

REPORT

FINAL REPORT APPENDICES

National Job Corps Study: 20-Year Follow-Up Study Using Tax Data: Appendices A and B

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INTRODUCTION

This report contains two appendices for the companion report presenting 20-year impact findings for the National Job Corps Study using tax data. Appendix A presents additional tables of impact results referenced in the main report. Appendix B presents additional details on the tax data, the construction of outcome variables, and analytic methods used to estimate the impacts and interpret them.

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APPENDIX A

ADDITIONAL TABLES OF IMPACT RESULTS

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Table A.1. Impacts on annual employment rates for the full sample based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	43.0	43.1	-0.1	(0.8)	-0.1	(1.1)
1994	59.5	58.8	0.7	(0.8)	0.9	(1.1)
1995 ^c	89.2	73.3	15.9***	(0.6)	21.6***	(0.8)
1996 ^c	88.8	78.4	10.3***	(0.6)	14.0***	(0.8)
1997	83.6	81.5	2.1***	(0.6)	2.8***	(0.8)
1998	84.6	83.3	1.3**	(0.6)	1.7**	(0.8)
1999	84.5	83.0	1.5**	(0.6)	2.0**	(0.8)
2000	83.6	83.0	0.6	(0.6)	0.8	(0.8)
2001	79.1	79.0	0.1	(0.7)	0.1	(1.0)
2002	75.7	75.2	0.5	(0.7)	0.7	(1.0)
2003	73.0	72.7	0.3	(0.8)	0.4	(1.1)
2004	73.1	72.5	0.6	(0.8)	0.8	(1.1)
2005	73.5	73.7	-0.2	(0.7)	-0.3	(1.0)
2006	73.3	73.4	-0.1	(0.8)	-0.1	(1.1)
2007	72.7	72.4	0.3	(0.8)	0.4	(1.1)
2008	70.7	69.2	1.5**	(0.8)	2.1**	(1.1)
2009	63.5	63.0	0.5	(0.8)	0.7	(1.1)
2010	62.1	61.5	0.6	(0.8)	0.8	(1.1)
2011	61.4	61.9	-0.5	(0.8)	-0.7	(1.1)
2012	61.6	63.4	-1.8**	(0.8)	-2.5**	(1.1)
2013	62.5	63.0	-0.5	(0.8)	-0.7	(1.1)
2014	63.3	63.6	-0.3	(0.8)	-0.4	(1.1)
2015	64.1	64.0	0.1	(0.8)	0.1	(1.1)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: SER records from 1993 to 2000 and IRS data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.2. Impacts on annual earnings for the full sample based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	1,475	1,485	-10	(54)	-13	(74)
1994	2,323	2,254	68	(64)	93	(88)
1995	2,572	2,966	-394***	(63)	-537***	(86)
1996	4,530	4,790	-260***	(93)	-355***	(127)
1997	6,661	6,406	255**	(124)	348**	(170)
1998	8,519	8,196	324**	(151)	441**	(206)
1999	9,791	9,728	63	(172)	85	(235)
2000	11,105	11,120	-15	(194)	-21	(265)
2001	12,107	11,974	133	(251)	185	(349)
2002	12,126	11,958	168	(258)	234	(359)
2003	12,080	12,002	78	(269)	109	(374)
2004	12,868	12,782	86	(282)	120	(392)
2005	13,588	13,611	-23	(298)	-32	(415)
2006	14,344	14,394	-50	(309)	-70	(430)
2007	14,730	14,862	-132	(323)	-184	(449)
2008	14,653	14,742	-89	(326)	-124	(453)
2009	13,384	13,582	-198	(321)	-275	(447)
2010	13,311	13,308	3	(329)	4	(458)
2011	13,587	13,708	-121	(336)	-168	(467)
2012	14,020	14,218	-198	(344)	-275	(478)
2013	14,660	14,602	58	(352)	81	(490)
2014	15,662	15,366	296	(371)	412	(516)
2015	16,589	16,314	275	(387)	383	(538)
2001 to 2005	62,768	62,326	442	(1,219)	615	(1,695)
2006 to 2010	70,421	70,887	-466	(1,471)	-648	(2,046)
2011 to 2015	74,519	74,209	310	(1,664)	431	(2,314)
2001 to 2015	207,708	207,422	286	(3,999)	398	(5,562)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: SER tax data from 1993 to 2000 and IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.3. Impacts on annual employment rates for the full sample based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	80.1	80.3	-0.2	(0.7)	-0.3	(1.0)
2002	77.1	76.7	0.4	(0.7)	0.6	(1.0)
2003	74.7	74.5	0.2	(0.7)	0.3	(1.0)
2004	74.8	74.2	0.6	(0.7)	0.8	(1.0)
2005	75.4	75.6	-0.2	(0.7)	-0.3	(1.0)
2006	75.5	75.2	0.3	(0.7)	0.4	(1.0)
2007	74.8	74.4	0.4	(0.7)	0.6	(1.0)
2008	72.8	71.4	1.4*	(0.8)	1.9*	(1.1)
2009	65.9	65.4	0.5	(0.8)	0.7	(1.1)
2010	64.8	63.9	0.9	(0.8)	1.3	(1.1)
2011	64.1	64.3	-0.2	(0.8)	-0.3	(1.1)
2012	64.1	66.0	-1.9**	(0.8)	-2.6**	(1.1)
2013	65.1	65.8	-0.7	(0.8)	-1.0	(1.1)
2014	66.2	66.2	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(1.1)
2015	66.9	67.0	-0.1	(0.8)	-0.1	(1.1)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.4. Impacts on annual earnings for the full sample based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a	Estimated impact per participant ^b
2001	12,607	12,512	95 (264)	132 (367)
2002	12,704	12,480	224 (267)	312 (371)
2003	12,783	12,747	36 (289)	50 (402)
2004	13,705	13,712	-7 (310)	-10 (431)
2005	14,558	14,594	-36 (327)	-50 (455)
2006	15,603	15,505	98 (351)	136 (488)
2007	16,204	16,160	44 (379)	61 (527)
2008	16,144	15,825	319 (372)	444 (517)
2009	14,694	14,629	65 (368)	90 (512)
2010	14,499	14,473	26 (372)	36 (517)
2011	14,799	14,732	67 (375)	93 (522)
2012	15,435	15,568	-133 (402)	-185 (559)
2013	16,260	16,230	30 (429)	42 (597)
2014	17,542	17,203	339 (461)	472 (641)
2015	18,399	18,115	284 (459)	395 (638)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127	.

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.5. Impacts on the receipt of miscellaneous (contractor) income for the full sample based on 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	4.8	5.0	-0.2	(0.4)	-0.3	(0.6)
2002	5.6	5.0	0.6	(0.4)	0.8	(0.6)
2003	5.5	5.8	-0.3	(0.4)	-0.4	(0.6)
2004	6.1	5.9	0.2	(0.4)	0.3	(0.6)
2005	6.4	6.1	0.3	(0.4)	0.4	(0.6)
2006	7.1	6.5	0.6	(0.4)	0.8	(0.6)
2007	7.3	6.9	0.4	(0.4)	0.6	(0.6)
2008	6.9	6.6	0.3	(0.4)	0.4	(0.6)
2009	6.3	5.7	0.6	(0.4)	0.8	(0.6)
2010	6.2	5.8	0.4	(0.4)	0.6	(0.6)
2011	6.2	6.0	0.2	(0.4)	0.3	(0.6)
2012	6.6	6.5	0.1	(0.4)	0.1	(0.6)
2013	6.8	6.8	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.6)
2014	7.8	6.9	0.9*	(0.4)	1.3*	(0.6)
2015	7.3	7.5	-0.2	(0.4)	-0.3	(0.6)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.6. Impacts on the receipt of self-employment income for the full sample based on Schedule C forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	4.8	5.0	-0.2	(0.4)	-0.3	(0.6)
2002	5.7	5.7	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.6)
2003	6.5	6.4	0.1	(0.4)	0.1	(0.6)
2004	7.6	7.0	0.6	(0.4)	0.8	(0.6)
2005	8.7	7.6	1.1**	(0.5)	1.5**	(0.7)
2006	8.7	8.2	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	(0.7)
2007	10.0	9.0	1.0**	(0.5)	1.4**	(0.7)
2008	10.2	9.4	0.8	(0.5)	1.1	(0.7)
2009	10.7	10.1	0.6	(0.5)	0.8	(0.7)
2010	11.7	11.2	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	(0.7)
2011	12.1	12.1	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	(0.8)
2012	11.7	11.8	-0.1	(0.6)	-0.1	(0.8)
2013	11.5	11.0	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	(0.7)
2014	11.8	11.0	0.8	(0.5)	1.1	(0.7)
2015	11.1	11.0	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.7)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.7. Impacts on the receipt of SSDI benefits for the full sample based on 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	1.4	1.6	-0.2	(0.2)	-0.3	(0.3)
2002	1.6	1.9	-0.3	(0.2)	-0.4	(0.3)
2003	2.0	2.2	-0.2	(0.2)	-0.3	(0.3)
2004	2.2	2.3	-0.1	(0.3)	-0.1	(0.4)
2005	2.6	2.7	-0.1	(0.3)	-0.1	(0.4)
2006	2.8	3.1	-0.3	(0.3)	-0.4	(0.4)
2007	3.0	3.3	-0.3	(0.3)	-0.4	(0.4)
2008	3.4	3.8	-0.4	(0.3)	-0.6	(0.4)
2009	3.7	3.9	-0.2	(0.3)	-0.3	(0.4)
2010	4.1	4.5	-0.4	(0.4)	-0.6	(0.6)
2011	4.4	4.8	-0.4	(0.4)	-0.6	(0.6)
2012	4.7	5.1	-0.4	(0.4)	-0.6	(0.6)
2013	5.2	5.4	-0.2	(0.4)	-0.3	(0.6)
2014	5.4	5.7	-0.3	(0.4)	-0.4	(0.6)
2015	5.7	6.2	-0.5	(0.4)	-0.7	(0.6)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. SSDI benefits are Social Security Disability Insurance benefits.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.8. Impacts on broad income for the full sample based on W-2, 1099-MISC, 1099-G, and 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	12,941	12,886	55	(265)	77	(369)
2002	13,273	13,065	208	(268)	289	(373)
2003	13,391	13,362	29	(289)	40	(402)
2004	14,215	14,215	0	(309)	0	(430)
2005	15,076	15,095	-19	(327)	-26	(455)
2006	16,103	16,073	30	(350)	42	(487)
2007	16,773	16,768	5	(378)	7	(526)
2008	16,889	16,593	296	(371)	412	(516)
2009	16,213	16,051	162	(366)	225	(509)
2010	16,157	16,066	91	(369)	127	(513)
2011	16,068	16,011	57	(372)	79	(517)
2012	16,573	16,676	-103	(399)	-143	(555)
2013	17,248	17,250	-2	(426)	-3	(593)
2014	18,350	18,060	290	(458)	403	(637)
2015	19,263	18,984	279	(456)	388	(634)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. 1099-G forms pertain to UI benefits, and 1099-SSA pertain to SSDI benefits. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.9. Impacts on total household income for the full sample

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a	Estimated impact per participant ^b
2001	18,220	18,377	-157 (351)	-218 (488)
2002	18,629	18,502	127 (357)	177 (497)
2003	19,095	19,114	-19 (378)	-26 (526)
2004	20,218	20,319	-101 (399)	-141 (555)
2005	20,888	21,088	-200 (407)	-278 (566)
2006	22,005	22,153	-148 (428)	-206 (595)
2007	22,515	22,957	-442 (447)	-615 (622)
2008	23,151	22,894	257 (447)	357 (622)
2009	22,747	22,940	-193 (451)	-268 (627)
2010	23,585	23,580	5 (461)	7 (641)
2011	23,485	23,491	-6 (463)	-8 (644)
2012	23,609	23,696	-87 (480)	-121 (668)
2013	24,209	24,055	154 (502)	214 (698)
2014	25,073	24,914	159 (529)	221 (736)
2015	26,098	25,690	408 (543)	568 (755)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127	

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Total household income is based on line 22 on IRS Form 1040 for filers and broad income for nonfilers. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.10. Impacts on spouse employment

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	13.3	12.3	1.0*	(0.6)	1.4*	(0.8)
2002	13.3	12.7	0.6	(0.6)	0.8	(0.8)
2003	13.9	13.1	0.8	(0.6)	1.1	(0.8)
2004	14.0	13.4	0.6	(0.6)	0.8	(0.8)
2005	14.7	14.1	0.6	(0.6)	0.8	(0.8)
2006	15.2	14.5	0.7	(0.6)	1.0	(0.8)
2007	15.5	15.0	0.5	(0.6)	0.7	(0.8)
2008	15.5	15.4	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	(0.8)
2009	14.8	14.9	-0.1	(0.6)	-0.1	(0.8)
2010	14.8	14.5	0.3	(0.6)	0.4	(0.8)
2011	14.3	14.5	-0.2	(0.6)	-0.3	(0.8)
2012	14.8	14.7	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	(0.8)
2013	14.8	14.7	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	(0.8)
2014	15.0	14.7	0.3	(0.6)	0.4	(0.8)
2015	14.9	14.6	0.3	(0.6)	0.4	(0.8)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.11. Impacts on tax filing for the full sample

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	71.2	72.4	-1.2	(0.8)	-1.7	(1.1)
2002	69.6	69.5	0.1	(0.8)	0.1	(1.1)
2003	68.0	68.3	-0.3	(0.8)	-0.4	(1.1)
2004	68.2	68.6	-0.4	(0.8)	-0.6	(1.1)
2005	68.6	68.6	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(1.1)
2006	69.3	69.3	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(1.1)
2007	73.2	72.6	0.6	(0.8)	0.8	(1.1)
2008	70.4	70.1	0.3	(0.8)	0.4	(1.1)
2009	68.4	67.8	0.6	(0.8)	0.8	(1.1)
2010	69.6	69.2	0.4	(0.8)	0.6	(1.1)
2011	68.8	69.0	-0.2	(0.8)	-0.3	(1.1)
2012	66.1	66.1	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(1.1)
2013	64.8	64.7	0.1	(0.8)	0.1	(1.1)
2014	63.8	62.4	1.4*	(0.8)	1.9*	(1.1)
2015	62.4	61.4	1.0	(0.8)	1.4	(1.1)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.12. Impacts on total tax liabilities for the full sample

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	958	957	1	(37)	1	(52)
2002	826	832	-6	(34)	-8	(47)
2003	796	827	-31	(34)	-43	(47)
2004	859	860	-1	(36)	-1	(50)
2005	900	869	31	(36)	43	(50)
2006	947	965	-18	(39)	-25	(54)
2007	1,009	1,032	-23	(40)	-32	(56)
2008	1,095	1,042	53	(42)	74	(58)
2009	1,008	1,004	4	(41)	6	(57)
2010	1,143	1,132	11	(47)	15	(65)
2011	1,187	1,196	-9	(48)	-13	(67)
2012	1,250	1,257	-7	(52)	-10	(72)
2013	1,356	1,320	36	(55)	50	(77)
2014	1,478	1,464	14	(60)	20	(83)
2015	1,591	1,540	51	(61)	71	(85)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Liabilities are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.13. Impacts on total tax balances due for the full sample

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	-1,848	-1,879	31	(37)	43	(52)
2002	-1,889	-1,840	-49	(38)	-68	(53)
2003	-1,951	-1,890	-61	(39)	-85	(54)
2004	-2,095	-2,077	-18	(42)	-25	(58)
2005	-2,138	-2,162	24	(43)	33	(60)
2006	-2,218	-2,221	3	(44)	4	(61)
2007	-2,227	-2,206	-21	(44)	-29	(61)
2008	-2,451	-2,470	19	(48)	26	(67)
2009	-2,741	-2,744	3	(54)	4	(75)
2010	-2,779	-2,775	-4	(54)	-6	(75)
2011	-2,674	-2,649	-25	(52)	-35	(72)
2012	-2,486	-2,427	-59	(51)	-82	(71)
2013	-2,399	-2,352	-47	(51)	-65	(71)
2014	-2,261	-2,253	-8	(51)	-11	(71)
2015	-2,184	-2,172	-12	(51)	-17	(71)
Sample size	9,267	5,860	15,127			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Tax balances are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test.

Table A.14. Impacts on annual employment rates for those ages 16 and 17 based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	17.1	17.4	-0.4	(1.0)	-0.5	(1.2)
1994	38.5	38.0	0.5	(1.2)	0.6	(1.6)
1995 ^{***c}	85.4	59.3	26.0 ^{***}	(1.1)	32.8 ^{***}	(1.4)
1996 ^{***c}	86.5	70.7	15.9 ^{***}	(1.0)	20.1 ^{***}	(1.3)
1997 ^{**}	81.0	78.0	3.0 ^{***}	(1.0)	3.7 ^{***}	(1.3)
1998	82.6	81.8	0.8	(1.0)	1.0	(1.2)
1999	82.8	80.9	1.9 [*]	(1.0)	2.4 [*]	(1.2)
2000	81.8	80.7	1.1	(1.0)	1.3	(1.2)
2001	76.1	75.8	0.3	(1.1)	0.4	(1.4)
2002	72.1	71.1	1.0	(1.2)	1.3	(1.5)
2003	69.5	68.3	1.2	(1.2)	1.5	(1.5)
2004	69.7	68.4	1.3	(1.2)	1.7	(1.5)
2005	70.6	69.9	0.7	(1.2)	0.9	(1.5)
2006	70.5	70.4	0.1	(1.2)	0.1	(1.5)
2007	69.3	69.3	0.0	(1.2)	0.0	(1.5)
2008	67.2	66.0	1.2	(1.3)	1.5	(1.7)
2009	60.3	58.8	1.5	(1.3)	1.9	(1.7)
2010	58.6	58.0	0.6	(1.3)	0.8	(1.7)
2011	58.2	59.2	-1.0	(1.3)	-1.3	(1.7)
2012	58.5	61.2	-2.7 ^{**}	(1.3)	-3.5 ^{**}	(1.7)
2013 ^{**}	60.4	61.0	-0.6	(1.3)	-0.8	(1.7)
2014 ^{**}	61.1	61.1	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	(1.7)
2015	62.4	62.6	-0.2	(1.3)	-0.3	(1.7)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: SER records from 1993 to 2000 and IRS data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

^{*/**/**} Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.15. Impacts on annual earnings for those ages 16 and 17 based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	174	186	-12	(16)	-15	(20)
1994	609	588	21	(34)	27	(44)
1995***	1,176	1,294	-118**	(50)	-149**	(63)
1996***	2,952	2,708	245**	(97)	310**	(123)
1997**	4,696	4,244	451***	(145)	571***	(184)
1998	6,214	5,988	226	(186)	286	(235)
1999	7,518	7,512	6	(225)	7	(285)
2000	8,674	8,764	-91	(260)	-115	(329)
2001	9,879	9,967	-88	(370)	-114	(477)
2002**	9,889	9,840	49	(374)	63	(483)
2003*	9,796	9,720	76	(383)	98	(494)
2004	10,572	10,579	-7	(405)	-9	(523)
2005	11,516	11,477	39	(441)	50	(569)
2006	12,321	12,237	84	(462)	108	(596)
2007	12,732	12,761	-29	(486)	-37	(627)
2008	12,774	12,607	167	(482)	216	(622)
2009	11,552	11,594	-42	(475)	-54	(613)
2010	11,520	11,445	75	(485)	97	(626)
2011	11,823	12,088	-265	(494)	-342	(637)
2012	12,230	12,607	-377	(508)	-487	(656)
2013	13,108	13,083	25	(529)	32	(683)
2014	14,112	13,882	230	(560)	297	(723)
2015	15,227	14,976	251	(596)	324	(769)
2001 to 2005	51,654	51,584	70	(1,765)	90	(2,277)
2006 to 2010	60,899	60,644	255	(2,185)	329	(2,819)
2011 to 2015	66,501	66,636	-135	(2,498)	-174	(3,223)
2001 to 2015	179,054	178,864	190	(5,917)	245	(7,635)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: SER records from 1993 to 2000 and IRS data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.16. Impacts on annual employment rates for those ages 16 and 17 based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	77.0	76.9	0.1	(1.1)	0.1	(1.4)
2002	73.2	72.0	1.2	(1.2)	1.5	(1.5)
2003	71.3	70.0	1.3	(1.2)	1.7	(1.5)
2004	71.3	69.8	1.5	(1.2)	1.9	(1.5)
2005	72.7	71.7	1.0	(1.2)	1.3	(1.5)
2006	72.6	72.2	0.4	(1.2)	0.5	(1.5)
2007	71.3	71.0	0.3	(1.2)	0.4	(1.5)
2008	69.4	67.9	1.5	(1.2)	1.9	(1.5)
2009*	63.0	60.8	2.2*	(1.3)	2.8*	(1.7)
2010	61.6	60.5	1.1	(1.3)	1.4	(1.7)
2011	61.0	61.5	-0.5	(1.3)	-0.6	(1.7)
2012	60.9	64.1	-3.2**	(1.3)	-4.1**	(1.7)
2013**	63.4	64.3	-0.9	(1.3)	-1.2	(1.7)
2014**	64.3	63.8	0.5	(1.3)	0.6	(1.7)
2015	65.4	65.2	0.2	(1.3)	0.3	(1.7)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.17. Impacts on annual earnings for those ages 16 and 17 based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a	Estimated impact per participant ^b
2001	10,321	10,493	-172 (395)	-222 (510)
2002	10,351	10,142	209 (383)	270 (494)
2003	10,285	10,427	-142 (411)	-183 (530)
2004	11,238	11,493	-255 (451)	-329 (582)
2005	12,300	12,481	-181 (495)	-234 (639)
2006	13,422	13,197	225 (523)	290 (675)
2007	13,996	14,113	-117 (591)	-151 (763)
2008	14,129	13,628	501 (556)	647 (717)
2009	12,628	12,709	-81 (554)	-105 (715)
2010	12,567	12,751	-184 (576)	-237 (743)
2011	12,924	13,177	-253 (562)	-327 (725)
2012	13,507	14,033	-526 (602)	-679 (777)
2013	14,577	14,737	-160 (642)	-207 (828)
2014	15,674	15,576	98 (655)	127 (845)
2015	16,736	16,401	335 (675)	432 (871)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151	.

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.18. Impacts on the receipt of miscellaneous (contractor) income for those ages 16 and 17 based on 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	4.8	4.5	0.3	(0.6)	0.4	(0.8)
2002	5.1	4.2	0.9	(0.6)	1.2	(0.8)
2003	5.2	5.4	-0.2	(0.6)	-0.3	(0.8)
2004	6.3	5.5	0.8	(0.6)	1.0	(0.8)
2005	6.1	6.0	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	(0.8)
2006	6.9	6.8	0.1	(0.7)	0.1	(0.9)
2007	6.6	6.2	0.4	(0.6)	0.5	(0.8)
2008**	7.0	5.5	1.5**	(0.6)	1.9**	(0.8)
2009	6.1	5.5	0.6	(0.6)	0.8	(0.8)
2010	6.1	5.7	0.4	(0.6)	0.5	(0.8)
2011	6.5	5.9	0.6	(0.6)	0.8	(0.8)
2012	6.9	6.6	0.3	(0.7)	0.4	(0.9)
2013	7.4	7.0	0.4	(0.7)	0.5	(0.9)
2014	8.1	7.0	1.1*	(0.7)	1.4*	(0.9)
2015	7.6	7.5	0.1	(0.7)	0.1	(0.9)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.19. Impacts on the receipt of self-employment income for those ages 16 and 17 based on Schedule C forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	4.5	4.6	-0.1	(0.6)	-0.1	(0.8)
2002	4.9	4.9	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	(0.8)
2003	6.0	5.1	0.9	(0.6)	1.2	(0.8)
2004	7.4	6.0	1.4**	(0.7)	1.8**	(0.9)
2005	8.4	6.7	1.7**	(0.7)	2.2**	(0.9)
2006	8.3	7.1	1.2*	(0.7)	1.5*	(0.9)
2007	9.5	8.4	1.1	(0.8)	1.4	(1.0)
2008	10.2	9.3	0.9	(0.8)	1.2	(1.0)
2009	10.6	9.7	0.9	(0.8)	1.2	(1.0)
2010	12.1	11.8	0.3	(0.9)	0.4	(1.2)
2011	12.2	12.5	-0.3	(0.9)	-0.4	(1.2)
2012	12.2	12.1	0.1	(0.9)	0.1	(1.2)
2013	11.9	10.1	1.8**	(0.8)	2.3**	(1.0)
2014	12.4	11.1	1.3	(0.9)	1.7	(1.2)
2015	11.2	11.6	-0.4	(0.8)	-0.5	(1.0)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.20. Impacts on the receipt of SSDI benefits for those ages 16 and 17 based on 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	0.7	1.1	-0.4	(0.3)	-0.5	(0.4)
2002	1.0	1.4	-0.4	(0.3)	-0.5	(0.4)
2003	1.4	1.6	-0.2	(0.3)	-0.3	(0.4)
2004	1.4	1.7	-0.3	(0.3)	-0.4	(0.4)
2005	2.0	2.1	-0.1	(0.4)	-0.1	(0.5)
2006	2.1	2.1	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.5)
2007	2.3	2.3	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.5)
2008**	2.6	2.6	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.5)
2009*	2.9	2.7	0.2	(0.4)	0.3	(0.5)
2010	3.2	3.4	-0.2	(0.5)	-0.3	(0.6)
2011	3.2	3.5	-0.3	(0.5)	-0.4	(0.6)
2012	3.5	3.5	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.6)
2013	3.8	3.8	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.6)
2014*	4.0	3.9	0.1	(0.5)	0.1	(0.6)
2015**	4.2	4.4	-0.2	(0.5)	-0.3	(0.6)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. SSDI benefits are Social Security Disability Insurance benefits.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.21. Impacts on broad income for those ages 16 and 17 based on W-2, 1099-MISC, 1099-G, and 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a	Estimated impact per participant ^b
2001	10,583	10,768	-185 (396)	-239 (511)
2002	10,775	10,571	204 (385)	263 (497)
2003	10,771	10,933	-162 (413)	-209 (533)
2004	11,643	11,896	-253 (452)	-327 (583)
2005	12,731	12,900	-169 (495)	-218 (639)
2006	13,833	13,666	167 (522)	216 (674)
2007	14,476	14,644	-168 (591)	-217 (763)
2008	14,762	14,304	458 (556)	591 (717)
2009	14,045	13,976	69 (555)	89 (716)
2010	14,099	14,178	-79 (576)	-102 (743)
2011	14,059	14,300	-241 (560)	-311 (723)
2012	14,510	15,026	-516 (601)	-666 (776)
2013	15,412	15,657	-245 (639)	-316 (825)
2014	16,330	16,285	45 (653)	58 (843)
2015	17,465	17,134	331 (673)	427 (868)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151	.

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. 1099-G forms pertain to UI benefits, and 1099-SSA forms pertain to SSDI benefits. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.22. Impacts on total household income for those ages 16 and 17

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	16,075	16,707	-632	(536)	-816	(692)
2002	16,252	16,367	-115	(534)	-148	(689)
2003	16,231	16,678	-447	(555)	-577	(716)
2004	17,129	17,858	-729	(592)	-941	(764)
2005	17,961	18,449	-488	(598)	-630	(772)
2006	19,104	19,440	-336	(631)	-434	(814)
2007	19,765	20,492	-727	(672)	-938	(867)
2008	20,783	20,694	89	(670)	115	(865)
2009	20,053	21,086	-1033	(686)	-1333	(885)
2010	21,068	21,720	-652	(698)	-841	(901)
2011	20,959	21,982	-1023	(692)	-1320	(893)
2012	21,181	21,714	-533	(714)	-688	(921)
2013	21,897	22,114	-217	(754)	-280	(973)
2014	22,605	23,046	-441	(780)	-569	(1,007)
2015	23,504	23,934	-430	(805)	-555	(1,039)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Total household income is based on line 22 on IRS Form 1040 for filers and broad income for nonfilers. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.23. Impacts on spouse employment for those ages 16 and 17

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	10.9	9.8	1.1	(0.8)	1.4	(1.0)
2002	11.0	10.1	0.9	(0.8)	1.2	(1.0)
2003	11.5	10.7	0.8	(0.8)	1.0	(1.0)
2004	11.4	11.3	0.1	(0.8)	0.1	(1.0)
2005	12.1	11.9	0.2	(0.9)	0.3	(1.2)
2006	12.8	12.4	0.4	(0.9)	0.5	(1.2)
2007	12.5	12.9	-0.4	(0.9)	-0.5	(1.2)
2008	12.8	13.7	-0.9	(0.9)	-1.2	(1.2)
2009*	12.3	13.7	-1.4	(0.9)	-1.8	(1.2)
2010*	12.2	13.4	-1.2	(0.9)	-1.5	(1.2)
2011*	12.0	13.7	-1.7*	(0.9)	-2.2*	(1.2)
2012**	12.8	14.5	-1.7*	(0.9)	-2.2*	(1.2)
2013*	12.8	14.2	-1.4	(0.9)	-1.8	(1.2)
2014*	12.7	14.1	-1.4	(0.9)	-1.8	(1.2)
2015***	12.7	14.7	-2.0**	(0.9)	-2.6**	(1.2)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.24. Impacts on tax filing for those ages 16 and 17

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	67.3	69.0	-1.7	(1.2)	-2.2	(1.5)
2002	64.9	64.4	0.5	(1.3)	0.6	(1.7)
2003	63.6	62.5	1.1	(1.3)	1.4	(1.7)
2004	64.4	64.2	0.2	(1.3)	0.3	(1.7)
2005	64.9	64.1	0.8	(1.3)	1.0	(1.7)
2006	65.7	64.8	0.9	(1.3)	1.2	(1.7)
2007	68.9	67.6	1.3	(1.2)	1.7	(1.5)
2008	67.0	66.3	0.7	(1.2)	0.9	(1.5)
2009	65.2	64.8	0.4	(1.3)	0.5	(1.7)
2010	66.9	67.3	-0.4	(1.2)	-0.5	(1.5)
2011	66.0	67.3	-1.3	(1.2)	-1.7	(1.5)
2012	63.8	64.0	-0.2	(1.3)	-0.3	(1.7)
2013**	62.6	62.6	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	(1.7)
2014	61.4	60.5	0.9	(1.3)	1.2	(1.7)
2015*	59.8	60.3	-0.5	(1.3)	-0.6	(1.7)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.25. Impacts on total tax liabilities for those ages 16 and 17

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	831	853	-22	(56)	-28	(72)
2002	699	715	-16	(50)	-21	(65)
2003	652	693	-41	(48)	-53	(62)
2004	714	715	-1	(51)	-1	(66)
2005	768	716	52	(51)	67	(66)
2006	823	817	6	(57)	8	(74)
2007	865	890	-25	(59)	-32	(76)
2008	955	914	41	(61)	53	(79)
2009	868	916	-48	(61)	-62	(79)
2010	1,012	1,025	-13	(70)	-17	(90)
2011	1,012	1,102	-90	(71)	-116	(92)
2012	1,066	1,084	-18	(75)	-23	(97)
2013	1,196	1,111	85	(80)	110	(103)
2014	1,265	1,291	-26	(85)	-34	(110)
2015	1,361	1,386	-25	(89)	-32	(115)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Liabilities are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.26. Impacts on total tax balances due for those ages 16 and 17

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	-1,716	-1,756	40	(57)	52	(74)
2002	-1,743	-1,678	-65	(58)	-84	(75)
2003	-1,810	-1,745	-65	(60)	-84	(77)
2004	-1,947	-1,942	-5	(64)	-7	(83)
2005*	-2,017	-1,994	-23	(65)	-30	(84)
2006	-2,087	-2,124	37	(68)	48	(88)
2007	-2,118	-2,136	18	(68)	23	(88)
2008	-2,379	-2,447	68	(75)	88	(97)
2009	-2,675	-2,711	36	(85)	47	(110)
2010	-2,778	-2,832	54	(86)	70	(111)
2011	-2,658	-2,731	73	(82)	94	(106)
2012	-2,548	-2,486	-62	(81)	-80	(105)
2013*	-2,479	-2,388	-91	(81)	-117	(105)
2014	-2,337	-2,289	-48	(81)	-62	(105)
2015	-2,283	-2,251	-32	(81)	-41	(105)
Sample size	3,720	2,431	6,151			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Tax balances are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across subgroup levels are statistically significant.

Table A.27. Impacts on annual employment rates for those ages 18 and 19 based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	51.7	51.9	-0.2	(1.4)	-0.2	(2.0)
1994	70.1	69.5	0.6	(1.3)	0.8	(1.9)
1995 ^{***c}	91.2	81.8	9.4 ^{***}	(1.0)	13.2 ^{***}	(1.3)
1996 ^{***c}	89.3	83.4	5.9 ^{***}	(1.0)	8.3 ^{***}	(1.4)
1997	84.8	82.9	1.9*	(1.1)	2.6*	(1.5)
1998	84.5	83.1	1.4	(1.1)	1.9	(1.5)
1999	84.8	84.3	0.5	(1.0)	0.7	(1.5)
2000	83.7	84.6	-0.9	(1.1)	-1.2	(1.5)
2001	80.9	81.5	-0.6	(1.2)	-0.9	(1.7)
2002	77.3	78.6	-1.3	(1.2)	-1.9	(1.7)
2003	74.7	76.5	-1.8	(1.3)	-2.6	(1.9)
2004	75.2	75.9	-0.7	(1.3)	-1.0	(1.9)
2005	74.4	76.4	-2.0	(1.3)	-2.9	(1.9)
2006	74.2	75.6	-1.4	(1.3)	-2.0	(1.9)
2007	74.6	75.2	-0.6	(1.3)	-0.9	(1.9)
2008	72.0	71.5	0.5	(1.4)	0.7	(2.0)
2009	64.7	66.2	-1.5	(1.4)	-2.2	(2.0)
2010	64.0	64.1	-0.1	(1.4)	-0.1	(2.0)
2011	63.0	64.4	-1.4	(1.5)	-2.0	(2.2)
2012	63.0	65.3	-2.3	(1.4)	-3.3	(2.0)
2013 ^{**}	63.3	66.5	-3.2 ^{**}	(1.4)	-4.6 ^{**}	(2.0)
2014 ^{**}	64.2	67.4	-3.2 ^{**}	(1.4)	-4.6 ^{**}	(2.0)
2015	65.4	67.0	-1.6	(1.4)	-2.3	(2.0)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: SER records from 1993 to 2000 and IRS data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.28. Impacts on annual earnings for those ages 18 and 19 based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	1,093	1,158	-65	(58)	-92	(82)
1994	2,336	2,281	55	(93)	77	(131)
1995***	2,772	3,426	-654***	(104)	-922***	(147)
1996***	4,735	5,421	-686***	(161)	-967***	(227)
1997	6,916	7,140	-224	(220)	-316	(311)
1998	9,040	8,947	92	(274)	130	(386)
1999	10,101	10,477	-376	(305)	-529	(429)
2000	11,467	11,919	-452	(340)	-637	(480)
2001	12,544	12,739	-195	(432)	-281	(623)
2002**	12,586	13,112	-526	(453)	-759	(654)
2003*	12,518	13,011	-493	(474)	-711	(684)
2004	13,359	13,722	-363	(496)	-524	(716)
2005	13,934	14,477	-543	(520)	-784	(750)
2006	14,721	15,257	-536	(542)	-773	(782)
2007	15,163	15,725	-562	(563)	-811	(812)
2008	14,905	15,657	-752	(575)	-1085	(830)
2009	13,675	14,434	-759	(569)	-1095	(821)
2010	13,963	14,248	-285	(588)	-411	(849)
2011	14,384	14,570	-186	(606)	-268	(875)
2012	14,996	14,898	98	(615)	141	(887)
2013	15,222	15,202	20	(618)	29	(892)
2014	16,129	16,221	-92	(659)	-133	(951)
2015	16,983	17,165	-182	(678)	-263	(978)
2001 to 2005	64,941	67,061	-2,120	(2,122)	-3,059	(3,062)
2006 to 2010	72,427	75,322	-2,895	(2,597)	-4,178	(3,748)
2011 to 2015	77,714	78,056	-342	(2,937)	-494	(4,238)
2001 to 2015	215,081	220,439	-5,358	(7,011)	-7,732	(10,117)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: SER records from 1993 to 2000 and IRS data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.29. Impacts on annual employment rates for those ages 18 and 19 based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	81.9	82.5	-0.6	(1.2)	-0.9	(1.7)
2002	78.7	80.2	-1.5	(1.2)	-2.2	(1.7)
2003	76.3	78.1	-1.8	(1.3)	-2.6	(1.9)
2004	76.8	77.7	-0.9	(1.3)	-1.3	(1.9)
2005	76.5	78.4	-1.9	(1.3)	-2.7	(1.9)
2006	76.8	77.0	-0.2	(1.3)	-0.3	(1.9)
2007	76.7	77.5	-0.8	(1.3)	-1.2	(1.9)
2008	74.0	73.8	0.2	(1.3)	0.3	(1.9)
2009*	66.8	68.9	-2.1	(1.4)	-3.0	(2.0)
2010	66.2	66.8	-0.6	(1.4)	-0.9	(2.0)
2011	65.5	67.0	-1.5	(1.4)	-2.2	(2.0)
2012	65.7	67.8	-2.1	(1.4)	-3.0	(2.0)
2013**	65.6	69.0	-3.4**	(1.4)	-4.9**	(2.0)
2014**	66.8	69.6	-2.8**	(1.4)	-4.0**	(2.0)
2015	67.9	70.2	-2.3*	(1.4)	-3.3*	(2.0)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.30. Impacts on annual earnings for those 18 and 19 based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	13,046	13,119	-73	(450)	-105	(649)
2002	13,199	13,667	-468	(472)	-675	(681)
2003	13,172	13,739	-567	(509)	-818	(735)
2004	14,232	14,706	-474	(552)	-684	(797)
2005	15,046	15,550	-504	(570)	-727	(823)
2006	16,011	16,446	-435	(622)	-628	(898)
2007	16,691	17,137	-446	(674)	-644	(973)
2008	16,441	16,808	-367	(667)	-530	(963)
2009	14,976	15,761	-785	(656)	-1,133	(947)
2010	15,174	15,554	-380	(662)	-548	(955)
2011	15,639	15,779	-140	(690)	-202	(996)
2012	16,582	16,185	397	(724)	573	(1,045)
2013	17,036	17,035	1	(787)	1	(1,136)
2014	18,211	18,086	125	(854)	180	(1,232)
2015	19,160	18,878	282	(820)	407	(1,183)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.31. Impacts on the receipt of miscellaneous (contractor) income for those 18 and 19 based on 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	5.0	5.1	-0.1	(0.7)	-0.1	(1.0)
2002	5.7	5.6	0.1	(0.7)	0.1	(1.0)
2003	5.5	6.1	-0.6	(0.7)	-0.9	(1.0)
2004	5.6	6.2	-0.6	(0.7)	-0.9	(1.0)
2005	6.6	5.8	0.8	(0.7)	1.2	(1.0)
2006	7.5	6.1	1.4*	(0.7)	2.0*	(1.0)
2007	7.6	8.0	-0.4	(0.8)	-0.6	(1.2)
2008**	6.3	7.2	-0.9	(0.8)	-1.3	(1.2)
2009	6.5	6.3	0.2	(0.7)	0.3	(1.0)
2010	6.0	6.3	-0.3	(0.7)	-0.4	(1.0)
2011	6.1	6.3	-0.2	(0.7)	-0.3	(1.0)
2012	6.5	6.6	-0.1	(0.7)	-0.1	(1.0)
2013	6.2	7.0	-0.8	(0.8)	-1.2	(1.2)
2014	7.3	6.9	0.4	(0.8)	0.6	(1.2)
2015	7.1	7.5	-0.4	(0.8)	-0.6	(1.2)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.32. Impacts on the receipt of self-employment income for those 18 and 19 based on Schedule C forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	4.3	4.2	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	(0.9)
2002	5.6	5.3	0.3	(0.7)	0.4	(1.0)
2003	6.9	6.7	0.2	(0.8)	0.3	(1.2)
2004	7.4	6.9	0.5	(0.8)	0.7	(1.2)
2005	8.2	7.2	1.0	(0.8)	1.4	(1.2)
2006	8.4	8.2	0.2	(0.8)	0.3	(1.2)
2007	9.5	8.8	0.7	(0.9)	1.0	(1.3)
2008	9.6	9.5	0.1	(0.9)	0.1	(1.3)
2009	10.5	9.9	0.6	(0.9)	0.9	(1.3)
2010	11.5	10.6	0.9	(0.9)	1.3	(1.3)
2011	11.3	12.0	-0.7	(1.0)	-1.0	(1.4)
2012	11.0	11.8	-0.8	(1.0)	-1.2	(1.4)
2013	11.2	11.8	-0.6	(1.0)	-0.9	(1.4)
2014	11.4	11.3	0.1	(1.0)	0.1	(1.4)
2015	11.0	11.1	-0.1	(1.0)	-0.1	(1.4)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.33. Impacts on the receipt of SSDI benefits for those 18 and 19 based on 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	1.6	1.6	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.6)
2002	2.0	1.9	0.1	(0.4)	0.1	(0.6)
2003	2.2	2.2	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.6)
2004	2.5	2.3	0.2	(0.5)	0.3	(0.7)
2005	3.0	2.6	0.4	(0.5)	0.6	(0.7)
2006	3.3	3.1	0.2	(0.5)	0.3	(0.7)
2007	3.5	3.2	0.3	(0.5)	0.4	(0.7)
2008**	3.9	3.6	0.3	(0.6)	0.4	(0.9)
2009*	4.1	3.7	0.4	(0.6)	0.6	(0.9)
2010	4.6	4.3	0.3	(0.6)	0.4	(0.9)
2011	5.0	4.8	0.2	(0.6)	0.3	(0.9)
2012	5.6	5.3	0.3	(0.7)	0.4	(1.0)
2013	6.1	5.5	0.6	(0.7)	0.9	(1.0)
2014*	6.5	5.8	0.7	(0.7)	1.0	(1.0)
2015**	6.6	6.0	0.6	(0.7)	0.9	(1.0)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. SSDI benefits are Social Security Disability Insurance benefits.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.34. Impacts on broad income for those 18 and 19 based on W-2, 1099-MISC, 1099-G and 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a	Estimated impact per participant ^b
2001	13,372	13,497	-125 (450)	-180 (649)
2002	13,798	14,247	-449 (473)	-648 (683)
2003	13,850	14,365	-515 (508)	-743 (733)
2004	14,787	15,199	-412 (551)	-595 (795)
2005	15,612	16,028	-416 (568)	-600 (820)
2006	16,556	16,993	-437 (620)	-631 (895)
2007	17,332	17,689	-357 (671)	-515 (968)
2008	17,269	17,480	-211 (665)	-305 (960)
2009	16,496	17,074	-578 (652)	-834 (941)
2010	16,805	17,094	-289 (656)	-417 (947)
2011	16,995	17,041	-46 (685)	-66 (989)
2012	17,859	17,231	628 (718)	906 (1,036)
2013	18,167	18,011	156 (781)	225 (1,127)
2014	19,164	18,960	204 (847)	294 (1,222)
2015	20,150	19,712	438 (813)	632 (1,173)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796	.

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. 1099-G forms pertain to UI benefits, and 1099-SSA pertain to SSDI benefits. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.35. Impacts on total household income for those 18 and 19

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	18,558	18,422	136	(603)	196	(870)
2002	19,141	19,276	-135	(631)	-195	(911)
2003	19,666	19,771	-105	(666)	-152	(961)
2004	21,072	21,057	15	(707)	22	(1,020)
2005	21,583	21,909	-326	(726)	-470	(1,048)
2006	22,652	22,847	-195	(752)	-281	(1,085)
2007	22,840	23,958	-1,118	(790)	-1613	(1,140)
2008	23,572	23,384	188	(790)	271	(1,140)
2009	23,504	23,351	153	(789)	221	(1,139)
2010	24,330	24,080	250	(815)	361	(1,176)
2011	24,445	23,928	517	(829)	746	(1,196)
2012	24,765	24,297	468	(860)	675	(1,241)
2013	25,342	24,564	778	(908)	1,123	(1,310)
2014	26,310	25,519	791	(942)	1,141	(1,359)
2015	27,379	25,744	1,635	(932)	2,359*	(1,345)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Total household income is based on line 22 on IRS Form 1040 for filers and broad income for nonfilers. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.36. Impacts on spouse employment for those 18 and 19

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	14.1	13.4	0.7	(1.0)	1.0	(1.4)
2002	14.4	14.6	-0.2	(1.1)	-0.3	(1.6)
2003	15.0	14.6	0.4	(1.1)	0.6	(1.6)
2004	15.0	14.8	0.2	(1.1)	0.3	(1.6)
2005	15.9	15.7	0.2	(1.1)	0.3	(1.6)
2006	16.2	15.8	0.4	(1.1)	0.6	(1.6)
2007	16.6	15.6	1.0	(1.1)	1.4	(1.6)
2008	17.1	16.2	0.9	(1.1)	1.3	(1.6)
2009*	16.4	14.7	1.7	(1.1)	2.5	(1.6)
2010*	16.6	14.9	1.7	(1.1)	2.5	(1.6)
2011*	16.1	15.0	1.1	(1.1)	1.6	(1.6)
2012**	16.1	14.1	2.0*	(1.1)	2.9*	(1.6)
2013*	16.1	14.5	1.6	(1.1)	2.3	(1.6)
2014*	16.6	15.0	1.6	(1.1)	2.3	(1.6)
2015***	16.6	14.1	2.5**	(1.1)	3.6**	(1.6)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.37. Impacts on tax filing for those 18 and 19

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	72.1	73.5	-1.4	(1.3)	-2.0	(1.9)
2002	71.0	72.3	-1.3	(1.4)	-1.9	(2.0)
2003	69.8	71.1	-1.3	(1.4)	-1.9	(2.0)
2004	68.8	70.6	-1.8	(1.4)	-2.6	(2.0)
2005	69.4	70.5	-1.1	(1.4)	-1.6	(2.0)
2006	70.4	71.0	-0.6	(1.4)	-0.9	(2.0)
2007	74.4	74.4	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	(1.9)
2008	71.4	71.7	-0.3	(1.4)	-0.4	(2.0)
2009	69.4	68.8	0.6	(1.4)	0.9	(2.0)
2010	70.5	69.4	1.1	(1.4)	1.6	(2.0)
2011	69.8	70.5	-0.7	(1.4)	-1.0	(2.0)
2012	67.1	68.3	-1.2	(1.4)	-1.7	(2.0)
2013**	65.3	67.9	-2.6*	(1.4)	-3.8*	(2.0)
2014	64.6	64.9	-0.3	(1.4)	-0.4	(2.0)
2015*	63.7	63.6	0.1	(1.4)	0.1	(2.0)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.38. Impacts on total tax liabilities for those 18 and 19

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	953	929	24	(63)	35	(91)
2002	837	859	-22	(60)	-32	(87)
2003	806	830	-24	(58)	-35	(84)
2004	876	880	-4	(64)	-6	(92)
2005	922	887	35	(64)	51	(92)
2006	954	971	-17	(68)	-25	(98)
2007	1,008	1,049	-41	(70)	-59	(101)
2008	1,103	1,078	25	(75)	36	(108)
2009	1,030	988	42	(73)	61	(105)
2010	1,129	1,133	-4	(81)	-6	(117)
2011	1,212	1,185	27	(85)	39	(123)
2012	1,286	1,295	-9	(91)	-13	(131)
2013	1,384	1,367	17	(99)	25	(143)
2014	1,524	1,485	39	(106)	56	(153)
2015	1,615	1,492	123	(104)	178	(150)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Liabilities are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.39. Impacts on total tax balances due for those 18 and 19

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	-1,893	-1,906	13	(66)	19	(95)
2002	-1,944	-1,960	16	(68)	23	(98)
2003	-1,989	-1,974	-15	(70)	-22	(101)
2004	-2,098	-2,134	36	(74)	52	(107)
2005*	-2,090	-2,251	161**	(76)	232**	(110)
2006	-2,253	-2,249	-4	(79)	-6	(114)
2007	-2,225	-2,218	-7	(78)	-10	(113)
2008	-2,440	-2,451	11	(84)	16	(121)
2009	-2,733	-2,797	64	(97)	92	(140)
2010	-2,733	-2,747	14	(97)	20	(140)
2011	-2,678	-2,650	-28	(93)	-40	(134)
2012	-2,461	-2,473	12	(91)	17	(131)
2013*	-2,371	-2,481	110	(92)	159	(133)
2014	-2,276	-2,386	110	(93)	159	(134)
2015	-2,213	-2,274	61	(90)	88	(130)
Sample size	2,944	1,852	4,796			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Tax balances are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across subgroup levels are statistically significant.

Table A.40. Impacts on annual employment rates for those ages 20 to 24 based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	71.8	71.9	-0.1	(1.4)	-0.1	(2.1)
1994	78.9	78.2	0.7	(1.3)	1.0	(1.9)
1995 ^{***c}	92.8	84.6	8.2 ^{***}	(0.9)	12.1 ^{***}	(1.4)
1996 ^{***c}	91.4	84.4	7.0 ^{***}	(1.0)	10.4 ^{***}	(1.5)
1997	86.1	85.2	0.9	(1.1)	1.3	(1.6)
1998	87.6	85.6	2.0*	(1.0)	2.9*	(1.6)
1999	86.9	84.8	2.1 ^{**}	(1.1)	3.1 ^{**}	(1.6)
2000	86.3	84.5	1.7	(1.1)	2.5	(1.6)
2001	81.5	80.8	0.7	(1.3)	1.0	(1.9)
2002	79.4	77.4	2.0	(1.4)	3.0	(2.1)
2003	76.3	74.8	1.5	(1.4)	2.2	(2.1)
2004	75.9	74.8	1.1	(1.4)	1.6	(2.1)
2005	76.5	76.2	0.3	(1.4)	0.4	(2.1)
2006	76.5	75.6	0.9	(1.4)	1.3	(2.1)
2007	75.9	74.0	1.9	(1.4)	2.8	(2.1)
2008	74.3	71.2	3.1 ^{**}	(1.5)	4.6 ^{**}	(2.2)
2009	67.1	65.8	1.3	(1.5)	1.9	(2.2)
2010	65.6	64.0	1.6	(1.6)	2.4	(2.4)
2011	64.8	63.2	1.6	(1.6)	2.4	(2.4)
2012	64.7	64.6	0.1	(1.6)	0.1	(2.4)
2013 ^{**}	64.7	61.9	2.8*	(1.6)	4.2*	(2.4)
2014 ^{**}	65.7	62.9	2.8*	(1.6)	4.2*	(2.4)
2015	65.3	62.5	2.8*	(1.6)	4.2*	(2.4)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: SER records from 1993 to 2000 and IRS data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.41. Impacts on annual earnings for those 20 to 24 based on W-2 forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
1993	3,883	3,876	7	(161)	10	(240)
1994	4,893	4,788	105	(176)	155	(262)
1995***	4,446	4,989	-542***	(164)	-807***	(244)
1996***	6,672	7,241	-569**	(224)	-846**	(333)
1997**	9,331	8,856	475*	(287)	706*	(427)
1998	11,392	10,694	698**	(336)	1,038**	(500)
1999	12,858	12,242	617	(378)	917	(562)
2000	14,350	13,789	561	(427)	834	(636)
2001	14,973	14,139	834	(521)	1,250	(781)
2002**	14,977	13,828	1,149**	(535)	1,723**	(802)
2003*	15,031	14,299	732	(568)	1,098	(852)
2004	15,776	15,040	736	(591)	1,103	(886)
2005	16,327	15,852	475	(612)	712	(918)
2006	16,969	16,672	297	(628)	445	(942)
2007	17,254	17,056	198	(652)	297	(978)
2008	17,207	16,924	283	(666)	424	(999)
2009	15,820	15,613	207	(656)	310	(984)
2010	15,268	15,045	223	(667)	334	(1,000)
2011	15,332	15,164	168	(679)	252	(1,018)
2012	15,598	15,879	-281	(702)	-421	(1,053)
2013	16,360	16,217	143	(716)	214	(1,074)
2014	17,464	16,620	844	(740)	1,265	(1,109)
2015	18,196	17,352	844	(766)	1,265	(1,148)
2001 to 2005	77,084	73,157	3,927	(2,552)	5,888	(3,826)
2006 to 2010	82,517	81,309	1,208	(2,986)	1,811	(4,477)
2011 to 2015	82,950	81,233	1,717	(3,366)	2,574	(5,047)
2001 to 2015	242,551	235,700	6,851	(8,201)	10,271	(12,295)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: SER records from 1993 to 2000 and IRS data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.42. Impacts on annual employment rates for those 20 to 24 based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	82.6	82.7	-0.1	(1.2)	-0.1	(1.8)
2002	80.8	79.5	1.3	(1.3)	1.9	(1.9)
2003	77.9	77.1	0.8	(1.4)	1.2	(2.1)
2004	77.6	76.7	0.9	(1.4)	1.3	(2.1)
2005	78.1	78.1	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	(1.9)
2006	78.4	77.7	0.7	(1.4)	1.0	(2.1)
2007	78.1	76.0	2.1	(1.4)	3.1	(2.1)
2008	76.6	74.0	2.6*	(1.4)	3.9*	(2.1)
2009*	69.6	68.4	1.2	(1.5)	1.8	(2.2)
2010	68.0	65.6	2.4	(1.5)	3.6	(2.2)
2011	67.3	65.4	1.9	(1.5)	2.8	(2.2)
2012	66.9	66.7	0.2	(1.5)	0.3	(2.2)
2013**	67.0	64.4	2.6*	(1.6)	3.9*	(2.4)
2014**	68.3	65.9	2.4	(1.5)	3.6	(2.2)
2015	68.0	66.0	2.0	(1.5)	3.0	(2.2)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.43. Impacts on annual earnings for those 20 to 24 based on W-2 and 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	15,562	14,885	677	(549)	1,015	(823)
2002	15,695	14,650	1,045*	(560)	1,567*	(840)
2003	16,118	15,122	996	(610)	1,493	(915)
2004	16,830	15,931	899	(634)	1,348	(951)
2005	17,412	16,694	718	(659)	1,077	(988)
2006	18,433	17,922	511	(706)	766	(1,059)
2007	18,981	18,133	848	(718)	1,271	(1,077)
2008	18,852	18,022	830	(742)	1,244	(1,112)
2009	17,497	16,223	1,274*	(729)	1,910*	(1,093)
2010	16,641	15,824	817	(713)	1,225	(1,069)
2011	16,666	15,870	796	(723)	1,193	(1,084)
2012	17,021	17,187	-166	(800)	-249	(1,199)
2013	17,909	17,561	348	(837)	522	(1,255)
2014	19,596	18,646	950	(947)	1,424	(1,420)
2015	20,032	19,834	198	(947)	297	(1,420)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Earnings are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

^c Employment rates in the SER data are high for the program group in 1995 and 1996 because student pay that Job Corps students receive while enrolled in the program is reported to the government.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.44. Impacts on the receipt of miscellaneous (contractor) income for those 20 to 24 based on 1099-MISC forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	4.7	5.7	-1.0	(0.7)	-1.5	(1.0)
2002	5.9	5.3	0.6	(0.7)	0.9	(1.0)
2003	5.9	6.0	-0.1	(0.8)	-0.1	(1.2)
2004	6.4	6.1	0.3	(0.8)	0.4	(1.2)
2005	6.7	6.7	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(1.2)
2006	7.1	6.6	0.5	(0.8)	0.7	(1.2)
2007	7.8	6.6	1.2	(0.8)	1.8	(1.2)
2008**	7.3	7.5	-0.2	(0.9)	-0.3	(1.3)
2009	6.4	5.4	1.0	(0.8)	1.5	(1.2)
2010	6.7	5.3	1.4*	(0.8)	2.1*	(1.2)
2011	6.1	5.9	0.2	(0.8)	0.3	(1.2)
2012	6.2	6.2	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(1.2)
2013	6.6	6.3	0.3	(0.8)	0.4	(1.2)
2014	7.5	6.6	0.9	(0.8)	1.3	(1.2)
2015	7.2	7.6	-0.4	(0.8)	-0.6	(1.2)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.45. Impacts on the receipt of self-employment income for those 20 to 24 based on Schedule C forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	5.8	6.5	-0.7	(0.8)	-1.0	(1.2)
2002	6.8	7.2	-0.4	(0.8)	-0.6	(1.2)
2003	7.0	8.2	-1.2	(0.9)	-1.8	(1.3)
2004	8.2	8.8	-0.6	(0.9)	-0.9	(1.3)
2005	9.6	9.5	0.1	(1.0)	0.1	(1.5)
2006	9.6	9.9	-0.3	(1.0)	-0.4	(1.5)
2007	11.4	10.3	1.1	(1.0)	1.6	(1.5)
2008	10.7	9.4	1.3	(1.0)	1.9	(1.5)
2009	10.8	10.8	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	(1.5)
2010	11.6	11.1	0.5	(1.0)	0.7	(1.5)
2011	12.7	11.5	1.2	(1.1)	1.8	(1.6)
2012	11.8	11.5	0.3	(1.0)	0.4	(1.5)
2013	11.2	11.3	-0.1	(1.0)	-0.1	(1.5)
2014	11.4	10.6	0.8	(1.0)	1.2	(1.5)
2015	11.1	10.1	1.0	(1.0)	1.5	(1.5)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.46. Impacts on the receipt of SSDI benefits for those 20 to 24 based on 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	2.0	2.2	-0.2	(0.5)	-0.3	(0.7)
2002	2.2	2.7	-0.5	(0.5)	-0.7	(0.7)
2003	2.6	3.1	-0.5	(0.6)	-0.7	(0.9)
2004	3.0	3.4	-0.4	(0.6)	-0.6	(0.9)
2005	3.2	3.9	-0.7	(0.6)	-1.0	(0.9)
2006	3.3	4.6	-1.3*	(0.7)	-1.9*	(1.0)
2007	3.7	5.1	-1.4**	(0.7)	-2.1**	(1.0)
2008**	3.9	5.9	-2.0***	(0.7)	-3.0***	(1.0)
2009*	4.3	5.9	-1.6**	(0.7)	-2.4**	(1.0)
2010	4.9	6.4	-1.5*	(0.8)	-2.2*	(1.2)
2011	5.3	6.7	-1.4*	(0.8)	-2.1*	(1.2)
2012	5.6	7.3	-1.7**	(0.8)	-2.5**	(1.2)
2013	6.1	7.7	-1.6*	(0.8)	-2.4*	(1.2)
2014*	6.3	8.3	-2.0**	(0.9)	-3.0**	(1.3)
2015**	6.6	9.0	-2.4***	(0.9)	-3.6***	(1.3)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. SSDI benefits are Social Security Disability Insurance benefits.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.47. Impacts on broad income for those 20 to 24 based on W-2, 1099-MISC, 1099-G and 1099-SSA forms

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	16,014	15,408	606	(548)	909	(822)
2002	16,446	15,479	967*	(559)	1,450*	(838)
2003	16,826	15,890	936	(606)	1,403	(909)
2004	17,445	16,598	847	(631)	1,270	(946)
2005	18,004	17,348	656	(655)	984	(982)
2006	19,016	18,667	349	(701)	523	(1,051)
2007	19,606	18,928	678	(712)	1,017	(1,068)
2008	19,672	19,047	625	(734)	937	(1,100)
2009	19,172	18,016	1,156	(721)	1,733	(1,081)
2010	18,524	17,737	787	(701)	1,180	(1,051)
2011	18,034	17,406	628	(713)	942	(1,069)
2012	18,203	18,547	-344	(791)	-516	(1,186)
2013	18,964	18,787	177	(826)	265	(1,238)
2014	20,463	19,709	754	(937)	1,130	(1,405)
2015	20,955	20,953	2	(936)	3	(1,403)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. 1099-G forms pertain to UI benefits, and 1099-SSA pertain to SSDI benefits. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.48. Impacts on total household income for those 20 to 24

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a	Estimated impact per participant ^b
2001	21,077	20,886	191 (707)	286 (1,060)
2002	21,636	20,854	782 (716)	1,172 (1,074)
2003	22,770	22,067	703 (778)	1,054 (1,166)
2004	23,904	23,214	690 (809)	1,035 (1,213)
2005	24,515	24,157	358 (827)	537 (1,240)
2006	25,645	25,485	160 (882)	240 (1,322)
2007	26,307	25,546	761 (900)	1,141 (1,349)
2008	26,249	25,683	566 (899)	849 (1,348)
2009	25,949	25,294	655 (903)	982 (1,354)
2010	26,533	25,839	694 (920)	1,041 (1,379)
2011	26,195	25,286	909 (929)	1,363 (1,393)
2012	25,939	26,018	-79 (969)	-118 (1,453)
2013	26,393	26,426	-33 (990)	-50 (1,484)
2014	27,371	27,057	314 (1,087)	471 (1,630)
2015	28,535	28,321	214 (1,147)	321 (1,720)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180	.

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Total household income is based on line 22 on IRS Form 1040 for filers and broad income for nonfilers. Income is measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.49. Impacts on spouse employment for those 20 to 24

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	15.7	14.8	0.9	(1.2)	1.3	(1.8)
2002	15.7	14.4	1.3	(1.2)	1.9	(1.8)
2003	16.3	15.1	1.2	(1.2)	1.8	(1.8)
2004	16.8	15.1	1.7	(1.2)	2.5	(1.8)
2005	17.3	15.6	1.7	(1.2)	2.5	(1.8)
2006	17.9	16.2	1.7	(1.2)	2.5	(1.8)
2007	18.7	17.4	1.3	(1.3)	1.9	(1.9)
2008	17.6	16.9	0.7	(1.2)	1.0	(1.8)
2009*	16.6	17.0	-0.4	(1.2)	-0.6	(1.8)
2010*	16.5	15.6	0.9	(1.2)	1.3	(1.8)
2011*	15.9	15.2	0.7	(1.2)	1.0	(1.8)
2012**	16.6	15.9	0.7	(1.2)	1.0	(1.8)
2013*	16.5	15.8	0.7	(1.2)	1.0	(1.8)
2014*	16.6	15.3	1.3	(1.2)	1.9	(1.8)
2015***	16.2	14.9	1.3	(1.2)	1.9	(1.8)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.50. Impacts on tax filing for those 20 to 24

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	75.8	76.1	-0.3	(1.4)	-0.4	(2.1)
2002	75.1	73.9	1.2	(1.4)	1.8	(2.1)
2003	72.7	73.8	-1.1	(1.4)	-1.6	(2.1)
2004	73.2	72.9	0.3	(1.4)	0.4	(2.1)
2005	73.2	73.2	0.0	(1.4)	0.0	(2.1)
2006	73.5	74.2	-0.7	(1.4)	-1.0	(2.1)
2007	78.2	78.1	0.1	(1.3)	0.1	(1.9)
2008	74.4	74.0	0.4	(1.4)	0.6	(2.1)
2009	72.0	71.2	0.8	(1.5)	1.2	(2.2)
2010	72.8	71.8	1.0	(1.5)	1.5	(2.2)
2011	72.0	69.8	2.2	(1.5)	3.3	(2.2)
2012	68.7	66.8	1.9	(1.5)	2.8	(2.2)
2013**	67.8	64.2	3.6**	(1.5)	5.4**	(2.2)
2014	66.3	62.3	4.0***	(1.6)	6.0***	(2.4)
2015*	64.4	60.3	4.1***	(1.6)	6.1***	(2.4)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.51. Impacts on total tax liabilities for those 20 to 24

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	1,157	1,149	8	(78)	12	(117)
2002	1,004	978	26	(70)	39	(105)
2003	999	1,027	-28	(74)	-42	(111)
2004	1,058	1,059	-1	(78)	-2	(117)
2005	1,077	1,084	-7	(79)	-11	(118)
2006	1,127	1,183	-56	(83)	-84	(124)
2007	1,228	1,228	0	(86)	0	(129)
2008	1,300	1,197	103	(90)	154	(135)
2009	1,194	1,157	37	(86)	56	(129)
2010	1,360	1,295	65	(98)	98	(147)
2011	1,424	1,353	71	(102)	106	(153)
2012	1,487	1,479	8	(110)	12	(165)
2013	1,565	1,585	-20	(116)	-30	(174)
2014	1,747	1,704	43	(129)	65	(193)
2015	1,912	1,833	79	(134)	118	(201)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Liabilities are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across the three age groups are statistically significant.

Table A.52. Impacts on total tax balances due for those 20 to 24

Calendar year	Program group	Control group	Estimated impact per eligible applicant ^a		Estimated impact per participant ^b	
2001	-1,996	-2,034	38	(73)	57	(109)
2002	-2,046	-1,945	-101	(74)	-151	(111)
2003	-2,120	-2,011	-109	(77)	-163	(115)
2004	-2,313	-2,214	-99	(83)	-148	(124)
2005*	-2,376	-2,312	-64	(84)	-96	(126)
2006	-2,375	-2,336	-39	(84)	-59	(126)
2007	-2,397	-2,299	-98	(85)	-147	(127)
2008	-2,570	-2,527	-43	(92)	-65	(138)
2009	-2,850	-2,730	-120	(104)	-180	(156)
2010	-2,835	-2,721	-114	(103)	-171	(154)
2011	-2,690	-2,520	-170*	(98)	-255*	(147)
2012	-2,424	-2,283	-141	(96)	-211	(144)
2013*	-2,311	-2,142	-169*	(94)	-253*	(141)
2014	-2,129	-2,039	-90	(94)	-135	(141)
2015	-1,997	-1,926	-71	(93)	-106	(139)
Sample size	2,603	1,577	4,180			

SOURCE: Annual IRS tax data from 2001–2015 (Manoli and Patel 2018).

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Calendar year 2015 is roughly 20 years after random assignment. Tax balances are measured in 2015 dollars.

^a Estimated impacts per eligible applicant are measured as the difference between the weighted means for program and control group members.

^b Estimated impacts per Job Corps participant are measured as the estimated impacts per eligible applicant divided by the difference between the proportion of program group members who enrolled in Job Corps and the proportion of control group members who enrolled in Job Corps during their three-year restriction period.

*/**/** Impact is significantly different from zero at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 level, two-tailed test. Stars next to the calendar years signify that differences in impacts across subgroup levels are statistically significant.

APPENDIX B

THE TAX DATA, CONSTRUCTION OF OUTCOME VARIABLES, AND ANALYTIC METHODS

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The tax data and construction of outcome variables

The 20-year impact study is part of a project at the OTA that examines the impacts of exogenous changes in employment and earnings on tax filing, tax liabilities, and other tax outcomes (Manoli and Patel 2018). As discussed next, a key benefit of the tax data for the current study is that they contain a broader range of earnings and income data than were available in the SER data used in previous analyses, which contained earnings data from W-2 forms only.

For the current analysis, individuals in the Job Corps sample were matched to unique individuals in the tax data, using SSNs. Of the 15,301 sample members who provided SSNs during the evaluation, 15,127 matched to unique individuals in the tax data (9,267 program and 5,860 control group members). Thus, in total, data were available for 15,127 of 15,386 people in the study sample, which is a 98.3 percent response rate (98.5 percent for the program group and 98.0 percent for the control group). The analysis was conducted at OTA.

At the time of our data requests, calendar year tax data were available from 2001 to 2015. Because random assignment occurred between late 1994 and early 1996, the data cover a 20-year post-randomization period for most sample members (the period ranges from 19 to 21 years). The distribution of the follow-up period is the same for the program and control groups.

The study examined impacts on several categories of calendar year outcomes that could be constructed within the time frame and budget for the study. We measured employment and earnings from W-2 forms (hourly wage and salaried employment), 1099-MISC forms (contractor employment), and Schedule C forms (self-employment for the tax unit [household] for those who filed tax returns). We also examined the receipt of SSDI, spouse employment, and tax filing status, liabilities, and balances due. Specifically, the study outcomes were as follows:

- **Annual employment**, including indicators of earnings from (1) W-2 forms only, (2) W-2 forms or 1099-MISC forms, (3) 1099-MISC forms only, and (4) Schedule C forms.
- **Annual earnings and income** from (1) W-2 forms only; (2) W-2 and 1099-MISC forms combined; (3) “broad income” based on W-2 forms, 1099-MISC forms, 1099-G forms for UI benefits, and 1099-SSA forms for SSDI benefits combined; and (4) total household income based on line 22 on IRS Form 1040 for filers and broad income for nonfilers.
- **Receipt of SSDI benefits** based on reported 1099-SSA forms. People can receive SSDI benefits if they can no longer perform a substantial amount of work because of a physical or mental impairment that is expected to last at least 12 months, and if they have enough work credits as defined by SSA.
- **Whether the tax unit contains a spouse with earnings from a W-2 form**, which captures the presence of a spouse in the tax unit and spouse employment for those with spouses.
- **Tax filing status and tax liabilities**, including (1) an indicator of a filed tax return listing the sample member as a primary or secondary earner, (2) total tax liability based on line 63 on IRS Form 1040 for filers and 0 for nonfilers, and (3) total balance (refund) due based on line 75 on IRS Form 1040 for filers and 0 for nonfilers.

All earnings and income measures were scaled into 2015 dollars using the gross national product price deflator so that the results can be consistently compared over time. The earnings and income measures include zero values (for example, zero earnings for those who did not work). Previous study reports presented findings in 1995 dollars to facilitate the benefit-cost analysis, because that was when most program group participants were enrolled in Job Corps and incurred program costs. For this 20-year study, however, we present findings in 2015 dollars—the most recent period covered by the data—so that the earnings figures can be more easily interpreted in today’s economy.

The impact findings on W-2 earnings using the tax data for the current analysis and the previous (SSA) analysis (Schochet et al., 2006) are similar in overlapping periods (2001 to 2004). As expected, annual earnings tend to be slightly higher in the current data for both research groups as the tax records were updated. However, the impact estimates are similar: \$133 versus \$82 in 2001 for the full sample, \$168 versus \$115 in 2002, \$78 versus \$49 in 2003, and \$86 versus -\$26 in 2004, where all estimates are not statistically significant. These results suggest that the impact findings are not affected by differences in the way the sample was matched to the tax records or data storage procedures across federal agencies.

Analytic methods

To estimate impacts (program-control group differences) using the tax-based outcomes, we used the same analytic methods as for the original evaluation (Schochet et al., 2001). We estimated impacts for eligible applicants by comparing the mean outcomes of the program and control groups over time, and estimated impacts for program participants who enrolled in Job Corps by assuming that program effects were zero for the program no-shows. The program participation rate was 73 percent overall, but decreased with age: 79 percent for those ages 16 and 17 at program application, 71 percent for those ages 18 and 19, and 68 percent for those ages 20 to 24. Thus, the impact estimates for eligible applicants were scaled up by a slightly larger factor for the older students than the younger ones to obtain the impact estimates for participants.¹

We used several strategies to focus the analysis and mitigate spurious significant impact findings that can occur due to multiple hypothesis testing across many outcomes and subgroups over time (Schochet 2009). First, we limited the *confirmatory* (primary) outcome variables for the analysis to employment and earnings in 2013 to 2015—the most current period—based on reported W-2 forms (wage and salary income). The confirmatory outcomes were defined over a three-year period to guard against anomalous effects in a single year that could occur by chance (for example, using 2015 earnings only). The impact findings for other outcomes and earlier years are considered to be exploratory, to help interpret the confirmatory analysis findings.

Second, based on previous evaluation findings and tax data disclosure requirements, we limited the confirmatory analysis to obtaining impact results for the full sample and the three age

¹ We also estimated impacts using regression models that controlled for baseline covariates, and time series models that modeled the growth in outcomes using stacked data over the 2001 to 2015 period. These specifications only slightly improved precision and produced similar estimated impacts and significance levels as the simpler differences-in-means approach presented in this report.

subgroups, but not for other subgroups examined in previous analyses. Based on the tax data, the minimum detectable impact on annual W-2 earnings (assuming a two-tailed test at 80 percent power) is \$980 for the full sample analysis, and \$1,400, \$1,680, and \$1,960 for the three age group analyses (from youngest to oldest). This means, for example, that for the full sample analysis, we would expect to have a good chance of finding an annual earnings impact estimate that is statistically significant if the true annual earnings impact was at least \$980, and similarly for the age group analyses. Minimum detectable impacts on the annual employment rate are 2.2 percentage points for the full sample analysis, and 3.5, 4.0, and 4.3 percentage points for the three age group analyses.

To balance the chances of finding spurious impact findings with those that truly exist, and recognizing statistical power limitations for the age-specific analyses (especially for the older students), we did not adjust the confirmatory analyses using multiple comparisons methods (see Schochet 2009). Rather, we examined statistical significance at the 5 and 10 percent levels for each confirmatory analysis and examined the pattern of findings. In addition, we relied on F-tests for the age group analyses to gauge whether impacts differed across the three age groups.

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