

The role of housing and housing providers in tackling poverty experienced by young people in the UK:

Moving in and out of poverty

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Introduction

This paper forms part of an ESRC-funded study 'The role of housing and housing providers in tackling poverty experienced by young people in the UK: New evidence from housing providers', part of the 'What Works in Tackling Poverty' theme, and focused on the role of housing providers in addressing poverty faced by 16-25 year olds.¹

The paper is intended to provide some contextual background to the central case study element of the overall project. It presents the findings from an analysis of the change that has occurred in the lives of two cohorts of young people, drawn from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Longitudinal Study (LS).

The ONS Longitudinal Study is a 1% sample of the total population of England and Wales, linking data for each individual in the sample from the 1971 Census onwards.

Individuals become inactive in the sample by death or emigration, and new individuals join the sample by birth or immigration. In addition to the census records, the LS records contain additional data relating to events such as deaths, emigrations and cancer records, but these have not been used in the present study.

Within the 950,000 individuals in the LS, two groups were selected for analysis.

The first, younger, group (cohort 1) consisted of young people aged 16-25 in 2011 who were not living in the parental home. They were aged 6-15 in 2001 and living at home. The purpose of this analysis was to explore routes into poverty during young adulthood.

The second, older, group (cohort 2) consisted of people aged 16-25 in 2001 who were not living in the parental home and were in poverty (i.e. not in full-time work, nor with a partner in full-time work). Their situation when aged 26-35 in 2011 was examined, in order to be able to analyse life events associated with moves out of poverty.

The overall project is concerned with young people who are in poverty, and the factors or initiatives that might enable them to escape poverty. Census data do not include any direct measures of income, and this analysis therefore divides the study population into those who are in full-time employment or who have a partner in full-time employment, and who are therefore deemed not to be in poverty, and those who are neither in full-time employment nor have a partner in full-time employment, and who are therefore deemed to be in poverty.

The use of full-time work as an indicator that a household will not be in poverty is necessarily crude. A household with two part-time workers may have a household income higher than a household with a sole full-time worker, and many full-time workers will have incomes low enough to qualify for tax credits. Other proxy

¹ For further details of the project, and other outputs, see www.cchpr.landecon.cam.ac.uk/Projects/Start-Year/2014/role-housing-housing-providers-tackling-poverty-experienced-young-people-UK.

measures for income, such as car ownership, are not likely to be useful for the age groups considered here.

Cohort 1, aged 16-25 in 2011, contains a high proportion of students, who are almost exclusively not in full-time work, and who are therefore deemed to be in poverty in the context of the current study. The analysis for this cohort therefore divides this group into three:

- those who, in 2011, were in full-time work, or had a partner in full-time work, and were therefore not in poverty;
- those who were not students and who were not in full-time work, nor had a partner in full-time work, and who were therefore in poverty; and
- those who were students and not in full-time work, and therefore deemed to be in poverty.

Cohort 2, aged 26-35 in 2011, is split into two groups for analysis:

- those who were not in poverty in 2011 (i.e. they were in full-time work or had a partner in full-time work); and
- those who were in poverty in 2011 (i.e. they were not in full-time work, nor living with a partner in full-time work).

The analysis compares the situation of the two cohorts across a number of census variables: household composition, employment status, qualifications, tenure, health, and distance moved between 2001 and 2011.

All data referred to in the text of this Working Paper, or which has been used in the preparation of the Tables and Figures, has been supplied by the Longitudinal Study at ONS.

The permission of the Office for National Statistics to use the Longitudinal Study is gratefully acknowledged, as is the help provided by staff of the Centre for Longitudinal Study Information & User Support (CeLSIUS). CeLSIUS is supported by the ESRC Census of Population Programme under project ES/K000365/1. The authors alone are responsible for the interpretation of the data.

This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown Copyright. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets that may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.

Section 1: Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011)

This section deals with young people who were aged 16-25 in 2011, and who were therefore aged 6-15 in 2001. Since the vast majority of this age group would have been living in their parental home in 2001,² much of the analysis of their circumstances in 2001 is of the situation of their Family Reference Person (FRP) in 2001.

The analysis is based on 19,461 individuals who are traced from 2001 to 2011. By 2011, they can be divided into three groups:

- those who were students in 2011 and in poverty by virtue of not being in full-time work;
- those who were not students in 2011 but who were in poverty by virtue of not being in full-time work;
- those who were not in poverty, by virtue of being in full-time work.

Change in household composition 2001 to 2011

The table below shows the age group divided into the three categories of student and in poverty, not a student and in poverty, and not in poverty. The cells show the proportion of the individual's household type in 2011 in each of the three groups.

² Less than 1% of the group were recorded as not living in a household in 2001, and 10 individuals were recorded as living in households without children. These have not been included in this analysis.

Table 1. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Poverty status and household composition in 2011

Aged 16-25 in 2011: poverty status and household composition in 2011				
Household composition in 2011	Student, in poverty in 2011	Not student, in poverty in 2011	Not in poverty in 2011	Total
Not in household	32.30%	4.98%	2.07%	12.01%
Multi adult	50.53%	10.86%	16.52%	25.77%
Single	3.57%	15.88%	10.02%	9.31%
Couple no children	8.13%	12.61%	47.62%	27.86%
Couple with children	3.92%	27.07%	22.75%	17.89%
Lone parent	1.54%	28.59%	1.02%	7.16%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number	5,988	4,218	9,231	19,437

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that:

- Nearly half (47.09%) of the age group were either single (living alone), or not living in a household (mainly in halls of residence), or living in multi-adult households. All of these are assumed to be single (i.e. not in a couple relationship nor a single parent). Nearly all (86.4%) students were single.
- Over four in five (82.83%) of students were living either in halls of residence (not in a household) or in multi-adult households.
- The proportion who were in couple households in 2011 rises from rather more than one in ten (12.05%) among students, to around two in five (39.68%) among non-students in poverty, to over two thirds (70.37%) among those not in poverty.
- The proportion of couples without children in each of the three groups rises from less than one in ten (8.13%) among students, to one in eight (12.61%) among non-students in poverty, to nearly half (47.62%) among those not in poverty.
- Among non-students in poverty, the proportion of couples with children is higher, at just over a quarter of the group, than among those not in poverty, where just over a fifth of the group are couples with children, and among students, where a negligible proportion (3.92%) are couples with children. Two thirds (68.22%) of all couples who

are not students but are in poverty have children, compared to just under a third (32.33%) among those not in poverty, and among students (32.53%).

- More than a quarter (28.59%) of all those who are not students but are in poverty are lone parents (a higher proportion than are couples with children), while only negligible proportions of those not in poverty (1.02%) and students (1.54%) are lone parents.

Family background and current employment

This section analyses the family employment background of the younger age group (6-15 in 2001), comparing the employment status of the Family Reference Person (FRP)³ in their parental home in 2001 and the employment status of the young person in 2011.

The table below shows the employment status of the young person's Family Reference Person in their parental home in 2001 in the columns, and the young person's current employment status in 2011 in the rows. Each cell shows the percentage of the total number of individuals (19,461) in the group represented by the number of young people in that cell.

The table includes all those aged 16-25 in 2011, whether students, non-students in poverty, or those not in poverty.

³ The FRP is identified by criteria based on the family make-up. In a lone-parent family it is taken to be the lone parent. In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order: full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the form. If there is more than one family in a household, a Household Reference Person (HRP) is chosen using the same criteria. (*2011 Census Glossary of Terms*, ONS, 2014)

Table 2. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Employment status of the Family Reference Person in 2001, compared to the employment status of the young person in 2011

Younger age group (16-25 in 2011): employment status of parent (FRP) in 2001, by employment status of individual in 2011 (% of total number of cases)								
		Employment status of FRP in 2001						
of young person in 2011	Employed Part Time	Employed Full Time &	Seeking work,	Retired or student	Looking after Home	Permanently Sick	Other	Total % for the young
Employed Part time	1.31%	6.86%	0.45%	0.20%	0.89%	0.36%	0.35%	10.42%
Employed Full Time & self employed	3.44%	30.52%	0.88%	0.48%	2.30%	0.94%	0.63%	39.18%
Seeking work, waiting to start job	0.75%	3.21%	0.38%	0.18%	1.16%	0.42%	0.26%	6.36%
Student (FT or PT, can also be working)	2.67%	27.20%	0.53%	0.47%	1.53%	0.52%	0.34%	33.26%
Looking after home	0.83%	3.25%	0.45%	0.13%	1.21%	0.46%	0.31%	6.64%
Permanently Sick	0.15%	0.66%	0.08%	0.06%	0.22%	0.16%	0.07%	1.41%
Other	0.28%	1.23%	0.15%	0.08%	0.59%	0.18%	0.23%	2.74%
% for the FRP in 2001	9.42%	72.93%	2.91%	1.60%	7.90%	3.05%	2.19%	100.00%

n = 19,461

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows, in the bottom row, that nearly three quarters (72.93%) of the young people had a Family Reference Person (FRP) who was in full-time employment in 2001. The right-hand total column shows that by 2011 an almost identical percentage (72.44%) of the young people were either already in full-time work (39.18%) or were students (33.26%).

The table below shows the same data, but with the percentages arranged by column, to show the proportion of FRPs whose children, aged 16-25 in 2011, were in each employment category.

Table 3. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Employment status of the young person in 2011, compared to the employment status of the Family Reference Person in 2001

Younger age group (16-25 in 2011): employment status of parent (FRP) in 2001, by employment status of individual in 2011 (% by column)								
	Employment status of FRP in 2001							
Economic position of young person in 2011	Employed Part Time	Employed Full Time & Self employed	Seeking work, waiting to start	Retired or student	Looking after Home	Permanently Sick	Other	Total % for the young person in 2011
Employed Part time	13.91	9.41	15.34	12.22	11.31	11.80	15.96	10.42
Employed Full Time & self employed	36.50	41.85	30.16	29.90	29.06	30.86	28.64	39.18
Seeking work, waiting to start job	7.91	4.40	13.05	11.58	14.69	13.66	11.97	6.36
Student (FT or PT, can also be working)	28.31	37.29	18.17	29.26	19.31	17.20	15.73	33.26
Looking after home	8.78	4.46	15.34	8.04	15.34	15.01	14.32	6.64
Permanently Sick	1.64	0.90	2.82	3.86	2.80	5.40	3.05	1.41
Other	2.95	1.69	5.11	5.14	7.48	6.07	10.33	2.74
% for the FRP in 2001	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

n = 19,461

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The coloured cells are those in which the proportion of young people in the cell showing their employment status in 2011 is higher than the proportion of all young people who had that employment status in 2011.

For example, the first row shows that 10.42% of young people in 2011 were in part-time work. However, a lower proportion (9.41%) of those in part-time work in 2011 had a parent in full-time work in 2001, suggesting that young people whose parents had been in full-time work in 2001 were less likely than the average to be in part-time work in 2011.

The table shows that while young people in full-time employment were 39.18% of the total number of young people, a slightly higher proportion (41.85%) were the children of FRPs who were themselves in full-time employment in 2001. The same is true of young people who were students in 2011, a third (33.26%) of all young people, but again with a slightly higher proportion (37.29%) with a FRP who was in full-time work in 2001.

In all other employment categories, the young people had a higher proportion of FRPs in the corresponding category in 2001 than the proportion of young people in that category in 2011. Young people who were neither in full-time work nor students in 2011 were more likely to have had a FRP who was in part-time work, or seeking work, or retired, or looking after the home, or permanently sick, or 'other' than young people who were employed full time or were students in 2011.

The reverse was true among young people whose FRP was in full-time work in 2001 when the proportions of the young people in the employment categories other than full-time work or student were lower than the average.

The table below shows the same data, but as percentages of the employment status of the young person in 2011 rather than that of the FRP in 2001.

Table 4. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Employment status of the young person in 2011, compared to the employment status of the Family Reference Person in 2001

Younger age group (16-25 in 2011): employment status of parent (FRP) in 2001, by employment status of individual in 2011 (% by row)								
Economic position	Employed Part Time	Employed Full Time & Self employed	Seeking work, waiting to start	Retired or student	Looking after Home	Permanently Sick	Other	Total % for the young person in 2011
Employed Part time	12.58	65.86	4.29	1.87	8.58	3.45	3.35	100
Employed Full Time & self employed	8.77	77.90	2.24	1.22	5.86	2.40	1.60	100
Seeking work, waiting to start job	11.72	50.44	5.98	2.91	18.27	6.55	4.12	100
Student (FT or PT, can also be working)	8.02	81.78	1.59	1.41	4.59	1.58	1.04	100
Looking after home	12.46	48.99	6.73	1.93	18.27	6.89	4.72	100
Permanently Sick	10.95	46.72	5.84	4.38	15.69	11.68	4.74	100
Other	10.11	44.94	5.43	3.00	21.54	6.74	8.24	100
% for the FRP in 2001	9.42	72.93	2.91	1.60	7.90	3.05	2.19	100

n = 19,461

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that just under three quarters (72.93%) of all young people aged 16-25 in 2011 had a FRP who was in full-time work in 2001. However, among 16-25 year olds who were in full-time work in 2011, over three quarters (77.9%) had had a FRP in full-time work in 2001. Similarly, over four in every five (81.78%) students in 2011 had had a FRP in full-time work in 2001.

Again, FRPs in full-time work were the only group whose children were lower than the average in all employment categories other than full time work.

The table below shows the probability that someone aged 16-25 in 2011 will be above, or below, the average employment status among their contemporaries depending upon the employment status of their HRP ten years previously in 2001.

Table 5. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Employment status of the Family Reference Person in 2001, and the probability of similar employment status for the young person in 2011

Younger age group (16-25 in 2011): employment status of parent (FRP) in 2001, by employment status of individual in 2011 (% by row)								
Economic position	Employed Part Time	Employed Full Time & Self employed	Seeking work, waiting to start	Retired or student	Looking after Home	Permanently Sick	Other	Total
Employed Part time	33.56	-9.69	47.32	17.31	8.62	13.33	53.25	100
Employed Full Time & self employed	-6.85	6.82	-23.03	-23.68	-25.82	-21.24	-26.91	100
Seeking work, waiting to start job	24.45	-30.83	105.33	82.11	131.18	114.89	88.35	100
Student (FT or PT, can also be working)	-14.86	12.14	-45.38	-12.02	-41.93	-48.28	-52.71	100
Looking after home	32.30	-32.82	131.12	21.08	131.13	126.07	115.69	100
Permanently Sick	16.24	-35.95	100.42	174.05	98.58	283.27	116.74	100
Other	7.36	-38.37	86.40	87.49	172.50	121.24	276.42	100

n = 19,461

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows (for example) that someone aged 16-25 in 2011, whose HRP was in part-time work ten years earlier in 2001, was 33.56% more likely to be in part-time work in 2011 than the average among their contemporaries.

Conversely, someone aged 16-25 in 2011 whose HRP was in full-time work ten years earlier in 2001 was 6.82% more likely to be in full-time work, or 12.14% more likely to be a student, than the average among their contemporaries in 2011.

In some cases, the relationship is much stronger, so that (for example) someone aged 16-25 in 2011 who was seeking work was 100% or more likely to be doing so than the average of their contemporaries if their HRP had also been seeking work, or a student, or looking after the home, or permanently sick ten years earlier in 2001.

The only relationship that comes close to parity is that between an HRP who was a student in 2001, and their child, aged 16-25 in 2011, who was as likely to be a student in 2011 as any of their contemporaries.

However, many of these relationships need to be treated with caution, because the numbers in each combination are so small: for example, there were only 64 cases out of the total of 19,461 individuals who were students in 2011 and whose HRP had themselves been a student in 2001.

The causality is also not clear. A slightly higher propensity for young people who grew up with a parent in full-time work to themselves be in full-time work would leave fewer full-time jobs available for the minority of young people whose parents were not in full-time work; because of the smaller numbers of these, a reduction in the availability of full-time jobs would create a disproportionate loss of opportunity.

Tenure

Young people aged 16-25 in 2011 were aged 6-15 in 2001, the overwhelming majority of whom were living in their parental home. The comparison of change over the decade is therefore between the tenure of their HRP in 2001, and the tenure of the young person in 2011.

A quarter (24.2%) of people aged 16-25 were students, either without a full-time job or a partner with a full time job, and therefore classified as being in poverty.

Since the tenure characteristics of students are somewhat different to those of non-students, the comparison is made separately between students in poverty and young people who were not in poverty, and between and young people in poverty and young people who were not in poverty.

The table below shows the changes in tenure that occurred between 2001 and 2011.

Table 6. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): tenure change from 2001 by poverty status

16-24 in 2011: tenure change from 2001 by poverty status					
	2001 (aged 6-15)	2011 (aged 16-24) not in poverty	2011 (aged 16-24) in poverty	2011 (aged 16-24) student in poverty	Total in 2011
Owner occupier	71.64%	38.02%	13.61%	11.25%	25.78%
Private tenant	5.21%	49.73%	43.48%	81.50%	55.94%
Social tenant	23.14%	12.25%	42.91%	7.25%	18.28%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

n = 15724

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that sharp movements in tenure occurred over the ten year period:

- Just under three quarters (71.64%) of young people were living in the owner-occupied homes of their parents in 2001, but unsurprisingly this had shrunk to just over a quarter (25.78%) by 2011.
- Just under a quarter (23.14%) were living in social housing in 2001, but this had shrunk by a third to 18.28% by 2011: access to social housing (for those aged 18-24 by 2011) will have been limited to those already with children, or to young singles who are in some way vulnerable.
- Only one in twenty (5.21%) was living in the private rented sector in 2001, but this had grown by over tenfold to 55.94% of the age group by 2011.
- Two thirds (66.41%) of the age group had changed tenure, with the overwhelming majority (79.75%) of these moves being into the private rented sector. Only 776

individuals joined owner occupation, 1,338 became social housing tenants, but 8,328 became private rented sector tenants, as shown in the table below.

Table 7. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Movement between tenures 2001-2011

Movement out of and into tenures between 2001 and 2011 (numbers)						
	2001 (aged 6-15)	Left	Same tenure	Joined	2011 (aged 16-24)	Change from 2001
Owner occupier	11,265	7,987	3,278	776	4,054	-7,211
Private tenant	820	352	468	8,328	8,796	7,976
Social tenant	3,639	2,103	1,536	1,338	2,874	-765
Total	15,724	10,442	5,282	10,442	15,724	0

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Only a quarter of the age group were students, and the vast majority (81.5%) of these were living in the private rented sector in 2011. 2,966 students had moved into the private rented sector, of whom 92% had moved from owner-occupied housing. However, rather more people (5,362) in the age group who were not students had also moved into the private rented sector, of whom just over a quarter (27.8%) were in poverty.

The table below shows the tenure patterns in 2011 among the 16-25 year age group, divided into the three poverty conditions.

Table 8. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Tenure in 2011 by poverty status

Tenure distribution in 2011, by whether or not in poverty				
	2011 (aged 16-24) not in poverty	2011 (aged 16-24) in poverty	2011 (aged 16-24) student in poverty	Total in 2011
Owner occupier	76.99	12.46	10.56	100
Private tenant	46.41	18.34	35.25	100
Social tenant	35.00	55.39	9.60	100
Total	52.21	23.59	24.20	100

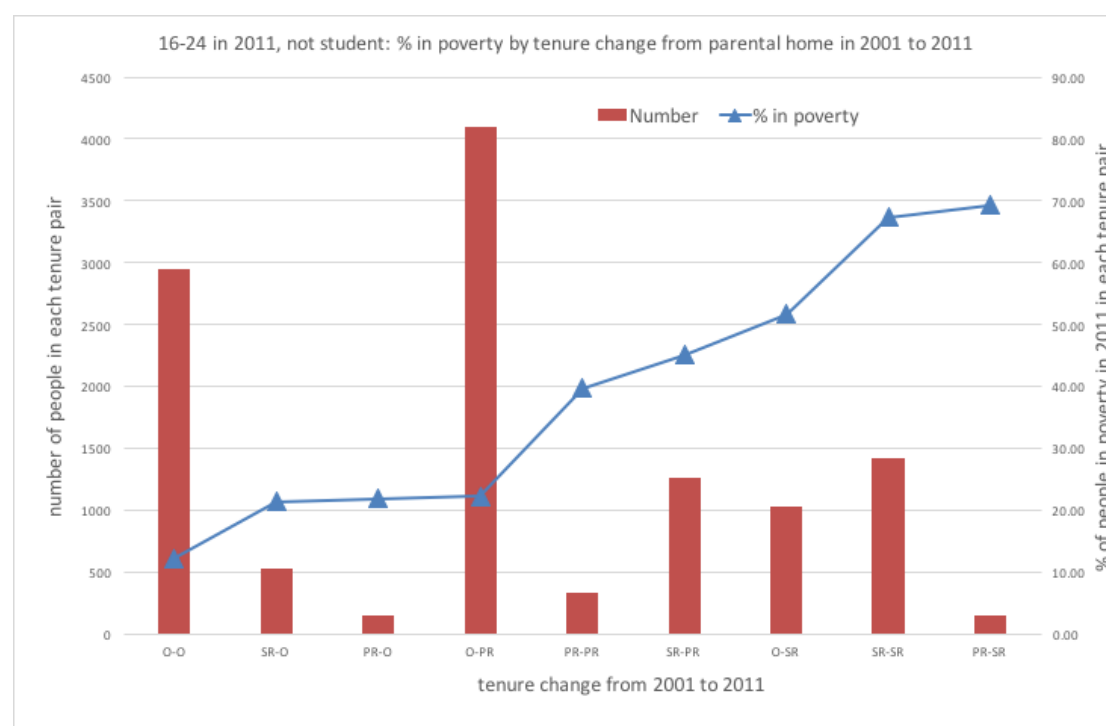
n = 15,724

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Although only a quarter (25.78%) of all 16-25 year olds were owner occupiers in 2011, over three quarters (76.99%) of these were in full-time work and therefore classed as not in poverty. Rather more than half (55.94%) of the age group were in the private rented sector in 2011, but rather less than half (46.41%) were not in poverty, and slightly more than a third (35.25%) were students and therefore classed as in poverty. Less than one in five (18.28%) of the age group were social tenants, but rather more than half (55.39%) of these were in poverty (and were not students), while just over a third (35%) were not in poverty. Only one in ten (9.6%) among social tenants in this age group were students, and therefore classed as being in poverty.

The chart below shows the total number of people aged 16-25 in 2011 who were not students but in poverty, plus the total number of people aged 16-25 in 2011 who were not in poverty, and the proportion of all these who were in poverty in 2011.

Figure 1. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Poverty and tenure change 2001-2011



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The chart shows that the proportion of people in poverty rises as tenure moves from owner occupation, through private renting, to social housing.

Among renters, 1,264 moved from social housing to the private rented sector, less than half (45.09%) of whom were in poverty (and not students) compared to those who had remained in social housing since 2001, more than two thirds (67.3%) of whom were in poverty (and not students), although many of the latter group would still be living in their parental home.

Health

Unsurprisingly, given the age range of those aged 16-25 in 2011, the overwhelming majority reported that they were in good health in both 2001 and 2011.

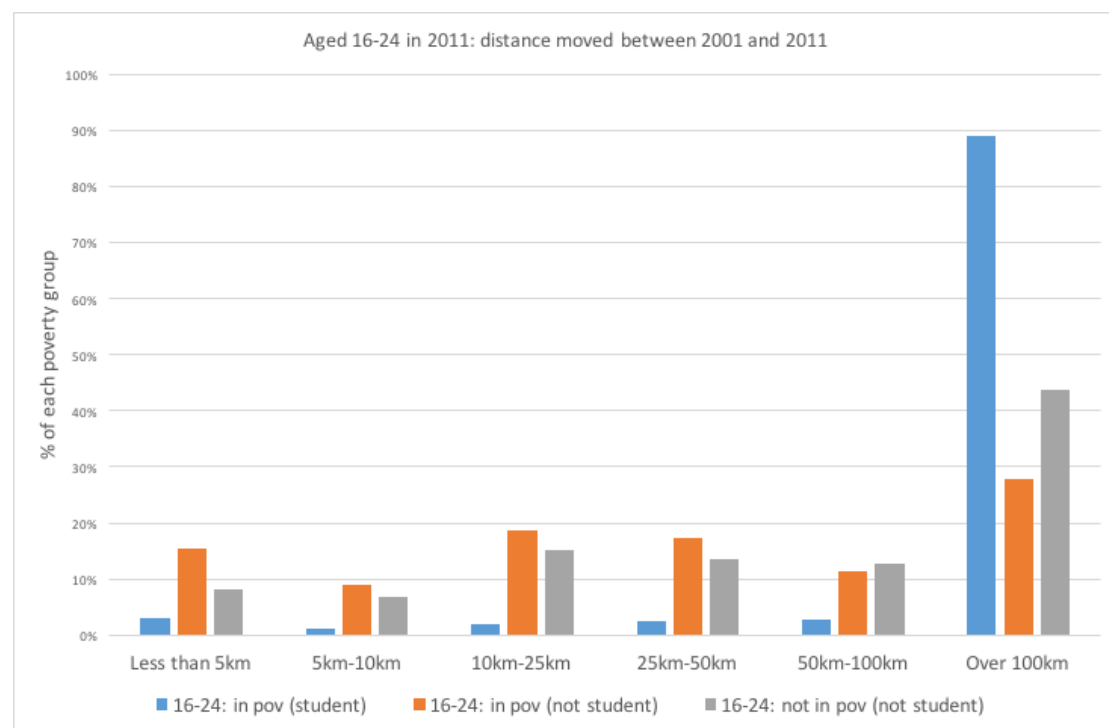
Among the younger group, 98.7% of students and 97.7% of non-students reported that their health was good in both periods. Among the very small numbers of students whose health had changed over the period, almost identical proportions reported an improvement as reported a deterioration. Non-students reported slightly higher rates of change, with 1.3% of those in poverty reporting an improvement compared to only 0.7% among those not in poverty, with a larger difference between those in poverty reporting a deterioration (2.7%) compared to those not in poverty (0.7%).

Distance moved

The longitudinal study can be used to identify the distance that the individuals have moved, between their address in 2001 and their address in 2011.

The graph below shows that movement is characteristic of the younger age group aged 16-25 in 2011 (and 6-15 in 2001).

Figure 2. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Distance moved 2001-2011



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The chart shows that students are highly mobile, with nine out of ten (88.91%) moving more than 100km. Interestingly, moves by students over other distances are relatively evenly spread, only gradually increasing from 1.09% moving between 5km-10km, 1.83% moving between 10km-25km, 2.46% moving 25km-50km and 2.81% moving between 50km-100km.

Among non-students, there is a peak of movement at 10km-25km, with gradually declining proportions over the intermediate distance at 25km-50km and at 50km-100-km, although over a quarter (27.76%) of non-students in poverty and over two in five (43.65%) of those not in poverty had made long-distance moves over 100km.

The table below shows the cumulative percentage of moves as distance increases.

Table 9. Cohort 1 (aged 16-25 in 2011): Distance moved by poverty status

Distance moved by cumulative percentage			
Distance moved	16-24: in pov (student)	16-24: in pov (not student)	16-24: not in pov (not student)
Less than 5km	2.90	15.48	8.28
5km-10km	3.99	24.57	15.19
10km-25km	5.83	43.36	30.23
25km-50km	8.29	60.75	43.67
50km-100km	11.09	72.24	56.35
Over 100km	100.00	100.00	100.00

n = 15,724

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Apart from the very high proportion of moves over 100km by students, the table shows that 16-25 year olds who are in poverty but not students are less spatially mobile than those who are not in poverty. At each distance, those in poverty are a third less likely to have moved than those not in poverty.

Section 2: Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011 and 16-25 in 2001)

Change in household composition 2001 to 2011

In the ONS Longitudinal Survey, there were 7,612 individuals aged 26-35 in 2011 who had been in poverty in 2001. One third (33.46%) of these were still in poverty in 2011, and two thirds (66.53%) had left poverty.

Over the ten-year period there were very significant changes in the household types to which these individuals belonged. Nearly three quarters (73.53%) had changed household type over the ten years, but among those who were still in poverty in 2011, less than half (46.05%) had changed household type, compared to more than four in five (83.38%) among those who were no longer in poverty by 2011.

The tables below compare the changes in household type that had taken place between 2001 and 2011 for each of the two groups: those still in poverty in 2011 and those who were no longer in poverty.

The first two tables below show the changes in household type that had occurred among those who were in poverty in 2001 and who were still in poverty in 2011.

Table 10. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) in poverty: Change in household composition 2001-2011 (change as % of all cases)

In poverty in 2011: change in household composition from 2001 to 2011							
	Household composition in 2001						
Household composition in 2011	Not in household	Multi adult	Single	Couple no children	Couple with children	Lone parent	Total
Not in household	2.47	0.55	-	-	-	-	3.93
Multi adult	0.79	0.82	0.43	-	0.67	-	3.22
Single	2.47	1.65	4.04	0.82	2.47	1.73	13.19
Couple no children	1.18	1.88	0.86	1.26	0.43	0.75	6.36
Couple with children	1.53	3.34	2.36	2.75	18.88	9.19	38.04
Lone parent	0.86	1.96	3.61	2.24	8.01	18.57	35.26
Total	9.31	10.21	11.46	7.58	30.82	30.62	100.00

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows, in each cell, the proportion of the total number of individuals who were in that particular combination of household types in 2001 and in 2011, as a percentage of the

total number (2,547) of individuals who had been in poverty in 2001 and were still in poverty in 2011.

The table shows that:

- In 2001, rather less than a third (30.98) of individuals were either not in a household (probably in halls of residence as students) or were living in a multi-adult household or on their own. By 2011 this had shrunk to one in five (20.34%).
- The proportion of couples without children had also shrunk slightly, from 7.58% to 6.36%.
- The proportion of couples with children and lone parents had correspondingly risen from three in five (61.44%) to nearly three quarters (73.3%).

Among those who had been in poverty in 2001, and who were still in poverty in 2011, nearly three quarters had children, and nearly half (48.1%) of these were lone parents, nine out of ten (86.84%) of whom had already been lone parents in 2001 when they were aged 16-25.

Table 11. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) in poverty: Change in household composition 2001-2011 (change as % of each household type in 2001)

In poverty in 2011: change in household composition from 2001 to 2011							
	Household composition in 2001						
Household composition in 2011	Not in household	Multi adult	Single	Couple no children	Couple with children	Lone parent	Total
Not in household	26.58	5.38	-	-	-	-	3.93
Multi adult	8.44	8.08	3.77	-	2.17	-	3.22
Single	26.58	16.15	35.27	10.88	8.03	5.64	13.19
Couple no children	12.66	18.46	7.53	16.58	1.40	2.44	6.36
Couple with children	16.46	32.69	20.55	36.27	61.27	30.00	38.04
Lone parent	9.28	19.23	31.51	29.53	25.99	60.64	35.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows, in each cell, the proportion of the total number of individuals who were in each household type in 2001, and the household type that they were in by 2011.

The table shows that:

- Among individuals who were in a couple with children in 2001, three out of five (61.27%) were in the same household type in 2011, but a quarter (25.99) had become single parents, and almost one in ten (9.43%) were either single or a member of a couple without children.

- Among lone parents in 2001, again three in five (60.64%) were still lone parents in 2011, but nearly a third (30%) had become members of a couple household with children.
- Just over a third (35.27%) of single people in 2001 were still single in 2011, just over a quarter (28.08%) had become members of a couple household, and nearly a third (31.51%) had become lone parents.

The next two tables below show the changes in household type that had occurred among those who were in poverty in 2001, but who had escaped poverty by 2011.

Table 12. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) not in poverty: Change in household composition 2001-2011 (change as % of all cases)

Not in poverty in 2011: change in household composition from 2001 to 2011							
	Household composition in 2001						
Household composition in 2011	Not in household	Multi adult	Single	Couple no children	Couple with children	Lone parent	Total
Not in household	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18
Multi adult	2.03	2.70	0.24	0.47	0.69	-	6.32
Single	4.21	5.78	1.38	1.07	0.67	-	13.27
Couple no children	11.77	19.27	2.47	3.12	1.88	0.38	38.87
Couple with children	5.01	11.49	3.14	3.77	8.13	7.60	39.15
Lone parent	-	-	-	0.26	0.45	1.11	2.21
Total	23.26	39.41	7.40	8.69	11.83	9.42	100.00

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Again, the table shows, in each cell, the proportion of the total number of individuals who were in that particular combination of household types in 2001 and in 2011, but in this case as a percentage of the total number (5,065) of individuals who had been in poverty in 2001 but who had escaped poverty by 2011.

The table shows that:

- While nearly two thirds (62.67%) of individuals were either not in a household, or were in a multi-adult household, in 2001, this had fallen to fewer than one in ten (6.5%) by 2011.
- The proportion of couple households (with or without children) had risen from one in five (20.52%) in 2001 to over three quarters (78.02%) by 2011.
- The proportion of single-person households had almost doubled, from 7.4% in 2001 to 13.27% in 2011.

- In 2001, almost one in ten (9.42%) households consisted of a lone parent; by 2011, four out of five of these were members of a couple with children. By 2011, lone parents were a negligible (2.21%) proportion of all households.

The table below shows the same data rearranged to show the change between each household type from 2001 to 2011.

Table 13. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) not in poverty: Change in household composition 2001-2011 (change as % of each household type in 2001)

Not in poverty in 2011: change in household composition from 2001 to 2011							
	Household composition in 2001						
Household composition in 2011	Not in household	Multi adult	Single	Couple no children	Couple with children	Lone parent	Total
Not in household	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18
Multi adult	8.74	6.86	3.20	5.45	5.84	-	6.32
Single	18.08	14.68	18.67	12.27	5.68	-	13.27
Couple no children	50.59	48.90	33.33	35.91	15.86	3.98	38.87
Couple with children	21.56	29.16	42.40	43.41	68.78	80.71	39.15
Lone parent	-	-	-	2.95	3.84	11.74	2.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Again, the table shows, in each cell, the proportion of the total number of individuals who were in each household type in 2001, and the household type that they were in by 2011.

The table shows that:

- The ten years between 2001 and 2011 were ones of forming couple households, with around three quarters of individuals from every household type in 2001 being in a couple household by 2011.
- The highest proportion of couple households in 2011 was among those who had been lone parents in 2001, at 84.7%, narrowly ahead of couples with children at 84.64%.
- By 2011, more than a quarter of individuals who were in a couple with children in 2001 were in a household without children by 2011.

Lone parents and poverty

The table below shows a tree analysis of the flows into, and out of, lone parenthood and into and out of poverty, between 2001 and 2011.

Table 14. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Flows into and out of poverty 2001-2011

Lone parents aged 16-25 in 2001: remaining in or leaving poverty by 2011							
All lone parents aged 26-35 in 2011 and in poverty in 2001							
		1257					
		remained in poverty in 2011		left poverty by 2011			
		780		477			
minus (to different household)				minus (to different household)			
Couple with children	234				385	Couple with children	
Couple no children	19				19	Couple no children	
Single	44					Single	
Multi adult					17	Multi adult	
Not in household	10					Not in household	
still lone parent in 2011		473		56		still lone parent in 2011	
plus (from different household)				plus (from different household)			
Couple with children	204				23	Couple with children	
Couple no children	57				13	Couple no children	
Single	92					Single	
Multi adult	50				20	Multi adult	
Not in household	22					Not in household	
lone parents in 2011		898		1010		lone parents in 2011	
				112			

Note: Some cells merged to meet disclosure requirements

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Single parents staying in, or escaping from, poverty since 2001:

- Among the 7,612 individuals who were aged 16-25 in 2001 and in poverty, 1,257 or 16.5% were lone parents in 2001.
- By 2011, nearly two thirds (62.05%) of these were still in poverty, and 473 (60.64%) of these were still single parents, while 30% had become a couple with children and 8% had become single or were in a couple without children.
- Among the 477 (37.95% of all) single parents who were in poverty in 2001 but who had left poverty by 2011, four out of five (80.71%) had become a couple with children, 5.66% had become single or were in a couple without children, and only 56 (11.74%) were still single parents but no longer in poverty.

- Out of the 1,257 single parents in poverty in 2001, only 56 (4.45%) were still single parents but no longer in poverty by 2011.

Becoming a single parent after 2001:

- Among the 7,612 individuals who were aged 16-25 in 2001 and in poverty, 481 (6.3%) had become single parents since 2001 and were still single parents in 2011.
- Nearly nine out of ten (88.36%) of these were in poverty in 2011, with only 56 (11.64%) not in poverty. In both groups, two in five (40%) had been in a couple with children in 2001: the majority (60%) had had children since 2001.

Overall, therefore, the number of single parents had shrunk from 1,257 in 2001, to 1,010 in 2011:

- Of those still in poverty in 2011, 307 were no longer single parents, but a further 425 individuals had become single parents, and were still single parents by 2011.
- Of those who had left poverty, only 56 were still single parents in 2011 (4.45% of the original 1,257 single parents in 2001, and 10.58% of the 529 who were still single parents in 2011).
- A further 56 had become single parents since 2001, but were not in poverty in 2011.

The main route out of being a single parent was to enter a new couple relationship with children: half (49.24%) of the 1,257 single parents had done this. A further 109 (8.67%) had become single or were in a couple without children. The remaining 42% were still single parents in 2011, of whom nearly nine out of ten (89.41%) were still in poverty.

For the majority (62.19%) of those who entered a new couple relationship with children, this had provided a route out of poverty.

Employment status and poverty

Overall, among those who were aged 16-25 in 2001 and in poverty, just over half (52%) were students (of whom 2.23% were also students ten years later).

Among those who were students in 2001, a very high proportion (94.87%) were in work by 2011, of whom the vast majority (86.8%) were in full-time work, and therefore classified by our analysis as no longer being in poverty.

Those who had been students in 2001 formed the majority (60.89%) of those not in poverty by virtue of working full time, with former students with a partner in full-time work representing a further 9.24% of those not in poverty by 2011.

Excluding students, rather more than half (58.54%) of the remainder of the age group were still in poverty in 2011, of whom just over a quarter (26.86%) were in part-time work and half (49.29%) were economically inactive.

Among those who had not been students in 2001 and were not in poverty in 2011, just over half (56.29%) were in full-time work, while the remainder had a partner in full-time work.

The table below shows the relationship between being a student and being in poverty or not in poverty ten years later.

Table 15. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Routes out of poverty by whether or not a student in 2001

Routes out of poverty by 2011 by whether or not student in 2001							
	All in poverty in 2001						
	7574						
	In poverty in 2011		Not in poverty in 2011				
	2542		5032				
			Partner in FT work		In FT work		
	Not student in 2001	Student in 2001	Not student in 2001	Student in 2001	Not student in 2001	Student in 2001	
	2122	420	657	465	846	3064	
Not student in 2001	58.50%		18.10%		23.30%		100%
Student in 2001		10.60%		11.80%		77.60%	100%

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that:

- Among those who were not students in 2001, six out of ten (58.5%) were still in poverty in 2011, whereas among those who were students in 2001, nine out of ten (89.4%) were no longer in poverty by 2011.
- Among those who were not students in 2001, less than a quarter (23.3%) were in full-time work by 2011.
- Overall, among those who were not students in 2001, just over two in five (41.95%) were not in poverty in 2011: of these, rather more than half (56.8%) were not in poverty by virtue of full-time work, and rather less than half (43.19%) were not in poverty by virtue of a partner in full-time work.

The table below shows the change in economic status between 2001 and 2011 for those who were still in poverty in 2011.

Table 16. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) in poverty: Change in economic status 2001-2011

In poverty in 2001 and in 2011, by economic status						
	Economic status in 2001					
Economic status in 2011	PT	inactive	seeking or waiting for job	student (economically active)	Total	Number
FT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
PT	50.00%	21.81%	25.91%	38.81%	28.84%	733
inactive	27.74%	59.65%	43.45%	35.71%	49.29%	1253
seeking or waiting for job	15.55%	13.66%	23.96%	13.33%	15.30%	389
student (economically active)	6.71%	4.88%	6.69%	12.14%	6.57%	167
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2542
Number	328	1435	359	420	2542	
changed	50.00%	40.35%	76.04%	87.86%	54.48%	1385
unchanged	50.00%	59.65%	23.96%	12.14%	45.52%	1157

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Among those who were still in poverty in 2011:

- Among those who were in part-time work in 2001, half (50.0%) were also in part-time work ten years later, just over a quarter (27.74%) were economically inactive, one in six (15.55%) were seeking work, and a small group (6.71%) had become students.
- Among those who were economically inactive in 2001 (and not seeking work), just over a fifth (21.81%) were in part-time work by 2011, six in ten (59.65%) were also economically inactive in 2011, less than one in twenty (4.88%) had become a student, and a small group (6.69%) were seeking work.
- Among those who were seeking work in 2001, a quarter (25.91%) had found part-time work, rather less than half (43.45%) were economically inactive, slightly less than a quarter (23.96%) were seeking work, and a small group (6.69%) had become students.
- Among those who were students in 2001, rather more than a third (38.81%) had found part-time work, slightly more than a third (35.71%) had become economically inactive, rather less than one in six (13.33%) were seeking work, and rather more than one in ten (12.14%) were still students.

The table below shows the change in economic status between 2001 and 2011 for those who were no longer in poverty in 2011.

Table 17. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) not in poverty: Change in economic status 2001-2011

In poverty in 2001, but not in poverty in 2011, by economic status						
	Economic status in 2001					
Economic status in 2011	PT	inactive	seeking or waiting for job	student (economically active)	Total	Number
FT	62.47%	43.72%	77.74%	86.82%	77.70%	3910
PT	22.56%	21.73%	8.97%	8.59%	11.82%	595
inactive	10.41%	28.88%	8.97%	2.81%	7.71%	388
seeking or waiting for job, or student	4.56%	5.67%	4.32%	1.79%	2.76%	139
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5032
Number	461	741	301	3529	5032	

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Among those who were no longer in poverty in 2011:

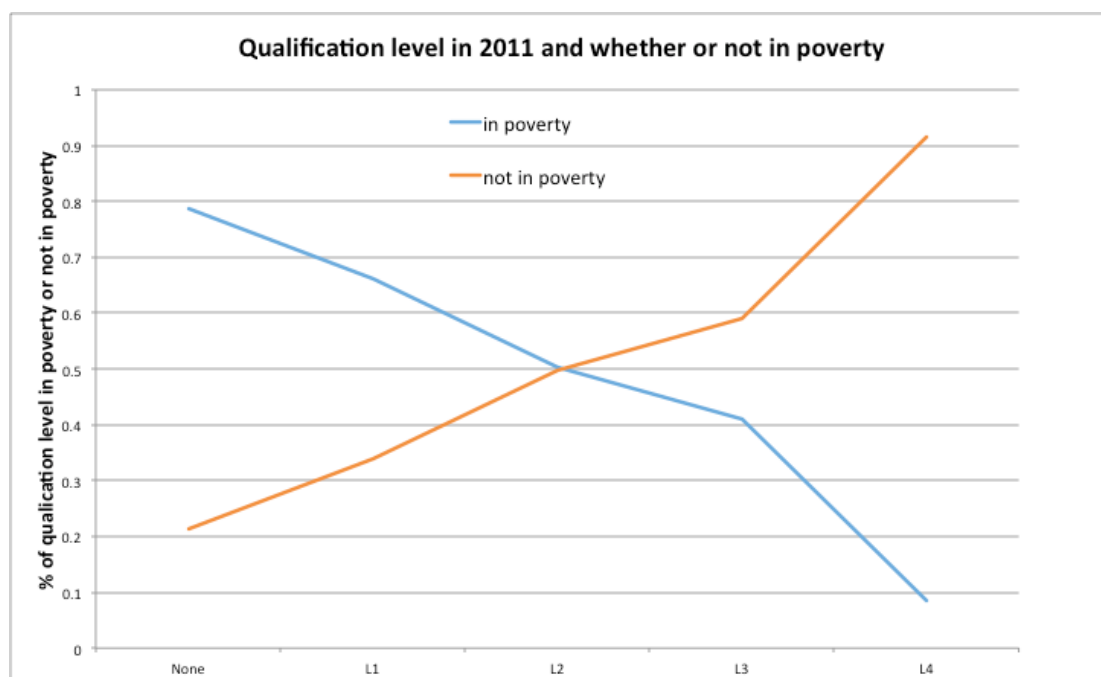
- Among those who were in part-time work in 2001, less than a quarter (22.56%) were still in part-time work ten years later; nearly two thirds (62.47%) were in full-time work, while one in ten (10.41%) had become economically inactive and very small proportions were either seeking work or had become students.
- Among those who were economically inactive in 2001, just over a quarter (28.88%) were still economically inactive by 2011, with rather less than a quarter (21.73%) in part-time work and fewer than half (43.72%) in full-time work. The economically inactive were the largest group seeking work, at 4.59% of the group, and a handful had become students.
- Among those who were seeking work in 2001, over three quarters (77.74%) had found full-time work by 2011, and nearly one in ten (8.97%) had found part-time work. Small proportions were seeking work or had become students.
- Among those who were students in 2001, nearly nine out of ten (86.82%) were in full-time work by 2011, and almost one in ten (8.59%) were in part-time work. Very small proportions were economically inactive, or seeking work, or were still students.

Qualifications

Analysis of the relationship between the level of qualification of an individual and their poverty status is only possible for the older age group, aged 26-35 in 2011 and 16-25 in 2001.

For the older group, the relationship between the level of qualification and being in poverty is illustrated starkly in the graph below.

Figure 3. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Qualification level in 2011 by whether or not in poverty



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

As each ascending qualification level is reached, the percentage not in poverty rises and the percentage in poverty falls.

Among people with no qualifications, 78.7% are not in full-time work (and do not have a partner in full-time work) and are in poverty, whereas among people with a Level 4 qualification, 91.5% are in full-time work (or have a partner in full-time work) and are therefore defined in this analysis as not being in poverty.

For the older group it is possible to compare any change in their level of qualification between 2001 and 2011 with their poverty status. It is clear that there are significant inaccuracies in the reporting of qualification levels in the Census (see Appendix below), but nevertheless some comparison can be made.

The table below shows those with no qualifications in either 2001 or 2011; those who had some qualifications in 2001, but who had not improved them by 2011; those who had improved their qualifications between 2001 and 2011, but not as far as Level 4; and those who had a Level 4 qualification by 2011.

The table shows that for those who had qualifications short of Level 4 in 2001, but who had not improved them by 2011, the level of poverty was very similar to that experienced by those who had improved their qualification level between 2001 and 2011 (but not as far as Level 4).

Table 18. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Change in qualification level 2001-2011 by whether or not in poverty in 2011

26-35 in 2011: relationship between change in qualifications and poverty					
	All cases	In poverty (not in full time work)	Not in poverty (in full time work)	In poverty as % of all cases	Not in poverty as % of all cases
No qualifications	840	661	179	78.69	21.31
No change post 2001	993	496	497	49.95	50.05
Improved qualifications post 2001, not to Level 4	1238	662	576	53.47	46.53
Level 4 (degree etc)	3881	330	3551	8.50	91.50
Total	6952	2149	4803	30.91	69.09

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

It seems probable that this apparent lack of improvement in employment prospects (and hence lack of escape from poverty) among those who had improved their qualification level and those who had not may be a timing issue. Of those who had improved their qualification level from none to Level 1, 73.4% were in poverty in 2011, while of those who had Level 1 in 2001 but had stayed at that level in 2011, only 62% were in poverty. Similar gaps exist for those improving from Level 1 to Level 2 (50.9% in poverty) compared to those who already had Level 2 in 2001 (47.8% in poverty); and for those improving from Level 2 to Level 3 (38.2% in poverty) compared to those who already had Level 3 (32.5% in poverty).

Increasing the level of qualification takes time and effort, which may affect current earning capacity, and there will be a time lag before the new qualification results in increased earning capacity in the form of full-time work.

The table below shows, in each cell, the percentage of those not in poverty by the change (or lack of change) in their level of qualification between 2001 and 2011.

Table 19. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Effect on poverty of increasing qualifications between 2011 and 2011

% not in poverty by change in qualification level between 2001 and 2011					
	Level of qualification in 2001				
Level of qualification in 2011	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
No qualifications	21.30%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Level 1	26.60%	38%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Level 2	47.10%	49.10%	52.20%	n/a	n/a
Level 3	42.10%	52.10%	61.80%	67.50%	n/a
Level 4	67.90%	78.20%	84.30%	93.90%	92.60%

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that as qualification levels increased between 2001 and 2011, the chances of the individual entering full-time work and leaving poverty increased sharply.

In the case of someone with no qualifications in 2001, and who had gained none by 2011, there was only a 21.3% chance that they would be in full-time employment (or have a partner in full-time employment) by 2011, but if they had increased their level of qualification to Level 1, their chance of full-time employment would have risen to 26.6%, and with a Level 2 qualification to 47.1%, although with a Level 3 qualification only to 42.1%, and with a Level 4 qualification to 67.9%.

However, the table also shows that acquiring qualifications later in life does not appear to give the same access to full-time employment afterwards as that of people who acquired qualifications earlier in life.

In the case of someone with no qualifications in 2001 but with Level 4 qualifications in 2011, their chance of full-time employment, and escape from poverty, is 67.9%; but for someone with a Level 1 qualification in 2001 and a Level 4 qualification in 2011, it is 78.2%; for someone with a Level 2 qualification in 2001 and a Level 4 qualification in 2011, it is 84.3%; for someone with a Level 3 qualification in 2001 and a Level 4 qualification in 2011, it is 93.9%; and for someone already with a Level 4 qualification in 2001, it is 92.6%.

The Census question for level of qualification asks for the highest level obtained, (for example, Level 3 in 2011 was set at 2 'A' levels), and it is possible that someone gaining 'A' levels later in life might only have 2 'A' levels, whereas most of those who progressed from Level 3 to Level 4 (degree level) would have had three 'A' levels, a difference that might affect employability.

Caution also needs to be exercised in interpreting these results, because the number of individuals in most categories is relatively small: for example, only 76 people went from no qualifications to Level 3 over the period, out of the 4,803 people who were not in poverty, and who were therefore either in full-time work or with a partner in full-time work, compared to the 2,454 (51%) who went from Level 3 to Level 4 over the same period.

Tenure

For the group aged 26-35 in 2011, the preceding ten years had seen significant changes in housing tenure.

Overall, just over half (50.96%) of people were in a different tenure in 2011 compared to their tenure in 2001, and the extent of change between 2001 and 2011 from one tenure to another is shown in the chart below.

The ONS Longitudinal Study measures the situation of the individual at each end of the ten year intercensal period: individuals may well have made other moves, from one tenure to another and another, or from one tenure and back again, within that period. The LS only measures their tenure at the Census date.

Table 20. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Change in tenure between 2001 and 2011 (change as % of all cases)

Change in tenure from 2001 to 2011					
		Origin in 2001			
		Owner occupier	Private tenant	Social tenant	Total
Destination in 2011	Owner occupier	12.33%	27.23%	7.42%	46.98%
	Private tenant	4.53%	17.40%	6.63%	28.55%
	Social tenant	2.73%	0.51%	21.23%	24.48%
Total		19.59%	45.13%	35.28%	100%

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The cells show the percentage of people in that tenure pair as a percentage of the total number of people.

The table shows that over the ten years from 2001 to 2011 the proportion of owner occupiers in the group rose from a fifth (19.59%) to nearly a half (46.98%); the proportion of private tenants fell from nearly a half (45.13%) to just over a quarter (28.55%); and the proportion of social tenants also fell, from just over a third (35.28%) to just under a quarter (24.48%).

The table below shows the same data, but rearranged to show how the people in each tenure in 2001 had changed tenure, or were in the same tenure, by 2011.

Table 21. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Change in tenure between 2001 and 2011 (change as % of tenure in 2001)

Change in tenure from 2001 to 2011					
		Origin in 2001			
		Owner occupier	Private tenant	Social tenant	Total
Destination in 2011	Owner occupier	62.94%	60.33%	21.04%	46.98%
	Private tenant	23.11%	38.55%	18.78%	28.55%
	Social tenant	13.96%	1.12%	60.18%	24.48%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%
Number		1082	2493	1949	5524

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The cells show the percentage of people in that tenure pair as a percentage of the number of people in each tenure in 2001.

The table shows that:

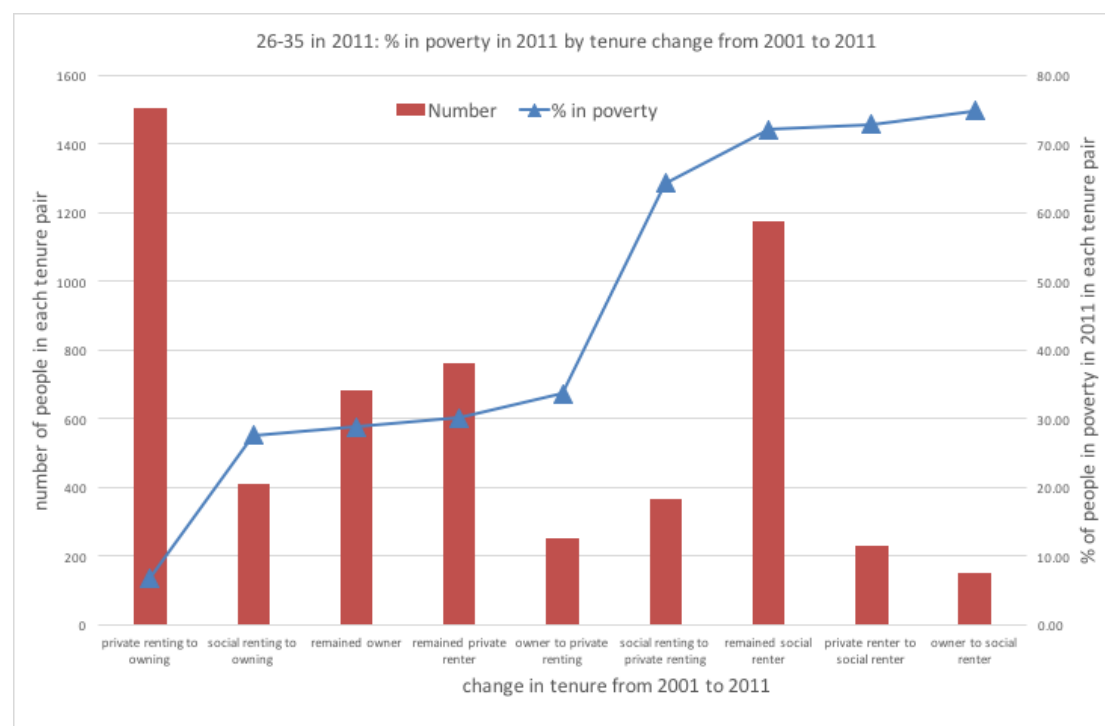
- Under two thirds (62.94%) of owner occupiers in 2001 were still owners in 2011: just under a quarter (23.11%) had moved to the private rented sector, and just under one in six (13.96%) had become a social tenant.
- Rather more than a third (38.55%) of private renters were also in the PRS in 2011: six out of ten (60.33%) had become owner occupiers, but only a handful (1.12%) had become social tenants.
- Under two thirds (60.18%) of social tenants were also in the social sector in 2011: just over a fifth (21.04%) had become owner occupiers, and just under a fifth (18.78%) had become private tenants.
- Over the ten years, among those who were in poverty in 2001, over four times as many individuals (776) had left social housing as had become social housing tenants (179).

Although just over half (52.7%) of all people in the group had changed tenure between 2001 and 2011, there were significant differences between those in poverty and those not in poverty. Those in poverty in 2001 were less likely to have changed tenure than those not in poverty: 60.97% of those in poverty were still in the same tenure in 2011 as in 2001, and

39.03% had changed tenure, while among those not in poverty, the proportions were almost exactly reversed, with only 39.09% not changing tenure and 60.91% having changed tenure.

The chart below shows the changes in tenure that occurred between 2001, when people in this group were aged 16-25, and 2011, when they were aged 26-35, together with the proportion of those in the age group in each tenure in 2011 that were in poverty.

Figure 4. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Change in tenure between 2001 and 2011 by % in poverty



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The chart shows that the proportion of 26-35 year olds in poverty in 2011 increases as tenure changes from owner occupation to private renting to social renting.

- Just under half of all cases (46.97%) were owner occupiers, of whom 15.8% were in poverty.
- A quarter of all cases (24.92%) were private renters, of whom 39.8% were in poverty.
- Just over a quarter of all cases (28.1%) were social renters, of whom 72.42% were in poverty.

Overall, more than half (52.66%) of people aged 26-35 in 2011 had changed tenure over the ten year period since 2001.

The tables below show the detailed analysis for those in poverty both in 2001 and also in 2011.

The first table shows the overall distribution of change: each cell shows the percentage of people in that cell as a proportion of the total number of people who were in poverty in 2001 and also in 2011 (2,083 people).

Table 22. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) in poverty: change in tenure 2001-2011 (change as % of all cases)

In poverty: change in tenure from 2001 to 2011					
		Origin in 2001			
		Owner occupier	Private tenant	Social tenant	Total
Destination in 2011	Owner occupier	9.41%	4.90%	5.42%	19.73%
	Private tenant	4.03%	10.99%	11.28%	26.31%
	Social tenant	5.42%	7.97%	40.57%	53.96%
Total		18.87%	23.86%	57.27%	100%

n = 2083

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that while there was less change in tenure among those in poverty, the overall tenure mix remained very similar between 2001 and 2011:

- The proportion of owner occupiers remained similar at just under a fifth (18.87% in 2001, compared to 19.73% in 2011).
- The proportion of private renters remained similar at around a quarter (23.86% in 2001, compared to 26.31% in 2011).
- The proportion of social renters remained similar at around a half (57.27% in 2001, compared to 53.96% in 2011).

However, there was a significant degree of change in tenure for individuals, even if the overall proportions were similar in 2001 and 2011:

- Half (50.13%) of owner occupiers in 2001 had left for other tenures by 2011: of the leavers, 42.64% had become private tenants, and 57.54% had become social tenants.
- Over half (53.94%) of private renters had left for other tenures by 2011: over a third (38.07%) had become owner occupiers, while nearly two thirds (61.93%) had become social tenants.
- Rather more than a quarter of social tenants had left for other tenures: of the leavers, one third (32.46%) had become owner occupiers, while two thirds (67.54%) had become private tenants.

There is clearly more mobility away from owner occupation and private renting, towards social housing, but while there is proportionately less overall mobility away from social

housing, nevertheless a quarter of social tenants had left the sector by 2011, one third to owner occupation and two thirds to private renting.

The second table shows the same data, but rearranged to show how people who were in poverty in each tenure in both 2001 and 2011 had changed tenure, or remained in the same tenure, by 2011.

Table 23. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) in poverty: change in tenure 2001-2011 (change as % of tenure in 2001)

In poverty: change in tenure from 2001 to 2011					
		Origin in 2001			
		Owner occupier	Private tenant	Social tenant	Total
Destination in 2011	Owner occupier	49.87%	20.52%	9.47%	19.73%
	Private tenant	21.37%	46.08%	19.70%	26.31%
	Social tenant	28.75%	33.40%	70.83%	53.96%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%
Number		393	497	1193	2083

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The cells show the percentage of people in that tenure pair as a percentage of the number of people in each tenure in 2001.

While the overall tenure mix had remained much the same over the ten year period, there had been a considerable movement between tenures by individuals:

- Half (50.13%) of those who were owner occupiers in 2001 had changed tenure by 2011: just over a fifth (21.37%) had moved to become private renters, and just over a quarter (28.75%) had become social tenants.
- Just over half (53.95%) of those who were private tenants in 2001 had changed tenure by 2011: a fifth (20.52%) had become owner occupiers, and a third (33.4%) had become social tenants.
- Among social tenants there was less movement between tenures over the ten year period: a fifth (19.7%) had moved to the private rented sector, and a tenth (9.47%) had become owner occupiers.

The tables below show the detailed analysis for those not in poverty.

The first table shows the overall distribution of change: each cell shows the percentage of people in that cell as a proportion of the total number of people who were not in poverty by 2011 (3,441 people).

Table 24. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) not in poverty: change in tenure 2001-2011 (change as % of all cases)

Not in poverty: change in tenure from 2001 to 2011					
		Origin in 2001			
		Owner occupier	Private tenant	Social tenant	Total
Destination in 2011	Owner occupier	14.09%	40.74%	8.63%	63.47%
	Private tenant	4.82%	15.46%	3.81%	24.09%
	Social tenant	1.10%	1.80%	9.53%	12.44%
	Total	20.02%	58.01%	21.97%	100%

n = 3441

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that there was significantly more movement between tenures over the ten year period by those who were not in poverty, and that the tenure mix changed markedly over the period:

- Owner occupation more than trebled as a proportion, from 20.02% in 2001 to 63.47% in 2011.
- Private renting almost exactly halved as a tenure, from 58.01% in 2001 to 24.09% in 2011.
- Social renting shrank by nearly a half, from 21.97% in 2001 to 12.44% in 2011.

The second table shows the same data, but rearranged to show how people who had left poverty by 2011 had changed tenure or remained in the same tenure by 2011.

The cells show the percentage of people in that tenure pair as a percentage of the number of people in each tenure in 2001.

Table 25. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011) not in poverty: change in tenure 2001-2011 (change as % of tenure in 2001)

Not in poverty: change in tenure from 2001 to 2011					
		Origin in 2001			
		Owner occupier	Private tenant	Social tenant	Total
Destination in 2011	Owner occupier	70.39%	70.24%	39.29%	63.47%
	Private tenant	24.09%	26.65%	17.33%	24.09%
	Social tenant	5.52%	3.11%	43.39%	12.44%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%
Number		689	1996	756	3441

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Again, the cells show the percentage of people in that tenure pair as a percentage of the number of people in each tenure in 2001.

- For those in poverty both in 2001 and in 2011, social housing was the most stable tenure, with 70.83% of social tenants in 2001 remaining as social tenants in 2011, while only 49.87% of owners in 2001 were still owners in 2011.
- However, for those not in poverty the position was reversed, with 70.39% of those who were owners in 2001 remaining as owners in 2011, while only 43.39% of those who were social tenants in 2001 remained as social tenants in 2011.
- A quarter of all owners in poverty in 2001 but not in poverty in 2011 had left owner occupation to become private renters, but only one in twenty (5.52%) had left ownership to become a social tenant.
- Almost three quarters (73.35%) of private tenants who were in poverty in 2001 but not in poverty in 2011 had changed tenure by 2011. 70.24% of private tenants in 2001 had become owners by 2011, and only a negligible proportion (3.11%) had become social tenants.
- Over half (56.61%) of social tenants in poverty in 2001 but not in poverty in 2011 had left the social housing sector by 2011, with four out of ten (39.29%) becoming owners and rather less than one in five (17.33%) becoming private tenants.

Health

Unsurprisingly, given the age ranges of those aged 26-35 in 2011, the overwhelming majority reported that they were in good health in both 2001 and 2011.

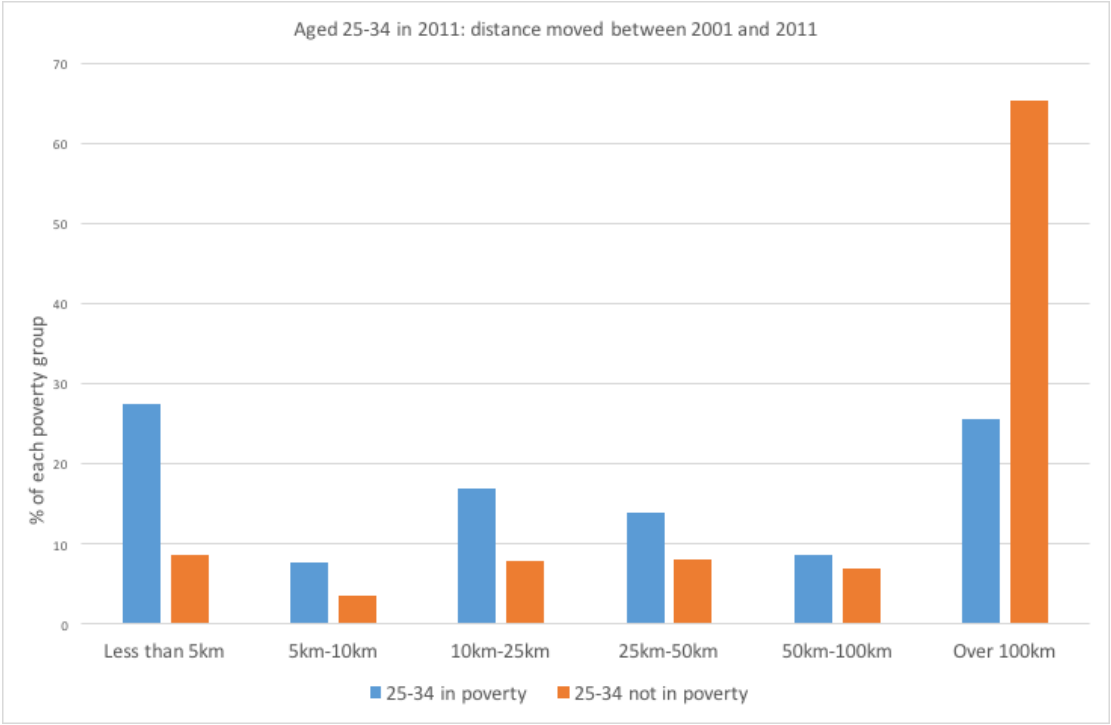
A slightly lower proportion reported that they were in good health in both periods (93.4%), compared to the younger age group (aged 16-25 in 2011). Differences began to emerge, however, between those in poverty, 8.7% of whom reported that they were in bad health by 2011, compared to only 1% of those not in poverty. The proportion of those in poverty reporting that their health had deteriorated over the period (5.8%) was almost identical to the proportion of those reporting that it had improved (5.5%), while among those not in poverty a rather higher proportion (1.9%) reported that their health had improved, compared to those whose health had deteriorated (0.6%).

Distance moved

The ONS Longitudinal Study can be used to identify the distance that the individuals have moved between their address in 2001 and their address in 2011.

The chart below shows that movement is characteristic of the older age group (aged 26-35 in 2011 and 16-25 in 2001).

Figure 5. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Distance moved between 2001 and 2011



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The pattern of movement shown is similar to the pattern of movement between 2001 and 2011 of the younger age group (aged 16-25 in 2011).

The following table shows the cumulative distance moved by each group.

Table 26. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Distance moved by whether or not in poverty in 2011

Distance moved by cumulative percentage		
Distance moved	26-35 in poverty	26-35 not in poverty
Less than 5km	27.37	8.56
5km-10km	35.02	12.01
10km-25km	51.87	19.82
25km-50km	65.79	27.76
50km-100km	74.41	34.69
Over 100km	100.00	100.00

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

The table shows that there is a clear distinction between those who remained in poverty by 2011 and those who had left poverty by 2011 in the distance moved between 2001 and 2011.

- Over a quarter (27.37%) of those still in poverty by 2011 had moved less than 5km, compared to less than one in ten (8.56%) among those who were no longer in poverty by 2011.
- Over half (51.87%) of those still in poverty by 2011 had moved less than 25km, compared to less than one in five (19.82%) among those who were no longer in poverty by 2011.
- Only a quarter (25.59%) of those still in poverty by 2011 had moved more than 100km, compared to two thirds (65.31%) of those who were no longer in poverty by 2011.

Appendix

Inaccuracy in answering Census questions

Analysis of longitudinal data from the 2001 and 2011 Census suggests that there may be significant levels of inaccuracy in the answers given by respondents in completing the Census forms.

This issue arose in analysing the change in qualification level between 2001 and 2011 for longitudinal study members aged 26-35 in 2011.

The cross tabulation of qualification level between the two dates showed a number of cases in which the level of qualification had apparently fallen: for example, from Level 4 to Level 3, or from Level 3 to no qualification.

It is implausible that, except in exceptional circumstances, qualifications can be lost or downgraded, which suggests that these instances are the result of inaccuracy in completing the Census forms, rather than any actual change in circumstance between the two dates.

The table below shows the number of cases in which this apparent loss of qualification had occurred.

Table 27. Cohort 2 (aged 26-35 in 2011): Discrepancies in reported qualifications between 2001 and 2011

26-35 in 2011: cases where level of qualification had fallen from 2001									
	Level of qualification in 2001						Subtotal	Total cases	Subtotal as % of total
	No qualifications	L1	L2	L3	L4	Other			
In poverty	0	58	172	74	29	73	406	2566	15.82
Not in poverty	0	47	117	62	28	26	280	5067	5.53
Total	0	105	289	136	57	99	686	7633	8.99

Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

It might be reasonable to assume that a similar level of inaccuracy operates in the opposite direction, with apparent increases in the level of qualification between the two dates being subject to the same levels of inaccuracy.

If this is the case, then it would suggest that slightly less than one in five (17.98%) of answers across Census years may be inaccurate.

The table also suggests that inaccurate responses are significantly higher among respondents who are not in full-time work or who do not have a partner in full-time work (the definition of being not in poverty used in the current project).

Inaccuracy in the 2011 Census was tested by the 2011 Census Quality Survey (CQS),⁴ which found that the Census question on qualifications had one of the highest rates of non-agreement between the answers given on the Census form and the answers given to the CQS interviewer, at only 67.6%.

The CQS report estimated that 15% of the discrepancies may have been caused either by editing or imputation or by proxy responses (where the information on the Census form was given by another member of the household).

The number in the ONS Longitudinal Study who might have given inaccurate answers to the effect that their highest level of qualification remained unchanged, or increased, between 2001 and 2011 cannot be known. However, there are six opportunities to state inaccurately that qualifications had not changed, and five opportunities to state inaccurately that they had increased or decreased. If the tendency to be inaccurate is the same whether qualifications had remained the same, or increased, or decreased, then some 2,330 inaccurate answers might have been given by the 7,633 members of the Longitudinal Study, a 30% non-agreement rate.

The 2011 CQS report commented that:

“The 1999 CQS and testing of the 2011 questionnaire found this question to be one that respondents had the most difficulty with and said it was the hardest to answer. There was a lot for the eye to take in due to the need to cover the vast range of qualifications possible. Many respondents were unsure how qualifications that were not listed fitted into the options given, and some were reluctant to guess the nearest equivalent. Respondents also forgot qualifications and grades, particularly if they had been obtained many years ago. There was also a greater tendency to forget qualifications that were not relevant to a respondent’s current occupation.”

⁴ 2011 Census Quality Survey, ONS, 2014.