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**Appendix Table 1. Means of Key Variables, Hawaii vs. the Rest of US**

	RAF Industries		Non-RAF Industries	
	Hawaii	Rest of US	Hawaii	Rest of US
Working part-time involuntarily	0.063	0.081	0.030	0.026
Working < 30 hours per week	0.182	0.226	0.105	0.094
Working ≤ 30 hours per week	0.227	0.285	0.125	0.116
Involuntary PT, < 30 hours per week	0.043	0.054	0.023	0.018
Involuntary PT, ≤ 30 hours per week	0.056	0.073	0.027	0.023
Male	0.480	0.497	0.530	0.528
Ages 18 to 35	0.498	0.562	0.355	0.365
Ages 36 to 50	0.298	0.274	0.370	0.382
Ages 51 to 64	0.204	0.164	0.275	0.253
White	0.164	0.798	0.205	0.807
Black	0.021	0.128	0.026	0.123
Asian	0.575	0.054	0.523	0.052
Hispanic	0.083	0.187	0.071	0.147
High school or more	0.924	0.869	0.966	0.919
College degree or more	0.155	0.153	0.369	0.362
Retail	0.458	0.621		
n	34,402	1,549,534	95,189	7,007,282

NOTES: Data come from the 2003 to 2016 monthly CPS. The sample includes wage and salary workers aged 18–64. All means are weighted using the final CPS weights.

**Appendix Table 2. The Effect of the ACA Employer Mandate on Part-Time Employment in Retail, Accommodations and Food Services: Hawaii Relative to Rest of US**

	Working < 30 hrs/wk	Working ≤ 30 hrs/wk	Involuntary PT, < 30 hrs/wk	Involuntary PT, ≤ 30 hrs/wk
non-Hawaii*2004	0.0392** (0.003)	0.0271** (0.003)	0.0127** (0.001)	0.0156** (0.001)
non-Hawaii*2005	0.0174** (0.003)	-0.005 (0.004)	0.0011 (0.001)	-0.0023 (0.002)
non-Hawaii*2006	0.0169** (0.003)	0.0078* (0.003)	0.0043** (0.001)	0.0012 (0.001)
non-Hawaii*2007	0.0296** (0.003)	0.0101** (0.003)	0.0098** (0.001)	0.0079** (0.001)
non-Hawaii*2008	0.0095** (0.003)	0.0023 (0.003)	0.0103** (0.001)	0.0124** (0.002)
non-Hawaii*2009	0.0245** (0.003)	0.0192** (0.003)	0.0050** (0.001)	0.0082** (0.002)
non-Hawaii*2010	0.0371** (0.004)	0.0303** (0.004)	0.0014 (0.003)	-0.0027 (0.003)
non-Hawaii*2011	0.0492** (0.004)	0.0486** (0.004)	0.0258** (0.002)	0.0329** (0.003)
non-Hawaii*2012	0.0454** (0.003)	0.0360** (0.003)	0.0233** (0.003)	0.0272** (0.003)
non-Hawaii*2013	0.0455** (0.003)	0.0397** (0.004)	0.0297** (0.002)	0.0390** (0.003)
non-Hawaii*2014	0.0548** (0.003)	0.0601** (0.004)	0.0264** (0.002)	0.0371** (0.003)
non-Hawaii*2015	0.0271** (0.002)	0.0243** (0.003)	0.0117** (0.002)	0.0163** (0.003)
non-Hawaii*2016	0.0489** (0.003)	0.0429** (0.004)	0.0263** (0.001)	0.0287** (0.002)
Joint significance of 2011-16 estimates, p- values	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
n	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936

NOTES: The data come from the 2003 to 2016 monthly CPS. Each column displays coefficients on non-Hawaii-year interactions from a separate regression with the indicated dependent variable. All models control for month-year and state fixed effects; demographic and job characteristics (age, age-squared, gender, race-ethnicity, education, occupation, industry); and state-month-year unemployment rate. The sample includes wage and salary workers in the retail and accommodation and food services sectors aged 18–64. All regressions are weighted by the final CPS weights, and standard errors are clustered by state. ~ denotes significance at the 0.10 level, \* at the 0.05 level, and \*\* at the 0.01 level.

**Appendix Table 3: The Effect of the Employer Mandate on Employment by Weekly Hours, RAF Industries**

	Working $\leq$ 20 hours	Working 21 to 30 hours	Working 31 to 40 hours	Working $>$ 40 hours
non-Hawaii*post-ACA	0.0026~ (0.001)	0.0243** (0.001)	-0.0216** (0.003)	-0.0097** (0.002)
fraction of placebo estimates larger than when Hawaii is control	0.46	0.02	0.24	0.14
n	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936

NOTES: The data come from the 2003 to 2016 monthly CPS. Each column displays coefficients on non-Hawaii-year interactions from a separate regression with the indicated dependent variable. All models control for month-year and state fixed effects; demographic and job characteristics (age, age-squared, gender, race-ethnicity, education, occupation, industry); and state-month-year unemployment rate. The sample includes wage and salary workers in the retail and accommodation and food services sectors aged 18–64. All regressions are weighted by the final CPS weights, and standard errors are clustered by state. ~ denotes significance at the 0.10 level, \* at the 0.05 level, and \*\* at the 0.01 level.

**Appendix Table 4. Effects of ACA on Part-Time Employment: Hawaii Relative to Rest of US, Average Marginal Effects from Probit Models**

	Working < 30 hrs/wk	Working ≤ 30 hrs/wk	Involuntary PT, < 30 hrs/wk	Involuntary PT, ≤ 30 hrs/wk
<b>A. The Effect on Retail and Accommodation and Food Services</b>				
non-Hawaii*post-ACA	0.0224** (0.002)	0.0290** (0.002)	0.0171** (0.001)	0.0233** (0.001)
fraction of placebo estimates larger than when Hawaii is control	0.12	0.1	0.06	0.04
n	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936
<b>B. The Effect on All Other Industries</b>				
non-Hawaii*post-ACA	-0.0012 (0.001)	-0.0018~ (0.001)	0.0004 (0.000)	0.0010* (0.000)
fraction of placebo estimates smaller than when Hawaii is control	0.26	0.28	0.64	0.56
n	7,102,471	7,102,471	7,102,471	7,102,471
<b>C. The Effect on All Industries</b>				
non-Hawaii*post-ACA	0.0027** (0.001)	0.0035** (0.001)	0.0034** (0.000)	0.0050** (0.000)
fraction of placebo estimates smaller than when Hawaii is control	0.46	0.42	0.16	0.14
n	8,686,407	8,686,407	8,686,407	8,686,407

NOTES: The data come from the 2003 to 2016 monthly CPS. Each column represents a separate regression with the indicated dependent variable. For each model, we report estimates of the average marginal effect on the interaction of non-Hawaii states with the post ACA period (2011-16). All models also control for month-year and state fixed effects, demographic and job characteristics (age, age-squared, gender, race-ethnicity, education, occupation, industry), and state-month-year unemployment rate. The sample includes wage and salary workers aged 18–64. Panel A restricts the sample to workers in the retail and accommodations and food services industries. Panel B restricts the sample to workers in all other industries. Panel C includes workers from all industries. All regressions are weighted by the CPS final weights, and standard errors are clustered by state. ~ denotes significance at the 0.10 level, \* at the 0.05 level, and \*\* at the 0.01 level.

**Appendix Table 5. Effects of ACA on Part-Time Employment: Hawaii Relative to Rest of US, Average Marginal Effects from Logit Models**

	Working < 30 hrs/wk	Working ≤ 30 hrs/wk	Involuntary PT, < 30 hrs/wk	Involuntary PT, ≤ 30 hrs/wk
<b>A. The Effect on Retail and Accommodation and Food Services</b>				
non-Hawaii*post-ACA	0.0214** (0.002)	0.0285** (0.002)	0.0169** (0.001)	0.0232** (0.001)
fraction of placebo estimates larger than when Hawaii is control	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.04
n	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936	1,583,936
<b>B. The Effect on All Other Industries</b>				
non-Hawaii*post-ACA	-0.0008 (0.001)	-0.0018~ (0.001)	0.0008* (0.000)	0.0014** (0.000)
fraction of placebo estimates smaller than when Hawaii is control	0.30	0.30	0.56	0.42
n	7,102,471	7,102,471	7,102,471	7,102,471
<b>C. The Effect on All Industries</b>				
non-Hawaii*post-ACA	0.0033** (0.001)	0.0039** (0.001)	0.0038** (0.000)	0.0054** (0.000)
fraction of placebo estimates smaller than when Hawaii is control	0.42	0.40	0.14	0.14
n	8,686,407	8,686,407	8,686,407	8,686,407

NOTES: The data come from the 2003 to 2016 monthly CPS. Each column represents a separate regression with the indicated dependent variable. For each model, we report estimates of the average marginal effect on the interaction of non-Hawaii states with the post ACA period (2011-16). All models also control for month-year and state fixed effects, demographic and job characteristics (age, age-squared, gender, race-ethnicity, education, occupation, industry), and state-month-year unemployment rate. The sample includes wage and salary workers aged 18–64. Panel A restricts the sample to workers in the retail and accommodations and food services industries. Panel B restricts the sample to workers in all other industries. Panel C includes workers from all industries. All regressions are weighted by the CPS final weights, and standard errors are clustered by state. ~ denotes significance at the 0.10 level, \* at the 0.05 level, and \*\* at the 0.01 level.