Global Working Hours

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This Project

1) A New Database on Global Working Hours

- Compile and harmonize 2,200 surveys fielded in 160 countries representative of 97% of the world's population
- Long time series (20+ years) in 86 countries

2) Worldwide Working Hours Patterns

- By age, gender, and development

3) Working Hours Determinants

- Young (age 15-19): School attendance
- Elderly (age 60+): Pension coverage
- Prime-Age: Labor taxes, social transfers, hours regulations

Literature

Working Hours and Development (Bick et al. AER 2018, 2022; Francis & Ramey AEJ 2009; Andreescu et al. 2025)

→ Bick et al. 2018: 49 countries = 23% of world population.

→ This paper: 160 countries = 97% of world population.

→ Substantively different conclusions.

Working Hours and Gender (Goldin 1990, 2024; Gottlieb et al. 2024; Ngai et al. 2024)

→ Great gender reshuffling of work hours between men and women.

Working Hours and Public Policy (Prescott 2004)

→ First global database of labor taxes, transfers, and regulations.

Data Sources

A. Harmonized database with 4,000 country-year surveys

1) International Labor Organization (ILO): gathers and harmonizes labor force surveys since 1990. First external sharing.

2) World Bank global survey databases: I2D2, Global Monitoring Database, Global Labor Database.

3) Other sources: EU-LFS for Europe, Luxembourg Income Study surveys, IPUMS International censuses, country-specific sources.

B. Public policy variables: Recently created macro labor tax data (Bachas et al. 2022), government spending by category (Gethin 2024), hours regulations (World Bank).

Definition and Variables

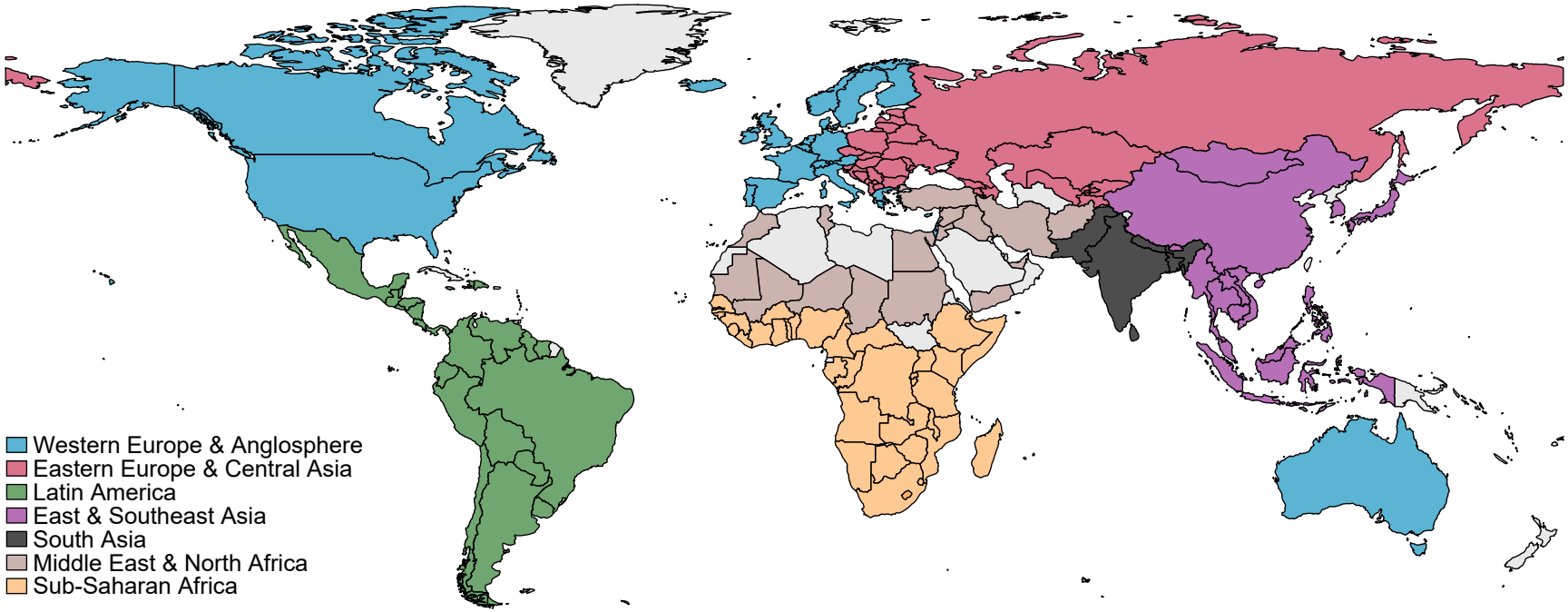
Working Hours: Actual hours worked in the past 7 days at all **jobs**

Jobs include all paid jobs (employees+self-employed) and home-production of goods (but not home-produced services)
= All GDP-producing activities.

- Includes informal agricultural work
- Excludes unpaid childcare, elderly care, cooking, cleaning, etc.

Variables: Age, gender, school attendance, labor force status, formality, industrial sector, hours, rural/urban, wages and self-employment income.

Data Coverage



Largest missing countries: Algeria (pop. 32m), Saudi Arabia (27m), North Korea (22m), Taiwan (21m), Cuba (9m)

Seasonality

Important concern: not all surveys cover all months of the year.

Two potential sources of bias:

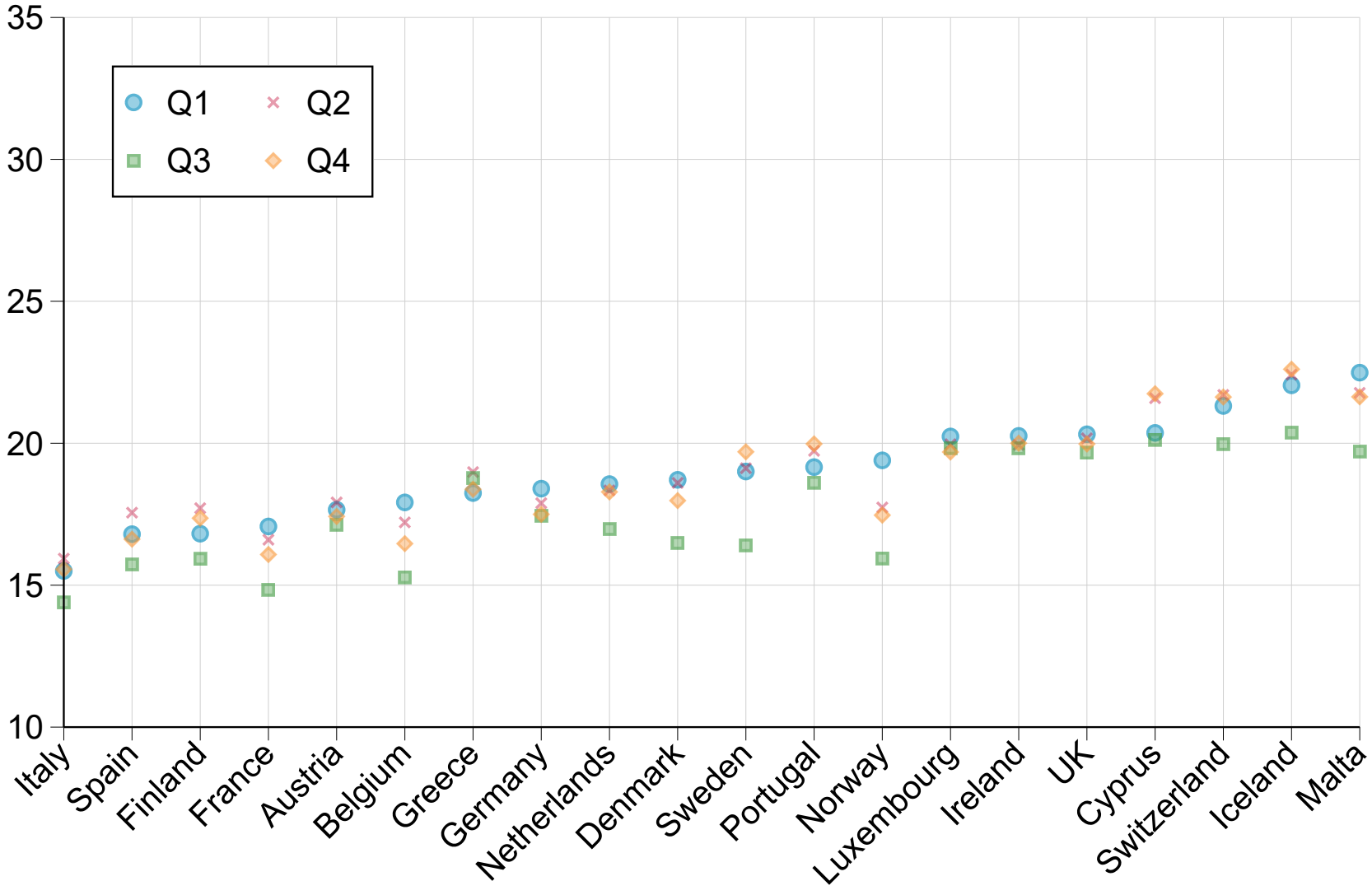
1) Holidays.
2) Agricultural calendar.

How important is seasonality?

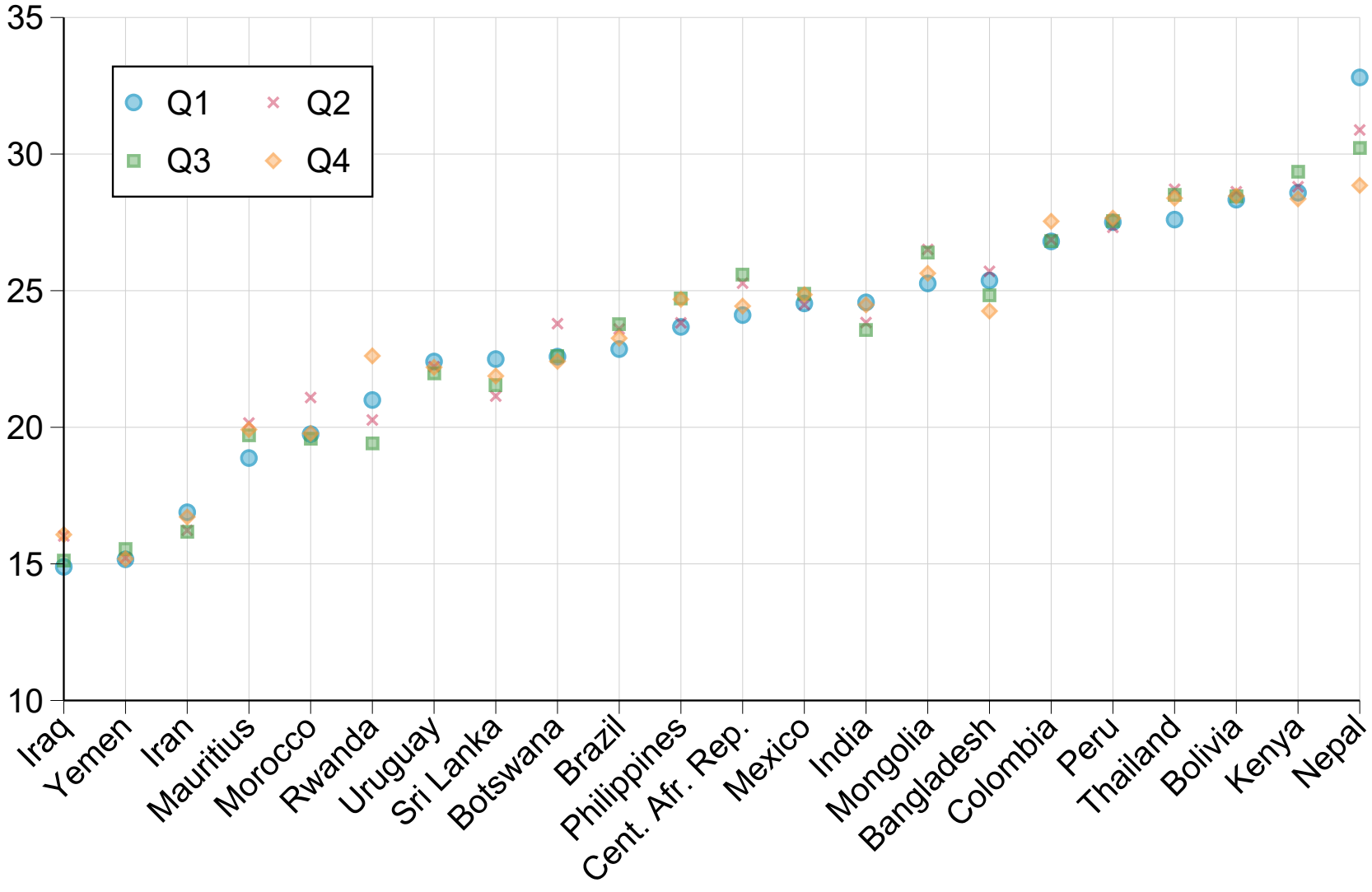
$\rightarrow$ Study quarterly fluctuations in hours worked in 80 countries with full-year coverage and data on month of interview.

Seasonality: Hours by Quarter, Western Europe

Eastern Europe



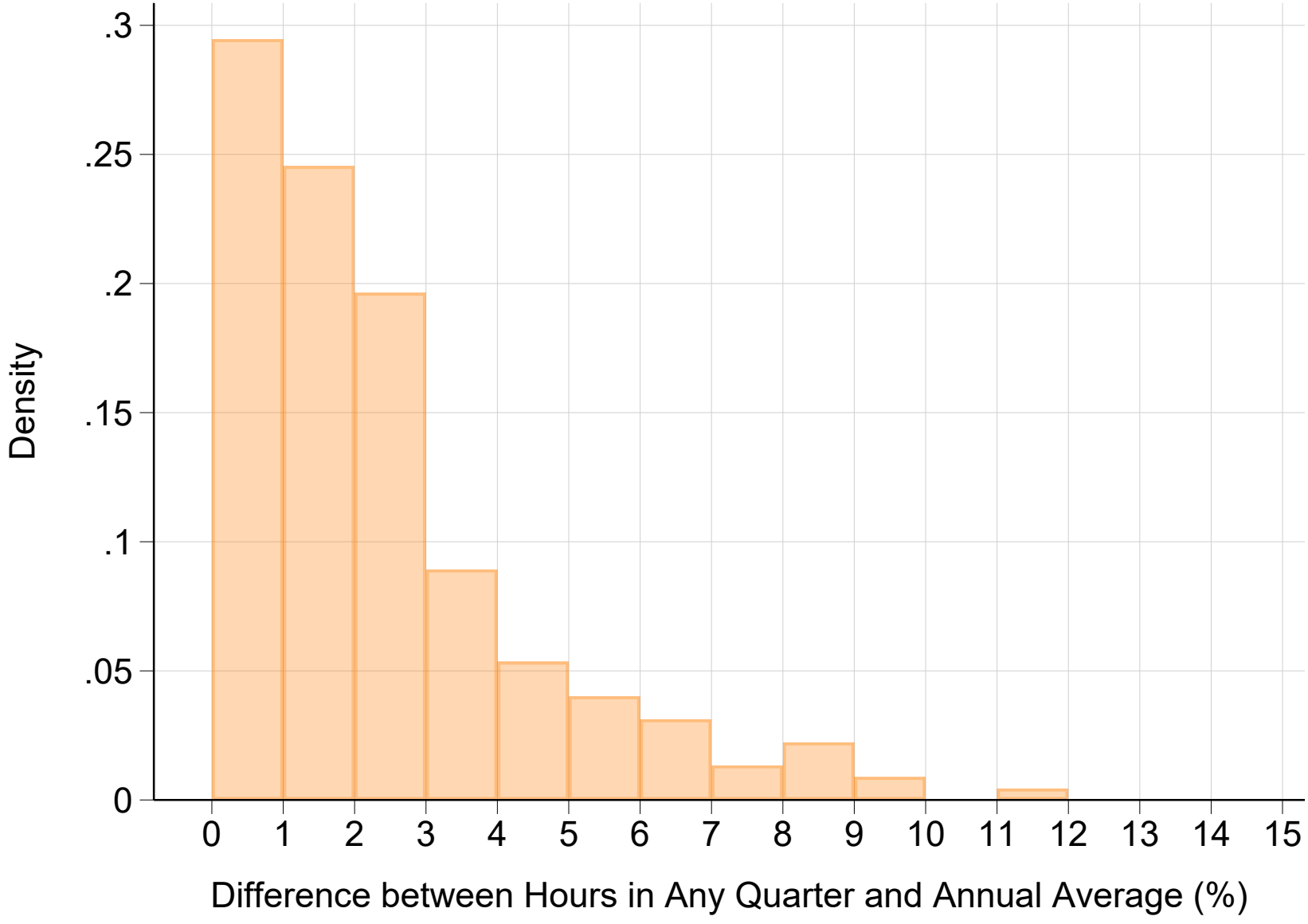
Seasonality: Hours by Quarter, Developing Countries



Seasonal Fluctuations in Hours Are Typically <5%

Correlations

Distribution of Quarterly Working Hours Gaps from Annual Average



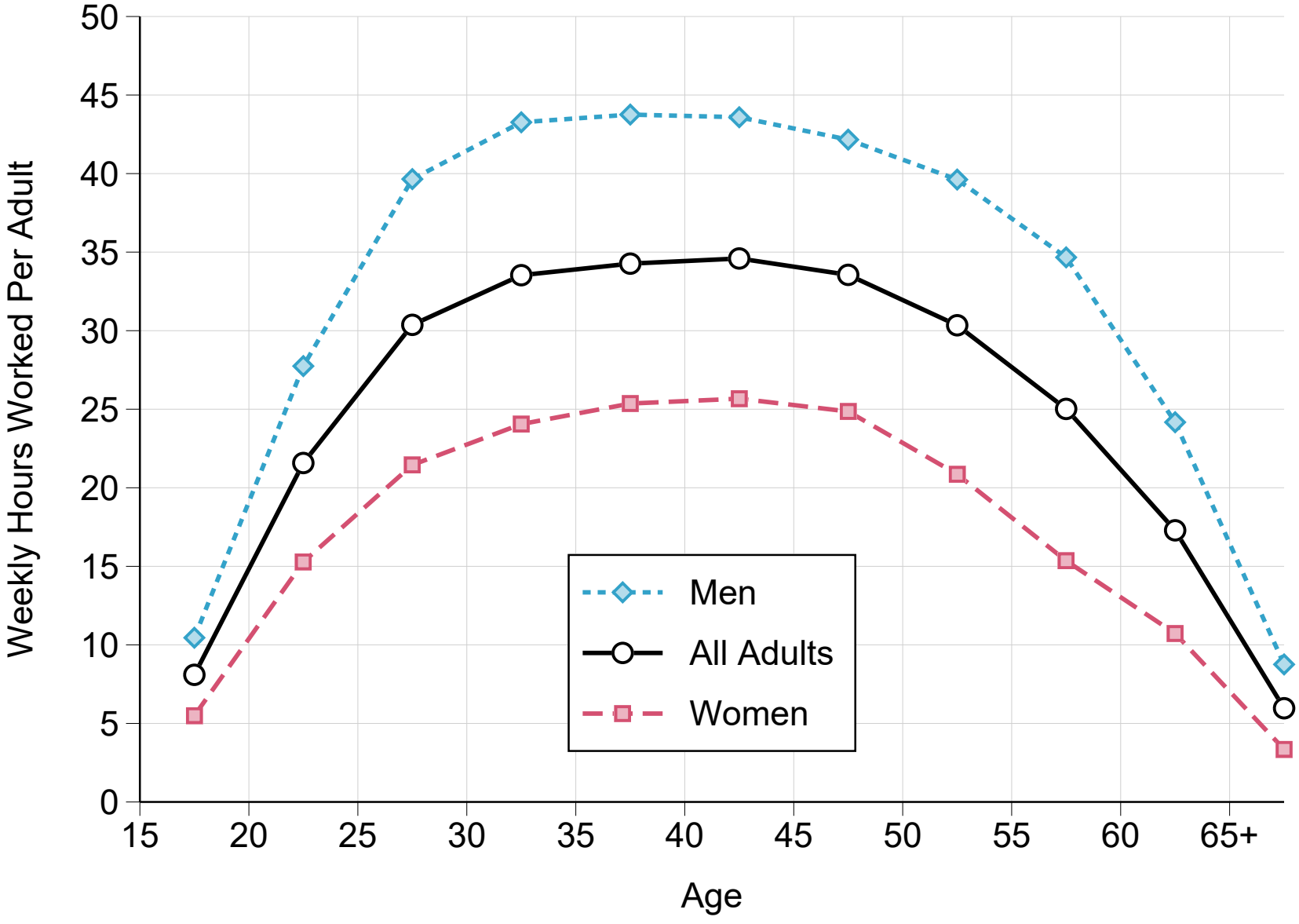
Worldwide Working Hours

Global Working Hours: worldwide distribution of weekly hours worked among all adults aged 15+.

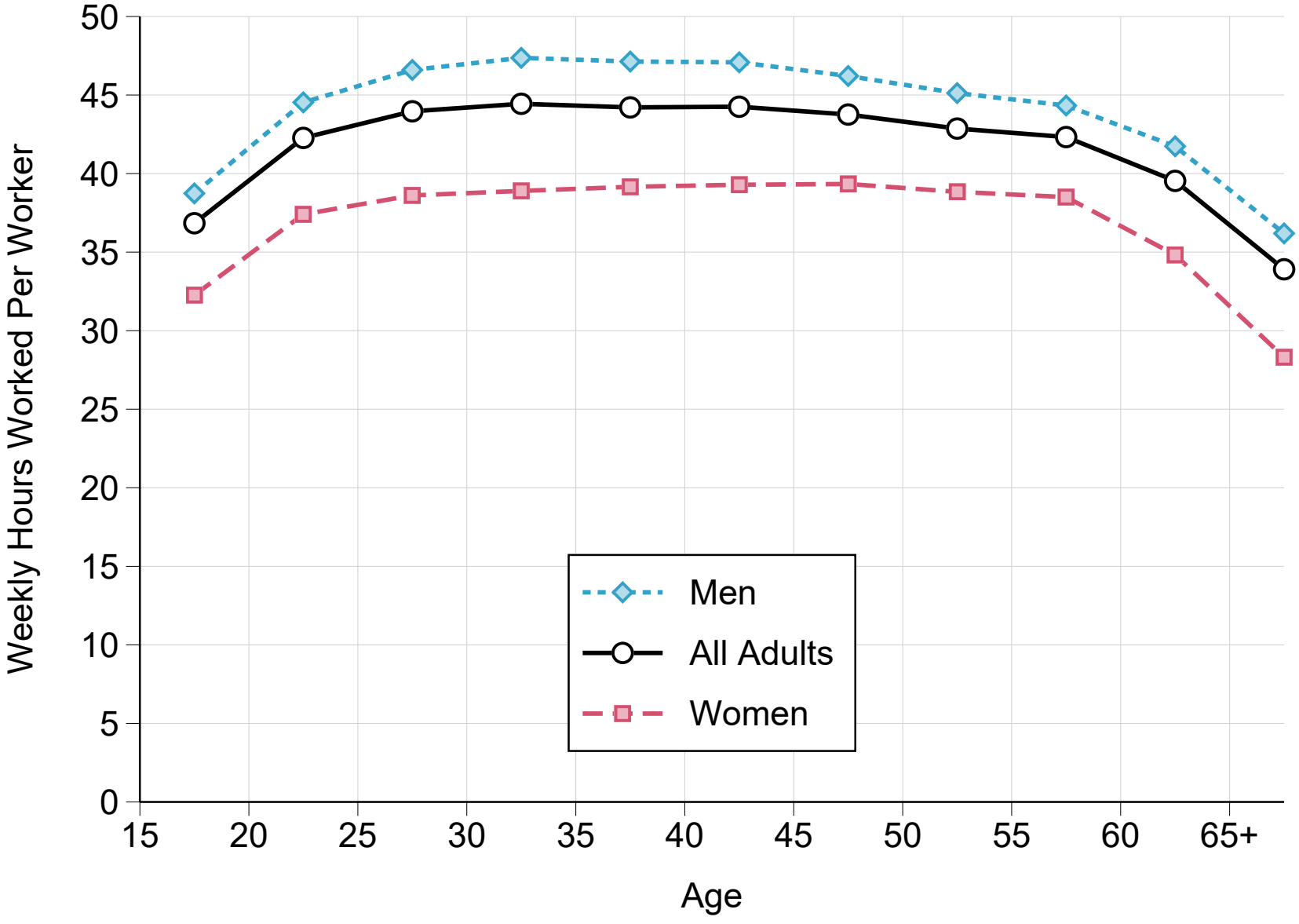
Main findings:

1) Steep bell-shaped working hours over the life cycle.
2) Women supply 35% of global work hours.
3) Life-cycle and gender gaps primarily on the extensive margin.

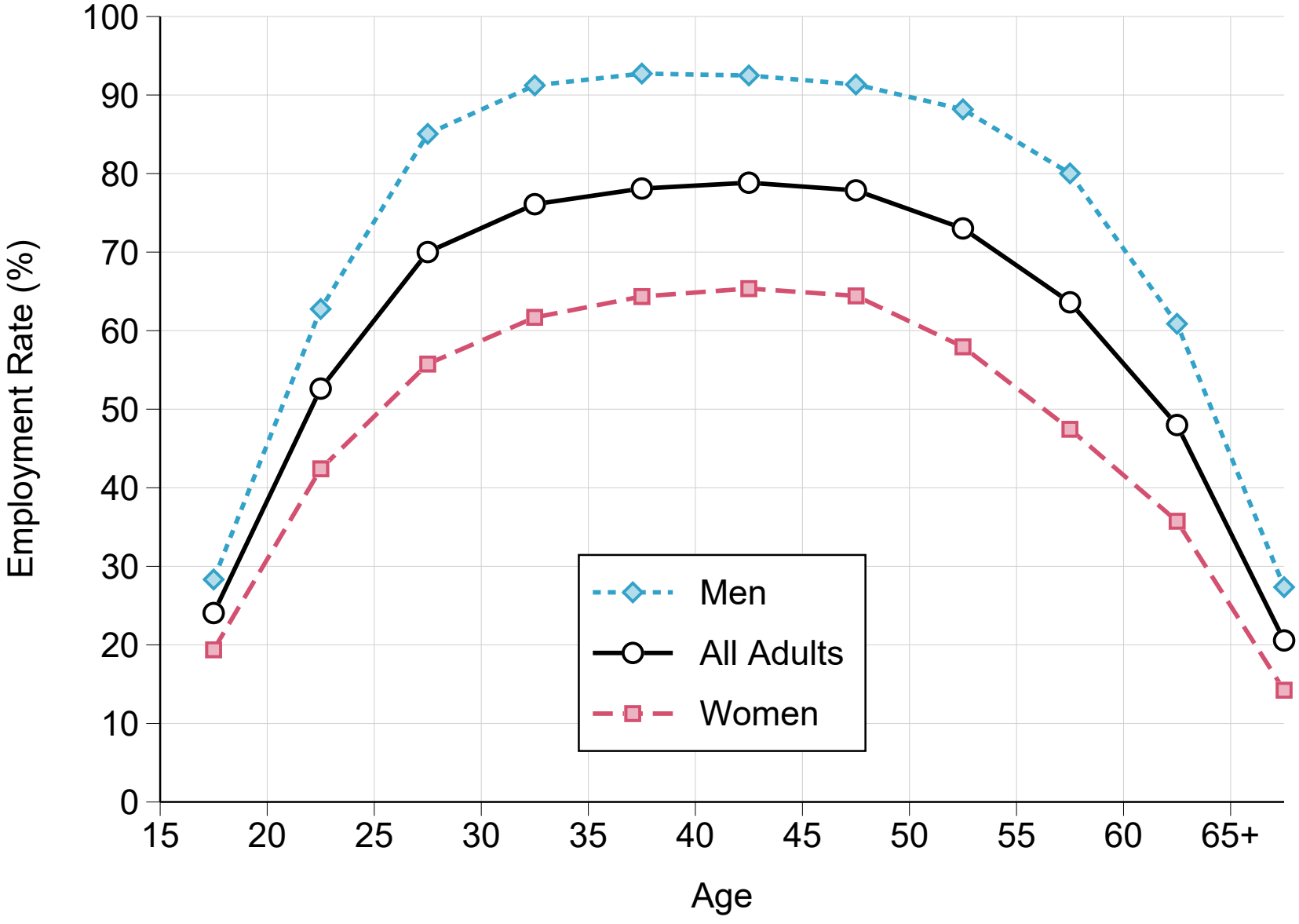
Global Hours **per Adult** by Age and Gender



Global Hours **per Worker** by Age and Gender



Global **Employment** by Age and Gender



Global Working Hours

Table 1: Global Hours Worked by Age and Gender

		By Gender		By Age		
	All	Men	Women	Young	Prime-Age	Elderly
Hours per Adult	24.5	31.7	17.2	7.4	30.6	11.0
Hours per Worker	42.8	45.2	38.2	37.5	43.5	37.9
Employment	58.7%	70.7%	47.0%	21.6%	71.7%	32.6%

Young = age 15-19, Prime-age = age 20-59, Elderly = age 60+

Aggregate Working Hours Over the Course of Development

Literature: Hours Worked Decline with Development.

1) Francis & Ramey 2009: United States 1900-2010.
2) Bick et al. 2018: 49 countries = 23% of world population.

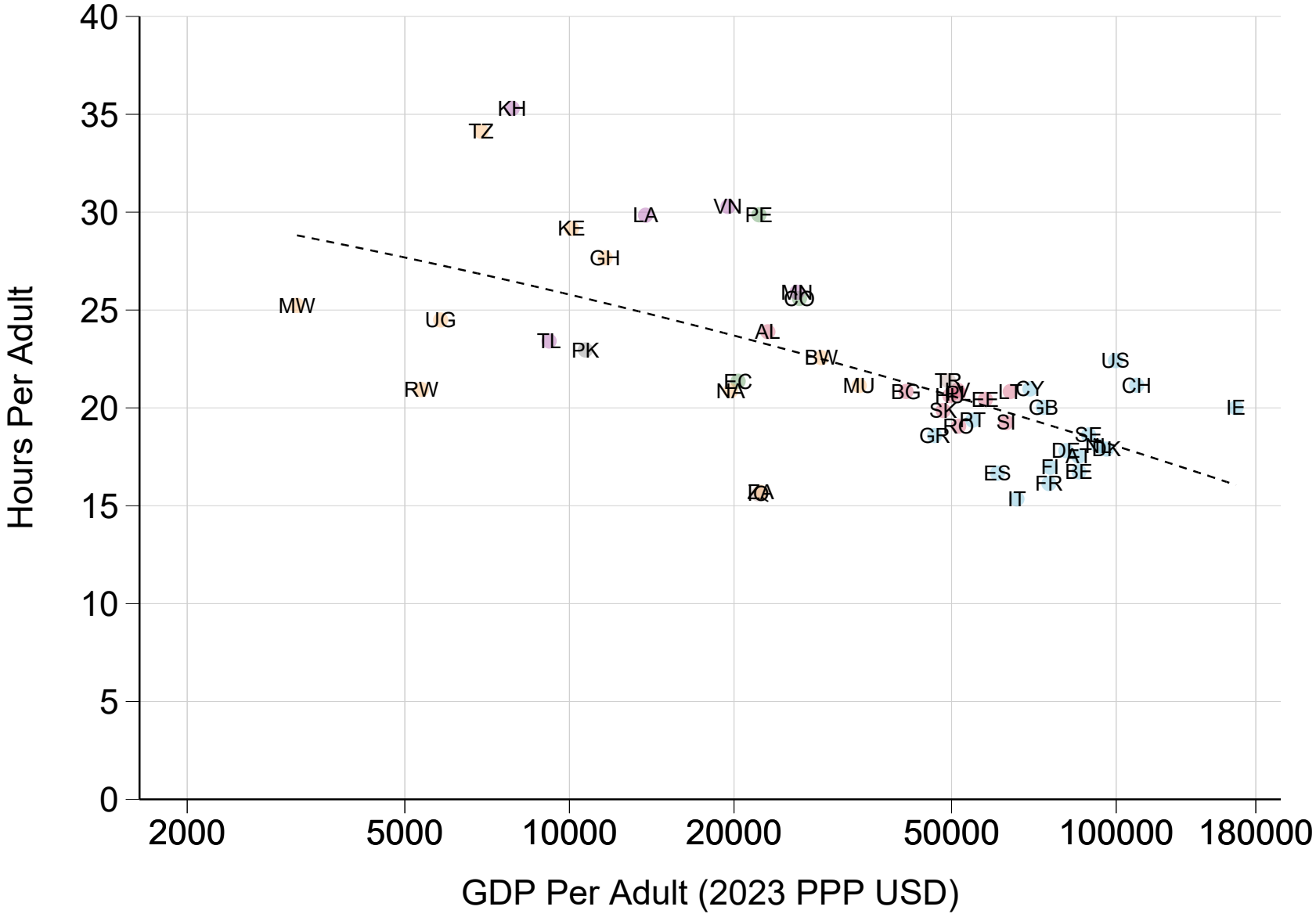
Revisit this Relationship:

1) In a cross-section of 160 countries (≈97% world population)
2) In a long panel of 86 countries.

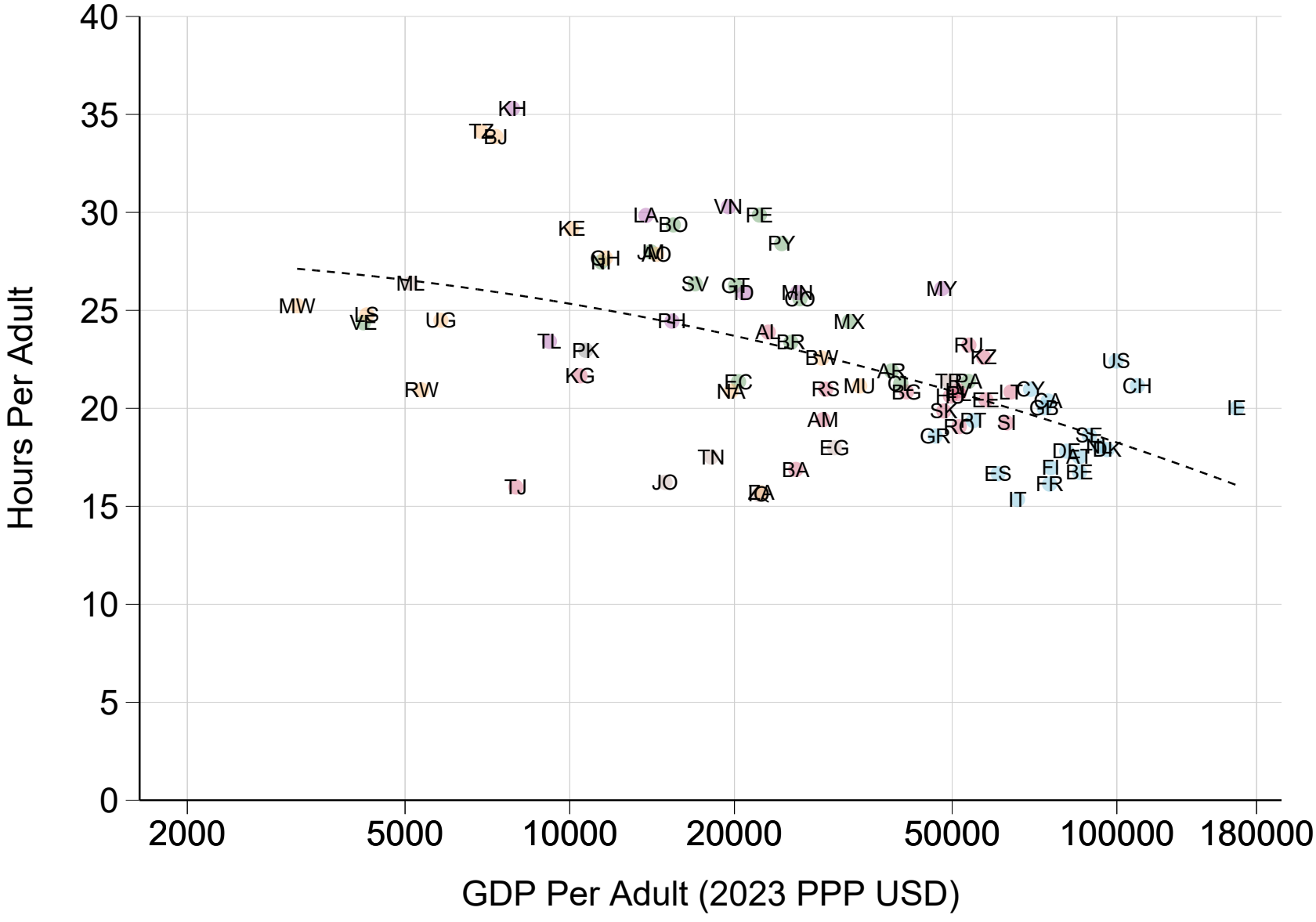
Main Findings:

1) Hours per adult do not decline with development.
2) Employment rates flat with development.
3) Hours per worker bell-shaped due to shift from agriculture to industry and services.

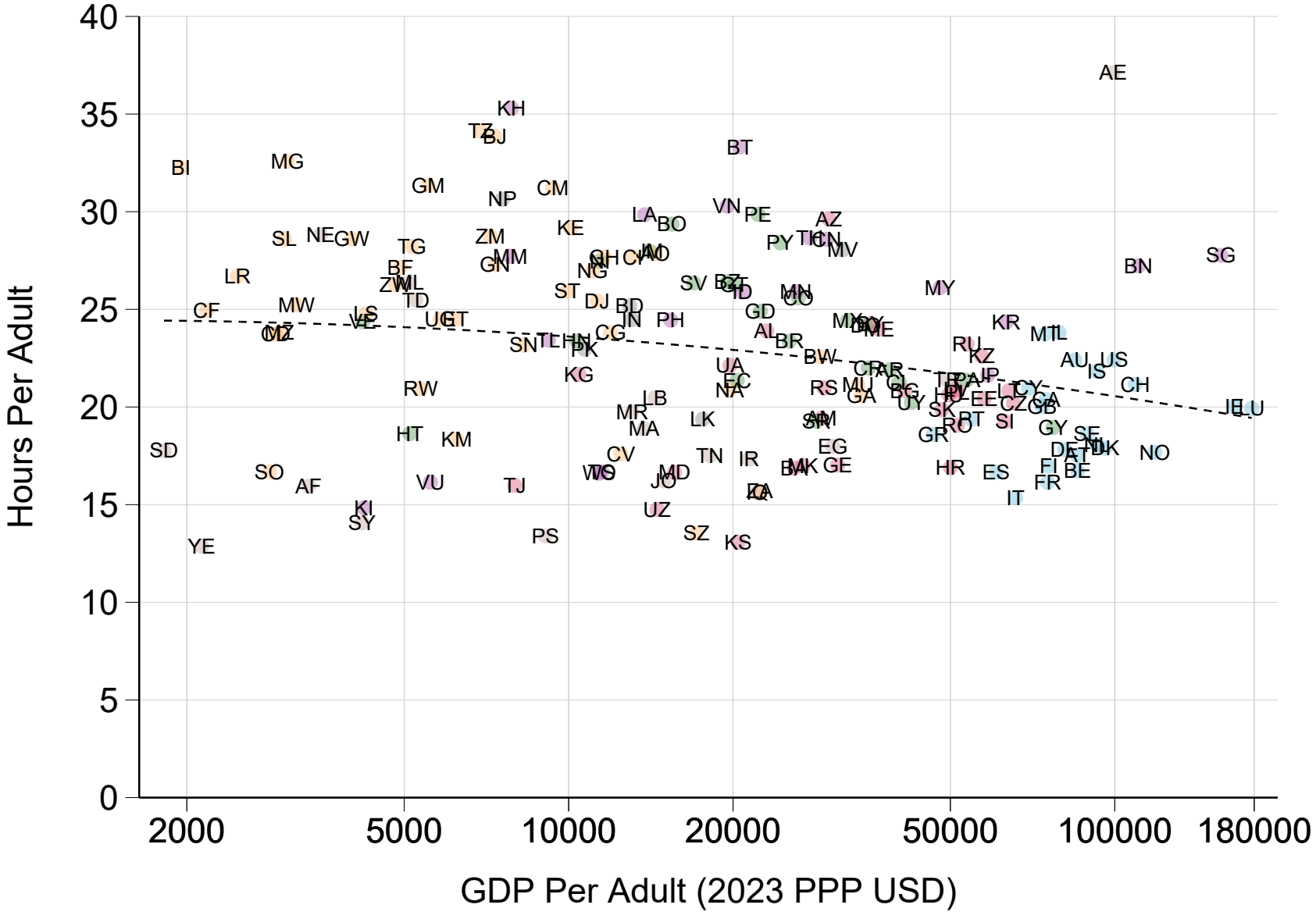
Hours per Adult: Bick et al. (2019) Core Countries



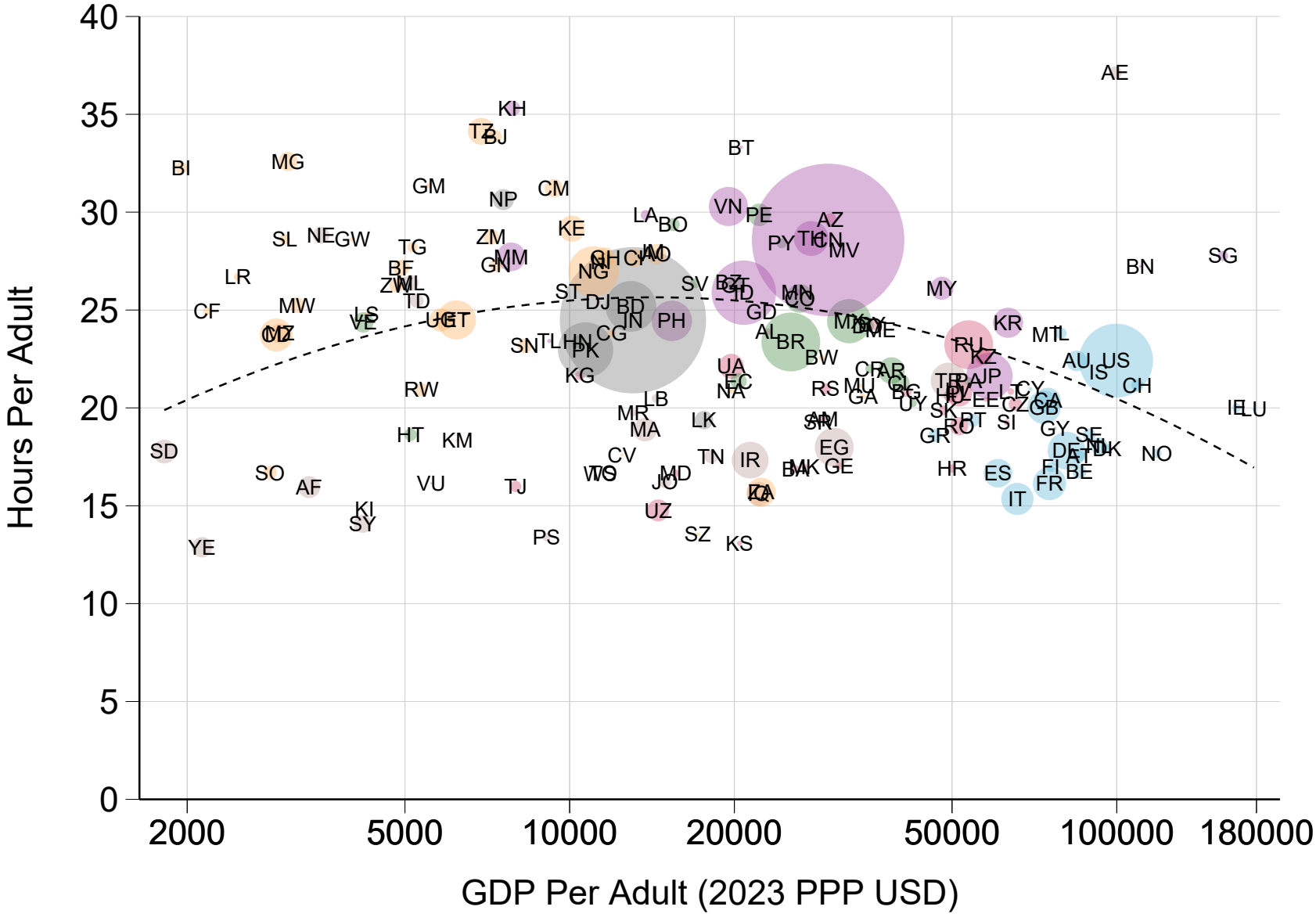
Hours per Adult: Bick et al. (2019) Full Sample



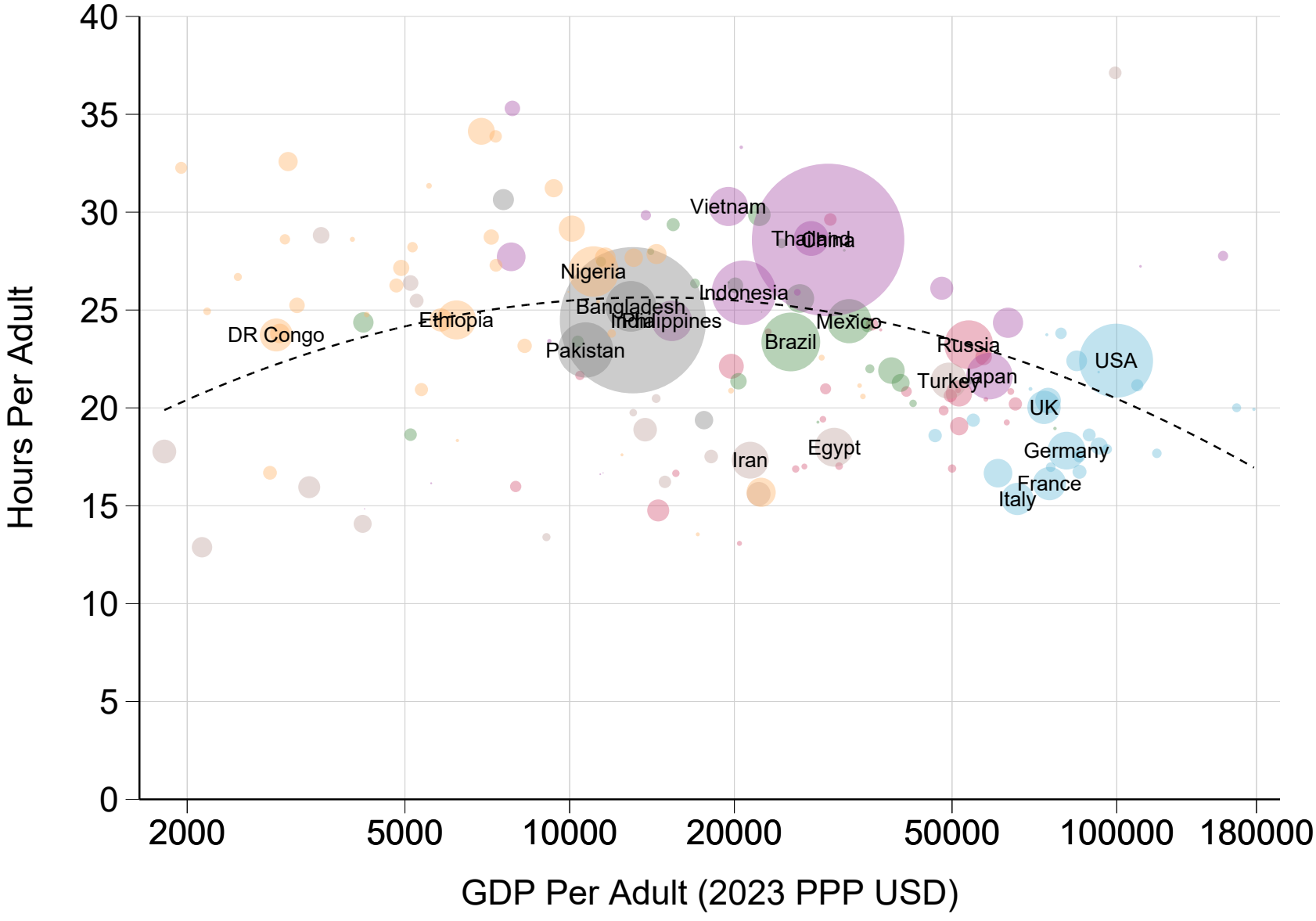
Hours per Adult: Our Sample



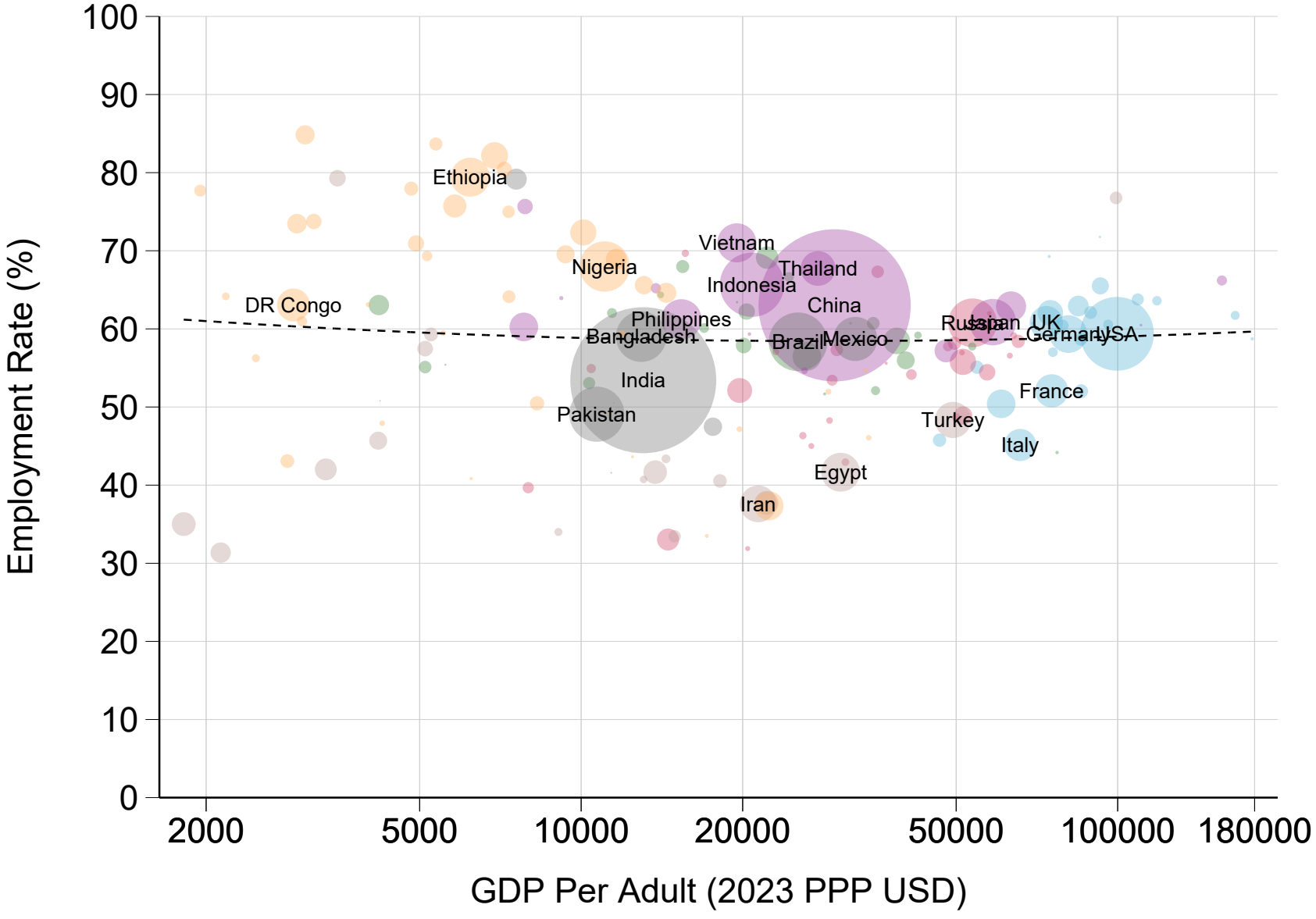
Hours per Adult: Our Sample weighted by population



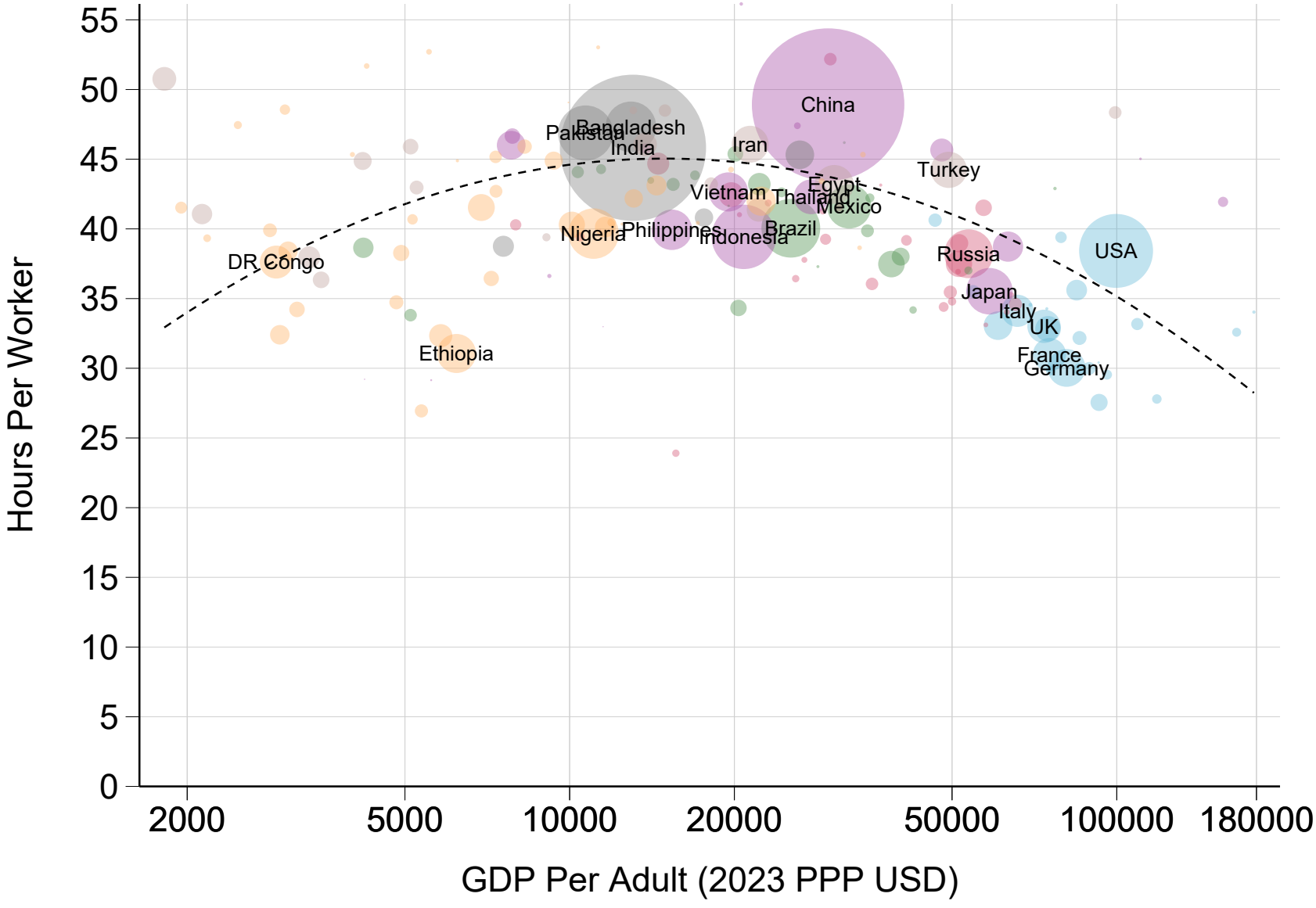
Working Hours and Development: Hours per Adult



Working Hours and Development: Employment Rate

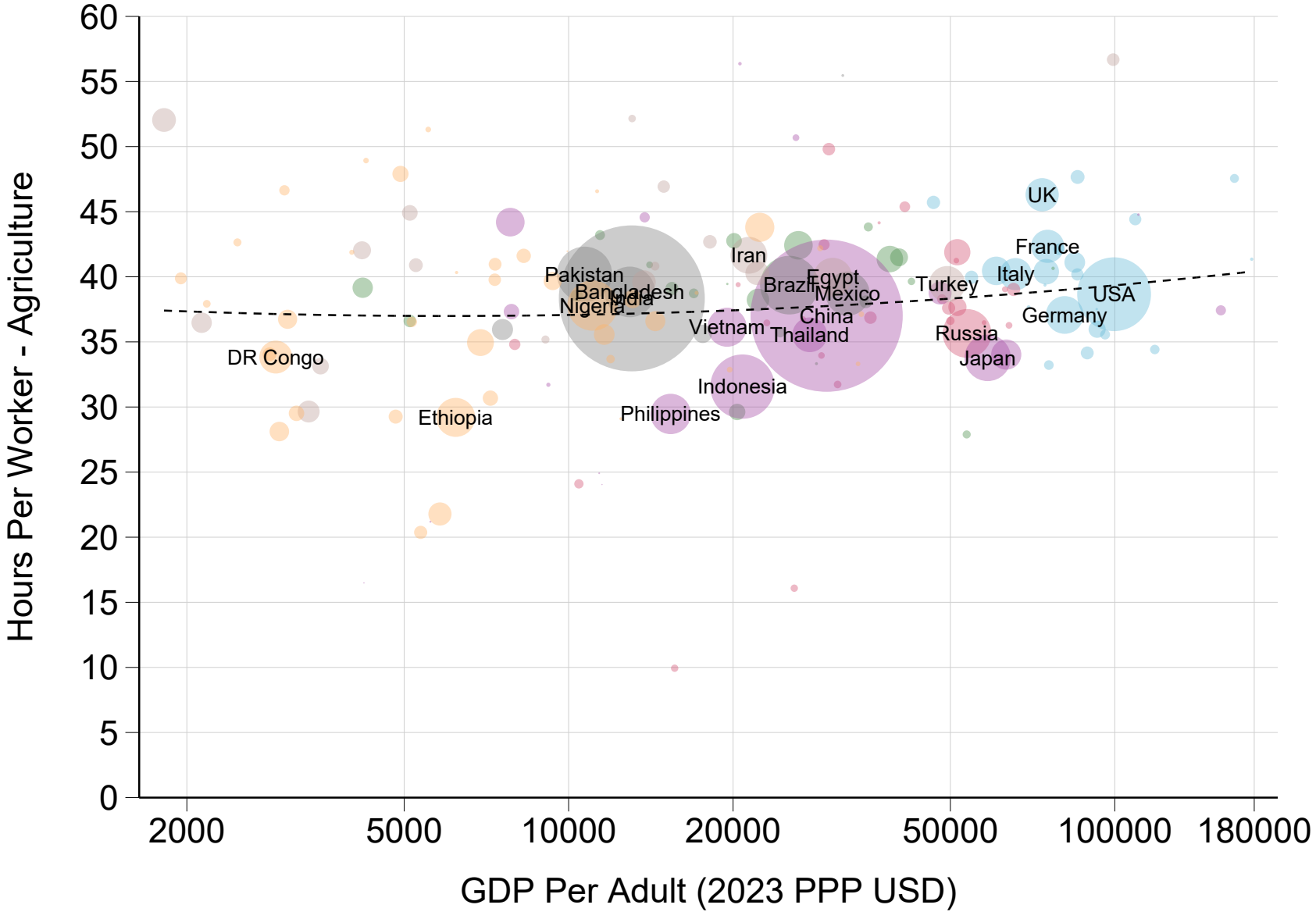


Working Hours and Development: Hours per Worker

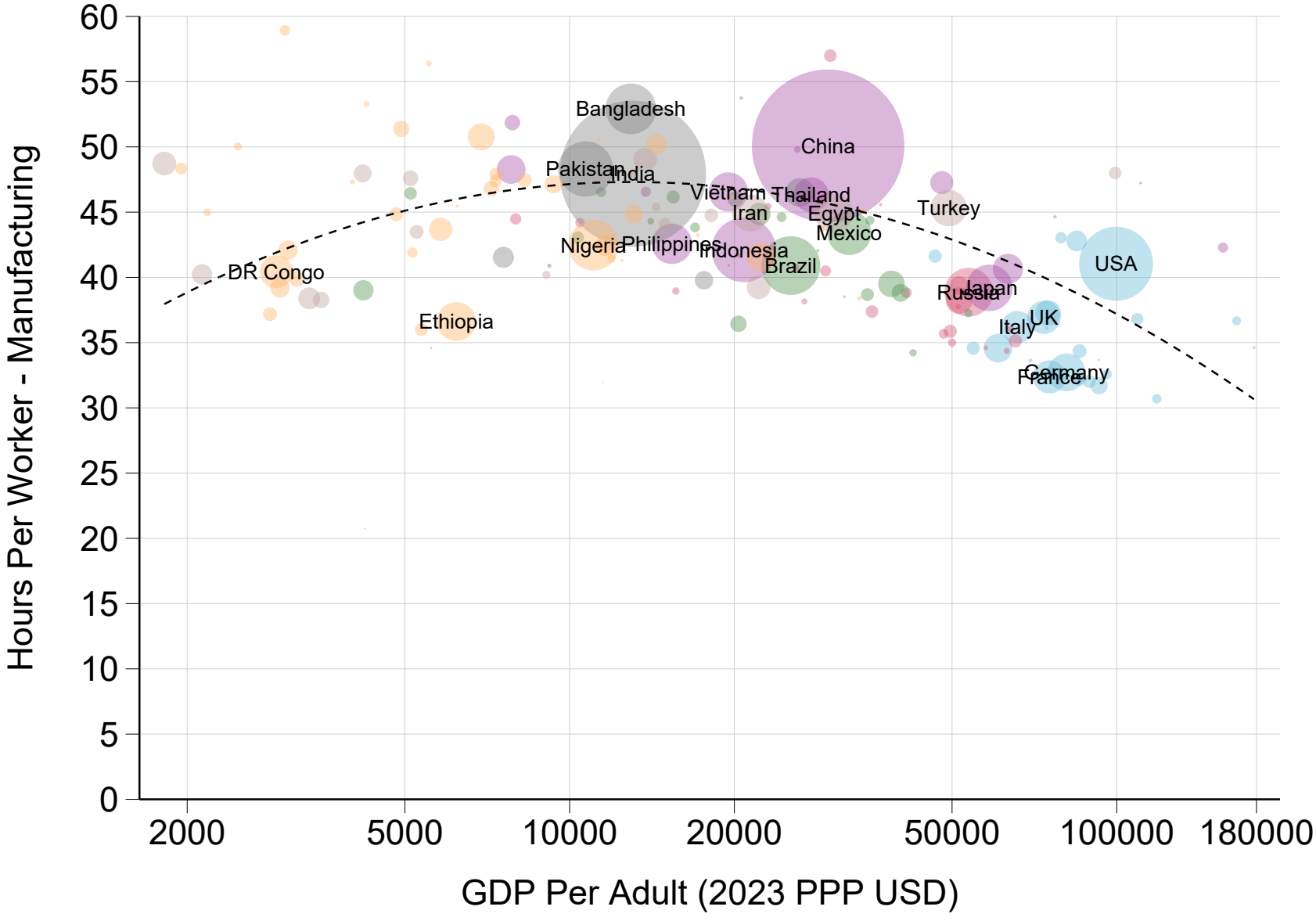


Working Hours and Development: By Sector

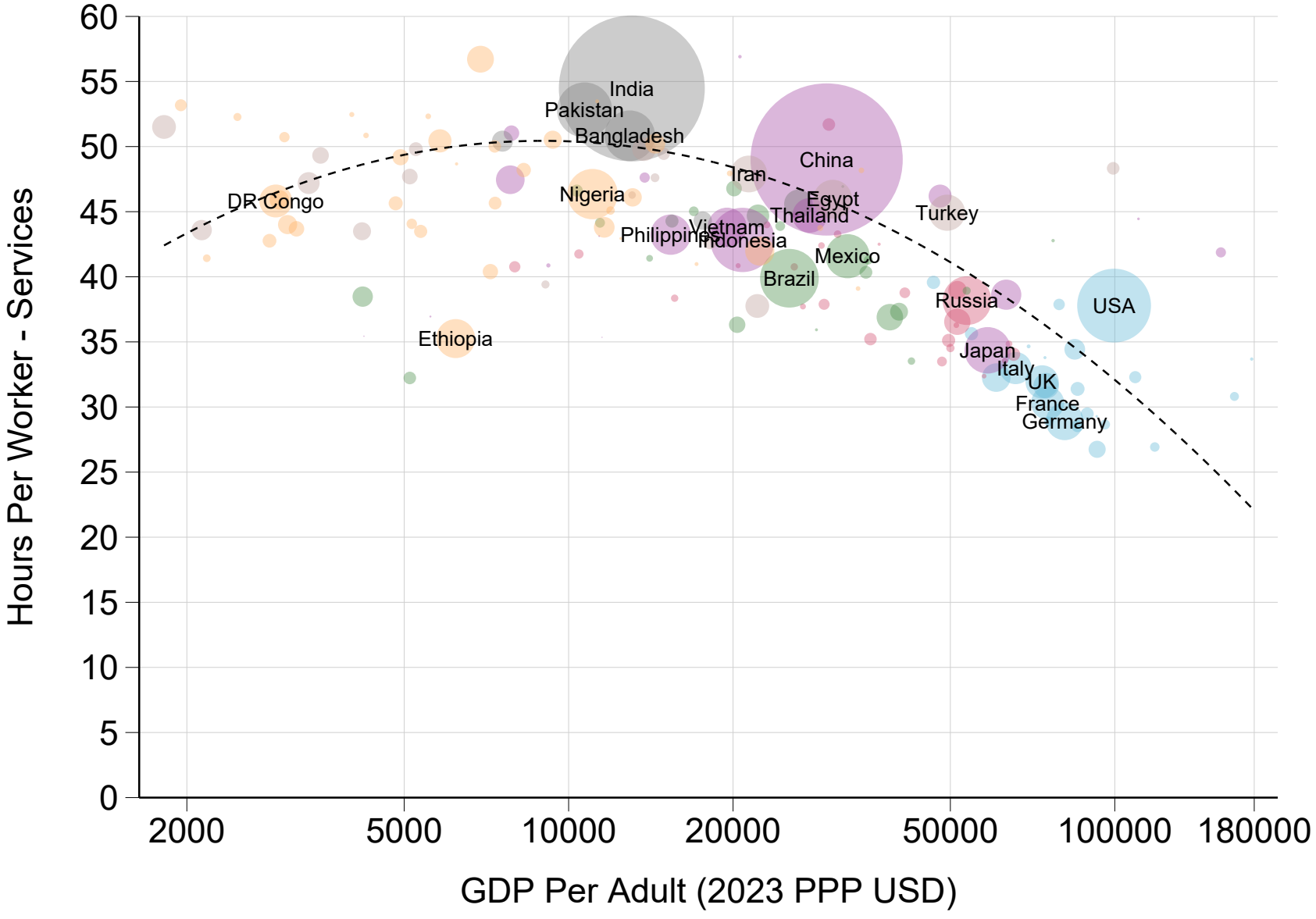
Working Hours and Development: Agriculture



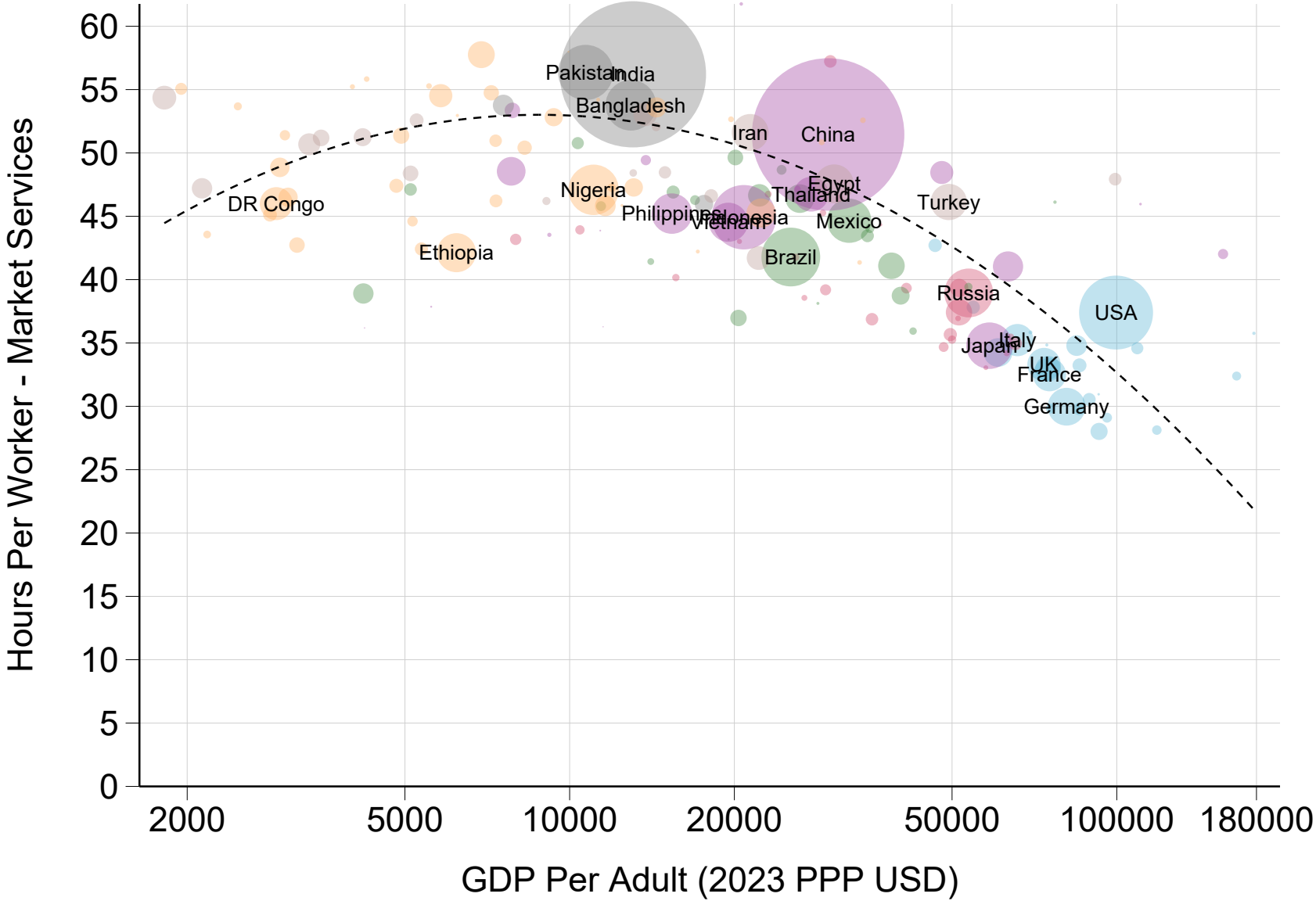
Working Hours and Development: Manufacturing



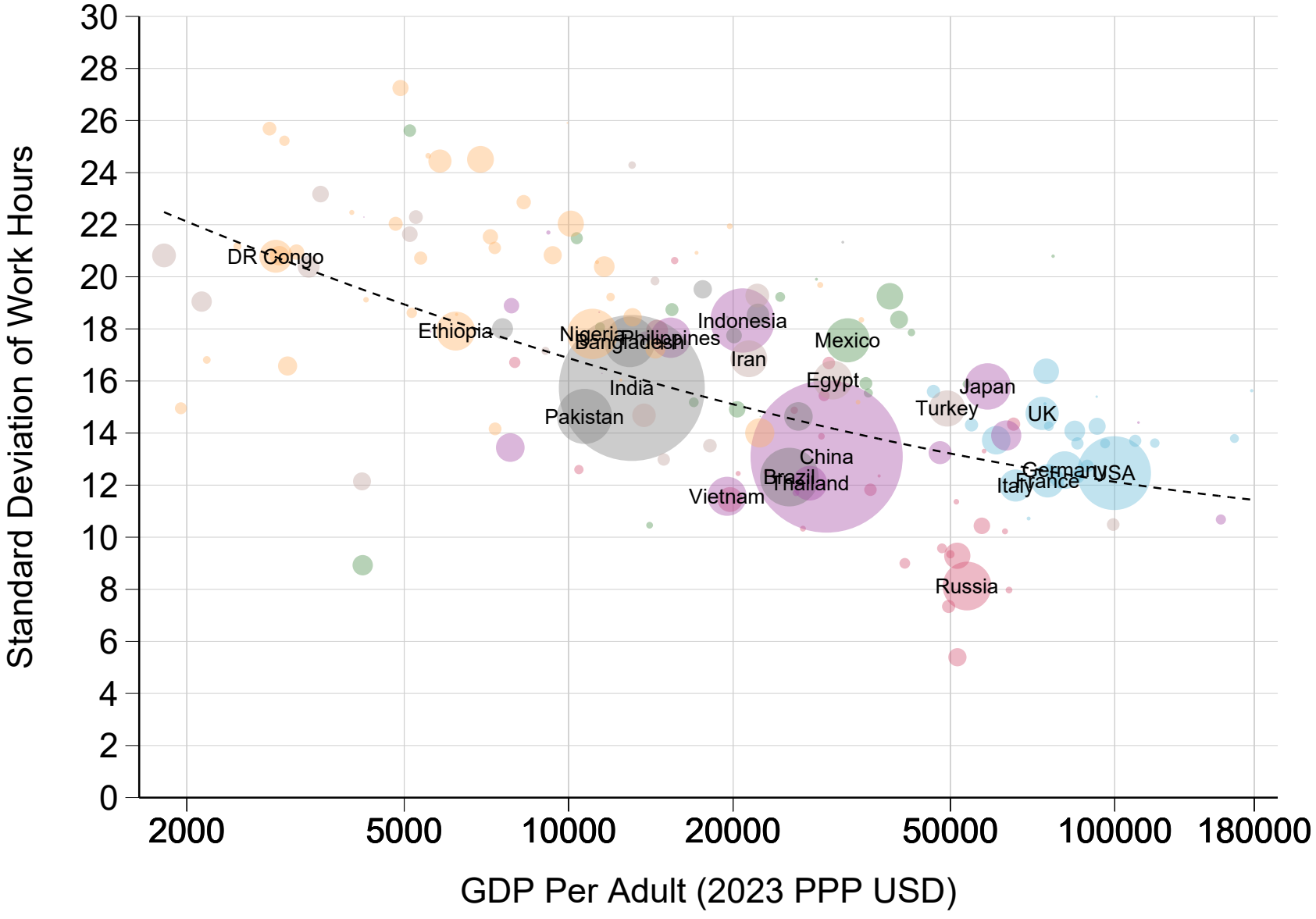
Working Hours and Development: Market Services



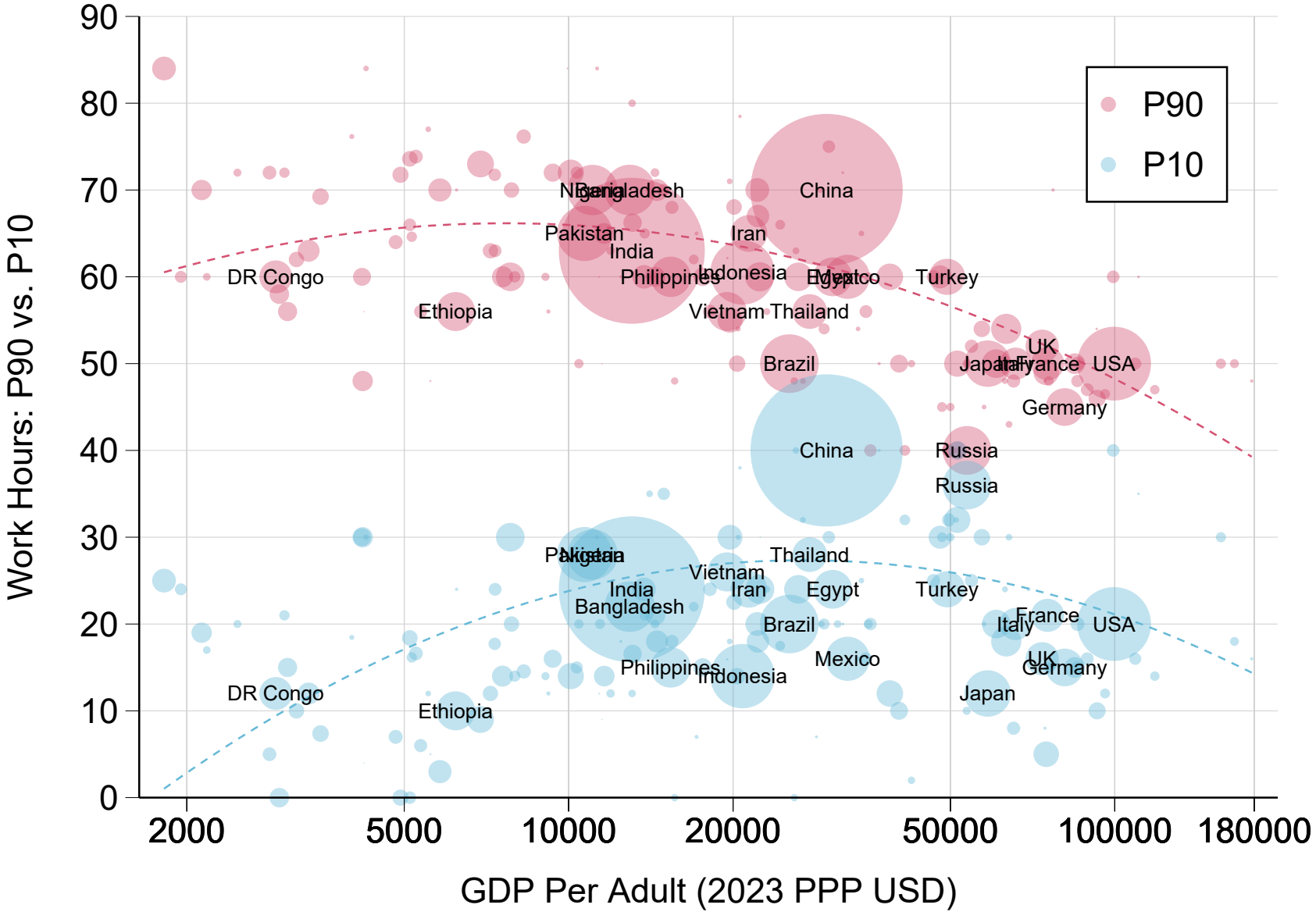
Working Hours and Development: Govt/Educ./Health



Within-Country Variations: Standard Deviation of Hours



Within-Country Variations: P90 vs. P10



Working Hours Over the Life Cycle

In all countries, lower work hours at young and old age.

1) Prime-aged (20-59): bell-shaped with development.

$\rightarrow$ Structural change.

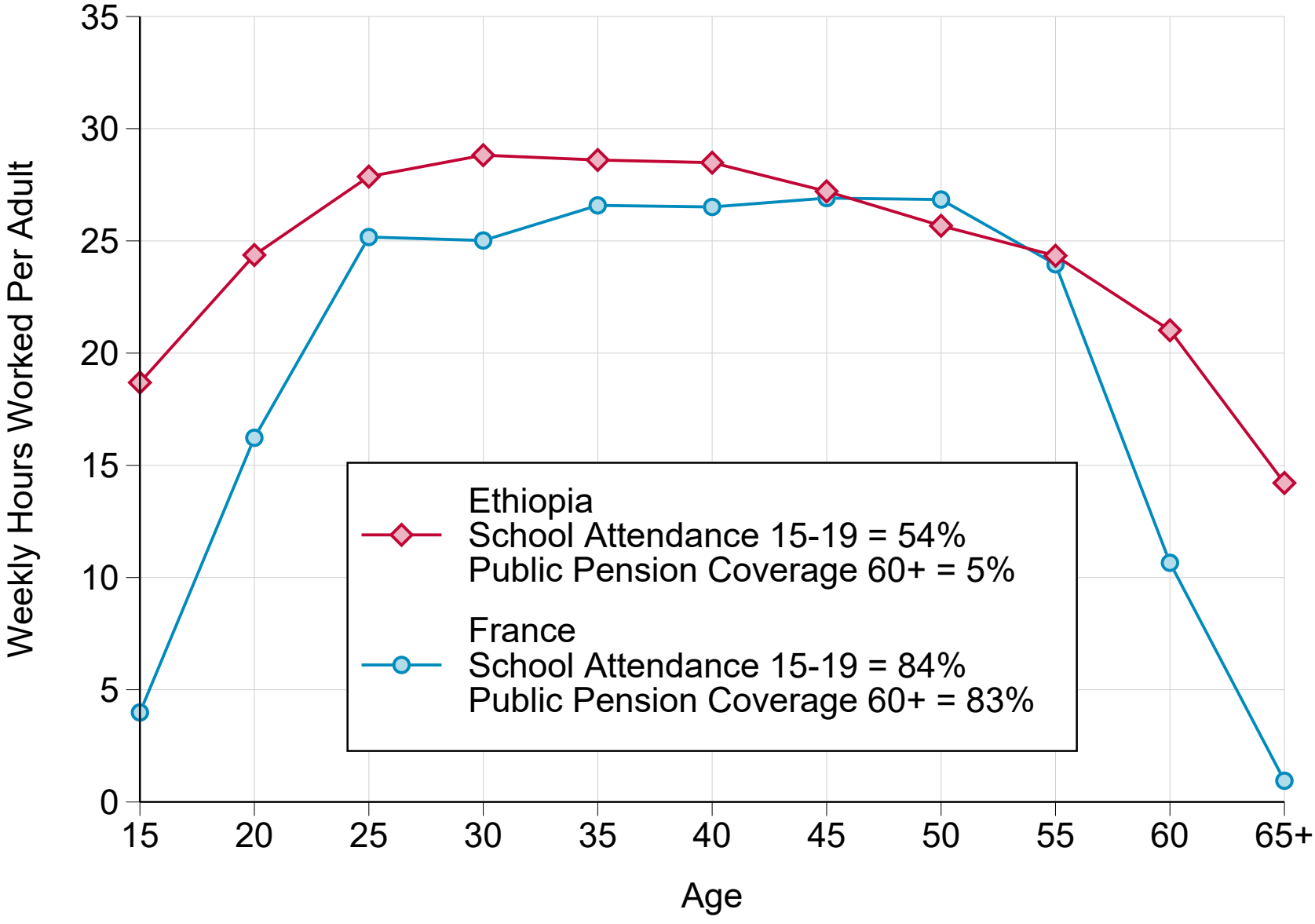
2) Young (15-19): declining with development

$\rightarrow$ Education systems.

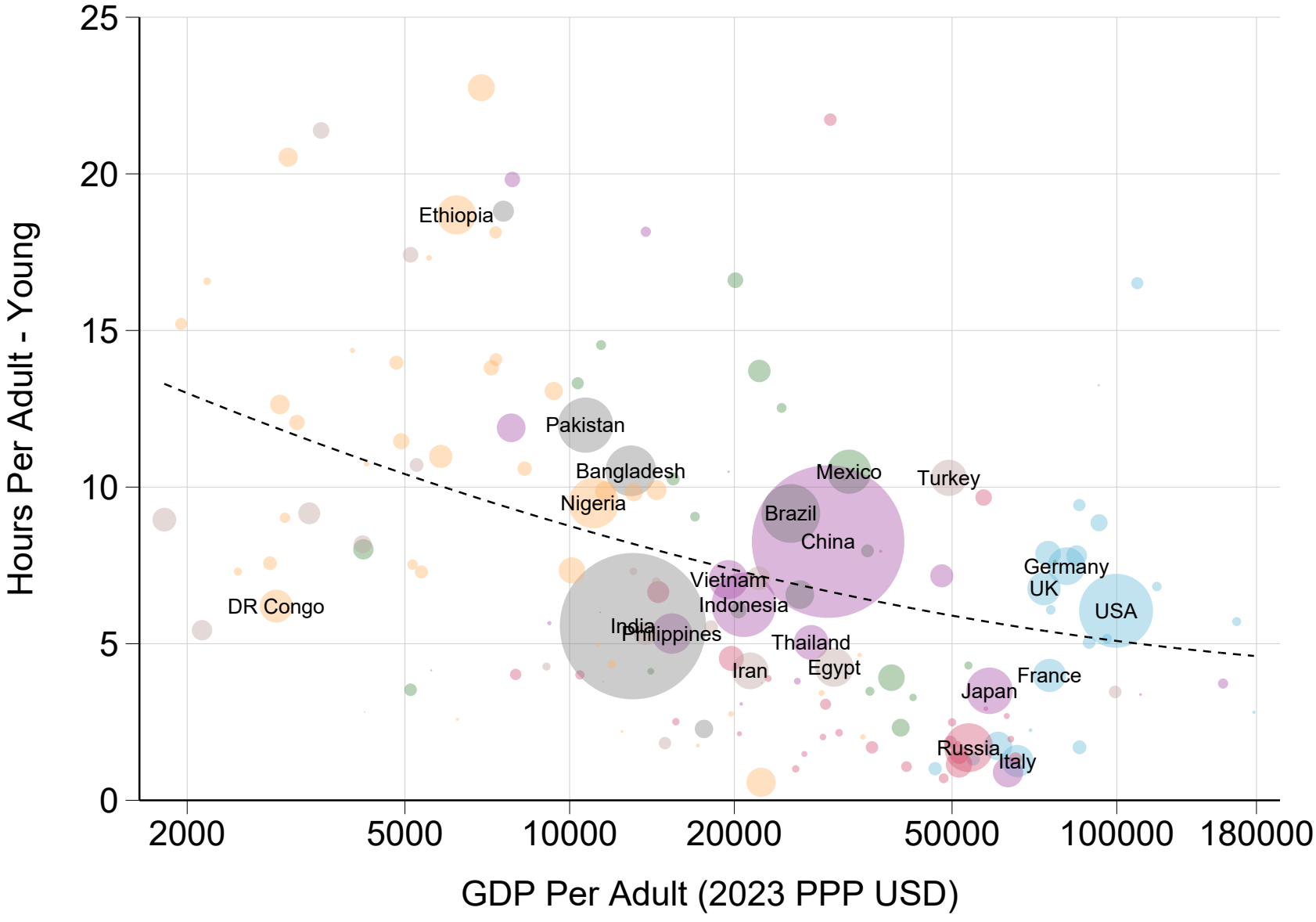
3) Elderly (60+): declining with development

$\rightarrow$ Pension systems.

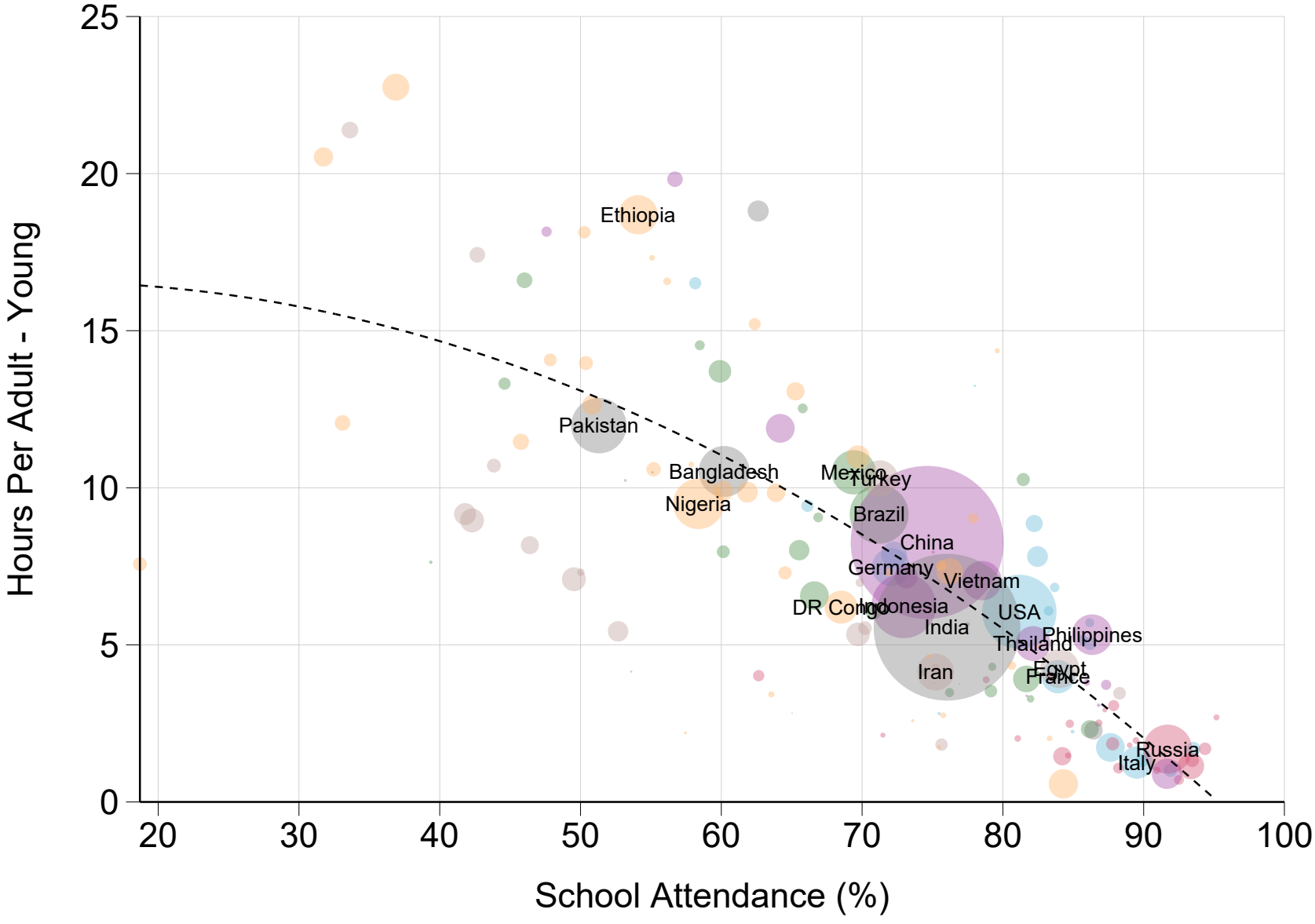
Motivating Life-Cycle Comparison: France vs. Ethiopia



Working Hours of the Young (15-19)



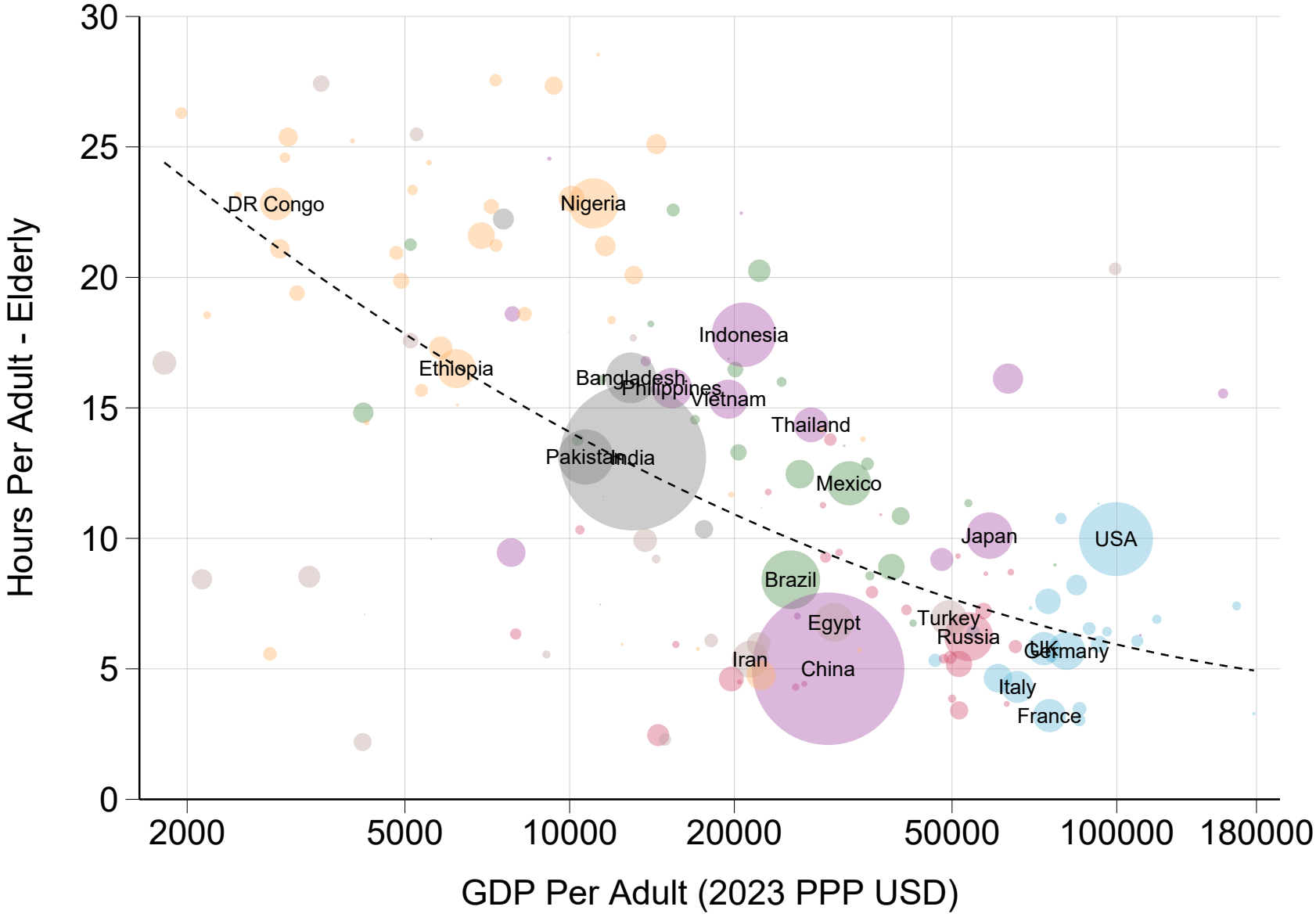
Working Hours of the Young and School Attendance



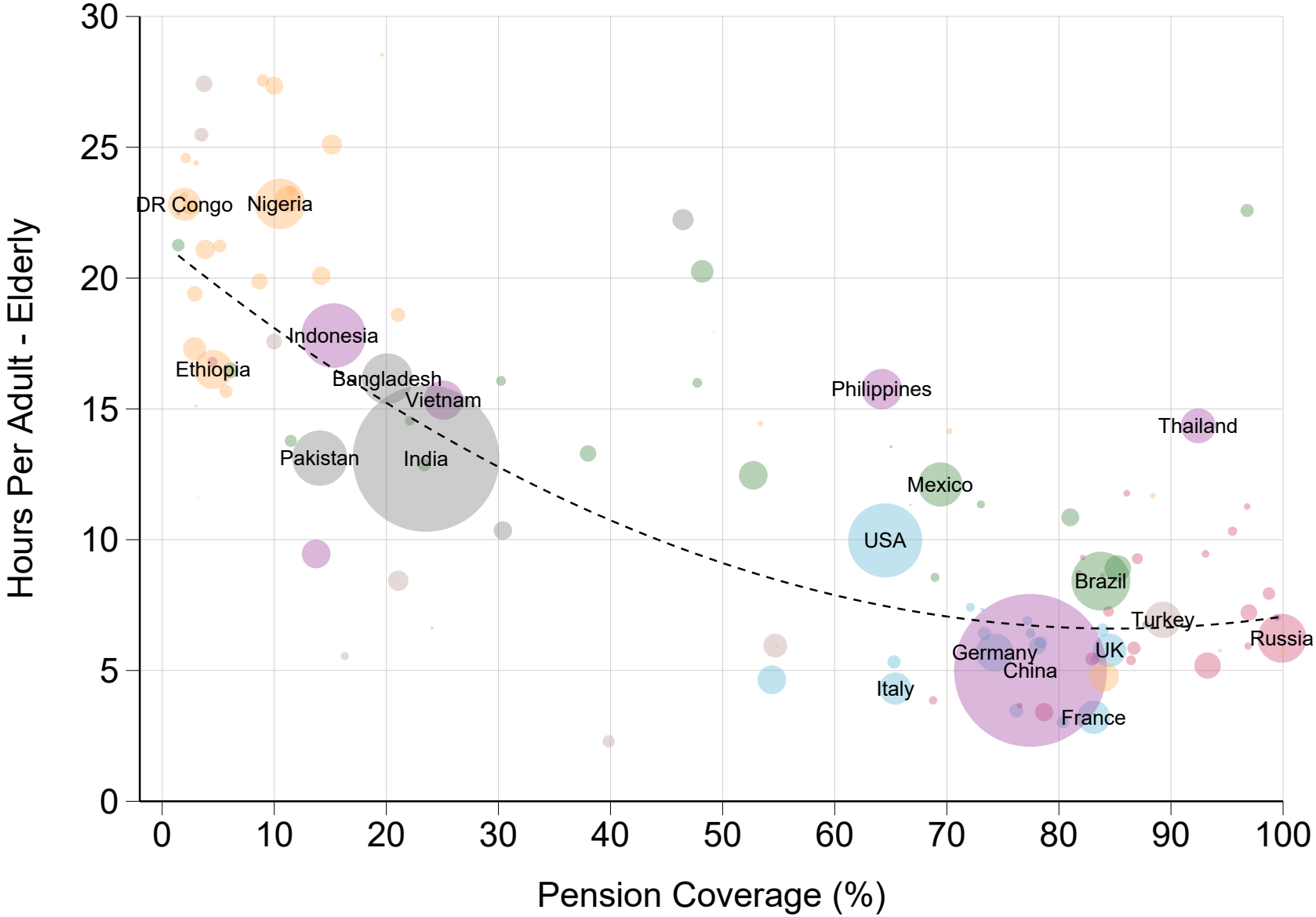
Working Hours of the Young & School Attendance Unweighted

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Log GDP Per Adult	-1.844***		0.835**	2.711***
	(0.615)		(0.343)	(0.607)
Young School Attendance		-25.673***	-29.634***	-30.137***
		(2.722)	(3.091)	(3.561)
Employment: Agriculture				9.721***
				(3.695)
Employment: Manufacturing				0.969
				(6.345)
Mean DepVar	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
N	150	150	150	150
Adjusted R2	0.17	0.63	0.65	0.71

Working Hours of the Elderly (60+)



Working Hours of the Elderly (60+) and Pension Coverage



Pension coverage = fraction of elderly living in a household receiving a pension

Working Hours of the Elderly and Pension Systems Unweighted

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Log GDP Per Adult	-4.955***			1.092	0.044
	(1.220)			(1.658)	(1.361)
Pension Spending		-70.663**		-39.500	-44.047*
		(28.608)		(33.094)	(23.509)
Elderly Population Share		-32.659**		-25.146	-10.926
		(13.469)		(21.211)	(14.900)
Pension Coverage			-14.873***	-9.215**	-6.075**
			(2.224)	(3.604)	(2.755)
Employment: Agriculture					0.181
					(6.405)
Employment: Manufacturing					-31.127***
					(6.811)
Mean DepVar	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
N	92	92	92	92	92
Adjusted R2	0.44	0.63	0.64	0.71	0.80

Working Hours by Gender

In all countries, women work less than men.

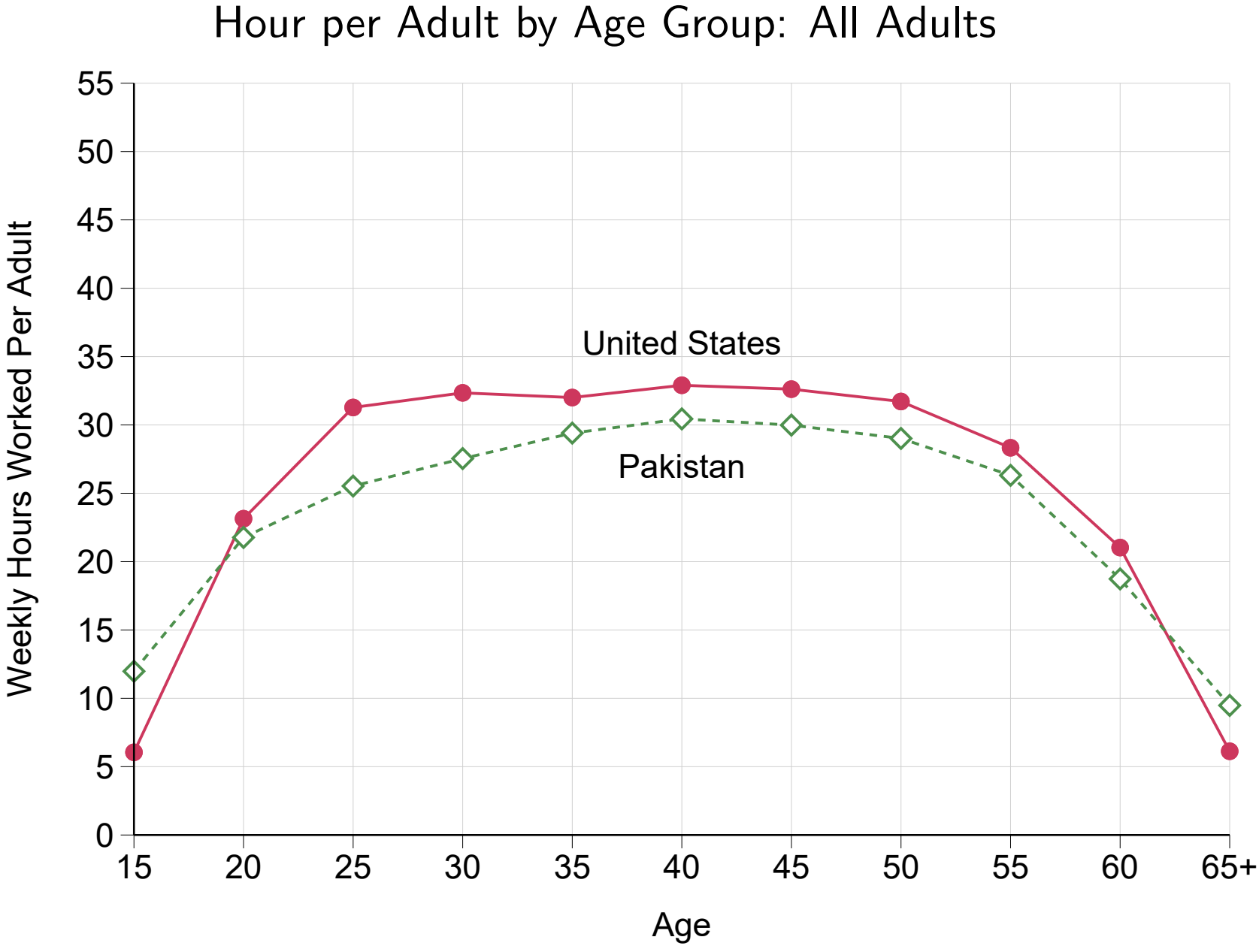
1) Men: strongly bell-shaped with development.

$\rightarrow$ Structural change.

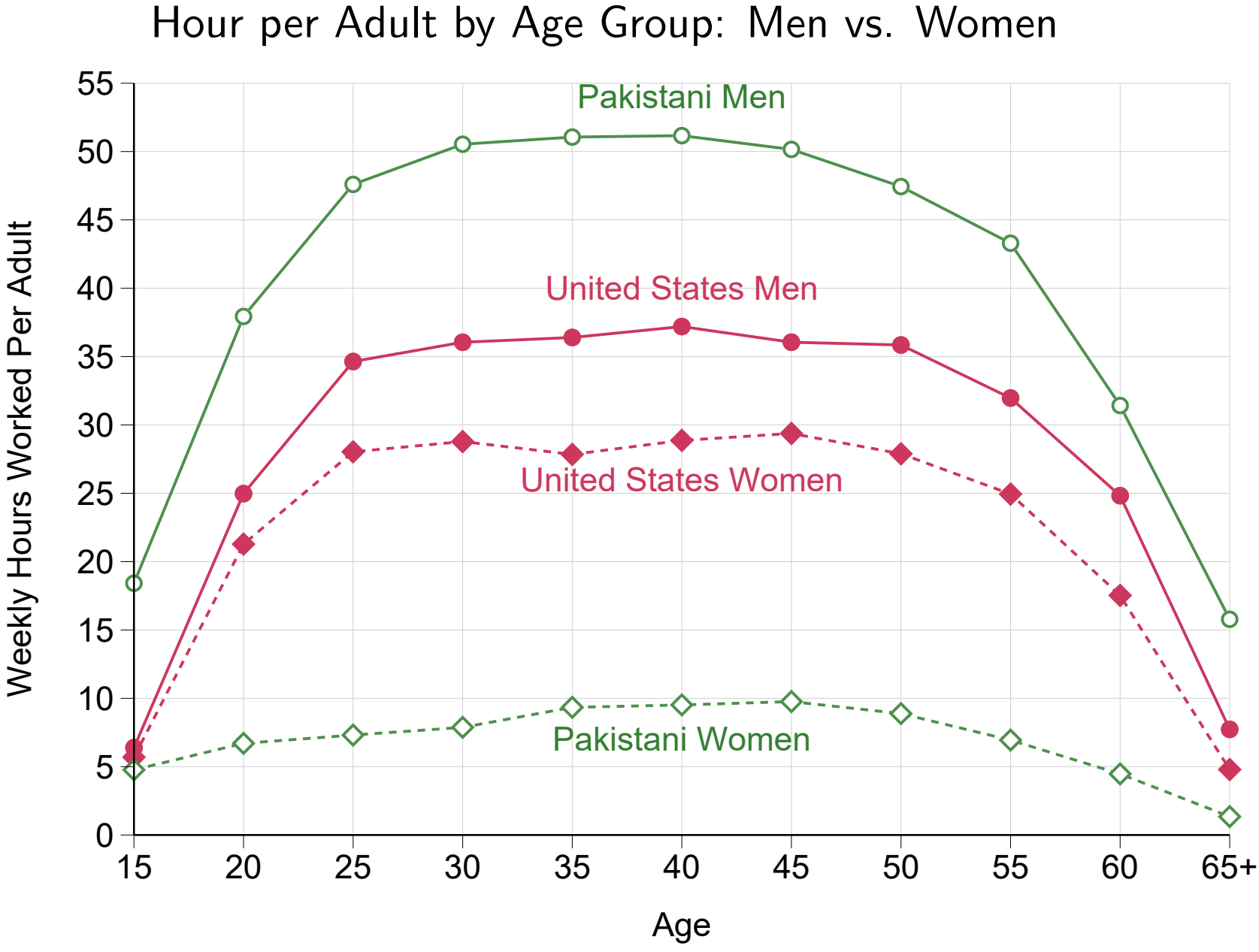
2) Women: weakly increasing with development.

$\rightarrow$ Cultural norms and institutions.

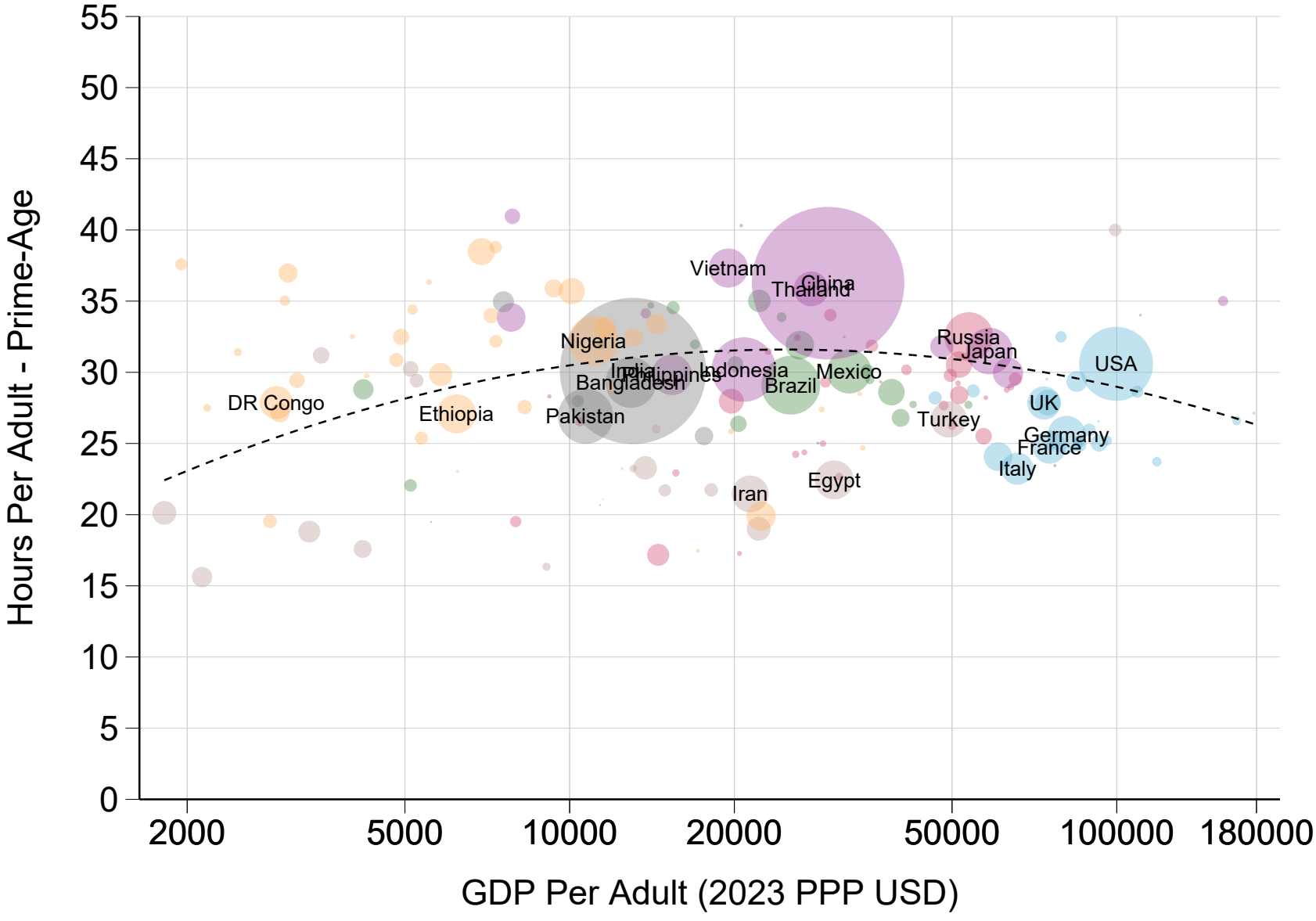
Motivating Comparison: Pakistan vs. United States



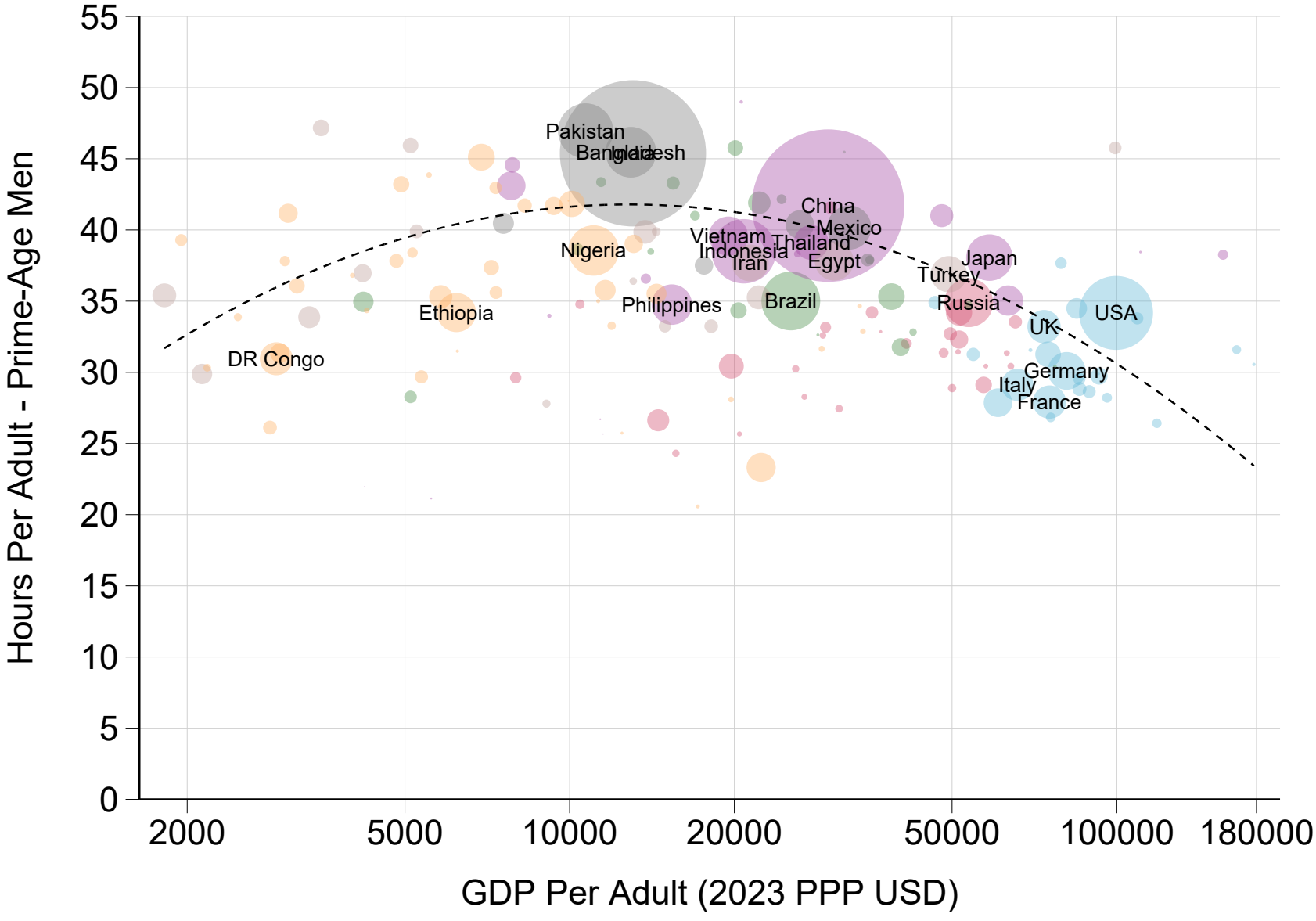
Motivating Comparison: Pakistan vs. United States



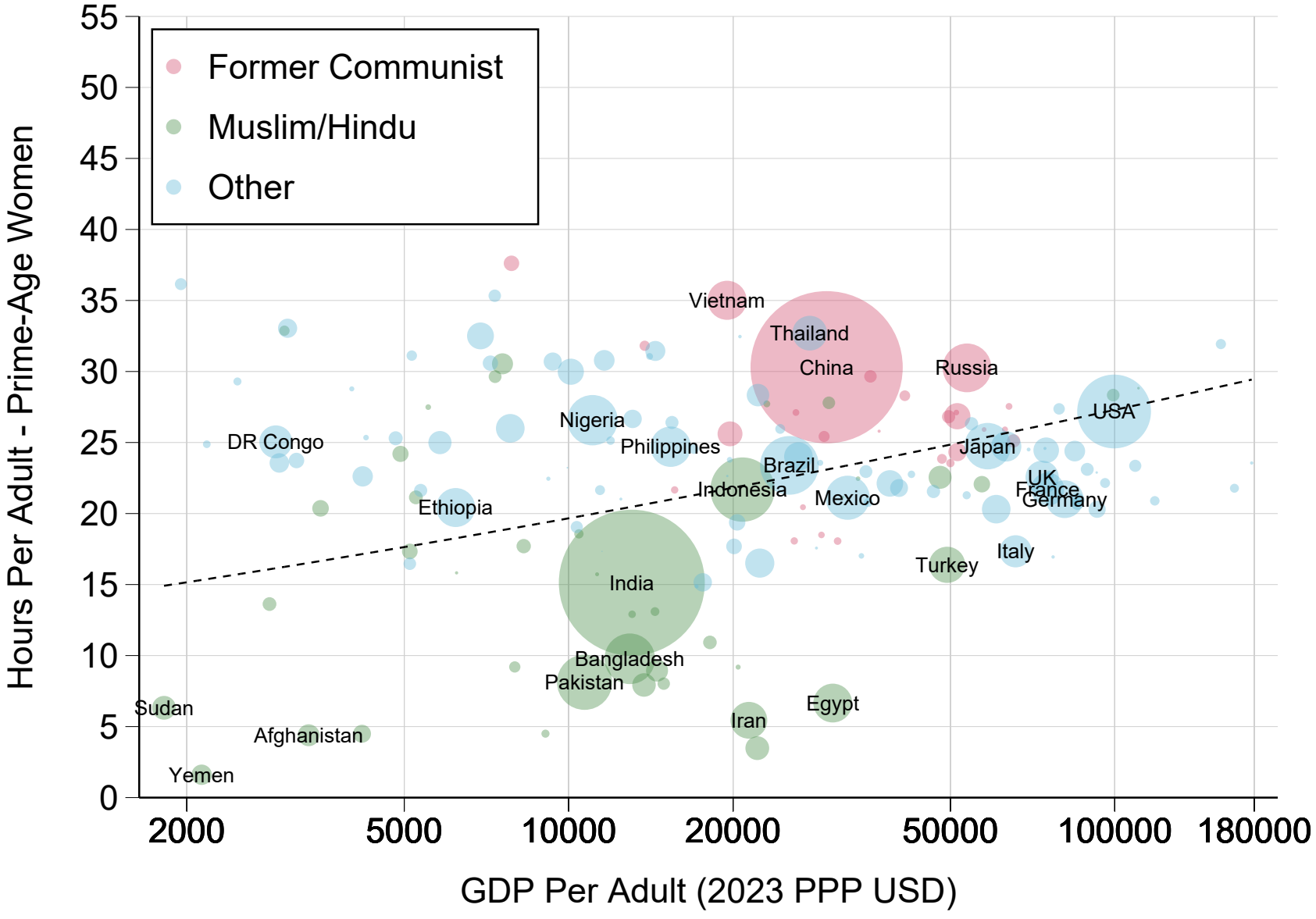
Hours per Adult, Prime-Aged Adults (20-59)



Hours per Adult, Prime-Aged Men (20-59)



Hours per Adult, Prime-Aged Women (20-59)



Working Hours among Prime-Aged Women 20-59 Unweighted

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Log GDP Per Adult	3.565***		-1.203	3.063***
	(1.334)		(0.819)	(0.861)
Muslim/Hindu Share		-12.396***	-13.047***	-12.825***
		(1.605)	(1.511)	(1.680)
Former Communist Country		5.503***	5.304***	7.508***
		(0.868)	(0.922)	(1.448)
% Women Living with Young Children		-0.339	-4.634	-6.725**
		(4.008)	(4.945)	(3.378)
Employment: Agriculture				22.256***
				(4.334)
Employment: Manufacturing				-17.977
				(13.433)
Mean DepVar	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8
N	135	135	135	135
Adjusted R2	0.13	0.76	0.76	0.85

Hours and Development: Cross-Section Unw

	(1) All Adults	(2) Prime-Age Adults	(3) Prime-Age Men	(4) Prime-Age Women	(5) Young 15-19	(6) Elderly 60+
Log GDP Per Adult	-0.875	0.631	-2.256**	3.189***	-1.849***	-4.137***
	(0.580)	(0.660)	(0.991)	(1.208)	(0.592)	(0.806)
Mean DepVar	22.7	28.4	35.0	22.2	7.2	12.4
N	160	160	160	160	159	160

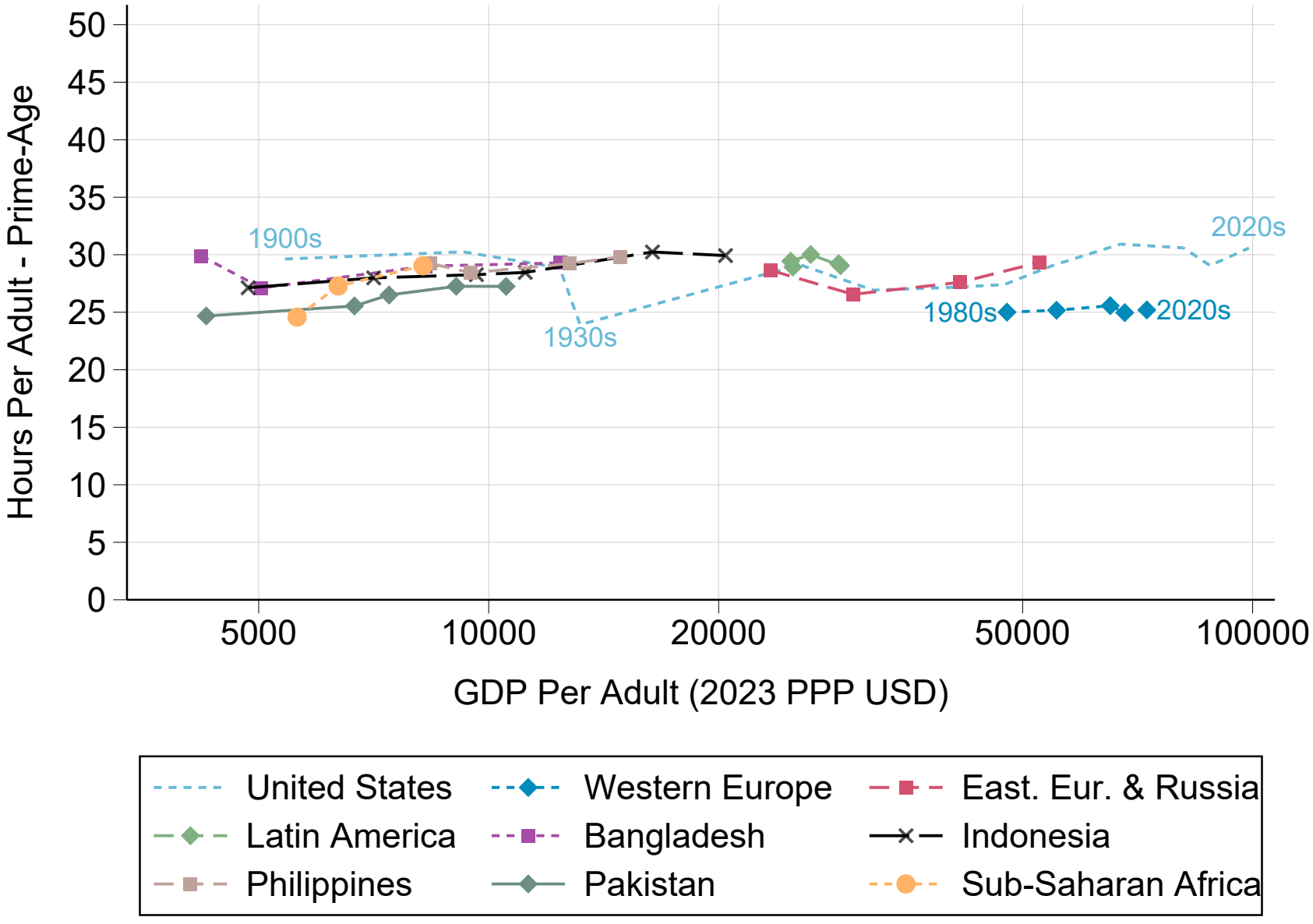
Long-Run Trends in Working Hours

Exploit Panel Dimension:

1) Western Europe since 1980s (14 countries).
2) Eastern Europe and Russia since 1990s (11 countries).
3) Latin America since 1980s (6 countries).
4) Sub-Saharan Africa since 1990s (7 countries).
5) Indonesia since 1970s.
6) Pakistan since 1970s.
7) Bangladesh since 1990s.
8) Philippines since 1990s.
9) United States since 1900 (Francis & Ramey 2009 + CPS).

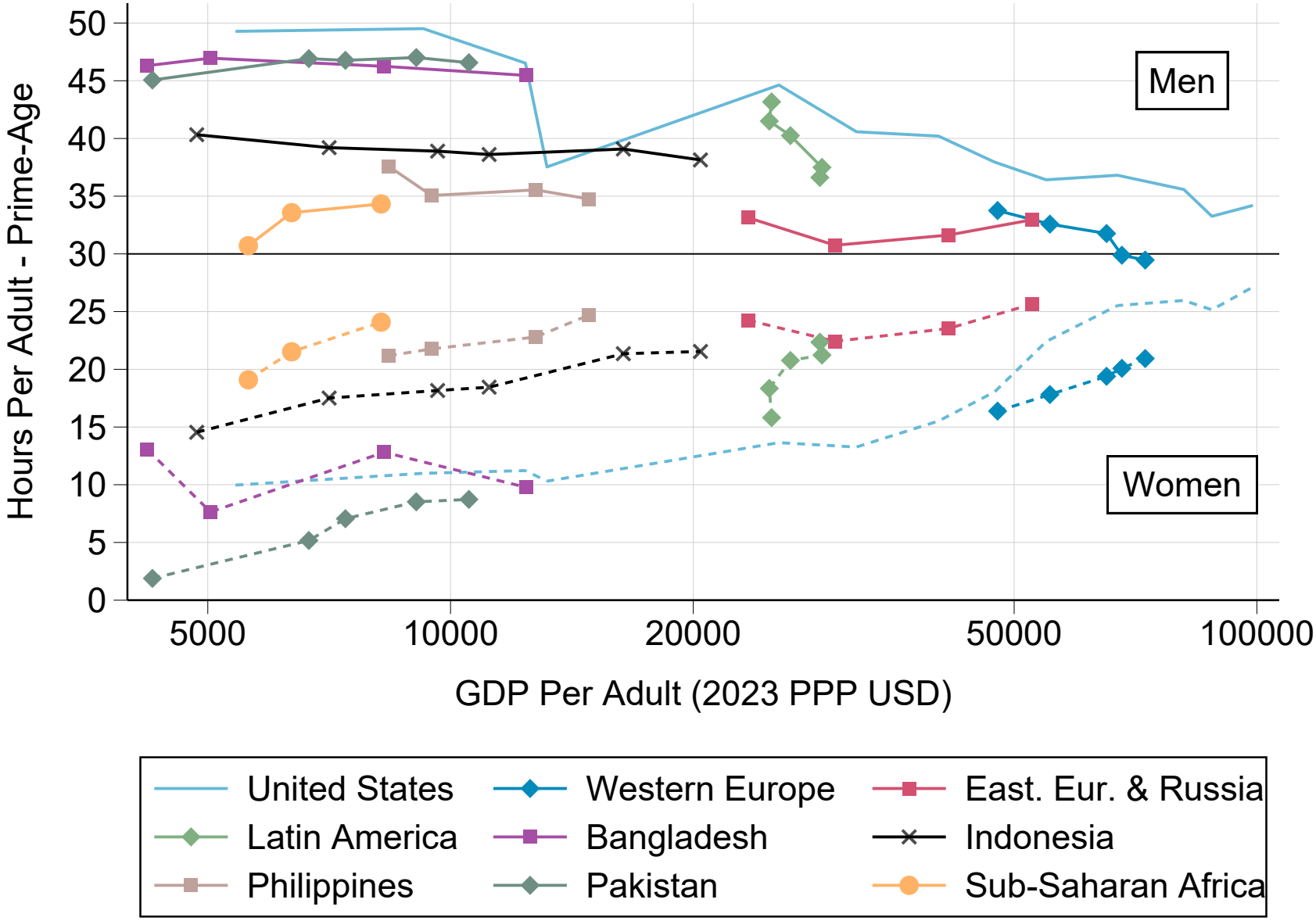
Long-Run Trends - Prime Aged (20-59)

Each dot is a decade average, last dot=2020s, US since 1900 (Francis-Ramey)

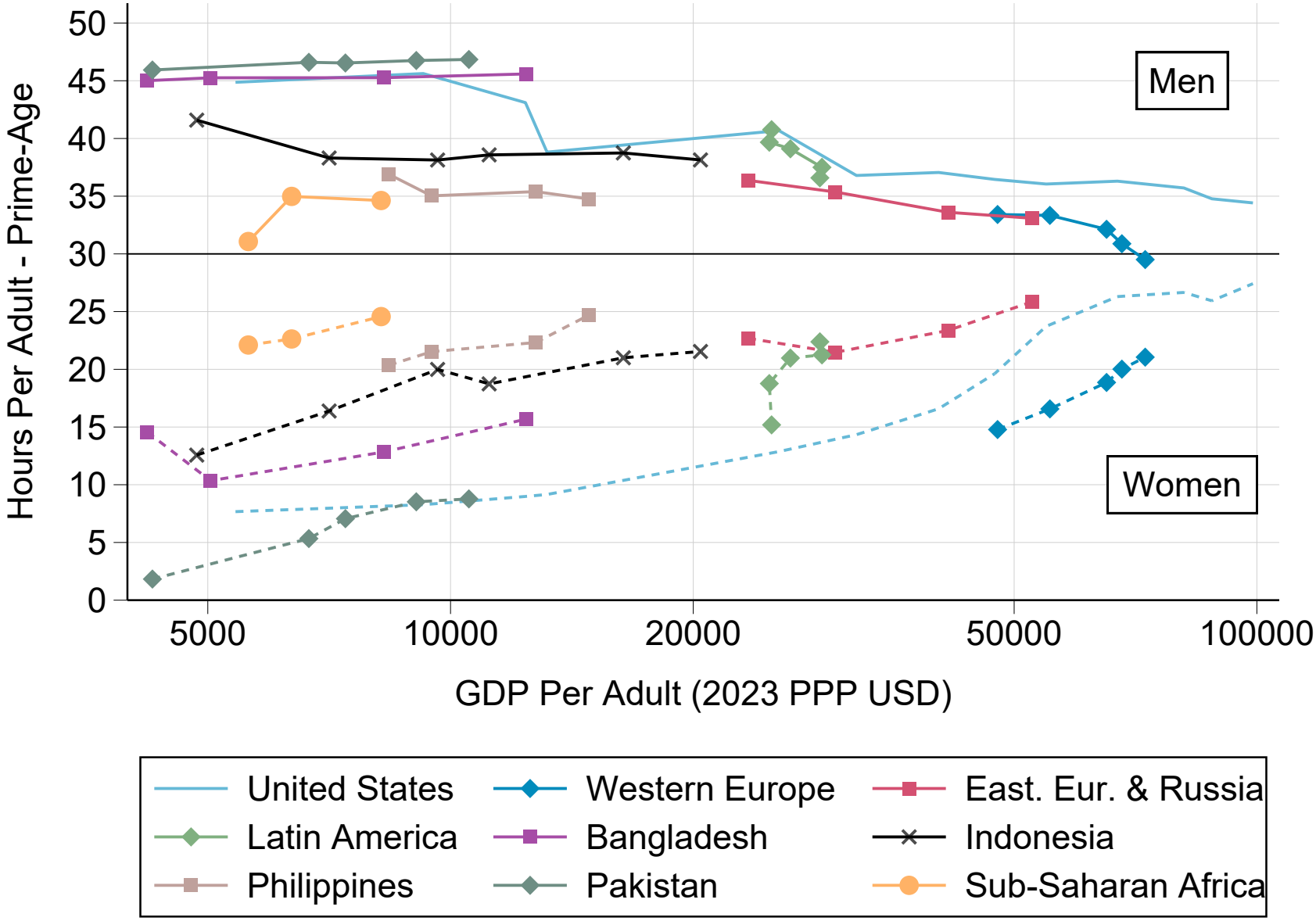


Long-Run - A Great Gender Reshuffling

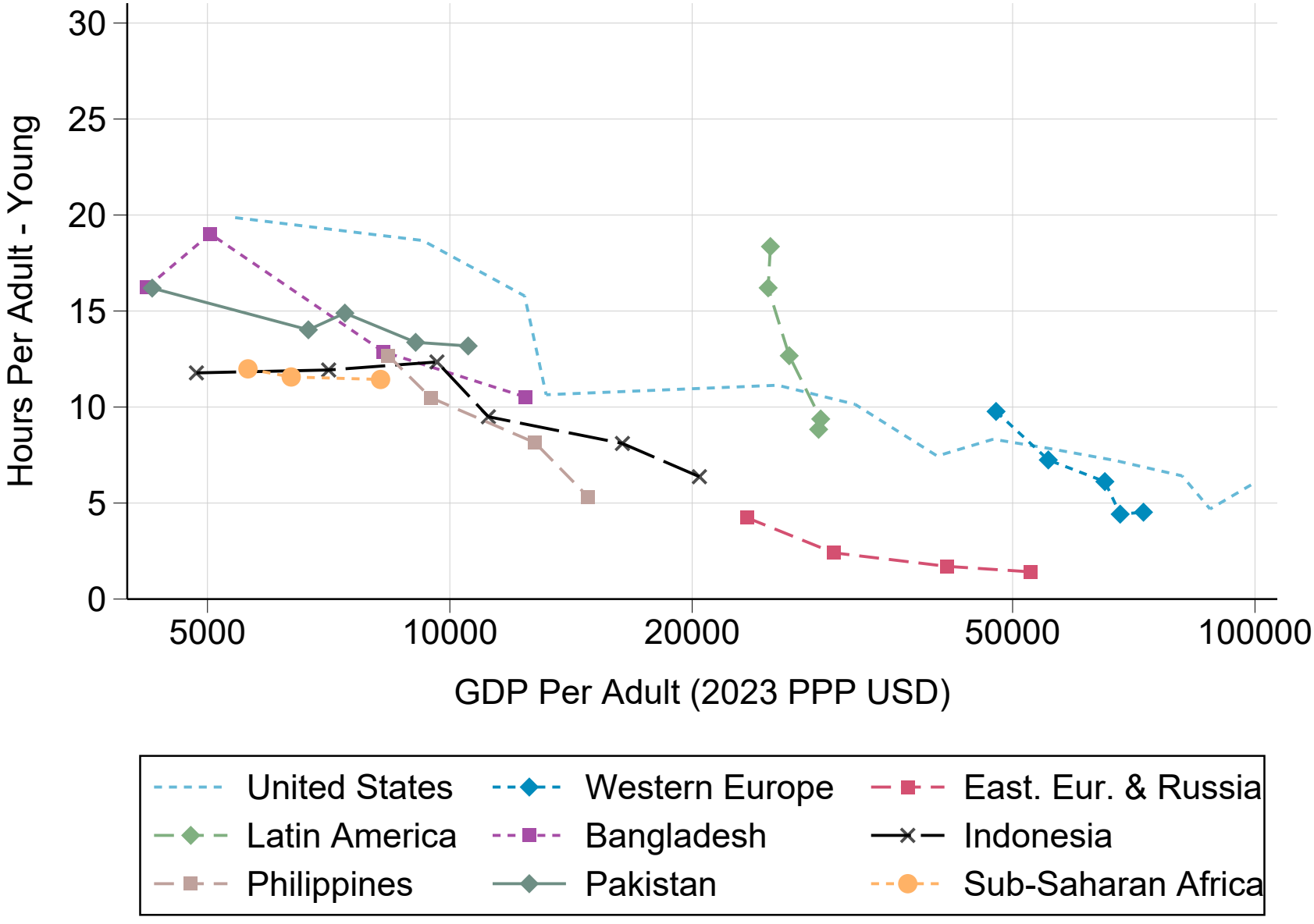
Employment | Per Worker



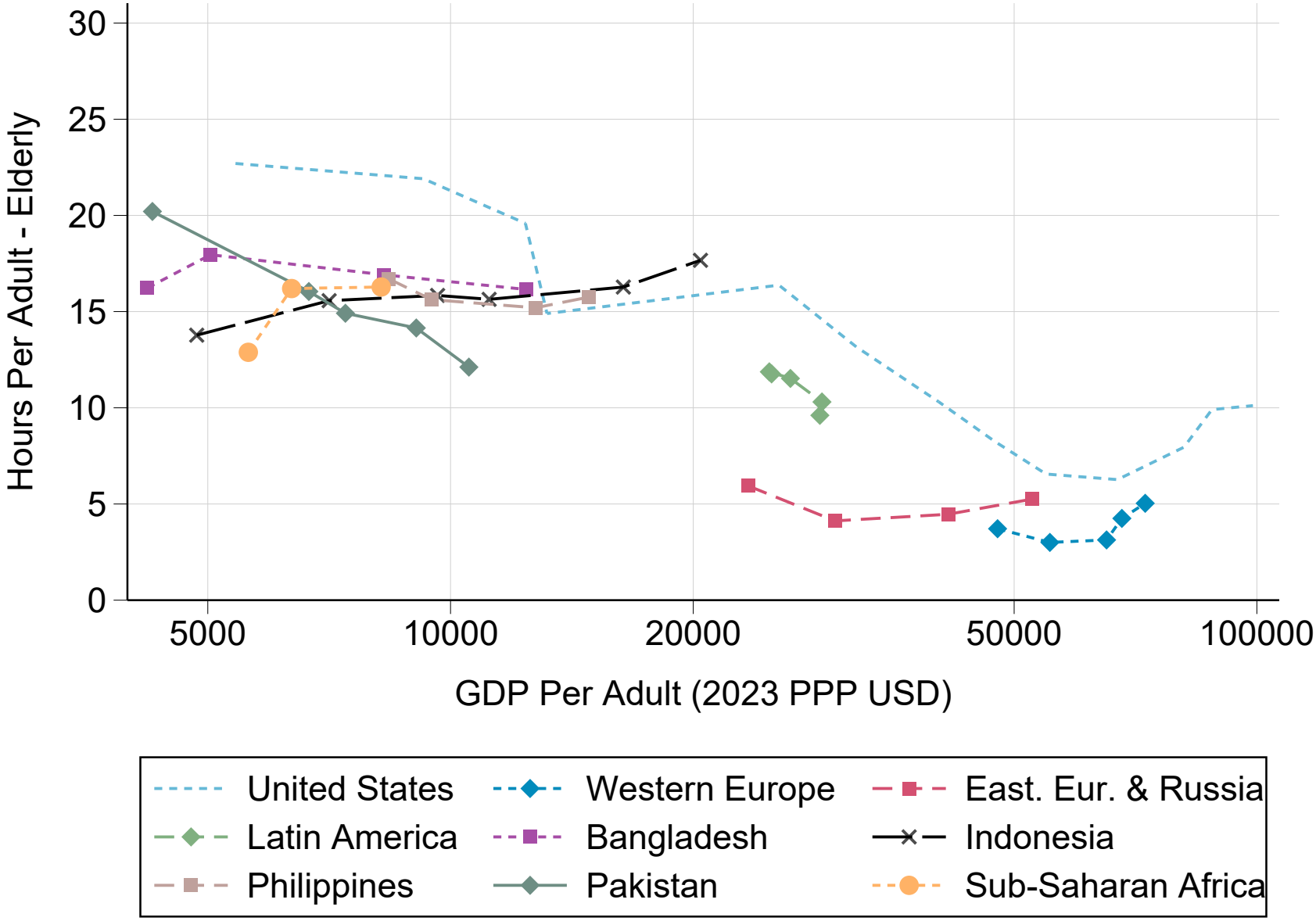
A Great Gender Reshuffling - Counterfactual



Long-Run Trends - Young



Long-Run Trends - Elderly



Hours and Development: Cross-Section vs. Panel Data Unw

Panel A: Cross Section

	(1) All Adults	(2) Prime-Age Adults	(3) Prime-Age Men	(4) Prime-Age Women	(5) Young 15-19	(6) Elderly 60+
Log GDP Per Adult	-0.875	0.631	-2.256**	3.189***	-1.849***	-4.137***
	(0.580)	(0.660)	(0.991)	(1.208)	(0.592)	(0.806)
Mean DepVar	22.7	28.4	35.0	22.2	7.2	12.4
Rich-Poor Gap	-3.5	2.5	-9.0	12.8	-7.4	-16.5
N	160	160	160	160	159	160
Adjusted R2	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.36

Panel B: Panel Data

	(1) All Adults	(2) Prime-Age Adults	(3) Prime-Age Men	(4) Prime-Age Women	(5) Young 15-19	(6) Elderly 60+
Log GDP Per Adult	-0.740**	0.816**	-5.315***	6.259***	-7.843***	-0.145
	(0.313)	(0.317)	(0.381)	(0.506)	(0.529)	(0.336)
Mean DepVar	21.4	27.6	34.8	20.6	7.3	8.4
Rich-Poor Gap	-3.0	3.3	-21.3	25.0	-31.4	-0.6
N	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,115	2,138
Within R2	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.36	0.33	0.00

Cross-Sectional vs. Panel Working Hours and GDP

Young (15-19) hours of work: Fall faster in panel than in cross-section ⇒ Developing countries are increasing school attendance faster than richer countries did earlier. Schooling and Development

Elderly (60+) hours of work: Fall sharply in cross-section but stable in panel (since 1970s) ⇒ Developing countries are not providing pensions as fast as richer countries did earlier.

Prime-Age Men and Women: Gender convergence is faster in panel than in cross-section ⇒ Gender equality moves faster in developing world than it did in richer countries

Probably reflects lessons from richer countries and consensus of advisory international organizations (World Bank, IMF).

Prime-Age Hours: Labor Taxes, Transfers, and Regulations

Labor taxes and transfers can reduce hours of work through substitution and income effects.

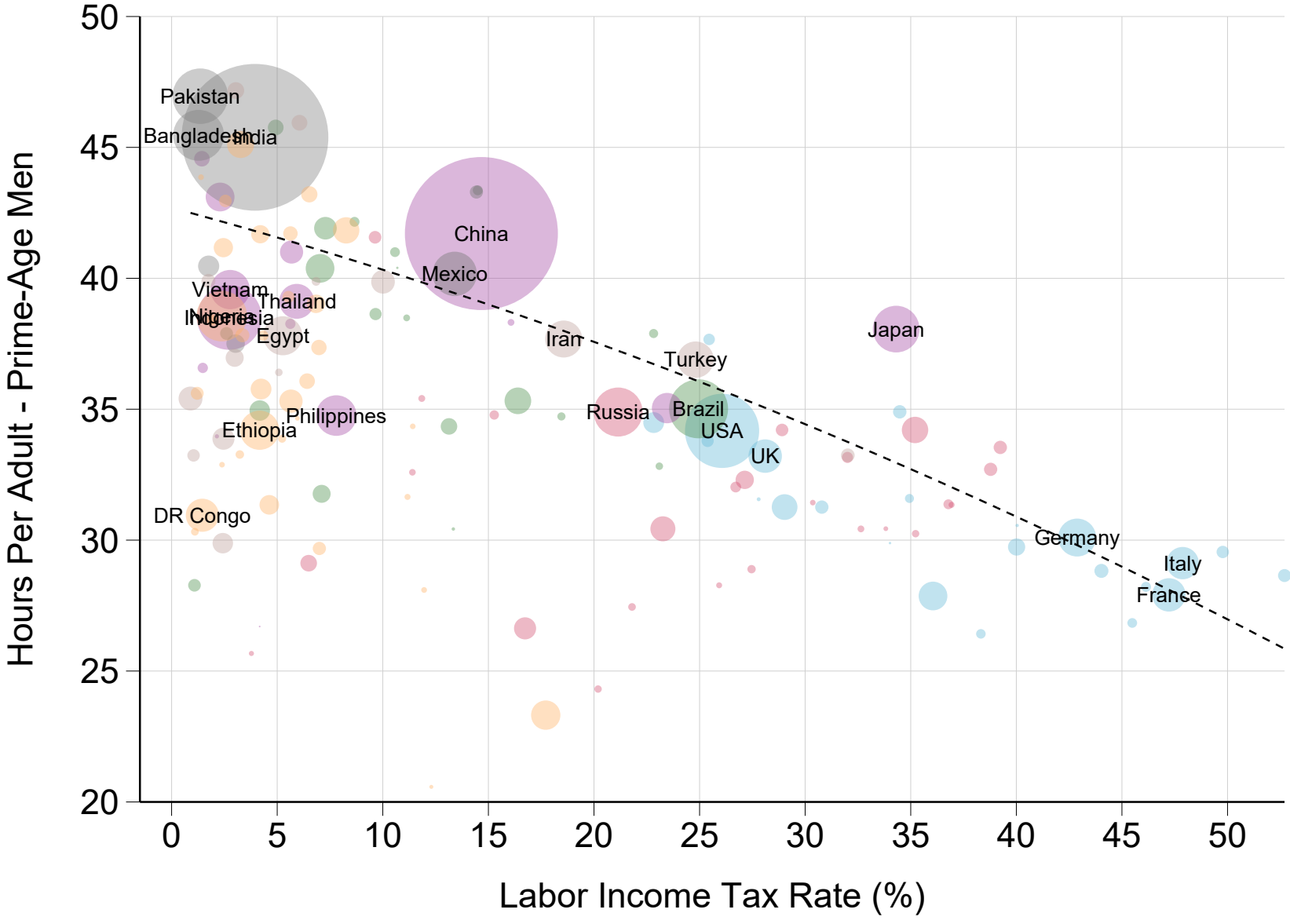
Bachas et al. (2024) have constructed tax rates. We use average labor income tax rates.

Gethin (2024) has constructed govt spending variables. We use cash transfers/GDP (excluding pensions)

Working Hours Regulations Overtime premium pay, maximum hours, mandated vacations, etc.

World Bank has database of working hours regulations (12 variables): we create a single index.

Working Hours vs. Labor Income Taxes, Prime-Aged Men



Prime-Age Log Hours and Taxes in Cross-section

Panel

	Hours Per Adult	Hours Per Worker	Employment Rate	Prime-Age Men	Prime-Age Women
$\log 1-\tau(L)$	0.874^{***}	0.723^{***}	0.194	0.744^{***}	1.195^{***}
	(0.141)	(0.176)	(0.129)	(0.142)	(0.303)
Log GDP Per Adult	0.082^{***}	0.055^{*}	0.031	0.054^{**}	0.145^{**}
	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.066)
N	138	138	138	138	138
Adjusted R2	0.43	0.38	0.44	0.46	0.62

Regressions control for share Muslim/Hindu.
Large elasticity of hours wrt $1-\tau_L$ vs. small elasticity wrt to GDP: consistent with small uncompensated labor supply elasticity and large income effects.

Log Hours and Taxes: Controlling for Social Spending

	Hours Per Adult	Hours Per Worker	Employment Rate	Prime-Age Men	Prime-Age Women
Before Controls					
$\log 1-\tau(L)$	0.836***	0.763***	0.116	0.736***	1.045***
	(0.146)	(0.183)	(0.124)	(0.146)	(0.300)
Controlling for Social Spending					
$\log 1-\tau(L)$	0.380***	0.261**	0.098	0.315**	0.560*
	(0.130)	(0.120)	(0.143)	(0.120)	(0.322)
Social Protection/GDP	-0.029***	-0.032**	-0.001	-0.026***	-0.030***
	(0.007)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.010)
N	126	126	126	126	126

Reduced elasticity of hours wrt $1-\tau_L$ and large social spending effects:
+1 GDP point reduces hours by 3% (consistent with large income effect).

Log Hours and Taxes: Controlling for Regulations

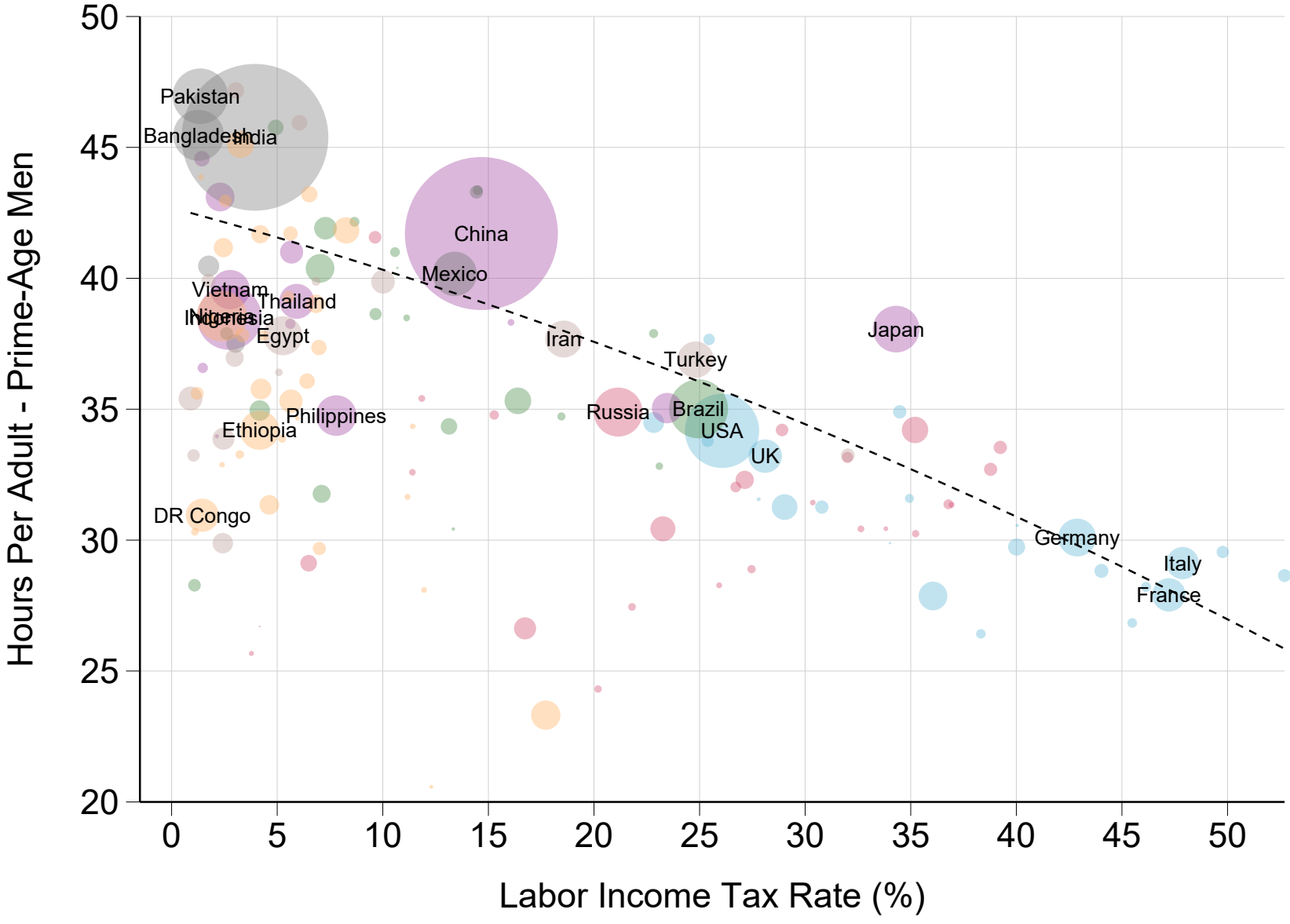
	Hours Per Adult	Hours Per Worker	Employment Rate	Prime-Age Men	Prime-Age Women
Before Controls					
$\log 1-\tau(L)$	0.836^{***}	0.763^{***}	0.116	0.736^{***}	1.045^{***}
	(0.146)	(0.183)	(0.124)	(0.146)	(0.300)
Controlling for Regulations					
$\log 1-\tau(L)$	0.125	0.262^{*}	-0.136	0.091	-0.259
	(0.211)	(0.135)	(0.225)	(0.156)	(0.557)
Formal Employment	-0.425^{***}	-0.122	-0.291^{*}	-0.373^{***}	-0.970^{**}
	(0.147)	(0.132)	(0.153)	(0.134)	(0.412)
Labor Regulations Index	-0.180^{**}	-0.236^{**}	0.021	-0.171^{**}	-0.214
	(0.090)	(0.105)	(0.078)	(0.079)	(0.205)
N	126	126	126	126	126

Share formal and regulations depress hours of work and eliminate the elasticity of hours wrt $1-\tau_L$. Development of social state correlated with development of working hours regulations. Exact causation not obvious.

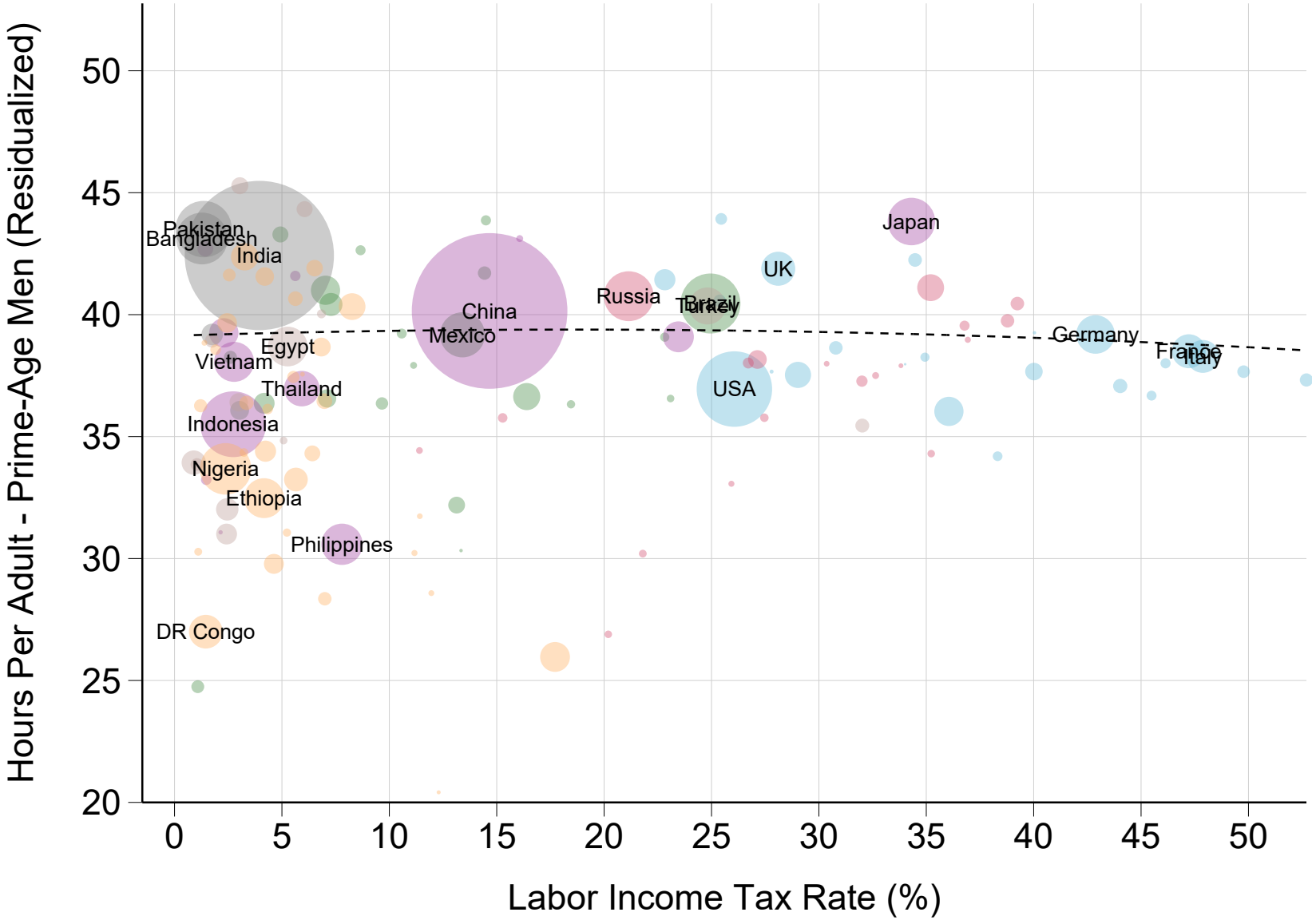
Prime-Age Log Hours and Taxes: Controlling for Both

	Hours Per Adult	Hours Per Worker	Employment Rate	Prime-Age Men	Prime-Age Women
Before Controls					
$\log 1-\tau(L)$	0.836***	0.763***	0.116	0.736***	1.045***
	(0.146)	(0.183)	(0.124)	(0.146)	(0.300)
Controlling for Social Spending and Regulations					
$\log 1-\tau(L)$	0.044	0.135	-0.109	0.015	-0.264
	(0.208)	(0.142)	(0.220)	(0.153)	(0.520)
Social Protection/GDP	-0.016**	-0.025**	0.005	-0.015*	-0.001
	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.017)
Formal Employment	-0.336**	0.016	-0.320**	-0.290**	-0.964**
	(0.154)	(0.104)	(0.161)	(0.137)	(0.466)
Labor Regulations Index	-0.127	-0.152**	0.004	-0.122*	-0.210
	(0.086)	(0.070)	(0.083)	(0.069)	(0.234)
N	126	126	126	126	126

Working Hours vs. Labor Income Taxes, Prime-Aged Men



Working Hours vs. Labor Income Taxes, Prime-Aged Men, Conditioning on Social Protection & Regulations/Formality



Conclusion

This Paper: A New Global Database on Working Hours by age, gender, sector in 160 countries.

Global Historical Correlates of Hours Worked:

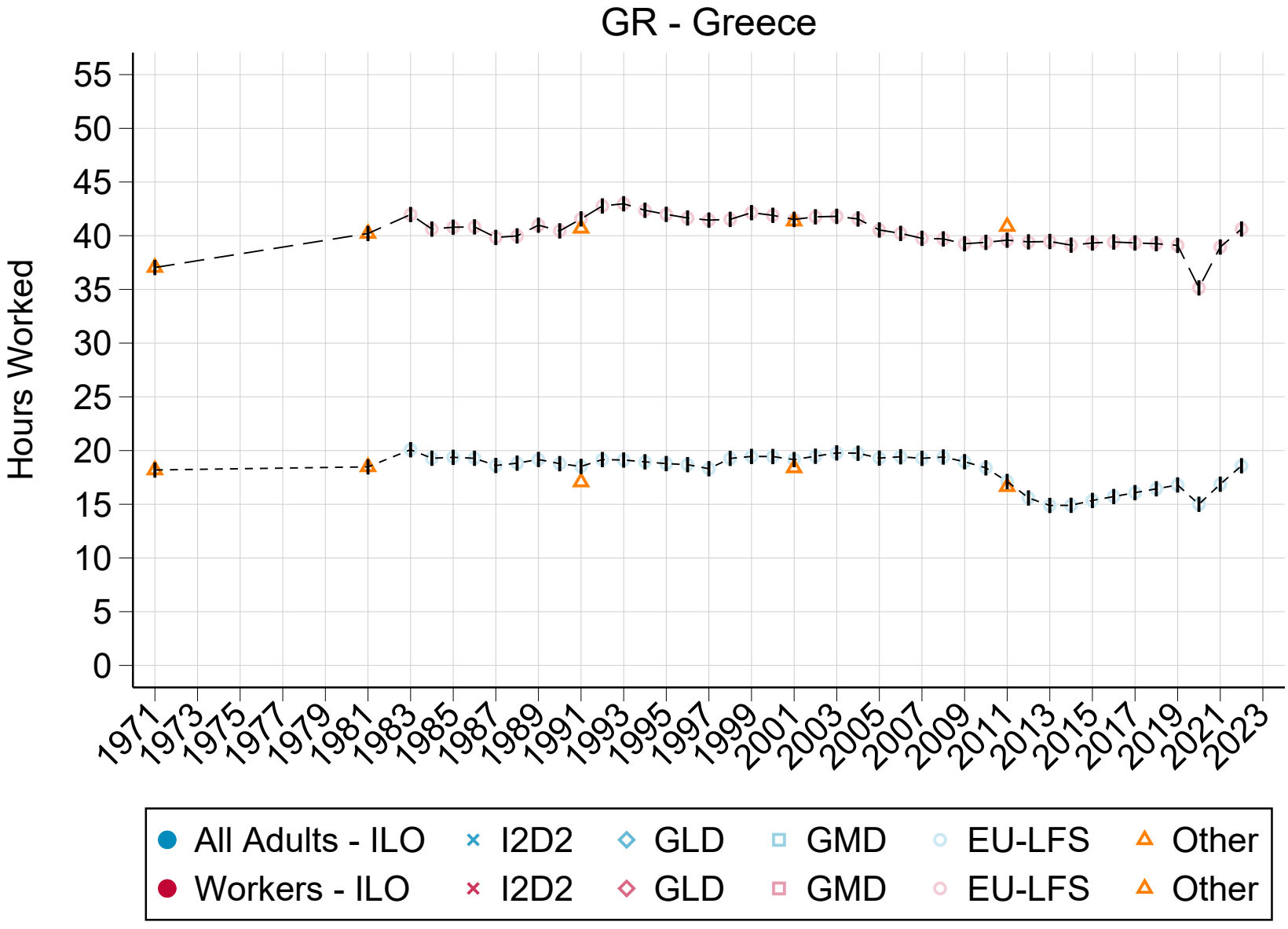
1) Education (young) and pension systems (elderly).
2) Cultural norms (gender).
3) Structural change from agriculture to industry/services
4) Labor income taxes / transfers / working regulations.
5) Little independent effect of economic development.

$\rightarrow$ **Collective choices powerfully shape working hours over and above pure economic factors.**

Thank You!

Data Harmonization Example: Greece

Go Back



Data Harmonization Example: Mexico

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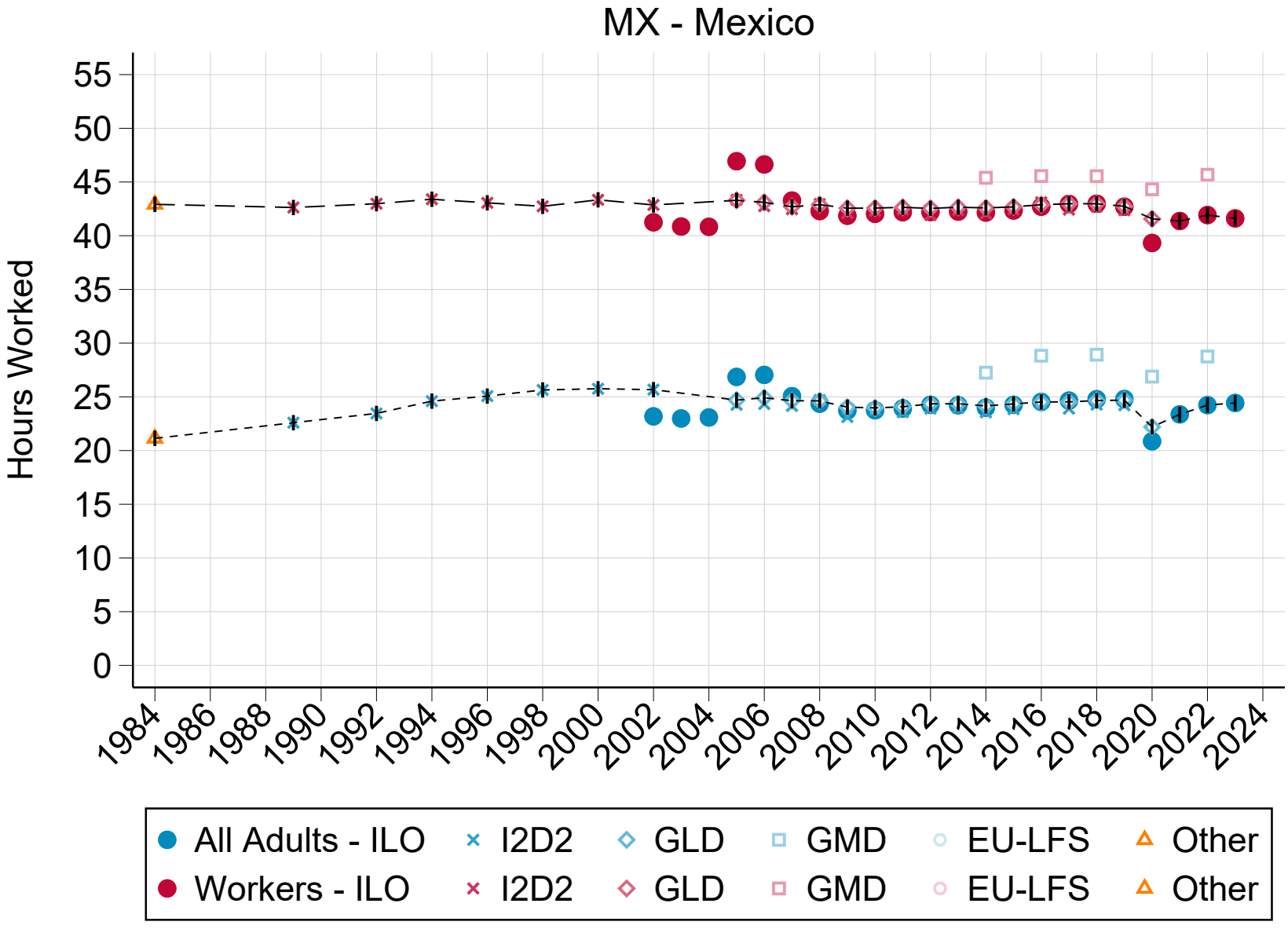

Data Harmonization Example: Philippines

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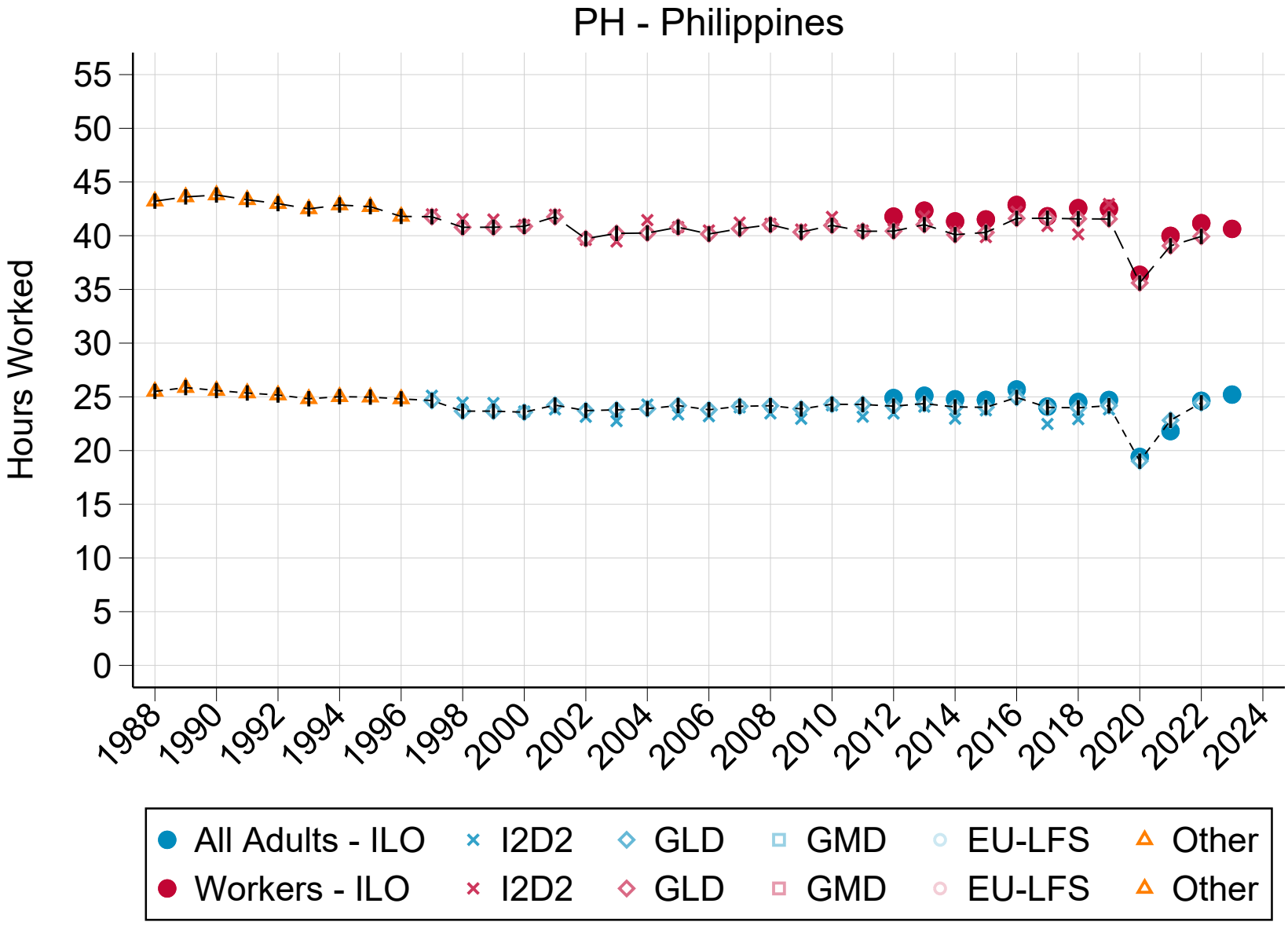

Data Harmonization Example: Pakistan

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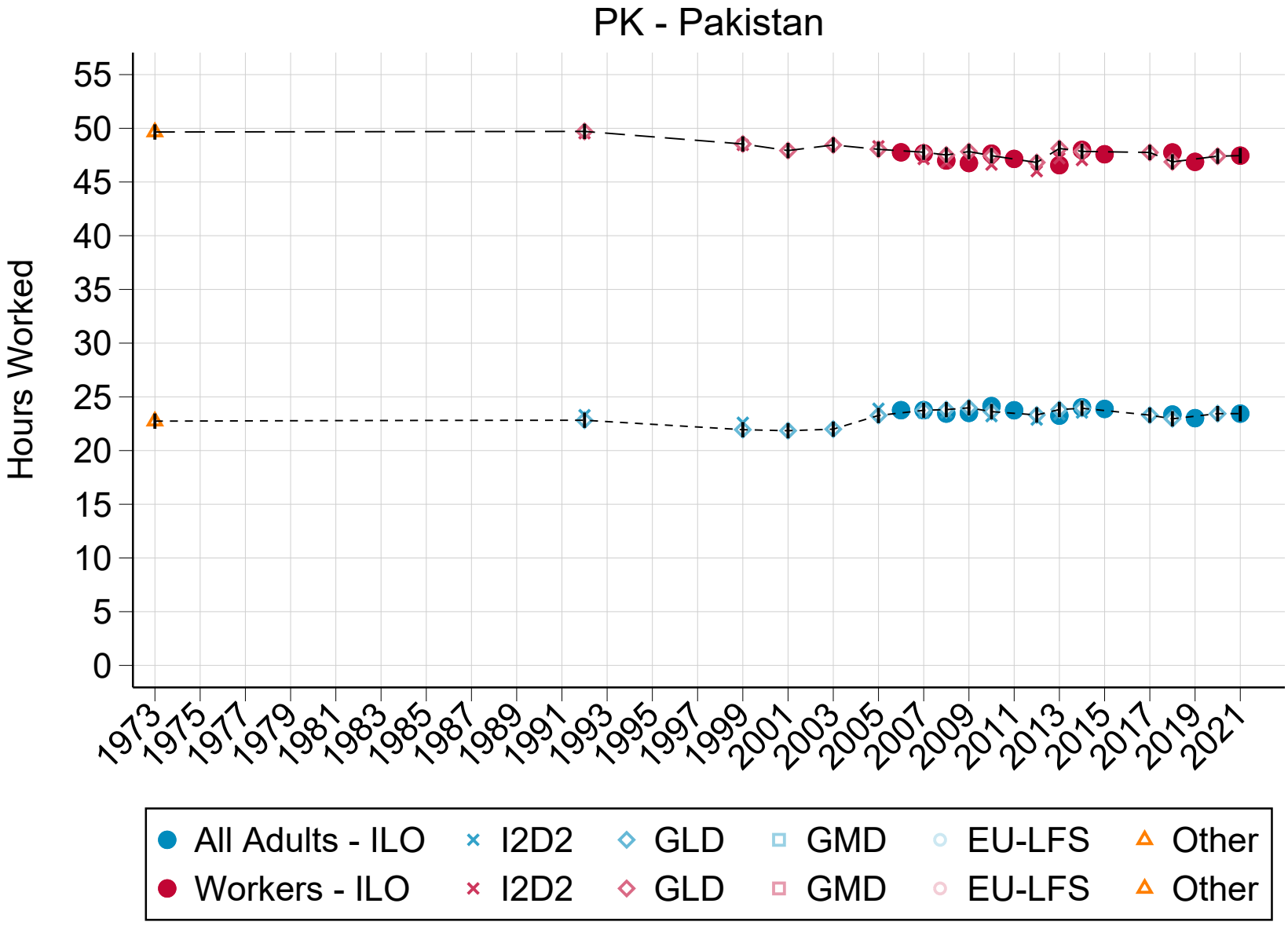

Seasonality: Hours by Quarter, Eastern Europe

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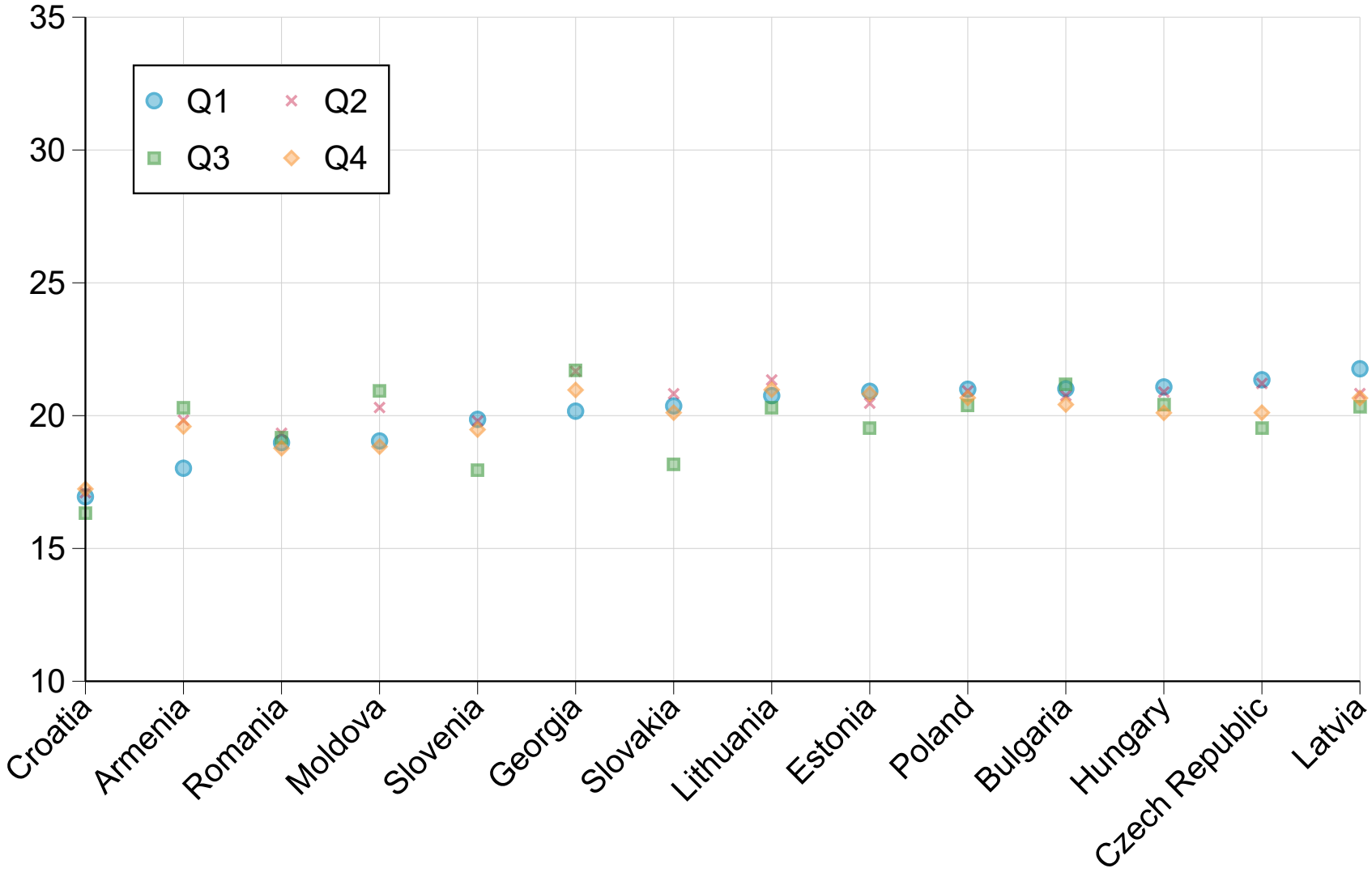

Seasonality: Correlation Across Quarters in Hours

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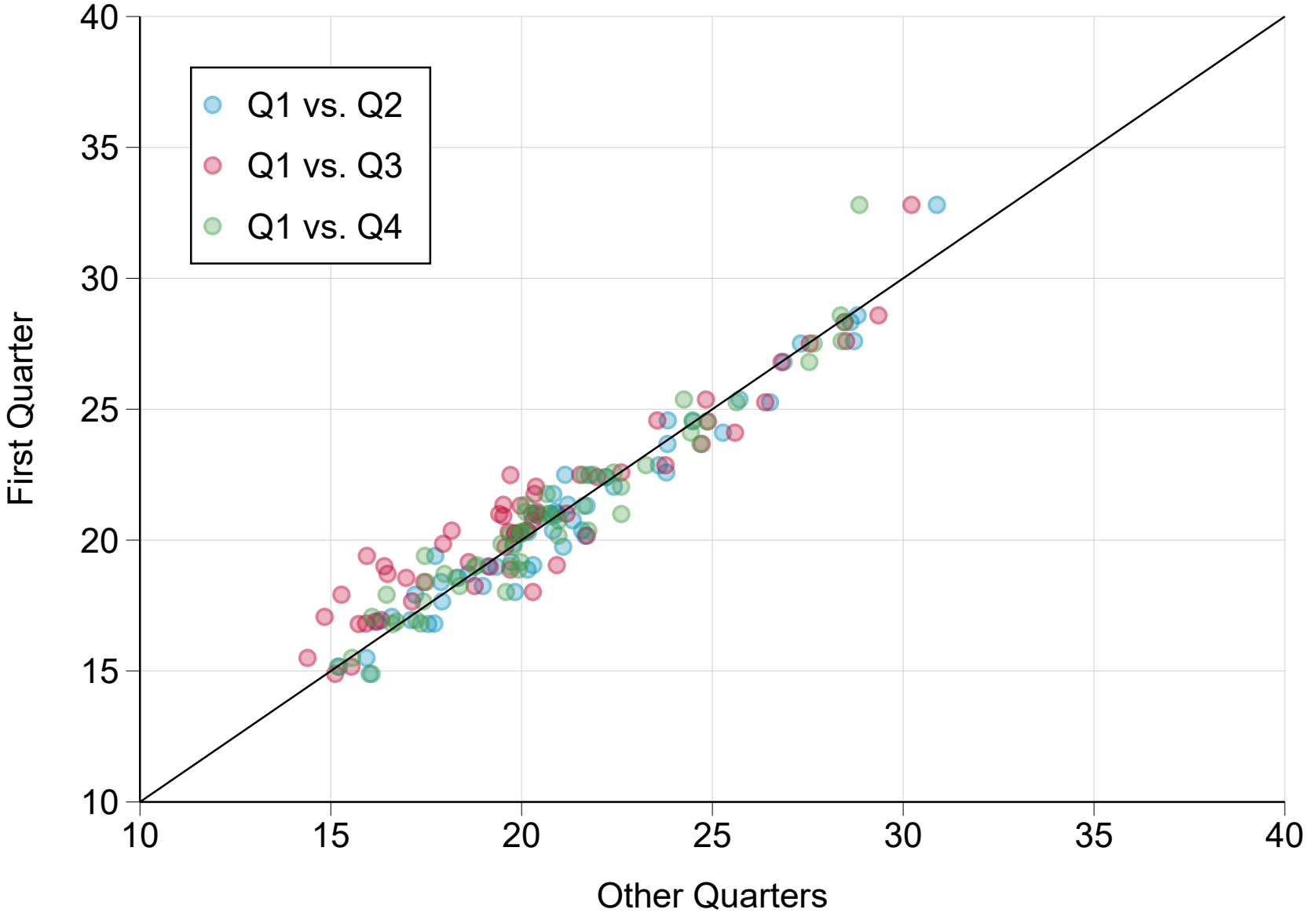
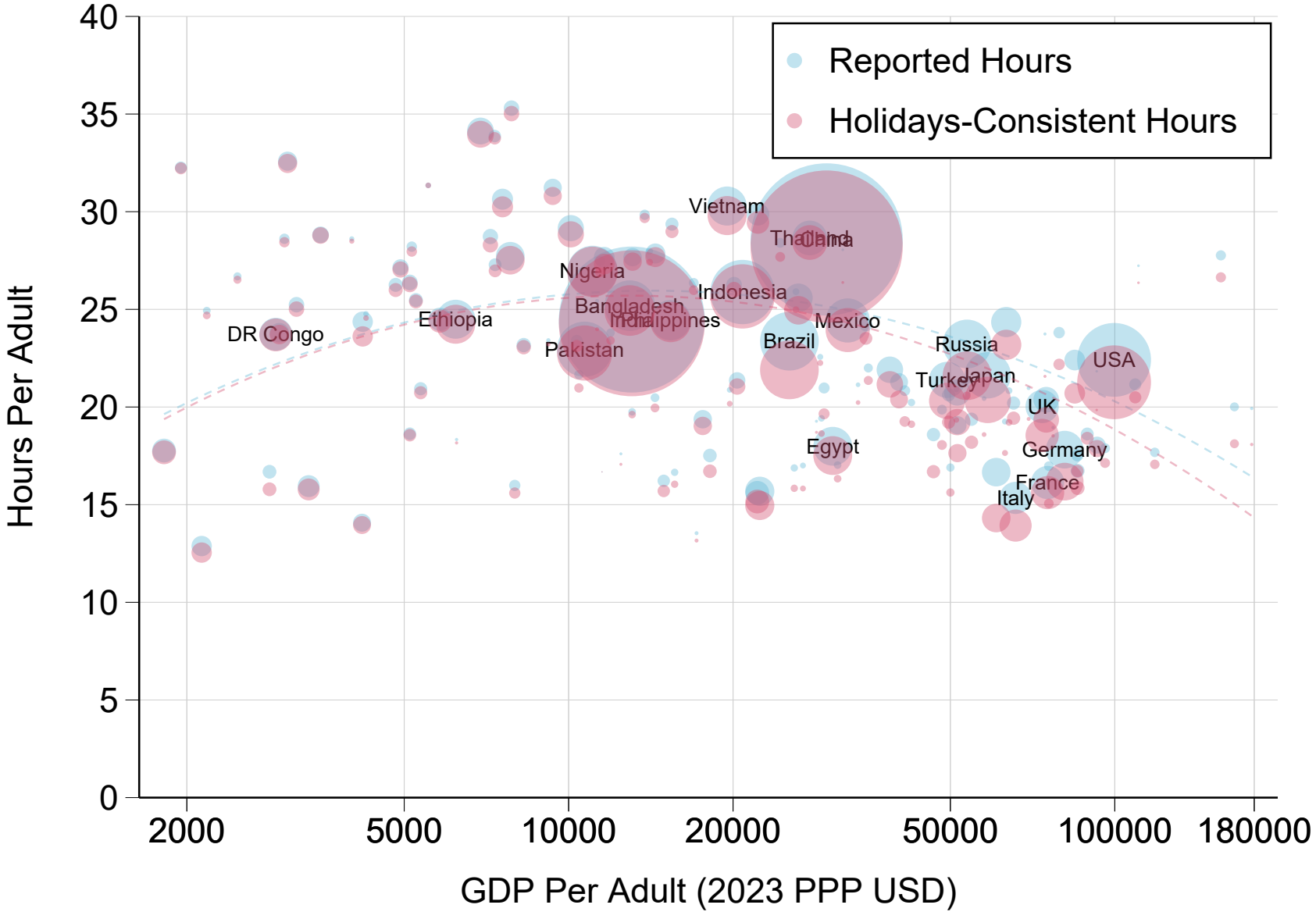
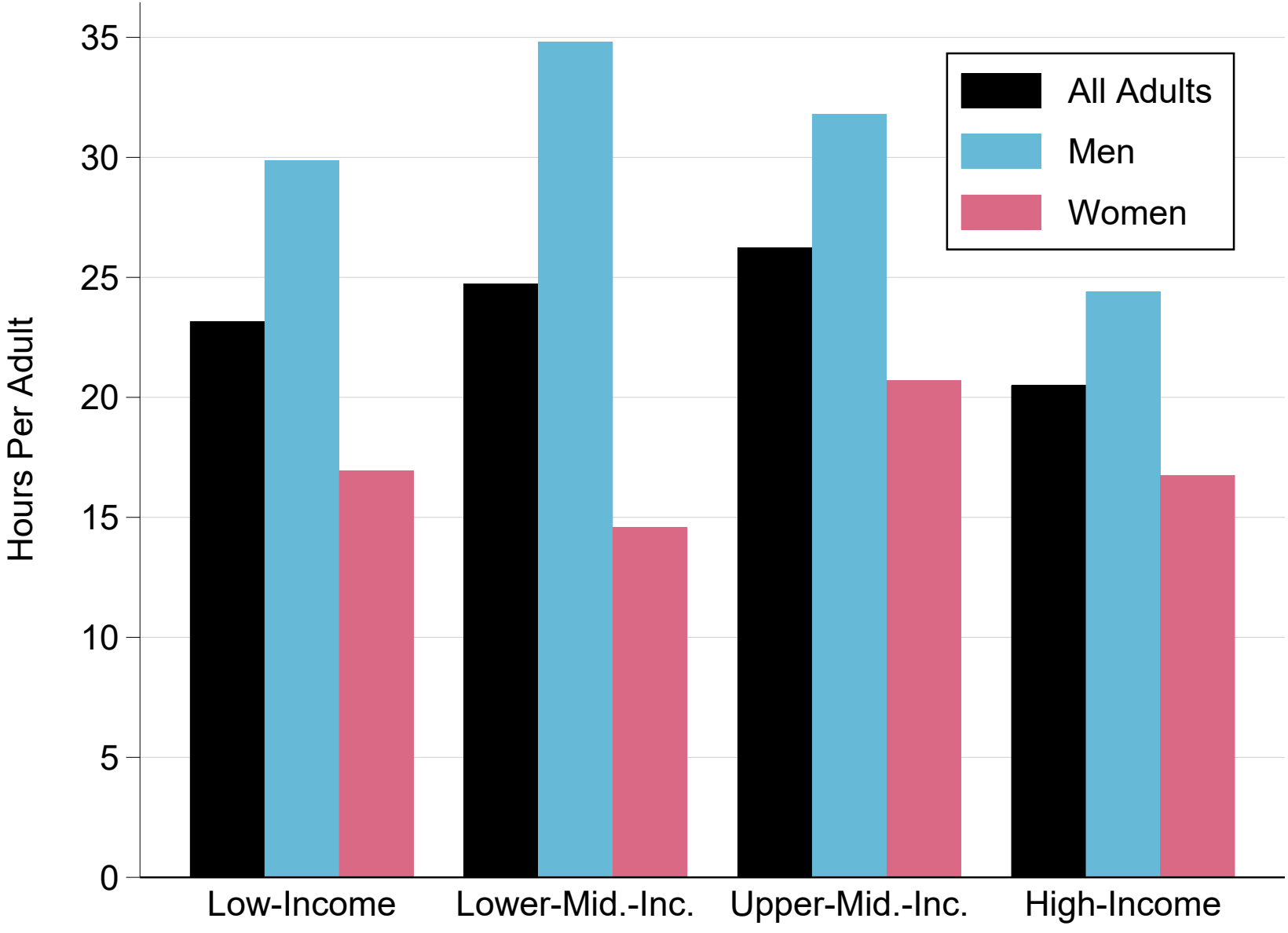


Observed vs. Holidays-Consistent Hours Worked



Hours by Gender and Development



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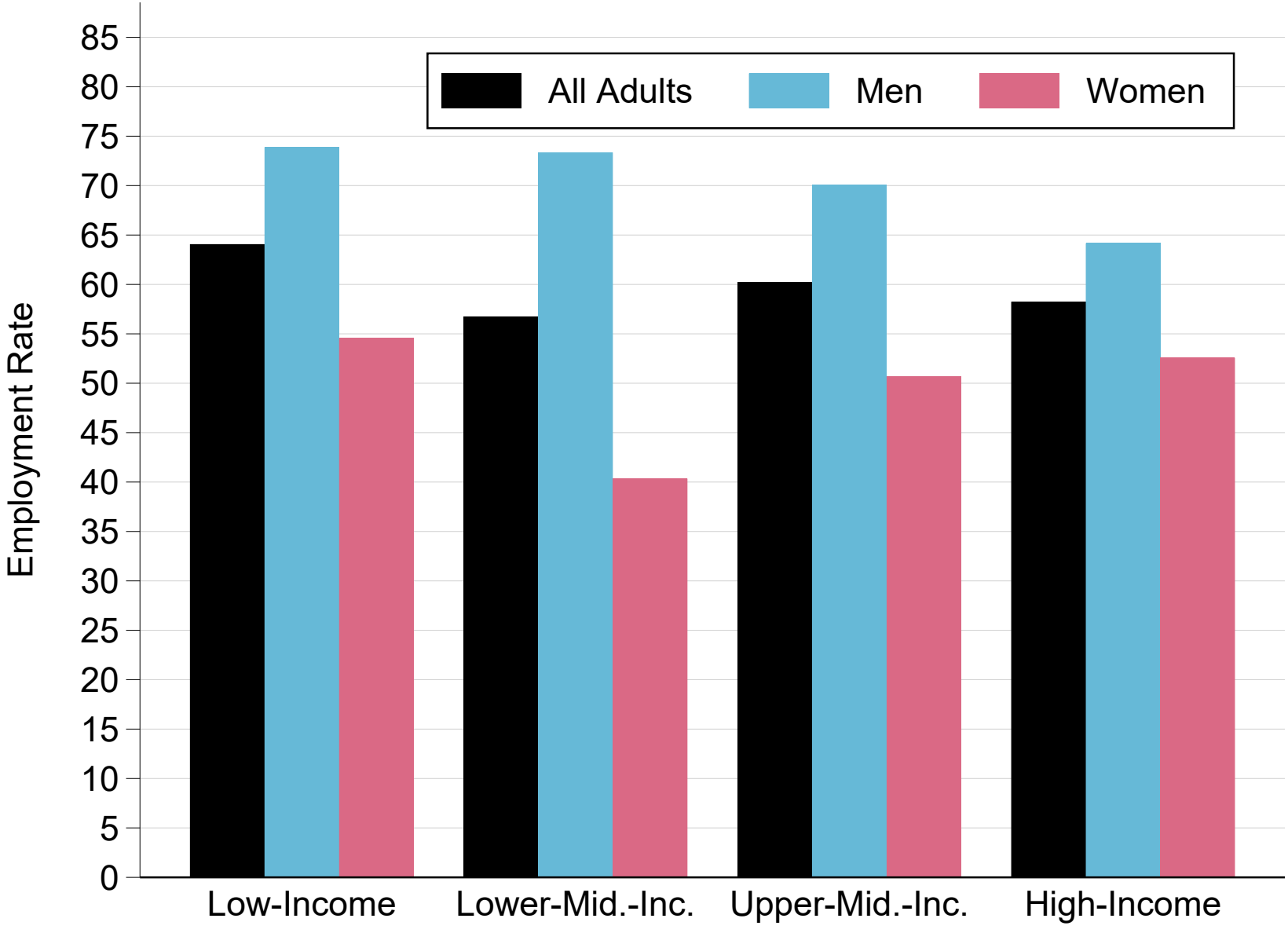
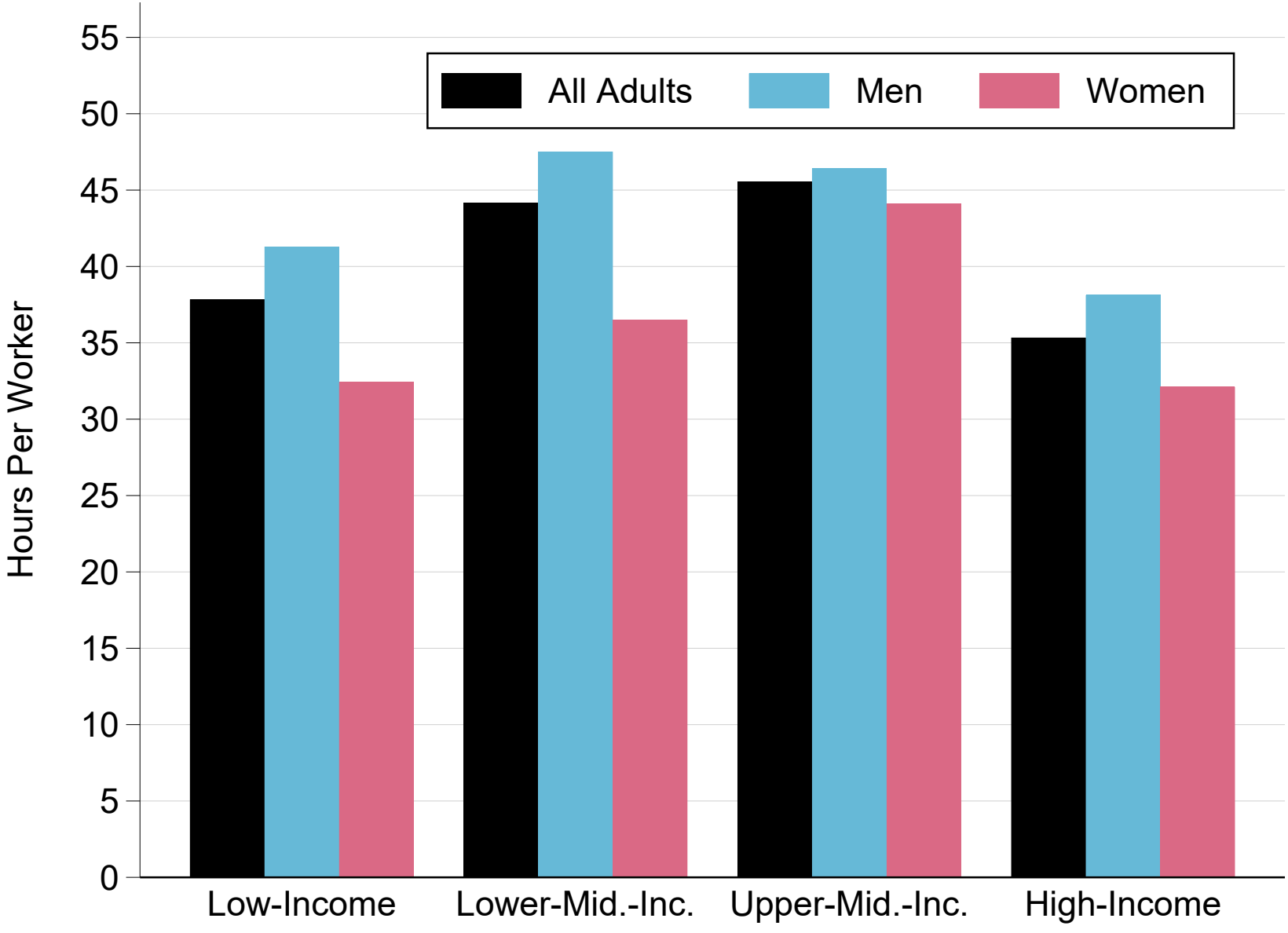
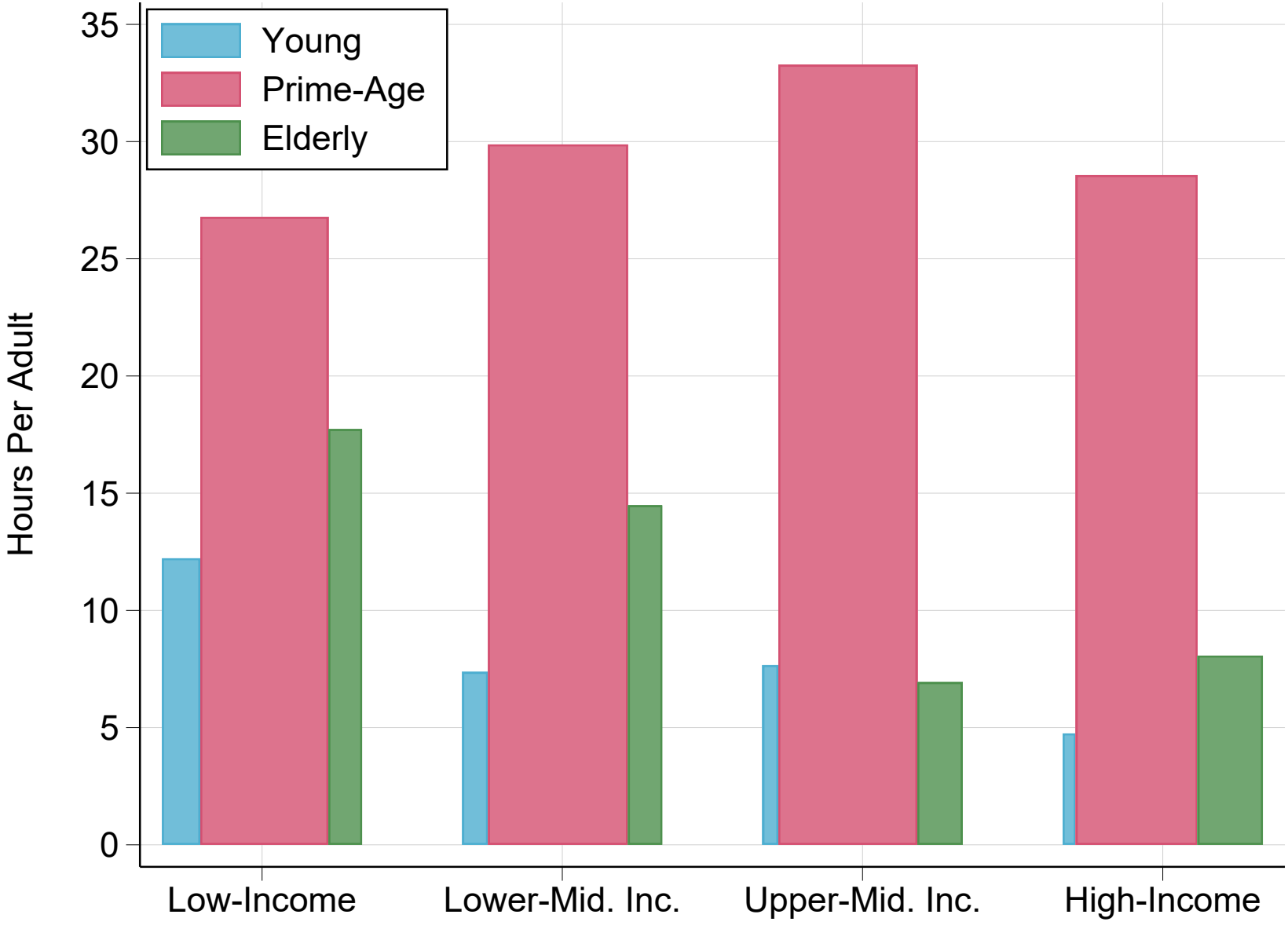
Hours by Gender and Development: Intensive Margin



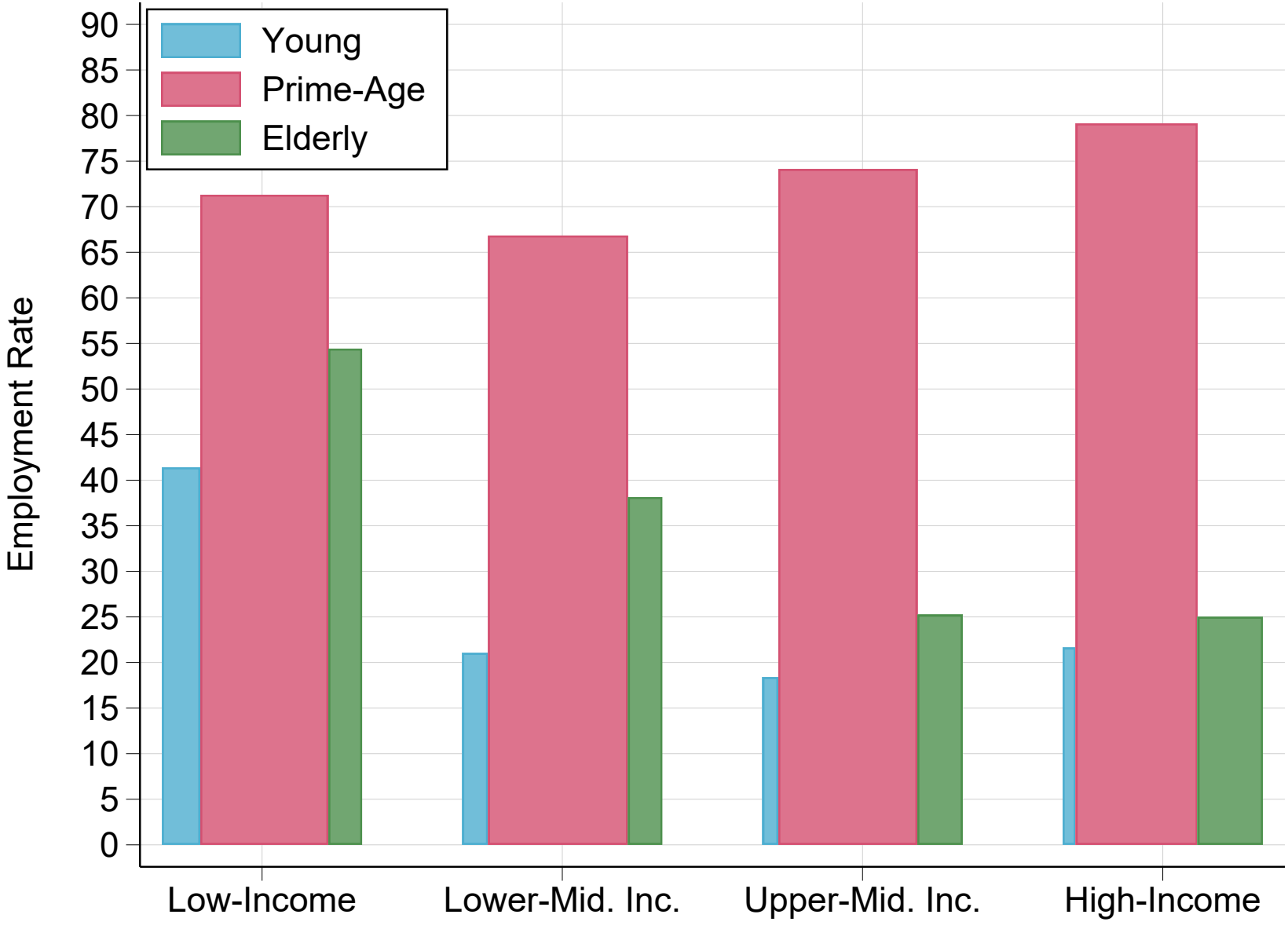
Hours by Gender and Development: Extensive Margin



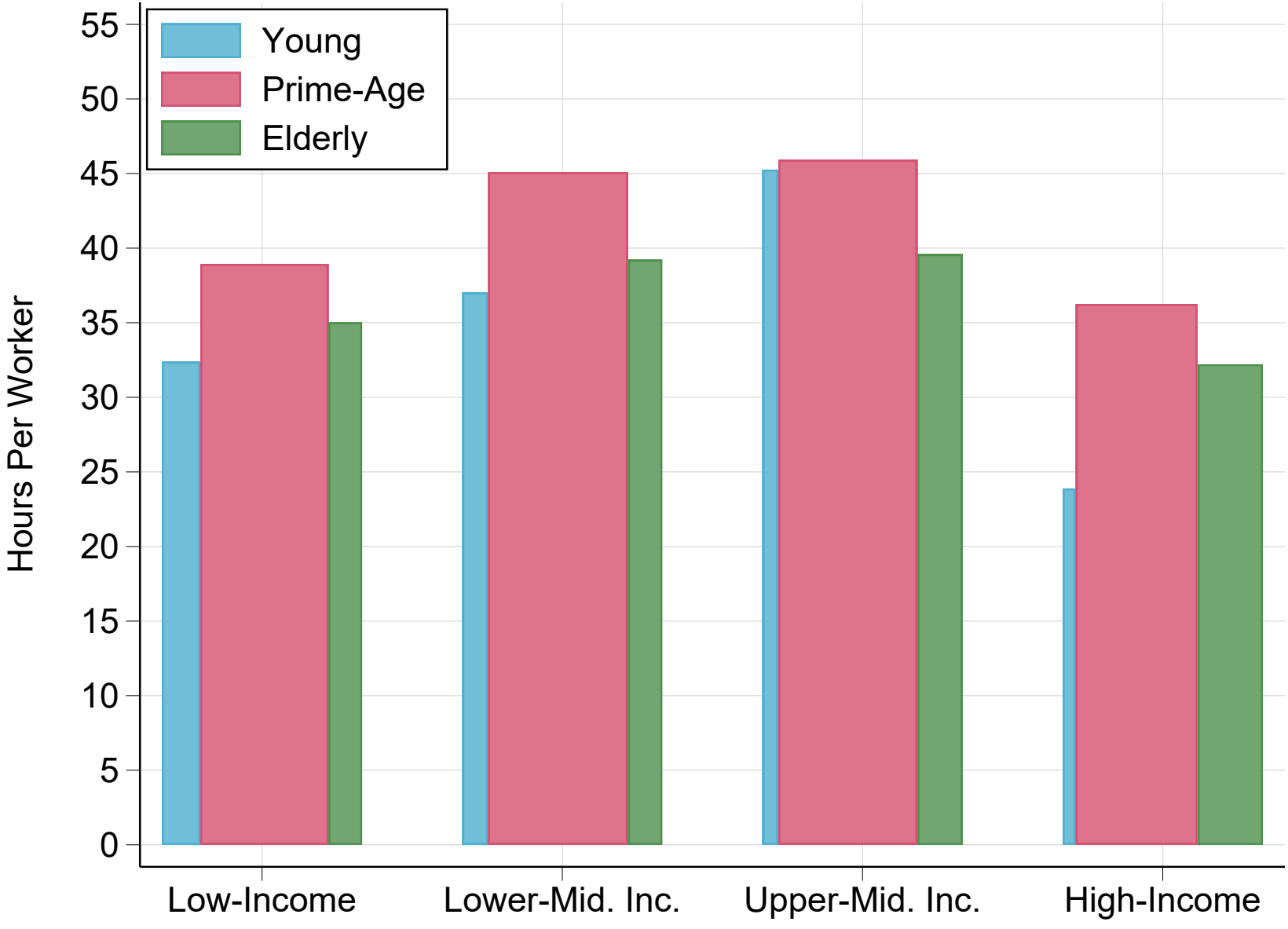
Hours by Age and Development



Hours by Age and Development: Extensive Margin

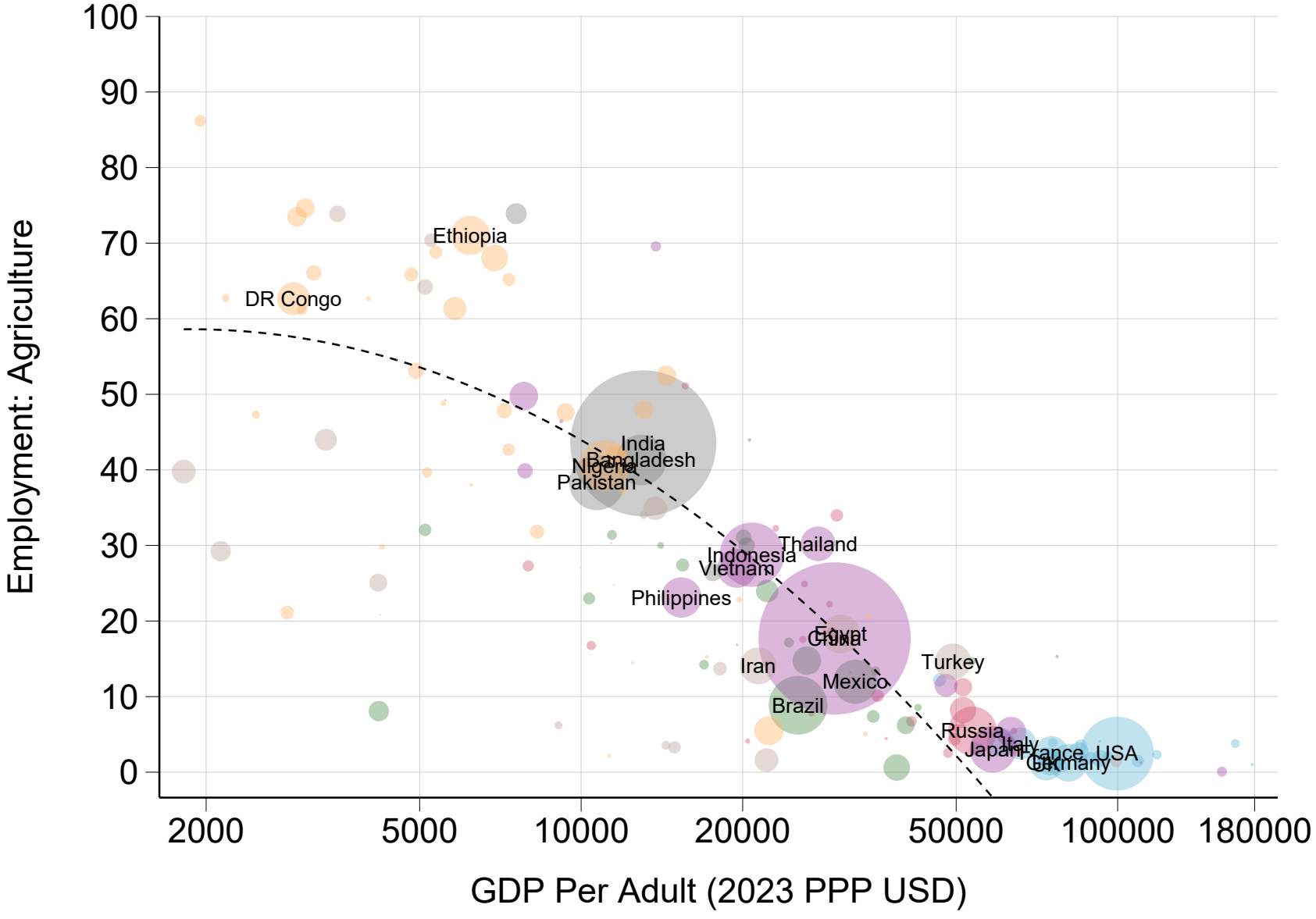


Hours by Age and Development: Intensive Margin

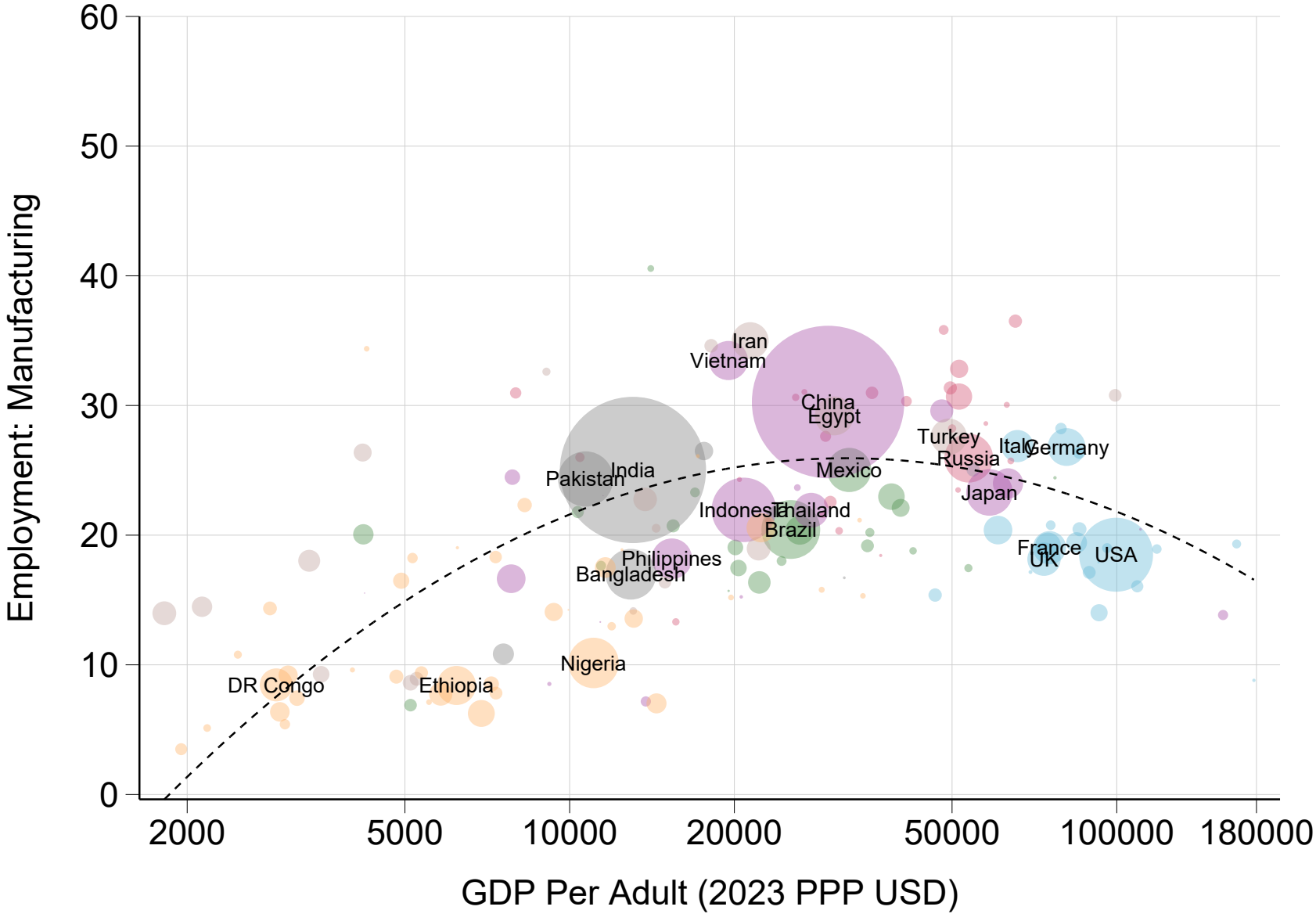


Hours by Sector and Development

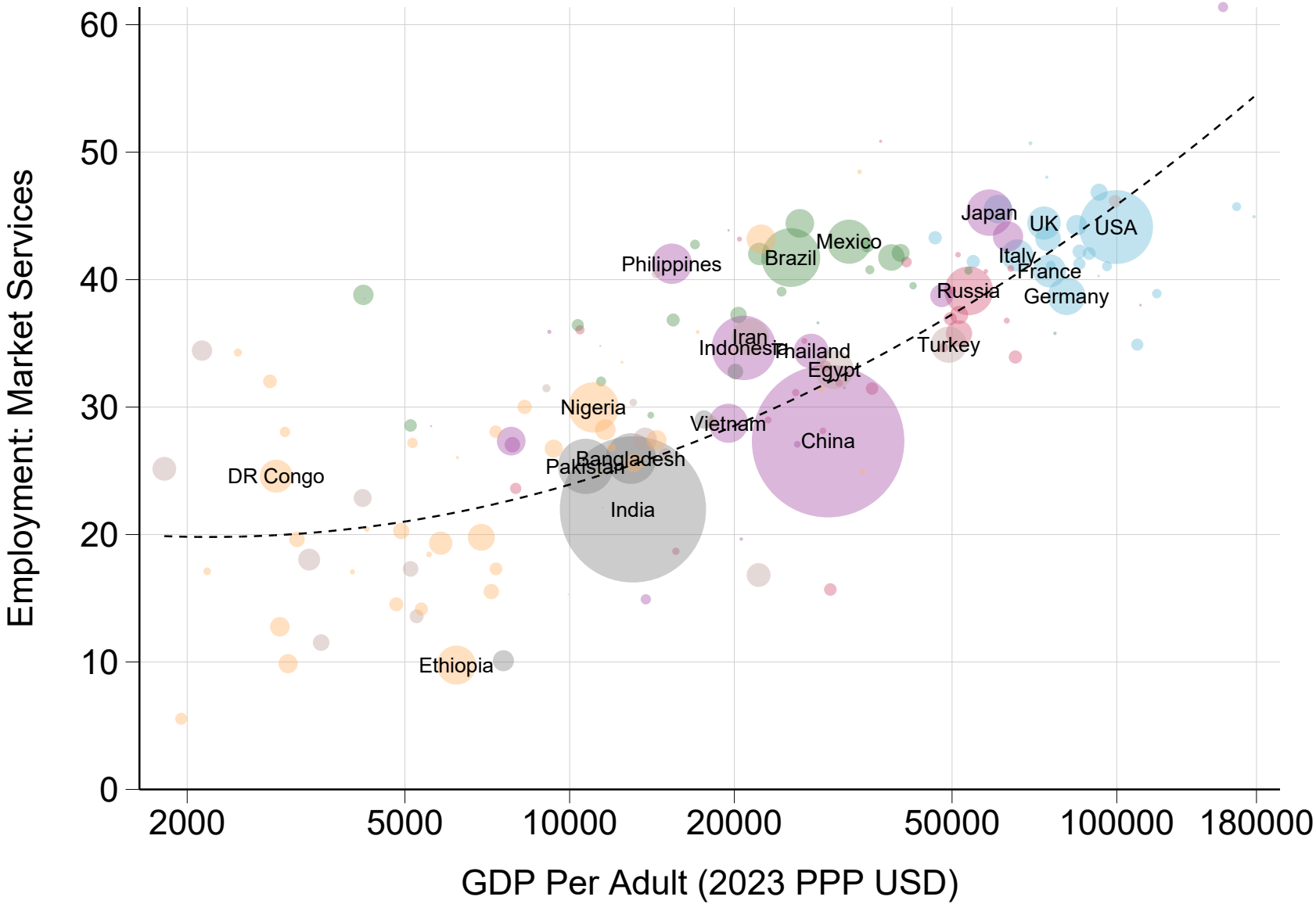
Employment by Sector: Agriculture



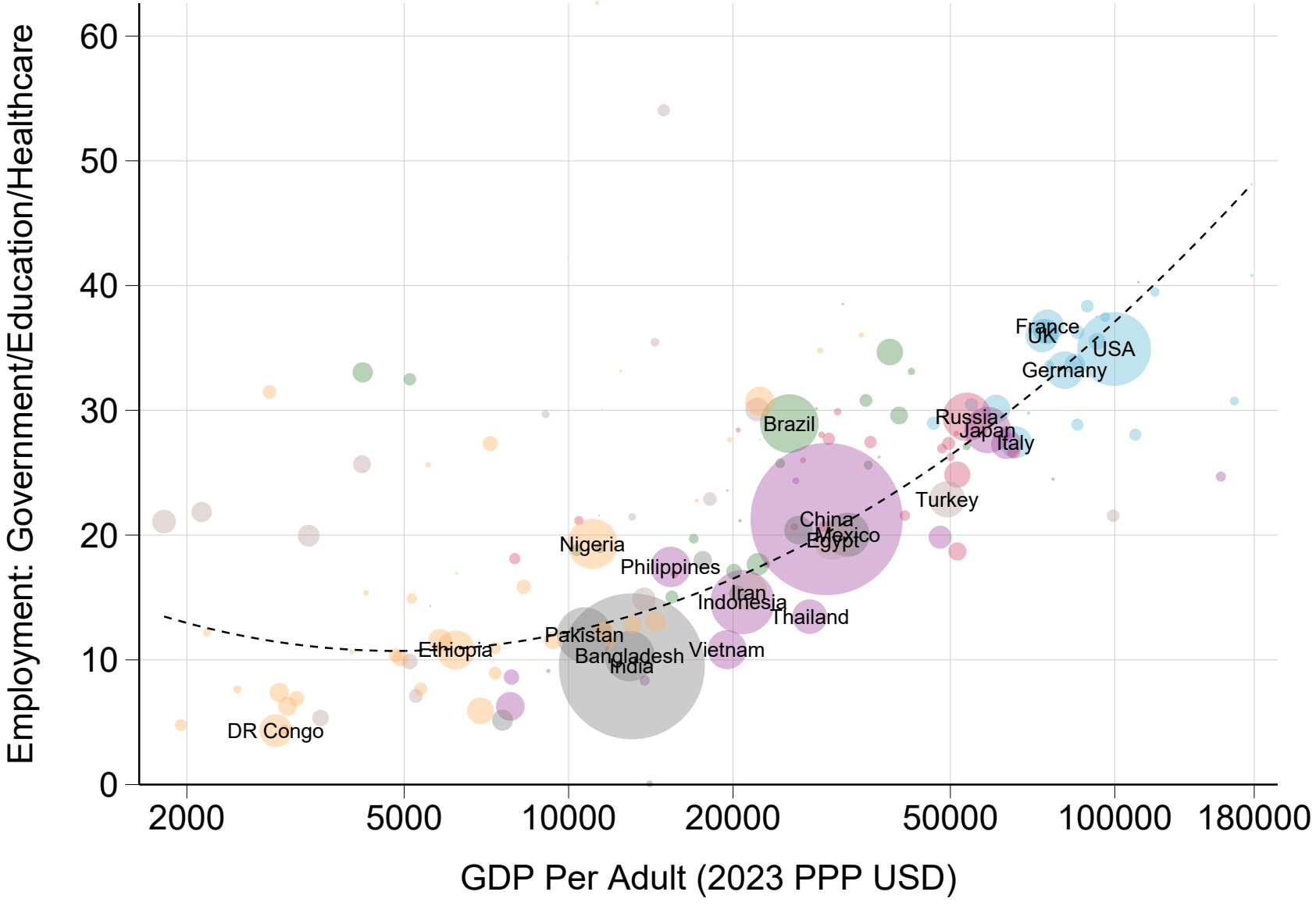
Employment by Sector: Manufacturing



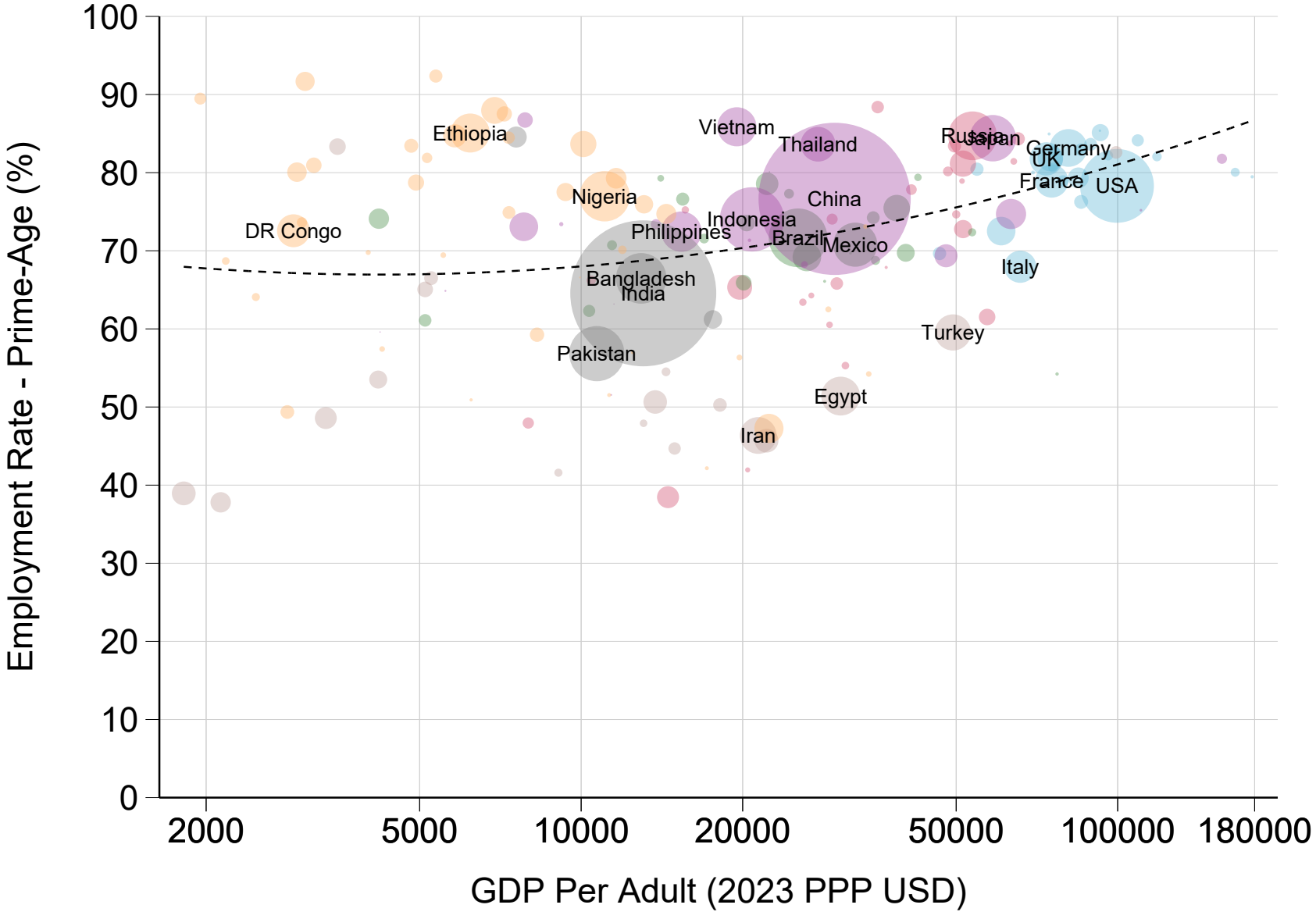
Employment by Sector: Market Services



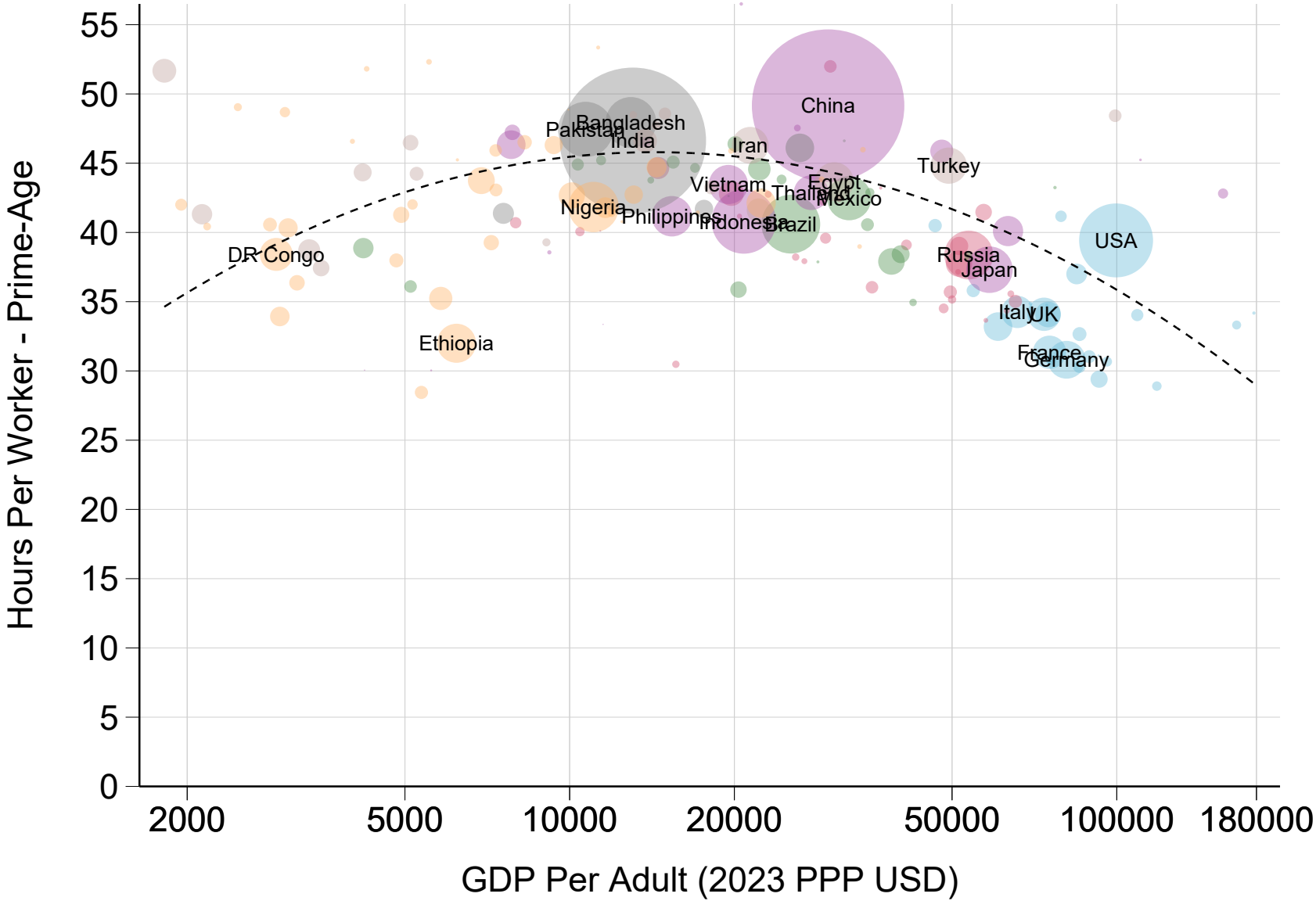
Employment by Sector: Non-Market Services



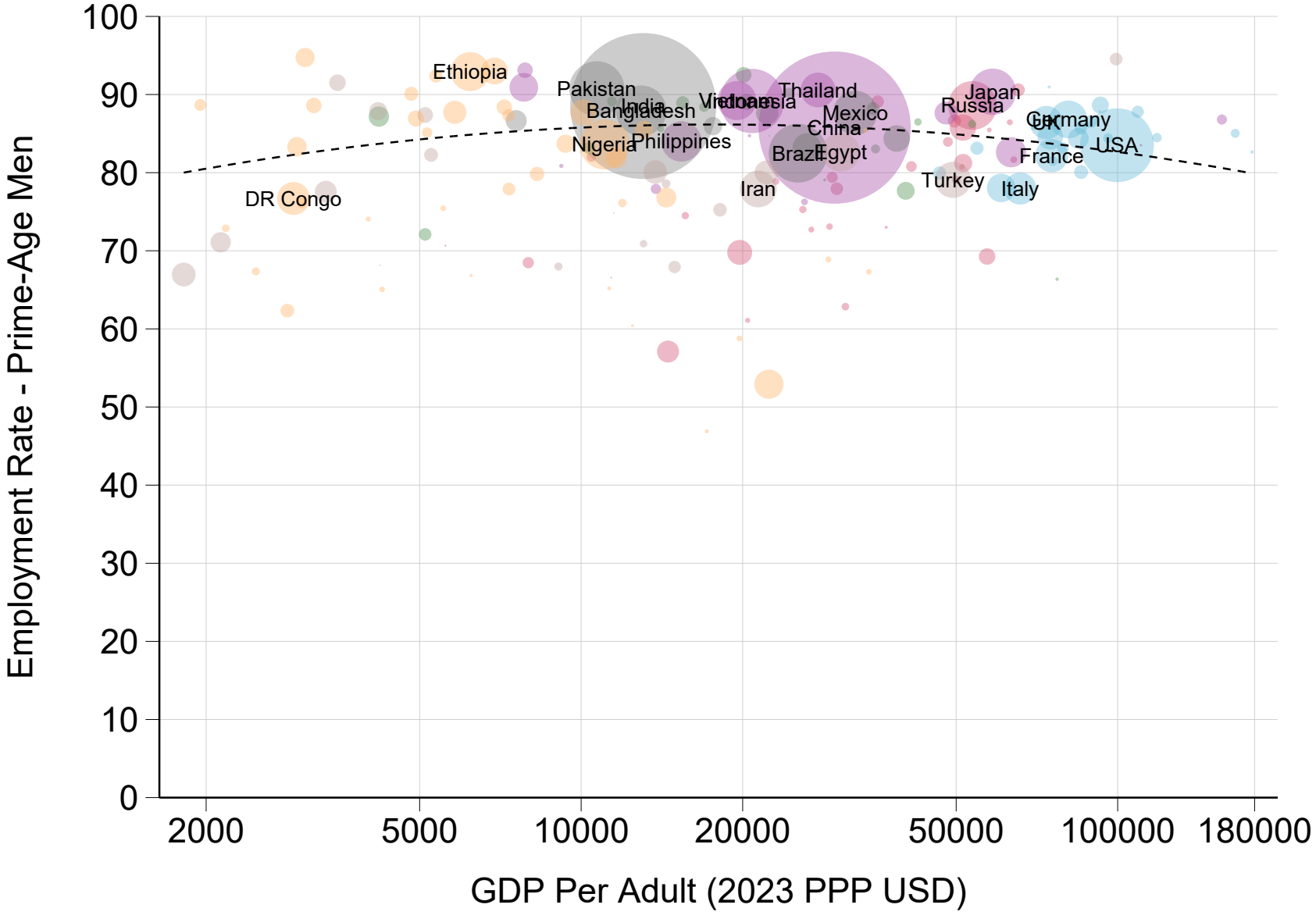
Prime-Age Hours and Development: Extensive Margin



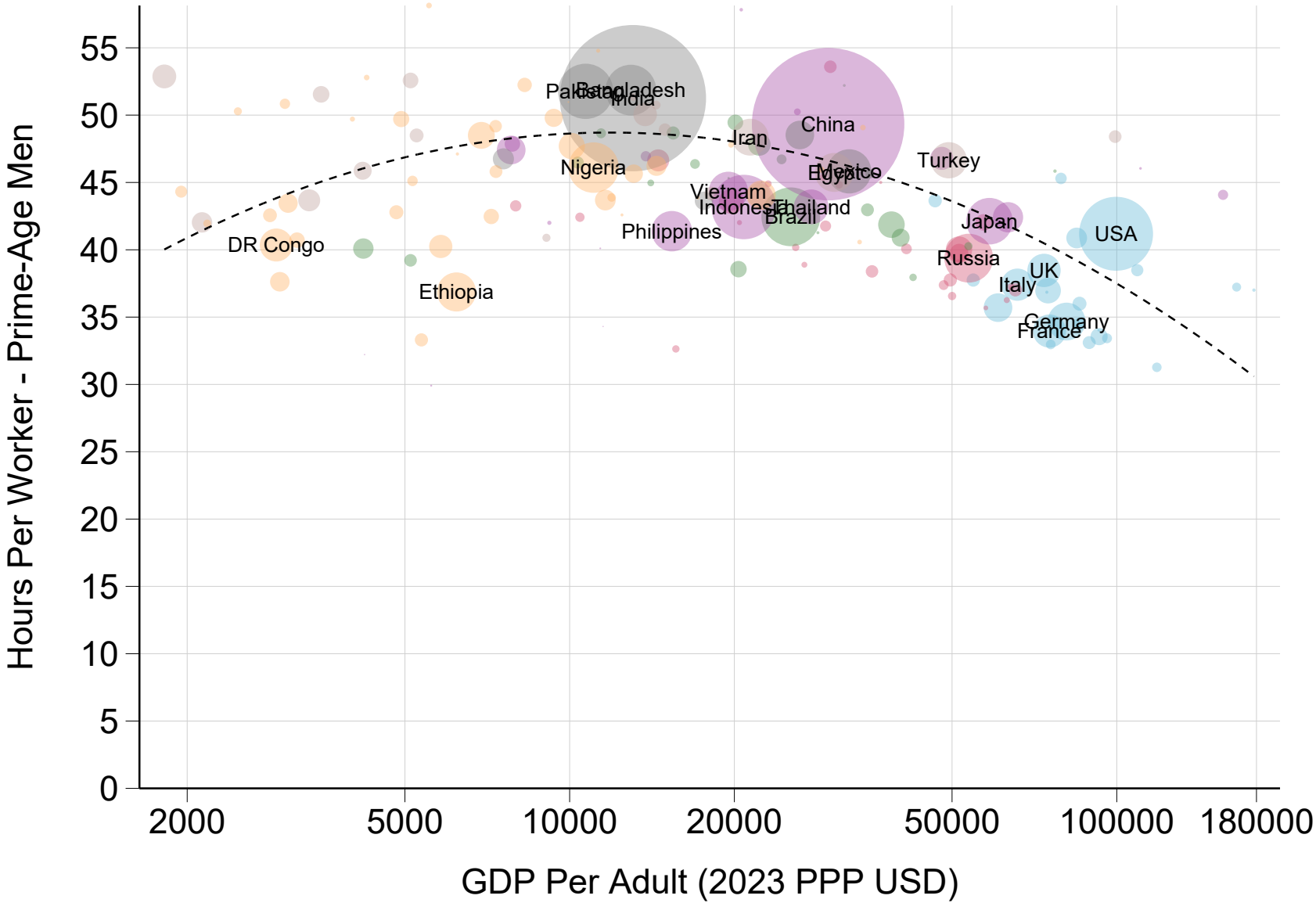
Prime-Age Hours and Development: Intensive Margin



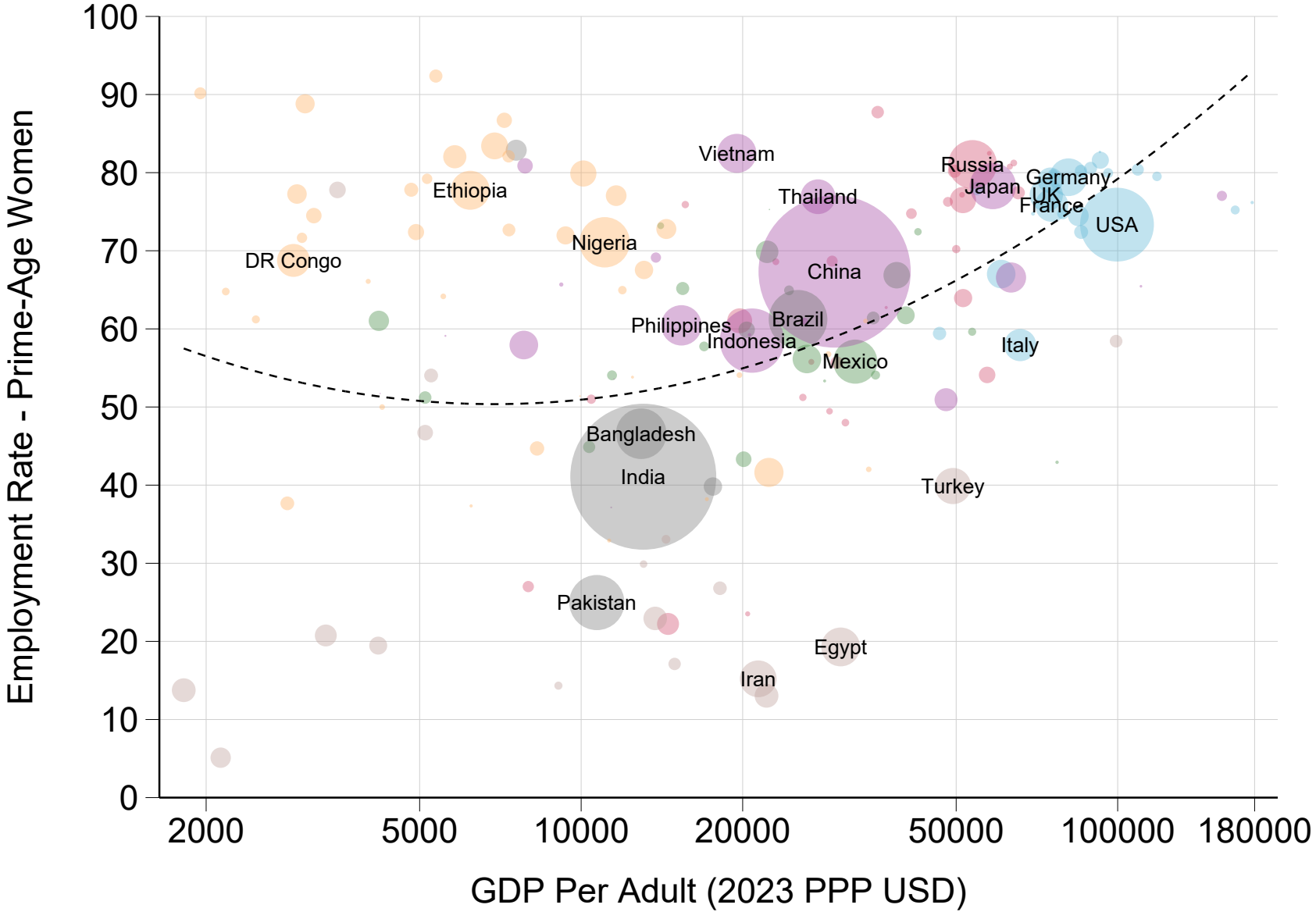
Prime-Age Male Hours and Dvt: Extensive Margin



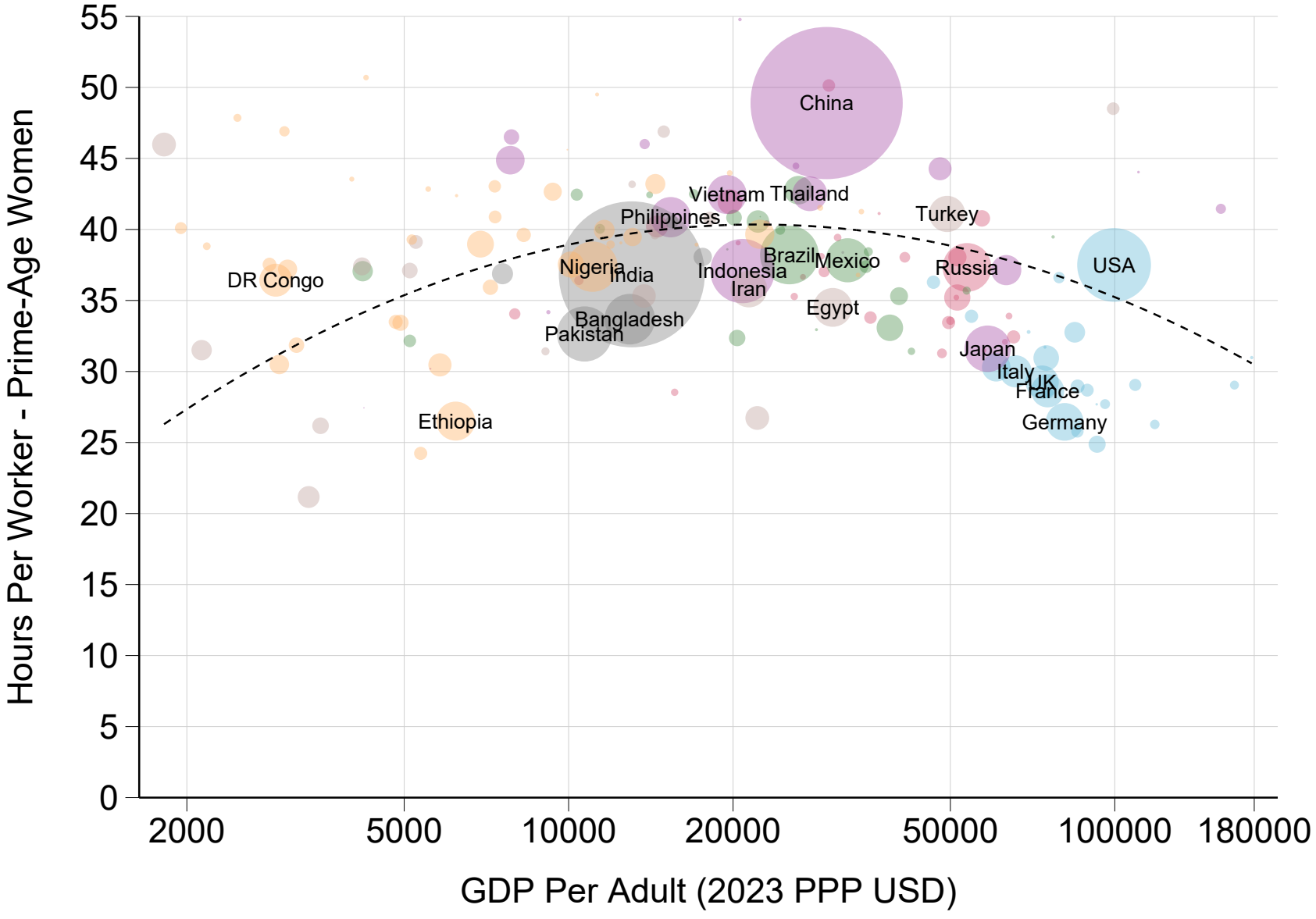
Prime-Age Male Hours and Dvt: Intensive Margin



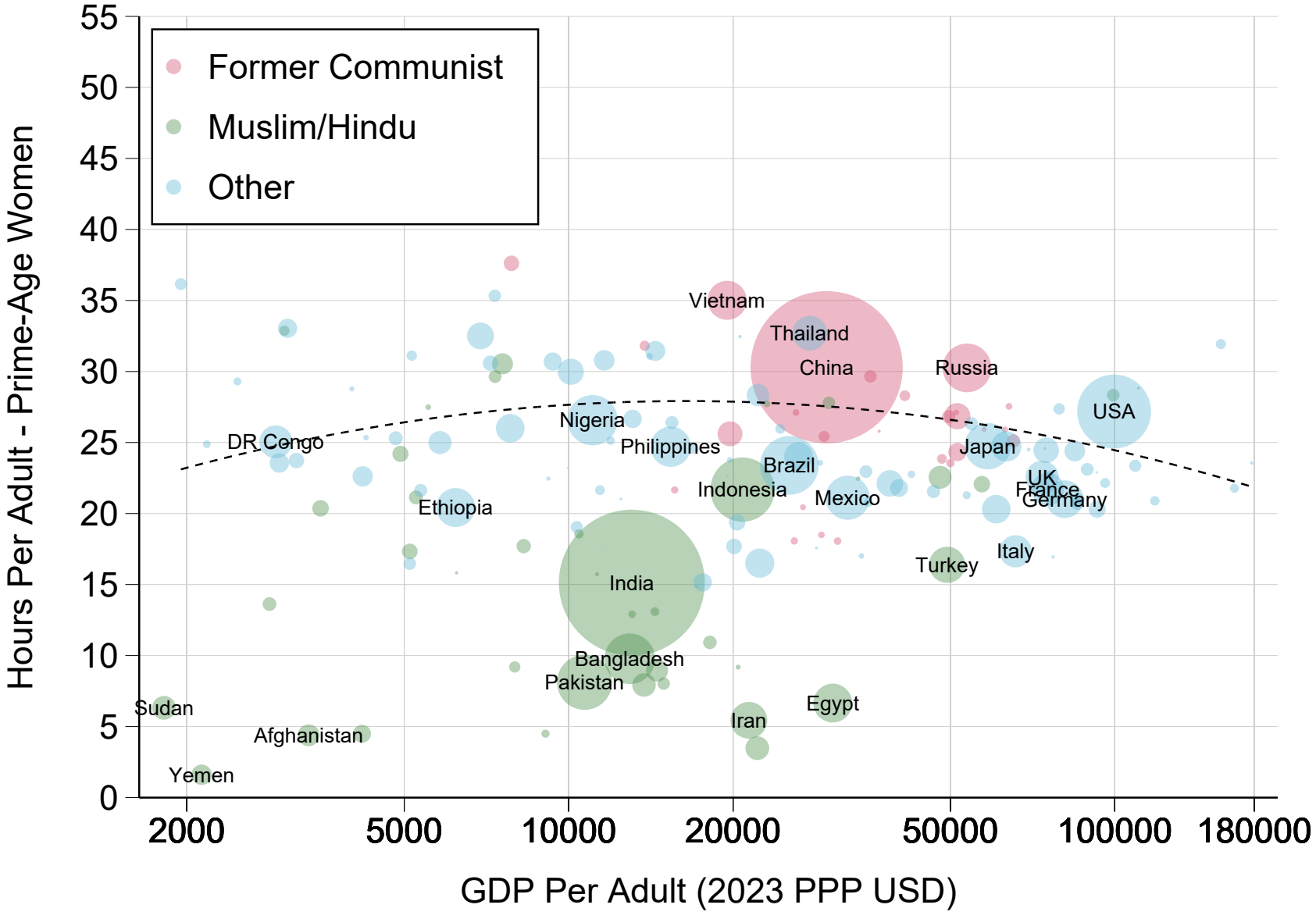
Prime-Age Female Hours and Dvt: Extensive Margin



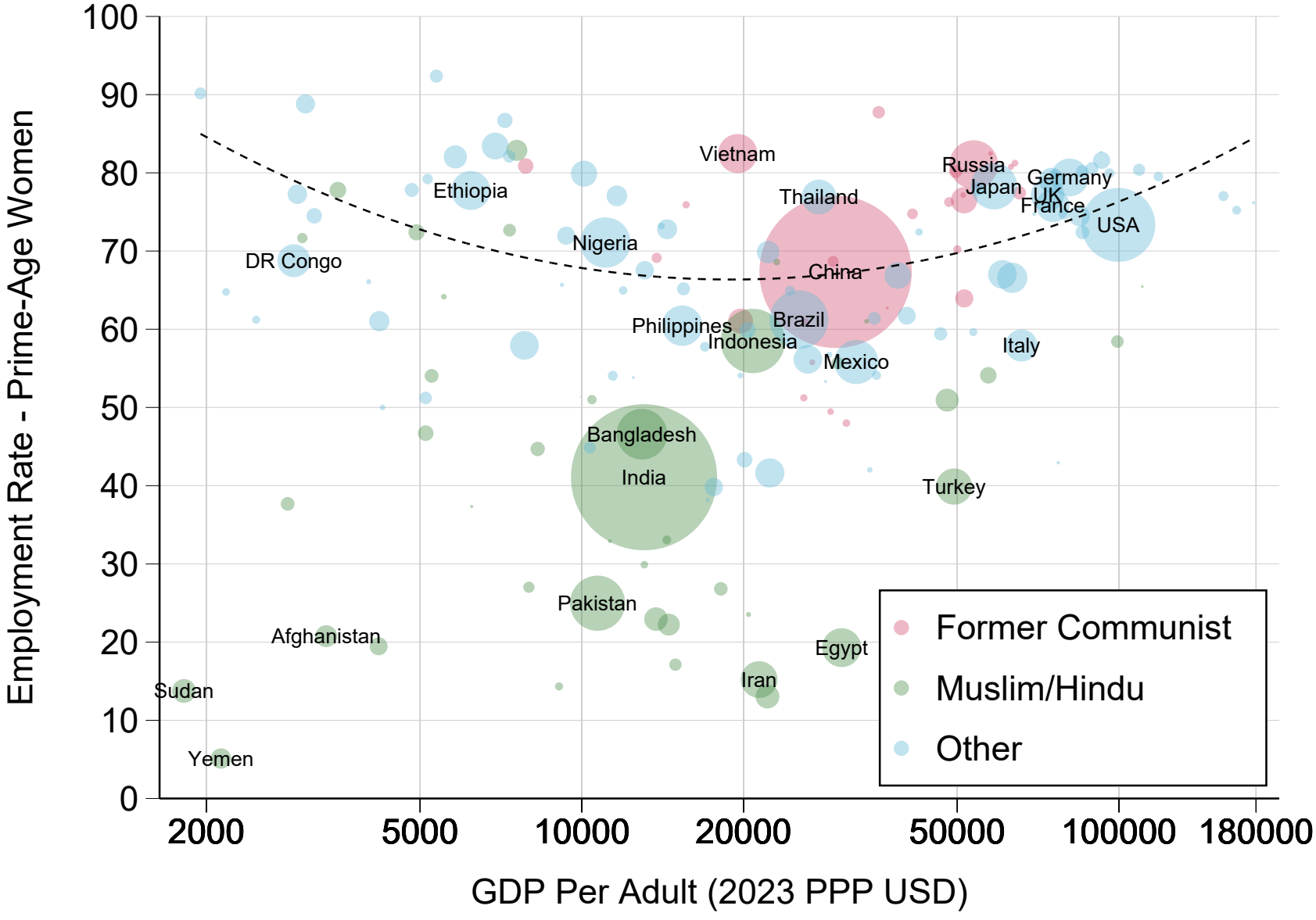
Prime-Age Female Hours and Dvt: Intensive Margin



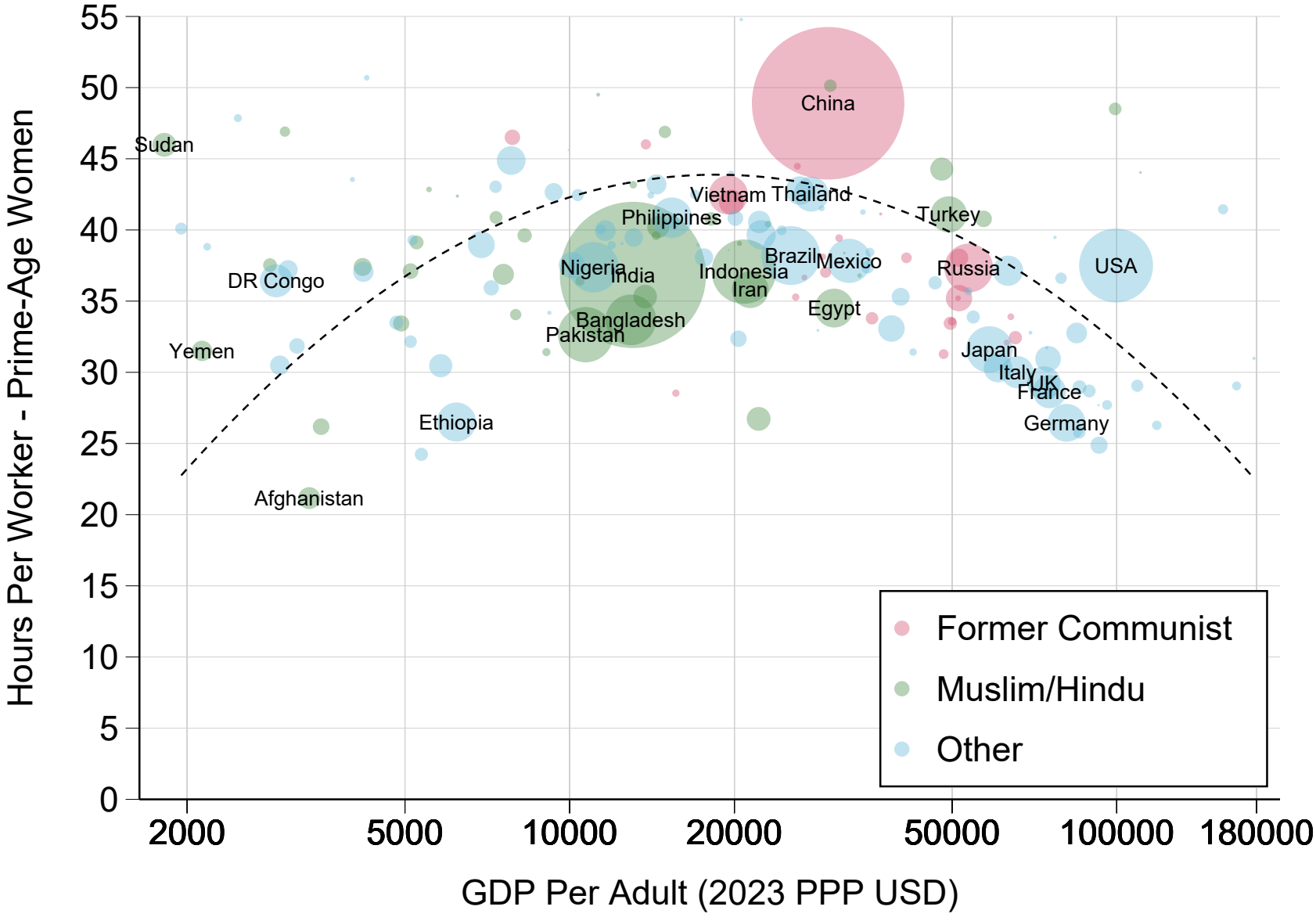
Female Hours excl. Muslim/Hindu



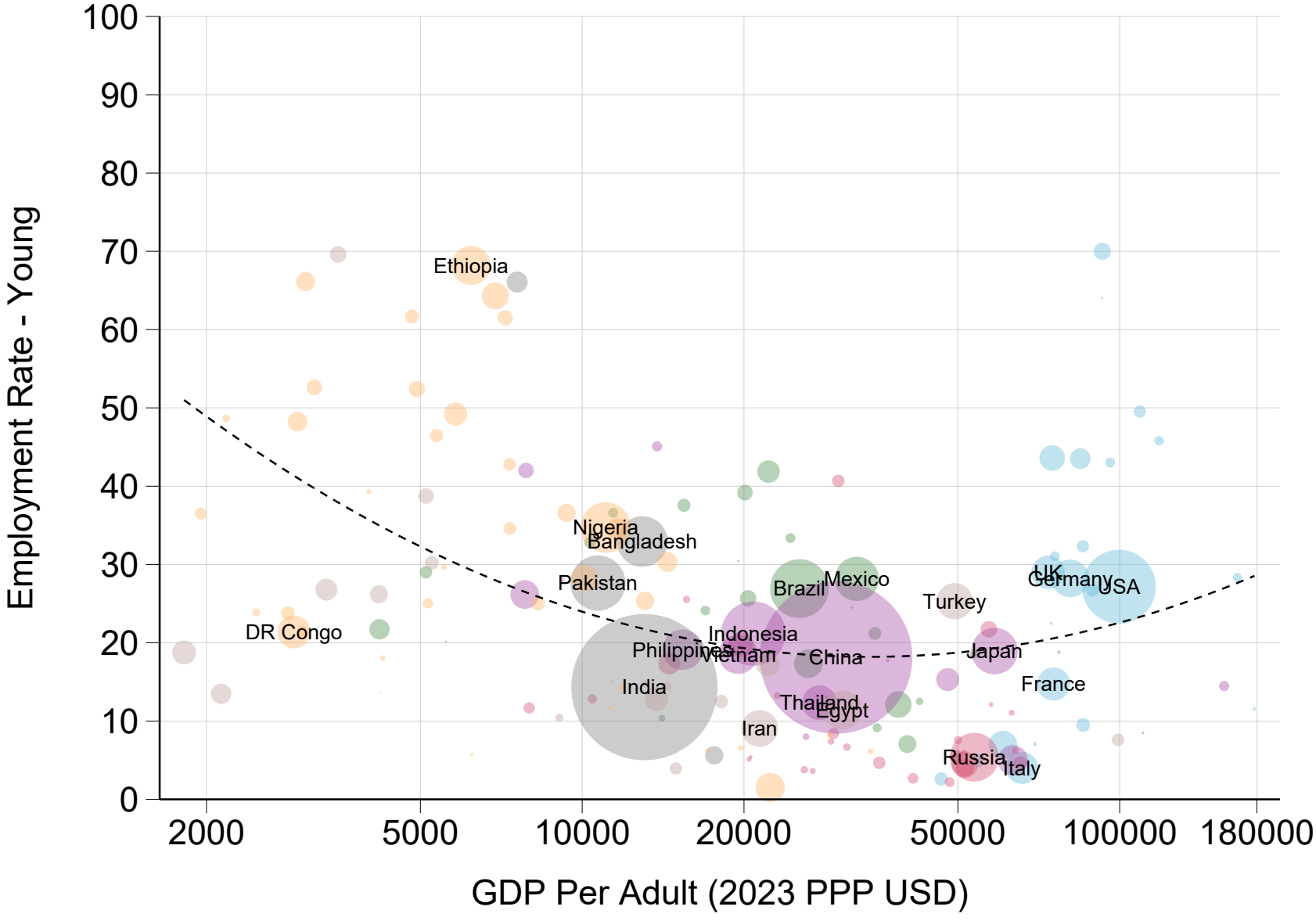
Female Hours excl. Muslim/Hindu: Extensive Margin



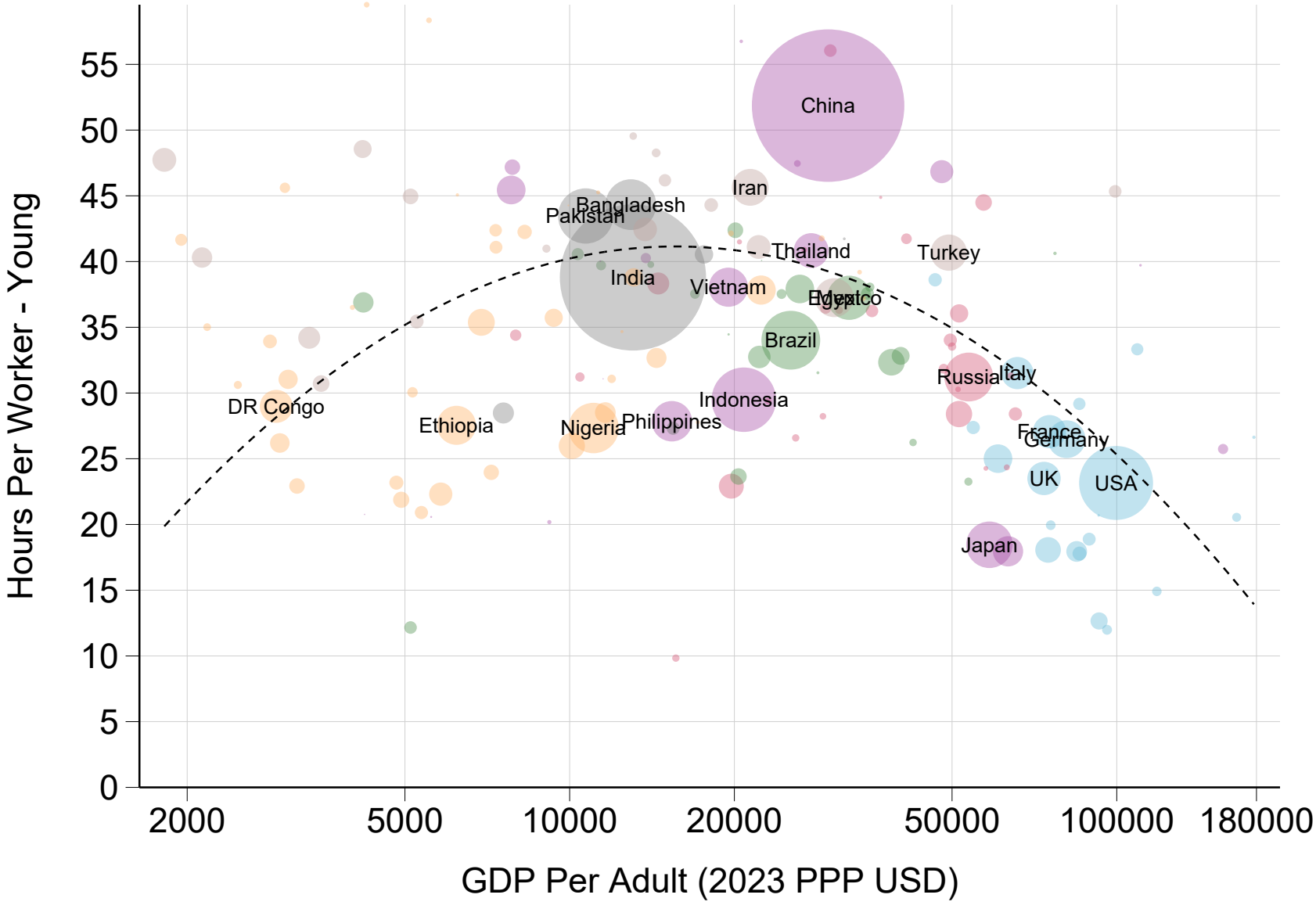
Female Hours excl. Muslim/Hindu: Intensive Margin



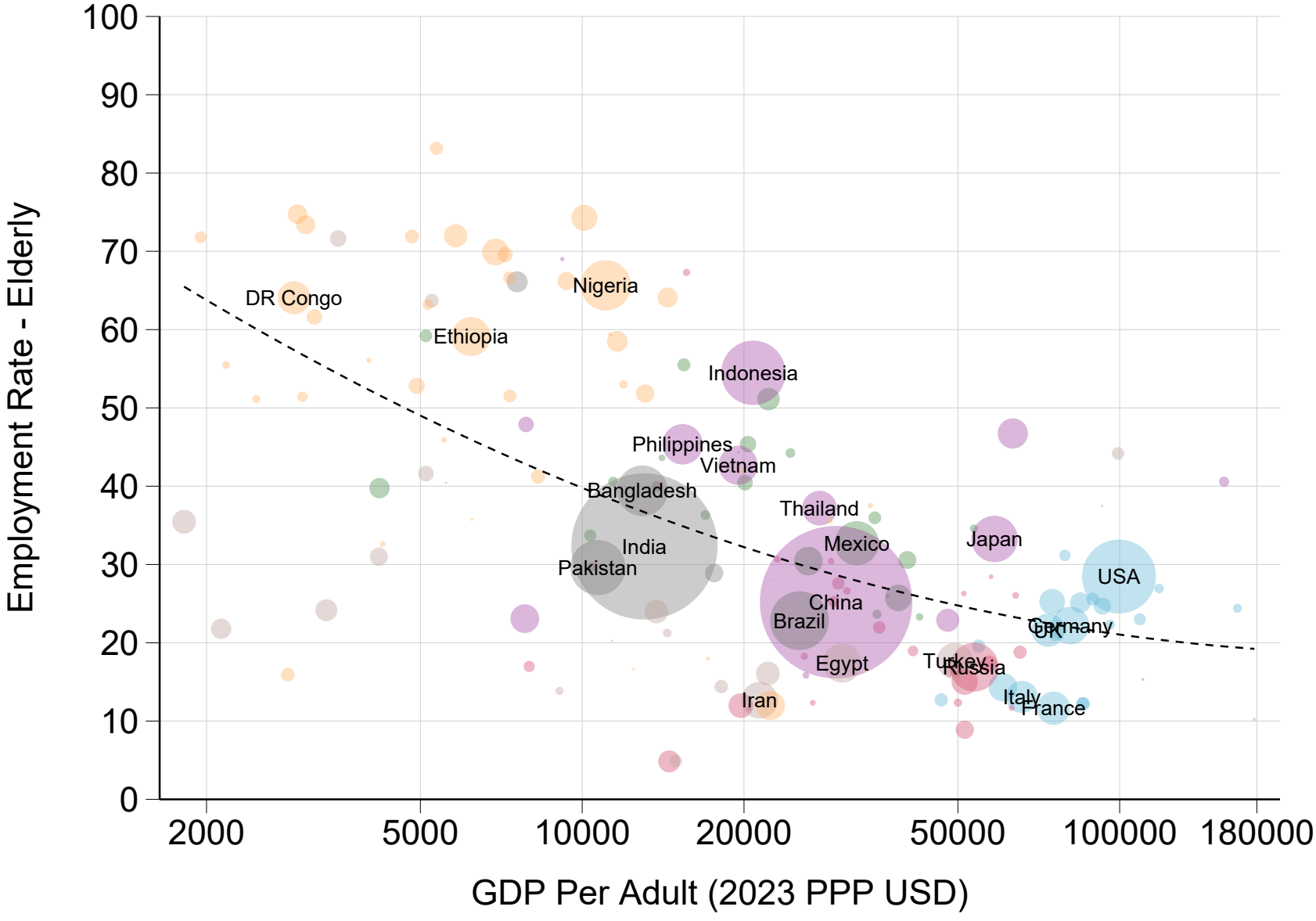
Young Hours and Development: Extensive Margin



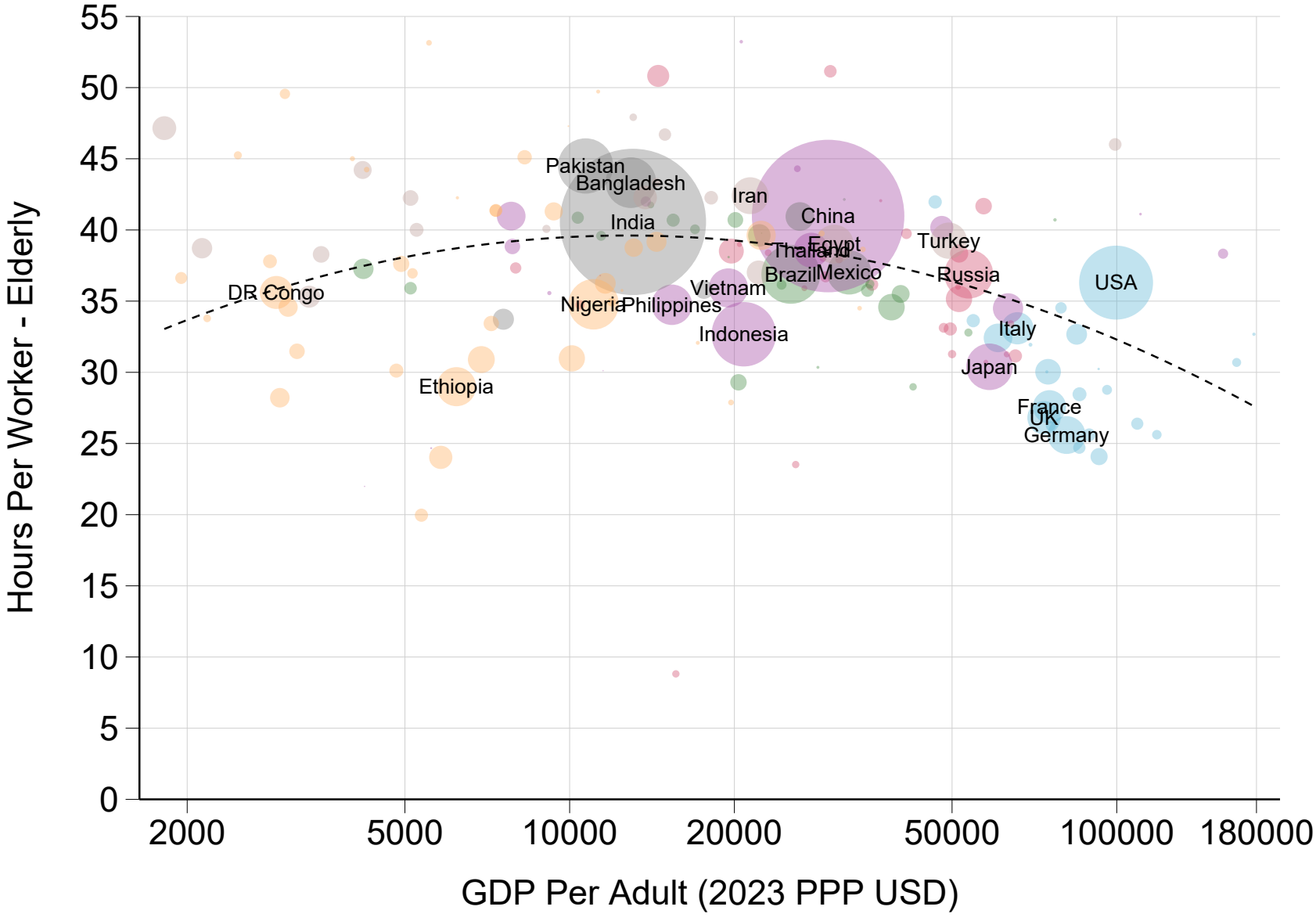
Young Hours and Development: Intensive Margin



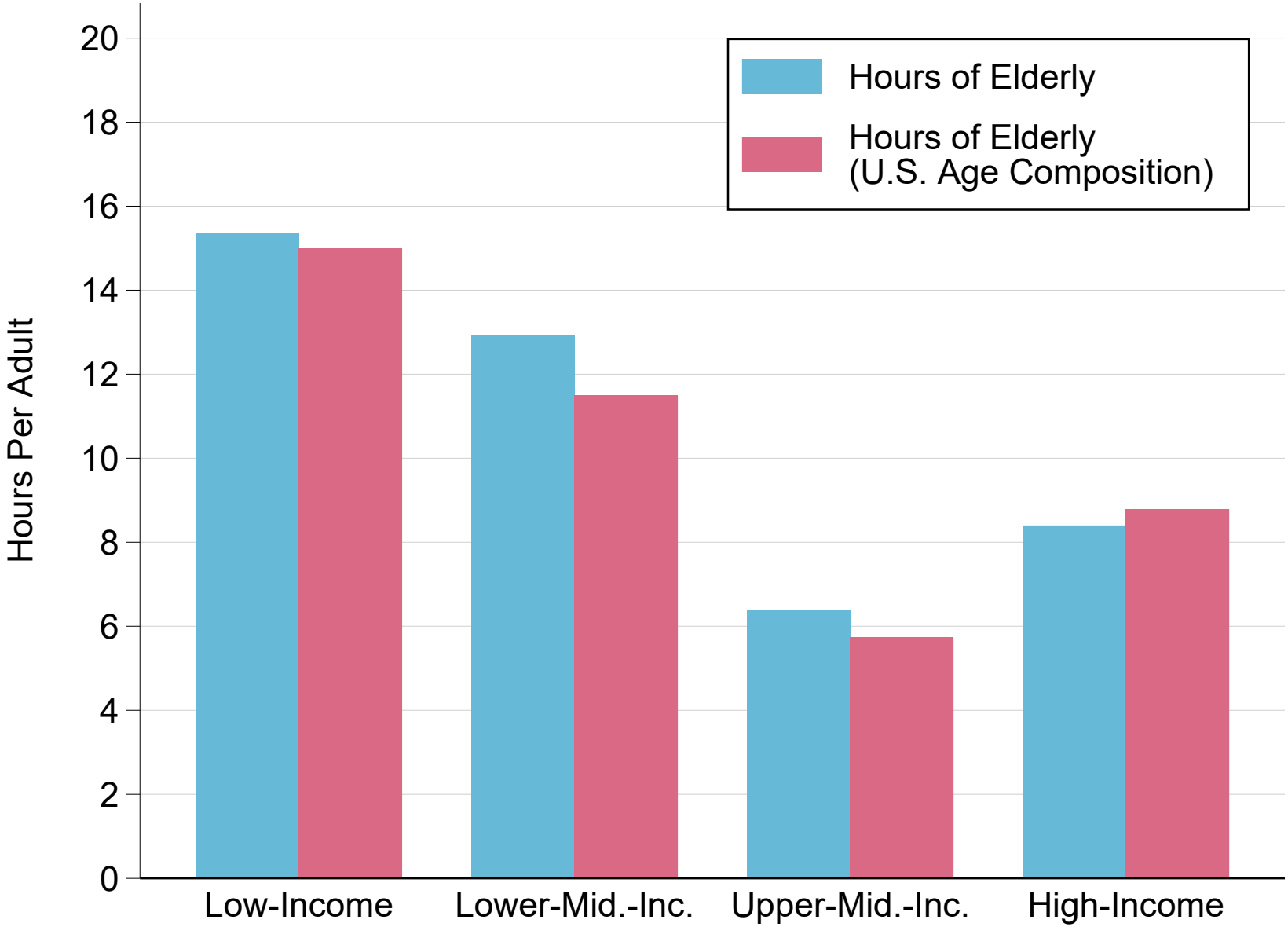
Elderly Hours and Development: Extensive Margin



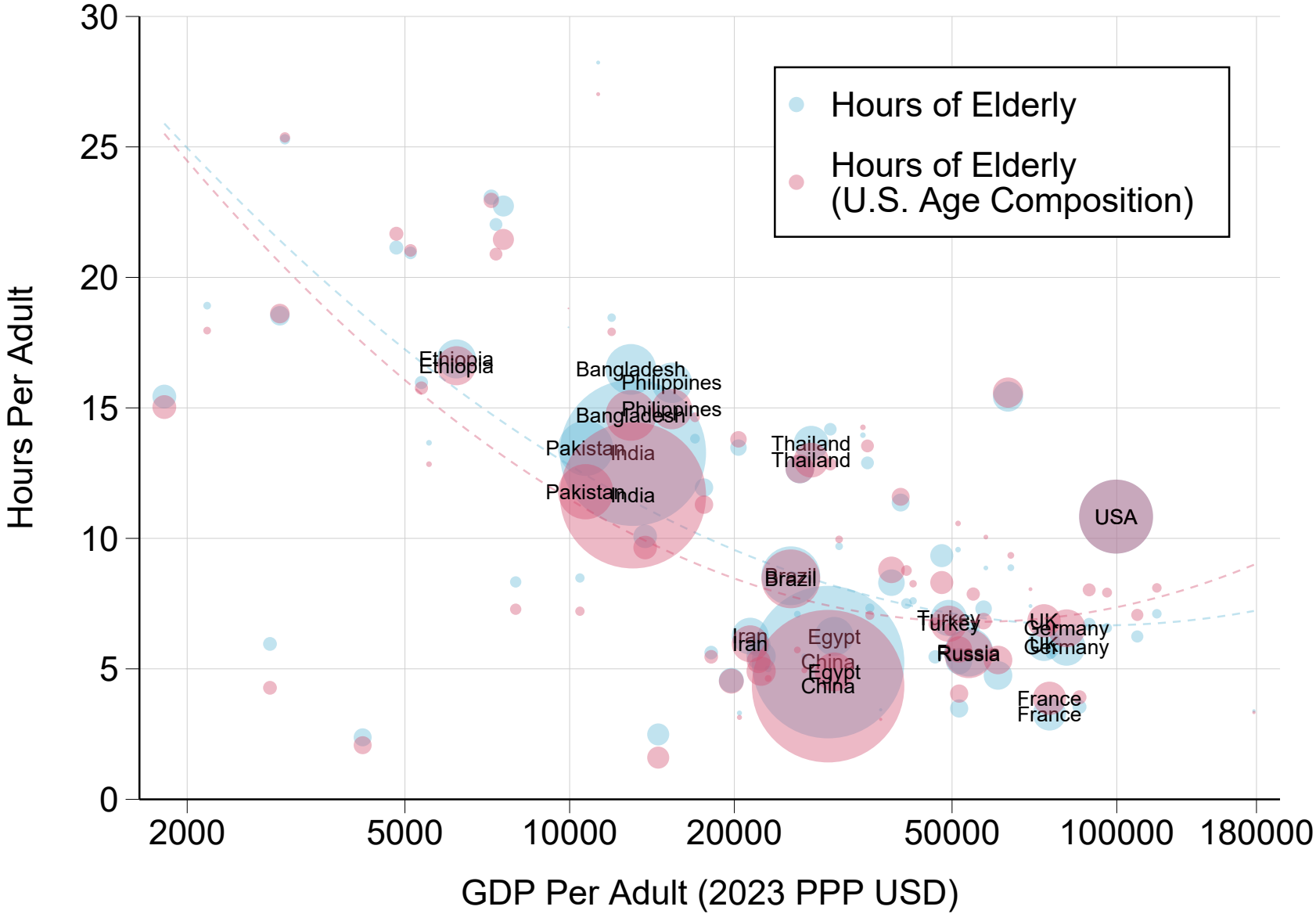
Elderly Hours and Development: Intensive Margin



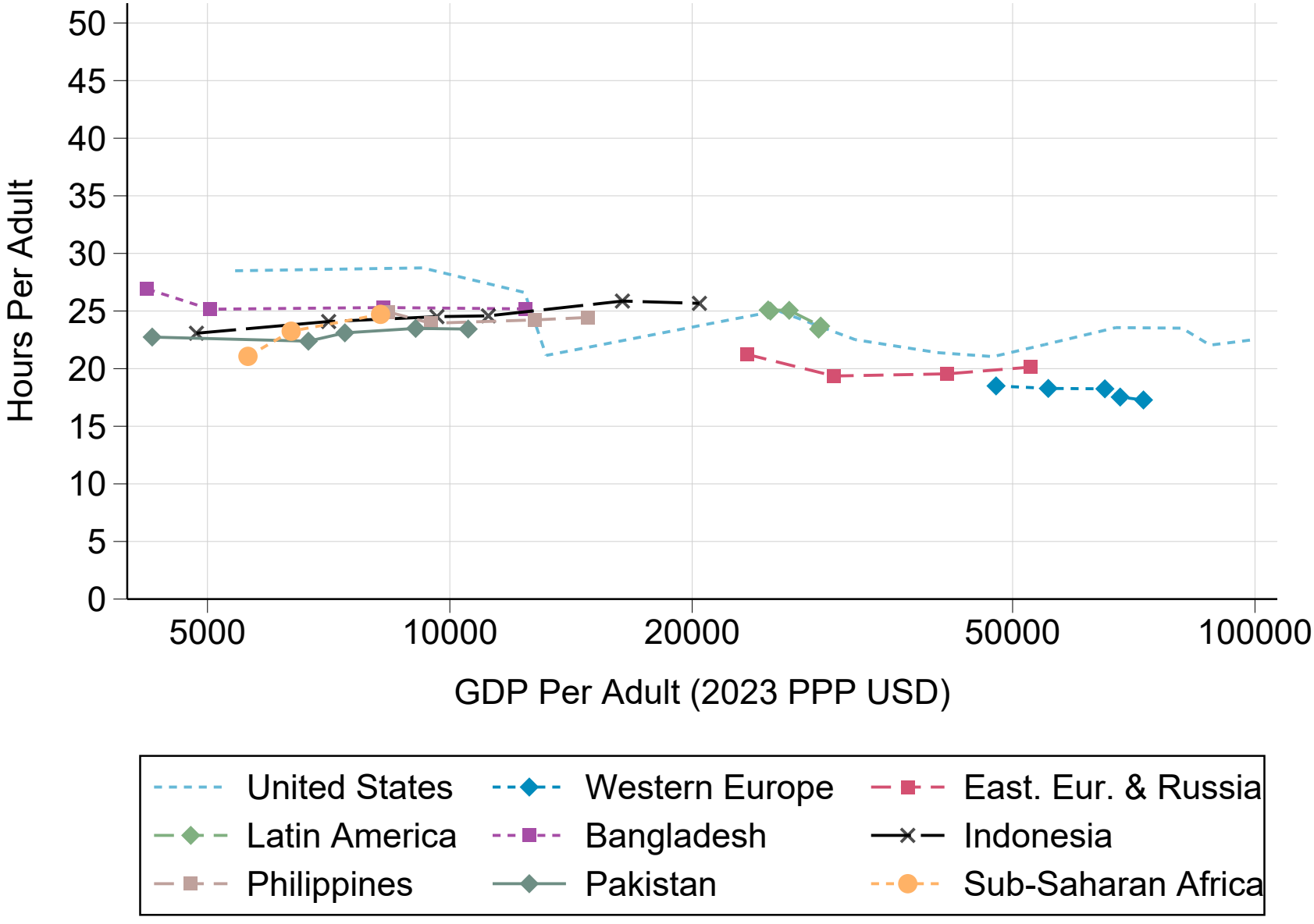
Hours of the Elderly and the Age Structure



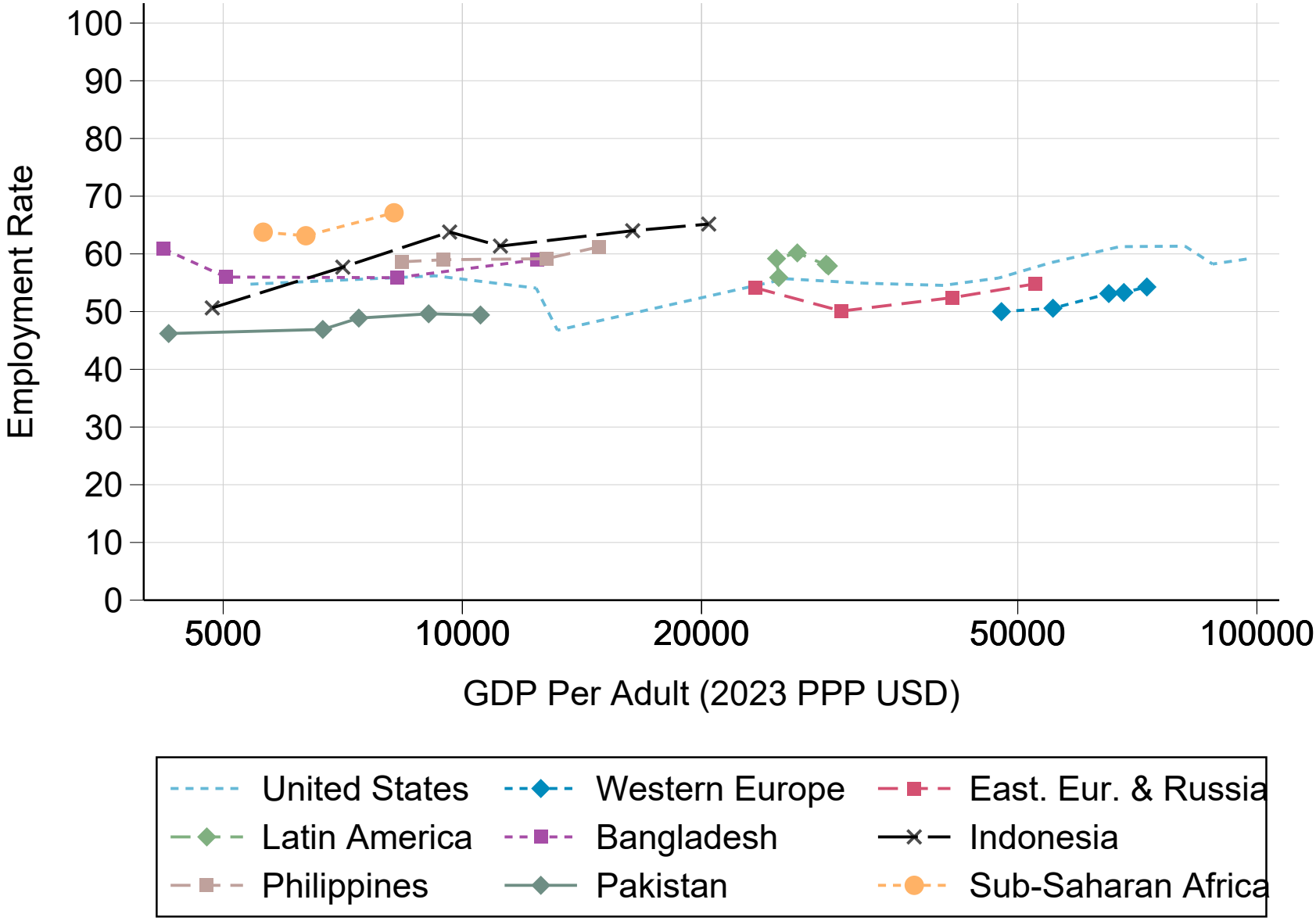
Hours of the Elderly and the Age Structure



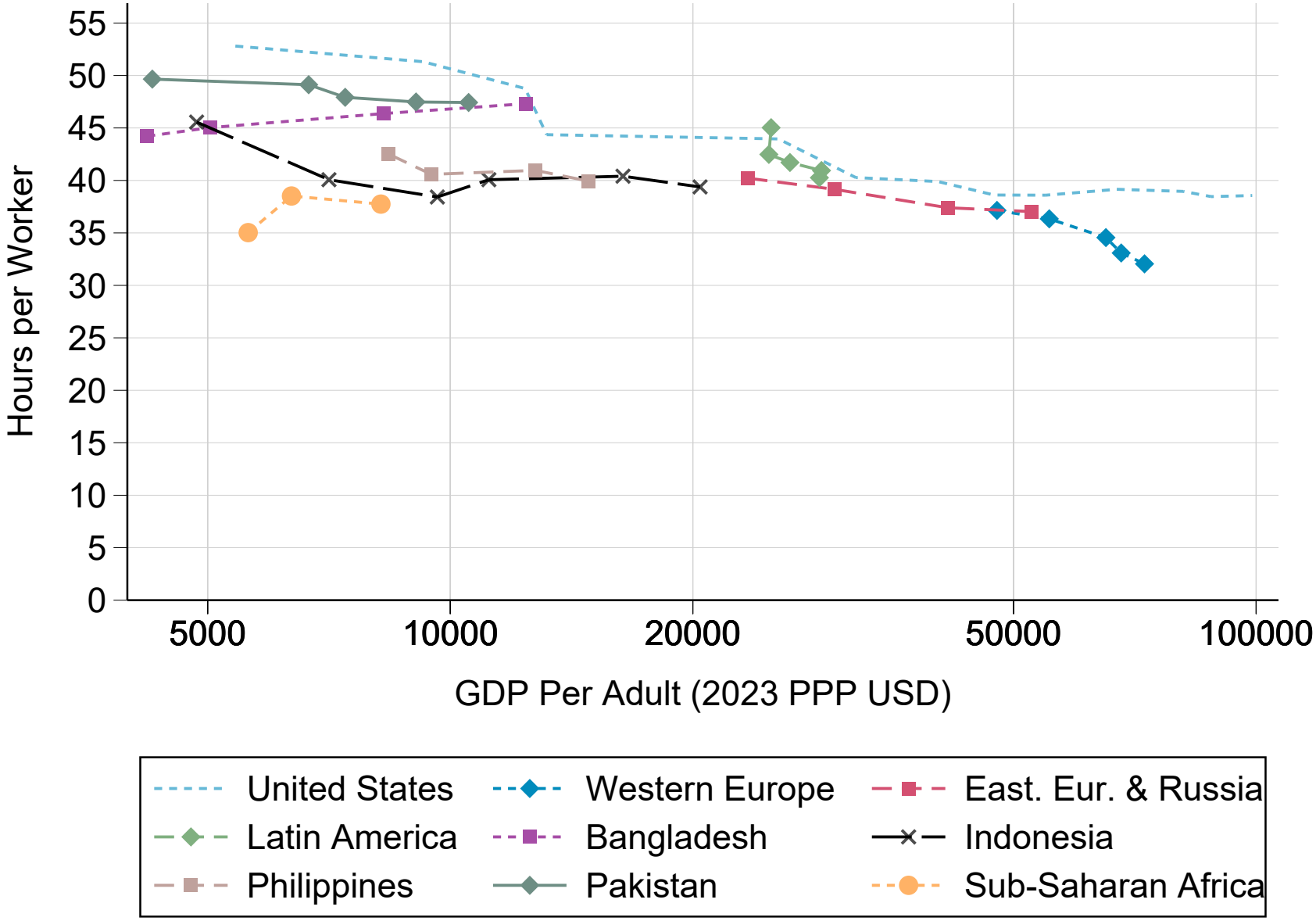
Trends in Hours per Adult



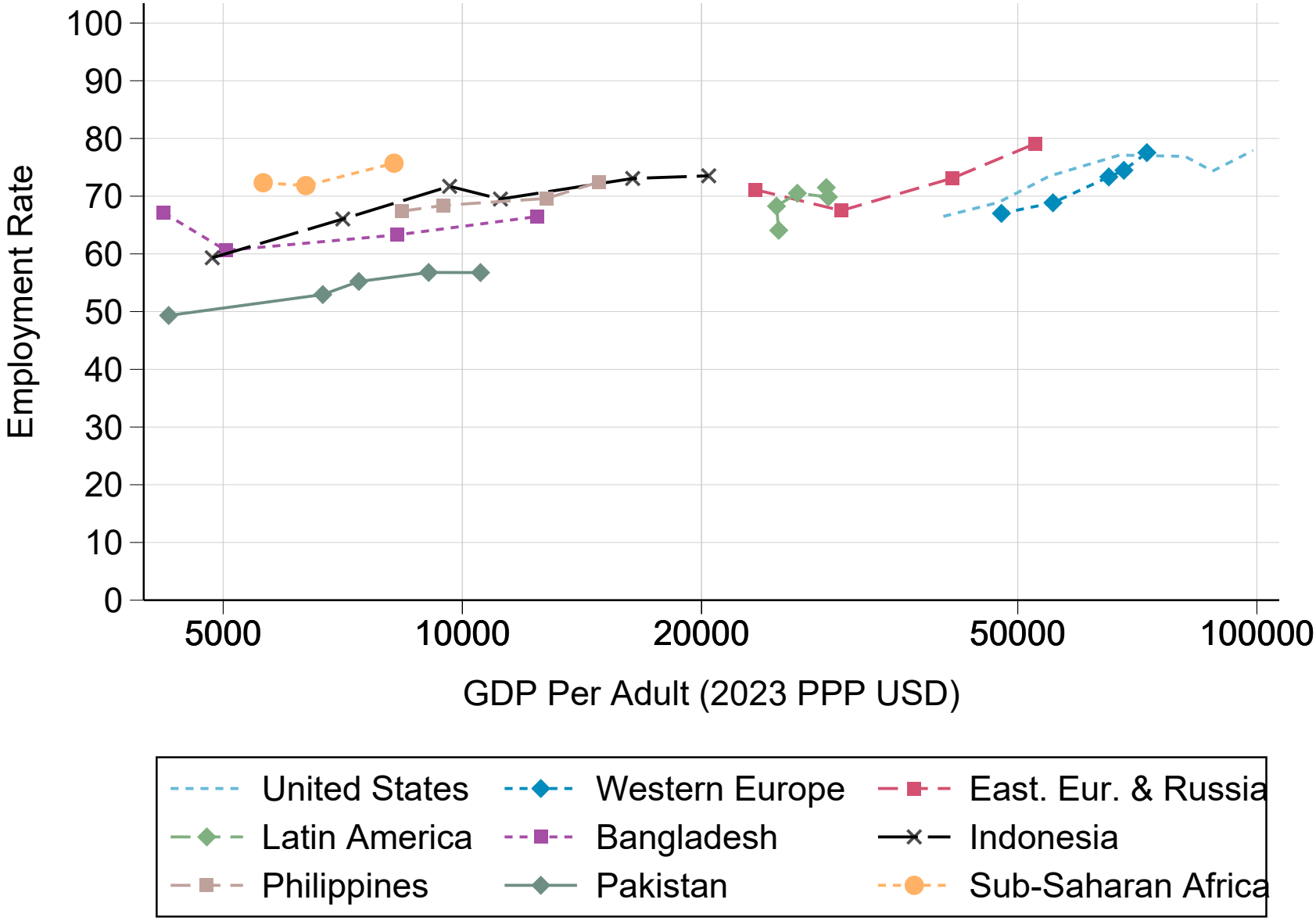
Trends in Hours per Adult: Extensive Margin



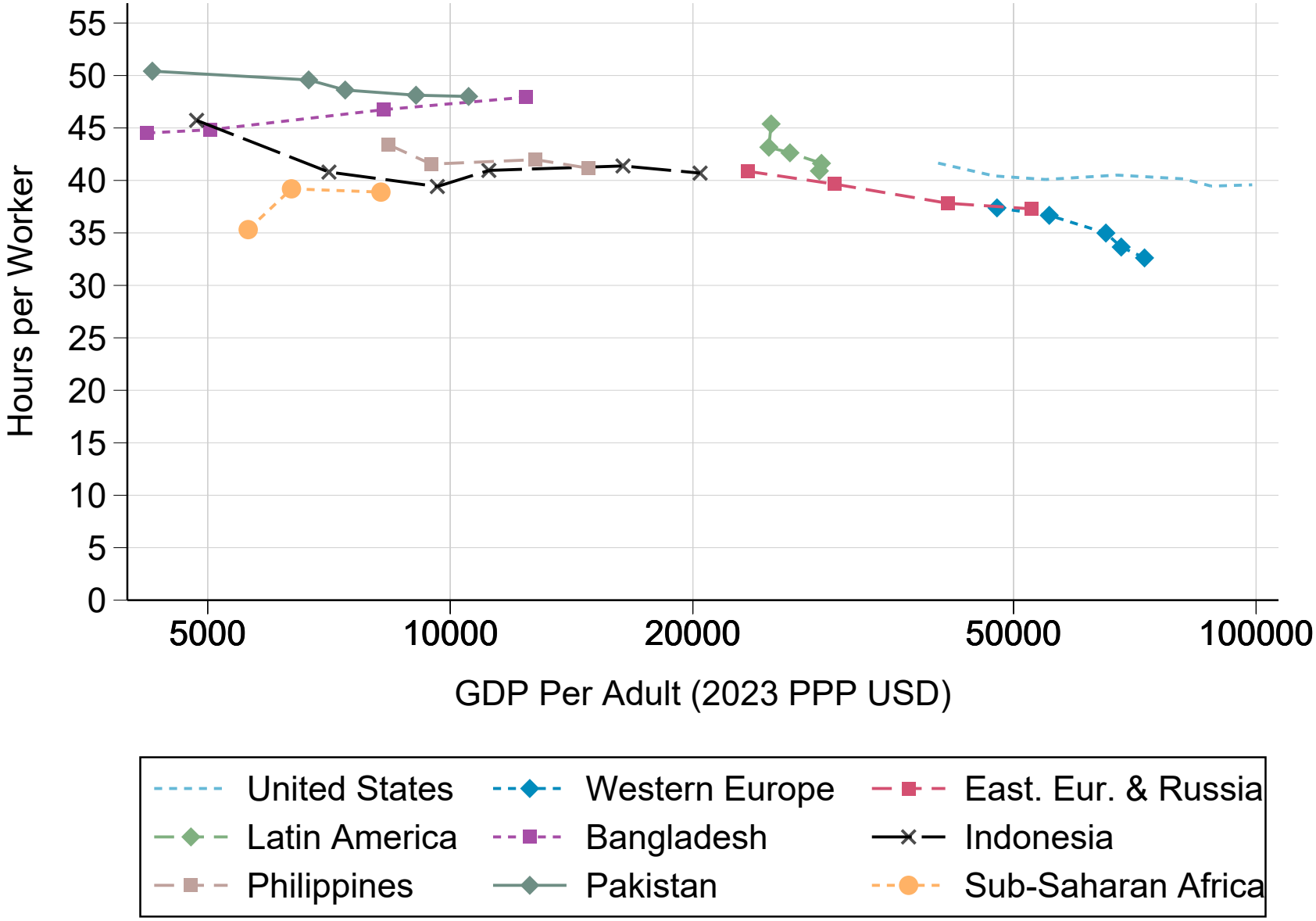
Trends in Hours per Adult: Intensive Margin



Trends in Prime-Age Hours: Extensive Margin

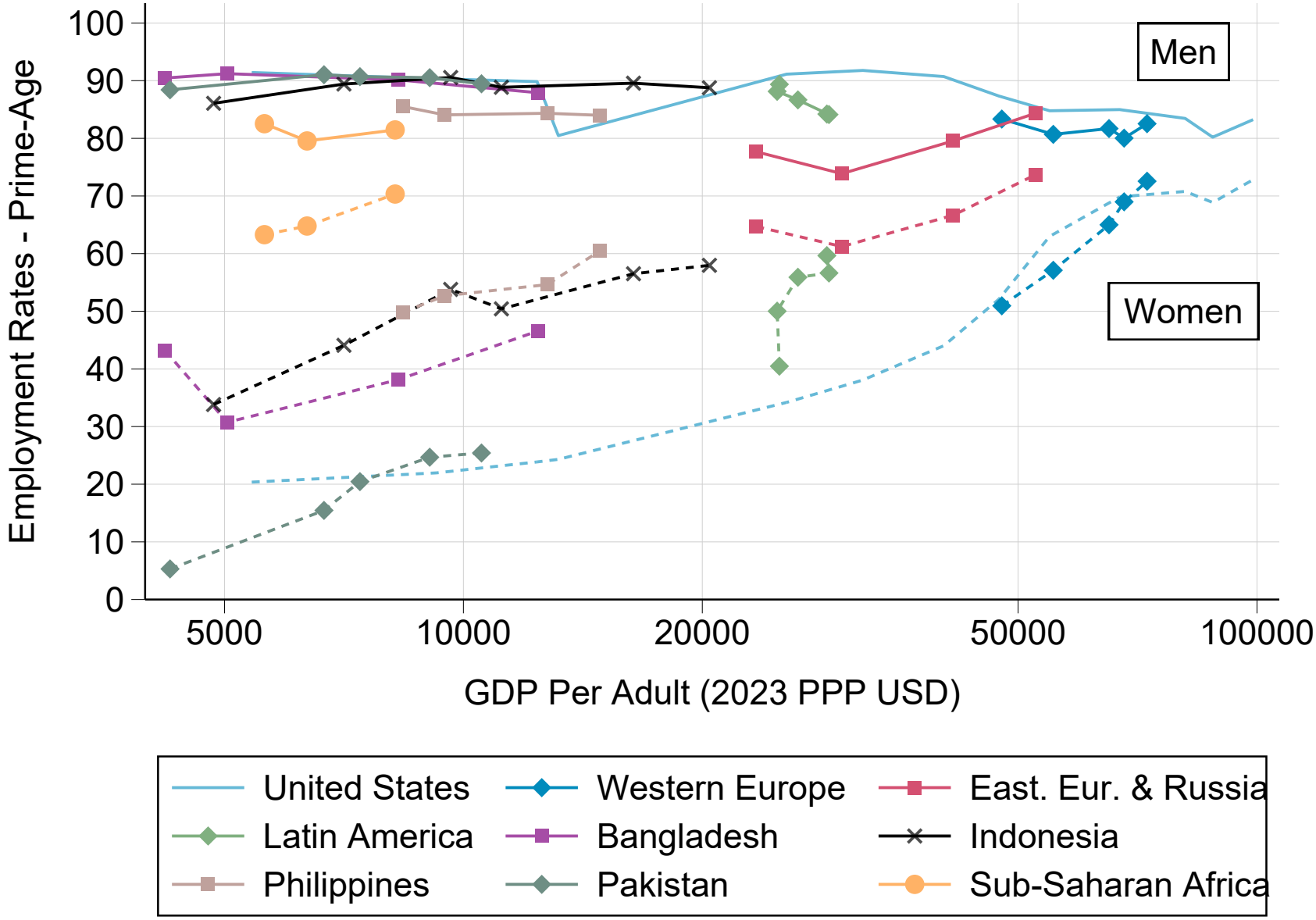


Trends in Prime-Age Hours: Intensive Margin



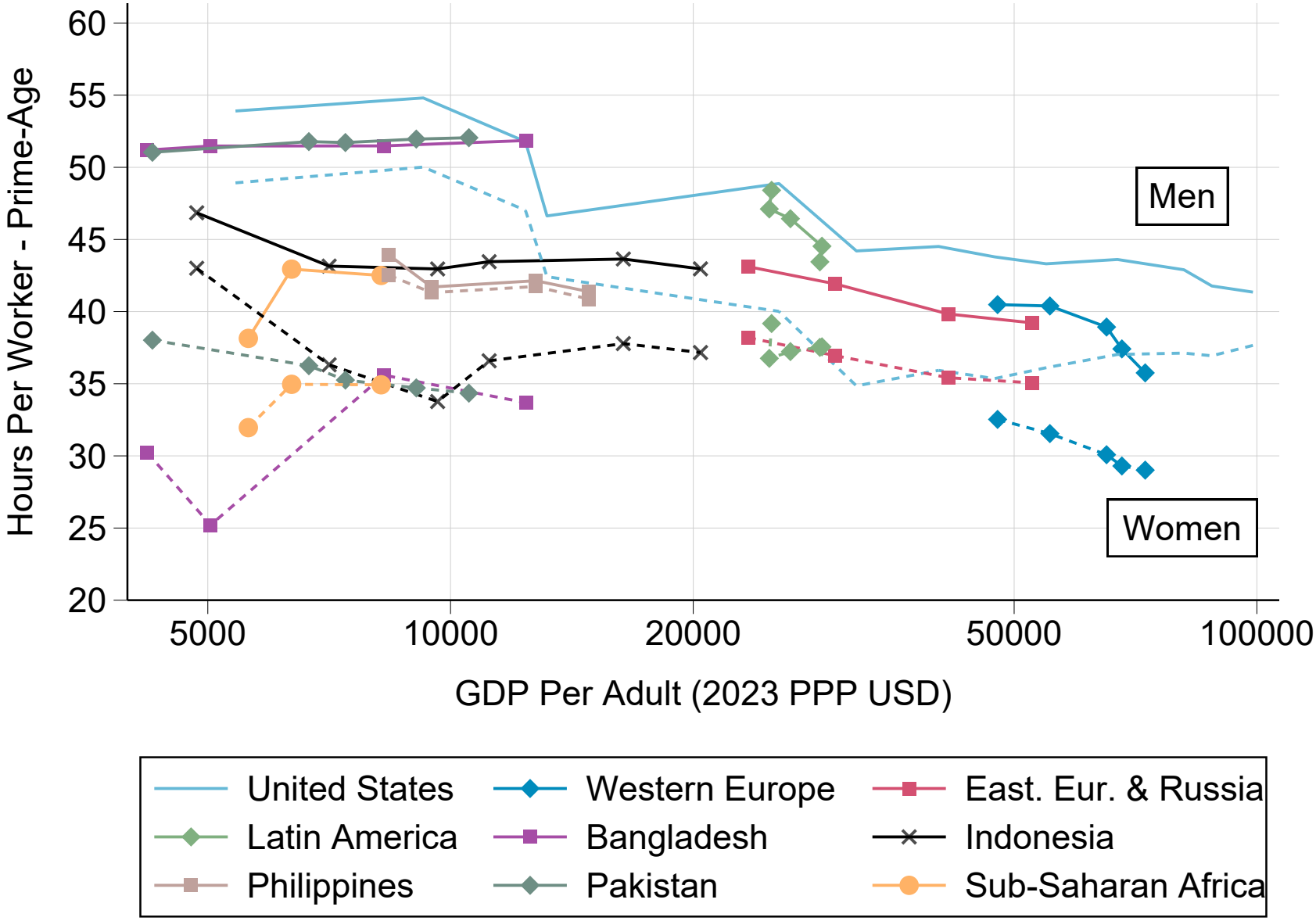
A Great Gender Reshuffling: Employment Rates

Go Back

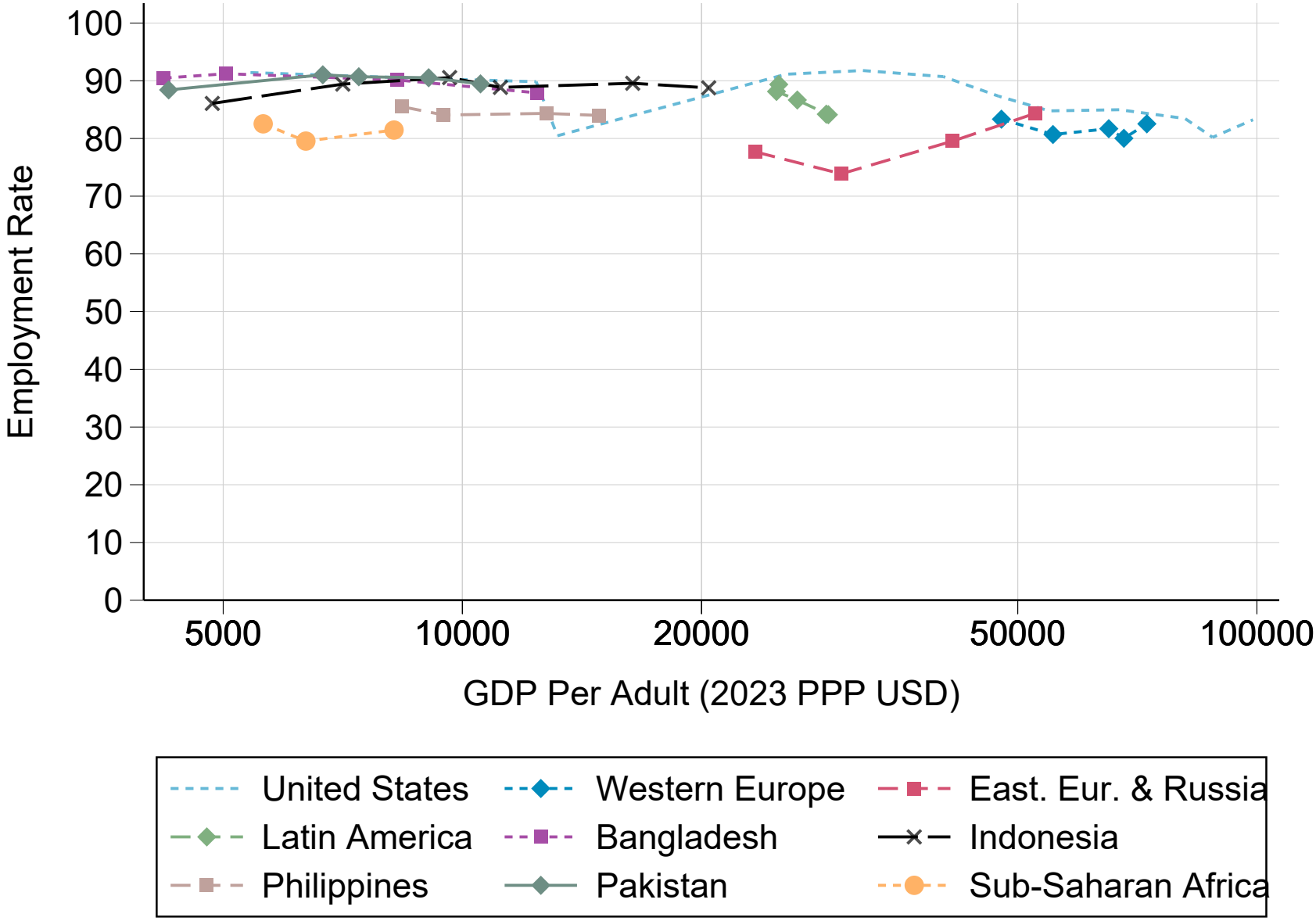


A Great Gender Reshuffling: Hours per Worker

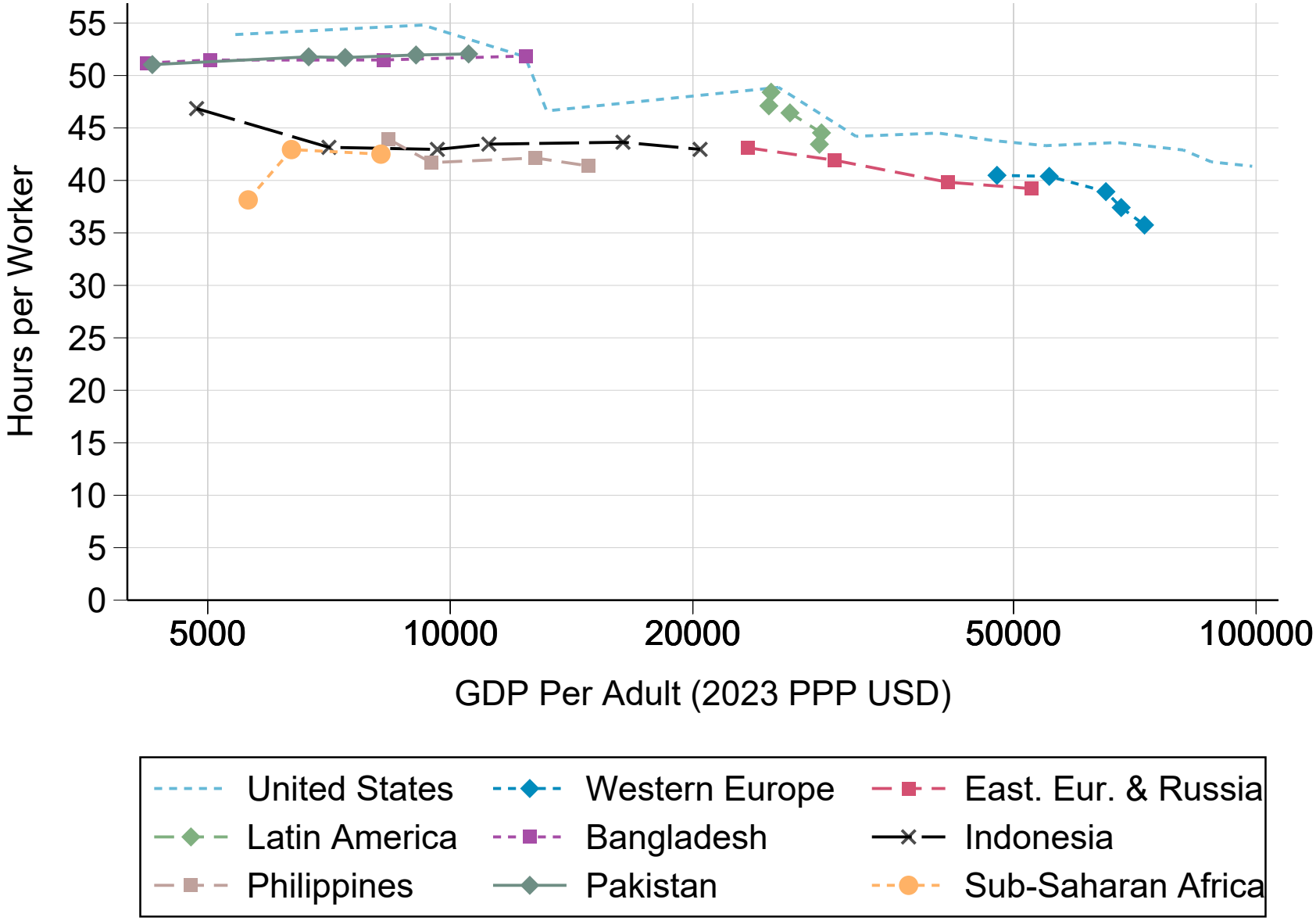
Go Back



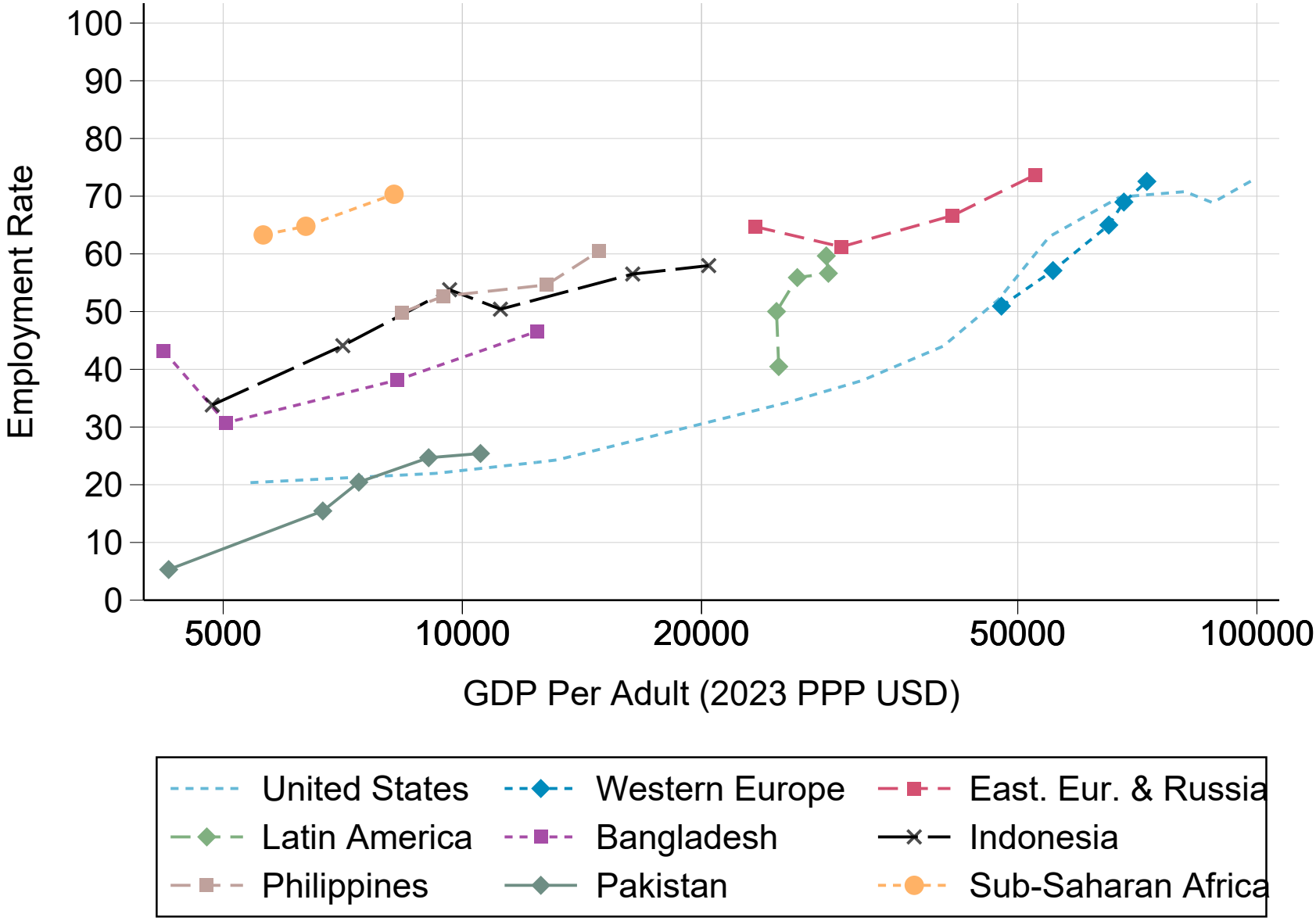
Trends in Prime-Age Male Hours: Extensive Margin



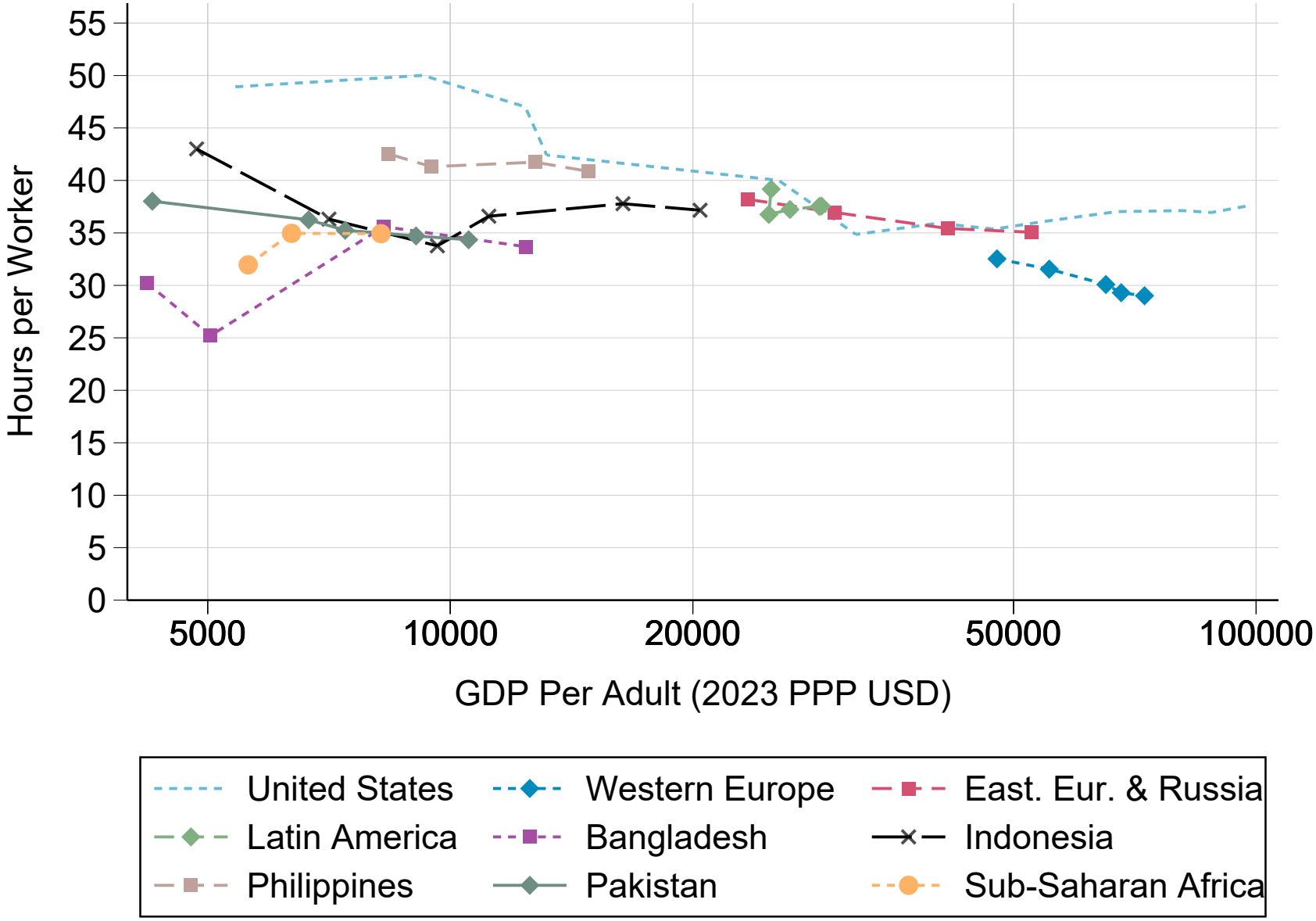
Trends in Prime-Age Male Hours: Intensive Margin



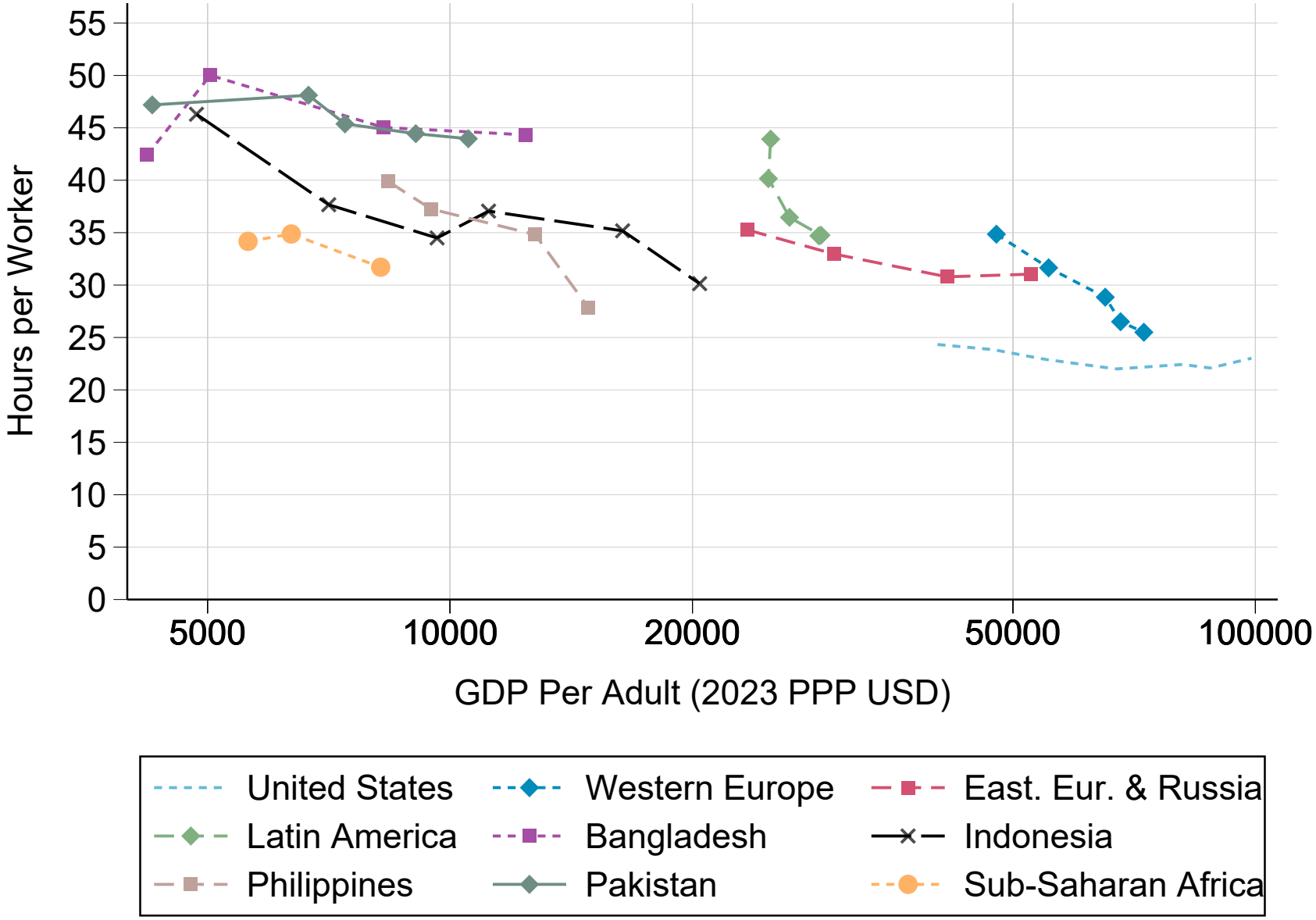
Trends in Prime-Age Female Hours: Extensive Margin



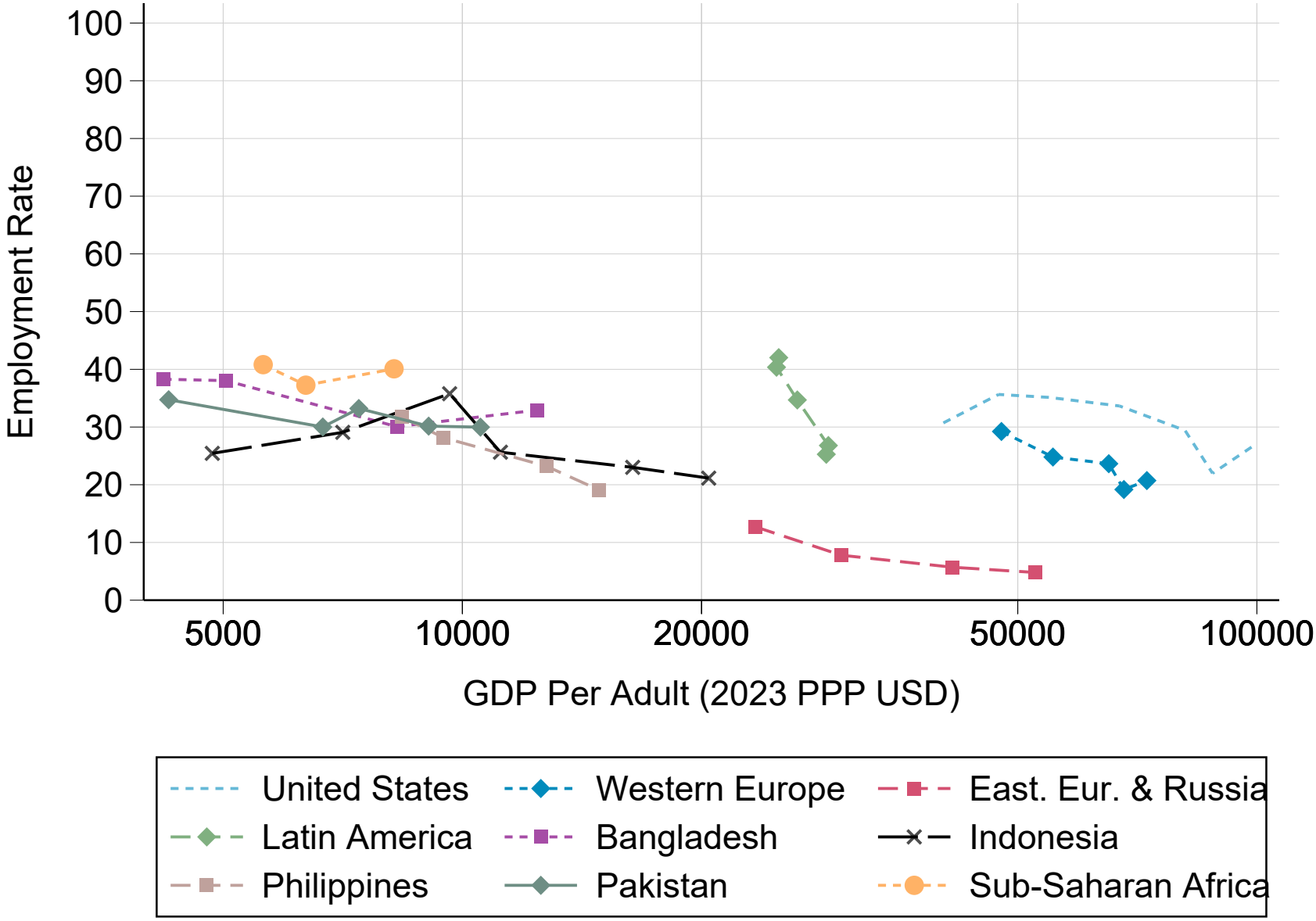
Trends in Prime-Age Female Hours: Intensive Margin



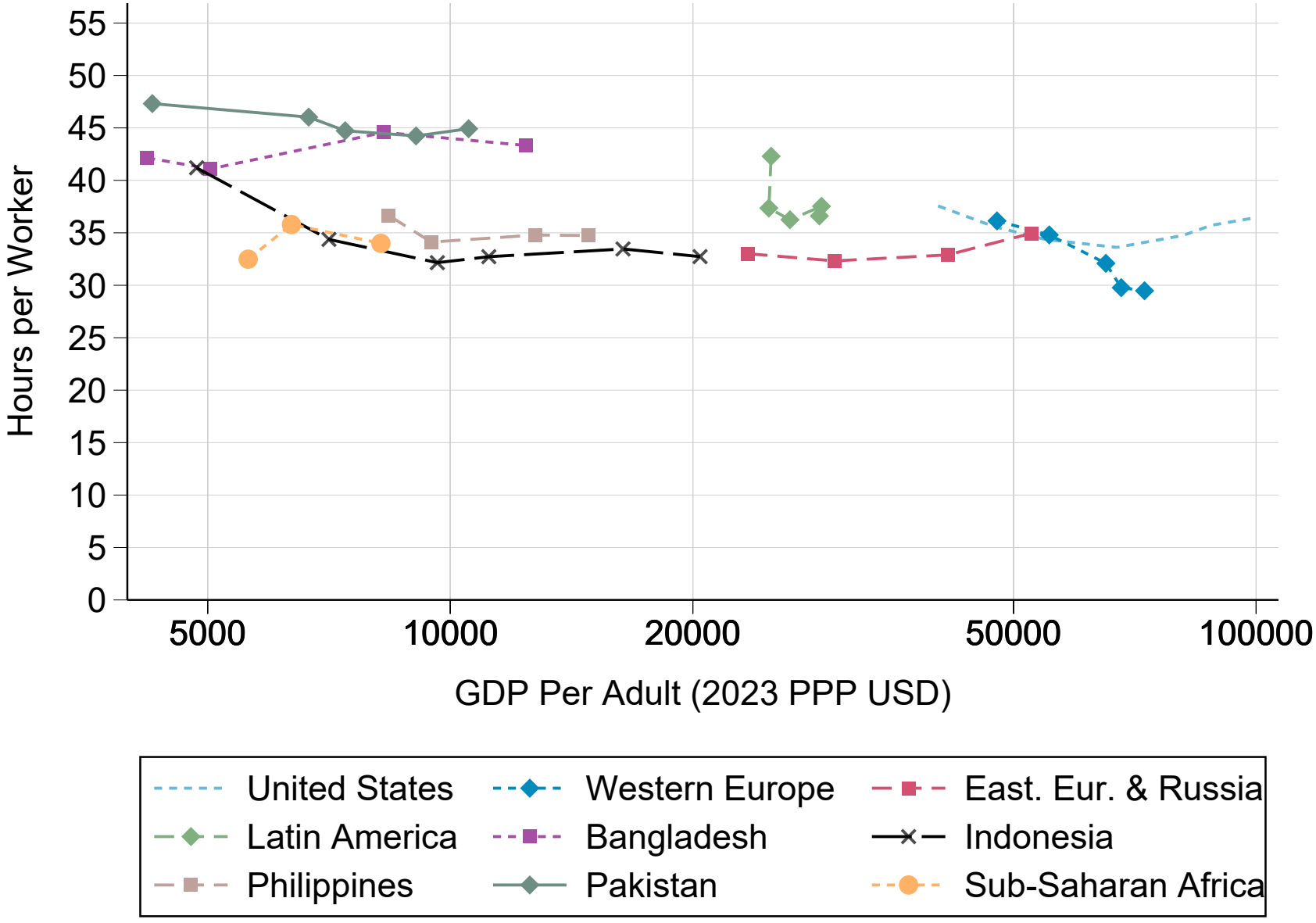
Trends in Young Hours: Intensive Margin



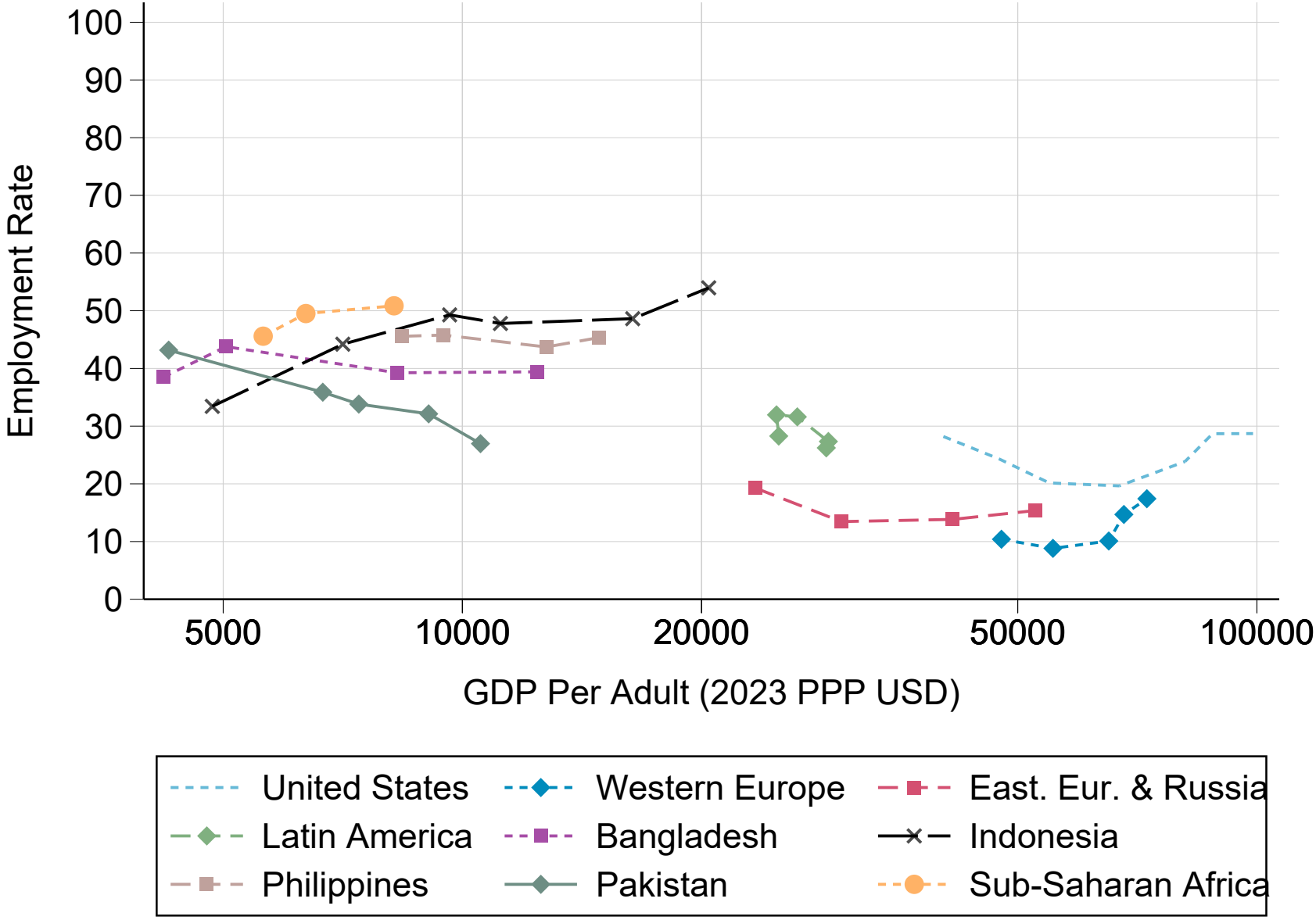
Trends in Young Hours: Extensive Margin



Trends in Elderly Hours: Intensive Margin

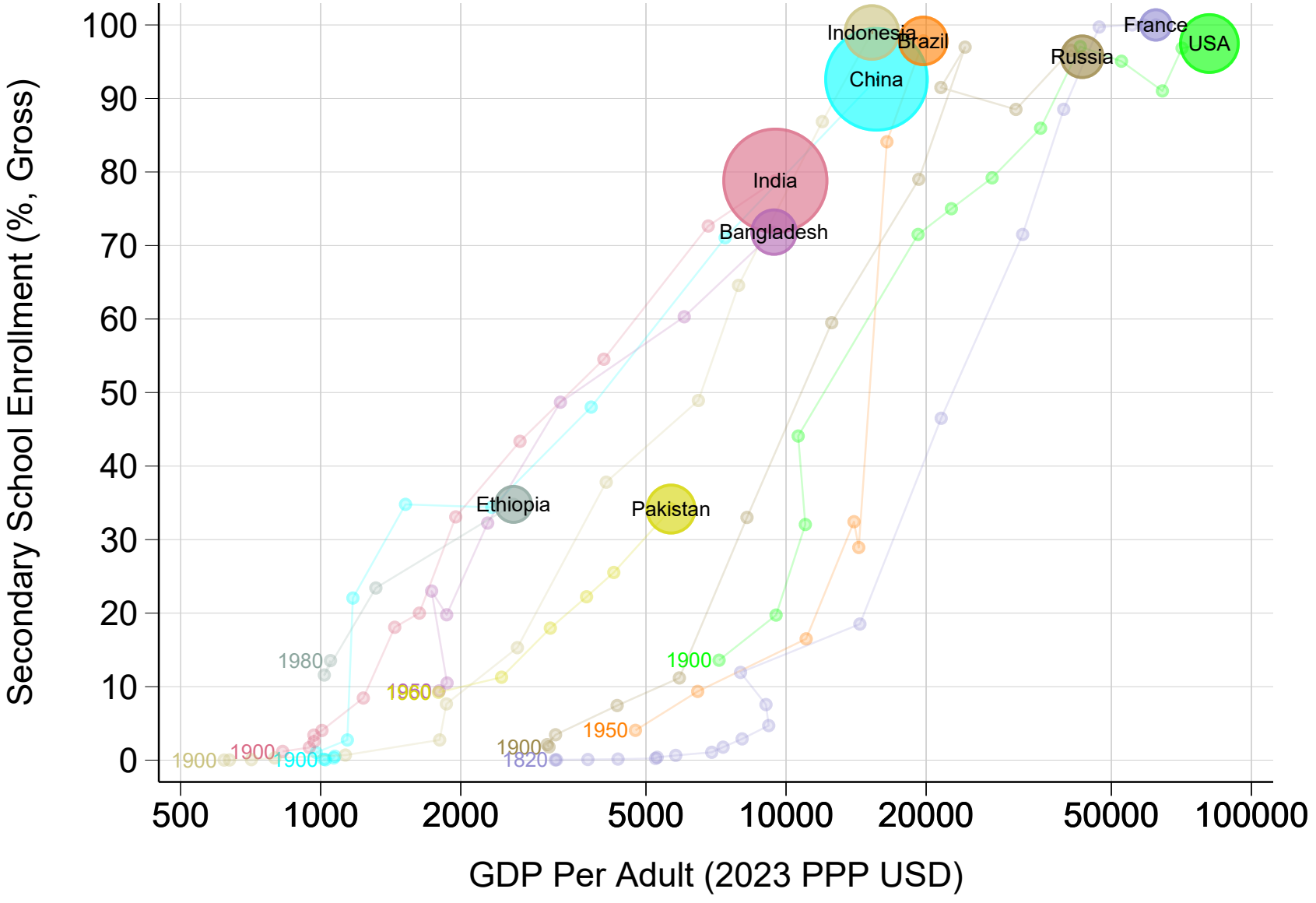


Trends in Elderly Hours: Extensive Margin

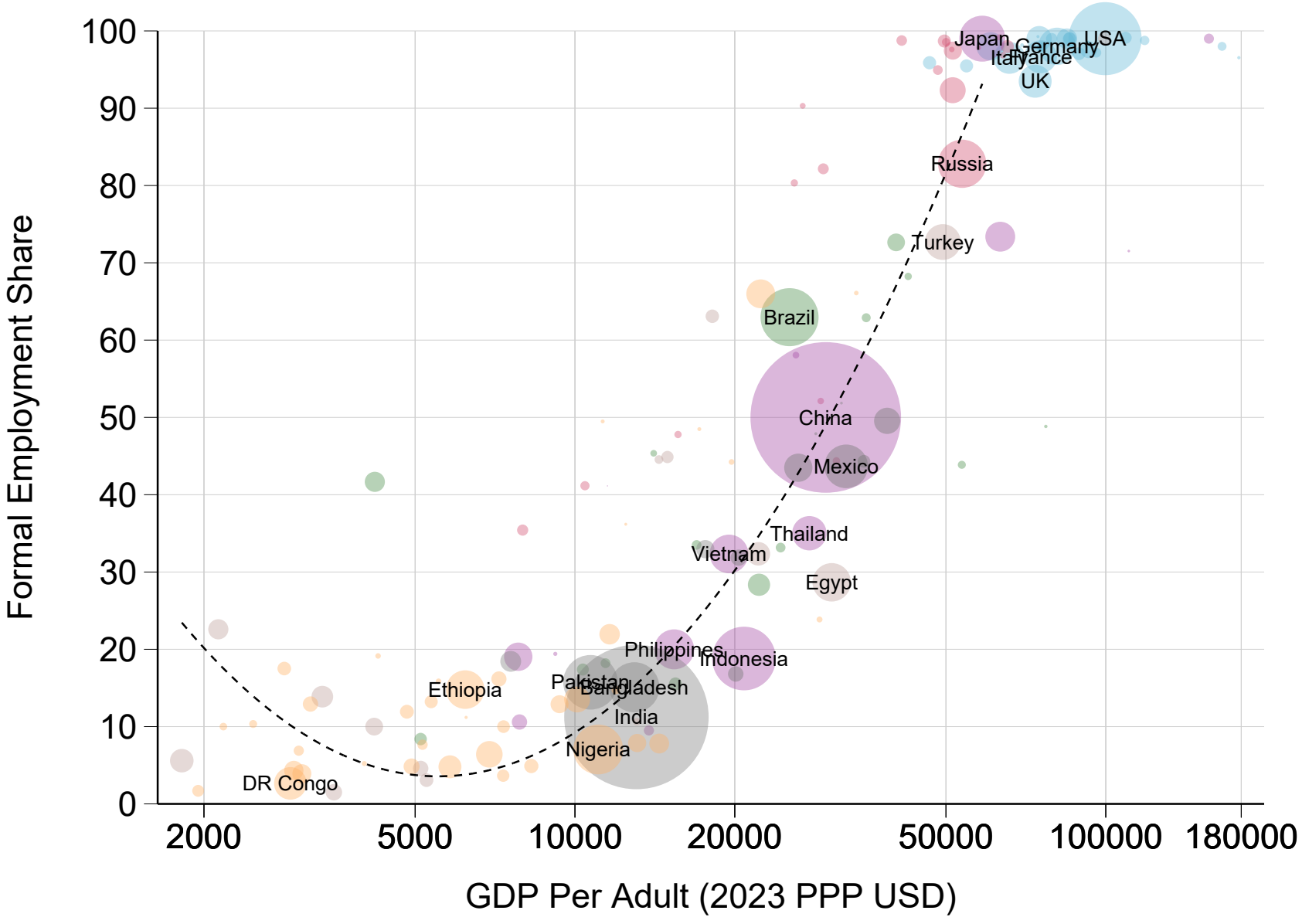


Schooling and Development in the Long Run

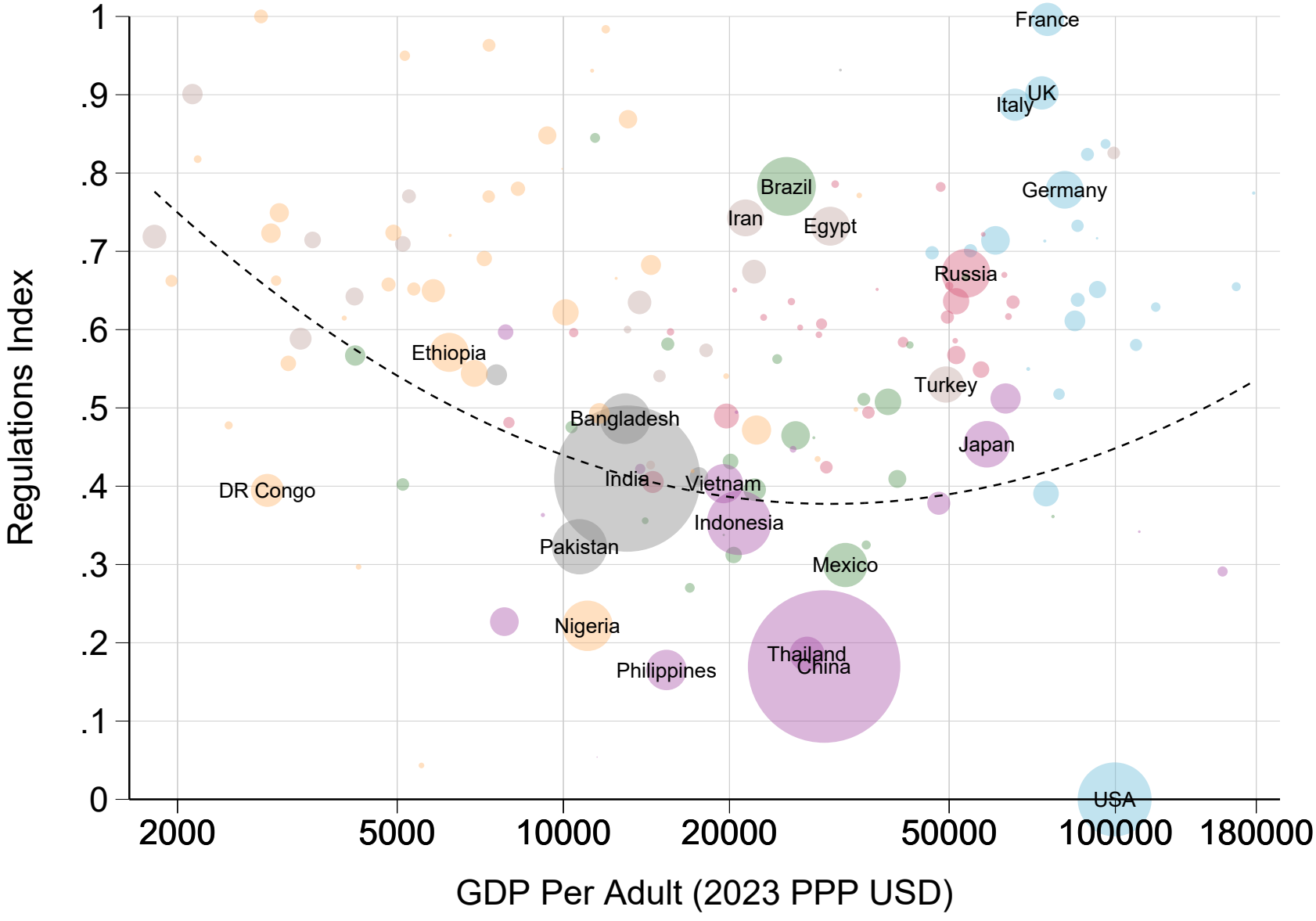
Go Back



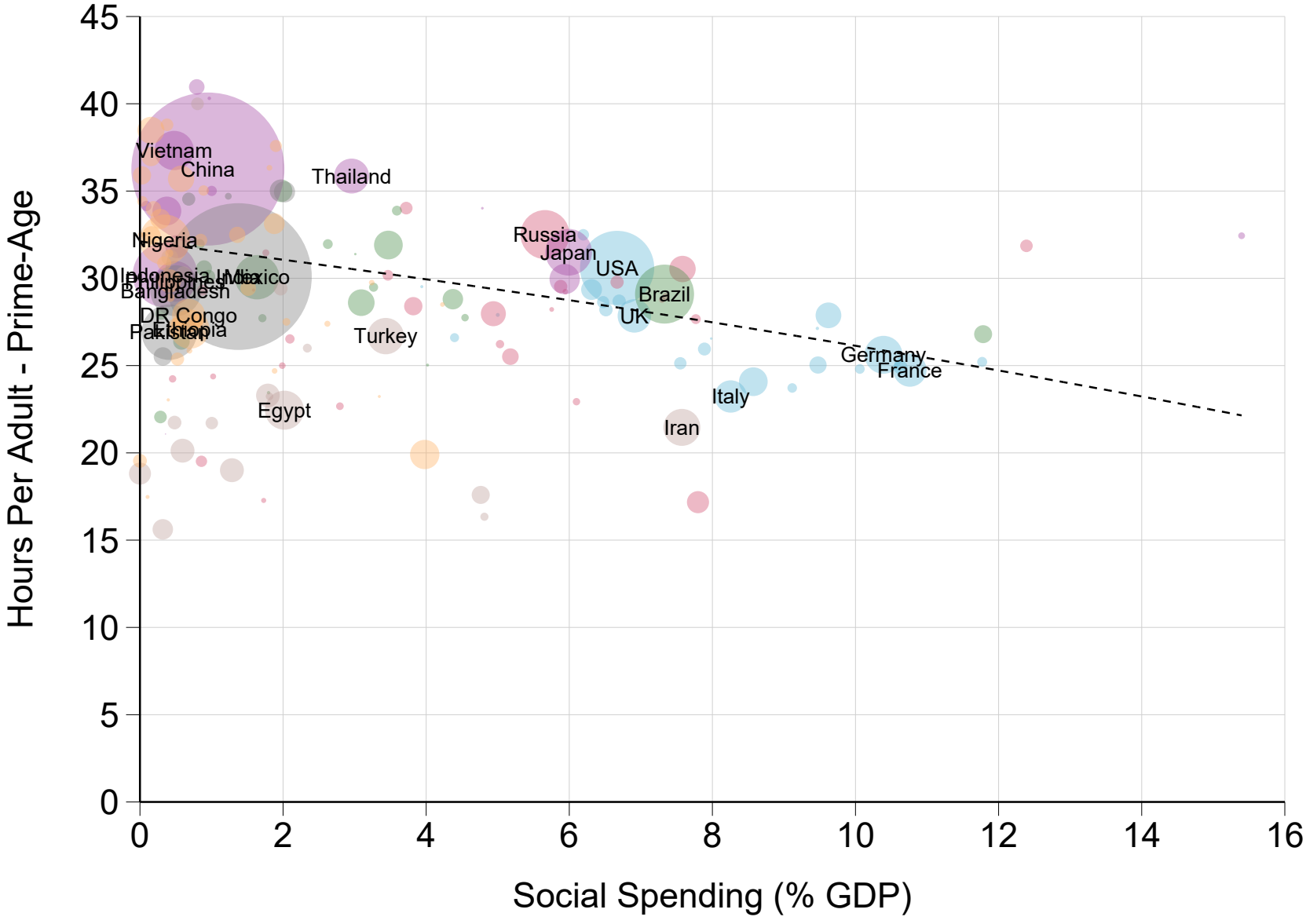
Formal Employment Share vs. GDP



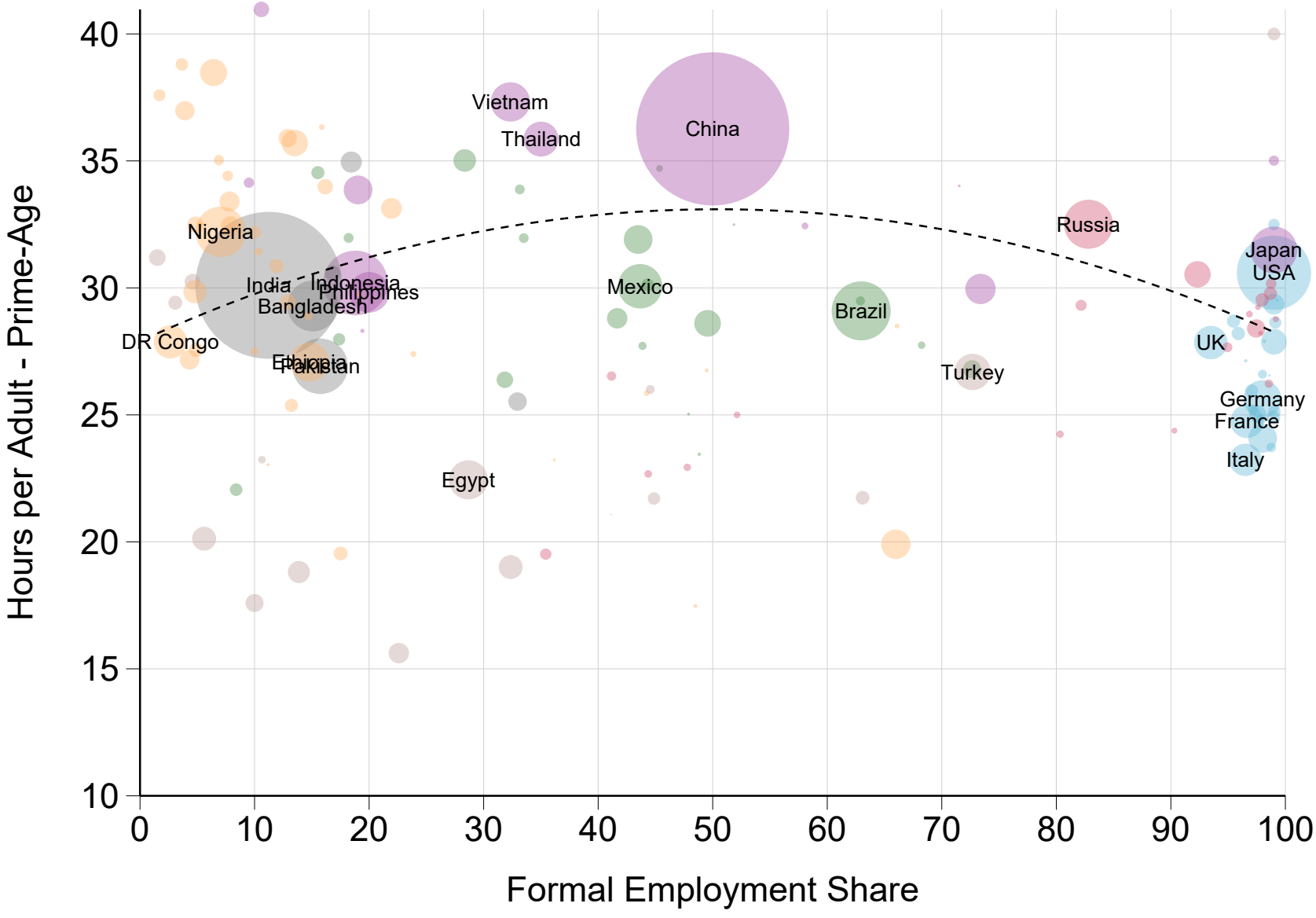
Regulations Index vs. GDP



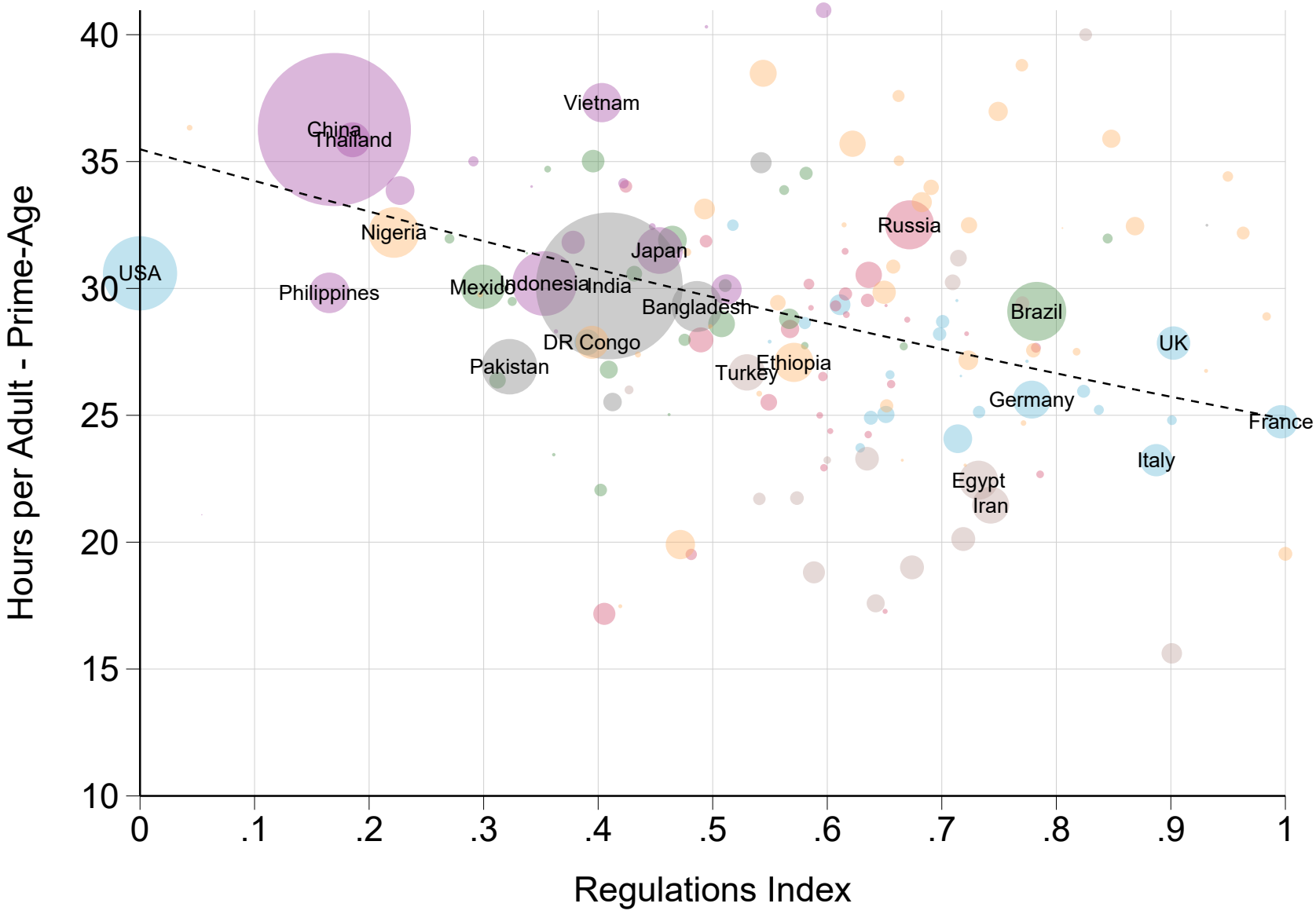
Social Protection Spending vs. Prime-Age Hours



Formal Employment Share vs. Prime-Age Hours



Regulations Index vs. Prime-Age Hours



A New Database on Global Hours Worked

Go Back

	Number of Countries	Earliest Year	Number of Surveys	Sample Size	Population Covered (Last Year)
Western Europe and Anglosphere	24	1963	849	166,152,258	99.4%
Eastern Europe and ex-USSR	28	1991	492	49,823,353	100%
Latin America	24	1971	515	92,766,555	97.2%
East and Southeast Asia	20	1976	247	113,289,775	96.8%
South Asia	6	1973	64	11,507,960	100%
Middle East and North Africa	18	1991	165	36,673,178	85.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	1987	158	10,217,215	98.5%
World	160	1963	2,490	480,430,294	97.3%

Survey Data Sources

Go Back

Source	Sample Size	Number of Countries	Number of Surveys	Time Period
I2D2	14,512,691	58	198	1977-2017
GMD	944,662	4	4	2011-2022
GLD	116,780,229	20	246	1981-2022
ILO	209,441,939	103	985	1976-2023
EU-LFS	114,141,576	29	908	1983-2022
Other	24,680,938	24	151	1960-2023

Prime-Age Log Hours and Taxes in Panel

Go Back

	Hours Per Adult	Hours Per Worker	Employment Rate	Prime-Age Men	Prime-Age Women
$\log 1 - \tau(L)$	0.270^{***}	0.414^{***}	-0.145^{***}	0.370^{***}	0.166
	(0.079)	(0.048)	(0.049)	(0.068)	(0.138)
Log GDP Per Adult	0.105^{***}	0.038^{***}	0.067^{***}	0.155^{***}	0.024
	(0.023)	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.040)
N	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
Adjusted R2	0.83	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90

Regressions include time trend and country fixed effects.
Medium size elasticity of hours wrt $1 - \tau_L$ and small elasticity wrt to GDP: consistent with small uncompensated labor supply elasticity and medium income effects.

Hours Worked by the Young (unweighted) Go Back

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Log GDP Per Adult	-2.185***		-0.044	1.806***
	(0.334)		(0.335)	(0.394)
Young School Attendance		-23.606***	-23.410***	-20.421***
		(1.792)	(2.332)	(2.083)
Employment: Agriculture				12.732***
				(2.089)
Employment: Manufacturing				-2.851
				(4.106)
Mean DepVar	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
N	150	150	150	150
Adjusted R2	0.22	0.54	0.53	0.65

Hours Worked by the Elderly (unweighted) Go Back

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Log GDP Per Adult	-4.997***			-2.373***	-0.803
	(0.470)			(0.807)	(1.013)
Pension Spending		-68.247***		-60.590***	-45.423***
		(19.338)		(17.156)	(16.496)
Elderly Population Share		-28.728***		3.617	1.037
		(8.190)		(9.877)	(9.848)
Pension Coverage			-14.648***	-5.696***	-2.597
			(1.504)	(1.849)	(1.805)
Employment: Agriculture					12.664***
					(4.217)
Employment: Manufacturing					-10.811
					(7.392)
Mean DepVar	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
N	92	92	92	92	92
Adjusted R2	0.55	0.56	0.51	0.67	0.73

Hours Worked by Prime-Aged Women (unweighted)

Go Back

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Log GDP Per Adult	0.735		-0.938	2.640***
	(0.590)		(0.595)	(0.757)
Muslim/Hindu Share		-10.704***	-11.189***	-9.187***
		(1.366)	(1.393)	(1.257)
Former Communist Country		3.231**	3.370**	4.603***
		(1.311)	(1.307)	(1.293)
% Women Living with Young Children		1.885	-0.608	-2.415
		(2.692)	(3.109)	(2.729)
Employment: Agriculture				19.754***
				(3.823)
Employment: Manufacturing				-13.677
				(8.529)
Mean DepVar	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8
N	135	135	135	135
Adjusted R2	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.52

Hours and Development (unweighted) Go Back

Panel A: Cross Section

	(1) All Adults	(2) Prime-Age Adults	(3) Prime-Age Men	(4) Prime-Age Women	(5) Young 15-19	(6) Elderly 60+
Log GDP Per Adult	-1.084***	0.025	-1.084***	0.763	-2.139***	-3.758***
	(0.357)	(0.380)	(0.411)	(0.517)	(0.336)	(0.405)
Mean DepVar	22.7	28.4	35.0	22.2	7.2	12.4
Rich-Poor Gap	-4.3	0.1	-4.3	3.1	-8.6	-15.0
N	160	160	160	160	159	160
Adjusted R2	0.05	-0.01	0.04	0.01	0.20	0.35

Panel B: Panel Data

	(1) All Adults	(2) Prime-Age Adults	(3) Prime-Age Men	(4) Prime-Age Women	(5) Young 15-19	(6) Elderly 60+
Log GDP Per Adult	-0.920***	0.327*	-3.563***	3.968***	-6.978***	0.509***
	(0.163)	(0.176)	(0.245)	(0.187)	(0.248)	(0.156)
Mean DepVar	21.4	27.6	34.8	20.6	7.3	8.4
Rich-Poor Gap	-3.7	1.3	-14.3	15.9	-27.9	2.0
N	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,115	2,138
Within R2	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.18	0.28	0.00