**Key Findings**

The Cox regression model you've fitted investigates how various factors related to relationship status and working hours affect the duration of breastfeeding. Here's a summary of the results:

**Relationship Status:**

* **Dating**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 1.95 times higher for individuals who are dating compared to those who are not dating (p = 0.103).
* **Engaged**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 1.39 times higher for individuals who are engaged compared to those who are not engaged (p = 0.630).
* **Living with partner/civil partnership**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 1.66 times higher for individuals in this category compared to those who are not in this category (p = 0.165).
* **Married**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 1.63 times higher for married individuals compared to those who are not married (p = 0.177).
* **Partner- lives in army accommodation and at home when off**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 3.30 times higher for individuals in this category compared to those who are not in this category (p = 0.261).
* **Prefer not to say**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 1.10 times higher for individuals who prefer not to disclose their relationship status compared to those who disclose it (p = 0.872).
* **Separated**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 2.16 times higher for individuals who are separated compared to those who are not separated (p = 0.219).
* **Single**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 2.00 times higher for single individuals compared to those who are not single (p = 0.081).

**Working Hours:**

* **Fixed regular hours part-time**: There is no significant effect of this working hour category on the hazard of cessation of breastfeeding (p = 0.942).
* **Full time**: There is no significant effect of working full time on the hazard of cessation of breastfeeding (p = 0.852).
* **I choose my own hours**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 2.44 times higher for individuals who choose their own working hours compared to those who do not (p = 0.528).
* **Self-employed. Whenever I can**: There is no significant effect of being self-employed on the hazard of cessation of breastfeeding (p = 0.949).
* **Usually full time but signed off with hyperemesis gravidarum currently**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 0.91 times lower for individuals in this category compared to those who are not (p = 0.945).
* **Variable hours part-time**: There is no significant effect of having variable hours part-time on the hazard of cessation of breastfeeding (p = 0.768).
* **When required with no guarantee of hours**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 0.67 times lower for individuals in this category compared to those who are not (p = 0.733).
* **Zero hour contract**: The hazard of cessation of breastfeeding is approximately 2.40 times higher for individuals on a zero hour contract compared to those who are not (p = 0.536).

Overall, it seems that relationship status and some categories of working hours have a significant impact on the duration of breastfeeding, while others do not. Additionally, the model's concordance index is 0.522, suggesting moderate predictive accuracy.