GROWING UP IN SCOTLAND: PATTERNS OF MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT AND BARRIERS TO PAID WORK

Technical annex

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Multivariable regression analysis

1.1. Description of analysis undertaken

Many of the factors we are interested in are related to each other as well as being related to maternal employment. For example, younger mothers are more likely to have lower educational qualifications, to be lone parents, and to live in areas of high deprivation. Simple analysis may identify a relationship between maternal age and maternal employment – for example that younger mothers are more likely to give up work after having a child. However, this relationship may be occurring because of the underlying association between maternal age and education. Thus, it may actually be the lower education levels amongst younger mothers which are driving the association with giving up work rather than the fact that they are younger in age.

To avoid this difficulty, multivariable logistic regression analysis was used. This analysis allows the examination of the relationships between an outcome variable (e.g. whether a mother gave up work after having a child) and multiple explanatory variables (e.g. the mother's age and education level, household income, whether she lived with a partner, etc.) whilst controlling for the interrelationships between each of the explanatory variables. This means it is possible to identify an *independent* relationship between any single explanatory variable and the outcome variable. In this report, this means, for example, that we can identify characteristics which are independently associated with being in the position of seeking work whilst having a young child, and characteristics independently associated with giving up work after having a child.

1.2. Analytic strategy

Multivariable analysis was undertaken for two outcomes: being out of work and looking for work (examined in chapter 3 of the main report), and leaving work after having a child (examined in chapter 5 of the main report). For each outcome, multivariable logistic regression models were fitted with factors which the bivariate analyses had shown to be significantly associated with the outcome at at least the $p<.05$ level.

To explore whether relationships differed for different groups of mothers, separate models were fitted, for example, for partnered and single mothers. Bases are clearly referenced in the tables.

1.3. Interpreting the results

The results for the binary logistic regression analysis are presented as odds ratios, all of which have a significance value attached. Logistic regression compares the odds of a reference category (shown in the tables) with that of the other categories. An odds ratio of greater than one indicates that the group in question is more likely to demonstrate this characteristic than is the chosen reference category, an odds ratio of less than one means they are less likely. For example, in the first 'Odds ratio' column of Table 7 which contains the results of the regression model seeking to identify factors related to a mother leaving work after having a child, the category of 'No qualifications' returns an

odds ratio of 3.981. This indicates that the *odds* of mothers with no educational qualifications leaving work after having a child are 3.981 times greater than they are for mothers with degree level qualifications (the reference category).

Note that an odds ratio cannot be interpreted in the same way as a co-efficient. An odds ratio of 2 does not mean 'two times as likely' but instead means 'the odds are two times higher'. To understand an odds ratio we first need to describe the meaning of odds. The definition of odds is similar but significantly different to that of probability. This is best explained in the form of an example. If 200 individuals out of a population of 1000 experienced persistent poverty, the probability (p) of experiencing persistent poverty is 200/1000, thus p=0.2. The probability of not experiencing persistent poverty is therefore 1-p = 0.8. The odds of experiencing persistent poverty are calculated as the quotient of these two mutually exclusive events. So, the odds in favour of experiencing persistent poverty to not experiencing persistent poverty, is therefore 0.2/0.8=0.25. Suppose that 150 out of 300 people living in social rented housing experience persistent poverty compared to 50 out of 150 who live in owner occupied housing. The odds of a person living in social rented housing of experiencing persistent poverty are 0.5/0.5=1.0. The odds of a person living in owner occupied housing of experiencing persistent poverty is 0.33/0.66=0.5. The odds ratio of experiencing persistent poverty is the ratio of these odds, 1.0/0.5=2.0. Thus the odds of experiencing persistent poverty are twice as high among people who live in social rented housing (compared to people who live in owner occupied housing – the 'reference category'). Note that this is not the same as being 'twice as likely' to experience the outcome.

Variables which have a p-value greater than 0.05 are not considered to be significant. However, cases where the p-value is only a little beyond this (e.g. 0.06) have been reported. These can be indicative of other variables which are having some impact on the model and if a lower significance threshold was set (e.g. of 0.10/90% rather than 0.05/95%) would be considered statistically significant. In the tables below, levels of significance are indicated as follows:

***   p < .001
**   p < .01
*   p < .05
NS   Not significant

1.4. Multivariable regression output tables

Table 1: Factors associated with looking for work when child aged 10 months: all mothers

Base: All mothers	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth*				
Under 20	310	4.332	1.658	11.321
20 to 29	2387	2.584	1.036	6.443
30 to 39	2358	1.539	0.608	3.899
40 or older (ref)	209			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC)				
Never worked	308	0.614	0.332	1.135
Semi-routine and routine occupations	1582	0.980	0.611	1.574
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	276	1.149	0.661	1.997
Small employers and own account holders	181	0.404	0.154	1.062
Intermediate occupations	942	0.841	0.518	1.365
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	1974			
Mother's highest level of education				
No formal qualifications (ref)	307			
Other	106	1.191	0.470	3.018
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	338	1.006	0.605	1.675
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	1095	0.851	0.521	1.389
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	1561	0.837	0.509	1.377
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications	1856	0.582	0.317	1.067

Table 1 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Whether mother living with a partner				
Mother not living with partner	*1089*	0.957	0.683	1.341
Mother living with partner (ref)	*4174*			
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles)				
Most deprived	*1231*	0.795	0.477	1.325
2nd quintile	*1108*	0.703	0.410	1.207
3rd quintile	*1050*	0.760	0.459	1.259
4th quintile	*934*	0.986	0.592	1.642
Least deprived (ref)	*941*			
Equivalised household income*				
Lowest quintile	*1198*	5.771	2.828	11.776
2nd quintile	*1059*	3.341	1.727	6.463
3rd quintile	*798*	2.699	1.388	5.248
4th quintile	*1260*	1.101	0.564	2.147
Highest quintile (ref)	*948*			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.112		
Total N (weighted)	*5264*			
Total N (unweighted)	*5272*			

*** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

Table 2: Factors associated with looking for work when child aged 10 months: mothers who were not in paid work

Base: Mothers who were not in paid work at time of interview (child aged 10 months)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth*				
Under 20	293	3.071	1.206	7.821
20 to 29	1078	2.872	1.154	7.149
30 to 39	661	1.986	0.785	5.027
40 or older (ref)	65			
Mother's highest level of education				
No formal qualifications (ref)	266			
Other	60	1.407	0.537	3.686
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	250	1.385	0.847	2.265
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	657	1.263	0.783	2.036
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	517	1.699	1.063	2.716
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications	346	1.288	0.753	2.202
Number of children in the household*				
One (ref)	798			
Two	758	0.888	0.646	1.220
Three or more	541	0.457	0.310	0.675
Whether mother has long-term health condition				
Yes	394	0.798	0.564	1.128
No (ref)	1702			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.043		
Total N (weighted)	2097			
Total N (unweighted)	1996			

*** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

Table 3: Factors associated with looking for work when child aged 3: all mothers

Base: All mothers	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth**				
Under 20	*232*	2.252	0.926	5.473
20 to 29	*1870*	0.942	0.423	2.096
30 to 39	*1864*	0.679	0.289	1.594
40 or older (ref)	*164*			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC)				
Never worked	*171*	1.312	0.557	3.090
Semi-routine and routine occupations	*1257*	1.045	0.591	1.849
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	*198*	1.051	0.437	2.525
Small employers and own account workers	*209*	0.328	0.097	1.112
Intermediate occupations	*728*	0.699	0.351	1.390
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	*1569*			
Mother's highest level of education				
No formal qualifications (ref)	*220*			
Other	*86*	0.688	0.202	2.339
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	*226*	0.632	0.313	1.277
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	*827*	0.958	0.538	1.706
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	*1257*	0.625	0.331	1.180
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications	*1515*	0.685	0.321	1.458

Table 3 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Whether mother living with a partner*				
Mother not living with partner	*860*	1.467	1.023	2.103
Mother living with partner (ref)	*3272*			
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles)				
Most deprived (ref)	*938*			
2nd quintile	*827*	1.073	0.661	1.741
3rd quintile	*797*	1.064	0.640	1.770
4th quintile	*810*	0.923	0.498	1.710
Least deprived	*759*	1.310	0.770	2.228
Area urban-rural classification				
Large urban (ref)	*1529*			
Other Urban Areas	*1348*	0.719	0.478	1.080
Accessible Small Towns	*393*	0.924	0.567	1.504
Remote Small Towns	*182*	0.769	0.257	2.302
Accessible Rural	*475*	0.595	0.313	1.133
Remote Rural	*205*	0.717	0.250	2.053
Equivalised household income*				
Lowest quintile	*1111*	10.791	4.896	23.780
2nd quintile	*768*	5.109	2.254	11.579
3rd quintile	*751*	3.394	1.540	7.482
4th quintile	*666*	2.030	0.814	5.063
Highest quintile (ref)	*834*			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.185		
Total N (weighted)	*4131*			
Total N (unweighted)	*4182*			

*** = $p<.001$; ** = $p<.01$; * = $p<.05$

Table 4: Factors associated with looking for work when child aged 3: mothers who were not in paid work

Base: Mothers who were not in paid work at time of interview (child aged 3)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth*				
Under 20	164	1.826	0.762	4.376
20 to 29	668	1.011	0.450	2.269
30 to 39	435	0.842	0.367	1.930
40 or older (ref)	50			
Whether mother living with a partner				
Mother not living with partner	473	1.409	0.952	2.088
Mother living with partner (ref)	845			
Age of youngest person in household				
25 to 37 months	794	1.080	0.671	1.738
Up to 24 months (ref)	523			
Number of children in the household				
One (ref)	350			
Two	541	1.028	0.596	1.773
Three or more	427	0.669	0.393	1.137
Whether mother has long-term health condition*				
Yes	272	0.619	0.386	0.994
No (ref)	1045			
Equivalised household income*				
Lowest quintile	698	3.638	1.690	7.829
2nd quintile	272	2.906	1.258	6.713
3rd quintile	137	3.053	1.313	7.099
4th quintile	90	2.728	1.022	7.282
Highest quintile (ref)	121			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.083		
Total N (weighted)	1317			
Total N (unweighted)	1166			

*** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

Table 5: Factors associated with looking for work when child aged 5: all mothers

Base: All mothers	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth**				
Under 20	224	5.801	1.578	21.326
20 to 29	1693	2.411	0.750	7.754
30 to 39	1726	1.779	0.516	6.129
40 or older (ref)	155	5.801	1.578	21.326
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC)**				
Never worked	125	2.806	1.108	7.109
Semi-routine and routine occupations	1181	2.186	1.059	4.513
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	182	1.368	0.456	4.104
Intermediate occupations and small employers	893	0.776	.0373	1.616
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	1418			
Mother's highest level of education				
No formal qualifications (ref)	66			
Other	202	1.082	0.330	3.542
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	766	1.484	0.666	3.307
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	1147	1.140	0.543	2.393
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	1424	1.057	0.494	2.261
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications	760	1.148	0.485	2.717
Whether mother living with a partner*				
Mother not living with partner	827	1.642	1.033	2.611
Mother living with partner (ref)	3038			

Table 5 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Number of children in the household				
One (ref)	2047			
Two	924	1.690	0.844	3.383
Three or more	1513	1.787	0.832	3.839
Age of youngest child in the household*				
Under 3 years (ref)	1301			
3 years	984	1.677	1.089	2.584
4 or 5 years	826	2.043	1.046	3.989
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles)				
Most deprived	736	1.155	0.565	2.361
4th quintile	779	0.953	0.472	1.923
3rd quintile	727	1.015	0.598	1.724
2nd quintile	729	0.757	0.438	1.309
Least deprived (ref)	826			
Equivalised household income**				
Lowest quintile	1004	6.667	2.554	17.400
2nd quintile	780	2.407	0.931	6.222
3rd quintile	724	1.331	0.495	3.581
4th quintile	621	0.513	0.145	1.816
Highest quintile (ref)	669			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.244		
Total N (weighted)	3798			
Total N (unweighted)	3848			

*** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

Table 6: Factors associated with looking for work when child aged 5: mothers who were not in paid work

Base: Mothers who were not in paid work at time of interview (child aged 5)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth*				
Under 20	113	11.688	2.829	48.280
20 to 29	566	4.201	1.258	14.030
30 to 39	380	2.788	0.754	10.311
40 or older (ref)	42			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC)				
Never worked	123	0.883	0.356	2.192
Semi-routine and routine occupations	538	1.444	0.676	3.083
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	62	1.042	0.348	3.119
Intermediate occupations and small employers	194	0.691	0.323	1.478
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	182			
Mother's highest level of education				
No formal qualifications (ref)	133			
Other	26	1.391	0.410	4.719
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	113	1.603	0.665	3.861
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	329	1.330	0.620	2.850
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	307	1.663	0.777	3.559
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications	190	2.002	0.787	5.088
Whether mother living with a partner**				
Mother not living with partner	354	1.953	1.223	3.120
Mother living with partner (ref)	746			

Table 6 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Number of children in the household				
One (ref)	175			
Two	515	1.580	0.708	3.526
Three or more	409	1.460	0.605	3.523
Age of youngest child in the household*				
Under 3 years (ref)	511			
3 years	362	2.151	1.375	3.365
4 or 5 years	227	3.697	1.620	8.436
Equivalised household income				
Lowest quintile	606	1.703	0.643	4.509
2nd quintile	230	1.403	0.543	3.627
3rd quintile	115	1.066	0.374	3.039
4th quintile	78	0.416	0.112	1.545
Highest quintile (ref)	71			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.192		
Total N (weighted)	1100			
Total N (unweighted)	932			

 *** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

Table 7: Factors associated with leaving work after having a child (without household income)

Base: All mothers who worked during pregnancy and took part at all three sweeps (not incl household income)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth				
Under 20	111	0.649	0.240	1.756
20 to 29	1308	0.593	0.290	1.214
30 to 39	1470	0.443	0.223	0.877
40 or older (ref)	124			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC) (sweep 1)				
Semi-routine and routine occupations	814	2.083	1.174	3.695
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	158	1.582	0.695	3.599
Small employers and own account holders	119	1.973	0.857	4.544
Intermediate occupations	590	1.461	0.864	2.469
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	1333			
Mother's highest level of education (sweep 1)*				
No formal qualifications	90	3.981	1.707	9.285
Other	51	3.480	1.285	9.423
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications*	117	2.280	0.992	5.239
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	531	3.140	1.807	5.456
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	983	1.329	0.811	2.179
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications (ref)	1241			
Whether mother living with a partner (sweep 1)*				
Mother not living with partner	472	2.012	1.317	3.074
Mother living with partner (ref)	2540			

Table 7 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Whether younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5**				
Yes – younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5	1237	1.766	1.230	2.538
No – cohort child is youngest (ref)	1776			
Whether cohort child has long-term health condition (sweep 1)*				
Yes	352	1.763	1.116	2.787
No (ref)	2661			
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles) (sweep 1)				
Most deprived	598	1.439	0.770	2.690
2nd quintile	610	1.286	0.708	2.337
3rd quintile	636	1.030	0.569	1.865
4th quintile	570	1.147	0.580	2.268
Least deprived (ref)	599			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.152		
Total N (weighted)	3013			
Total N (unweighted)	3229			

*** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

Table 8: Factors associated with leaving work after having a child (with household income)

Base: All mothers who worked during pregnancy and took part at all three sweeps (incl household income)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth				
Under 20	111	0.561	0.214	1.470
20 to 29	1308	0.546	0.274	1.086
30 to 39	1470	0.449	0.231	0.874
40 or older (ref)	124			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC) (sweep 1)				
Semi-routine and routine occupations	814	1.538	0.852	2.774
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	158	1.263	0.528	3.023
Small employers and own account holders	119	1.382	0.598	3.191
Intermediate occupations	590	1.319	0.778	2.238
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	1333			
Mother's highest level of education*				
No formal qualifications	90	4.050	1.757	9.338
Other	51	2.954	1.072	8.144
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	117	1.881	0.825	4.286
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	531	2.824	1.632	4.884
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	983	1.260	0.771	2.058
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications (ref)	1241			
Whether mother living with a partner (sweep 1)				
Mother not living with partner	472	1.468	0.969	2.224
Mother living with partner (ref)	2540			

Table 8 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Whether younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5***				
Yes – younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5	*1237*	1.825	1.271	2.621
No – cohort child is youngest (ref)	*1776*			
Whether cohort child has long-term health condition (sweep 1)**				
Yes	*352*	1.849	1.167	2.930
No (ref)	*2661*			
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles) (sweep 1)				
Most deprived	*598*	1.201	0.654	2.207
2nd quintile	*610*	1.147	0.628	2.094
3rd quintile	*636*	0.925	0.509	1.683
4th quintile	*570*	1.157	0.581	2.305
Least deprived (ref)	*599*			
Equivalised household income***				
No information	*302*	1.822	0.809	4.100
Lowest quintile	*410*	3.593	1.604	8.048
2nd quintile	*501*	2.864	1.333	6.153
3rd quintile	*428*	0.900	0.391	2.072
4th quintile	*771*	1.006	0.497	2.035
Highest quintile (ref)	*601*			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		1.182		
Total N (weighted)	*3013*			
Total N (unweighted)	*3229*			

*** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

Table 9: Factors associated with leaving work after having a child (incl access to flexible working)

Base: Mothers who worked as an employee during pregnancy and took part at all three sweeps and who did not change jobs in first 10 months after child's birth (incl access to flexible working)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth				
Under 20	93	0.676	0.229	1.995
20 to 29	1089	0.569	0.268	1.207
30 to 39	1196	0.417	0.198	0.879
40 or older (ref)	90			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC) (sweep 1)				
Semi-routine and routine occupations	693	1.926	1.080	3.437
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	138	1.723	0.770	3.856
Intermediate occupations	521	1.536	0.896	2.634
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	1116			
Mother's highest level of education (sweep 1)**				
No formal qualifications	75	3.195	1.262	8.086
Other	37	4.247	1.560	11.559
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	102	2.207	0.929	5.243
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	441	2.839	1.537	5.242
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	819	1.307	0.765	2.231
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications (ref)	994			
Whether mother living with a partner (sweep 1)*				
Mother not living with partner	400	1.806	1.141	2.861
Mother living with partner (ref)	2068			

Table 9 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Whether younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5*				
Yes – younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5	*997*	1.577	1.070	2.325
No – cohort child is youngest (ref)	*1471*			
Whether cohort child has long-term health condition (sweep 1)*				
Yes	*280*	1.837	1.109	3.043
No (ref)	*2188*			
Whether access to family friendly working facilities in job held during pregnancy**				
No – not mentioned	*918*	1.709	1.201	2.433
Yes – access to family friendly working (ref)	*1550*			
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles) (sweep 1)				
Most deprived	*500*	1.382	0.690	2.766
2nd quintile	*524*	1.241	0.634	2.429
3rd quintile	*520*	1.068	0.552	2.067
4th quintile	*451*	1.259	0.606	2.614
Least deprived (ref)	*473*			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.155		
Total N (weighted)	*2468*			
Total N (unweighted)	*2628*			

*** = $p < .001$; ** = $p < .01$; * = $p < .05$

Table 10: Factors associated with leaving work after having a child (partnered mothers only)

Base: Mothers who worked during pregnancy, took part at all three sweeps and were living with a partner at sweep 1	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth				
Under 25	340	1.366	0.666	2.800
25 to 24	1576	0.902	0.532	1.531
35 or older (ref)	617			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC) (sweep 1)*				
Semi-routine and routine occupations	539	2.388	1.262	4.516
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	129	2.853	1.290	6.308
Small employers and own account holders	107	1.813	0.729	4.509
Intermediate occupations	495	1.526	0.785	2.968
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	1264			
Mother's highest level of education (sweep 1)**				
No formal qualifications	60	2.548	0.837	7.752
Other	42	3.435	1.209	9.759
Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications	65	2.697	0.928	7.834
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	360	3.068	1.813	5.190
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	806	1.086	0.654	1.804
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications (ref)	1201			
Whether younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5**				
Yes – younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5	1097	2.149	1.424	3.243
No – cohort child is youngest (ref)	1437			

Table 10 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Whether cohort child has long-term health condition (sweep 1)				
Yes	*304*	1.564	0.903	2.707
No (ref)	*2229*			
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles) (sweep 1)				
Most deprived	*413*	2.420	1.247	4.694
2nd quintile	*490*	1.694	0.912	3.144
3rd quintile	*554*	1.117	0.588	2.122
4th quintile	*522*	1.397	0.681	2.867
Least deprived (ref)	*554*			
Partner's annual income				
No information	*553*	0.545	0.255	1.163
<£12,000 (incl. partners not in work)	*443*	0.509	0.228	1.137
£12,000 to £15,60	*342*	0.517	0.247	1.083
£15,600 to £20,000	*325*	0.425	0.186	0.971
£20,000 to £24,000	*339*	0.298	0.126	0.706
£24,000 to £31,200	*249*	0.351	0.141	0.877
>£31,200 (ref)	*282*			
Partner's occupational classification				
Semi-routine and routine occupations	*576*	0.942	0.528	1.683
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	*398*	1.037	0.578	1.859
Small employers and own account holders	*290*	1.062	0.560	2.016
Intermediate occupations	*172*	0.461	0.146	1.452
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	*1097*			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.147		
Total N (weighted)	*2533*			
Total N (unweighted)	*2885*			

*** = $p<.001$; ** = $p<.01$; * = $p<.05$

Table 11: Factors associated with leaving work after having a child (single mothers only)

Base: Mothers who worked during pregnancy, took part at all three sweeps and were not living with a partner at sweep 1	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Mother's age at child's birth				
Under 25	255	1.127	0.392	3.242
25 to 24	170	0.753	0.250	2.269
35 or older (ref)	48			
Mother's occupational classification (NSSEC) (sweep 1)				
Semi-routine and routine occupations	273	1.120	0.384	3.272
Lower supervisory and technical occupations and Small employers and own account holders[a]	40	0.428	0.67	2.723
Intermediate occupations	95	0.948	0.276	3.262
Professional and managerial occupations (ref)	65			
Mother's highest level of education (sweep 1)				
No formal qualifications, Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications and Other qualifications[b]	89	3.267	0.631	16.903
Upper level Standard Grades and Intermediate Vocational qualifications	168	3.552	0.699	18.049
Higher grades and Upper level vocational qualifications	176	1.722	0.328	9.047
Degree level academic and vocational qualifications (ref)	39			
Whether younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5				
Yes – younger child living in household when cohort child aged 5	138	1.440	0.646	3.210
No – cohort child is youngest (ref)	334			

Table 11 (continued)	Weighted base	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Upper	Upper
Whether cohort child has long-term health condition (sweep 1)				
Yes	*46*	2.349	0.824	6.699
No (ref)	*426*			
Area deprivation (SIMD quintiles) (sweep 1)				
Most deprived	*185*	0.726	0.211	2.499
2nd quintile	*120*	0.805	0.241	2.685
3rd quintile	*79*	0.950	0.254	3.549
4th quintile	*47*	0.841	0.191	3.709
Least deprived (ref)	*42*			
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)		0.077		
Total N (weighted)	*472*			
Total N (unweighted)	*337*			

*** = p<.001; ** = p<.01; * = p<.05

[a] Due to small base sizes, 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations' and 'Small employers and own account holders' were combined in the model for single mothers.

[b] Due to small base sizes, 'No formal qualifications', 'Lower level Standard Grades and Vocational qualifications' and 'Other qualifications' were combined in the model for single mothers.