Github Supplement D: Robustness checks with respect to children's age gap

To assess the potential issues due to reciprocal influences between peers that had a child close to each other, we also estimated our main model using only focal fathers whose child was born at least 12 months after their peer's child. Figures D1, D2, D3, and D4 show the results. Results in Figure D1 indicate somewhat higher peer effect estimates for basic education group in this case, and increased uncertainty in all groups, with the uncertainty intervals from the two analysis clearly overlapping in all education groups.
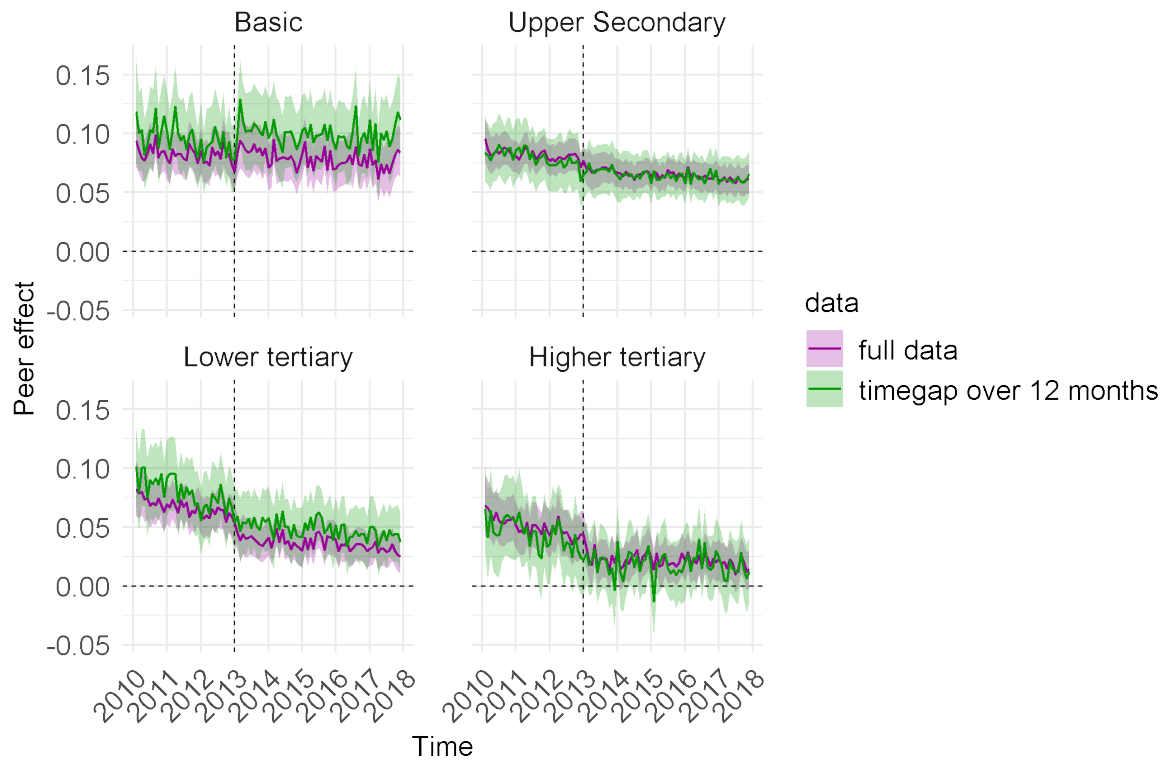
Figure D1. Peer effects of using father's quota of parental leave by focal father's education level and time of birth of the focal father's child. First-time fathers only. Showing posterior means and 95 percent posterior intervals from the main analysis and using only fathers with time gap over 12 months as responses.
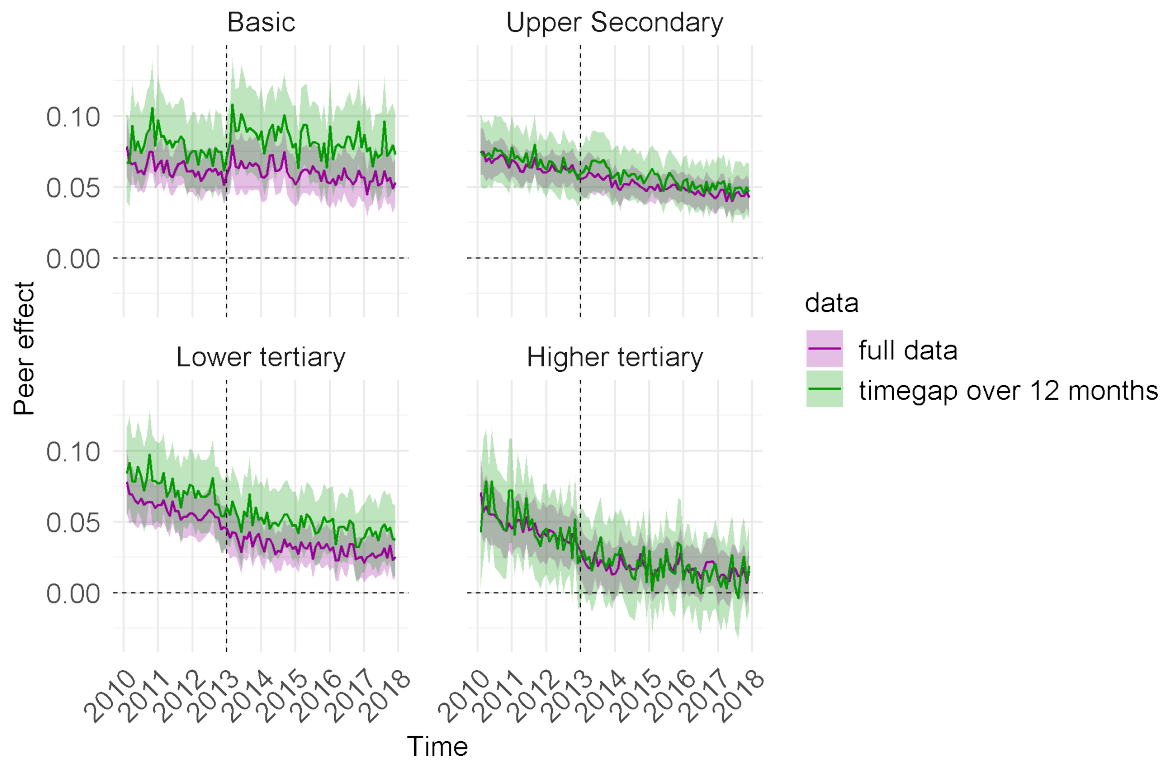
Figure D2. Peer effects of using father's quota of parental leave by focal father's education level and time of birth of the focal father's child. Multiparous fathers only. Showing posterior means and 95 percent posterior intervals from the main analysis and using only fathers with time gap over 12 months as responses.
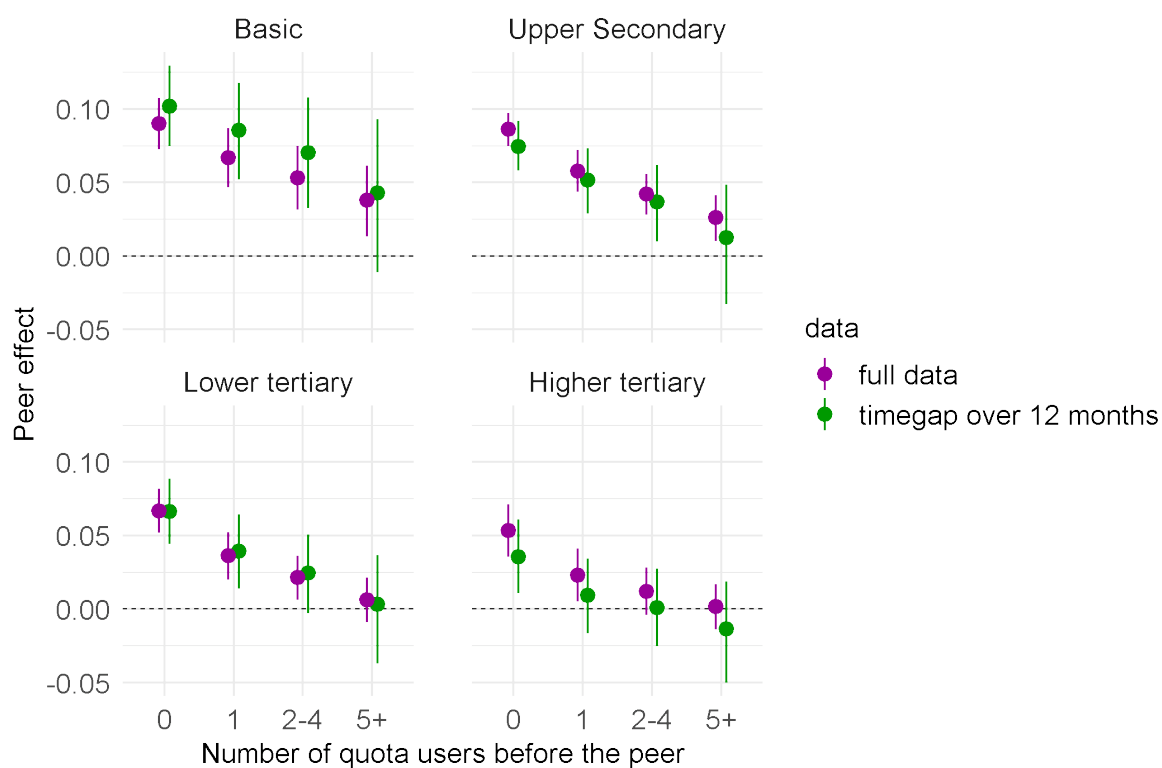
Figure D3. Conditional peer effects of father's quota use based on the number of earlier quota users since 2009 in the workplace before the peer. First time fathers only, using only fathers with time gap over 12 months as responses.
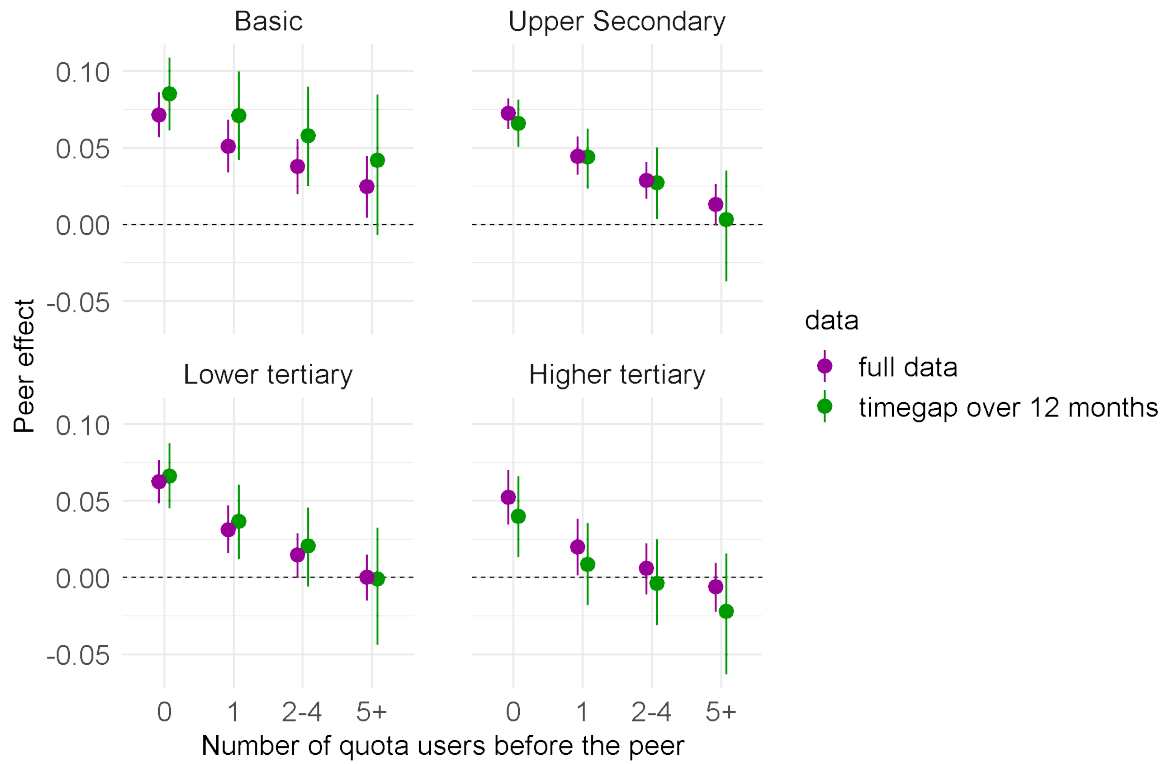
Figure D4. Conditional peer effects of father's quota use based on the number of earlier quota users since 2009 in the workplace before the peer. Multiparous fathers, using only fathers with time gap over 12 months as responses.