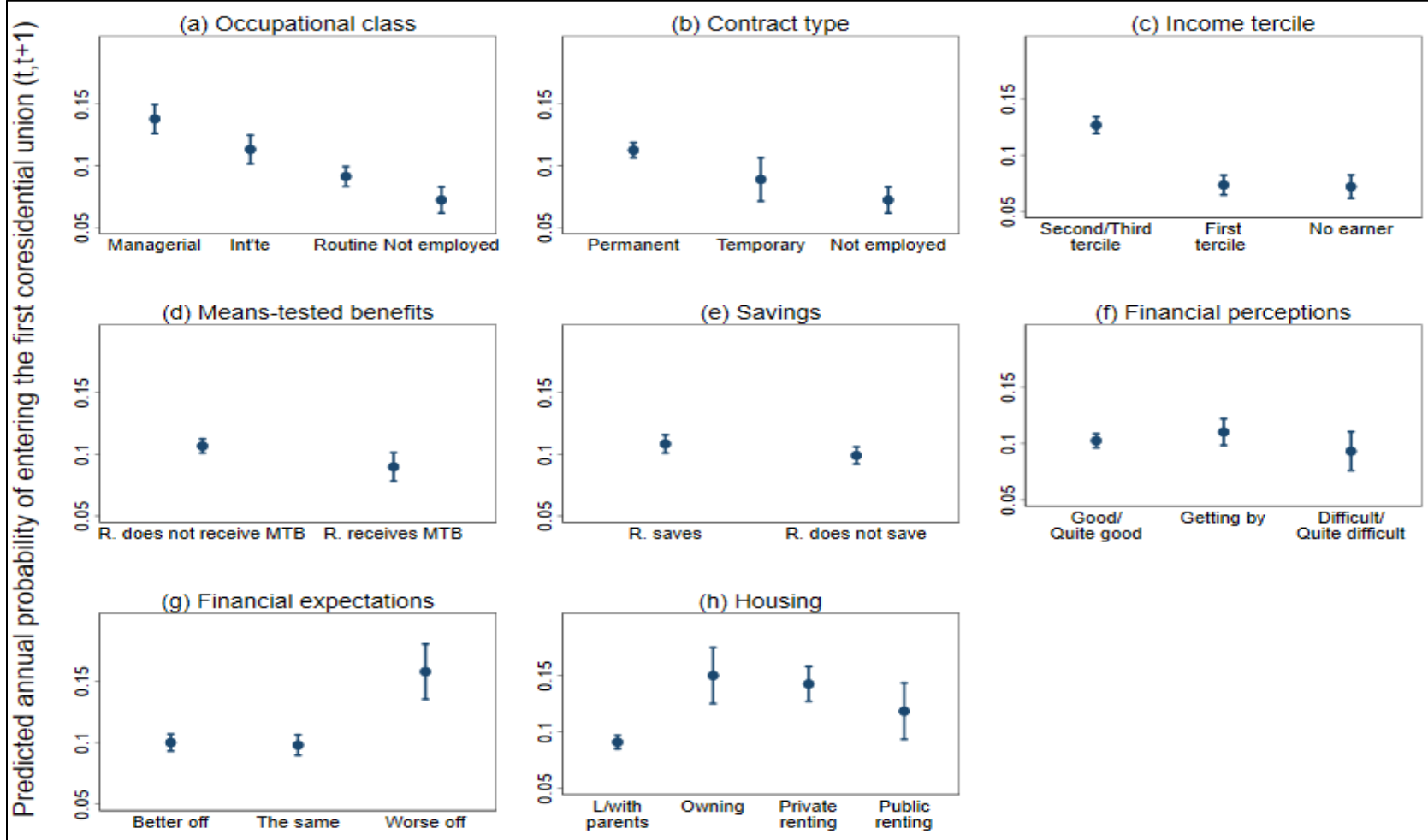**FIGURES**

Figure 1 : Predicted annual probabilities of entering a first coresidential partnership for each indicator of economic precariousness

[a] Confidence intervals are graphed at the 84% level of confidence to guarantee a correct pairwise comparison of the differences in probabilities (Goldstein and Healy, 1995). Therefore, a non-overlapping confidence interval means that the differences in the estimated means are statistically significant at, at least, the 95% level of confidence;

[b] Models represent bivariate associations, i.e. are not controlled for individual socioeconomic characteristics.

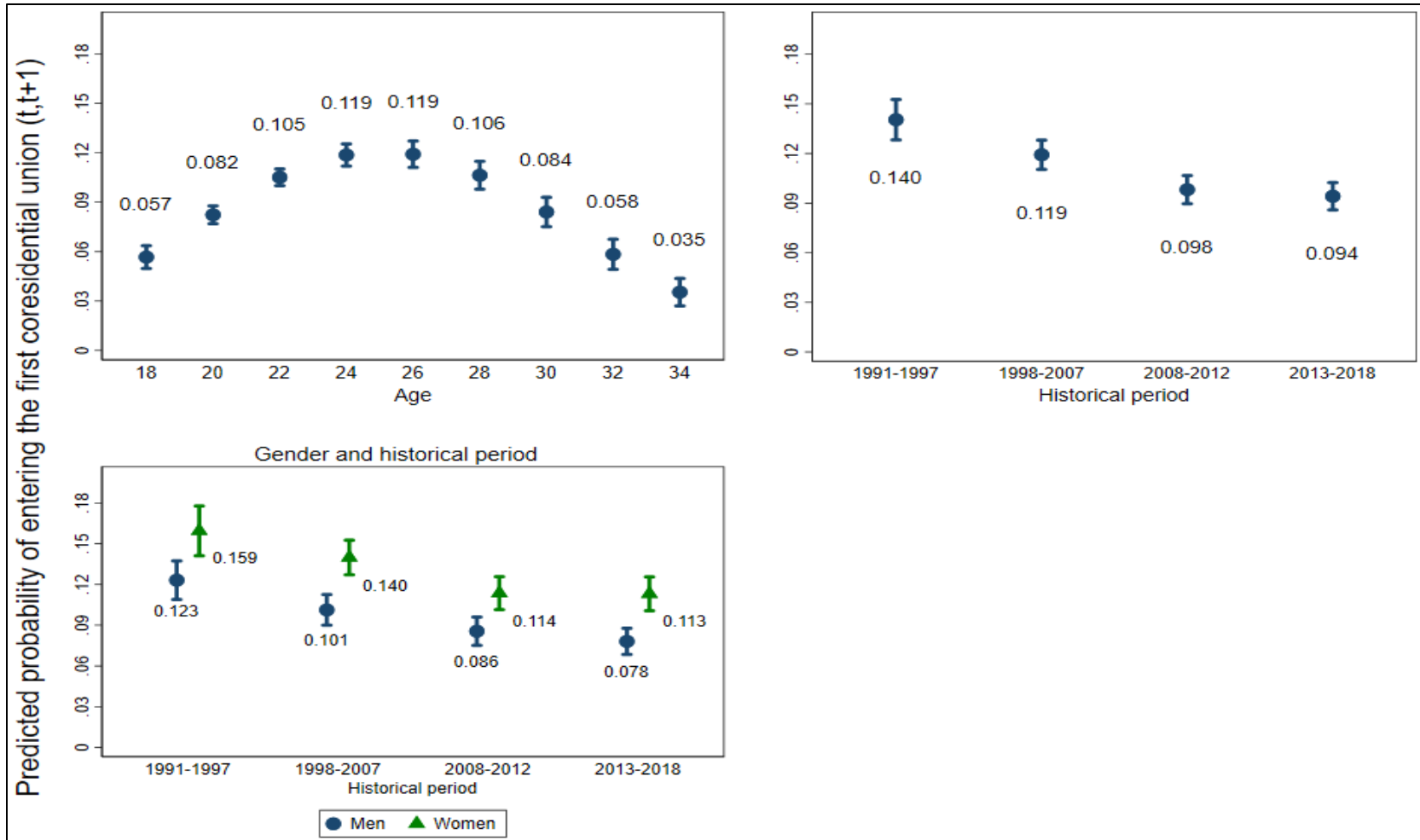Source: own weighted computations from BHPS and UKHLS (1991-2018)

Figure 2: Predicted annual probabilities of entering a first coresidential partnership by age, historical period and gender over historical period

[a] Confidence intervals are graphed at the 84% level of confidence to guarantee a correct pairwise comparison of the differences in probabilities (Goldstein and Healy, 1995). Therefore, a non-overlapping confidence interval means that the differences in the estimated means are statistically significant at, at least, the 95% level of confidence;

[b] Labels next to each marker represent the estimated mean of the predicted annual probabilities.

[c] We used the estimated probabilities from the model containing income tercile as indicator of economic precariousness (Table 2), provided that results change very little, compared to the other models.

[d] Results are controlled for respondent's gender, age, historical period, level of education, coresidence with parents, presence of children, geographical area, ethnicity, religion and parental class. Covariates are kept at their mean value.
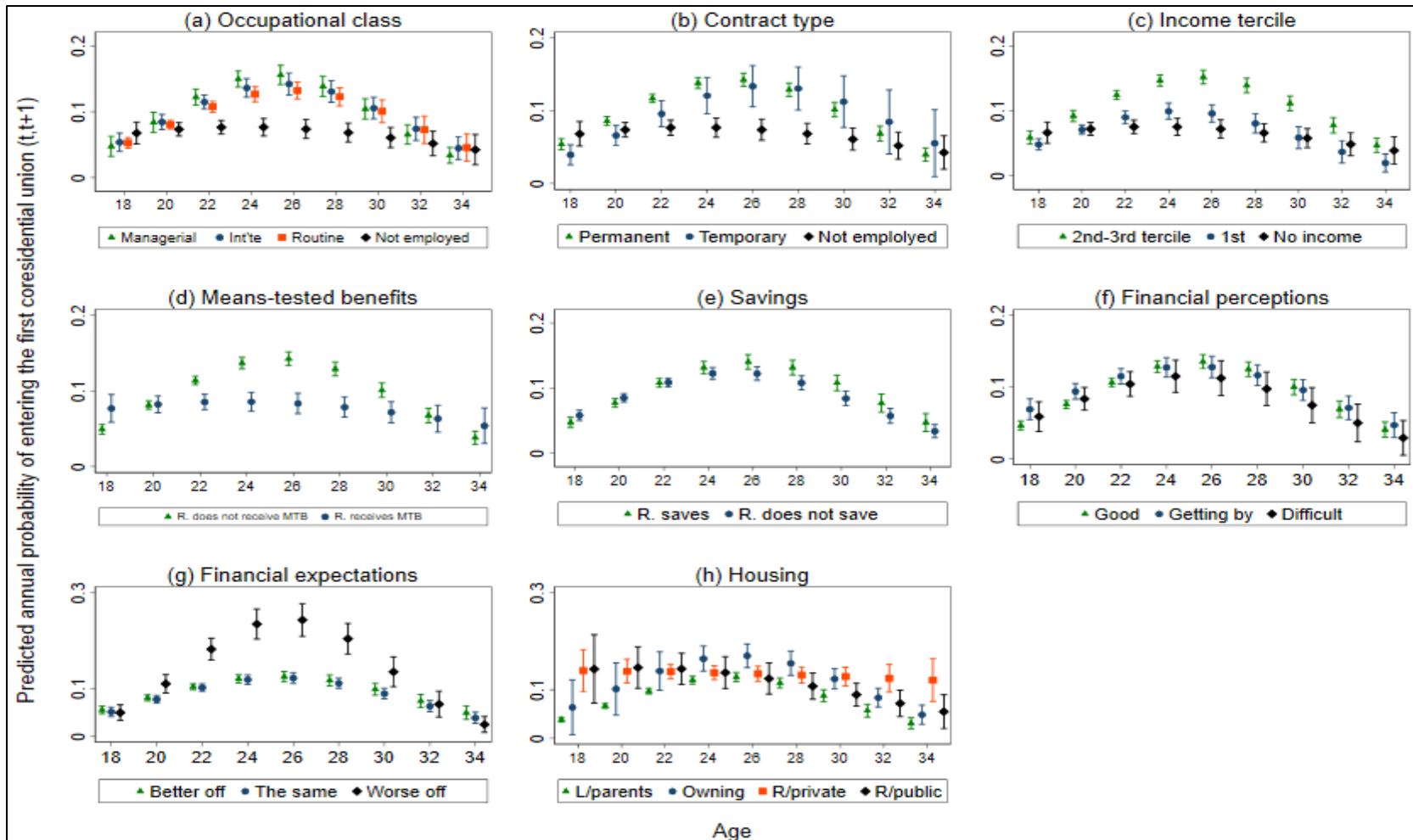
Figure 3: Predicted annual probabilities of entering a first coresidential partnership for each indicator of economic precariousness, over age

[a] Confidence intervals are graphed at the 84% level of confidence to guarantee a correct pairwise comparison of the differences in probabilities (Goldstein and Healy, 1995). A non-overlapping confidence interval means that the differences in the estimated means are statistically significant at, at least, the 95% level of confidence;

[b] Results are controlled for respondent's gender, historical period, level of education, co-residence with parents, presence of children, geographical area, ethnicity, religion and parental class. Covariates are kept at their mean value.

[c] Graphs (g) and (h) are on a different scale than the others to give a better visualisation of the results.
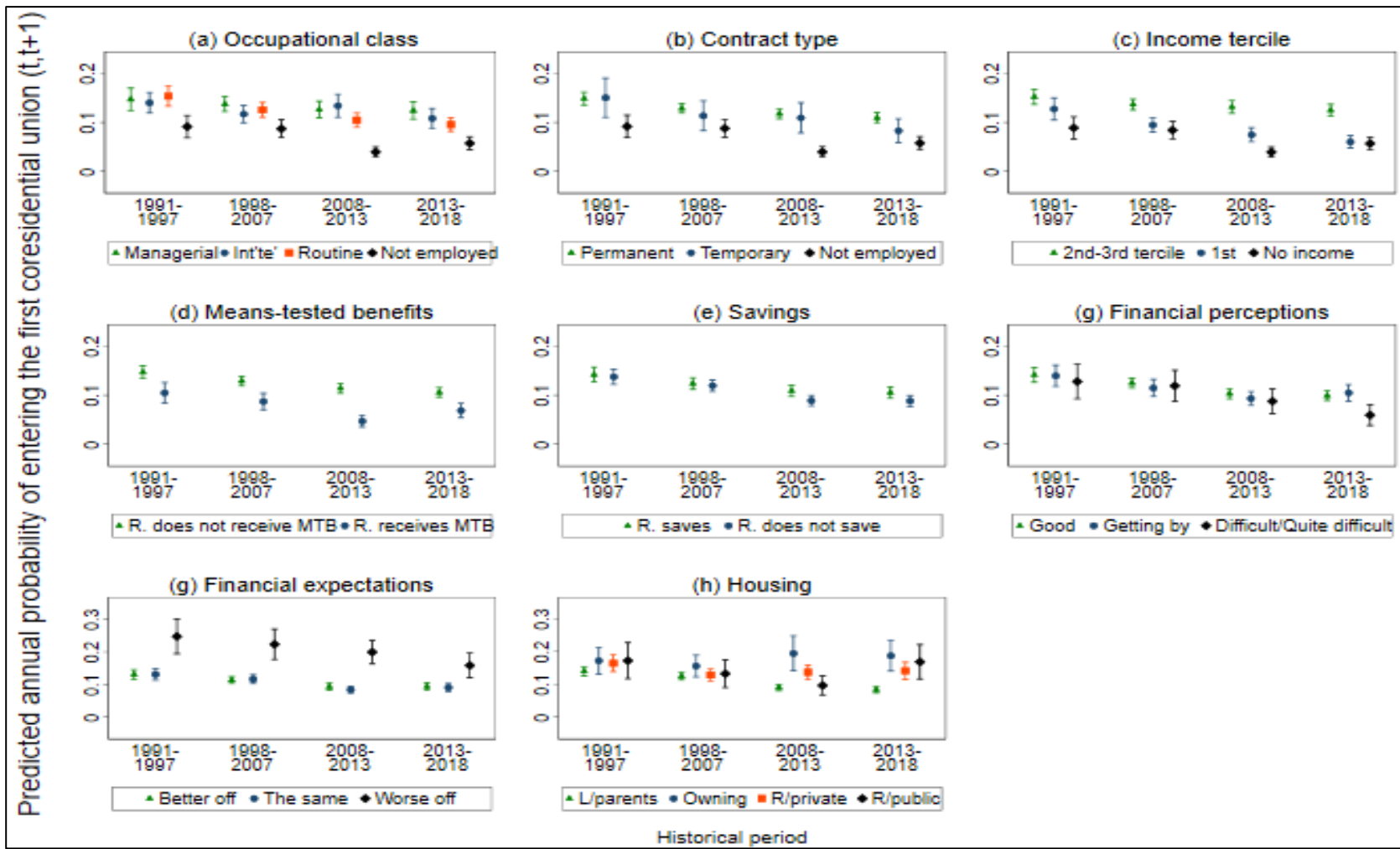
Figure 4: Predicted annual probabilities of entering a first coresidential partnership for each indicator of economic precariousness, over historical period

[a] Confidence intervals are graphed at the 84% level of confidence to guarantee a correct pairwise comparison of the differences in probabilities (Goldstein and Healy, 1995). A non-overlapping confidence interval means that the differences in the estimated means are statistically significant at, at least, the 95% level of confidence;

[b] Results are controlled for respondent's gender, age, level of education, coresidence with parents, presence of children, geographical area, ethnicity, religion and parental class. Covariates are kept at their mean value.

[c] Graphs (g) and (h) are on a different scale than the others to give a better visualisation of the results.

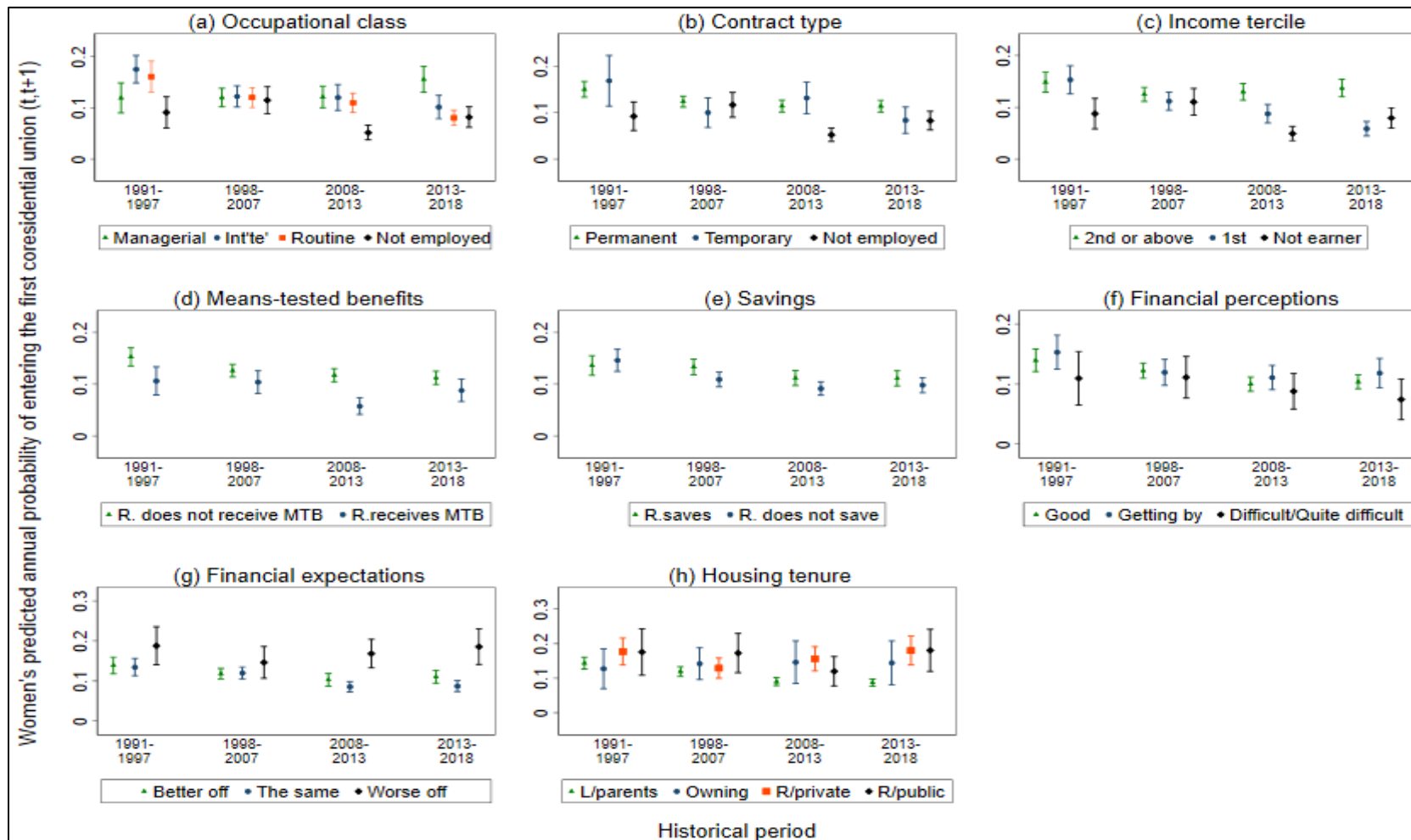**Source: own weighted computations from BHPS and UKHLS (1991–2018)**

Figure 5: Women's predicted annual probabilities of entering a first coresidential partnership for each indicator of economic precariousness, over historical period

[a] Confidence intervals are graphed at the 84% level of confidence to guarantee a correct pairwise comparison of the differences in probabilities (Goldstein and Healy, 1995). A non-overlapping confidence interval means that the differences in the estimated means are statistically significant at, at least, the 95% level of confidence;

[b] Results are controlled for respondent's age, level of education, coresidence with parents, presence of children, geographical area, ethnicity, religion and parental class. Covariates are kept at their mean value. Covariates are kept at their mean value.

[c] Graphs (g) and (h) are on a different scale than the others to give a better visualisation of the results.

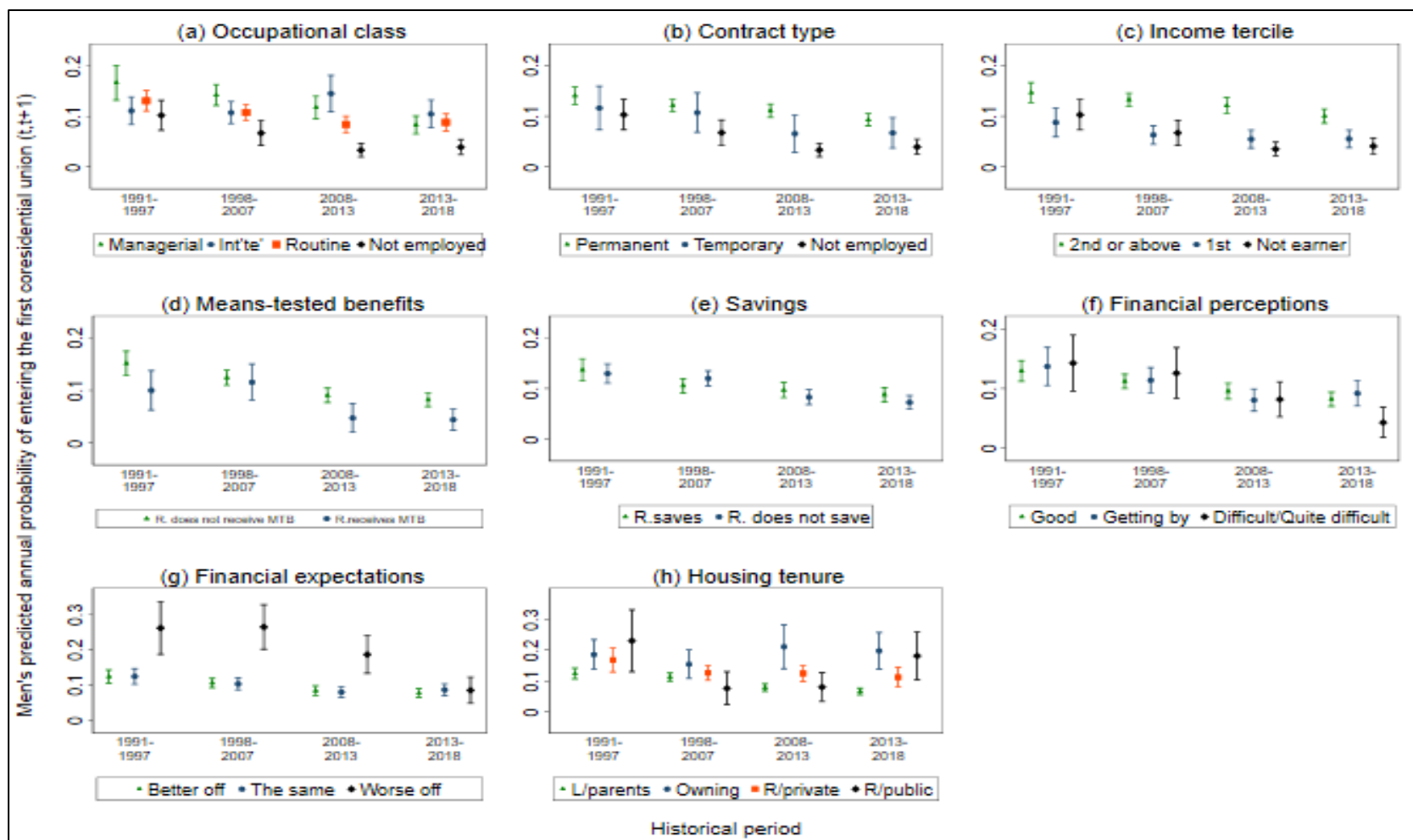**Source: own weighted computations from BHPS and UKHLS (1991–2018)**

Figure 6: Men's predicted annual probabilities of entering a first coresidential partnership for each indicator of economic precariousness, over historical period

[a] Confidence intervals are graphed at the 84% level of confidence to guarantee a correct pairwise comparison of the differences in probabilities (Goldstein and Healy, 1995). Therefore, a non-overlapping confidence interval means that the differences in the estimated means are statistically significant at, at least, the 95% level of confidence;

[b] Results are controlled for respondent's age, level of education, coresidence with parents, presence of children, geographical area, ethnicity, religion and parental class. Covariates are kept at their mean value.

[c] Graphs (g) and (h) are on a different scale than the others to give a better visualisation of the results.

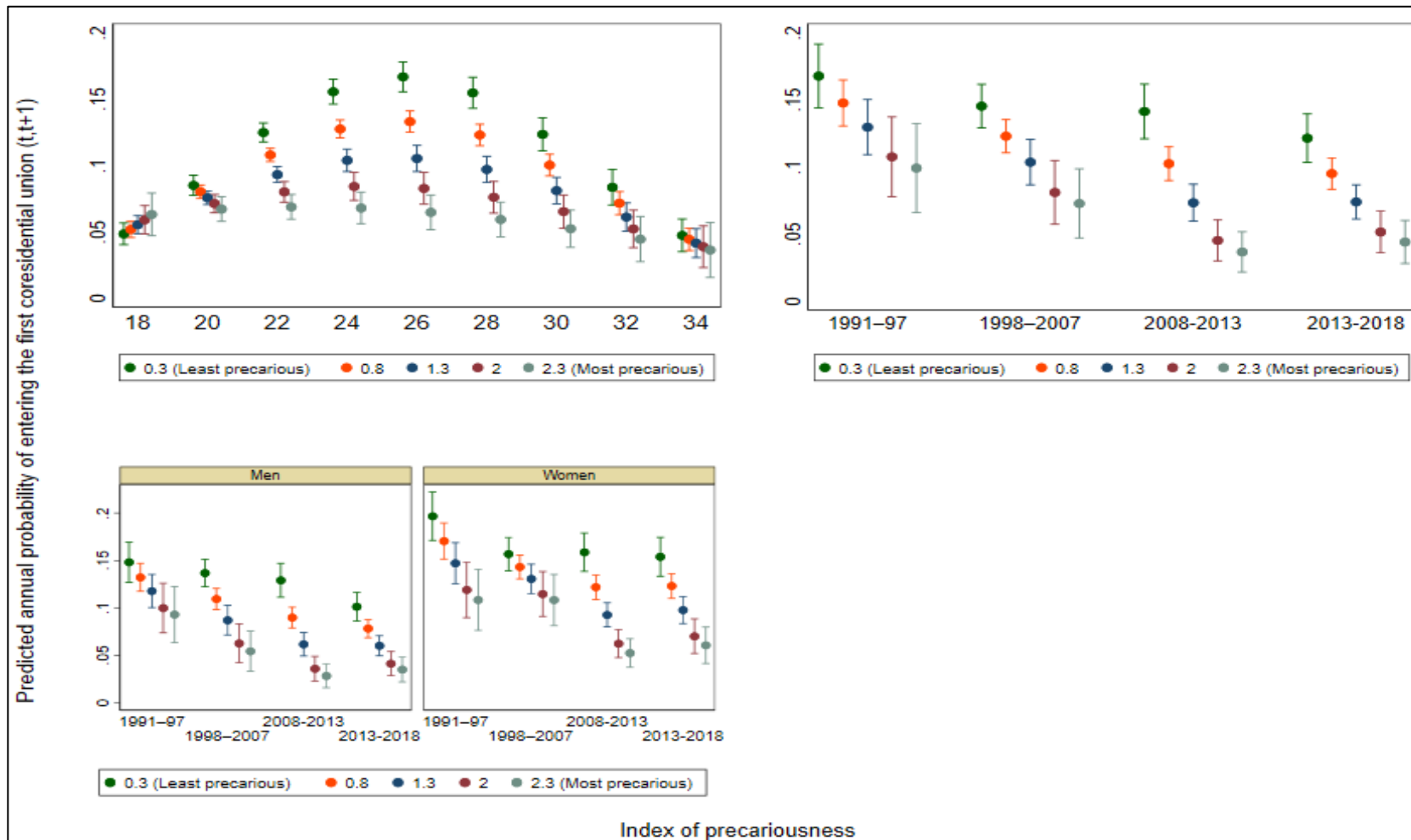**Source: own weighted computations from BHPS and UKHLS (1991–2018)**

Figure 7: Predicted annual probabilities of entering a first coresidential partnership from a model containing an index of precariousness

[a] Confidence intervals are graphed at the 84% level of confidence to guarantee a correct pairwise comparison of the differences in probabilities (Goldstein and Healy, 1995). A non-overlapping confidence interval means that the differences in the estimated means are statistically significant at, at least, the 95% level of confidence;

[b] The index of precariousness is computed through an exploratory factor analysis performed on a polychoric matrix with oblique rotation (see Supplementary Material S4 for details).

[c] Results are controlled for respondent's gender, age, historical period, level of education, coresidence with parents, presence of children, geographical area, ethnicity, religion and parental class. Covariates are kept at their mean value.

Source: own weighted computations from BHPS and UKHLS (1991–2018)