


<b>TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT NOTICE</b>	<b>NO.</b> 6-10
	<b>DATE</b> August 24, 2010

**TO:** ALL STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS  
ALL STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARDS  
ALL STATE ONE-STOP CENTER SYSTEM LEADS  
ALL STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES

**FROM:** JANE OATES   
Assistant Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Release and Availability of ETA Occasional Paper 2010-08, *Growing America Through Entrepreneurship: Final Evaluation of Project GATE*

**1. Purpose.** To announce the release and availability of the ETA Occasional Paper 2010-08: *Growing America Through Entrepreneurship: Final Evaluation of Project GATE*

**2. Background.** Project GATE (Growing America Through Entrepreneurship), an experimental research demonstration, was initiated in 2002 to help emerging entrepreneurs create, sustain, and/or expand their existing small businesses. Project GATE operated in seven urban/rural sites in three states (Minnesota, Maine, and Pennsylvania). To help emerging entrepreneurs, sites participating in Project GATE: (1) teamed U.S. Department of Labor training and assistance programs with economic development entities such as local small business development centers, women's business development centers, local chambers of commerce, entrepreneurial service providers, and small business loan providers; (2) partnered with faith-based and community-based organizations, ethnic organizations, and local community businesses in extensive community outreach efforts; and (3) provided entrepreneurial training and technical assistance to over 2,000 project participants. This report presents the findings from the long-term follow-up of the original Project GATE sample five years after random assignment.

**3. Findings.** Selected findings from the Project GATE demonstration include: 1) Self-employment services can be offered effectively through One-Stop Career Centers; 2) Project GATE increased receipt of self-employment services by an average of 13 hours per participant; 3) the Project GATE service model had several advantages over the existing self-employment services available within participating communities; 4) Project GATE participants started businesses at a higher rate than control group members; and 5) for those Project GATE participants who were unemployment insurance recipients, the increase in self-employment earnings was sufficient to make GATE cost-effective from the perspective of participants and society.

**EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
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**4. Inquiries.** To view an abstract of this publication as well as download the full report or executive summary as a PDF, visit the ETA Occasional Paper Series Web site at: <http://wdr.doleta.gov/research/keyword.cfm>. To request a hard copy of this publication, please write: the Dissemination Team, Division of Policy, Legislation and Dissemination, Office of Policy Development and Research, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N5641, Washington, DC 20210; or call the publication order line at: (202) 693-3666.