sizes	8693	2080	1749	1486	14008
					P= 0.000

Sample: All MCS 3 mothers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any mothers who were eligible but not interviewed and any fathers or grandparents who completed the interview. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight1* within country and *weight2* for All UK). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 11.24: Whether MCS3 fathers had acquired new qualifications by sweep 3, by UK country

Acquired new qualification since last interview	Country				All UK total
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Yes	14.5 [13.4,15.8]	17.7 [15.3,20.2]	11.8 [9.8,13.9]	11.1 [9.3,13.2]	14.3 [13.3,15.3]
No	85.5 [84.2,86.6]	82.3 [79.8,84.7]	88.2 [86.1,90.2]	88.9 [86.8,90.7]	85.7 84.7,87.7]
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted sample sizes	5569	1289	1125	879	8862
					P= 0.004

Sample: All MCS 3 fathers (natural, adoptive, foster and step) who completed the main or partner interview. This table excludes any fathers who were eligible but not interviewed (approximately 1,225 cases) and any mothers or grandparents who completed the interview. Table displays unweighted observations, *weighted observations* and weighted percentages in parenthesis (using *weight1* within country and *weight2* for All UK total). Unit non-response weight also used.

Table 12.1: Quintile distribution of modified OECD equivalised weekly net income at MCS 3 in Scotland

Quintiles	Weighted Percentage	[95% CI]]	Mean £ [95% CI]		Observed sample
Bottom	20.0	[17.1,23.2]	123.7	[120.1,127.2]	327
Second	20.0	[17.4,22.9]	228.2	[225.7,230.6]	340
Middle	20.1	[17.6,22.7]	327.3	[324.2,330.4]	358
Fourth	19.9	[18.1,21.9]	452.6	[447.3,457.8]	380
Top	20.0	[15.9,24.8]	723.6	[704.3,742.8]	363
Total %	100	-	371	[345.8,396.2]	1768

Sample: MCS3 main respondents.

Table 12.2: UK Quintile distribution of modified OECD equivalised weekly net family income at MCS 3

Quintiles	Weighted percentages	[95% CI]	Mean £ [95%CI]		Observed sample
Bottom	20	[18.6, 21.5]	120.46	[118.9,121.9]	3400
Second	20	[18.9, 21.1]	216.86	[215.5,218.2]	3298
Middle	20	[19.0, 21.0]	318.50	[317.2,319.8]	2964
Fourth	20	[19.0, 21.1]	443.54	[441.5,445.6]	2901
Top	20	[18.2, 21.9]	734.61	[717.4,751.8]	2665
Total %	100	-	366.75	[354.0,379.5]	15228

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.3: Distribution of equivalised net family income at MCS 3 by UK country of interview per cent

	Bottom		Second		Middle		Fourth		Top		
	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]	N
England	19.9	[18.3,21.6]	19.3	[18.1,20.6]	19.4	[18.3,20.6]	19.8	[18.6,21.1]	21.5	[19.3,23.8]	9746
Wales	21.0	[18.6,23.7]	21.5	[19.6,23.4]	19.0	[17.1,20.9]	22.1	[19.9,24.5]	16.5	[13.9,19.4]	2139
Scotland	19.3	[16.6,22.3]	18.7	[16.5,21.0]	20.2	[18.0,22.7]	19.7	[17.9,21.7]	22.2	[18.0,27.0]	1804
Northern Ireland	20.1	[17.1,23.3]	22.8	[20.5,25.2]	23.6	[21.4,26.1]	18.8	[16.7,21.1]	14.8	[11.3,19.0]	1534
Total	20.0	[18.8,21.2]	20	[19.1,20.9]	20.0	[19.1,20.9]	20.0	[19.1,20.9]	20.0	[18.4,21.6]	15223
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(12) = 92.6430											
Design-based F(7.35, 2857.64) = 2.9720 Pr = 0.004											

Sample: MCS3 main respondents

Table 12.4: Distribution of modified OECD equivalised net family income at MCS3 by mother's age in Scotland

Categories	Quintiles					Unweighted base
	Bottom	**Second**	**Middle**	**Fourth**	**Top**	
Mother's age at MCS3						
Under 26	45.2	32.9	16.0	3.7	2.3	176
26-30	30.4	28.9	22.9	11.0	6.6	291
31-35	15.5	19.9	20.8	23.7	20.2	481
36-40	11.1	13.0	19.3	28.4	28.2	519
41 and above	13.1	13.2	20.1	20.6	33.0	271
Total	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.9	1738
						P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.5: UK distribution of modified OECD equivalised net family income at MCS 3 by mother's age

	Quintiles					Unweighted base	*Weighted base*
	Bottom	**Second**	**Middle**	**Fourth**	**Top**		
Mother's age at MCS 3							
Under 26	48.9	29.5	15.1	5.15	1.4	1565	*2555*
26-30	30.3	28.7	21.2	13.8	6.1	2697	*4455*
31-35	15.7	19.4	23.0	24.1	17.8	4442	*4209*
36-40	10.8	13.3	20.0	24.8	31.2	4114	*2046*
41 and above	11.6	15.9	16.7	21.4	34.3	1995	*14819*
							P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS3 main respondents
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)

Table 12.6: Quintile of modified OECD equivalised net family income at MCS3 by parents' labour-market status in Scotland

	Quintiles					Unweighted base
	Bottom	**Second**	**Middle**	**Fourth**	**Top**	
Couple: Both in work or o n leave	3.7	12.4	25.6	28.9	29.5	925
Couple: Main in work or on leave, partner not in work on leave	(16.9)	(62.4)	(9.3)	(7.5)	(3.8)	33
Couple: Partner in work or on leave, main not in work on leave	13.1	29.5	20.9	17.3	19.2	407
Couple: Both not in work or on leave	81.2	(14.2)	(1.2)	(3.5)		75
Lone parent: In work or on leave	23.1	41.4	22.9	(7.9)	(4.7)	154
Lone parent: Not in work or on leave	84.3	(12.7)		(2.1)	(1.0)	172
Total	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.9	20	1,766
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(28) = 1068.8607						
Design-based F(13.89, 833.41) = 31.6198, Pr = 0.000						

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.7: UK quintile distribution of modified OECD equivalised net family income at MCS 3 by parents' labour-market status

row percentages

Categories	Quintiles					Unweighted base	*Weighted base*
	Bottom	**Second**	**Middle**	**Fourth**	**Top**		
Couple: Both in work or on leave	2.9	10.6	23.7	30.8	31.9	6926	*7094*
Couple: Main in work or on leave, partner not in work nor on leave	27.2	44.0	14.6	6.3	7.8	367	*314*
Couple: Partner in work or on leave, main not in work nor on leave	12.1	31.2	23.3	16.6	16.8	3959	*3925*
Couple: Both not in work nor on leave	74.7	20.0	3.2	1.0	1.03	920	*811*
Lone parent: working	20.0	37.7	25.0	11.9	5.4	1191	*1243*
Lone parent: not working	80.6	16.4	2.0	0.7	0.4	1820	*1753*
							P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS 3 main respondents
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)

Table 12.8: Quintile distribution of equivalised net family income at MCS3 by parents' education in Scotland

Categories	Quintiles					Unweighted base
	Bottom	Second	Middle	Fourth	Top	
Father's education						
NVQ level 1	(11.0)	(39.3)	(29.1)	(7.9)	(12.8)	43
NVQ level 2	10.1	25.1	32.1	23.3	9.5	339
NVQ level 3	(7.2)	20.6	27.4	24.5	20.3	261
NVQ level 4	(2.3)	(5.8)	17.1	30.7	44.1	362
NVQ level 5	(4.3)	(12.3)	(9.6)	25.4	48.3	166
Overseas and other qualifications	(23.7)	(21.9)	(14.4)	(33.7)	(6.2)	35
None of these	39.6	33.5	(13.9)	(7.6)	(5.5)	118
Total	9.8	18.7	22.3	24.0	25.2	**1324**
						P(F)<0.001
Mother's education						
NVQ level 1	(33.8)	(41.2)	(21.4)	(3.6)		62
NVQ level 2	26.0	32.6	21.9	12.2	(7.3)	415
NVQ level 3	14.0	21.9	27.2	24.0	12.9	366
NVQ level 4	6.4	8.4	18.4	30.3	36.4	550
NVQ level 5	(8.9)	(4.9)	(15.3)	24.0	46.9	152
Overseas and other qualifications	41.7	3.2	23.8	24.0	(7.4)	27
None of these	57.5	27.0	(8.8)	(2.7)	(4.0)	164
Total	19.9	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.9	**1736**
						P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.9: UK quintile distribution of equivalised net family income at MCS 3 by parents' education

row percentages

		Quintiles					Unweighted base	*Weighted base*
		Bottom	**Second**	**Middle**	**Fourth**	**Top**		
Father's education	NVQ level 1	15.9	30.4	25.0	19.5	9.2	661	*679*
	NVQ level 2	9.7	21.8	28.9	24.6	15.0	2861	*2914*
	NVQ level 3	8.1	18.4	24.6	29.7	19.2	1620	*1657*
	NVQ level 4	4.0	8.7	18.0	28.0	41.3	2845	*3022*
	NVQ level 5	4.1	7.8	13.8	23.8	50.5	1254	*1285*
	Overseas & other qualifications	22.2	28.8	23.8	14.3	10.8	473	*415*
	None of these	32.6	30.5	18.8	13.5	4.54	1262	*1089*
								P(F)<0.001
Mother's education	NVQ level 1	32.9	32.7	19.1	10.7	4.7	1120	*1131*
	NVQ level 2	22.0	23.4	24.0	20.6	9.9	4050	*4218*
	NVQ level 3	13.7	20.9	25.6	25.2	14.6	2192	*2150*
	NVQ level 4	5.8	10.8	18.0	27.1	38.3	3991	*4140*
	NVQ level 5	6.6	8.3	14.9	20.8	49.3	1128	*1123*
	Overseas & other qualifications	38.1	30.1	18.2	8.3	(5.3)	433	*388*
	None of these	52.5	28.5	12.9	3.9	2.2	1878	*1648*
								P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS3 main (or partner) respondents
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)
Father's education excludes partner respondents who are not fathers of the cohort child, Mother's education excludes main respondents who are not mothers of the cohort child

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Table 12.10: Selected sources of income by quintile of equivalised net family income at MCS 3 in Scotland

Categories	Bottom	Second	Middle	Fourth	Top	N
			Quintiles			
Child tax credit						
No	25.7	15.9	15.5	16.2	26.7	1004
Yes	12.0	25.9	26.3	24.9	10.8	737
Total	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.8	20	1741
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 155.0815						
Design-based F(3.68, 221.02) = 30.1180 Pr = 0.000						
Working tax						
No	21.5	15.9	18.9	20.6	23.1	1439
Yes	13.0	39.4	25.1	16.3	(6.2)	302
Total	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.0	1741
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 122.8806						
Design-based F(3.59, 215.19) = 28.7238 Pr = 0.000						
Income support						
No	17.2	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.0	1663
Yes	76.7	(18.9)	(4.4)			78
Total	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.0	1741
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 177.3300						
Design-based F(2.93, 175.95) = 32.0414 Pr = 0.000						
Housing benefit						
No	17.0	19.9	20.9	21.0	21.2	1646
Yes	67.2	(24.4)	(6.4)	(1.2)	(0.9)	95
Total	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.0	1741
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 170.7970						
Design-based F(2.95, 176.75) = 37.9173 Pr = 0.000						
Disability living/ attendance allowance/ incapacity benefit						
No	19.5	19.5	20.2	20.1	20.7	1645
yes	(26.8)	31.2	(17.7)	(14.9)	(9.5)	96
Total	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.0	1741
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 15.6550						
Design-based F(3.78, 226.51) = 3.3647 Pr = 0.012						

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.11: Selected sources of income by quintile of UK equivalised net family income at MCS 3

Type of benefit	Receipt	Quintiles					Unweighted base	*Weighted base*
		Bottom	**Second**	**Middle**	**Fourth**	**Top**		
Main respondent receiving child tax credit	Yes	13.7	25.0	26.0	23.8	11.4	6552	*6466*
	No	24.9	16.3	15.4	17.4	26.4	8382	*8489*
								P(F)<0.001
Main respondent receiving working tax credit	Yes	14.9	38.5	23.7	16.2	6.6	2883	*2642*
	No	21.2	16.1	19.2	20.7	22.8	12045	*12313*
								P(F)<0.001
Main receiving income support	Yes	70.9	24.8	3.5	0.4	0.4	710	*598*
	No	17.9	19.9	20.7	20.8	20.8	14218	*14357*
								P(F)<0.001
Main receiving housing benefit	Yes	62.3	30.6	6.0	0.7	0.5	971	*874*
	No	17.4	19.4	20.8	21.1	21.2	13957	*41081*
								P(F)<0.001
Main receiving disability living /attendance allowance or incapacity benefit *	Yes	27.4	30.9	21.0	13.5	7.3	940	*873*
	No	19.6	19.4	19.9	20.4	20.7	13988	*114082*
								P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS3 main respondents who have a resident partner
Row percentage weighted by bovwt2 and which also adjusts for unit non-response
* The majority (75.8%) of incapacity benefit recipients also receive disability living or attendance allowance

Table 12.12: Quintile of equivalised net family income in Scotland at MCS 3 by main respondent's reports on managing financially and by life satisfaction

Variable categories	Quintiles					Unweighted Base
	Bottom	Second	Middle	Fourth	Top	
How well would you say you are managing financially these days?						
... Living comfortably,	(3.6)	(6.6)	18.4	26.6	44.7	435
Doing alright,	13.2	23.4	22.4	22.4	18.6	699
Just about getting by,	34.3	25.7	18.5	15.2	(6.3)	446
Finding it quite difficult,	48.2	21.6	(20.8)	(6.0)	(3.5)	125
Or, finding it very difficult?	(48.4)	(37.3)	(11.2)	(2.0)	(1.2)	35
Total	19.9	20.1	20.1	19.9	20.1	1740
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(16) = 472.1731					
	Design-based F(11.34, 680.59) = 28.4136 Pr = 0.000					
Life satisfaction:0-10						
Lowest Up to 6	34.4	28.8	18.2	9.9	8.7	425
Medium 7-8	14.2	18.9	21.4	24.7	20.7	730
High 9-10	14.6	15.5	20.3	21.0	28.6	551
Total	19.4	20.2	20.2	19.9	20.3	1706
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(8) = 166.1884					
	Design-based F(6.79, 407.66) = 18.0121 Pr = 0.000					

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.13: UK quintile of equivalised net family income at MCS 3 by main respondent's reports on managing financially and by life satisfaction

Row percentages with (Column percentages) in parentheses

Categories	Quintiles					N	*Weighted base*
	Bottom	**Second**	**Middle**	**Fourth**	**Top**		
How well would you say you (and your partner) are managing financially these days?							
Living comfortably	5.3 (6.4)	9.7 (11.7)	14.4 (17.3)	24.7 (29.4)	46.0 (54.9)	3435	*3549*
Doing all right	14.2 (27.0)	19.6 (37.1)	23.9 (44.9)	24.4 (45.5)	18.0 (33.5)	5622	*5553*
Just about getting by	30.2 (42.5)	27.3 (38.2)	20.8 (28.9)	14.4 (19.9)	7.2 (9.9)	4128	*4099*
Finding it quite difficult	43.5 (16.9)	25.0 (9.7)	17.5 (6.7)	10.8 (4.11)	3.3 (1.2)	1150	*1135*
Finding it very difficult	50.7 (7.2)	23.4 (3.3)	15.3 (2.1)	7.6 (1.1)	3.0 (0.4)	402	*415*
							P(F)<0.001
Life satisfaction *i.One to 10 scale, 10 is most satisfied*							
Lowest Up to 6	31.4 (43.3)	24.5 (31.7)	19.7 (24.4)	14.6 (17.9)	9.8 (11.9)	3633	*3647*
Medium 7-8	14.4 (32.5)	18.6 (39.6)	21.4 (43.6)	22.9 (45.9)	22.7 (45.3)	5764	*5984*
High 9-10	13.5 (24.2)	17.0 (28.7)	19.7 (31.9)	22.7 (36.2)	27.0 (42.8)	4758	*4752*
							P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS3 main respondents
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)

Table 12.14: Scotland poverty estimate at sweep 3: Band midpoint versus imputed continuous income

	Band midpoint			Interval regression Imputed income		
	[95% CI]	**[95% CI]**	**Unweighted sample**	**Estimate(%)**	**[95% CI]**	**Unweighted sample**
Above 60% median	71.2	[68.8,75.9]	1314	71.2	[67.2,75.0]	1178
Below 60% median	28.2	[24.1,31.2]	454	28.8	[25.0,32.8]	431
Total % ,N	100		1768	100		1609

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.15: UK poverty estimates at sweep 3: Band midpoint versus imputed continuous income

	Band midpoint			Interval regression imputed income		
	Estimate (%)	**[95% CI]**	**Observed sample**	**Estimate (%)**	**[95% CI]**	**Observed sample (weighted)**
Above 'poverty line'	69.3	[67.5 , 71.1]	9031	69.6	[67.8,71.5]	10102
Below 'poverty line''	30.7	[28.9, 32.5]	4586	30.4	[28.5,32.2]	5126
UK total %	100	NA	13617	100	NA	15228

Sample: MCS 3 main respondents
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)

Table 12.16: Prevalence of income poverty at sweep 3 by UK country

UK country	Per cent below the 'poverty line' income (95% CI)		Observed sample below poverty line	Observed base (N)
Northern Ireland	32.6	(29.6,36.7)	519	1534
Scotland	27.7	(24.3,31.2)	466	1804
Wales	31.4	(28.7,34.8)	720	2139
England	30.3	(28.2,32.5)	3420	9746

Sample: MCS3 main respondents.

Table 12.17: Incidence of income poverty by number of children and relationship between parents/carers in the household in Scotland

	Percent above poverty line	Percent below poverty line	Unweighted sample
Number of children in household under 14 yrs old			
One (Cohort member only)	66.9	33.1	413
Two	78.3	21.7	925
Three	71.9	28.1	324
Four or more	48.9	51.1	106
Total	**72.5**	**27.5**	**1768**
		Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(3) = 55.2101	
		Design-based F(2.91, 174.86) = 16.1137 Pr = 0.000	
Relationship between parents/carers in household			
Married	88.7	11.3	1075
Cohabiting	64.4	35.6	364
Lone parent	31.2	68.8	326
Total	**72.4**	**27.6**	**1765**
		Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(2) = 443.9416	
		Design-based F(1.94, 116.32) = 210.5932 Pr = 0.000	

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.18: UK incidence of income poverty by number of children, number of parents and the marital status of couples

		Per cent below 'poverty line'	Observed sample below 'poverty line'	Observed base (N)	Weighted base
Number of children under 14 years old	One (Cohort member only)	30.7	959	3020	*3006*
	Two	23.1	1377	7473	*7617*
	Three	36.2	1377	3371	*3310*
	Four or more	58.0	880	1364	*1252*
				P(F)<0.001	
Partnership status at MCS 3	Married	17.1	1997	9385	*9248*
	Cohabiting	31.8	935	2773	*2887*
	Lone parent	69.8	2183	3021	*3006*
				P(F)<0.001	

Sample: MCS 3 main respondents
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)

Table 12.19: Incidence of poverty at MCS 3 by parent's labour market status, education, mother's age and housing tenure in Scotland

Variables	Percent above 60% median	Percent below 60% median	Unweighted base
Housing tenure			
Own	90.1	9.9	1192
Private rent	46.7	53.3	102
Rent from LA or HA	36.8	63.2	429
Other	(50.4)	(49.6)	40
Total	**72.4**	**27.6**	**1763**
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(3) = 520.8364		
	Design-based F(2.84, 170.35) = 134.7345 Pr = 0.000		
Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents			
Couple: Both in work or o n leave	93.0	7.0	925
Couple: Main in work or on leave, partner not in work on leave	(60.4)	(39.6)	33
Couple: Partner in work or on leave, main not in work on leave	75.5	24.5	407
Couple: Both not in work or on leave	(9.8)	90.2	75
Lone parent: In work or on leave	59.5	40.5	154
Lone parent: Not in work or on leave	(8.5)	91.5	172
Total	**72.5**	**27.5**	**1766**
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(7) = 757.8632		
	Design-based F(6.29, 377.43) = 93.6071 Pr = 0.000		
Mother's education			
NVQ level 1	53.9	(46.1)	62
NVQ level 2	63.4	36.6	421
NVQ level 3	76.2	23.8	371
NVQ level 4	90.7	9.3	559
NVQ level 5	90.0	(10.0)	156
Overseas and other qualifications	(56.8)	(43.2)	28
None of these	28.1	71.9	168
Total	**72.5**	**27.5**	**1765**
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(6) = 323.5116		
Design-based F(5.22		313.11) = 45.2173 Pr = 0.000	
Mother's age at MCS 3			
Under 26	39.1	60.9	177
26-30	60.4	39.6	293
31-35	77.6	22.4	486
36-40	83.6	16.4	530
41 and above	81.5	18.5	282
Total	**72.5**	**27.5**	**1768**
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(4) = 183.1117		
Design-based F(3.26		195.37) = 40.9933 Pr = 0.000	

Father's education			
NVQ level 1	(68.4)	(31.6)	43
NVQ level 2	81.1	18.9	339
NVQ level 3	87.4	(12.6)	261
NVQ level 4	96.4	(3.6)	362
NVQ level 5	90.3	(9.7)	166
Overseas and other qualifications	(72.6)	(27.4)	35
None of these	46.7	53.3	118
Total	**83.7**	**16.3**	**1324**
	Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(6) = 233.3056		
	Design-based F(5.15, 309.26) = 26.3661 Pr = 0.000		

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.20: UK Incidence of income poverty at MCS 3 by parent's labour-market status, education, mother's age and housing tenure

Categories	Per cent below 60%	Observed sample (n)	Unweighted base (N)	*Weighted base*
Combined labour-market status of the main and partner respondents				
Couple: Both in work or on leave	7.4	549	6926	*7094*
Couple: Main in work or on leave, partner not in work nor on leave	51.7	199	367	*314*
Couple: Partner in work or on leave, main not in work nor on leave	27.9	1353	3959	*3925*
Couple: Both not in work nor on leave	89.2	834	920	*811*
Lone parent: working	38.5	488	1191	*1243*
Lone parent: not working	92.4	1693	1820	*1753*
			P(F)<0.001	
Father's education (excluding non-father partner respondent)				
NVQ level 1	30.5	230	661	*679*
NVQ level 2	19.4	609	2861	*2914*
NVQ level 3	16.1	298	1620	*1657*
NVQ level 4	(8.2)	266	2845	*3022*
NVQ level 5	(8.0)	134	1254	*1285*
Overseas and other qualifications	38.3	217	473	*415*
None of these	50.8	685	1262	*1089*
			P(F)<0.001	
Mother's education				
NVQ level 1	49.6	600	1120	*1131*
NVQ level 2	34.1	1483	4050	*4218*
NVQ level 3	24.4	593	2192	*2150*
NVQ level 4	10.5	492	3991	*4140*
NVQ level 5	(10.8)	125	1128	*1123*
Overseas and other qualifications	56.6	271	433	*388*
None of these	69.2	1351	878	*1648*
	P(F)<0.001			
Mother's age at MCS 3				
Under 26	66.0	1045	1565	*1555*
26-30	44.9	1279	2697	*2555*
31-35	25.7	1298	4442	*4455*
36-40				*4209*
41 and above	19.5	431	1995	*2046*
			P(F)<0.001	
Housing tenure				
Own	12.8	1532	9721	*9777*
Rent privately	52.5	761	1322	*1329*
Rent from LA/HA*	68.1	2596	3686	*3605*
Other	46.6	215	419	*407*
			P(F)<0.001	

Sample: MCS 3 main respondents
* LA/HA: Local authority/Housing association
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)

Table 12.21: Poverty rates for families with health problems in Scotland

	Percent above 60% median	Percent below 60% median	Unweighted sample
Whether cm has longstanding illness			
Yes	66.3	33.7	321
No	73.8	26.2	1442
Total	**72.4**	**27.6**	**1763**
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 7.5435			
Design-based F(1.00, 60.00) = 4.1630 Pr = 0.046			
Whether cohort member's illnesses limit activity			
Yes	59.8	40.2	97
No	73.2	26.8	1666
Total	**72.4**	**27.6**	**1763**
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 8.3346			
Design-based F(1.00, 60.00) = 6.5960 Pr = 0.013			
Main or partner has a longstanding illness limiting activity			
No	74.5	25.5	1407
Yes	64.5	35.5	358
Total	**72.4**	**27.6**	**1765**
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(1) = 14.2996			
Design-based F(1.00, 60.00) = 12.3948 Pr = 0.001			

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Table 12.22: UK poverty rates for families with health problems

Categories	Per cent below 'poverty line'	Observed sample-base (N)	*Weighted base*
Whether cohort child has longstanding illness			
Yes	34.6	2979	*2972*
No	29.4	12172	*12145*
			P(F)<0.001
Whether cohort child's illness limits activity (sub-sample of families whose child has a longstanding illness)			
Yes	39.7	949	*894*
No	32.5	2030	*2078*
			P(F)= 0.0004
Main or partner has a longstanding illness limiting activity			
Yes	37.6	3178	*3089*
No	28.6	12002	*12054*
			P(F)<0.001

Sample: MCS 3 main respondents
Responses apply to the first cohort child in a family with twins or triplets
Percentage weighted by weight2 and adjusted for unit non-response (bovwt2)

**Figure 12.1: Percentage of families above or below poverty line at both MCS1 and MCS 3 (n= 1630) in Scotland**
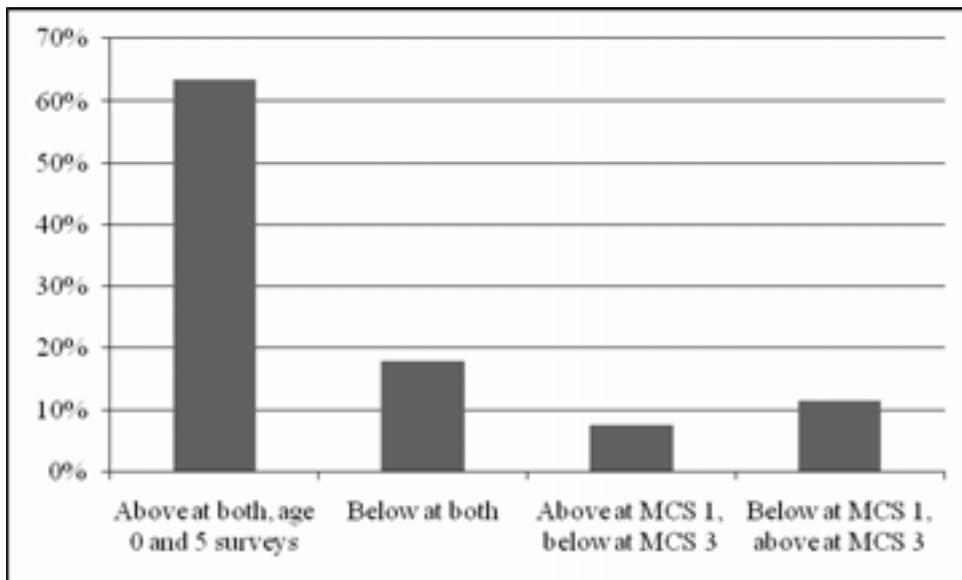
Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Figure 12.2: Percentage of all UK families above or below 60% poverty line at both MCS 1 and MCS 3
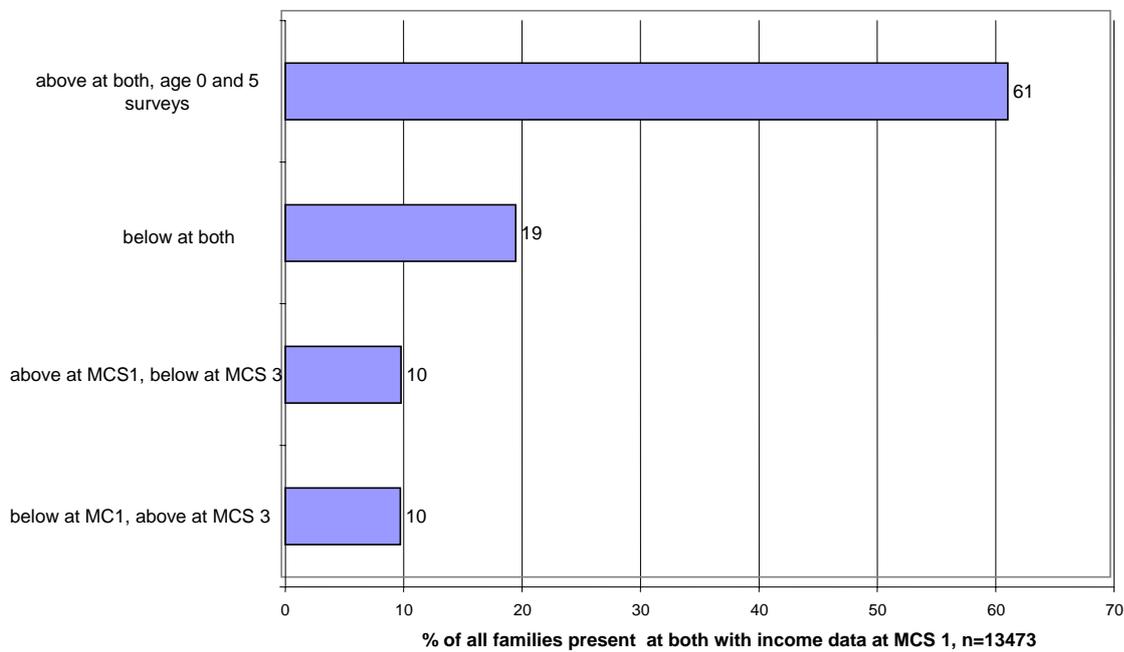

Sample: MCS 3 main respondents also productive at MCS 1.

Figure 12.3: Percentage of families above or below poverty line at both MCS 2 and MCS 3 (n= 1385) in Scotland
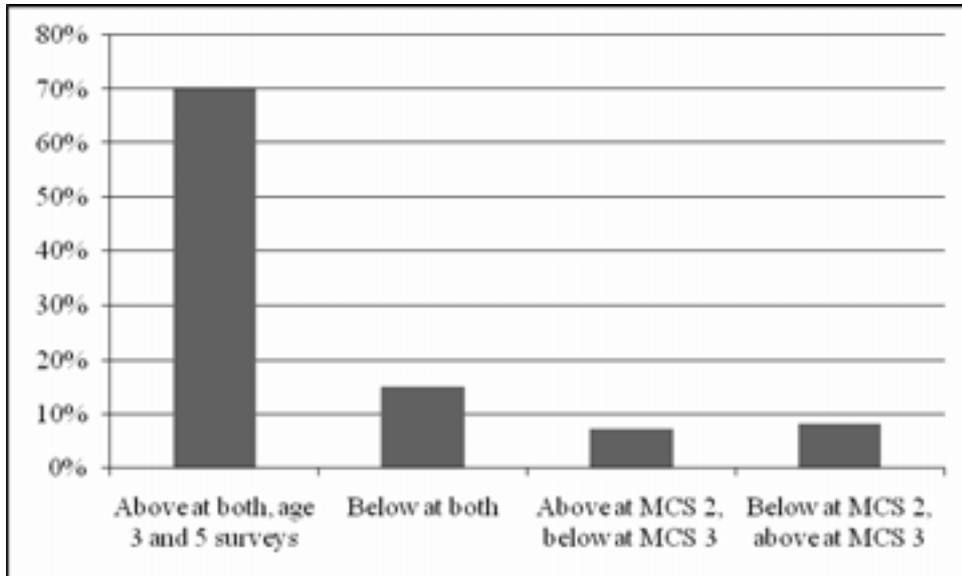
Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS3.

Figure 12.4: Percentage of all UK families above or below 60% poverty line at both MCS 2 and MCS 3
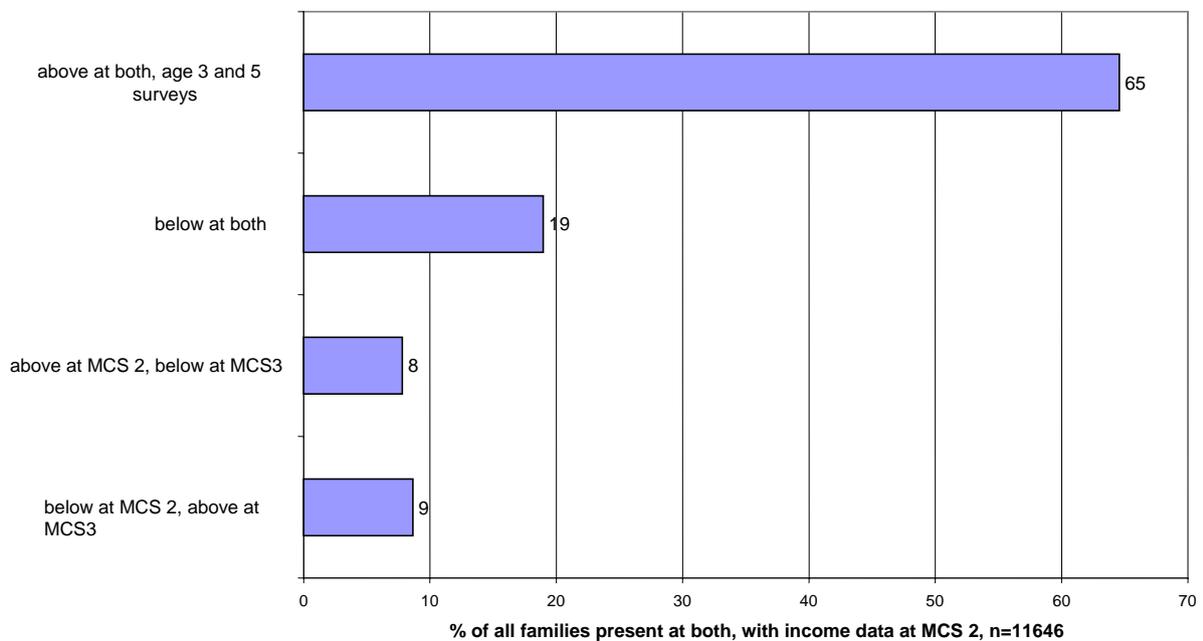
Sample: MCS 3 main respondents also productive at MCS 2.

Table 13.1: Residential mobility between MCS 2 and 3 by UK country of interview at MCS 1

Country of interview	Non mover		Mover		N
	%	CI	%	CI	
England	76.6	[75.3,77.8]	23.4	[22.2,24.7]	9759
Wales	81.1	[79.1,82.9]	18.9	[17.1,20.9]	2143
Scotland	72.4	[70.3,74.5]	27.6	[25.5,29.7]	1804
Northern Ireland	70.3	[62.5,77.1]	29.7	[22.9,37.5]	1535
Total	**75.9**	**[74.6,77.2]**	**24.1**	**[22.8,25.4]**	**15241**
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(3) = 81.6913					
Design-based F(1.50, 582.48) = 5.7681, Pr = 0.007					

Sample: MCS3 main respondents; five families were excluded because their country of interview was unknown.

Table 13.2: Residential mobility between MCS 2 and MCS 3 by family housing tenure at MCS 2 in Scotland

Housing tenure	Not moved (%)	Moved (%)	Unweghted sample
Own	79.1	20.9	1224
Renting privately	37.4	62.6	109
Renting from LA or HA	65.3	34.7	433
Other	(57.7)	(42.3)	42
Total	**72.3**	**27.7**	**1808**
Uncorrected chi2(3) = 116.0670			
Design-based F(2.88, 172.83) = 31.4198 P = 0.0000			

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 13.3: UK residential mobility between MCS 2 and MCS 3 by family tenure at MCS 2

Tenure	Mover % (n)	Base (N)
Own	17.8	9725
Renting privately	51.7	1322
Renting social housing*	27.6	3688
Other	39.4	420
Total	23.7	15155
		P<0.001

Sample: MCS3 main respondents
Notes: Weighted percentages, (unweighted sample numbers), observed base numbers, 91 families were excluded because family tenure was not known, not applicable or the respondent refused to answer, *social housing is renting from a local authority or a housing association Weighting allows for unit non-response at sweep 2.

Table 13.4: Residential mobility between MCS 2 and MCS 3 by type of accommodation at MCS 2 in Scotland

Type of accommodation	Not moved	Moved	Unweighted sample
House or bungalow	75.0	25.0	1422
Flat or maisonette	63.2	36.8	374
Studio, room, bedsit, other answer	(37.4)	(62.6)	10
Total	**72.3**	**27.7**	**1806**
Uncorrected chi2(2) = 26.6025			
Design-based F(1.88, 112.63) = 11.5369, P = 0.0000			

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 13.5: UK residential mobility between MCS 2 and MCS 3 by type of accommodation at MCS 2

Tenure	Mover %(n)	Base (N)
House or bungalow	22.4	13602
Flat or maisonette	33.7	1442
All other*	45.8	79
Total	23.6	15123
	P<0.001	

Sample: MCS3 main respondents*:* Weighted percentages, (unweighted sample numbers), observed base numbers, *All other includes studio flat, rooms or bedsit, etc. 123 families were excluded because type of accommodation was not known, not applicable or the respondent refused to answer. Weighting allows for unit non-response at sweep 2

Table 13.6:   Residential mobility between MCS 2 and MCS 3 by combined labour-market status of the main respondent and partner at MCS 3 in Scotland

	Not moved	Moved	Unweighted sample
Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents			
Couple: Both in work or o n leave	77.3	22.7	944
Couple: Main in work or on leave, partner not in work on leave	(77.4)	(22.6)	33
Couple: Partner in work or on leave, main not in work on leave	73.3	26.7	425
Couple: Both not in work or on leave	55.2	44.8	75
Lone parent: In work or on leave	65.6	34.4	159
Lone parent: Not in work or on leave	57.2	42.8	176
Total	**72.2**	**27.8**	**1812**
Uncorrected chi2(5) = 49.8875			
Design-based F(6.11, 366.66) = 5.8,P = 0.0000			

Sample: MCS3 main and partner respondents in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 13.7: UK Residential mobility between MCS 2 and MCS 3 by combined labour-market status of main respondent and partner at MCS 3

Combined labour-market status	Mover % (n)	Base (N)
Couple - both in work or on leave	18.7	6928
Couple - main in work or on leave, partner not in work nor on leave	23.6	367
Couple - partner in work or on leave, main not in work nor on leave	23.6	3962
Couple - both not in work nor on leave	29.0	921
Lone parent, working	32.7	1193
Lone parent, not working	34.9	1828
Total	23.7	15199
		P<0.001

Notes: Weighted percentages, (unweighted sample numbers), observed base numbers,
Sample: MCS3 main respondents; 47 families were excluded due to partner non-response or there was no parental interview. Weighting allows for unit non-response at sweep 2

Table 13.8: `Good area for raising children?' by UK country of interview at MCS 3

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		N
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	
Excellent	29.8	[27.7,32.0]	35.1	[30.6,39.8]	39.8	[35.6,44.1]	47.6	[42.9,52.3]	34.1	[32.4,35.9]	4541
Good	41.4	[39.8,42.9]	41.0	[38.5,43.6]	37.0	[34.0,40.1]	36.4	[33.0,40.0]	40.1	[38.9,41.3]	6108
Average	21.7	[20.4,23.1]	17.9	[15.4,20.7]	18.1	[15.7,20.9]	12.1	[10.0,14.6]	19.5	[18.4,20.5]	3335
Poor	4.9	[4.3,5.6]	4.7	[3.7,6.0]	3.7	[2.7,5.2]	2.9	[2.1,3.9]	4.5	[4.0,5.0]	820
Very poor	2.2	[1.8,2.6]	1.3	[0.8,2.1]	1.3	[0.7,2.6]	1.0	[0.5,1.9]	1.8	[1.5,2.1]	336
Total	100		100		100		100		100		15140
N	9683		2129		1799		1529				
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(12) = 304.0814											
Design-based F(7.86, 3057.52) = 10.0150 Pr = 0.000											

Sample: MCS3 main respondents.

Table 13.9: 'Good area for raising children?' by combined labour market status of main and partner respondents at MCS 3 in Scotland

Combined labour market status of main and partner respondents	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Unweighted sample
Couple: Both in work or on leave	46.3	39.5	11.7	(2.3)	(0.2)	942
Couple: Main in work or on leave, partner not in work on leave	(24.3)	(36.1)	(35.5)	(4.0)		33
Couple: Partner in work or on leave, main not in work on leave	41.6	35.9	19.2	2.5	0.9	423
Couple: Both not in work or on leave	(12.6)	(28.5)	(36.8)	(14.6)	(7.5)	75
Lone parent: In work or on leave	34.7	31.6	28.9	3.8	1.0	158
Lone parent: Not in work or on leave	20.3	34.7	28.3	(11.4)	(5.3)	176
Total	**39.5**	**36.9**	**18.3**	**4.0**	**1.3**	**1808**
Uncorrected chi2(20) = 231.7922						
Design-based F(14.23, 853.54)= 7.8015 P = 0.0000						

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 13.10: 'Good area for raising children' in UK by combined labour-market status of main respondent and partner at MCS 3

		Whether 'good area for raising children'					
		Excellent	**Good**	**Average**	**Poor**	**Very poor**	**Total % (n)**
Combined labour market	Both in work or on leave	37.8	43.5	15.6	2.2	0.5	100 (6905)
	Main in work or on leave, partner not in work nor on leave	25.9	37.3	27.6	(6.9)	(2.3)	100 (367)
	Partner in work or on leave, main not in work nor on leave	32.6	40.8	20.7	3.9	1.6	100 (3940)
	Both not in work nor on leave	14.8	38.2	30.7	9.5	6.3	100 (913)
	Lone parent, working	26.9	36.8	25.3	6.9	3.7	100 (1189)
	Lone parent, not working	15.2	32.6	33.0	13.1	5.9	100 (1820)
Total		31.4	40.5	20.8	4.8	2.0	100 (15134)
							P<0.001

Sample:MCS3 main respondents
Notes: Weighted percentages, (unweighted sample numbers), observed base numbers, 101 families were excluded because the respondent did not know or refused to answer, and a further 11 families were excluded because the partner was not resident. Weighting allows for unit non-response at sweep 2.

Table 13.11: How "safe you feel this area is" by UK country of interview at MCS 3

	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		Total		N
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	
Very safe	31.4	[29.7,33.2]	39.6	[35.9,43.5]	40.7	[37.2,44.3]	54.7	[51.0,58.4]	33.6	[32.1,35.1]	5184
Fairly safe	54.0	[52.6,55.5]	48.5	[45.6,51.5]	49.3	[46.3,52.3]	39.2	[36.1,42.4]	52.8	[51.5,54.0]	7800
Neither safe nor unsafe	8.7	[8.0,9.4]	7.0	[5.8,8.4]	6.7	[5.4,8.3]	3.4	[2.5,4.7]	8.2	[7.6,8.8]	1261
Fairly unsafe	4.5	[4.0,5.0]	3.8	[2.8,5.1]	2.7	[2.0,3.7]	2.1	[1.4,3.1]	4.2	[3.8,4.6]	687
Very unsafe	1.4	[1.1,1.7]	1.1	[0.7,1.7]	0.5	[0.3,1.1]	0.6	[0.3,1.2]	1.3	[1.1,1.5]	213
Total	**100**		**100**		**100**		**100**		**100**		**15145**
N	9688		2129		1799		1529				

Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(12) = 206.8339

Design-based F(8.46, 3291.13) = 19.3093, Pr = 0.000

Sample: MCS3 main respondents in Scotland at MCS1

Table 14.1: Mothers' attendance at religious services in Scotland

Religion main	How often attends religious services					N
	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Rarely or never	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Protestant	16.6	12.0	15.4	56.0	100	523
Catholic	34.1	13.2	11.5	41.2	100	324
Christian - no denom and Other	(22.3)	(5.6)	(10.8)	61.3	100	118
Hindu	(0)	(0)	(0)	(100)	100	2
Jew	(0)	(0)	(100)	(0)	100	1
Muslim	(17.0)	(17.0)	(29.8)	(36.2)	100	13
Sikh	(38.3)	(23.4)	(38.3)	(0)	100	3
Buddhist	(0)	(100)	(0)	(0)	100	1
Other	(45.1)	(27.5)	(0)	(27.5)	100	3
Total	22.7	11.8	13.9	51.6	100	988
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(24) = 71.6337						
Design-based F(11.60	695.78) = 3.0842 Pr = 0.000					

Sample: All MCS3 mothers in Scotland at MCS1.

Figure 14.1: Religious participation of UK mothers
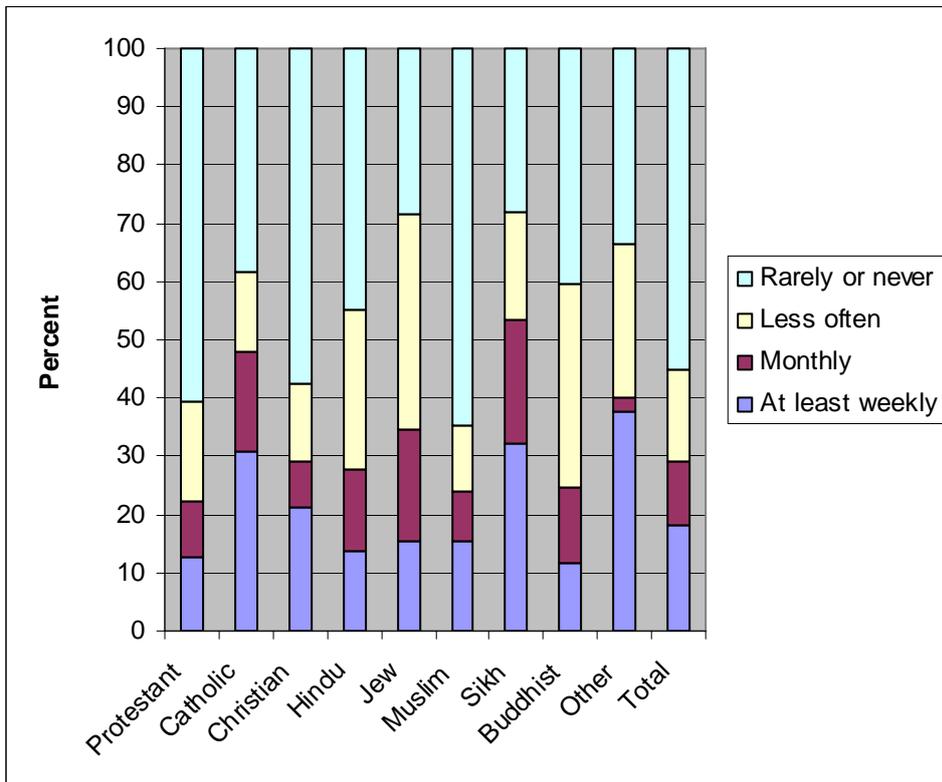
Sample: All MCS3 mothers.

Table 14.2: Mother's NS-SEC and religious affiliation in Scotland

NS-SEC 5 classes highest of main or partner	None	Protestant	Catholic	Christian - no denom and Other	Hindu	Jew	Muslim	Sikh	Buddhist	Other	Total	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Managers and prof.	33.6	38.6	19.5	7.3	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)		(0.2)	(0.2)	100	724
Intermediate	45.4	29.8	14.1	(10.3)			(0)			(0.4)	100	203
Small employers & self-employed	42.6	32.3	(13.9)	(9.5)			(1.7)				100	87
Lower supervisory & technical	48.6	32.9	(14.7)	(3.9)							100	115
Semi-routine and routine	52.3	23.2	16.8	(5.6)	(0.5)		(1.2)	(0.5)			100	282
Total	40.4	33.7	17.5	7.3	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	100	1,411
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(36) = 67.8889												
Design-based F(14.69	881.52) = 2.3693 Pr = 0.003											

Sample: All MCS3 mothers in Scotland at MCS1.

Table 14.3: UK mother's NS-SEC and religious affiliation

| Religion	Managerial and Professional	Intermediate	Small employer/ self-employed	Lower support and technical	Semi-routine and routine	Total
None	32.7	41.1	35.5	46.3	47.5	37.4
	1676	561	380	368	915	3900
Protestant	38.6	33.7	33.7	30.5	25.0	34.7
	1915	479	345	250	498	3487
Catholic	12.6	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.3	11.7
	803	224	153	115	297	1592
Christian	11.9	9.9	10.0	7.5	9.4	10.7
	611	145	110	61	181	1108
Hindu	1.1	(1.2)	(1.4)	(0.7)	1.6	1.2
	81	29	24	12	43	189
Jew	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.3)
	18	5	1	2	3	29
Muslim	1.6	1.8	7.3	3.4	4.9	2.9
	130	44	159	60	175	568
Sikh	0.6	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.4)	0.9	0.7
	41	14	15	5	32	107
Buddhist	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)		(0.1)	(0.2)
	12	2	2		3	19
Other	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)		(0.2)
	16	2	5	2		25
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
	5303	1505	1194	875	2147	11024
					F=9.47, P>F = 0.000	

Sample: All MCS3 mothers.

Table 14.4: Mother's NS-SEC and attending religious services in Scotland

Religion main	How often attends religious services					N
	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Rarely or never	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Protestant	16.6	12.0	15.4	56.0	100	523
Catholic	34.1	13.2	11.5	41.2	100	324
Christian - no denom and Other	(22.3)	(5.6)	(10.8)	61.3	100	118
Hindu	(0)	(0)	(0)	(100)	100	2
Jew	(0)	(0)	(100)	(0)	100	1
Muslim	17.0	17.0	(29.8)	(36.2)	100	13
Sikh	(38.3)	(23.4)	(38.3)	(0)	100	3
Buddhist	(0)	(100)	(0)	(0)	100	1
Other	(45.1)	(27.5)	(0)	(27.5)	100	3
Total	22.7	11.8	13.9	51.6	100	988
Pearson: Uncorrected chi2(24) = 71.6337						
Design-based F(11.60	695.78) = 3.0842 Pr = 0.000					

Sample: All MCS3 mothers in Scotland at MCS1.

Figure 14.2: UK mother's NS-SEC and attending religious services

Sample: All MCS3 mothers.

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