

Source	α	β	γ	A	r	σ	Restricted schooling and OJT model?	Labor supply	Synthetic cohorts?
Heckman (1976) two models	0.99 (.003)	-6.69 (.043)	-	45.49 (3.034)	0.10 (imposed)	0.0016 (0.00025)	No	Yes	Yes
US Bureau of the Census (1960) males	0.67 (0.052)	0 (imposed)	-	0.14×10^{-2} (0.04×10^{-2})	0.10 (imposed)	0 (constrained)	No	Yes	Yes
Heckman (1976)	0.812 (0.0225)	α^b (restricted)	-	1.53 (1.62)	0.176 (0.275)	0.089 (0.068)	No	No	Yes
US Bureau of the Census (1960) males	0.52 (0.07)	α^b (restricted)	-	17.3 (25.2)	0.196 (0.613)	0.037 (0.90)	No	Yes	Yes
Haley (1976) CPS (1956-1966) aggregates	0.578 (0.012)	α^b (restricted)	-	0.019-0.04	0.04-0.069 (0.004) (0.003)	0.005-0.04 (0.014) (0.008)	No ^c	No	Yes
Brown (1976) ^d NLS young men	0.56-0.89	α^b (restricted)	-	^f	0.33-0.15	0 (imposed)	No ^e	No	No
Rosen (1976) US Census 1960 and 1970	0.5	1 (imposed)	-	$r + \varepsilon$ ($\varepsilon > 0$) (see next column)	0.0725 (highschool) 0.0875 (college)	176 (0.275)	No	No	Yes

^a $H_{t+1} = (1 - \sigma)H_t + \alpha I_t^\alpha H_t^\beta D_t^\gamma$.

r , interest rate; standard errors are given in parentheses.

^b $\alpha = \beta$.

^c All schooling groups.

^d Brown makes alternative assumptions about the rate of growth of the price of labor services. See also Rosen.

^e Only highschool graduates.

^f Not reported.