**Table 1**: Effect of having an elite college on whether the fictitious candidate's job application was called back.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Called Back |
| Elite School Candidate | .14\*\*\* |
|  | (.032) |
| Observations | 864 |
| *R*2 | 0.021 |

Standard errors in parentheses

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Notes**: This table contains regressions predicting whether a candidate was **called back** (1 or 0) as a function of whether the candidate went to an elite school. Standard OLS standard errors are reported.

Going to an elite school appears to make candidates 14 percentage points more likely to be called back.

**Table 2**: Effect of having an elite college on whether the fictitious candidate's job application was called back, controlling for gender.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Called Back |
| Male Candidate=1 | -.044 |
|  | (.032) |
| Elite School Candidate | .14\*\*\* |
|  | (.032) |
| Observations | 864 |
| *R*2 | 0.023 |

Standard errors in parentheses

\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Notes**: This table contains regressions predicting whether a candidate was **called back** (1 or 0) as a function of whether the candidate went to an elite school, controlling for if the candidate is male. Standard OLS standard errors are reported.

Going to an elite school appears to make candidates 14 percentage points more likely to be called back, regardless of if the candidate’s gender is male.