

Consequences of fathers' parental leave use: evidence from Sweden

Ann-Zofie Duvander

Sociology department, Stockholm University and Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Ann-Christin Jans

Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Abstract

Fathers' parental leave use is often assumed to affect gender equality both at home and in the labour market. In the homes, fathers' parental leave is expected to improve the father-child contact later on in the child's life. In this paper the association between two aspects of fathers' lives and parental leave use are investigated. The first research question is whether fathers who have used parental leave are more likely to have shorter working hours during their children's first years compared to fathers who have not used the leave. The second question is whether the contact between separated fathers and their children is associated with the father's previous parental leave use. We use a survey from the National Social Insurance Board with a sample of approximately 4000 parents of children born in 1993 and 1999. The findings indicate that fathers' parental leave is associated with both shorter working hours later in the child's life, and with more contact among separated fathers.

Introduction

In Swedish politics there is a strong and rarely questioned goal that fathers' use of parental leave should increase. Also in most research fathers' parental leave use is seen as a positive outcome. The reasons for the positive view of father's parental leave are often connected to gender equality (Joshi 1998). Other aspects concern the fertility question (Duvander and Andersson 2006; Olah 2003), family stability (Olah 2003), health (Månsdotter 2006) and fathers' chances to personal development. In fact, fathers often motivate leave with the desire to be off work for some time (Björnberg 1998; Lammi-Taskula 2007). However, one may argue the most important reason for fathers' leave is probably children's right to time with both parents (Sundström and Duvander 2002). At least in Sweden, this aspect is increasingly in focus. It is not only seen as positive for the father to get the possibility of time with his child, but it is also seen as a value for the child to get access to both parents. To our knowledge, no studies exist on whether the father's parental leave leads to more contact with their child later in the child's life, but there is strong support that paternal involvement will lead to various positive outcomes for children (Sarkadi et al. 2008).

In this study, we attempt to investigate the association between fathers' use of parental leave and further adaption to family life and contact with children. Even if causality cannot be concluded in this study we argue that it is a large step forward to establish whether these associations exist. Father engagement in children may matter not just for this specific contact but may have consequences for the rest of family life and household work (Coltrane 1996; Plantin et al. 2003). Therefore it is of great policy relevance to establish any association of desired outcomes and fathers' parental leave use.

We will start with a brief introduction to the Swedish parental leave policy, then mention some relevant earlier literature on the subject and the data we use. Thereafter we will describe the results of the study. We discuss the results at the end of the report.

Swedish parental leave

The Swedish parental leave policy was introduced in 1974 and was one of the political reforms transforming the Swedish society from being based on a male-breadwinner model, to being based on a dual-earner model.

The parental leave was originally 6 months, but the length of the leave was extended in steps during the 1980s until it was 12 months in 1989. The leave can be used up until the child's 8th birthday but the largest part of the leave is normally used during the child's first

years. In 2002 the leave was extended with another month and the leave is today 13 months. Three additional months of parental leave are replaced at a low flat rate. During the 1990s the flat rate was equivalent to 60 SEK, but is since 2006 raised to 180 SEK.

It is possible to extend the leave period by accepting a lower replacement than 80 percent of earlier income. One may for example use $\frac{3}{4}$ replacements for every day away from work and in this way extend the leave period by $\frac{1}{4}$. This is a very common strategy used especially by mothers. Typically women use about 16 months of leave away from work and men 2 months, but there are large variations (Berggren 2004).

In the 1970s and 1980s, the benefits during the parental leave amounted to a 90 percent replacement of earlier income up to a relatively high ceiling. During the economic recession in the 1990s the income replacement was decreased in steps to 75 percent of earlier earnings, but raised again to today's 80 percent.

Parents with no earnings during the six months preceding childbirth receive only the low flat rate that applies to the three additional months. Less than 1 percent of all Swedish-born fathers receive parental leave with flat rate (referring to fathers of children born in 1999). The low number indicates that most fathers who are not established in the labour market do not use the leave (Duvander and Eklund 2006).

Fathers used a very small share of the parental leave during the 1970s, and this share has thereafter increased slowly to today's 20 percent of the leave days (see Figure 1). The skewed division between men and women has been a matter of political concern, and as a result, in 1995 one month of the parental leave was reserved for each parent. This meant that it was impossible for one parent (i.e. the mother) to use the whole leave period, but the other parent had to use one month for it not to be forfeited. After the introduction of this use-or-lose 'daddy-month' the share of fathers who used the leave increased. In 2002 one additional month was reserved for each parent. The result of the second 'daddy-month' was an increase in parental leave days used by the father. Today more than 85 percent of eligible fathers use some leave.

Thus, Swedish fathers may be seen as involved in childcare from an early stage. Another indicator of early involvement is that fathers also take a considerable share of days at home to care for sick children. Leave for sick children can be used up to the child's 12th birthday with similar benefit levels as the parental leave. Up to 60 days a year can be used for every child but the average is much lower. Care for sick children may be taken as an indication of father-child contact. Fathers use approximately 36 percent of all days at home.

Earlier research

Paternal involvement may have various consequences for children and there are various reasons why father involvement may matter (Pleck 1997, 2007). A large body of research has measured different outcomes, such as cognitive development, psychological health, parent-child relationship, educational achievement and behavioural problems. Studies have measured father involvement in various ways and the follow-up period varies considerably between studies. A recent systematic review concludes that there is evidence that fathers' engagement positively influences children's social, behavioural and psychological outcomes (Sarkadi et al. 2008). Some studies also focus on the difference between father and mother involvement and that the gendered effects may vary between children's ages (Hango 2007; Gaertner et al. 2007).

Also, evidence on separated parents emphasizes the role of co-parenting (i.e. increased father involvement in most cases) on fathers' continued involvement after separation (Carlson et al. 2008). The specific situation of separated parents needs a specific framework when investigating continued father involvement (Spillman et al. 2004). For example, the qualitative dimensions of contact may vary by structure and individual characteristics (King et al. 2004).

The large number of studies in the subject mirror an upswing in interest in fathers, based on their fast changing role, especially in relation to children, but also in relation to the rest of the family life. The process of change may look different in different countries. In Sweden, fathers' parental leave use is one reason to expect that fathers' involvement is relatively large. Even if focus still lies on the mother-child relation (Premberg et al. 2008), fathers often recognize their importance but state that they would like more time with children (Hallberg et al. 2007; Duvander and Berggren 2003).

It is not possible to directly apply the findings regarding paternal involvement on consequences of fathers' parental leave use. The reason is that parental leave is a relatively short period and it is not certain that this period is intrusive enough to actually affect the long-term contact between father and child (Lamb et al. 1983). For instance, a small American study found some long-term effect of fathers' short leaves on child care tasks, but not on child responsibility or time spent with children (Seward et al. 2006).

The only relevant Swedish study on father's parental leave and future contact between father and child to our knowledge is a study by Ekberg et al. (2005). They investigate the effect of the first 'daddy-month' on fathers' child care and find strong short-term effects measured as an increase in fathers using parental leave. They also investigate long-term

effects by looking at fathers' care for sick children. The study shows that the increase in fathers' parental leave use does not correspond to an increase in leave for care of sick children. This could be taken as indicating that fathers' leave may have modest effects on future behaviour.

This study

In this study we investigate two possible associations with fathers' use of parental leave. They can be stated in the following research questions:

1. Will fathers who have used the parental leave have shorter working hours than other fathers?

The idea is that fathers who use parental leave will adapt to the new family situation and work shorter hours as a continuation of such an adaptation. We of course do not know whether fathers with shorter working hours spend more time with children, but this is a likely interpretation of working hours of fathers with small children.

2. Will separated fathers who have used the parental leave have more frequent contact with the children they do not live with in comparison to fathers who did not use the parental leave?

Our hypothesis is that fathers who have used the parental leave will have created closer bonds to their child/children and that they will keep these bonds even if they separate from the child's mother and not live together with the child anymore.

Data

The data is based on a survey that Statistics Sweden conducted for the National Social Insurance Board in 2003 (Duvander and Berggren 2003). The sample consists of 4000 parents to children from the birth cohorts of 1993 and 1999 who still live with their children. The requirement of residing with the child gives an overrepresentation of mothers in the sample. The survey examined how parents combined work and children and how they evaluated their every day situation. The survey was conducted by telephone interviews and the response rate was 79,8 percent. To the survey responses, register data on income, education, parental leave use and other social insurance data were added (see for example Duvander and Berggren 2003).

In the survey parental leave was measured both by registered parental leave benefits and by the respondents' answer to the question of how long leave s/he and her/his partner took respectively. In this study we use the answer from the respondents, which for men

corresponds quite closely to the number of registered parental leave benefit days (Berggren, 2004).

The first research question is analyzed by studying the male respondents' estimation of their work hours, as well as female respondents' estimation on their partners' work hours. The results apply to fathers who still live with their child and the child's mother.

The second research question is analyzed by studying the female respondents' estimation of how often their child meets their father that they do no longer live with. The results obviously apply to fathers who no longer live with their children. As the survey was conducted in 2003 the answers apply to children approximately 3 and 10 years old.

These responses may be coloured by norms about fatherhood that may differ by groups, such as mothers and fathers, separated and co-residing parents and parents with different educational background (see for example Andrews et al. 2004 for differential parental norms). Nevertheless, the quantitative quality of the responses gives us confidence that the reliability of answers is high.

As control variables we use register information on age and education of parents, respondents' answer about the household composition, as well as access to flexible work hours for fathers and extent of work of mothers.

Findings

The first part of the study investigates fathers who still live with the mother of their child and how fathers adapt to the family situation. In the next part we look at fathers who have separated from the mother and don't live with their children anymore. Figure 2 shows the parental leave use for the two groups of fathers, that is, the co-residing and separated fathers at the time of the interview. There is a large difference in parental leave use between fathers that are still co-residing with the child and the child's mother, and fathers that have separated. Separated fathers used the parental leave to a much smaller extent than fathers that were still living together with the child and the child's mother.

Our first research question is the association between the use of parental leave and the later working hours by fathers. We therefore restrict our analysis to fathers who work. Most of these fathers are working fulltime (approximately 40 hours per week) or even more when the children are small (Table 1). The mean number of hours is almost 43 hours per week. We find that fathers who have used parental leave work fewer hours per week than fathers who do not use the leave. We also find a negative correlation between length of leave and later working hours.

To analyze the association between parental leave use and the number of hours worked we first use ordinary least square models, controlling for year of birth of the child, whether this child is the youngest child in the household, number of children in the household, age of the father and fathers' and mothers' education. In a second model we add indicators of whether the father had flexible working hours and whether the mother worked full time. The results from these regressions are shown in Table 2. In both models we find statistically significant results showing that fathers who used the parental leave work significantly fewer hours per week compared to fathers not using the leave. In addition, the longer leave the fathers use, the less hours they work. The association may thus be seen as linear. The controls of present work situation in the second model do not significantly change the main results or the coefficients.

Furthermore, we find that work hours increase with fathers' age but are lower for the fathers with compulsory education. Fathers with university education work somewhat longer hours and in the second model it is clear that flexibility in work hours is correlated with longer hours. The fathers with high education and flexible work hours are to a large extent the same fathers. We also find that fathers work shorter hours if the mother works full time. There is a tendency that fathers work fewer hours if there are three or more children in the household and if the child he has taken leave for is the youngest in the family.

The second research question that we are interested in is if separated fathers who have used the parental leave will have more frequent contact with their child compared to fathers who use less or do not use the parental leave at all. For this part of the analysis we focus on the subsample of children with separated parents and among them, the children who live with their mothers.

The most common pattern is that fathers meet their children every second weekend and some additional day(s) per week, amounting to around 4–10 days depending on how long the weekend is. However, in nearly 20 percent of the cases, the mothers respond that the fathers did not meet their children every month or at all (see Figure 3).

Table 3 gives the mean number of contact days per month with respect to separated fathers' use of parental leave. It is clear that fathers who used parental leave meet their children more often than father who did not use the leave. Fathers that did not use the leave meet their children on average 5 days per month, while fathers who used 1 to 2 months of leave meet their children on average 7 days per month. However, the fathers who used even longer leave did not on average meet their children more often.

To analyze to what extent the use of parental leave matters for the contact between separated fathers and their children we used a multinomial logistic model because the number of contact days is not continuous. Instead we view three groups as qualitatively different. The dependent variable is thus divided into three mutually exclusive groups; one for fathers who have no contact at all with their children, one for fathers who meet their children 1 to 10 days per month (the most common state) and one for fathers with more frequent contact. In the models we control for year of birth of the child, whether this child is the youngest child in the household, number of children in the household, age of the mother and if the mother was living with new partner.

The result from the logistic regression is shown in Table 4. The results show that separated fathers who have used more than two weeks of parental leave were significantly more likely to have more frequent contact with their child after the separation compared to fathers who had not used any leave. Among the fathers that had used up to two weeks it is most common to have contact 1-10 days a month.

The results do not show that fathers who used the longest leave were most likely to have most frequent contact, but instead these fathers were somewhat less likely to have frequent contact compared to the group of fathers who had used 2 weeks to 2 months of leave. This indicates that the association is not linear; at long leaves the rate of increase is reduced. It may be that the ones using long leaves stand out in other respects and that long leaves not only signify closer bonds to children. For example, some of the fathers who used long leaves may have done so for labour market reasons. Similar findings regarding the association between parental leave length and continued childbearing have been found by Duvander and Andersson (2006). In the same study it was found that the group who used very long leaves also had on average lower income. In the present study we do not find support for the same, but the small sample of separated fathers restricts us from drawing any conclusions here.

The control variables show that children with one sibling seem to meet their fathers more often than children with no or more than one sibling. Children with older mothers seem to meet their fathers more often than children with younger mothers, and children to mothers who had met a new partner seem to meet their fathers less often.

Conclusion

As stated, these results indicate a positive association between fathers' parental leave use and the continued father-child contact. Fathers who have used the parental leave work shorter hours and also have more contact with their children in case of non co-residence. A plausible

interpretation is that parental leave strengthens bonds between father and child and that these bonds remain even when the father goes back to work or in case of separation.

However, we would like to be cautious about such causal interpretations of the results and point out that a selection effect is just a likely. It may be that the parental leave as such does not change the situation, but that it is the most child-oriented fathers that use the leave and also have shorter hours or keep contact (and would have done so even if they did not have the possibility to use leave). It may be that fathers with shorter working hours had shorter working hours also before using parental leave and even before becoming fathers. It may be that the fathers who have little contact after separation also had so while living with the child. A more sophisticated analysis of the subject would in different ways disentangle the question of causality and selection.

A related issue is the fathers' reasons to using parental leave. If the motive to use leave is to strengthen the child contact, the results from this study are expected. Likewise, a positive effect on long-term gender-equality would be expected if the motive was to share the child care in the household. But if the motive to use the leave is to be off work for an extended period, or to pursue any aspect of self-fulfilment, the long-term effect on the father-child contact is not as likely. Therefore more information on fathers' motives, expectations and experiences of parental leave would be useful.

The association between fathers' parental leave and shorter work hours as well as more contact with non co-resident children indicate the importance of the parental leave regulations. In Sweden this is one of the important ways of giving children access to their fathers and it is an important finding that the fathers who start off by being accessible to their children will continue to be so.

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Figure 1: Men's share of all parental leave days used 1974–2007

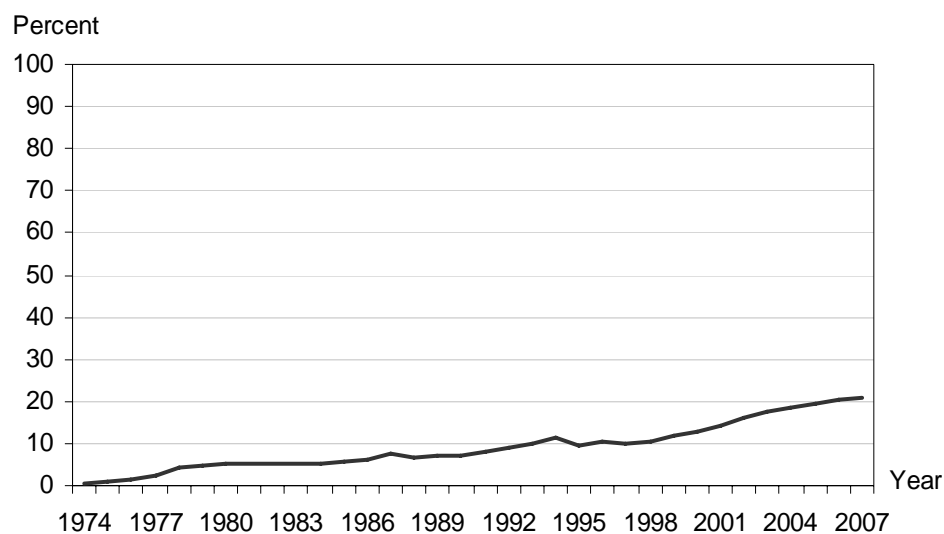


Figure 2: Parental leave used among co-residing and separated fathers

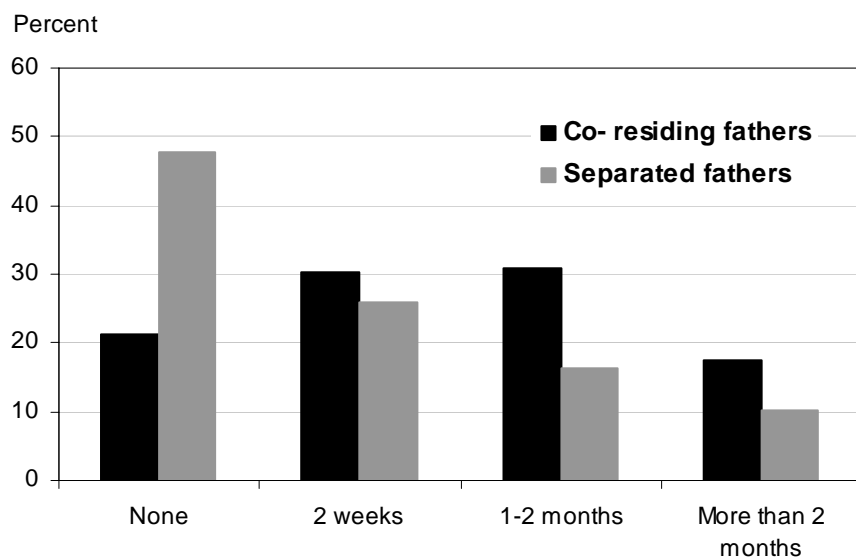


Table 1: Fathers' mean number of working hours per week by parental leave use in 2003

Parental leave use	Working hours
None	44.7
1-14 days	43.3
15-60 days	42.3
More than 60 days	40.9
All	42.7

Table 2: Ordinary least square regressions, fathers' weekly work hours

	Model 1	Model 2
Constant	43.504***	42.910***
Fathers' parental leave use		
<i>None</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
<i>1-14 days</i>	<i>-1.286**</i>	<i>-1.424***</i>
<i>14 -60 days</i>	<i>-2.174***</i>	<i>-2.187***</i>
<i>More than 60 days</i>	<i>-3.627***</i>	<i>-3.554***</i>
Year of birth		
1993	-0.042	0.107
1999	Ref.	Ref.
Youngest child	-0.690	-0.860**
Number of children in the household		
1 child	-0.071	-0.100
2 children	Ref.	Ref.
3 or more children	-0.602*	-0.570
Fathers' age		
Up to 30 years	Ref.	Ref.
31-40 years	0.923	0.671
More than 40 years	1.627**	1.240*
Fathers' education		
Compulsory	1.739***	1.836***
Upper Secondary	Ref.	Ref.
University	0.624	0.171
Mothers' education		
Compulsory	0.350	0.397
Upper Secondary	Ref.	Ref.
University	-0.200	-0.472
Fathers' working arrangement		
Fixed	-----	Ref.
Flexible	-----	3.152***
Some flexibility	-----	1.535***
Mothers' working-hours		
Part time	-----	Ref.
Full time	-----	-0.727**
Adjusted R square	0.033	0.063
Number of observations	2008	2008

*** = significant on the 1 percent level,

** = significant on the 5 percent level,

* = significant on the 10 percent level.

Table 3: Separated fathers' mean number of contact days per month by parental leave use in 2003

Parental leave use	Contact days per month
None	4,6
1-14 days	5,4
15-60 days	6,9
More than 60 days	6,5
All	5,4

Figure 3: Separated fathers' monthly contact with their children in 2003

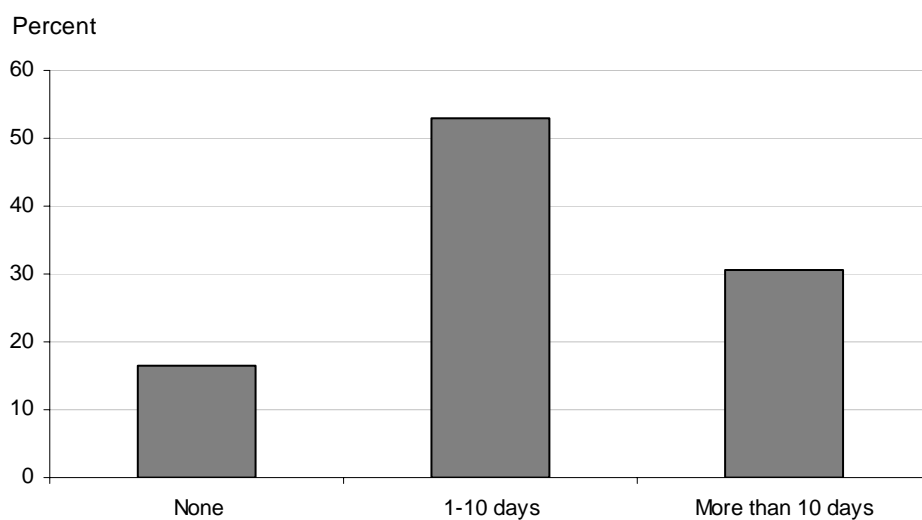


Table 4: Multinomial logistic regression for separated fathers' contact with their children

	1-10 days of contact/month relative to no contact	More than 10 days/month relative to no contact
Constant	0.871*	0.509
Fathers' parental leave use		
<i>None</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Ref.</i>
<i>1-14 days</i>	<i>0.776**</i>	<i>0.195</i>
<i>14 -60 days</i>	<i>3.294***</i>	<i>3.532***</i>
<i>More than 60 days</i>	<i>1.443**</i>	<i>1.614**</i>
Year of birth		
1993	0.559	0.800*
1999	Ref.	Ref.
Youngest child	0.600	0.659
Number of children in the household		
1 child	-0.935**	-1.166**
2 children	Ref.	Ref.
3 or more children	-0.847**	-1.240***
Mothers' age		
Up to 30 years	Ref.	Ref.
31-40 years	-0.631*	0.137
More than 40 years	-0.746	-1.813**
Mother has a new partner	0.258	-0.657
Number of observations		433
Log likelihood value		- 356.1

*** = significant on the 1 percent level,

** = significant on the 5 percent level,

* = significant on the 10 percent level.

The reference category is children with no contact at all with their fathers, children that were born in 1999, living in a household with one more child, with mothers' aged 19-30 years using 361 to 451 days of parental leave and with fathers' using no parental leave at all.