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## ERRATUM

Because of a file-translation error, three equations were omitted from an article appearing in this issue. The error occurred on page 357 in “Economic Potential and Entry Into Marriage and Cohabitation,” by Yu Xie, James M. Raymo, Kimberly Goyette, and Arland Thornton. We regret that the error was noticed only after the issue was printed and bound. The omitted equations and the associated text are below.

The calculation of predicted *future earnings* is based on a convenient assumption that permanent exit from the labor force (i.e., full retirement) occurs at age 60 for men and women of all levels of educational attainment. This variable is thus calculated as

$$Y_{-}AF_{ijk} = \sum_{x=k}^{60-\theta_j} Y_{ijx}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\theta_j$  refers to the normative ages of school completion (i.e.,  $\theta_j = 16, 18, 20, 22$ , respectively, for  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ). Similarly, we constructed an analogous measure for total *past earnings*. This variable was calculated as the sum of cumulative earnings at all levels of educational attainment:

$$Y_{-}BF_{ijk} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{x=0}^{k_j} Y_{ijx}, \quad (4)$$

where  $k_j$  is the *actual* years of work experience at educational level  $j$ , constructed from the life-history calendar, and subscript  $\bar{k}$  refers to respondents' observed work history. Calculation of this variable proved challenging in that it required the construction of four additional variables representing cumulative past work experience at each of the four levels of educational attainment. Finally, summing Eqs. (3) and (4) yields the predicted *lifetime earnings*:

$$Y_{-}T_{ijk} = (Y_{-}BF_{ijk} + Y_{-}AF_{ijk}). \quad (5)$$

These five variables were then appended to the person-period data in IPS by matching on values of sex, educational attainment, and educational attainment-specific labor-force experience.