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* CURRENT HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES *
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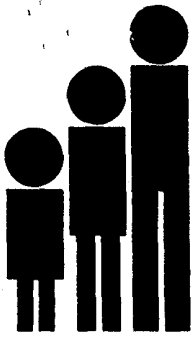
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Main Customer: Department of the Environment

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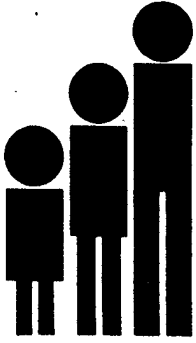
Current household and housing circumstances.

Prepared by: Christine Such.

For: Department of the Environment
(Judith Littlewood)

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Background to Working Papers from the National Child Development Study

1. This Working Paper reports on the analysis of data relating to 12,538 23 year olds living in Great Britain who have been the subjects of a longitudinal study since their birth in 1958. The data were obtained by means of interview survey during late 1981 and early 1982. This survey and this Working Paper form part of the fourth follow-up of the National Child Development Study which is being sponsored by five Government departments - DESS, DES, DE, MSC and DOE. Preparation for the survey began in May 1980 and the project is due for completion by December 1984
2. The National Child Development Study (NCDS) is a longitudinal study which takes as its subjects all those living in Great Britain who were born between 3 and 9 March 1958. Since the original birth survey in 1958 the National Children's Bureau has sought to monitor the social, economic, educational and health circumstances of the surviving subjects. To this end major surveys were carried out in 1965 (NCDS1), 1969 (NCDS2), 1974 (NCDS3) and 1981 (NCDS4). For the purposes of the first 3 surveys the birth cohort was augmented by including those new immigrants born in the relevant week and information was obtained with the active co-operation of parents, teachers and the schools' health service as well as members of the NCDS cohort. The 1981 survey differs in that no attempt was made to include new immigrants since 1974 and information was obtained from the subject only.
3. The target sample for the 1981 survey was a total of 16450 individuals - all those who had participated in NCDS1, NCDS2 or NCDS3, excluding those known to have emigrated or to have died. Following initial tracing by the Bureau details of names and addresses were passed to NOP Market Research Limited and Social and Community Planning Research who carried out further tracing and subsequent interviews. The 12538 interviews obtained represent 76 percent of the original target sample and 93 percent of those traced and contacted by interviewers.
4. The interview survey was carried out by NOP and SCPR between August 1981 and March 1982. Each interview took approximately 90 minutes and information was obtained on employment, unemployment and periods out of the labour force; apprenticeship and training; post-school education; marriage, cohabitation and children; housing and household; family income, savings, investment and inheritance; respondent reported health and health related behaviour; and voluntary activity and leisure.
5. Completed questionnaires were visually checked by NOP and SCPR and the data then transferred by them to computer. Following preliminary computer editing by NOP and SCPR more detailed checks have been carried out by NCB. The majority of open-ended questions were coded by SCPR using coding frames developed by NCB. All open-ended questions related to health states were coded by NCB.

Introduction.

1. This working paper examines the general household and housing situation of members of the NCDS cohort who were resident in England at the time of the survey when they were 23. By that age there had been considerable variety in their housing experiences; some had left home and set up on their own (58 per cent) while others had either continued to live with their parents or returned home (36 per cent). The findings illustrate some of the factors associated with their current housing circumstances. In particular, a more detailed examination of the differences between single women and men on the one hand and de facto and de jure couples on the other has been undertaken. The theme follows an earlier paper by Alan Holmans and is intended to inform discussions on household formation of interest both to the DOE and DHSS.⁽¹⁾
2. Comparisons are based on the cross-tabulations presented in Appendix B which examine the circumstances and characteristics of members of the cohort who were resident in England (85 per cent). Information for all members of the cohort is provided only in the form of cross-tabulations presented in Appendix C.
3. To generate the cross-tabulations it has been necessary to create a number of derived or recoded variables, i.e. summary measures which combine two or more pre-coded variables. A description and explanation of the derived variables used is presented in Appendix A.
4. Current Household Situation (Tables 1 - 4).
Table 1 shows the proportion of members of the cohort who were heads of households at age 23, either in their own right or as partners of household heads. Fifty eight per cent of the respondents were

(1) Alan Holmans 'Note on Information on Housing from the Preliminary Tabulations of the Survey of the National Child Development Study' DOE Paper, December 1982.

heads of their household, 36 per cent were living in their parents or in-laws household, 1 per cent shared with other relatives and 4 per cent were sharing with non-relatives. More of the women than men were householders (70 per cent of females: 46 per cent of males) and fewer of them shared with their parents or in-laws (29 per cent of females: 47 per cent of men).

5. The majority of married women and men were independent householders (96 per cent of married women: 93 per cent of married men). The proportion of married men heading households can be compared with findings from other survey data. Information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) showed that 92.7 per cent of married men aged 20 - 24 were heads of households; findings from LFS are not available by single years, but the figure given for young married men is similar to that for the twenty-three-year-old married men in NCDS. It is not possible to make the same comparison for married women because the LFS figures are based only on the age of the husband.
6. Nevertheless, figures presented for the cohort show that more of the women who have married were independent householders compared to those women without a current partner. This remained so even on the breakup of marriage. Thus, as can be seen from Table 1, compared to single women with a partner, more of the separated, divorced and widowed women who were cohabiting were independent householders. what is not clear, however, is to what extent this was due to them joining their new partner's household. Further work will consider the pattern of events, and their history, leading up to current household formation.
7. Details are provided for single or previously married people living with a partner, so it is possible to compare the circumstances of married and cohabiting couples. We can see from Table 1. that they share much in common, and compared to those without a partner, more of them were heads or shared heads of their household, (95 per cent of married and cohabiting women: 92 per cent of married and cohabiting men) In other words, as we have seen, the great majority of those with partners were independent householders compared with only 28 per cent of lone women and 15 per cent of men without partners.

However, the previously married lone respondents were very much more likely to be heading households than the single lone respondents.

8. It was more common for single women without a partner than for single men without a partner to head their household (24 per cent of single women: 14 per cent of single men). Thirteen per cent of single women aged 20 - 24 in LFS were heads of their household compared to 24 per cent of single lone women aged 23 in NCDS. For single men however, the findings are very similar to the rate of 13.5 per cent found in LFS, the reason for the discrepancy for women is not yet clear.
9. Almost twice as many of the men as women were living at home with their parents (47 per cent of men: 25 per cent of women); and slightly more of them were sharing with either friends or relations (6 per cent of men: 5 per cent of women). More of the men without a partner than lone women were sharing with their parents or in-laws (76 per cent of lone men: 62 per cent of lone women). Single women without a partner were less likely to share with their parents than lone single men (65 per cent of lone single women: 76 per cent of lone single men). Similarly, following the breakup of their marriage, nearly twice as many men as women without a current partner were living with their parents (52 per cent of lone separated or divorced men: 29 per cent of lone separated, divorced or widowed women).
 Ermisch et al, (1980) in a study of household formation based on GHS data, have shown that previous marriage does enhance the probability of a separate household being formed and that women are more likely than men to embark on such a course.
10. A comparison of respondents with children in their care and those without children is provided in Tables 2 and 3. More of the parents than childless men and women were heads of their household (94 per cent of parents: 47 per cent of childless respondents). More of the women than the men were parents at the time of the survey (32 per cent of women were mothers: 16 per cent of men were fathers), and as such this is a further factor affecting differences in the pattern of current household situation between the sexes.

11. There was little difference in the proportion of married couples with or without children who were heads of their household. However, cohabiting couples, especially those who had previously been married, were more likely to head their household if they were a parent than those without children. Lone mothers were also more likely to head their household than childless women without a partner (71 per cent of lone mothers: 22 per cent of lone childless women).
12. Table 4. illustrates the differences between the occupational groups for women and men by current household situation. The social position given in Table 4 is, however, based solely on the respondent's occupation and as such the influence of partners' occupation on the position of married and cohabiting couples is not included. In future analysis it will be necessary to provide a breakdown of occupational status by partnership and marital status.
13. Seventy nine per cent of the women in unskilled manual jobs were independent householders compared to 73 per cent and 71 per cent respectively of women in skilled and semi-skilled manual or non-manual groups and 65 per cent of women in professional and intermediate occupations. More of the women in non-manual and professional groups were sharing with their parents or in-laws compared to those in manual occupations. Also more of the women in professional or intermediate occupations were sharing with non-relatives than women in the other remaining groups. It may be that more of the women in the higher social position were single and as such less likely to head their households than women who had married and were cohabiting. Among the men, 47 per cent of those in professional occupations, 42 per cent in skilled and semi-skilled non-manual groups, 47 per cent in skilled and semi-skilled manual work and 44 per cent in unskilled manual jobs were independent householders. More of the men in non-manual and manual groups were living with their parents or in-laws and fewer were sharing with non-relatives compared to men in professional or intermediate groups.

14. Current Living Situation (Table 5 - 6).

Ninety eight per cent of women and 97 per cent of men in the cohort were living in private households. For these people it is possible to examine the relationship between marital/partnership status and living situation, according to whether or not those concerned had children. These figures are presented in Table 5 (parents) and Table 6 (non-parents).

15. Only a minority (2 per cent) of respondents caring for children were actually sharing with other relatives or friends who were not members of their immediate family, so for the overwhelming majority family and household composition were co-terminous. Few shared their accommodation with their parents or in-laws (5 per cent of respondents caring for children). Thus 92 per cent of the respondents **who were parents** lived with their immediate family, that is with their children and their partner or children only.

16. Mothers without a partner compared to mothers with a partner, however, were more likely to be sharing with their parents or in-laws (27 per cent of lone mothers: 3 per cent of married or cohabiting mothers). It was more common for single lone mothers than it was for separated, divorced or widowed mothers without a partner to share. The living situation of these lone mothers was quite different to that of other parents.

17. Table 6 shows that non-parents were living in a greater variety of household types than parents in the sample. For example, more of them were sharing with friends or other relatives (12 per cent of non-parents; 2 per cent of parents) and more of them continued to live at home with their parents (46 per cent of non-parents: 5 per cent of parents). More of the men than women without children were sharing with their parents (56 per cent of childless men: 33 per cent of childless women). And, irrespective of sex, sharing was more common for people without a partner than it was for married or cohabiting couples.

18. Married women and men without children were least likely to share with either friends or relatives (4 per cent of married women: 7 per cent of married men). Sharing was more prevalent among cohabiting women and men especially for those who had never been married (17 per cent of single cohabiting women: 23 per cent of single cohabiting men).
19. Thirteen per cent of women without a partner and 9 per cent of men without a partner were actually living alone at the time of the interview. It was, however, more common for women and men who had previously been married than it was for single people to live alone.
20. Tenure Situation at Age 23 (Tables 7 - 8).
Table 7 gives a comprehensive picture of the tenure situation of everyone living in private residential accommodation at the time of the interview. Details are also given for men and women who were living with their parents, friends and relatives as part of someone else's household. The majority of respondents were responsible for either owning or renting their accommodation (58 per cent of the cohort). The proportion of respondents who were owner-occupiers was 31 per cent, 16 per cent were public sector tenants, 11 per cent were renting from a private landlord, 40 per cent were sharing with either parents, friends or relatives, 1 per cent were lodging and the remaining 1 per cent were squatting, living in a caravan or other situations. Details of the marital/partnership status of respondents, together with parental status, are given below for owner-occupiers public sector tenants and private tenants.
21. Owner-Occupiers (Tables 7 - 8).
Thirty one per cent of the cohort were owner-occupiers. More of the women than men were owners (38 per cent of females: 23 per cent of males). Because of the way the statistics are compiled on household and tenure position in the LFS and other surveys, the figures given for women in the NCDS cohort are not directly comparable to other data. Whereas a comparison can be made for single women, it cannot be made for married women. Thus, we can only make a partial comparison till further work on the data, particularly on partner's age, has been carried out. Nevertheless, only 3 per cent of the single women in the cohort were owners, compared to 11.2 per cent of single women aged 20 - 24 in LFS.

22. The incidence of ownership was greater for married and cohabiting couples than it was for those without a partner (59 per cent of married and cohabiting women and 50 per cent of married and cohabiting men compared to 3 per cent of lone women and 5 per cent of lone men). Ownership was highest among married women and men (63 per cent of married women and 53 per cent of married men). In LFS the proportion of owner-occupiers among households headed by married men aged 20 - 24 was 46.9 per cent and for older men 25 - 29 it was 64.2 per cent. At least half the married men in the NCDS cohort were owner-occupiers at the age of twenty-three. Further details of these couples and other owners are given in a separate paper to the DOE on owner occupation. Here it is worth noting that 29 per cent of the single men living with a partner and 33 per cent of separated or divorced men living with a partner were owners. In the figures presented in Table 7, only legal marital status has been ascribed to the married group whereas in LFS self-described marital status has been used. Hence any differences in owner-occupation rates for young married men are likely to be in part a reflection of differences in ownership patterns between married and cohabiting couples.
23. Public Sector Tenants (Tables 7 - 8).
Fourteen per cent of respondents were local authority or New Town Corporation tenants and 2 per cent of respondents were Housing Association or Charitable Trust tenants. More of the women than the men were public sector tenants (19 per cent of women: 11 per cent of men).
24. It was more common for couples to rent from the local authority than it was for people without a partner. However, there were some interesting differences between the couples; more of the previously married respondents living with a partner were local authority tenants compared to single cohabitees or married couples. The difference between single cohabitees and previously married cohabitees was greater among the women than among cohabiting men (53 per cent separated, divorced or widowed female cohabitees compared to 20 per cent single female cohabitees: 37 per cent of separated or divorced male cohabitees compared to 19 per cent single male cohabitees).

25. Nine per cent of women without a partner and 1 per cent of men without a partner were local authority tenants. More of the separated, divorced or widowed women without a partner than separated or divorced men without a partner were local authority tenants (41 per cent previously married lone women: 9 per cent previously married lone men). For these women it was the predominant tenure; and for previously married men without a partner sharing with parents or in-laws was more common.
26. Table 8 shows that tenants were also more likely to be parents; mothers were nearly four times as likely to rent from the local authority as women without children, and fathers were twice as likely. In contrast, owner-occupiers were twice as likely to be childless. The situation reflects different needs; owners require financial capital and local authority tenants 'human capital' in order to enter the housing market.
27. More of the women than the men were Housing Association tenants (2 per cent of women: 1 per cent of men). Unlike local authority tenants, parents and non-parents were almost equally as likely to be renting from a Housing Association. Further work will examine to what extent current differences between the two tenancies reflects differing processes of entry into each sector. These tenants, in common with the owner-occupiers, are likely to remain in what can be considered as fairly permanent accommodation
28. Private tenants (Tables 7 - 9).
Eleven per cent of respondents were renting from a private landlord or in tied accommodation. More of these private tenants were in furnished accommodation than unfurnished accommodation (7 per cent of respondents in furnished and 2 per cent in unfurnished accommodation). The remainder lived either in tied accommodation (1 per cent) or in rent free housing (1 per cent).

29. Furnished or unfurnished accommodation.

Renting from a private landlord was more common for single people, particularly those living with a partner, as Table 7 shows. What is interesting, however, is the difference between these cohabiters and married couples; only a small minority of the latter were renting from a private landlord. A greater proportion of the single women with a partner and single men with a partner were in furnished rather than unfurnished accommodation (20 per cent of single cohabiting women and 27 per cent of single cohabiting men were in furnished accommodation compared to 5 per cent of single cohabiting women and 4 per cent of single cohabiting men in unfurnished accommodation). Whereas slightly more of the married women were living in unfurnished accommodation (3 per cent of married women in unfurnished and 2 per cent of them were in furnished accommodation), and an equal proportion of married men were either unfurnished or furnished tenants (3 per cent of married men respectively). One factor which may help to account for the different distribution is the presence or non-presence of children in the household. Table 8 shows, for example, irrespective of partnership status, that the overwhelming majority (95 per cent) of furnished tenants have no children to care for. Cohabiters who have never married, particularly have fewer children and fewer are parents compared to married (Table 7). Further analysis will compare the characteristics of cohabiting and married couples and their housing experiences.

30. Further details of the type of private rental agreement held by some of these private tenants are given in Table 9. The number of separated divorced or widowed people living with or without a partner with a private rental agreement is very small. Of those for whom we do have details of their type of private rental agreement, 36 per cent were in tied accommodation, 24 per cent were in short-let housing, 19 per cent had licences, 5 per cent had holiday lettings, 6 per cent were in accommodation leased for periods of five years or more and 9 per cent had made other arrangements.

31. Over half of the married women and married men who were private tenants were in tied accommodation (65 per cent of married women and 68 per cent of married men). Relatively few of the single people with or without partners had employers as landlords. Most of the single women without a partner and single men without a partner were in either licenced or holiday accommodation or temporary short-let housing (83 per cent of lone single women and 80 per cent of lone single men). Single people living with a partner were at least three times as likely as married couples to rent their accommodation on a short-term basis (33 per cent of female cohabiters: 11 per cent of married women had short-let agreements: 47 per cent of male cohabiters: 13 per cent of married men had short-let agreements). Information collected by the Family Formation Survey showed that the period spent by married couples in private rented accommodation prior to moving into owner-occupation or local authority tenancies had lessened. Work by Madge and Brown (1982) has also illustrated the movement out of the private rented sector by young married couples in the first three years of married life. Further work based on the experience of cohabiting and married couples in NCDS cohort will reveal to what extent there is an overlap in experience.
32. Tenure Preference and Aspiration (Tables 10 - 12).
All non-owners in the sample were asked about their attitudes to buying property and, for those that expressed an interest, what action they had taken. The overwhelming majority, 89 per cent of non-owners, said that they did eventually want to become owner-occupiers, 2 per cent were unsure and 8 per cent expressed no interest at all in becoming owners.
33. The respondents who wanted to buy were asked whether they preferred to own or rent given their current circumstances. Forty-five per cent of all the non-owners said that they were positively interested in buying; and overall, 6 per cent had taken steps towards buying a place of their own. Table 10 shows that a slightly higher proportion of the men than the women were enthusiastic about buying (48 per cent of male non-owners: 40 per cent of female non-owners).

Fifty-two per cent of the men without partners and 45 per cent of the women without partners expressed an interest in buying a place of their own at the time of the survey. A smaller proportion of the married and cohabiting couples wanted to buy.

34. Just under half of those questioned, however, said they would prefer to rent rather than buy given their present circumstances. (42 per cent of all non-owners). More of the women than the men chose this option (46 per cent of women: 40 per cent of men). In particular, more of the separated, divorced and widowed women with partners than other women said that they would prefer to rent rather than buy.
35. Details of the household and living situation of non-owners including those living in hostel or institutional accommodation are given in Table 11. Fifty six per cent of women sharing with their parents or in-laws and 63 per cent of men sharing with their parents or in-laws were either buying or preferred to own rather than rent a place. In contrast, the majority (58 per cent) of both women and men who were heads or shared heads of their household preferred to rent rather than buy at the present time.. Indeed, more of these female householders compared to other non-owners stated that they never wanted to purchase a home of their own.
36. The figures given in Table 12 suggest that for those that had married the presence of children in the respondent's care was an impediment towards buying. Research by Ineichen (1981) comparing the characteristics of young married owner-occupiers and council tenants would appear to confirm that having children does militate against early access to owner occupation. Further work will consider the effect of other factors, such as class and income and how each influences stated tenure preferences. In addition, a more comprehensive analysis of current housing and household circumstances may provide us with a clearer picture of how realistic the 'dream of owning a house of your own' is for these young people.
37. Application for Public Sector Tenancies (Tables 13 - 15).
Everyone who was not already living in public sector housing was asked if they had ever applied for such accommodation and, if so,

whether their name was still on the active waiting list. One in five non-public sector tenants had tried to get local authority or Housing Association accommodation. More of the married and cohabiting couples than people without partners had tried to obtain a public sector tenancy. However, 44 per cent of the separated, divorced and widowed women without a partner and 58 per cent of the separated and divorced men without a partner had tried for public sector housing. Few of the lone single women and lone single men had tried to get such accommodation.

38. At least one in two of the housing applicants were no longer on waiting lists when interviewed. More of the men than the women who had originally applied had continued with their application (40 per cent of men: 32 per cent of women). All those who had ceased to register their name on the active waiting list were not however local authority or Housing Association tenants.
39. More of the people without partners than married or cohabiting couples were registered on the active waiting list. Thus, although fewer of these men and women had originally applied for assistance, more of them had persisted with their application. In particular, half of the separated, divorced or widowed women without partners and 46 per cent of the lone single men were on the active waiting list.
40. Details of household and living situation of all the housing applicants are provided in Table 15. Forty eight per cent of the women and 51 per cent of the men living in someone else's household were on the active waiting list compared to 27 per cent of women and 32 per cent of men who were independent householders. The majority of women and men living in someone else's household were sharing with their parents or in-laws.
41. Summary and Proposals for Future Analysis.
This preliminary examination of household and housing circumstances of NCDS cohort members has been based on the experiences of 10,587 respondents resident in England at the time of the interview. Information for all the cohort is provided in the form of cross-tabulations presented in Appendix C. Most of this paper has been concerned with comparisons between women and men without

partners and those with partners, and also between married and cohabiting couples.

42. In the opening sections of the paper (on household and living situation), comparisons have largely been made between women and men without partners and those with partners. Ninety five per cent of women with partners and 92 per cent of men with partners were independent householders at age 23, compared to only 24 per cent of lone women and 14 per cent of lone men. More of the people without partners than those with partners were living at home with their parents or in-laws. Twice as many men as women shared with their parents and as such this was a reflection of differences in marital and partnership status between the sexes as fewer men than women were married or living with a partner.
43. Further differences between those respondents with and those without partners were presented in the section on tenure. For example, 59 per cent of the married and cohabiting women and 50 per cent of the married and cohabiting men were owner-occupiers compared to only 3 per cent of women without partners and 3 per cent of men without partners. Couples were also more likely to rent from the local authority than women and men without partners. However, there were some interesting differences, particularly among the private tenants, between married and cohabiting couples. Thus it was shown that not only were more of the cohabittees renting from a private landlord, more of them were in furnished rather than unfurnished accommodation, compared to married people.
44. Further analysis based on the information collected as part of the fourth follow-up of the NCDS cohort should examine:
- a) The household and living situation of single women and men (those who have never married and were not cohabiting at the time of the interview) comparing the position of those who were living at home with their parents from those who were independent householders and those that shared with others in what can be described as flat-share arrangements. The association with higher education, experience of unemployment and current economic activity, income occupation and social class will be taken into account. Details have been collected on

date left home, type of accommodation, tenure and living situation at first address on leaving home, together with reasons for leaving, so that it would be possible to examine the circumstances of independent householders and those in a flat-share at the point of separating from their parents.

- b) The household and tenure situation of married couples, as a group, and in comparison to cohabiting couples, differentiating between the never-married and previously married cohabiters. Preliminary findings show that there were not only similarities but also contrasts in tenure position between the couples, for example, more of the cohabiters than married couples were in privately rented accommodation. The kind of housing currently occupied by married and cohabiting couples should be related to length of residence in relation to duration of partnership, age at start of partnership, and the number and ages of children. Differences in tenure may be attributed to differences in partnership characteristics. In addition, the effect of partner's age and previous marital status are just some of the other factors which will be taken into account.
- c) A detailed study of each of the major tenure groups: owner-occupiers, public sector tenants and private tenants. A preliminary working paper based on the characteristics of owner-occupiers in comparison to the other tenures has been prepared and further suggested analysis has been listed in that paper.

References.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Ermisch et al (1980) | A study of Household Formation Based on the General Household Survey, OPCS. |
| HMSO (1982) | Labour Force Survey 1981 |
| Ineichen (1981) | Housing Decisions of Young People, BJS Vol. 32. |
| Madge J.& Brown C.
(1982) | First Homes. Policy Studies Institute. |

APPENDIX A.

<u>Derived variables used in Appendix B.&C.</u>	<u>Derived variable name.</u>
<p>1. Type of current household situation and household status: distinguishes between independent householders and those living in someone else's household i.e. sharing with parents or in-laws, sharing with other relatives or sharing with non-relatives. Source: N.5029, N.5331, N.5335.</p>	HOH
<p>2. Type of current family unit: summarises the marital and cohabitational status of the respondent together with the presence or absence of children in the family when interviewed. Source: N.5036, N.5039, N.5042, N.5045, N.5048, N.5051, N.5054, N.5057, N.5060, N.5063, codes 2 to 4; N.5013, N.5016, N.5029.</p>	FAMTYP
<p>3. Type of current living situation: summarises household composition on the basis of relationship of other household members to respondent. differentiating between family and non-family members. Source: N.5029, N.5036, N.5039, N.5042, N.5045, N.5048, N.5051, N.5054, N.5057, N.5060, N.5063.</p>	FAMHH
<p>4. Type of current tenure situation: summarises tenure group for those in private households. Source: N.5029, N.5318, N.5333, N.5335, N.5375, N.5414.</p>	CENSTENR
<p>5. Current social position: categorises the socioeconomic group into which the respondent's current or last job. Source: N.4144, N.4238, N.4347.</p>	CURRSOC
<p>6. Level of desire to become an owner-occupier: identifies those who want to buy and what action they have taken, for all non-owners. Source: N.5435, N.5436, N.5437.</p>	ASPBUI

APPENDIX B

List of cross-tabulations

All tables are based on the characteristics of respondents resident in England. All tables in this Appendix are percentaged, and the percentages rounded to the nearest whole number. Values 0.6 to 0.9 are shown as 1 per cent, and in most cases where the percentage within any table is less than 1 the number of individuals within that cell is reported in brackets. Percentages have not been computed when the row total is less than 20. The size of the subgroups on which each table is based varies with the information available.

TABLE:

1. Current household situation: marital and partnership status by sex.
2. Current household situation of respondents who were parents by marital and partnership status by sex.
3. Current household situation of respondents without children by marital and partnership status by sex.
4. Current household situation by social position and sex.
5. Living situation of respondents who are parents by marital and partnership status by sex.
6. Living situation of respondents without children by marital and partnership status by sex.
7. Current tenure by marital and partnership status and sex.
8. Current tenure by parental status and sex
9. Type of rental agreement by marital and partnership status and sex.
10. Ever want to buy by marital and partnership status and sex
11. Household situation of women and men wanting to own their home and those who do not.
12. Want to own but prefer to rent by status and sex.
13. Whether ever tried to get a public sector tenancy by marital and partnership status and sex.
14. Comparison of those no longer on waiting list and those on the active waiting list by marital and partnership status and sex.
15. Comparison of those no longer on waiting list and those on the active waiting list by household situation and sex.

TABLE 3. Current household situation of respondents without children by marital and partnership status and sex
(Base = Private households, England)

	Head or shared head of household %	Living in someone else's household parents/ in-laws %	other relatives %	non- relatives %	N=100%
<u>All Females</u>	59	34	1	6	3501
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	22	66	1	10	1706
Single	21	66	1	10	1628
Separated, divorced or widowed	36	51	1	11	78
<u>Married & cohabiting</u>	94	3	(7)	2	1795
Married	96	3	(6)	(7)	1493
Single	85	6	-	9	264
Separated, divorced or widowed	87	3	3	8	38
<u>All Males</u>	37	55	2	5	4352
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	15	76	2	7	3064
Single	14	77	2	7	2978
Separated or divorced	36	55	3	6	86
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	91	6	1	2	1261
Married	93	6	1	1	1042
Single	84	7	1	7	206
Separated or divorced	(9)	(1)	-	(3)	13
TOTAL:	47	46	1	6	7826

TABLE 4. Current household situation by social position and sex
(Base = Private households, England)

	Head or shared head of household %	Living in someone else's household:			N=100%
		parents/ in-laws %	other relatives %	non- relatives %	
<u>All females</u>	70	25	1	4	5054
Professional and intermediate	65	24	(6)	10	1037
Other non-manual	71	26	(14)	2	2596
Semi-skilled manual	73	22	1	3	1328
Unskilled manual	79	17	2	1	93
<u>All males</u>	46	48	2	5	4948
Professional and intermediate	47	42	2	9	1096
Other non-manual	42	51	2	5	869
Semi-skilled manual	47	49	1	3	2716
Unskilled manual	44	49	2	4	267
TOTAL:	58	36	1	4	10002

TABLE 5. Current living situation of respondents who are parents by marital and partnership status and sex
(Base = Private households, England)

	With partner &/or child only	With partner &/or child & parents/in-laws	With partner &/or child & other relatives or non-relatives	N+100%
	%	%	%	
<u>All mothers</u>	92	6	2	1685
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	68	27	5	217
Single	55	39	5	114
Separated, divorced or widowed	81	13	6	103
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	95	3	2	1468
Married	95	3	2	1363
Single	95	3	2	62
Separated, divorced or widowed	98	-	2	43
<u>All fathers</u>	93	4	3	831
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	(4)	(1)	(1)	6
Separated or divorced	(4)	(1)	(1)	6
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	93	4	3	825
Married	94	4	2	751
Single	89	6	5	62
Separated or divorced	(11)	-	(1)	12
TOTAL:	92	5	2	2516

TABLE 6. Current living situation of respondents without children by marital and partnership status and sex
(Base = Private households, England)

	Alone or with partner only	With or without partner & parents/ in-laws	With or without partner & other relatives & non-relatives	N=100%
	%	%	%	
<u>All females</u>	54	33	12	3504
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	13	66	21	1709
Single	12	67	21	1631
Single, divorced or widowed	27	51	22	78
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	94	2	3	1795
Married	96	2	2	1493
Single-	82	4	13	264
Single, divorced or widowed	89	3	8	38
<u>All males</u>	32	56	11	4330
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	9	77	14	3068
Single	8	77	14	2981
Separated or divorced	34	59	7	87
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	90	5	4	1262
Married	93	5	2	1043
Single	77	6	17	206
Separated or divorced	(10)	(2)	(1)	13
TOTAL:	42	46	12	7834

TABLE 7. Current tenure by marital and partnership status and sex.
(Base = Private households, England)

	Owner occup.		Rented I/Auth.		Rented H/Ass.		Privately Unfurn.		Rented Furnished		Tied Accom.		Rent Free		Parents		Sharing with: Other Non- rels. %		Lod- ging %		Other Situats. %		N=100%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<u>All Females</u>	38	17	2	3	7	1	25	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5156	
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	3	9	2	1	11	(6)	62	(11)	6	3	1	1910											
Single	3	6	2	1	12	(6)	65	1	6	3	1	1729											
Separated, divorced or widowed	9	41	3	2	8	-	29	-	4	1	(1)	181											
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	59	22	3	3	4	2	3	1	(19)	1	(5)	3246											
Married	63	21	3	3	2	3	3	1	(13)	(5)	(1)	2844											
Single	35	20	3	5	20	(1)	5	1	6	1	1	321											
Separated, divorced or widowed	20	53	6	6	7	1	1	-	2	-	1	81											
<u>All males</u>	23	10	1	2	7	1	48	2	3	1	1	5123											
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	5	1	(7)	1	7	(4)	76	(5)	4	2	(13)	3047											
Single	4	1	(6)	1	1	(4)	77	(5)	2	2	(12)	2955											
Separated or divorced	21	9	1	2	5	-	52	-	3	2	1	92											
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	50	24	3	3	6	4	6	1	1	(8)	1	2076											
Married	53	24	3	3	3	4	6	2	1	(6)	2	1786											
Single	29	19	3	4	27	1	8	1	1	1	1	266											
Separated or divorced	33	37	8	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	24											
TOTAL	31	14	2	2	7	1	36	1	3	1	1	10279											

TABLE 8. Current tenure by parental status and sex
(Base = Private household, England)

	<u>Women</u>			<u>Men</u>		
	Parent %	Non-parent %	N=100%	Parent %	Non-parent %	N=100%
Owner-occupiers	34	66	1973	23	77	1173
Rented from:						
Local Authority	79	21	872	68	32	535
Housing Assoc.	55	45	121	51	49	63
Private unfurnished	37	63	139	28	72	93
Private furnished	4	95	352	5	95	341
Tied to employment	47	53	81	48	53	80
Rent free	53	47	49	47	53	36
Sharing with:						
Parents/in-laws	8	92	1284	2	98	2453
Other relatives	22	78	46	3	97	91
Non relatives	3	96	142	1	99	150
Lodging	2	98	56	3	97	63
Other situation	24	76	41	18	82	45
% TOTAL:	32	67	5156	16	84	5123

TABLE 9. Type of rental agreement by marital and partnership status and sex
 (Base = all private tenants with rental agreements in private households, England)

	Tied to employment %	Holiday let %	Licence %	Shortlet (>5 yrs) %	Longlet (5 yrs+) %	Other %	N=100%
<u>All females</u>	36	5	17	24	7	11	222
<u>Single & Not cohabiting</u>	9	9	34	40	7	-	67
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	48	3	9	17	6	16	155
Married	65	3	6	11	6	8	113
Single	2	2	17	33	7	38	42
<u>All males</u>	35	5	22	24	5	6	217
<u>Single & Not cohabiting</u>	1	7	45	28	7	7	71
<u>Married & cohabiting</u>	52	4	11	23	5	5	140
Married	68	1	7	13	7	5	106
Single	10	13	22	47	-	7	40
% TOTAL:	36	5	19	24	6	9	439

TABLE 10. Tenure preference and aspirations by marital and partnership status and sex

(Base = All non-owners, England)

	In process of buying %	Want to become owner:			Never want to buy %	Choice not known %	N=100%
		Prefer owning %	Prefer renting %	Either %			
<u>All females</u>	6	34	46	2	9	2	3189
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	6	39	42	3	7	2	1934
Single	6	41	41	3	6	2	1772
Separated, divorced or widowed	6	20	52	1	15	5	162
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	5	26	52	1	14	3	1255
Married	4	25	51	1	15	3	985
Single	7	32	51	1	7	2	207
Separated, divorced or widowed	1	19	55	-	21	3	63
<u>All males</u>	6	42	40	3	6	2	4024
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	6	46	35	3	6	2	3027
Single	6	47	35	4	6	2	2951
Separated or divorced	6	38	39	5	8	3	76
<u>Married & Cohabiting</u>	5	30	54	1	8	2	997
Married	6	30	54	1	8	2	793
Single	3	31	54	1	8	2	188
Separated or divorced	(1)	(5)	(9)	-	(1)	-	16
% TOTAL	6	39	42	2	8	2	7213

TABLE 11. Women and men who want to buy and those that do not by household situation.

(Base = All non-owners, England)

	Buying or prefer owning	Prefer renting	Prefer either	Never want to buy	Choice not known	N=100%
	%	%	%	%	%	
<u>All females.</u>	40	46	2	9	2	3186
Head or shared head of house- hold	27	58	(9)	12	2	1560
Living in some- one else's household :						
Parents/in-laws	56	30	4	7	2	1277
Other relatives	54	22	5	11	8	37
Non-relatives	37	51	2	9	1	222
Hostel or institution	33	55	2	4	4	90
<u>All Males.</u>	48	40	3	6	2	4019
Head or shared head of house- hold.	32	58	1	7	2	1129
Living in some- one else's house- hold.						
Parents/in-laws	63	26	3	5	2	2802
Other relatives	39	41	6	12	1	82
Non-relatives	39	47	4	7	3	245
Hostel or institution	38	50	3	5	3	129
% TOTAL:	45	42	2	8	2	7205

TABLE 12. All those wanting to own their home but prefer renting by family status and sex.

(Base = Non-owners who prefer to rent, England)

	Parent %	Non-Parent %	N = 100%
All females.	37	63	1461
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	16	84	812
Single	9	90	728
Separated, divorced or widowed	69	31	84
<u>Married & cohabiting</u>	63	37	649
Married	73	27	508
Single	21	79	106
Separated, divorced or widowed	54	46	35
All males	19	81	1606
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	(3)	100	1070
Single	-	100	1040
Separated or divorced	10	90	30
<u>Married & cohabiting</u>	57	43	536
Married	64	36	425
Single	28	71	102
Separated or divorced	(4)	(5)	9
% TOTAL:	28	72	3067

TABLE 13.

Whether ever tried to get public sector housing by
marital and partnership status and sex.

(Base = All non-public sector tenants, England)

	Had applied for housing %	Never tried %	N = 100%
<u>All females.</u>	22	78	4210
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	15	85	1739
Single.	13	87	1640
Separated, divorced or widowed.	44	55	99
<u>Married & cohabiting</u>	26	74	2471
Married	26	74	2183
Single	26	74	253
Separated, divorced or widowed	37	63	35
<u>All males.</u>	19	81	4512
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	12	88	2968
Single	11	89	2886
Separated or divorced	58	41	82
<u>Married & cohabiting</u>	31	69	1544
Married	31	69	1309
Single	28	71	217
Separated or divorced.	(8)	(10)	18
<u>% TOTAL:</u>	20	80	8722

TABLE 14. Comparison of those no longer on waiting list and those on the active waiting list by marital and partnership status and sex.

(Base = All public sector housing applicants, England)

	No longer on waiting list. %	On active waiting list %	N = 100%
<u>All females.</u>	67	32	910
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	58	42	262
Single	59	41	218
Separated, divorced or widowed	50	50	22
<u>Married and cohabiting</u>	72	28	648
Married	73	27	568
Single	60	40	67
Separated, divorced or widowed	(9)	(4)	13
<u>All males.</u>	60	40	845
<u>Not cohabiting</u>	55	45	366
Single	54	46	318
Separated or divorced	62	37	48
<u>Married and cohabiting</u>	64	36	479
Married	64	36	409
Single	64	35	62
Separated or divorced	(5)	(3)	8
% TOTAL:	64	36	1755

TABLE 15. Comparison of those no longer on waiting list and those on the active waiting list by household situation and sex.

(Base = All public sector housing applicants, England)

	No longer on waiting list %	On active waiting list %	N = 100%
<u>All females.</u>	67	32	910
Head or shared head of household	73	27	662
Living in someone else's household:	52	48	231
Parents/in-laws	52	48	168
Other relatives	(2)	(9)	11
Non-relatives	61	38	52
Hostels or institutions	(10)	(7)	7
<u>All males.</u>	60	40	845
Head or shared head of household	68	32	489
Living in someone else's household:	49	51	339
Parents/in-laws	43	57	263
Other relatives	(9)	(5)	14
Non-relatives	69	31	62
Hostels or institutions	(10)	(7)	17
<u>%TOTAL:</u>	64	36	1755