Table 6: Cross-Sectional Statistics by College Tier and Parent Income Percentile

This table reports parents' household income distributions and key statistics on children's income distributions conditional on their parents' incomes by college tier. The sample pools all children in the 1980, 1981 and 1982 birth cohorts. There is one row for each parent percentile and college tier.

The values in this table are exact statistics (not estimates) because they aggregate across multiple colleges. Following established disclosure standards, all dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest 100 and cells with fewer than 50 observations are omitted. Monetary values are measured in 2015 dollars.

The college tiers are defined based on a cross-tabulation the following set of variables:

Type: public / private not-for-profit / private for-profit
Level: 4-year or above, 2-year, less than 2 years
Selectivity:
1. Ivy Plus schools
2. Elite schools other than Ivy Plus (Barron's 2009 selectivity index of 1)
3. Highly selective schools (Barron's selectivity index of 2)
4. Selective schools (Barron's selectivity index of 3-5)
5. Nonselective schools (Barron's selectivity index > 5 or unlisted in Barron's)

The resulting (mutually exclusive) tiers are:

Tier	**Description**
Ivy Plus	Ivy League colleges plus Stanford, Chicago, Duke, and MIT
Other elite	Barron's top selectivity category, other than the Ivy-plus (both public and private combined)
Highly Selective Public / Private	Barron's 2nd selectivity group (public and private not-for-profit separately)
Selective Public / Private	Barron's 3rd, 4th, and 5th selectivity groups (public and private not-for-profit separately)
Non-Selective Public / Private	Barron's lowest tiers of selectivity (public and private not-for-profit separately)
Two year	Two-year schools (public and private not-for-profit combined)
For profit 4-year / 2-year	For-profit schools, 4-year and 2-year separately
Less than two year	Less than two-year schools (public, not-for-profit, and for-profit combined)
Colleges with insufficient data	All children attending a college between ages 19-22 for which we do not release college-level data (less than 100 students on average or incomplete data)
Late attender	Attending college between ages 23-28, but not earlier
Never attended college before 2013	Never attended college (up to and including year 2013)

The variables in the table are:

Variable	**Description**
par_pctile	Parent income percentile. 0 to 99 denote the 100 percentiles

Tier	Selectivity and type combination (defined above): 1 = Ivy Plus 2 = Other elite schools (public and private) 3 = Highly selective public 4 = Highly selective private 5 = Selective public 6 = Selective private 7 = Nonselective 4-year public 8 = Nonselective 4-year private not-for-profit 9 = Two-year (public and private not-for-profit) 10 = Four-year for-profit 11 = Two-year for-profit 12 = Less than two year schools of any type 13 = Attending college with insufficient data 14 = Not attending college at ages 19-22, among which: 14.1 = Attending college between ages 23-28 14.2 = Never attending college (before year 2013)
tier_name	Name of college tier
par_mean	Mean parent household income in par_pctile-tier cell
k_mean	Mean kid earnings
k_rank	Mean kid earnings rank
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]
k_nowork	Fraction of kids not working
married	Fraction of kids married in 2014
k_median	Median child individual earnings in 2014. Following disclosure standards, this is defined as the mean of the 3 (or 4, when count is an even number) middle observations in each cell, when sorted on income
k_median_nozero	Median child individual earnings in 2014 when excluding zeros, defined analogously to k_median. Set to missing when fewer than 50 kids in a cell have non-zero earnings.
count	Number of kids in par_pctile-tier cell
tot_count	Number of kids in the tier
density	Fraction of kids in each par_pctile by tier (parent income distribution, defined as count/tot_count)