

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

^a Least squares regression: RE78 on a constant, a treatment indicator, age, age², 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, age², education, education², married, no degree, black, Hispanic, RE74, RE75, RE74², RE75², u74*black).

^f PSID-2 and PSID-3: Prob ($T_i = 1$) = F(age, age², education, education², no degree, married, black, Hispanic, RE74, RE74², RE75, RE75², u74, u75).

^g CPS-1, CPS-2, and CPS-3: Prob ($T_i = 1$) = F(age, age², education, education², no degree, married, black, Hispanic, RE74, RE75, u74, u75, education*RE74, age³).