

APPENDIX

Advanced-Degree Wage Premia by Parent Education and Gender

Differences in median bachelor's degree earnings are negligible across levels of parental education, with each group earning roughly \$45,000. However, master's degree graduates from more educated families tend to earn more at the median than do their counterparts from less educated families. Master's degree-holders whose parents had a high school degree or less earned \$53,000 at the median, whereas those whose parents had a master's degree or higher earned about \$58,000 at the median. This trend flips at the academic doctoral and professional levels, where individuals from the least educated families tend to earn more at the median than their more advantaged counterparts. By gender, men tend to earn more than women at every degree level. The median gender gap in earnings is about \$19,000 among bachelor's degree-holders, \$25,000 among master's and academic doctoral degree-holders, and \$38,000 among professional degree-holders.

By parents' highest degree earned, master's degree wage premia appear to favor graduates from more educated families. The relative advantage of a master's degree over a bachelor's degree is about 12 percent for individuals whose parents earned a high school degree or less. The advantage jumps to a 21 percent premium for those whose parents attended some college or earned a bachelor's degree and to 28 percent among those whose parents earned a master's degree or higher. Socio-economic gaps in relative wage premia over a bachelor's degree largely equalize at the academic doctorate level, where individuals from the least and most educated families earn almost 60 percent more than their bachelor's degree-earning counterparts. At the professional degree level, graduates from the least educated families enjoy the greatest relative wage premium advantage, seeing wages 140 percent higher than their bachelor's degree counterparts.

By gender, master's degree wage premia benefit men slightly more than women (a 22 percent vs. 20 percent relative median wage premia over bachelor's degree counterparts, respectively). At the academic doctorate and professional levels, relative wage premia benefit women more than

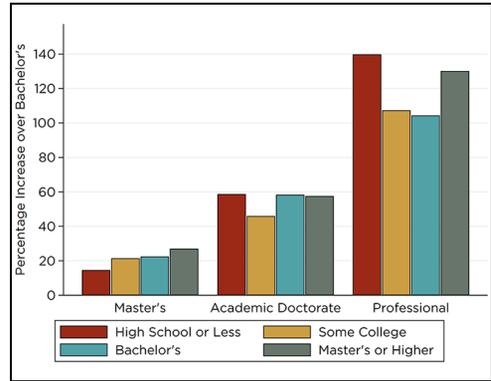


Figure A1. Advanced-degree wage premia relative to bachelor's degree wages by parent education. Source: National Survey of College Graduates: 2013. National Survey of College Graduates sampling weights applied to estimate results.

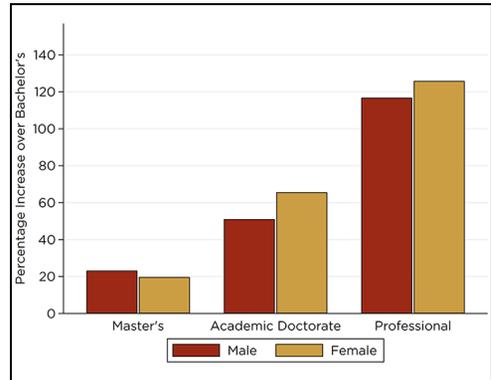


Figure A2. Advanced-degree wage premia relative to bachelor's degree wages by gender. Source: National Survey of College Graduates: 2013. National Survey of College Graduates sampling weights applied to estimate results.

men. Women with an academic doctorate have median earnings about 65 percent higher than their peers with bachelor's degrees, compared to 50 percent higher for men with the same degree. Women with a professional degree earn about 125 percent more at the median than women with bachelor's degrees. Men with the same general type of degree earn about 117 percent more at the median compared to men with bachelor's degrees.