Online Appendix

1. Data

All of the data used in this paper come from the OECD.

Data on employment to population ratios both in the aggregate and by age, as well as aggregate participation rates come from:

OECD (2024), "Labour Market Statistics: Labour force statistics by sex and age", *OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics* (database), https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00309-en (accessed on 21 April 2024).

Data on hours per worker come from:

OECD (2024), "Hours Worked: Average annual hours actually worked", *OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics* (database), https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00303-en (accessed on 21 April 2024).

Data on the percent of employment that is full time come from:

OECD (2024), "Labour Market Statistics: Full-time part-time employment - common definition", *OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics* (database), https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00298-en (accessed on 21 April 2024).

Note that this data is not available for the US and so is only available for 21 countries.

Data on government revenues as a percent of GDP come from:

OECD (2024), "National Accounts at a Glance", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00369-en (accessed on 21 April 2024).

2. Calculations

Hours per person in Table 1 are computed as the product of the employment to population ratio for all individuals 15 and older with the average hours per worker series. The values in Table 1 reflect averages of this value over the five years from 2015-2019.

3. Robustness

In the paper I note that the differences in unemployment rates are not a dominant source of the differences reported in Table 1. Here I provide the evidence to support that claim. As noted in the text, I examine this by assuming that all of the unemployed individuals are employed and work the same number of average hours as the existing workers in their country. This amounts to using the participation rate rather than the employment rate when computing average hours per person. Repeating the calculations in Table 1 but using the participation rate for all individuals aged 15 and older instead of the employment to population ratio for all individuals 15 and older leads to the following results:

Table A1
Hours of Work Per Person Relative to the United States Adjusted for Unemployment

Considerably below the US level (<.75)	**Moderately below the US level [.75,.85]**	**Slightly below the US level (.85,.95]**	**At or above the US level (>.95)**
Italy (.74)	Norway (.80)	Spain (.87)	Canada (.98)
France (.74)	Finland (.80)	Portugal (.87)	Australia (.99)
Belgium (.74)	Austria (.80)	Greece (.88)	US (1.00)
Germany (.74)	Netherlands (.83)	Japan (.90)	New Zealand (1.08)
Denmark (.75)	UK (.85)	Sweden (.93)	Korea (1.11)
		Ireland (.93)	
		Switzerland (.93)	

Comparing with Table 1 from the paper we see that the magnitude of differences across countries remains very large. For many countries the values are very similar, though the differences do shrink for some countries, most notably Spain and Greece.

4. Correlations of Employment to Population Ratios

In the text I reported the correlation coefficients for employment to population ratios of different age groups. Here I report the full correlation matrix.

	15+	15-24	35-44	55-64
15+	1.00	0.83	0.72	0.88
15-24		1.00	0.69	0.67
35-44			1.00	0.63
55-64				1.00