

Families with children in Britain: Findings from the 2008 Families and Children Study (FACS)

by Natalie Maplethorpe, Jenny Chanfreau,
Dan Philo and Clare Tait

Department for Work and Pensions

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Families with children in Britain: Findings from the 2008 Families and Children Study (FACS)

Natalie Maplethorpe, Jenny Chanfreau, Dan Philo and Clare Tait

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Glossary

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

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

Summary

Characteristics of families (Chapter 2)

In 2008, a quarter of families with children were lone parent families. Lone parent families were more than three times as likely to live in social housing as couple families, and nearly seven times as likely to have a total family income in the lowest income quintile.

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

Health, lifestyles and participation (Chapter 3)

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

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

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

Education and training (Chapter 4)

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

Work (Chapter 5)

As in previous years, four out of five families in 2008 had at least one parent working 16 or more hours per week. However, over two-fifths of lone mothers worked no hours compared with over one-quarter of couple mothers. Mothers in couple families who worked were more likely to be in highly skilled jobs than working lone parents. Working mothers in couple families were more likely to travel to work by car or van than lone mothers, whereas lone mothers were more likely than couple mothers to travel to work by public transport.

Total family income (Chapter 6)

Lone parent families were more than three times as likely as couple families to belong to the lowest income quintile (35 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively) based on equivalised income before housing costs. The working status of the family was seen to have a strong association with the probability of having a low income, with families with no parent in work or working less than 16 hours per week particularly likely to be in the lowest income quintile.

Benefits and tax credits (Chapter 7)

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

The median amount of income received from all benefits and tax credits was £70 per week. Lone parents, families where no one worked or worked for less than 16 hours per week, and social tenants tended to receive a greater amount from benefits and tax credits than other families.

Money management and savings (Chapter 8)

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

Housing (Chapter 9)

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

The average (mean) gross weekly housing cost was £125. Social tenants were less likely to live in a detached property than families who owned or were buying their own home. A smaller proportion of families in London lived in detached houses than families living in other areas in Britain.

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

Material deprivation (Chapter 10)

Over one-third (39 per cent) of families in Britain could not afford at least one of the seven deprivation items or activities. Lone parent families, families where no one was in work of 16 or more hours per week, and families in the lowest and second income quintile were, on average, more likely to be deprived than other families. The most common things families were unable to afford were a one-week holiday away from home, not staying with relatives (31 per cent) and a night out once a month (20 per cent).

Child characteristics (Chapter 11)

Around one-quarter of children lived in a lone parent family and the remaining three-quarters of children lived in a couple family. Over one-tenth of children lived with a lone parent who worked 16 hours or more per week. A further 11 per cent lived with a lone parent who was not in work or worked fewer than 16 hours per week. Two-fifths of all children lived in a couple family where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week. Around one-third lived in a

couple family where one parent (or partner) worked 16 or more hours per week. Few (five per cent) children lived in a couple family where no one worked 16 or more hours per week.

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

Child health and well being (Chapter 12)

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

Schooling (Chapter 13)

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

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

Just under half (48 per cent) of children, aged 5 to 15, from families in the highest income quintile were perceived by their parents to be 'above average' in the three core school subjects (Maths, English and Science). Just under three-quarters (74 per cent) of children aged 14 to 16, in the highest income quintile had a parent who hoped they would have attended University by mid-20's. These proportions are significantly higher than for children in the remaining income quintiles.

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

Children's activities and leisure time (Chapter 14)

Around six in ten children aged 11-15 were reported to do three or more hours of physical activity per week, whilst few (five per cent) were reported to do nothing. Physical activity was more common in boys than girls and also became less common with age. Nearly all children aged 11 to 15 reported that their family had a computer at home. Internet or email usage was related strongly to parental employment status and income with those children from working, and higher income families more likely to have used the internet or email in the previous week. Few parents reported that their children (aged 8 to 18) had experienced problems with smoking, drinking or taking drugs. Smoking was most common amongst older children and those in the lowest income quintile.

Child maintenance (Chapter 15)

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

Childcare (Chapter 16)

Over half of children with working mothers and a third of children with non-working mothers used childcare. Just over three quarters (76 per cent) of children aged zero to two years old with working mothers and 84 per cent of children aged three to four years old with working mothers were placed in childcare. Childcare then declined as children got older. Informal types of childcare (such as care provided by family, friends or neighbours) predominated for all types of family circumstances. Formal types of childcare were used principally for pre-school and, to a lesser extent, young school-aged children. Childcare arrangements during school term-time and school holidays were not the same for a third of children with working mothers and just over one-quarter of children in families where the mother was not at work.

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

1 The Families and Children Study 2008

The 2008 Families and Children Study (FACS) is the last in a series of ten annual surveys to investigate the circumstances of British families with dependent children. The study began in 1999 with a survey of all lone parent families and low/moderate-income couples¹. In 2001 the third annual study was enlarged to be representative of all families with dependent children.

This report presents statistics, based on a representative snapshot of the circumstances of all families with dependent children in 2008. The report is divided into two parts. Chapters 2 to 10 look at a distinct feature of family life. Some of the chapters focus on the circumstances of the family unit – such as housing, income, and material well being – some on the circumstances of the adults in the family (the ‘mother figure’² mainly but also her partner if relevant) – such as work and health. Chapters 11 to 16 look at a distinct feature of children’s lives – such as health and schooling, childcare, child maintenance and the circumstances of the children in the family. At the end of this chapter there is a guide to using the tables, a glossary and acknowledgements to the people who contributed to the 2008 FACS research programme.

1.1 The Families and Children Study

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

¹ Low or moderate income couple families were defined as eligible if; neither adult was working or the family income was less than £275 a week for a family with one child, with this threshold increasing to a weekly income of less than £425 for a family with four or more children.

² Definitions relating to the family unit, the ‘mother figure’ and her partner are given in Section 1.1.3.

1.1.1 Objectives of the study

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

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

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

The survey aims specifically to look at:

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

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

1.1.2 Sample design

FACS began in 1999 and the last wave of FACS took place in 2008/09. The dual objectives of the initial sample design were to provide a representative sample of Britain's low-income families, while at the same time generating a sample of sufficient size for a longitudinal study³. Child Benefit records were used as the sampling frame for the initial sample.

Sampling procedures for later years of the study were based on the previous year's outcomes. Generally, interviews are sought at each wave with cases which were productive at the previous wave, and with those respondents that had given permission to be re-contacted. Each year the longitudinal sample is refreshed with a booster sample of new families in order to ensure it is representative of all families. The booster sample is made up of 'new' families due to the birth of a baby, and 'in-movers' – families new to the sample areas.

³ A longitudinal study conducts interviews with the same people year on year.

In 2001, the sample was expanded to include all families with children, regardless of income level. FACS, therefore, is now a survey of all families with dependent children. Full details of the sampling procedures can be found in the series of FACS technical reports (Woodland and Collins, 2001; Woodland and Woodward, 2002; Woodward *et al.*, 2003, Phillips *et al.*, 2003, Lyon *et al.*, 2005, Lyon *et al.*, 2006, Lyon *et al.*, 2007, Kerr *et al.*, 2008, Conolly *et al.*, 2009, Maplethorpe *et al.*, 2010).

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

In 2008, the issued sample was all those cases that were productive in 2007 with the addition of the booster sample as had been done in previous waves.

1.1.3 Defining families with children – units of interest

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

The family unit

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

The main respondent or 'mother figure'

In FACS, information about the family is collected principally from one family member – usually the mother or the 'mother figure'. Often the main respondent is the natural or adoptive mother of the dependent child(ren) who lives with her. However, in some cases she could be the cohabiting partner of the child(ren)'s natural or adoptive father, a grandmother or other female guardian. The intention is for father figures to be interviewed as the main respondent only in cases where there is no female-mother figure present in the family. In the 2008 study only two per cent of main respondents were men (133 cases), the majority of whom (51 per cent) were in a couple.

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

The partner respondent

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

Dependent children

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

1.1.4 Data collection

The FACS surveys were carried out via a face-to-face interview with the mother, including a proxy interview about the partner. As with the 2007 survey, and unlike previous waves, there was no face-to-face interview with the partner⁴. The interview for 2008 was broadly similar to previous waves. The self-completion questionnaire, which was completed by any dependent children aged 11 to 15 in 2003 and 2004, but not administered in 2005, was included once again in 2006-2008.

⁴ Work was carried out by Steve McKay to investigate any possible effect of a move to all-proxy data on the partner. No particular effect was found. For further details see Conolly *et al.* (2009).

The structure of the interview was as follows:

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

Mother's interview

In 2008 the main themes covered in the mother's interview were:

Information about the family unit:

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

Information about the main respondent herself:

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

Information about each specific dependent child:

- health;
- school and education;

- problems and use of local services;
- parental aspirations for children; and
- childcare arrangements.

Partner information

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

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

Child self-completion questionnaire

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

1.1.5 Response rates in 2008

The initial sample selected for the 2008 wave of FACS consisted of 7,300 families. The overall yield of interviews from these eligible addresses was 5,891 – giving a response rate of 82 per cent. The analysis in this report does not use all 5,891 families who provided a productive interview in the 2008 wave of the FACS survey. The information from the interview revealed that some of the sample was no longer a family eligible to be included in this report – the family no longer contained dependent children because the child(ren) had aged or moved out of the family between sampling and fieldwork. Consequently, 5,876 respondents satisfied the definition of a ‘family with dependent children’ to be used in the cross-sectional analysis for this report (see Table 1.1). From these families, 10,748 dependent children were identified and used in the analysis for this report.

Interviews were conducted with two distinct types of family: lone parents and couples. In summary, approximately three in ten (30 per cent) interviews were with lone parent families, and the remainder (70 per cent) with couples. As noted above, a full interview was not conducted with partners in couple families. A proxy partner interview was conducted for 99 per cent of couple families interviewed, which meant that only 17 couple families (less than one per cent) failed to provide any information about the partner (other than that collected in the household grid) (see Table 1.1). Although the majority of analysis in this report relates to the family, because the proxy partner interview was substantially shorter than the main interview, most of the information about parents focuses on the mother. For further information on response rates in FACS 2008, see Maplethorpe *et al.*, (2010).

Table 1.1 Productive interviews for families used in the FACS 2008 annual report

	Frequency (unweighted)	Per cent (unweighted)
All families		
Lone parent	1,753	30
Couple	4,123	70
Total	5,876	100
Lone parent		
Lone mother	1,688	96
Lone father	65	4
Total	1,753	100
Couple		
Main respondent		
Female	4,055	98
Male	68	2
Total	4,123	100
Partner interview		
Proxy	4,106	99
Missing	17	1
Total	4,123	100

1.1.6 Non-response and weighting

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

Non-response and weighting in 2008

A weight was developed to ensure that the sample, when analysed as a cross-section, has characteristics very close to those of the population of all families with children. In FACS 2008, five separate pieces of information were used in the weighting procedure:

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

As recommended in the documentation supplied with the FACS data, this weight is used for conducting the cross-sectional analysis presented in this report⁵.

1.2 The content of the report

The report comprises of 15 substantive chapters of tables - nine chapters contain tables about a wide range of family circumstances, including health, income, childcare and work, while a further six contain tables with information about children, including schooling, health, child activities and childcare. Each chapter summarises the key findings from core descriptive analysis of the 2008 FACS survey. All the key findings are largely consistent with FACS 2007 findings. All the findings reported in each chapter are significant at the 95 per cent level, unless otherwise stated. Some of the differences appear to be statistically non-significant because of small bases, however, the relevant small bases are acknowledged throughout.

Note that due to the lack of a face-to-face interview with the partner in 2008, some tables present in Chapter 4 in previous reports have been dropped from this report. Due to data transfer problems several tables have also had to be dropped from Chapter 16.

The list of chapters is as follows:

Chapters about family life:

- **Chapter 2** provides a description of the key socio-demographic and economic characteristics of families with children in 2008. This chapter also introduces the various groups used throughout the report to demonstrate how circumstances can differ according to family characteristics. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the context within which the more detailed findings discussed in subsequent chapters can be placed.
- **Chapter 3** looks at the health and well being of adults and children in the family, including both long-term and limiting illnesses and disabilities. In addition, this chapter looks at social capital.
- **Chapter 4** reports on educational qualifications and in-work or work-related training undertaken by adults in the family.
- **Chapter 5** considers the employment status of adults in the family and focuses on the type of work for those in employment, and issues of leaving and finding work for those without a job.
- **Chapter 6** uses a measure of total family income to report income across family groups and differences in amounts and types of income received.

⁵ For further information on the weighting procedure applied to analysis in this report, see Appendix A.

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

Chapters about children in the family:

- **Chapter 11** provides a description of the key socio-demographic and economic characteristics of children in 2008. This chapter also introduces the various groups used throughout the report to demonstrate how circumstances can differ according to child and family characteristics. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the context within which the more detailed findings discussed in subsequent chapters can be placed.
- **Chapter 12** looks at the health and well being of children, including both long-term and limiting illnesses and disabilities.
- **Chapter 13** is the first of two consecutive chapters that consider child outcomes. This chapter focuses on schooling in particular, including academic performance, problems at school and parental aspirations.
- **Chapter 14** reports on child behaviour outside school. The analysis looks at the leisure activities and social life of children as well as problems with the police and experience of drugs, smoking and alcohol.
- **Chapter 15** looks at child maintenance, reporting frequency and amount of payments, and explores contact between the non-resident partner and both the mother figure and her children.
- **Chapter 16** reports on childcare arrangements during both term-time and school holidays, looking at type, amount and cost.

1.3 Guide to methods used in the tables

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

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

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

In the tables the following conventions are used:

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

2 The characteristics of families with children

2.1 Family type

In the Families and Children Study (FACS) 2008 three-quarters (75 per cent) of families were couple families and the remaining quarter were lone parent families. Nearly all lone parents were female (96 per cent) (see Table 2.1).

Lone parent families were more likely than couple families to:

- contain only one dependent child (58 per cent compared with 41 per cent);
- have a 'mother figure' aged under 30 years old (26 per cent compared with 13 per cent);
- live in social housing (43 per cent compared with 12 per cent), or in privately rented accommodation (18 per cent compared with seven per cent); and
- be in the lowest income quintile (47 per cent compared with seven per cent) (see Table 2.1).

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

- contain a pre-school aged child, under five years, (46 per cent compared with 36 per cent);
- have two or more dependent children (59 per cent compared with 42 per cent);
- live in a home they owned or were buying with a mortgage (79 per cent compared with 34 per cent); and
- be in the top two fifths of the income distribution (44 per cent compared with five per cent) (see Table 2.1).

2.2 Marital status

Over two-fifths (43 per cent) of those who were single, never married, were under 30 years of age compared with only eight per cent of those who were married and living with a husband (see Table 2.2).

Around three-fifths (61 per cent) of mothers, whose legal marital status was single, never married, had children under five years of age compared with just over two-fifths (43 per cent) of married couples (see Table 2.2).

Married couples were more likely to own their own home (84 per cent) than those who were single, never married (33 per cent) (see Table 2.2).

Those mothers who were single, never married were also more likely to have a lower level of total family income, with two-thirds (66 per cent) in the lowest two income quintiles compared with only 16 per cent of married couples (see Table 2.2).

2.3 Work status

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

Families where at least one parent worked a minimum of 16 hours per week were more likely to be owner-occupiers than families not in work or working fewer than 16 hours per week. In contrast, families where no one was working for 16 or more hours per week were more likely to be living in social housing than those families where at least one parent (or partner) worked 16 or more hours per week. For example, 63 per cent of lone parents not in work or working fewer than 16 hours per week were social tenants compared with just 27 per cent of lone parents who worked 16 or more hours per week (see Table 2.3).

Lone parent families who did not work 16 or more hours per week were twice as likely to have three or more dependent children than those who worked 16 or more hours per week (19 per cent compared with nine per cent) (Table 2.3). A similar pattern is observed between couple families (see Table 2.3).

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

2.4 Age of youngest child

Over two-fifths (44 per cent) of all families had a youngest child under five years of age (pre-school age). Nearly half (47 per cent) of families had a youngest child at school (5-15 years of age) and 9 per cent had a youngest child above school age (16-18 years) but still in full-time education (see Table 2.1).

The proportion of lone parents working 16 or more hours per week increased as the age of the youngest child in the family increased. Eight per cent of lone parents with a youngest child aged under five years were working 16 or more hours per week compared with 20 per cent of lone parents with a youngest child aged 11-15 years. A similar pattern is observed for couple families where both parents worked 16 hours or more. However, the percentage of couple families with only one partner not working or in work up to 16 hours declined as the age of youngest child increased (see Table 2.4).

2.5 Ethnicity

Ten per cent of mothers were from an ethnic minority group – two per cent were Black (African, Caribbean or Black British), five per cent were Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Asian British) and a further three per cent were from another ethnic group (see Table 2.1).

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

- be lone parents (62 per cent compared with 25 per cent);
- live in social housing (47 compared with 19 per cent); and
- be in the lowest income quintile (37 per cent compared with 16 per cent) (see Table 2.5).

2.6 Total family income⁶

Virtually all (98 per cent) families in the highest income quintile were couple families. In contrast, over two-thirds (70 per cent) of families in the lowest income quintile were lone parents (see Table 2.6).

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

- nearly half (45 per cent) of families in the lowest income quintile were lone parents not working 16 or more hours per week;
- nearly a quarter (24 per cent) were lone parents working 16 or more hours per week;
- thirteen per cent were couple families where one partner worked 16 or more hours per week;
- thirteen per cent were couple families where neither partner worked more than 16 hours per week; and
- four per cent were couple families where both parents worked 16 or more hours per week (see Table 2.6).

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

Table 2.1 Family characteristics by family type

	Family type										Column per cent			
	Lone parent			Lone mother			Lone father			Couple			All	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family unit working status														
Lone parent: 16+ hours	55	880	54	841	67	39					14	880		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	45	873	46	847	33	26					11	873		
Couple: both 16+ hours					56	2,281					42	2,281		
Couple: one 16+ hours					38	1,546					28	1,546		
Couple: both 0-15 hours					6	2,96					4	296		
Age of youngest child														
0-4 years	36	657	37	652	7	5					44	2,640		
5-10 years	28	530	28	510	30	20					26	1,615		
11-15 years	25	437	24	401	53	36					21	1,227		
16-18 years	11	129	11	125	10	4					9	394		
Number of dependent children														
1	58	983	58	942	66	41					45	2,610		
2	28	529	28	511	25	18					38	2,268		
3	10	175	10	170	8	5					12	759		
4 or more	4	66	4	65	1	1					4	239		
Gender of mother figure														
Male	4	65			100	65					2	133		
Female	96	1,688	100	1,688							98	5,743		

Continued

Table 2.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family type											
	Lone parent		Lone mother		Lone father		Couple		All			
%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Age group of mother												
Under 25 years	14	256	14	254	3	2	3	175	6	431		
25-29 years	12	257	12	256	0	1	10	484	10	741		
30-34 years	12	243	13	240	4	3	17	771	16	1,014		
35-39 years	20	339	21	330	14	9	24	936	23	1,275		
40-44 years	20	321	19	305	26	16	24	931	23	1,252		
45 years and over	23	337	21	303	52	34	22	826	22	1,163		
Ethnic group of mother												
White	89	1,599	89	1,540	90	59	91	3,768	90	5,367		
Black	5	74	5	70	6	4	1	45	2	119		
Asian	2	28	2	28			5	195	5	223		
Other	4	51	4	49	4	2	3	111	3	162		
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	34	534	33	503	52	31	79	3,157	68	3,691		
Social tenant	43	819	43	795	35	24	12	547	20	1,366		
Private tenant	18	320	19	313	10	7	7	330	10	650		
Other, including shared ownership	5	80	5	77	4	3	2	87	3	167		

Continued

Table 2.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family type						All					
	Lone parent		Lone mother		Lone father		Couple		All		Unweighted count	
%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	47	879	48	853	36	26	7	301	17	1,180		
Second quintile	34	579	34	559	35	20	11	505	17	1,084		
Third quintile	11	169	11	161	11	8	19	776	17	945		
Fourth quintile	4	62	3	58	6	4	22	823	17	885		
Highest income quintile	1	22	1	21	1	1	22	934	17	956		
Self-employed	2	42	2	36	10	6	19	784	15	826		
Government office region												
North East	7	147	7	143	4	4	4	225	5	372		
North West	10	170	10	167	7	3	12	455	12	625		
Yorkshire and Humber	9	185	9	175	13	10	8	379	9	564		
East Midlands	8	143	8	140	5	3	8	327	8	470		
West Midlands	10	174	10	164	13	10	9	418	9	592		
South West	6	122	6	120	2	2	9	412	8	534		
Eastern	9	128	9	119	18	9	10	336	10	464		
London	13	167	13	163	8	4	11	353	12	520		
South East	12	198	11	185	20	13	15	619	14	817		
Wales	6	135	6	132	5	3	5	229	5	364		
Scotland	9	184	9	180	6	4	8	370	9	554		

Continued

Table 2.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family type											
	Lone parent		Lone mother		Lone father		Couple		All			
	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	1,040	60	1,003	58	37	58	2,277	58	3,317	58	3,317	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	252	14	245	11	7	11	492	12	744	12	744	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	277	16	264	18	13	21	891	20	1,168	20	1,168	
At least one adult and one child have disability	182	10	174	12	8	10	462	10	644	10	644	
All	1,753	100	1,688	100	65	100	4,123	100	5,876	100	5,876	

Base: All families.

Table 2.2 Family characteristics, by marital status

	Column per cent											
	Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)		Married and living with husband/ wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)		Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed			
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family type												
Couple	42	628	100	3,311	11	29	26	147	14	8		
Lone parent	58	1,003	0	13	89	220	74	470	86	47		
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	27	422	0	7	55	133	49	295	49	23		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	31	581	0	6	34	87	24	175	37	24		
Couple: both 16+ hours	20	285	57	1,873	6	16	18	103	7	4		
Couple: one 16+ hours	17	246	38	1,256	3	7	6	34	5	3		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	6	97	5	182	2	6	2	10	2	1		
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	61	972	43	1,485	27	74	17	100	15	9		
5-10 years	24	423	25	888	34	89	30	202	21	13		
11-15 years	11	193	22	702	27	67	39	243	40	22		
16-18 years	4	43	10	249	13	19	14	72	23	11		

Continued

Table 2.2 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)		Married and living with husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)		Marital status Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed			
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Number of dependent children												
1	58	915	40	1,246	41	95	54	319	67	35		
2	29	483	44	1,465	36	96	32	211	19	13		
3	10	171	13	474	15	40	11	67	13	7		
4 or more	4	62	4	139	7	18	3	20				
Gender of mother figure												
Male	1	19	2	59	6	16	5	30	16	9		
Female	99	1,612	98	3,265	94	233	95	587	84	46		
Age group of mother												
Under 25 years	22	372	1	49	2	5	1	5				
25-29 years	21	388	7	295	10	34	3	21	4	3		
30-34 years	19	322	16	610	11	32	7	49	2	1		
35-39 years	19	274	24	787	24	58	24	149	12	7		
40-44 years	12	179	26	817	23	54	30	187	28	15		
45 years and over	7	96	25	766	30	66	36	206	54	29		

Continued

Table 2.2 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)		Married and living with husband/ wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)		Marital status Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed			
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Ethnic group of mother												
White	93	1,533	89	2,986	86	221	93	579	87	48		
Black	4	47	1	42	6	14	2	12	8	4		
Asian	1	9	7	192	4	9	2	13				
Other	3	41	3	100	4	5	2	13	5	3		
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	33	465	84	2,735	54	132	55	329	57	30		
Social tenant	43	768	9	313	28	70	29	195	35	20		
Private tenant	19	319	6	208	17	43	13	75	8	5		
Other, including shared ownership	5	79	2	66	2	4	3	18				
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	39	690	6	205	29	73	29	192	30	20		
Second quintile	27	449	10	336	40	97	29	184	41	18		
Third quintile	13	193	19	608	16	38	17	97	16	9		
Fourth quintile	9	119	22	687	5	15	11	58	10	6		
Highest income quintile	5	68	24	826	4	13	7	47	3	2		
Self-employed	8	112	20	662	5	13	6	39				

Continued

Table 2.2 Continued

Government office region	Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)		Married and living with husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)		Marital status Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
North East	8	156	4	162	5	17	4	36	1	1
North West	12	180	12	355	9	24	10	56	26	10
Yorkshire and Humber	11	181	8	289	5	18	10	68	10	8
East Midlands	8	125	7	247	8	21	12	71	10	6
West Midlands	10	162	9	346	7	19	10	62	5	3
South West	7	123	9	336	6	17	8	53	9	5
Eastern	8	108	10	273	12	22	11	57	8	4
London	10	131	13	320	16	26	8	40	6	3
South East	10	163	16	530	15	36	14	82	12	6
Wales	7	123	4	172	5	13	7	51	8	5
Scotland	10	179	8	294	12	36	6	41	5	4

Continued

Table 2.2 Continued

	Column per cent									
	Single, that is, never married (or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership)		Married and living with husband/ wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner)		Marital status Married and separated from husband/wife (or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner)		Divorced (or Civil Partnership legally dissolved)		Widowed	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family disability status										
No adult or child has a disability	63	1,000	57	1,813	56	140	56	335	59	29
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	11	200	11	409	14	37	14	93	8	5
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	17	283	21	723	14	36	20	115	15	11
At least one adult and one child have disability	9	146	10	378	15	36	11	74	17	10
All	100	1,631	100	3,324	100	249	100	617	100	55

Base: All families.

Table 2.3 Family characteristics, by family unit work status

	Family unit work status														
	Lone parent: 16+ hours			Lone parent: 0-15 hours			Couple: both 16+ hours			Couple: one 16+ hours			Couple: both 0-15 hours		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Age of youngest child															
0-4 years	26	240	48	417	39	934	56	895	51	154					
5-10 years	28	267	29	263	27	642	23	376	19	67					
11-15 years	31	280	17	157	23	529	15	209	20	52					
16-18 years	15	93	6	36	11	176	6	66	10	23					
Number of dependent children															
1	64	542	52	441	47	1,022	33	492	39	113					
2	27	259	30	270	42	992	43	653	33	94					
3	8	68	12	107	9	233	17	296	17	55					
4 or more	1	11	7	55	1	34	7	105	12	34					
Gender of mother figure															
Male	5	39	3	26	1	19	2	32	6	17					
Female	95	841	97	847	99	2,262	98	1,514	94	279					
Age group of mother															
Under 25 years	7	69	22	187	1	43	5	86	15	46					
25-29 years	9	97	15	160	8	217	11	212	15	55					
30-34 years	11	112	14	131	16	394	19	328	15	49					
35-39 years	21	182	19	157	25	557	24	340	15	39					
40-44 years	23	202	15	119	27	574	21	303	20	54					
45 years and over	28	218	15	119	23	496	21	277	20	53					

Continued

Table 2.3 Continued

	Family unit work status												Column per cent	
	Lone parent: 16+ hours			Lone parent: 0-15 hours			Couple: both 16+ hours			Couple: one 16+ hours			Couple: both 0-15 hours	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Ethnic group of mother														
White	91	818	87	781	93	2,146	88	1,368	83	254				
Black	5	34	5	40	1	17	2	21	3	7				
Asian	1	8	3	20	3	62	8	112	8	21				
Other	3	20	5	31	3	56	2	41	6	14				
Housing tenure														
Own outright/with a mortgage	52	442	12	92	87	1,969	76	1,131	21	57				
Social tenant	27	257	63	562	6	140	13	224	61	183				
Private tenant	16	134	22	186	5	127	9	151	17	52				
Other, including shared ownership	5	47	4	33	2	45	3	38	1	4				
Total family income: quintiles														
Lowest income quintile	30	270	69	609	2	37	8	125	48	139				
Second quintile	43	373	23	206	4	98	18	307	34	100				
Third quintile	14	121	7	48	15	357	26	377	13	42				
Fourth quintile	6	54	1	8	27	581	16	229	4	13				
Highest income quintile	2	20	0	2	31	729	13	203	1	2				
Self-employed	4	42			21	479	19	305						

Continued

Table 2.3 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family unit work status											
	Lone parent: 16+ hours		Lone parent: 0-15 hours		Couple: both 16+ hours		Couple: one 16+ hours		Couple: both 0-15 hours			
%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Government office region												
North East	7	74	6	73	5	130	4	72	5	23		
North West	10	83	10	87	13	267	12	165	7	23		
Yorkshire and Humber	10	98	9	87	9	226	6	118	10	35		
East Midlands	9	83	7	60	8	195	6	99	11	33		
West Midlands	11	99	8	75	9	231	9	157	10	30		
South West	6	63	6	59	9	230	9	158	8	24		
Eastern	9	61	9	67	9	166	12	146	10	24		
London	10	65	17	102	9	155	14	164	15	34		
South East	13	111	10	87	14	331	17	265	10	23		
Wales	6	60	7	75	4	117	5	89	6	23		
Scotland	9	83	10	101	9	233	7	113	7	24		
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	66	584	53	456	62	1,358	55	835	30	84		
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	13	119	15	133	10	262	13	211	6	19		
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	14	121	19	156	19	458	21	323	37	110		
At least one adult and one child have disability	7	56	14	126	8	203	11	176	28	83		
All	100	880	100	873	100	2,281	100	1,546	100	296		

Base: All families.

Table 2.4 Family characteristics, by age of youngest child

	Age of youngest child								Column per cent	
	0-4 years		5-10 years		11-15 years		16-18 years		Unweighted count	%
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count		
Family type										
Couple	79	1,983	73	1,085	71	790	71	265		
Lone parent	21	657	27	530	29	437	29	129		
Family unit working status										
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	240	15	267	20	280	22	93		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	12	417	13	263	9	157	7	36		
Couple: both 16+ hours	38	934	44	642	46	529	48	176		
Couple: one 16+ hours	36	895	25	376	20	209	17	66		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	5	154	3	67	4	52	5	23		
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	19	578	14	292	16	235	17	75		
Second quintile	16	458	18	316	17	234	21	76		
Third quintile	17	422	19	287	17	179	14	57		
Fourth quintile	17	406	17	243	17	173	16	63		
Highest income quintile	18	432	16	240	18	220	15	64		
Self-employed	14	344	16	237	16	186	16	59		

Continued

Table 2.4 Continued

	Age of youngest child								Column per cent
	0-4 years		5-10 years		11-15 years		16-18 years		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	63	1,528	69	1,038	70	823	79	302	
Social tenant	20	633	20	391	19	275	15	67	
Private tenant	13	377	8	149	8	104	5	20	
Other, including shared ownership	4	102	2	35	3	25	1	5	
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	66	1,691	55	834	51	606	48	186	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	11	310	13	236	12	160	9	38	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	16	455	19	319	23	280	31	114	
At least one adult and one child have disability	6	183	12	226	14	179	12	56	
All	100	2,640	100	1,615	100	1,227	100	394	

Base: All families.

Table 2.5 Family characteristics, by ethnic group of mother

	Column per cent											
	White			Black			Asian			Other		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family type												
Couple	75	3,724	38	42	90	178	69	107				
Lone parent	25	1,599	62	74	10	28	31	51				
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	818	34	34	3	8	13	20				
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	781	28	40	7	20	18	31				
Couple: both 16+ hours	44	2,129	12	16	33	61	40	56				
Couple: one 16+ hours	27	1,355	19	19	48	96	23	40				
Couple: both 0-15 hours	4	240	7	7	9	21	7	11				
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	43	2,333	41	50	49	117	56	92				
5-10 years	26	1,480	33	40	21	42	22	38				
11-15 years	22	1,152	18	20	16	29	16	20				
16-18 years	9	358	8	6	13	18	7	8				
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	68	3,380	37	42	73	138	58	88				
Social tenant	19	1,214	47	57	15	36	24	42				
Private tenant	10	583	12	12	8	20	16	25				
Other, including shared ownership	3	145	4	5	4	11	2	3				

Continued

Table 2.5 Continued

	Column per cent							
	Ethnic group of mother							
	White		Black		Asian		Other	
%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	58	2,968	68	76	63	130	68	102
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	12	681	10	15	9	21	11	20
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	20	1,071	12	14	22	40	16	26
At least one adult and one child have disability	10	600	10	11	6	15	5	10
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	16	1,041	37	42	15	38	26	43
Second quintile	17	973	30	34	17	37	14	25
Third quintile	17	858	13	16	20	34	18	25
Fourth quintile	18	823	7	7	15	26	14	19
Highest income quintile	18	890	6	9	14	27	15	24
Self-employed	15	738	7	8	21	44	13	22
All	100	5,323	100	116	100	206	100	158

Base: All families.

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

Table 2.6 Family characteristics, by total family income

	Total family income: quintiles										Column per cent	
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Self-employed	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family type												
Couple	30	301	50	505	84	776	95	823	98	934	96	784
Lone parent	70	879	50	579	16	169	5	62	2	22	4	42
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	24	270	35	373	12	121	5	54	1	20	4	42
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	45	609	15	206	5	48	1	8	0	2		
Couple: both 16+ hours	4	37	10	98	38	357	68	581	77	729	59	479
Couple: one 16+ hours	13	125	31	307	43	377	26	229	21	203	37	305
Couple: both 0-15 hours	13	139	9	100	3	42	1	13	0	2		
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	49	578	40	458	43	422	44	406	45	432	40	344
5-10 years	22	292	27	316	28	287	26	243	24	240	28	237
11-15 years	20	235	21	234	21	179	21	173	22	220	22	186
16-18 years	9	75	11	76	8	57	9	63	8	64	10	59

Continued

Table 2.6 Continued

Government office region	Total family income: quintiles												Self-employed Unweighted count
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		%		
	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%			
North East	100	6	89	7	60	5	47	4	42	4	3	34	
North West	119	10	124	13	100	12	95	10	94	10	12	93	
Yorkshire and Humber	138	11	116	9	86	8	96	6	63	6	7	65	
East Midlands	94	8	97	9	90	9	61	6	57	6	8	71	
West Midlands	127	11	89	8	106	11	102	9	96	9	8	72	
South West	80	6	89	8	92	8	67	10	110	10	11	96	
Eastern	79	8	78	9	79	11	72	11	85	11	10	71	
London	116	14	90	11	70	10	52	14	106	14	14	86	
South East	121	11	117	11	119	12	140	20	184	20	15	136	
Wales	79	5	96	7	63	5	50	3	37	3	4	39	
Scotland	127	10	99	8	80	8	103	8	82	8	7	63	

Continued

Table 2.6 Continued

	Total family income: quintiles												
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Self-employed		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Housing tenure													
Own outright/with a mortgage	30	291	43	426	70	632	86	747	94	904	84	691	
Social tenant	49	636	37	427	16	176	6	60	2	17	6	50	
Private tenant	16	196	18	202	11	114	6	56	3	25	6	57	
Other, including shared ownership	5	57	3	29	3	21	2	22	1	10	4	28	
Family disability status													
No adult or child has a disability	60	691	53	573	56	512	58	489	64	567	60	485	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	10	134	12	139	12	114	12	116	12	137	11	104	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	21	233	21	219	20	187	21	186	18	182	20	161	
At least one adult and one child have disability	9	121	14	151	12	132	9	94	6	70	9	76	
Missing	0	1	0	2									
All	100	1,180	100	1,084	100	945	100	885	100	956	100	826	

Base: All families.

3 Health, lifestyles and participation

3.1 Health of mothers

Just over nine out of ten mothers (92 per cent) described their health over the last 12 months as either 'good' or 'fairly good'. Lone parents were almost twice as likely as mothers in couple families to describe their health as 'not good' (13 per cent compared with seven per cent) (see Table 3.1).

In households where no one worked, lone parents were more likely than mothers in couple families to describe their health as 'not good' (19 per cent and 29 per cent respectively).⁷ Mothers in couple families where at least one partner worked any hours were less likely to describe their health as 'not good' (see Table 3.1).

Mothers who lived in families in the two lowest income quintiles were the group most likely to describe their health as 'not good' (12 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively) (see Table 3.1).

Mothers of families who were social tenants were more likely to describe their health as 'not good' (17 per cent) compared to private tenants (ten per cent) and mothers who lived in accommodation that was being bought with a mortgage or owned outright (six per cent) (see Table 3.1).

3.2 Longstanding illness

Around eight out of ten (79 per cent) mothers reported having no long-term illness or disability. Over a quarter (27 per cent) of lone parents had a longstanding illness or disability, compared with one-fifth (20 per cent) of mothers in couple families (see Table 3.2). Just under two-thirds (61 per cent) of lone parents and half (50 per cent) of mothers in couples with a long-term illness or disability said it affected the kind of work they could do, or the place where they could work (see Table 3.3).

⁷ This difference is not significant.

One-third (33 per cent) of lone parents not in work had a long-term illness or disability, compared with just over one-fifth (21 per cent) of lone parents working 16 hours or more per week. A similar pattern can be seen for mothers in couple families (see Table 3.2). Ten per cent of all mothers had a longstanding illness or disability that they considered to limit their daily activity (see Table 3.2).

Just under one-third (31 per cent) of mothers in couple families where no one worked had a longstanding illness or disability that limited their activities. Similarly, lone parents not in work were over three times more likely to have a limiting illness or disability than lone parents working 16 hours or more a week (23 per cent and eight per cent, respectively) (see Table 3.2).

Mothers living in families whose income was in the lowest two income quintiles were most likely to have a longstanding illness or disability that limited their activities (14 and 16 per cent, respectively) (see Table 3.2).

Just under half (44 per cent) of lone parents who worked for 16 hours or more a week and had a longstanding illness or disability said it affected the kind of work they could do or where they could work (see Table 3.3).

Mothers who lived in accommodation that was owned or being bought with a mortgage were more likely to have no disability or long-standing illness (81 per cent) than those who lived in social housing (70 per cent) (see Table 3.2). Of those who did have a disability or longstanding illness social tenants were the most likely to report that it affected the kind of work they could do or where they could work (70 per cent) and the amount of work they could do (64 per cent) (see Table 3.3).

3.3 Smoking

Almost half (44 per cent) of lone mothers smoked, compared with one-fifth (18 per cent) of mothers in couple families (see Table 3.4). Mothers in the lowest income quintile were the group more likely to smoke (44 per cent) compared to the other income quintiles (see Table 3.4).

Over half (51 per cent) of mothers who were social tenants smoked compared to two-fifths (38 per cent) of mothers living in privately rented accommodation and less than one sixth (15 per cent) of mothers living in accommodation that was owned or being bought with a mortgage (see Table 3.4).

Mothers who had smoked in the last five years and who had a child under the age of five were asked if they had smoked during pregnancy. Over half (58 per cent) of mothers who had smoked in the last five years and who were in the lowest income quintile had smoked at some time during their last pregnancy (see Table 3.5). Lone parents were more likely to have smoked during their last pregnancy than mothers in couple families (55 per cent, compared with 40 per cent of mothers who had smoked in the last five years). Almost three-quarters (64 per cent) of mothers who had smoked in the last five years and were in couple families where no one worked 16 or more hours per week, smoked during their

last pregnancy⁸, compared with just under a third (32 per cent) of mothers who were in couple families where both parents worked 16 or more hours per week (see Table 3.5).

3.4 Drinking

Around one out of six (16 per cent) mothers said they never drank alcohol. Asian mothers were almost seven times more likely to say they never drank alcohol compared with white mothers (79 per cent and 12 per cent respectively) (see Table 3.6).

Lone parents working for 16 hours or more a week were more than twice as likely to drink alcohol at least three times a week compared with lone parents working less than 16 hours or not in work (17 per cent and seven per cent, respectively) (see Table 3.6).

Mothers in the lowest two income quintiles were less likely to drink alcohol at least three times a week when compared with those in the three higher income quintiles (see Table 3.6).

Mothers who lived in accommodation that was either owned or being bought with a mortgage were more likely to drink alcohol at least three times a week than mothers who were social tenants (24 per cent and seven per cent, respectively) (see Table 3.6).

3.5 Social capital

Lone parents were more likely to have more frequent contact with family and friends than couple families. For example, one-quarter (23 per cent) of lone parent families compared to one-sixth (16 per cent) of couple families meet up with other relatives on most days (see Table 3.7).

Couple families were more likely to have given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations. Nearly one-fifth of couple families (19 per cent) compared to one-tenth (ten per cent) of lone parent families helped with raising money or took part in sponsored events in the last year. Higher income families were also more likely to give unpaid help. A quarter (24 per cent) of families in the highest income quintile helped with raising money or took part in sponsored events in the last 12 months compared to six per cent of lowest income families (see Table 3.8).

⁸ Note, this group has a relatively small base.

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

	Health status over previous 12 months				<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good	Total	
	<i>Row per cent</i>				
Family type					
Couple	74	19	7	100	4,055
Lone parent	61	27	13	100	1,753
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	67	25	8	100	880
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	52	35	13	100	77
Lone parent: not working	53	27	19	100	796
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	79	16	4	100	2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	77	18	5	100	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	73	24	4	100	421
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	68	21	11	100	936
Couple: mother and partner not working	45	26	29	100	232
Couple: other	61	34	5	100	70
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	76	18	6	100	2,594
5-10 years	71	21	8	100	1,601
11-15 years	65	25	11	100	1,223
16-18 years	61	24	15	100	390
Age group of mother					
Under 25 years	69	25	6	100	429
25-29 years	75	18	7	100	735
30-34 years	76	19	5	100	997
35-39 years	74	17	9	100	1,260
40-44 years	69	22	9	100	1,241
45 years and over	64	25	11	100	1,146
Ethnic group of mother					
White	71	21	8	100	5,323
Black	64	24	13	100	116
Asian	63	27	10	100	206
Other	72	20	8	100	158

Continued

Table 3.1 Continued

	Health status over previous 12 months			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	60	27	12	100	1,166
Second quintile	63	24	13	100	1,069
Third quintile	67	24	9	100	933
Fourth quintile	76	18	6	100	876
Highest income quintile	79	17	4	100	950
Self-employed	80	14	5	100	814
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	75	19	6	100	3,650
Social tenant	58	26	17	100	1,350
Private tenant	65	25	10	100	642
Other, including shared ownership	75	22	3	100	164
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	83	15	2	100	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	79	19	2	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	46	32	21	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	39	35	26	100	637
All	71	21	8	100	5,805

Base: All families.

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

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

	Does mother have longstanding illness or disability			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes, and limits daily activities	Yes, but does not limit daily activities	No		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	9	11	80	100	4,054
Lone parent	15	12	74	100	1,751
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	13	79	100	880
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	15	9	76	100	77
Lone parent: not working	23	10	67	100	794
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	5	11	84	100	2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	7	9	84	100	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	8	10	82	100	421
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	13	12	75	100	935
Couple: mother and partner not working	31	14	55	100	232
Couple: other	8	17	75	100	70
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	7	9	84	100	2,593
5-10 years	11	11	78	100	1,601
11-15 years	13	15	72	100	1,221
16-18 years	15	15	69	100	390
Ethnic group of mother					
White	10	12	78	100	5,320
Black	14	6	80	100	116
Asian	12	8	80	100	206
Other	7	8	85	100	158

Continued

Table 3.2 Continued

	Does mother have longstanding illness or disability				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Yes, and limits daily activities	Yes, but does not limit daily activities	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	14	12	73	100	1,165
Second quintile	16	11	74	100	1,067
Third quintile	12	12	77	100	933
Fourth quintile	7	12	81	100	876
Highest income quintile	6	9	85	100	950
Self-employed	7	11	82	100	814
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	8	11	81	100	3,649
Social tenant	19	11	70	100	1,349
Private tenant	12	12	76	100	641
Other, including shared ownership	4	11	85	100	164
All	10	11	79	100	5,803

Base: All families.

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

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

						<i>Row per cent</i>
	Affects the kind or place of work?		Affects the amount of work?		Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Family type						
Couple	50	50	39	61	100	841
Lone parent	61	39	54	46	100	459
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	44	56	34	66	100	177
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	21
Lone parent: not working	77	23	71	29	100	261
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	38	62	21	79	100	383
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	65	35	43	57	100	21
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	45	55	40	60	100	77
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	62	38	56	44	100	239
Couple: mother and partner not working	76	24	72	28	100	104
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	17
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	54	46	42	58	100	442
5-10 years	57	43	44	56	100	386
11-15 years	50	50	45	55	100	354
16-18 years	52	48	47	53	100	118
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	61	39	55	45	100	312
Second quintile	65	35	58	42	100	287
Third quintile	57	43	46	54	100	227
Fourth quintile	40	60	30	70	100	176
Highest income quintile	39	61	21	79	100	152
Self-employed	47	53	37	63	100	146

Continued

Table 3.3 Continued

	<i>Row per cent</i>					<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Affects the kind or place of work?		Affects the amount of work?		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	45	55	34	66	100	717
Social tenant	70	30	64	36	100	400
Private tenant	58	42	51	49	100	155
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	28
Family disability status						
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	51	49	42	58	100	812
At least one adult and one child have disability	59	41	48	52	100	488
All	54	46	44	56	100	1,300

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

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

Table 3.4 Mother's smoking behaviour, by family characteristics

	Mother's smoking behaviour										Total	Unweighted base
	Currently smokes	Currently smokes 0-5 per day	Currently smokes 6-10 per day	Currently smokes 11-20 per day	Currently smokes 21 and above per day	Does not smoke	Does not smoke but has smoked within last year	Does not smoke but has smoked over a year ago	Has never smoked			
Family type												
Couple	18	4	6	7	1	82	3	22	57	100	4,055	
Lone parent	44	8	15	18	2	56	4	16	37	100	1,753	
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	37	7	13	16	1	63	2	19	42	100	880	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	52	10	18	21	2	48	6	12	31	100	873	
Couple: both 16+ hours	16	4	5	6	0	84	2	23	59	100	2,262	
Couple: one 16+ hours	18	4	7	7	1	82	3	22	58	100	1,514	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	43	7	11	22	3	57	4	18	36	100	279	
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	24	7	10	7	1	76	3	21	52	100	2,594	
5-10 years	24	4	8	11	1	76	4	19	53	100	1,601	
11-15 years	26	5	8	13	1	74	2	21	50	100	1,223	
16-18 years	23	2	6	12	2	77	1	22	54	100	390	

Continued

Table 3.4 Continued

	Mother's smoking behaviour										Total	Unweighted base
	Currently smokes	Currently smokes 0-5 per day	Currently smokes 6-10 per day	Currently smokes 11-20 per day	Currently smokes 21 and above per day	Does not smoke	Does not smoke but has smoked within last year	Does not smoke but has smoked over a year ago	Has never smoked			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	26	5	9	11	1	74	3	22	49	100	5,323	
Black	15	7	6	2		85	1	18	65	100	116	
Asian	2	2	0			98	1	2	94	100	206	
Other	18	5	10	3		82	3	14	64	100	158	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	44	9	15	19	2	56	5	15	36	100	1,166	
Second quintile	36	7	13	16	2	64	3	18	43	100	1,069	
Third quintile	24	5	8	9	1	76	3	21	52	100	933	
Fourth quintile	16	3	5	8	1	84	2	24	58	100	876	
Highest income quintile	9	3	3	3	0	91	2	23	66	100	950	
Self-employed	16	4	7	5	0	84	3	24	57	100	814	

Continued

Table 3.4 Continued

	Mother's smoking behaviour							Total	Unweighted base		
	Currently smokes 0-5 per day	Currently smokes 6-10 per day	Currently smokes 11-20 per day	Currently smokes 21 and above per day	Does not smoke within last year	Does not smoke but has smoked over a year ago	Has never smoked				
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	15	4	5	6	1	85	2	23	60	100	3,650
Social tenant	51	8	17	22	3	49	5	14	30	100	1,350
Private tenant	38	9	14	15	0	62	4	18	40	100	642
Other, including shared ownership	24	5	11	8	0	76	2	23	51	100	164
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	23	5	8	9	1	77	3	20	54	100	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	24	6	8	10	1	76	3	21	52	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	25	5	8	11	1	75	3	23	49	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	31	4	10	15	2	69	3	21	46	100	637
All	24	5	8	10	1	76	3	21	52	100	5,805

Base: All families.

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

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

	Smoking during pregnancy			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes all the time	Yes some of the time	No not at all		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	22	18	59	100	612
Lone parent	32	23	45	100	428
Family unit working status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	25	22	53	100	138
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	36	24	41	100	290
Couple: both 16+ hours	15	17	68	100	264
Couple: one 16+ hours	24	19	57	100	259
Couple: both 0-15 hours	45	19	36	100	89
Derived: Age of youngest child					
Under 1 year	28	13	59	100	218
1 year	23	20	57	100	250
2 years	29	18	53	100	224
3 years	25	22	53	100	199
4 years	24	30	46	100	149
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	34	24	43	100	360
Second quintile	37	23	41	100	221
Third quintile	24	17	60	100	157
Fourth quintile	14	15	71	100	123
Highest income quintile	6	12	82	100	82
Self-employed	18	22	60	100	97
Ethnic group of mother					
White	27	20	54	100	990
Black	•	•	•	•	13
Asian	•	•	•	•	8
Other	9	29	62	100	28
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	15	16	70	100	379
Social tenant	40	21	39	100	413
Private tenant	26	26	48	100	204
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	44

Continued

Table 3.5 Continued

	Smoking during pregnancy				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Yes all the time	Yes some of the time	No not at all	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	23	20	57	100	652
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	32	13	55	100	126
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	27	24	49	100	178
At least one adult and one child have disability	37	20	43	100	83
All	26	20	54	100	1,039

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

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

Table 3.6 Mother's drinking behaviour, by family characteristics

	Frequency of drinking alcohol							Unweighted base		
	Every day	5-6 times per week	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	1-2 times per month	Less than once a month	1-2 times a year		Never	Total
Family type										
Couple	3	4	15	27	16	11	8	16	100	4,055
Lone parent	2	2	8	25	22	14	9	17	100	1,753
Family unit working status										
Lone parent: 16+ hours	3	3	11	28	23	14	9	9	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	1	1	5	21	21	14	10	26	100	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	4	4	16	31	17	11	6	11	100	2,262
Couple: one 16+ hours	3	3	13	24	15	11	9	21	100	1,514
Couple: both 0-15 hours	3	2	7	13	12	13	8	43	100	279
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	2	3	11	24	20	13	9	18	100	2,594
5-10 years	3	4	16	28	16	13	7	14	100	1,601
11-15 years	5	4	14	29	16	10	8	14	100	1,223
16-18 years	6	3	12	27	13	11	9	19	100	390
Ethnic group of mother										
White	3	4	14	28	18	12	8	12	100	5,323
Black	1	1	4	18	16	19	4	36	100	116
Asian			1	4	4	2	9	79	100	206
Other	1	1	7	15	14	17	14	31	100	158

Continued

Table 3.6 Continued

	Frequency of drinking alcohol							Total	Unweighted base	
	Every day	5-6 times per week	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	1-2 times per month	Less than once a month	1-2 times a year			Never
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	2	1	6	23	21	14	10	23	100	1,166
Second quintile	3	2	8	24	17	16	10	20	100	1,069
Third quintile	2	2	10	25	18	14	9	18	100	933
Fourth quintile	3	4	15	32	16	10	7	12	100	876
Highest income quintile	3	6	22	30	16	8	4	10	100	950
Self-employed	5	5	16	25	16	10	7	15	100	814
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	4	4	16	29	17	11	7	13	100	3,650
Social tenant	2	0	5	21	19	15	11	26	100	1,350
Private tenant	1	2	10	25	18	14	10	20	100	642
Other, including shared ownership	5	2	14	17	16	13	12	22	100	164
Family disability status										
No adult or child has a disability	3	4	14	29	18	12	7	14	100	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	2	4	15	25	18	10	10	16	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	4	3	12	23	16	13	10	19	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	3	3	9	20	16	15	10	25	100	637
All	3	3	13	26	17	12	8	16	100	5,805

Base: All families.

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

Table 3.7 Contact with friends and family, by family characteristics

	Row per cent											
	How often do you speak to relatives on the phone?			How often do you speak to friends on the phone?			How often do you speak to neighbours (face-to-face)?					
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month
Family type												
Couple	54	38	8	29	47	23	30	42	28			
Lone parent	55	31	14	42	39	19	31	37	32			
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	54	34	12	41	43	15	25	43	33			
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	56	27	17	42	35	23	38	31	31			
Couple: both 16+ hours	54	38	8	28	49	23	27	43	30			
Couple: one 16+ hours	54	37	9	31	47	23	32	43	24			
Couple: both 0-15 hours	48	39	13	33	33	34	43	29	28			
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	60	32	8	34	45	21	31	41	28			
5-10 years	52	38	10	35	44	21	32	42	26			
11-15 years	49	37	14	29	48	23	27	40	32			
16-18 years	43	47	10	26	43	31	23	44	34			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	54	36	10	32	45	23	30	41	28			
Black	54	34	12	47	43	10	23	39	38			
Asian	58	33	9	36	44	20	29	34	37			
Other	47	40	13	36	44	20	21	40	39			

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	Row per cent											
	How often do you speak to relatives on the phone?			How often do you speak to friends on the phone?			How often do you speak to neighbours (face-to-face)?			How often do you speak to neighbours (face-to-face)?		
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	53	39	8	29	49	22	27	45	28	27	41	31
Social tenant	59	28	14	41	35	23	41	31	27	36	27	36
Private tenant	57	31	13	36	40	24	27	37	33	33	33	33
Other, including shared ownership	39	38	23	37	46	17	33	33	33	33	33	33
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	55	30	14	39	40	21	36	34	30	36	31	40
Second quintile	54	33	13	34	42	23	31	40	29	31	31	40
Third quintile	56	35	8	31	43	25	32	41	28	32	32	41
Fourth quintile	57	37	6	29	46	24	28	43	28	28	28	43
Highest income quintile	50	43	7	27	53	20	23	46	31	23	23	46
Self-employed	54	36	10	34	48	18	29	44	28	29	29	44

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	Row per cent											
	How often do you speak to relatives on the phone?			How often do you speak to friends on the phone?			How often do you speak to neighbours (face-to-face)?					
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month
Government office region												
North East	62	26	12	42	36	22	31	42	27	31	42	27
North West	58	34	8	29	48	23	33	44	23	33	44	23
Yorkshire and Humber	61	31	8	29	48	23	33	39	28	33	39	28
East Midlands	56	34	10	27	46	27	30	38	32	30	38	32
West Midlands	54	35	11	32	45	23	29	42	29	29	42	29
South West	51	36	12	30	51	19	30	41	29	30	41	29
Eastern	47	44	9	32	41	27	24	44	32	24	44	32
London	53	36	11	44	40	16	26	41	34	26	41	34
South East	44	46	10	30	48	22	31	39	30	31	39	30
Wales	65	26	9	33	44	23	37	38	25	37	38	25
Scotland	61	30	9	32	46	21	30	44	26	30	44	26
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	55	36	9	34	46	20	29	41	30	29	41	30
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	57	35	8	35	45	20	29	42	29	29	42	29
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	51	38	12	28	45	27	30	41	29	30	41	29
At least one adult and one child have disability	54	34	12	33	40	27	36	40	25	36	40	25
All	54	36	10	33	45	22	30	41	29	30	41	29

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	How often do you meet up with						Total	Unweighted base
	relatives that are not living with you?			friends?				
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month		
Family type								
Couple	16	44	40	12	42	46	100	4,053
Lone parent	23	39	38	18	45	37	100	1,749
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	21	40	39	13	48	39	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	25	39	36	25	40	35	100	869
Couple: both 16+ hours	16	45	40	10	40	50	100	2,261
Couple: one 16+ hours	15	45	40	15	46	39	100	1,513
Couple: both 0-15 hours	19	36	45	19	33	48	100	279
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	21	47	33	16	45	39	100	2,590
5-10 years	16	42	42	17	39	44	100	1,600
11-15 years	13	40	46	10	43	47	100	1,222
16-18 years	15	37	47	8	41	51	100	390
Ethnic group of mother								
White	18	44	38	14	44	42	100	5,320
Black	13	32	54	17	31	52	100	115
Asian	11	42	47	9	33	59	100	204
Other	15	28	57	12	34	54	100	158

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	How often do you meet up with relatives that are not living with you?						How often do you meet up with friends?			Unweighted base	
	On most days		More than once a week		Less than once or twice a month		On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month		Total
	On most days	More than once a week	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month				
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	15	45	40	11	44	45	100	3,649			
Social tenant	24	39	37	24	37	39	100	1,346			
Private tenant	24	38	39	15	41	44	100	641			
Other, including shared ownership	9	43	48	10	47	43	100	164			
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	22	42	36	21	41	38	100	1,162			
Second quintile	23	39	38	15	44	41	100	1,068			
Third quintile	18	45	36	13	43	44	100	932			
Fourth quintile	15	45	40	13	36	51	100	876			
Highest income quintile	11	44	45	10	44	46	100	950			
Self-employed	16	43	41	12	48	41	100	814			

Continued

Table 3.7 Continued

	How often do you meet up with						Row per cent
	relatives that are not living with you?			friends?			
	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	On most days	More than once a week	Less than once or twice a month	
Government office region							
North East	27	44	29	17	44	39	371
North West	24	46	30	14	42	44	613
Yorkshire and Humber	23	46	31	14	38	47	556
East Midlands	19	41	41	13	36	52	464
West Midlands	17	47	36	16	42	42	585
South West	15	41	44	16	49	35	529
Eastern	13	46	40	15	42	43	462
London	10	39	51	9	45	46	506
South East	12	42	47	14	46	40	812
Wales	29	36	35	18	38	44	356
Scotland	17	43	39	11	42	47	548
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	18	44	38	14	45	41	3,274
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	15	44	40	16	41	43	736
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	16	42	42	12	41	48	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	17	39	43	17	35	49	637
All	17	43	39	14	43	43	5,802

Base: All families.

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

	Type of help given						
	Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	Leading the group/ member of a committee	Organising or helping to run an activity or event	Visiting people	Befriending or mentoring people	Giving advice/ information/ counselling	Secretarial, admin or clerical work
Family type							
Couple	19	12	17	6	3	5	4
Lone parent	10	5	8	4	3	4	2
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	6	10	4	3	5	3
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	6	4	6	3	2	4	2
Couple: both 16+ hours	21	12	18	5	3	6	5
Couple: one 16+ hours	17	13	17	7	3	5	4
Couple: both 0-15 hours	5	4	8	4	0	2	1
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	15	9	12	4	2	4	2
5-10 years	20	14	22	5	3	6	6
11-15 years	17	11	14	6	4	7	4
16-18 years	13	8	10	8	4	5	4
Number of dependent children							
1	14	7	10	5	3	5	3
2	19	13	18	6	2	5	4
3	21	16	22	5	3	6	5
4 or more	14	10	13	6	2	6	4

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given						
	Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	Leading the group/ member of a committee	Organising or helping to run an activity or event	Visiting people	Befriending or mentoring people	Giving advice/ information/ counselling	Secretarial, admin or clerical work
Ethnic group of mother							
White	17	11	15	5	2	5	4
Black	7	4	7	10	6	13	3
Asian	10	4	8	9	2	4	2
Other	14	7	16	4	8	6	7
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	6	4	6	3	2	3	1
Second quintile	11	6	11	4	3	5	2
Third quintile	15	12	13	7	3	5	5
Fourth quintile	21	12	18	5	2	5	5
Highest income quintile	24	16	22	6	4	6	4
Self-employed	23	14	19	7	3	7	6

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

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

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given						
	Raising or handling money/ taking part in sponsored events	Leading the group/ member of a committee	Organising or helping to run an activity or event	Visiting people	Befriending or mentoring people	Giving advice/ information/ counselling	Secretarial, admin or clerical work
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	17	10	15	5	2	5	4
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	13	15	6	3	7	4
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	15	11	15	6	3	6	4
At least one adult and one child have disability	17	10	13	5	3	5	5
All	17	10	15	5	3	5	4

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given						Total	Unweighted base
	Providing transport/ driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above		
Family type								
Couple	5	1	1	21	2	57	100	4,054
Lone parent	4	1	1	12	1	73	100	1,751
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	5	1	1	12	1	70	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	3	2	1	12	2	77	100	871
Couple: both 16+ hours	6	2	1	19	2	55	100	2,261
Couple: one 16+ hours	5	1	2	25	2	56	100	1,514
Couple: both 0-15 hours	1	1	1	9	1	80	100	279
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	2	1	1	15	1	66	100	2,592
5-10 years	7	2	2	28	3	51	100	1,601
11-15 years	6	2	1	16	2	61	100	1,222
16-18 years	6	1	2	9	1	64	100	390
Number of dependent children								
1	4	1	1	12	1	67	100	2,577
2	5	1	1	23	2	55	100	2,247
3	6	1	1	26	2	54	100	749
4 or more	5	3	2	20	2	66	100	232

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given							Unweighted base
	Providing transport/driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above	Total	
Ethnic group of mother								
White	5	1	1	19	2	61	100	5,321
Black	4	1		18	4	61	100	115
Asian	6	1	1	12	1	70	100	206
Other	2	4	2	23	2	55	100	158
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	3	0	1	11	2	76	100	1,164
Second quintile	3	1	1	14	1	71	100	1,068
Third quintile	4	2	1	20	2	61	100	933
Fourth quintile	5	1	1	18	1	56	100	876
Highest income quintile	7	1	2	25	1	48	100	950
Self-employed	8	2	1	22	2	52	100	814

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

	Type of help given							Unweighted base
	Providing transport/driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above	Total	
Government office region								
North East	3	1	1	8	1	74	100	371
North West	5	1	1	16	2	64	100	613
Yorkshire and Humber	4	1	2	14	2	67	100	557
East Midlands	3	2	2	14	1	67	100	464
West Midlands	3		1	16	2	66	100	585
South West	6	2	2	25	1	51	100	529
Eastern	5	0	2	19	2	63	100	462
London	5	3	1	24	2	55	100	507
South East	7	2	1	22	2	54	100	812
Wales	6	2	1	15	2	62	100	356
Scotland	5	1	1	19	2	57	100	549
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	6	2	1	22	2	54	100	3,649
Social tenant	2	1	1	9	2	78	100	1,349
Private tenant	4	1	1	12	1	72	100	641
Other, including shared ownership	8	1	1	18	1	61	100	164

Continued

Table 3.8 Continued

Family disability status	Type of help given						Total	Unweighted base
	Providing transport/driving	Representing	Campaigning	Other practical help (e.g. helping out at a school, religious group, shopping)	Any other help	None of the above		
No adult or child has a disability	4	1	1	18	1	62	100	3,277
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	7	2	1	22	2	58	100	736
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	5	2	2	18	2	60	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	6	1	2	19	3	60	100	637
All	5	1	1	18	2	61	100	5,802

Base: All families.

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

4 Education and training

4.1 Qualifications achieved

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

Over one fifth (22 per cent) of lone parents who did not work for 16 or more hours per week were without any qualifications. For couple families where neither parent worked these hours, neither parent had any qualifications in nearly a fifth (18 per cent) of families (see Table 4.1).

All the families in the highest income quintile had at least one academic or vocational qualification (100 per cent). In contrast, 84 per cent of families in the lowest income quintile had at least one academic or vocational qualification (see Table 4.1).

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

A fifth (20 per cent) of families had no academic qualifications or had only GCSE grade D-G or equivalent. Just under one-third (32 per cent) of families had a GCSE grade A-C, or equivalent (see Table 4.2).

In half (50 per cent) of couple families at least one parent was qualified to A-Level or first degree standard, compared with just over a fifth (21 per cent) of lone parent families (see Table 4.2).

Two-fifths (40 per cent) of lone parents had either no academic qualifications or GCSE grade D-G only (or equivalent) compared with nearly one quarter (22 per cent) of mothers in couple families (see Table 4.3).

Over a third (36 per cent) of mothers in couples where neither partner was in work reported having no qualifications⁹. A third (33 per cent) of non-working lone mothers had no qualifications (see Table 4.3).

Just under a third (31 per cent) of mothers who were social tenants had no qualifications compared to just eight per cent of mothers who lived in owned or mortgaged accommodation (see Table 4.3).

4.2 Training

Three out of ten (32 per cent) mothers had taken part in a training course in the last year, with little variation between lone mothers and those who were part of a couple (see Table 4.8).

Two-fifths (40 per cent) of lone parents in work for 16 or more hours per week had taken part in a training course in the last 12 months, compared with just over a quarter (27 per cent) of those who were not working (see Table 4.8).

Less than half (48 per cent) of working mothers had taken part in in-work training in the last 12 months (see Table 4.10).

⁹ Note this group has a relatively small base.

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

	Has any academic or vocational qualifications				Total	Unweighted base
	Has any academic or vocational qualifications	Has academic qualifications	Has vocational qualifications	Has no academic or vocational qualifications		
Family type						
Couple	97	95	77	3	100	4,055
Lone parent	85	76	55	15	100	1,753
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92	83	64	8	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	78	68	45	22	100	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	99	97	82	1	100	2,262
Couple: one 16+ hours	97	94	74	3	100	1,514
Couple: both 0-15 hours	82	75	56	18	100	279
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	95	92	73	5	100	2,594
5-10 years	94	90	72	6	100	1,601
11-15 years	92	88	71	8	100	1,223
16-18 years	93	84	69	7	100	390
Number of dependent children						
1	93	88	71	7	100	2,579
2	96	93	74	4	100	2,248
3	93	90	68	7	100	749
4 or more	91	85	64	9	100	232
Ethnic group of mother						
White	95	91	74	5	100	5,323
Black	87	78	59	13	100	116
Asian	89	84	51	11	100	206
Other	90	85	57	10	100	158

Continued

Table 4.1 Continued

	Has any academic or vocational qualifications	Has academic qualifications	Has vocational qualifications	Has no academic or vocational qualifications	Total	Unweighted base
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	84	76	54	16	100	1,166
Second quintile	89	81	64	11	100	1,069
Third quintile	96	92	76	4	100	933
Fourth quintile	98	97	80	2	100	876
Highest income quintile	100	99	80	0	100	950
Self-employed	98	95	78	2	100	814
Government office region						
North East	94	86	74	6	100	371
North West	95	91	74	5	100	613
Yorkshire and Humber	95	90	78	5	100	557
East Midlands	93	87	73	7	100	465
West Midlands	94	90	72	6	100	585
South West	95	92	77	5	100	529
Eastern	96	93	75	4	100	462
London	91	86	55	9	100	508
South East	97	94	73	3	100	812
Wales	90	86	73	10	100	356
Scotland	95	89	73	5	100	550
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	98	95	78	2	100	3,650
Social tenant	82	73	54	18	100	1,350
Private tenant	91	86	66	9	100	642
Other, including shared ownership	92	89	71	8	100	164

Continued

Table 4.1 Continued

Family disability status	Has any academic or vocational qualifications				Total	Unweighted base
	Has any academic or vocational qualifications	Has academic qualifications	Has vocational qualifications	Has no academic or vocational qualifications		
No adult or child has a disability	95	91	72	5	100	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	94	91	72	6	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	93	88	71	7	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	90	86	70	10	100	637
All	94	90	72	6	100	5,805

Base: All families.

Table 4.2 Highest academic qualification in family, by family characteristics

	Highest qualification in family						Total	Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications		
Family type								
Couple	5	8	31	16	34	6	100	4,048
Lone parent	24	16	36	10	11	3	100	1,747
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	17	14	40	12	15	3	100	878
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	32	20	32	8	6	3	100	869
Couple: both 16+ hours	3	6	31	17	37	6	100	2,257
Couple: one 16+ hours	5	9	30	15	34	6	100	1,512
Couple: both 0-15 hours	25	18	32	11	8	5	100	279
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	8	11	30	15	33	4	100	2,587
5-10 years	10	10	36	16	25	4	100	1,597
11-15 years	12	10	34	14	23	6	100	1,221
16-18 years	16	8	33	10	25	9	100	390
Ethnic group of mother								
White	9	10	34	15	27	5	100	5,314
Black	21	10	30	7	29	3	100	115
Asian	15	7	15	11	42	9	100	205
Other	15	9	18	16	37	5	100	157

Continued

Table 4.2 Continued

	Highest qualification in family							Total	Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications			
Government office region									
North East	13	13	39	14	19	2	100	370	
North West	8	10	37	11	30	5	100	611	
Yorkshire and Humber	10	13	40	14	21	2	100	555	
East Midlands	12	11	35	15	24	3	100	461	
West Midlands	10	13	31	13	29	5	100	584	
South West	8	10	35	14	28	5	100	527	
Eastern	7	11	39	17	22	4	100	462	
London	14	7	21	10	38	9	100	508	
South East	6	8	30	17	32	7	100	811	
Wales	14	9	38	15	20	4	100	356	
Scotland	11	9	20	22	33	5	100	550	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	6	30	17	36	6	100	3,643	
Social tenant	26	20	37	8	5	3	100	1,345	
Private tenant	14	16	39	12	17	3	100	641	
Other, including shared ownership	11	13	27	12	31	6	100	164	

Continued

Table 4.2 Continued

Family disability status	Highest qualification in family						Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	
No adult or child has a disability	9	9	32	15	31	5	3,272
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	9	11	33	14	28	4	736
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	12	11	31	16	25	6	1,151
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	12	34	13	20	7	633
All	10	10	32	15	28	5	5,792

Base: All families.

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

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

Table 4.3 Highest academic qualification of mother, by family characteristics

Family type	Highest academic qualification (mother)						Unweighted base	
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications		Total
Couple	10	12	34	14	26	3	100	4,048
Lone parent	24	16	36	10	11	3	100	1,747
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	17	14	40	12	15	3	100	878
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	24	20	35	12	8	1	100	77
Lone parent: not working	33	20	31	7	6	3	100	792
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	7	11	34	15	29	4	100	2,257
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	14	11	35	12	22	6	100	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	9	11	39	12	26	3	100	420
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	14	15	32	15	22	3	100	935
Couple: mother and partner not working	36	20	30	8	3	4	100	232
Couple: other	20	14	38	13	14	1	100	70

Continued

Table 4.3 Continued

	Highest academic qualification (mother)							Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	Total	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	12	13	32	14	26	3	100	2,587
5-10 years	13	14	37	14	19	3	100	1,597
11-15 years	16	13	36	12	18	4	100	1,221
16-18 years	20	9	37	8	21	5	100	390
Ethnic group of mother								
White	12	13	36	13	21	3	100	5,314
Black	23	11	33	8	22	3	100	115
Asian	31	8	13	12	30	7	100	205
Other	22	11	19	13	32	4	100	157
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	8	10	34	15	28	4	100	3,643
Social tenant	31	22	35	7	4	2	100	1,345
Private tenant	17	18	39	11	13	3	100	641
Other, including shared ownership	16	14	29	12	24	4	100	164

Continued

Table 4.3 Continued

	Highest academic qualification (mother)						Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications		Total
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	12	13	35	14	24	3	3,272
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	14	12	36	12	22	4	736
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	17	14	33	12	20	4	1,151
At least one adult and one child have disability	17	15	37	11	15	5	633
All	14	13	35	13	22	3	5,792

Base: All families.

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

Table 4.4 Highest academic qualification of partner, by family characteristics

	Highest academic qualification (partner)						Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher grades (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	
Family type							Row per cent
Couple	16	15	30	12	25	2	3,978
Family unit work status							
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	13	15	33	13	24	2	2,231
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	30	19	26	8	15	2	131
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	12	15	29	14	29	2	416
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	17	14	25	10	30	3	907
Couple: mother and partner not working	47	20	19	6	7	2	224
Couple: other	29	13	25	9	18	6	69
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	13	14	29	13	29	2	1,887
5-10 years	15	15	32	12	23	2	1,051
11-15 years	21	16	29	11	21	2	780
16-18 years	23	15	28	11	18	5	260

Continued

Table 4.4 Continued

	Highest academic qualification (partner)						Unweighted base
	None	GCSE grade D-G and equivalent	GCSE grade A-C and equivalent	GCE A-level/ SCE Higher (A-C) and equivalent	First degree or higher	Other academic qualifications	
	Total	Total					
Ethnic group of mother							
White	15	16	31	13	23	2	3,648
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	42
Asian	27	8	13	6	43	3	177
Other	29	8	16	11	34	2	107
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	14	31	13	28	2	3,074
Social tenant	39	25	23	6	5	2	511
Private tenant	23	19	30	9	19	1	307
Other, including shared ownership	22	9	23	17	27	3	84
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	14	15	29	12	28	3	2,195
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	14	16	30	13	26	1	479
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	18	17	30	14	19	2	861
At least one adult and one child have disability	27	13	31	8	18	3	442
All	16	15	30	12	25	2	3,977

Base: All couple families.

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

Table 4.5 Highest vocational qualification of mother, by family characteristics

	Highest vocational qualification of mother – Level 1 is lowest						Total	Unweighted base
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent		
Family type								Row per cent
Couple	42	9	14	14	8	1	100	4,051
Lone parent	45	11	15	12	7	1	100	1,750
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	36	11	16	14	9	1	100	879
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	55	12	14	10	3	0	100	871
Couple: both 16+ hours	37	9	14	15	9	1	100	2,262
Couple: one 16+ hours	48	10	13	14	6	0	100	1,510
Couple: both 0-15 hours	60	9	13	8	4		100	279
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	42	8	14	15	8	1	100	2,593
5-10 years	42	11	15	14	7	1	100	1,597
11-15 years	45	12	12	12	7	0	100	1,221
16-18 years	45	11	14	11	6	0	100	390
Ethnic group of mother								
White	41	10	14	14	7	1	100	5,317
Black	49	6	16	13	9	1	100	116
Asian	63	6	8	8	6	2	100	206
Other	54	7	6	10	5		100	158

Continued

Table 4.5 Continued

	Highest vocational qualification of mother – Level 1 is lowest						Unweighted base	
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent		Total
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	39	10	13	15	9	1	100	3,647
Social tenant	55	11	14	10	3	0	100	1,348
Private tenant	45	10	18	14	6	0	100	641
Other, including shared ownership	38	11	19	11	4		100	163
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	42	9	14	14	8	1	100	3,274
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	43	10	13	14	8	1	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	45	11	13	13	7	0	100	1,151
At least one adult and one child have disability	43	12	15	13	7	1	100	636
All	43	10	14	14	7	1	100	5,798

Base: All families.

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

Table 4.6 Highest vocational qualification of partner, by family characteristics

	Highest vocational qualification of partner						Unweighted base	
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent (highest)		
Family type								
Couple	44	5	10	11	11	1	100	3,834
Family unit working status								
Couple: both 16+ hours	41	5	10	14	12	1	100	2,157
Couple: one 16+ hours	45	6	11	9	10	0	100	1,417
Couple: both 0-15 hours	63	5	7	5	6	0	100	260
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	45	5	10	11	10	0	100	1,824
5-10 years	44	5	10	13	12	1	100	1,019
11-15 years	42	5	10	10	11	1	100	737
16-18 years	41	6	8	13	11	2	100	254
Ethnic group of mother								
White	42	6	10	12	11	1	100	3,519
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
Asian	71	1	7	6	4	0	100	171
Other	58	3	6	13	6		100	101

Continued

Table 4.6 Continued

	Highest vocational qualification of partner						Total	Unweighted base	
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent (highest)			Other
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	42	5	9	12	12	1	19	100	2,970
Social tenant	53	8	15	8	3	0	13	100	487
Private tenant	47	6	11	10	8		17	100	295
Other, including shared ownership	47	7	6	12	10	2	17	100	80
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	45	6	9	11	11	1	18	100	2,116
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	39	4	12	15	10	1	18	100	460
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	45	5	11	12	11	1	16	100	835
At least one adult and one child have disability	43	4	13	10	9	1	20	100	422
All	44	5	10	11	11	1	18	100	3,833

Base: All couple families.

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

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

	Level 1					Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent	Level 5 NVQ or equivalent (highest)	Other	Total	Unweighted base
	None	Level 1 NVQ or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 NVQ or equivalent	Level 3 NVQ or equivalent	Level 4 NVQ or equivalent							
Family type												
Couple	22	7	13	17	14	1	26	100	4,051			
Lone parent	45	11	15	12	7	1	9	100	1,750			
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	36	11	16	14	9	1	13	100	879			
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	55	12	14	10	3	0	5	100	871			
Couple: both 16+ hours	18	7	11	18	15	2	27	100	2,262			
Couple: one 16+ hours	25	7	14	15	12	1	26	100	1,510			
Couple: both 0-15 hours	44	7	14	11	7	0	17	100	279			
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	27	7	14	16	12	1	22	100	2,593			
5-10 years	28	9	14	17	12	1	19	100	1,597			
11-15 years	29	10	12	13	12	1	24	100	1,221			
16-18 years	31	8	11	16	10	1	23	100	390			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	26	9	14	16	12	1	22	100	5,317			
Black	41	5	13	14	11	1	16	100	116			
Asian	49	5	10	11	7	3	16	100	206			
Other	43	4	5	13	8		26	100	158			

Continued

Table 4.7 Continued

Family disability status	Level 1 or equivalent (lowest)					Level 2 or equivalent			Level 3 or equivalent		Level 4 or equivalent		Level 5 or equivalent (highest)		Unweighted base
	None	Level 1 or equivalent (lowest)	Level 2 or equivalent	Level 3 or equivalent	Level 4 or equivalent	Level 5 or equivalent (highest)	Other	Total	Other	Total	Other	Total	Other	Total	
No adult or child has a disability	28	8	13	15	12	1	23	100	3,274						
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	28	8	14	17	12	1	20	100	737						
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	29	8	13	16	12	1	21	100	1,151						
At least one adult and one child have disability	30	8	14	15	10	1	21	100	636						
All	28	8	13	16	12	1	22	100	5,798						

Base: All families.

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

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

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

	Whether mother attended course			Row per cent
	Yes	No	Total	Unweighted base
Family type				
Couple	31	69	100	4,055
Lone parent	35	65	100	1,753
Family unit work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	40	60	100	880
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	36	64	100	77
Lone parent: not working	27	73	100	796
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	40	60	100	2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	36	64	100	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	28	72	100	421
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	16	84	100	936
Couple: mother and partner not working	12	88	100	232
Couple: other	24	76	100	70
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	27	73	100	2,594
5-10 years	38	62	100	1,601
11-15 years	37	63	100	1,223
16-18 years	30	70	100	390
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	34	66	100	3,650
Social tenant	25	75	100	1,350
Private tenant	31	69	100	642
Other, including shared ownership	35	65	100	164
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	32	68	100	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	36	64	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	33	67	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	28	72	100	637
All	32	68	100	5,805

Base: All families.

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

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

Family type	Designed to lead to qualification										Qualification from training					Unweighted base
	Yes		No		GCSE/A Level	NVQ/SVQ	BTEC/City and Guilds	Degree	Other	Don't know	No qualification	Total				
	Yes	No	Yes	No												
Couple	47	53	2	15	4	8	17	0	53	100	1,297					
Lone parent	61	39	5	22	7	6	20	1	39	100	585					
Family unit work status																
Lone parent: 16+ hours	47	53	2	19	3	5	17	0	53	100	357					
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	28					
Lone parent: not working	87	13	10	25	15	9	26	2	13	100	200					
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	40	60	1	13	4	7	15		60	100	916					
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	45					
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	53	47	2	20	5	6	20		47	100	125					
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	75	25	6	22	7	15	26		25	100	163					
Couple: mother and partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	30					
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18					

Continued

Table 4.9 Continued

	Designed to lead to qualification		Qualification from training										Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	GCSE/A Level	NVQ/SVQ	BTEC/City and Guilds	Degree	Other	Don't know	No qualification	Total				
Age of youngest child														
0-4 years	52	48	3	17	6	7	19	0	48	100	696			
5-10 years	51	49	3	20	5	5	18	1	49	100	604			
11-15 years	50	50	4	14	4	9	18	0	50	100	458			
16-18 years	47	53	1	15	4	15	13		53	100	124			
Housing tenure														
Own outright/with a mortgage	44	56	2	14	4	8	16		56	100	1,297			
Social tenant	73	27	7	29	8	5	23	2	27	100	325			
Private tenant	62	38	5	19	9	5	24	0	38	100	200			
Other, including shared ownership	50	50	5	16	6	7	16		50	100	60			

Continued

Table 4.9 Continued

	Designed to lead to qualification		Qualification from training							Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	GCSE/A Level	NVQ/SVQ	BTEC/City and Guilds	Degree	Other	Don't know	No qualification			
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	49	51	2	18	5	7	17	0	51	100	1,068	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	48	52	4	17	5	7	15		52	100	258	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	56	44	4	16	6	8	22		44	100	373	
At least one adult and one child have disability	50	50	4	15	4	8	19	0	50	100	182	
All	51	49	3	17	5	7	18	0	49	100	1,881	

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

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

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

	Taken part in in-work training			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	Offered but not attended	No		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	49	4	47	100	2,510
Lone parent	46	4	50	100	856
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	47	4	49	100	791
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	29	7	64	100	65
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	53	4	43	100	2,020
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	39	8	53	100	123
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	30	4	66	100	322
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	45
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	44	5	51	100	1,285
5-10 years	51	5	44	100	969
11-15 years	52	3	45	100	836
16-18 years	50	1	50	100	276
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	51	4	45	100	2,533
Social tenant	37	4	59	100	459
Private tenant	41	6	54	100	284
Other, including shared ownership	39	3	57	100	90
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	47	4	49	100	2,027
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	51	3	46	100	417
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	49	4	48	100	631
At least one adult and one child have disability	56	3	40	100	291
All	48	4	47	100	3,366

Base: All families with mother in work.

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

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

	Amount of in-work training					Total	Row per cent
	1 day or less	2-3 days	4-5 days	6-13 days	2 weeks or more		<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type							
Couple	19	32	20	15	15	100	1,244
Lone parent	23	26	24	12	15	100	398
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	22	26	25	12	15	100	381
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	17
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	17	31	20	16	15	100	1,082
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	48
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	35	33	18	5	10	100	101
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	13
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	20	34	19	12	15	100	570
5-10 years	21	28	24	14	14	100	491
11-15 years	17	30	21	16	15	100	434
16-18 years	19	25	21	19	16	100	147
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	19	31	21	15	14	100	1,315
Social tenant	25	23	21	11	20	100	170
Private tenant	25	26	21	11	17	100	123
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	34

Continued

Table 4.11 Continued

	Amount of in-work training						<i>Row per cent</i>
	1 day or less	2-3 days	4-5 days	6-13 days	2 weeks or more	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	20	31	22	14	13	100	957
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	19	30	22	17	12	100	212
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	18	28	20	16	18	100	311
At least one adult and one child have disability	19	32	17	12	21	100	162
All	19	30	21	14	15	100	1,642

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

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

5 Work

5.1 Employment status

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

Three-fifths (60 per cent) of mothers in couple families were working 16 hours or more per week, compared with around half (55 per cent) of lone mother families (see Table 5.1).

Around two-fifths (41 per cent) of lone mothers worked no hours compared with 28 per cent of mothers in couple families (see Table 5.1).

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

5.2 Hours

Among all mothers in work, 43 per cent were in full-time work and 43 per cent were in part-time work¹⁰ (see Table 5.4).

Lone mothers in work were more likely than mothers in couple families to be working 16 or more hours per week (93 per cent compared with 84 per cent). The percentage of couple mothers in work of between one and 15 hours per week was over twice that of lone mothers (16 per cent compared with seven per cent) (see Table 5.4).

Mothers who lived in privately rented accommodation were more likely to work full-time than those who were social tenants (44 per cent compared to 34 per cent) (see Table 5.4).

¹⁰ Throughout this chapter, the term 'full-time work' refers to 'paid work of 30 hours or more per week'. 'Part-time work' refers to 'paid work of 16-29 hours per week'.

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

5.3 Standard Occupational Classification

Two-fifths (41 per cent) of mothers were found in the top three Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) groups (managerial, professional and associated professional groups). A higher proportion of mothers in couple families working 16 or more hours per week where the partner was not working (40 per cent) were found in these occupational groups compared to lone mothers working 16 or more hours per week (30 per cent). Mothers in couple families where the mother and partner both worked 16 or more hours per week were more likely to be found in these occupational groups (48 per cent) compared to lone parents working 16 or more hours per week (30 per cent). Moreover, mothers from families in the highest income quintile displayed a noticeably greater probability of being in the top three SOC groups (67 per cent) (see Table 5.6).

Mothers living in housing that was owned or being bought with a mortgage were more than three times as likely to be in the top three SOC groups than social tenants (46 per cent compared to 14 per cent). Mothers living in rented social housing were the most likely to be working in elementary occupations (28 per cent), the lowest of the SOC groups, or personal services (28 per cent) (see Table 5.6).

Mothers from families with no disabled members were more likely to be employed in the top three SOC groups compared to those where there was a disabled child in the household but no disabled adult and those families where at least one adult and one child had a disability (43 per cent, 38 per cent and 35 per cent respectively) (see Table 5.6).

5.4 Travel to work

Mothers' most usual method of travel to work was by car or van (72 per cent). There was a regional difference with mothers living in London being less likely to travel to work by car (51 per cent) compared to other regions (see Table 5.8).

Mothers in couple families were more likely to travel to work by car or van than lone parent mothers (75 per cent and 64 per cent respectively), and less likely than lone mothers to use a public bus, minibus or coach (five per cent and 13 per cent respectively) (see Table 5.8).

Those living as social tenants were also less likely to travel to work by car (47 per cent) compared to home owners and mortgage payers (78 per cent) or private tenants (60 per cent) (see Table 5.8).

Mothers from the highest income quintile were more likely to travel to work by car or van (82 per cent) than mothers from the lowest income quintile (51 per cent) (see Table 5.8). Mothers from the highest income quintile also reported

higher average (mean) weekly travel to work costs (£21.69) than mothers from the lowest income quintile (£14.02) (see Table 5.9).

5.5 Duration

Of non-working mothers, 60 per cent were last in work more than two years ago. Lone mothers and those in a couple had a similar chance to have been without work for more than two years (59 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively¹¹) (see Table 5.10).

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

Mothers in families where at least one adult and one child were disabled were more likely to have been out of work for more than two years (68 per cent) than mothers with no disability in the family (54 per cent) (see Table 5.10).

5.6 Leaving work

A quarter (25 per cent) of all mothers who had left work in the last two years reported pregnancy as the reason (see Table 5.11).

The presence of adult disability increases the likelihood of a mother leaving work for health reasons. For example, 15 per cent of mothers of families where one or more adults has a disability¹² left work for health reasons compared to only five per cent of mothers with no disability in the family (see Table 5.11).

5.7 Reasons for not working more hours

Almost two-thirds (65 per cent) of mothers working one to 15 hours per week said there was something specific stopping them working 16 or more hours per week (see Table 5.12). The main barriers identified included:

- wanting to be with their children (40 per cent); and
- childcare costs (13 per cent) (see Table 5.12).

Mothers with a youngest child aged zero to four years were more likely to say that they had a specific reason for not working more than 16 hours per week compared to mothers with a youngest child aged 11-15 years (74 per cent compared to 51 per cent)¹³.

¹¹ This is not a significant difference.

¹² Note, this group has a relatively small base.

¹³ Note, this group has a relatively small base.

Table 5.1 Family unit work status, by family characteristics

	Family unit work status										Row per cent
	Lone parent: 16+ hours	Lone parent: 1-15 hours	Lone parent: not working	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother and partner not working	Couple: other	Total	Unweighted base
Family type											
Couple				57	3	11	23	5	2	100	4,055
Lone parent	55	4	41							100	1,753
Age of youngest child											
0-4 years	8	1	12	38	2	9	24	4	1	100	2,594
5-10 years	15	1	11	44	2	9	14	2	1	100	1,601
11-15 years	20	2	7	46	2	7	11	3	1	100	1,223
16-18 years	23	1	6	49	3	4	8	4	3	100	390
Number of dependent children											
1	19	1	12	44	2	6	11	3	1	100	2,579
2	10	1	8	47	2	10	19	3	1	100	2,248
3	9	1	10	32	3	11	27	5	1	100	749
4 or more	4	1	19	16	3	10	37	10	2	100	232
Ethnic group of mother											
White	14	1	10	44	2	9	16	3	1	100	5,323
Black	34	2	26	12		3	17	7		100	116
Asian	3	1	7	33	2	6	40	7	2	100	206
Other	13	4	14	40	1	3	19	4	2	100	158

Continued

Table 5.1 Continued

	Family unit work status										Row per cent
	Lone parent: 16+ hours	Lone parent: 1-15 hours	Lone parent: not working	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	Couple: mother and partner not working	Couple: other	Total	Unweighted base
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	11	1	1	55	2	10	18	1	1	100	3,650
Social tenant	19	3	34	12	3	2	14	11	2	100	1,350
Private tenant	22	2	23	22	4	5	15	6	1	100	642
Other, including shared ownership	24	2	16	32	1	7	17	2		100	164
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	16	1	9	45	2	8	16	2	1	100	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	15	2	13	38	3	10	17	1	1	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	10	1	10	41	4	6	19	7	2	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	9	1	14	34	2	7	20	10	2	100	637
All	14	1	10	42	2	8	17	3	1	100	5,805

Base: All families.

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

Table 5.2 Work status of mother, by family characteristics

Family type	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Couple	61	12	1	1	2	23	0	100	4,055
Lone parent	55	4	6	4	4	26	1	100	1,753
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	100							100	880
Lone parent: 1-15 hours		100						100	77
Lone parent: not working			15	11	10	62	2	100	796
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	100							100	2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	100							100	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours		100						100	421
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours			5	3	5	86	2	100	936
Couple: mother and partner not working	38	40	1	1	2	17		100	70
Couple: other								100	Continued

Row per cent

Table 5.2 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	49	10	2	2	1	35	1	100	2,594
5-10 years	62	11	3	2	2	19	1	100	1,601
11-15 years	69	9	3	2	3	14	1	100	1,223
16-18 years	76	6	2	0	6	9	1	100	390
Number of dependent children									
1	66	7	3	2	3	17	1	100	2,579
2	59	11	2	2	1	24	0	100	2,248
3	45	13	2	2	2	36	0	100	749
4 or more	23	10	3	1	3	57	2	100	232
Ethnic group of mother									
White	61	10	2	2	2	22	1	100	5,323
Black	46	5	5	8	3	33		100	116
Asian	38	7	4	3	2	47		100	206
Other	54	8	4	2	2	29	1	100	158

Continued

Table 5.2 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	33	7	9	6	4	40	1	100	1,166
Second quintile	51	7	3	2	4	32	0	100	1,069
Third quintile	53	14	2	1	3	27	1	100	933
Fourth quintile	74	11	0	0	1	14	0	100	876
Highest income quintile	80	9	1	0	0	10		100	950
Self-employed	65	11	0	1	1	21	1	100	814
Government office region									
North East	62	4	5	3	3	21	1	100	371
North West	63	8	2	1	2	22	1	100	613
Yorkshire and Humber	65	8	3	2	2	18	1	100	557
East Midlands	67	7	3	2	3	19	0	100	465
West Midlands	61	10	2	2	2	23	0	100	585
South West	60	13	1	1	3	23	0	100	529
Eastern	55	15	2	2	4	24	0	100	462
London	48	10	3	2	2	35	0	100	508
South East	58	11	1	1	1	27	1	100	812
Wales	54	10	5	2	2	26	1	100	356
Scotland	62	7	4	2	3	20	1	100	550

Continued

Table 5.2 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	68	11	1	1	1	17	0	100	3,650
Social tenant	34	6	7	4	6	43	1	100	1,350
Private tenant	48	7	5	3	3	34	1	100	642
Other, including shared ownership	57	8	2	4	1	26	1	100	164
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	63	10	3	2	0	22	1	100	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	56	12	2	2		26	0	100	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	56	8	3	1	7	24	1	100	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	46	10	1	1	9	32	1	100	637
All	59	10	3	2	2	24	1	100	5,805

Base: All families.

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

Table 5.3 Work status of partner, by family characteristics

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Family unit work status									
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	100							100	2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working			33	7	19	22	19	100	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	100							100	421
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	100							100	936
Couple: mother and partner not working			41	3	29	15	12	100	232
Couple: other		67	13		7	4	9	100	70
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	90	1	4	0	2	1	0	100	1,937
5-10 years	92	1	2	0	3	1	1	100	1,071
11-15 years	91	1	3	0	2	2	2	100	786
16-18 years	86	4	2		2	1	5	100	261
Number of dependent children									
1	90	2	3	0	2	1	2	100	1,596
2	92	1	3	1	2	1	0	100	1,719
3	89	0	5		3	2	1	100	574
4 or more	81	3	7	1	4	4	1	100	166

Continued

Table 5.3 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Ethnic group of mother									
White	91	1	3	0	2	2	1	100	3,724
Black	•	•	•	•	7	•	•	•	42
Asian	88	2	6		3	1		100	178
Other	89	2	2	1	2	0	5	100	107
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	45	2	29	3	7	4	11	100	287
Second quintile	71	3	9	1	9	5	2	100	490
Third quintile	92	2	1	0	2	2	1	100	764
Fourth quintile	98	0	0	0	1	0	1	100	814
Highest income quintile	98	1	0		0	1	0	100	928
Self-employed	99	1	0		0		0	100	772
Government office region									
North East	88	1	5		3	1	2	100	224
North West	92	2	3		1	1	1	100	443
Yorkshire and Humber	88	1	4	1	3	3	0	100	372
East Midlands	85	1	6	0	3	3	2	100	322
West Midlands	89	1	4	1	2	1	2	100	411
South West	93	1	2		3	0	0	100	407
Eastern	90	2	2		1	3	2	100	334
London	89	3	4	0	2	1	1	100	341
South East	93	1	2	0	1	1	2	100	614
Wales	90	0	5		2	2	1	100	221
Scotland	92	0	2	1	2	1	1	100	366

Continued

Table 5.3 Continued

	Work status							Unweighted base	
	Working 16 or more hours	Working fewer than 16 hours	Unemployed and seeking work	Full-time education/training scheme	Sick/disabled	Looking after/caring for home or family	Other		Total
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	95	1	1	0	1	1	1	100	3,116
Social tenant	63	2	13	2	10	6	3	100	531
Private tenant	79	2	12	0	2	5	1	100	322
Other, including shared ownership	94		0		4	1		100	84
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	94	1	3	0	0	1	1	100	2,239
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	92	1	3		0	2	2	100	485
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	84	2	4	1	7	1	2	100	875
At least one adult and one child have disability	82	1	4	0	6	5	1	100	455
All	90	1	3	0	2	1	1	100	4,054

Base: All couple families.

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

Table 5.4 Hours of work of mother, by family characteristics

	Mother's usual hours of work				Total	<i>Row per cent</i>	Unweighted base
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours			
Family type							
Couple	43	14	27	16	100		2,870
Lone parent	44	14	35	7	100		956
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	48	15	38		100		879
Lone parent: 1-15 hours				100	100		77
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	51	17	32		100		2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	51	13	36		100		134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours				100	100		421
Couple: other	38	6	5	51	100		53
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	35	14	34	17	100		1,470
5-10 years	38	15	31	15	100		1,109
11-15 years	53	13	22	12	100		938
16-18 years	64	13	16	8	100		309
Number of dependent children							
1	51	13	25	10	100		1,813
2	37	15	32	16	100		1,535
3	31	14	31	23	100		406
4 or more	30	14	26	31	100		72
Ethnic group of mother							
White	43	14	29	14	100		3,593
Black	47	17	27	9	100		56
Asian	57	9	18	16	100		89
Other	46	19	23	12	100		87
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	16	15	50	19	100		425
Second quintile	43	13	32	11	100		599
Third quintile	39	12	29	20	100		617
Fourth quintile	47	15	25	13	100		734
Highest income quintile	56	14	20	10	100		839
Self-employed	43	14	28	15	100		612

Continued

Table 5.4 Continued

	<i>Row per cent</i>					
	Mother's usual hours of work					
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	48	18	28	6	100	233
North West	46	14	29	11	100	415
Yorkshire and Humber	41	12	36	11	100	388
East Midlands	47	10	34	9	100	329
West Midlands	44	13	28	14	100	402
South West	35	19	29	18	100	364
Eastern	44	11	24	21	100	298
London	49	15	19	17	100	273
South East	38	16	30	16	100	553
Wales	44	13	28	16	100	211
Scotland	46	14	30	10	100	360
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	45	14	27	14	100	2,883
Social tenant	34	14	37	15	100	510
Private tenant	44	15	29	12	100	325
Other, including shared ownership	38	19	31	12	100	108
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	44	14	29	13	100	2,296
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	39	14	30	18	100	484
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	44	17	27	12	100	712
At least one adult and one child have disability	41	12	30	17	100	334
All	43	14	29	14	100	3,826

Base: All families with mother in work.

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

Table 5.5 Hours of work of partner, by family characteristics

	Partner's usual hours of work				Total	Unweighted base
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	95	1	3	1	100	3,665
Family unit work status						
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	96	1	3		100	2,262
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	98	1	1		100	421
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	95	1	4		100	936
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	46
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	95	1	2	1	100	1,745
5-10 years	95	2	3	1	100	975
11-15 years	96	1	3	1	100	715
16-18 years	91	1	5	4	100	230
Number of dependent children						
1	95	1	3	2	100	1,441
2	95	1	3	1	100	1,585
3	95	2	3	1	100	504
4 or more	91	2	4	3	100	135
Ethnic group of mother						
White	95	1	3	1	100	3,373
Black	•	•	•	•	•	35
Asian	91	3	5	2	100	157
Other	94	2	2	2	100	96
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	85	1	8	5	100	125
Second quintile	82	4	10	4	100	354
Third quintile	96	1	1	2	100	707
Fourth quintile	98	1	1	0	100	792
Highest income quintile	98	1	1	1	100	919
Self-employed	93	2	5	1	100	768

Continued

Table 5.5 Continued

	Partner's usual hours of work					<i>Row per cent</i>
	30 hours or more	24-29 hours	16-23 hours	1-15 hours	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	94	1	3	2	100	193
North West	94	2	3	2	100	408
Yorkshire and Humber	95	2	2	2	100	325
East Midlands	96	0	3	1	100	273
West Midlands	97	1	2	1	100	368
South West	95	2	2	1	100	377
Eastern	95	1	3	2	100	307
London	92	1	4	3	100	307
South East	95	1	3	1	100	577
Wales	93	3	4	0	100	195
Scotland	97	0	3	0	100	335
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	96	1	2	1	100	2,994
Social tenant	88	1	7	3	100	335
Private tenant	91	3	4	2	100	256
Other, including shared ownership	92		8		100	78
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	95	1	3	1	100	2,109
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	96	1	2	2	100	454
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	92	2	4	2	100	733
At least one adult and one child have disability	95	1	2	1	100	368
All	95	1	3	1	100	3,664

Base: All couple families with partner in work.

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

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

	SOC-2000 major groups										Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total	
Family type											
Couple	11	13	20	20	2	17	8	1	8	100	2,870
Lone parent	8	6	15	18	3	20	13	3	14	100	957
Family unit work status											
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	6	16	19	3	20	13	3	12	100	880
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	1	1	7	9	3	21	14	1	43	100	77
Couple: mother											
16+ hours, partner	13	14	21	20	2	17	7	1	6	100	2,262
16+ hours											
Couple: mother											
16+ hours, partner not working	8	14	18	12	4	13	17	3	11	100	134
Couple: mother											
1-15 hours, partner	3	11	14	23	2	18	13	0	16	100	421
16+ hours											
Couple: other	5	16	10	14	1	17	12		25	100	53

Continued

Table 5.6 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total	
Age of youngest child											
0-4 years	11	14	21	20	1	14	9	1	8	100	1,470
5-10 years	10	9	19	20	2	20	9	2	9	100	1,109
11-15 years	10	12	15	17	4	20	8	2	11	100	939
16-18 years	9	10	15	21	2	17	11	4	11	100	309
Number of dependent children											
1	11	10	18	19	3	16	10	2	10	100	1,814
2	10	13	19	21	2	19	8	1	8	100	1,535
3	9	13	18	16	1	23	9	1	9	100	406
4 or more	7	12	20	17	1	17	6	3	16	100	72
Ethnic group of mother											
White	11	12	18	20	2	18	9	2	9	100	3,594
Black	9	11	22	12	3	18	1	5	20	100	56
Asian	7	13	16	23	3	14	10		14	100	89
Other	10	12	26	12	2	19	10	1	7	100	87

Continued

Table 5.6 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Row per cent
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total	Unweighted base
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	5	3	8	20	2	21	19	3	20	100	425
Second quintile	6	4	13	17	3	21	16	3	17	100	599
Third quintile	6	8	15	24	2	20	12	2	11	100	617
Fourth quintile	9	9	23	22	1	20	7	1	8	100	735
Highest income quintile	18	24	25	16	1	9	4	1	1	100	839
Self-employed	14	14	18	18	5	18	5	2	6	100	612
Government office region											
North East	11	6	14	18	2	20	16	1	12	100	233
North West	9	12	20	22	2	16	10	3	8	100	416
Yorkshire and Humber	8	11	17	22	2	16	12	2	10	100	388
East Midlands	14	9	21	16	2	17	8	2	11	100	329
West Midlands	10	13	19	17	2	16	8	1	14	100	402
South West	9	14	13	20	3	20	12	1	7	100	364
Eastern	10	8	14	23	2	25	9	3	7	100	298
London	13	17	18	19	2	17	4	1	10	100	273
South East	12	14	21	19	2	16	8	1	7	100	553
Wales	11	5	21	17	2	21	9	2	11	100	211
Scotland	9	14	23	18	1	12	12	1	9	100	360

Continued

Table 5.6 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total	
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	13	21	21	2	16	8	2	6	100	2,884
Social tenant	5	2	7	11	3	28	15	2	28	100	510
Private tenant	7	10	12	14	2	20	17	1	18	100	325
Other, including shared ownership	11	9	18	18	4	19	11	1	9	100	108
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	11	12	20	20	2	16	9	1	9	100	2,296
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	8	13	17	17	3	23	10	1	8	100	485
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	9	12	18	20	2	17	10	3	10	100	712
At least one adult and one child have disability	12	8	15	18	2	20	9	3	14	100	334
All	10	12	19	19	2	18	9	2	9	100	3,827

Base: All families with mother in work.

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

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

	SOC-2000 major groups										Unweighted base	
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total		
Partner work status												
Partner: 30+ hours	21	15	16	4	20	2	2	12	8	100	3,466	
Partner: 16-29 hours	9	13	11	5	15	5	10	18	14	100	139	
Partner: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37	
Family unit work status												
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	20	15	18	4	20	2	2	11	8	100	2,252	
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	28	13	15	3	21	1	2	10	7	100	419	
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	20	14	13	4	19	2	4	15	8	100	934	
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37	

Continued

Table 5.7 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Unweighted base	
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total		
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	21	17	17	4	19	2	3	11	7	100	1,736	
5-10 years	20	12	15	4	22	2	3	13	9	100	968	
11-15 years	21	13	17	3	21	2	2	14	7	100	708	
16-18 years	20	14	16	4	20	3	3	8	12	100	230	
Number of dependent children												
1	20	14	15	4	22	2	3	12	9	100	1,429	
2	21	15	17	4	18	2	3	12	8	100	1,576	
3	23	16	15	2	19	2	3	12	7	100	503	
4 or more	16	15	20	3	18	2	0	19	6	100	134	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	20	13	8	3	10	2	10	19	14	100	116	
Second quintile	11	6	5	5	20	5	6	22	19	100	350	
Third quintile	16	11	14	5	18	3	4	16	12	100	700	
Fourth quintile	19	12	21	6	18	3	2	12	8	100	791	
Highest income quintile	33	24	21	3	9	1	1	5	2	100	918	
Self-employed	17	13	13	1	38	1	2	10	5	100	767	

Continued

Table 5.7 Continued

	SOC-2000 major groups										Unweighted base
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total	
Government office region											
North East	17	15	10	4	23	4	4	15	8	100	193
North West	21	11	16	3	20	2	3	13	10	100	403
Yorkshire and Humber	15	10	11	4	26	2	5	16	11	100	319
East Midlands	25	11	17	2	18	2	1	17	7	100	271
West Midlands	19	17	17	3	20	2	2	11	9	100	367
South West	20	16	16	2	24	1	3	11	6	100	374
Eastern	22	13	16	4	19	3	2	13	8	100	306
London	23	24	16	2	17	1	3	7	9	100	304
South East	23	15	20	6	18	2	2	8	5	100	576
Wales	14	8	19	4	24	3	3	14	11	100	195
Scotland	22	15	16	5	18	2	2	13	7	100	334
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	23	16	18	4	20	2	2	10	6	100	2,978
Social tenant	8	3	5	3	25	5	5	26	21	100	331
Private tenant	13	12	13	2	20	5	3	18	15	100	253
Other, including shared ownership	22	16	10	4	22	1	5	7	13	100	78

Continued

Table 5.7 Continued

Family disability status	SOC-2000 major groups							Total	Unweighted base		
	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical	Admin and secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales and customer services			Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations
No adult or child has a disability	23	15	17	3	19	2	3	12	7	100	2,097
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	19	14	20	5	21	1	2	10	7	100	449
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	19	12	17	4	22	2	2	12	10	100	727
At least one adult and one child have disability	17	15	9	3	22	5	3	13	13	100	368
All	21	15	16	4	20	2	3	12	8	100	3,641

Base: All couple families with partner in work.

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

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

Family type	Usual method of travel to work											Unweighted base
	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Usually works from home	Other	Total	
Couple	1	3	5	0	75	0	1	12	2	0	100	2,614
Lone parent	2	2	13	0	64	0	1	16	1	0	100	906
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	2	2	12	0	65	0	1	15	1	0	100	837
Lone parent: 1-15 hours		2	25		43		1	29	1		100	69
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	1	3	5	0	77	0	1	10	2	0	100	2,088
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working		5	12		64		4	16	0		100	130
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	0	1	3		65		3	21	6		100	349
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	47

Continued

Table 5.8 Continued

	Usual method of travel to work										Total	Unweighted base
	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Public bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Car or van	Taxi/ minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Usually works from home	Other			
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	1	1	18	0	51	0	2	24	2	1	100	412
Second quintile	1	2	10	0	66	1	3	17	1	0	100	590
Third quintile	1	1	6	0	72	1	1	16	2		100	611
Fourth quintile	1	2	7		76	0	1	11	2		100	718
Highest income quintile	1	5	2	0	82		1	5	2	0	100	826
Self-employed	2	6	2		73		1	12	5		100	363
Government office region												
North East	2	0	15		63	0		18	1	1	100	221
North West	0	1	5		77	0	1	14	1		100	378
Yorkshire and Humber	0	2	11	0	70	1	2	13	2		100	374
East Midlands		0	6	1	77	0	2	12	3		100	311
West Midlands		1	7		74	0	1	14	2	0	100	376
South West		1	1	0	78		1	15	3		100	320
Eastern	0	5	3		76		2	10	1	0	100	270
London	10	10	13		51	0	3	12	2		100	245
South East		4	5		73		1	14	3	0	100	495
Wales		2	4		81			11	3		100	196
Scotland	0	4	9		75	0		10	1	0	100	334

Continued

Table 5.8 Continued

	Usual method of travel to work										Total	Unweighted base
	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Car or van	Taxi/ minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Usually works from home	Other		
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	3	4	0	78	0	1	10	2		100	2,633
Social tenant	1	2	18	0	47	1	3	27	1	1	100	492
Private tenant	1	1	14	0	60	0	1	20	2	0	100	300
Other, including shared ownership	2		9		66		2	15	4	2	100	95
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	2	4	6	0	72	0	1	13	2	0	100	2,118
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	3	7	0	72		4	13	0	0	100	436
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	1	7	0	75	0	1	13	1	0	100	659
At least one adult and one child have disability		2	12		66		2	16	2	0	100	307
All	1	3	7	0	72	0	1	13	2	0	100	3,520

Base: All families with mother in work.

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

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

	Average travel to work costs per week		<i>Unweighted count</i>
	Median	Mean	
Family type			
Couple	12	17.32	2,870
Lone parent	14	16.74	957
Mother work status			
Mother: 30+ hours	15	20.74	1,668
Mother: 16-29 hours	10	15.19	1,631
Mother: 1-15 hours	6	9.40	528
Family unit work status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	15	17.26	880
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	6	8.04	77
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	14	18.37	2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	10	17.24	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	6	9.81	421
Couple: other	10	13.75	53
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	12	18.13	1,470
5-10 years	12	17.19	1,109
11-15 years	13	16.48	939
16-18 years	10	15.49	309
Number of dependent children			
1	13	17.38	1,814
2	10	16.93	1,535
3	12	17.48	406
4 or more	10	16.15	72
Ethnic group of mother			
White	12	17.09	3,594
Black	16	19.11	56
Asian	15	19.01	89
Other	14	17.61	87
Total family income: quintiles			
Lowest income quintile	10	14.02	425
Second quintile	10	14.54	599
Third quintile	10	15.54	617
Fourth quintile	10	15.58	735
Highest income quintile	15	21.69	839
Self-employed	12	19.02	612

Continued

Table 5.9 Continued

	Average travel to work costs per week		<i>Unweighted count</i>
	Median	Mean	
Government office region			
North East	10	15.16	233
North West	12	17.80	416
Yorkshire and Humber	10	14.90	388
East Midlands	10	15.57	329
West Midlands	10	15.93	402
South West	10	15.85	364
Eastern	14	20.59	298
London	15	18.90	273
South East	15	19.21	553
Wales	12	15.54	211
Scotland	12	16.35	360
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	17.76	2,884
Social tenant	10	12.90	510
Private tenant	10	16.69	325
Other, including shared ownership	15	17.81	108
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	12	17.77	2,296
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	11	17.07	485
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	12	16.51	712
At least one adult and one child have disability	10	14.49	334
All	12	17.20	3,827

Base: All families with the mother in work.

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

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

	Time since mother was last in paid employment				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	In last 12 months	In the last 1 to 2 years	More than 2 years ago	Never worked		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	14	8	60	18	100	1,185
Lone parent	14	7	59	20	100	796
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: not working	14	7	59	20	100	796
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	16	9	58	17	100	936
Couple: mother and partner not working	6	6	67	22	100	232
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	17
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	15	10	55	20	100	1,124
5-10 years	17	5	62	16	100	492
11-15 years	11	5	68	16	100	284
16-18 years	9	7	70	13	100	81
Number of dependent children						
1	18	12	51	19	100	765
2	14	6	64	16	100	713
3	10	4	67	19	100	343
4 or more	8	4	65	23	100	160
Ethnic group of mother						
White	15	8	63	14	100	1,729
Black	6	5	51	38	100	60
Asian	5	8	39	48	100	117
Other	19	8	39	35	100	71
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	16	9	53	22	100	741
Second quintile	11	6	66	17	100	470
Third quintile	14	10	58	18	100	316
Fourth quintile	20	7	61	12	100	141
Highest income quintile	15	10	63	11	100	111
Self-employed	12	4	63	21	100	202

Continued

Table 5.10 Continued

<i>Row per cent</i>						
	Time since mother was last in paid employment				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	In last 12 months	In the last 1 to 2 years	More than 2 years ago	Never worked		
Government office region						
North East	22	4	59	15	100	138
North West	14	7	60	19	100	197
Yorkshire and Humber	16	11	58	15	100	169
East Midlands	13	8	60	19	100	136
West Midlands	20	7	58	16	100	183
South West	12	8	68	11	100	165
Eastern	16	7	64	13	100	164
London	7	6	53	34	100	235
South East	16	9	59	16	100	259
Wales	13	8	60	19	100	145
Scotland	15	10	63	12	100	190
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	19	9	57	15	100	766
Social tenant	9	5	65	21	100	840
Private tenant	13	10	56	21	100	317
Other, including shared ownership	15	19	37	29	100	56
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	16	10	54	20	100	983
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	12	8	65	14	100	252
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	13	6	64	17	100	440
At least one adult and one child have disability	10	3	68	18	100	303
All	14	8	60	18	100	1,978

Base: All families with the mother not in work.

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

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

	Main reason for leaving last job								Row per cent
	It was a fixed term or temporary job	Made redundant	Was dismissed	Was pregnant	Health reasons	Decided to leave	College/ full-time study	Wanted to look after family	
Family type									
Couple	11	15	0	29	5	9	3	13	
Lone parent	11	12	4	17	15	9	6	7	
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: not working	11	12	4	17	15	9	6	7	
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	12	15	0	27	5	9	4	13	
Couple: mother and partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	11	10		38	3	8	2	11	
5-10 years	12	25	3	1	11	13	10	11	
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Number of dependent children									
1	9	16	2	33	8	10	4	9	
2	13	15	1	17	7	7	6	14	
3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
4 or more	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

Continued

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job							Row per cent
	It was a fixed term or temporary job	Made redundant	Was dismissed	Was pregnant	Health reasons	Decided to leave	College/ full-time study		Wanted to look after family
Ethnic group of mother								
White	12	15	2	23	8	10	4	11
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Asian	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	10	12	4	23	13	10	4	9
Second quintile	16	13		28	6	14	8	5
Third quintile	6	22		21	2	13	2	11
Fourth quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Highest income quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Self-employed	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Government office region								
North East	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
North West	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Yorkshire and Humber	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
East Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
West Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
South West	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Eastern	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
London	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
South East	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wales	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Scotland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Continued

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job								Row per cent
	It was a fixed term or temporary job	Made redundant	Was dismissed	Was pregnant	Health reasons	Decided to leave	College/ full-time study	Wanted to look after family	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	19	2	24	6	7	4	13	
Social tenant	9	6		18	14	15	7	9	
Private tenant	8	9	4	36	12	11	1	7	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	10	12	2	30	5	10	3	10	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	14	17		16	15	9	5	15	
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
All	11	14	2	25	8	9	4	11	Continued

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job							Unweighted base
	Childcare broke down	Breakdown of marriage/relationship	Problems with transport	Financial reasons	Other	Total		
Family type								
Couple	1	1	0	1	11	100	213	
Lone parent	7	1	1	1	9	100	122	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: not working	7	1	1	1	9	100	122	
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	1	1	0	1	12	100	196	
Couple: mother and partner not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	14	
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	3		0	1	12	100	216	
5-10 years	3	3		1	6	100	79	
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	31	
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	9	
Number of dependent children								
1	2				8	100	173	
2	5	1	2	2	12	100	104	
3	•	•	•	•	•	•	41	
4 or more	•	•	•	•	•	•	17	

Continued

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job							Unweighted base
	Childcare broke down	Breakdown of marriage/relationship	Problems with transport	Financial reasons	Other	Total		
Ethnic group of mother								
White	3	0	1	1	11	100	304	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	4	
Asian	•	•	•	•	•	•	11	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	16	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	5		1		9	100	134	
Second quintile	3			2	5	100	58	
Third quintile		4	1	3	17	100	62	
Fourth quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	32	
Highest income quintile	•	•	•	•	•	•	19	
Self-employed	•	•	•	•	•	•	30	
Government office region								
North East	•	•	•	•	•	•	25	
North West	•	•	•	•	•	•	30	
Yorkshire and Humber	•	•	•	•	•	•	32	
East Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	23	
West Midlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	34	
South West	•	•	•	•	•	•	25	
Eastern	•	•	•	•	•	•	33	
London	•	•	•	•	•	•	28	
South East	•	•	•	•	•	•	49	
Wales	•	•	•	•	•	•	22	
Scotland	•	•	•	•	•	•	34	
								Continued

Row per cent

Table 5.11 Continued

	Main reason for leaving last job						Unweighted base
	Childcare broke down	Breakdown of marriage/relationship	Problems with transport	Financial reasons	Other	Total	
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	1	0	1	10	100	185
Social tenant	9	1	2	2	11	100	83
Private tenant	2				10	100	55
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	12
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	3	1		1	13	100	197
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	1		1		6	100	66
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	31
All	3	1	1	1	11	100	334

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

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

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

	Yes, there is something stopping me looking for work	Barriers to work							Studying/ training	Better off not working
		Cannot afford childcare available	No childcare available	Mother's illness or disability	Child's illness or disability	Other's illness or disability	No work available	No skills/ qualifications		
Family type										
Couple	66	13	4	4	5	2	2	1	2	2
Lone parent	55	10	5	7	10	4	3		11	3
Family unit work status										
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	55	10	5	7	10	4	3		11	3
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	66	13	4	4	5	2	2	1	2	2
Couple: other	67	15			4	10	1			8
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	74	21	6	2	2	1	2	1	3	3
5-10 years	61	10	4	3	7	4	2	2	4	3
11-15 years	51	1	1	8	14	1	2		2	2
16-18 years	55			16	3	21	3			
Number of dependent children										
1	62	12	3	8	6	5	2		2	1
2	69	14	4	3	6	0	2	1	4	4
3	60	13	5		2	2	2	2	2	2
4 or more	61	12			6	5		5		

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work										Better off not working	
	Yes, there is something stopping me looking for work	Cannot afford childcare	No childcare available	Mother's illness or disability	Child's illness or disability	Other's illness or disability	No work available	No skills/ qualifications	Studying/ training			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	66	14	4	4	6	3	2	1	3		3	3
Black	35				16							
Asian	83			7			5		4			
Other	29				6				17			
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	56	12	7	3	2	1	1		8			0
Second quintile	65	11	2	6	5	12	3		4			1
Third quintile	72	20		3	10	3	2	2	4			3
Fourth quintile	70	16	6	2	3	0	3					4
Highest income quintile	63	8	5	10	9			2				
Self-employed	59	6	5	3	2	1	2	1	3			4
Government office region												
North East	60	10			10		4		7			
North West	69	18	7	5	8	2		2	3			
Yorkshire and Humber	56	10		2	4	2		4	6			
East Midlands	52	9				4	1	4				
West Midlands	73	9	4	3	7				5			6
South West	74	16	13	4	2	1	4		1			3
Eastern	61	16	3	2	6	5			1			

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

		Barriers to work										Row per cent
		Yes, there is something stopping me looking for work	Cannot afford childcare available	No childcare available	Mother's illness or disability	Child's illness or disability	Other's illness or disability	No work available	No skills/ qualifications	Studying/ training	Better off not working	
	London	58	4	2	9	9	2	2	2	6	3	
	South East	69	18	3	4	5	1	5	1	1	6	
	Wales	76	12	5	6	7	18	8	1	1	1	
	Scotland	52	10		7	7				3		
Housing tenure												
	Own outright/with a mortgage	66	12	5	4	6	2	1	1	2	2	
	Social tenant	60	14		7	4	5	1	2	6	3	
	Private tenant	59	13		4	3	2	18		11	7	
	Other, including shared ownership	82	26		5	12	10			5		
Family disability status												
	No adult or child has a disability	61	13	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	
	One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	65	12	4		19	4	0	2	3		
	One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	72	13	6	16		7	4	1	3	6	
	At least one adult and one child have disability	76	16	5	12	29	7	7		1	4	
	All	65	13	4	4	6	3	2	1	3	2	Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work							Unweighted base	
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/ mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work		
Family type								Total	
Couple	44	0	1	1	1	22	12	100	375
Lone parent	10		3			30	15	100	69
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	10		3			30	15	100	69
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	45	0	1	1	1	22	11	100	353
Couple: other	40					13	20	100	22
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	49	1	0	2	2	18	8	100	211
5-10 years	43		1			21	17	100	128
11-15 years	24		3			32	17	100	86
16-18 years	11		5			37	8	100	19
Number of dependent children									
1	33		2	1	1	26	11	100	160
2	43	1	1	1	1	21	9	100	198
3	46					21	19	100	68
4 or more	43					15	24	100	18

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work							Total	Unweighted base
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work		
Ethnic group of mother									
White	40	0	1	1	1	23	11	100	414
Black	19					65		100	6
Asian	72					9	8	100	15
Other	7					8	64	100	9
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	27		2			30	14	100	72
Second quintile	40		2	1	1	21	14	100	62
Third quintile	44		3			12	15	100	96
Fourth quintile	47	1		1	1	19	11	100	80
Highest income quintile	35	2		1	1	25	12	100	56
Self-employed	42		1	1	1	34	7	100	78
Government office region									
North East	50					31	10	100	13
North West	40					18	13	100	42
Yorkshire and Humber	46					31	14	100	38
East Midlands	37		5			33	16	100	24
West Midlands	46					15	12	100	48
South West	58		1	4	4	16	9	100	55

Continued

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work							Unweighted base
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work	Total
Eastern	39		1	1	1	25	13	100
London	34	2				27	15	100
South East	37	1	3	1	1	19	12	100
Wales	30		3			8	16	100
Scotland	22		3			42	6	100
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	44	0	1	1	1	23	10	100
Social tenant	30		3	1	1	21	18	100
Private tenant	18		4			23	18	100
Other, including shared ownership	52		11	9	9		16	100
								323
								74
								36
								11
								Continued

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

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

Note: Multiple response.

Table 5.12 Continued

	Barriers to work							Unweighted base	
	Do not want to spend more time apart from my children	Would not be able to pay rent/ mortgage	Problems with transport	Pregnant	I do not look for work for other reasons	No, there is nothing stopping me looking for work	I am already looking for work		Total
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	43	0	1	1	1	25	13	100	255
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	43	2	3			25	11	100	69
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	36		1			18	10	100	76
At least one adult and one child have disability	28					12	12	100	44
All	40	0	1	1	1	23	12	100	444

Row per cent

6 Total family income

6.1 Income

As in the Families and Children Study (FACS) 2005, 2006 and 2007 families with a self-employed parent have been included in this chapter. Prior to 2005 this chapter did not consider the income of families where at least one parent was self-employed¹⁴.

Nearly a fifth (16 per cent) of lone parent families received a (unequalised) total family income of less than £200 pounds per week – over three times the proportion of couple families receiving similar amounts (five per cent) (see Table 6.2).

These differences are reflected in the average (median) amounts received by these families – £299 for lone parents and £599 for couples. Lone parents working 16 or more hours per week earned on average a median of £337 per week (see Table 6.3).

A couple with both partners not working or working less than 16 hours per week earned on average (median) £304 per week – a couple with both partners working 16 hours or more per week received a median income of £700 per week (see Table 6.3).

Other family characteristics associated with a lower income were a family:

- having a black mother (20 per cent received less than £200 per week)¹⁵; and
- living in social or 'other' housing (including shared ownership) (14 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively received less than £200 per week) (see Table 6.2).

Four-fifths (78 per cent) of couple families' total income was made up from earnings compared with 32 per cent for a lone parent family (see Table 6.4).

¹⁴ There are widely recognised problems with attaining accurate data from the self employed therefore the data cannot be said to be as precise as employed income data.

¹⁵ Note, this is a relatively small base.

Three-fifths (60 per cent) of a lone parent family's total income was made up from benefits and tax credits (24 per cent Tax Credits, ten per cent Income Support and 26 per cent other benefits) (see Table 6.4).

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

6.2 Equivalised income¹⁶

Lone parent families are more than three times as likely as couple families to belong to the lowest income quintile (35 per cent and 11 per cent respectively) (see Table 6.5).

Over two-thirds (69 per cent) of couple families not working or working less than 16 hours per week were in the lowest income quintile. A smaller proportion (59 per cent) of lone parent families not working or working less than 16 hours per week were also in the lowest income quintile (difference non-significant) (see Table 6.5).

Other family characteristics associated with low income (lowest income quintile, equivalised income) were:

- having four or more children (36 per cent);
- being a social tenant (43 per cent);
- the mother of the family being Asian (23 per cent), other ethnic group (26 per cent) or black¹⁷ (39 per cent); and
- living in Yorkshire and the Humber or Wales (22 per cent) or the North East or London (21 per cent) (see Table 6.5).

6.2.1 Chapter notes - defining total family income in the Families and Children Study

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

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

¹⁶ Equivalisation of income is the process by which total income is adjusted for family size (number of family members) and composition (number of parents and number and age of children). The following points are based on equivalised income

¹⁷ Note this is a relatively small base for other and black groups.

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

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

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

6.2.2 The equivalisation process

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

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

Table 6.1 Equivalence scale values

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

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

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

	Family income bands							Total	Unweighted base
	Less than £200	£200 or more but less than £300	£300 or more but less than £400	£400 or more but less than £500	£500 or more but less than £600	£600 or more but less than £700	£700 or more		
Family type									
Couple	5	5	9	15	15	14	36	100	4,123
Lone parent	16	35	28	12	5	2	2	100	1,753
Family unit working status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	5	30	36	16	7	3	4	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	29	41	19	7	2	1	0	100	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	2	3	11	15	17	50	100	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	6	7	16	22	18	9	21	100	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	23	26	24	17	6	3	1	100	296
Age of youngest child (grouped)									
0-4 years	8	14	13	14	13	10	29	100	2,640
5-10 years	6	12	15	15	14	11	26	100	1,615
11-15 years	7	12	14	14	12	11	29	100	1,227
16-18 years	9	13	16	14	11	13	25	100	394
Number of dependent children									
1	10	16	15	14	10	11	25	100	2,610
2	6	11	12	14	15	11	32	100	2,268
3	5	9	17	17	16	9	28	100	759
4 or more	3	10	20	22	11	9	25	100	239

Continued

Table 6.2 Continued

	Family income bands							Total	Unweighted base
	Less than £200	£200 or more but less than £300	£300 or more but less than £400	£400 or more but less than £500	£500 or more but less than £600	£600 or more but less than £700	£700 or more		
Ethnic group of mother									
White	7	12	14	14	13	11	29	100	5,367
Black	20	21	21	15	6	4	12	100	119
Asian	7	15	15	20	13	9	20	100	223
Other	13	15	12	16	11	10	24	100	162
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	6	9	14	14	13	39	100	3,691
Social tenant	14	31	26	14	8	4	3	100	1,366
Private tenant	8	22	24	19	13	7	8	100	650
Other, including shared ownership	18	15	17	19	12	9	11	100	167
Government Office Region									
North East	7	16	19	15	16	9	19	100	372
North West	7	13	16	14	14	10	27	100	625
Yorkshire and The Humber	8	18	13	17	12	12	21	100	564
East Midlands	6	13	16	16	14	10	25	100	470
West Midlands	7	15	10	15	15	12	26	100	592
East of England	5	11	15	14	11	14	31	100	464
London	12	12	12	15	9	9	30	100	520
South East	5	11	10	14	12	10	38	100	817
South West	5	11	15	13	15	9	31	100	534
Wales	8	13	21	16	13	11	17	100	364
Scotland	11	11	14	12	12	13	27	100	554

Continued

Table 6.2 Continued

Family disability status	Family income bands							Total	Unweighted base
	Less than £200	£200 or more but less than £300	£300 or more but less than £400	£400 or more but less than £500	£500 or more but less than £600	£600 or more but less than £700	£700 or more		
No adult or child has a disability	8	13	13	14	12	11	30	100	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	5	13	15	14	14	10	29	100	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	8	13	14	16	14	11	25	100	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	7	12	19	18	14	11	19	100	644
All	8	13	14	15	13	11	28	100	5,873

Base: All families.

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

	Income of family unit (weekly) (£)				<i>Unweighted count</i>
	Median	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	
Family type					
Couple	599	663	13	5,833	4,123
Lone parent	299	320	0	1,427	1,753
Family unit working status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	337	369	28	1,427	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	245	261	0	1,036	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	700	760	18	5,833	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	491	575	13	5,178	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	304	310	18	838	296
Age of youngest child (grouped)					
0-4 years	508	576	0	5,178	2,640
5-10 years	511	584	0	5,833	1,615
11-15 years	523	583	18	5,266	1,227
16-18 years	488	558	17	4,716	394
Number of dependent children					
1	474	538	0	4,757	2,610
2	550	614	17	5,833	2,268
3	518	615	13	5,266	759
4 or more	476	569	0	4,931	239
Ethnic group of mother					
White	520	586	13	5,833	5,367
Black	330	386	0	1,408	119
Asian	466	537	20	2,349	223
Other	471	547	0	4,931	162
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	615	673	13	5,833	3,691
Social tenant	315	347	0	2,493	1,366
Private tenant	385	425	30	3,347	650
Other, including shared ownership	413	434	0	1,291	167

Continued

Table 6.3 Continued

	Income of family unit (weekly) (£)				<i>Unweighted count</i>
	Median	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	
Government Office Region					
North East	449	504	34	2,483	372
North West	505	568	19	4,843	625
Yorkshire and The Humber	473	503	20	2,214	564
East Midlands	489	538	21	2,439	470
West Midlands	513	554	19	3,361	592
East of England	549	609	20	4,931	464
London	492	611	0	5,833	520
South East	583	659	17	4,757	817
South West	536	602	13	5,266	534
Wales	452	534	0	5,178	364
Scotland	510	556	19	3,895	554
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	524	594	0	5,833	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	517	594	30	4,716	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	494	556	0	3,570	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	459	510	27	2,162	644
All	510	578	0	5,833	5,873

Base: All families.

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

	<i>Row per cent of mean values</i>								<i>Unweighted Count</i>
	Earnings*	Tax Credit	Income Support	Other benefits	Child maintenance	Other	Mean	Mean	
Family type									
Couple	78	8	1	11	0	2		4,123	
Lone parent	32	24	10	26	5	2		1,753	
Family unit working status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	57	24	0	12	7	1		880	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	2	25	23	43	4	4		873	
Couple: both 16+ hours	89	4	0	5	0	1		2,281	
Couple: one 16+ hours	73	11	0	13	0	2		1,546	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	5	24	11	57	0	3		296	
Age of youngest child (grouped)									
0-4 years	65	13	4	16	1	1		2,640	
5-10 years	66	12	3	15	2	2		1,615	
11-15 years	69	11	3	14	2	2		1,227	
16-18 years	71	10	1	14	1	3		394	
Number of dependent children									
1	68	11	3	14	1	2		2,610	
2	70	11	2	14	2	2		2,268	
3	60	16	3	18	2	1		759	
4 or more	45	21	5	25	1	2		239	

Continued

Table 6.4 Continued

	Row per cent of mean values						Unweighted count
	Earnings*	Tax Credit	Income Support	Other benefits	Child maintenance	Other	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
Ethnic group of mother							
White	68	12	3	15	2	2	5,367
Black	47	20	9	21	2	2	119
Asian	63	16	3	17	0	2	223
Other	62	13	4	18	1	2	162
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	80	7	0	9	1	2	3,691
Social tenant	32	23	11	31	1	2	1,366
Private tenant	46	19	6	25	2	1	650
Other, including shared ownership	59	20	6	12	2	1	167
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	23	26	12	34	2	2	1,180
Second quintile	50	20	4	21	3	1	1,084
Third quintile	75	9	1	12	2	1	945
Fourth quintile	86	4	0	7	1	1	885
Highest income quintile	92	1	0	4	1	2	956
Self-employed	75	11	0	11	1	3	826

Continued

Table 6.4 Continued

		Row per cent of mean values						
	Earnings*	Tax Credit	Income Support	Other benefits	Child maintenance	Other	Unweighted count	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean		
Government Office Region								
North East	61	16	4	16	2	1	372	
North West	69	11	3	14	1	1	625	
Yorkshire and The Humber	64	14	3	16	2	1	564	
East Midlands	66	12	3	15	2	1	470	
West Midlands	67	13	3	13	1	2	592	
East of England	70	11	3	13	1	2	464	
London	62	11	5	18	1	3	520	
South East	72	9	2	13	2	2	817	
South West	67	12	2	15	1	2	534	
Wales	60	16	4	17	1	2	364	
Scotland	66	13	4	15	1	1	554	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	70	12	3	12	2	2	3,317	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	64	13	3	15	2	2	744	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	64	12	3	18	1	2	1,168	
At least one adult and one child have disability	54	13	6	24	1	2	644	
All	67	12	3	15	2	2	5,873	

Base: All families.

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

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

	OECD Equivalised family income (BHC): quintiles					Total	Unweighted base
	Lowest income quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest income quintile		
Family type							
Couple	11	12	17	20	21	100	4,123
Lone parent	35	31	18	10	5	100	1,753
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	34	25	14	8	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	59	28	8	4	1	100	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	3	5	16	26	30	100	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	15	22	20	13	11	100	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	69	21	8	3		100	296
Age of youngest child (grouped)							
0-4 years	19	17	15	17	18	100	2,640
5-10 years	15	18	19	16	17	100	1,615
11-15 years	15	17	18	20	15	100	1,227
16-18 years	17	16	18	17	17	100	394
Number of dependent children							
1	16	15	17	18	21	100	2,610
2	15	16	18	19	16	100	2,268
3	21	22	16	12	10	100	759
4 or more	36	25	12	9	2	100	239
							Continued

Row per cent

Table 6.5 Continued

	OECD Equivalised family income (BHC): quintiles						Total	Unweighted base
	Lowest income quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest income quintile	Self-employed		
Ethnic group of mother								
White	16	17	17	18	18	15	100	5,367
Black	39	22	13	12	8	7	100	119
Asian	23	14	18	11	12	22	100	223
Other	26	14	21	11	16	13	100	162
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	9	11	17	21	24	18	100	3,691
Social tenant	43	31	13	7	1	4	100	1,366
Private tenant	21	30	23	12	5	9	100	650
Other, including shared ownership	24	23	14	13	7	19	100	167
Government Office Region								
North East	21	21	21	13	14	10	100	372
North West	16	15	21	17	16	15	100	625
Yorkshire and The Humber	22	18	16	20	13	12	100	564
East Midlands	18	18	16	20	13	15	100	470
West Midlands	19	17	18	17	16	13	100	592
East of England	12	17	20	18	17	16	100	464
London	21	16	13	12	21	18	100	520
South East	12	17	15	17	24	16	100	817
South West	12	16	18	14	20	20	100	534
Wales	22	22	15	18	10	12	100	364
Scotland	18	16	17	21	16	12	100	554

Continued

Table 6.5 Continued

	OECD Equivalised family income (BHC): quintiles					Total	Unweighted base
	Lowest income quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest income quintile		
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	16	16	17	17	19	100	3,317
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	17	17	19	17	15	100	744
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	19	17	16	19	15	100	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	19	24	20	14	10	100	644
All	17	17	17	17	17	100	5,873

Base: All families.

7 Benefits and tax credits

7.1 Receipt of benefits and tax credits

Nearly all (97 per cent) of lone parent families received a benefit or tax credit (excluding Child Benefit) compared with 73 per cent of couple families (see Table 7.1).

Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of families with children four years old and under received Child Tax Credits (CTC) or Working Tax Credits (WTC). Lone parents who work 16 or more hours per week (93 per cent) were most likely to be in receipt of these tax credits. (see Table 7.1).

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

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

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

Families with disabled children were more likely to receive benefits or tax credits (excluding Child Benefit). Four-fifths (83 per cent) of families with at least one disabled child and no disabled adults received them compared to 75 per cent of families where no one was disabled (see Table 7.1).

7.2 Amount of income received from benefits and tax credits

The median amount of weekly income received by all families from benefits²⁰ or tax credits was £70 (see Table 7.3). A third (32 per cent) of families received between £25 and £49 a week and almost one-sixth (14 per cent) received an income of between £50 and £99 (see Table 7.2). The median weekly income from benefit/tax credit receipt was higher for lone parents than for couples (£139 compared with £42) (see Table 7.3).

Families not working or working less than 16 hours per week received the highest median weekly income from benefits or tax credits: lone parents received £221 and couples (where neither parent worked 16 or more hours per week) received £284 (see Table 7.3).

The amount of income generally decreased as the age of the youngest child in the household rose. The median benefit or tax credit income amount for families was £80 per week for children aged under five years old and £46 for children aged between 16-18 years old (see Table 7.3).

7.3 Applications for WTC and CTC

Twenty-six per cent of families who applied for WTC or CTC after April 2008 heard about them through relatives, friends and neighbours. Relatives, friends and neighbours were the most reported medium. Thirteen per cent of families who applied for WTC or CTC after April 2008 heard about them through television adverts. Fourteen per cent of families heard about CTC or WTC through the Job Centre or from a New Deal advisor (eight per cent of couples compared with 25 per cent of lone parents) (see Table 7.4).

Seventy-one per cent of families stated that they applied for tax credits before April 2008. Around nine in ten (88 per cent) lone parents who were working 16 or more hours stated that they had applied before April 2008 compared with six in ten (63 per cent) couples where both adults worked 16 or more hours (see Table 7.5).

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

Around eight out of ten (86 per cent) families who reported receiving CTC or WTC were knowledgeable about the existence of help towards registered childcare costs, with lone parents working 16 or more hours most knowledgeable (92 per cent) (see Table 7.6).

Families were asked if they thought that couples who work more than 30 hours a week between them were eligible for a higher Working Tax Credit award. Half (50

²⁰ Including Child Benefit.

per cent) did not know and one-quarter (24 per cent) believed (in error) that this was not true (see Table 7.6).

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

Table 7.1 Main respondent benefit receipt, by family characteristics

	Received a benefit or tax credit	Received a benefit or tax credit (excluding Child Benefit)	Benefit/tax credit						
			Child Benefit received	Working Tax Credit received	Income support received	Jobseeker's Allowance received	Housing Benefit received		
Family type									
Couple	99	73	99	70	3	2	6		
Lone parent	100	97	98	87	36	1	42		
Family unit working status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	99	95	98	93	0		17		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	100	99	98	81	80	2	73		
Couple: both 16+ hours	99	67	99	65			0		
Couple: one 16+ hours	99	77	99	74	0	1	5		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	99	96	98	83	43	18	69		
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	100	81	99	78	13	2	17		
5-10 years	100	80	99	74	12	1	15		
11-15 years	100	77	100	73	9	1	13		
16-18 years	97	68	93	62	5	2	9		
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	99	71	99	68	1	1	54		
Social tenant	100	97	99	86	38	4	45		
Private tenant	99	92	98	88	25	3	4		
Other, including shared ownership	100	94	99	93	17				

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

Family disability status	Received a benefit or tax credit	Received a benefit or tax credit (excluding Child Benefit)	Benefit/tax credit				
			Child Benefit received	Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit received	Income support received	Jobseeker's Allowance received	Housing Benefit received
No adult or child has a disability	100	75	99	72	9	1	12
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	99	83	99	76	13	1	16
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	99	83	98	78	12	2	17
At least one adult and one child have disability	99	88	98	78	20	2	24
All	99	79	99	74	11	1	15

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

	Benefit/tax credit						
	Council Tax Benefit received	Incapacity Benefit received	Severe Disablement Allowance received	Attendance Allowance received	Invalid Care Allowance received	Statutory Sick Pay received	Disability Living Allowance (care) received
Family type							
Couple	7	3	0	0	3	0	3
Lone parent	53	4	1	0	3	0	3
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	28	0			0	1	1
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	82	8	2	0	6	0	6
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0			0	0	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	6	4	0	0	5	0	3
Couple: both 0-15 hours	76	25	2	0	17	0	21
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	18	3	0	0	2	0	2
5-10 years	19	3	1		4	0	3
11-15 years	18	3	0	0	4	0	4
16-18 years	15	7	2	0	3	1	6
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	2	0	0	2	0	2
Social tenant	56	8	1		7	1	7
Private tenant	39	4	1	0	2	0	4
Other, including shared ownership	9	3			3		2

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

	Benefit/tax credit						
	Council Tax Benefit received	Incapacity Benefit received	Severe Disablement Allowance received	Attendance Allowance received	Invalid Care Allowance received	Statutory Sick Pay received	Disability Living Allowance (care) received
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	15	0	0	0	1	0	0
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	21	0	0		9	1	2
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	21	10	2	0	2	1	8
At least one adult and one child have disability	30	11	1		13	1	10
All	18	3	0	0	3	0	3

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

	Benefit/tax credit						
	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) received	Disability Living Allowance (care) for children received	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) for children received	Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit received	Other disability-related benefit received	Maternity Allowance received	Statutory Maternity Pay received
Family type							
Couple	2	3	2	0	0	1	2
Lone parent	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	2	1	0	0		1
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	6	7	3	0	0	0	
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	4	2	0	0	1	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	18	12	6	1	1	0	
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	1	2	1	0	0	1	3
5-10 years	3	4	3	0	0		0
11-15 years	4	5	3	0	0		
16-18 years	5	1	0	0	0		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	2	2	0	0	1	2
Social tenant	6	6	3	0	0	0	1
Private tenant	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Other, including shared ownership		3	2	2	1	1	1

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

Family disability status	Benefit/tax credit						
	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) received	Disability Living Allowance (care) for children received	Disability Living Allowance (mobility) for children received	Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit received	Other disability-related benefit received	Maternity Allowance received	Statutory Maternity Pay received
No adult or child has a disability	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	12	7	0	0	1	1
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	7	0	0	1	0	0	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	9	15	9	1	0	0	1
All	3	3	2	0	0	1	1

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

Family type	Benefit/tax credit						Does not receive a benefit or tax credit	Total	Unweighted base
	Widows benefit received	New Deal Allowance received	Retirement pension received	War pension received					
Couple	0	0	1	0	1	1	100	4,123	
Lone parent	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,753	
Family unit working status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	2	1			1	1	100	880	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	2	0	1	0	0	0	100	873	
Couple: both 16+ hours	0		0	0	0	1	100	2,281	
Couple: one 16+ hours			1	0	1	1	100	1,546	
Couple: both 0-15 hours		1	3		1	1	100	296	
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2,640	
5-10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,615	
11-15 years	1	0	1	0	0	0	100	1,227	
16-18 years	1		2	0	3	3	100	394	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	3,691	
Social tenant	1	0	1	0			100	1,366	
Private tenant	0	0			1	1	100	650	

Continued

Table 7.1 Continued

	Benefit/tax credit					Total	Unweighted base
	Widows benefit received	New Deal Allowance received	Retirement pension received	War pension received	Does not receive a benefit or tax credit		
Other, including shared ownership						100	167
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	1	0	0	0	0	100	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	0	0	1		1	100	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	0	0	1		1	100	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	0	0	0	1	1	100	644
All	1	0	0	0	1	100	5,873

Base: All families.

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

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

	Row per cent											Unweighted base
	£0	£1 - £24	£25 - £49	£50 - £99	£100 - £149	£150 - £199	£200 - £249	£250 or more	Total			
Family type												
Couple	1	14	40	16	13	5	4	6	100			4,123
Lone parent	0	3	6	7	36	16	14	18	100			1,753
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	0	5	10	10	55	13	5	2	100			880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	0	0	1	4	14	20	24	37	100			873
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	18	49	16	10	3	2	1	100			2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	1	9	33	19	18	7	6	6	100			1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	1	2	4	4	11	8	13	58	100			296
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	1	10	29	15	19	8	8	10	100			2,640
5-10 years	1	7	36	14	18	9	5	11	100			1,615
11-15 years	0	12	36	12	19	7	6	8	100			1,227
16-18 years	3	27	21	15	20	5	4	4	100			394
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	15	42	16	16	4	3	2	100			3,691
Social tenant	0	2	6	8	25	17	16	27	100			1,366
Private tenant	1	5	13	13	22	12	14	21	100			650
Other, including shared ownership	1	2	23	18	34	13	3	7	100			167

Continued

Table 7.2 Continued

Family disability status	Row per cent											Unweighted base
	£0	£1 - £24	£25 - £49	£50 - £99	£100 - £149	£150 - £199	£200 - £249	£250 or more	Total			
No adult or child has a disability	1	14	35	14	19	7	5	5	100		3,317	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	6	27	16	20	11	8	12	100		744	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	9	31	13	19	7	8	12	100		1,168	
At least one adult and one child have disability	0	5	22	14	17	11	9	23	100		644	
All	1	11	32	14	19	8	7	9	100		5,873	

Base: All families.

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

	Total income from benefits (weekly)	
	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type		
Couple	42.00	4,123
Lone parent	138.52	1,753
Family unit working status		
Lone parent: 16+ hours	104.65	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	221.18	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	36.79	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	65.79	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	283.87	296
Age of youngest child		
0-4 years	79.81	2,640
5-10 years	72.60	1,615
11-15 years	54.44	1,227
16-18 years	46.46	394
Housing tenure		
Own outright/with a mortgage	41.25	3,691
Social tenant	179.19	1,366
Private tenant	135.84	650
Other, including shared ownership	103.43	167
Family disability status		
No adult or child has a disability	50.27	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	102.65	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	77.35	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	125.81	644
All	69.76	5,876

Base: All families.

Table 7.4 Continued

Family disability status	Received application pack	Method of hearing						Just started claiming Child Benefit	Notice in Child Benefit book
		TV adverts	Radio adverts	Newspapers/magazine	Bounty pack				
No adult or child has a disability	14	12	2	0	8	3	2		
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
All	14	13	2	0	9	3	1		

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

	Method of hearing							Welfare Rights Worker
	DWP office/ official	Letter from DWP	Tax credit office or HMRC Official	Letter from HMRC	Leaflet in Post Office or other leaflet	Citizens Advice Bureau		
Family type								
Couple	3	2	3	0	3	1	1	1
Lone parent	3	4	8	7	4	1		
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: both 16+ hours	2				5		2	
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	3	2	5	1	5	2	1	1
5-10 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	3		4		7		1	
Social tenant	2	2	6	7	1	4		
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

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

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

	Method of hearing							Unweighted base
	Jobcentre/ New Deal advisor	Employer/ workmates	Relatives/ friends/ neighbours	Internet	At last interview	Other		
Family type								
Couple	8	6	29	5	1	1	123	
Lone parent	25	3	21		5	2	84	
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	41	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	43	
Couple: both 16+ hours	7	8	28	4		2	64	
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	46	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	13	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	10	4	31	3	2	1	126	
5-10 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	43	
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	32	
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	•	6	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	6	7	30	5	3	2	88	
Social tenant	24	4	26	2	1		65	
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	•	40	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	14	

Continued

Table 7.4 Continued

Family disability status	Method of hearing							Unweighted base
	Jobcentre/ New Deal advisor	Employer/ workmates	Relatives/ friends/ neighbours	Internet	At last interview	Other		
No adult or child has a disability	12	7	25	3	3	2		135
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•		
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	•		38
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	•		18
All	14	5	26	3	2	1		207

Base: All families currently receiving WTC or CTC and who first applied after April 2008.

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

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

	When did you first apply for Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit?					<i>Row per cent</i>
	...before April 2008?	or after April 2008?	Have not applied for tax credits	Don't know/refusal	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	67	3	30	0	100	4,123
Lone parent	82	5	13	0	100	1,753
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	88	5	7	0	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	75	5	19	0	100	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	63	3	35	0	100	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	71	3	26	0	100	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	77	5	17	1	100	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	72	5	22	0	100	2,640
5-10 years	72	2	26	0	100	1,615
11-15 years	70	3	27	0	100	1,227
16-18 years	61	1	38	0	100	394
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	66	2	32	0	100	3,691
Social tenant	81	5	14	0	100	1,366
Private tenant	81	6	12	1	100	650
Other, including shared ownership	82	9	7	1	100	167
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	68	4	28	0	100	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	74	2	24	0	100	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	74	3	22	0	100	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	74	3	22	0	100	644
All	71	3	26	0	100	5,873

Base: All families.

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

	<i>Row per cent</i>						<i>Unweighted base</i>
	If you are receiving Tax Credits and are using registered childcare, you may be eligible for help towards childcare costs		Couples who work for more than 30 hours a week between them are eligible for a higher Working Tax Credit Award				
	True	False	Don't know	True	False	Don't know	
Family type							
Couple	85	2	14	25	25	50	3,105
Lone parent	89	1	10	27	22	50	1,481
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92	0	8	29	24	47	829
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	85	2	14	25	20	56	652
Couple: both 16+ hours	87	2	11	26	27	48	1,699
Couple: one 16+ hours	83	2	15	24	24	51	1,172
Couple: both 0-15 hours	74	1	25	22	13	64	234
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	86	2	12	23	25	51	2,131
5-10 years	89	1	10	25	25	49	1,263
11-15 years	82	1	17	28	23	49	912
16-18 years	81	0	19	31	17	52	280

Continued

Table 7.6 Continued

	Row per cent					Unweighted base
	True	False	Don't know	True	False		Don't know
	If you are receiving Tax Credits and are using registered childcare, you may be eligible for help towards childcare costs					
	Couples who work for more than 30 hours a week between them are eligible for a higher Working Tax Credit Award					
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	86	2	12	26	26	49
Social tenant	86	1	14	27	21	52
Private tenant	85	2	13	23	22	55
Other, including shared ownership	82	1	16	27	20	53
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	85	2	13	26	25	50
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	88	1	11	27	25	48
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	87	1	13	25	25	51
At least one adult and one child have disability	84	1	15	26	21	54
All	86	1	13	26	24	50

Base: All families who currently receive or previously received Tax Credits.

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

	Amount earned per year											Total	Don't know	Unweighted base	Row per cent	
	£100,000 and above															
	£0 - £9,999	£10,000 - £19,999	£20,000 - £29,999	£30,000 - £39,999	£40,000 - £49,999	£50,000 - £59,999	£60,000 - £69,999	£70,000 - £99,999	£100,000 and above	Don't know	Total					
Family type																
Couple	2	6	8	9	7	26	7	4	2	31	100	3,960				
Lone parent	6	12	8	7	2	10	2	3	2	47	100	1,789				
Family unit working status																
Lone parent: 16+ hours	5	11	11	8	3	15	2	3	2	38	100	888				
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	8	13	6	5	1	5	1	2	2	57	100	901				
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	4	7	9	8	30	9	4	2	27	100	2,175				
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	7	9	10	5	22	5	5	2	33	100	1,484				
Couple: both 0-15 hours	7	14	5	4	3	6	1	2	2	57	100	301				
Age of youngest child																
0-4 years	3	8	7	8	6	22	8	4	2	33	100	2,583				
5-10 years	2	7	8	8	6	24	4	3	2	36	100	1,630				
11-15 years	4	8	8	10	5	19	3	4	2	35	100	1,177				
16-18 years	4	6	8	10	4	19	3	3	2	40	100	359				

Continued

Table 7.7 Continued

	Amount earned per year											Total	Unweighted base	
	£0 - £9,999	£10,000 - £19,999	£20,000 - £29,999	£30,000 - £39,999	£40,000 - £49,999	£50,000 - £59,999	£60,000 - £69,999	£70,000 - £99,999	£100,000 and above	Don't know				
Housing tenure														
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	5	7	9	7	28	7	4	2	28	100	3,567		
Social tenant	6	13	8	5	2	6	1	3	2	54	100	1,419		
Private tenant	5	11	9	8	3	12	3	3	2	45	100	622		
Other, including shared ownership	6	11	6	11	5	15	3	3	2	38	100	136		
Family disability status														
No adult or child has a disability	3	7	8	8	6	23	6	4	2	33	100	3,203		
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	3	9	8	8	7	24	5	2	1	33	100	720		
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	3	7	8	11	5	21	5	4	2	35	100	1,176		
At least one adult and one child have disability	4	8	7	7	5	16	4	3	2	44	100	646		
All	3	7	8	9	5	22	6	4	2	35	100	5,745		

Base: All families.

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

	Notified HMRC about circumstance change	What change did you notify HMRC about?						
		Moved in with step-family	Birth of child	Just separated/divorced/split up	Change in childcare (e.g. cost, provider)	Started/stopped using childcare	I started earning more money	My hours increased
Family type								
Couple	29	0	5	0	2	0	4	3
Lone parent	32	0	3	5	4	2	7	3
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	36		1	5	7	2	11	5
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	25	0	5	6	0	1	2	1
Couple: both 16+ hours	27	0	5	0	4	1	5	5
Couple: one 16+ hours	30		4	0	1	0	3	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	32	0	6	1		0	1	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	36	0	9	2	5	1	4	3
5-10 years	25	1	0	1	2	0	6	4
11-15 years	24		0	1	1	0	5	3
16-18 years	26			1			4	2

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	Notified HMRC about circumstance change	What change did you notify HMRC about?							My hours increased
		Moved in with step-family	Birth of child	Just separated/divorced/split up	Change in childcare (e.g. cost, provider)	Started/stopped using childcare	I started earning more money		
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	28	0	4	1	3	1	5	3	
Social tenant	33	0	4	4	2	1	4	3	
Private tenant	34	0	5	2	4	2	6	3	
Other, including shared ownership	26	1	3	2	3	1	4	3	
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	29	0	5	2	3	1	5	3	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	35		4	1	3	1	7	5	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	30	0	3	1	2	0	5	2	
At least one adult and one child have disability	29	0	3	2	2	1	3	2	
All	30	0	4	2	3	1	5	3	

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						
	I had stopped working	I had moved job	I had moved (from out of work)	I was earning less money	My hours were reduced	My partner started earning more money	My partner's hours increased
Family type							
Couple	3	1	2	2	1	4	1
Lone parent	3	2	2	1	2		
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	4	3	2	3		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	7		1	1			
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	2	1	2	2	3	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	5	1	2	2	1	6	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	5		1	1			
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	4	1	2	3	2	3	1
5-10 years	3	2	1	1	1	2	0
11-15 years	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
16-18 years	1	1	1	1	1	2	0

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

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

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HIMRC about?							Personal details (e.g. name/address/bank details)	Start of cohabitation/marriage
	My partner had stopped working	My partner just moved job	My partner just moved into work (from out of work)	My partner was earning less money	My partner's hours were reduced	My partner's hours were reduced	My partner's hours were reduced		
Family type									
Couple	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Lone parent							1	0	0
Family unit working status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours							1	0	0
Lone parent: 0-15 hours							2	0	0
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	9	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	4
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
5-10 years	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
11-15 years	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
16-18 years	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

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

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						Unweighted base
	Pregnancy	Maternity leave had ended	Correction of mistake in award/on award notice	Other change	Refusal or Don't know	Have not notified HMRC about circumstance change, or there was no change	
Family type							
Couple	0	0	0	1		71	2,627
Lone parent	0	0	0	1	0	68	1,436
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours		0	0	1		64	801
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	0		0	2	0	75	635
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0		1		73	1,342
Couple: one 16+ hours	0		0	1		70	1,058
Couple: both 0-15 hours			0	3		68	227
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	0	0		1	0	64	1,967
5-10 years			0	1		75	1,085
11-15 years			0	1		76	797
16-18 years				2		74	214

Continued

Table 7.8 Continued

	What change did you notify HMRC about?						Unweighted base
	Pregnancy ended	Maternity leave had ended	Correction of mistake in award/on award notice	Other change	Refusal or Don't know	Have not notified HMRC about circumstance change, or there was no change	
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	0	0	0	1	0	72	2,291
Social tenant	0	0	0	1	0	67	1,078
Private tenant	0		0	1		66	544
Other, including shared ownership				2		74	149
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	0	0	0	1	0	71	2,258
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability		0	0	2		65	516
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	0	0		1		70	835
At least one adult and one child have disability			0	3		71	452
All	0	0	0	1	0	70	4,061

Base: All families currently receiving WTC or CTC.

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

8 Money management and savings

8.1 Access to basic financial services: current and savings accounts

The vast majority (94 per cent) of families had a current or savings account. Couple families were more likely to have a current or savings account than lone parents (96 per cent compared with 90 per cent) (see Table 8.1).

Families in the lowest income quintile were less likely to have a current or savings account (86 per cent), as were families who were social tenants (also 85 per cent) (see Table 8.1).

8.2 Savings

Two-fifths (38 per cent) of all families with children saved regularly and were most likely to be saving for the future or for no particular reason (13 and 14 per cent, respectively) (see Table 8.2).

Saving was more common amongst couple families – couple families were twice as likely to save regularly compared to lone mothers (44 per cent compared to 22 per cent) (see Table 8.2).

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

Families in the lowest income quintile and families who were social tenants were least likely to save regularly (18 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively) (see Table 8.2).

8.3 Borrowing and debt

Almost half (46 per cent) of all families had borrowed money (excluding mortgages) in the last 12 months. Families were most likely to have borrowed via a bank overdraft (30 per cent) or in the form of a fixed term loan from a bank/building society or from a friend or relative (eight per cent and ten per cent, respectively) (see Table 8.3).

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

Families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week were more likely to have borrowed money from the Social Fund than other families – almost a quarter (24 per cent) of lone parents and 19 per cent of couples in families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week (see Table 8.3).

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

Nineteen per cent of families were behind in paying household bills. Families were most likely to be behind with their water rates (five per cent) (see Table 8.4).

Families in the lowest income quintile and social tenants were most likely to be behind with their bills (33 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively). Also, families with no one working 16 hours or more per week were most likely to be behind: 42 per cent for lone parents and 35 per cent for couples (see Table 8.4).

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

Families where no one worked more than 16 hours a week tended to have a higher number of debts than families where at least one person worked these hours – around a quarter (21 per cent) of lone parents who did not work or worked for less than 16 hours a week had two or more debts compared with 12 per cent of lone parents who worked for 16 hours or more a week (see Table 8.5).

Under a fifth (18 per cent) of couple families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week had two or more debts, compared with seven per cent of couple families with at least one partner working for 16 hours or more a week, and just two per cent of couple families where both partners worked for 16 hours or more a week (see Table 8.5).

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

Families with a disabled child were more likely to have two or more debts than those without. Fourteen per cent of families with at least one disabled child and

at least one disabled adult had two or more debts, as did one in ten (ten per cent) families with at least one disabled child but no disabled adults compared to just seven per cent of families with no disabled members (see Table 8.5).

8.4 Other assistance

Over one-third (38 per cent) of families with children received financial help from their relatives. About half (53 per cent) of lone parents had received financial help from their family compared with one-third (33 per cent) of couple families. Lone parents who did not work for 16 hours or more a week were most likely to have received help with their finances from their families (57 per cent) (see Table 8.7).

8.5 Managing family income

Almost one quarter (24 per cent) of families reported that their money 'always', 'most often' or 'more often than not' ran out by the end of the week or month (see Table 8.8).

Two in five (35 per cent) of couples where no one worked for at least 16 hours a week and half (48 per cent) of lone parents who did not work or worked less than 16 hours a week declared that their money ran out by the end of the week or month (see Table 8.8). Almost twice as many lone parents who either did not work or worked for less than 16 hours a week reported that they ran out of money by the end of the week or month compared with lone parents working at least 16 hours a week (48 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively) (see Table 8.8).

Two-fifths of families in the lowest income quintile (37 per cent) and social tenants (40 per cent) reported that their money ran out by the end of the week or month (see Table 8.8).

Almost two-fifths (36 per cent) of lone parents working less than 16 hours a week stated they were worried about money 'almost all the time', compared with around one-fifth (22 per cent) of lone parents working 16 hours or more a week (see Table 8.9).

More than one-quarter (26 per cent) of couple families where no one worked for 16 hours or more a week stated they were worried about money 'almost all the time', compared with just ten per cent of couple families where both partners worked for 16 hours or more a week (see Table 8.9).

Nine out of ten (89 per cent) families claimed they managed their finances 'very well', 'quite well' or 'all right'. The majority of families in the lowest income quintile (77 per cent), lone parent families working less than 16 hours a week (70 per cent) and couple families where neither parent worked for more than 16 hours a week (77 per cent) also reported to manage their finances well (see Table 8.10).

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

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

	Whether family holds any current or savings accounts			Row per cent
	Yes	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	96	4	100	4,123
Lone parent	90	10	100	1,752
Family unit working status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	95	5	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	82	18	100	872
Couple: both 16+ hours	98	2	100	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	95	5	100	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	81	19	100	296
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	93	7	100	2,639
5-10 years	95	5	100	1,615
11-15 years	95	5	100	1,227
16-18 years	97	3	100	394
Number of dependent children				
1	94	6	100	2,610
2	95	5	100	2,267
3	93	7	100	759
4 or more	88	12	100	239
Ethnic group of mother				
White	94	6	100	5,367
Black	91	9	100	118
Asian	92	8	100	223
Other	93	7	100	162
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	97	3	100	3,691
Social tenant	85	15	100	1,365
Private tenant	92	8	100	650
Other, including shared ownership	95	5	100	167

Continued

Table 8.1 Continued

				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Whether family holds any current or savings accounts		Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No		
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	86	14	100	<i>1,180</i>
Second quintile	92	8	100	<i>1,083</i>
Third quintile	94	6	100	<i>945</i>
Fourth quintile	99	1	100	<i>885</i>
Highest income quintile	98	2	100	<i>956</i>
Self-employed	97	3	100	<i>826</i>
Government office region				
North East	95	5	100	<i>372</i>
North West	95	5	100	<i>625</i>
Yorkshire and Humber	92	8	100	<i>564</i>
East Midlands	94	6	100	<i>470</i>
West Midlands	95	5	100	<i>592</i>
South West	96	4	100	<i>534</i>
Eastern	94	6	100	<i>464</i>
London	94	6	100	<i>519</i>
South East	94	6	100	<i>817</i>
Wales	90	10	100	<i>364</i>
Scotland	96	4	100	<i>554</i>
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	95	5	100	<i>3,316</i>
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	95	5	100	<i>744</i>
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	93	7	100	<i>1,168</i>
At least one adult and one child have disability	92	8	100	<i>644</i>
All	94	6	100	<i>5,875</i>

Base: All families.

Table 8.2 Whether save regularly and why, by family characteristics

	Whether save regularly and why							Unweighted base
	Saving regularly – any reason	Putting money aside for bills	Saving for a particular purpose	Saving for the future/ long-term	Saving for no particular purpose	Not saving regularly	Total	
Family type								
Couple	44	5	11	15	16	56	100	4,120
Lone parent	22	4	5	7	8	78	100	1,749
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	31	5	7	10	10	69	100	879
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	2	3	3	4	89	100	870
Couple: both 16+ hours	51	5	13	18	19	49	100	2,279
Couple: one 16+ hours	37	4	9	14	13	63	100	1,545
Couple: both 0-15 hours	14	3	5	3	4	86	100	296
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	36	4	8	14	14	64	100	2,638
5-10 years	37	4	10	12	14	63	100	1,613
11-15 years	40	5	11	13	15	60	100	1,225
16-18 years	43	4	9	14	16	57	100	393
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	18	3	4	5	7	82	100	1,176
Second quintile	25	5	8	6	8	75	100	1,082
Third quintile	33	5	9	11	10	67	100	945
Fourth quintile	50	5	13	16	20	50	100	885
Highest income quintile	60	5	13	24	22	40	100	956
Self-employed	43	4	9	16	17	57	100	825

Continued

Table 8.2 Continued

	Saving regularly – any reason	Whether save regularly and why					Saving for no particular purpose	Not saving regularly	Total	Unweighted base
		Putting money aside for bills	Saving for a particular purpose	Saving for the future/ long-term	Saving for no particular purpose	Not saving regularly				
Government office region										
North East	32	4	9	7	16	68	100	372		
North West	38	3	8	12	16	62	100	624		
Yorkshire and Humber	40	5	12	12	16	60	100	562		
East Midlands	38	6	11	13	16	62	100	468		
West Midlands	42	6	11	15	13	58	100	592		
South West	43	4	11	14	14	57	100	534		
Eastern	38	4	8	14	13	62	100	463		
London	33	3	7	12	12	67	100	519		
South East	40	5	10	16	14	60	100	817		
Wales	32	6	8	9	10	68	100	364		
Scotland	38	2	9	15	13	62	100	554		
Housing tenure										
Own outright/with a mortgage	47	5	11	17	18	53	100	3,686		
Social tenant	16	3	6	3	5	84	100	1,364		
Private tenant	22	4	6	7	7	78	100	650		
Other, including shared ownership	34	5	11	11	11	66	100	167		

Continued

Table 8.2 Continued

Family disability status	Whether save regularly and why							Total	Unweighted base
	Saving regularly – any reason	Putting money aside for bills	Saving for a particular purpose	Saving for the future/ long-term	Saving for no particular purpose	Not saving regularly	Total		
No adult or child has a disability	40	5	9	15	15	60	100	3,312	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	38	3	10	12	15	62	100	744	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	35	4	10	11	12	65	100	1,167	
At least one adult and one child have disability	30	5	9	9	11	70	100	643	
All	38	4	9	13	14	62	100	5,869	

Base: All families.

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

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

	Borrowing in the last 12 months							
	Any borrowing (excluding mortgages)	Bank overdraft	Fixed term bank/building society loan	Fixed term bank/building society loan – behind with payments	Finance company loan	Finance company loan – behind with payments	Money lender/tally man	Money lender/tally man – behind with payments
Family type								
Couple	44	31	9	0	5	0	1	0
Lone parent	52	26	6	0	6	1	3	1
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	47	31	9	0	5	0	2	0
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	57	20	3	0	6	2	5	2
Couple: both 16+ hours	46	33	11	0	5	0	0	0
Couple: one 16+ hours	40	30	7	0	3	0	1	0
Couple: both 0-15 hours	48	16	3		5	1	3	1
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	48	31	8	0	4	0	2	0
5-10 years	48	31	9	0	5	0	1	0
11-15 years	42	26	8		6	0	1	0
16-18 years	37	28	5		3		0	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	47	20	4	0	5	1	3	1
Second quintile	50	29	7	0	5	1	3	0
Third quintile	45	34	8		3	0	1	0
Fourth quintile	47	34	11	0	5		0	
Highest income quintile	40	28	11	0	6		0	0
Self-employed	44	34	8		5		0	0

Continued

Table 8.3 Continued

	Borrowing in the last 12 months							
	Any borrowing (excluding mortgages)	Bank overdraft	Fixed term bank/building society loan	Fixed term bank/building society loan – behind with payments	Finance company loan	Finance company loan – behind with payments	Money lender/tally man	Money lender/tally man – behind with payments
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	43	33	9	0	5	0	0	0
Social tenant	51	20	5	0	6	1	4	1
Private tenant	53	33	7	0	4	0	3	0
Other, including shared ownership	39	26	10		2			
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	44	30	8	0	4	0	1	0
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	47	29	8	0	6	1	2	0
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	49	32	9	0	6	0	1	0
At least one adult and one child have disability	50	30	7	0	6	1	3	1
All	46	30	8	0	5	0	1	0

Continued

Table 8.3 Continued

	Borrowing in the last 12 months							Total	Unweighted base
	Friend or relative	Friend or relative – behind with payments	Social Fund loan	Social Fund loan – behind with payments	Any borrowing – behind in any payments	None of these	Total		
Family type									
Couple	8	1	1	0	1	56	100	4,111	
Lone parent	16	2	12	0	4	48	100	1,744	
Family unit working status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	11	1	1		2	53	100	879	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	21	4	24	0	7	43	100	865	
Couple: both 16+ hours	7	0			0	54	100	2,274	
Couple: one 16+ hours	9	1	0		1	60	100	1,541	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	16	2	19	0	4	52	100	296	
Age of youngest child									
0-4 years	12	1	5	0	2	52	100	2,633	
5-10 years	11	1	4	0	2	52	100	1,605	
11-15 years	8	1	3	0	1	58	100	1,224	
16-18 years	4	2	1	0	2	63	100	393	
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	16	3	13	0	5	53	100	1,172	
Second quintile	15	2	7	0	3	50	100	1,081	
Third quintile	10	1	2		1	55	100	941	
Fourth quintile	7	0	1		0	53	100	883	
Highest income quintile	5	0	0		0	60	100	953	
Self-employed	8	1			1	56	100	825	

Continued

Table 8.3 Continued

	Borrowing in the last 12 months							Total	Unweighted base
	Friend or relative – behind with payments	Social Fund loan	Social Fund loan – behind with payments	Any borrowing – behind in any payments	None of these	Friend or relative	Friend or relative – behind with payments		
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	7	0	0	1	57	100	3,678		
Social tenant	17	14	0	4	49	100	1,362		
Private tenant	15	8		3	47	100	646		
Other, including shared ownership	8	2			61	100	167		
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	9	3	0	1	56	100	3,306		
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	11	4		2	53	100	739		
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	11	5		2	51	100	1,166		
At least one adult and one child have disability	13	7	0	4	50	100	641		
All	10	4	0	2	54	100	5,855		

Base: All families.

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

Table 8.4 Whether currently behind with bills, by family characteristics

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

Continued

Table 8.4 Continued

	Currently behind with bills							
	Electricity bill	Gas bill	Council Tax	Telephone bill	TV/video rental, other hire purchase	Water rates	Credit and charge cards	Shop/store cards
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Social tenant	7	8	13	6	5	15	1	0
Private tenant	9	8	7	5	2	9	1	
Other, including shared ownership	4	2	4	4	2	5	1	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	3	3	4	2	1	4	0	0
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	4	4	5	3	2	6	2	0
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	4	3	4	2	2	4	1	
At least one adult and one child have disability	6	7	8	5	3	8	1	0
All	4	4	4	2	1	5	1	0

Continued

Table 8.4 Continued

	Catalogues/ mail order	Currently behind with bills				Behind with any of the above	Not behind in any of these	Unweighted base
		Rent arrears	Mortgage arrears	Other bills				
Family type								
Couple	0	2	1	0	9	91	4,123	
Lone parent	2	7	1	2	30	70	1,753	
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	7	2	2	20	80	880	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	3	5	1	3	42	58	873	
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	1	1	0	5	95	2,281	
Couple: one 16+ hours	1	3	1	0	11	89	1,546	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	1	4	1	2	35	65	296	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	1	3	1	1	15	85	2,640	
5-10 years	1	3	1	1	15	85	1,615	
11-15 years	0	3	1	1	12	88	1,227	
16-18 years	0	2	1	0	9	91	394	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	1	7	1	2	33	67	1,180	
Second quintile	1	5	1	1	24	76	1,084	
Third quintile	0	3	1	1	12	88	945	
Fourth quintile	0	1	1	0	5	95	885	
Highest income quintile		0	0		2	98	956	
Self-employed		1	1	1	8	92	826	

Continued

Table 8.4 Continued

	Catalogues/ mail order	Currently behind with bills				Behind with any of the above	Not behind in any of these	Unweighted base
		Rent arrears	Mortgage arrears	Other bills				
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	0		1	0	5	95	3,691	
Social tenant	2	12		2	39	61	1,366	
Private tenant	1	5		2	26	74	650	
Other, including shared ownership	1	3	1	1	15	85	167	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	0	3	1	1	12	88	3,317	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	3	1	1	16	84	744	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	3	1	1	14	86	1,168	
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	3	1	1	23	77	644	
All	1	3	1	1	14	86	5,876	

Base: All families.

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

Table 8.5 Continued

	Number of debts						Five or more	Total	Unweighted base
	None	One	Two	Three	Four				
South West	85	8	4	2	1	0	100	534	
Eastern	86	7	5	1	1	1	100	464	
London	83	6	6	2	2	1	100	520	
South East	89	5	3	2	1	0	100	817	
Wales	83	8	6	2	0	1	100	364	
Scotland	82	9	5	2	1	0	100	554	
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	87	6	3	2	1	1	100	3,317	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	83	7	6	2	1	1	100	744	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	85	7	4	2	1	1	100	1,168	
At least one adult and one child have disability	76	11	7	3	2	2	100	644	
All	85	7	4	2	1	1	100	5,876	

Base: All families.

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

Table 8.6 Mean number of debts, by family characteristics

	Number of debts	
	Mean	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type		
Couple	0.18	4,123
Lone parent	0.62	1,753
Family unit working status		
Lone parent: 16+ hours	0.41	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	0.86	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	0.09	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	0.23	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0.69	296
Age of youngest child		
0-4 years	0.32	2,640
5-10 years	0.30	1,615
11-15 years	0.24	1,227
16-18 years	0.17	394
Ethnic group of mother		
White	0.28	5,367
Black	0.72	119
Asian	0.26	223
Other	0.26	162
Housing tenure		
Own outright/with a mortgage	0.11	3,691
Social tenant	0.79	1,366
Private tenant	0.53	650
Other, including shared ownership	0.29	167
Total family income: quintiles		
Lowest income quintile	0.67	1,180
Second quintile	0.47	1,084
Third quintile	0.26	945
Fourth quintile	0.10	885
Highest income quintile	0.04	956
Self-employed	0.17	826

Continued

Table 8.6 Continued

	Number of debts	
	Mean	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Government office region		
North East	0.31	372
North West	0.24	625
Yorkshire and Humber	0.31	564
East Midlands	0.29	470
West Midlands	0.30	592
South West	0.26	534
Eastern	0.28	464
London	0.37	520
South East	0.21	817
Wales	0.33	364
Scotland	0.32	554
Family disability status		
No adult or child has a disability	0.24	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	0.34	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	0.28	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	0.49	644
All	0.29	5,876

Base: All families.

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

Table 8.7 Financial help received from family, by family characteristics

	Financial help received from family										Unweighted base	
	Given money by family	Lent money by family	Family paid towards bills	Family bought clothes for you/ children	Family paid for trips/ holidays	Family bought new items	Any type of financial help	No financial help/not applicable (no family)				
Family type												
Couple	13	9	6	18	8	3	33	67			4,112	
Lone parent	21	21	16	30	12	7	53	47			1,749	
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	20	17	15	26	12	6	49	51			879	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	22	26	17	35	13	8	57	43			870	
Couple: both 16+ hours	12	8	4	15	7	3	29	71			2,274	
Couple: one 16+ hours	15	10	8	21	8	4	37	63			1,542	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	18	16	12	23	4	5	41	59			296	
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	18	15	10	30	9	6	47	53			2,635	
5-10 years	14	12	8	17	10	4	34	66			1,611	
11-15 years	15	8	8	14	8	4	31	69			1,222	
16-18 years	8	8	6	3	3	0	18	82			393	
Ethnic group of mother												
White	16	12	9	21	9	4	38	62			5,354	
Black	13	12	14	21	4	4	40	60			117	
Asian	10	9	8	17	2	3	31	69			223	
Other	13	7	7	19	3	3	30	70			162	

Continued

Table 8.7 Continued

	Financial help received from family							No financial help/not applicable (no family)	Unweighted base
	Given money by family	Lent money by family	Family paid towards bills	Family bought clothes for you/ children	Family paid for trips/ holidays	Family bought new items	Any type of financial help		
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	8	6	17	8	3	32	68	3,683
Social tenant	20	21	14	27	9	7	49	51	1,361
Private tenant	22	20	16	33	14	5	53	47	648
Other, including shared ownership	12	14	8	31	6	5	44	56	167
Total family income: quintiles									
Lowest income quintile	20	21	17	31	9	6	52	48	1,175
Second quintile	20	16	13	25	11	6	48	52	1,081
Third quintile	15	12	7	23	11	5	38	62	944
Fourth quintile	13	7	5	17	9	3	33	67	883
Highest income quintile	11	5	3	10	5	2	23	77	953
Self-employed	12	10	7	16	8	3	31	69	825
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	15	11	9	21	8	4	38	62	3,310
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	15	12	8	19	10	4	37	63	740
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	15	13	8	19	9	4	36	64	1,166
At least one adult and one child have disability	18	13	9	21	9	5	40	60	642
All	15	12	9	21	9	4	38	62	5,861

Base: All families.

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

Note: New items include electrical equipment, toys and furniture.

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

	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week										Total	Unweighted base
	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped					Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – More often than not						
	Always	Most often	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Always/often	Sometimes/never	Always/often	Sometimes/never	Never		
Family type												
Couple	8	6	5	23	35	19	81	19	38	62	100	4,090
Lone parent	18	13	8	24	19	38	62	19	38	62	100	1,740
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	9	8	24	25	30	70	30	48	52	100	877
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	23	18	8	24	15	48	52	48	16	84	100	863
Couple: both 16+ hours	6	6	4	21	38	21	79	21	33	79	100	2,267
Couple: one 16+ hours	9	5	7	23	33	21	65	21	35	65	100	1,530
Couple: both 0-15 hours	15	12	9	32	17	35	74	26	23	77	100	293
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	11	8	7	25	27	26	74	26	23	77	100	2,618
5-10 years	11	7	6	24	30	23	77	23	23	77	100	1,606
11-15 years	10	8	5	21	35	23	77	23	23	77	100	1,213
16-18 years	8	6	5	17	40	20	80	20	20	80	100	393

Continued

Table 8.8 Continued

	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped										Row per cent
	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – More often than not					Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped					Unweighted base
	Always	Most often	More often than not	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Always/often	Sometimes/never	Total		
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	17	13	7	25	18	19	37	63	100	1,164	
Second quintile	15	10	8	27	19	21	33	67	100	1,077	
Third quintile	10	8	8	25	23	27	26	74	100	939	
Fourth quintile	7	5	6	23	23	36	18	82	100	881	
Highest income quintile	4	3	2	17	25	49	9	91	100	952	
Self-employed	8	6	5	21	25	35	19	81	100	817	
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	8	5	5	20	24	38	18	82	100	3,664	
Social tenant	17	13	9	28	18	14	40	60	100	1,353	
Private tenant	14	11	7	29	19	19	32	68	100	647	
Other, including shared ownership	8	8	5	24	28	26	22	78	100	164	

Table 8.8 Continued

Family disability status	Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week						Whether money runs out before the end of the month/week – grouped			Unweighted base
	Always	Most often	More often than not	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Always/often	Sometimes/never	Total	
No adult or child has a disability	9	7	6	23	23	32	22	78	100	3,285
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	12	6	6	22	22	33	24	76	100	741
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	11	8	7	22	21	31	26	74	100	1,161
At least one adult and one child have disability	13	10	8	25	19	25	31	69	100	640
All	10	8	6	23	22	31	24	76	100	5,830

Base: All families.

Table 8.9 Worry about money, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>						
	How often worried about money during the last few weeks				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Almost all the time	Quite often	Only sometimes	Never		
Family type						
Couple	13	16	37	34	100	4,121
Lone parent	28	21	31	20	100	1,751
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	22	20	35	24	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	36	23	26	16	100	871
Couple: both 16+ hours	10	15	39	36	100	2,280
Couple: one 16+ hours	15	17	36	32	100	1,545
Couple: both 0-15 hours	26	25	31	17	100	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	19	19	37	25	100	2,637
5-10 years	16	16	35	32	100	1,615
11-15 years	16	17	33	34	100	1,226
16-18 years	11	13	38	37	100	394
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	16	37	35	100	3,689
Social tenant	29	20	31	20	100	1,365
Private tenant	27	23	31	19	100	649
Other, including shared ownership	14	17	40	29	100	167

Continued

Table 8.9 Continued

	How often worried about money during the last few weeks				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Almost all the time	Quite often	Only sometimes	Never		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	30	23	29	18	100	1,178
Second quintile	24	20	33	23	100	1,082
Third quintile	16	18	40	26	100	945
Fourth quintile	12	14	41	33	100	885
Highest income quintile	6	11	36	46	100	956
Self-employed	12	19	35	34	100	826
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	15	17	37	31	100	3,314
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	16	14	38	32	100	743
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	19	19	33	30	100	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	27	20	29	24	100	644
All	17	17	36	30	100	5,872

Base: All families.

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

	How well families are managing financially										How well families are managing – financially grouped		Unweighted base		
	Very well					Not very well					Well/get by alright			Not well/financial difficulties	
	Very well	Quite well	Get by alright	Not very well	Some financial difficulties	Deep financial trouble	Well/get by alright	Well/get by alright	Not well/financial difficulties	Total					
Family type															
Couple	19	34	37	3	5	1	3	5	91	9	100	4,121			
Lone parent	8	23	49	7	10	3	7	10	79	21	100	1,748			
Family unit working status															
Lone parent: 16+ hours	10	29	48	4	7	2	4	7	87	13	100	880			
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	5	16	49	11	14	5	11	14	70	30	100	868			
Couple: both 16+ hours	21	38	35	2	4	1	2	4	94	6	100	2,279			
Couple: one 16+ hours	19	32	38	3	7	1	3	7	88	12	100	1,546			
Couple: both 0-15 hours	7	20	50	9	12	2	9	12	77	23	100	296			
Age of youngest child															
0-4 years	13	31	42	4	7	1	4	7	87	13	100	2,636			
5-10 years	17	33	38	4	7	1	4	7	87	13	100	1,614			
11-15 years	21	29	40	3	6	2	3	6	89	11	100	1,225			
16-18 years	21	35	36	2	4	1	2	4	92	8	100	394			
Housing tenure															
Own outright/with a mortgage	21	35	35	3	5	1	3	5	92	8	100	3,689			
Social tenant	6	21	50	8	11	4	8	11	77	23	100	1,363			
Private tenant	7	24	52	5	10	2	5	10	82	18	100	648			
Other, including shared ownership	10	36	39	5	10	2	5	10	84	16	100	167			

Continued

Table 8.10 Continued

	How well families are managing financially										How well families are managing – financially grouped		Unweighted base
	Very well	Quite well	Get by alright	Not very well	Some financial difficulties	Deep financial trouble	Well/get by alright	Not well/ financial difficulties	Total	Row per cent			
Total family income: quintiles													
Lowest income quintile	8	21	48	8	12	3	77	23	100	1,176			
Second quintile	8	25	51	6	8	2	84	16	100	1,082			
Third quintile	11	31	46	4	6	1	88	12	100	945			
Fourth quintile	19	37	36	3	4	0	92	8	100	884			
Highest income quintile	34	41	23	1	2	0	97	3	100	956			
Self-employed	20	34	35	2	7	1	90	10	100	826			
Family disability status													
No adult or child has a disability	17	34	40	3	5	1	90	10	100	3,312			
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	20	29	39	4	6	2	88	12	100	743			
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	16	29	41	5	8	1	86	14	100	1,167			
At least one adult and one child have disability	12	27	40	5	12	3	80	20	100	644			
All	17	32	40	4	7	1	88	12	100	5,869			

Base: All families.

Table 8.11 Organisation of family finances, by family characteristics

	Organisation of family finances						Unweighted base
	Mother looks after all the household's money	Partner looks after all the household's money	Mother given housekeeping/partner looks after rest	Share and manage finances jointly	Keep finances completely separate	Total	
Family type							
Couple; married	29	15	4	50	2	100	3,292
Couple; cohabitating	34	13	2	45	7	100	805
Family unit working status							
Couple: both 16+ hours	29	12	1	53	4	100	2,267
Couple: one 16+ hours	29	19	6	45	2	100	1,535
Couple: both 0-15 hours	39	15	3	41	1	100	295
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	29	16	3	49	3	100	1,971
5-10 years	30	13	3	49	4	100	1,079
11-15 years	32	14	3	48	3	100	783
16-18 years	29	13	5	50	3	100	264

Continued

Table 8.11 Continued

	Organisation of family finances					Total	Unweighted base
	Mother looks after all the household's money	Partner looks after all the household's money	Mother given housekeeping/partner looks after rest	Share and manage finances jointly	Keep finances completely separate		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	28	15	3	50	3	100	3,134
Social tenant	42	11	3	41	2	100	546
Private tenant	33	11	2	50	4	100	328
Other, including shared ownership	25	18		54	2	100	87
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	27	15	3	52	3	100	2,264
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	28	15	4	49	4	100	490
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	32	14	3	47	3	100	881
At least one adult and one child have disability	39	15	4	39	3	100	461
All	30	15	3	49	3	100	4,097

Base: All couple families.

9 Housing

9.1 Tenure and housing costs

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

Three-quarters (76 per cent) of couple families with one parent working 16 or more hours per week owned or were buying their home compared with around one-fifth (21 per cent) of couple families with neither parent working these hours. Similarly, over one-quarter (30 per cent) of families in the lowest income quintile owned or were buying their home (see Table 9.1).

Families with disabled members were more likely to be social tenants than those without. For example, just under one-quarter (22 per cent) of families where at least one child was disabled and no adults were disabled were social tenants compared to 16 per cent of families with no disabilities (see Table 9.1).

The average (mean) gross weekly housing cost²¹ was £125 (£6 higher than 2007) (see Table 9.3). At the lower end of the distribution, 15 per cent had no costs or costs of under £50; and at the top end, 53 per cent had gross costs of £100 or more (see Table 9.2).

Nearly four-fifths (79 per cent) of lone parents without work or work of less than 16 hours per week had no housing costs or weekly net costs of under £50. Over a quarter (27 per cent) of lone parent families working 16 or more hours per week had no housing costs or weekly net costs of under £50. (see Table 9.4).

²¹ The definition of housing costs varies by tenure. It is defined as the amount due for the accommodation, mortgage, rent or contributions towards housing. Those families with zero housing costs either owned their home outright, lived rent free or those whose rent was entirely paid by housing benefit.

Around one-fifth (22 per cent) of couple families with one partner working 16 or more hours per week had no housing costs or net costs of under £50 per week, compared with under three-quarters (69 per cent) of families where neither partner worked 16 or more hours per week. (see Table 9.4).

9.2 Type of housing

Lone parent families were less likely to live in a detached property than couple families (seven per cent compared with 26 per cent) (see Table 9.6). Lone parent families were more likely to live in terraced or end terraced houses than couple families (40 per cent compared with 27 per cent) (see Table 9.6).

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

One-tenth (nine per cent) of couple families where neither parent worked 16 or more hours per week lived in a detached property, compared with just over one-quarter (27 per cent) of couple families with at least one parent working these hours. London had the lowest levels of families living in detached homes compared to the other areas (see Table 9.6).

Just one per cent of social tenants lived in detached houses compared to 29 per cent of families who owned their home or who bought it with a mortgage (see Table 9.6). Social tenants were more likely to live in terraced or end terraced houses than families who owned their home or who bought it with a mortgage (39 per cent compared with 26 per cent) (see Table 9.6).

9.3 Housing conditions

The majority of families felt that their housing was of either 'excellent' or 'very good' standard (62 per cent) (see Table 9.7). Less than one-tenth (seven per cent) of families lived in housing described as either 'fairly poor' with quite a lot of problems or 'very poor' with a lot of major problems (see Table 9.7).

Lone parent families working less than 16 hours a week and couple families where neither parent was working over 16 hours a week were more likely to report a 'fairly poor' or 'very poor' standard of accommodation (20 per cent and 13 per cent respectively) (see Table 9.7).

Just over one-tenth (12 per cent) of social tenants compared with two per cent of owners and those who were buying their home reported to live in a 'fairly poor' standard of accommodation²² (see Table 9.7).

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

²² The question concerning a property's state of repair is a subjective assessment and does not differentiate between owners and those buying their own home or social tenants and private tenants. However, the burden of responsibility for maintaining a property varies by tenure which makes a direct comparison difficult.

Table 9.1 Housing tenure, by family characteristics

	Housing tenure				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Own outright/ with a mortgage	Social tenant	Private tenant	Other, including shared ownership		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	79	12	7	2	100	4,121
Lone parent	34	43	18	5	100	1,753
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	52	27	16	5	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	12	63	22	4	100	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	87	6	5	2	100	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	76	13	9	3	100	1,544
Couple: both 0-15 hours	21	61	17	1	100	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	63	20	13	4	100	2,640
5-10 years	69	20	8	2	100	1,613
11-15 years	70	19	8	3	100	1,227
16-18 years	79	15	5	1	100	394
Number of dependent children						
1	66	19	11	3	100	2,610
2	72	17	9	2	100	2,268
3	63	25	8	3	100	758
4 or more	53	37	9	1	100	238
Ethnic group of mother						
White	68	19	10	3	100	5,366
Black	39	46	12	4	100	119
Asian	73	14	8	5	100	222
Other	58	25	15	2	100	162

Continued

Table 9.1 Continued

	Housing tenure				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Own outright/ with a mortgage	Social tenant	Private tenant	Other, including shared ownership		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	30	49	16	5	100	1,180
Second quintile	43	37	18	3	100	1,084
Third quintile	70	16	11	3	100	943
Fourth quintile	86	6	6	2	100	885
Highest income quintile	94	2	3	1	100	956
Self-employed	84	6	6	4	100	826
Government office region						
North East	60	27	10	3	100	372
North West	74	15	9	2	100	624
Yorkshire and Humber	69	16	13	1	100	564
East Midlands	67	21	9	3	100	470
West Midlands	70	20	8	3	100	592
South West	69	15	13	4	100	534
Eastern	70	19	10	1	100	464
London	62	26	7	4	100	520
South East	70	15	13	2	100	816
Wales	60	23	14	4	100	364
Scotland	65	25	7	4	100	554
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	70	16	10	3	100	3,316
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	67	22	8	3	100	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	65	22	10	2	100	1,167
At least one adult and one child have disability	58	31	9	2	100	644
All	68	20	10	3	100	5,871

Base: All families.

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

	Weekly housing costs (gross)							Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more	Total	
Family type								
Couple	10	4	12	14	25	34	100	4,117
Lone parent	10	8	25	23	21	13	100	1,751
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	9	8	24	21	23	17	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	8	28	27	18	8	100	871
Couple: both 16+ hours	8	4	9	12	26	41	100	2,277
Couple: one 16+ hours	13	4	12	15	26	29	100	1,544
Couple: both 0-15 hours	12	5	35	23	15	10	100	296
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	8	4	14	15	24	35	100	2,634
5-10 years	9	5	16	18	26	26	100	1,615
11-15 years	13	7	16	17	24	23	100	1,225
16-18 years	18	8	14	18	18	24	100	394
Number of dependent children								
1	12	6	16	16	23	27	100	2,605
2	9	4	13	15	26	32	100	2,267
3	7	4	15	20	24	30	100	757
4 or more	8	4	21	24	20	23	100	239

Continued

Table 9.2 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (gross)							Total	Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more			
Age group of mother									
Under 25 years	11	11	29	21	19	8	100	429	
25-29 years	7	4	20	19	25	25	100	741	
30-34 years	6	3	12	15	25	39	100	1,010	
35-39 years	7	3	15	15	28	32	100	1,275	
40-44 years	9	5	14	18	23	31	100	1,251	
45 years and over	19	8	12	15	23	24	100	1,162	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	5	8	11	27	38	100	3,691	
Social tenant	4	6	45	34	8	2	100	1,366	
Private tenant	3	2	6	19	41	29	100	642	
Other, including shared ownership	45	11	11	11	12	10	100	167	
Government office region									
North East	4	7	24	22	25	17	100	372	
North West	13	4	17	18	26	22	100	625	
Yorkshire and Humber	9	5	19	20	28	18	100	564	
East Midlands	9	7	18	17	28	21	100	469	
West Midlands	9	4	17	16	26	27	100	592	
South West	11	6	16	12	25	31	100	533	

Continued

Table 9.2 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (gross)						Total	Unweighted base	Row per cent
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more			
Eastern	8	5	10	21	25	32	100	463	
London	15	4	6	16	21	38	100	519	
South East	10	3	7	12	21	47	100	815	
Wales	12	7	26	16	20	19	100	364	
Scotland	9	9	23	14	22	24	100	552	
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	10	5	14	15	25	32	100	3,312	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	9	4	18	15	25	28	100	742	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	11	6	16	18	23	25	100	1,167	
At least one adult and one child have disability	10	5	17	25	23	21	100	644	
All	10	5	15	16	24	29	100	5,865	

Base: All families.

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

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type			
Couple	136.51	119.44	4,123
Lone parent	90.37	80.00	1,753
Family unit working status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	97.33	86.54	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	81.89	76.89	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	148.10	136.15	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	127.24	109.91	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	85.92	74.00	296
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	135.03	116.64	2,640
5-10 years	121.44	103.85	1,615
11-15 years	118.54	94.62	1,227
16-18 years	102.10	85.38	394
Number of dependent children			
1	117.27	97.87	2,610
2	130.23	115.38	2,268
3	138.84	109.62	759
4 or more	120.57	91.40	239
Age group of mother			
Under 25 years	77.74	73.04	431
25-29 years	113.96	100.27	741
30-34 years	142.06	126.92	1,014
35-39 years	131.82	115.38	1,275
40-44 years	133.26	105.30	1,252
45 years and over	114.94	92.31	1,163
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	142.47	129.92	3,691
Social tenant	74.92	71.57	1,366
Private tenant	124.83	116.53	650
Other, including shared ownership	53.79	24.10	167

Continued

Table 9.3 Continued

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Government office region			
North East	102.96	92.31	372
North West	109.08	98.08	625
Yorkshire and Humber	101.51	92.31	564
East Midlands	107.42	97.00	470
West Midlands	118.25	104.71	592
South West	122.14	115.38	534
Eastern	146.29	110.77	464
London	154.52	119.30	520
South East	155.56	138.46	817
Wales	98.49	81.42	364
Scotland	109.09	92.31	554
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	130.69	114.39	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	124.44	103.85	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	114.03	97.00	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	114.49	92.31	644
All	124.98	104.74	5,876

Base: All families.

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

	Weekly housing costs (net)							Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more	Total	
Family type								
Couple	13	6	11	14	26	30	100	3,482
Lone parent	31	18	16	12	13	9	100	1,516
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	13	23	18	18	14	100	766
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	53	26	8	5	6	2	100	750
Couple: both 16+ hours	8	4	10	15	28	36	100	1,945
Couple: one 16+ hours	15	7	13	15	26	24	100	1,279
Couple: both 0-15 hours	46	23	14	5	7	5	100	258
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	16	9	10	11	24	29	100	2,081
5-10 years	17	8	14	16	22	24	100	1,452
11-15 years	19	10	14	13	24	20	100	1,101
16-18 years	22	9	14	16	19	19	100	364
Number of dependent children								
1	19	11	14	14	22	20	100	2,077
2	15	8	11	12	25	29	100	2,030
3	20	8	10	13	23	25	100	680
4 or more	26	10	14	17	15	19	100	211

Continued

Table 9.4 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (net)							Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more	Total	
Age group of mother								
Under 25 years	32	30	16	9	11	3	100	307
25-29 years	21	13	13	14	22	16	100	610
30-34 years	13	7	11	12	25	31	100	802
35-39 years	14	7	12	14	24	30	100	1,129
40-44 years	14	7	13	17	23	26	100	1,110
45 years and over	23	10	12	11	23	21	100	1,040
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	12	5	9	13	28	33	100	3,149
Social tenant	37	17	26	14	4	1	100	1,188
Private tenant	13	24	10	14	25	14	100	524
Other, including shared ownership	39	18	13	9	12	9	100	135
Government office region								
North East	15	14	18	17	22	14	100	309
North West	18	9	13	15	25	20	100	528
Yorkshire and Humber	14	12	19	17	26	13	100	489
East Midlands	18	11	15	12	26	17	100	411
West Midlands	15	9	14	11	27	24	100	509
South West	18	8	12	12	22	29	100	467

Continued

Table 9.4 Continued

	Weekly housing costs (net)							Unweighted base
	No housing costs	Under £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more but less than £100	£100 or more but less than £150	£150 or more	Total	
Eastern	17	6	11	17	23	28	100	399
London	26	9	4	11	19	32	100	419
South East	15	5	8	12	22	39	100	684
Wales	18	15	18	15	19	13	100	315
Scotland	17	13	17	13	20	20	100	468
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	16	8	12	13	24	28	100	2,751
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	8	13	13	25	23	100	658
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	20	11	12	14	23	20	100	1,015
At least one adult and one child have disability	22	11	15	16	17	18	100	571
All	17	9	12	13	23	25	100	4,995

Base: All families.

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

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Family type			
Couple	124.04	110.77	4,123
Lone parent	61.19	48.30	1,753
Family unit working status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	84.90	74.44	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	31.67	0.00	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	141.63	126.92	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	111.58	100.15	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	35.03	5.29	296
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	116.64	103.85	2,640
5-10 years	108.86	92.31	1,615
11-15 years	102.20	85.05	1,227
16-18 years	88.23	83.08	394
Number of dependent children			
1	96.34	85.38	2,610
2	120.95	106.15	2,268
3	111.43	94.62	759
4 or more	103.98	73.18	239
Age group of mother			
Under 25 years	41.10	20.00	431
25-29 years	88.42	78.01	741
30-34 years	122.72	111.25	1,014
35-39 years	118.62	105.23	1,275
40-44 years	117.95	98.64	1,252
45 years and over	101.72	83.59	1,163
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	134.11	122.31	3,691
Social tenant	40.46	32.11	1,366
Private tenant	79.58	80.10	650
Other, including shared ownership	53.92	27.69	167

Continued

Table 9.5 Continued

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted count</i>
Government office region			
North East	85.97	81.26	372
North West	102.22	92.31	625
Yorkshire and Humber	86.58	83.08	564
East Midlands	96.01	82.57	470
West Midlands	118.83	100.37	592
South West	109.64	102.72	534
Eastern	109.42	99.23	464
London	123.52	100.00	520
South East	138.94	129.23	817
Wales	80.91	71.41	364
Scotland	93.73	76.15	554
Family disability status			
No adult or child has a disability	113.17	101.54	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	105.71	92.31	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	103.46	86.81	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	95.52	76.85	644
All	108.43	92.31	5,876

Base: All families.

Table 9.6 Type of housing, by family characteristics

	Type of housing						Unweighted base
	Detached house/ bungalow	Semi detached house/ bungalow	Terrace/end terrace house	Purpose built flat/maisonette	Other	Total	
Family type							
Couple	26	40	27	4	3	100	4,109
Lone parent	7	35	40	14	4	100	1,741
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	10	37	40	11	3	100	874
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	3	32	41	19	6	100	867
Couple: both 16+ hours	29	41	25	3	2	100	2,273
Couple: one 16+ hours	24	38	30	5	3	100	1,541
Couple: both 0-15 hours	9	35	36	15	5	100	295
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	18	37	32	9	4	100	2,629
5-10 years	22	40	28	6	3	100	1,605
11-15 years	26	39	28	4	3	100	1,222
16-18 years	23	38	34	4	2	100	394
Number of dependent children							
1	18	38	32	8	4	100	2,602
2	25	39	27	5	3	100	2,256
3	24	38	30	6	3	100	754
4 or more	17	35	43	3	2	100	238

Continued

Table 9.6 Continued

	Type of housing						Unweighted base
	Detached house/ bungalow	Semi detached house/ bungalow	Terrace/end terrace house	Purpose built flat/maisonette	Other	Total	
Ethnic group of mother							
White	23	39	30	6	3	100	5,343
Black	3	27	34	28	8	100	118
Asian	11	36	41	8	3	100	223
Other	16	22	35	18	9	100	161
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	8	35	38	15	4	100	1,173
Second quintile	8	36	41	10	4	100	1,074
Third quintile	14	42	35	6	3	100	944
Fourth quintile	25	43	26	3	2	100	879
Highest income quintile	39	34	23	2	2	100	955
Self-employed	36	39	18	3	4	100	825
Government office region							
North East	11	48	37	1	1	100	369
North West	17	49	30	2	3	100	622
Yorkshire and Humber	14	44	40	2	0	100	563
East Midlands	29	47	20	3	1	100	470
West Midlands	20	46	29	3	1	100	588
South West	32	37	23	4	4	100	533

Continued

Table 9.6 Continued

	Type of housing						Total	Unweighted base
	Detached house/ bungalow	Semi detached house/ bungalow	Terrace/end terrace house	Purpose built flat/maisonette	Other			
Eastern	28	31	35	5	1	100	464	
London	7	28	38	18	9	100	515	
South East	26	35	30	6	4	100	812	
Wales	24	36	31	5	5	100	361	
Scotland	28	28	22	20	3	100	553	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	29	41	26	2	1	100	3,677	
Social tenant	1	35	39	21	4	100	1,357	
Private tenant	9	26	42	12	11	100	649	
Other, including shared ownership	20	36	25	8	10	100	165	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	22	38	30	7	4	100	3,303	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	21	37	34	5	3	100	741	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	22	39	29	7	3	100	1,165	
At least one adult and one child have disability	20	38	34	8	1	100	638	
All	21	38	30	7	3	100	5,847	

Base: All families.

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

							<i>Row per cent</i>
How would you rate this property's state of repair?							
	Excellent	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type							
Couple	18	48	30	3	1	100	<i>4,111</i>
Lone parent	12	38	37	10	4	100	<i>1,744</i>
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	42	36	6	2	100	<i>876</i>
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	32	38	14	6	100	<i>868</i>
Couple: both 16+ hours	18	50	29	2	0	100	<i>2,275</i>
Couple: one 16+ hours	18	45	32	4	1	100	<i>1,541</i>
Couple: both 0-15 hours	16	36	35	9	4	100	<i>295</i>
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	17	45	31	5	2	100	<i>2,628</i>
5-10 years	15	46	33	5	1	100	<i>1,612</i>
11-15 years	16	45	34	4	1	100	<i>1,224</i>
16-18 years	20	43	30	6	1	100	<i>391</i>
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	18	50	29	2	0	100	<i>3,680</i>
Social tenant	11	33	39	12	5	100	<i>1,358</i>
Private tenant	15	37	36	9	3	100	<i>649</i>
Other, including shared ownership	16	39	36	7	2	100	<i>166</i>
Type of housing							
Detached house/ bungalow	22	53	23	1	0	100	<i>1,233</i>
Semi detached house/ bungalow	16	46	33	4	1	100	<i>2,215</i>
Terrace/end terrace house	14	42	36	6	1	100	<i>1,771</i>
Purpose built flat/ maisonette	14	33	38	9	6	100	<i>425</i>
Other	13	33	36	13	5	100	<i>185</i>

Continued

Table 9.7 Continued

							<i>Row per cent</i>
How would you rate this property's state of repair?							
	Excellent	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	14	37	34	11	5	100	<i>1,171</i>
Second quintile	13	39	38	8	2	100	<i>1,081</i>
Third quintile	16	45	34	4	1	100	<i>942</i>
Fourth quintile	17	51	31	2	1	100	<i>884</i>
Highest income quintile	19	53	26	1	0	100	<i>953</i>
Self-employed	21	45	30	3	0	100	<i>824</i>
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	18	47	30	4	1	100	<i>3,304</i>
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	12	45	34	6	2	100	<i>742</i>
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	15	42	36	6	1	100	<i>1,163</i>
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	39	37	7	3	100	<i>643</i>
All	17	45	32	5	2	100	<i>5,852</i>

Base: All families.

10 Material deprivation²³

10.1 Leisure activities families were unable to afford

In previous waves (before wave 8) of the Families and Children Study (FACS) respondents were asked about a large number of deprivation items (34 in total). In wave 10 respondents were asked about just seven items; five of which were leisure activities or items.

In 2008, less than two-thirds (63 per cent) of families with children were able to afford all five of the leisure activities (see Table 10.1).

Lone parents were more likely to report going without at least one leisure activity compared to couple parents (60 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively) (see Table 10.1).

Families in the lowest and second income quintiles were the groups more likely to be unable to afford at least one leisure activity – 65 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively (see Table 10.1).

Lone parents without work or work of less than 16 hours per week were much more likely to report going without at least one leisure activity because they could not afford it compared with lone parents working 16 or more hours per week (77 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively) (see Table 10.1).

Slightly more than two-thirds (69 per cent) of couple families where neither parent worked more than 16 hours per week reported going without at least one leisure activity because they could not afford it, compared with over one-third (35 per cent) of couple families where one parent works for more than 16 hours a week (see Table 10.1).

²³ Material deprivation reflects aspects of poor living standards by indicating the inability to afford/access certain items. A family is defined as deprived of an item if it did not have it and wanted it but could not afford it. Please note that the items used in FACS to measure material deprivation differ from those used in the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP's) long-term measure of child poverty.

Other families particularly likely to go without at least one leisure activity because they could not afford it included families with a black mother (60 per cent)²⁴, families who were social tenants (67 per cent) or private tenants (61 per cent), and families with at least one disabled child and one disabled adult (49 per cent) (see Table 10.1).

10.2 Deprivation items or activities families were unable to afford

Over one-third (39 per cent) of families in Britain could not afford at least one of the seven deprivation items or activities. The most common things families were unable to afford were a one-week holiday away from home, not staying with relatives (31 per cent) and a night out once a month (20 per cent) (see Table 10.2).

Low-income families were most likely to suffer from material deprivation. For example, families in the lowest income quintile were more likely to be unable to afford a celebration with presents at special occasions, even compared to those in the second income quintile (11 per cent and six per cent, respectively) (see Table 10.2).

Lone parents who worked at least 16 hours a week were more likely to be able to afford all seven items compared to lone parents who worked less than 16 hours a week (49 per cent compared to 21 per cent) (see Table 10.2).

Over one-third (36 per cent) of families where the youngest child was aged between zero and four years were unable to afford a one week holiday away from home (not staying with relatives), compared with around three out of ten (28 per cent) of families where the youngest child was aged 16 to 18 years (see Table 10.2).

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

²⁴ Note, this is a relatively small base.

Table 10.1 Continued

	Number of leisure items family is unable to afford					Total	Unweighted base
	None	1	2	3	4 or more		
South West	63	20	11	5	1	100	534
Eastern	57	21	13	5	2	100	464
London	60	19	10	6	4	100	517
South East	63	19	11	4	2	100	816
Wales	56	23	12	6	3	100	364
Scotland	61	20	11	7	2	100	553
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	75	15	7	2	1	100	3,688
Social tenant	33	28	20	11	8	100	1,364
Private tenant	39	27	18	10	5	100	648
Other, including shared ownership	60	21	10	6	4	100	167
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	66	19	9	4	2	100	3,314
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	64	19	10	5	2	100	741
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	57	20	12	6	4	100	1,167
At least one adult and one child have disability	51	22	15	8	4	100	644
All	63	19	11	5	3	100	5,866

Base: All families.

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

	Deprivation items family is unable to afford										Unweighted base	
	Two pairs of shoes for each adult	Car or van	Celebrations with presents at special occasions	Toys/sports gear for each child	One-week holidays (not staying with relatives)	Night out once a month	Friends/relatives for a meal once a month	None of these	Total			
Family type												
Couple	4	3	2	2	24	16	6	69	100	4,123		
Lone parent	13	21	9	8	54	31	16	36	100	1,752		
Family unit working status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	7	13	4	4	41	20	10	49	100	880		
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	20	31	15	11	70	44	23	21	100	872		
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	1	1	1	17	12	3	77	100	2,281		
Couple: one 16+ hours	4	4	2	3	28	19	7	64	100	1,546		
Couple: both 0-15 hours	22	18	14	8	60	41	20	26	100	296		
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	7	9	4	3	36	23	9	56	100	2,639		
5-10 years	7	7	3	4	28	20	9	64	100	1,615		
11-15 years	5	6	3	4	28	18	7	65	100	1,227		
16-18 years	5	7	4	4	28	12	7	67	100	394		
Number of dependent children												
1	6	10	5	3	34	19	8	59	100	2,610		
2	5	5	3	3	26	19	7	66	100	2,267		
3	6	8	4	3	34	24	9	57	100	759		
4 or more	13	10	7	6	45	30	16	45	100	239		

Continued

Table 10.2 Continued

	Deprivation items family is unable to afford										Unweighted base	
	Two pairs of shoes for each adult	Car or van	Celebrations with presents at special occasions	Toys/sports gear for each child	One-week holidays (not staying with relatives)	Night out once a month	Friends/relatives for a meal once a month	None of these	Total			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	6	7	3	3	30	20	8	62	100	5,367		
Black	7	23	11	15	53	34	23	36	100	118		
Asian	5	5	8	5	43	22	10	54	100	223		
Other	5	10	8	3	37	22	5	55	100	162		
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	15	25	11	8	59	35	17	32	100	1,180		
Second quintile	11	13	6	5	47	29	14	42	100	1,083		
Third quintile	5	4	4	3	34	22	10	56	100	945		
Fourth quintile	3	2	1	1	19	13	3	74	100	885		
Highest income quintile	0	1	0	0	8	6	2	88	100	956		
Self-employed	2	1	1	2	19	13	4	75	100	826		
Government office region												
North East	6	13	4	4	37	19	8	55	100	372		
North West	5	8	3	3	29	19	10	64	100	625		
Yorkshire and Humber	8	8	4	3	28	16	7	63	100	564		
East Midlands	6	7	5	5	25	16	9	66	100	470		
West Midlands	5	6	5	4	27	19	9	63	100	592		
South West	7	5	2	2	31	20	7	62	100	534		

Continued

Table 10.2 Continued

	Deprivation items family is unable to afford										Unweighted base
	Two pairs of shoes for each adult	Car or van	Celebrations with presents at special occasions	Toys/sports gear for each child	One-week holidays (not staying with relatives)	Night out once a month	Friends/relatives for a meal once a month	None of these	Total		
Eastern	7	6	3	3	34	25	11	56	100	464	
London	7	12	7	4	37	20	8	58	100	519	
South East	4	5	3	3	31	20	7	62	100	817	
Wales	7	9	5	4	37	22	9	54	100	364	
Scotland	8	9	3	3	32	23	9	59	100	554	
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	2	1	1	20	13	4	74	100	3,691	
Social tenant	17	24	11	9	60	37	19	28	100	1,365	
Private tenant	12	16	7	6	52	34	15	37	100	650	
Other, including shared ownership	7	8	6	3	34	20	10	58	100	167	
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	4	7	3	3	28	17	7	65	100	3,316	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	8	4	3	31	19	7	60	100	744	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	8	8	5	5	37	24	11	56	100	1,168	
At least one adult and one child have disability	12	9	6	6	40	29	12	49	100	644	
All	6	8	4	3	31	20	8	61	100	5,875	

Base: All families.

11 Child characteristics

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

Two-fifths (40 per cent) of all children lived in couple families where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week. Almost one-third (32 per cent) lived in couple families where one parent worked 16 or more hours per week. Five per cent of children lived in couple families where no one worked 16 or more hours per week (see Table 11.1).

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

- be an only child (38 per cent compared with 24 per cent);
- have a mother aged under 25 years old (ten cent compared with three per cent);
- live in social housing (48 per cent compared with 14 per cent) or private rented accommodation (17 per cent compared with seven per cent);
- be in the lowest income quintile (42 per cent compared with seven per cent); and
- include at least one child with a disability (27 per cent compared to 24 per cent) (see Table 11.1).

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

- have at least one sibling (77 per cent compared with 63 per cent);
- live in a property that was either owned or being bought with a mortgage (77 per cent compared with 31 per cent); and
- be in the highest income quintile (22 per cent compared with one per cent) (see Table 11.1).

Children living in families in the lowest income quintile were more likely than other children to live in a lone parent family (65 per cent), live in families where the lone parent did not work for 16 or more hours per week (44 per cent), and live in social housing (51 per cent). In contrast, children living in families in the highest income quintile were more likely to live in couple families (98 per cent) where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week (74 per cent), and where the property in which they lived in was owned by their parents (94 per cent) (see Table 11.2).

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

	Family type													
	Lone parent sex				Lone father				Couple				All	
	Lone parent		Lone mother		Lone father		Couple		All		Unweighted count		Unweighted count	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family unit work status														
Lone parent working 16+ hours	50	1,357	50	1,299	64	58			12	1,357				
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	50	1,598	50	1,557	36	41			11	1,598				
Couple both working 16+ hours							51	3,944	40	3,944				
Couple one working 16+ hours							41	3,186	32	3,186				
Couple neither working 16+ hours							7	649	5	649				
Age of child: 0-18 years														
0-4 years	26	797	27	791	6	6	33	2,585	31	3,382				
5-10 years	29	925	29	900	25	25	30	2,438	30	3,363				
11-15 years	29	850	28	794	55	56	25	1,880	26	2,730				
16-18 years	16	383	16	371	14	12	13	876	13	1,259				
Sex of child														
Male	51	1,508	51	1,450	56	58	53	4,109	52	5,617				
Female	49	1,429	49	1,388	44	41	47	3,654	48	5,083				
Age of youngest child														
0-4 years	38	1,184	39	1,176	8	8	48	3,837	46	5,021				
5-10 years	32	954	32	920	34	34	28	2,213	29	3,167				
11-15 years	23	670	22	617	51	53	19	1,409	20	2,079				
16-18 years	7	147	7	143	6	4	5	320	6	467				

Continued

Table 11.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Lone parent sex				Family type				All			
	Lone parent		Lone mother		Lone father		Couple		Unweighted		Unweighted	
	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%	Unweighted	%
	count		count		count		count		count		count	
Number of dependent children												
1	1,058	38	1,014	47	44	24	1,738	27	2,796			
2	1,078	35	1,042	34	36	46	3,531	43	4,609			
3	529	18	514	16	15	21	1,764	20	2,293			
4 or more	290	10	286	3	4	10	746	10	1,036			
Gender of mother												
Male	99	4			99	2	135	2	234			
Female	2,856	96	2,856	100		98	7,644	98	10,500			
Age group of mother												
Under 25 years	326	10	324	2	2	3	266	5	592			
25-29 years	449	12	448	0	1	9	850	10	1,299			
30-34 years	448	13	445	3	3	18	1,490	17	1,938			
35-39 years	673	24	658	14	15	26	1,916	26	2,589			
40-44 years	562	21	532	33	30	25	1,862	24	2,424			
45 years and over	497	19	449	48	48	19	1,395	19	1,892			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	2,689	89	2,598	91	91	90	7,069	90	9,758			
Black	129	5	123	6	6	1	96	2	225			
Asian	59	2	59			6	390	5	449			
Other	77	3	75	3	2	3	211	3	288			

Continued

Table 11.1 Continued

	Column per cent											
	Family type						Lone parent sex			All		
	Lone parent Unweighted count	%	Lone mother Unweighted count	%	Lone father Unweighted count	%	Couple Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	840	31	795	49	45	77	5,821	66	6,661			
Social tenant	1,503	48	1,464	38	39	14	1,177	22	2,680			
Private tenant	498	17	486	10	12	7	614	9	1,112			
Other, including shared ownership	114	4	111	3	3	2	160	3	274			
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	1,322	42	1,284	37	38	7	546	15	1,868			
Second quintile	1,080	38	1,048	34	32	12	981	18	2,061			
Third quintile	331	13	320	10	11	19	1,484	18	1,815			
Fourth quintile	100	3	93	7	7	21	1,523	17	1,623			
Highest income quintile	47	1	44	2	3	22	1,734	17	1,781			
Self-employed	75	2	67	9	8	19	1,511	16	1,586			
Government office region												
North East	262	7	255	5	7	4	400	5	662			
North West	268	10	265	4	3	13	880	12	1,148			
Yorkshire and Humber	295	9	280	13	15	8	693	8	988			
East Midlands	237	8	234	3	3	8	627	8	864			
West Midlands	294	10	280	12	14	9	802	9	1,096			

Continued

Table 11.1 Continued

	Family type														
	Lone parent			Lone parent sex			Lone father			Couple			All		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Lone mother	Unweighted count	%	Lone father	Unweighted count	%	Couple	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count		
South West	6	206	7	204	1	2	9	783	8	989					
Eastern	9	216	9	202	17	14	10	633	10	849					
London	14	286	14	281	6	5	12	671	12	957					
South East	13	355	12	330	26	25	15	1,163	14	1,518					
Wales	6	227	7	224	4	3	5	458	5	685					
Scotland	9	309	9	301	9	8	8	669	8	978					
Family disability status															
No adult or child has a disability	58	1,681	58	1,626	56	55	56	4,165	57	5,846					
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	16	503	17	492	11	11	13	1,072	14	1,575					
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	15	427	15	409	17	18	20	1,573	19	2,000					
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	339	11	324	16	15	11	967	11	1,306					
All	100	2,955	100	2,856	100	99	100	7,779	100	10,734					

Base: All children.

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

	Total family income: quintiles												Self-employed Unweighted count	
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		%	%		
	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%				
Family type														
Couple	35	546	51	981	84	1,484	95	1,523	98	1,734	96	1,511		
Lone parent	65	1,322	49	1,080	16	331	5	100	2	47	4	75		
Lone parent sex														
Lone mother	97	1,284	97	1,048	97	320	92	93	94	44	89	67		
Lone father	3	38	3	32	3	11	8	7	6	3	11	8		
Family unit work status														
Lone parent working 16+ hours	21	386	28	571	11	204	4	81	2	40	4	75		
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	44	936	21	509	6	127	1	19	0	7				
Couple both working 16+ hours	4	61	8	149	32	585	63	991	74	1,304	54	854		
Couple one working 16+ hours	15	218	31	596	47	794	31	498	24	423	42	657		
Couple neither working 16+ hours	16	267	11	236	5	105	2	34	0	7				

Continued

Table 11.2 Continued

	Total family income: quintiles												Self-employed	
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Unweighted		Unweighted	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Age of child: 0-18 years														
0-4 years	39	723	29	604	29	534	31	519	32	558	28	444	28	444
5-10 years	26	530	31	690	31	590	30	508	31	551	30	494	30	494
11-15 years	22	417	25	524	27	481	26	404	25	459	28	445	28	445
16-18 years	13	198	15	243	13	210	13	192	12	213	14	203	14	203
Sex of child														
Male	51	966	53	1,086	52	935	54	874	52	936	52	820	52	820
Female	49	893	47	967	48	873	46	746	48	842	48	762	48	762
Age of youngest child														
0-4 years	52	960	46	987	45	837	46	773	46	798	41	666	41	666
5-10 years	23	465	29	621	31	592	29	481	28	502	31	506	31	506
11-15 years	19	352	18	370	19	317	20	298	21	406	21	336	21	336
16-18 years	7	91	7	83	5	69	5	71	5	75	6	78	6	78
Government office region														
North East	6	158	7	168	5	118	4	79	4	79	3	60	3	60
North West	11	194	12	221	12	176	14	194	11	185	12	178	12	178
Yorkshire and Humber	11	210	10	223	8	164	9	166	5	110	6	115	6	115
East Midlands	7	139	10	203	8	165	8	119	6	111	7	127	7	127
West Midlands	11	207	8	170	11	204	10	192	9	180	8	143	8	143

Continued

Table 11.2 Continued

	Total family income: quintiles														
	Lowest income quintile			Second quintile			Third quintile			Fourth quintile			Highest income quintile		
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	
South West	7	131	7	157	8	177	7	123	10	212	12	189			
Eastern	9	140	8	129	11	152	10	133	11	153	11	142			
London	14	186	12	180	10	138	9	93	15	197	14	163			
South East	11	181	12	237	13	245	16	257	18	326	16	272			
Wales	5	124	8	189	6	131	5	89	4	74	4	78			
Scotland	9	198	8	184	7	145	10	178	8	154	7	119			
Housing tenure															
Own outright/with a mortgage	31	475	38	708	66	1,138	84	1,340	94	1,675	84	1,325			
Social tenant	51	1,038	44	949	20	412	7	134	2	40	7	107			
Private tenant	14	273	17	364	11	214	6	106	3	49	6	106			
Other, including shared ownership	4	82	2	40	3	44	2	43	1	17	3	48			
Missing					0	7									

Continued

Table 11.2 Continued

	Total family income: quintiles										Column per cent	
	Lowest income quintile		Second quintile		Third quintile		Fourth quintile		Highest income quintile		Self-employed	
	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count	%	Unweighted count
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	59	1,075	51	1,053	54	934	56	860	63	1,031	58	893
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	11	233	14	307	13	261	15	260	13	276	14	238
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	18	337	20	395	19	339	19	308	17	325	19	296
At least one adult and one child have disability	11	220	15	302	14	281	11	195	7	149	10	159
All	100	1,868	100	2,061	100	1,815	100	1,623	100	1,781	100	1,586

Base: All children.

12 Child health

12.1 Health status of children

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

Five per cent of children living in couple families where neither the mother nor her partner worked for 16 or more hours per week were described as having 'not good' health compared with one per cent of children living in couple families where both the mother and her partner worked 16 or more hours per week. This association was also evident among lone parent families (see Table 12.1).

12.2 Child's longstanding illness

Children living in lone parent families were more likely to have a longstanding illness or disability compared with children living in couple families (17 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively) (see Table 12.2).

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

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

The mothers of one-third (34 per cent) of school-aged children with a longstanding illness or disability reported that it limited their child's ability to attend school. This was less common among those children living in couple families with both parents working 16 or more hours per week (28 per cent) compared with those in families where neither parent worked at least 16 hours (45 per cent) (see Table 12.4).

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

12.3 Visits to Accident and Emergency

One out of five children (19 per cent) had visited Accident and Emergency at least once in the last 12 months. Children living in social housing were more likely to have visited A&E in the last 12 months compared to children living in owned or mortgaged accommodation (22 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively) (see Table 12.3).

Children in families with disabilities were more likely to have visited Accident and Emergency in the last 12 months. Almost a quarter of (22 per cent) of children from families with at least one disabled child and no disabled adults had visited Accident and Emergency in the last 12 months compared to 17 per cent of children from families with no disabled members (see Table 12.3).

Table 12.1 Child's health status, by family characteristics

	Child health status over previous 12 months				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good			
	<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type						
Couple	88	10	2	100	7,628	
Lone Parent	83	13	4	100	2,948	
Family unit work status						
Lone parent working 16+ hours	86	11	3	100	1,356	
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	80	15	5	100	1,592	
Couple both working 16+ hours	90	9	1	100	3,910	
Couple one working 16+ hours	86	11	3	100	3,117	
Couple neither working 16+ hours	77	18	5	100	601	
Sex of child						
Male	86	11	3	100	5,532	
Female	87	10	3	100	5,010	
Age of child						
0-4 years	84	13	3	100	3,311	
5-10 years	89	9	2	100	3,320	
11-15 years	88	10	3	100	2,704	
16-18 years	84	12	4	100	1,241	
Ethnic group of mother						
White	87	11	3	100	9,656	
Black	84	14	2	100	220	
Asian	83	15	2	100	413	
Other	87	10	3	100	273	
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	82	15	4	100	2,081	
Second quintile	82	14	4	100	1,924	
Third quintile	87	10	3	100	1,707	
Fourth quintile	88	11	2	100	1,572	
Highest income quintile	91	8	2	100	1,739	
Self-employed	90	8	2	100	1,553	

Continued

Table 12.1 Continued

	Child health status over previous 12 months			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Good	Fairly good	Not good		
	<i>Row per cent</i>				
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	89	9	2	100	6,578
Social tenant	80	16	4	100	2,626
Private tenant	82	14	4	100	1,095
Other, including shared ownership	83	15	2	100	270
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	93	6	0	100	5,767
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	72	20	7	100	1,552
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	90	9	1	100	1,961
At least one adult and one child have disability	64	26	10	100	1,289
All	86	11	3	100	10,569

Base: All dependent children.

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

	Child has a longstanding illness or disability		Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No		
				<i>Row per cent</i>
Family type				
Couple	14	86	100	7,625
Lone parent	17	83	100	2,948
Family unit work status				
Lone parent working 16+ hours	14	86	100	1,356
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	20	80	100	1,592
Couple both working 16+ hours	12	88	100	3,910
Couple one working 16+ hours	14	86	100	3,114
Couple neither working 16+ hours	21	79	100	601
Sex of child				
Male	16	84	100	5,529
Female	12	88	100	5,010
Age of child				
0-4 years	10	90	100	3,310
5-10 years	15	85	100	3,320
11-15 years	17	83	100	2,702
16-18 years	19	81	100	1,241
Ethnic group of mother				
White	15	85	100	9,654
Black	13	87	100	220
Asian	10	90	100	412
Other	11	89	100	273
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	15	85	100	2,081
Second quintile	17	83	100	1,922
Third quintile	16	84	100	1,706
Fourth quintile	14	86	100	1,572
Highest income quintile	12	88	100	1,739
Self-employed	13	87	100	1,553
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	87	100	6,575
Social tenant	19	81	100	2,626
Private tenant	13	87	100	1,095
Other, including shared ownership	15	85	100	270

Continued

Table 12.2 Continued

	Child has a longstanding illness or disability		Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No		
<i>Row per cent</i>				
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability		100	100	5,767
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	56	44	100	1,551
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability		100	100	1,961
At least one adult and one child have disability	62	38	100	1,289
All	14	86	100	10,568

Base: All dependent children.

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

	Number of visits to Accident and Emergency in last 12 months				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	None	One	Two	Three or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	82	14	3	1	100	7,625
Lone parent	78	15	4	2	100	2,947
Family unit work status						
Lone parent working 16+ hours	78	16	4	2	100	1,355
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	79	14	5	2	100	1,592
Couple both working 16+ hours	82	14	3	1	100	3,910
Couple one working 16+ hours	83	13	2	1	100	3,114
Couple neither working 16+ hours	81	13	4	2	100	601
Sex of child						
Male	79	15	4	2	100	5,528
Female	83	13	3	1	100	5,010
Age of child						
0-4 years	75	18	4	2	100	3,311
5-10 years	85	12	2	1	100	3,319
11-15 years	82	13	3	2	100	2,702
16-18 years	84	11	3	2	100	1,240
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	78	16	4	2	100	2,080
Second quintile	80	15	4	2	100	1,922
Third quintile	82	14	3	1	100	1,707
Fourth quintile	82	14	3	2	100	1,571
Highest income quintile	83	12	3	1	100	1,739
Self-employed	83	13	2	2	100	1,553

Continued

Table 12.3 Continued

	Number of visits to Accident and Emergency in last 12 months				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	None	One	Two	Three or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	83	13	3	1	100	6,575
Social tenant	78	15	5	2	100	2,625
Private tenant	79	15	4	2	100	1,095
Other, including shared ownership	75	20	3	2	100	270
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	83	14	3	1	100	5,767
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	78	15	4	3	100	1,552
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	83	13	3	1	100	1,960
At least one adult and one child have disability	75	15	6	4	100	1,288
All	81	14	3	2	100	10,567

Base: All dependent children.

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

	Child limiting longstanding illness (LSI) or disability			<i>Row per cent</i>
	LSI, limits ability to attend school	LSI, but does not limit ability to attend school	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	33	67	100	1,114
Lone parent	35	65	100	512
Family unit work status				
Lone parent working 16+ hours	27	73	100	195
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	42	58	100	317
Couple both working 16+ hours	28	72	100	518
Couple one working 16+ hours	36	64	100	467
Couple neither working 16+ hours	45	55	100	129
Sex of child				
Male	34	66	100	982
Female	33	67	100	639
Age of child				
0-4 years	80	20	100	340
5-10 years	17	83	100	541
11-15 years	19	81	100	493
16-18 years	34	66	100	252
Ethnic group of mother				
White	33	67	100	1,514
Black	•	•	•	31
Asian	•	•	•	45
Other	•	•	•	35

Continued

Table 12.4 Continued

	Child limiting longstanding illness (LSI) or disability			<i>Row per cent</i>
	LSI, limits ability to attend school	LSI, but does not limit ability to attend school	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	43	57	100	326
Second quintile	36	64	100	334
Third quintile	35	65	100	277
Fourth quintile	25	75	100	245
Highest income quintile	31	69	100	229
Self-employed	32	68	100	215
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	28	72	100	927
Social tenant	41	59	100	498
Private tenant	49	51	100	158
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	43
Family disability status				
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	33	67	100	844
At least one adult and one child have disability	35	65	100	779
All	34	66	100	1,623

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

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

	Does family have one or more children whose illness prevents mother from working?			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Would not work anyway		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	18	79	2	100	1,123
Lone Parent	25	72	4	100	515
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	11	89		100	196
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	29
Lone parent: not working	34	59	7	100	290
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	4	96	0	100	521
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	•	•	•	•	39
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	31	69		100	133
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	33	62	5	100	291
Couple: mother and partner not working	38	53	9	100	115
Couple: other	•	•	•	•	24
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	18	77	5	100	591
5-10 years	23	75	2	100	560
11-15 years	21	77	1	100	388
16-18 years	11	88	1	100	99
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	15	83	1	100	933
Social tenant	30	64	5	100	502
Private tenant	18	77	5	100	158
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	45

Continued

Table 12.5 Continued

	Does family have one or more children whose illness prevents mother from working?			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Would not work anyway		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family disability status					
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	80	2	100	853
At least one adult and one child have disability	22	74	3	100	782
All	20	77	3	100	1,635

Base: All children with a longstanding illness or disability.

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

13 Schooling

13.1 Travel to school

Almost half (49 per cent) of all school-aged children lived within a mile of their school, while in contrast, just under one quarter (23 per cent) lived at least three miles away (see Table 13.1).

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

Children of families who were social tenants were more likely to live within a mile of their school (56 per cent) than children who lived in owned (or mortgaged) homes (46 per cent) (see Table 13.1).

Over two-fifths (44 per cent) of children walked to school and just over one-fifth (22 per cent) used some form of public transport (including public bus, school/local authority school bus and train). Most of the remaining children (28 per cent) travelled to school in a car (see Table 13.2).

Children in families where parents were working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to travel to school by car (33 per cent and 28 per cent among couples and lone parents, respectively). This compares with a quarter (25 per cent) of children in couple families and under one-sixth (15 per cent) of children in lone parent families where no parent in the household worked more than 16 hours per week (see Table 13.2).

Families where the mother had a driving licence and access to a car were less likely to walk to school (38 per cent) and more likely to travel to school by car (34 per cent) compared to those without a licence and car access (64 per cent and seven per cent respectively) (see Table 13.2).

Journeys to school by car were most common for five to ten year olds (38 per cent) and for children living between one and two miles of school (46 per cent)

and children living between two and three miles of school (43 per cent). Car usage was not restricted to these groups; over one-tenth (12 per cent) of children living within half a mile of school were driven, along with over one-quarter of those who were living between half a mile and a mile (29 per cent) and just under one third of those who live over three miles of school (30 per cent) (see Tables 13.2 and 13.3).

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

13.2 School performance

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

- just over one-third (34 per cent) of parents said that their child was 'above average' in all three subjects²⁵;
- three in ten (30 per cent) parents said that their child was 'above average' in one or two subjects; and
- over one-quarter (29 per cent) of parents said that their child was 'above average' in none of the three subjects.

Children in families where no parent was working 16 or more hours per week were less likely to be perceived as 'above average' in all three subjects, (23 per cent, for non-working lone parent and 20 per cent for non-working couple families) compared with children in families where at least one parent was working 16 or more hours per week (see Table 13.7).

About two-fifths of children where no parent was working 16 or more hours per week were perceived as not being 'above average' in any of the three subjects, (39 per cent, for non-working lone parent and 40 per cent for non-working couple families) (see Table 13.7).

Children of families in the lower income quintiles were less likely to be 'above average' in all three subjects (24 per cent and 27 per cent in the bottom two income quintiles, respectively), whereas children in the highest income quintile were perceived to be performing best of all (48 per cent were regarded as 'above average' in all three subjects) (see Table 13.7).

Just over a quarter (27 per cent) of children in lone parent families were considered to be 'above average' in all three subjects, compared with over a third (36 per cent) of children in couple families (see Table 13.7).

²⁵ Mothers were asked about Maths, English and Science.

The perceived performance of children in lone parent families where the parent was working 16 or more hours per week was lower than that of couple families in which only one partner worked these hours. Under a third (30 per cent) of children in lone parent families compare with over a third (36 per cent) of children in couples families were perceived to be 'above average' in all three subjects (see Table 13.7).

One-fifth (20 per cent) of children from families who were social tenants were perceived to be 'above average' in all three subjects compared to almost double the proportion of children living in owned (or mortgaged) homes (39 per cent) (see Table 13.7).

Children in families with at least one disabled adult and one disabled child were less likely to be perceived to be 'above average' in all three subjects (29 per cent) compared to children in families with no disabled adults or children (37 per cent) (see Table 13.7).

Girls and boys were perceived to have performed well to a similar extent in both Maths and Science. However, there was a difference in the case of English. Just over three-fifths (61 per cent) of girls were perceived to be 'above average' in English compared with over two-fifths (44 per cent) of boys. A fifth (20 per cent) of boys were perceived to be 'below average' in English, compared with less than one out of ten (eight per cent) girls (see Table 13.5).

13.3 Homework

Seven out of ten (70 per cent) children aged 11 to 16 years were thought by their parents to complete 'all or almost all' of their homework (Table 13.8). Girls were thought to do more homework than boys; according to parents. Just under four-fifths (79 per cent) of girls did 'all or almost all' of their homework, compared with over three-fifths of boys (62 per cent) (see Table 13.8).

The proportion of parents who thought their children completed all their homework fell to 57 per cent among those children living with lone parents working less than 16 hours per week, and to 60 per cent amongst children living in couple families where neither parent worked these hours²⁶ compared with families where at least one parent worked more than 16 hours (see Table 13.8).

Parents of children from families where there was a disabled child and a disabled adult were less likely to report that their children completed all their homework (63 per cent) than those in families with no disabled members (74 per cent) (see Table 13.8).

Parents who were social tenants were less likely to report that their children completed all their homework (55 per cent) than those living in owned (or mortgaged) homes (75 per cent) (see Table 13.8).

²⁶ Note, this group has a relatively small base

Almost seven out of ten (69 per cent) children aged 11 to 16 years received some help with their homework each week. Children in couple families with both parents working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have received help (75 per cent) than children in couple families where no parent worked these hours (56 per cent). Likewise, children in lone parent families with the parent working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have received help (64 per cent) than children in lone parent families where the parent did not work these hours (55 per cent) (see Table 13.9).

The children least likely to receive help with homework were those whose families were social tenants (58 per cent). This compared to almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of children living in homes that were owned outright or being bought with a mortgage (see Table 13.9).

13.4 School behaviour

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

Boys were more than twice as likely to have had problems than girls (13 per cent compared with six per cent). Children aged between 11 and 15 years old were the most likely age group to have had problems at school (15 per cent, compared with six per cent of five to ten year olds and seven per cent of 16 to 18 year olds (see Table 13.10).

Teachers were the primary source of help and advice for problems at school; just fewer than nine out of ten (89 per cent) parents of children with problems sought advice from this group. Nearly one in three (29 per cent) parents sought advice from family and friends whilst other professionals were rarely consulted (see Table 13.11).

13.5 Special Educational Need

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

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

13.6 Absences from school

Almost all children who attended school had been absent from school for at least half a day over the previous 12 months (99 per cent). The majority of children had

been away because of personal illness (71 per cent) or health/dental appointments (27 per cent). Just under one-quarter (24 per cent) of children had been taken on holiday in term-time (see Table 13.14).

13.7 Post school aspirations

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

Parents who were social tenants were less likely to report wanting their child aged 14 to 15 to stay on at school than those living in owned (or mortgaged) homes (75 per cent compared with 87 per cent) (see Table 13.15).

There were differences between the aspirations for girls and boys. Nearly two-fifths (77 per cent) of boys' mothers wanted them to stay on at school compared with 91 per cent of girls' mothers. In contrast, less than one-fifth (18 per cent) of boys' mothers wanted them to do vocational training compared to just six per cent of girls' mothers (see Table 13.15).

Children, aged 14 to 16, from couple families in which at least one parent was working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have mothers who hoped they would attend university by their mid-20s compared to children from couple families where no parent was working 16 or more hours per week²⁷ (see Table 13.16).

Just under three-quarters (74 per cent) of mothers of 14 to 16 year olds, in the highest income quintile hoped their child would attend university by their mid-20s. This proportion is significantly higher than for children in the remaining income quintiles (between 47 and 67 per cent). Mothers of girls were also more likely than mothers of boys to hope their child would attend university (66 and 56 per cent, respectively) (see Table 13.16).

Only two per cent of parents of 14 to 16 year olds hoped that their child would have started a family by their mid-20s (see Table 13.16).

Self reported behaviour

13.8 Importance of good marks

Just over three-quarters (77 per cent) of children thought it was 'very important' to get good marks at school and one-fifth (20 per cent) thought it was fairly important (see Table 13.17).

²⁷ Note, this is a relatively small base.

13.9 Homework

Just over four-fifths (82 per cent) of children reported that they completed 'all or most of' their homework. This was more common among girls (87 per cent compared with 78 per cent of boys) and younger children (90 per cent of 11 year olds compared with 76 per cent of 15 year olds) (see Table 13.18).

13.10 Punishment at school

The majority of children reported to having been punished at school at least one or more times in the last year (60 per cent). Boys were more likely to have been punished than girls (69 per cent compared with 51 per cent). Children in lone parent families were also more likely to have been punished (68 per cent compared with 57 per cent of those in couple families) (see Table 13.19).

13.11 Skipping school

Few children reported having skipped school one or more times in the last year (11 per cent). There was a marked association with age, with older children being more likely to skip school (18 per cent of 15 year olds compared with five per cent of 11 year olds). Children in lone parent families or in lower income families were also more likely to report having skipped school (see Table 13.20).

13.12 Bullying

Just under one-third (30 per cent) of children aged 11 to 15 said they had been bullied in a way that frightened or upset them one or more times in the last year. This was more common among younger children ranging from over two-fifths (42 per cent) of 11 year olds to under one-fifth (19 per cent) of 15 year olds (see Table 13.21).

13.13 Post school aspirations

Just over two-thirds (67 per cent) of children said they would like to do some form of study when they are 16 years old. Over one-quarter (27 per cent) said they would like to study full-time and under one-fifth (16 per cent) wished to have a full-time job. This was more common among boys (18 per cent) and younger children (22 per cent of 11 year olds) compared with their female and older counterparts (13 per cent of girls and seven per cent of 15 year olds respectively) (see Table 13.22).

Table 13.1 Distance travelled to school, by family characteristics

	Distance travelled to school					Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total	Unweighted base
	3 miles or more	Over 2 miles but less than 3 miles	Over a mile but less than 2 miles	Over half a mile but less than a mile	Less than half a mile			
Family type								
Couple	24	10	16	20	29	1	100	4,989
Lone parent	21	12	14	21	30	1	100	2,050
Family unit work status								
Lone parent working 16+ hours	25	14	14	19	27	1	100	1,030
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	18	11	13	23	35	1	100	1,020
Couple both working 16+ hours	26	10	17	19	27	1	100	2,677
Couple one working 16+ hours	22	10	15	21	31	2	100	1,913
Couple neither working 16+ hours	20	17	11	19	31	1	100	399
Sex of child								
Male	24	12	15	20	28	1	100	3,657
Female	23	10	16	20	30	1	100	3,364
Age of child								
5-10 years	8	8	14	24	46	0	100	3,337
11-15 years	29	13	18	19	19	1	100	2,715
16-18 years	51	15	14	9	7	4	100	987

Continued

Table 13.1 Continued

	Distance travelled to school					Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total	Unweighted base
	3 miles or more	Over 2 miles but less than 3 miles	Over a mile but less than 2 miles	Over half a mile but less than a mile	Less than half a mile			
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	25	11	16	19	27	1	100	4,539
Social tenant	19	12	12	22	34	1	100	1,721
Private tenant	20	10	14	21	33	2	100	630
Other, including shared ownership	20	19	17	19	24	1	100	142
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	22	11	16	20	30	1	100	3,584
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	23	11	16	19	29	2	100	1,114
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	27	10	15	21	27	1	100	1,347
At least one adult and one child have disability	24	12	14	19	29	2	100	990
All	23	11	15	20	29	1	100	7,035

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

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

	Method of transport										Unweighted base
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Other	Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total	
Family type											
Couple	1	10	9	30	1	3	43	2	1	100	4,989
Lone parent	2	17	7	22	1	2	48	0	1	100	2,050
Family unit work status											
Lone parent working 16+ hours	2	16	9	28	0	2	41	0	1	100	1,030
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	1	17	5	15	2	3	55	0	1	100	1,020
Couple both working 16+ hours	1	10	10	33	0	3	40	1	1	100	2,677
Couple one working 16+ hours	1	10	9	27	1	2	46	2	2	100	1,913
Couple neither working 16+ hours	1	15	8	25	2	1	47	2	1	100	399
Sex of child											
Male	1	11	10	28	1	4	43	2	1	100	3,656
Female	1	13	8	28	0	1	45	1	1	100	3,365
Age of child											
5-10 years		2	3	38	1	2	55	0	0	100	3,337
11-15 years	1	14	16	20	1	3	42	1	1	100	2,714
16-18 years	6	34	10	19	1	2	20	4	4	100	988

Continued

Table 13.2 Continued

	Method of transport											Unweighted base	
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Other	Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total			
Mother has driving licence and car access													
Yes	2	10	10	34	1	2	38	1	1	100	5,156		
No	1	17	6	7	2	3	64	1	1	100	1,883		
Government office region													
North East		18	4	27	2	1	45	2	1	100	427		
North West	1	13	6	34	1	1	43	1	1	100	751		
Yorkshire and Humber	0	15	7	30	0	2	44	0	1	100	662		
East Midlands	1	8	8	26	2	1	52	1	1	100	584		
West Midlands	2	13	8	29	1	2	45	1	0	100	724		
South West	1	6	10	30	0	3	47	1	2	100	667		
Eastern	2	6	11	22	2	6	46	1	3	100	575		
London	2	24	4	23	0	3	38	5	1	100	613		
South East	2	9	10	32	1	3	40	1	2	100	952		
Wales	2	8	20	29	2	0	37		1	100	452		
Scotland	1	8	13	21	1	2	52	1	2	100	632		

Continued

Table 13.2 Continued

	Method of transport										Unweighted base
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot	Other	Child does not travel to school (e.g. at boarding school)	Total	
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	11	10	31	1	3	41	1	1	100	4,539
Social tenant	1	17	6	19	2	2	52	1	1	100	1,721
Private tenant	1	10	8	27	1	2	49	0	2	100	630
Other, including shared ownership	4	5	13	30		2	41	3	1	100	142
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	1	12	9	29	0	3	44	2	1	100	3,583
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	9	10	26	3	3	46	1	2	100	1,114
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	2	14	10	26	0	2	43	2	1	100	1,348
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	12	9	28	3	2	43	1	2	100	990
All	1	12	9	28	1	2	44	1	1	100	7,035

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

Row per cent

Table 13.3 Journey to school by distance travelled

Distance from home to school	Method of transport							Unweighted base		
	Train	Public bus, minibus or coach	School or local authority bus, minibus or coach	Car or van	Taxi/minicab	Bicycle	On foot		Other	Total
Less than half a mile	0	0	0	12	0	1	86	0	100	2,151
Over half a mile but less than a mile	4	1	1	29	0	3	63	1	100	1,430
Over a mile but less than 2 miles	0	11	3	46	1	5	32	1	100	1,053
Over 2 miles but less than 3 miles	1	27	11	43	1	4	11	2	100	756
3 miles or more	6	27	30	30	3	1	1	3	100	1,563
Don't Know	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
All	1	12	9	28	1	2	45	1	100	6,954

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

Table 13.4 School performance in Maths, by family characteristics

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do maths	
Family type							
Couple	28	29	32	7	3	1	4,275
Lone Parent	23	26	36	10	4	1	1,753
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	27	27	35	9	2	1	844
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	19	25	38	12	5	1	909
Couple both working 16+ hours	30	30	31	6	2	0	2,239
Couple one working 16+ hours	27	27	33	7	4	1	1,692
Couple neither working 16+ hours	16	26	38	12	5	2	344
Sex of child							
Male	28	27	31	8	4	1	3,153
Female	25	29	35	7	2	1	2,858
Age of child							
5-10 years	24	29	36	7	3	1	3,315
11-15 years	30	27	31	8	4	0	2,713
							Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.4 Continued

	Performance						Unweighted base	
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do maths		Total
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	23	23	41	9	3	1	100	935
Second quintile	21	26	37	10	4	1	100	1,201
Third quintile	25	27	32	9	4	2	100	1,057
Fourth quintile	27	31	32	6	4	0	100	905
Highest income quintile	36	29	27	5	2	0	100	1,001
Self-employed	28	30	33	6	3	0	100	929
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	30	30	31	6	3	1	100	3,823
Social tenant	19	23	40	12	5	1	100	1,511
Private tenant	23	26	36	10	3	2	100	565
Other, including shared ownership	21	27	40	8	3	1	100	124
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	28	29	34	6	1	1	100	3,120
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	21	27	35	10	7	1	100	958
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	27	30	33	7	2	0	100	1,107
At least one adult and one child have disability	26	22	29	12	8	1	100	839
All	27	28	33	8	3	1	100	6,024

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

Table 13.5 School performance in English, by family characteristics

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do English	
Family type							
Couple	24	30	33	9	4	1	4,282
Lone parent	19	25	38	13	5	1	1,758
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	22	26	36	11	4	1	844
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	16	23	40	14	6	1	914
Couple both working 16+ hours	26	31	32	8	2	0	2,243
Couple one working 16+ hours	24	28	32	10	5	1	1,695
Couple neither working 16+ hours	12	27	40	15	5	1	344
Sex of child							
Male	18	26	36	14	6	1	3,160
Female	29	32	31	6	2	0	2,863
							Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.5 Continued

	Performance							Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do English	Total	
Age of child								
5-10 years	21	28	36	11	4	1	100	3,327
11-15 years	25	29	32	9	5	0	100	2,713
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	18	26	41	11	3	0	100	939
Second quintile	18	26	37	13	5	1	100	1,201
Third quintile	24	26	34	10	5	1	100	1,060
Fourth quintile	20	33	33	10	4	0	100	906
Highest income quintile	35	30	25	8	2	0	100	1,004
Self-employed	20	31	35	9	5	0	100	930
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	26	30	32	8	4	1	100	3,830
Social tenant	14	24	40	15	6	1	100	1,513
Private tenant	22	23	37	13	4	1	100	568
Other, including shared ownership	19	26	38	13	5		100	124
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	25	30	34	8	2	1	100	3,124
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	26	34	13	8	1	100	960
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	22	27	37	11	3	0	100	1,111
At least one adult and one child have disability	20	25	30	13	10	1	100	841
All	23	28	34	10	4	1	100	6,036

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

Table 13.6 School performance in Science, by family characteristics

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do Science	
Family type							
Couple	23	29	34	5	2	7	4,259
Lone parent	18	23	40	7	3	8	1,745
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	22	26	38	6	2	6	840
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	14	20	43	9	4	11	905
Couple both working 16+ hours	25	31	33	4	1	6	2,233
Couple one working 16+ hours	22	27	34	5	3	8	1,685
Couple neither working 16+ hours	13	20	42	10	5	10	341
Sex of child							
Male	22	26	35	6	3	7	3,140
Female	22	29	36	5	1	8	2,847
Age of child							
5-10 years	15	26	40	4	2	13	3,298
11-15 years	30	29	30	6	3	1	2,706

Continued

Table 13.6 Continued

	Performance						Unweighted base
	Well above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Well below average	Child does not do Science	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	17	22	43	6	2	10	936
Second quintile	17	25	39	8	3	9	1,186
Third quintile	21	26	37	6	3	7	1,052
Fourth quintile	21	31	35	4	2	7	901
Highest income quintile	32	33	25	3	1	6	1,001
Self-employed	24	28	35	5	3	6	928
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	25	30	33	4	2	7	3,817
Social tenant	13	21	42	9	4	10	1,494
Private tenant	19	27	38	7	2	7	565
Other, including shared ownership	20	25	41	6	2	5	123
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	24	28	36	4	1	7	3,111
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	18	25	37	7	6	7	953
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	21	28	37	5	0	7	1,105
At least one adult and one child have disability	20	26	31	8	7	8	831
All	22	27	36	5	2	7	6,000

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

Table 13.7 School performance in core subjects, by family characteristics

	Above average school performance (Maths, English, Science)					Total	Unweighted base
	In all three subjects	In two of the three subjects	In one of the three subjects	In none of the three subjects	Child does not study all three subjects		
Family type							
Couple	36	16	14	27	7	100	4,300
Lone parent	27	15	15	34	8	100	1,768
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	30	18	16	30	7	100	850
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	23	12	15	39	11	100	918
Couple both working 16+ hours	39	18	14	24	6	100	2,247
Couple one working 16+ hours	36	14	13	29	8	100	1,708
Couple neither working 16+ hours	20	15	15	40	10	100	345
Sex of child							
Male	31	16	15	31	7	100	3,178
Female	37	15	13	26	8	100	2,873
Age of child							
5-10 years	30	13	13	31	13	100	3,345
11-15 years	39	19	15	26	1	100	2,723
							Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.7 Continued

	Above average school performance (Maths, English, Science)					Unweighted base
	In all three subjects	In two of the three subjects	In one of the three subjects	In none of the three subjects	Child does not study all three subjects	
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	24	16	17	34	10	942
Second quintile	27	14	15	35	9	1,211
Third quintile	33	14	14	32	7	1,064
Fourth quintile	34	19	15	25	7	908
Highest income quintile	48	17	10	19	6	1,007
Self-employed	36	16	14	28	5	936
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	39	17	13	24	7	3,843
Social tenant	20	14	16	39	10	1,526
Private tenant	30	13	18	31	7	570
Other, including shared ownership	35	9	11	40	5	124
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	37	16	14	26	7	3,132
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	28	14	15	36	7	968
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	33	18	15	27	7	1,118
At least one adult and one child have disability	29	16	14	34	8	846
All	34	16	14	29	7	6,064

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

Table 13.8 Amount of homework child completes, by family characteristics

	Amount						Unweighted base
	All of it, or almost all	Most of it	About half of it	Some, but less than half	Not much	None	
Family type						Child never gets homework	Total
Couple	74	19	2	1	1	0	100
Lone parent	60	23	6	3	3	1	100
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	61	24	5	2	3	0	100
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	57	23	7	3	3	1	100
Couple both working 16+ hours	77	17	2	1	1	0	100
Couple one working 16+ hours	71	20	2	1	1	0	100
Couple neither working 16+ hours	60	24	5		2		100
Sex of child							
Male	62	23	5	2	2	0	100
Female	79	16	2	1	0	0	100
Age of child							
11 years	81	15	2	0			100
12 years	76	18	2	1	1	0	100
13 years	68	22	3	2	2	0	100
14 years	68	21	3	1	1	0	100
15 years	59	25	5	3	2	2	100
16 years	69	18	3	2	1	0	100

Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.8 Continued

	Amount							Unweighted base
	All of it, or almost all	Most of it	About half of it	Some, but less than half	Not much	None	Child never gets homework		Total
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	75	18	2	1	1	0	3	100
Social tenant	55	25	6	3	3	0	8	100
Private tenant	62	23	5	1	1	2	6	100
Other, including shared ownership	67	26	6	1				100
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	74	19	3	1	1	0	2	100
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	65	21	4	2	1	0	7	100
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	69	23	3	1	2		2	100
At least one adult and one child have disability	63	19	3	3	2	0	10	100
All	70	20	3	2	1	0	4	100

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

Row per cent

Table 13.9 Help with homework, by family characteristics

	Amount of help with homework per week							Total	Unweighted base
	Child gets help with homework	Five hours or more	Two and a half hours to five hours	One hour to two and a half hours	Half an hour to an hour	Less than half an hour	Child does not get help with homework		
Family type									
Couple	72	3	7	24	23	16	24	4	2,186
Lone parent	60	4	9	18	18	11	35	5	973
Family unit work status									
Lone parent working 16+ hours	64	5	9	21	18	12	32	4	546
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	55	4	10	14	18	9	39	6	427
Couple both working 16+ hours	75	3	7	26	24	15	23	2	1,270
Couple one working 16+ hours	71	2	6	20	23	19	25	5	751
Couple neither working 16+ hours	56	3	6	22	18	7	35	9	165
Sex of child									
Male	67	4	8	22	22	12	27	6	1,645
Female	71	3	6	23	22	17	27	2	1,511
Age of child									
11-15 years	73	3	7	24	24	15	23	4	2,709
16-18 years	46	2	7	15	10	12	48	6	450
									Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.9 Continued

	Amount of help with homework per week							Total	Unweighted base
	Child gets help with homework	Five hours or more	Two and a half hours to five hours	One hour to two and a half hours	Half an hour to an hour	Less than half an hour	Child does not get help with homework			Child never gets homework
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	73	3	7	24	23	16	24	3	2,096
Social tenant	58	2	8	19	19	11	34	8	740
Private tenant	60	4	10	20	15	11	34	6	260
Other, including shared ownership	70	8	10	20	22	11	30		60
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	70	3	7	23	23	15	28	2	1,567
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	73	4	7	22	27	12	20	7	503
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	67	3	8	23	17	17	31	2	640
At least one adult and one child have disability	63	4	9	20	19	11	27	10	446
All	69	3	7	22	22	14	27	4	3,156

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

Table 13.10 School behaviour, by family characteristics

	School behaviour					Total	Unweighted base
	Child had behavioural problems at school	Child temporarily excluded or suspended from school	Child permanently excluded or suspended from school	Parent contacted because child had been misbehaving at school	Child not had behavioural problems at school		
Family type							
Couple	8	2	0	7	92	100	4,990
Lone parent	16	5	1	15	84	100	2,050
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	16	4	1	15	84	100	1,030
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	16	6	1	15	84	100	1,020
Couple both working 16+ hours	7	1	0	7	93	100	2,677
Couple one working 16+ hours	8	2	0	7	92	100	1,913
Couple neither working 16+ hours	13	4	1	12	87	100	400
Sex of child							
Male	13	3	0	13	87	100	3,657
Female	6	2	0	5	94	100	3,365
Age of child							
0-4 years	6	1	0	6	94	100	3,337
5-10 years	15	4	1	14	85	100	2,716
11-15 years	7	2	1	5	93	100	987
16-18 years							Continued

Row per cent

Table 13.10 Continued

	School behaviour					Total	Unweighted base
	Child had behavioural problems at school	Child temporarily excluded or suspended from school	Child permanently excluded or suspended from school	Parent contacted because child had been misbehaving at school	Child not had behavioural problems at school		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	7	1	0	7	93	100	4,540
Social tenant	16	5	1	15	84	100	1,721
Private tenant	12	3	0	11	88	100	630
Other, including shared ownership	13	2		12	87	100	142
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	7	1	0	7	93	100	3,584
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	14	3	0	13	86	100	1,114
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	9	2	0	9	91	100	1,347
At least one adult and one child have disability	14	6	1	14	86	100	991
All	10	2	0	9	90	100	7,036

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

Note: Row per cent but multiple responses do not add up to 100.

Table 13.11 Problems at school: Sources of advice

Sources of advice	
Teacher from child's school	89
Health professional	
Social worker	10
Police officer	9
Education welfare officer	9
School counsellor	9
Other counsellor or support worker	11
Youth worker	4
Psychologist	11
Family or friends	29
Other person	10
Total	100
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>703</i>

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

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

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

	Whether child has a Special Educational Need			Row per cent
	Yes	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	10	90	100	5,438
Lone parent	13	87	100	2,216
Family unit work status				
Lone parent working 16+ hours	11	89	100	1,088
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	16	84	100	1,128
Couple both working 16+ hours	8	92	100	2,857
Couple one working 16+ hours	12	88	100	2,136
Couple neither working 16+ hours	17	83	100	445
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	9	91	100	1,213
Second quintile	14	86	100	1,504
Third quintile	13	87	100	1,331
Fourth quintile	11	89	100	1,139
Highest income quintile	9	91	100	1,279
Self-employed	10	90	100	1,188
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	9	91	100	4,880
Social tenant	18	82	100	1,904
Private tenant	11	89	100	708
Other, including shared ownership	12	88	100	155
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	6	94	100	3,943
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	21	79	100	1,201
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	8	92	100	1,454
At least one adult and one child have disability	25	75	100	1,052
All	11	89	100	7,650

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

Table 13.13 Type of Special Educational Need (SEN)

Reasons	
Child has SEN	11
Dyslexia	3
Learning difficulties/disabilities	0
ADHD/behavioural problems	1
Physical disability	4
Mental illness/depression	2
Gifted/high IQ	1
School phobic/not liking school	0
Behind in specific subjects	1
Lack of concentration	2
Autism	1
Bullying	3
Problems with basic skills	1
No reason/diagnosis	0
Other reason	1
Child does not have SEN	89
Total	100
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>7,654</i>

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

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

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

Reasons	
Yes, child absent from school	99
Personal illness	71
Illness or death in family	11
Health or dental appointment	27
Looking after family member	1
Visiting family or friends	3
Religious reasons	3
Truancy	1
Going on holiday in term time	24
Sport/music/art activity	1
Other reason	1
Child not at school	1
No, child not absent from school	
Total	100
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>5,607</i>

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

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

Table 13.15 Mothers' post-school aspirations by family characteristics

	Post-school aspirations						<i>Row per cent</i>
	Continue in full-time education	Go on a training course or start an apprenticeship	Get a full-time paid job (either as an employee or self-employed)	Other	Total		<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type							
Couple	86	10	3	1	100		728
Lone Parent	79	16	4	1	100		329
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	78	18	3	1	100		203
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	80	14	5	1	100		126
Couple both working 16+ hours	89	9	2	0	100		444
Couple one working 16+ hours	83	12	3	2	100		232
Couple neither working 16+ hours	69	17	11	3	100		52
Sex of child							
Male	77	18	4	1	100		549
Female	91	6	2	1	100		507
Age of child							
14 years	85	12	2	1	100		532
15 years	83	12	4	1	100		525
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	87	10	2	1	100		706
Social tenant	75	17	7	2	100		240
Private tenant	81	15	3	1	100		89
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•		20

Continued

Table 13.15 Continued

	Post-school aspirations					<i>Row per cent</i>
	Continue in full-time education	Go on a training course or start an apprenticeship	Get a full- time paid job (either as an employee or self- employed)	Other	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	87	10	3	0	100	527
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	79	18	2	1	100	156
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	87	11	2	1	100	210
At least one adult and one child have disability	77	14	6	3	100	163
All	84	12	3	1	100	1,056

Base: All children aged 14 or 15 years.

Table 13.16 Mothers' post-school aspirations for child/ren at 20 years of age, by family characteristics

	Parent's aspirations for child by mid-20s										Unweighted base
	Gone to university	Gone to college	Had a full-time paid job (either as an employee or self-employed)	Worked unpaid as a volunteer full-time	Started a family	Left home	Been travelling	Other	Total		
Family type											
Couple	64	32	73	6	2	27	41	3	100	1,065	
Lone parent	51	33	73	3	2	23	34	2	100	481	
Family unit work status											
Lone parent working 16+ hours	53	34	75	3	2	25	40	2	100	292	
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	49	31	71	1	3	19	23	1	100	189	
Couple both working 16+ hours	68	33	74	6	2	30	45	3	100	659	
Couple one working 16+ hours	60	34	70	7	1	23	37	3	100	328	
Couple neither working 16+ hours	47	24	70	1	7	25	16	3	100	78	
Sex of child											
Male	56	31	78	5	2	27	39	3	100	811	
Female	66	34	67	6	2	25	39	2	100	733	
Age of child											
14 years	59	37	69	2	2	23	37	2	100	530	
15 years	61	36	71	6	3	27	37	3	100	521	
16 years	62	25	79	8	1	28	43	2	100	495	

Continued

Table 13.16 Continued

	Parent's aspirations for child by mid-20s										Unweighted base	
	Gone to university	Gone to college	Had a full-time paid job (either as an employee or self-employed)	Worked unpaid as a volunteer full-time	Started a family	Left home	Been travelling	Other	Total			
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	50	33	80	3	4	22	28	1	100	225		
Second quintile	47	32	69	3	1	23	33	3	100	291		
Third quintile	62	35	70	4	2	25	41	1	100	259		
Fourth quintile	67	34	73	5	3	24	37	4	100	239		
Highest income quintile	74	30	77	9	1	37	53	1	100	272		
Self-employed	63	32	71	6	2	23	39	4	100	260		
Ethnic group of mother												
White	58	34	75	5	2	28	41	3	100	1,432		
Black	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Asian	81	18	43	2	6	3	14	2	100	52		
Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	66	32	73	6	2	27	42	3	100	1,050		
Social tenant	43	36	73	1	3	18	27	2	100	348		
Private tenant	59	30	75	1	4	33	33	2	100	118		
Other, including shared ownership	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28

Continued

Table 13.16 Continued

Family disability status	Parent's aspirations for child by mid-20s								Unweighted base	
	Gone to university	Gone to college	Had a full-time paid job (either as an employee or self-employed)	Worked unpaid as a volunteer full-time	Started a family	Left home	Been travelling	Other		Total
No adult or child has a disability	65	31	70	6	1	25	39	1	100	765
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	49	37	82	3	2	31	42	3	100	233
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	64	32	74	5	3	25	42	2	100	331
At least one adult and one child have disability	52	36	70	4	5	28	31	7	100	215
All	61	33	73	5	2	26	39	2	100	1,544

Base: All children aged 14 to 16 years.

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

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

	How important is it to get good marks					Total	Unweighted base
	Not at all important	Not very important	Fairly important	Very important	I don't go to school		
Family type							Row per cent
Couple	1	2	19	78	0	100	1,594
Lone Parent	1	2	23	74	0	100	689
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	0	2	22	75		100	386
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	3	2	23	70	1	100	303
Couple both working 16+ hours	0	1	18	80	0	100	956
Couple one working 16+ hours	2	2	21	75		100	540
Couple neither working 16+ hours	4	6	18	71		100	98
Sex of child							
Male	2	2	19	77	0	100	1,178
Female	1	1	21	77	0	100	1,103
Age of child							
11 years	2	1	20	76	0	100	453
12 years	1	2	24	73		100	457
13 years	1	2	23	73	0	100	478
14 years	1	1	17	82		100	443
15 years	1	2	15	81	0	100	452
Ethnic group of mother							
White	1	2	21	77	0	100	2,121
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Asian	7		13	79	1	100	76
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	37

Continued

Table 13.17 Continued

	How important is it to get good marks					Total	Unweighted base
	Not at all important	Not very important	Fairly important	Very important	I don't go to school		
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	4	3	20	73		100	329
Second quintile	1	3	20	76		100	419
Third quintile	0	2	21	76	0	100	400
Fourth quintile	2	1	19	79		100	344
Highest income quintile		1	17	81	0	100	413
Self-employed	1	2	23	74	0	100	378
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	1	20	78	0	100	1,555
Social tenant	2	3	19	75	1	100	498
Private tenant	1	3	25	71		100	183
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	1	1	20	77	0	100	1,147
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	0	2	22	75	0	100	362
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	0	1	18	81		100	444
At least one adult and one child have disability	2	4	22	73	0	100	327
All	1	2	20	77	0	100	2,280

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

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

	How much homework usually complete					Child doesn't get homework	Total	Unweighted base
	All or most of it	About half of it	Not much	None				
Family type								Row per cent
Couple	85	9	4	1	2	100	1,591	
Lone parent	73	13	8	3	3	100	685	
Family unit work status								
Lone parent working 16+ hours	75	12	8	3	1	100	383	
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	70	15	8	1	6	100	302	
Couple both working 16+ hours	87	8	4	0	1	100	955	
Couple one working 16+ hours	84	10	4	0	2	100	540	
Couple neither working 16+ hours	74	13	3	4	7	100	96	
Sex of child								
Male	78	12	6	1	3	100	1,172	
Female	87	8	3	1	1	100	1,102	
Age of child								
11 years	90	7	2		1	100	447	
12 years	86	9	3	1	1	100	459	
13 years	81	11	5	2	2	100	475	
14 years	80	10	6	1	3	100	443	
15 years	76	12	8	2	2	100	452	
Ethnic group of mother								
White	82	10	5	1	2	100	2,116	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	44	
Asian	83	14	1		2	100	74	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	37	

Continued

Table 13.18 Continued

	How much homework usually complete						Unweighted base
	All or most of it	About half of it	Not much	None	Child doesn't get homework	Total	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	76	12	8	1	3	100	325
Second quintile	73	13	6	4	5	100	418
Third quintile	82	12	4	1	2	100	401
Fourth quintile	84	10	5			100	340
Highest income quintile	90	5	3	1	0	100	413
Self-employed	86	8	4		2	100	379
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	86	9	4	0	1	100	1,549
Social tenant	70	14	7	3	6	100	500
Private tenant	78	9	8	3	3	100	180
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	84	9	4	1	1	100	1,147
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	78	11	6	2	4	100	361
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	84	11	4	1	0	100	441
At least one adult and one child have disability	76	11	7	1	5	100	324
All	82	10	5	1	2	100	2,273

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

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

	Been punished at school in last year			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more		
					<i>Row per cent</i>
Family type					
Couple	43	42	16	100	1,594
Lone Parent	32	43	25	100	689
Family unit work status					
Lone parent working 16+ hours	29	46	24	100	384
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	37	38	25	100	305
Couple both working 16+ hours	42	42	16	100	958
Couple one orking 16+ hours	44	41	15	100	540
Couple neither working 16+ hours	40	41	19	100	96
Sex of child					
Male	31	45	23	100	1,179
Female	49	39	12	100	1,102
Age of child					
11 years	54	36	10	100	451
12 years	44	41	15	100	458
13 years	31	46	22	100	477
14 years	38	42	20	100	445
15 years	34	44	21	100	452
Ethnic group of mother					
White	40	43	18	100	2,123
Black	•	•	•	•	44
Asian	49	36	15	100	74
Other	•	•	•	•	37
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	38	43	20	100	327
Second quintile	33	44	23	100	422
Third quintile	39	44	17	100	400
Fourth quintile	45	38	17	100	343
Highest income quintile	43	41	16	100	413
Self-employed	41	44	16	100	378

Continued

Table 13.19 Continued

	Been punished at school in last year			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	42	42	16	100	1,552
Social tenant	33	42	24	100	501
Private tenant	36	46	18	100	183
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	40	42	18	100	1,150
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	37	45	18	100	363
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	43	40	17	100	443
At least one adult and one child have disability	38	43	18	100	324
All	40	42	18	100	2,280

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

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

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

	Skipped school in last year				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type					
Couple	91	7	2	100	1,594
Lone parent	82	13	4	100	689
Family unit work status					
Lone parent working 16+ hours	84	12	4	100	386
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	79	15	5	100	303
Couple both working 16+ hours	93	5	1	100	956
Couple one working 16+ hours	89	9	2	100	540
Couple neither working 16+ hours	80	14	6	100	98
Sex of child					
Male	88	9	3	100	1,178
Female	90	8	2	100	1,103
Age of child					
11 years	95	4	1	100	452
12 years	95	4	1	100	458
13 years	88	10	2	100	476
14 years	85	10	4	100	445
15 years	82	15	4	100	452
Ethnic group of mother					
White	90	8	2	100	2,122
Black	•	•	•	•	44
Asian	79	14	7	100	76
Other	•	•	•	•	36
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	81	14	5	100	328
Second quintile	85	11	4	100	420
Third quintile	88	10	2	100	401
Fourth quintile	89	8	3	100	342
Highest income quintile	96	4		100	413
Self-employed	92	6	2	100	379

Continued

Table 13.20 Continued

	Skipped school in last year				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	92	7	1	100	1,554
Social tenant	81	14	6	100	500
Private tenant	86	11	3	100	182
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	90	8	2	100	1148
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	91	8	1	100	363
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	89	9	2	100	444
At least one adult and one child have disability	84	10	5	100	325
All	89	9	2	100	2,280

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

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

	Bullied in last year			Total	Row per cent	Unweighted base
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more			
Family type						
Couple	72	22	6	100		1,592
Lone parent	66	23	11	100		688
Family unit work status						
Lone parent working 16+ hours	68	23	9	100		385
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	63	24	13	100		303
Couple both working 16+ hours	72	23	5	100		955
Couple one working 16+ hours	73	20	8	100		540
Couple neither working 16+ hours	63	27	10	100		97
Sex of child						
Male	72	21	7	100		1,177
Female	68	24	8	100		1,101
Age of child						
11 years	58	31	11	100		453
12 years	64	25	11	100		457
13 years	71	22	7	100		477
14 years	75	21	4	100		442
15 years	81	14	5	100		451
Ethnic group of mother						
White	69	23	8	100		2,119
Black	•	•	•	•		44
Asian	82	12	6	100		75
Other	•	•	•	•		37
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	70	21	8	100		327
Second quintile	67	24	9	100		421
Third quintile	67	21	12	100		401
Fourth quintile	69	24	7	100		342
Highest income quintile	74	22	4	100		410
Self-employed	74	21	5	100		379

Continued

Table 13.21 Continued

	Bullied in last year			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Never	Once or twice	Three times or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	73	20	7	100	1,552
Social tenant	61	28	11	100	499
Private tenant	63	27	10	100	182
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	74	21	5	100	1,149
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	67	24	9	100	360
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	69	21	9	100	444
At least one adult and one child have disability	60	28	12	100	324
All	70	22	7	100	2,277

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

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

	What children would like to do when 16						Unweighted base
	Get a full-time job	Study full-time	Get a job and study	Something else	Don't know	Total	
Family type							
Couple	15	28	39	6	12	100	1,582
Lone parent	19	23	42	5	11	100	683
Family unit work status							
Lone parent working 16+ hours	18	25	47	2	8	100	382
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	22	19	34	9	15	100	301
Couple both working 16+ hours	14	28	42	4	12	100	951
Couple one working 16+ hours	15	30	35	8	13	100	539
Couple neither working 16+ hours	27	18	35	7	13	100	92
Sex of child							
Male	18	27	37	6	12	100	1,166
Female	13	27	43	5	12	100	1,097
Age of child							
11 years	22	17	37	8	16	100	448
12 years	20	26	35	6	14	100	456
13 years	16	26	40	7	12	100	468
14 years	14	27	44	4	11	100	441
15 years	7	38	43	4	7	100	452
Ethnic group of mother							
White	17	27	40	6	12	100	2,109
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	42
Asian	8	29	47	5	10	100	73
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	36

Continued

Table 13.22 Continued

	What children would like to do when 16					Unweighted base
	Get a full-time job	Study full-time	Get a job and study	Something else	Don't know	
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	19	22	36	7	16	100
Second quintile	25	21	39	6	10	100
Third quintile	18	24	40	5	13	100
Fourth quintile	14	24	45	6	10	100
Highest income quintile	8	36	41	3	12	100
Self-employed	13	32	37	7	11	100
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	30	40	5	12	100
Social tenant	27	18	38	6	11	100
Private tenant	20	21	38	12	9	100
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	14	28	40	6	12	100
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	14	27	41	5	14	100
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	15	28	40	6	11	100
At least one adult and one child have disability	27	21	39	5	9	100
All	16	27	40	5	12	100
						2,262

Base: All children aged 11 to 15 years.

14 Children's activities and leisure time²⁸

14.1 Time spent active

Almost six in ten (58 per cent) children aged 11 to 15 were reported to do three or more hours per week of physical activity, whilst few (five per cent) were reported to do nothing. Boys were more likely than girls to exercise three or more hours a week (66 per cent compared with 50 per cent) (see Table 14.1).

Parents reported that the amount of activity their children took declined with age. Two-thirds (66 per cent) of 11 year olds were active for three or more hours a week, compared with just under half (48 per cent) of 15 year olds (see Table 14.1).

14.2 Watching TV

More than six in ten (64 per cent) children aged 11 to 15 reported watching television for between one and three hours a day. Only one per cent reported watching none, whilst around two in ten (22 per cent) watched four hours or more (see Table 14.2).

14.3 Technology

The vast majority (97 per cent) of children, aged 11 to 15, reported that their family had a computer at home (an increase of five percentage points since 2004). Children in couple families with one parent working 16 or more hours per week were more likely to have a computer at home compared with children in couple families where neither parent was working more than 16 hours per week

²⁸ Note that except for tables 14.5 and 14.7, for which the base is children aged 8-18, this chapter is based on children aged 11-15. Unless explicit reference is made to 8-18 year olds, the text should be taken as referring to 11 to 15-year-olds.

(98 per cent compared with 93 per cent). A similar pattern is observed between lone parent families working 16 or more hours a week and less than 16 hours a week (see Table 14.3).

In general, children living in couple families were more likely to have access to a computer at home than those children living in lone parent families (98 per cent compared with 94 per cent) (see Table 14.3).

Eight in ten (85 per cent) of 11 to 15 year olds who had a computer at home had used one in the past week. Weekly use of a computer rose with age from 76 per cent for 11 year olds to 92 per cent for 15 year olds (see Table 14.3).

Children in the lower income quintiles were less likely to have used a computer in the last week (78 per cent, 81 per cent and 82 per cent for the lowest, second and third income quintiles, respectively), however this had increased by eight percentage points for the lowest, 11 percentage points for the second and eight percentage points for the third income quintile since 2004 (see Table 14.3).

More than nine out of ten (93 per cent) children, aged 11 to 15, reported that they used the internet or email. Children from couple families were more likely to use the internet or email than those from lone parent families (94 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively) (see Table 14.3).

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

The majority (91 per cent) of children, aged 11 to 15, reported that they owned a mobile phone (15 percentage points higher than 2004). Girls were more likely to report owning a mobile phone than boys (94 and 87 per cent, respectively). Mobile phone ownership increased with age – rising from 84 per cent for 11 year olds, to 95 per cent for 15 year olds (see Table 14.3).

Those children least likely to own a mobile phone were from couple families where both parents were working 0 to 15 hours (85 per cent). Those most likely to own a mobile phone were children from lone parent families where the parents worked 16 or more hours a week (97 per cent) (see Table 14.3).

14.4 Parental control

Around half (52 per cent) of children aged 11 to 15 who had a television at home reported that their parents did limit the programmes they watched (see Table 14.4).

There was an association with age – three out of ten (29 per cent) 15 year olds reported any limits to television watching compared with seven out of ten (73 per cent) 11 year olds (see Table 14.4).

Eight out of ten (80 per cent) children aged 11 to 15 years reported that they 'always or nearly always' told their parents where they were going and a further

17 per cent reported 'sometimes' telling their parents. Only three per cent of children reported 'hardly ever' or 'never' telling their parents their whereabouts (see Table 14.4).

Girls were more likely to tell their parents where they were going than boys – over four-fifths (84 per cent) of girls saying they 'always or nearly always' told their parents where they were going, compared with three-quarters (76 per cent) of boys (see Table 14.4).

There was also variation by age, with those 'always or nearly always' telling parents where they were going falling by 13 percentage points between the age of 11 (85 per cent) and 15 years old (76 per cent) (see Table 14.4).

Children in the highest 2 income quintiles were more likely to report 'always or nearly always' telling their parents their whereabouts when compared with those in the lower 3 income quintiles (see Table 14.4).

Family type also made a difference – with eight out of ten (83 per cent) children from couple families reporting that they 'always or nearly always' told their parents where they were going, compared with seven out of ten (73 per cent) children from lone parent families (see Table 14.4).

Around one in six (15 per cent) children said that they had been out after nine o'clock without their parents knowing where they were. Children from lone parent families were more likely than those from couple families to report having done so (19 per cent compared with 14 per cent) (see Table 14.4).

One-sixth (17 per cent) of boys reported having been out after nine without parental knowledge, compared with 13 per cent of girls. Only seven per cent of 11 year olds reported having been out after 9pm without parental knowledge compared with 25 per cent of 15 year olds (see Table 14.4).

14.5 Police contact

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

Children aged eight to 18 in the lowest income quintile were more likely to have been in contact with the police when compared with those in the 4 higher income quintiles (see table 14.5). Furthermore, boys were more likely to have been in trouble with the police than girls (three per cent compared with one per cent) (see Table 14.5).

14.6 Smoking, drinking alcohol and taking drugs

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

Smoking was the most common problem – reported by the mothers of four per cent of children aged 8 to 18. This rose to eight per cent of 14 to 15 year olds, and 16-18 year olds; and six per cent of children in the lowest two income quintiles. Very few mothers reported that their children had problems with drinking (two per cent of children) and taking drugs (one per cent of children) (see Table 14.7).

A similar proportion of children reported that they drunk alcohol once a week or more (one per cent) to the proportion of mothers who reported that their children had a drinking problem (two per cent)²⁹ (see Tables 14.6 and 14.7).

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

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

The proportion of mothers who reported that their children had a problem with drugs was two percent for 14 to 15 year olds (see Table 14.7). The proportion of children who self-reported being offered drugs was 14 per cent for 14 year olds and 22 per cent for 15 year olds. The percentage of all children aged 11 to 15 years who had been offered drugs was 9 per cent (see Table 14.6).

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

14.7 Work and money

Around one-third (29 per cent) of children aged 11 to 15 years had worked for money in the week before the interview³⁰ (see Table 14.8).

²⁹ The bases for these percentages are different. Mothers of children aged eight to 18 were asked about children's problems with drinking whereas only children aged 11 to 15 were asked directly.

³⁰ Children were asked to include paid jobs they had done around the house.

Older children were more likely to report doing any work – one-third (33 per cent) of 15 year olds compared with 23 per cent of 11 year olds (see Table 14.8).

Of those children who had worked for money in the last week, 83 per cent had worked up to five hours, 14 per cent worked six to 15 hours and a remaining three per cent reported working over 16 hours (see Table 14.8b). The number of hours worked by children rose with age; children aged 15 years old were more likely to report working six hours or more (36 per cent) compared with children aged 11 years old (eight per cent) (see Table 14.8b).

14.8 Money received

Eight out of ten (80 per cent) children, aged 11 to 15, reported that they had received some money in the week before the interview. Around three in ten (28 per cent) children received less than £5. Under one-third (27 per cent) received over £12.50 (see Table 14.9).

14.9 Handling money

When asked what they do with their money, over a third of children aged 11 to 15 reported that they were most likely to either spend some and save some (34 per cent) or save up and buy the things they want (39 per cent). Twelve per cent of children reported that they spent the money as soon as they got it and 14 per cent said that they try to save rather than spend the money they receive (see Table 14.10).

Girls were more likely to spend some and save some than boys (38 per cent, compared with 29 per cent), though boys were more likely to save up and then buy the things they wanted (43 per cent compared with 34 per cent) (see Table 14.10).

Children in lone parent families were more likely to say that they spent money as soon as they got it than children in couple families (15 per cent compared with 11 per cent). This figure rose to one-fifth (20 per cent) for children from lone parent families working less than 16 hours (see Table 14.10).

14.10 Happiness

Most children aged 11 to 15 felt happy about their lives – both as a whole (92 per cent) and with regard to specific aspects. In particular, most children were happy about their health (89 per cent) and their families (94 per cent). It is important, however, to note that six per cent of children were neither happy nor unhappy and two per cent said they were unhappy about their lives as a whole (see Tables 14.11 to 14.13).

Children were much more likely to be unhappy with their school work at 15 than 11 years of age (eight per cent compared with three per cent), and their appearance (eight per cent compared with four per cent) (see Table 14.11).

Girls were less likely to say they were happy with the way they looked – three-quarters (77 per cent) of girls said they were happy compared with four-fifths (84 per cent) of boys (see Table 14.11).

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

	Amount of time spent active							Total	Unweighted base
	Child active	1-14 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	1 hour - 1 hour 59 minutes	2 hours - 2 hours 59 minutes	3 hours or more			Child not active
Family type									
Couple	96	0	0	4	13	18	60	4	1,874
Lone Parent	93	0	1	5	14	20	52	7	849
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	94	1	1	3	13	20	56	6	468
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	91	0	1	8	16	20	46	9	381
Couple: both 16+ hours	97	0	0	3	10	19	65	3	1,079
Couple: one 16+ hours	95	0	0	4	16	19	56	5	656
Couple: both 0-15 hours	88	2	2	10	18	14	45	12	139
Sex of child									
Male	95	0	1	4	11	15	66	5	1,416
Female	95	0	1	5	16	23	50	5	1,305
Age of child									
11 years	97	0	0	4	8	19	66	3	549
12 years	97	0	0	4	15	20	57	3	549
13 years	97	0	0	4	12	21	58	3	562
14 years	94	0	1	2	15	15	62	6	533
15 years	91	1	1	6	16	20	48	9	530

Continued

Table 14.1 Continued

	Child active	Amount of time spent active							Child not active	Total	Unweighted base	Row per cent
		1-14 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	1 hour - 1 hour 59 minutes	2 hours - 2 hours 59 minutes	3 hours or more					
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	91	0	2	8	14	16	50	9	100	416		
Second quintile	94	0	0	5	15	20	54	6	100	524		
Third quintile	95	0	1	4	14	19	57	5	100	481		
Fourth quintile	96		0	3	12	16	64	4	100	403		
Highest income quintile	96		0	2	12	23	58	4	100	458		
Self-employed	97		0	4	11	18	63	3	100	441		
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	96	0	0	3	13	19	61	4	100	1,781		
Social tenant	91	0	1	7	16	18	49	9	100	652		
Private tenant	93		2	4	11	19	57	7	100	235		
Other, including shared ownership	96			3	13	17	62	4	100	52		
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	96	0	1	5	11	20	59	4	100	1,354		
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	93		0	4	15	17	58	7	100	436		
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	95		0	2	14	20	59	5	100	527		
At least one adult and one child have disability	93	0	1	5	17	14	55	7	100	403		
All	95	0	1	4	13	19	58	5	100	2,720		

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

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

	Hours spent watching television daily					Total	Unweighted base
	None	Less than an hour	1 to 3 hours	4 to 6 hours	7 hours or more		
<i>Row per cent</i>							
Family type							
Couple	1	14	64	17	4	100	1,595
Lone Parent	0	13	62	21	4	100	690
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	0	12	66	19	3	100	386
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	0	14	56	25	5	100	304
Couple: both 16+ hours	2	13	65	18	3	100	957
Couple: one 16+ hours	1	15	66	14	5	100	540
Couple: both 0-15 hours	2	13	49	30	6	100	98
Sex of child							
Male	1	14	62	19	4	100	1,182
Female	1	13	65	17	3	100	1,101
Age of child							
11 years	1	15	65	15	3	100	453
12 years	1	13	64	17	4	100	457
13 years	1	12	65	19	3	100	478
14 years	1	11	64	20	4	100	445
15 years	2	16	60	20	3	100	452
Ethnic group of mother							
White	1	13	64	18	4	100	2,123
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Asian		15	69	13	2	100	76
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	37

Continued

Table 14.2 Continued

	Hours spent watching television daily						Unweighted base
	None	Less than an hour	1 to 3 hours	4 to 6 hours	7 hours or more	Total	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	0	13	61	22	4	100	330
Second quintile	0	11	65	20	4	100	421
Third quintile	2	13	62	17	6	100	401
Fourth quintile	1	13	61	22	3	100	344
Highest income quintile	3	14	66	15	1	100	412
Self-employed	1	16	66	15	3	100	377
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	14	66	16	2	100	1,556
Social tenant	1	11	58	24	8	100	499
Private tenant	0	10	61	26	3	100	183
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	1	14	64	17	3	100	1,150
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	0	12	63	19	5	100	363
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	12	66	18	3	100	445
At least one adult and one child have disability	2	13	58	21	6	100	324
All	1	13	64	18	4	100	2,282

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table 14.3 Continued

	Row per cent										Unweighted base
	Have computer at home		Whether has own mobile phone		Whether uses internet/email		Whether used computer in last week*		Total		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Ethnic group of mother											
White	97	3	92	8	93	7	85	15	100		2,122
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Asian	100		68	32	90	10	93	7	100		76
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	93	7	86	14	87	13	78	22	100		327
Second quintile	93	7	90	10	90	10	81	19	100		423
Third quintile	98	2	87	13	92	8	82	18	100		401
Fourth quintile	99	1	92	8	94	6	89	11	100		344
Highest income quintile	100	0	94	6	97	3	90	10	100		410
Self-employed	99	1	93	7	96	4	89	11	100		379
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	99	1	91	9	96	4	89	11	100		1,555
Social tenant	93	7	87	13	84	16	75	25	100		501
Private tenant	93	7	94	6	88	12	83	17	100		181
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44

Continued

Table 14.3 Continued

Family disability status	Have computer at home		Whether has own mobile phone		Whether uses internet/email		Whether used computer in last week*		Unweighted base
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	Total		Total		Total		Total		
No adult or child has a disability	98	2	92	8	94	6	85	15	1,148
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	97	3	86	14	93	7	86	14	363
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	97	3	90	10	91	9	87	13	443
At least one adult and one child have disability	95	5	92	8	93	7	83	17	327
All	97	3	91	9	93	7	85	15	2,281

Base: All children aged 11-15 years, except *: all children aged 11-15 who have a computer at home (base=2,180).

Table 14.4 Self-reported parental control, by family characteristics

	Do parents set limits on TV viewing										Whether tell parents whereabouts when going out			Been out after 9 o'clock without parents knowing			Unweighted base
	Yes		No		Always/nearly always	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Yes		No		Not answered	Total			
Family type																	
Couple	53	47	83	15	2	0	14	86	1	100	1,598						
Lone parent	49	51	73	22	3	1	19	80	1	100	693						
Family unit work status																	
Lone parent: 16+ hours	47	53	76	19	3	2	19	80	1	100	388						
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	51	49	69	27	3	1	18	82		100	305						
Couple: both 16+ hours	50	50	83	15	1	0	14	85	1	100	958						
Couple: one 16+ hours	59	41	83	15	3	0	13	87	0	100	542						
Couple: both 0-15 hours	50	50	75	22	1	2	18	81	1	100	98						
Sex of child																	
Male	52	48	76	21	2	1	17	82	1	100	1,182						
Female	53	47	84	13	2	0	13	87	1	100	1,107						
Age of child																	
11 years	73	27	85	13	1	1	7	93	1	100	455						
12 years	60	40	84	14	2	0	6	92	2	100	459						
13 years	57	43	80	17	2	0	15	84	0	100	478						
14 years	45	55	77	20	3	0	21	79	1	100	446						
15 years	29	71	76	21	3	1	25	75	0	100	453						

Continued

Table 14.4 Continued

	Do parents set limits on TV viewing		Whether tell parents whereabouts when going out				Been out after 9 o'clock without parents knowing			Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Always/nearly always	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Yes	No	Not answered		Total
Ethnic group of mother											
White	51	49	80	17	2	1	15	84	1	100	2,129
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Asian	71	29	86	14	•	•	11	88	1	100	76
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
Total family income: quintiles											
Lowest income quintile	55	45	77	20	2	2	20	80	1	100	330
Second quintile	47	53	70	25	4	1	20	79	1	100	423
Third quintile	51	49	81	16	2	1	14	85	1	100	402
Fourth quintile	50	50	80	19	1	0	15	85	1	100	344
Highest income quintile	58	42	89	11	0	0	10	90	0	100	413
Self-employed	54	46	83	13	4	•	14	84	1	100	379
Housing tenure											
Own outright/with a mortgage	53	47	84	14	1	0	13	86	1	100	1,559
Social tenant	49	51	68	27	4	1	20	79	1	100	502
Private tenant	48	52	77	19	4	0	21	79	1	100	183
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44

Continued

Table 14.4 Continued

	Do parents set limits on TV viewing		Whether tell parents whereabouts when going out				Been out after 9 o'clock without parents knowing			Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Always/nearly always	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Yes	No	Not answered		Total
Family disability status											
No adult or child has a disability	52	48	81	16	3	1	14	85	1	100	1,152
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	58	42	80	18	1	1	15	85	0	100	364
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	50	50	79	19	2	0	14	84	1	100	445
At least one adult and one child have disability	49	51	79	19	3	0	20	79	1	100	327
All	52	48	80	17	2	1	15	84	1	100	2,288

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

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

	Number of times in contact					Total	Unweighted base
	Child was in contact with the police	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Child was not in contact with the police		
Family type							
Couple	2	1	0	0	98	100	3,759
Lone parent	4	3	1	1	96	100	1,610
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	4	3	0	0	96	100	847
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	4	2	1	1	96	100	763
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	1	0	0	99	100	2,106
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	1	0	0	98	100	1,375
Couple: both 0-15 hours	6	4	1	0	94	100	278
Sex of child							
Male	3	2	0	0	97	100	2,787
Female	1	1	0	0	99	100	2,572
Age of child							
8 years	0	0	0		100	100	560
9-13 years	1	1	0	0	99	100	2,755
14-15 years	5	4	0	1	95	100	1,063
16-18 years	3	2	0	0	97	100	991
							Continued

Row per cent

Table 14.5 Continued

	Number of times in contact				Child was not in contact with the police	Total	Unweighted base
	Child was in contact with the police	Once	Twice	Three or more times			
Ethnic group of mother							
White	2	2	0	0	98	100	4,927
Black	2	1		2	98	100	112
Asian	1	1	0		99	100	208
Other	3	3			97	100	114
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	4	3	1	1	96	100	826
Second quintile	3	2	0	1	97	100	1,028
Third quintile	2	2	0	0	98	100	933
Fourth quintile	2	2	0		98	100	807
Highest income quintile	1	0	0	0	99	100	893
Self-employed	2	2	0	0	98	100	882
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	1	0	0	98	100	3,523
Social tenant	5	3	1	1	95	100	1,284
Private tenant	2	2	0		98	100	449
Other, including shared ownership	1	1			99	100	107

Continued

Table 14.5 Continued

Family disability status	Number of times in contact					Total	Unweighted base
	Child was in contact with the police	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Child was not in contact with the police		
No adult or child has a disability	2	2	0	0	98	100	2,674
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	2	2	0	0	98	100	856
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	2	1	1	0	98	100	1,062
At least one adult and one child have disability	5	3	1	1	95	100	774
All	2	2	0	0	98	100	5,366

Base: All children aged 8-18 years.

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

	Row per cent											
	Whether drinks alcohol regularly*		Whether smokes regularly*		Whether ever been offered drugs		Whether friends use drugs			Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Don't know			
Family type												
Couple	1	99	2	98	8	92	11	64	24	100	1,582	
Lone parent	1	99	6	94	11	89	13	58	29	100	677	
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	1	99	4	96	11	89	13	59	27	100	379	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	1	99	8	92	11	89	11	57	32	100	298	
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	99	2	98	8	92	12	64	24	100	946	
Couple: one 16+ hours	0	100	2	98	8	92	10	66	24	100	539	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	3	97	9	91	6	94	11	59	30	100	97	
Sex of child												
Male	1	99	3	97	11	89	11	59	29	100	1,157	
Female	1	99	4	96	7	93	12	66	21	100	1,100	
Age of child												
11 years		100	0	100	2	98	3	79	18	100	445	
12 years		100	0	100	2	98	1	78	21	100	451	
13 years	0	100	2	98	4	96	9	62	29	100	472	
14 years	1	99	5	95	14	86	19	52	29	100	443	
15 years	4	96	7	93	22	78	26	45	29	100	448	

Continued

Table 14.6 Continued

	Row per cent											
	Whether drinks alcohol regularly*		Whether smokes regularly*		Whether ever been offered drugs		Whether friends use drugs			Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Don't know			
Ethnic group of mother												
White	1	99	3	97	9	91	12	63	25	100	2,098	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44	
Asian		100		100	7	93	7	69	23	100	76	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	36	
Total family income: quintiles												
Lowest income quintile	1	99	6	94	9	91	10	64	26	100	321	
Second quintile	1	99	5	95	10	90	10	62	28	100	416	
Third quintile	1	99	2	98	9	91	14	61	25	100	399	
Fourth quintile	1	99	2	98	8	92	8	67	26	100	342	
Highest income quintile	1	99	1	99	8	92	14	62	24	100	405	
Self-employed	2	98	3	97	11	89	14	63	24	100	376	
Number of dependent children												
One or two	1	99	3	97	9	91	13	61	26	100	1,510	
Three or more	1	99	3	97	8	92	9	66	25	100	749	
Age of youngest child												
0-4 years	0	100	4	96	10	90	8	68	24	100	250	
5-10 years	1	99	2	98	7	93	8	68	24	100	649	
11-15 years	1	99	4	96	10	90	14	59	26	100	1,360	

Continued

Table 14.6 Continued

	Row per cent											
	Whether drinks alcohol regularly*		Whether smokes regularly*		Whether ever been offered drugs		Whether friends use drugs			Total	Unweighted base	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Don't know			
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	99	2	98	9	91	12	65	23	100	1,544	
Social tenant	1	99	8	92	10	90	11	56	33	100	492	
Private tenant	2	98	5	95	8	92	11	63	26	100	178	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	42	
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	1	99	3	97	9	91	11	66	23	100	1,132	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	99	2	98	10	90	11	60	30	100	361	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	99	3	97	7	93	13	61	26	100	439	
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	99	6	94	11	89	13	58	29	100	324	
All	1	99	3	97	9	91	12	63	25	100	2,256	

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

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

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

	Problems with smoking, drinking or drugs						Unweighted base
	At least one of these	Smoking	Drinking alcohol	Taking drugs	None of these	Total	
Family type							
Couple	4	3	2	0	96	100	3,759
Lone parent	7	6	3	1	93	100	1,609
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	7	5	3	1	93	100	847
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	7	6	2	2	93	100	762
Couple: both 16+ hours	4	3	1	0	96	100	2,106
Couple: one 16+ hours	4	3	1	0	96	100	1,375
Couple: both 0-15 hours	9	6	4	2	91	100	278
Sex of child							
Male	5	4	2	1	95	100	2,786
Female	4	3	1	0	96	100	2,572
Age of child							
5-8 years					100	100	560
9-13 years	1	1	0	0	99	100	2,755
14-15 years	9	8	4	2	91	100	1,062
16-18 years	10	8	4	1	90	100	991

Continued

Table 14.7 Continued

	Problems with smoking, drinking or drugs						Total	Unweighted base
	At least one of these	Smoking	Drinking alcohol	Taking drugs	None of these	Total		
Ethnic group of mother								
White	5	4	2	1	95	100	4,926	
Black	4	4	1		96	100	112	
Asian	0	0		0	100	100	208	
Other	4	3	2	2	96	100	114	
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	7	6	3	1	93	100	825	
Second quintile	7	6	3	1	93	100	1,028	
Third quintile	4	3	2	0	96	100	933	
Fourth quintile	4	3	2	0	96	100	807	
Highest income quintile	3	2	1	1	97	100	893	
Self-employed	3	3	1	0	97	100	882	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	3	2	1	0	97	100	3,523	
Social tenant	9	7	3	1	91	100	1,283	
Private tenant	7	6	2	1	93	100	449	
Other, including shared ownership	3	2	2	2	97	100	107	

Continued

Table 14.7 Continued

Family disability status	Problems with smoking, drinking or drugs					None of these	Total	Unweighted base
	At least one of these	Smoking	Drinking alcohol	Taking drugs				
No adult or child has a disability	4	3	2	1		96	100	2,673
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	4	3	2	0		96	100	856
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	5	4	2	1		95	100	1,062
At least one adult and one child have disability	7	6	2	1		93	100	774
All	5	4	2	1		95	100	5,365

Base: All children aged 8-18 years.

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

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

	Whether worked for money in last week			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
<i>Row per cent</i>				
Family type				
Couple	29	71	100	1,577
Lone parent	27	73	100	687
Family unit work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	29	71	100	384
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	24	76	100	303
Couple: both 16+ hours	30	70	100	943
Couple: one 16+ hours	29	71	100	539
Couple: both 0-15 hours	27	73	100	95
Sex of child				
Male	27	73	100	1,167
Female	30	70	100	1,095
Age of child				
11 years	23	77	100	447
12 years	23	77	100	451
13 years	27	73	100	474
14 years	38	62	100	441
15 years	33	67	100	451
Ethnic group of mother				
White	30	70	100	2,107
Black	•	•	•	44
Asian	15	85	100	72
Other	•	•	•	37
Total family income: quintiles				
Lowest income quintile	23	77	100	324
Second quintile	28	72	100	422
Third quintile	28	72	100	397
Fourth quintile	32	68	100	342
Highest income quintile	27	73	100	409
Self-employed	33	67	100	370
Number of dependent children				
One or two	28	72	100	1,518
Three or more	30	70	100	746
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	29	71	100	250
5-10 years	28	72	100	648
11-15 years	29	71	100	1,366

Continued

Table 14.8a Continued

	Whether worked for money in last week			<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Yes	No	Total	
<i>Row per cent</i>				
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	30	70	100	1,538
Social tenant	27	73	100	499
Private tenant	26	74	100	181
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	43
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	30	70	100	1,140
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	29	71	100	359
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	25	75	100	442
At least one adult and one child have disability	31	69	100	320
All	29	71	100	2,261

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

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

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

	Hours worked in last 7 days			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Up to 5 hours	6 to 15 hours	Over 16 hours		
	<i>Row per cent</i>				
Family type					
Couple	81	16	3	100	427
Lone parent	90	8	3	100	152
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	89	8	3	100	95
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	90	7	3	100	57
Couple: both 16+ hours	80	17	3	100	272
Couple: one 16+ hours	82	14	4	100	135
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	20
Sex of child					
Male	84	12	4	100	298
Female	82	16	2	100	281
Age of child					
11 years	91	6	2	100	83
12 years	96	3	1	100	93
13 years	89	10	1	100	125
14 years	84	16	0	100	150
15 years	64	27	9	100	128
Ethnic group of mother					
White	83	14	3	100	551
Black	•	•	•	•	11
Asian	•	•	•	•	8
Other	•	•	•	•	9
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	91	9		100	70
Second quintile	85	10	5	100	98
Third quintile	83	15	2	100	100
Fourth quintile	74	22	4	100	94
Highest income quintile	86	13	1	100	104
Self-employed	85	11	4	100	113

Continued

Table 14.8b Continued

	Hours worked in last 7 days			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Up to 5 hours	6 to 15 hours	Over 16 hours		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Number of dependent children					
One or two	84	14	2	100	382
Three or more	82	14	4	100	197
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	77	21	2	100	66
5-10 years	86	11	4	100	162
11-15 years	83	14	3	100	351
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	82	15	3	100	414
Social tenant	82	15	3	100	108
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	43
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	14
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	84	14	2	100	301
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	84	14	2	100	93
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	80	14	6	100	104
At least one adult and one child have disability	81	15	4	100	79
All	83	14	3	100	577

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

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

	Money received in the last week						Total	Unweighted base	Row per cent
	None	Under £5	£5 to £8	£8 to £12.50	£12.50 to £25	Over £25			
Family type									
Couple	20	28	6	19	17	10	100	1,463	
Lone Parent	17	29	5	19	18	12	100	608	
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	18	26	4	19	18	15	100	343	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	17	33	6	19	18	7	100	265	
Couple: both 16+ hours	19	27	5	20	18	10	100	882	
Couple: one 16+ hours	23	29	7	18	14	9	100	497	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	19	31	6	18	19	8	100	84	
Sex of child									
Male	21	30	6	17	16	10	100	1,057	
Female	19	27	5	21	18	11	100	1,013	
Age of child									
11 years	26	44	5	13	9	4	100	404	
12 years	24	37	7	18	9	5	100	410	
13 years	18	27	6	23	19	8	100	435	
14 years	13	23	6	23	20	16	100	407	
15 years	18	14	4	19	28	18	100	415	
Ethnic group of mother									
White	19	29	6	19	17	10	100	1,928	
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	38	
Asian	29	18	12	20	17	4	100	65	
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	36	

Continued

Table 14.9 Continued

	Money received in the last week						Unweighted base
	None	Under £5	£5 to £8	£8 to £12.50	£12.50 to £25	Over £25	
Total family income: quintiles							
Lowest income quintile	13	29	5	24	22	7	289
Second quintile	19	29	6	18	16	12	377
Third quintile	21	32	5	19	16	8	362
Fourth quintile	19	26	7	19	16	12	314
Highest income quintile	21	26	5	21	17	10	389
Self-employed	23	28	5	16	17	10	340
Number of dependent children							
One or two	17	28	6	20	18	10	1,384
Three or more	25	28	5	17	15	10	687
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	22	31	5	16	13	13	226
5-10 years	24	28	6	20	14	7	599
11-15 years	17	28	5	19	19	11	1,246
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	21	27	6	19	17	10	1,425
Social tenant	18	28	5	19	20	9	440
Private tenant	19	35	6	15	15	10	164
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	39

Continued

Table 14.9 Continued

	Money received in the last week						Total	Unweighted base
	None	Under £5	£5 to £8	£8 to £12.50	£12.50 to £25	Over £25		
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	19	27	5	20	19	10	100	1,043
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	21	29	6	19	16	9	100	329
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	18	27	7	20	15	12	100	404
At least one adult and one child have disability	23	33	6	15	15	9	100	292
All	20	28	6	19	17	10	100	2,068

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

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

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

	What usually done with money					Total	Unweighted base
	I save money and try not to spend it	I save up and then buy things I want	I spend money as soon as I get it	I spend some and save some	I never have any money		
Family type							
Couple	14	40	11	34	1	100	1,553
Lone parent	13	35	15	34	4	100	669
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	14	35	12	36	3	100	377
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11	33	20	30	5	100	292
Couple: both 16+ hours	14	41	12	33	1	100	933
Couple: one 16+ hours	14	40	11	34	1	100	526
Couple: both 0-15 hours	16	30	13	40	1	100	94
Sex of child							
Male	15	43	11	29	1	100	1,145
Female	12	34	14	38	2	100	1,075
Age of child							
11 years	16	37	10	34	3	100	440
12 years	16	43	12	27	2	100	442
13 years	15	38	11	35	1	100	465
14 years	11	39	14	34	2	100	436
15 years	11	36	15	38	1	100	439
Ethnic group of mother							
White	13	39	13	34	2	100	2,073
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	43
Asian	18	43	5	31	3	100	66
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	35

Continued

Table 14.10 Continued

	What usually done with money							Unweighted base
	I save money and try not to spend it	I save up and then buy things I want	I spend money as soon as I get it	I spend some and save some	I never have any money	Total		
Total family income: quintiles								
Lowest income quintile	13	33	16	36	3	100	319	
Second quintile	12	34	14	36	4	100	412	
Third quintile	17	39	13	31	1	100	388	
Fourth quintile	13	42	10	34	1	100	336	
Highest income quintile	13	43	9	34	1	100	403	
Self-employed	14	40	13	31	2	100	364	
Number of dependent children								
One or two	13	41	11	33	1	100	1,490	
Three or more	15	35	14	34	2	100	732	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	17	29	19	33	3	100	246	
5-10 years	13	41	11	34	1	100	640	
11-15 years	14	40	12	34	2	100	1,336	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	13	41	11	34	1	100	1,516	
Social tenant	15	31	19	32	4	100	483	
Private tenant	16	37	11	36	1	100	178	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	42	

Continued

Table 14.10 Continued

	What usually done with money						Unweighted base
	I save money and try not to spend it	I save up and then buy things I want	I spend money as soon as I get it	I spend some and save some	I never have any money	Total	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	14	38	13	34	1	100	1,127
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	17	39	10	32	2	100	349
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	11	41	14	34	1	100	429
At least one adult and one child have disability	15	38	12	32	3	100	314
All	14	39	12	34	2	100	2,219

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

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

	Feelings about your school work						Feelings about your appearance			Total	Unweighted base	
	Extremely happy or happy		Neither happy or unhappy		Extremely unhappy or very unhappy		Extremely happy, very happy or happy		Neither happy or unhappy			Extremely unhappy or very unhappy
Family type												
Couple	81	15	4	82	13	5	100	1,568				
Lone parent	71	23	6	78	16	7	100	679				
Family unit work status												
Lone parent: 16+ hours	72	22	6	79	14	7	100	380				
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	69	25	7	74	18	7	100	299				
Couple: both 16+ hours	81	14	5	82	12	5	100	943				
Couple: one 16+ hours	80	16	4	80	15	5	100	533				
Couple: both 0-15 hours	81	17	2	84	13	3	100	92				
Sex of child												
Male	76	19	5	84	13	3	100	1,162				
Female	81	15	5	77	15	8	100	1,083				
Age of child												
11 years	83	15	3	86	10	4	100	442				
12 years	80	17	3	81	13	6	100	451				
13 years	76	18	5	78	15	6	100	469				
14 years	79	17	4	78	17	4	100	441				
15 years	74	18	8	79	13	8	100	444				

Continued

Table 14.11 Continued

	Feelings about your school work				Feelings about your appearance				Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy		Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy			
Ethnic group of mother										
White	78	17	5	80	14	6	100	2,089		
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44		
Asian	86	14	•	88	9	2	100	72		
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37		
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	70	25	5	80	15	6	100	320		
Second quintile	73	21	6	79	15	5	100	413		
Third quintile	77	17	5	78	17	6	100	394		
Fourth quintile	83	14	2	82	13	5	100	338		
Highest income quintile	81	13	5	81	11	8	100	409		
Self-employed	82	13	4	83	13	4	100	373		
Number of dependent children										
One or two	77	17	5	82	13	5	100	1,506		
Three or more	80	16	4	78	15	7	100	741		
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	78	17	5	78	16	7	100	246		
5-10 years	81	16	3	83	13	5	100	650		
11-15 years	77	17	5	80	14	6	100	1,351		

Continued

Table 14.11 Continued

	Feelings about your school work				Feelings about your appearance				Row per cent
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy	Total	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy	Unweighted base	
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	81	14	5	100	82	13	6	100	1,532
Social tenant	72	24	4	100	77	17	6	100	491
Private tenant	67	28	5	100	79	15	6	100	177
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	80	15	4	100	83	12	4	100	1,131
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	72	21	7	100	77	14	9	100	360
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	79	18	4	100	78	17	5	100	435
At least one adult and one child have disability	76	19	5	100	78	15	8	100	318
All	78	17	5	100	81	14	6	100	2,244

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table 14.12 Self-reported feelings about health and family, by family characteristics

	Feelings about your health				Feelings about your family			Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy	Extremely happy, very happy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely happy, very happy		
Family type									
Couple	90	7	3	95	1	4	1	100	1,584
Lone parent	86	10	5	91	3	7	3	100	685
Family unit work status									
Lone parent: 16+ hours	84	10	6	92	3	4	3	100	383
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	88	9	3	88	2	10	2	100	302
Couple: both 16+ hours	91	7	2	94	1	5	1	100	950
Couple: one 16+ hours	89	7	4	96	1	4	1	100	540
Couple: both 0-15 hours	92	5	4	96	1	3	1	100	94
Sex of child									
Male	91	6	3	95	1	4	1	100	1,169
Female	87	9	4	93	1	6	1	100	1,098
Age of child									
11 years	94	5	2	95	1	4	1	100	449
12 years	91	6	3	96	0	3	0	100	456
13 years	90	6	3	92	1	6	1	100	475
14 years	87	10	3	93	2	5	2	100	442
15 years	84	10	6	93	2	5	2	100	447

Continued

Table 14.12 Continued

	Feelings about your health				Feelings about your family				Total	Unweighted base
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy			
Ethnic group of mother										
White	89	8	3	94	4	1	100	2,111		
Black	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44		
Asian	85	7	8	96	4		100	72		
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37		
Total family income: quintiles										
Lowest income quintile	91	6	3	90	9	1	100	326		
Second quintile	88	8	4	94	5	1	100	418		
Third quintile	87	10	4	94	4	2	100	397		
Fourth quintile	90	7	3	93	5	1	100	340		
Highest income quintile	91	6	4	96	3	1	100	411		
Self-employed	89	8	3	95	4	1	100	377		
Number of dependent children										
One or two	89	8	3	95	4	1	100	1,524		
Three or more	90	7	3	92	6	1	100	745		
Age of youngest child										
0-4 years	89	7	3	92	8	0	100	249		
5-10 years	92	6	2	93	6	1	100	653		
11-15 years	88	8	4	95	4	1	100	1,367		

Continued

Table 14.12 Continued

	Feelings about your health				Feelings about your family				Total	Unweighted base		
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy		Neither happy or unhappy		Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		Neither happy or unhappy				Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy	
Housing tenure												
Own outright/with a mortgage	90	7	3	95	4	1	100	1,546				
Social tenant	86	8	6	91	8	1	100	497				
Private tenant	88	9	3	93	6	1	100	180				
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	43				
Family disability status												
No adult or child has a disability	91	7	2	94	5	1	100	1,143				
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	86	9	5	92	6	2	100	362				
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	91	5	4	94	5	1	100	441				
At least one adult and one child have disability	82	13	6	94	4	1	100	320				
All	89	7	3	94	5	1	100	2,266				

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table 14.13 Self-reported feelings about life as a whole, by family characteristics

	Feelings about life as a whole			Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy		
<i>Row per cent</i>					
Family type					
Couple	94	5	2	100	1,581
Lone parent	89	9	2	100	679
Family unit work status					
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92	7	1	100	380
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	84	13	3	100	299
Couple: both 16+ hours	95	4	1	100	951
Couple: one 16+ hours	92	6	2	100	538
Couple: both 0-15 hours	87	10	3	100	92
Sex of child					
Male	93	6	1	100	1,164
Female	92	6	2	100	1,094
Age of child					
11 years	95	4	1	100	446
12 years	94	6	0	100	452
13 years	92	6	2	100	473
14 years	91	6	2	100	442
15 years	91	7	2	100	447
Ethnic group of mother					
White	93	6	1	100	2,107
Black	91	2	7	100	44
Asian	91	6	2	100	70
Other	83	17		100	34
Total family income: quintiles					
Lowest income quintile	89	8	3	100	320
Second quintile	91	7	2	100	415
Third quintile	92	7	2	100	398
Fourth quintile	94	5	1	100	340
Highest income quintile	94	5	1	100	410
Self-employed	94	5	1	100	377

Continued

Table 14.13 Continued

<i>Row per cent</i>					
Feelings about life as a whole					
	Extremely happy, very happy or happy	Neither happy or unhappy	Extremely unhappy, very unhappy or unhappy	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Number of dependent children					
One or two	93	6	2	100	1,522
Three or more	91	7	2	100	738
Age of youngest child					
0-4 years	89	9	2	100	246
5-10 years	93	6	1	100	648
11-15 years	93	6	2	100	1,366
Housing tenure					
Own outright/with a mortgage	94	5	1	100	1,544
Social tenant	87	10	2	100	489
Private tenant	89	9	2	100	180
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	44
Family disability status					
No adult or child has a disability	94	5	1	100	1,139
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	89	9	2	100	360
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	93	6	1	100	441
At least one adult and one child have disability	88	8	4	100	317
All	92	6	2	100	2,257

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

15 Child maintenance

15.1 Child support receipt and type of agreement

Over half (56 per cent) of families where there was a non-resident parent had an order or agreement for child support at the time of the study (see Table 15.1). Two-thirds (67 per cent) of these families had received some child maintenance payments. Where an order or agreement was in place, no payment had been received by one-third (33 per cent) of families (see Table 15.2).

Over two-fifths (45 per cent) of all families with a child support agreement had a voluntary agreement only and just under two-fifths (36 per cent) of families received a Child Support Agency (CSA) assessment only. Families who received a CSA assessment only were more likely to be social tenants (54 per cent) than private tenants³¹ (39 per cent) or living in owned (or mortgaged) accommodation (23 per cent) (see Table 15.3).

15.2 Amount of child support received

The median of weekly child maintenance payments received per family was £46 per week whilst the mean average was £60. Families with a youngest child aged 0-4 years received £47 (mean) and £35 (median) per week whereas for families with a youngest child aged 11-15 years these figures were £70 and £51, respectively (see Table 15.4b).

The median of the weekly child maintenance payments received per child was £30 per week whilst the mean average was £40. (see Table 15.5b).

Two-thirds (66 per cent) of families with a maintenance order, or agreement, in place, and who were in receipt of child support, received the entire sum on time. Just over one-fifth (21 per cent) of families, however, sometimes received the sum late (see Table 15.6a).

³¹ Note, this group has a relatively small base.

15.3 Reliability

Families in receipt of child maintenance via a voluntary agreement were more likely to receive the entire sum due 'always on time', compared with those receiving maintenance through a CSA assessment (69 per cent compared with 57 per cent, respectively) (see Tables 15.6c and 15.6d).

15.4 Contact

Where a child and one of their parents lived apart, nearly one-quarter (23 per cent) had no contact with their non-resident parent. Eight per cent of children saw their non-resident parent every day, while a further 36 per cent did so at least once a week (see Table 15.7). Younger children, nought to four years, were more likely to experience weekly or daily contact with their non-resident parent than children in the oldest age category, 16-18 (see Table 15.7).

Children with non-resident parents, living in lone parent families working 16 or more hours per week, were more likely to see their non-resident parent either at least daily, or at least once a week, compared with their counterparts in lone parent families who were not working 16 or more hours per week (50 per cent compared with 44 per cent) (see Table 15.7).

Over a third of resident and non-resident parents had no contact with each other (34 per cent). However, of those who did see one another, it was most common for them to see each other at least once a week (37 per cent³²) (see Table 15.8).

³² This figure includes those who see each other at least daily.

Table 15.1 Child support receipt, by family characteristics

	Child support receipt				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Has an order or agreement for child support	Has an order or agreement for child support and has received maintenance payment	Has an order or agreement for child support but has not received maintenance payment	Does not have an order or agreement for child support		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	60	36	24	40	100	494
Lone parent	55	38	16	45	100	1,606
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	63	48	15	37	100	819
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	45	26	18	55	100	787
Couple: both 16+ hours	62	40	22	38	100	268
Couple: one 16+ hours	61	34	27	39	100	185
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	41
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	52	35	17	48	100	797
5-10 years	61	44	18	39	100	656
11-15 years	53	36	18	47	100	505
16-18 years	61	35	26	39	100	142
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	66	50	16	34	100	793
Social tenant	46	25	21	54	100	873
Private tenant	57	40	17	43	100	351
Other, including shared ownership	47	29	18	53	100	83

Continued

Table 15.1 Continued

	Child support receipt				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Has an order or agreement for child support	Has an order or agreement for child support and has received maintenance payment	Has an order or agreement for child support but has not received maintenance payment	Does not have an order or agreement for child support		
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	57	41	15	43	100	1,207
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	61	39	22	39	100	311
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	51	30	21	49	100	351
At least one adult and one child have disability	55	31	23	45	100	229
All	56	38	18	44	100	2,098

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent.

Table 15.2 Receipt of child support, by family characteristics

<i>Row per cent</i>				
	Child support receipt		Total	Unweighted base
	Has an order or agreement for child support and has received maintenance payment	Has an order or agreement for child support but has not received maintenance payment		
Family type				
Couple	60	40	100	296
Lone parent	70	30	100	846
Family unit working status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	76	24	100	512
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	59	41	100	334
Couple: both 16+ hours	65	35	100	164
Couple: one 16+ hours	56	44	100	115
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	17
Age of youngest child				
0-4 years	67	33	100	413
5-10 years	71	29	100	391
11-15 years	67	33	100	259
16-18 years	58	42	100	79
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	75	25	100	518
Social tenant	54	46	100	397
Private tenant	70	30	100	190
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	37
Disability in family				
No adult or child has a disability	73	27	100	666
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	64	36	100	180
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	58	42	100	175
At least one adult and one child have disability	58	42	100	120
All	67	33	100	1,141

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support.

Table 15.3 Type of agreement to receive child support by family characteristics

	Type				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Court order only	Voluntary agreement only	CSA assessment only	Combination of types		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	9	40	39	13	100	293
Lone parent	6	46	35	13	100	844
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	52	29	12	100	512
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	3	37	47	14	100	332
Couple: both 16+ hours	9	47	30	13	100	162
Couple: one 16+ hours	8	32	46	13	100	114
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	17
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	3	46	38	13	100	411
5-10 years	7	46	33	14	100	391
11-15 years	9	43	37	11	100	257
16-18 years	12	39	39	10	100	78
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	11	55	23	11	100	515
Social tenant	2	30	54	14	100	396
Private tenant	4	43	39	13	100	189
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	37

Continued

Table 15.3 Continued

	Type				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Court order only	Voluntary agreement only	CSA assessment only	Combination of types		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	6	50	31	13	100	663
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	6	43	40	10	100	180
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	9	34	43	13	100	173
At least one adult and one child have disability	8	32	47	13	100	120
All	7	45	36	13	100	1,136

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent with an agreement to receive child support.

Table 15.4a Total amount of weekly child support received per family, by family characteristics

	Total amount of child support received (£ per week)							Unweighted base
	Not received	£1 - £24	£25 - £49	£50 - £74	£75 or more	Total	Row per cent	
Family type								
Couple	40	11	22	12	14	100	296	
Lone parent	30	17	20	17	16	100	846	
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	24	13	23	20	21	100	512	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	41	25	14	12	9	100	334	
Couple: both 16+ hours	35	8	23	15	19	100	164	
Couple: one 16+ hours	44	15	25	9	8	100	115	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	17	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	33	21	22	13	11	100	413	
5-10 years	29	14	20	18	19	100	391	
11-15 years	33	12	18	17	20	100	259	
16-18 years	42	9	20	16	14	100	79	

Continued

Table 15.4a Continued

	Total amount of child support received (£ per week)							Unweighted base
	Not received	£1 - £24	£25 - £49	£50 - £74	£75 or more	Total	Row per cent	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	25	7	22	20	26	100	518	
Social tenant	46	24	18	10	2	100	397	
Private tenant	30	22	19	16	13	100	190	
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	37	
Disability in family								
No adult or child has a disability	27	16	23	17	17	100	666	
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	36	14	15	18	17	100	180	
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	42	19	17	10	12	100	175	
At least one adult and one child have disability	42	12	18	13	14	100	120	
All	33	15	20	16	16	100	1,141	

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support.

Table 15.4b Mean and median amount of weekly child support received per family, by family characteristics

	Mean	Median	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type			
Couple	55	46	187
Lone parent	61	46	571
Family unit working status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	69	50	382
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	45	30	189
Couple: both 16+ hours	62	50	112
Couple: one 16+ hours	45	36	69
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	6
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	47	35	271
5-10 years	66	50	270
11-15 years	70	51	169
16-18 years	•	•	48
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	76	58	394
Social tenant	32	28	215
Private tenant	51	40	125
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	24
Disability in family			
No adult or child has a disability	59	46	470
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	63	50	114
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	54	45	108
At least one adult and one child have disability	67	46	66
All	60	46	758

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support.

Table 15.5a Continued

	Total amount of child support received per dependent child (£ per week)						Unweighted base
	Not received	More than £25 but less than £25	£25 or more but less than £50	£50 or more but less than £75	£75 or more	Total	
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	25	21	26	15	14	100	518
Social tenant	46	38	12	3	1	100	397
Private tenant	30	30	25	9	5	100	190
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
Disability in family							
No adult or child has a disability	27	27	27	10	8	100	666
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	36	32	16	12	4	100	180
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	42	32	11	8	8	100	175
At least one adult and one child have disability	42	23	17	10	7	100	120
All	33	28	22	10	8	100	1,141

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support.

Table 15.5b Mean and median amount of weekly child support received per dependent child, by family characteristics

	Mean	Median	Total unweighted base
Family type			
Couple	33	24	187
Lone parent	42	30	571
Family unit working status			
Lone parent: 16+ hours	48	40	382
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	28	20	189
Couple: both 16+ hours	38	31	112
Couple: one 16+ hours	26	16	69
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	6
Age of youngest child			
0-4 years	29	20	271
5-10 years	41	30	270
11-15 years	47	40	169
16-18 years	•	•	48
Housing tenure			
Own outright/with a mortgage	50	40	394
Social tenant	20	18	215
Private tenant	36	28	125
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	24
Disability in family			
No adult or child has a disability	41	32	470
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	34	25	114
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	38	23	108
At least one adult and one child have disability	46	31	66
All	40	30	758

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support.

Table 15.6a Reliability of child maintenance payments (all agreements), by family characteristics

	Reliability of maintenance payments				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	62	24	6	8	100	186
Lone parent	67	21	1	11	100	572
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	68	20	2	10	100	383
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	64	22	1	14	100	189
Couple: both 16+ hours	66	25	6	3	100	112
Couple: one 16+ hours	55	24	5	16	100	68
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	6
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	62	24	1	13	100	274
5-10 years	69	19	1	11	100	267
11-15 years	69	21	4	6	100	169
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	48
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	69	20	3	7	100	398
Social tenant	60	23	1	16	100	212
Private tenant	64	22	2	12	100	125
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	23

Continued

Table 15.6a Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	66	21	2	10	100	<i>471</i>
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	74	14	2	10	100	<i>113</i>
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	57	27	4	12	100	<i>109</i>
At least one adult and one child have disability	63	24	4	9	100	<i>65</i>
All	66	21	2	10	100	<i>758</i>

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support.

Table 15.6b Reliability of child maintenance payments (court order), by family characteristics

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	•	•	•	•	•	27
Lone parent	62	12	1	25	100	70
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	64	12	2	23	100	51
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	19
Couple: both 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	15
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	12
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	•	•	•	•	•	23
5-10 years	•	•	•	•	•	39
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	26
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	9
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	70	14	5	11	100	57
Social tenant	•	•	•	•	•	21
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	15
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	4

Continued

Table 15.6b Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	59	15	6	20	100	53
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	14
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	19
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	11
All	59	17	3	21	100	97

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support via a court order.

Table 15.6c Reliability of child maintenance payments (voluntary agreement), by family characteristics

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	67	23	4	5	100	142
Lone parent	69	21	2	9	100	429
Family unit working status						
Lone parent:						
16+ hours	70	20	2	8	100	295
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	66	24	1	10	100	134
Couple: both						
16+ hours	68	26	5	1	100	92
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	47
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	3
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	65	24	2	9	100	209
5-10 years	71	20	1	8	100	208
11-15 years	72	19	4	5	100	119
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	35
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	71	20	2	7	100	324
Social tenant	62	28	1	9	100	142
Private tenant	72	17	2	8	100	89
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	16

Continued

Table 15.6c Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	69	22	2	8	100	376
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	74	16	2	7	100	83
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	60	28	4	8	100	68
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	44
All	69	21	2	8	100	571

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support via a voluntary agreement.

Table 15.6d Reliability of child maintenance payments (Child Support Agency assessment), by family characteristics

	Reliability of maintenance payments				Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time		
<i>Row per cent</i>						
Family type						
Couple	•	•	•	•	•	45
Lone parent	58	25	1	16	100	174
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	57	29	2	12	100	96
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	59	21		20	100	78
Couple: both 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	21
Couple: one 16+ hours	•	•	•	•	•	21
Couple: both 0-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	3
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	52	28	1	19	100	95
5-10 years	61	18	2	18	100	66
11-15 years	•	•	•	•	•	47
16-18 years	•	•	•	•	•	11
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	59	27	5	9	100	66
Social tenant	57	24		20	100	101
Private tenant	•	•	•	•	•	43
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	•	•	9

Continued

Table 15.6d Continued

						<i>Row per cent</i>
Reliability of maintenance payments						
	Receives all and always on time	Receives all but not always on time	Receives some and always on time	Receives some but not always on time	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	55	25	1	19	100	121
One or more child has disability, no adult has disability	•	•	•	•	•	37
One or more adult has disability, no child has disability	•	•	•	•	•	39
At least one adult and one child have disability	•	•	•	•	•	22
All	57	24	3	17	100	219

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent that have an order or agreement for child support and were in receipt of child support via a Child Support Agency assessment.

Table 15.7 Frequency of contact between child and non-resident parent, by family characteristics

	Frequency of contact							Unweighted base
	At least once a day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often	Never	
Family type								
Couple	1	35	15	8	9	3	28	100
Lone parent	10	37	10	9	8	3	22	100
Family unit work status								
Lone parent working 16+ hours	8	42	12	8	10	3	18	100
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	13	31	9	10	6	4	27	100
Couple both working 16+ hours	2	40	17	9	11	2	19	100
Couple one working 16+ hours	1	29	15	9	9	5	33	100
Couple neither working 16+ hours	1	32	10	4	3	2	49	100
Age of child								
0-4 years	16	39	9	7	3	2	23	100
5-10 years	8	40	12	7	7	3	24	100
11-15 years	6	33	14	11	11	3	22	100
16-18 years	4	30	8	11	14	6	27	100
Sex of child								
Male	8	37	11	9	8	3	24	100
Female	9	35	12	8	9	4	23	100

Continued

Table 15.7 Continued

	Frequency of contact							Unweighted base	
	At least once a day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often	Never		Total
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	42	15	9	11	2	15	100	1,198
Social tenant	11	30	9	9	7	4	30	100	1,514
Private tenant	8	40	10	8	6	3	26	100	556
Other, including shared ownership	7	33	11	11	11	6	21	100	125
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	10	39	12	9	8	3	19	100	1,878
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	33	10	13	7	5	26	100	582
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	6	34	13	6	9	4	30	100	517
At least one adult and one child have disability	7	35	11	4	11	3	29	100	411
All	8	36	12	9	8	3	23	100	3,388

Base: All children who have a living, liable non-resident parent.

Row per cent

Table 15.8 Frequency of contact between resident parent and non-resident parent, by family characteristics

	Frequency of contact							Total	Unweighted base
	At least once a day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often	Never		
Family type									
Couple	2	22	12	8	11	6	40	100	700
Lone parent	9	31	8	8	7	4	32	100	2,580
Family unit work status									
Lone parent working 16+ hours	7	34	8	7	9	4	30	100	1,216
Lone parent not working 16+ hours	12	27	8	9	6	5	34	100	1,364
Couple both working 16+ hours	1	26	16	10	11	4	31	100	357
Couple one working 16+ hours	3	15	8	7	12	7	49	100	273
Couple neither working 16+ hours	1	24	8	3	8	7	49	100	70
Age of child									
0-4 years	17	37	8	7	2	3	26	100	771
5-10 years	7	35	10	7	8	3	29	100	1,063
11-15 years	4	22	10	10	11	6	37	100	1,052
16-18 years	3	17	4	11	11	8	47	100	394
Sex of child									
Male	7	29	9	9	9	4	34	100	1,676
Female	8	28	9	8	8	5	34	100	1,587

Continued

Table 15.8 Continued

	Frequency of contact							Unweighted base	
	At least once a day	At least once per week	At least once per fortnight	At least once per month	At least once per year	Less often	Never		Total
Housing tenure									
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	31	11	10	12	5	26	100	1,142
Social tenant	10	25	7	7	7	4	40	100	1,478
Private tenant	8	30	8	8	3	6	36	100	538
Other, including shared ownership	6	34	11	8	9	6	27	100	122
Family disability status									
No adult or child has a disability	10	31	9	9	7	4	31	100	1,837
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	28	9	11	6	6	35	100	565
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	5	23	8	6	11	5	42	100	486
At least one adult and one child have disability	6	27	8	6	13	7	34	100	387
All	8	29	9	8	8	5	34	100	3,275

Base: All children who have a living, liable non-resident parent.

16 Childcare

16.1 Usage and arrangements for working mothers

Over half (58 per cent) of children in families where the mother worked were in some form of childcare (formal and informal³³) – 58 per cent of children from couple families and 60 per cent of children from lone parent families (this difference is not significant) (see Table 16.1).

Over three quarters (76 per cent) of children aged zero to two years old with working mothers and 84 per cent of children aged three to four years old with working mothers were placed in childcare. Childcare use declined as children got older to 14 per cent for 14 to 16 year olds (see Table 16.1).

16.2 Types of childcare for working mothers

For children in couple families in which both parents worked 16 hours per week or more the most common arrangement was for the 'child's grandparent' to provide childcare (38 per cent). If only one member of the couple was working 16 or more hours per week then again, most often, childcare was provided for children by the 'child's grandparent' (31 per cent). For children in lone parent families in which the mother worked more than 16 hours per week the most common care arrangements were 'child's grandparent' (34 per cent) and 'ex-husband/wife/partner/or child's non-resident parent' (17 per cent) (see Table 16.1).

In families where the mother worked, formal types of childcare were mostly used for younger, especially pre-school age, children (19 per cent of zero to two year olds went to 'day nursery/crèche' and 31 per cent of three to four year olds went to 'nursery school/nursery class') (see Table 16.1).

³³ **Formal** types of childcare include group-based care such as nurseries and out-of school clubs as well as registered childminders. Types of care, such as care provided by family, friends or neighbours, are referred to here as **informal** childcare.

'Breakfast clubs or after school clubs on school/nursery site' were used mostly by young school age children (16 per cent of five to seven year olds and 16 per cent of eight to ten year olds in families where the mother worked) (see Table 16.1).

There was less variation by age associated with informal types of childcare, for example, childcare by 'another relative' increased slightly from seven per cent for zero to two year old children to a high of eight per cent for three to four year olds³⁴ amongst children in families where the mother worked (see Table 16.1).

16.3 Usage by mothers not in work

Childcare (both formal and informal) was used for a third of the children in families in which the mother was not in work (33 per cent). Childcare use for children in couple families in which both partners did not work was 24 per cent (see Table 16.2).

Young children (zero to two years old) in families with a non-working mother were less likely to use childcare (40 per cent) compared with zero to two year olds in families with a working mother (76 per cent (see Tables 16.1 and 16.2)). The pattern of use among non-working mothers is also similar to that of working mothers, with the level of childcare use declining to over one-tenth (13 per cent) for 14 to 16 year olds (see Table 16.2).

16.4 Term-time arrangements by working mothers

Around one-third (32 per cent) of children's childcare arrangements were not the same during school term-time and school holidays. School children aged eight to ten years were the most likely to have arrangements that were not the same (46 per cent compared with 28 per cent for 14 to 16 year olds). Younger children (zero to two years old) were least likely to have arrangements that were not the same during term-time and school holidays (15 per cent) (see Table 16.3).

16.5 Term-time arrangements by mothers not in work

Childcare arrangements were not the same during school term-time and school holidays for one-quarter (28 per cent) of the children in families in which the mother was not at work (see Table 16.4).

Children aged three to four years with non-working mothers were more likely to have changing childcare arrangements between term-time and school holidays than children of other ages with non-working mothers (see Table 16.4).

³⁴ Difference non-significant.

16.6 Use of formal and informal childcare³⁵ by working mothers

In families where the mother worked, informal childcare was used to a greater degree than formal childcare, 44 and 31 per cent respectively.

Four in ten (41 per cent) children in the highest income quintile with a working mother were in formal childcare compared with only two in ten (25 per cent) children in the lowest income quintile (see Table 16.5).

Three out of ten (32 per cent) children whose parents owned their home and where the mother worked used formal childcare, compared with two out of ten (20 per cent) children who lived in social housing where the mother worked (see Table 16.5).

16.7 Use of formal and informal childcare by mothers not in work

For children in families where the mother did not work, informal types of care were used to a greater degree than formal types of childcare (24 per cent compared with 15 per cent) (see Table 16.6).

Children in the highest income quintile where the mother did not work were more likely to use formal childcare compared to families in the lowest income quintile with a non-working mother (27 per cent compared to 16 per cent) (see Table 16.6).

In families where the mother was not in work, one in six (17 per cent) children whose parents owned their home used formal childcare compared with around one in ten (13 per cent) children who live in social housing (see Table 16.6).

16.8 Quality of childcare

Families working more than 16 hours per week were more positive about the overall quality of childcare. Three-fifths (63 per cent) of mothers in couple families where both partners worked 16 or more hours per week said that childcare was 'very' or 'fairly good'. In contrast, in couple families where neither partner worked 16 or more hours per week, less than half (45 per cent) said that the quality of childcare was 'very' or 'fairly good' (see Table 16.7).

Two-thirds (68 per cent) of mothers with a youngest child aged between zero and four years old rated the quality of the childcare they received as 'very' or 'fairly good', whereas only two-fifths (45 per cent) of mothers with a youngest child aged 11 to 15 years did so (see Table 16.7).

³⁵ See footnote 33.

16.9 Availability

Over a quarter (27 per cent) of families said that there was 'not enough' childcare in their local area, whilst 46 per cent reported that there was about the right amount (see Table 16.8).

One-third (30 per cent) of families where at least one child and one adult had a disability felt that there were 'not enough' childcare places in the local area compared with a quarter (26 per cent) of those families where no one had a disability (see Table 16.8).

16.10 Information

Over half (58 per cent) of families reported that the information available about childcare was 'about right'. Those with a youngest child aged zero to four years were more likely than those with a youngest child aged 11 to 15 years to say that there was 'too little' information available (21 per cent compared with 11 per cent) (see Table 16.9).

16.11 Affordability

Mothers in couple families where both partners worked 16 or more hours per week were more likely to say that local childcare was 'very' or 'fairly affordable' (46 per cent) compared to mothers in couple families in which neither partner worked 16 or more hours per week (31 per cent). Lone parents working 16 or more hours per week were also more likely to say that childcare was 'very' or 'fairly affordable' (45 per cent) compared with lone parents not working 16 or more hours (33 per cent) (see Table 16.10).

Almost half (49 per cent) of the families where no adult or child had a disability said that childcare was 'very' or 'fairly affordable' compared to 36 per cent of families where at least an adult and a child had a disability (see Table 16.10).

16.12 Information sources

About three in ten (29 per cent) mothers had obtained information about local childcare services. Families with children aged zero to four years were the most likely to have obtained information (48 per cent) (see Table 16.11).

As in 2007, the principal source of information about childcare was informal or 'word-of-mouth', a fifth (19 per cent) of families had obtained information in this way (see Table 16.11).

Mothers with younger children were most likely to obtain information through 'word-of-mouth', with 32 per cent of families with a youngest child aged zero to four years using this way compared to four per cent of mothers with a youngest child aged 11 to 15 years (see Table 16.11).

Table 16.1 Childcare arrangements for children with working mothers, by family characteristics

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Family type							
Couple	58	7	0	5	3	6	1
Lone parent	60	5	0	4	2	9	0
Work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	61	6	0	4	2	9	1
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	47	4	2	3		2	
Couple: both 16+ hours	61	8	0	6	3	7	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	48	6	0	3	5	4	0
Couple: neither 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sex of child							
Male	58	7	0	4	3	7	1
Female	58	7	0	5	3	6	1
Age of child							
0-2 years	76	16	0	19	5	12	1
3-4 years	84	31	0	10	16	13	1
5-7 years	72	1		1	0	9	1
8-10 years	67	0	0	0	0	7	0
11-13 years	47		0	0		2	1
14-16 years	14		0	0		0	0

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	59	7	0	5	3	7	1
Social tenant	46	5	0	2	1	5	
Private tenant	62	9	0	5	3	8	1
Other, including shared ownership	59	7	0	6	4	6	3
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	60	8	0	5	3	7	1
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	56	5	0	3	3	5	1
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	52	6		4	3	7	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	56	4	0	4	2	3	
All	58	7	0	5	3	7	1

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or After school club, on school/nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/nursery school site	Holiday club/scheme	My ex-husband/wife/partner/the child's non-resident parent	The child's grandparent(s)	The child's older brother/sister
Family type							
Couple	1	6	2	4	2	36	3
Lone parent	2	8	3	5	16	33	5
Work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	2	8	3	5	17	34	5
Lone parent: 1-15 hours		5	5		6	19	8
Couple: both 16+ hours	1	7	2	4	2	38	4
Couple: one 16+ hours	2	4	1	2	1	31	3
Couple: neither 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sex of child							
Male	2	6	3	5	5	36	4
Female	1	6	2	3	5	36	4
Age of child							
0-2 years	1	0		0	4	44	0
3-4 years	1	5	1	1	4	49	1
5-7 years	3	16	5	10	6	49	2
8-10 years	2	16	5	10	6	42	7
11-13 years	1	3	2	4	6	28	9
14-16 years	0	1	0	0	3	9	2

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement							The child's older brother/ sister
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or After school club, on school/ nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/ nursery school site	My ex- husband/ wife/partner/ the child's non-resident parent	Holiday club/scheme	The child's grandparent(s)	The child's older brother/ sister	
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	2	7	2	4	5	37	4	
Social tenant	1	5	2	6	1	25	5	
Private tenant	1	6	2	10	3	32	4	
Other, including shared ownership	2	7	1	8	2	40	1	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	2	6	2	5	4	38	3	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	2	7	2	5	5	34	5	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	6	2	3	4	32	5	
At least one adult and one child have disability	2	7	3	6	5	31	5	
All	1	6	2	5	4	36	4	

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						Unweighted base
	Another relative	A friend or neighbour	Other nursery education provider	Other childcare provider	Childcare not required	Total	
Family type							
Couple	7	7	0	0	42	100	4,766
Lone parent	7	7	0	0	40	100	1,345
Work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	8	8	0	0	39	100	1,223
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	3	4			53	100	122
Couple: both 16+ hours	7	7	0	0	39	100	3,617
Couple: one 16+ hours	6	7	0	0	52	100	1,100
Couple: neither 1-15 hours	•	•	•	•	•	•	49
Sex of child							
Male	7	7	0	1	42	100	3,146
Female	7	7	0	0	42	100	2,951
Age of child							
0-2 years	7	4	0	0	24	100	1,139
3-4 years	8	6	0		16	100	721
5-7 years	10	13	0	1	28	100	965
8-10 years	8	12		1	33	100	1,031
11-13 years	7	7		0	53	100	1,119
14-16 years	2	2		0	86	100	1,136

Continued

Table 16.1 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						Unweighted base
	Another relative	A friend or neighbour	Other nursery education provider	Other childcare provider	Childcare not required	Total	
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	7	8	0	1	41	100	4,624
Social tenant	7	4	0		54	100	826
Private tenant	8	8	0	0	38	100	501
Other, including shared ownership	7	7			41	100	160
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	7	7	0	0	40	100	3,641
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	8	8	0	1	44	100	879
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	5	6	0	0	48	100	1,050
At least one adult and one child have disability	8	10		1	44	100	541
All	7	7	0	0	42	100	6,111

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is in work.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.2 Childcare arrangements for children with non-working mothers, by family characteristics

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Family type							
Couple	31	5	0	1	3	0	
Lone parent	38	4		2	2	1	
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: not working	38	4		2	2	1	
Couple: one 16+ hours, one not working	33	6	0	2	4	1	
Couple: one 1-15 hours, one not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Couple: both not working	24	4	0	1	2		
Age of child							
0-2 years	40	5	0	4	5	1	
3-4 years	52	22	1	3	10	1	
5-7 years	35	1	1	0		1	
8-10 years	30			0		0	
11-13 years	24					0	
14-16 years	13					0	

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						
	Childcare used	Nursery school or nursery class	Special day school or nursery or unit for children with special educational needs	Day nursery or crèche	Playgroup or pre-school (including Welsh medium)	Childminder	Nanny or au pair or childcarer in the home
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	35	6	0	2	4	1	
Social tenant	31	4	0	1	1	0	
Private tenant	36	5		1	3	2	
Other, including shared ownership	35	6		4	3	1	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	36	6	0	2	3	1	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	33	4	0	1	4	0	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	32	4	0	1	2	1	
At least one adult and one child have disability	28	3		1	2	1	
All	33	5	0	2	3	1	Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

Family type	Childcare arrangement							The child's older brother/sister
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or After school club, on school/nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/nursery school site	Holiday club/scheme	My ex-husband/wife/partner/the child's non-resident parent	The child's grandparent(s)		
Couple	2	2	1	1	1	18	2	
Lone parent	2	4	1	1	9	19	2	
Family unit working status								
Lone parent: not working	2	4	1	1	9	19	2	
Couple: one 16+ hours, one not working	3	2	1	1	0	19	2	
Couple: one 1-15 hours, one not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Couple: both not working	2	3	1	0	1	13	2	
Age of child								
0-2 years	2	0			2	25	1	
3-4 years	3	1	0	1	4	22	1	
5-7 years	3	5	2	2	4	21	3	
8-10 years	2	5	2	1	3	17	2	
11-13 years	2	2	1	0	3	11	3	
14-16 years	0	2		0	1	6	2	

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement							The child's older brother/sister
	Baby-sitter who came to home	Breakfast club or After school club, on school/ nursery school site	Breakfast club or After school club, not on school/ nursery school site	Holiday club/scheme	My ex- husband/ wife/ partner/ the child's non-resident parent	The child's grandparent(s)		
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	3	1	1	1	1	20	2	
Social tenant	2	3	1	0	4	15	2	
Private tenant	2	3	1	0	5	20	2	
Other, including shared ownership	1	3				16	2	
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	3	3	1	1	3	18	1	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	1	2	1	1	2	16	2	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	3	1	0	2	19	2	
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	1	0	1	3	16	4	
All	2	2	1	1	3	18	2	

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement						Unweighted base
	Another relative	A friend or neighbour	Other nursery education provider	Other childcare provider	Childcare not required	Total	
Family type							
Couple	4	4	0	0	69	100	2,521
Lone parent	8	6	0	0	62	100	1,406
Family unit working status							
Lone parent: not working	8	6	0	0	62	100	1,406
Couple: one 16+ hours, one not working	5	4	0	0	67	100	1,949
Couple: one 1-15 hours, one not working	•	•	•	•	•	•	42
Couple: both not working	1	2	0	0	76	100	530
Age of child							
0-2 years	7	4		0	60	100	876
3-4 years	6	5	1	0	48	100	644
5-7 years	6	7		0	65	100	739
8-10 years	4	6		0	70	100	626
11-13 years	5	4		0	76	100	542
14-16 years	4	1		1	87	100	430

Continued

Table 16.2 Continued

	Childcare arrangement					Total	Unweighted base
	Another relative	A friend or neighbour	Other nursery education provider	Other childcare provider	Childcare not required		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	4	0	0	65	100	1,561
Social tenant	6	5	0	0	69	100	1,696
Private tenant	5	5	0	0	64	100	563
Other, including shared ownership	7	5			65	100	102
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	5	4	0	0	64	100	1,895
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	5		1	67	100	585
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	6	4		0	68	100	796
At least one adult and one child have disability	5	6		1	72	100	644
All	5	4	0	0	67	100	3,920

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is not in work.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.3 Whether childcare arrangements are the same during term-time and holidays, by family characteristics

				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Do you use the same childcare arrangements during school term-time and in school holidays?			
	Yes	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	67	33	100	3,164
Lone parent	70	30	100	910
Work status				
Lone parent: 16+ hours	71	29	100	846
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	63	37	100	64
Couple: both 16+ hours	66	34	100	2,510
Couple: one 16+ hours	70	30	100	619
Couple: neither 1-15 hours	78	22	100	35
Age of child				
0-2 years	85	15	100	967
3-4 years	66	34	100	629
5-7 years	61	39	100	757
8-10 years	54	46	100	735
11-13 years	66	34	100	631
14-16 years	72	28	100	355
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	66	34	100	3,155
Social tenant	78	22	100	465
Private tenant	69	31	100	351
Other, including shared ownership	73	27	100	103
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	68	32	100	2,498
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	64	36	100	587
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	72	28	100	645
At least one adult and one child have disability	65	35	100	344
All	68	32	100	4,074

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is in work.

Table 16.4 Whether childcare arrangements are the same during term-time and holidays for children with non-working mother, by family characteristics

				<i>Row per cent</i>
	Do you use the same childcare arrangements during school term-time and in school holidays?			
	Yes	No	Total	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type				
Couple	71	29	100	1,053
Lone parent	73	27	100	625
Age of child				
0-2 years	80	20	100	458
3-4 years	59	41	100	377
5-7 years	75	25	100	349
8-10 years	73	27	100	224
11-13 years	75	25	100	162
14-16 years	68	32	100	108
Housing tenure				
Own outright/with a mortgage	71	29	100	702
Social tenant	72	28	100	684
Private tenant	70	30	100	239
Other, including shared ownership	•	•	•	48
Family disability status				
No adult or child has a disability	68	32	100	878
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	75	25	100	247
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	75	25	100	321
At least one adult and one child have disability	79	21	100	227
All	72	28	100	1,673

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is not in work.

Table 16.5 Childcare arrangements for children with working mothers, by family characteristics

	Childcare used	Childcare arrangement				Childcare not required	Total	Unweighted base
		Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other				
Family type								
Couple	58	31	44	0	42	100	4,766	
Lone parent	60	30	46	0	40	100	1,345	
Work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	61	31	47	0	39	100	1,223	
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	47	21	32		53	100	122	
Couple: both 16+ hours	61	33	45	0	39	100	3,617	
Couple: one 16+ hours	48	22	38	0	52	100	1,100	
Couple: neither 1-15 hours	54	20	41		46	100	49	
Age of child								
0-2 years	76	50	50	0	24	100	1,139	
3-4 years	84	63	54		16	100	721	
5-7 years	72	36	57	1	28	100	965	
8-10 years	67	33	55	1	33	100	1,031	
11-13 years	47	11	42	0	53	100	1,119	
14-16 years	14	2	13	0	86	100	1,136	
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	75	48	51	0	25	100	2,555	
5-10 years	62	28	51	1	38	100	2,015	
11-15 years	28	6	25	0	72	100	1,373	
16-18 years	2		2		98	100	168	

Continued

Table 16.5 Continued

	Childcare used	Childcare arrangement				Total	Unweighted base
		Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other	Childcare not required		
Government office region							
North East	63	28	50		37	100	339
North West	61	31	47	0	39	100	660
Yorkshire and Humber	61	30	49	0	39	100	594
East Midlands	56	31	42	1	44	100	519
West Midlands	57	32	40	1	43	100	669
South West	56	28	43	0	44	100	601
Eastern	53	26	45		47	100	458
London	57	31	42	1	43	100	445
South East	58	33	41	1	42	100	907
Wales	59	28	47	0	41	100	345
Scotland	59	34	42	0	41	100	574
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	60	33	45	0	40	100	3,641
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	56	27	44	1	44	100	879
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	52	29	39	0	48	100	1,050
At least one adult and one child have disability	56	25	43	1	44	100	541
All	58	31	44	0	42	100	6,111

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is in work.

Note: Row percent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.6 Childcare arrangements for children with non-working mothers, by family characteristics

	Childcare arrangement					Total	Unweighted base
	Childcare used	Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other	Childcare not required		
Family type							
Couple	31	15	22	0	69	100	2,521
Lone parent	38	15	29	0	62	100	1,406
Work status							
'Mother figure' not working	33	15	24	0	67	100	3,927
Age of child							
0-2 years	40	18	29	0	60	100	876
3-4 years	52	38	27	0	48	100	644
5-7 years	35	12	30	0	65	100	739
8-10 years	30	11	24	0	70	100	626
11-13 years	24	6	20	0	76	100	542
14-16 years	13	2	10	1	87	100	430
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	39	20	26	0	61	100	2,408
5-10 years	31	12	25	0	69	100	1,015
11-15 years	14	2	12	1	86	100	445
16-18 years	6		3	3	94	100	59

Continued

Table 16.6 Continued

	Childcare used	Childcare arrangement			Childcare not required	Total	Unweighted base
		Formal childcare	Informal childcare	Other			
Government office region							
North East	41	17	31	1	59	100	265
North West	27	11	18		73	100	401
Yorkshire and Humber	31	11	23	0	69	100	335
East Midlands	27	12	22		73	100	286
West Midlands	37	17	26	0	63	100	353
South West	33	17	23	1	67	100	331
Eastern	45	19	32		55	100	335
London	30	16	19		70	100	456
South East	39	18	30	1	61	100	520
Wales	36	16	28	1	64	100	295
Scotland	21	11	13	0	79	100	350
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	36	19	24	0	64	100	1,895
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	33	14	25	1	67	100	585
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	32	13	24	0	68	100	796
At least one adult and one child have disability	28	9	22	1	72	100	644
All	33	15	24	0	67	100	3,920

Base: All children aged 0-16 years where mother is not in work.

Note: Row per cent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Table 16.7 Quality of childcare (at any time) in local area, by family characteristics

	Quality of childcare in local area						Total	Unweighted base
	Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor poor	Fairly poor	Very poor	Don't know		
Family type								
Couple	20	41	9	2	0	27	100	4,004
Lone parent	15	38	12	3	1	31	100	1,688
Family unit work status								
Lone parent: 16+ hours	16	38	12	2	1	30	100	829
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	14	37	12	3	1	32	100	859
Couple: both 16+ hours	21	42	9	2	0	26	100	2,200
Couple: one 16+ hours	19	42	9	2	0	28	100	1,518
Couple: both 0-15 hours	14	31	12	5	1	36	100	286
Age of youngest child								
0-4 years	24	44	10	3	1	19	100	2,640
5-10 years	18	42	10	2	1	28	100	1,615
11-15 years	11	34	10	2	0	43	100	1,227
16-18 years	12	30	9	0		49	100	210
Number of dependent children								
1	17	39	10	3	1	30	100	2,433
2	21	41	9	1	0	27	100	2,262
3	18	44	10	3	0	25	100	758
4 or more	18	36	14	3	1	28	100	239

Continued

Table 16.7 Continued

	Quality of childcare in local area						Total	Unweighted base
	Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor poor	Fairly poor	Very poor	Don't know		
Housing tenure								
Own outright/with a mortgage	20	42	9	2	0	27	100	3,553
Social tenant	15	34	14	4	1	32	100	1,334
Private tenant	17	41	9	2	1	30	100	638
Other, including shared ownership	19	40	9	2	0	30	100	165
Family disability status								
No adult or child has a disability	20	41	9	2	0	27	100	3,232
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	16	46	10	2	1	25	100	731
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	18	37	9	3	0	32	100	1,114
At least one adult and one child have disability	16	35	13	4	0	32	100	612
All	19	40	10	2	0	28	100	5,689

Base: All families.

Table 16.8 Continued

	Availability of childcare places in local area					Unweighted base
	Too many	About the right number	Not enough	Don't know	Total	
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	1	49	24	25	100	3,552
Social tenant	1	44	27	28	100	1,334
Private tenant	1	48	26	25	100	638
Other, including shared ownership	1	54	21	25	100	165
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	1	51	23	25	100	3,232
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	2	49	27	22	100	731
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	1	44	26	29	100	1,114
At least one adult and one child have disability	1	38	31	30	100	611
All	1	48	25	26	100	5,688

Base: All families.

Table 16.9 Level of information available about childcare (at any time) in local area, by family characteristics

	Amount of information available about childcare in local area					Unweighted base
	About right	Too much	Too little	Don't know	Total	
Family type						
Couple	58	1	16	24	100	4,004
Lone parent	56	1	19	23	100	1,688
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	56	1	17	26	100	829
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	56	2	21	21	100	859
Couple: both 16+ hours	59	1	16	24	100	2,200
Couple: one 16+ hours	59	1	16	24	100	1,518
Couple: both 0-15 hours	48	3	22	28	100	286
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	64	1	21	14	100	2,640
5-10 years	59	1	17	23	100	1,615
11-15 years	47	1	11	42	100	1,227
16-18 years	40	2	4	53	100	210
Number of dependent children						
1	55	1	19	25	100	2,433
2	60	1	15	24	100	2,262
3	62	1	16	22	100	758
4 or more	53	2	20	25	100	239
						Continued

Row per cent

Table 16.9 Continued

	Amount of information available about childcare in local area					Total	Unweighted base
	About right	Too much	Too little	Don't know			
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	60	1	15	24	100	3,553	
Social tenant	53	2	21	24	100	1,334	
Private tenant	54	1	21	23	100	638	
Other, including shared ownership	63		15	22	100	165	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	60	1	16	22	100	3,232	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	57	1	17	24	100	731	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	55	1	17	26	100	1,114	
At least one adult and one child have disability	49	1	20	30	100	612	
All	58	1	17	24	100	5,689	

Base: All families.

Table 16.10 Overall affordability of childcare (at any time) in local area, by family characteristics

	Overall affordability of childcare in local area					Total	Unweighted base
	Very affordable	Fairly affordable	Not at all affordable	Don't know			
Family type							
Couple	5	44	26	26	100	4,003	
Lone parent	4	36	32	28	100	1,688	
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	4	41	28	26	100	829	
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	4	29	37	30	100	859	
Couple: both 16+ hours	5	48	24	23	100	2,199	
Couple: one 16+ hours	5	41	28	27	100	1,518	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	2	29	32	36	100	286	
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	5	48	32	15	100	2,639	
5-10 years	5	42	27	26	100	1,615	
11-15 years	3	32	21	44	100	1,227	
16-18 years	3	32	13	52	100	210	
Number of dependent children							
1	4	42	27	27	100	2,432	
2	5	43	26	25	100	2,262	
3	5	42	29	25	100	758	
4 or more	3	35	37	25	100	239	
						Continued	

Row per cent

	Overall affordability of childcare in local area					Unweighted base
	Very affordable	Fairly affordable	Not at all affordable	Don't know	Total	
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	5	46	24	25	100	3,552
Social tenant	3	31	36	30	100	1,334
Private tenant	3	37	33	28	100	638
Other, including shared ownership	3	41	27	29	100	165
Family disability status						
No adult or child has a disability	5	44	26	25	100	3,232
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	6	42	29	24	100	731
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	3	40	29	29	100	1,113
At least one adult and one child have disability	3	33	33	31	100	612
All	4	42	27	26	100	5,688

Base: All families.

Table 16.11 Sources of information about childcare in local area, by family characteristics

	Sources of information						
	Yes, obtained information	Word of mouth	Children's information services	Childcare link	National organisations	Employment service or Jobcentre adviser	Your employer
Family type							
Couple	29	20	8	1	0	0	1
Lone parent	28	16	7	1	1	5	1
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	24	16	6	1	1	2	1
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	33	16	7	1	1	8	0
Couple: both 16+ hours	28	20	9	2	0	0	1
Couple: one 16+ hours	30	22	8	1	0	0	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	26	15	5	0	0	1	
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	48	32	14	3	1	2	2
5-10 years	23	15	5	1	1	2	1
11-15 years	7	4	2	0	0	1	0
16-18 years	3	2	1				0
Number of dependent children							
1	30	19	9	1	1	2	1
2	28	20	8	2	0	1	1
3	24	18	5	1	1	1	0
4 or more	25	14	3	1		2	1

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Sources of information						
	Yes, obtained information	Word of mouth	Children's information services	Childcare link	National organisations	Employment service or Jobcentre adviser	Your employer
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	28	20	9	2	0	0	1
Social tenant	28	16	5	1	0	4	0
Private tenant	34	20	9	2	1	3	0
Other, including shared ownership	35	22	9	1	1	1	1
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	32	22	9	2	0	2	1
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	25	15	9	1	1	2	0
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	23	16	6	1	1	1	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	22	12	6	1	0	1	1
All	29	19	8	1	0	1	1

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Sources of information						
	Local advertising	Yellow Pages	Doctor's surgery	Health visitor	Local community centre	Internet	Child's school
Family type							
Couple	3	1	1	3	1	6	1
Lone parent	2	1	1	3	1	4	1
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	2	1	0	2	1	5	0
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	1	1	1	5	1	3	1
Couple: both 16+ hours	3	1	1	3	1	7	0
Couple: one 16+ hours	3	1	2	3	1	6	1
Couple: both 0-15 hours	1	0	1	8	1	1	1
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	4	1	2	7	2	11	0
5-10 years	2	0	0	1	1	2	2
11-15 years	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
16-18 years				0		0	
Number of dependent children							
1	2	1	1	5	1	7	1
2	3	1	1	2	1	5	1
3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1
4 or more	1		1	4	2	1	1

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Sources of information						
	Local advertising	Yellow Pages	Doctor's surgery	Health visitor	Local community centre	Internet	Child's school
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	3	1	1	2	1	6	1
Social tenant	1	1	1	5	1	3	1
Private tenant	2	1	1	5	1	5	1
Other, including shared ownership	4	1	3	6	3	10	1
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	3	1	1	4	1	7	1
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	3	0	1	3	2	4	1
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	2	1	1	3	1	4	1
At least one adult and one child have disability	2	0	1	3	1	3	1
All	3	1	1	3	1	6	1

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Parent and toddler group/ playgroup	Sources of information				Total	Unweighted base
		Other professional	Leaflets, flyers through the door	Other	No obtained information or none of these		
Family type							
Couple	0	0	0	1	71	100	4,123
Lone parent	0	0	0	1	72	100	1,753
Family unit work status							
Lone parent: 16+ hours	0		0	1	76	100	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	0	0	0	1	67	100	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0		1	72	100	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	0		0	1	70	100	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0			1	74	100	296
Age of youngest child							
0-4 years	0	0	0	1	52	100	2,640
5-10 years				0	77	100	1,615
11-15 years	0	0	0	0	93	100	1,227
16-18 years					97	100	394
Number of dependent children							
1	0	0	0	1	70	100	2,610
2	0	0	0	0	72	100	2,268
3	0			0	76	100	759
4 or more	0				75	100	239

Continued

Table 16.11 Continued

	Parent and toddler group/playgroup	Sources of information				Total	Unweighted base
		Other professional	Leaflets, flyers through the door	Other	No obtained information or none of these		
Housing tenure							
Own outright/with a mortgage	0	0	0	1	100	3,691	
Social tenant	0	0	0	1	100	1,366	
Private tenant	0	0	0	1	100	650	
Other, including shared ownership				0	100	167	
Family disability status							
No adult or child has a disability	0	0	0	0	100	3,317	
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability				1	100	744	
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	0	0	0	1	100	1,168	
At least one adult and one child have disability	0	0	0	1	100	644	
All	0	0	0	1	100	5,873	

Base: All families.

Note: Row per cent, multiple responses are allowed so totals may sum to more than 100.

Appendix A

Weighting the FACS analysis

A.1 Introduction

The following grossing weights are supplied with the Wave 10 data:

- kgrossw** Grossing weight to survey numbers. Sums to sample numbers (5,879 families with dependent children), i.e. $\text{MEAN}(\text{kgrossw})=1$.
- kgrossp** Grossing weight to population numbers. Sums to administrative numbers (around 7,283,080 families with dependent children). $\text{SUM}(\text{kgrossp})= 7,283,080$.

A.2 Grossing up

Grossing-up means calculating weighting factors that, when applied to the data, give estimates for the survey that match the population's known profile on a range of different characteristics. Some (rather technical) descriptions of the approach may be found in Deville and Särndal (1992) and Vanderhoeft (2002).

A.3 Grossing up at Wave 10

The Wave 5 report (Willitts et al, 2005) detailed important changes made to the calculation of grossing weights at that wave compared to the weighting regime of Wave 4. The weighting regime of Wave 10 followed the same procedures agreed at Wave 5.

For Wave 10, a procedure was used that matched the sample to five separate population distributions, whilst ensuring that the weights were not too widely spread, and not too distant from the basic cross-sectional weight.

The population distributions or 'control totals' used to generate the grossing weight 'jgrossp' were:³⁶

1. Age distribution of Child Benefit recipients.
2. Number of dependent children.
3. Government Office Region.
4. Number/proportion of tax credit recipients.
5. Proportion of lone parents.

A.4 The control totals for the Wave 10 grossing regime

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) (published from a five per cent CB sample in August 2007)³⁷ provided the control totals for the first three variables (age of recipient; number of dependent children; and region), whilst the estimated proportion of lone parents remained at 25 per cent. The control total [4], relating to the tax credits were also supplied by HMRC. The proportions, derived from the totals provided by HMRC, were as follows:

³⁶ Note that jgrossw is simply a scaled version of jgrossp (i.e. the sum of jgrossw equals the number of families with dependent children in the Wave 10 dataset).

³⁷ The 2008 figures were not available, so calibration totals were calculated based on the 2007 population.

Table A.1 Proportions derived from the totals provided by HMRC

Characteristic	Grossing weights Wave 8 (%)	Grossing weights Wave 9 (%)
Age of recipient (years)		
16-24	6.1	6.0
25-29	10.1	10.1
30-34	16.7	15.8
35-39	23.7	22.9
40-44	23.0	22.9
45-49	13.5	14.5
50+	6.8	7.8
Number of dependent children		
1	45.7	45.5
2	38.5	38.5
3	11.9	12.0
4+	3.9	4.1
Lone parent	25.0	25.0
Region of respondent		
North East	4.9	4.9
North West and Merseyside	11.9	11.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	8.6	8.5
East Midlands	7.8	7.7
West Midlands	9.4	9.4
East of England	9.7	9.7
London	11.9	11.8
South East	14.1	14.1
South West	8.4	8.4
Wales	5.0	5.1
Scotland	8.3	8.5
Total	7,050,060	7,283,080

Note: The proportion of lone parents is based on research by John Haskey (2002).

A.5 Control totals for Tax Credit recipients

The weighting regime of Wave 10 continued to use the number/proportion of New Tax Credit recipients as a control total or 'benchmark' factor. The grossing factors, *jgrossw* and *jgrossp*, use the four control totals set out earlier plus a three-fold split on tax credits. The control totals for this three-way split were provided by HMRC and are as follows. Note that 'other families' is calculated as the difference between the sum of the first two rows subtracted from the total number of families on Child Benefit, the latter figure also supplied HMRC:

Table A.2 Control totals for jgrossp

Category	Estimated percentage (NTC admin figures August 2008)
Families claiming WTC and CTC	23.4
Families claiming CTC only	50.8
Other families	25.9
Total	

A.6 Important edit to the data

Note that in deriving the corresponding variables using the FACS Wave 10 dataset, those families who were identified as claiming WTC only were edited to the claiming WTC and CTC group. It was felt that these families were responding in error.

Table A.3 compares the distributions of the sample to that of the population on these five dimensions.

Table A.3 Effects of cross-sectional and grossing weights 2008

	<i>Column percentages</i>			
Characteristic	Unweighted figures	Basic cross-section weights (jXSW)	Grossing weights (jGROSSP)	Population data
Age of recipient (years)				
16-24	7.3	6.8	6.0	6.0
25-29	12.6	11.2	10.1	10.1
30-34	17.2	16.4	15.8	15.8
35-39	21.7	20.9	22.9	22.9
40-44	21.3	21.8	22.9	22.9
45-49	13.8	15.2	14.5	14.5
50+	6.0	7.7	7.8	7.8
Number of dependent children				
1	44.4	46.8	45.5	45.5
2	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5
3	12.9	11.2	12.0	12.0
4+	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.1
Lone parent	29.8	25.6	25.0	45.5
				Continued

Table A.3 Continued

<i>Column percentages</i>				
Characteristic	Unweighted figures	Basic cross-section weights (iXSW)	Grossing weights (iGROSSP)	Population data
Region of respondent				
North East	6.3	5.4	4.9	4.9
North West and Merseyside	10.6	11.5	11.9	11.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.5
East Midlands	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.7
West Midlands	10.1	9.4	9.4	9.4
South West	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.4
Eastern	7.9	9.3	9.7	9.7
London	8.8	11.1	11.8	11.8
South East	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.1
Wales	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.1
Scotland	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.5
Three fold split on New Tax Credits				
CTCs only	46.8	48.2	50.8	50.8
WTC & CTC	22.7	21.4	23.4	23.4
Other families	30.5	30.3	23.9	23.9
Total	5,800	7,283,080	5,800	7,283,080

A.7 Comparing the grossing weights for Waves 9 and 10

This final section compares the grossing weights supplied with the Waves 9 and 10 datasets.

Table A.4 provides a number of descriptive statistics for igrossw and jgrossw: including the weighted distribution of family unit working status (iwork1 and jwork1). Figure A.1 shows the distribution of the weights using histograms. Both the table and histograms reveal that the Wave 10 weights are not much more variable than the Wave 9 weights.

Table A.4 Descriptive statistics for igrossw and jgrossw

	Number of families	Range	Minimum and maximum	5th and 95th percentiles	Coefficient of variation (standard deviation/mean) * 100	Variance inflation factor ¹	Family unit work status (weighted) ²
Grossing weight scaled to survey numbers at Wave 9 (igrossw)	5,800	7.00	0.08-7.18	0.46-1.96	50.5%	1.255	1. (13.6%) 2. (11.4%) 3. (42.0%) 4. (28.2%) 5. (4.7%)
Grossing weight scaled to survey numbers at Wave 10 (jgrossw)	5,879	5.60	0.12-5.62	0.40-1.95	52.1%	1.271	1. (13.7%) 2. (11.3%) 3. (42.2%) 4. (28.3%) 5. (4.5%)

¹ A formula that gives an approximate measure of the increase in the variance of sample means purely as a result of weighting is:

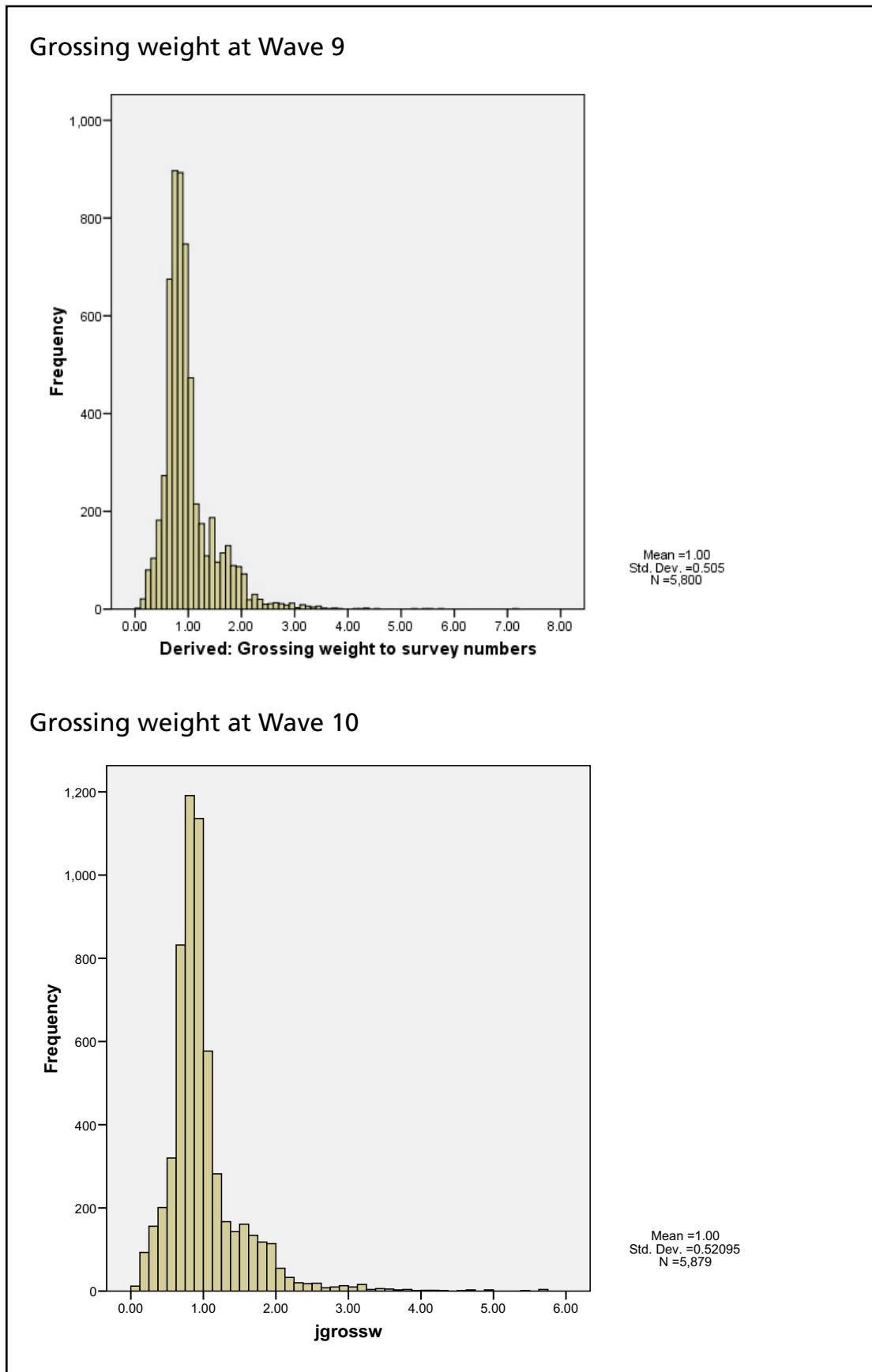
$$I = \frac{n \sum w_i^2}{(\sum w_i)^2}$$

This can be termed the 'variance inflation factor'. The more varied the weights then the larger the variance inflation factor.

² Family unit working status is defined as follows:

1. Lone parent: working 16+ hours.
2. Lone parent: not working or working 1-15 hours.
3. Couple: both working 16+ hours.
4. Couple: one working 16+ hours.
5. Couple: both not working or working 1-15 hours.

Figure A.1 Histogram of the weights



Appendix B

Standard error analysis

One of the effects of using a complex design is that standard errors for survey estimates are generally higher than the standard errors that would be derived from a simple random sample of the same size. The ratio of the standard error of the complex sample to that of a simple random sample of the same size is known as the design factor. Put another way, the design factor (or 'deft') is the factor by which the standard error of an estimate from a simple random sample has to be multiplied to give the true standard error of the complex design.

The true standard errors and design factors for Wave 10 have been calculated using a Taylor Series expansion method (implemented by the survey commands in STATA). In this appendix the true standard errors and design factor values (which are themselves subject to random sampling error) are documented for selected survey estimates presented in the topic reports.

The tables below present the true standard errors and design factors for a selection of tables in the report.

Table B.1 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for family type, by family characteristics

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	54.9	1.46	52.0	57.8	1.12	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	45.1	1.46	42.2	48.0	1.12	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Couple: one 16+ hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0	0	0	0	0	
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	36.1	1.46	33.2	39.0	1.17	657
5-10 years	28.3	1.33	25.7	31.0	1.14	530
11-15 years	24.7	1.16	22.4	27.0	1.03	437
16-18 years	10.9	1.23	8.4	13.3	1.52	129
Number of dependent children						
1	58.2	1.46	55.3	61.1	1.13	983
2	28.3	1.15	26.0	30.6	0.98	529
3	9.8	0.82	8.2	11.4	1.06	175
4 or more	3.7	0.50	2.7	4.7	1.02	66
Gender of mother figure						
Male	4.0	0.52	3.0	5.0	1.02	65
Female	96.0	0.52	95.0	97.0	1.02	1,688
Age group of mother						
Under 25 years	13.6	1.00	11.6	15.6	1.12	256
25-29 years	11.7	0.80	10.2	13.3	0.95	257
30-34 years	12.2	0.67	10.9	13.5	0.79	243
35-39 years	20.3	1.18	17.9	22.6	1.12	339
40-44 years	19.7	1.13	17.5	21.9	1.09	321
45 years and over	22.5	1.44	19.7	25.4	1.32	337
Ethnic group of mother						
White	89.5	1.60	86.3	92.6	1.99	1,599
Black	5.1	1.13	2.9	7.4	1.95	74
Asian	1.8	0.44	0.9	2.6	1.26	28
Other	3.6	0.72	2.2	5.0	1.47	51

Continued

Table B.1 Continued

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	33.9	1.74	30.5	37.3	1.41	534
Social tenant	43.0	2.02	39.0	47.0	1.56	819
Private tenant	18.5	1.11	16.3	20.7	1.09	320
Other, including shared ownership	4.6	0.50	3.6	5.6	0.92	80
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	47.5	1.42	44.7	50.3	1.09	879
Second quintile	34.4	1.20	32.0	36.7	0.97	579
Third quintile	11.0	0.89	9.2	12.8	1.09	169
Fourth quintile	3.6	0.55	2.5	4.6	1.13	62
Highest income quintile	1.1	0.26	0.6	1.6	0.97	22
Self-employed	2.5	0.39	1.7	3.2	0.97	42
Government office region						
North East	6.6	2.41	1.8	11.4	3.72	147
North West	10.3	2.23	5.9	14.7	2.81	170
Yorkshire and Humber	9.5	2.38	4.8	14.2	3.11	185
East Midlands	8.1	2.27	3.6	12.6	3.18	143
West Midlands	9.7	2.51	4.8	14.7	3.24	174
South West	6.3	1.87	2.6	10.0	2.95	122
Eastern	9.0	2.66	3.7	14.2	3.56	128
London	13.0	2.81	7.5	18.6	3.20	167
South East	11.8	2.36	7.1	16.4	2.81	198
Wales	6.4	2.20	2.1	10.7	3.44	135
Scotland	9.3	2.40	4.6	14.1	3.17	184
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	60.2	1.22	57.8	62.6	0.95	1,040
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	13.6	0.82	12.0	15.2	0.92	252
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	16.4	0.91	14.6	18.2	0.94	277
At least one adult and one child have disability	9.9	0.74	8.4	11.3	0.95	182
All	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00	1,753

Base: All lone parent families.

Table B.2 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for mother's self-reported health status, by family characteristics

	% in good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	74.1	0.83	72.5	75.8	1.26	4,055
Lone parent	60.6	1.23	58.2	63.1	0.96	1,753
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	66.7	1.53	63.7	69.7	0.92	880
Lone parent: 1-15 hours	52.4	7.24	38.1	66.8	1.14	77
Lone parent: not working	53.4	1.95	49.5	57.2	0.96	796
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner 16+ hours	79.4	0.99	77.4	81.3	1.22	2,262
Couple: mother 16+ hours, partner not working	76.9	4.08	68.8	85.0	1.13	134
Couple: mother 1-15 hours, partner 16+ hours	72.6	2.83	67.0	78.2	1.38	421
Couple: mother not working, partner 16+ hours	68.3	1.67	65.0	71.6	1.13	936
Couple: mother and partner not working	45.5	3.23	39.1	51.9	0.92	232
Couple: other	61.1	7.04	47.2	75.0	1.25	70
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	75.8	1.05	73.7	77.8	1.23	2,594
5-10 years	70.5	1.27	68.0	73.1	1.08	1,601
11-15 years	64.7	1.49	61.8	67.7	1.10	1,223
16-18 years	61.4	2.85	55.7	67.0	1.35	390
Age group of mother						
Under 25 years	68.5	2.45	63.7	73.3	0.98	429
25-29 years	74.8	1.64	71.6	78.1	0.91	735
30-34 years	75.6	1.49	72.6	78.5	1.05	997
35-39 years	74.1	1.57	71.0	77.2	1.30	1,260
40-44 years	69.3	1.51	66.3	72.2	1.19	1,241
45 years and over	64.0	1.75	60.6	67.5	1.31	1,146
Ethnic group of mother						
White	71.2	0.75	69.7	72.7	1.20	5,323
Black	63.5	4.59	54.5	72.6	1.05	116
Asian	63.0	3.54	56.0	70.0	1.16	206
Other	71.8	4.19	63.5	80.1	1.23	158

Continued

Table B.2 Continued

	% in good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	60.4	1.70	57.0	63.7	1.09	1,166
Second quintile	62.6	1.57	59.5	65.7	1.02	1,069
Third quintile	67.0	1.89	63.3	70.7	1.26	933
Fourth quintile	76.2	1.51	73.2	79.2	1.12	876
Highest income quintile	79.0	1.84	75.3	82.6	1.42	950
Self-employed	80.3	1.62	77.1	83.5	1.19	814
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	75.3	0.90	73.5	77.0	1.30	3,650
Social tenant	57.5	1.51	54.5	60.5	1.03	1,350
Private tenant	64.7	1.97	60.8	68.6	0.99	642
Other, including shared ownership	74.9	3.57	67.8	82.0	1.05	164
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	82.8	0.83	81.1	84.4	1.29	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	79.2	1.55	76.1	82.2	0.99	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	46.4	1.64	43.1	49.6	1.12	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	39.4	2.31	34.9	44.0	1.15	637
All	70.7	0.74	69.3	72.2	1.24	5,808

Base: All families.

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

Table B.3 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for highest academic qualification in family, by family characteristics

	% no academic qualifications	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	5.2	0.49	4.3	6.2	1.44	4,055
Lone parent	23.5	1.30	20.9	26.1	1.18	1,753
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	16.9	1.58	13.7	20.0	1.20	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	31.6	1.89	27.9	35.4	1.05	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	3.1	0.44	2.2	3.9	1.27	2,262
Couple: one 16+ hours	5.4	0.73	4.0	6.9	1.30	1,514
Couple: both 0-15 hours	25.4	3.09	19.3	31.5	1.12	279
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	7.6	0.65	6.3	8.9	1.24	2,594
5-10 years	9.5	0.87	7.8	11.2	1.16	1,601
11-15 years	12.3	1.11	10.1	14.5	1.19	1,223
16-18 years	15.9	2.32	11.3	20.5	1.47	390
Ethnic group of mother						
White	9.2	0.62	7.9	10.4	1.57	5,323
Black	21.3	4.32	12.8	29.8	1.17	116
Asian	15.3	2.14	11.1	19.5	0.94	206
Other	14.9	3.16	8.6	21.1	1.17	158

Continued

Table B.3 Continued

	% no academic qualifications	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	13.3	3.06	7.3	19.4	1.52	371
North West	8.3	1.53	5.3	11.3	1.45	613
Yorkshire and Humber	9.6	1.87	5.9	13.3	1.41	557
East Midlands	12.1	2.33	7.5	16.7	1.51	465
West Midlands	9.7	2.11	5.5	13.9	1.67	585
South West	7.9	1.28	5.3	10.4	1.05	529
Eastern	7.3	1.20	4.9	9.6	1.11	462
London	14.4	3.06	8.3	20.4	2.28	508
South East	6.2	1.05	4.1	8.3	1.25	812
Wales	14.3	3.27	7.8	20.8	1.60	356
Scotland	10.6	2.00	6.6	14.5	1.45	550
Housing tenure						
Own outright/ with a mortgage	4.5	0.44	3.6	5.4	1.33	3,650
Social tenant	26.3	1.51	23.3	29.3	1.15	1,350
Private tenant	13.6	1.41	10.8	16.4	0.99	642
Other, including shared ownership	11.3	2.72	5.9	16.6	1.10	164
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	8.6	0.73	7.1	10.0	1.52	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	9.3	1.33	6.7	12.0	1.19	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	11.8	1.15	9.6	14.1	1.21	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	13.9	1.58	10.7	17.0	1.11	637
All	9.8	0.66	8.6	11.1	1.68	5,805

Base All families.

Table B.4 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for family unit work status in family, by family characteristics

	% lone parent working 16+ hours	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	0	0	0	0	0	4,055
Lone parent	54.9	1.46	52.0	57.8	1.12	1,753
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	8.3	0.61	7.1	9.6	1.11	2,594
5-10 years	14.8	0.99	12.8	16.7	1.08	1,601
11-15 years	20.3	1.17	18.0	22.6	1.03	1,223
16-18 years	22.5	2.50	17.6	27.5	1.38	390
Number of dependent children						
1	19.4	0.86	17.7	21.1	1.12	2,579
2	9.8	0.58	8.6	10.9	0.93	2,248
3	9.3	1.20	6.9	11.6	1.09	749
4 or more	4.1	1.36	1.4	6.8	1.04	232
Ethnic group of mother						
White	14.0	0.52	13.0	15.0	1.09	5,323
Black	33.6	5.17	23.4	43.8	1.21	116
Asian	3.1	1.01	1.1	5.1	0.93	206
Other	12.9	2.92	7.2	18.7	1.15	158
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	24.5	1.66	21.2	27.8	1.21	1,166
Second quintile	35.5	1.59	32.3	38.6	1.05	1,069
Third quintile	11.8	1.11	9.6	14.0	1.09	933
Fourth quintile	4.7	0.79	3.1	6.2	1.18	876
Highest income quintile	1.5	0.35	0.8	2.2	0.90	950
Self-employed	4.2	0.70	2.8	5.6	1.02	814

Continued

Table B.4 Continued

	% lone parent working 16+ hours	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	19.0	1.75	15.6	22.5	0.75	371
North West	12.0	1.20	9.6	14.4	0.97	613
Yorkshire and Humber	16.1	1.78	12.6	19.6	1.08	557
East Midlands	16.6	1.76	13.1	20.0	1.00	465
West Midlands	16.4	1.63	13.2	19.6	1.03	585
South West	10.6	1.76	7.1	14.1	1.26	529
Eastern	12.9	1.79	9.4	16.5	1.28	462
London	11.9	1.48	8.9	14.8	1.20	508
South East	12.6	1.10	10.4	14.8	0.95	812
Wales	16.5	2.12	12.3	20.7	0.97	356
Scotland	13.9	1.67	10.6	17.2	1.08	550
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	10.7	0.54	9.7	11.8	1.10	3,650
Social tenant	19.2	1.14	16.9	21.4	0.97	1,350
Private tenant	22.0	1.80	18.4	25.5	1.05	642
Other, including shared ownership	24.5	3.65	17.3	31.7	1.08	164
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	15.8	0.71	14.4	17.2	1.14	3,279
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	15.1	1.25	12.6	17.5	0.91	737
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	10.0	0.93	8.2	11.8	1.05	1,152
At least one adult and one child have disability	9.2	1.13	6.9	11.4	0.95	637
All	13.9	0.51	12.9	14.9	1.12	5,805

Base: All families.

Table B.5 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for total weekly family income, by family characteristics

	Mean income of family unit (weekly)	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	663.4	11.00	641.7	685.2	1.77	4,123
Lone parent	320.5	4.86	310.8	330.1	1.31	1,753
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	369.0	6.56	356.0	381.9	1.28	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	261.5	5.29	251.0	271.9	1.20	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	760.1	12.13	736.1	784.0	1.56	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	575.2	13.80	547.9	602.5	1.33	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	310.4	10.19	290.2	330.5	1.11	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	575.9	12.43	551.4	600.5	1.58	2,640
5-10 years	583.6	14.85	554.3	613.0	1.46	1,615
11-15 years	582.8	13.41	556.3	609.3	1.23	1,227
16-18 years	558.0	20.11	518.3	597.8	1.27	394
Number of dependent children						
1	538.3	10.41	517.7	558.9	1.52	2,610
2	613.6	12.91	588.1	639.1	1.49	2,268
3	614.7	21.02	573.2	656.2	1.24	759
4 or more	569.1	26.78	516.2	622.0	1.03	239

Continued

Table B.5 Continued

	Mean income of family unit (weekly)	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Ethnic group of mother						
White	585.8	10.48	565.1	606.5	1.93	5,367
Black	385.6	23.98	338.2	433.0	1.11	119
Asian	536.7	31.96	473.5	599.8	1.47	223
Other	547.4	34.99	478.3	616.5	1.06	162
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	673.2	11.08	651.3	695.1	1.65	3,691
Social tenant	347.1	6.44	334.3	359.8	1.23	1,366
Private tenant	424.5	12.40	400.0	449.0	1.18	650
Other, including shared ownership	433.5	21.72	390.6	476.4	1.15	167
Government Office Region						
North East	503.7	34.30	435.9	571.5	2.00	372
North West	567.8	19.18	529.9	605.7	1.39	625
Yorkshire and Humber	503.3	19.14	465.5	541.1	1.64	564
East Midlands	538.2	29.60	479.7	596.7	2.14	470
West Midlands	554.1	34.53	485.9	622.4	2.61	592
East of England	608.7	27.20	554.9	662.4	1.58	464
London	610.9	29.06	553.5	668.4	1.57	520
South East	659.4	26.39	607.2	711.5	1.62	817
South West	601.8	35.77	531.1	672.5	2.08	534
Wales	533.9	56.71	421.9	646.0	1.99	364
Scotland	556.0	27.81	501.0	610.9	1.79	554
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	593.8	11.88	570.4	617.3	1.66	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	594.0	18.35	557.7	6,30.3	1.21	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	556.0	14.88	526.6	585.4	1.42	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	510.1	10.64	489.0	531.1	0.96	644
All	577.8	10.12	557.8	597.8	1.97	5,873

Base: All families.

Table B.6 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for benefit receipt (tax credits), by family characteristics

	% receiving CTC or WTC	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	69.7	1.35	67.0	72.4	1.95	4,123
Lone parent	87.5	0.88	85.7	89.2	1.02	1,753
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	92.8	1.07	90.7	94.9	1.18	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	81.0	1.47	78.0	83.9	0.96	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	65.5	1.58	62.4	68.6	1.65	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	73.9	1.78	70.4	77.5	1.65	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	82.5	2.34	77.9	87.1	1.00	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	77.5	1.42	74.7	80.3	1.72	2,640
5-10 years	73.9	1.40	71.1	76.7	1.25	1,615
11-15 years	72.7	1.67	69.4	76.0	1.32	1,227
16-18 years	62.1	3.31	55.6	68.7	1.59	394
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	68.0	1.40	65.2	70.7	1.89	3,691
Social tenant	85.9	0.95	84.0	87.8	0.92	1,366
Private tenant	87.7	1.29	85.1	90.2	0.95	650
Other, including shared ownership	92.7	1.95	88.9	96.6	0.97	167
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	71.9	1.36	69.2	74.6	1.77	3,317
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	76.2	2.03	72.2	80.2	1.24	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	77.6	1.60	74.4	80.8	1.31	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	77.9	1.62	74.7	81.1	0.95	644
All	74.1	1.13	71.9	76.4	1.98	5,873

Base: All families.

Table B.7 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for holding a current or savings account, by family characteristics

	% holding current or savings account	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	95.7	0.46	94.8	96.6	1.50	4,123
Lone parent	89.6	0.93	87.8	91.4	1.16	1,752
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	95.4	0.84	93.8	97.1	1.13	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	82.5	1.41	79.7	85.3	0.96	872
Couple: both 16+ hours	97.8	0.40	97.0	98.6	1.35	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	95.0	0.68	93.7	96.3	1.27	1,546
Couple: both 0-15 hours	80.7	2.62	75.6	85.9	1.08	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	93.1	0.70	91.7	94.5	1.40	2,639
5-10 years	94.9	0.68	93.5	96.2	1.20	1,615
11-15 years	94.6	0.72	93.2	96.0	1.13	1,227
16-18 years	96.8	0.91	95.0	98.6	1.19	394
Number of dependent children						
1	94.2	0.60	93.0	95.3	1.31	2,610
2	95.3	0.53	94.3	96.4	1.20	2,267
3	93.0	1.15	90.7	95.3	1.19	759
4 or more	87.7	2.57	82.6	92.7	1.21	239
Ethnic group of mother						
White	94.4	0.50	93.4	95.4	1.59	5,367
Black	90.6	2.99	84.7	96.6	1.15	118
Asian	92.1	2.40	87.3	96.8	1.45	223
Other	92.7	1.83	89.1	96.3	0.94	162
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	97.0	0.38	96.3	97.8	1.42	3,691
Social tenant	85.1	1.33	82.4	87.7	1.27	1,365
Private tenant	92.4	1.18	90.1	94.8	1.08	650
Other, including shared ownership	95.4	1.84	91.8	99.0	1.13	167

Continued

Table B.7 Continued

	% holding current or savings account	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	86.4	1.24	83.9	88.8	1.15	1,180
Second quintile	91.8	0.95	90.0	93.7	1.10	1,083
Third quintile	93.8	1.02	91.8	95.9	1.34	945
Fourth quintile	98.6	0.38	97.9	99.4	1.04	885
Highest income quintile	98.3	0.45	97.4	99.2	1.10	956
Self-employed	96.6	0.72	95.2	98.0	1.17	826
Government office region						
North East	95.4	1.09	93.3	97.6	0.88	372
North West	94.5	1.37	91.8	97.2	1.59	625
Yorkshire and Humber	92.2	1.89	88.5	95.9	1.57	564
East Midlands	94.3	1.68	91.0	97.6	1.55	470
West Midlands	94.8	1.22	92.4	97.2	1.29	592
South West	95.9	1.01	93.9	97.9	1.13	534
Eastern	94.2	1.79	90.6	97.7	1.83	464
London	94.0	1.34	91.4	96.7	1.49	519
South East	93.9	1.57	90.8	97.0	1.89	817
Wales	90.4	3.59	83.2	97.5	2.11	364
Scotland	95.7	0.89	94.0	97.5	0.99	554
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	94.9	0.52	93.8	95.9	1.39	3,316
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	94.9	0.95	93.0	96.8	1.13	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	92.9	0.82	91.3	94.5	1.09	1,168
At least one adult and one child have disability	92.1	1.33	89.5	94.7	1.20	644
All	94.2	0.49	93.2	95.2	1.61	5,875

Base: All families.

Table B.8 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for housing tenure, by family characteristics

	% own outright/ with a mortgage	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	78.8	1.06	76.7	80.9	1.73	4,121
Lone parent	33.9	1.74	30.5	37.3	1.41	1,753
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	52.3	2.14	48.1	56.5	1.21	880
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	11.6	1.23	9.1	14.0	0.99	873
Couple: both 16+ hours	87.1	0.86	85.4	88.8	1.28	2,281
Couple: one 16+ hours	75.7	1.44	72.9	78.6	1.36	1,544
Couple: both 0-15 hours	20.8	2.84	15.2	26.4	1.14	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	62.9	1.59	59.7	66.0	1.67	2,640
5-10 years	69.4	1.75	66.0	72.9	1.48	1,613
11-15 years	70.2	1.77	66.7	73.6	1.36	1,227
16-18 years	79.1	2.61	74.0	84.3	1.49	394
Number of dependent children						
1	66.3	1.44	63.4	69.1	1.58	2,610
2	72.0	1.35	69.3	74.7	1.43	2,268
3	63.4	2.61	58.2	68.6	1.44	758
4 or more	53.1	3.26	46.7	59.5	1.01	238
Ethnic group of mother						
White	68.4	1.28	65.8	70.9	2.01	5,366
Black	38.6	6.16	26.5	50.8	1.42	119
Asian	72.8	3.54	65.8	79.8	1.30	222
Other	58.2	4.94	48.5	68.0	1.34	162
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	30.3	1.90	26.5	34.0	1.31	1,180
Second quintile	43.2	2.08	39.1	47.3	1.33	1,084
Third quintile	70.0	1.86	66.3	73.7	1.28	943
Fourth quintile	85.9	1.32	83.2	88.5	1.20	885
Highest income quintile	94.3	0.86	92.6	95.9	1.16	956
Self-employed	84.3	1.57	81.2	87.4	1.28	826

Continued

Table B.8 Continued

	% own outright/ with a mortgage	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	60.3	6.16	48.2	72.5	2.13	372
North West	74.0	2.84	68.4	79.6	1.71	624
Yorkshire and Humber	69.1	2.64	63.9	74.4	1.28	564
East Midlands	66.6	5.07	56.6	76.6	2.29	470
West Midlands	69.6	4.08	61.5	77.6	2.08	592
South West	68.6	4.15	60.4	76.8	1.98	534
Eastern	69.5	3.61	62.4	76.7	1.88	464
London	62.4	4.13	54.2	70.5	2.25	520
South East	70.2	2.90	64.4	75.9	1.82	816
Wales	59.8	4.89	50.1	69.4	1.73	364
Scotland	64.6	4.71	55.3	73.9	2.20	554
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	70.2	1.36	67.6	72.9	1.74	3,316
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	66.8	2.10	62.7	71.0	1.16	744
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	65.4	1.84	61.8	69.1	1.33	1,167
At least one adult and one child have disability	57.7	2.66	52.4	62.9	1.31	644
All	67.6	1.28	65.1	70.1	2.09	5,874

Base: All families.

Table B.9 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for number of leisure activities a family is unable to afford, by family characteristics

	% unable to afford 2 or more items	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	13.4	0.76	11.9	14.9	1.49	4,120
Lone parent	32.9	1.37	30.2	35.6	1.12	1,749
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	21.2	1.58	18.0	24.3	1.10	879
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	47.3	2.11	43.1	51.4	1.09	870
Couple: both 16+ hours	9.1	0.75	7.6	10.5	1.29	2,279
Couple: one 16+ hours	15.6	1.07	13.5	17.7	1.20	1,545
Couple: both 0-15 hours	40.0	2.75	34.6	45.5	0.91	296
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	20.7	0.99	18.8	22.7	1.24	2,637
5-10 years	17.4	1.29	14.8	19.9	1.32	1,613
11-15 years	16.2	1.24	13.8	18.7	1.19	1,225
16-18 years	13.7	2.15	9.5	18.0	1.46	394
Number of dependent children						
1	18.6	0.98	16.7	20.5	1.30	2,606
2	15.7	0.97	13.8	17.6	1.27	2,266
3	21.7	1.88	18.0	25.4	1.21	759
4 or more	28.4	2.84	22.8	34.0	0.97	238
Ethnic group of mother						
White	17.5	0.78	16.0	19.1	1.49	5,361
Black	37.4	4.14	29.2	45.6	0.96	118
Asian	22.3	2.73	16.9	27.7	1.07	223
Other	21.0	3.37	14.3	27.7	1.10	162
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	37.0	1.68	33.7	40.3	1.10	1,176
Second quintile	28.7	1.48	25.8	31.7	1.03	1,083
Third quintile	18.8	1.50	15.8	21.8	1.21	945
Fourth quintile	10.3	1.21	7.9	12.7	1.26	884
Highest income quintile	4.2	0.87	2.4	5.9	1.38	956
Self-employed	9.4	1.20	7.1	11.8	1.21	825

Continued

Table B.9 Continued

	% unable to afford 2 or more items	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Government office region						
North East	18.3	3.14	12.1	24.5	1.37	372
North West	17.4	2.08	13.3	21.5	1.45	625
Yorkshire and Humber	14.7	1.49	11.8	17.6	0.94	564
East Midlands	16.1	2.33	11.4	20.7	1.35	468
West Midlands	17.5	2.33	12.9	22.1	1.44	592
South West	17.3	2.46	12.4	22.2	1.44	534
Eastern	21.3	2.83	15.7	26.9	1.65	464
London	21.1	2.87	15.4	26.8	1.85	517
South East	17.4	1.68	14.1	20.7	1.28	816
Wales	21.0	1.76	17.6	24.5	0.75	364
Scotland	19.1	2.50	14.1	24.0	1.42	553
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	10.1	0.60	8.9	11.3	1.27	3,688
Social tenant	38.8	1.69	35.5	42.2	1.18	1,364
Private tenant	33.3	2.00	29.4	37.3	1.03	648
Other, including shared ownership	18.9	3.20	12.6	25.2	1.05	167
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	15.4	0.87	13.7	17.1	1.41	3,314
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	17.0	1.42	14.2	19.9	0.98	741
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	23.0	1.61	19.8	26.1	1.31	1,167
At least one adult and one child have disability	26.7	1.99	22.8	30.7	1.09	644
All	18.2	0.77	16.7	19.8	1.52	5,866

Base: All families.

Table B.10 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for child's family type, by family characteristics

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: 16+ hours	50.2	1.60	47.1	53.4	1.59	1,357
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	49.8	1.60	46.6	52.9	1.59	1,598
Couple: both 16+ hours	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	
Couple: one 16+ hours	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	
Couple: both 0-15 hours	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	
Age of child: 0-18 years						
0-4 years	26.2	1.13	24.0	28.5	1.28	797
5-10 years	29.2	1.03	27.2	31.3	1.13	925
11-15 years	29.0	1.06	26.9	31.1	1.16	850
16-18 years	15.5	0.91	13.7	17.3	1.25	383
Sex of child						
Male	51.2	1.04	49.2	53.3	1.02	1,508
Female	48.8	1.04	46.7	50.8	1.02	1,429
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	38.1	1.49	35.2	41.1	1.52	1,184
5-10 years	31.8	1.58	28.7	34.9	1.68	954
11-15 years	22.9	1.18	20.6	25.3	1.39	670
16-18 years	7.1	0.84	5.4	8.8	1.63	147
Number of dependent children						
1	37.5	1.52	34.5	40.5	1.56	1,058
2	34.8	1.37	32.1	37.5	1.42	1,078
3	17.8	1.30	15.2	20.4	1.69	529
4 or more	9.8	1.23	7.4	12.3	2.06	290
Gender of mother						
Male	3.6	0.51	2.6	4.6	1.35	99
Female	96.4	0.51	95.4	97.4	1.35	2,856
Age group of mother						
Under 25 years	10.4	0.82	8.7	12.0	1.34	326
25-29 years	11.9	0.81	10.3	13.5	1.24	449
30-34 years	13.4	0.87	11.7	15.2	1.27	448
35-39 years	24.2	1.49	21.2	27.1	1.73	673
40-44 years	20.9	1.35	18.3	23.6	1.64	562
45 years and over	19.2	1.26	16.7	21.7	1.59	497

Continued

Table B.10 Continued

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Ethnic group of mother						
White	88.8	1.85	85.2	92.5	2.91	2,689
Black	5.4	1.33	2.8	8.0	2.92	129
Asian	2.3	0.63	1.1	3.6	2.08	59
Other	3.4	0.77	1.9	5.0	2.10	77
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	31.4	1.81	27.9	35.0	1.93	840
Social tenant	47.7	2.13	43.5	52.0	2.12	1,503
Private tenant	16.8	1.04	14.7	18.8	1.38	498
Other, including shared ownership	4.0	0.48	3.1	5.0	1.22	114
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	42.2	1.48	39.3	45.1	1.49	1,322
Second quintile	37.5	1.32	34.9	40.1	1.36	1,080
Third quintile	12.7	1.07	10.6	14.8	1.60	331
Fourth quintile	3.4	0.48	2.5	4.4	1.32	100
Highest income quintile	1.5	0.39	0.7	2.3	1.62	47
Self-employed	2.7	0.50	1.7	3.7	1.52	75
Government office region						
North East	6.8	2.60	1.6	11.9	5.15	262
North West	9.5	2.09	5.3	13.6	3.55	268
Yorkshire and Humber	8.8	2.18	4.5	13.1	3.82	295
East Midlands	7.9	2.22	3.6	12.3	4.07	237
West Midlands	9.6	2.47	4.8	14.5	4.15	294
South West	6.4	1.89	2.6	10.1	3.84	206
Eastern	8.9	2.70	3.5	14.2	4.72	216
London	13.7	3.01	7.7	19.6	4.34	286
South East	12.8	2.57	7.7	17.9	3.82	355
Wales	6.4	2.28	1.9	10.9	4.61	227
Scotland	9.3	2.52	4.3	14.3	4.32	309

Continued

Table B.10 Continued

	% lone parent	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	57.7	1.42	54.9	60.5	1.42	1,681
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	16.4	1.03	14.4	18.5	1.37	503
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	14.8	1.04	12.8	16.9	1.45	427
At least one adult and one child have disability	11.0	0.88	9.3	12.7	1.40	339
All	100.0	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00	2,955

Base: All children.

Table B.11 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for child's health status, by family characteristics

	% good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	87.5	0.53	86.5	88.6	1.45	7,628
Lone parent	83.0	0.85	81.3	84.7	1.12	2,948
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: working						
16+ hours	85.7	1.14	83.5	88.0	1.15	1,356
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	80.3	1.20	77.9	82.7	1.06	1,592
Couple: both 16+ hours	89.8	0.66	88.5	91.1	1.42	3,910
Couple: one 16+ hours	86.4	0.83	84.8	88.0	1.40	3,117
Couple: both 0-15 hours	76.6	2.53	71.6	81.6	1.39	601
Sex of child						
Male	86.0	0.64	84.8	87.3	1.37	5,532
Female	87.0	0.57	85.9	88.1	1.19	5,010
Age of child						
0-4 years	84.4	0.83	82.8	86.0	1.31	3,311
5-10 years	88.7	0.68	87.4	90.1	1.21	3,320
11-15 years	87.8	0.74	86.4	89.3	1.18	2,704
16-18 years	83.8	1.32	81.1	86.4	1.35	1,241
Ethnic group of mother						
White	86.7	0.49	85.8	87.7	1.40	9,656
Black	83.7	3.47	76.8	90.5	1.44	220
Asian	82.9	2.58	77.8	88.0	1.53	413
Other	87.3	2.63	82.1	92.5	1.38	273
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	81.5	1.13	79.3	83.8	1.22	2,081
Second quintile	82.4	1.22	80.0	84.8	1.35	1,924
Third quintile	86.7	1.07	84.6	88.8	1.34	1,707
Fourth quintile	87.5	0.91	85.7	89.3	1.16	1,572
Highest income quintile	91.0	0.91	89.2	92.8	1.35	1,739
Self-employed	90.0	1.00	88.1	92.0	1.35	1,553

Continued

Table B.11 Continued

	% good health	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	89.3	0.53	88.3	90.3	1.43	6,578
Social tenant	80.0	1.02	78.0	82.0	1.21	2,626
Private tenant	82.0	1.68	78.7	85.4	1.38	1,095
Other, including shared ownership	83.5	3.21	77.1	89.9	1.42	270
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	93.2	0.46	92.3	94.1	1.41	5,767
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	72.1	1.28	69.6	74.6	1.08	1,552
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	90.1	0.86	88.4	91.8	1.28	1,961
At least one adult and one child have disability	63.9	1.63	60.7	67.2	1.18	1,289
All	86.5	0.47	85.6	87.4	1.40	10,569

Base: All dependent children.

Table B.12 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for distance travelled to school, by family characteristics

	% travelling three miles or more to school	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	23.9	1.18	21.6	26.3	2.01	4,989
Lone parent	21.5	1.52	18.5	24.5	1.54	2,050
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: working 16+ hours	24.6	1.84	20.9	28.2	1.32	1,030
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	17.7	1.83	14.1	21.3	1.33	1,020
Couple: both 16+ hours	26.1	1.41	23.3	28.9	1.73	2,677
Couple: one 16+ hours	21.5	1.48	18.6	24.5	1.64	1,913
Couple: both 0-15 hours	20.5	2.92	14.7	26.2	1.38	399
Sex of child						
Male	23.6	1.27	21.1	26.1	1.81	3,657
Female	23.1	1.20	20.7	25.5	1.66	3,364
Age of child						
5-10 years	8.1	0.76	6.6	9.6	1.57	3,337
11-15 years	29.3	1.97	25.4	33.2	2.26	2,715
16-18 years	50.9	2.36	46.2	55.6	1.61	987
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	25.1	1.20	22.7	27.4	1.93	4,539
Social tenant	19.2	1.74	15.8	22.7	1.70	1,721
Private tenant	20.2	2.25	15.8	24.7	1.34	630
Other, including shared ownership	20.0	4.17	11.7	28.2	1.28	142
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	21.9	1.33	19.2	24.5	1.96	3,584
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	23.4	1.77	19.9	26.8	1.33	1,114
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	26.5	1.98	22.6	30.4	1.66	1,347
At least one adult and one child have disability	24.4	1.77	20.9	27.9	1.25	990
All	23.3	1.08	21.2	25.5	2.14	7,035

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

Table B.13 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for amount of time spent active, by family characteristics

	% of children active	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	95.7	0.55	94.6	96.8	1.22	1,874
Lone parent	92.9	1.09	90.7	95.0	1.12	849
Family unit work status						
Lone parent: working 16+ hours	93.9	1.19	91.5	96.2	1.02	468
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	91.4	1.90	87.6	95.1	1.15	381
Couple: both 16+ hours	97.0	0.57	95.9	98.1	1.13	1,079
Couple: one 16+ hours	95.0	1.09	92.9	97.2	1.36	656
Couple: both 0-15 hours	88.3	2.94	82.5	94.1	1.04	139
Sex of child						
Male	95.2	0.67	93.8	96.5	1.18	1,416
Female	94.8	0.74	93.3	96.2	1.20	1,305
Age of child						
11 years	96.6	0.95	94.7	98.5	1.18	549
12 years	96.9	0.79	95.3	98.4	1.07	549
13 years	96.6	0.76	95.1	98.1	0.99	562
14 years	94.2	1.18	91.8	96.5	1.16	533
15 years	90.8	1.34	88.1	93.4	1.10	530
Total family income: quintiles						
Lowest income quintile	91.4	1.57	88.3	94.5	1.05	416
Second quintile	93.8	1.11	91.6	96.0	1.00	524
Third quintile	94.8	1.12	92.6	97.0	1.16	481
Fourth quintile	95.8	1.05	93.7	97.9	1.14	403
Highest income quintile	96.4	1.12	94.2	98.6	1.28	458
Self-employed	96.8	1.00	94.8	98.8	1.21	441
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	96.5	0.50	95.5	97.4	1.17	1,781
Social tenant	90.9	1.43	88.1	93.8	1.20	652
Private tenant	92.7	1.93	88.9	96.5	1.08	235
Other, including shared ownership	95.6	2.56	90.5	100.7	0.96	52

Continued

Table B.13 Continued

	% of children active	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	96.0	0.61	94.8	97.2	1.16	1,354
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	93.3	1.44	90.5	96.2	1.16	436
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	94.9	1.11	92.7	97.1	1.16	527
At least one adult and one child have disability	92.9	1.64	89.7	96.1	1.24	403
All	95.0	0.50	94.0	96.0	1.20	2,720

Base: All children aged 11-15 years.

Table B.14 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for child support receipt, by family characteristics

	% with order or agreement for child support	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	Unweighted base
Family type						
Couple	60.2	2.36	55.6	64.9	1.09	494
Lone parent	54.7	1.65	51.4	58.0	1.33	1,606
Family unit working status						
Lone parent: working 16+ hours	62.8	1.97	59.0	66.7	1.21	819
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	44.6	2.20	40.2	48.9	1.18	787
Couple: both 16+ hours	62.4	3.16	56.2	68.6	1.08	268
Couple: one 16+ hours	61.2	4.22	52.9	69.5	1.21	185
Couple: both 0-15 hours	41.9	9.41	23.3	60.5	1.24	41
Age of youngest child						
0-4 years	52.2	1.98	48.2	56.1	1.10	797
5-10 years	61.4	2.51	56.5	66.4	1.29	656
11-15 years	53.5	2.50	48.5	58.4	1.13	505
16-18 years	60.6	5.14	50.4	70.8	1.49	142
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	66.3	1.87	62.6	70.0	1.15	793
Social tenant	45.8	2.39	41.0	50.5	1.37	873
Private tenant	57.1	2.79	51.5	62.6	1.05	351
Other, including shared ownership	46.8	6.22	34.5	59.1	1.14	83
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	56.6	1.77	53.1	60.1	1.24	1,207
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	60.6	2.96	54.8	66.4	1.05	311
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	51.5	3.38	44.8	58.1	1.30	351
At least one adult and one child have disability	54.5	3.81	47.0	62.1	1.15	229
All	56.0	1.48	53.1	59.0	1.37	2,098

Base: All families with a child who has a living, liable non-resident parent.

Table B.15 True standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for childcare arrangements, by family characteristics

	Yes childcare used	True standard error	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit	Deft	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Family type						
Couple	57.5	1.15	55.3	59.8	1.63	4,766
Lone parent	60.0	1.95	56.1	63.9	1.35	1,345
Work status						
Lone parent: working						
16+ hours	61.1	1.99	57.2	65.1	1.33	1,223
Lone parent: 0-15 hours	47.2	7.42	32.6	61.9	1.44	122
Couple: both 16+ hours	60.5	1.27	58.0	63.0	1.59	3,617
Couple: one 16+ hours	48.2	2.11	44.0	52.4	1.45	1,100
Couple: both 0-15 hours	53.6	7.83	38.1	69.1	1.05	49
Sex of child						
Male	57.9	1.30	55.4	60.5	1.48	3,146
Female	57.9	1.22	55.5	60.3	1.33	2,951
Age of child						
0-2 years	76.4	1.49	73.5	79.4	1.19	1,139
3-4 years	84.1	1.53	81.1	87.2	1.15	721
5-7 years	71.8	1.68	68.5	75.2	1.17	965
8-10 years	66.8	1.85	63.2	70.5	1.24	1,031
11-13 years	47.0	1.93	43.2	50.8	1.28	1,119
14-16 years	14.4	1.20	12.0	16.8	1.17	1,136
Housing tenure						
Own outright/with a mortgage	59.4	1.12	57.2	61.6	1.57	4,624
Social tenant	46.2	2.32	41.7	50.8	1.25	826
Private tenant	61.6	3.37	54.9	68.2	1.51	501
Other, including shared ownership	58.7	5.50	47.8	69.6	1.39	160
Disability in family						
No adult or child has a disability	60.3	1.37	57.6	63.0	1.72	3,641
One or more children have disability, no adult has disability	55.5	2.28	51.0	60.1	1.31	879
One or more adults have disability, no child has disability	52.4	1.83	48.8	56.1	1.17	1,050
At least one adult and one child have disability	55.7	3.17	49.4	62.0	1.43	541
All	58.0	1.04	55.9	60.1	1.65	6,111

Base: All children where mother is in work.

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The 2008 Families and Children Study (FACS) is the tenth in a series of annual surveys, which investigate the circumstances of British families with dependent children. This report presents descriptive findings, and is divided into a number of chapters, each of which looks at distinct features of family life.

The first part of the report focuses on the circumstances, lives and conditions of families, and topics covered include: family characteristics, health, education, work, income, benefits and tax credits, social capital and material deprivation. The second part of the report focuses on the circumstances, conditions and lives of children, and topics covered include: child characteristics, health, schooling, children's activities, and childcare.

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