

Appendix A

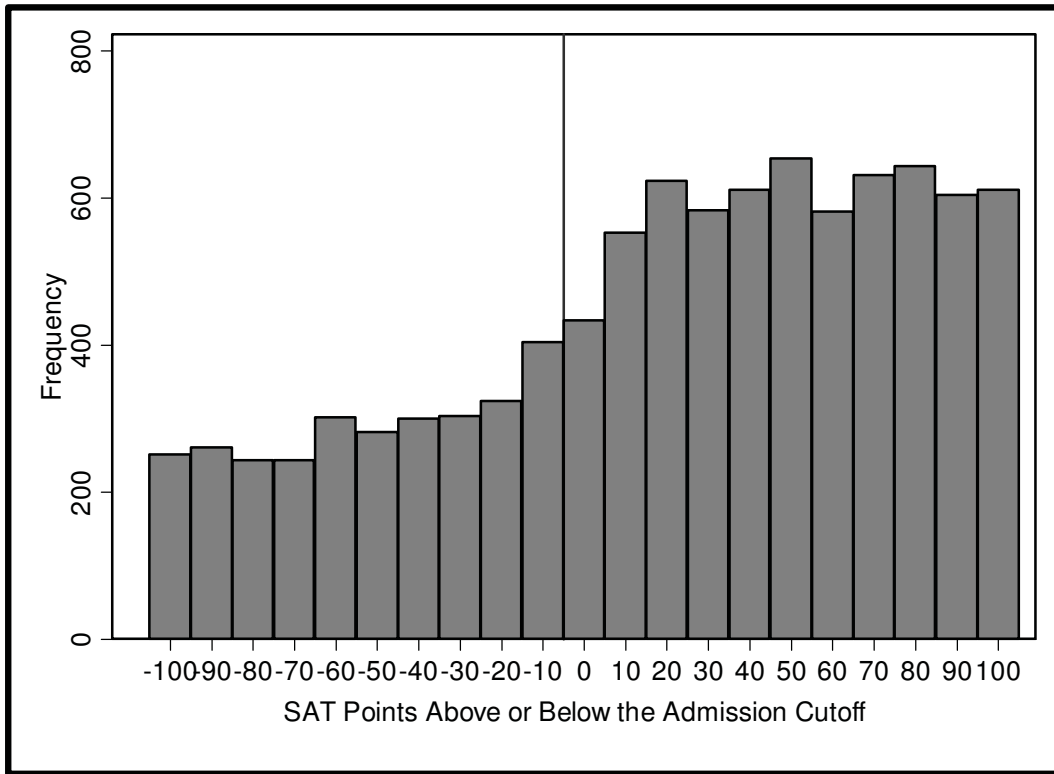


Figure A1: The Distribution of Applicants Near the Admission Cutoff

Appendix B

Table B1: Traditional Instrumental Variable Estimates

Row	Estimation Type	Sample	Function of Adjusted SAT	Function of SAT and GPA	Men		Women with Strong Attachment to the Labor Force	
					Intent-to-Treat	Enrollment Effect	Intent-to-Treat	Enrollment Effect
1	2SLS (Conventional IV)	Full	none	quadratic	0.084** (0.038) [0.029]	0.145** (0.068) [0.034]	0.052 (0.053) [0.322]	0.092 (0.094) [0.332]
2	2SLS (Conventional IV)	Full	none	cubic	0.076** (0.040) [0.057]	0.135* (0.071) [0.057]	0.052 (0.054) [0.335]	0.093 (0.096) [0.336]
3	2SLS (Conventional IV)	Only applicants within 200 points of admission cutoff	none	quadratic	0.110** (0.046) [0.017]	0.192** (0.080) [0.017]	0.066 (0.063) [0.294]	0.108 (0.104) [0.297]
4	2SLS (Conventional IV)	Only applicants within 100 points of admission cutoff	none	linear	0.098* (0.055) [0.077]	0.161* (0.091) [0.077]	0.125 (0.078) [0.110]	0.189 (0.120) [0.116]

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses; p-values are in brackets. All specifications control for indicators for each year after HS graduation in which earnings are observed and for each year/term of application. Asterisks *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.

Appendix C: Returns for Women

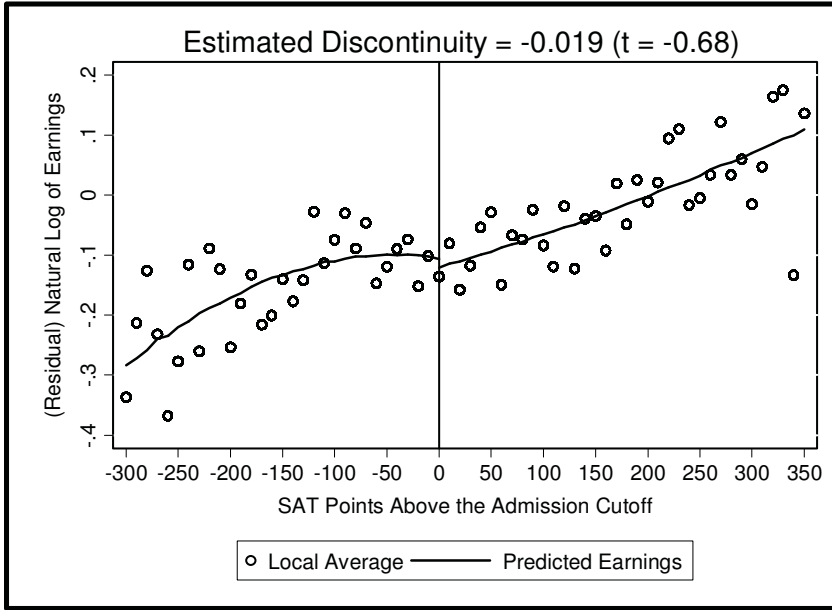


Figure C1: The Natural Log of Annual Earnings for White Women 10 – 15 Years after High School Graduation (Fit with a flexible quadratic of adjusted SAT score)

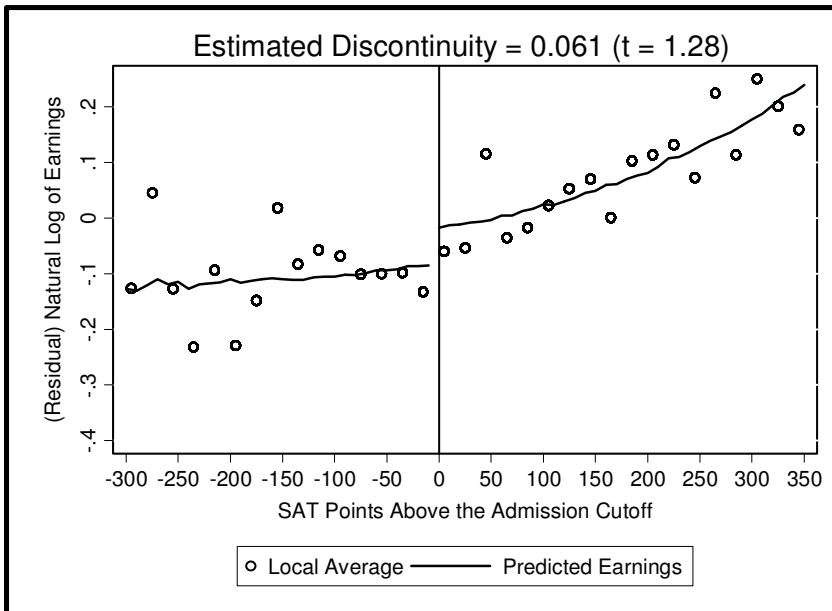


Figure C2: The Natural Log of Annual Earnings for White Women with Strong Attachment to the Labor Force 10 – 15 Years after High School Graduation (Fit with a cubic of adjusted SAT score)

Table C1: Women's Returns to Attending the Flagship State University on Earnings

Regression Specification	Function of Adjusted SAT	Flexible Polynomial?	Additional Controls	All Women			Women with Strong Attachment to the Labor Force		
				Discontinuity	Treatment Effect	Enrollment	Discontinuity	Treatment Effect	Enrollment
				Earnings Discontinuity	Intent-to-Treat		Earnings Discontinuity	Intent-to-Treat	
(1)	cubic	No	No	-0.008 (0.030) [0.779]	-0.011 (0.040) [0.779]	-0.019 (0.067) [0.779]	0.061 (0.048) [0.206]	0.079 (0.061) [0.202]	0.131 (0.104) [0.214]
(2)	cubic	No	Yes	-0.008 (0.029) [0.780]	-0.011 (0.040) [0.780]	-0.019 (0.067) [0.780]	0.064 (0.047) [0.184]	0.082 (0.060) [0.180]	0.136 (0.103) [0.193]
(3)	quadratic	Yes	Yes	0.020 (0.028) [0.476]	0.028 (0.040) [0.477]	0.047 (0.065) [0.475]	0.094* (0.048) [0.053]	0.121* (0.061) [0.053]	0.195* (0.103) [0.063]
(4) (Includes only applicants within 200 points of cutoff)	quadratic	No	Yes	-0.018 (0.028) [0.533]	-0.024 (0.038) [0.531]	-0.039 (0.062) [0.532]	0.056 (0.047) [0.236]	0.070 (0.058) [0.235]	0.111 (0.094) [0.244]
(5) (Includes only applicants within 100 points of cutoff)	linear	No	Yes	-0.006 (0.035) [0.875]	-0.008 (0.049) [0.875]	-0.012 (0.078) [0.875]	0.101* (0.055) [0.081]	0.133* (0.071) [0.074]	0.203* (0.115) [0.094]

Notes: Robust standard errors clustered at the level of adjusted SAT scores are in parentheses; p-values are given in brackets. Additional controls include (residual) SAT score and (residual) high school GPA. "Flexible Polynomial" indicates whether the estimated coefficients of the adjusted SAT score polynomial were allowed to differ on each side of the admission cutoff. Asterisks *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. Intent-to-treat and enrollment effects are estimated using two-stage least squares.