

**Table 3: Baseline Longitudinal Estimates by College and Child’s Cohort**

**Description:** This table reports estimates of parents’ and children’s income distributions by college, separately by birth cohort. The variables in this file are identical to those in Table 2, with three exceptions: First, we add the variable “cohort” which indexes the child’s birth cohort, from 1980 to 1991. Second, we drop the “imputed” and “shareimputed” variables because no data is imputed in this table. Third, we do not separate late-goers from never-goers, because the number of years for which we observe college attendance varies across cohorts. We combine these two groups into a single “not attending college at ages 19-22” group, and assign them super\_opeid = -999, thereby redefining super\_opeid as follows:

| Variable    | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| super_opeid | Institution OPEID / Cluster ID when combining multiple OPEIDs:<br>-999 = not attending college from 19-22<br>-1 = attending a college with insufficient data<br>>0 = specific colleges  |
| cohort      | Year of birth of children in this row   |
| name        | Name of college (or college group)  |
| type        | Type :<br>1 = public<br>2 = private non-profit<br>3 = for-profit  |
| tier        | Selectivity and type combination (see Table 6 for more detailed descriptions of these groups):<br>1 = Ivy Plus<br>2 = Other elite schools (public and private)<br>3 = Highly selective public<br>4 = Highly selective private<br>5 = Selective public<br>6 = Selective private<br>7 = Nonselective 4-year public<br>8 = Nonselective 4-year private not-for-profit<br>9 = Two-year (public and private not-for-profit)<br>10 = Four-year for-profit<br>11 = Two-year for-profit<br>12 = Less than two year schools of any type<br>13 = Attending college with insufficient data<br>14 = Not in college between the years of 19-22 |
| tier_name   | Name of college tier  |
| iclevel     | Four-year or two-year college<br>1 = Four-year<br>2 = Two-year<br>3 = Less than Two-year  |
| region      | Census region:<br>1 = Northeast<br>2 = Midwest<br>3 = South   |

|                                  | 4 = West   |
|----------------------------------|--|
| state                            | State  |
| cz                               | Commuting zone ID  |
| czname                           | Commuting zone name  |
| cfips                            | Combined state and county fips code  |
| county                           | County   |
| multi                            | Indicator that equals 1 if multiple colleges (IPEDS Unit IDs) are grouped in this Super OPEID  |
| count                            | Average number of kids per cohort  |
| female                           | Fraction female among kids   |
| k_married                        | Fraction of kids married in 2014   |
| mr_kq5_pq1                       | Mobility rate (joint probability of parents in bottom quintile and child in top quintile of the income distribution)                         |
| mr_ktop1_pq1                     | Upper-tail mobility rate (joint probability of parents in bottom quintile and child in top 1% of the income distribution)                    |
| par_mean                         | Mean parental income   |
| par_median                       | Median parent household income (rounded to nearest \$100)  |
| par_rank                         | Mean parental income rank  |
| par_q[PARQUINT]                  | Fraction of parents in an income quintile [PARQUINT]. 1 is the bottom quintile and 5 is the top.   |
| par_top[PCTILE]pc                | Fraction of parents in the top percentile [PCTILE]. For instance, par_toppt1pc refers to parents in the top 0.1% of the income distribution. |
| k_rank                           | Mean kid earnings rank   |
| k_mean                           | Mean kid earnings  |
| k_median                         | Median child individual earnings in 2014 (rounded to the nearest \$100)  |
| k_median_nozero                  | Median child individual earnings among positive earners in 2014 (rounded to the nearest \$100)   |
| k_0inc                           | Fraction of kids with zero labor earnings  |
| k_q[KIDQUINT]                    | Fraction of kids in an income quintile [KIDQUINT]. 1 is the bottom quintile and 5 is the top.  |
| k_top[PCTILE]pc                  | Fraction of kids in the top percentile [PCTILE]. For instance, top1pc refers to children in the top 1% of the income distribution.           |
| k_rank_cond_parq[PARQUINT]       | Mean kid earnings rank conditional on parent in quintile [PARQUINT]  |
| kq[KIDQUINT]_cond_parq[PARQUINT] | Probability of kid in quintile [KIDQUINT] conditional on parent in quintile [PARQUINT]   |
| ktop1pc_cond_parq[PARQUINT]      | Probability of kid in top 1% conditional on parent in quintile [PARQUINT]  |
| k_married_cond_parq[PARQUINT]    | Fraction of kids married in 2014 conditional on parent in quintile [PARQUINT]  |