

Addendum to COBRA Subsidy Survey Documentation

Overview

The public-use data file uses categories for the age and pay-amount (i.e., income) variables, whereas the restricted-use data file uses continuous variables. Age was classified into five categories using the standards followed by the U.S. Census¹. The lowest category for age is “Under 34” because the minimum value for this variable is 21 in the data set. Pay-amount was classified into seven categories to be consistent with the range used in the pay-range-job variable (C15b_1) from the questionnaire. A list of the variables in the restricted-use file and the corresponding transformed categorical variables included in the public-use file is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Names for “Age” and “Pay-Amount” variables in the restricted-use and public-use data files.

Variable Name: Restricted-Use File	Variable Name: Public-Use File
Age (Age at Job Loss)	Age_category (Age at Job Loss Categorical)
C15a_1 (Pay-amount-job 1)	C15a_1_category (Pay-amount-job 1 – categorical)
C15a_2 (Pay-amount-job 2)	C15a_2_category (Pay-amount-job 2 – categorical)
C15a_3 (Pay-amount-job 3)	C15a_3_category (Pay-amount-job 3 – categorical)
C15a_4 (Pay-amount-job 4)	C15a_4_category (Pay-amount-job 4 – categorical)
C15a_5 (Pay-amount-job 5)	C15a_5_category (Pay-amount-job 5 – categorical)
C15a_6 (Pay-amount-job 6)	C15a_6_category (Pay-amount-job 6 – categorical)

Note: Variable labels are provided in the brackets.

Usage Notes

To utilize the SAS data sets for earlier versions (e.g., SAS 9.3) without applying the value formats, include the option “[option nofmterr;](#)” at the top of the SAS program.

To apply the value formats to the SAS dataset, include the option “[option fmtsearch = \(library.formatfilename\);](#)”².

¹ <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf>

² See <http://support.sas.com/resources/papers/proceedings12/048-2012.pdf> for details on SAS formats.

Procedures Used to Construct New Categorical Variables

Age (Age at Job Loss): Age is a continuous variable in the restricted-use file and was transformed into “Age_category” in the public-use file with five categories: “Under 34”, “35 to 44”, “45 to 54”, “55 to 64”, and “Over 65”.

C15a_1 (Pay-amount-job 1): “C15a_1” is a continuous variable in the restricted-use file and was transformed into a categorical variable “C15a_1_category” in the public-use file using the “C15a_1” and “C15a_Per_1” variables. The details of the construction of this variable are provided below.

- Step 1: Pay frequencies reported in “C15a_Per_1” were transformed to calculate the pay amount per annum following the standard units of 40 hours a week, 52 weeks per year, 12 months per year, and 260 days per year.

C15a_Per_1 (Pay frequency job1)	C15a_Per_1 (Pay frequency job1 transformed units per annum)
1 (Per hour)	2080
2 (Per week)	52
3 (Once every two weeks)	26
4 (Twice a month)	24
5 (Per month)	12
6 (Per year)	1
7 (Per day)	260

- Step 2: Multiply “C15a_1” with transformed C15a_Per_1 (Pay frequency job1 transformed units per annum) to get the annual pay amount.
- Step 3: From the annual pay amount, a new categorical variable “C15a_1_category” was constructed with 7 categories: “Under \$10,000”, “\$10,000 to \$19,999”, “\$20,000 to \$39,999”, “\$40,000 to \$49,999”, “\$50,000 to \$74,999”, “\$75,000 to \$99,999”, and “\$100,000 and over”.

Similarly, following the above steps new categorical variables were constructed for “C15a_2” to “C15a_6”. Please note that “C15a_1” to “C15a_6” and “C15a_Per_1” to “C15a_Per_6” are not available in the public-use file and instead “C15a_1_category” to “C15a_6_category” variables are available in the public-use file³.

³ The total number of variables in the dataset is 1189. The following variables were dropped from the data set: “Age”, “C15a_1”, “C15a_Per_1”, “C15a_2”, “C15a_Per_2”, “C15a_3”, “C15a_Per_3”, “C15a_4”, “C15a_Per_4”, “C15a_5”, “C15a_Per_5”, “C15a_6”, and “C15a_Per_6”. The new categorical variables added to the data set are as follows: “Age_category”, “C15a_1_category”, “C15a_2_category”, “C15a_3_category”, “C15a_4_category”, “C15a_5_category”, and “C15a_6_category”.

Summary Statistics for the New Categorical Variables

Frequency and percentage tabulations for the newly constructed variables are provided below.

Variable name: Age_category

Variable label: Age at Job Loss Categorical

Variable type: Numeric (categorical)

Number of distinct values: 5
Total number of cases: 3,476
Cases with missing values / total number of cases (percent): 0 / 3,476 (0.0%)

Value	Label	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under 34	668	19.2%
2	35 to 44	728	20.9%
3	45 to 54	972	28.0%
4	55 to 64	861	24.8%
5	Over 65	247	7.1%

Variable name: C15a_1_category

Variable label: Pay-amount-job 1 - categorical

Variable type: Numeric (categorical)

Number of distinct values: 7
Total number of cases: 3,476
Cases with missing values / total number of cases (percent): 121 / 3,476 (3.5%)

Value	Label	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under \$10,000	20	0.6%
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999	291	8.4%
3	\$20,000 to \$39,999	1608	46.3%
4	\$40,000 to \$49,999	463	13.3%
5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	588	16.9%
6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	205	5.9%
7	\$100,000 and over	180	5.2%

Variable name: C15a_2_category

Variable label: Pay-amount-job 2 - categorical

Variable type: Numeric (categorical)

Number of distinct values: 7
Total number of cases: 3,476
Cases with missing values / total number of cases (percent): 866 / 3,476 (24.9%)

Value	Label	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under \$10,000	115	3.3%
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999	460	13.2%
3	\$20,000 to \$39,999	1130	32.5%
4	\$40,000 to \$49,999	257	7.4%
5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	368	10.6%
6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	135	3.9%
7	\$100,000 and over	145	4.2%

Variable name: C15a_3_category

Variable label: Pay-amount-job 3 - categorical

Variable type: Numeric (categorical)

Number of distinct values: 7
Total number of cases: 3,476
Cases with missing values / total number of cases (percent): 2,039 / 3,476 (58.7%)

Value	Label	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under \$10,000	55	1.6%
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999	262	7.5%
3	\$20,000 to \$39,999	590	17.0%
4	\$40,000 to \$49,999	145	4.2%
5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	216	6.2%
6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	79	2.3%
7	\$100,000 and over	90	2.6%

Variable name: C15a_4_category

Variable label: Pay-amount-job 4 - categorical

Variable type: Numeric (categorical)

Number of distinct values: 7
Total number of cases: 3,476
Cases with missing values / total number of cases (percent): 2,797 / 3,476 (80.5%)

Value	Label	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under \$10,000	33	0.9%
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999	121	3.5%
3	\$20,000 to \$39,999	276	7.9%
4	\$40,000 to \$49,999	73	2.1%
5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	93	2.7%
6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	37	1.1%
7	\$100,000 and over	46	1.3%

Variable name: C15a_5_category

Variable label: Pay-amount-job 5 - categorical

Variable type: Numeric (categorical)

Number of distinct values: 7
Total number of cases: 3,476
Cases with missing values / total number of cases (percent): 3,178 / 3,476 (91.4%)

Value	Label	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under \$10,000	14	0.4%
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999	49	1.4%
3	\$20,000 to \$39,999	106	3.0%
4	\$40,000 to \$49,999	38	1.1%
5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	57	1.6%
6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	0.6%
7	\$100,000 and over	13	0.4%

Variable name: C15a_6_category

Variable label: Pay-amount-job 6 - categorical

Variable type: Numeric (categorical)

Number of distinct values: 7
Total number of cases: 3,476
Cases with missing values / total number of cases (percent): 3,345 / 3,476 (96.2%)

Value	Label	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under \$10,000	1	0.0%
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999	18	0.5%
3	\$20,000 to \$39,999	50	1.4%
4	\$40,000 to \$49,999	20	0.6%
5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	23	0.7%
6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	0.4%
7	\$100,000 and over	6	0.2%