

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

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

- Figure 1a plots the actual and counterfactual rates of aggregate male employment rates in the United States and in the three European countries analyzed in the main text.
- Figure 1a plots the actual and counterfactual rates of aggregate male employment rates in the larger set of European countries analyzed in the appendix of the paper.
- Figure 2 plots the time series of labor force participation for younger, prime-age and older male workers for the larger set of European countries analyzed in the appendix of the paper.
- Figure 3 reports the actual and counterfactual employment rates of prime-age and older male workers for the larger set of European countries analyzed in the appendix of the paper.
- Figure 4 plots the time series of unemployment and labor force participation among older female workers in the eight countries analyzed in the paper.
- Figure 5 plots the time series of labor force participation for younger, prime-age and older female workers in the eight countries analyzed in the paper.

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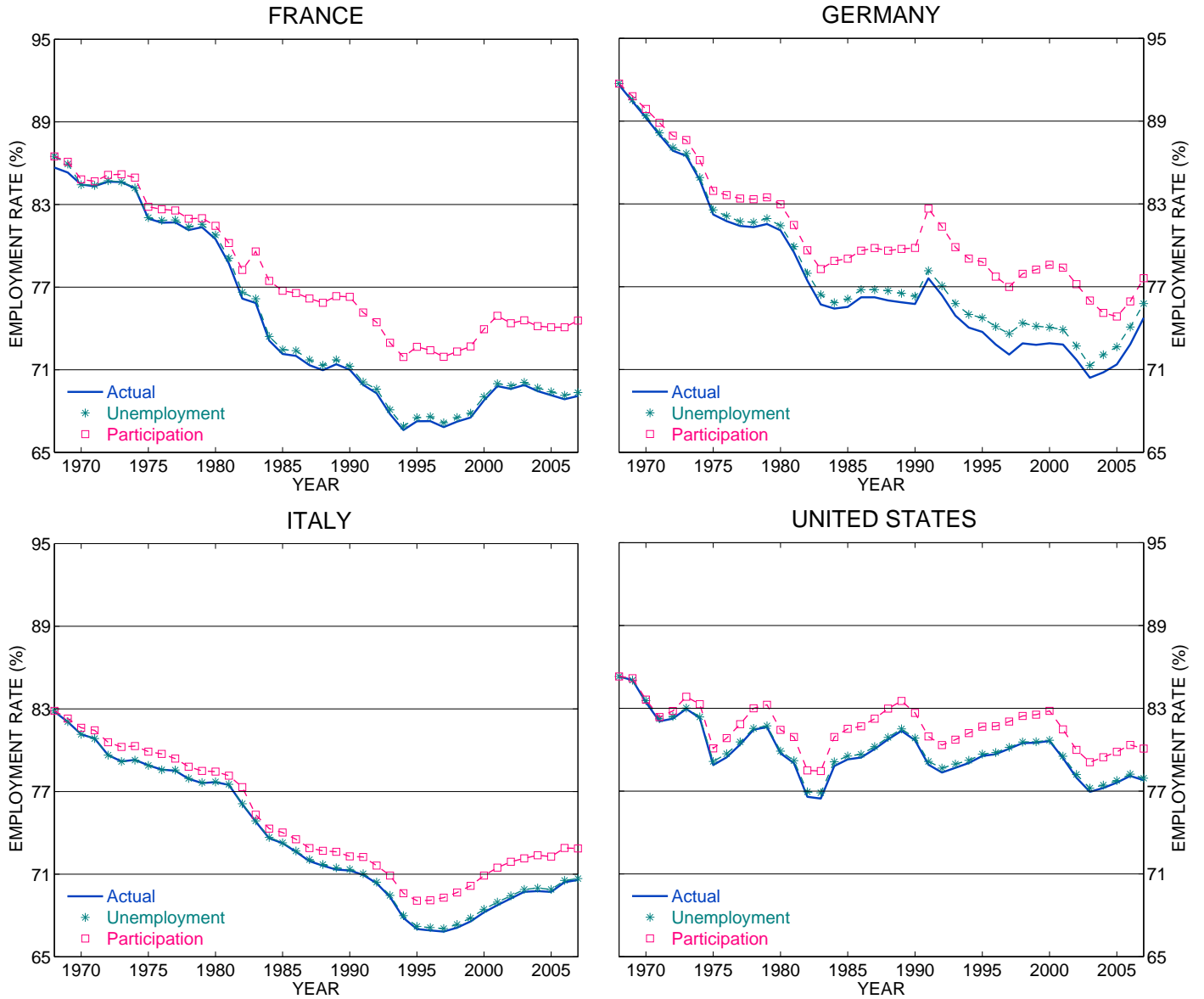


Figure 1a. Actual and counterfactual employment rate of male workers

NOTE: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. Data for Germany refers to Western Germany prior to 1991. The solid line shows the actual employment rate of male workers. The stars (resp. squares) denote the counterfactual employment rate that holds the unemployment rate (resp. labor force participation rate) fixed to its value in the first year of the period.

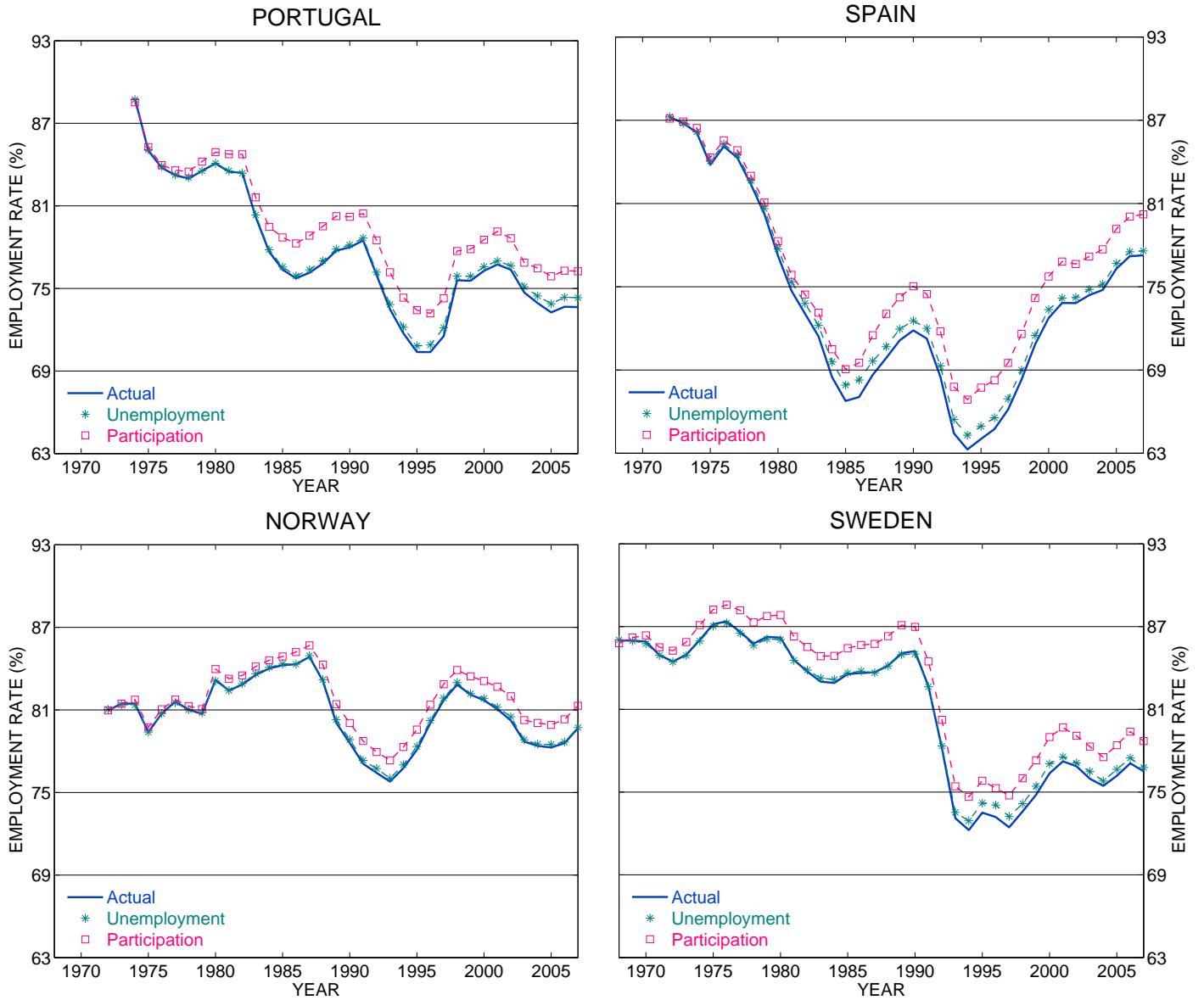


Figure 1b. Actual and counterfactual employment rate of male workers

NOTE: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. The period of analysis is 1972–2007 for Norway, 1974–2007 for Portugal, 1972–2007 for Spain and 1968–2007 for Sweden. The solid line shows the actual employment rate of male workers. The stars (resp. squares) denote the counterfactual employment rate that holds the unemployment rate (resp. labor force participation rate) fixed to its value in the first year of the period.

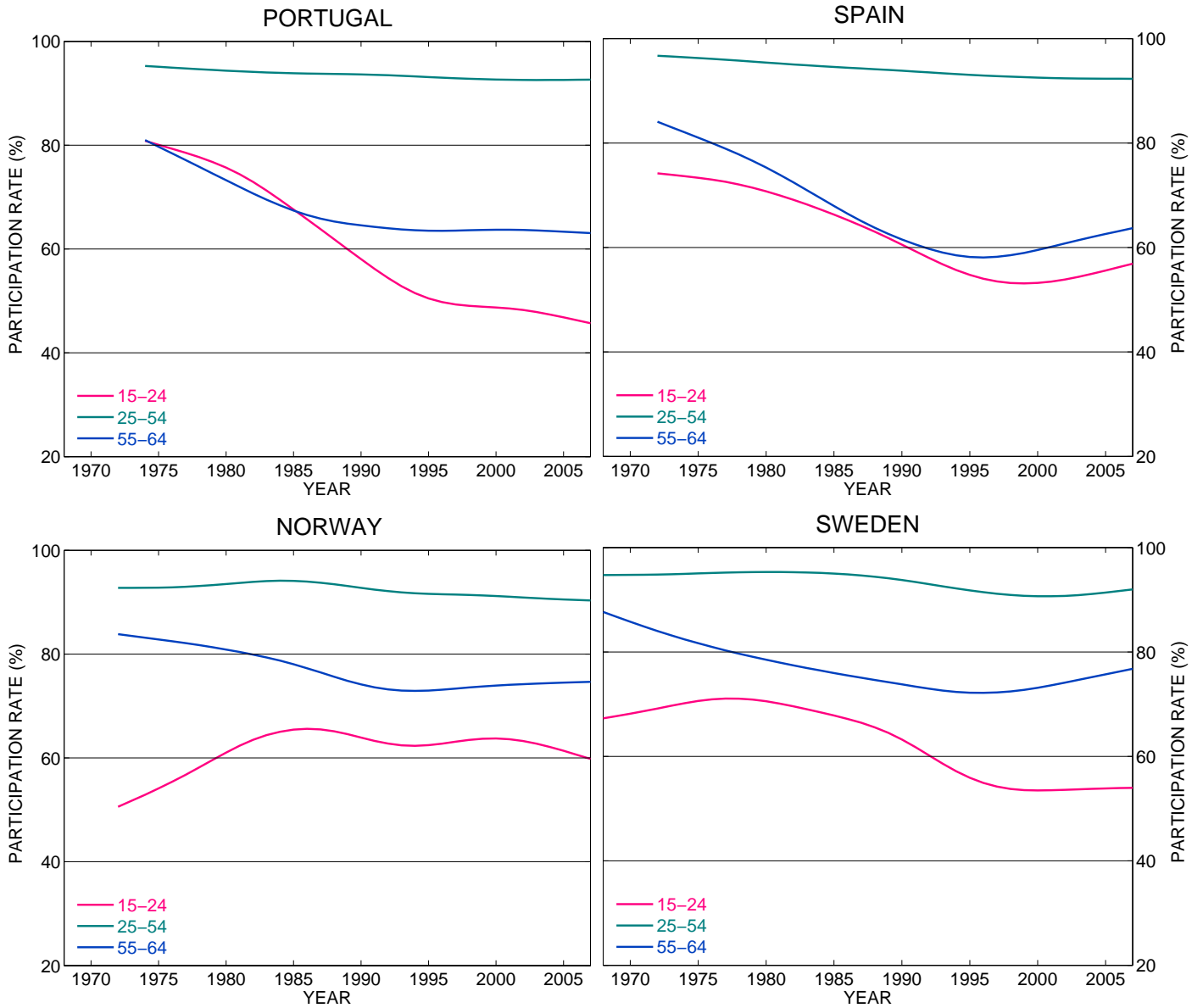
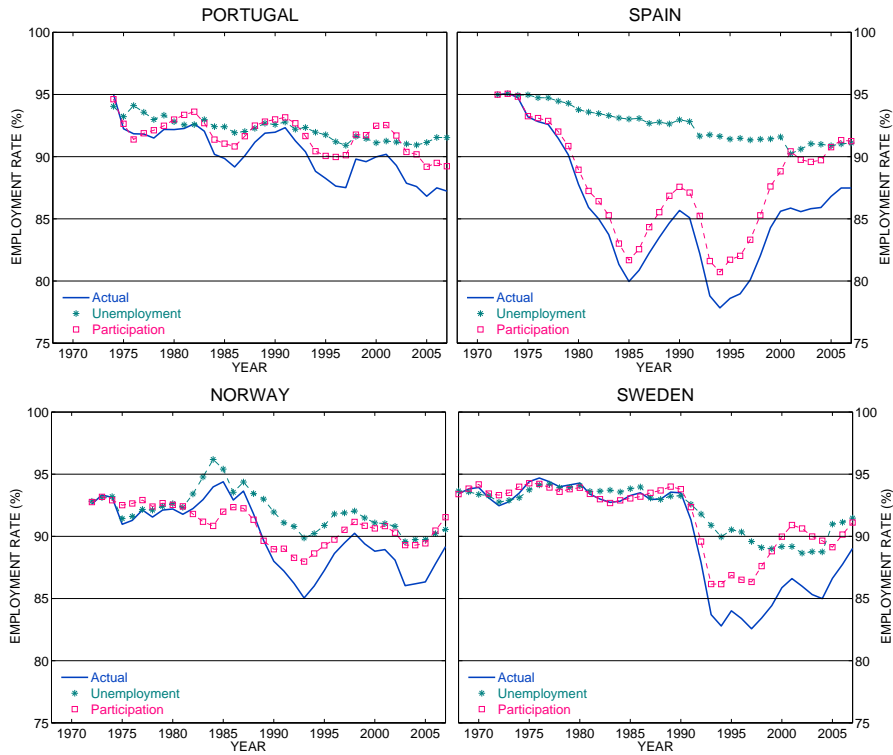


Figure 2. Labor force participation of male workers in different age groups

NOTE: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. The period of analysis is 1972–2007 for Norway, 1974–2007 for Portugal, 1972–2007 for Spain and 1968–2007 for Sweden. Each line shows the Hodrick-Prescott trend component with a value of the smoothing parameter equal to 100. The lines in magenta refer to workers aged 15–24. The lines in green refer to workers aged 25–54. The lines in blue refer to workers aged 55–64.

(a) Prime-age workers



(b) Older workers

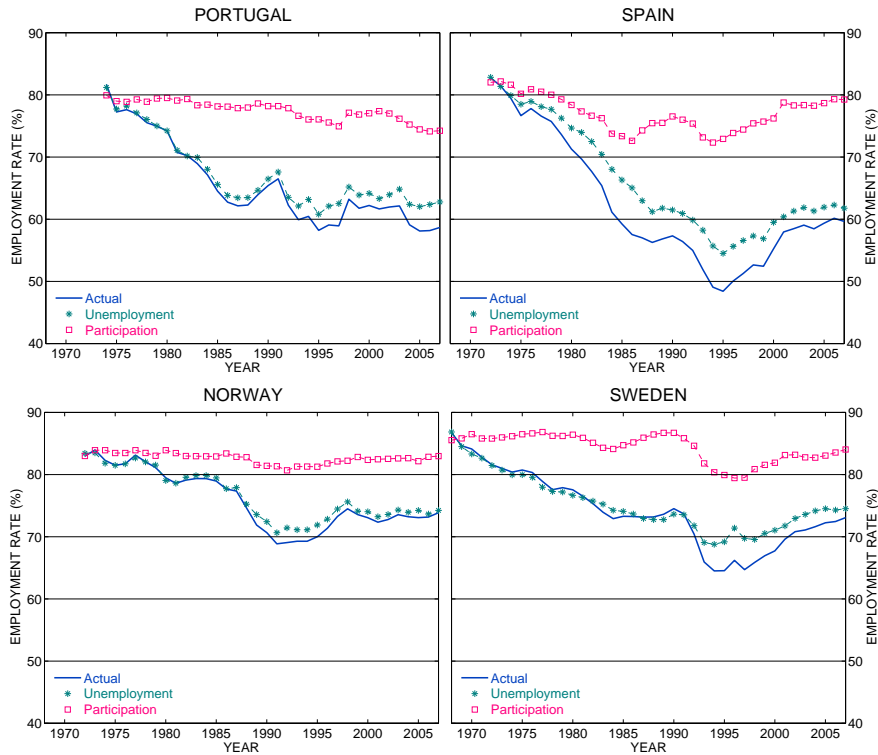


Figure 3. Actual vs. counterfactual employment rates of male workers

NOTE: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. The period of analysis is 1972–2007 for Norway, 1974–2007 for Portugal, 1972–2007 for Spain and 1968–2007 for Sweden. The solid line shows the actual employment rate. The stars (resp. squares) denote the counterfactual employment rate that holds the unemployment rate (resp. labor force participation rate) fixed to its value in the first year of the period. ‘Prime-age workers’ (panel a.) refers to workers aged 25 to 54; ‘Older workers’ (panel b.) refers to workers aged 55 to 64.

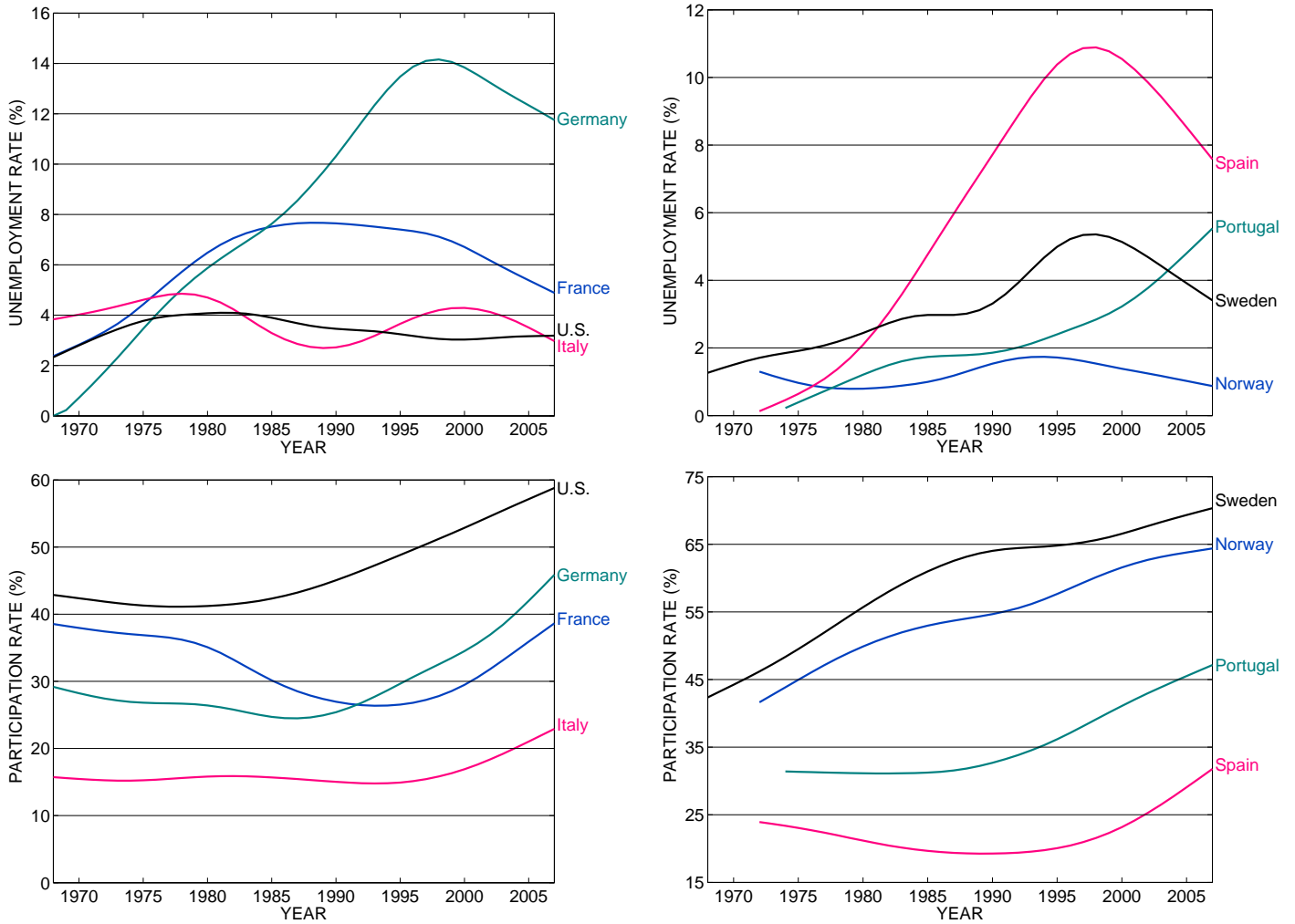


Figure 4. Unemployment and labor force participation among older female workers

NOTE: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers aged 55 to 64. Data for Germany refers to Western Germany prior to 1991. The period of analysis is 1972–2007 for Norway, 1974–2007 for Portugal, and 1972–2007 for Spain, while for the other countries the period of analysis is 1968–2007. Each line shows the Hodrick-Prescott trend component with a value of the smoothing parameter equal to 100.

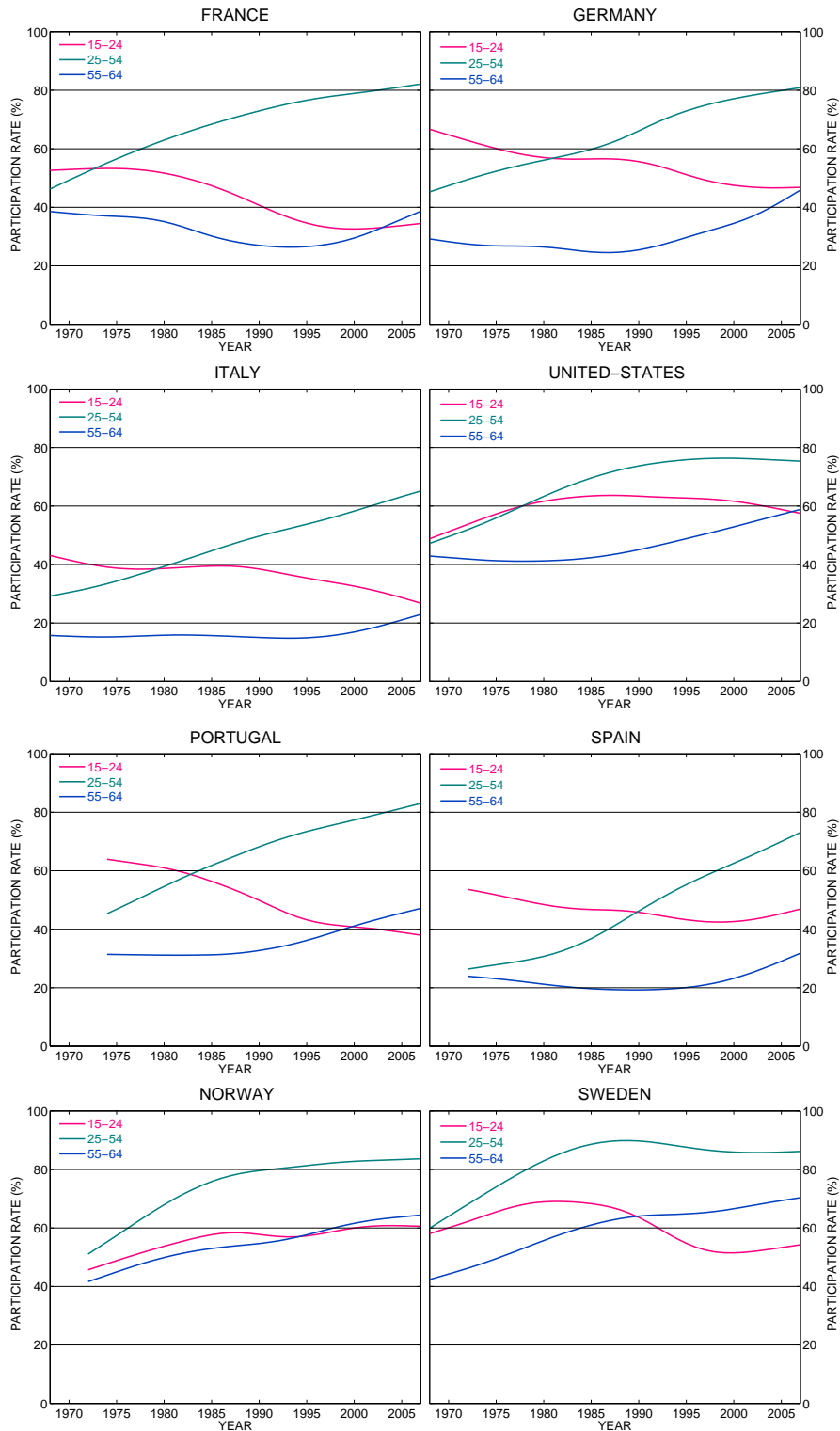


Figure 5. Labor force participation of female workers in different age groups

NOTE: Own calculations based on data from the OECD labour force database for male workers. Data for Germany refers to Western Germany prior to 1991. The period of analysis is 1972–2007 for Norway, 1974–2007 for Portugal, and 1972–2007 for Spain, while for the other countries the period of analysis is 1968–2007. Each line shows the Hodrick-Prescott trend component with a value of the smoothing parameter equal to 100. The lines in magenta refer to workers aged 15-24. The lines in green refer to workers aged 25-54. The lines in blue refer to workers aged 55-64.