

Supplemental File for:
Turbulence and the Employment Experience of Older Workers

Etienne Lalé*

This document contains additional information for the paper titled “Turbulence and the Employment Experience of Older Workers”:¹

- Figure 1a shows the time series of the unemployment and labor force participation rates of older male workers in the United States and in the three European countries studied in the paper.
- Figure 1b shows the time series of the unemployment and labor force participation rates of older male workers in the other four European countries studied in Section 2 of the paper.
- Figure 2, which is the analogue of Figure 1 in the paper, shows the actual and counterfactual employment rates of older male workers in the four countries studied in Figure 1b. The counterfactual employment rate holds the unemployment rate of older workers fixed to its mean value over the sample period.
- Figure 3a shows the time series of the labor force participation rates of younger, prime-age and older male workers in the United States and in the three largest European countries.
- Figure 3b shows the time series of the labor force participation rates of younger, prime-age and older male workers in the other four European countries studied in Section 2 of the paper.
- Figure 4a shows the actual and counterfactual aggregate employment rates of older male workers in the United States and in the three largest European countries. The counterfactual aggregate employment rate holds the labor force participation rate of older workers fixed to its value at the beginning of the sample period.
- Figure 4b shows the actual and counterfactual aggregate employment rates of older male workers in the other four European countries studied in Section 2 of the paper. The counterfactual employment rates are constructed in the same way as in Figure 4a.

*Address: Department of Economics, Université du Québec à Montréal, C.P. 8888, Succ. centre ville, Montréal, QC H3C 3P8, Canada – Email: lale.etienne@uqam.ca

¹In Figures 1a, 1b, 3a, 3b, we report the Hodrick-Prescott trend component instead of the raw time series to highlight long-run changes. We use a value of the smoothing parameter equal to 100 to calculate the trend component. In Figures 2, 4a, 4b, we report the unfiltered times series to show the contribution of unemployment and labor force participation to the short-run and long-run dynamics of employment.

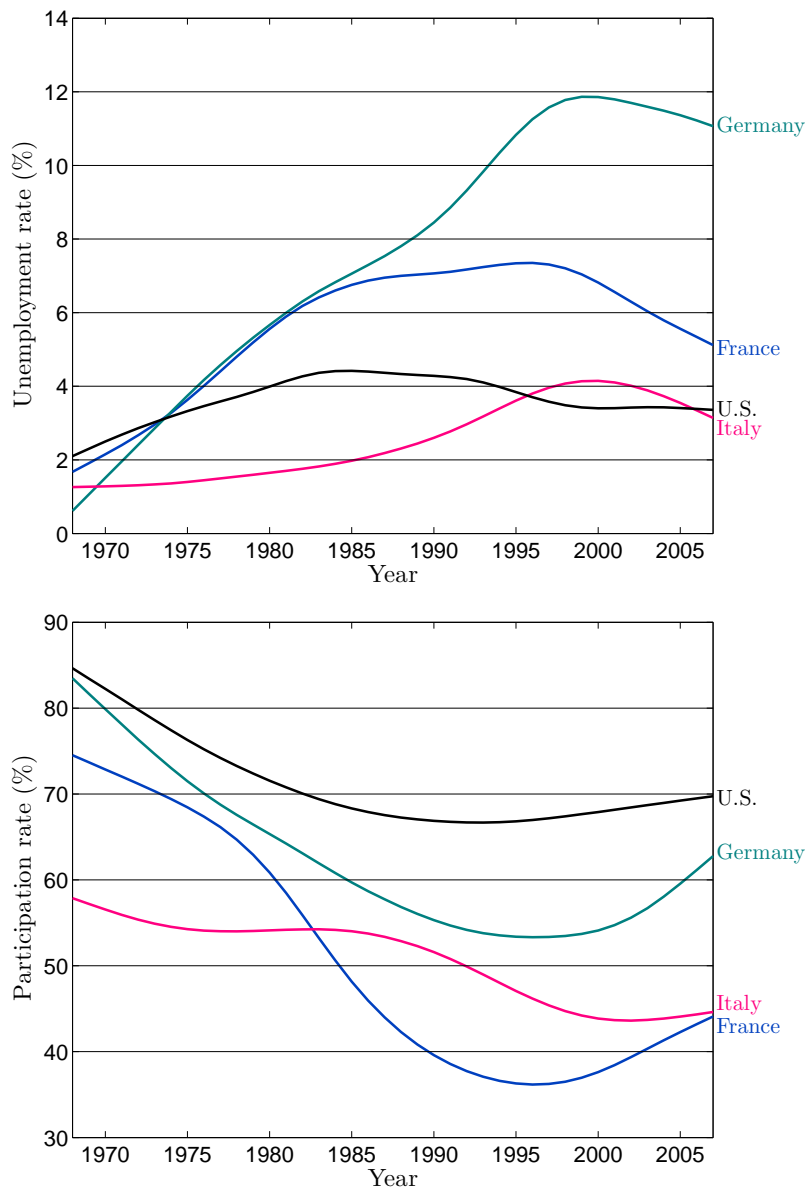


Figure 1a: Unemployment and labor force participation rates of older male workers

Notes: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers aged 55 to 64. Germany refers to West Germany prior to 1991. The lines in the upper (resp. lower) plot show the Hodrick-Prescott trend component of the unemployment rates (resp. labor force participation rates) in each country.

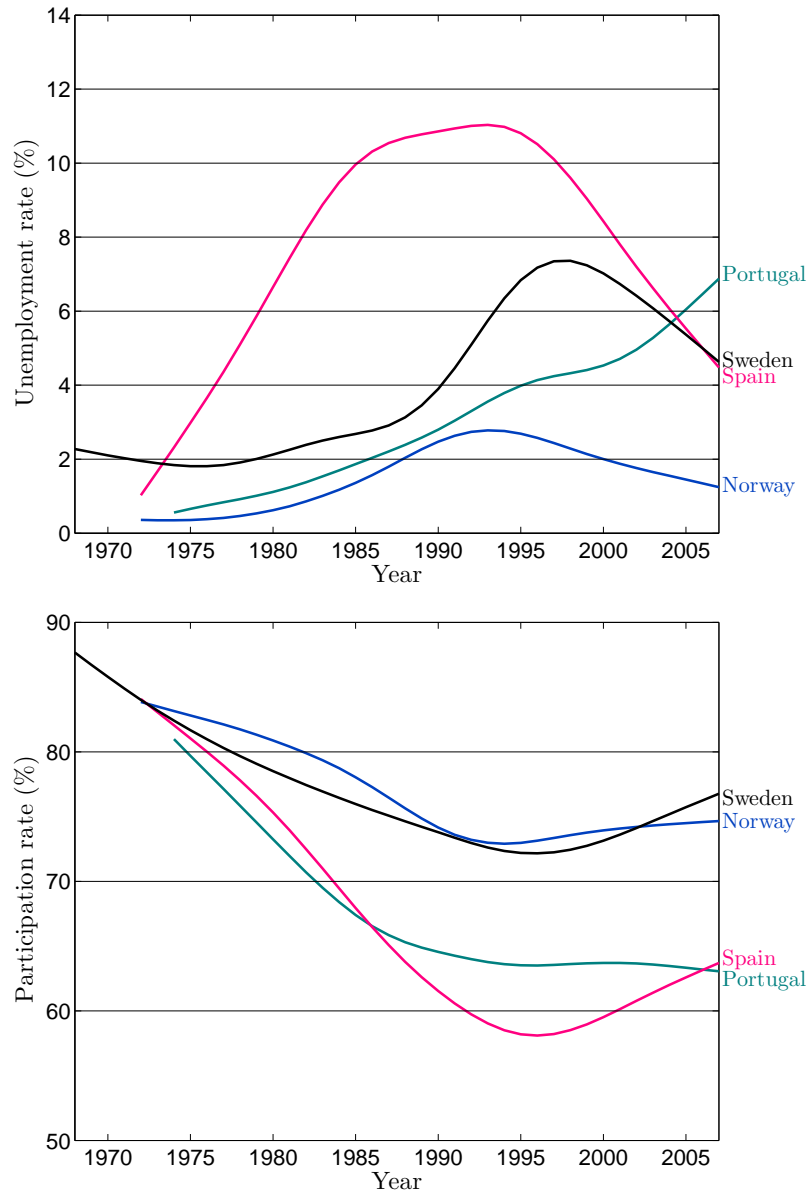


Figure 1b: Unemployment and labor force participation rates of older male workers

Notes: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers aged 55 to 64. The lines in the upper (resp. lower) plot show the Hodrick-Prescott trend component of the unemployment rates (resp. labor force participation rates) in each country.

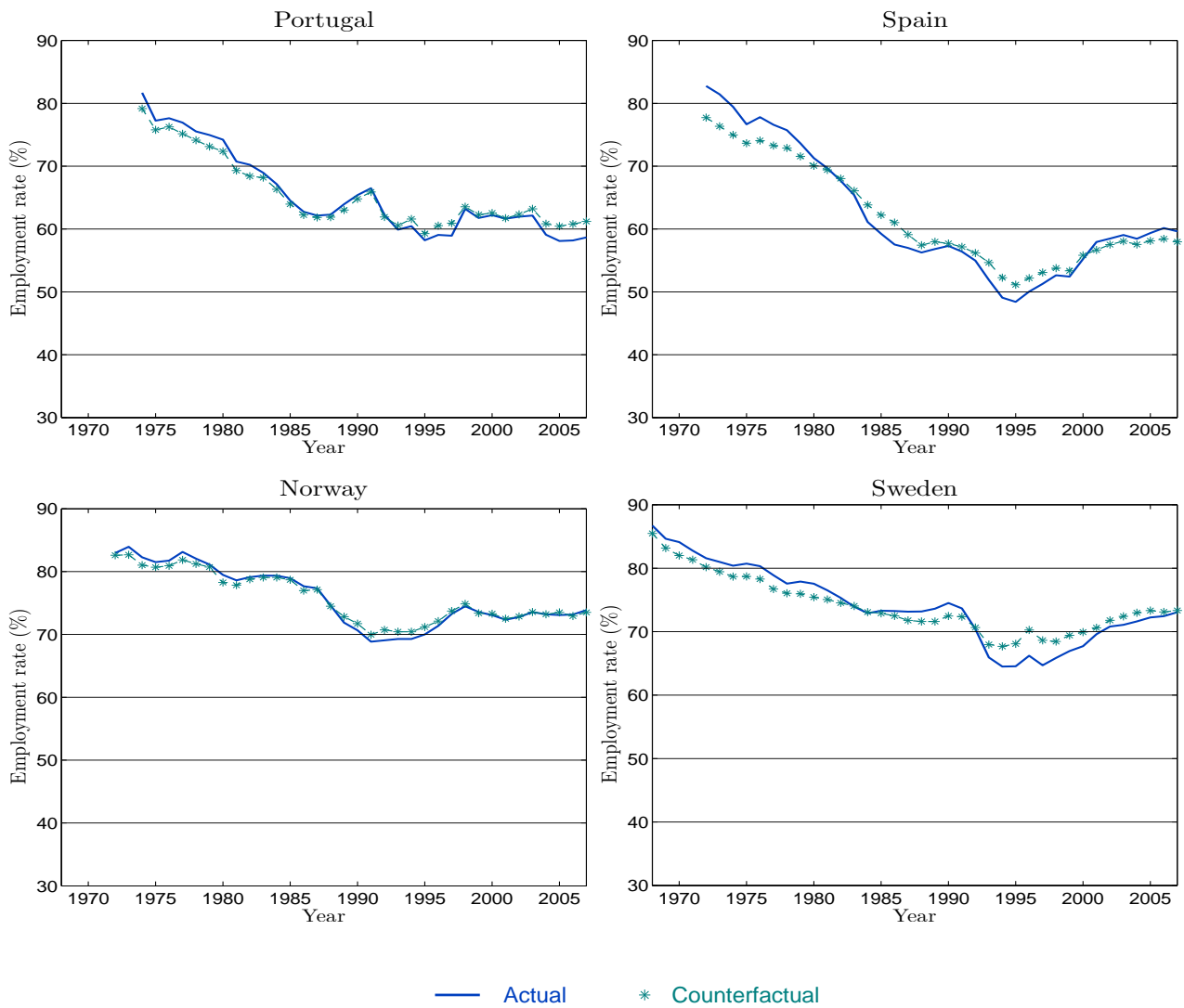


Figure 2: Actual and counterfactual employment rates of older male workers

Notes: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers aged 55 to 64. In each plot, the solid line is the actual employment rate while the dotted line shows the counterfactual series that holds the unemployment rate fixed to its mean value over the sample period.

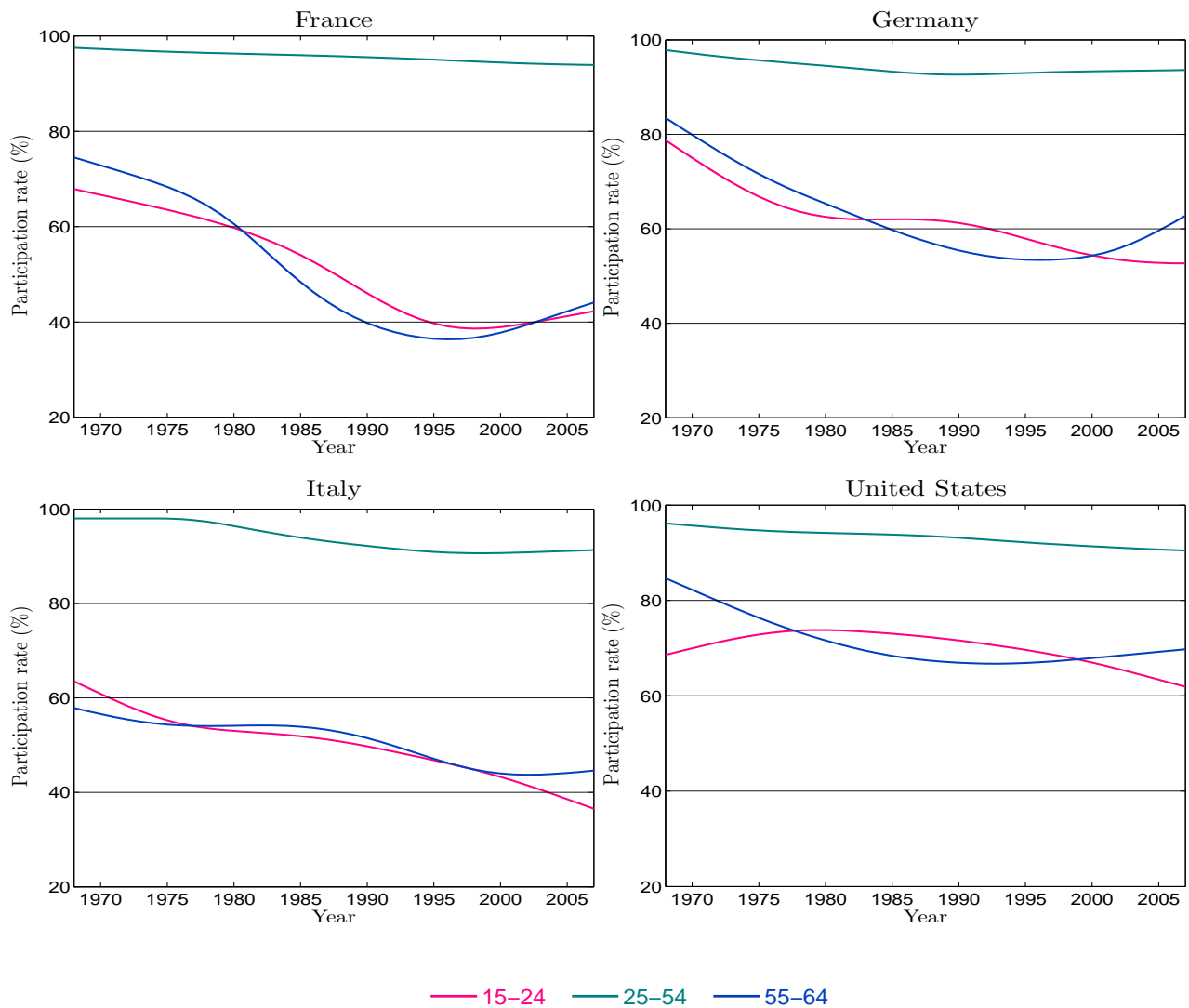


Figure 3a: Labor force participation rates, different age groups

Notes: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. Germany refers to West Germany prior to 1991. The lines in each plot show the Hodrick-Prescott trend component of the labor force participation rates of workers aged 15 to 24 (magenta), 25 to 54 (green) and 55 to 64 (blue).

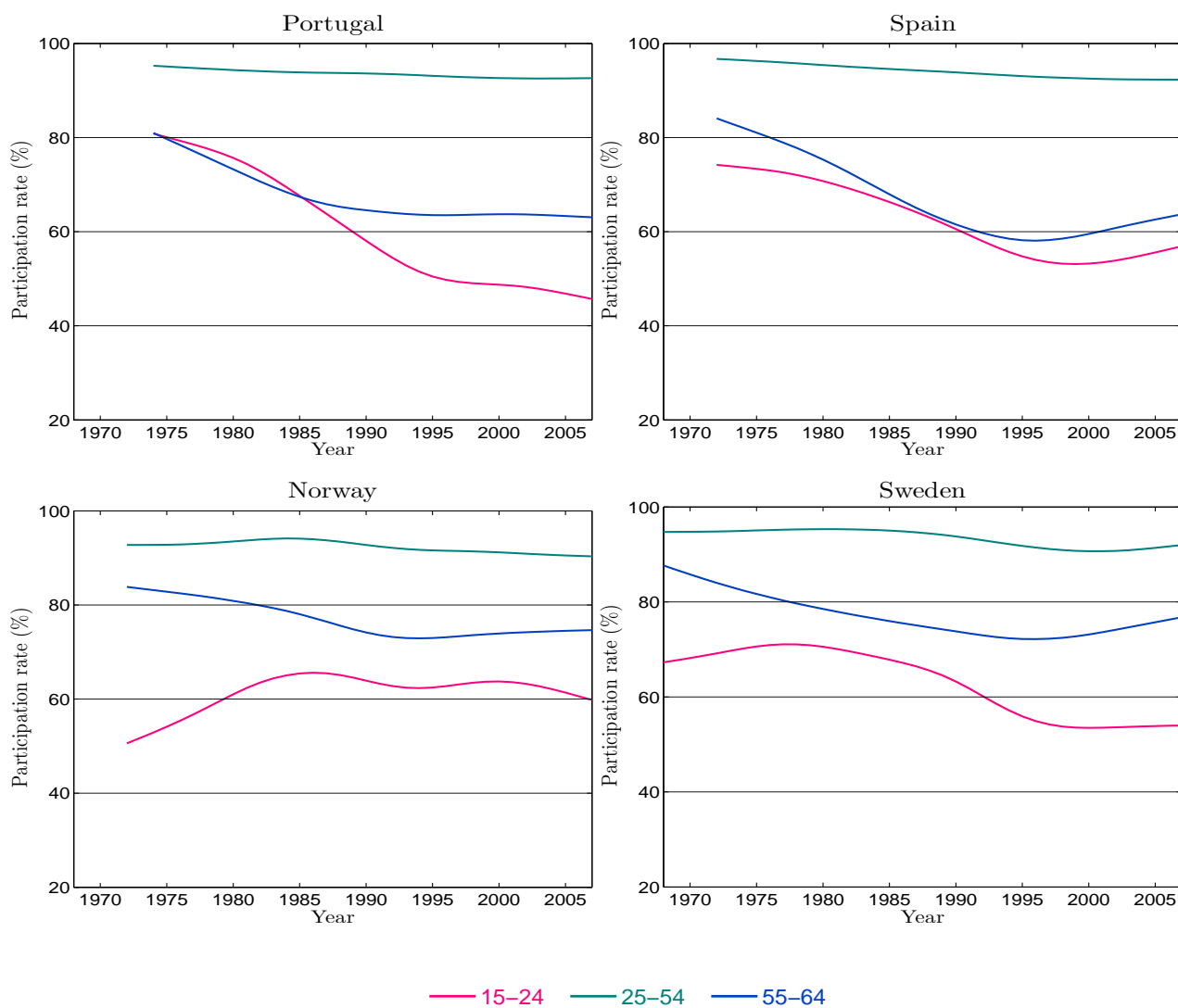


Figure 3b: Labor force participation rates, different age groups

Notes: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. The lines in each plot show the Hodrick-Prescott trend component of the labor force participation rates of workers aged 15 to 24 (magenta), 25 to 54 (green) and 55 to 64 (blue).

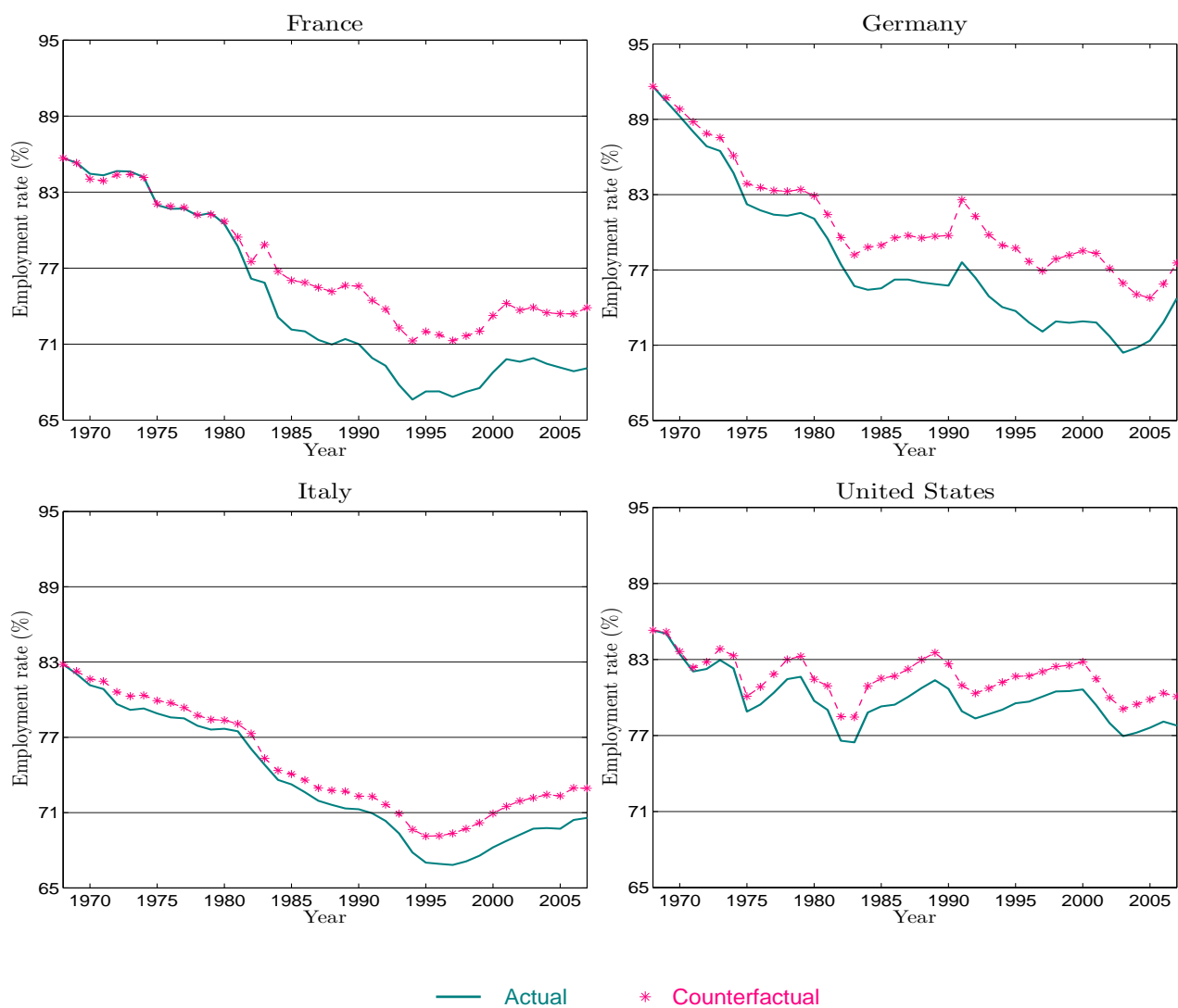


Figure 4a: Actual and counterfactual aggregate employment rates of male workers

Notes: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. Germany refers to West Germany prior to 1991. In each plot, the solid line is the actual aggregate employment rate while the dotted line shows the counterfactual series that holds the labor force participation rate of older workers fixed to its value at the beginning of the sample period.

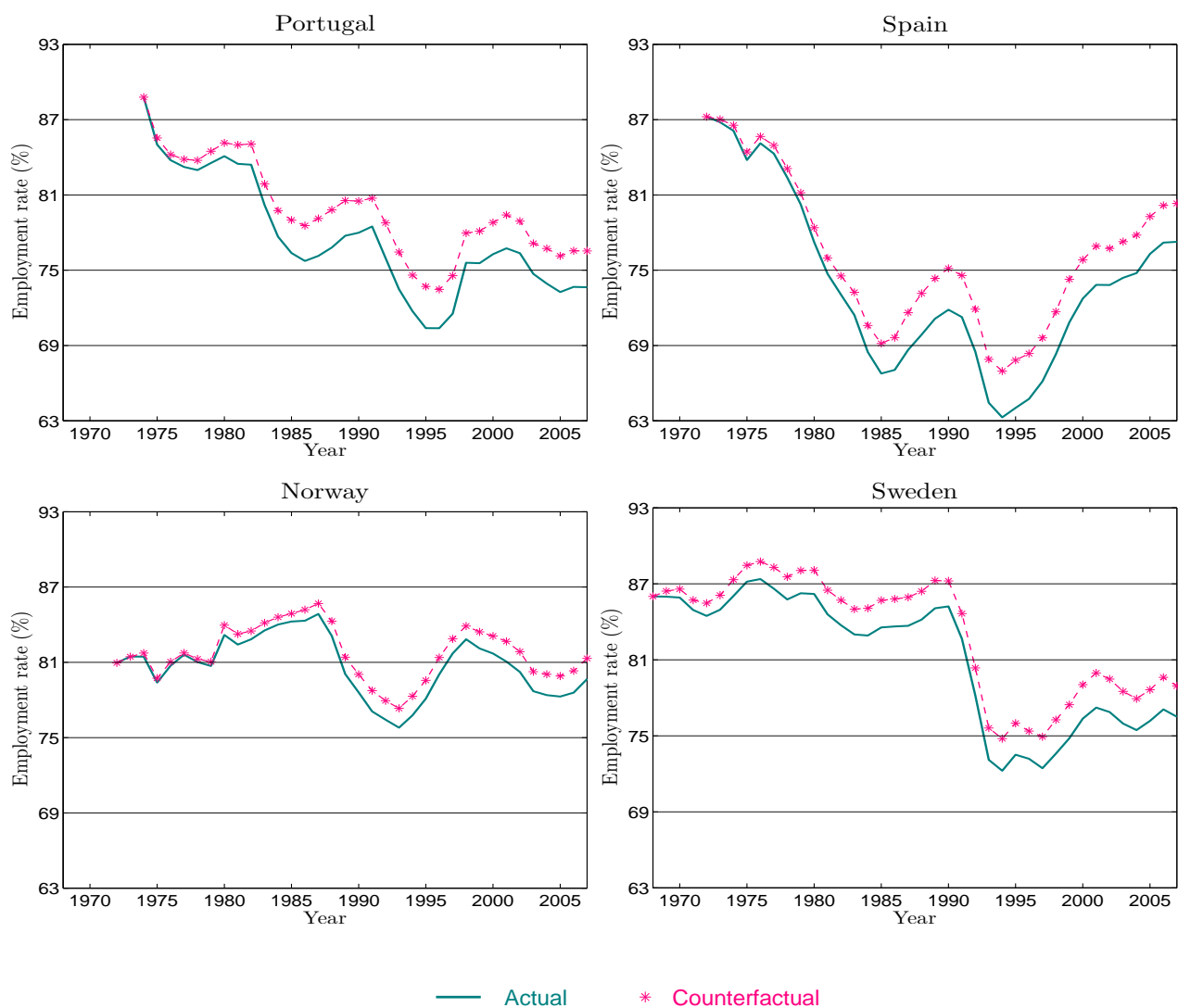


Figure 4b: Actual and counterfactual aggregate employment rates of male workers

Notes: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. In each plot, the solid line is the actual aggregate employment rate while the dotted line shows the counterfactual series that holds the labor force participation rate of older workers fixed to its value at the beginning of the sample period.