

**THE 1962 AND 1973 OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES IN A GENERATION SURVEYS:
AN OVERVIEW AND LIST OF SELECTED DATA FILES AND PUBLICATIONS**

Robert M. Hauser

CDE WORKING PAPER 87-5

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INTRODUCTION

The 1962 and 1973 Occupational Changes in a Generation Surveys are two large-scale surveys of social mobility in the United States, carried out as supplements to the March 1962 and March 1973 Current Population Surveys. Both sets of data have been used extensively, and the 1962 survey, designed by Peter M. Blau and Otis Dudley Duncan (1967) became the model for several large-scale national mobility surveys of the 1970s (Featherman, Hauser, and Sewell 1974). The 1973 OCG survey incorporates a strict replicate of the 1962 survey, but also adds new material about social background and career beginnings. The most comprehensive reports on the design, content, and findings of the two surveys are Blau and Duncan (1967) and Featherman and Hauser (1975, 1978).

This document provides a list of data products and publications resulting from the two surveys. The data are available to the public through the Data and Program Library Service (DPLS) of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Additional, supplementary files, including reinterview data from the 1973 study, are available from the author at cost.

The list of products and publications is in two parts.¹ The first list includes publications of the Blau-Duncan study and other publications that only used data from the 1962 OCG survey. The second list includes publications that used data from the 1973 OCG survey, whether or not they also used data from the 1962 survey. The first years of the 1973 OCG project were devoted to design and collection of the 1973 data and to reanalysis of the 1962 data; thus, several of the publications on the first list are based on the more recent project.²

I think that the record of publications based upon the Blau-Duncan and Featherman-Hauser projects is complete, or nearly so, but coverage of other uses

¹ These lists are also available as ASCII files from the author. Please send a formatted diskette with your request.

² Publications based on the 1973 OCG project are noted with asterisks (*) in the appended lists of publications.

of the data is undoubtedly spotty.³ It is based upon my contact with other researchers, on the records of the Data and Program Library Service, which requests notification of publications by individuals who have obtained data from DPLS, and on responses to a mailing addressed to known users of the data in 1982. I will welcome corrections and additions to the lists presented here, and I will issue a revision when a substantial number of changes or additions have accumulated.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE OCG SURVEYS

In 1962 Blau and Duncan's (1967) path-breaking study of intergenerational social mobility in the United States, *Occupational Changes in a Generation* (OCG), created a baseline set of measurements with which future and (sporadic) past measurements of social mobility and opportunity in the United States might be compared (Hauser and Featherman 1973, 1974a, 1974b, Hauser, et al. 1975a, 1975b). The OCG survey was repeated and extended in 1973 by Featherman and Hauser (1975, 1977, 1978), and Grusky (1986) has begun an effort to compare the 1973 OCG data with the best available measurements of social mobility in 19th century America. There has been no comprehensive effort to monitor trends in social mobility in the United States in the later 1970s or 1980s. The Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation may provide an appropriate vehicle for a new OCG-type survey in which women as well as men are primary respondents; some social background questions have been included in the 1986 SIPP survey. However, these items are not directly comparable with corresponding items in the 1962 or 1973 OCG surveys.

Research on the process of social stratification appears to have been diverted in several useful directions, none of which contributes directly to our

³ I have not attempted to include uses of the data in textbooks, or other uses that are incidental, such as the use of a previously published mobility table in comparative analyses or purely methodological essays.

understanding of changing rates of mobility or of the relationships between general economic social conditions and the process of social stratification as it is experienced through the life course by successive cohorts. These other lines of inquiry include the dynamics of the early life course (school completion, marriage, military service, and family formation); the formation and segmentation of labor markets that take particular organizational forms and have differential effects on diverse segments of the population; the relationships between changing family structures and living arrangements, government programs, and economic and social well-being; the economic strategies and mechanisms by which wealth are handed down from one generation to the next.

SOURCES OF CHANGE IN MOBILITY AND ACHIEVEMENT

There are a number of reasons to look for global changes in rates or patterns of social mobility and in processes of social and economic achievement in the United States since the early 1970s. Indeed, there are very many factors at work, and they are likely to have affected mobility or achievement differentially across cohorts and other relevant population subgroups.

When the 1973 Occupational Changes in a Generation survey was conducted, the major theme of our efforts to measure and interpret change was the transition from an industrial to a post-industrial or service economy (Featherman and Hauser 1978). We had hopes of locating some effects of the social programs of the 1960s - anti-discrimination legislation and the War on Poverty - yet it was surely too soon to find out anything about lasting effects of such programs on new cohorts of poor or black male youths. We found some evidence that younger cohorts of black men had experienced less racial discrimination in the labor market and that younger cohorts of whites were experiencing greater difficulty in establishing career lines. These indications of trend in younger cohorts were confounded with effects of prolongation of the schooling process, of an increased mixture of schooling with labor market activity, and of the end of the Vietnam War. Overall, we found less evidence of

have since been tested, confirmed, and extended to the 1980s by Michael Hout (1984, 1986). We also found that effects of social origins on years of schooling tended to decline across cohorts. There were declining effects of race, region and farm origin on schooling, but the influence of a core of socioeconomic variables and family size were stable (Hauser and Featherman 1976). At the same time, effects of schooling on occupational status were on the increase; these compensating changes led to stability in the overall effects of social origins on occupational success. These examples of our findings could be multiplied several-fold; the essential point is that we found it easier to locate effects than to attach them to causes, and that major trends (effects)

systematic trend from 1962 to 1973 than we might have hoped, given the effort we had made to justify the 1973 OCG study in those terms.

Our major findings of trend were those that were less period-specific - that appeared to reflect global, societal changes across the lifetimes of several cohorts. For example, we found that rates of upward social mobility across generations were high - much higher than rates of downward mobility - and that they tended to increase regularly across cohorts of men born in this century. Most of this trend could be explained by changes in the occupational structure across cohorts, which occurred faster in the sons' generation than in the distribution of their occupational origins (fathers' or family head's occupation). At the same time, we found hints that - net of changes in the occupational structure - social mobility was actually increasing; these hints have since been tested, confirmed, and extended to the 1980s by Michael Hout (1984, 1986). We also found that effects of social origins on years of schooling tended to decline across cohorts. There were declining effects of race, region and farm origin on schooling, but the influence of a core of socioeconomic variables and family size were stable (Hauser and Featherman 1976). At the same time, effects of schooling on occupational status were on the increase; these compensating changes led to stability in the overall effects of social origins on occupational success. These examples of our findings could be multiplied several-fold; the essential point is that we found it easier to locate effects than to attach them to causes, and that major trends (effects) did not appear to reflect short-term changes in social climate or public policy.

Having offered these cautions about trend, I believe that there is more reason to find substantial trends in mobility and achievement from the early 1970s to the mid-1980s than in the earlier period between OCG surveys. During this period, we have witnessed major economic fluctuations, from the first oil crisis of 1973-4 through the inflationary period of the Carter administration, to the recession and - later - selective expansion of the Reagan era. The shift

away from traditional manufacturing industries and toward service work has continued, and it has become the basis for continuing speculation about the "decline of the middle class." The children of the "baby boom" have completed their painful entry into the labor market; the leading cohorts are now reaching middle age (Welch 1979). The children of the smaller cohorts of the late 1960s, marked also by the last major epoch of civil rights activity and anti-poverty programs, are now reaching adulthood. The shift of women from household to workforce has continued, with greater emphasis on achieving parity in jobs and compensation. There have been efforts, now on the decline, to open higher reaches of the occupational structure to minorities and women through affirmative action programs. There has been a vast (and not well measured) influx of new immigrants to the United States, largely from Asia and Latin America, that reopens the once-discarded issue of the role of immigration in sustaining rates of upward mobility. Even as growth in educational attainment in younger cohorts appears to have slackened, then resumed (at least among whites - Hauser 1986), the long term educational upgrading of the work force has continued through the succession of cohorts.

SOURCES OF MOBILITY DATA

Since the late 1960s several national surveys have measured social and economic background and current social and economic standing; these are the fundamental types of measurements on which our knowledge of intergenerational social mobility depends. These include the Johns Hopkins (Coleman-Rossi) Life-History Survey, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, the National Longitudinal Surveys of the National Center for Educational Statistics, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), and the General Social Surveys (GSS) of the National Opinion Research Center. However, for a number of reasons, none of these surveys can give us much information about trends in social mobility across generations or trends in the process of social and economic achievement through the life course. The longitudinal surveys are

Thorndike sample of surviving World War II applicants for jobs as bombardiers, navigators and pilots, and the NAS-NRC sample of twins who were World War II veterans.

highly selective in coverage of cohorts, ages or years; the national surveys are not large enough to yield reliable measurements of mobility or achievement for relatively narrow age cohorts, say, 5 or even 10 years in breadth.⁴ The two national longitudinal surveys that have (nominally) been repeated - the Labor Department surveys of Labor Market Experience (in young cohorts) and the Education Department surveys begun with high school seniors in 1972 and 1980 - cover only the early part of the life course and are limited to cohorts reaching adulthood in the past two decades.

To give but one example of our limited capacity to monitor or explain trend, Michael Hout (1986) has recently completed an exemplary study of trends in social mobility among men and women in the United States, based upon three, cross-year aggregates of the General Social Survey since 1972. The GSS data provide fascinating suggestions that intergenerational occupational mobility has increased, and these are consistent with Hout's (1984) earlier trend analyses of the 1962 and 1973 Occupational Changes in a Generation data. However, the GSS data are too sparse to permit a disaggregation of trends by age or cohort, nor can they even provide direct evidence to support Hout's major explanatory hypothesis: that changes in the educational composition of the population lead to more social mobility because mobility is (and has been) greater among persons with more schooling.

Indeed, there is no large, representative, national body of data that covers a broad set of cohorts, that includes measurements of socioeconomic background, and that provides longitudinal measurements of occupation and of earnings or income throughout adulthood. Not only is there no satisfactory set of measurements of social mobility through the 1980s, but there never has been a

⁴ I also exclude from consideration such longitudinal surveys as the NBER-Thorndike sample of surviving World War II applicants for jobs as bombardiers, navigators and pilots, and the NAS-NRC sample of twins who were World War II veterans.

set of data that permit age-specific comparison of the dynamics of earnings (and of their joint variation with occupations) across a broad set of cohorts.

Curiously, the closest one might come to a body of data meeting the latter need is the series of Public Use Microdata Samples from the 1940 to 1980 Censuses; these include reasonably well calibrated measurements of occupational standing and income at comparable points in the life course for several cohorts. However, the Census data lack any measurements of social background (other than race and nativity), and they consist of repeated cross sections on successive cohorts, with no longitudinal linkages among social or economic achievements. One might make a similar argument, both for and against the set of March Current Population Surveys that are available from 1962 to the present.

OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES IN A GENERATION (OCG) SURVEYS

None of the surveys mentioned in the previous section is fully comparable to the two major national studies of social mobility in the United States. These are the Occupational Changes in a Generation (OCG) Surveys of 1962 and 1973. Thus, it has now been more than a dozen years since the last extensive measurements of intergenerational social mobility were taken in the United States.

Each of the OCG surveys has been widely analyzed and disseminated (Data and Program Library Service of the University of Wisconsin-Madison 1977, 1978, 1983), even though the 1962 survey was not distributed in unit record form until after the 1973 survey was undertaken. Depending on how widely one casts the net, it is possible to say that anywhere from 3 to 7 major research monographs as well as dozens of research papers have used the OCG data. The major works include Blau and Duncan's (1967) *American Occupational Structure*, Duncan, Featherman and Duncan's (1972) *Socioeconomic Background and Achievement*, Featherman and Hauser's (1977, 1978) *Process of Stratification and Opportunity and Change*, Jencks and Associates' (1972, 1979) *Inequality and Who Gets Ahead?*, and Hogan's (1981) *Life Transitions and Social Change*. The 1962 OCG survey was

there were five significant changes in study design between 1962 and 1973

an exemplar that led to an large 'cohort' of mobility surveys in Eastern and Western Europe in the early 1970s (Featherman, Hauser, and Sewell 1974). In some nations, but not in the United States, these studies have been repeated in the 1980s.

The 1962 Occupational Changes in a Generation Survey was carried out with support from the National Science Foundation under the direction of Peter M. Blau and Otis Dudley Duncan. David L. Featherman and I were Co-Principal Investigators in the 1973 OCG Survey, which was supported by the National Science Foundation under grants GI-31604X and GI-44336. As described briefly above, the 1962 and 1973 OCG surveys were each based upon the March Current Population Survey (the Annual Demographic Survey) and a supplement. Both supplements (unfortunately, one might say in retrospect) were aimed solely at adult men: 20-64 in 1962 and 20-65 in 1973; women were included only as wives of male respondents, and limited data were collected on women's social backgrounds. There were 20,700 male respondents in the civilian noninstitutional population in 1962 and 33,613 in 1973; the response rates in the supplements were 83 percent in 1962 and 88 percent in 1973.

Although every effort was made to produce a true replicate in 1973 (Duncan 1969, Featherman and Hauser 1975), the timing of the supplements differed between years in that the 1962 survey was conducted with a leave-behind questionnaire in March, while the 1973 survey was based upon a mail-out, mail-back schedule in late August or early September. In both years, nonrespondents were followed up by phone or in person by regular CPS interviewers. This change in the timing of data collection was introduced because the Bureau of the Census did not want the March sample bothered with the OCG supplement until after all of the participating rotation groups had left the sample, and well before the first-year rotation groups re-entered the sample.

Aside from the changes in sample size and in the timing of data collection, there were five significant changes in study design between 1962 and 1973

(Featherman and Hauser 1975, 1978). First, there was a supplement of Hispanics, carried over from the October 1972 CPS, who were included in the March 1973 CPS and were subsequently treated like all other March CPS participants. Second, there was a supplement of blacks who were also drawn from outgoing rotation groups in the October 1972 CPS, but from whom the March CPS items and OCG items were ascertained in household interviews in April of 1973. The supplements roughly doubled the size of the minority samples. Third, substantially more data were collected in the 1973 supplement on the timing of previous work experience, military service, and schooling interruptions and on education of the respondent's brothers and wife's family background. Fourth, there was a successful reinterview program from which good data on the reliability of replies to key OCG items were obtained from about 1000 individuals, stratified by race (Bielby, Hauser, and Featherman 1977). Fifth, there was a supplementary survey in the State of Wisconsin, in which CPS and OCG items were supplemented by a richer set of background and experience measurements, and provision was made for a validation of respondents' reports of parental social and economic characteristics against parents' self reports in the Census (Featherman 1980).⁵

Two major national data files and several supplementary files were produced from the 1962 and 1973 surveys. First, we produced a Replicate Master File covering both survey years. This was a very carefully cleaned and edited file in which, with minor exceptions, the data were limited to the subset of items that had been repeated without alteration in the two surveys, all coded identically in each year (Data and Program Library Service 1978). Second, we produced a 1973 master file containing all of the data on the male CPS person record, on the wife's CPS record, and in the OCG supplement (Data and Program Library Service 1983). One version of this master tape also contains a large

⁵ In the Census match study, the Bureau sent a scrambled listing of the alphabetic occupation entries to Wisconsin to be coded to 1970 Census standards.

number of replication weights, permitting the computation of standard errors for any sample statistic. Third, we created a match between the full CPS-OCG record and the Census Bureau's tape of CPS-OCG responses on selected variables and the reinterview responses on those same variables; that file has not been archived, but it is available at cost from the author.

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SELECTED USES OF DATA FROM
THE 1962 OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES IN A GENERATION SURVEY¹

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March 15, 1987

MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES

* *Occupational Changes in a Generation, 1962* [machine readable data file].
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1 data file (20,700 logical records), plus accompanying documentation.

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¹ Asterisks (*) denote items produced under National Science Foundation Grants GI-31604X or GI-44336 to David L. Featherman and Robert M. Hauser for the 1973 Occupational Changes in a Generation study.

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THE 1973 OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES IN A GENERATION SURVEY¹

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MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES

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