**APPENDIX**

**Appendix Table 1**. Descriptive statistics.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | All years 2000-2011 |  | Year 2000 | Year 2011 |
|  | *count* | *mean* | *sd* | *min* | *max* | *count* | *mean* | *sd* | *count* | *mean* | *sd* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Any parental leave | 52383 | 0.84 | 0.36 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.79 | 0.41 | 4693 | 0.85 | 0.36 |
| Parental leave nr. of days | 44110 | 80.9 | 65.3 | 0.1 | 436 | 2998 | 55.8 | 58.6 | 3969 | 93.5 | 67.3 |
| State sector | 52383 | 0.088 | 0.28 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.084 | 0.28 | 4693 | 0.090 | 0.29 |
| Municipality sector | 52383 | 0.11 | 0.31 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.12 | 0.32 | 4693 | 0.10 | 0.30 |
| Private sector | 52383 | 0.80 | 0.40 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.80 | 0.40 | 4693 | 0.81 | 0.39 |
| Basic education | 52383 | 0.29 | 0.45 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 4693 | 0.20 | 0.40 |
| Intermediate education | 52383 | 0.46 | 0.50 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.38 | 0.48 | 4693 | 0.51 | 0.50 |
| High education | 52383 | 0.25 | 0.43 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.15 | 0.36 | 4693 | 0.29 | 0.46 |
| Income below the ceiling | 52383 | 0.72 | 0.45 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.74 | 0.44 | 4693 | 0.79 | 0.41 |
| Above ceiling income | 52383 | 0.28 | 0.45 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.26 | 0.44 | 4693 | 0.21 | 0.41 |
| Labor market attachment | 52383 | 0.81 | 0.39 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.83 | 0.38 | 4693 | 0.90 | 0.31 |
| Parental age | 52383 | 31.5 | 5.27 | 20 | 60 | 3807 | 30.7 | 5.28 | 4693 | 31.9 | 5.51 |
| Swedish citizen | 52383 | 0.94 | 0.24 | 0 | 1 | 3807 | 0.94 | 0.23 | 4693 | 0.93 | 0.26 |

**Appendix Table 2.** Fathers' parental leave usage. Coefficients from Linear Probability Models (model 1) and OLS regressions (model 2).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | M1. Any use |  | M2. Days used |  |
| State sector | 0.0185\*\*\* | (0.00521) | 13.26\*\*\* | (1.083) |
| Municipality sector | 0.00887 | (0.00511) | 8.109\*\*\* | (1.024) |
| Year | 0.0187\*\*\* | (0.00182) | 5.885\*\*\* | (0.327) |
| Year2 | -0.00126\*\*\* | (0.000153) | -0.272\*\*\* | (0.0284) |
| Basic education | -0.0366\*\*\* | (0.00414) | -5.420\*\*\* | (0.750) |
| High education | 0.0470\*\*\* | (0.00383) | 25.05\*\*\* | (0.788) |
| Above ceiling income | -0.00812\* | (0.00383) | -1.761\* | (0.723) |
| Labor market attachment | 0.0813\*\*\* | (0.00457) | -0.943 | (0.874) |
| Parental age | 0.000244 | (0.000358) | 0.710\*\*\* | (0.0669) |
| Swedish citizen | 0.145\*\*\* | (0.00846) | 5.233\*\*\* | (1.580) |
| Constant | 0.580\*\*\* | (0.0142) | 25.96\*\*\* | (2.609) |
| Observations | 52383 |  | 44110 |  |
| Adjusted *R*2 | 0.030 |  | 0.084 |  |

Standard errors in parentheses \* *p* < 0.05, \*\* *p* < 0.01, \*\*\* *p* < 0.001

**Appendix Table 3.** Fathers' parental leave usage by ceiling income across time in the state sector. Coefficients from Linear Probability Models (model 1) and OLS regressions (model 2).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | M1. Any use |  | M2. Days used |  |
| Year | 0.0123\* | (0.00583) | 6.613\*\*\* | (1.188) |
| Year2 | -0.000510 | (0.000465) | -0.355\*\*\* | (0.0982) |
| Basic education | -0.0515\*\* | (0.0173) | -12.45\*\*\* | (3.088) |
| High education | 0.0218\* | (0.0101) | 25.08\*\*\* | (2.234) |
| Above ceiling income | 0.0207 | (0.0207) | -18.06\*\*\* | (4.080) |
| Year\*Above ceiling income | -0.00227 | (0.00312) | 1.912\*\* | (0.646) |
| Labor market attachment | 0.0685\*\*\* | (0.0144) | 2.611 | (2.942) |
| Parental age | -0.00118 | (0.00112) | 0.585\*\* | (0.225) |
| Swedish citizen | 0.205\*\*\* | (0.0321) | 7.531 | (6.664) |
| Constant | 0.610\*\*\* | (0.0508) | 40.88\*\*\* | (10.10) |
| Observations | 4611 |  | 4040 |  |
| Adjusted *R*2 | 0.035 |  | 0.091 |  |

Standard errors in parentheses \* *p* < 0.05, \*\* *p* < 0.01, \*\*\* *p* < 0.001

**Appendix Table 4.** Fathers' parental leave usage by ceiling income across time in the municipality sector. Coefficients from Linear Probability Models (model 1) and OLS regressions (model 2).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | M1. Any use |  | M2. Days used |  |
| Year | 0.0141\*\* | (0.00518) | 6.137\*\*\* | (0.992) |
| Year2 | -0.000818 | (0.000437) | -0.284\*\* | (0.0863) |
| Basic education | -0.0495\*\*\* | (0.0150) | -6.399\* | (2.796) |
| High education | 0.0590\*\*\* | (0.00997) | 23.27\*\*\* | (2.138) |
| Above ceiling income | -0.00244 | (0.0238) | -16.82\*\*\* | (4.329) |
| Year\*Above ceiling income | -0.00150 | (0.00376) | 0.721 | (0.715) |
| Labor market attachment | 0.0965\*\*\* | (0.0127) | 1.447 | (2.543) |
| Parental age | 0.000324 | (0.000989) | 0.426\* | (0.191) |
| Swedish citizen | 0.106\*\*\* | (0.0252) | 9.925\* | (4.792) |
| Constant | 0.616\*\*\* | (0.0420) | 38.85\*\*\* | (7.847) |
| Observations | 5606 |  | 4825 |  |
| Adjusted *R*2 | 0.038 |  | 0.075 |  |

Standard errors in parentheses \* *p* < 0.05, \*\* *p* < 0.01, \*\*\* *p* < 0.001

**Appendix Table 5**. Fathers' parental leave usage among those with above ceiling income and those just below ceiling income across time. Coefficients from Linear Probability Models (model 1) and OLS regressions (model 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1: Any use |  | 2: Days used |  |
| State sector | 0.0222\*\*\* | (0.00669) | 10.40\*\*\* | (1.391) |
| Municipality sector | 0.0161\* | (0.00777) | 2.655 | (1.581) |
| Year | 0.0223\*\*\* | (0.00257) | 6.990\*\*\* | (0.459) |
| Year2 | -0.00150\*\*\* | (0.000211) | -0.296\*\*\* | (0.0393) |
| Basic education | -0.0125\* | (0.00625) | -7.086\*\*\* | (1.096) |
| High education | 0.0482\*\*\* | (0.00483) | 26.37\*\*\* | (0.964) |
| Highest 25% among those with just below ceiling income | 0.0563\*\*\* | (0.00894) | 3.541\* | (1.569) |
| Year\*Highest 25% among those with just below ceiling income | -0.00403\*\* | (0.00132) | -0.339 | (0.245) |
| Labor market attachment | 0.00619 | (0.00754) | -0.167 | (1.590) |
| Parental age | -0.00224\*\*\* | (0.000512) | 0.575\*\*\* | (0.0965) |
| Swedish citizen | 0.0962\*\*\* | (0.0142) | 4.660 | (2.689) |
| Constant | 0.757\*\*\* | (0.0241) | 24.08\*\*\* | (4.668) |
| Observations | 24402 |  | 21300 |  |
| Adjusted *R*2 | 0.016 |  | 0.115 |  |

Standard errors in parentheses \* *p* < 0.05, \*\* *p* < 0.01, \*\*\* *p* < 0.001

**Appendix Table 6.** Fathers' parental leave usage among those with above ceiling income and those just below ceiling income across time in the private sector. Coefficients from Linear Probability Models (model 1) and OLS regressions (model 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1: Any use |  | 2: Days used |  |
| Year | 0.0252\*\*\* | (0.00287) | 6.599\*\*\* | (0.504) |
| Year2 | -0.00173\*\*\* | (0.000237) | -0.268\*\*\* | (0.0432) |
| Basic education | -0.00742 | (0.00662) | -7.544\*\*\* | (1.166) |
| High education | 0.0524\*\*\* | (0.00546) | 25.39\*\*\* | (1.079) |
| Highest 25% among those with just below ceiling income | 0.0652\*\*\* | (0.0101) | 1.391 | (1.726) |
| Year\*Highest 25% among those with just below ceiling income | -0.00496\*\*\* | (0.00148) | -0.241 | (0.269) |
| Labor market attachment | 0.00377 | (0.00833) | 0.444 | (1.748) |
| Parental age | -0.00194\*\*\* | (0.000578) | 0.654\*\*\* | (0.109) |
| Swedish citizen | 0.0921\*\*\* | (0.0158) | 3.812 | (2.955) |
| Constant | 0.743\*\*\* | (0.0271) | 23.81\*\*\* | (5.201) |
| Observations | 20219 |  | 17545 |  |
| Adjusted *R*2 | 0.015 |  | 0.106 |  |

Standard errors in parentheses \* *p* < 0.05, \*\* *p* < 0.01, \*\*\* *p* < 0.001