

**Table A1.1: Instrumental variable estimates based on institutional features**

<i>Author</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Controls</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>OLS</i>	<i>Measurement Error Corrected</i>
Connelly Uusitalo (1997)	Finland	Living in university town.	Quadratic in experience.	Administrative earnings and education data 1994. Male veterans.	Without parental education and earnings. With parental education and earnings.	0.085 (0.001) 0.083 (0.001)	0.110 (0.0024) 0.098 (0.035)
Brunello Miniaci (1999)	I	Change in access to college and family background variables.	Age, region, size of town and survey year.	Bank of Italy Survey. 1993 and 1995. Men.		0.048 (0.00)	0.057 (0.00)
Harmon and Walker (1995)	UK	Changes in the minimum school leaving age in 1947 and 1973.	Quadratic in age, year, survey and region.	British Family Expenditure Survey 1978-1986. Men.		0.061 (0.001)	0.153 (0.015)
Levin and Plug (1999)	NL	Season of birth.	Marital Status. Experience and experience squared.	OSA Panel Survey 1994. Men.		0.036 (0.002)	0.040 (0.029)
Viera (1997)	Portugal	Changes in years of compulsory education in 1956 and 1964.	Quadratic in age, four region dummies.	Quadros de Pessoal 1986, 1992.	1986 sample: change 1956. change 1956. 1992 sample: change 1956. change 1964.	0.075 (0.000) - 0.082 (0.000) -	0.030 (0.020) 0.051 (0.039) 0.035 (0.015) 0.057 (0.015)
Angrist Krueger (1991)	US	Quarter or birth interacted with year of birth.	Quadratic in age, race, marital status and urban residence.	1970 Census. Men. 1980 Census. Men.	1920-29 cohort  1930-39 cohort 1940-49 cohort	0.070 (0.000)  0.063 (0.000) 0.053 (0.000)	0.010 (0.033)  0.060 (0.030) 0.078 (0.030)
Card (1999)	US	Indicator for a nearby 4-year college in 1966.	Race, experience (endogenous), region, parental education.	NLS Young Men in 1976. 1966 cohort	College proximity as instrument. College proximity interacted with family background as instrument.	0.073 (0.004) -	0.132 (0.049) 0.097 (0.048)

**Table A1.3: Estimates using family background variables**

<i>Author</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Family background variable</i>	<i>Controls</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>OLS</i>		<i>IV</i>
						<i>No Control</i>	<i>Control</i>	
Callan Harmon (1999)	Ireland	Parental educational attainment, social class.	Quadratic in age, marital status, urban, Dublin and occupation specific unemployment rate.	Survey of Income Distribution, Poverty and Usage of State Services, 1987. Men		0.074 (0.005)		0.101 (0.013)
Conneely Uusitalo (1997)	Finnland	Parent's education.		Administrative earnings and education data 1994.		0.085 (0.001)	0.082 (0.001)	0.114 (0.006)
Dearden (1999a)	UK	Teacher's evaluation of parent's interest in child's education. Fathers' social class. Education of parents. Number of siblings.	Reading and mathematics ability, region, school type, firm size and local authorities demographics.	National Child Development Survey. 1991. Men.		0.080 (0.000)	0.048 (0.004)	0.055 (0.005)
Ichino Winter-Ebmer (1999)	D	Father in World War II, father highly educated, father blue-collar worker, father self-employed.	Basic: quadratic and cubic in age. Extended: Father blue-collar worker, father self-employed, father h. educated.	German Socio-economic Panel 1986,	Extended Father in War Father h. educated Basic Father in War Father h. educated		0.055 (0.005)	0.117 (0.053) 0.048 (0.014) 0.140 (0.078) 0.048 (0.013)
Levin Plug (1999)	NL	Education of mother and father, level of father's occupation, teacher's evaluation of family's social status.	Marital Status. Experience and experience squared.	Brabant Survey 1983. Men.  OSA Panel Survey. 1994. Men.	Parental education /job level. Social Status Parental education /job level.	0.029 (0.004)  0.036 (0.002)	0.024 (0.004) with IQ test as control.	0.045 (0.010)  0.027 (0.032) 0.050 (0.006)

**Table A1.3 continued**

<i>Author</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Family background variable</i>	<i>Controls</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>OLS</i>		<i>IV</i>
						<i>No Control</i>	<i>Control</i>	
Ashenfelter Zimmerman (1997)	US	Brother's or father's education.	Quadratic in age and marital status.	NLS Young Men. NLS Older Men.	Brother's education Father's education.	0.059 (0.014)	0.052 (0.015)	0.080 (0.027)
						0.057 (0.009)	0.049 (0.009)	0.109 (0.025)
Card (1999)	US	Mother's education.	Cubic in age, race, survey year, region.	General Social Survey, 1974-1996.	Men Women	0.073 (0.003)	0.067 (0.003)	0.106 (0.007)
						0.112 (0.004)	0.113 (0.004)	0.110 (0.011)