

ONLINE APPENDIX for
Beyond the Degree: Fertility Outcomes of
‘First in Family’ Graduates

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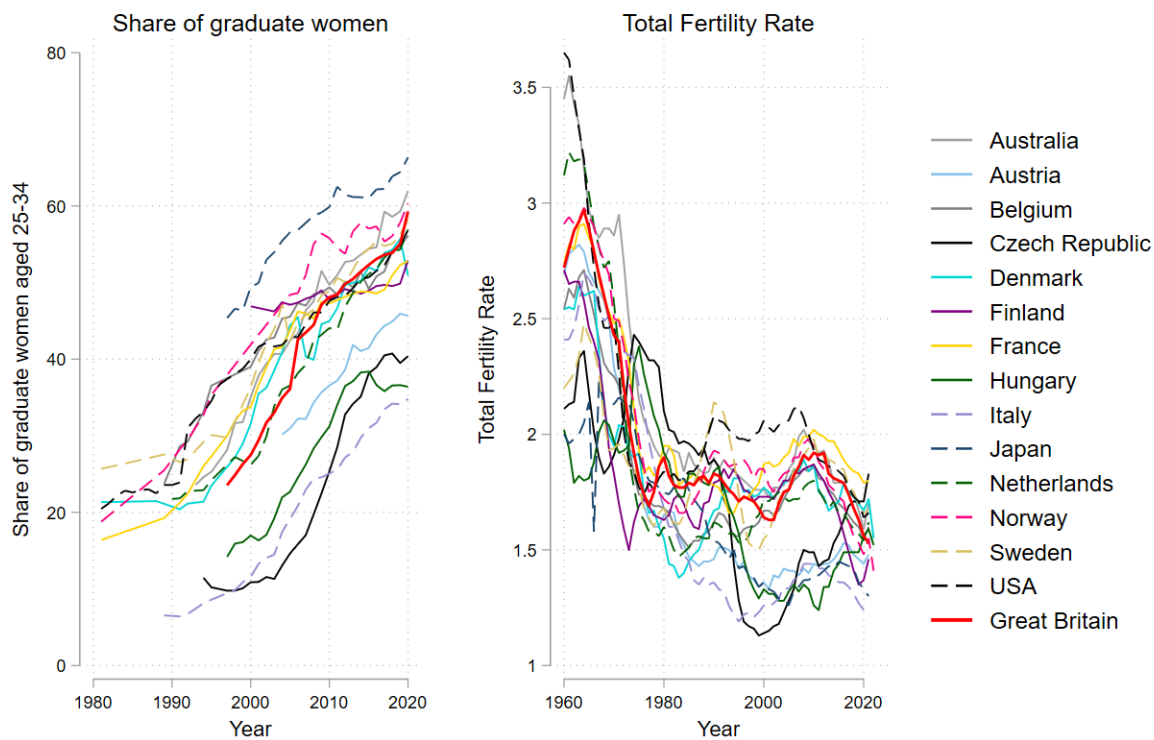
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A. Detailed Results and Supporting Evidence

Figure OA1: Graduation and fertility rates over time in the OECD



Source: OECD

Table OA1: Returns to graduation: the number of children among women (age 46)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 3 potential FiF	Model 3 children of grad. parents
Graduate, age 46	-0.313*** (0.0404)	-0.213*** (0.0463)	0.0717 (0.0969)	-0.272*** (0.0515)	0.0222 (0.107)
Parents with no degree		-0.0518 (0.0547)	0.130* (0.0787)		
FiF graduate			-0.348*** (0.107)		
Constant	1.849*** (0.0220)	-35.06*** (7.730)	-35.17*** (7.725)	-34.78*** (8.173)	-41.27* (24.48)
Observations	4,351	4,351	4,351	3,786	565
R-squared	0.012	0.040	0.042	0.043	0.071
Controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Source: BCS70. Regressions based on Equation 1. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a first born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).*

Table OA2: Returns to graduation: childlessness among women (age 46)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 3 potential FiF	Model 3 children of grad. parents
Graduate, age 46	0.0735*** (0.0144)	0.0566*** (0.0166)	-0.0311 (0.0355)	0.0803*** (0.0184)	-0.0588 (0.0395)
Parents with no degree		0.0158 (0.0200)	-0.0402 (0.0287)		
FiF graduate			0.107*** (0.0392)		
Constant	0.173*** (0.00667)	12.12*** (2.509)	12.15*** (2.510)	12.03*** (2.627)	15.41* (8.685)
Observations	4,351	4,351	4,351	3,786	565
R-squared	0.007	0.022	0.024	0.024	0.068
Controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: BCS70. Regressions based on Equation 1. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a first born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Table OA3: Returns to graduation: the number of children among women who had children (age 46)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 3 potential FiF	Model 3 children of grad. parents
Graduate, age 46	-0.197*** (0.0348)	-0.116*** (0.0408)	0.0125 (0.0808)	-0.130*** (0.0460)	-0.129 (0.0902)
Parents with no degree		-0.0250 (0.0456)	0.0579 (0.0662)		
FiF graduate			-0.159* (0.0898)		
Constant	2.235*** (0.0196)	-10.95 (6.854)	-10.98 (6.849)	-10.66 (7.211)	-8.413 (20.93)
Observations	3,516	3,516	3,516	3,072	444
R-squared	0.008	0.033	0.033	0.036	0.071
Controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Source: BCS70. Regressions based on Equation 1. Subsample of women who had at least one child by age 46. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a first born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).*

Table OA4: Returns to graduation: the number of children among men (age 46)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 3 potential FiF	Model 3 children of grad. parents
Graduate, age 46	-0.0903** (0.0428)	-0.0452 (0.0478)	0.143 (0.103)	-0.0870 (0.0530)	0.131 (0.113)
Parents with no degree		-0.00251 (0.0575)	0.107 (0.0790)		
FiF graduate			-0.232** (0.113)		
Constant	1.562*** (0.0227)	-47.73*** (8.186)	-47.76*** (8.190)	-52.11*** (8.576)	-12.12 (29.18)
Observations	4,077	4,077	4,077	3,545	532
R-squared	0.001	0.021	0.022	0.025	0.048
Controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Source: BCS70. Regressions based on Equation 1. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a first born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).*

Table OA5: Returns to graduation: childlessness among men (age 46)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 3 potential FiF	Model 3 children of grad. parents
Graduate, age 46	0.0146 (0.0163)	0.00501 (0.0185)	-0.0793** (0.0397)	0.0236 (0.0205)	-0.0757* (0.0447)
Parents with no degree		-0.00327 (0.0223)	-0.0523* (0.0310)		
FiF graduate			0.104** (0.0436)		
Constant	0.262*** (0.00792)	16.96*** (2.904)	16.97*** (2.905)	17.93*** (3.055)	10.86 (10.40)
Observations	4,077	4,077	4,077	3,545	532
R-squared	0.000	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.058
Controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Source: BCS70. Regressions based on Equation 1. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a first born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).*

Table OA6: Returns to graduation: the number of children among men who had children (age 46)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 3 potential FiF	Model 3 children of grad. parents
Graduate, age 46	-0.0822** (0.0367)	-0.0484 (0.0407)	-0.0337 (0.0872)	-0.0503 (0.0448)	-0.0346 (0.0992)
Parents with no degree		-0.0152 (0.0485)	-0.00625 (0.0663)		
FiF graduate			-0.0182 (0.0947)		
Constant	2.117*** (0.0207)	-17.81** (7.635)	-17.80** (7.637)	-21.27*** (8.007)	12.48 (26.13)
Observations	2,994	2,994	2,994	2,609	385
R-squared	0.001	0.026	0.026	0.030	0.060
Controls		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: BCS70. Regressions based on Equation 1. Subsample of men who had at least one child by age 46. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a first born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Table OA7: Selection to graduation: the role of being potential FiF

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Women with graduate parents	Men with graduate parents	Women potential FiF	Men potential FiF
First-born child	0.0839* (0.0471)	-0.0227 (0.0493)	0.0281* (0.0157)	0.0220 (0.0163)
One sibling	0.181** (0.0779)	-0.0216 (0.0750)	-0.00581 (0.0242)	0.0348 (0.0257)
Two siblings	0.197** (0.0850)	-0.0378 (0.0847)	-0.0165 (0.0259)	0.0292 (0.0280)
Three+ siblings	0.292*** (0.0923)	-0.0411 (0.0974)	0.00867 (0.0274)	0.0103 (0.0285)
Constant	21.62** (9.280)	15.76 (9.832)	7.179*** (2.548)	6.682*** (2.476)
Observations	565	532	3,786	3,545
R-squared	0.221	0.228	0.167	0.168

Source: BCS70. Further control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16, mother's year of birth. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Table OA8: Selection to graduation: the role of childbearing preferences at age 16

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Women with graduate parents	Men with graduate parents	Women potential FiF	Men potential FiF
Having children is very important	0.0368 (0.0599)	-0.131* (0.0739)	-0.00447 (0.0225)	0.0164 (0.0264)
Child preferences are missing	0.130 (0.245)	0.0879 (0.261)	-0.0678 (0.0509)	0.0133 (0.0903)
Getting married is very important	0.0333 (0.0611)	0.0786 (0.0748)	0.00707 (0.0246)	0.0370 (0.0289)
Marriage preferences are missing	-0.213 (0.243)	-0.191 (0.262)	0.0329 (0.0508)	-0.0327 (0.0902)
Constant	19.75** (9.331)	14.62 (9.768)	6.985*** (2.550)	6.420*** (2.473)
Observations	565	532	3,786	3,545
R-squared	0.232	0.240	0.169	0.171

*Source: BCS70. Further control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a first born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16, mother's year of birth. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).*

B. Robustness Checks

First, we re-estimate our main models using fewer control variables. In particular, controlling for parental SES could be problematic as it might be highly correlated with parental education. Furthermore, age 16 math grades are missing for a substantial share of the sample. In the main models we use missing flags to account for missing grades, but in this robustness check we leave them out. Table OA9 shows that these results are very similar to our previous results and allow to draw the same conclusions.

Table OA9: Robustness test 1: The FiF fertility gap among graduates, fewer control variables

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of	No. of	Childless-	Childless-	No. of	No. of
	children	children	ness	ness	children	children
VARIABLES	Women	Men	Women	Men	Mothers	Fathers
FiF graduate	-0.180** (0.0756)	-0.0717 (0.0843)	0.0791*** (0.0281)	0.0484 (0.0317)	-0.0226 (0.0629)	0.0355 (0.0717)
Constant	-6.797 (14.39)	-25.25 (15.59)	6.518 (5.408)	11.33* (6.415)	9.226 (12.08)	-3.849 (13.48)
Observations	1,133	994	1,133	994	854	719
R-squared	0.031	0.024	0.029	0.019	0.039	0.028

*Source: BCS70. Additional control variables: region of birth, mother's year of birth, being a first-born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).*

Second, as the number of children is a count variable while childlessness is binary, we re-estimate our main results using Poisson-regressions for the number of children and probit for childlessness. Table OA10 shows that the results are similar to our main results.

Table OA10: Robustness test 2: The FiF fertility gap among graduates, Poisson and probit models

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
VARIABLES	Poisson	Poisson	Probit	Probit	Poisson	Poisson
FiF graduate	-0.107** (0.0475)	-0.0547 (0.0556)	0.269*** (0.0968)	0.148 (0.0994)	-0.0100 (0.0302)	0.00766 (0.0348)
Constant	-5.553 (9.515)	-16.75 (10.94)	21.97 (17.07)	30.70 (18.76)	4.266 (5.907)	-1.261 (6.644)
Observations	1,133	994	1,132	994	854	719

*Source: BCS70. Additional control variables: region of birth, mother's year of birth, being a first-born child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).*

Third, we re-estimate our main results, Table OA11, re-weighted by attrition weights constructed with three methods: via probit and random forest selection models and entropy balancing. These results are very similar to our main specifications. They confirm that for women, the previously shown significant statistical relationships are robust to taken selection to our analytical sample into account. The association between the number of children and being a FiF graduate is between -0.214 and -0.294 while the association between childlessness and being a FiF graduate is between 0.079 and 0.094 among women, all significant on a 5% level. Among men, however, none of these associations stay significant.

Table OA11: Robustness test 3: The FiF fertility gap among graduates, weighted estimates

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
Probit weights						
FiF graduate	-0.175** (0.0873)	-0.0520 (0.0999)	0.0749** (0.0333)	0.0390 (0.0380)	-0.0241 (0.0708)	0.0287 (0.0840)
Constant	-19.68 (16.07)	-35.71** (17.93)	9.743 (6.181)	14.72** (7.383)	0.172 (13.55)	-10.00 (15.79)
Observations	925	805	925	805	696	574
R-squared	0.052	0.048	0.038	0.034	0.056	0.070
Random forest weights						
FiF graduate	-0.184** (0.0773)	-0.0870 (0.0876)	0.0820*** (0.0291)	0.0555* (0.0327)	-0.0252 (0.0657)	0.0333 (0.0748)
Constant	-9.334 (14.74)	-23.68 (16.70)	9.011 (5.645)	10.92* (6.614)	11.92 (12.13)	-2.642 (15.04)
Observations	1,133	994	1,133	994	854	719
R-squared	0.034	0.039	0.041	0.030	0.041	0.062
Entropy balancing						
FiF graduate	-0.195** (0.0901)	-0.0664 (0.103)	0.0835** (0.0345)	0.0481 (0.0394)	-0.0264 (0.0732)	0.0382 (0.0890)
Constant	-26.89 (16.56)	-34.13* (18.86)	11.53* (6.570)	12.73* (7.718)	-5.725 (14.02)	-14.04 (16.70)
Observations	925	805	925	805	696	574
R-squared	0.060	0.055	0.045	0.035	0.065	0.088

Source: BCS70. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Fourth, we re-estimate our main results using IPW weighting in Table OA12. As mentioned above, while this method cannot take care of unobserved selection, it uses observed information in a more systemic way, thus it makes FiF and non-FiF graduates more comparable (conditional on their observed characteristics). Our main result are similar: FiF graduate women have 0.19 fewer children and are 9.1 percentage points more likely to stay childless at age 46 than graduate women whose parents are graduates. Interestingly, the estimated coefficient for male childlessness is also significant on a 10% significance level.

Table OA12: Robustness test 4: The FiF fertility gap among graduates, IPW estimates

	(1) No. of children women	(2) No. of children men	(3) Childlessness women	(4) No. of Childlessness men	(5) No. of children mothers	(6) children fathers
FiF graduate	-0.192*** (0.0733)	-0.0528 (0.0905)	0.0907*** (0.0275)	0.0611* (0.0333)	0.000613 (0.0610)	0.0815 (0.0806)
Observations	1,082	958	1,082	958	812	694

Source: BCS70. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16, mother's year of birth. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Lastly, we investigate how these results would look like in the presence of such unobserved characteristic that is correlated with both fertility outcomes and being a FiF graduate, i.e. omitted variable bias. As mentioned in the main text, we follow the procedure of Masten et al. (2024) using the `tesensitivity` package of Stata. As Table OA13 shows, five out of our six main results are fairly sensitive to the potential existence of omitted variable bias, except for the FiF gap in childlessness among graduate women. In this case, the estimated coefficient on FiF graduate seems to be fairly robust to omitted variable bias.

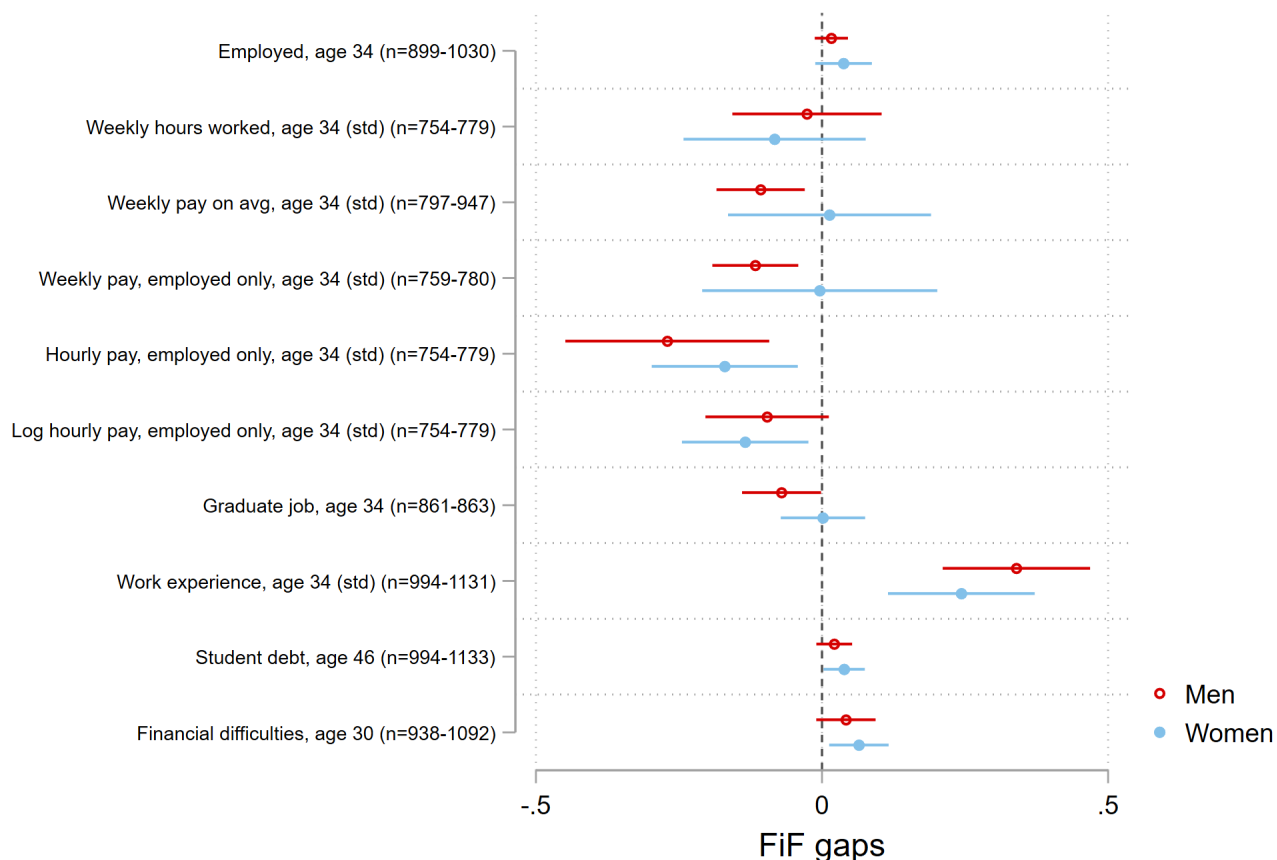
Table OA13: Robustness test 5: The sensitivity of the estimated FiF fertility gaps to omitted variable bias (breakdown c -values according to Masten et al. (2024))

	(1)	(2)
	Women	Men
Number of children	0.018	0.001
Childlessness	0.042	0.011
Number of children among parents	0.002	0.002

Source: BCS70. Estimated using `tesensitivity` in Stata.

C. Heterogeneity Analysis

Figure OA2: The FiF gap in labour market outcomes



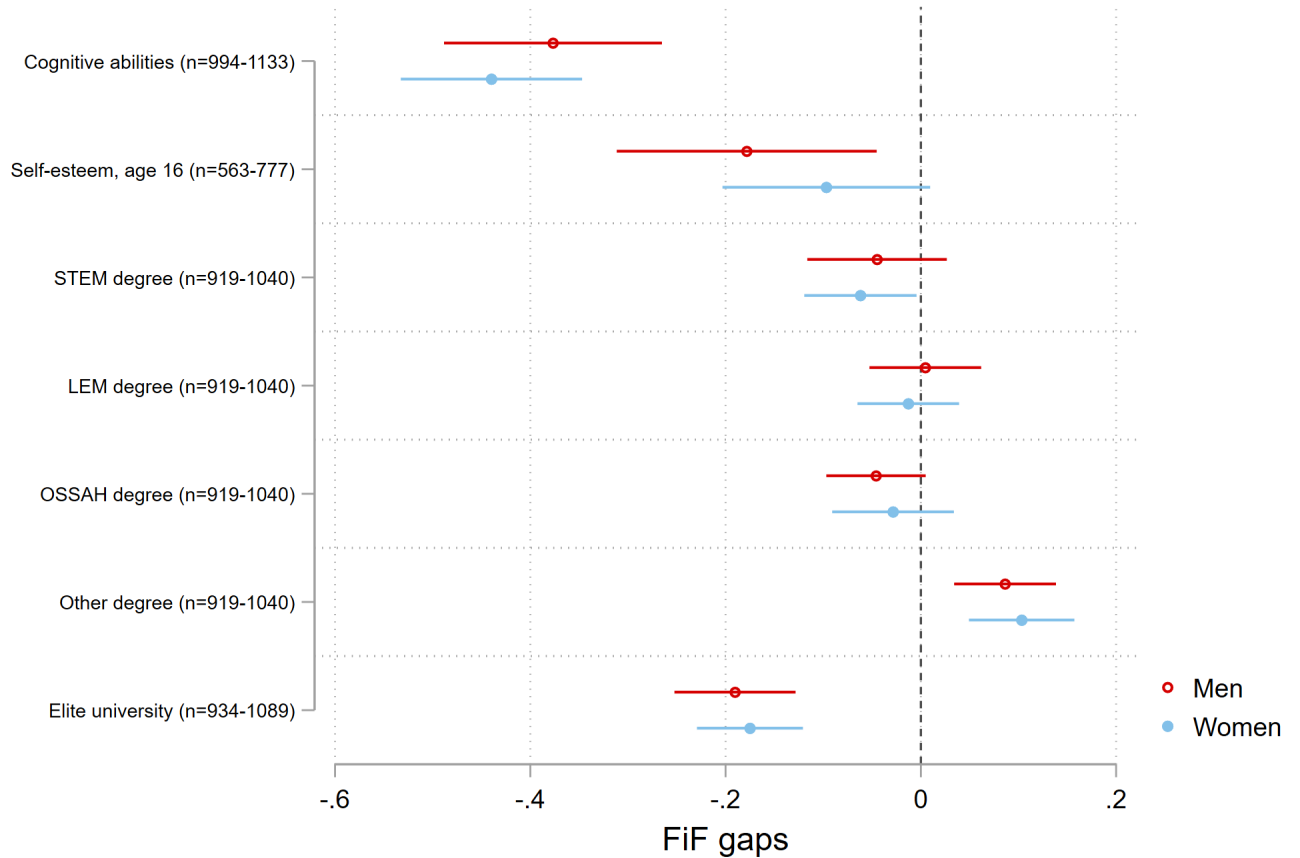
Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively. Employment: has a paid job (binary variable); Weekly hours worked: usual hours worked per week; Weekly pay on average: weekly pay average across the whole sample, wages of non-employed women are coded as 0; Weekly pay, employed only: weekly pay among the employed only; Hourly pay: weekly pay divided by weekly hours worked, employed individuals only; Log hourly pay: log of hourly pay; Graduate job: whether works in a graduate occupation (binary variable, captures NS-SEC top two categories); Work experience: cumulated work experience in months between ages 16 and 34 based on activity history data; Student debt: has outstanding student loans (binary variable, this is available at age 46 only); Financial difficulties: reported financial difficulties (binary variable, this is available at age 30 only).

Table OA14: The role of labour market outcomes and financial constraints in the FiF fertility gap

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
I. Low pay at age 34	-0.302** (0.136)	0.178 (0.170)	0.078 (0.054)	0.044 (0.072)	-0.244** (0.113)	0.341** (0.158)
Observations	405	282	405	282	287	191
II. High pay at age 34	-0.150 (0.133)	-0.034 (0.119)	0.055 (0.055)	0.013 (0.042)	-0.023 (0.105)	0.006 (0.097)
Observations	374	472	374	472	278	378
III. Financial difficulties at age 30	-0.234 (0.252)	0.207 (0.302)	0.026 (0.080)	-0.091 (0.122)	-0.269 (0.240)	-0.017 (0.253)
Observations	217	150	217	150	157	94.
IV. No financial difficulties at age 30	-0.163* (0.083)	-0.074 (0.094)	0.083*** (0.031)	0.046 (0.035)	0.015 (0.068)	0.027 (0.080)
Observations	875	788	875	788	664	587
V. Student debt at age 46	-0.157** (0.078)	-0.083 (0.087)	0.071** (0.030)	0.047 (0.033)	-0.012 (0.064)	0.014 (0.074)
Observations	103	940	103	940	778	684
VI. No student debt at age 46	-0.799 (0.571)	0.002 (0.652)	0.150 (0.146)	0.065 (0.221)	-0.594 (0.555)	-0.020 (0.377)
Observations	99.	54.	99.	54.	76.	35.
VII. Low LM experience at age 34	-0.151 (0.107)	-0.241* (0.132)	0.071* (0.036)	0.116** (0.049)	0.008 (0.090)	0.001 (0.122)
Observations	642	412	642	412	516	280
VIII. High LM experience at age 34	-0.136 (0.108)	0.023 (0.115)	0.077 (0.049)	-0.001 (0.045)	-0.002 (0.087)	0.028 (0.099)
Observations	489	582	489	582	338	439

Source: BCS70. Equation 2 estimated on specific subsamples of graduates as indicated in each block. The estimated coefficients on "FiF graduate" are reported in the table. All coefficients are estimated in separate models. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Figure OA3: The FiF gap in skills and human capital



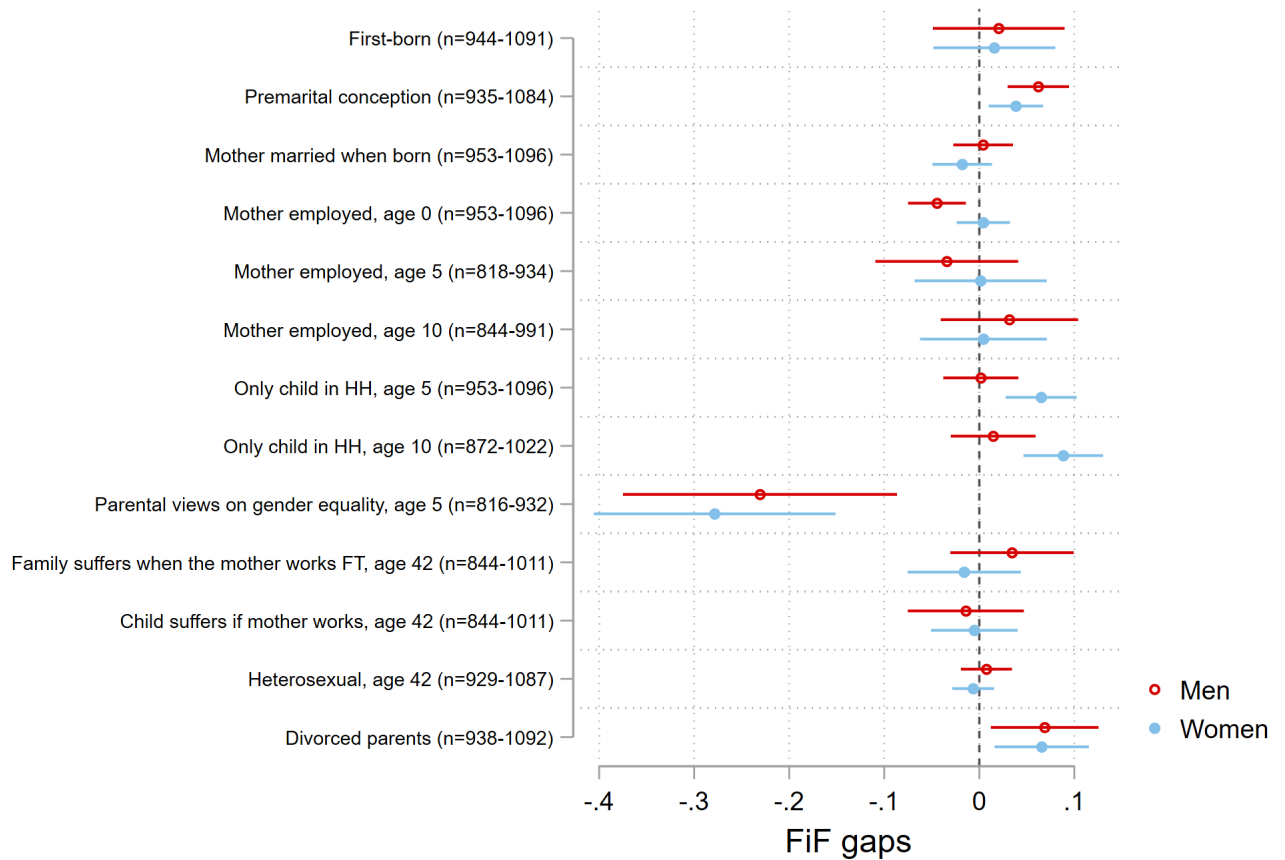
Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively. Cognitive skills: summary index of various cognitive ability test scores between age 5-16; Self-esteem: measured via the Lawrence's Self-Esteem Questionnaire (LAWSEQ) (?), assessing children's self-esteem in terms of their view of themselves as well as their interactions with teachers, peers, and parents. It consists of 10 questions, such as 'Do you feel silly when you have to talk in front of a teacher?' or 'Are there lots of things that you would like to change about yourself?'; Degree course (field) is reported in the age 42 waves. We categorize degrees into four categories: Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM); Law, Economics, and Management (LEM); Social Sciences, Arts, Humanities and Languages (OSSAH) and other degrees (OTHER); Elite university: Russell Group institutions that are highly selective, research intensive institutions.

Table OA15: The role of skills and human capital in the FiF fertility gap

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
I. Low cognitive skills	−0.237*	−0.219	0.108**	0.122**	−0.023	0.021
	(0.124)	(0.142)	(0.046)	(0.050)	(0.101)	(0.131)
Observations	535	442	535	442	407	322
II. High cognitive skills	−0.144	0.063	0.063*	−0.025	−0.008	0.011
	(0.100)	(0.116)	(0.038)	(0.044)	(0.082)	(0.097)
Observations	598	552	598	552	447	397
III. Low self-esteem	−0.245	−0.063	0.111*	0.054	−0.016	0.031
	(0.156)	(0.183)	(0.058)	(0.072)	(0.134)	(0.148)
Observations	360	248	360	248	257	172
IV. High self-esteem	−0.042	0.092	0.026	−0.029	0.019	0.033
	(0.127)	(0.169)	(0.046)	(0.066)	(0.100)	(0.155)
Observations	417	315	417	315	323	220
V. STEM degree	0.059	0.075	0.027	−0.013	0.125	0.058
	(0.168)	(0.121)	(0.059)	(0.048)	(0.143)	(0.100)
Observations	266	451	266	451	205	336
VI. LEM degree	−0.285	−0.354	0.051	0.077	−0.231	−0.262
	(0.203)	(0.240)	(0.083)	(0.082)	(0.169)	(0.216)
Observations	200	184	200	184	140	136
VII. OSSAH degree	−0.400**	−0.345*	0.136**	0.114	−0.143	−0.166
	(0.159)	(0.207)	(0.059)	(0.088)	(0.139)	(0.173)
Observations	349	137	349	137	265	98.
VIII. Other degree	−0.006	0.160	0.133*	0.051	0.332**	0.370
	(0.181)	(0.245)	(0.073)	(0.097)	(0.152)	(0.226)
Observations	225	147	225	147	167	107
IX. Elite uni	0.005	−0.171	0.036	0.047	0.071	−0.065
	(0.166)	(0.172)	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.145)	(0.137)
Observations	257	251	257	251	201	185
X. Not elite uni	−0.196**	−0.024	0.084**	0.032	−0.026	0.040
	(0.088)	(0.106)	(0.034)	(0.041)	(0.071)	(0.089)
Observations	832	683	832	683	619	502

Source: BCS70. Equation 2 estimated on specific subsamples of graduates as indicated in each block. The estimated coefficients on "FiF graduate" are reported in the table. All coefficients are estimated in separate models. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Figure OA4: The FiF gap in family background and gender roles



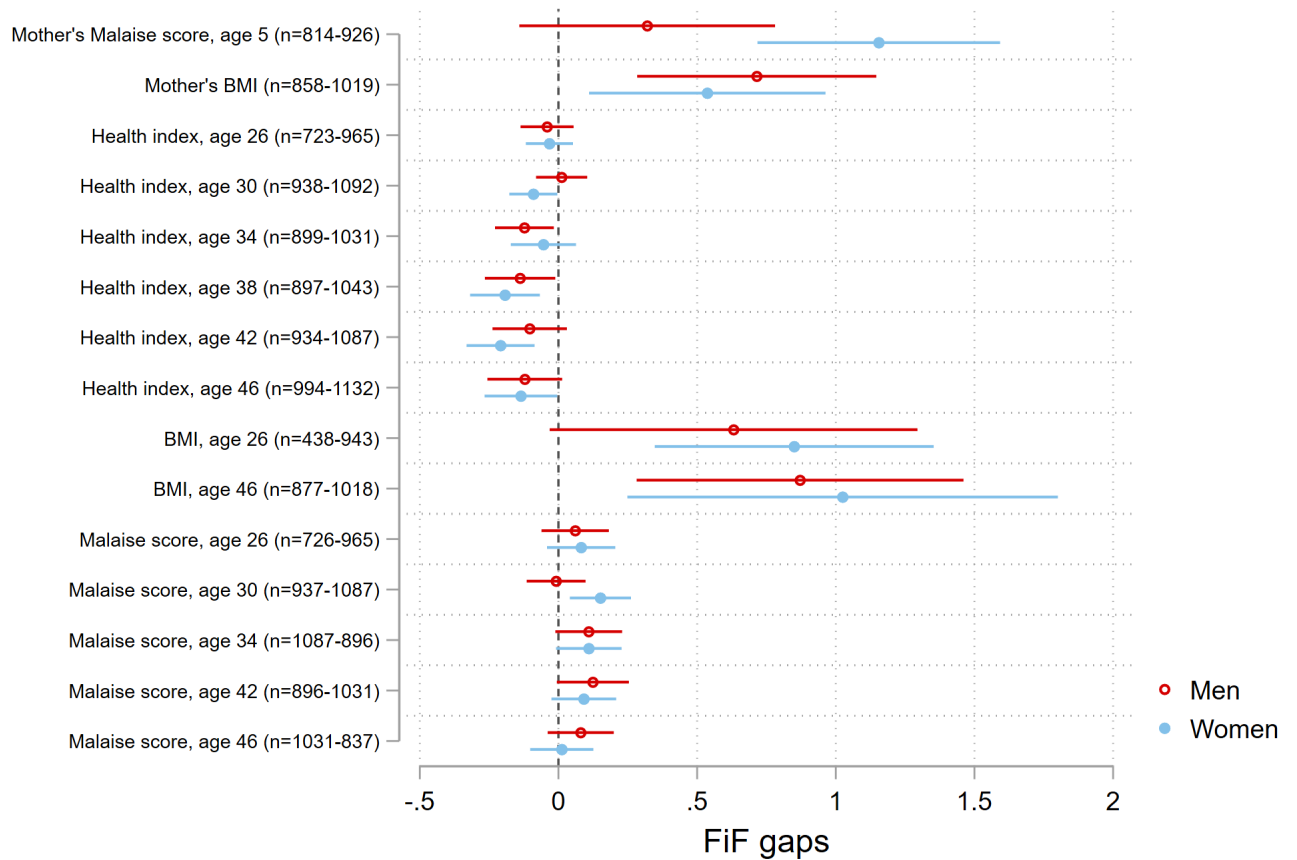
Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively. First-born: First born child in the family; Premarital conception: Whether conceived before their mother got married or out-of-wedlock; Mother married when born: Whether their mother was married when they were born; Mother employed, age 0: Mother employed when cohort members were born; Mother employed, age 5: Mother employed when cohort members were 5 years old; Mother employed, age 10: Mother employed when cohort members were 10 years old; Only child in HH, age 5: Only child in the household at age 5; Only child in HH, age 10: Only child in the household at age 10; Parental views on gender equality, age 5: Summary index of parental views on gender equality when cohort members were aged 5. Relies on four questions that parents had to express their agreement with: "Girls should accept the fact that they will marry and have children and not think about starting a career", "Women should have the same work opportunities as men", "Some equality in marriage is a good thing but by and large the husband ought to have the main say in family matters" and "Girls are just as capable as boys in learning to be engineers"; Family suffers when the mother works FT, age 42: Whether cohort members think the family suffers when the mother works full-time; Child suffers if mother works, age 42: Whether cohort members think children suffer when the mother works; Heterosexual, age 42: Whether cohort members assess themselves as heterosexual.

Table OA16: The role of family background in the FiF fertility gap

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
I. Marital conception	-0.183** (0.085)	0.003 (0.092)	0.079** (0.032)	0.008 (0.035)	-0.026 (0.070)	0.023 (0.078)
Observations	102	883	102	883	771	637
II. Premarital conception	-0.131 (0.474)	-0.749 (1.462)	-0.101 (0.181)	0.161 (0.401)	-0.493* (0.269)	-0.146 (0.752)
Observations	56.	52.	56.	52.	45.	37.
III. Only child in HH	0.179 (0.405)	-0.198 (0.359)	-0.066 (0.164)	0.030 (0.145)	-0.012 (0.308)	-0.112 (0.324)
Observations	101	82.	101	82.	68.	59.
IV. Not only child in HH	-0.210** (0.085)	0.024 (0.096)	0.090*** (0.031)	0.009 (0.036)	-0.034 (0.070)	0.052 (0.082)
Observations	995	871	995	871	757	630
V. High gender equality	-0.162 (0.116)	0.069 (0.131)	0.072 (0.044)	0.017 (0.050)	-0.009 (0.099)	0.138 (0.109)
Observations	541	441	541	441	401	315
VI. Low gender equality	-0.329** (0.136)	-0.154 (0.151)	0.119** (0.050)	0.046 (0.057)	-0.134 (0.107)	-0.088 (0.123)
Observations	391	375	391	375	301	266
VII. Heterosexual	-0.175** (0.078)	-0.113 (0.088)	0.077*** (0.028)	0.050 (0.032)	-0.025 (0.065)	-0.013 (0.074)
Observations	105	895	105	895	809	681
VIII. Divorced parents	-0.306 (0.256)	-0.057 (0.204)	0.114 (0.086)	0.015 (0.079)	-0.103 (0.253)	0.049 (0.210)
Observations	194	189	194	189	149	137
IX. Not divorced parent	-0.181** (0.084)	-0.029 (0.095)	0.074** (0.032)	0.028 (0.036)	-0.035 (0.069)	0.037 (0.079)
Observations	898	749	898	749	672	544
X. Mother employed at age 5	0.103 (0.134)	0.120 (0.148)	-0.039 (0.055)	-0.017 (0.058)	0.024 (0.108)	0.110 (0.118)
Observations	406	356	406	356	305	257
XI. Mother not employed at age 5	-0.372*** (0.115)	-0.146 (0.138)	0.158*** (0.041)	0.058 (0.050)	-0.039 (0.095)	-0.049 (0.117)
Observations	528	462	528	462	397	327

Source: BCS70. Equation 2 estimated on specific subsamples of graduates as indicated in each block. The estimated coefficients on "FiF graduate" are reported in the table. All coefficients are estimated in separate models. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Figure OA5: The FiF gap in general health



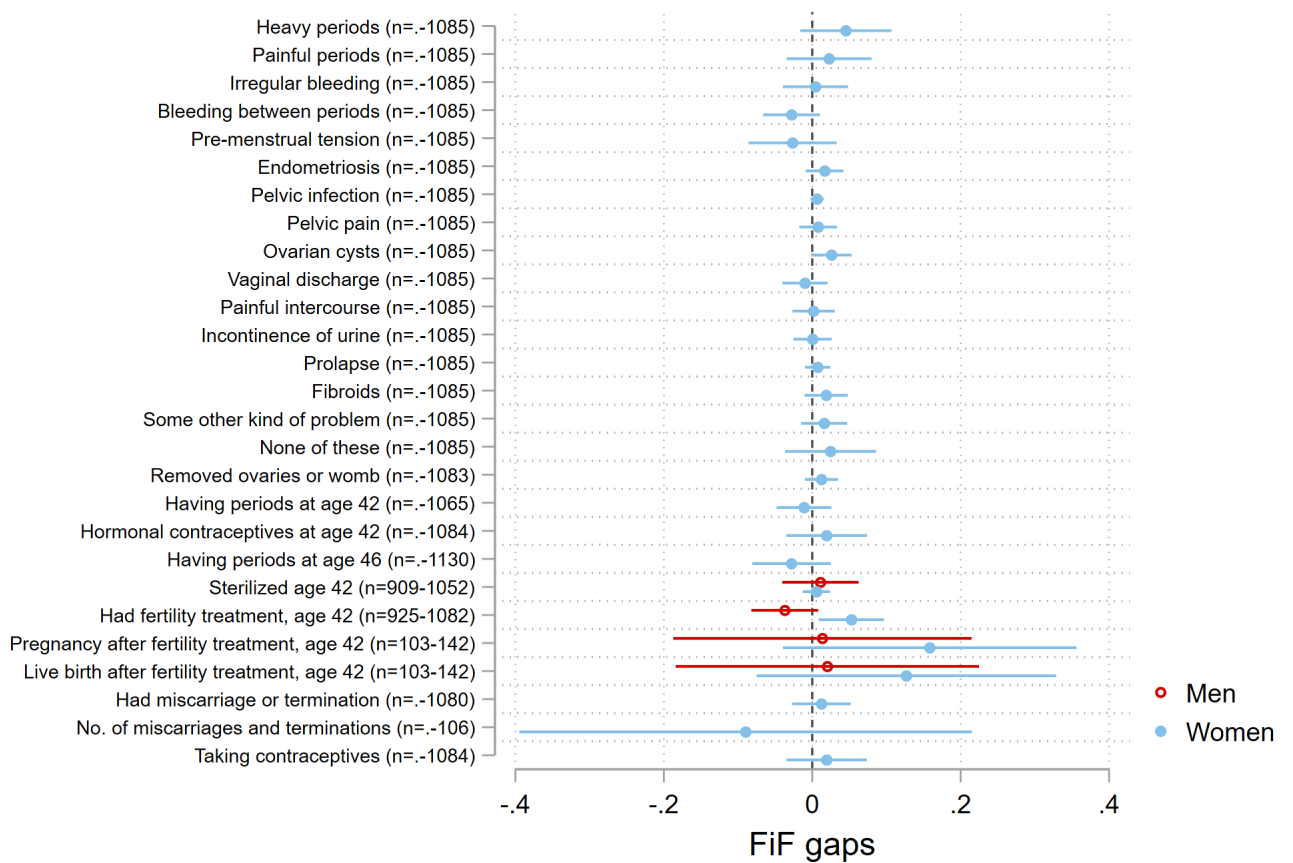
Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively. Mother's Malaise score, age 5: A summary mental illness indicator of mothers captured when the cohort members were 5 years old; Mother's BMI: Individual's mother's Body Mass Index captured when the cohort members were 5 years old; Health index, ages 26-42: One question on self-assessed health (How is your health in general? Really poor, Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent); Health index, age 46: An overall health score (0-100) included only in the age 46 wave, which is a composite measure of health based on a series of indicators; BMI, age 26: Individual's Body Mass Index; BMI, age 46: Individual's Body Mass Index; Malaise score, age 26: Individuals own summary mental illness indicator; Malaise score, age 30: Individuals own summary mental illness indicator; Malaise score, age 34: Individuals own summary mental illness indicator; Malaise score, age 42: Individuals own summary mental illness indicator; Malaise score, age 46: Individuals own summary mental illness indicator.

Table OA17: The role of health in the FiF fertility gap

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
I. High maternal BMI	-0.145 (0.144)	0.076 (0.158)	0.047 (0.050)	-0.024 (0.057)	-0.079 (0.122)	0.084 (0.147)
Observations	410	357	410	357	304	263
II. Low maternal BMI	-0.221** (0.104)	-0.142 (0.112)	0.102*** (0.040)	0.061 (0.043)	-0.031 (0.087)	-0.031 (0.095)
Observations	609	501	609	501	458	364
III. High maternal Malaise	-0.118 (0.157)	-0.178 (0.150)	0.045 (0.063)	0.093* (0.056)	-0.030 (0.144)	0.032 (0.138)
Observations	372	326	372	326	275	236
IV. Low maternal Malaise	-0.159 (0.109)	0.109 (0.132)	0.066* (0.040)	-0.024 (0.051)	-0.029 (0.086)	0.063 (0.109)
Observations	554	488	554	488	422	344
V. High own BMI	-0.268* (0.158)	-0.215 (0.191)	0.110* (0.059)	0.109 (0.068)	-0.086 (0.136)	0.010 (0.165)
Observations	330	247	330	247	238	184
VI. Low own BMI	-0.101 (0.104)	-0.127 (0.222)	0.058 (0.039)	-0.045 (0.086)	0.030 (0.083)	-0.468** (0.205)
Observations	613	191	613	191	477	119
VII. High health index	-0.137 (0.089)	-0.125 (0.101)	0.074** (0.032)	0.065* (0.038)	0.031 (0.073)	0.007 (0.083)
Observations	759	651	759	651	601	479
VIII. Low health index	-0.153 (0.176)	0.052 (0.199)	0.094 (0.073)	-0.048 (0.073)	0.014 (0.157)	0.043 (0.179)
Observations	284	246	284	246	195	175
IX. High own Malaise	0.048 (0.118)	-0.133 (0.151)	0.079* (0.045)	0.028 (0.057)	0.244** (0.098)	-0.084 (0.132)
Observations	530	347	530	347	398	253
X. Low own Malaise	-0.334*** (0.104)	-0.021 (0.108)	0.071* (0.040)	0.056 (0.041)	-0.221*** (0.085)	0.140 (0.094)
Observations	557	590	557	590	419	428

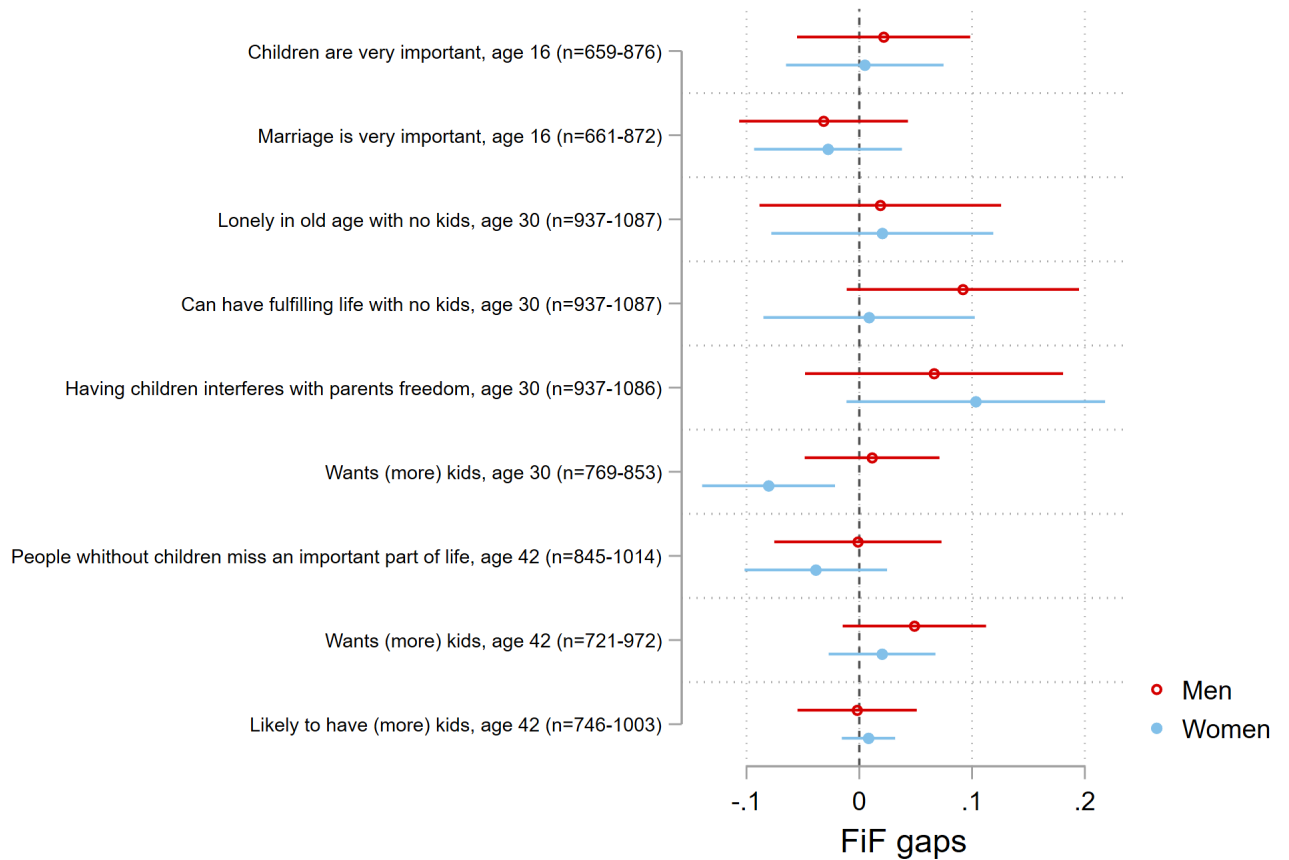
Source: BCS70. Equation 2 estimated on specific subsamples of graduates as indicated in each block. The estimated coefficients on "FiF graduate" are reported in the table. All coefficients are estimated in separate models. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Figure OA6: The FiF gap in reproductive health



Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively.

Figure OA7: The FiF gap in child-related preferences



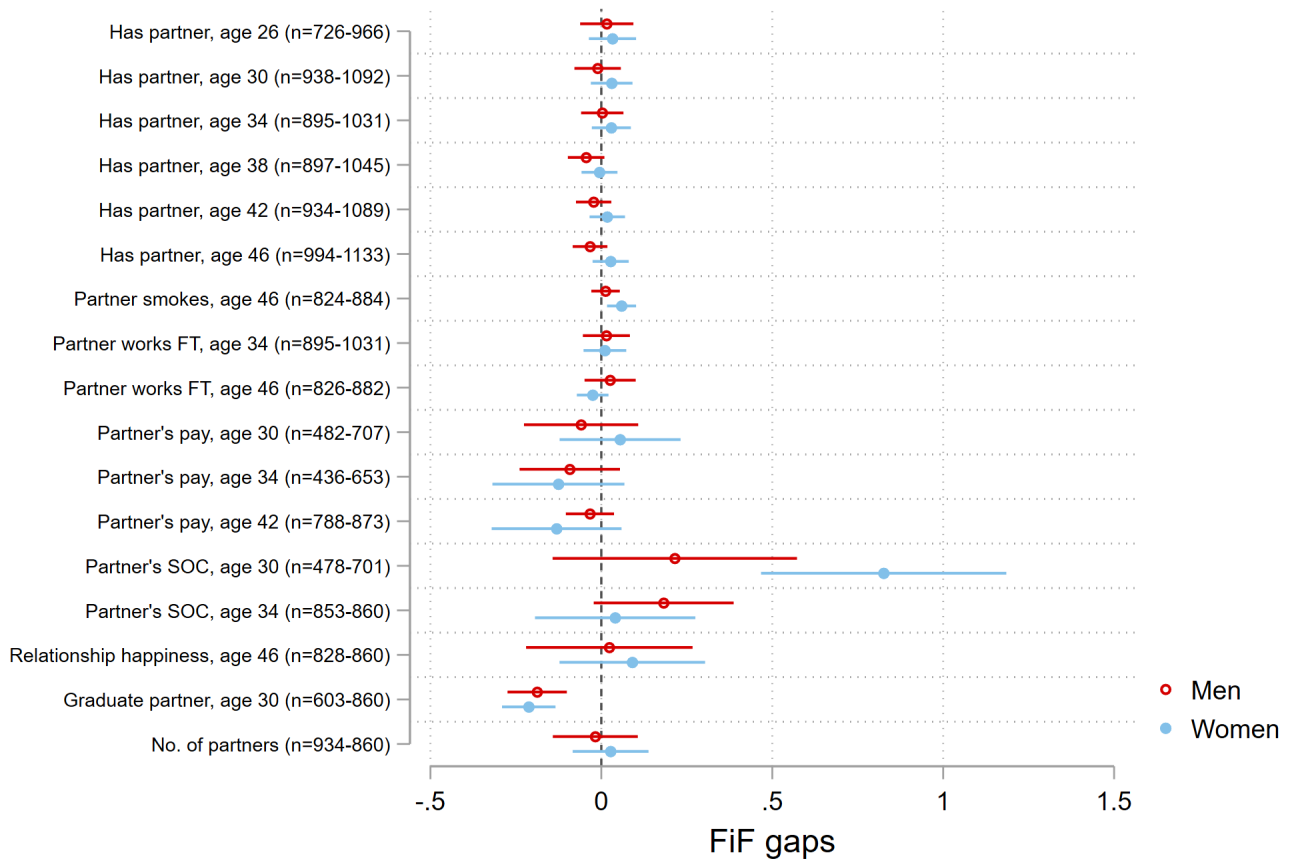
Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively. Children are very important, age 16: Cohort members were asked whether they thought having a child is important with potential answers: matters very much, matters somewhat, doesn't matter. We turn these into binary variables that equal 1 if the first possibility was stated and 0 otherwise. Marriage is very important, age 16: Cohort members were asked whether they thought marriage is important with potential answers: matters very much, matters somewhat, doesn't matter. We turn these into binary variables that equal 1 if the first possibility was stated and 0 otherwise. Lonely in old age with no kids, age 30/Can have fulfilling life with no kids, age 30/Having children interferes with parents freedom, age 30/Wants (more) kids, age 30/People without children miss an important part of life, age 42/Wants (more) kids, age 42/Likely to have (more) kids, age 42: Cohort members were asked these questions with potential answers: yes/no. We turn these into binary variables that equal 1 if the first possibility was stated and 0 otherwise.

Table OA18: The role of child-related preferences in the FiF fertility gap

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
I. Children are very important age 16	0.143 0.156	-0.172 0.236	-0.040 0.057	0.062 0.081	0.054 0.117	-0.037 0.209
Observations	329	202	329	202	266	153
II. Children are not very important, age 16	-0.219** 0.107	-0.034 0.129	0.111** 0.044	0.035 0.049	-0.003 0.088	0.046 0.123
Observations	547	457	547	457	386	315
III. Wants (more) children, age 30	-0.025 0.094	-0.069 0.105	0.017 0.033	0.041 0.035	0.023 0.079	0.010 0.088
Observations	680	631	680	631	547	502
IV. Doesn't want IV. children, age 30	-0.586** 0.261	0.553** 0.260	0.174* 0.095	-0.235** 0.116	-0.368 0.222	0.000 0.312
Observations	173	138	173	138	111	81.
V. Childless, age 30	-0.244*** 0.087	-0.120 0.095	0.114*** 0.040	0.064 0.042	-0.065 0.070	-0.010 0.082
Observations	747	724	747	724	468	449
VI. Children limit freedom, age 30	-0.186 0.118	-0.144 0.122	0.086* 0.050	0.050 0.046	-0.027 0.095	-0.040 0.107
Observations	466	513	466	513	341	367
VII. Children doesn't limit freedom, age 30	-0.255** 0.109	0.023 0.130	0.080** 0.039	-0.002 0.050	-0.111 0.093	0.016 0.109
Observations	620	424	620	424	476	314

Source: BCS70. Equation 2 estimated on specific subsamples of graduates as indicated in each block. The estimated coefficients on "FiF graduate" are reported in the table. All coefficients are estimated in separate models. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Figure OA8: The FiF gap in partnerships



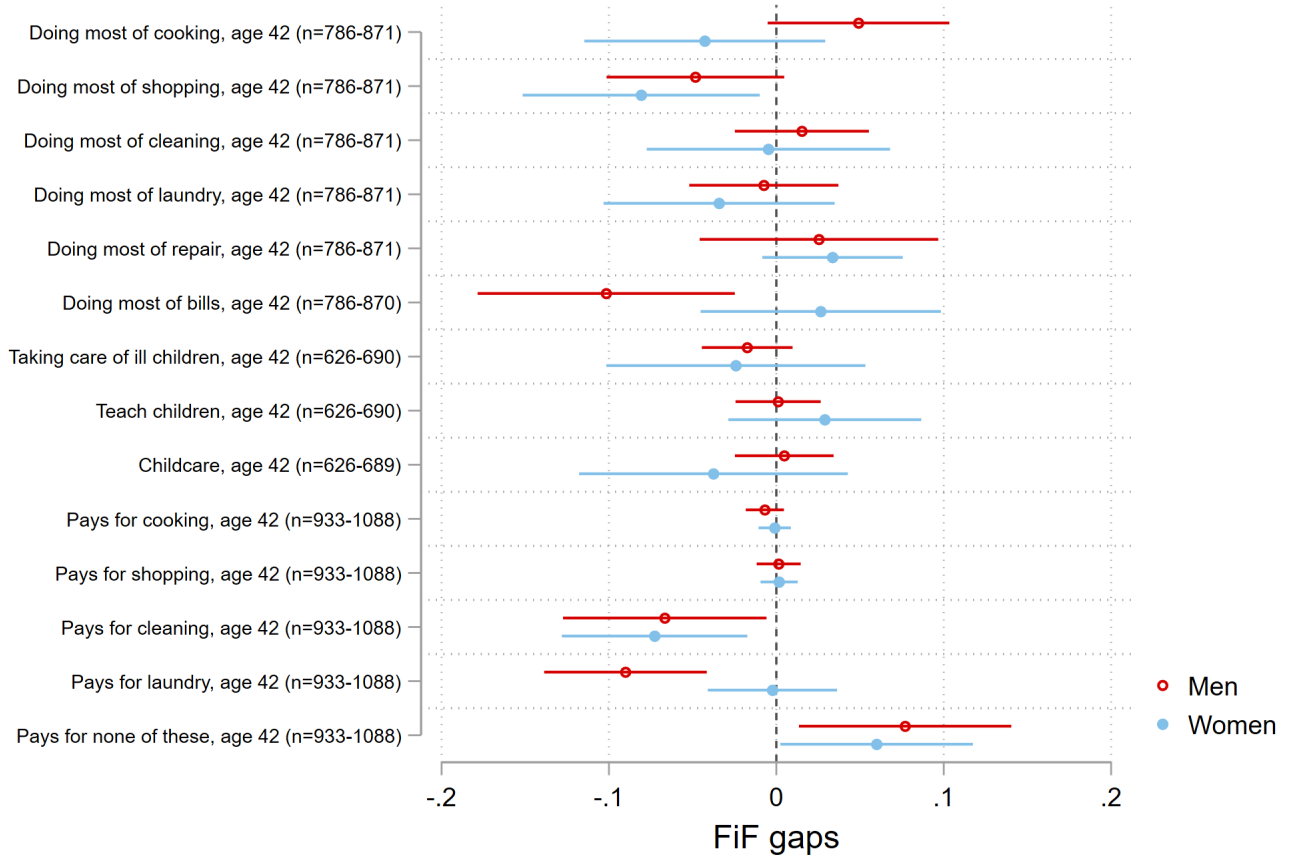
Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively. Has partner, ages 26-46: Whether cohort members have a co-living partner. Partner smokes, age 46: Whether their partners smoke. Partner works FT, ages 34 and 46: Whether their partner works full-time. Partner's pay, ages 30, 34, and 42: Partner's pay at ages 30, 34 and 42. Partner's NS SEC, ages 30 and 34: Partners occupational social status (NS SEC), ages 30 and 34. Relationship happiness, age 46: A measure of relationship happiness at age 46. Graduate partner, age 30: Whether they have a graduate partner, age 30. No. of partners: How many partners they had all together until age 42.

Table OA19: The role of partnerships in the FiF fertility gap

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	No. of children Women	No. of children Men	Childless- ness Women	Childless- ness Men	No. of children Mothers	No. of children Fathers
I. Has partner, age 30	-0.149 0.091	0.053 0.103	0.077*** 0.029	-0.008 0.033	0.019 0.076	0.040 0.089
Observations	740	603	740	603	628	518
II. No partner, age 30	-0.234 0.145	-0.234 0.142	0.077 0.064	0.103 0.065	-0.239 0.146	-0.161 0.150
Observations	352	335	352	335	193	163
III. Low-SOC partner, age 30	-0.152 0.114	0.093 0.145	0.091** 0.038	-0.059 0.050	0.054 0.096	-0.045 0.115
Observations	457	303	457	303	384	257
IV. High-SOC partner, age 30	-0.155 0.163	-0.004 0.202	0.089* 0.053	0.035 0.073	0.043 0.129	0.066 0.152
Observations	244	175	244	175	208	144
V. Graduate partner, age 30	-0.148 0.128	0.113 0.137	0.073* 0.040	-0.050 0.042	0.028 0.112	0.001 0.120
Observations	335	309	335	309	285	273
VI. Non-graduate partner, age 30	-0.103 0.143	0.064 0.166	0.080* 0.048	0.037 0.059	0.065 0.115	0.169 0.146
Observations	405	294	405	294	343	245
VI. Does not pay for HH help, age 42	-0.209** 0.097	-0.128 0.107	0.109*** 0.037	0.024 0.041	0.008 0.082	-0.114 0.092
Observations	797	677	797	677	583	475
VI. Pays for HH help age 42	-0.125 0.148	0.039 0.159	0.035 0.053	0.044 0.055	-0.061 0.116	0.155 0.134
Observations	291	256	291	256	236	211

Source: BCS70. Equation 2 estimated on specific subsamples of graduates as indicated in each block. The estimated coefficients on "FiF graduate" are reported in the table. All coefficients are estimated in separate models. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Figure OA9: The FiF gap in household chores, age 42



Source: BCS70. Sample of university graduates. Each data point captures the raw difference in these variables between FiF and non-FiF graduates, separately for men and women. All differences are plotted with their 95% confidence intervals. As all variables come from different waves of BCS70, the number of observations differ for each and indicated on the y-axis for men and women, respectively.

Table OA20: The FiF gap among graduates in the number of children in the household (age 46)

VARIABLES	(1) No. of children in the HH women	(2) No. of children in the HH men	(3) Childless HH women	(4) Childless HH men	(5) No. of children in the HH mothers	(6) No. of children in the HH fathers
FiF graduate	-0.193*** (0.0743)	-0.0248 (0.0846)	0.0738** (0.0288)	0.0166 (0.0323)	-0.0694 (0.0610)	0.00631 (0.0751)
Constant	14.24 (13.33)	-16.49 (15.95)	-2.780 (5.625)	5.948 (6.555)	11.27 (10.50)	-5.689 (14.27)
Observations	1,133	994	1,133	994	844	718
R-squared	0.031	0.036	0.021	0.031	0.057	0.039

Source: BCS70. Additional control variables: region of birth, parental background (SES), mother's year of birth, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, ethnicity, cognitive skills, math grades from age 16. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$).

Table OA21: Reasons of childlessness (age 42, women)

		FiF N	FiF Mean	NonFiF N	NonFiF Mean	Diff	p-value
Infertility (personal)	problem	185	0.11	58	0.14	-0.03	0.54
Infertility (partner)	problem	185	0.03	58	0.07	-0.04	0.22
Partner sterilised/had vasectomy/hysteret		185	0.04	58	0.02	0.02	0.45
Other health reason		185	0.08	58	0.10	-0.02	0.60
I have not wanted to have children		185	0.42	58	0.31	0.11	0.13
Wanted children but not got round to it		185	0.09	58	0.19	-0.10	0.04*
My partner not wanted		185	0.11	58	0.17	-0.06	0.20
Partner already has		185	0.03	58	0.05	-0.02	0.50
Haven't met right person to have children		185	0.23	58	0.41	-0.19	0.01**
Financial situation wd make it difficult		185	0.05	58	0.03	0.01	0.65
Housing situation difficult		185	0.01	58	0.02	-0.01	0.70
Don't want to compromise relationship		185	0.01	58	0.02	-0.01	0.39
I have been focused on my career		185	0.12	58	0.14	-0.01	0.79
In a homosexual relationship		185	0.01	58	0.02	-0.01	0.39
No particular reason		185	0.06	58	0.03	0.02	0.46
Other reason		185	0.04	58	0.02	0.02	0.45
Don't know		185	0.00	58	0.00	0.00	.
Don't want to answer		185	0.01	58	0.07	-0.06	0.01*

Source: BCS70. 'Diff' refers to the difference of means between FiF and non-FiF graduates. Two-sided t-test p-values are reported. (*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$).

Table OA22: Reasons of childlessness (age 42, men)

		FiF N	FiF Mean	NonFiF N	NonFiF Mean	Diff	p-value
Infertility	problem	157	0.03	59	0.03	-0.00	0.94
(personal)							
Infertility	problem	157	0.07	59	0.05	0.02	0.61
(partner)							
Partner	sterilised/had	157	0.00	59	0.02	-0.02	0.10
vasectomy/hysteret							
Other health reason		157	0.02	59	0.03	-0.01	0.52
I have not wanted to		157	0.31	59	0.44	-0.13	0.08
have children							
Wanted children but		157	0.05	59	0.07	-0.02	0.63
not got round to it							
My partner not wanted		157	0.12	59	0.10	0.02	0.69
Partner already has		157	0.03	59	0.02	0.01	0.55
Haven't met right per-		157	0.33	59	0.31	0.03	0.72
son to have children							
Financial situation wd		157	0.04	59	0.03	0.00	0.88
make it difficult							
Housing situation diffi-		157	0.01	59	0.02	-0.01	0.47
cult							
Don't want to compro-		157	0.01	59	0.02	-0.00	0.81
mise relationship							
I have been focused on		157	0.06	59	0.08	-0.02	0.59
my career							
In a homosexual rela-		157	0.01	59	0.02	-0.00	0.81
tionship							
No particular reason		157	0.13	59	0.07	0.06	0.22
Other reason		157	0.03	59	0.05	-0.03	0.35
Don't know		157	0.01	59	0.00	0.01	0.39
Don't want to answer		157	0.00	59	0.00	0.00	.

Source: BCS70. 'Diff' refers to the difference of means between FiF and non-FiF graduates. Two-sided *t*-test *p*-values are reported. (***) $p < 0.001$, (**) $p < 0.01$, (*) $p < 0.05$).

D. Further details and supporting evidence

Table OA23: Descriptive statistics of women: main variables by potential FiF status

	Potential FiF N	Mean	Children of grad. N	Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	3,786	1.78	565	1.65	0.13	0.02*
Childless, age 46	3,786	0.19	565	0.21	-0.03	0.15
No. of children, par- ents	3,072	2.20	444	2.10	0.10	0.05
Age of parenthood	3,072	26.96	444	30.23	-3.27	0.00***
UK or European	3,786	0.94	565	0.98	-0.05	0.00***
Other ethnicity	3,786	0.03	565	0.02	0.02	0.03*
Ethnicity is missing	3,786	0.03	565	0.00	0.03	0.00***
Region at birth	3,786	10.42	565	11.83	-1.41	0.14
Low and medium SES parents	3,786	0.69	565	0.21	0.48	0.00***
High SES parents	3,786	0.28	565	0.75	-0.47	0.00***
SES missing	3,786	0.03	565	0.04	-0.01	0.06
Not first-born child	3,786	0.61	565	0.56	0.05	0.03*
First-born child	3,786	0.36	565	0.39	-0.03	0.12
Birth order missing	3,786	0.03	565	0.05	-0.01	0.07
No siblings	3,786	0.09	565	0.07	0.02	0.06
One sibling	3,786	0.43	565	0.53	-0.09	0.00***
Two siblings	3,786	0.25	565	0.27	-0.02	0.32
Three+ siblings	3,786	0.18	565	0.13	0.04	0.01*
Sibling data missing	3,786	0.05	565	0.00	0.05	0.00***
No math O/CSE	3,786	0.14	565	0.05	0.09	0.00***
Grade A/1	3,786	0.06	565	0.21	-0.15	0.00***
Grade B/2	3,786	0.10	565	0.19	-0.09	0.00***
Grade C/3	3,786	0.14	565	0.16	-0.02	0.28
Grade D/4	3,786	0.13	565	0.10	0.03	0.03*
No math info	3,786	0.43	565	0.30	0.13	0.00***
Cognitive skills	3,786	0.06	565	0.86	-0.79	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	3,786	1,944.32	565	1,942.89	1.44	0.00***
Mother's year of birth missing	3,786	0.03	565	0.05	-0.02	0.06

Source: BCS70. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. "Potential FiF" refers to cohort members whose parents are not graduates. "Children of graduate parents" refers to those who have at least one parent with a degree. In table, we do not differentiate between cohort members based on their own graduation, only by their parents' graduation.

Table OA24: Descriptive statistics of men: main variables by potential FiF status

	Potential FiF N	Mean	Children of grad. N	Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	3,545	1.55	532	1.49	0.06	0.28
Childless, age 46	3,545	0.26	532	0.28	-0.01	0.55
No. of children, par- ents	2,609	2.10	385	2.05	0.05	0.34
Age of parenthood	2,609	28.96	385	31.85	-2.89	0.00***
UK or European	3,545	0.93	532	0.98	-0.04	0.00***
Other ethnicity	3,545	0.03	532	0.02	0.01	0.23
Ethnicity is missing	3,545	0.03	532	0.00	0.03	0.00***
Region at birth	3,545	11.50	532	13.74	-2.24	0.04*
Low and medium SES parents	3,545	0.67	532	0.17	0.50	0.00***
High SES parents	3,545	0.29	532	0.77	-0.49	0.00***
SES missing	3,545	0.04	532	0.05	-0.01	0.14
Not first-born child	3,545	0.60	532	0.55	0.05	0.03*
First-born child	3,545	0.35	532	0.39	-0.04	0.10
Birth order missing	3,545	0.05	532	0.06	-0.01	0.23
No siblings	3,545	0.08	532	0.09	-0.01	0.55
One sibling	3,545	0.43	532	0.53	-0.09	0.00***
Two siblings	3,545	0.26	532	0.26	0.00	0.98
Three+ siblings	3,545	0.18	532	0.12	0.06	0.00***
Sibling data missing	3,545	0.05	532	0.01	0.04	0.00***
No math O/CSE	3,545	0.12	532	0.05	0.06	0.00***
Grade A/1	3,545	0.08	532	0.21	-0.13	0.00***
Grade B/2	3,545	0.10	532	0.17	-0.06	0.00***
Grade C/3	3,545	0.11	532	0.13	-0.03	0.07
Grade D/4	3,545	0.08	532	0.06	0.02	0.05*
No math info	3,545	0.51	532	0.38	0.13	0.00***
Cognitive skills	3,545	0.09	532	0.79	-0.70	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	3,545	1,944.28	532	1,943.08	1.19	0.00***
Mother's year of birth missing	3,545	0.04	532	0.05	-0.01	0.28

Source: BCS70. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. "Potential FiF" refers to cohort members whose parents are not graduates. "Children of graduate parents" refers to those who have at least one parent with a degree. In table, we do not differentiate between cohort members based on their own graduation, only by their parents' graduation.

Table OA25: Descriptive statistics of potential FiF women: main variables by graduation

	Graduate N	Mean	Non-graduate N	Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	800	1.48	2,986	1.87	-0.38	0.00***
Childless, age 46	800	0.26	2,986	0.17	0.10	0.00***
No. of children, parents	589	2.01	2,483	2.24	-0.23	0.00***
Age of parenthood	589	30.33	2,483	26.16	4.17	0.00***
UK or European	800	0.94	2,986	0.94	-0.00	0.93
Other ethnicity	800	0.04	2,986	0.03	0.00	0.53
Ethnicity is missing	800	0.03	2,986	0.03	-0.00	0.59
Region at birth	800	11.23	2,986	10.20	1.03	0.22
Low and medium SES parents	800	0.54	2,986	0.73	-0.18	0.00***
High SES parents	800	0.42	2,986	0.25	0.18	0.00***
SES missing	800	0.04	2,986	0.03	0.01	0.31
Not first-born child	800	0.55	2,986	0.62	-0.07	0.00***
First-born child	800	0.41	2,986	0.35	0.06	0.00**
Birth order missing	800	0.04	2,986	0.03	0.01	0.21
No siblings	800	0.11	2,986	0.09	0.02	0.08
One sibling	800	0.48	2,986	0.42	0.06	0.00**
Two siblings	800	0.21	2,986	0.26	-0.05	0.01**
Three+ siblings	800	0.14	2,986	0.19	-0.05	0.00***
Sibling data missing	800	0.06	2,986	0.04	0.02	0.05
No math O/CSE	800	0.10	2,986	0.15	-0.06	0.00***
Grade A/1	800	0.14	2,986	0.04	0.10	0.00***
Grade B/2	800	0.19	2,986	0.08	0.11	0.00***
Grade C/3	800	0.22	2,986	0.12	0.10	0.00***
Grade D/4	800	0.08	2,986	0.15	-0.07	0.00***
No math info	800	0.28	2,986	0.47	-0.19	0.00***
Cognitive skills	800	0.66	2,986	-0.10	0.75	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	800	1,943.48	2,986	1,944.55	-1.07	0.00***
Mother's year of birth missing	800	0.04	2,986	0.03	0.01	0.45

Source: BCS70. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. "Potential FiF" refers to cohort members whose parents are not graduates.

Table OA26: Descriptive statistics of potential FiF men: main variables by graduation

	Graduate N	Mean	Non-graduate N	Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	712	1.45	2,833	1.57	-0.13	0.01*
Childless, age 46	712	0.29	2,833	0.26	0.03	0.09
No. of children, parents	506	2.03	2,103	2.12	-0.09	0.07
Age of parenthood	506	31.91	2,103	28.25	3.66	0.00***
UK or European	712	0.92	2,833	0.94	-0.02	0.06
Other ethnicity	712	0.04	2,833	0.03	0.01	0.08
Ethnicity is missing	712	0.04	2,833	0.03	0.01	0.38
Region at birth	712	11.75	2,833	11.44	0.31	0.75
Low and medium SES parents	712	0.52	2,833	0.71	-0.19	0.00***
High SES parents	712	0.44	2,833	0.25	0.19	0.00***
SES missing	712	0.04	2,833	0.04	0.01	0.47
Not first-born child	712	0.56	2,833	0.62	-0.06	0.00**
First-born child	712	0.39	2,833	0.34	0.05	0.02*
Birth order missing	712	0.05	2,833	0.04	0.01	0.23
No siblings	712	0.08	2,833	0.08	0.00	0.67
One sibling	712	0.48	2,833	0.42	0.06	0.00**
Two siblings	712	0.26	2,833	0.26	-0.00	0.82
Three+ siblings	712	0.12	2,833	0.19	-0.08	0.00***
Sibling data missing	712	0.06	2,833	0.04	0.02	0.06
No math O/CSE	712	0.04	2,833	0.14	-0.09	0.00***
Grade A/1	712	0.20	2,833	0.05	0.16	0.00***
Grade B/2	712	0.20	2,833	0.08	0.12	0.00***
Grade C/3	712	0.15	2,833	0.10	0.05	0.00***
Grade D/4	712	0.05	2,833	0.09	-0.04	0.00**
No math info	712	0.35	2,833	0.55	-0.20	0.00***
Cognitive skills	712	0.70	2,833	-0.06	0.76	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	712	1,943.53	2,833	1,944.46	-0.94	0.00***
Mother's year of birth missing	712	0.05	2,833	0.04	0.01	0.39

Source: BCS70. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. "Potential FiF" refers to cohort members whose parents are not graduates.

Table OA27: Descriptive statistics of women: children of graduate parents by graduation

	Graduate N	Mean	Non-graduate N	Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	333	1.66	232	1.64	0.03	0.79
Childless, age 46	333	0.20	232	0.23	-0.02	0.49
No. of children, parents	265	2.09	179	2.12	-0.03	0.68
Age of parenthood	265	31.46	179	28.41	3.06	0.00***
UK or European	333	0.98	232	0.99	-0.01	0.25
Other ethnicity	333	0.02	232	0.01	0.01	0.25
Ethnicity is missing	333	0.00	232	0.00	0.00	.
Region at birth	333	9.61	232	15.01	-5.40	0.01**
Low and medium SES parents	333	0.18	232	0.25	-0.07	0.05*
High SES parents	333	0.80	232	0.69	0.11	0.00**
SES missing	333	0.03	232	0.07	-0.04	0.02*
Not first-born child	333	0.57	232	0.54	0.03	0.41
First-born child	333	0.40	232	0.39	0.01	0.84
Birth order missing	333	0.03	232	0.07	-0.04	0.02*
No siblings	333	0.05	232	0.10	-0.05	0.01*
One sibling	333	0.53	232	0.52	0.01	0.82
Two siblings	333	0.27	232	0.27	0.01	0.87
Three+ siblings	333	0.15	232	0.11	0.04	0.19
Sibling data missing	333	0.00	232	0.00	0.00	.
No math O/CSE	333	0.03	232	0.09	-0.06	0.00**
Grade A/1	333	0.27	232	0.11	0.17	0.00***
Grade B/2	333	0.24	232	0.12	0.12	0.00***
Grade C/3	333	0.14	232	0.18	-0.04	0.17
Grade D/4	333	0.08	232	0.14	-0.06	0.01*
No math info	333	0.25	232	0.37	-0.12	0.00**
Cognitive skills	333	1.10	232	0.51	0.58	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	333	1,942.37	232	1,943.63	-1.26	0.00**
Mother's year of birth missing	333	0.03	232	0.07	-0.04	0.03*

Source: BCS70. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. "Children of graduate parents" refers to those who have at least one parent with a degree.

Table OA28: Descriptive statistics of men: children of graduate parents by graduation

	Graduate N	Mean	Non-graduate N	Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	282	1.54	250	1.43	0.11	0.27
Childless, age 46	282	0.24	250	0.31	-0.07	0.08
No. of children, parents	213	2.04	172	2.08	-0.04	0.65
Age of parenthood	213	32.44	172	31.12	1.32	0.01**
UK or European	282	0.97	250	0.98	-0.02	0.24
Other ethnicity	282	0.03	250	0.02	0.02	0.24
Ethnicity is missing	282	0.00	250	0.00	0.00	.
Region at birth	282	12.37	250	15.29	-2.93	0.20
Low and medium SES parents	282	0.15	250	0.20	-0.06	0.10
High SES parents	282	0.81	250	0.73	0.08	0.03*
SES missing	282	0.04	250	0.06	-0.02	0.19
Not first-born child	282	0.59	250	0.52	0.07	0.13
First-born child	282	0.38	250	0.40	-0.02	0.57
Birth order missing	282	0.04	250	0.08	-0.04	0.04*
No siblings	282	0.08	250	0.09	-0.01	0.67
One sibling	282	0.53	250	0.52	0.01	0.78
Two siblings	282	0.26	250	0.27	-0.01	0.74
Three+ siblings	282	0.11	250	0.12	-0.01	0.82
Sibling data missing	282	0.02	250	0.00	0.02	0.03*
No math O/CSE	282	0.05	250	0.06	-0.02	0.36
Grade A/1	282	0.30	250	0.10	0.19	0.00***
Grade B/2	282	0.21	250	0.12	0.09	0.01**
Grade C/3	282	0.12	250	0.15	-0.03	0.35
Grade D/4	282	0.03	250	0.09	-0.06	0.00**
No math info	282	0.30	250	0.48	-0.17	0.00***
Cognitive skills	282	1.08	250	0.47	0.60	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	282	1,942.52	250	1,943.71	-1.19	0.00**
Mother's year of birth missing	282	0.04	250	0.06	-0.02	0.19

Source: BCS70. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. "Children of graduate parents" refers to those who have at least one parent with a degree.

Table OA29: The FiF fertility gap among graduates - detailed results for Column 1 in Table 3. Outcome variable: No. of children at age 46. Sample: women.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
FiF graduate	-0.181** (0.0726)	-0.181** (0.0729)	-0.167** (0.0737)	-0.167** (0.0763)
Constant	1.664*** (0.0600)	1.696*** (0.142)	1.529*** (0.191)	1.505*** (0.232)
Observations	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133
R-squared	0.005	0.022	0.030	0.033
Background	no	yes	yes	yes
Siblings	no	no	yes	yes
Abilities	no	no	no	yes

*Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Control variables: Background: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity. Siblings: being a first-born child, No. of siblings. Abilities: cognitive skills, math grades from age 16.*

Table OA30: The FiF fertility gap among graduates - detailed results for Column 2 in Table 3. Outcome variable: No. of children at age 46. Sample: men.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
FiF graduate	-0.0938 (0.0799)	-0.0649 (0.0824)	-0.0695 (0.0826)	-0.0707 (0.0851)
Constant	1.539*** (0.0674)	1.274*** (0.161)	1.302*** (0.217)	1.119*** (0.266)
Observations	994	994	994	994
R-squared	0.001	0.019	0.021	0.024
Background	no	yes	yes	yes
Siblings	no	no	yes	yes
Abilities	no	no	no	yes

*Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Control variables: Background: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity. Siblings: being a first-born child, No. of siblings. Abilities: cognitive skills, math grades from age 16.*

Table OA31: The FiF fertility gap among graduates - detailed results for Column 3 in Table 3. Outcome variable: Childlessness at age 46. Sample: women.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
FiF graduate	0.0595** (0.0271)	0.0620** (0.0271)	0.0599** (0.0275)	0.0726** (0.0283)
Constant	0.204*** (0.0221)	0.159*** (0.0483)	0.224*** (0.0762)	0.204** (0.0907)
Observations	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133
R-squared	0.004	0.016	0.023	0.032
Background	no	yes	yes	yes
Siblings	no	no	yes	yes
Abilities	no	no	no	yes

*Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Control variables: Background: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity. Siblings: being a first-born child, No. of siblings. Abilities: cognitive skills, math grades from age 16.*

Table OA32: The FiF fertility gap among graduates - detailed results for Column 4 in Table 3. Outcome variable: Childlessness at age 46. Sample: men.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
FiF graduate	0.0446 (0.0308)	0.0400 (0.0314)	0.0392 (0.0316)	0.0438 (0.0320)
Constant	0.245*** (0.0256)	0.318*** (0.0722)	0.344*** (0.0904)	0.319*** (0.112)
Observations	994	994	994	994
R-squared	0.002	0.011	0.015	0.019
Background	no	yes	yes	yes
Siblings	no	no	yes	yes
Abilities	no	no	no	yes

*Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Control variables: Background: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity. Siblings: being a first-born child, No. of siblings. Abilities: cognitive skills, math grades from age 16.*

Table OA33: The FiF fertility gap among graduates - detailed results for Column 4 in Table 3. Outcome variable: No. of children at age 46 among mothers. Sample: women who had children.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
FiF graduate	-0.0770 (0.0599)	-0.0698 (0.0603)	-0.0563 (0.0614)
Constant	2.091*** (0.0481)	2.012*** (0.129)	1.950*** (0.161)
Observations	854	854	854
R-squared	0.002	0.024	0.035
Background	no	yes	yes
Siblings	no	no	yes
Abilities	no	no	no

*Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Control variables: Background: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity. Siblings: being a firstborn child, No. of siblings. Abilities: cognitive skills, math grades from age 16.*

Table OA34: The FiF fertility gap among graduates - detailed results for Column 5 in Table 3. Outcome variable: No. of children at age 46 among fathers. Sample: men who had children.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
FiF graduate	-0.00396 (0.0669)	0.0218 (0.0692)	0.0137 (0.0697)	0.0205 (0.0723)
Constant	2.038*** (0.0564)	1.862*** (0.125)	1.983*** (0.175)	1.690*** (0.222)
Observations	719	719	719	719
R-squared	0.000	0.020	0.025	0.040
Background	no	yes	yes	yes
Siblings	no	no	yes	yes
Abilities	no	no	no	yes

*Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Control variables: Background: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity. Siblings: being a first-born child, No. of siblings. Abilities: cognitive skills, math grades from age 16.*

Table OA35: Returns to graduation: the number of children among mothers and fathers (age 46): the role of cognitive skills.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Model 3 Parents no degree*		Model 3 in Table OA6	Model 3 Parents no degree*
VARIABLES	Model 1 Women	Model 3 in Table OA3 Women	cog. skills Women	Model 1 Men	Table OA6 Men	cog. skills Men
Graduate, age 46	-0.0323 (0.0789)	0.0125 (0.0808)	-0.0948 (0.0871)	-0.0380 (0.0830)	-0.0337 (0.0872)	-0.0609 (0.0935)
Parents with no degree	0.120* (0.0658)	0.0579 (0.0662)	0.145** (0.0678)	0.0447 (0.0648)	-0.00625 (0.0663)	0.0190 (0.0709)
FiF graduate	-0.197** (0.0890)	-0.159* (0.0898)	-0.0366 (0.0980)	-0.0487 (0.0931)	-0.0182 (0.0947)	0.0143 (0.102)
Cognitive skills		-0.0595** (0.0236)	0.126** (0.0569)		-0.0208 (0.0216)	0.0309 (0.0534)
Parents no degree*cog skills			-0.206*** (0.0612)			-0.0583 (0.0575)
Constant	2.123*** (0.0626)	-10.98 (6.849)	-10.70 (6.839)	2.076*** (0.0610)	-17.80** (7.637)	-17.85** (7.631)
Observations	3,516	3,516	3,516	2,994	2,994	2,994
R-squared	0.009	0.033	0.036	0.001	0.026	0.026
Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Further control variables: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, math grades from age 16. 'Parents no degree*cog skills' refers to the interaction term of 'Parents with no degree' and 'Cognitive skills'.

Table OA36: Returns to graduation: childlessness among women and men (age 46): the role of cognitive skills

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Model 3 Parents no degree*		Model 3 in Table OA5	Model 3 Parents no degree*
VARIABLES	Model 1 Women	Model 3 in Table OA2 Women	cog. skills Women	Model 1 Men	Table OA5 Men	cog. skills Men
Graduate, age 46	-0.0242 (0.0353)	-0.0311 (0.0355)	-0.0564 (0.0378)	-0.0673* (0.0389)	-0.0793** (0.0397)	-0.0895** (0.0409)
Parents with no degree	-0.0600** (0.0284)	-0.0402 (0.0287)	-0.0176 (0.0297)	-0.0543* (0.0304)	-0.0523* (0.0310)	-0.0439 (0.0330)
FiF graduate	0.120*** (0.0392)	0.107*** (0.0392)	0.136*** (0.0419)	0.0990** (0.0433)	0.104** (0.0436)	0.116** (0.0452)
Cognitive skills		0.0174** (0.00818)	0.0619*** (0.0239)		-0.00642 (0.00864)	0.0111 (0.0238)
Parents no degree*cog skills			-0.0493* (0.0252)			-0.0197 (0.0250)
Constant	0.228*** (0.0276)	12.15*** (2.510)	12.22*** (2.511)	0.312*** (0.0293)	16.97*** (2.905)	16.97*** (2.906)
Observations	4,351	4,351	4,351	4,077	4,077	4,077
R-squared	0.009	0.024	0.025	0.002	0.016	0.016
Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Further control variables: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, math grades from age 16. 'Parents no degree*cog skills' refers to the interaction term of 'Parents with no degree' and 'Cognitive skills'.

Table OA37: The FiF gap in childlessness among graduates (age 46): the role of childbearing preferences at age 16

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VARIABLES	Model 1 Women	Model 2 Women	Model 3 Women	Model 1 Men	Model 2 Men	Model 3 Men
FiF graduate	0.0757*** (0.0283)	0.0751*** (0.0282)	0.117*** (0.0444)	0.0470 (0.0320)	0.0539* (0.0317)	0.0921** (0.0429)
Having children is very important		-0.0714** (0.0345)	0.0423 (0.0588)		-0.0995** (0.0462)	-0.0946 (0.0814)
Having children is not important		0.147*** (0.0503)	0.177* (0.0914)		0.0688 (0.0620)	0.0626 (0.106)
Child preferences are missing		-0.0232 (0.0382)	-0.0111 (0.0575)		-0.0918** (0.0411)	-0.142** (0.0684)
Very important*FiF graduate			-0.145** (0.0658)			-0.0754 (0.0805)
Somewhat important*FiF graduate			0.0173 (0.0694)			-0.0717 (0.0835)
Not important*FiF graduate			-0.0263 (0.105)			-0.0618 (0.117)
Constant	6.922 (5.411)	7.884 (5.343)	7.677 (5.330)	10.89* (6.521)	11.80* (6.524)	12.09* (6.577)
Observations	1,133	1,133	1,133	994	994	994
R-squared	0.034	0.056	0.061	0.022	0.036	0.037

Source: BCS70. Robust standard errors in parentheses (*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Further control variables: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, math grades from age 16, cognitive skills.

Table OA38: The Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition of the female FiF gap in childlessness: underlying regressions for Table A4 in the Appendix of the main text

VARIABLES	(1) FiF graduates	(2) Non-FiF graduates	(3) Graduates
FiF			0.070** (0.028)
Cognitive skills	0.049** (0.023)	0.070** (0.034)	0.050*** (0.019)
Self-esteem (LAWSEQ, age 16)	-0.075*** (0.028)	-0.091** (0.041)	-0.078*** (0.023)
Mother worked	-0.061* (0.036)	0.112** (0.049)	-0.009 (0.029)
Children are very important	-0.154*** (0.037)	-0.007 (0.059)	-0.112*** (0.031)
Constant	0.447*** (0.109)	-0.027 (0.196)	0.281*** (0.096)
Observations	800	333	1,133
R-squared	0.060	0.130	0.055

*Source: BCS70. Sample: graduate women. Robust standard errors in parentheses (***) $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$). Further control variables: region of birth, parental SES, mother's year of birth, ethnicity, being a firstborn child, No. of siblings, math grades from age 16.*

Table OA39: Descriptive statistics: comparison of FiF and non-FiF female graduates whose mothers did not work at age 5

	FiF N	FiF Mean	NonFiF N	NonFiF Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	370	1.45	158	1.84	-0.39	0.00***
Childless, age 46	370	0.29	158	0.15	0.14	0.00***
No. of children, par- ents	263	2.04	134	2.17	-0.13	0.18
Age of parenthood	263	30.07	134	30.96	-0.89	0.10
UK or European	370	0.98	158	0.99	-0.01	0.28
Other ethnicity	370	0.02	158	0.01	0.01	0.28
Region at birth	370	8.90	158	7.43	1.47	0.34
Low and medium SES parents	370	0.56	158	0.17	0.39	0.00***
High SES parents	370	0.44	158	0.83	-0.39	0.00***
Not first-born child	370	0.54	158	0.54	-0.00	1.00
First-born child	370	0.46	158	0.46	0.00	1.00
No siblings	370	0.09	158	0.02	0.07	0.00**
One sibling	370	0.59	158	0.61	-0.02	0.65
Two siblings	370	0.22	158	0.25	-0.03	0.39
Three+ siblings	370	0.11	158	0.12	-0.01	0.62
No math O/CSE	370	0.09	158	0.02	0.07	0.00**
Grade A/1	370	0.16	158	0.26	-0.10	0.01**
Grade B/2	370	0.19	158	0.30	-0.11	0.00**
Grade C/3	370	0.22	158	0.15	0.08	0.04*
Grade D/4	370	0.07	158	0.04	0.03	0.22
Cognitive skills	370	0.73	158	1.15	-0.42	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	370	1,943.63	158	1,942.72	0.91	0.07
Self-esteem	370	0.05	158	0.17	-0.12	0.04*
(LAWSEQ, age 16)						
Regular job given up	331	3.52	139	3.71	-0.18	0.04*
Persons Per Room Ra- tio	365	0.81	154	0.73	0.08	0.00***
Owned home	370	0.73	158	0.93	-0.20	0.00***
Ownership of Van or Car	369	0.80	157	0.92	-0.12	0.00***
Mother's Malaise score, age 5	364	3.71	155	2.55	1.16	0.00***
Parent's attitudes on gender equality, age 5	365	0.28	157	0.50	-0.22	0.01**
Zscore: Attitude To Maternal Employment	159	0.67	73	0.70	-0.02	0.71

Source: BCS70. Sample: graduate women whose mothers did not work when they were aged 5. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Table OA40: Descriptive statistics: comparison of FiF and non-FiF female graduates whose mothers worked at age 5

	FiF N	FiF Mean	NonFiF N	NonFiF Mean	Diff	p-value
No. of children, age 46	285	1.51	121	1.50	0.00	0.97
Childless, age 46	285	0.24	121	0.26	-0.02	0.63
No. of children, par- ents	216	1.99	89	2.04	-0.05	0.59
Age of parenthood	216	30.25	89	32.11	-1.86	0.00**
UK or European	285	0.98	121	0.98	-0.00	0.76
Other ethnicity	285	0.01	121	0.02	-0.00	0.85
Region at birth	285	7.94	121	7.31	0.63	0.68
Low and medium SES parents	285	0.61	121	0.18	0.43	0.00***
High SES parents	285	0.39	121	0.82	-0.43	0.00***
Not first-born child	285	0.58	121	0.63	-0.05	0.39
First-born child	285	0.40	121	0.37	0.03	0.55
No siblings	285	0.18	121	0.10	0.08	0.04*
One sibling	285	0.55	121	0.60	-0.05	0.36
Two siblings	285	0.17	121	0.22	-0.05	0.19
Three+ siblings	285	0.09	121	0.07	0.02	0.51
No math O/CSE	285	0.11	121	0.02	0.08	0.01**
Grade A/1	285	0.14	121	0.33	-0.19	0.00***
Grade B/2	285	0.21	121	0.21	0.01	0.87
Grade C/3	285	0.23	121	0.12	0.12	0.01**
Grade D/4	285	0.08	121	0.08	-0.00	0.95
Cognitive skills	285	0.69	121	1.09	-0.40	0.00***
Mother's year of birth	285	1,943.36	121	1,941.89	1.47	0.01**
Self-esteem	285	0.09	121	0.18	-0.09	0.13
(LAWSEQ, age 16)						
Regular job given up	255	3.32	103	3.36	-0.04	0.74
Persons Per Room Ra- tio	281	0.80	119	0.71	0.09	0.00***
Owned home	285	0.71	121	0.93	-0.22	0.00***
Ownership of Van or Car	284	0.82	121	0.97	-0.14	0.00***
Mother's Malaise score, age 5	282	3.87	120	2.71	1.16	0.00***
Parent's attitudes on gender equality, age 5	284	0.15	120	0.52	-0.37	0.00***
Zscore: Attitude To Maternal Employment	177	0.83	72	0.83	-0.00	0.95

Source: BCS70. Sample: graduate women whose mothers worked when they were aged 5. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$