Entrepreneurship and the One-Stop Service Delivery System: Impacts of Project GATE

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DOL Recovery and Reemployment Research Conference Sheena McConnell



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Presentation Overview

- The program and its evaluation
- Key findings
 - GATE increased business ownership
 - GATE had no impact on overall employment
 - GATE reduced earnings overall
- Further research

The Program and Its Evaluation

DOL's Reemployment Strategies Include Helping People Become Self-Employed

- Many workers want to own their own business
 - But lack business expertise and access to credit
- Self-employment is important—over 10% of the workforce is self-employed
- Small businesses are important for the economy
 - Engine for economic growth
 - Contribute to innovations in products and production processes

The ARRA Encourages Business Development

- \$730 million for SBA to encourage start-up ventures and help small businesses through recession
 - Temporary fee reductions on SBA loans
 - Increases SBA loan guarantees
 - New loan program to help businesses meet existing debt payments
- Expansion of SBA Microloan Program
 - \$50 million in additional lending
 - \$24 million in technical assistance grants to microlenders

GATE Provides Assistance to Entrepreneurs

- One-Stop Career Centers offer selfemployment services as an additional reemployment service
- Nearly everyone is eligible
- Services are free
- "Cold shower" video needs to be viewed before application can be submitted

GATE Offers Three Services

- Assessment
- One-on-one technical assistance
- Classroom training
 - Introduction to business
 - FastTrac programs
 - Quickbooks

GATE Was Implemented in Five Sites

- Philadelphia
- Pittsburgh
- Minneapolis/St. Paul
- Northeast Minnesota (Duluth)
- Maine (Bangor, Portland, and Lewiston)

GATE Evaluated Using an Experiment

- Over 4,000 eligible GATE applicants were randomly assigned to either a program or control group
- Program group participants were offered GATE services
- Control group members could not participate in GATE but could receive other selfemployment services offered in the community

Evaluation Involved Extensive Data Collection

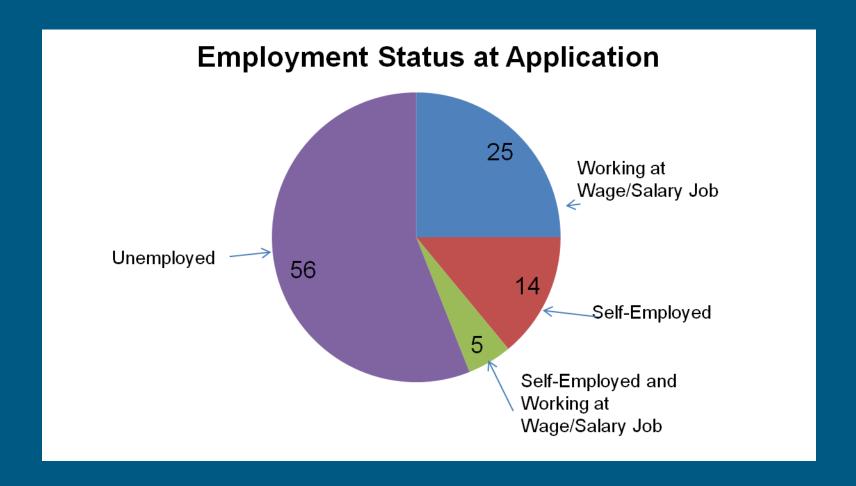
- Two follow-up surveys at 6 and 18 months after random assignment
- Administrative records on earnings and unemployment insurance receipt
- Program data
- Application forms
- Site visits

The Findings

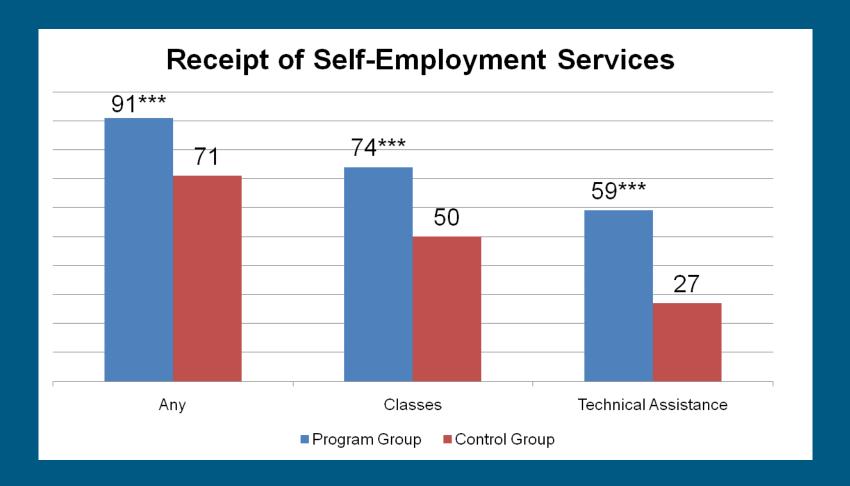
GATE Applicants Were Diverse

- Applicants were 18–79 years old, most between 30 and 50
- Nearly half were women
- 54% White, 30% African American
- 74% had at least some college
- 35% had household income less than \$25,000;7% had household income of \$100,000 or more

Most GATE Applicants Were Unemployed



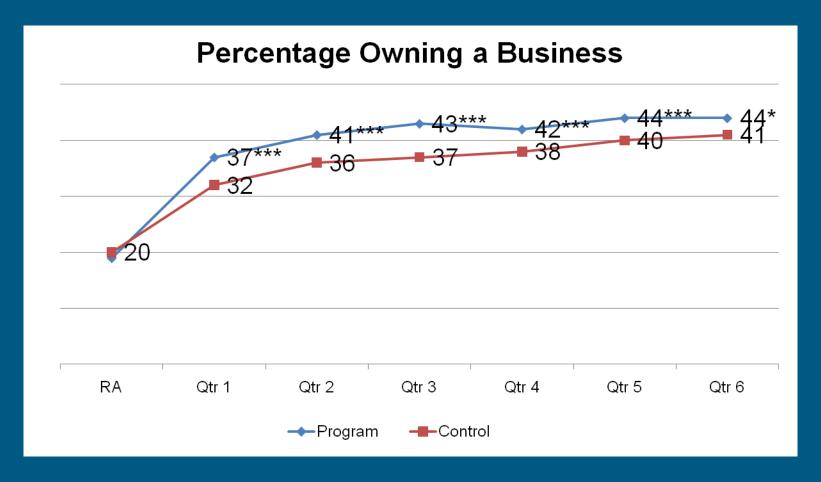
GATE Increased Receipt of Services, But Many Controls Got Services



^{* /**/***}Significantly different from zero at 0.10/0.05/0.01 level



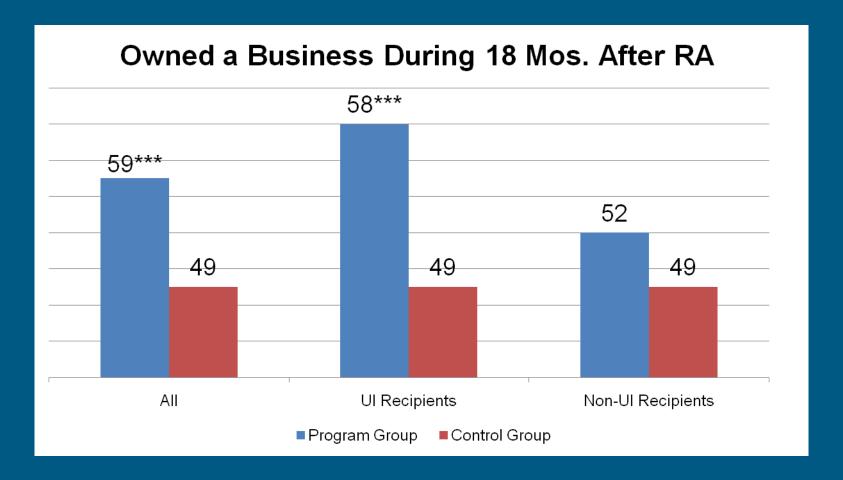
GATE Increased Business Ownership



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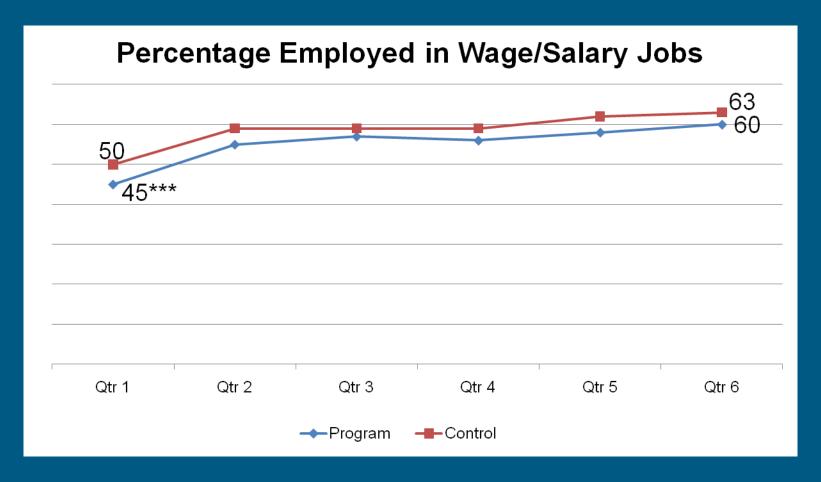
Impact on Business Ownership Larger for UI Recipients



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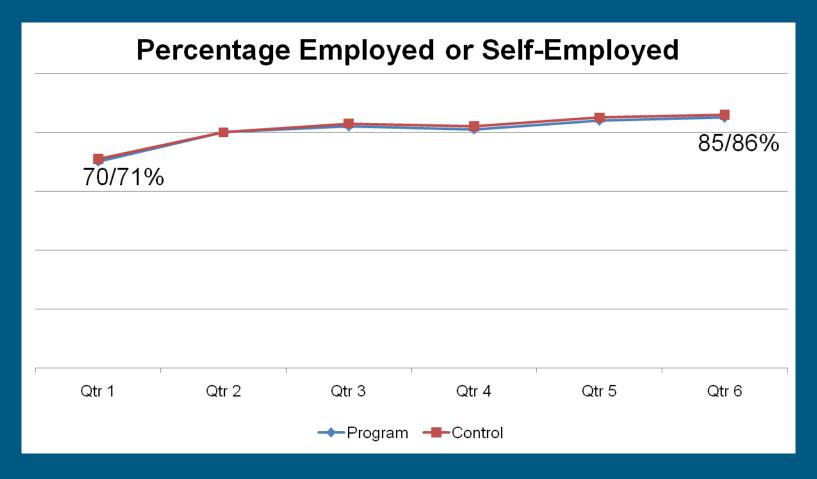
GATE Reduced Employment in Wage/Salary Jobs



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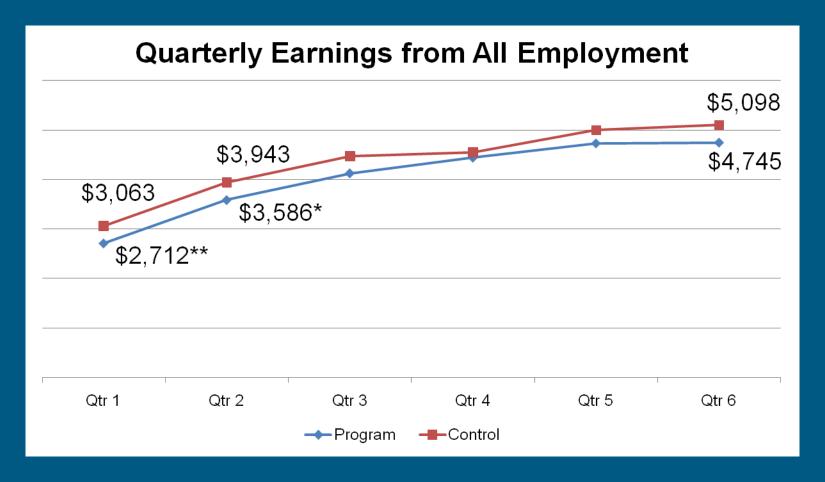
GATE Had No Impact on Employment



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GATE Reduced Total Earnings



^{* /**/***}Significantly different from zero at 0.10/0.05/0.01 level



Key Findings

- GATE increased business ownership
 - Larger impact for UI recipients
- GATE decreased employment in wage/salary jobs
 - GATE had no impact on overall employment
- GATE decreased earnings overall

Next Steps

Further Research Needed

- But 18 months is a short period in the life of a business
 - Some businesses could be very successful
 - Data collection continuing for a third survey followup
- Second generation GATE demonstrations focusing on dislocated workers
 - Older workers
 - Workers in rural areas

For More Information

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