

CPS Labor Extracts

1979 - 1998

NBER

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(Appendices are on disk in directory /docs)

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<http://www.nber.org/cpsx>

Abstract

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the government monthly household survey of employment and labor markets. It is the source of the unemployment rate announced each month in the popular press. Since 1968 public use micro data files have been available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for external analysis. In the interest of ease of use, the NBER has prepared a CD-ROM with extracts of the files from 1979 to 1997.

The extracts include individual data for about 30,000 individuals each month for 228 months. The 50 or so variables selected relate to employment: hours worked, earnings, industry, occupation, education, and unionization. The extracts also contain many background variables: age, sex, race, ethnicity, geographic location, etc. Annual income is not among the variables - that question is asked only in March. Aside from standardizing the many different codes used by Census to indicate missing values, most variables are just as created by Census. In a few cases (noted in the documentation) we have recoded variables to enhance uniformity through time.

Credits

The first edition of these extracts was prepared by Larry Katz and Hank Farber. This edition was prepared by Daniel Feenberg, who is responsible for all errors and this documentation. Special thanks to Inna Shapiro, William Gould, David Avtor, Danny Blanchflower, and David Macpherson. Suggestions and corrections should be made to feenberg@nber.org.

Sample:

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households. An adult (the reference person) at each household is asked to report on the activities of all other persons in the household. There is a record in the file for each adult person. The universe is the adult non-institutional population.

Each household entering the CPS is administered 4 monthly interviews, then ignored for 8 months, then interviewed again for 4 more months. If the occupants of a dwelling unit move, they are not followed, rather the new occupants of the unit are interviewed. Since 1979 only households in months 4 and 8 have been asked their usual weekly earnings/usual weekly hours. These are the outgoing rotation groups, and each year the BLS gathers all these interviews together into a single *Merged Outgoing Rotation Group File*. A consequence of this construction is that an individual appears only once in any file year, but may reappear in the following year.

The BLS calls these files the *Annual Earnings Files*, but we prefer the name *Merged Outgoing Rotation Groups*, because there is no information in the file on annual earnings. Only hourly or weekly earnings are recorded.

The sample is stratified to provide better estimates for minorities and smaller political jurisdictions. Weights are provided for the preparation of descriptive values and tabulations.

All persons 16 years of age or over are included in the extracts.

CD-ROM Structure:

In the fourth edition the data are provided as a series of annual STATA .dta files. Each contains all outgoing rotation groups for a single year between 1979 and 1997. From within STATA any file can be loaded with a use statement. For example, if the CD-ROM is drive D:, then the statements:

```
set memory=32m
use d:\morg\annual\morg79
```

will load the entire 1979 file. As each year is 25-28 megabytes, you may wish to restrict the data loaded. Here is an example that retrieves two variables for January only:

```
use weight veteran if intmonth==1 using d:\morg\annual\morg79
```

If you append records from the next year you will get repeated observations on the same individual, and you would want to worry about your standard errors, possibly using the Huber option on the regression command.

Alternatives to STATA:

As noted, the extracts are STATA binary save files. These files are compact and portable across operating systems and hardware platforms. Users without STATA may be interested in the IBM-PC program STAT/TRANSFER. This program can translate STATA files into other formats. For example:

```
transfer morg79.dta morg79.tpt
```

will generate a file in SAS XPORT format. Among statistical packages supported are SPSS, SAS, and Systat. Database packages supported include Alpha 4, dBase, Foxbase and Clipper.

Only recent versions of STAT/Transfer will correctly read STATA files generated in non-Intel byte order, such as these.

Complete copies of the entire content of the raw data files are available from Unicon Inc.

Vendors Mentioned:

Stata Corporation
702 University Drive
College Station TX 77840
409-696-4600
800-782-8272
stata@stata.com

Circle Systems (Stat/Transfer)
1001 Fourth Ave Place #3200
Seattle WA 98154
206-682-3783
stsales@circlesys.com
<http://www.stattransfer.com>

Publications Department
NBER
1050 Mass. Ave.
Cambridge MA 02138
617-868-3900
orders@nber.org

Unicon Inc.
1640 Fifth Street
Santa Monica CA 90401
310-393-4636

The data dictionary:

In the dictionary below, for each variable a header line gives:

1. The variable name in the 1989 CPS documentation from the BLS.
2. The variable name in the CD-ROM STATA .dta files.
3. The range of values for that variable.
4. The years for which that variable is available.
5. The universe for non-missing values.

Following the header is a description of the variable, and the possible values it may take on. Sometimes a variable definition changes through time, which will be noted. Major changes in variable definitions have led to the creation of distinct variable name, usually by appending a two digit year to the variable name. Small changes are tolerated and noted in the description. The source for all variable documentation is from the 1978, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986 1989, 1992, 1994, and 1995 versions of ``Attachment A of the Current Population Survey Interview Record Layout, BLS Microdata File, Basic Monthly Survey, (January.)'' CPS Documentation for March Survey is very different. Copies of the CPS layouts are on the CD-ROM in .PDF format , in the ./docs directory.

Misc. variables

h-hhnum	<u>hhid</u>	12 digits	79-	all
---------	-------------	-----------	-----	-----

Item 9. This is a unique household identifier. The hhid may be used to match dwelling units across years - households are not followed if they move. Due to the structure of the survey approximately 50% of units (those with minsamp equal to 4) will appear again in the next year. Be sure to check minsamp when matching, or false matches may be found. The STATA Technical Bulletin no 12 pages 7-9 contains an article by Finis Welch on matching individuals across years. Every recent CPS documentation set includes a section on merging CPS samples across years, the main point being that while matching households is supported by the household id, there are no individual identifiers, so within household matches must be done with age, intmonth, and sex. Finally, there is no matching possible between January to September 1985 and 1986, or between July to December 1984 and 1985 , or between June to December 1994 and 1995, or between January to August 1995 and 1996 because of a sample redesigns.

h-mis minsamp 4 or 8 79- all

Month in Sample. Each household entering the CPS is interviewed for 4 months, then ignored for 8 months, then interviewed again for 4 more months. So for any household minsamp 8 occurs exactly one year after minsamp 4. Only households in interview months 4 and 8 are asked their usual weekly earnings/usual weekly hours. So each household appears precisely twice in an outgoing rotation group, and those are the only households included in the extracts.

h-year year 79-97 79- all

Interview year (last two digits).

h-month intmonth 1 - 12 79- all

Interview calendar month. Matching households in successive years should have the same intmonth. A few do not, reasons unknown.

January	1
...	
December	12

a_fnlwt weight 0-20549 79- all

This is the Final Weight. The sum of the Final Weights in each monthly survey is the US non-institutional population. The outgoing rotation group includes one-fourth of that population. The CD-ROM excludes persons under 16 years of age. So one MORG file is one-fourth the population 16 years of age and over, and a year of MORG files would sum to 3 times that population. Zero weights appear in some years, for records of unknown function. The implied two decimals on the tapes are explicit here. What weight to use for a cross tabulation of an earning related question with a non-earnings related question is an open question.

a_ecrnlwt earnwt 836-77523 79- all

Earnings weight for all races. Used for tabulating earnings related items. Since the CD-ROM includes all persons asked earning questions, this sums to the total population each month. This is not precisely 4 times the weight, presumably because the Census has external knowledge of the size and composition of the labor force. The implied two decimals on the tapes are explicit here.

Geography

hg_st60 state 11-95 79- all

1960 Census Code for state. First digit of state code is division code. These codes do not change.

New England Division		East South Central	
Maine	11	Kentucky	61
New Hampshire	12	Tennessee	62
Vermont	13	Alabama	63
Massachusetts	14	Mississippi	64
Rhode Island	15		
Connecticut	16	West South Central	
Middle Atlantic Division		Arkansas	71
		Louisiana	72
New York	21	Oklahoma	73
New Jersey	22	Texas	74
Pennsylvania	23		
East North Central Division		Mountain	
		Montana	81
Ohio	31	Idaho	82
Indiana	32	Wyoming	83
Illinois	33	Colorado	84
Michigan	34	New Mexico	85
Wisconsin	35	Arizona	86
		Utah	87
West North Central Division		Nevada	88
Minnesota	41	Pacific	
Iowa	42		
Missouri	43	Washington	91
North Dakota	44	Oregon	92
South Dakota	45	California	93
Nebraska	46	Alaska	94
Kansas	47	Hawaii	95
South Atlantic			
Delaware	51		
Maryland	52		
D.C.	53		
Virginia	54		
West Virginia	55		
North Carolina	56		
South Carolina	57		
Georgia	58		

The city coding system changes in October 1985 from one based on 57 SMSA identifiers with each SMSA divided into a central city and non-central city component to a more complex system of 252 CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas) identifiers, some subdivided into as many as 12 PMSAs (Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas) and up to 5 different Individual Central City Codes. In April of 1994 the rank codes for cities are dropped, but the MSA FIPS codes are retained. In 1995 the 1993 modification to the MSA/FIPS codes are adopted. I have been warned by the BLS that all SMSA coding for 1995 is suspect. Users should understand that the geographic coverage of metropolitan areas increases through time, and not only in Census years.

h-metsta smsastat 1-2 79- all

Metropolitan Status Code. The status of any given location may change in 1986. Not Identifiable was coded as 3 or -1 on the BLS tapes.

Metropolitan	1
Non-metropolitan	2
Not Identifiable	missing

hg-msas centcity 1-3 79- all

Central City Code. This looks like more information than smsastat, but many records identified in smsastat are not-identifiable here. Not Identifiable was coded as 4 or -1 on the BLS tapes.

Central City	1
Balance of SMSA	2
Non SMSA	3
Not Identifiable	missing

na smsa70 1-2 79-85:9 SMSAs

1970 Census SMSA size categories. See next entry for same variable after October 1985.

3 million plus	1
1-3 million	2
not identifiable	missing

hg-mssz	<u>smsa80</u>	2-8	85:10-95:9	SMSAs
	<u>smsa93</u>	2-7	95:10-	SMSAs

1983 Population Estimates for the MSA/CMSA. In the original tape, 0 and 1 are used for missing values before 1994, then -1. In 1994 this becomes the population of the CMSA/MSA and the 2 largest categories are combined.

not identifiable	missing
100,000-249,000	2
250,000-499,999	3
500,000-999,999	4
1-2.5 million	5
2.5-5 million	6
5 - 10 million	7
10 million plus	8

na	<u>smsarank</u>	0-57	79-85:6	all
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The CPS uses the 1970 Census ranking to identify SMSAs from 1973 to 1985. See Appendix E for codes. This value is missing for all records during the 3rd quarter of 1985, and the cmsarank variable starts in the 4th quarter - no similar information is provided for 1985:7-9.

not an SMSA	0
1970 rank	1 - 57

hg_msar	<u>cmsarank</u>	1-252	86-94:3
---------	-----------------	-------	---------

CMSA/MSA Rank Code. See Appendix F List 1 for list of codes. Use caution in 1995 as the new sampling frame is introduced.

not a CMSA	missing
1980 rank	1 - 252

hg_pmsa	<u>pmsarank</u>	1-12	86-94:3
---------	-----------------	------	---------

PMSA rank code identifies PMSAs within a CMSA. See Appendix F List 2 for codes.

non-divided CMSA	missing
PMSA code	1 - 12

h-inducc	<u>icntcity</u>	1-4	86-
----------	-----------------	-----	-----

Individual Central City Codes identify individual central cities within SMSAs with more than one central city. See Appendix F List

3 for codes.

			Other	missing
			1980 CC code	1 - 4
hg-msac	<u>msafips</u>	80-9340	89-94	
		80-9360	95-	smsastat=1

Metropolitan Statistical Area FIPS code. See Appendix F List 4 for codes. This code is missing for June, July, and August of 1995.

			not an MSA	0
			1980 MSA code	1 - 9340
hg-cmsa	<u>cmsacode</u>	7-91	89-94	
		7-97	95-	

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area Code. See List 5 of Appendix F.

			not a CMSA	0
			1980 CMSA code	7 - 91
			or	7 - 97

a-reorgn ethnic 1-9 79- all

Item 18k. This variable subdivides the Hispanic community by national origin of ancestry. Non-hispanics were sometimes coded as 'A' or '10' on the original BLS tapes. In the extracts non-hispanic is coded always as '8'. In 1994 only undocumented values of 11-13 appear.

Mexican American	1
Chicano	2
Mexicano	3
Puerto Rican	4
Cuban	5
Central or South American	6
Other Spanish	7
All other	8
Don't know	9

a-age age 16-99 79- all

Years of age. The CPS documentation claims that this is topcoded at 90 years of age, but values up to 99 are found for 1979-1985.

A-maritl marital 1-7 79- all

Item 18e. Marital status at time of enumeration. Until 1989 Widowed Divorced and separated were grouped, however in all years, <4 is married, otherwise single. In the original data 5 is used for Never Married until 1989.

Married civilian spouse present	1
Married AF spouse present	2
Married spouse absent or separated	3
Widowed or divorced (Through 88)	4
Widowed (After 88)	4
Divorced "	5
Separated "	6
Never Married	7

a-hga grade92 31-46 92- all

Item 18h. Highest grade attended. In 1992 the BLS switched from a years of schooling measure to a more credential oriented measure. Rumor has it that a labor economist who estimated wage equations for 1991 and 1992 without noticing the difference in the CPS education measure was surprised only by the change in the constant term.

Less than 1st grade	31
1st - 4th grade	32
5th or 6th	33
7th or 8th	34
9th	35
10th	36
11th	37
12th grade NO DIPLOMA	38
High school graduate, diploma or GED	39
Some college but no degree	40
Associate degree in college -- Occupational or vocational program	41
Associate degree in college -- Academic program	42
Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA,AB,BS)	43
Master's degree (e.g. MA,MS,MEng,Med,MSW,MBA)	44
Professional school degree (e.g. MD,DDS,DVM,LLB,JD)	45
Doctorate degree (e.g. PhD, EdD)	46

na relahh 1-6 79-88 all

Item 18b. Relationship to household head. This is recoded from Relationship to reference person.

Head with other relatives	1
Head with no other relatives	2
Wife of head	3
Other relative of head	4
Non-relative of head with own relatives (includes wife)	5
Non-relative of head with no own relatives	6

a-rrp	<u>relaref</u>	1-10	89-93	all
	<u>relref94</u>	1-12	94-	

Slightly more detail is available for 94 on. In 1995 the partner category is further expanded to distinguish among roommates, partners and boarders, but this is not yet carried over to the extracts. I was very pleased to note that the additional categories were added at the end, without disturbing existing definitions.

relaref relref94

Reference person with other relative in HHLd	1	1
Reference person with no other relatives	2	2
Husband	3	3
Wife	4	3
Own Child	5	4
Parent	6	6
Brother or sister	7	7
Other relative of reference person	8	8
Non relative of reference person with own relatives in HHLd	9	10
Non relative of reference person with no own relatives in HHLd	10	12
Partner/Roommate		11
Grandchild		5
Foster Child		9

penatvty	<u>penatvty</u>	57-555	94-	all
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Country of birth. See codes in Appendix G.

pemntvty	<u>pemntvty</u>	57-555	94-	all
----------	-----------------	--------	-----	-----

Mother's country of birth. See codes in Appendix G.

pefntvty	<u>pefntvty</u>	57-555	94-	all
----------	-----------------	--------	-----	-----

Father's country of birth. See codes in Appendix G.

Prcitshp	<u>prcitshp</u>	1-5	94-	all
----------	-----------------	-----	-----	-----

Citizenship status.

Native, born in US	1
Native, born in Puerto Rico or US Outlying Area	2
Native, born abroad of American Parent(s)	3
Foreign born, US citizen by naturalization	4
Foreign born, Not a citizen of the US	5

prcitflg prcitflg 0-53 94- all

Citizenship allocation flag. The various allocation codes are documented (but not explained) in the CPS documentation and are not repeated here.

Unallocated	0
Allocated	1-53

Peinusyr peinusyr 0-14 94- prcitshp>1

Immigrant's year of entry. Why is this asked every month? Incredibly, BLS has planned in advance for the last few code meanings to change every year! The difference between the first two values is unknown.

Not in Universe (Born in US	-1
Not Foreign Born	00
Before 1950	01
1950-1959	02
1960-1964	03
1965-1969	04
1970-1974	05
1975-1979	06
1980-1981	07
1982-1983	08
1984-1985	09
1986-1987	10
1988-1989	11
1990-1991	12
1992-1995	13
Starting January 1996	
1992-1993	13
1994-1996	14
Starting January 1997	
1994-1997	14

Wages

Earnings are collected per hour for hourly workers, and per week for other workers. If you want a consistent hourly wage series during entire period , you should use `earnwke/uhourse`. This gives imputed hourly wage for weekly workers and actual hourly wage for hourly workers. But check `earnwke` for top-coding.

`a$hrlywk` `paidhr` 1-2 79-93 eligible

Unedited Item 25b. Is...paid by the hour on this job? [This job is the current job from `uhourse` below.]

Yes 1
No 2

`a-hrlywk` `paidhre` 1-2 79- eligible

Edited item 25b. Is...paid by the hour on this job?

Yes 1
No 2

`a$hrpay` `earnhr` 0-9999 79-93 `a-hrlywk=1`

Item 25c. Earning per hour? (In pennies). This is truncated so that when multiplied by usual hours the result is never more than \$100,000 per year. Also, in some years a maximum of 9900 is enforced. For 1979 to 1984 `earnhr` and `earnhre` are top coded at 99.99. For 1985 on , the top code depends on hours worked and is selected so that earning per hour times usual hours is not more than 1923.07 per week. After examining the data we note that the top code is not uniformly applied. While there is always a density peak at the top code amount, a similar number of observations are generally present at higher wage rates. You are cautioned to test for wages at or above the top code, if appropriate.

`a-herntp` `earnhre` 0-9999 79- `a-hrlywk=1`

Edited Item 25c. Earnings per hour? (In pennies). Before 1989 this is always 50 cents or more. Some years this is limited to a range of 50 - 9900. In 1994 a value of 1 cent is converted to missing. The lower bound is 10 cents in 1994 but 20 cents in 1995. Top coding is the same as for `earnhr`.

a\$brswk uearnwk 0-1999 79-93 eligible

Item 25d. Earnings per week. How much does...usually earn per week at this job before deductions? Dollars. Three digits are allowed before 1989. For 1992 on this field is top coded at 1923. Use this field (or uearnwke) for hourly workers.

a-brswk uearnwke 0-1999 79-88 eligible

Edited Item 25d. Earnings per week. How much does...usually earn per week at this job before deductions? Dollars.

a-werntp earnwke 0-1999 79- eligible

Edited or computed earnings per week in this job. For hourly workers, computed Item 25a times Item 25c appears here. For weekly workers, edited Item 25a appears here. Three digits before 1989. Also for 1989 on, there are no zero values, suggesting an undocumented change in universe. Use this field for salary workers and hourly workers 1989 and after. Use uearnwke for hourly workers before 1989.

a%uslhrs	<u>I25a</u>	0-4	79-	eligible
a%uslhrs	<u>I25b</u>	"	"	"
a%hrspay	<u>I25c</u>	"	79-93	"
a%grswk	<u>I25d</u>	"	"	a-hrlywk=1

These are allocation flags for the items I25a through I25d. An item may be edited but not allocated, i.e. a correction. In the pre 1989 tapes 'not allocated' is indicated by a missing value indicator. This has been changed to 0 on CD-ROM for consistency with the 1989 on coding. I25a > 0 always means that usual hours are allocated on the CD-ROM in any year.

Not allocated	0
allocated	1

For 1989 to 1993 the coding scheme is:

no change	0
value to blank	1
blank to value	2
value to value	3
blank to MA error	4

I25c never shows a value of 4.

For 1994 and beyond allocation flags range from 0 to 53. Non-zero values signify allocated data. The types of allocations are in an appendix to the CPS documentation

Employment

For the employed, current job is the job held in the reference week (the week before the survey). Persons with 2 or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full time job lasting two weeks or more or by the current job (full or part-time). The industry and occupation questions are also asked of departing rotations (dp) not in the labor force who have worked in the last five years. The universe for I&O is all private workers for pay, as defined by the edited class of worker variable. The universe for class of worker variables is approximately those working, or who have worked in the last 12 months or 5 years. It isn't usually clear from the documentation which. In some years non-workers may be in the universe only if their past job was full-time.

a\$clswkr	<u>class</u>	1-8	79-93
a-clswkr	<u>classer1</u>	1-8	89-93
	<u>class94</u>	1-8	94-

Item 23e, class of worker. Class and classer1 have the same coding, a-clswkr is the edited version of a\$clswkr. Note that the years of availability are not the same. Class94 has a new coding to distinguish between non-profit and for-profit employment. Other changes are gratuitous.

	class	classer1	class94
Private, for profit	1		4
Private, non-profit	1		5
Federal Government	2		1
State Government	3		2
Local Government	4		3
Self-employed (incorporated)	5		6
Self-employed (not incorporated)	6		7
Without pay	7		8
Never worked or never worked full-time	8		missing

na	<u>classer</u>	1-5	79-88	as above
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Edited and recoded class of worker.

Private	1
Government	2
Self-employed	3
Without pay	4
Never Worked or never worked full-time	5

a-rcow classer2 1-7 89-93 as above

Edited and recoded a\$clswkr. The self employed (incorporated) category seems to have been absorbed into self employed unincorporated.

private	1
federal government	2
state government	3
local government	4
self employed unincorp	5
without pay	6
never worked	7

a-lfsr esr 1-7 79-88 all
 lfsr89 1-7 89-93
 lfsr94 1-7 94-

Employment Status Recode (Last week). This is later called the Labor Force Status Recode. A value 0 of undefined meaning occurs in 1989 only. The universe is civilian adults.

	esr	Lfsr89	lfsr94	
Working	1	1	1	E
With a job, not at work	2	2	2	E
Looking	3	3	4	U
Layoff		4	3	"
Housework	4			NILF
School	5			"
Unable to work	6		6	"
Working w/o pay		5		"
Unavailable for work		6		"
Other (Includes Retired)	7	7	5/7	"

na ind70 17-937 79-82

This is the 3-digit Industry Classification from the 1970 Census. See Appendix A for codes. This variable is present on the BLS tape in 1983, but is not to be relied on and is not included in the extracts.

a-majact activlwr 1-7 79-93 all

Edited Item 19. What was...doing most of LAST WEEK (Major Activity)?

working	1
with a job	2
looking for work	3
keeping house	4
at school	5
unable to work	6
other/retired	7

After 1988, other is split into two categories:

retired	7
other	8

a\$majact doinglw 1-8 79-93 civilians

Unedited and unallocated Item 19. What was...doing most of LAST WEEK? Codes are the same as a-majact above.

a-hrs1 hourslwa 0-99 79-93 ESR=1

Unedited Item 20A. How many hours did...work last week at all jobs?

a\$uslhrs uhours 0-99 79-93 eligible

Item 25a. How many hours does...usually work at this job?

a-uslhrs uhourse 0-99 79- eligible

Edited Item 25a. How many hours does...usually work at this job? [1989 through 1993 the range is 1-99.] The allocation flag for this variable is noted with the earnings variables above. For 1994 on the answer 'hours vary' is translated to missing in the extracts.

a\$uslft uhours35 1-2 79-93 ESR=1 & item 20a<35

Unedited and unallocated Item 20c. Does...USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Part 1.

blank	missing
Yes	1

No 2

na hourslw 1-99 79-

Edited item 20a. How many hours did...work last week at all jobs? For 1994 and after this is allowed to go to 198 hours on the original tape. This is truncated on the CD-ROM.

a-ftreas reasonlw 1-15 79-93 ESR=1 &
pehruslt reason94 1-13 94- Item 20a<35

Edited Item 20c. Does...USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Part 2. The reasons are the same as for a\$ftreas (below).

a-whyabs absentlw 1-8 79-93 item21=1
peabsrsn absent94 1-14 94-

Item 21a. Why was...absent from work last week?

	absentlw	absent94
Own illness	1	5
On vacation	2	4
Bad weather	3	10
Labor dispute	4	9
New job to begin within 30 days	5	3
Temporary layoff (under 30 days)	6	1
Indefinite layoff (30 days or more)	7	1
Other	8	14
Slack work / business conditions		2
Child care problems		6
Other family / personal		7
Maternity / paternity		8
School / training		11
Civic / military		12
Does not work		13

a\$ftreas	<u>why35lw</u>	1-15	79-93	ESR=1 &
pehrrsn3	<u>why3594</u>	1-23	94-	Item 20A<35

Unedited and unallocated Item 20c. Does...usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job? Part 2. In 1994 on full and part-time workers are distinguished.

	why35 Reasonlw	why3594 reason94	Full-time	Part-time
blank	missing			
Slack work	1		1	14
Material shortage	2			
Plant or machine repair	3			
New job started during week	4		3	
Job terminated during week	5		3	
Could find only part-time work	6			15
Holiday	7		6	
Labor dispute	8		9	
Bad weather	9		10	
Own illness	10		5	19
On vacation	11		4	
Too busy with house, school, etc.	12			
Did not want full-time work	13			
Full-time work week under 35 hours	14			
Other	15		13	23
Seasonal			2	16
Child care problems			7	17
Other family obligations			8	18
School/training			11	20
Civic/military			12	
Social Security limit on earnings				21

na	<u>ftpt79</u>	0-5	79-88	civilians
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Full-time or part-time status.	
Not in labor force	0
Employed full-time	1
Part-time for economic reasons	2
Unemployed full-time	3
Employed part-time	4
Unemployed part-time	5

a-wkstat	<u>ftpt89</u>	1-7	89-93	all
prwkstat	<u>ftpt94</u>	1-12	94-	

I don't know if these categories fully enumerate the possibilities, or what 'economic reasons' might be.

	ftpt89	ftpt94
Not in labor force	1	1
Full-time schedule	2	2
PT for economic reasons usually FT	3	3
PT for non-economic reasons usually PT	4	7
PT for economic reasons usually PT	5	6
Unemployed FT	6	11
Unemployed PT	7	12
not at work usually FT		5
PT for non-economic reasons usually FT		4
FT usually PT for economic reasons		8
FT usually PT for non-economic reasons		9
Not at work usually PT		10

na	<u>ptstat</u>	0,5,6	79-88	all
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Part-time status.

all other	0
voluntary part-time workers	5
part-time for economic reasons	6

a-ftpt	<u>studftpt</u>	1-2	84-	16-24 years
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Item 26b. Is...enrolled in a school as a full-time or part-time student [this week]? (There is no documentation for a code for non-students, but they are coded as missing).

full-time	1
part-time	2

Union variables

unionmm unionmm 1-2 84-93 I25=2&dp

Item 25E (Unedited). On this job, is... a member of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union? The CPS documentation claims that the universe is all departing rotations, but class<5 (Private or government worker for pay) would seem to be the actual universe.

Yes 1
No 2

a_unmem unionmme 1-2 83- I25E=2&dp

Item 25E (Edited). On this job, is...a member of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union? The universe is subject to the same comment mentioned under unionmm above.

Yes 1
No 2

a_uncov unioncov 1-2 83- a_unmem=2

Item 25F (Edited). On this job, is...covered by a union or employee association contract? (Note universe: What about union members not covered by a contract?)

Yes 1
No 2