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When are women who work from home more likely to have children?

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Abstract: We examine the timely yet severely under-researched interplay between the opportunity to work from home and childbearing. According to previous research, home-based work (HBW) may both facilitate and jeopardise work-family balance, depending on family and work circumstances. Following this research, we develop a theoretical framework on whether and under which conditions HBW may facilitate fertility. We perform random-effect logistic regression on UK Household Longitudinal Survey 2009-2019 data and consider a set of potential moderators related to woman's family and work context. Our findings suggest that HBW can indeed help certain women have children, but only those who live far from their offices or want to combine paid work and care but receive little support from their partners. This is not the case for other women, likely because HBW entails higher expectations toward workers to perform more housework, leads to more multitasking and may have negative consequences for women's work careers.

Keywords: fertility, childbearing, home-based work, remote work, work flexibility

JEL codes: J13

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1. Introduction

Incompatibilities between paid work and care have been argued to be one of the main reasons for dramatic fertility declines in industrialized countries in the second half of the 20th century (Brewster & Rindfuss, 2000; Engelhardt et al., 2004). These incompatibilities were partly a product of the separation of paid labour from family spheres during industrial revolutions when workers began working outside of their homes (Goldscheider et al., 2015). The digital revolution, which is currently on the way, has the potential to change this status quo again and bring paid work back home. The development of internet, cloud computing and video conferencing increasingly enable workers to conduct at least some of their paid work at home. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that home-based work (HBW) is a realistic option for a substantial number of workers (ILO, 2020). Will the opportunity to work from home thus ease the incompatibilities between paid work and family and consequently lead to higher fertility?

There is no obvious answer to this question. On the one hand, HBW may indeed improve work-family reconciliation by allowing workers to save on commuting time or organising work more flexibly around family obligations (Chung & Van der Lippe, 2020; Felstead et al., 2002), especially among mothers (Mas & Pallais, 2017). On the other hand, however, HBW may also exacerbate work-family conflict, by blurring the boundaries between paid work and family life (Demerouti et al., 2014). Past research showed that HBW can lead to longer work hours and more intense work (Felstead & Henseke, 2017; Kelliher & Anderson, 2010), result in work interruptions (Delanoeije et al., 2019; Powell & Craig, 2015) or higher total workload (Ammons & Markham, 2004; Kurowska, 2020). Finally, it may have negative consequences on workers' careers (Munsch, 2016). While there has been abundant research on various consequences of HBW on workers' lives, studies which look at the links between HBW and childbearing are scarce. One study that addressed this topic directly focused on fertility intentions: Sinyavskaya and Billingsley (2015) showed that Russian women who have access to HBW have higher first and second birth intentions. Other studies that mention potential HBW-fertility link address it rather indirectly, e.g. by looking at fertility effects of the spread of the broadband internet and its usage, but not exactly at HBW (Billari et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2021).

We fill this research gap and examine the interplay between access to and use of HBW and childbearing in the pre-pandemic context of the United Kingdom. The pandemic years are not covered in order to discard the confounding effects of the pandemic (e.g. school closures) on HBW and fertility. The UK was selected as the share of employees who work from home was one of the highest there among European countries already before the outbreak of the pandemic (Eurofound, 2020; Felstead & Reuschke, 2020). At the same time, HBW in the UK may indeed

constitute an attractive work arrangement to combine paid work and care as public childcare provision is there relatively poor and the pressure on men to work long hours is high (Adler & Lenz, 2015; Yerkes & Javornik, 2019). We focus on women as in the UK they are still mostly responsible for combining paid work with childcare (McMunn et al., 2020). Women were also repeatedly found to work from home explicitly to accommodate work and family duties while men to prolong working hours or avoid workplace interruptions (Powell & Craig, 2015; Sullivan & Lewis, 2001). In order to provide a comprehensive overview of the interplay between HBW and fertility, we study two outcomes – the first and second birth – which are the most common birth transitions in the UK.

As the links between HBW and fertility are theoretically complex, the main objective of our study is to investigate not only *whether* but mostly *under which conditions* women who (have the opportunity to) work from home are most likely to have a child. We are thus not aiming at establishing a single causal effect of HBW on childbearing, isolated from women's job and family situations. Instead, we expect that the relationship between HBW and birth transitions will depend on a woman's work and life circumstances, such as the distance to the workplace, housing conditions, involvement of the partner in paid and unpaid work or woman's work settings. In the following section of the paper, we develop a conceptual framework in which we outline how and under which conditions woman's access to and use of HBW may facilitate fertility behaviour. We also derive a set of research hypotheses which we later verify on the data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study for the years 2009-2019, using discrete-time logit models.

This study has numerous contributions. First, we contribute to the demographic literature on paid work and fertility which concluded that incompatibilities between paid work and care are an important impediment to fertility (Brewster & Rindfuss, 2000; McDonald, 2000). This literature has established numerous factors which ease the conflict between paid and unpaid labour and help working women to have children, such as public policies (Baizan et al., 2016), working time flexibility (Begall et al., 2015) and male partners' involvement in childcare (Cooke, 2009; Torr & Short, 2004). With this study, we introduce another dimension that may potentially facilitate work and family reconciliation, namely workplace flexibility. Second, we add to the literature on HBW, which outlines numerous consequences of this work arrangement for workers' life, such as work-family balance (Allen et al., 2013; Gajendran & Harrison, 2007), psychological well-being and health (Oakman et al., 2020), time use (Powell & Craig, 2015), working conditions (Pabilonia & Vernon, 2022) or work careers (Golden & Eddleston, 2020), but not yet fertility.

Our study is extremely timely as the shift toward HBW has substantially accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic when one in two employees have been working from home on a regular basis (Eurofound, 2020). This form of working will likely be more common in the aftermath of the pandemic as it turned out that many jobs can be effectively performed at home (Dingel & Neiman, 2020) and employees increasingly report a desire to perform at least some work from home (Felstead & Reuschke, 2020). It is thus of vast social importance to understand whether and under which conditions HBW may facilitate or restrict family-related decisions so that proper policies are implemented to allow young adults to benefit from the expansion of this new work arrangement and at the same time protect them from its negative consequences.

2. Conceptual Framework

In general, HBW should help women to have children provided that it improves the conditions for work-family reconciliation. The link between HBW and work-family balance is not that clear, however. On the one hand, HBW can help reduce work-family interference as it allows workers to organise work more flexibly around family obligations, i.e. to perform work when children are in daycare/school, are taken care of by another parent, or sleep (Chung & Van der Lippe, 2020; Felstead et al., 2002). Home-based workers may also save time as they do not have to commute, they experience fewer workplace interruptions, or can perform paid work in parallel to some household tasks (e.g. laundry or cooking) (Bailey & Kurland, 2002; Hill et al., 2003). Finally, HBW may also help parents to be more present in their children's lives even if children are taken care of by somebody else in the meantime or are large enough to manage without direct supervision (Callister & Singley, 2004).

On the other hand, however, HBW may exacerbate work-family conflict. No clear definition of the beginning and the end of the working day and no physical boundaries between the workplace and home, both implicit to HBW, may lead to the blurring of the boundaries between paid work and family life and to the spillover from one sphere to the other (Glavin & Schieman, 2012; Lott, 2020). Empirical studies indeed show that employees working from home often experience interruptions to their work time, perform more multitasking and tend to prolong their work late into the evening (Hill et al., 2003; Powell & Craig, 2015). They may also work harder or longer than their office-based counterparts in order to compensate their employers for the lack of their presence in the workplace (Felstead & Henseke, 2017; Kelliher & Anderson, 2010). Finally, there is evidence that women who work from home are expected to do more housework (Ammons & Markham, 2004) and experience a higher total workload (Kurowska,

2020). For all these reasons, home-based workers, in particular mothers, may face more tensions between paid work and family life.

Previous empirical studies provide mixed evidence on the links between HBW and work-family conflict though meta-studies indicate the relationship to be weak but negative (Allen et al., 2013; Gajendran & Harrison, 2007). It was also demonstrated that the relationship between HBW and work-family conflict depends on numerous family- and work-related circumstances. In particular, HBW was found to increase the negative spillover from one sphere to the other if it was linked to long working hours (Peters & Van Der Lippe, 2007; Van Der Lippe & Lippényi, 2020) and limited opportunities for a physical separation of the two life spheres (Baruch, 2000; Solís, 2016). At the same time, long commuting time increases the work-family conflict (Bai et al., 2021; Voydanoff, 2005).

All these considerations lead us to the following expectations:

Hypothesis 1. The relationship between HBW and fertility is positive for childless women as well as mothers provided that HBW improves the conditions for work and family reconciliation. We thus expect that women who have the opportunity to or actually work from home will be more likely to have a(nother) child if HBW allows them to make substantial savings on commuting time (***Hypothesis 1a***), they have a spacious apartment which allows them to physically separate paid work from family life(***Hypothesis 1b***); or their HBW is not linked with long working hours (***Hypothesis 1c***).

The experience of work-and-family conflict by a woman does not only depend on her job or housing conditions, but also on the extent to which she shares unpaid work with her partner. Higher involvement of men in childcare takes away some of the duties usually held by women, weakens women's work-family tensions, and provides room for further childbearing (Goldscheider et al., 2015). Empirical research has shown that women whose partners are more involved in childcare or take at least a small proportion of parental leave are more likely to have a second child (Cooke, 2009; Duvander et al., 2010). At the same time, women who do not receive support from their partners at home but who want to continue working after becoming mothers need to search for other solutions to combine the two activities. Flexible work arrangements, such as HBW, may thus facilitate their childbearing decisions. In other words, we expect:

Hypothesis 2. The relationship between HBW and fertility will be positive for women whose partners are strongly involved in paid work (e.g. work long hours) (***Hypothesis 2a***) and/or, in case of mothers, whose partners perform relatively little childcare (***Hypothesis 2b***).

Apart from affecting women's work-life balance, HBW may also impact women's childbearing behaviours by influencing their work careers. Even though women who have the possibility to work from home are more likely to be in the labour force (Arntz et al., 2019; Chung & Van Der Horst, 2018), HBW may diminish their chances for a professional development. Persons working from home tend to have fewer networking opportunities, less influence over what is happening at the workplace and poorer access to training (Baruch, 2000; Martinez & Gómez, 2013). They are also less visible at work (Richardson & Kelliher, 2015) and may be perceived as less committed to work, thus experience so-called 'flexibility stigma' (Coltrane et al., 2013). Consistently with these arguments, studies found that home-based workers are, net of their work effort, less likely to be promoted (Fernandez-Lozano et al., 2020) and earn lower hourly wages (Arntz et al., 2019; Golden & Eddleston, 2020). The fear of being stigmatized at the workplace might cause job-related tensions or worries that may affect women's childbearing behaviours, though the direction of this influence might depend on parity. Studies show that perceived job uncertainty is linked to the postponement of motherhood (Kreyenfeld, 2010; Vignoli et al., 2020; Wood & Neels, 2017). As such, childless women facing job-related distress may be more likely to postpone the decision to have a child in order to gain additional time to establish or improve their position in the labour market. Mothers, in turn, may react differently. Having to take care of one child, they face more limited opportunities for improving their position in the labour market than childless women. Consequently, their opportunity costs of having a second child may be lower than those of childless women, if they have a dissatisfying job and are not responsible for maintaining the family financially (Kreyenfeld & Andersson, 2014). Hence, we expect that:

Hypothesis 3. The implications of HBW for women's professional careers shape the relationship between HBW and fertility differently for childless women and mothers. If HBW entails distress about employment, childless women may postpone or abandon their decision to have a child in order to improve their position in the labour market (***Hypothesis 3a***). Mothers, in contrast, may choose to have another child if they work from home and feel tense with their employment situation as they already are on the "mummy track" and having another child might be more fulfilling than a displeasing job (***Hypothesis 3b***).

While considering the potential link between childbearing and HBW, we also differentiate between access to HBW and use of HBW. Having access to HBW means that one is able to work from home but may not use this possibility (Chung & Van Der Horst, 2018). Access to HBW may be as important for childbearing decisions of childless women as the real use of it, as they may plan to enact it after childbirth. For the childbearing decisions of mothers, in turn,

the access to HBW might be of less importance than its use, as mothers might have already used HBW in order to combine paid work with care of their first child. They are thus better informed whether HBW is indeed helpful for reconciling paid work and childcare and how it may affect their work careers. Thus, we expect:

Hypothesis 4: The relationship between HBW and fertility depends on whether a woman has only access to HBW or she uses this work arrangement. We expect, that access to HBW is as important as the use of HBW for the decisions to enter motherhood **(*Hypothesis 4a*).** For mothers, in turn, the regular use of HBW should be more important for their decision to have another child than just access to HBW (***Hypothesis 4b***).

3. The UK Context

Our study is located in the United Kingdom (UK), a liberal welfare state where combining paid work and care was for a long time left to families (Lewis & Campbell, 2007). It thus displays a rather restricted supply of public childcare (Yerkes & Javornik, 2019). Private childcare, in turn, is very expensive and costs one third of the average couple wage (OECD, 2022). Maternity leave is up to 12 months plus 18 weeks of parental leave, out of which the first six weeks are paid at 90% of a woman's pre-birth average weekly earnings, 33 weeks at a flat rate with a maximum of 152 pounds per week, and the rest is unpaid (GOV.UK, 2022b). With time, leave entitlements have also been extended to fathers, but men rarely make use of them (Kaufman, 2018). The UK is also characterised by strong social support for the modernised male breadwinner model, with a father working full-time and a mother part-time in addition to fulfilling childcare (Lyonette et al., 2011). Many couples indeed live in such an arrangement (McMunn et al., 2020). In addition, British men work relatively long hours compared to men in other European countries (Cousins & Tang, 2004; Eurostat, 2022a).

In this context, flexible working arrangements, including HBW, may serve as a convenient solution to combine paid work and care. Indeed, the proportion of workers who at least sometimes work from home was in the UK, next to the Nordic countries, one of the highest in Europe and amounted to 26% in 2019 (Eurostat, 2022b). Moreover, this proportion was that high already in the late 1990s. The right to request flexible work, including HBW, is guaranteed by the British law (GOV.UK, 2022a). This policy was introduced in 2003 explicitly to ease work–family tensions and support women's employment (Chung & Van Der Horst, 2018). Initially it was granted only to parents of children under six, but was gradually extended to all workers who have been employed for the past 26 weeks at the workplace. HBW is also the most preferred working arrangement among all the available flexible arrangements in the UK (Van

Wanrooy et al., 2013). It is mainly widespread among white-collar workers in the service jobs which do not require often face-to-face interaction (e.g. financial, legal or scientific services) (Felstead & Reuschke, 2020). Approximately 45% of workers holding managerial or professional positions have ever worked from home in 2019, whereas among those working in elementary occupations this share was lower than 5% (ONS, 2020).

4. Data & Method

We use UK Understanding Society (UKHLS) waves 1 to 10, which cover the period 2009 to 2019 (ISER, 2022). UKHLS is one of the largest annual longitudinal studies that interviews members of approximately 40,000 households. It collects information on many aspects of peoples' lives, including family and professional careers. It contains questions on both partners' employment statuses, availability and use of HBW, and other job characteristics as well as housing conditions, and involvement in unpaid labour.

We focus on women at reproductive age (18-44), which gave us almost 25,000 respondents. At first, we selected only those women who participated in at least two waves, not necessarily subsequent (20,000 women), lived in a heterosexual union (we allow for the change of a partner) and had complete information about the partner (10,000 women). Next, we chose women for whom household data, i.e., the number of bedrooms, were provided (*hhresp* file) (4 cases excluded). We also excluded extreme cases (outliers), that cover situations in which a woman (a man) works more than 70hrs (90hrs) per week (including overtime), earns more than 7,000 (8,000) GBP gross per month, lives in an apartment of more than 6 bedrooms or commutes longer than 2 hours (78 respondents). Further, we divided our sample into two event-history subgroups: childless women for the transition to the first birth (3,192 women) and one-time mothers for the transition to the second birth (3,365 women). We do not consider higher parity progressions as there were too few births to perform reliable analysis. We then excluded woman-years in which women were not employed or were self-employed (2,796 childless women and 2,599 mothers left in the sample). Lastly, we selected only cases for which we had complete information about births and access to / use of HBW. Our final sample consists of 2,025 childless women (in total 5,603 woman-years) and 1,802 mothers (4,439 woman-years). Within this sample we observed 748 first and 728 second births.

We applied random-effect logit models separately for the transition to the first and second birth. Our key explanatory variable is the *perceived access to* and *use of HBW* and is constructed on the basis of two questions. The first regards the availability of flexible arrangements at the workplace "*If you personally needed any, which of the following arrangements are available*

at your workplace?". From a set of available answers, one of which was "*To work from home on a regular basis*", respondents were supposed to choose all that apply to them. The second question was asked to those who reported having access to flexible work arrangements: *Do you currently work in any of these ways?* and one of the possible answers was "*To work from home on a regular basis"*. Based on these questions we built our measure of accessibility and use of HBW that consists of three categories:

- *no access* - a woman has no possibility to work from home on a regular basis at her workplace (reference category); this group accounts for 78% of woman-years selected for the analysis of the first-birth risk and 82% of the woman-years for second-birth risk;
- *access, no use or non-regular use* – a woman has the possibility to work from home on a regular basis, but she *either does not make use of this possibility at all or she uses it* on a non-regular basis (15% of the first-birth and 10% of the second-birth woman-years); Unfortunately, we were not able to separate non-regular use of HBW from access but no use of HBW.
- *access, regular use* - a woman works from home on a regular basis (7% of the first-birth and 8% of the second-birth woman-years).

Our approach to measuring HBW pertains thus to its accessibility and use on a regular basis and is consistent with the approach applied in past studies on UKHLS (Chung & Van Der Horst, 2018, 2020). In addition, UKHLS allows for identifying respondents who mainly work at home, by asking them about their main job location. However, there are very few women in our sample who *mainly* work at home (less than 2% of the sample), too few to perform interactions required to test our hypotheses. As such, we include this variable as a control in our models only (robustness checks).

We test our research hypotheses by interacting our main explanatory covariate with a set of moderating variables. The H1 presupposes that HBW is positively related to childbearing if it provides potential to improve the conditions to reconcile paid work and care, e.g. allows women to save on commuting time, separate paid work from family responsibilities thanks to having a spacious apartment or when HBW is not linked with long working hours. We measure the commuting time with responses to the following question: *About how much time does it usually take for you to get to work each day, door to door (in minutes)?*. For most of our respondents the commuting time is larger than zero, besides 103 persons who solely work from home and there is no office they could commute to. Zero answers were retained in our analysis, but we also performed a robustness check to verify whether and how they affect our findings (section on robustness check). Number of bedrooms is used to assess respondents' opportunities

to physically separate paid work from family life and is measured by the question: *How many bedrooms are there here excluding any bedrooms you may let or sublet?*. UKHLS provides also information on the number of usual normal working hours (*Thinking about your (main) job, how many hours, excluding overtime and meal breaks, are you expected to work in a normal week?*) and overtime hours (*And how many hours overtime do you usually work in a normal week?*). Both these numbers were used to calculate the usual total working hours per week. In our next hypothesis, H2, we expect that HBW will be more likely to facilitate fertility decisions for women, whose partners are strongly involved in paid work or relatively little involved in childcare. We are lucky to have information on the number of partner's usual working hours per week, including overtime (built in a similar manner to women's total working hours). We accounted for partners' involvement in childcare, using the question *Who is mainly responsible for looking after the children?*. Furthermore, H3 hypothesises that the relationship between HBW and fertility is shaped by the perceived implications this work arrangement may have on women's professional career. We measure these perceived implications by woman's job anxiety – a variable constructed by the UKHLS team as a sum of the responses to the following question: *Thinking of the past few weeks, how much of the time has your job made you feel tense* (1) / *uneasy* (2) / *worried* (3)*?*

We also included in our models a series of control variables: woman's age (18-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44), ethnicity (British/Irish; Asian; Indian; Black; Other white; Other), partnership status (Cohabiting; Married), her family orientation (question on *How important is the family to your sense of who you are?*), educational level (Medium or low; High), income (usual gross pay per month in the current job) and period (2009-2012; 2013-2016; 2017-2019). The models for the transition to the second child additionally include age of the first child in years (0-1; 2-3; 4-6; 7 or more) and a dummy variable measuring the use of external childcare (*Do you ever use any type of (external) childcare for your child /-ren?*). Details on control variables as well as summary statistics of all variables used in this analysis can be found in tables: Table 10 and 11.

Our main explanatory variable, the moderating variables and the control covariates are all lagged as the occurrence of a birth happens later than the decision to have a child was made. We lagged them by a year (if a woman was not pregnant in the wave preceding childbearing) or two years (if a woman was already pregnant in the wave before childbearing and this pregnancy ended with a live birth).

Most of the variables we included are measured annually, except for the measure of HBW and job anxiety. These data are collected within the UKHLS *work condition* module, which is

included in the survey every second year, starting with wave 2. We implemented the following strategy to impute these missing data. In waves in which working arrangements were not collected we imputed the missing value by the answers coming from the next nearest wave that collects this information, but only if a woman had not changed the job and employer between these two waves (the so-called *imputation up)*. Otherwise, if a woman changed her job or employer, we imputed the missing value by linear bootstrapping (less than 5% of all values were bootstrapped). As such we assumed that flexible work arrangements do not change within the same job/employer. Similarly, data on family orientation were collected every third wave (*Identity* module, wave 2, 5, and 8), and we imputed the missing data by the next/previous nearest non-missing value and bootstrapped the remaining missing cases. We checked the robustness of our results to this imputation strategy (for details see robustness checks).

5. Results

We built our final model stepwise, starting with the basic model of our key explanatory variable (access to and use of HBW) and controls (Model 1) and adding every potential moderating effect (Model 2-6). Out of these models two are discussed: model 1 which contains only main effects and model 6 with all interactions between HBW and the moderating variables (Table 1). All of the remaining models are available in Table 1. The interpretation of our moderating effects is based on predicted birth probabilities (plotted in Figures 1-5). We evaluate whether the difference between two predicted probabilities is significant by comparing 83% confidence intervals. We do it following Austin and Hux (2002) who showed that two probabilities differ from each other with the p-value at around 0.05 if 83% CI do not overlap.

Throughout the section we use the following terminology: we talk about on-site workers when we refer to persons who do not have opportunity (access) to HBW. The remaining persons have access to HBW and may use it regularly (regular home-based workers, regular HBW) or may use it irregularly or not at all (occasional/irregular home-based workers).

5.1 Main Effects

In the first step, we investigate whether access to HBW and its occasional versus regular use are related to fertility transitions in our sample of women (Model 1, Table 1). We find that both categories of women, occasional and regular home-based workers, are less likely to have a first child than women who work on-site and do not declare access to HBW (odds ratios of 0.70 and 0.63 respectively). No significant relationship between HBW, neither regular nor irregular, and second birth risks is observed. Next, we investigate whether the relationships between HBW

and birth transitions depend on women's family and job circumstances, as stated in our hypotheses.

5.2 Conditions for Work-Family Reconciliation

In our first hypothesis (H1), we expected that women who work from home will be more likely to have a child if HBW creates better opportunities for work-family reconciliation. Consistently with this expectation we find that HBW facilitates birth transitions if it allows to save on commuting time. More specifically, women who work from home regularly and live near their workplaces are less likely to have their first child than on-site workers (Figure 1, left-hand side). However, the probability of first birth among women who work from home regularly increases with a rise in commuting time and becomes similar to that of on-site workers once commuting time is half an hour or more. As such, benefits from regular HBW in case of long commuting compensate for drawbacks that this working arrangement brings to childless women. The gains from "no need to commute" are even more evident among mothers: women who have the possibility to work from home (either occasional or regular) and gain a substantial amount of time from no commuting are more likely to have a second child than on-site counterparts, which is not the case at short commuting time (Figure 1, right-hand side).

We also verified whether women who work from home are more likely to give birth than onsite working women if they have a spacious apartment. Our findings in that respect are mixed. We do find that the risk of first and second birth increases with the increase in the apartment size among occasional home-based workers (Figure 2). Thus, women who have access to HBW but use it irregularly (or not at all) and have a large apartment are as likely to have a(nother) child as women with similarly large apartments but without access to HBW. At small apartment sizes, irregular home-based workers are less likely to have a first or second child. These findings could suggest that occasional home-based workers do not fully make use of HBW because they face housing constraints which subsequently limit their opportunities to combine paid work and care and to have a child. This suggestion does not seem plausible, however, given the childbearing behaviours of women who regularly use of HBW. The risk of first birth for these women does not depend on the apartment size and the second birth risk even declines with an increase in the number of bedrooms. In order to better understand the role of apartment size in shaping childbearing behaviours of home-based workers we performed a triple interaction between HBW, apartment size and commuting time as larger apartments may be located in the suburbs However, this expectation was not supported (Table 4). We also included both of these

variables: number of bedrooms and commuting time separately into our models to eliminate their potential confounding effects, and the results hold (Table 3).

Finally, we examined whether birth risk is higher when HBW is not accompanied by longer work hours. Our findings are consistent with this expectation but only for childless women and only when it comes to irregular use of HBW. In this group of women, the probability of first birth increases with decreasing number of hours worked per week. Consequently, the risk of entering motherhood is lower among occasional home-based employees working more than 40 hours a week than among on-site workers who work similarly long (Figure 3, left-hand side). We further explored this finding by allowing a non-linear relationship between childbearing and work hours, and the results hold (Table 8). We also checked the triple interaction between HBW, work hours and women's job status (measured by income), as those more established in the labour market might be more prone to turn to motherhood as the negative consequences of entering motherhood for a career development decline with its advancement (Leung, 2016). Nonetheless, the interaction was insignificant and did not change the considered relationship between work hours and childbearing (Table 3).

5.3 The Role of the Partner's Engagement in Paid Work and Childcare

In our second hypothesis (H2), we supposed that women who have the opportunity to HBW may be more likely to have a (subsequent) child if their partners are strongly involved in paid labour (H2a) and/or weakly involved in childcare (H2b). We find no support for the hypothesis H2a, neither in the linear (Figure 4) nor in the non-linear relationship (robustness check). We do find, however, some support for the hypothesis H2b, namely mothers who have access to HBW are more likely to have the second child in case they are more responsible for childcare than their partners (Figure 5). The interaction term between HBW and women's responsibility for childcare is positive for both categories of home-based workers though significant only for occasional HBW (Model 6, Table 1).

5.4 Work-Related Distress and Worries

Next, we hypothesised that the potentially negative consequences of HBW for women's professional career lower birth risk for childless women (H3a), but increase it for mothers who have access to / make use of HBW (H3b). Our findings are quite consistent with these hypotheses. First, we find that childless women are more likely to postpone or even abandon childbearing if they experience high job anxiety while working regularly from home than on-site workers with similar level of job distress (Figure 6, left-hand side). Second, we observe an increase in job anxiety to be related to a very steep rise in second birth risks among regular

home-based workers. As a result, mothers who work from home on a regular basis and experience high levels of job anxiety have the highest probabilities of the second birth (Figure 6, right-hand side). Noteworthy, we do not find first birth risks to decline and second birth risks to increase with a rise in job anxiety for occasional home-based workers.

5.5 Irregular vs Regular Use

Finally, we expected the access to HBW to be as important for the transition to motherhood as the regular use of HBW (H4a) and less important than the regular use for the progression to the second child (H4b). Our evidence in that respect is inconsistent. Our main effect model (Model 1) indeed suggests that access to HBW (no matter whether enacted regularly or not) is negatively related to first birth risks, which stays in line with hypotheses H4a. However, we find no significant relationship between any HBW category and second birth risks (contrary to H4b). The interaction model (Model 6) also provides findings inconsistent with our hypotheses, with the regular use of HBW and access to HBW playing an interchangeable role for birth transitions depending on the woman's circumstances (Figures 1-5).

5.6 Robustness Checks

We performed a series of robustness checks. First, several other possible confounders of the relationship between HBW and birth transitions were considered. These include the type of settlement (urban/rural), distance to woman's mother, woman's occupation, part-time / full-time contract, incidence of weekend work, job security, time spent on housework, male partner's income and his access to and use of HBW. None of these variables changed the studied relationships (Table 6). Second, we accounted for potential nonlinearity of the relationship between our continuous moderators and the response variable by including categorical covariates instead of continuous, and we did not find any significant change in our findings (Table 5). In particular, we grouped commuting time into several categories, among which one included women whose commuting time was zero. Distinguishing this category did not change our findings, and the estimation coefficients for the moderators and key explanatory variables hold the same (Table 5). Third, we considered the variable "*Main job location: at home"* as a control variable in our models. The findings from the basic model do not change, but in addition to them we find that mothers who mainly work at home are less likely to have the second child (Table 7). However, this finding loses its significance once we interact our major HBW indicators (access to and regular use of HBW) with the moderators (Table 7). Further, several imputations of missing data to HBW and job anxiety measures were made to assess how much imputed values impacts our results. We allowed for different imputations (bootstrapping,

imputations up and down) and the results did not change significantly (Table 9). Finally, we verified whether our findings are not affected by the overrepresentation of low educated women, with little access to HBW, in the reference category (on-site workers). To this end, we tested all our hypotheses on a sample of women with high education only and obtained very similar findings to those on a full sample (Table 2).

6. Conclusions and Discussion

In their seminal paper on fertility and women's employment, Brewster and Rindfuss (2000) argued that incompatibilities between paid work and care are a typical characteristic of industrialised societies in which workplaces are situated in distant locations from home and work schedules cannot be easily accommodated to childcare needs. They claimed this physical separation of paid work and family life to be responsible for a dramatic decline in fertility which took place in the second half of the twentieth century in Western Europe, Northern America or Australia as women were massively entering the labour force. No longer than two decades after their publication it was estimated that around 40% of jobs in Western Europe and the US can be entirely performed at home (Dingel & Neiman, 2020). At this stage a question has emerged about the consequences of the possible spread of HBW for fertility. Surprisingly, while plenty of research has investigated the link between HBW and various aspects of workers' lives, no study has yet examined its relation to childbearing. In this paper, we close this gap by examining *whether* and *under which conditions* women who have access to HBW or carry at least some of their paid work at home are more likely to have a(nother) child in the pre-pandemic context of the UK (2009-2019).

We showed that both access to and use of HBW were negatively associated with the transition to motherhood and were unrelated to the progression to second child. This finding is clearly at odds with the idea that bringing paid work home would lead to an increase in fertility. We rather find that HBW may help working women have children, but only in certain circumstances, namely when it improves conditions for work and family reconciliation. This result is very consistent with the literature on HBW and work-life balance, which shows that HBW may facilitate combining paid work and care but it may also intensify tensions between paid work and family life, depending on woman's family and work context (Demerouti et al., 2014; Gajendran & Harrison, 2007). Most importantly, we found that HBW helps women to have children when it entails substantial savings on commuting time. Noteworthy, women who work from home but live close to their office are actually less likely to become mothers than their office-based counterparts. For these women, HBW is thus not beneficial for family formation.

We also found small support for the hypothesis that HBW is more likely to facilitate fertility if it is performed in a relatively large apartment, allowing for a physical separation between paid work and family life, and does not entail long working hours. These findings are, hovewer, much more blurred and depend on parity as well as the extent to which HBW is executed. Furthermore, our findings suggest that HBW helps childbearing decisions of those mothers whose partners are little involved in childcare (though we do not find a similar pattern for women whose partners work long hours for pay). This finding is in line with our hypothesis that women who want to combine paid work and care but cannot count on their partners and face limited public childcare provision, as it is in the UK, have to rely on other solutions, such as flexible work arrangements. This finding is also consistent with the past literature which showed that women who choose to work from home do it explicitly to accommodate paid work and family demands without questioning having unequal division of unpaid labour (Bailey & Kurland, 2002; Hilbrecht et al., 2008). Notably, however, women who divide childcare more equally with their partners are not more likely to have a child when they work from home compared to office-based workers which again shows that HBW is not the right solution for all. Apart from affecting women's work-life balance, HBW may also impact women's childbearing behaviours by influencing their work careers. Even though women are more likely to be in the labour force thanks to the possibility of working from home, HBW may also jeopardise their professional careers. Consistently with our expectations, we found that childless women who work from home and experience job-related stress are more likely to postpone transition to motherhood than on-site workers in the same work situation. Mothers, in contrast, whose regular work from home entails high levels of anxiety tend to escape the stress-causing employment by having another child. Although these differential behaviours of childless women and mothers may seem astonishing at the first sight they find support in the past literature, in particular on employment uncertainty and fertility. These studies suggest an ambiguous relationship between women's employment and fertility (Becker, 1991; Oppenheimer, 1997), with an increasing number of research demonstrating that women in contemporary post-industrial societies postpone the decision to have the first child until they establish their position in the labour market (Kreyenfeld & Andersson, 2014; Matysiak, 2009; Vignoli et al., 2020). Mothers, at the same time, are more limited in their opportunities to improve labour market situation since they already have one child they have to take care of. Hence, HBW does facilitate progression to the second child but as a way out of the dissatisfying work rather than an environment supportive of work and family reconciliation.

All in all, our findings suggest that HBW is not a great remedy to women's incompatibility problems and that bringing paid work home will not result in immediate gains in fertility. We rather show that HBW can help certain women have children, e.g. those who would have to spend much time commuting if they had to work from the office or women who want to combine paid work and care but receive little support from their partners. For larger gains in fertility to be achieved, HBW would have to entail lower costs for the remaining women. These costs may cover larger expectations toward women who work from home to perform more housework and childcare (Ammons & Markham, 2004), higher total workload (Kurowska, 2020) or psychological distress resulting from multitasking or fragmented working time (Hill et al., 2003). Last but not least, HBW may also entail negative consequences for women's work careers, in particular if these are related to the negative perception of female home-workers by employers who associate this work arrangement with lower work commitment and especially if this perception is gendered and related to women's care obligations (Munsch, 2016). Our findings suggest thus that the spread of HBW will not have spectacularly positive effects on fertility without further progress in gender equality and higher acceptance of flexible work arrangements among employers.

Our study is not without limitations. First, our data, which notably is one of the few panel surveys which provides longitudinal information on workplace flexibility, did not allow us to precisely distinguish between access to HBW and its use. We were able to separate those who use HBW on a regular basis from those who have access to HBW but do not use it regularly, but within the latter group we could not distinguish those workers who do not use HBW at all. Moreover, it remains unclear what 'regular use' means for respondents and how frequent it is. As such, future surveys should pay attention to the way questions on HBW are asked as this way of working will certainly be more widespread in this decade than it was in the years covered by this study. A related issue is whether all survey respondents, who answered the question on having the opportunity to work from home, indeed knew with certainty they have such an option. This problem should be less acute in the future as the COVID-19 pandemic made it much more evident to people which jobs and occupations can be done from home and what are the employers' attitudes to this work arrangement. We tried to minimise it by locating our study in the UK, which provides every employee with the right to ask for work flexibility and yield one of the highest shares of HBW across developed countries. Nonetheless, the numbers of women working regularly from home were quite low, which might have affected the significance of some of our estimates. Finally, our study clearly faces selection problems as women who intend to have a child may be more likely to choose flexible work arrangements

before becoming pregnant. Unfortunately, due to data restrictions, we were not able to control for women's fertility intentions, but we accounted for women's family orientation which should at least partly capture women's fertility desires. What is more, if our findings were indeed driven by the selection of women planning a pregnancy into HBW, we should rather find a positive link between HBW and fertility, which we do not. Nonetheless, more research should be conducted on the topic, in particular in the post-pandemic context with more widespread and less selective incidence of HBW.

Despite these limitations, our study provides an important contribution to research in the field of family and work by being a first comprehensive study on HBW and fertility, which not only provides novel empirical findings but also outlines a theoretical framework on how HBW may affect fertility behaviours. As such the study has a potential to stimulate future research on the topic, which will likely become widely discussed among demographers due to a rapid development of information and communication technologies supportive of HBW during the COVID-19 pandemic and the change of employers' and employee's behaviours and attitudes in that respect. Future studies could certainly use better analytical methods in order to address the selection bias or to isolate tempo from quantum effects. More cross-country comparative research is also needed to examine whether our findings hold in other welfare state contexts or gender or care regimes.

7. Tables and figures

Table 0, Variables codebook

TABLE A0. Variables' codebook		
Covariate	**Levels**	**Coded in models as**
Woman' age	18-24	agecat18-24
	25-29	agecat25-29
	30-34	ref. level
	35-39	agecat35-39
	40 or more	agecat: 40 or more
Period	2009-2012	ref. level
	2013-2016	period2013-2016
	2017-2019	period: 2017+
Ethnicity	British/Irish	ref. level
	Asian	ethn: asian
	Indian	ethn: indian
	Black	ethn: black
	Other white	ethn: other white
	Other	ethn: other
Partnership status	married	ref. level
	cohabiting	cohabiting: TRUE
Family orientation	medium and low	ref. level
	high	famoriented 2
Educational level	medium or low	ref. level
	high	high educational level:
W's income	gross per month, in thousand GBP	scale(paygu_dv)
Home-based work	No access, no use	ref.level
	Access, no use or non regular use	hbw: Access,non-regular
	Access, regular use	hbw: Access,regular use
Commuting time	in minutes	scale(jbttwt)
No. of bedrooms	number	hsbeds

W's workhours	usual + overtime, per week	scale(workhours)
M's workhours	usual + overtime, per week	scale(workhours.p)
Job anxiety subscale	the higher the more anxious	scale(jobanxiety)
Childcare responsibility	other	ref.level
	mainly woman's	husitsW
Use of external childcare	No	ref.level
	Yes	ccare
First child' age	0-1	kagecat0-1
	2-3	ref.level
	4-6	kagecat4-6
	7+	kagecat: 7 or more
Interactions between HBW and:		
commuting time		hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)
		hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)
no.of bedrooms		hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds
		hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds
W's workhours		hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours)
		hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours)
M's workhours		hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)
		hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)
job anxiety		hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jobanxiety)

		hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jobanxiety)
Other controls		
Main location of W's job	other places	ref.level
	at home	jblochome
Type of settlement	urban	ref.level
	rural	as.factor(rural)1
Distance to W's mother	Less than 15 minutes	ref.level
	15-30 mins	as.factor(mafar)2
	30 mins - 1 hour	as.factor(mafar)3
	1-2 hours	as.factor(mafar)4
	More than 2 hours	as.factor(mafar)5
	Abroad	as.factor(mafar)6
W's occupation	ISCO88 1 digit	occupation ISCO 1 digit
Part time job	no	ref.level
	yes	as.factor(jbft_dv)2
Working during weekends	no	ref.level
	yes	weekends: weekends 1
Job security	secure	ref.level
	insecure	insecure
M's to W's income	relative	Mto Wincome
M's home-based work	No access, no use	ref.level
	Access, no use or non regular use	hbw p: Access,non-regular use
	Access, regular use	hbw p: Access,regular use
W's usual housework hours	per week	scale(houseworkHrs)
W's income	square	scale(paygu_dv2)
Commuting time	square	scale(jbttwt2)
W's workhours	square	scale(workhours2)
M's workhours	square	scale(workhours.p2)
Job anxiety	square	scale(jobanxiety2)

Table 1. Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births

	FIRST BIRTHS				SECOND BIRTHS			
	Model 1		Model 6		Model 1		Model 6	
Predictors	*OR*	*p-value*	*OR*	*p-value*	*OR*	*p-value*	*OR*	*p-value*
Women's HBW *(ref. No access)*								
Access, no use or non-regular use (ANU)	**0.700**	**0.015**	**0.372**	**0.031**	0.854	0.319	**0.072**	**0.001**
Access, regular use (ARU)	**0.626**	**0.022**	0.763	0.669	1.116	0.550	**3.950**	**0.061**
Commuting time	**0.918**	**0.094**	**0.888**	**0.048**	**1.101**	**0.048**	1.006	0.916
Commuting time & ANU			0.916	0.577			**1.490**	**0.010**
Commuting time & ARU			**1.388**	**0.023**			**1.263**	**0.083**
Number of bedrooms	1.055	0.357	1.032	0.625	**1.182**	**0.011**	**1.159**	**0.045**
Number of bedrooms & ANU			1.291	0.119			**1.873**	**0.004**
Number of bedrooms & ARU			0.886	0.591			**0.639**	**0.051**
Woman's work hours	1.055	0.368	1.080	0.217	0.923	0.190	0.921	0.204
Woman's work hours & ANU			**0.727**	**0.092**			1.066	0.736

Woman's work hours & ARU			0.960	0.873			0.779	0.198
Man's work hours	1.038	0.449	1.026	0.629	0.954	0.343	0.973	0.620
Man's work hours & ANU			1.102	0.530			0.770	0.164
Man's work hours & ARU			1.048	0.836			0.977	0.896
Mother is mainly responsible for childcare					**1.337**	**0.004**	**1.244**	**0.052**
Mother is mainly resp. for childcare & ANU							**2.017**	**0.040**
Mother is mainly resp. for childcare & ARU							1.274	0.511
Job anxiety *(higher is more anxious)*	0.989	0.820	0.986	0.794	0.960	0.408	0.949	0.345
Job anxiety & ANU			1.107	0.475			0.826	0.273
Job anxiety & ARU			0.785	0.281			**1.635**	**0.016**
Intercept	**0.259**	**<0.001**	**0.275**	**<0.001**	**0.133**	**<0.001**	**0.141**	**<0.001**
Age (ref. 30-34)								
18-24	**0.689**	**0.036**	**0.676**	**0.029**	1.085	0.692	1.077	0.725

25-29	**0.803**	**0.068**	**0.794**	**0.056**	0.989	0.932	1.000	0.998
35-39	**0.441**	**<0.001**	**0.430**	**<0.001**	**0.607**	**<0.001**	**0.619**	**<0.001**
40-44	**0.045**	**<0.001**	**0.045**	**<0.001**	**0.148**	**<0.001**	**0.153**	**<0.001**
Period (ref. 2009-2012)								
2013-2016	1.033	0.762	1.033	0.761	1.000	0.999	1.001	0.993
2017-2019	**0.690**	**0.026**	**0.683**	**0.022**	**0.480**	**<0.001**	**0.478**	**<0.001**
Ethnicity (ref. British/Irish)								
Asian	0.718	0.314	0.737	0.355	1.310	0.344	1.320	0.338
Indian	**0.667**	**0.095**	**0.669**	**0.098**	0.842	0.416	0.851	0.453
Black	0.883	0.731	0.896	0.761	1.458	0.234	1.545	0.183
Other white	0.950	0.826	0.961	0.864	**0.463**	**0.002**	**0.476**	**0.004**
Other	0.941	0.892	0.982	0.968	**2.071**	**0.048**	**2.217**	**0.034**
Cohabiting (*ref. married*)	**0.301**	**<0.001**	**0.299**	**<0.001**	0.848	0.179	0.837	0.155
Family orientation	**1.548**	**<0.001**	**1.558**	**<0.001**	1.159	0.297	1.184	0.243

Woman's high education	1.000	0.998	0.997	0.983	1.102	0.385	1.082	0.490
Woman's income	**1.218**	**0.003**	**1.224**	**0.003**	1.032	0.646	1.050	0.494
Use of external childcare					**1.678**	**<0.001**	**1.729**	**<0.001**
First child age (ref. 2-3)								
0-1					**0.750**	**0.021**	**0.745**	**0.019**
4-6					**0.735**	**0.035**	**0.745**	**0.047**
7 or more					**0.234**	**<0.001**	**0.224**	**<0.001**
N	1898		1898		1720		1720	
Observations	5047		5047		4145		4145	

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 2, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - HIGHLY EDUCATED WOMEN ONLY

CHILDLESS	***Model 1 for all***		***Model 1 for highly educated***		***Model 6 for all***		***Model 6 for highly educated***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.345*	***<0.001***	*0.275*	***<0.001***	*0.381*	***<0.001***
agecat18-24	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.463*	***0.002***	*0.676*	***0.029***	*0.453*	***0.001***
agecat25-29	*0.803*	*0.068*	*0.730*	***0.022***	*0.794*	*0.056*	*0.721*	***0.018***
agecat35-39	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.501*	***<0.001***	*0.430*	***<0.001***	*0.482*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.055*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.054*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*0.718*	*0.314*	*0.581*	*0.128*	*0.737*	*0.355*	*0.600*	*0.156*
ethn: indian	*0.667*	*0.095*	*0.641*	*0.101*	*0.669*	*0.098*	*0.637*	*0.099*
ethn: black	*0.883*	*0.731*	*0.832*	*0.629*	*0.896*	*0.761*	*0.860*	*0.693*
ethn: other white	*0.950*	*0.826*	*0.978*	*0.932*	*0.961*	*0.864*	*1.000*	*0.999*
ethn: other	*0.941*	*0.892*	*0.772*	*0.592*	*0.982*	*0.968*	*0.790*	*0.627*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.276*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.271*	***<0.001***
period2013-2016	*1.033*	*0.762*	*0.969*	*0.796*	*1.033*	*0.761*	*0.975*	*0.838*
period: 2017+	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.562*	***0.002***	*0.683*	***0.022***	*0.554*	***0.002***
famoriented 2	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.323*	***0.045***	*1.558*	***<0.001***	*1.328*	***0.044***
high educational level:	*1.000*	*0.998*			*0.997*	*0.983*		

scale(paygu_dv)	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.112*	*0.153*	*1.224*	***0.003***	*1.111*	*0.160*
hbw: Access,non-regular use	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.786*	*0.132*	*0.372*	***0.031***	*0.374*	***0.047***
hbw: Access,regular use	*0.626*	***0.022***	*0.657*	*0.057*	*0.763*	*0.669*	*0.619*	*0.476*
scale(jbttwt)	*0.918*	*0.094*	*0.934*	*0.248*	*0.888*	***0.048***	*0.890*	*0.103*
hsbeds	*1.055*	*0.357*	*1.068*	*0.329*	*1.032*	*0.625*	*1.028*	*0.722*
scale(workhours)	*1.055*	*0.368*	*1.097*	*0.168*	*1.080*	*0.217*	*1.127*	*0.095*
scale(jobanxiety)	*0.989*	*0.820*	*1.037*	*0.516*	*0.986*	*0.794*	*1.075*	*0.259*
scale(workhours.p)	*1.038*	*0.449*	*1.027*	*0.635*	*1.026*	*0.629*	*1.012*	*0.848*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*0.916*	*0.577*	*0.988*	*0.942*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*1.388*	***0.023***	*1.399*	***0.034***
hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds					*1.291*	*0.119*	*1.334*	*0.100*
hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds					*0.886*	*0.591*	*0.998*	*0.994*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours)					*0.727*	*0.092*	*0.750*	*0.169*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours)					*0.960*	*0.873*	*0.907*	*0.728*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jobanxiety)					*1.107*	*0.475*	*0.914*	*0.567*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jobanxiety)					*0.785*	*0.281*	*0.710*	*0.146*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)					*1.102*	*0.530*	*1.083*	*0.633*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)					*1.048*	*0.836*	*1.129*	*0.611*
Random Effects								
σ^2	*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*	
τ_{00}	*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.55* $_{pidp}$		*0.81* $_{pidp}$		*0.57* $_{pidp}$	

ICC	*0.20*	*0.14*	*0.20*	*0.15*
N	*1898* $_{pidp}$	*1318* $_{pidp}$	*1898* $_{pidp}$	*1318* $_{pidp}$
Observations	*5047*	*3469*	*5047*	*3469*
Marginal R^2 */ Conditional* R^2	*0.218 / 0.371*	*0.223 / 0.334*	*0.223 / 0.376*	*0.231 / 0.344*

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS dat

Table 3, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - MODERATOR INCLUDED SEPARATELY

CHILDLESS	***Model 0***		***Model 1***		***M1+commuting time***		***M1+no. of bedrooms***		***M1+W's workhours***		***M1+M's workhours***		***M1+job anxiety***		***M6 - all together***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.314*	***<0.001***	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.257*	***<0.001***	*0.276*	***<0.001***	*0.258*	***<0.001***	*0.258*	***<0.001***	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.275*	***<0.001***
agecat18-24	*0.633*	***0.009***	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.685*	***0.034***	*0.679*	***0.030***	*0.691*	***0.038***	*0.688*	***0.036***	*0.690*	***0.037***	*0.676*	***0.029***
agecat25-29	*0.756*	***0.018***	*0.803*	*0.068*	*0.803*	*0.069*	*0.799*	*0.062*	*0.803*	*0.067*	*0.802*	*0.067*	*0.801*	*0.065*	*0.794*	*0.056*
agecat35-39	*0.448*	***<0.001***	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.440*	***<0.001***	*0.436*	***<0.001***	*0.439*	***<0.001***	*0.442*	***<0.001***	*0.439*	***<0.001***	*0.430*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.039*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.046*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*0.525*	***0.047***	*0.718*	*0.314*	*0.732*	*0.343*	*0.715*	*0.308*	*0.723*	*0.324*	*0.718*	*0.315*	*0.719*	*0.315*	*0.737*	*0.355*

ethn: indian	*0.699*	*0.115*	*0.667*	*0.095*	*0.666*	*0.094*	*0.675*	*0.105*	*0.668*	*0.096*	*0.666*	*0.093*	*0.664*	*0.091*	*0.669*	*0.098*
ethn: black	*0.832*	*0.599*	*0.883*	*0.731*	*0.877*	*0.717*	*0.876*	*0.716*	*0.905*	*0.784*	*0.881*	*0.726*	*0.885*	*0.734*	*0.896*	*0.761*
ethn: other white	*0.798*	*0.331*	*0.950*	*0.826*	*0.958*	*0.856*	*0.946*	*0.814*	*0.959*	*0.860*	*0.949*	*0.823*	*0.947*	*0.816*	*0.961*	*0.864*
ethn: other	*0.941*	*0.881*	*0.941*	*0.892*	*0.971*	*0.947*	*0.946*	*0.902*	*0.941*	*0.891*	*0.947*	*0.903*	*0.942*	*0.894*	*0.982*	*0.968*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.277*	***<0.001***	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.300*	***<0.001***	*0.300*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.300*	***<0.001***	*0.302*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***
period2013-2016	*1.040*	*0.709*	*1.033*	*0.762*	*1.032*	*0.769*	*1.036*	*0.742*	*1.033*	*0.764*	*1.034*	*0.757*	*1.030*	*0.780*	*1.033*	*0.761*
period: 2017+	*0.696*	***0.027***	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.688*	***0.025***	*0.689*	***0.025***	*0.686*	***0.024***	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.691*	***0.026***	*0.683*	***0.022***
famoriented 2	*1.622*	***<0.001***	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.549*	***<0.001***	*1.552*	***<0.001***	*1.551*	***<0.001***	*1.550*	***<0.001***	*1.547*	***<0.001***	*1.558*	***<0.001***
high educational level:	*0.987*	*0.911*	*1.000*	*0.998*	*1.002*	*0.985*	*0.995*	*0.970*	*0.994*	*0.962*	*1.000*	*0.999*	*1.003*	*0.977*	*0.997*	*0.983*
scale(paygu_dv)	*1.246*	***<0.001***	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.220*	***0.003***	*1.215*	***0.004***	*1.223*	***0.003***	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.219*	***0.003***	*1.224*	***0.003***

hbw: Access,non-regular use	*0.672*	***0.006***	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.705*	***0.017***	*0.378*	***0.034***	*0.725*	***0.029***	*0.697*	***0.014***	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.372*	***0.031***
hbw: Access,regular use	*0.598*	***0.010***	*0.626*	***0.022***	*0.551*	***0.006***	*0.822*	*0.751*	*0.633*	***0.034***	*0.626*	***0.022***	*0.627*	***0.022***	*0.763*	*0.669*
scale(jbttwt)			*0.918*	*0.094*	*0.889*	***0.050***	*0.919*	*0.099*	*0.918*	*0.097*	*0.917*	*0.092*	*0.920*	*0.104*	*0.888*	***0.048***
hsbeds			*1.055*	*0.357*	*1.056*	*0.355*	*1.031*	*0.637*	*1.058*	*0.336*	*1.056*	*0.353*	*1.055*	*0.363*	*1.032*	*0.625*
scale(workhours)			*1.055*	*0.368*	*1.054*	*0.373*	*1.056*	*0.365*	*1.078*	*0.229*	*1.055*	*0.368*	*1.054*	*0.374*	*1.080*	*0.217*
scale(jobanxiety)			*0.989*	*0.820*	*0.985*	*0.763*	*0.989*	*0.821*	*0.990*	*0.834*	*0.989*	*0.820*	*0.989*	*0.843*	*0.986*	*0.794*
scale(workhours.p)			*1.038*	*0.449*	*1.036*	*0.475*	*1.040*	*0.433*	*1.039*	*0.442*	*1.030*	*0.582*	*1.039*	*0.438*	*1.026*	*0.629*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*0.901*	*0.504*									*0.916*	*0.577*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*1.346*	***0.035***									*1.388*	***0.023***

hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds							*1.264*	*0.152*							*1.291*	*0.119*
hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds							*0.906*	*0.652*							*0.886*	*0.591*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours)									*0.774*	*0.162*					*0.727*	*0.092*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours)									*0.939*	*0.791*					*0.960*	*0.873*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)											*1.045*	*0.772*			*1.102*	*0.530*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)											*1.063*	*0.778*			*1.048*	*0.836*

hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jobanxiety)													*1.062*	*0.672*	*1.107*	*0.475*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jobanxiety)													*0.859*	*0.475*	*0.785*	*0.281*
Random Effects																
σ^2	*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*	
τ_{00}	*0.98* $_{pidp}$		*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.81* $_{pidp}$		*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.79* $_{pidp}$		*0.81* $_{pidp}$	
ICC	*0.23*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.19*		*0.20*	
N	*2025* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$	
Observations	*5603*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*	
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	*0.231 / 0.407*		*0.218 / 0.371*		*0.221 / 0.374*		*0.219 / 0.373*		*0.218 / 0.371*		*0.218 / 0.371*		*0.218 / 0.369*		*0.223 / 0.376*	

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 4, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - FURTHER INTERACTIONS

CHILDLESS	***Model 0***		***Model 1***		***Model 2***		***Model 3***		***Model 3+commuting time& no. of bedrooms***		***Model 4***		***Model 4+W's income &W's workhours***		***Model 6 - full model***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.314*	***<0.001***	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.257*	***<0.001***	*0.274*	***<0.001***	*0.275*	***<0.001***	*0.276*	***<0.001***	*0.278*	***<0.001***	*0.275*	***<0.001***
agecat18-24	*0.633*	***0.009***	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.685*	***0.034***	*0.675*	***0.028***	*0.675*	***0.028***	*0.677*	***0.029***	*0.678*	***0.030***	*0.676*	***0.029***
agecat25-29	*0.756*	***0.018***	*0.803*	*0.068*	*0.803*	*0.069*	*0.799*	*0.063*	*0.799*	*0.062*	*0.798*	*0.061*	*0.798*	*0.061*	*0.794*	*0.056*
agecat35-39	*0.448*	***<0.001***	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.440*	***<0.001***	*0.435*	***<0.001***	*0.435*	***<0.001***	*0.433*	***<0.001***	*0.433*	***<0.001***	*0.430*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.039*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.046*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***

ethn: asian	*0.525*	***0.047***	*0.718*	*0.314*	*0.732*	*0.343*	*0.729*	*0.338*	*0.725*	*0.330*	*0.734*	*0.348*	*0.735*	*0.350*	*0.737*	*0.355*
ethn: indian	*0.699*	*0.115*	*0.667*	*0.095*	*0.666*	*0.094*	*0.674*	*0.104*	*0.677*	*0.108*	*0.676*	*0.107*	*0.677*	*0.109*	*0.669*	*0.098*
ethn: black	*0.832*	*0.599*	*0.883*	*0.731*	*0.877*	*0.717*	*0.871*	*0.703*	*0.870*	*0.701*	*0.896*	*0.763*	*0.901*	*0.773*	*0.896*	*0.761*
ethn: other white	*0.798*	*0.331*	*0.950*	*0.826*	*0.958*	*0.856*	*0.954*	*0.843*	*0.955*	*0.843*	*0.965*	*0.881*	*0.966*	*0.884*	*0.961*	*0.864*
ethn: other	*0.941*	*0.881*	*0.941*	*0.892*	*0.971*	*0.947*	*0.975*	*0.955*	*0.968*	*0.942*	*0.974*	*0.953*	*0.975*	*0.954*	*0.982*	*0.968*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.277*	***<0.001***	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.300*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.297*	***<0.001***	*0.297*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***
period2013-2016	*1.040*	*0.709*	*1.033*	*0.762*	*1.032*	*0.769*	*1.035*	*0.749*	*1.035*	*0.750*	*1.035*	*0.750*	*1.034*	*0.753*	*1.033*	*0.761*
period: 2017+	*0.696*	***0.027***	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.688*	***0.025***	*0.686*	***0.024***	*0.685*	***0.023***	*0.681*	***0.021***	*0.680*	***0.021***	*0.683*	***0.022***
famoriented 2	*1.622*	***<0.001***	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.549*	***<0.001***	*1.553*	***<0.001***	*1.554*	***<0.001***	*1.556*	***<0.001***	*1.554*	***<0.001***	*1.558*	***<0.001***
high educational level:	*0.987*	*0.911*	*1.000*	*0.998*	*1.002*	*0.985*	*0.998*	*0.987*	*0.997*	*0.980*	*0.992*	*0.948*	*0.992*	*0.949*	*0.997*	*0.983*
scale(paygu_dv)	*1.246*	***<0.001***	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.220*	***0.003***	*1.217*	***0.003***	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.222*	***0.003***	*1.227*	***0.003***	*1.224*	***0.003***

hbw: Access,non-regular use	*0.672*	***0.006***	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.705*	***0.017***	*0.385*	***0.038***	*0.384*	***0.037***	*0.380*	***0.034***	*0.379*	***0.034***	*0.372*	***0.031***
hbw: Access,regular use	*0.598*	***0.010***	*0.626*	***0.022***	*0.551*	***0.006***	*0.736*	*0.626*	*0.720*	*0.604*	*0.739*	*0.631*	*0.734*	*0.624*	*0.763*	*0.669*
scale(jbttwt)			*0.918*	*0.094*	*0.889*	***0.050***	*0.889*	*0.050*	*0.930*	*0.624*	*0.888*	***0.048***	*0.888*	***0.048***	*0.888*	***0.048***
hsbeds			*1.055*	*0.357*	*1.056*	*0.355*	*1.032*	*0.624*	*1.031*	*0.631*	*1.031*	*0.630*	*1.031*	*0.633*	*1.032*	*0.625*
scale(workhours)			*1.055*	*0.368*	*1.054*	*0.373*	*1.055*	*0.372*	*1.055*	*0.371*	*1.080*	*0.218*	*1.074*	*0.270*	*1.080*	*0.217*
scale(jobanxiety)			*0.989*	*0.820*	*0.985*	*0.763*	*0.985*	*0.765*	*0.985*	*0.761*	*0.986*	*0.782*	*0.987*	*0.785*	*0.986*	*0.794*
scale(workhours.p)			*1.038*	*0.449*	*1.036*	*0.475*	*1.037*	*0.459*	*1.037*	*0.462*	*1.038*	*0.448*	*1.039*	*0.442*	*1.026*	*0.629*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*0.901*	*0.504*	*0.907*	*0.531*	*0.908*	*0.539*	*0.919*	*0.587*	*0.919*	*0.588*	*0.916*	*0.577*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*1.346*	***0.035***	*1.348*	***0.034***	*1.354*	***0.032***	*1.352*	***0.033***	*1.352*	***0.033***	*1.388*	***0.023***
hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds							*1.258*	*0.161*	*1.259*	*0.159*	*1.283*	*0.127*	*1.282*	*0.127*	*1.291*	*0.119*

hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds							*0.900*	*0.634*	*0.907*	*0.659*	*0.904*	*0.652*	*0.905*	*0.657*	*0.886*	*0.591*
scale(jbttwt): hsbeds									*0.983*	*0.740*						
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours)											*0.757*	*0.133*	*0.761*	*0.145*	*0.727*	*0.092*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours)											*0.923*	*0.744*	*0.932*	*0.777*	*0.960*	*0.873*
scale(paygu_dv):scale(workhours)													*0.988*	*0.782*		
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(job anxiety)															*1.107*	*0.475*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(job anxiety)															*0.785*	*0.281*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)															*1.102*	*0.530*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)															*1.048*	*0.836*

Random Effects								
σ^2	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29
τ_{00}	0.98 $_{pidp}$	0.80 $_{pidp}$	0.80 $_{pidp}$	0.81 $_{pidp}$	0.81 $_{pidp}$	0.82 $_{pidp}$	0.81 $_{pidp}$	0.81 $_{pidp}$
ICC	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
N	2025 $_{pidp}$	1898 $_{pidp}$	1898 $_{pidp}$	1898 $_{pidp}$	1898 $_{pidp}$	1898 $_{pidp}$	1898 $_{pidp}$	1898 $_{pidp}$
Observations	5603	5047	5047	5047	5047	5047	5047	5047
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	0.231 / 0.407	0.218 / 0.371	0.221 / 0.374	0.222 / 0.376	0.222 / 0.376	0.222 / 0.377	0.222 / 0.376	0.223 / 0.376

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 5, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - CATEGORICAL MODERATORS INCLUDED

CHILDLESS	***Model 6***		***Commuting time as categorical***		***W's workhours as categorical***		***M's workhours as categorical***		***Job anxiety as categorical***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.275*	***<0.001***	*0.294*	***<0.001***	*0.283*	***<0.001***	*0.278*	***<0.001***	*0.271*	***<0.001***
agecat18-24	*0.676*	***0.029***	*0.675*	***0.028***	*0.687*	***0.036***	*0.678*	***0.030***	*0.672*	***0.026***
agecat25-29	*0.794*	*0.056*	*0.789*	***0.045***	*0.798*	*0.061*	*0.793*	*0.055*	*0.790*	*0.050*
agecat35-39	*0.430*	***<0.001***	*0.432*	***<0.001***	*0.423*	***<0.001***	*0.431*	***<0.001***	*0.429*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.044*	***<0.001***	*0.044*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*0.737*	*0.355*	*0.742*	*0.370*	*0.728*	*0.337*	*0.730*	*0.342*	*0.747*	*0.377*
ethn: indian	*0.669*	*0.098*	*0.664*	*0.089*	*0.667*	*0.097*	*0.669*	*0.100*	*0.676*	*0.106*
ethn: black	*0.896*	*0.761*	*0.880*	*0.727*	*0.914*	*0.806*	*0.903*	*0.779*	*0.897*	*0.765*
ethn: other white	*0.961*	*0.864*	*0.970*	*0.899*	*0.960*	*0.862*	*0.978*	*0.926*	*0.940*	*0.793*
ethn: other	*0.982*	*0.968*	*0.975*	*0.956*	*0.978*	*0.960*	*0.974*	*0.953*	*0.966*	*0.938*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.297*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.296*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***

period2013-2016	*1.033*	*0.761*	*1.040*	*0.702*	*1.039*	*0.724*	*1.041*	*0.710*	*1.037*	*0.736*
period: 2017+	*0.683*	***0.022***	*0.695*	***0.028***	*0.680*	***0.021***	*0.689*	***0.026***	*0.684*	***0.023***
famoriented 2	*1.558*	***<0.001***	*1.553*	***0.001***	*1.557*	***<0.001***	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.555*	***<0.001***
high educational level:	*0.997*	*0.983*	*1.001*	*0.993*	*0.995*	*0.964*	*0.991*	*0.939*	*0.991*	*0.942*
scale(paygu_dv)	*1.224*	***0.003***	*1.210*	***0.005***	*1.272*	***<0.001***	*1.230*	***0.002***	*1.220*	***0.003***
hbw: Access,non-regular use	*0.372*	***0.031***	*0.394*	*0.055*	*0.358*	***0.027***	*0.407*	*0.054*	*0.375*	***0.039***
hbw: Access,regular use	*0.763*	*0.669*	*0.592*	*0.445*	*0.745*	*0.646*	*0.864*	*0.821*	*0.839*	*0.793*
scale(jbttwt)	*0.888*	***0.048***			*0.882*	***0.038***	*0.887*	***0.046***	*0.887*	***0.046***
hsbeds	*1.032*	*0.625*	*1.031*	*0.641*	*1.028*	*0.671*	*1.031*	*0.634*	*1.031*	*0.631*
scale(workhours)	*1.080*	*0.217*	*1.082*	*0.212*			*1.079*	*0.225*	*1.077*	*0.235*
scale(jobanxiety)	*0.986*	*0.794*	*0.984*	*0.776*	*0.991*	*0.875*	*0.986*	*0.796*		
scale(workhours.p)	*1.026*	*0.629*	*1.029*	*0.598*	*1.032*	*0.554*			*1.026*	*0.628*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)	*0.916*	*0.577*			*0.916*	*0.580*	*0.947*	*0.731*	*0.932*	*0.653*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)	*1.388*	***0.023***			*1.396*	***0.022***	*1.414*	***0.017***	*1.362*	***0.031***

hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds	*1.291*	*0.119*	*1.295*	*0.123*	*1.298*	*0.109*	*1.287*	*0.124*	*1.303*	*0.106*
hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds	*0.886*	*0.591*	*0.875*	*0.565*	*0.899*	*0.637*	*0.881*	*0.578*	*0.900*	*0.641*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours)	*0.727*	*0.092*	*0.717*	*0.102*			*0.719*	*0.088*	*0.743*	*0.119*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours)	*0.960*	*0.873*	*0.960*	*0.876*			*0.969*	*0.906*	*0.951*	*0.844*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jobanxiety)	*1.107*	*0.475*	*1.120*	*0.435*	*1.125*	*0.410*	*1.115*	*0.448*		
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jobanxiety)	*0.785*	*0.281*	*0.771*	*0.264*	*0.793*	*0.299*	*0.791*	*0.299*		
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)	*1.102*	*0.530*	*1.081*	*0.623*	*1.107*	*0.510*			*1.091*	*0.567*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)	*1.048*	*0.836*	*1.028*	*0.907*	*1.049*	*0.833*			*1.024*	*0.916*
comtime: 0 min			*0.989*	*0.983*						

comtime31-60 min			*0.856*	*0.226*						
comtime: 61 min or more			*0.641*	*0.146*						
hbwAccess, non-regular use:comtime0 min			*0.000*	*0.981*						
hbwAccess, regular use:comtime0 min			*1.239*	*0.807*						
hbwAccess, non-regular use:comtime31-60 min			*0.753*	*0.384*						
hbwAccess, regular use:comtime31-60 min			*1.539*	*0.382*						
hbwAccess, non-regular use:comtime61 min or more			*2.218*	*0.223*						
hbwAccess, regular use:comtime61 min or more			*5.932*	***0.004***						
wrkhrs: 30 or less					*0.898*	*0.540*				
wrkhrs: 50 or more					*0.985*	*0.929*				

hbwAccess, non-regular use:wrkhrs30 or less					*2.752*	*0.070*				
hbwAccess, regular use:wrkhrs30 or less					*0.996*	*0.996*				
hbwAccess, non-regular use:wrkhrs50 or more					*0.287*	***0.040***				
hbwAccess, regular use:wrkhrs50 or more					*0.721*	*0.593*				
wrkhrs.p31-49							*0.890*	*0.616*		
wrkhrs p: wrkhrs: 50 or more							*1.023*	*0.865*		
hbwAccess, non-regular use:wrkhrs.p31-49							*0.000*	*0.938*		
hbwAccess, regular use:wrkhrs.p31-49							*0.713*	*0.709*		
hbwAccess, non-regular use:wrkhrs.p50 or more							*0.851*	*0.653*		

hbwAccess, regular use:wrkhrs.p50 or more							*0.528*	*0.242*		
jobanx: medium									*1.058*	*0.621*
jobanx: high									*1.022*	*0.913*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:jobanxmedium									*0.748*	*0.371*
hbwAccess, regular use:jobanxmedium									*0.743*	*0.483*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:jobanxhigh									*1.676*	*0.267*
hbwAccess, regular use:jobanxhigh									*0.947*	*0.947*
Random Effects										
σ^2	*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*	
τ_{00}	*0.81* $_{pidp}$		*0.82* $_{pidp}$		*0.82* $_{pidp}$		*0.83* $_{pidp}$		*0.80* $_{pidp}$	
ICC	*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*	
N	*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$	
Observations	*5047*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*	
Marginal R^2 / *Conditional* R^2	*0.223 / 0.376*		*0.262 / 0.409*		*0.226 / 0.380*		*0.386 / 0.509*		*0.224 / 0.376*	

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 6, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - ADDITIONAL CONTROLS

CHILDLESS	***Model 6 - full model***		***M6+rural***		***M6+distance to mother***		***M6+W's occupation***		***M6+part time job***		***M6+Working weekends***		***M6+Job security***		***M6+M's income***		***M6+M's HBW***		***M6+W's housework hours***		***M6+W's income ^2***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.275*	***<0.001***	*0.271*	***<0.001***	*0.327*	***<0.001***	*0.253*	***<0.001***	*0.266*	***<0.001***	*0.286*	***<0.001***	*0.278*	***<0.001***	*0.284*	***<0.001***	*0.257*	***<0.001***	*0.265*	***<0.001***	*0.275*	***<0.001***

agecat 18-24	*0.676*	***0.029***	*0.677*	***0.030***	*0.728*	*0.085*	*0.657*	***0.020***	*0.682*	***0.032***	*0.680*	***0.031***	*0.676*	***0.029***	*0.673*	***0.027***	*0.719*	*0.091*	*0.688*	***0.040***	*0.676*	***0.031***
agecat 25-29	*0.794*	*0.056*	*0.791*	*0.053*	*0.785*	*0.054*	*0.797*	*0.061*	*0.800*	*0.063*	*0.794*	*0.056*	*0.794*	*0.056*	*0.791*	*0.053*	*0.855*	*0.229*	*0.806*	*0.077*	*0.794*	*0.056*
agecat 35-39	*0.430*	***<0.001***	*0.425*	***<0.001***	*0.448*	***<0.001***	*0.432*	***<0.001***	*0.429*	***<0.001***	*0.430*	***<0.001***	*0.430*	***<0.001***	*0.429*	***<0.001***	*0.445*	***<0.001***	*0.416*	***<0.001***	*0.429*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.044*	***<0.001***	*0.040*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.039*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.055*	***<0.001***	*0.037*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*0.381*	*0.870*	*0.703*	*0.735*	*0.352*	*0.669*	*0.232*	*0.740*	*0.362*	*0.740*	*0.361*	*0.742*	*0.367*	*0.756*	*0.449*	*0.701*	*0.289*	*0.737*	*0.355*

	37	*55*	*49*																		
ethn: indian	*0.669*	*0.098*	*0.698*	*0.142*	*0.741*	*0.261*	*0.677*	*0.109*	*0.670*	*0.098*	*0.668*	*0.098*	*0.670*	*0.099*	*0.670*	*0.099*	*0.839*	*0.505*	*0.582*	***0.031***	*0.669*	*0.099*
ethn: black	*0.896*	*0.761*	*0.930*	*0.843*	*0.995*	*0.989*	*0.829*	*0.616*	*0.893*	*0.755*	*0.892*	*0.753*	*0.894*	*0.758*	*0.899*	*0.770*	*1.166*	*0.716*	*0.807*	*0.561*	*0.895*	*0.761*
ethn: other white	*0.961*	*0.864*	*0.984*	*0.946*	*1.125*	*0.684*	*0.949*	*0.827*	*0.961*	*0.867*	*0.964*	*0.875*	*0.961*	*0.867*	*0.964*	*0.875*	*1.078*	*0.763*	*0.942*	*0.802*	*0.960*	*0.864*
ethn: other	*0.982*	*0.968*	*0.995*	*0.991*	*1.139*	*0.778*	*1.022*	*0.961*	*0.989*	*0.980*	*0.988*	*0.978*	*0.986*	*0.974*	*0.990*	*0.982*	*1.195*	*0.710*	*0.974*	*0.953*	*0.982*	*0.968*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.2*	***<0.0***	*0.2*	***<0.001***	*0.290*	***<0.***	*0.300*	***<0.***	*0.300*	***<0.***	*0.299*	***<0.***	*0.299*	***<0.***	*0.298*	***<0.***	*0.302*	***<0.***	*0.291*	***<0.***	*0.299*	***<0.***

	99	**01**	99			**001**		**001**		**001**		**001**		**001**		**001**		**001**		**001**
period2013-2016	1.033	0.761	1.036	0.743	0.987	0.907	1.024	0.825	1.022	0.840	1.034	0.758	1.029	0.792	1.035	0.751	1.065	0.593	1.071	0.533	1.033	0.760
period: 2017+	0.683	**0.022**	0.684	**0.023**	0.667	**0.019**	0.701	**0.034**	0.678	**0.020**	0.683	**0.023**	0.679	**0.021**	0.685	**0.024**	0.692	0.052	0.698	**0.034**	0.683	**0.023**
famoriented 2	1.558	**<0.001**	1.552	**<0.001**	1.495	**0.002**	1.563	**<0.001**	1.556	**<0.001**	1.554	**<0.001**	1.556	**<0.001**	1.556	**<0.001**	1.496	**0.002**	1.568	**<0.001**	1.558	**<0.001**
high educational level:	0.997	0.983	1.004	0.974	1.043	0.737	0.998	0.984	1.002	0.989	0.997	0.982	0.998	0.987	1.000	0.997	1.050	0.709	1.009	0.941	0.998	0.985

scale(paygu_dv)	*1.224*	***0.003***	*1.227*	***0.002***	*1.271*	***0.001***	*1.250*	***0.002***	*1.230*	***0.002***	*1.222*	***0.003***	*1.222*	***0.003***	*1.209*	***0.008***	*1.220*	***0.007***	*1.256*	***0.001***	*1.220*	*0.304*
hbw: Access, non-regular use	*0.372*	***0.031***	*0.368*	***0.030***	*0.429*	*0.072*	*0.410*	*0.052*	*0.381*	***0.035***	*0.368*	***0.029***	*0.372*	***0.031***	*0.370*	***0.030***	*0.354*	***0.035***	*0.389*	***0.041***	*0.373*	***0.032***
hbw: Access, regular use	*0.763*	*0.669*	*0.798*	*0.722*	*0.929*	*0.910*	*0.890*	*0.856*	*0.778*	*0.691*	*0.754*	*0.655*	*0.761*	*0.665*	*0.762*	*0.667*	*0.574*	*0.436*	*0.787*	*0.710*	*0.764*	*0.671*
scale(jbttwt)	*0.888*	***0.048***	*0.886*	***0.0444***	*0.893*	*0.070*	*0.878*	***0.033***	*0.892*	*0.058*	*0.886*	***0.045***	*0.889*	*0.051*	*0.889*	***0.050***	*0.872*	***0.039***	*0.888*	*0.051*	*0.888*	***0.048***
hsbeds	*1.032*	*0.625*	*1.020*	*0.762*	*1.039*	*0.581*	*1.039*	*0.558*	*1.038*	*0.557*	*1.031*	*0.640*	*1.032*	*0.628*	*1.033*	*0.611*	*1.057*	*0.428*	*1.035*	*0.595*	*1.032*	*0.625*

scale(workhours)	*1.080*	*0.217*	*1.079*	*0.223*	*1.085*	*0.206*	*1.081*	*0.218*	*1.128*	*0.131*	*1.086*	*0.191*	*1.079*	*0.225*	*1.071*	*0.287*	*1.081*	*0.259*	*1.089*	*0.180*	*1.081*	*0.238*
scale(jobanxiety)	*0.986*	*0.794*	*0.986*	*0.799*	*0.985*	*0.784*	*0.992*	*0.881*	*0.986*	*0.796*	*0.988*	*0.822*	*0.989*	*0.844*	*0.986*	*0.796*	*0.998*	*0.971*	*0.984*	*0.774*	*0.986*	*0.794*
scale(workhours.p)	*1.026*	*0.629*	*1.025*	*0.642*	*1.038*	*0.498*	*1.031*	*0.569*	*1.018*	*0.742*	*1.026*	*0.631*	*1.026*	*0.631*	*1.031*	*0.575*	*1.019*	*0.744*	*1.033*	*0.550*	*1.026*	*0.629*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)	*0.916*	*0.577*	*0.920*	*0.596*	*0.898*	*0.504*	*0.919*	*0.593*	*0.914*	*0.562*	*0.916*	*0.576*	*0.913*	*0.562*	*0.916*	*0.575*	*1.015*	*0.927*	*0.921*	*0.600*	*0.916*	*0.577*

hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)	*1.388*	***0.023***	*1.390*	***0.022***	*1.427*	***0.015***	*1.420*	***0.016***	*1.381*	***0.025***	*1.392*	***0.022***	*1.388*	***0.023***	*1.389*	***0.023***	*1.308*	*0.097*	*1.406*	***0.020***	*1.388*	***0.023***
hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds	*1.291*	*0.119*	*1.298*	*0.111*	*1.224*	*0.232*	*1.244*	*0.183*	*1.283*	*0.127*	*1.293*	*0.116*	*1.292*	*0.117*	*1.293*	*0.116*	*1.307*	*0.129*	*1.282*	*0.132*	*1.290*	*0.119*
hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds	*0.886*	*0.591*	*0.869*	*0.535*	*0.806*	*0.356*	*0.840*	*0.448*	*0.880*	*0.570*	*0.889*	*0.602*	*0.886*	*0.592*	*0.886*	*0.592*	*0.970*	*0.906*	*0.861*	*0.515*	*0.886*	*0.591*
hbwAccess, non-regular	*0.727*	*0.092*	*0.726*	*0.091*	*0.701*	*0.068*	*0.738*	*0.111*	*0.719*	*0.078*	*0.728*	*0.094*	*0.729*	*0.094*	*0.729*	*0.096*	*0.636*	***0.034***	*0.714*	*0.081*	*0.727*	*0.093*

use:scale(work hours)																					
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(work hours)	*0.960*	*0.873*	*0.955*	*0.858*	*0.959*	*0.875*	*0.969*	*0.902*	*0.942*	*0.814*	*0.961*	*0.877*	*0.963*	*0.883*	*0.966*	*0.894*	*0.824*	*0.491*	*0.945*	*0.826*	*0.959*	*0.872*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jobanxiety)	*1.107*	*0.475*	*1.104*	*0.491*	*1.120*	*0.440*	*1.121*	*0.427*	*1.106*	*0.480*	*1.108*	*0.473*	*1.107*	*0.477*	*1.109*	*0.470*	*1.081*	*0.615*	*1.116*	*0.446*	*1.107*	*0.475*
hbwAccess, regular use:sca	*0.785*	*0.281*	*0.778*	*0.265*	*0.823*	*0.393*	*0.781*	*0.269*	*0.780*	*0.269*	*0.786*	*0.284*	*0.783*	*0.278*	*0.785*	*0.282*	*0.789*	*0.330*	*0.782*	*0.282*	*0.785*	*0.281*

le(jobanxiety)																					
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)	*1.102*	*0.530*	*1.107*	*0.511*	*1.092*	*0.578*	*1.079*	*0.625*	*1.105*	*0.518*	*1.101*	*0.532*	*1.101*	*0.533*	*1.100*	*0.535*	*1.235*	*0.213*	*1.088*	*0.589*	*1.102*	*0.530*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)	*1.048*	*0.836*	*1.058*	*0.803*	*1.046*	*0.856*	*1.064*	*0.788*	*1.055*	*0.813*	*1.046*	*0.843*	*1.049*	*0.833*	*1.044*	*0.847*	*1.005*	*0.985*	*1.062*	*0.792*	*1.048*	*0.836*
as.factor(rural)1			*1.203*	*0.148*																		

as.factor(mafar)2					*1.053*	*0.727*															
as.factor(mafar)3					*0.667*	***0.036***															
as.factor(mafar)4					*0.632*	***0.020***															
as.factor(mafar)5					*0.696*	***0.025***															
as.factor(mafar)6					*0.632*	*0.054*															
occupation ISCO 1 digit							*1.021*	*0.545*													

as.factor(jbft_dv)2									*1.186*	*0.459*											
weekends: weekends 1											*0.931*	*0.474*									
insecure													*0.912*	*0.623*							
Mto Wincome															*0.977*	*0.629*					
hbw p: Access, non-regular use																	*0.786*	*0.129*			
hbw p: Access,																	*0.961*	*0.801*			

regular use																				
scale(housewo rkHrs)																		*1.203*	***< 0.001***	
scale(paygu_dv2)																			*1.003*	*0.985*
Random Effects																				
σ^2	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*									
τ_{00}	*0.81 pidp*	*0.81 pidp*	*0.81 pidp*	*0.80 pidp*	*0.79 pidp*	*0.81 pidp*	*0.81 pidp*	*0.81 pidp*	*0.69 pidp*	*0.86 pidp*	*0.81 pidp*									
ICC	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.19*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.17*	*0.21*	*0.20*									
N	*1898 pidp*	*1898 pidp*	*1757 pidp*	*1888 pidp*	*1897 pidp*	*1898 pidp*	*1898 pidp*	*1898 pidp*	*1499 pidp*	*1889 pidp*	*1898 pidp*									
Observations	*5047*	*5047*	*4769*	*4997*	*5044*	*5047*	*5047*	*5047*	*4012*	*5029*	*5047*									
Marginal R^2 / 0.376	*0.223 / 0.376*	*0.224 / 0.377*	*0.233 / 0.384*	*0.224 / 0.376*	*0.234 / 0.382*	*0.223 / 0.376*	*0.223 / 0.377*	*0.223 / 0.377*	*0.211 / 0.348*	*0.239 / 0.397*	*0.223 / 0.377*									

Conditional R^2																				
MOTHERS	***Model 6 - full model***		***M6+rural***		***M6+distance to mother***		***M6+W's occupation***		***M6+part time job***		***M6+Working weekends***		***M6+Job security***		***M6+M's income***		***M6+M's HBW***		***M6+W's housework hours***		***M6+W's income ^2***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.141*	***<0.001***	*0.141*	***<0.001***	*0.148*	***<0.001***	*0.159*	***<0.001***	*0.140*	***<0.001***	*0.131*	***<0.001***	*0.142*	***<0.001***	*0.151*	***<0.001***	*0.129*	***<0.001***	*0.138*	***<0.001***	*0.144*	***<0.001***

agecat 18-24	*1.077*	*0.725*	*1.075*	*0.732*	*1.037*	*0.868*	*1.108*	*0.630*	*1.075*	*0.732*	*1.058*	*0.790*	*1.076*	*0.729*	*1.073*	*0.740*	*1.225*	*0.395*	*1.064*	*0.770*	*1.126*	*0.580*
agecat 25-29	*1.000*	*0.998*	*1.001*	*0.995*	*0.963*	*0.779*	*0.975*	*0.847*	*1.000*	*0.998*	*0.996*	*0.974*	*1.000*	*0.997*	*0.993*	*0.956*	*0.889*	*0.424*	*1.008*	*0.953*	*1.013*	*0.923*
agecat 35-39	*0.619*	***<0.001***	*0.619*	***<0.001***	*0.645*	***0.001***	*0.611*	***<0.001***	*0.616*	***<0.001***	*0.619*	***<0.001***	*0.619*	***<0.001***	*0.619*	***<0.001***	*0.651*	***0.003***	*0.617*	***<0.001***	*0.623*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.153*	***<0.001***	*0.153*	***<0.001***	*0.130*	***<0.001***	*0.152*	***<0.001***	*0.152*	***<0.001***	*0.153*	***<0.001***	*0.153*	***<0.001***	*0.152*	***<0.001***	*0.094*	***<0.001***	*0.154*	***<0.001***	*0.153*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*1.3*	*0.3*	*1.3*	*0.310*	*1.293*	*0.442*	*1.192*	*0.562*	*1.310*	*0.352*	*1.296*	*0.372*	*1.319*	*0.339*	*1.346*	*0.306*	*1.347*	*0.354*	*1.311*	*0.351*	*1.357*	*0.294*

	20	*38*	*43*																		
ethn: indian	*0.851*	*0.453*	*0.866*	*0.506*	*0.823*	*0.433*	*0.888*	*0.582*	*0.851*	*0.452*	*0.865*	*0.500*	*0.851*	*0.453*	*0.846*	*0.437*	*0.855*	*0.508*	*0.812*	*0.338*	*0.858*	*0.476*
ethn: black	*1.545*	*0.183*	*1.566*	*0.171*	*1.562*	*0.201*	*1.572*	*0.166*	*1.552*	*0.179*	*1.518*	*0.203*	*1.545*	*0.183*	*1.567*	*0.169*	*2.346*	***0.019***	*1.524*	*0.197*	*1.573*	*0.166*
ethn: other white	*0.476*	***0.004***	*0.481*	***0.004***	*0.464*	***0.013***	*0.498*	***0.006***	*0.477*	***0.004***	*0.474*	***0.003***	*0.476*	***0.004***	*0.480*	***0.004***	*0.504*	***0.021***	*0.476*	***0.004***	*0.483*	***0.004***
ethn: other	*2.217*	***0.034***	*2.227*	***0.033***	*1.646*	*0.239*	*2.191*	***0.037***	*2.213*	***0.035***	*2.255*	***0.031***	*2.219*	***0.034***	*2.277*	***0.029***	*3.184*	***0.011***	*2.086*	*0.051*	*2.198*	***0.037***
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.8*	*0.161*	*0.843*	*0.189*	*0.861*	*0.232*	*0.834*	*0.146*	*0.835*	*0.150*	*0.837*	*0.155*	*0.833*	*0.145*	*0.742*	***0.039***	*0.825*	*0.124*	*0.839*	*0.161*

	37	*55*	*39*																		
period2013-2016	*1.001*	*0.993*	*1.000*	*0.996*	*1.033*	*0.768*	*0.983*	*0.872*	*1.006*	*0.954*	*1.004*	*0.970*	*1.001*	*0.995*	*1.003*	*0.975*	*0.961*	*0.742*	*1.002*	*0.983*	*0.998*	*0.983*
period: 2017+	*0.478*	***<0.001***	*0.476*	***<0.001***	*0.437*	***<0.001***	*0.496*	***<0.001***	*0.477*	***<0.001***	*0.479*	***<0.001***	*0.478*	***<0.001***	*0.481*	***<0.001***	*0.520*	***0.001***	*0.489*	***<0.001***	*0.475*	***<0.001***
famoriented 2	*1.184*	*0.243*	*1.181*	*0.252*	*1.210*	*0.212*	*1.184*	*0.245*	*1.188*	*0.235*	*1.178*	*0.258*	*1.184*	*0.243*	*1.180*	*0.255*	*1.120*	*0.480*	*1.186*	*0.241*	*1.188*	*0.236*
kagecat0-1	*0.745*	***0.019***	*0.743*	***0.018***	*0.753*	***0.028***	*0.751*	***0.024***	*0.745*	***0.020***	*0.746*	***0.020***	*0.745*	***0.019***	*0.742*	***0.018***	*0.749*	***0.040***	*0.760*	***0.030***	*0.740*	***0.017***

kagecat 4-6	*0.745*	***0.047***	*0.745*	***0.047***	*0.723*	***0.036***	*0.759*	*0.063*	*0.746*	***0.049***	*0.747*	***0.049***	*0.745*	***0.047***	*0.745*	***0.047***	*0.718*	*0.053*	*0.757*	*0.061*	*0.746*	***0.049***
kagecat: 7 or more	*0.224*	***<0.001***	*0.223*	***<0.001***	*0.207*	***<0.001***	*0.231*	***<0.001***	*0.224*	***<0.001***	*0.225*	***<0.001***	*0.224*	***<0.001***	*0.223*	***<0.001***	*0.208*	***<0.001***	*0.227*	***<0.001***	*0.224*	***<0.001***
ccare: ccare 1	*1.729*	***<0.001***	*1.727*	***<0.001***	*1.721*	***<0.001***	*1.738*	***<0.001***	*1.709*	***<0.001***	*1.738*	***<0.001***	*1.730*	***<0.001***	*1.716*	***<0.001***	*1.910*	***<0.001***	*1.774*	***<0.001***	*1.713*	***<0.001***
high educational level:	*1.082*	*0.490*	*1.084*	*0.481*	*1.080*	*0.517*	*1.095*	*0.435*	*1.078*	*0.509*	*1.081*	*0.492*	*1.082*	*0.490*	*1.085*	*0.475*	*1.091*	*0.501*	*1.079*	*0.505*	*1.068*	*0.562*
scale(paygu_dv)	*1.0*	*0.4*	*1.0*	*0.485*	*1.019*	*0.799*	*1.021*	*0.781*	*1.061*	*0.409*	*1.056*	*0.445*	*1.050*	*0.496*	*1.016*	*0.833*	*0.976*	*0.760*	*1.064*	*0.387*	*1.316*	*0.156*

	50	*94*	*51*																		
hbw: Access, non-regular use	*0.072*	***0.001***	*0.073*	***0.001***	*0.077*	***0.001***	*0.073*	***0.001***	*0.071*	***0.001***	*0.074*	***0.001***	*0.072*	***0.001***	*0.071*	***0.001***	*0.073*	***0.002***	*0.075*	***0.001***	*0.070*	***< 0.001***
hbw: Access, regular use	*3.9509*	*0.061*	*3.909*	*0.063*	*4.324*	*0.054*	*3.657*	*0.077*	*3.942*	*0.061*	*4.074*	*0.056*	*3.964*	*0.060*	*4.058*	*0.056*	*6.135*	***0.041***	*4.125*	*0.054*	*3.755*	*0.071*
scale(jbttwt)	*1.006*	*0.916*	*1.006*	*0.919*	*1.023*	*0.712*	*1.002*	*0.973*	*1.009*	*0.885*	*1.015*	*0.800*	*1.006*	*0.916*	*1.004*	*0.941*	*1.035*	*0.599*	*1.010*	*0.863*	*1.000*	*0.999*
hsbeds	*1.159*	***0.045***	*1.154*	*0.053*	*1.132*	*0.107*	*1.155*	*0.054*	*1.158*	***0.046***	*1.163*	***0.041***	*1.160*	***0.045***	*1.167*	***0.037***	*1.224*	***0.017***	*1.157*	***0.048***	*1.153*	*0.055*

scale(workhours)	*0.921*	*0.204*	*0.919*	*0.193*	*0.909*	*0.157*	*0.922*	*0.211*	*0.935*	*0.485*	*0.915*	*0.169*	*0.921*	*0.203*	*0.903*	*0.130*	*0.930*	*0.325*	*0.927*	*0.245*	*0.890*	*0.098*
scale(jobanxiety)	*0.949*	*0.345*	*0.950*	*0.348*	*0.971*	*0.603*	*0.942*	*0.282*	*0.950*	*0.354*	*0.948*	*0.332*	*0.950*	*0.354*	*0.945*	*0.305*	*0.923*	*0.200*	*0.950*	*0.350*	*0.942*	*0.282*
scale(workhours.p)	*0.973*	*0.620*	*0.972*	*0.602*	*0.958*	*0.461*	*0.972*	*0.612*	*0.972*	*0.609*	*0.973*	*0.614*	*0.973*	*0.621*	*0.981*	*0.726*	*0.957*	*0.504*	*0.974*	*0.639*	*0.973*	*0.621*
husitsW: husitsW 1	*1.244*	*0.052*	*1.245*	*0.051*	*1.249*	*0.056*	*1.217*	*0.082*	*1.233*	*0.063*	*1.250*	***0.048***	*1.244*	*0.052*	*1.252*	***0.046***	*1.328*	***0.025***	*1.240*	*0.056*	*1.252*	***0.046***
hbwAccess, non-regular use:sca	*1.490*	***0.010***	*1.491*	***0.010***	*1.450*	***0.019***	*1.494*	***0.009***	*1.484*	***0.011***	*1.496*	***0.009***	*1.491*	***0.010***	*1.501*	***0.009***	*1.450*	***0.029***	*1.485*	***0.011***	*1.508*	***0.008***

le(jbttwt)																					
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)	*1.263*	*0.083*	*1.269*	*0.078*	*1.224*	*0.142*	*1.266*	*0.080*	*1.259*	*0.088*	*1.257*	*0.091*	*1.263*	*0.084*	*1.262*	*0.085*	*1.172*	*0.309*	*1.259*	*0.088*	*1.270*	*0.077*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds	*1.873*	***0.004***	*1.867*	***0.004***	*1.904*	***0.005***	*1.868*	***0.004***	*1.877*	***0.004***	*1.864*	***0.005***	*1.875*	***0.004***	*1.879*	***0.004***	*1.992*	***0.005***	*1.861*	***0.005***	*1.880*	***0.004***
hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds	*0.639*	*0.051*	*0.641*	*0.052*	*0.643*	*0.063*	*0.655*	*0.065*	*0.637*	***0.050***	*0.638*	***0.050***	*0.639*	*0.050*	*0.636*	***0.049***	*0.519*	***0.018***	*0.632*	***0.046***	*0.649*	*0.060*

hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(work hours)	*1.066*	*0.736*	*1.064*	*0.743*	*1.006*	*0.978*	*1.064*	*0.742*	*1.075*	*0.703*	*1.051*	*0.792*	*1.066*	*0.735*	*1.084*	*0.674*	*1.164*	*0.455*	*1.065*	*0.740*	*1.089*	*0.655*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(work hours)	*0.779*	*0.198*	*0.782*	*0.206*	*0.808*	*0.288*	*0.782*	*0.203*	*0.783*	*0.208*	*0.778*	*0.195*	*0.779*	*0.197*	*0.786*	*0.215*	*0.942*	*0.786*	*0.774*	*0.187*	*0.795*	*0.239*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(work hours.p)	*0.770*	*0.164*	*0.769*	*0.162*	*0.818*	*0.305*	*0.779*	*0.181*	*0.770*	*0.165*	*0.768*	*0.161*	*0.769*	*0.163*	*0.769*	*0.162*	*0.775*	*0.224*	*0.765*	*0.155*	*0.774*	*0.173*

hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)	*0.977*	*0.896*	*0.976*	*0.892*	*0.997*	*0.987*	*0.967*	*0.848*	*0.981*	*0.913*	*0.977*	*0.893*	*0.977*	*0.893*	*0.976*	*0.892*	*1.043*	*0.841*	*0.977*	*0.894*	*0.978*	*0.901*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:husitsW1	*2.017*	***0.040***	*2.002*	***0.043***	*1.601*	*0.181*	*2.035*	***0.038***	*2.036*	***0.038***	*2.025*	***0.039***	*2.019*	***0.040***	*2.025*	***0.039***	*1.525*	*0.249*	*1.958*	***0.050***	*2.022*	***0.040***
hbwAccess, regular use:husitsW1	*1.274*	*0.511*	*1.269*	*0.518*	*1.070*	*0.860*	*1.291*	*0.488*	*1.284*	*0.497*	*1.240*	*0.560*	*1.273*	*0.512*	*1.265*	*0.523*	*1.492*	*0.342*	*1.244*	*0.553*	*1.285*	*0.497*
hbwAccess, non-	*0.8*	*0.2*	*0.8*	*0.270*	*0.827*	*0.296*	*0.832*	*0.292*	*0.826*	*0.272*	*0.821*	*0.258*	*0.826*	*0.272*	*0.827*	*0.277*	*0.978*	*0.903*	*0.822*	*0.262*	*0.828*	*0.279*

regular use:scale(jobanxiety)	*26*	*73*	*25*																		
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jobanxiety)	*1.635*	***0.016***	*1.633*	***0.017***	*1.612*	***0.024***	*1.643*	***0.015***	*1.633*	***0.017***	*1.623*	***0.018***	*1.635*	***0.016***	*1.643*	***0.015***	*1.511*	*0.075*	*1.631*	***0.017***	*1.654*	***0.014***
as.factor(rural)1			*1.088*	*0.500*																		
as.factor(mafar)2					*1.076*	*0.603*																
as.factor(mafar)3					*0.947*	*0.771*																

as.factor(mafar)4					*1.151*	*0.526*															
as.factor(mafar)5					*0.920*	*0.631*															
as.factor(mafar)6					*0.909*	*0.681*															
occupation ISCO 1 digit							*0.968*	*0.340*													
as.factor(jbft_dv)2									*1.076*	*0.680*											
weekends: weekends 1											*1.157*	*0.153*									

insecure													*0.982*	*0.914*							
Mto Wincome															*0.962*	*0.283*					
hbw p: Access, non-regular use																	*0.704*	*0.057*			
hbw p: Access, regular use																	*1.034*	*0.826*			
scale(houseworkHrs)																			*1.077*	*0.138*		
scale(paygu_dv2)																					*0.807*	*0.212*

Random Effects											
σ^2	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*
τ_{00}	*0.42* *pidp*	*0.43* *pidp*	*0.45* *pidp*	*0.41* *pidp*	*0.43* *pidp*	*0.43* *pidp*	*0.42* *pidp*	*0.43* *pidp*	*0.40* *pidp*	*0.43* *pidp*	*0.43* *pidp*
ICC	*0.11*	*0.11*	*0.12*	*0.11*	*0.12*	*0.12*	*0.11*	*0.12*	*0.11*	*0.11*	*0.12*
N	*1720* *pidp*	*1720* *pidp*	*1602* *pidp*	*1698* *pidp*	*1719* *pidp*	*1720* *pidp*	*1720* *pidp*	*1720* *pidp*	*1309* *pidp*	*1715* *pidp*	*1720* *pidp*
Observations	*4145*	*4145*	*3919*	*4086*	*4139*	*4145*	*4145*	*4145*	*3102*	*4133*	*4145*
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	*0.322 / 0.400*	*0.323 / 0.400*	*0.340 / 0.420*	*0.321 / 0.397*	*0.323 / 0.401*	*0.323 / 0.401*	*0.322 / 0.400*	*0.323 / 0.401*	*0.360 / 0.429*	*0.323 / 0.400*	*0.323 / 0.401*

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 7, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - MODELS WITH MAIN JOB LOCATION

CHILDLESS	***Model 1***		***M1+main job location at home***		***Model 6***		***M6+main job location at home***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.258*	***<0.001***	*0.275*	***<0.001***	*0.274*	***<0.001***
agecat18-24	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.676*	***0.029***	*0.677*	***0.029***
agecat25-29	*0.803*	*0.068*	*0.803*	*0.068*	*0.794*	*0.056*	*0.794*	*0.056*
agecat35-39	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.430*	***<0.001***	*0.429*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*0.718*	*0.314*	*0.717*	*0.312*	*0.737*	*0.355*	*0.736*	*0.352*
ethn: indian	*0.667*	*0.095*	*0.666*	*0.094*	*0.669*	*0.098*	*0.665*	*0.094*
ethn: black	*0.883*	*0.731*	*0.883*	*0.732*	*0.896*	*0.761*	*0.897*	*0.764*
ethn: other white	*0.950*	*0.826*	*0.950*	*0.827*	*0.961*	*0.864*	*0.962*	*0.871*
ethn: other	*0.941*	*0.892*	*0.942*	*0.893*	*0.982*	*0.968*	*0.985*	*0.973*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***
period2013-2016	*1.033*	*0.762*	*1.033*	*0.765*	*1.033*	*0.761*	*1.031*	*0.775*
period: 2017+	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.683*	***0.022***	*0.682*	***0.022***
famoriented 2	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.558*	***<0.001***	*1.558*	***<0.001***
high educational level:	*1.000*	*0.998*	*1.000*	*0.998*	*0.997*	*0.983*	*0.997*	*0.983*
scale(paygu_dv)	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.217*	***0.003***	*1.224*	***0.003***	*1.221*	***0.003***
hbw: Access,non-regular use	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.372*	***0.031***	*0.375*	***0.032***

hbw: Access,regular use	*0.626*	***0.022***	*0.621*	***0.022***	*0.763*	*0.669*	*0.760*	*0.663*
scale(jbttwt)	*0.918*	*0.094*	*0.919*	*0.108*	*0.888*	***0.048***	*0.892*	*0.058*
hsbeds	*1.055*	*0.357*	*1.055*	*0.358*	*1.032*	*0.625*	*1.033*	*0.618*
scale(workhours)	*1.055*	*0.368*	*1.055*	*0.366*	*1.080*	*0.217*	*1.081*	*0.212*
scale(jobanxiety)	*0.989*	*0.820*	*0.989*	*0.823*	*0.986*	*0.794*	*0.987*	*0.806*
scale(workhours.p)	*1.038*	*0.449*	*1.038*	*0.451*	*1.026*	*0.629*	*1.025*	*0.645*
jblochome			*1.093*	*0.842*			*1.367*	*0.491*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*0.916*	*0.577*	*0.917*	*0.577*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)					*1.388*	***0.023***	*1.411*	***0.018***
hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds					*1.291*	*0.119*	*1.288*	*0.121*
hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds					*0.886*	*0.591*	*0.877*	*0.561*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours)					*0.727*	*0.092*	*0.730*	*0.095*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours)					*0.960*	*0.873*	*0.957*	*0.864*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jobanxiety)					*1.107*	*0.475*	*1.106*	*0.481*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jobanxiety)					*0.785*	*0.281*	*0.780*	*0.269*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)					*1.102*	*0.530*	*1.104*	*0.522*

hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours. p)					*1.048*	*0.836*	*1.051*	*0.826*
Random Effects								
σ^2	*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*	
τ_{00}	*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.81* $_{pidp}$		*0.80* $_{pidp}$	
ICC	*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*	
N	*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$	
Observations	*5047*		*5047*		*5047*		*5047*	
Marginal R^2 / *Conditional* R^2	*0.218 / 0.371*		*0.218 / 0.371*		*0.223 / 0.376*		*0.224 / 0.376*	

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 8, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - NONLINEARITY OF MODERATORS CONSIDERED

CHILDLESS	***Model 1***		***M1+ commuting time^2***		***M1+ W's workhours^ 2***		***M1+ M's workhours^ 2***		***M1+ job anxiety^2***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.258*	***<0.001***	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.255*	***<0.001***
agecat18-24	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.691*	***0.038***
agecat25-29	*0.803*	*0.068*	*0.803*	*0.067*	*0.803*	*0.067*	*0.802*	*0.067*	*0.804*	*0.070*
agecat35-39	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.438*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*0.718*	*0.314*	*0.718*	*0.315*	*0.720*	*0.317*	*0.717*	*0.312*	*0.725*	*0.328*
ethn: indian	*0.667*	*0.095*	*0.668*	*0.095*	*0.668*	*0.095*	*0.668*	*0.096*	*0.654*	*0.081*
ethn: black	*0.883*	*0.731*	*0.883*	*0.731*	*0.887*	*0.740*	*0.886*	*0.737*	*0.885*	*0.736*
ethn: other white	*0.950*	*0.826*	*0.949*	*0.824*	*0.951*	*0.831*	*0.950*	*0.828*	*0.944*	*0.806*
ethn: other	*0.941*	*0.892*	*0.941*	*0.891*	*0.944*	*0.897*	*0.940*	*0.890*	*0.952*	*0.912*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.300*	***<0.001***	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.300*	***<0.001***
period2013-2016	*1.033*	*0.762*	*1.033*	*0.761*	*1.034*	*0.758*	*1.034*	*0.756*	*1.035*	*0.747*

period: 2017+	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.691*	***0.027***	*0.691*	***0.026***	*0.692*	***0.027***
famoriented 2	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.546*	***<0.001***	*1.547*	***<0.001***	*1.544*	***<0.001***
high educational level:	*1.000*	*0.998*	*1.000*	*0.997*	*1.001*	*0.994*	*1.000*	*0.998*	*1.007*	*0.952*
scale(paygu_dv)	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.217*	***0.003***	*1.217*	***0.003***	*1.225*	***0.003***
hbw: Access,non-regular use	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.698*	***0.014***	*0.699*	***0.014***	*0.698*	***0.014***
hbw: Access,regular use	*0.626*	***0.022***	*0.627*	***0.023***	*0.625*	***0.022***	*0.625*	***0.021***	*0.628*	***0.023***
scale(jbttwt)	*0.918*	*0.094*	*0.931*	*0.606*	*0.917*	*0.092*	*0.917*	*0.094*	*0.920*	*0.104*
hsbeds	*1.055*	*0.357*	*1.055*	*0.356*	*1.055*	*0.358*	*1.055*	*0.362*	*1.058*	*0.338*
scale(workhours)	*1.055*	*0.368*	*1.055*	*0.369*	*1.123*	*0.592*	*1.054*	*0.378*	*1.057*	*0.356*
scale(jobanxiety)	*0.989*	*0.820*	*0.989*	*0.818*	*0.990*	*0.834*	*0.989*	*0.824*	*0.818*	*0.146*
scale(workhours.p)	*1.038*	*0.449*	*1.038*	*0.447*	*1.039*	*0.438*	*1.107*	*0.590*	*1.037*	*0.461*
scale(jbttwt2)			*0.985*	*0.911*						
scale(workhours2)					*0.940*	*0.763*				
scale(workhours.p2)							*0.938*	*0.725*		
scale(jobanxiety2)									*1.222*	*0.140*

Random Effects					
σ^2	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*	*3.29*
τ_{00}	*0.80* $_{pidp}$	*0.80* $_{pidp}$	*0.80* $_{pidp}$	*0.80* $_{pidp}$	*0.81* $_{pidp}$
ICC	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.20*
N	*1898* $_{pidp}$	*1898* $_{pidp}$	*1898* $_{pidp}$	*1898* $_{pidp}$	*1898* $_{pidp}$
Observations	*5047*	*5047*	*5047*	*5047*	*5047*
Marginal R^2 / *Conditional* R^2	*0.218 / 0.371*	*0.218 / 0.371*	*0.218 / 0.371*	*0.218 / 0.371*	*0.219 / 0.373*

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 9, Estimates of the random effect logit model on the probability of first and second births - DIFFERENT IMPUTATIONS CONSIDERED

CHILDLESS	***M1 imputed up***		***M1 imputed down-up***		***M1 imputed down***		***M1 different bootstrapping***		***M6 imputed up***		***M6 imputed down-up***		***M6 imputed down***		***M6 different bootstrapping***	
Predictors	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*	*Odds Ratios*	*p*
(Intercept)	*0.259*	***<0.001***	*0.248*	***<0.001***	*0.190*	***<0.001***	*0.251*	***<0.001***	*0.275*	***<0.001***	*0.252*	***<0.001***	*0.208*	***<0.001***	*0.277*	***<0.001***
agecat18-24	*0.689*	***0.036***	*0.668*	***0.023***	*0.937*	*0.758*	*0.680*	***0.031***	*0.676*	***0.029***	*0.662*	***0.021***	*0.922*	*0.704*	*0.664*	***0.023***
agecat25-29	*0.803*	*0.068*	*0.804*	*0.067*	*0.889*	*0.400*	*0.797*	*0.060*	*0.794*	*0.056*	*0.801*	*0.062*	*0.882*	*0.369*	*0.789*	*0.051*
agecat35-39	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.413*	***<0.001***	*0.396*	***<0.001***	*0.441*	***<0.001***	*0.430*	***<0.001***	*0.409*	***<0.001***	*0.391*	***<0.001***	*0.429*	***<0.001***
agecat: 40 or more	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.035*	***<0.001***	*0.041*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***	*0.035*	***<0.001***	*0.040*	***<0.001***	*0.045*	***<0.001***
ethn: asian	*0.718*	*0.314*	*0.734*	*0.340*	*0.644*	*0.263*	*0.718*	*0.316*	*0.737*	*0.355*	*0.746*	*0.367*	*0.636*	*0.251*	*0.719*	*0.320*

ethn: indian	*0.667*	*0.095*	*0.642*	*0.068*	*0.585*	*0.073*	*0.656*	*0.084*	*0.669*	*0.098*	*0.642*	*0.069*	*0.585*	*0.074*	*0.658*	*0.087*
ethn: black	*0.883*	*0.731*	*0.838*	*0.626*	*0.855*	*0.740*	*0.872*	*0.706*	*0.896*	*0.761*	*0.844*	*0.640*	*0.835*	*0.704*	*0.864*	*0.688*
ethn: other white	*0.950*	*0.826*	*0.940*	*0.792*	*1.081*	*0.781*	*0.941*	*0.796*	*0.961*	*0.864*	*0.943*	*0.803*	*1.082*	*0.781*	*0.958*	*0.856*
ethn: other	*0.941*	*0.892*	*0.868*	*0.752*	*0.759*	*0.631*	*0.920*	*0.852*	*0.982*	*0.968*	*0.885*	*0.785*	*0.782*	*0.672*	*0.963*	*0.933*
cohabiting: TRUE	*0.301*	***<0.001***	*0.300*	***<0.001***	*0.284*	***<0.001***	*0.298*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.299*	***<0.001***	*0.284*	***<0.001***	*0.295*	***<0.001***
period2013-2016	*1.033*	*0.762*	*1.013*	*0.904*	*1.084*	*0.536*	*1.038*	*0.731*	*1.033*	*0.761*	*1.010*	*0.923*	*1.080*	*0.555*	*1.044*	*0.691*
period: 2017+	*0.690*	***0.026***	*0.684*	***0.020***	*0.757*	*0.134*	*0.693*	***0.028***	*0.683*	***0.022***	*0.679*	***0.018***	*0.758*	*0.139*	*0.689*	***0.027***
famoriented 2	*1.548*	***<0.001***	*1.569*	***<0.001***	*1.659*	***0.001***	*1.599*	***<0.001***	*1.558*	***<0.001***	*1.568*	***<0.001***	*1.663*	***0.001***	*1.605*	***<0.001***
high educational level:	*1.000*	*0.998*	*1.015*	*0.903*	*1.162*	*0.296*	*1.002*	*0.990*	*0.997*	*0.983*	*1.012*	*0.922*	*1.154*	*0.321*	*0.999*	*0.996*
scale(paygu_dv)	*1.218*	***0.003***	*1.251*	***0.001***	*1.289*	***0.001***	*1.215*	***0.004***	*1.224*	***0.003***	*1.254*	***0.001***	*1.294*	***0.001***	*1.219*	***0.004***

hbw: Access,non-regular use	*0.700*	***0.015***	*0.693*	***0.013***	*0.660*	***0.014***	*0.724*	***0.026***	*0.372*	***0.031***	*0.492*	*0.121*	*0.323*	***0.039***	*0.307*	***0.011***
hbw: Access,regular use	*0.626*	***0.022***	*0.601*	***0.011***	*0.583*	***0.027***	*0.630*	***0.024***	*0.763*	*0.669*	*0.998*	*0.998*	*0.750*	*0.700*	*0.697*	*0.576*
scale(jbttwt)	*0.918*	*0.094*	*0.931*	*0.156*	*0.924*	*0.191*	*0.919*	*0.101*	*0.888*	***0.048***	*0.924*	*0.177*	*0.946*	*0.414*	*0.899*	*0.077*
hsbeds	*1.055*	*0.357*	*1.071*	*0.237*	*1.059*	*0.412*	*1.056*	*0.352*	*1.032*	*0.625*	*1.067*	*0.311*	*1.028*	*0.718*	*1.019*	*0.768*
scale(workhours)	*1.055*	*0.368*	*1.038*	*0.532*	*1.033*	*0.649*	*1.055*	*0.369*	*1.080*	*0.217*	*1.051*	*0.420*	*1.042*	*0.583*	*1.072*	*0.269*
scale(jobanxiety)	*0.989*	*0.820*	*0.964*	*0.456*	*1.058*	*0.331*	*0.981*	*0.694*	*0.986*	*0.794*	*0.949*	*0.343*	*1.029*	*0.652*	*0.978*	*0.684*
scale(workhours.p)	*1.038*	*0.449*	*1.038*	*0.446*	*1.008*	*0.897*	*1.038*	*0.452*	*1.026*	*0.629*	*1.033*	*0.539*	*1.004*	*0.946*	*1.018*	*0.740*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jbttwt)									*0.916*	*0.577*	*0.866*	*0.353*	*0.801*	*0.224*	*0.847*	*0.298*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jbttwt)									*1.388*	***0.023***	*1.197*	*0.204*	*1.007*	*0.970*	*1.362*	***0.032***

hbwAccess, non-regular use:hsbeds									*1.291*	*0.119*	*1.145*	*0.409*	*1.306*	*0.171*	*1.396*	***0.043***
hbwAccess, regular use:hsbeds									*0.886*	*0.591*	*0.821*	*0.380*	*0.924*	*0.754*	*0.901*	*0.649*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours)									*0.727*	*0.092*	*0.909*	*0.627*	*1.000*	*1.000*	*0.763*	*0.152*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours)									*0.960*	*0.873*	*0.892*	*0.634*	*0.854*	*0.606*	*1.099*	*0.711*
hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(jobanxiety)									*1.107*	*0.475*	*1.136*	*0.374*	*1.196*	*0.281*	*1.110*	*0.467*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(jobanxiety)									*0.785*	*0.281*	*0.907*	*0.642*	*1.016*	*0.951*	*0.761*	*0.228*

hbwAccess, non-regular use:scale(workhours.p)									*1.102*	*0.530*	*1.017*	*0.919*	*1.003*	*0.988*	*1.180*	*0.275*
hbwAccess, regular use:scale(workhours.p)									*1.048*	*0.836*	*1.052*	*0.814*	*1.052*	*0.844*	*1.042*	*0.850*
Random Effects																
σ^2	*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*		*3.29*	
τ_{00}	*0.80* $_{pidp}$		*0.84* $_{pidp}$		*0.87* $_{pidp}$		*0.83* $_{pidp}$		*0.81* $_{pidp}$		*0.85* $_{pidp}$		*0.89* $_{pidp}$		*0.85* $_{pidp}$	
ICC	*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.21*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.20*		*0.21*		*0.21*	
N	*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1905* $_{pidp}$		*1452* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$		*1905* $_{pidp}$		*1452* $_{pidp}$		*1898* $_{pidp}$	
Observations	*5047*		*5252*		*3841*		*5047*		*5047*		*5252*		*3841*		*5047*	
Marginal R^2 / Conditional R^2	*0.218 / 0.371*		*0.238 / 0.393*		*0.249 / 0.406*		*0.218 / 0.376*		*0.223 / 0.376*		*0.241 / 0.396*		*0.253 / 0.412*		*0.225 / 0.384*	

Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 10, Summary statistics - categorical covariates

		CHILDLESS		***MOTHERS***	
Variable	***Levels***	***Frequency***	***Percent***	***Frequency***	***Percent***
HBW	*No access, no use*	*4353*	*77.7*	*3704*	*81.9*
	Access, non-regular use	*837*	*14.9*	*468*	*10.3*
	Access, regular use	*413*	*7.4*	*350*	*7.7*
	Total	*5603*	*100*	*4522*	*100*
Number of bedrooms	*0*	*7*	*0.1*		
	1	*645*	*11.6*	*87*	*1.9*
	2	*1902*	*34.1*	*1321*	*29.3*
	3	*2349*	*42.1*	*2353*	*52.3*
	4	*561*	*10.1*	*643*	*14.3*
	5	*85*	*1.5*	*84*	*1.9*
	6	*29*	*0.5*	*13*	*0.3*
	Total	*5578*	*100*	*4501*	*100*
Age	*30-34*	*1498*	*26.7*	*1358*	*30*
	18-24	*845*	*15.1*	*273*	*6*
	25-29	*1886*	*33.7*	*816*	*18*
	35-39	*788*	*14.1*	*1276*	*28.2*
	40 or more	*586*	*10.5*	*799*	*17.7*
	Total	*5603*	*100*	*4522*	*100*
Period	*2009-2012*	*2404*	*42.9*	*1858*	*41.1*
	2013-2016	*2438*	*43.5*	*2023*	*44.7*
	2017+	*761*	*13.6*	*641*	*14.2*
	Total	*5603*	*100*	*4522*	*100*
Ethnicity	*british/irish*	*4699*	*83.9*	*3622*	*80.1*
	asian	*169*	*3*	*123*	*2.7*
	indian	*252*	*4.5*	*310*	*6.9*
	black	*111*	*2*	*104*	*2.3*

	other white	*286*	*5.1*	*310*	*6.9*
	other	*86*	*1.5*	*53*	*1.2*
	Total	*5603*	*100*	*4522*	*100*
Cohabiting	*married*	*2561*	*45.7*	*3285*	*72.6*
	cohabiting	*3042*	*54.3*	*1237*	*27.4*
	Total	*5603*	*100*	*4522*	*100*
Family oriented	*no*	*1495*	*26.7*	*658*	*14.6*
	yes	*4108*	*73.3*	*3864*	*85.4*
	Total	*5603*	*100*	*4522*	*100*
Educational level	*other*	*1764*	*31.5*	*1939*	*42.9*
	high	*3839*	*68.5*	*2583*	*57.1*
	Total	*5603*	*100*	*4522*	*100*
Childcare responsibility	*other*			*2426*	*53.9*
	mainly woman's			*2078*	*46.1*
	Total			*4504*	*100*
First child's age	*2-3*			*969*	*21.4*
	0-1			*1606*	*35.5*
	4-6			*758*	*16.8*
	7 or more			*1189*	*26.3*
	Total			*4522*	*100*
Use of external childcare	*0*			*1773*	*39.9*
	1			*2666*	*60.1*
	Total			*4439*	*100*

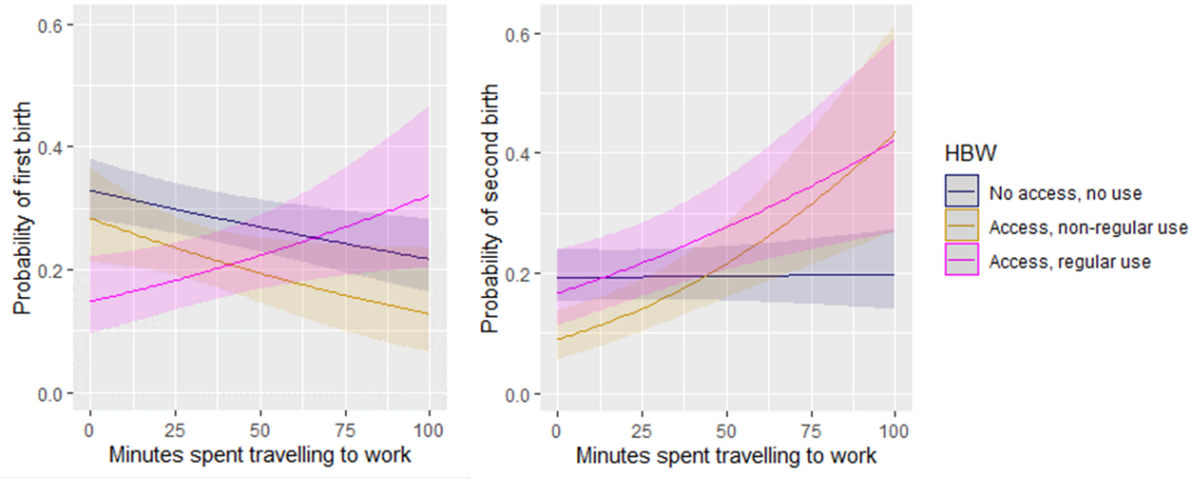
Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Table 11, Summary statistics - continuous covariates

	CHILDLESS						***MOTHERS***					
Variable	***Min.***	***1st Qu.***	***Median***	***Mean***	***3rd Qu.***	***Max.***	***Min.***	***1st Qu.***	***Median***	***Mean***	***3rd Qu.***	***Max.***
commuting time (minutes)	*0*	*15*	*25*	*28.92*	*40*	*120*	*0*	*10*	*20*	*24.48*	*30*	*120*
W's workhours per week	*0*	*37*	*39*	*38.92*	*44*	*70*	*0*	*23*	*34*	*31.71*	*39*	*70*
M's workhours per week	*0*	*37.5*	*40.5*	*42.57*	*47*	*90*	*0*	*38*	*41*	*43.02*	*47.5*	*90*
Job anxiety	*0*	*2*	*3*	*3.57*	*5*	*12*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*3.32*	*5*	*12*
W's income (gross per month, in thousands GBP)	*0.04*	*1.3*	*1.83*	*1.98*	*2.5*	*6.9*	*0*	*0.87*	*1.46*	*1.66*	*2.2*	*6.5*

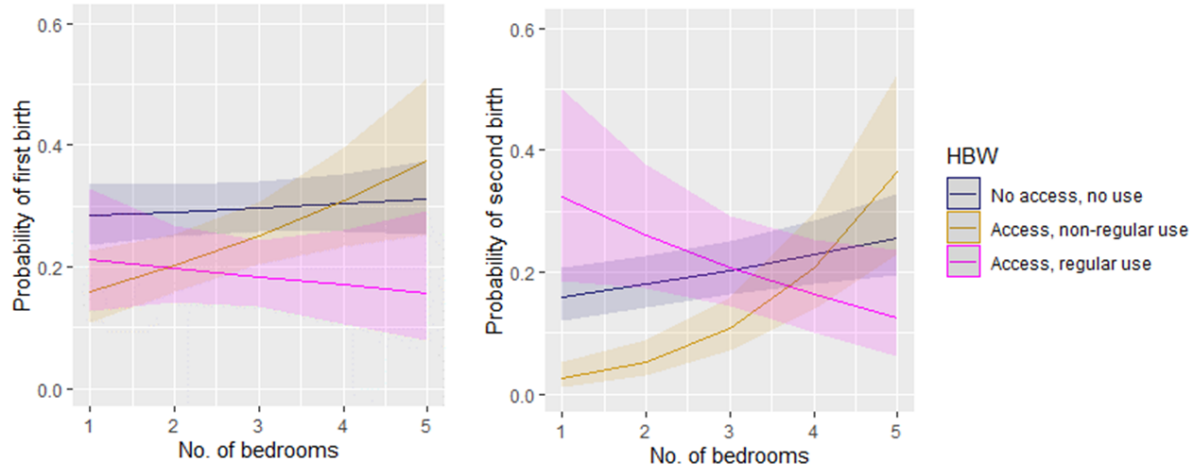
Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Figure 1 Predicted probabilities of the first- and second-birth by HBW and commuting time



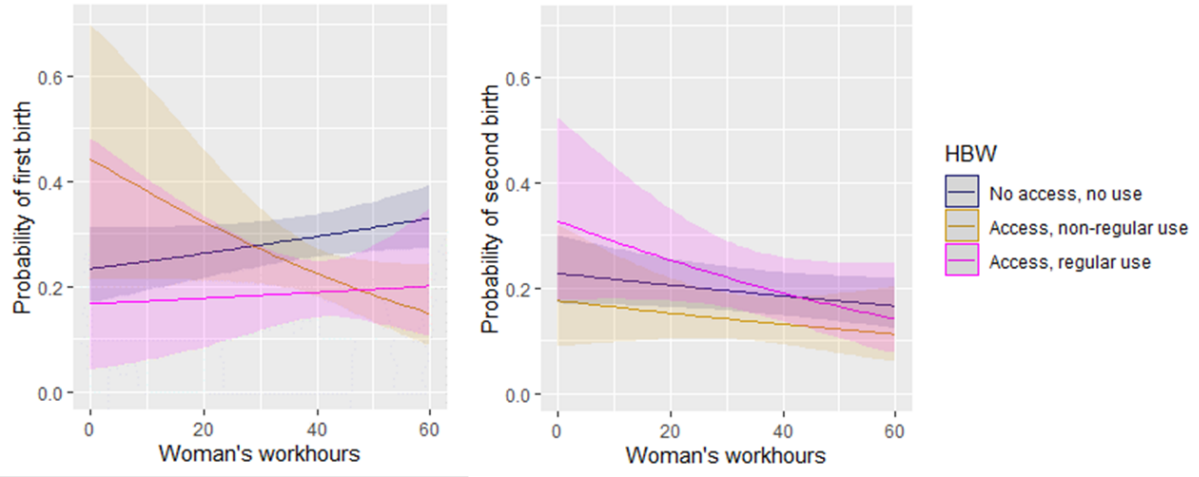
Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Figure 2 Predicted probabilities of the first- and second-birth by HBW and number of bedrooms



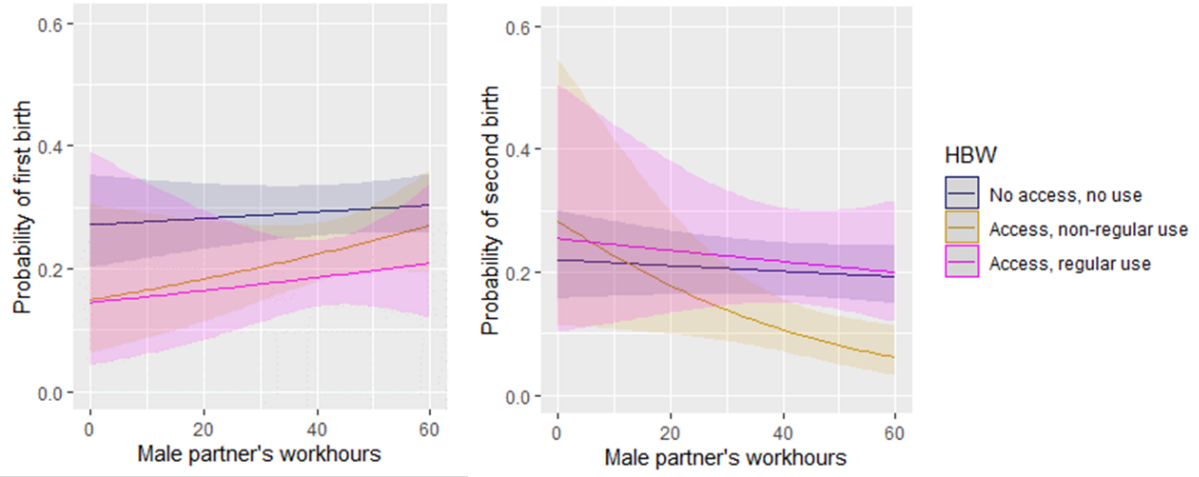
Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Figure 3 Predicted probabilities of the first- and second-birth by HBW and women's workhours



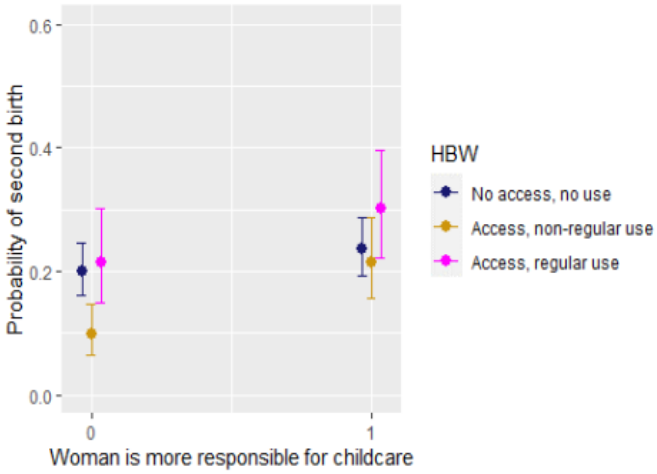
Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Figure 4 Predicted probabilities of the first- and second-birth by HBW and men's workhours



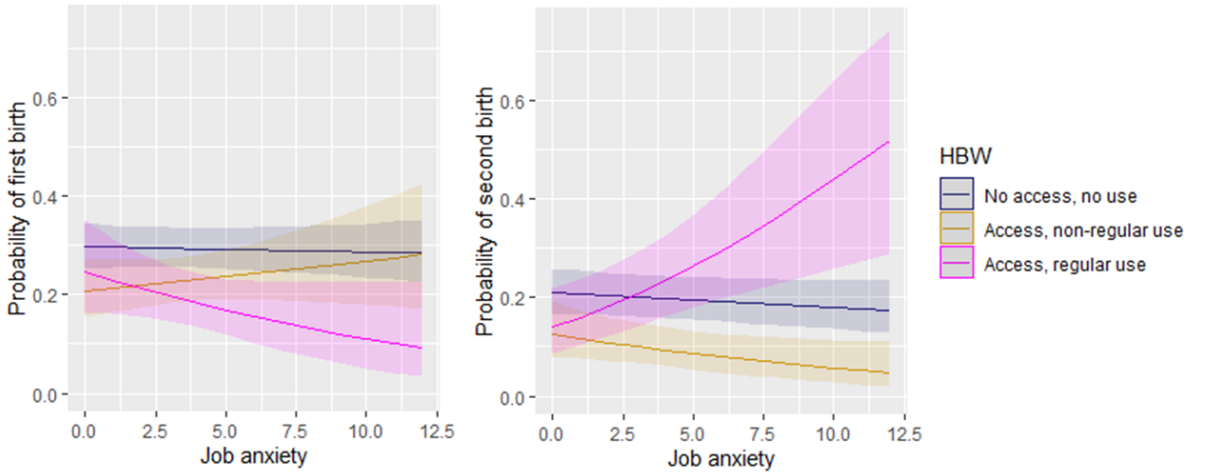
Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Figure 5 Predicted probabilities of the second-birth by HBW and responsibility for childcare



Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

Figure 6 Predicted probabilities of the first- and second-birth by HBW and job anxiety



Source: Own calculations based on UKHLS data

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