*Table 3. Estimated Training Effects for the NSW Male Participants Using Comparison Groups From PSID and CPS*

| | *NSW earnings less comparison group earnings* | | *NSW treatment earnings less comparison group earnings, conditional on the estimated propensity score* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Quadratic in score*[b] | *Stratifying on the score* | | | *Matching on the score* | |
| | *(1) Unadjusted* | *(2) Adjusted*[a] | *(3)* | *(4) Unadjusted* | *(5) Adjusted* | *(6) Observations*[c] | *(7) Unadjusted* | *(8) Adjusted*[d] |
| NSW | 1,794 | 1,672 | | | | | | |
| | (633) | (638) | | | | | | |
| PSID-1[e] | −15,205 | 731 | 294 | 1,608 | 1,494 | 1,255 | 1,691 | 1,473 |
| | (1,154) | (886) | (1,389) | (1,571) | (1,581) | | (2,209) | (809) |
| PSID-2[f] | −3,647 | 683 | 496 | 2,220 | 2,235 | 389 | 1,455 | 1,480 |
| | (959) | (1,028) | (1,193) | (1,768) | (1,793) | | (2,303) | (808) |
| PSID-3[f] | 1,069 | 825 | 647 | 2,321 | 1,870 | 247 | 2,120 | 1,549 |
| | (899) | (1,104) | (1,383) | (1,994) | (2,002) | | (2,335) | (826) |
| CPS-1[g] | −8,498 | 972 | 1,117 | 1,713 | 1,774 | 4,117 | 1,582 | 1,616 |
| | (712) | (550) | (747) | (1,115) | (1,152) | | (1,069) | (751) |
| CPS-2[g] | −3,822 | 790 | 505 | 1,543 | 1,622 | 1,493 | 1,788 | 1,563 |
| | (670) | (658) | (847) | (1,461) | (1,346) | | (1,205) | (753) |
| CPS-3[g] | −635 | 1,326 | 556 | 1,252 | 2,219 | 514 | 587 | 662 |
| | (657) | (798) | (951) | (1,617) | (2,082) | | (1,496) | (776) |

[a] Least squares regression: RE78 on a constant, a treatment indicator, age, age$^2$, education, no degree, black, Hispanic, RE74, RE75.

[b] Least squares regression of RE78 on a quadratic on the estimated propensity score and a treatment indicator, for observations used under stratification; see note (g).

[c] Number of observations refers to the actual number of comparison and treatment units used for (3)–(5); namely, all treatment units and those comparison units whose estimated propensity score is greater than the minimum, and less than the maximum, estimated propensity score for the treatment group.

[d] Weighted least squares: treatment observations weighted as 1, and control observations weighted by the number of times they are matched to a treatment observation [same covariates as (a)]. Propensity scores are estimated using the logistic model, with specifications as follows:

[e] PSID-1: Prob ($T_i$ = 1) = F(age, age$^2$, education, education$^2$, married, no degree, black, Hispanic, RE74, RE75, RE74$^2$, RE75$^2$, u74*black).

[f] PSID-2 and PSID-3: Prob ($T_i$ = 1) = F(age, age$^2$, education, education$^2$, no degree, married, black, Hispanic, RE74, RE74$^2$, RE75, RE75$^2$, u74, u75).

[g] CPS-1, CPS-2, and CPS-3: Prob ($T_i$ = 1) = F(age, age$^2$, education, education$^2$, no degree, married, black, Hispanic, RE74, RE75, u74, u75, education*RE74, age$^3$).