Why do workers become constrained, and who becomes constrained?  
Brett McCully, November 2014

First, I focus on explaining the transition between having no constraints on hours and being upward constrained. I limit my sample to those who were being paid hourly wages in both years.

2.25 percent of these individuals have a change in marital status, mostly via an exit from marriage. Similarly, the unconditional sample shows 2.14 percent of heads changing between married and non-married. So, probably not a whole lot of explanatory power in this. Whether a disability limited work affected about 6 percent of both samples.

Overall, about 17 percent of the unconditional sample changed whether they took vacation in a year; among the hourly sample, this rises to over 19 percent.

Major difference observed for self-employed heads. 9 percent of unconditional sample, but 2.5 percent of hourly sample affected. But this is probably because those who are self-employed aren’t paying themselves hourly (nor are they salaried, so they’re in the ‘other’ category).

**Regressions**

I ran two sets of regressions: (1) one on the probability of transitioning from being unconstrained to constrained, and (2) another on the probability of being constrained in a given year.

Starting with (1), I regressed a set of variables on two different