Online appendix to "Leadership Experiences, Labor Market Entry, and Early Career Trajectories" (Lundin, Nordström Skans and Zetterberg, JHR)

Table A1

Number of observations by year and university

Year	Lund	Stockholm	Uppsala	Total	Average/year
1982	0	0	182	182	182
1983	0	0	0	0	0
1984-1990	1,467	0	0	1,467	210
1991-1993	606	0	0	606	202
1994	0	0	0	0	0
1995-1996	0	417	0	417	209
1997-2004	0	1,277	1,079	2,356	295
2005	0	126	0	126	126
2006-2010	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,073	1,820	1,261	5,154	215

Note: We group years when data availability was equal during multiple subsequent years.

Table A2

Fraction of students by quartile of labor earnings among student representatives at age 30

| | Quartile | | | | |
	Lowest	2nd	3d	Highest	All
Representatives	28.53	23.45	21.61	26.41	100
N	202	166	153	187	708
Failed candidates	26.31	23.52	22.84	27.33	100
N	463	414	402	481	1,760
All candidates	26.94	23.50	22.49	27.07	100
N	665	580	555	668	2,468
All graduates	25	25	25	25	100

Note: The data cover all student representatives (elected at least once) and failed (never elected) candidates that ran and graduated before age 30. Quartile thresholds are calculated from yearly data among all 30-year-old college graduates residing in Sweden.

Table A3

Type of party

	Baseline	Left-wing party lists[A]	Lists that are not left-wing[A]	Lists represented on the student union board[B]	Lists not represented on the student union board[B]	Only lists with more than one seat
Estimate	0.200***	0.010	0.254***	0.243***	0.136	0.208***
(Standard error)	(0.066)	(0.156)	(0.074)	(0.088)	(0.102)	(0.075)
N	2,106	511	1,595	999	1,107	1,868
Mean dependent variable	0.562	0.528	0.572	0.500	0.668	0.839
Bandwidth	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking*above threshold	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Estimates are from instrumental variables models (see equation 1) using the threshold as an instrument for being elected to the student union council. All models include list fixed effects. The sample consists of the five candidates closest to the threshold on each side. Baseline sample corresponds to Table 3 column 3. Standard errors (within parentheses) are clustered for repeated observations at the individual level and robust to heteroscedasticity. * = sign. at < 0.10. ** = sign. at < 0.05. *** = sign. at < 0.01.

[A] Left-wing parties are parties with names that clearly identifies a political affiliation to the left of the Social democrats. All parties in our "leftist" category (apart from the party "Argus", a well-known Swedish organization) have names including the terms "Left", "Radical", "Communist", and/or "Socialist".

[B] *Lists represented on student union board* include all lists where at least one of the elected members where a board member, a chairman of the council or a vice chairman of the council.

Table A4

Effects on Part Time vs. Full Time employment one year after the student union election

	Elections from 1995 onwards					
	Baseline (all jobs)	Baseline (all jobs)	Excluding sampled Part Time	Sampled Part Time	Sampled Full Time	Not sampled in working-time survey
Estimate	0.200***	0.183**	0.211***	-0.028	0.080	0.131**
(Standard error)	(0.066)	(0.072)	(0.074)	(0.046)	(0.054)	(0.067)
N	2,106	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Mean dep.var.	0.562	0.580	0.493	0.086	0.167	0.327
Bandwidth	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking*above threshold	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Data on working time are available from 1996 onwards. Survey covers all public sector jobs, all jobs in large firms and a sample of smaller firms, on average about half of all private-sector employees are sampled. Estimates are from instrumental variables models (see equation 1) using the threshold as an instrument for being elected to the SU council. All models include list fixed effects. The sample consists of the five candidates closest to the threshold on each side. Baseline sample corresponds to Table 3 column 3. Standard errors (within parentheses) are clustered for repeated observations at the individual level and robust to heteroscedasticity. * = sign. at < 0.10. ** = sign. at < 0.05. *** = sign. at < 0.01.

Table A5

The impact of being elected to a student union council on holding a well-paid job after three years and log earnings: robustness

Panel A Well-Paid jobs after 3 years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Estimate	0.109**	0.116**	0.109**	0.200*	0.175**	0.085
(Standard error)	(0.054)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.104)	(0.074)	(0.056)
N	2,139	2,139	2,139	2,139	1,441	532
Bandwidth	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5	3+3	1+1
Covariates	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ranking*above threshold	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Quadratic terms	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

Panel B log earnings after 1-3 years	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Estimate	0.336**	0.367**	0.336**	0.429	0.387*	0.234
(Standard error)	(0.151)	(0.154)	(0.148)	(0.294)	(0.210)	(0.170)
N	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	1,376	508
Bandwidth	5+5	5+5	5+5	5+5	3+3	1+1
Covariates	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ranking*above threshold	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Quadratic terms	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

Notes: Estimates are from instrumental variables models (see equation 1) using the threshold as an instrument for being elected to the student union council. Observations with zero earnings in years 1-3 are removed in Panel B (less than 5 percent of the sample). Covariates are the ones presented in Table 2 and indicators for missing values of the last three of these. *Sample restrictions*: All columns exclude 31 observations not residing in Sweden 3 years after election. Panel B also exclude observations with zero total earnings during the three years or if not residing in Sweden during any of the 3 years after election. Columns (5) and (6) reduce sample due to bandwidth restrictions as in Table 3 in the paper. Standard errors (within parentheses) are clustered for repeated observations at the individual level and robust to heteroscedasticity. * = sign. at < 0.10. ** = sign. at < 0.05. *** = sign. at < 0.01.

Table A6

Effects on ever observed in a high ranked occupation during 10 years after the election

	Manager (ISCO=1)	Professional (ISCO=2)	Manager, Professional or Associate professional (ISCO=1,2,3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Estimate	-0.005	0.051	0.045
(Standard error)	(0.052)	(0.078)	(0.076)
N	1,257	1,257	1,257
Mean dependent variable	0.070	0.449	0.550
Bandwidth	5+5	5+5	5+5
Covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranking*above threshold	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Estimates are from instrumental variables models (see equation 1) using the threshold as an instrument for being elected to the student union council. All models include list fixed effects. The sample consists of the five candidates closest to the threshold on each side. Sample only include elections from 1995 onwards. Standard errors (within parentheses) are clustered for repeated observations at the individual level and robust to heteroscedasticity. * = sign. at < 0.10. ** = sign. at < 0.05. *** = sign. at < 0.01.
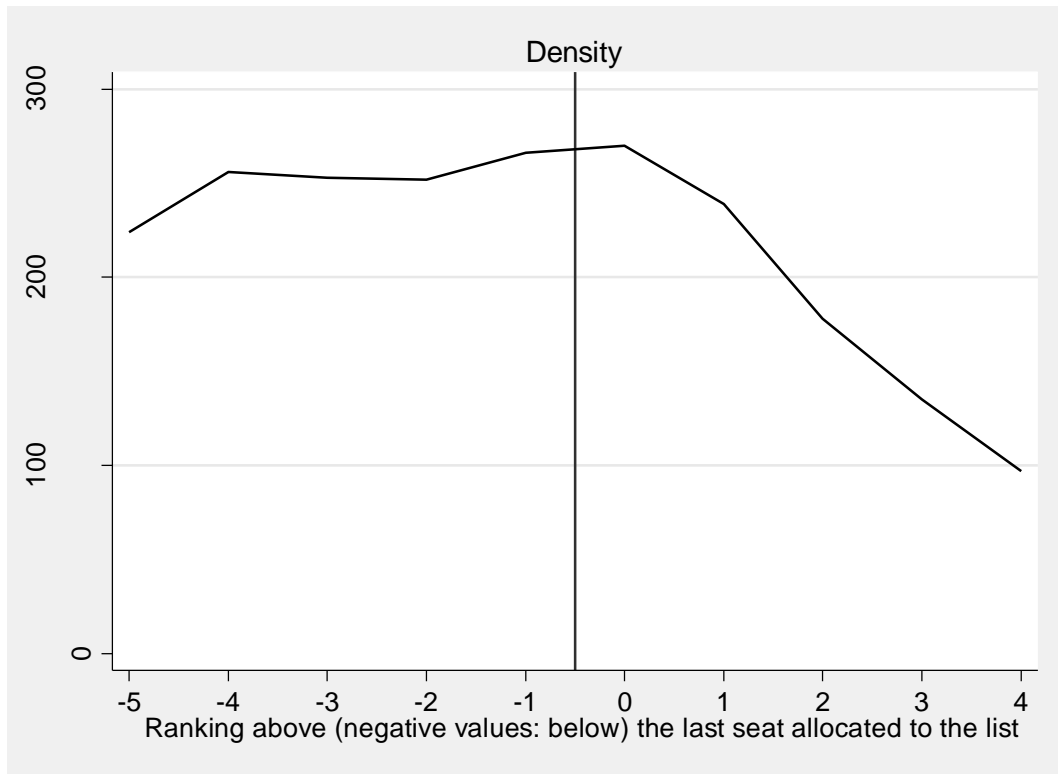
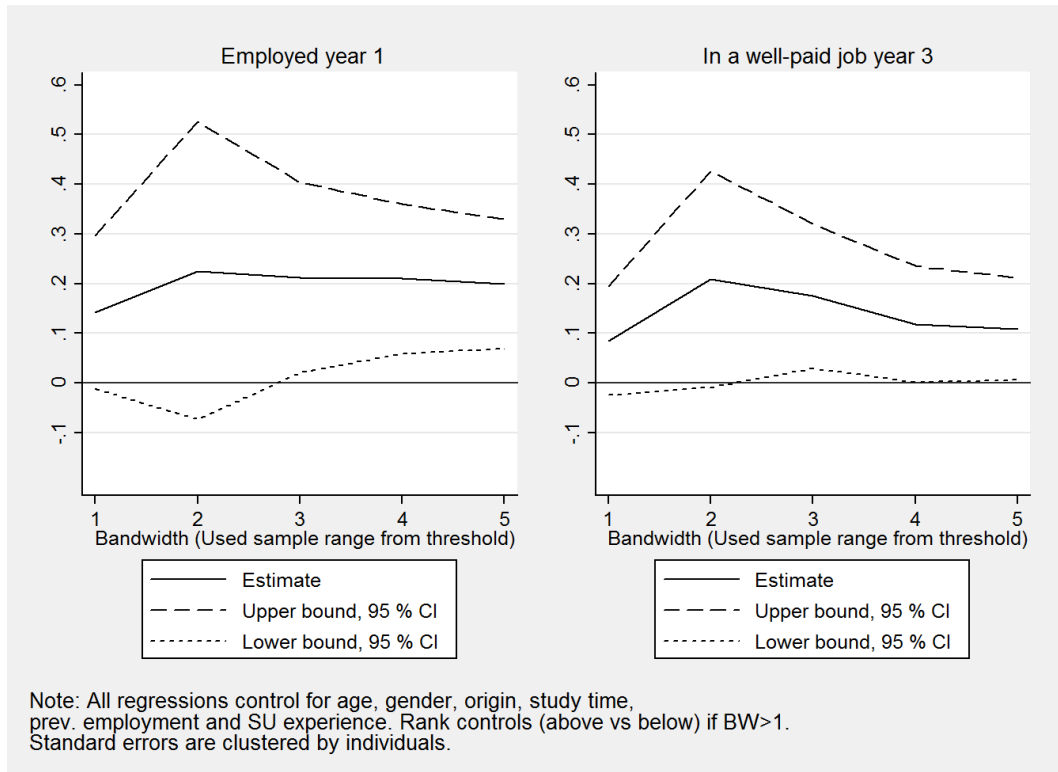Figure A1. The number of observations by rank relative to the threshold

Figure A2. Estimates for different bandwidths for the probability of being employed year 1 and the probability of holding a well-paid job three years after the student union election

Note: See Table 3 (left side panel) in the paper and Table A5 (right side panel) for detail on data.
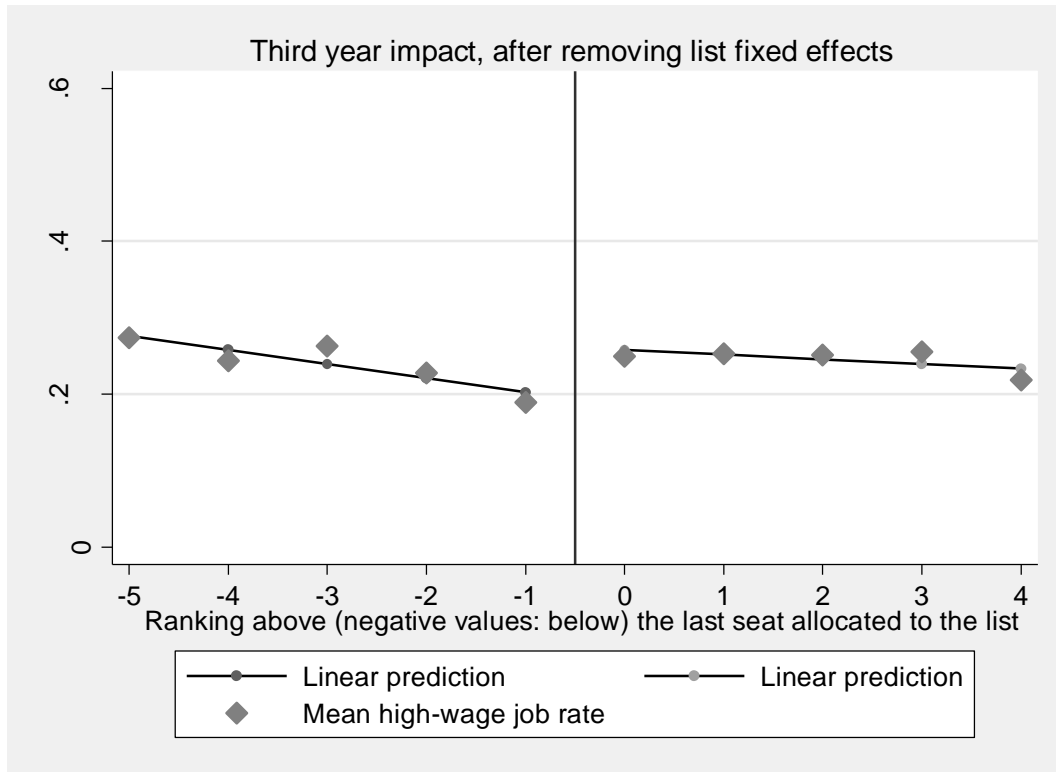
Figure A3. Reduced form relationship between list rankings and the probability of holding a well-paid job (median) three years after the student union election

Note: See Table A5 column (3) for details on data.

A survey with candidates in the student union elections at Uppsala University

To get a sense of the students' own expectations and experiences of student union politics, we performed a small-scale survey among all *candidates* in the student union elections at Uppsala University in 2011 and 2012 (i.e. later cohorts than our main sample) before their results were announced. This survey is described in more detail in our companion paper and in that paper's online appendix (Lundin, Nordström Skans and Zetterberg 2016).

The survey was carried out as a web survey. In total, 141 students participated, which implies a response rate of about 67 percent. Background characteristics of survey participants resemble those of the total population. Thus, non-responses are not likely to bias the results to any important extent. Age and sex are the only variables we can use to compare the respondents in the mini-survey and the students included in the dataset used in our empirical analysis. The students are on average 24 years in both datasets. The female share is somewhat larger in the survey (52 percent) than in our data used in the empirical analysis (40 percent). This can most likely be explained by the fact that the mini-survey concerns a more recent time period.