CONFERENCE HANDOUT

The Return of Self-Employment:

A Cross-National Study of Self-Employment and Social Inequality

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Editors

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	Professional-Managerial	Skilled	Unskilled
Corporatist States:			
Germany	59.9%	71.9%	52.6%
France	49.9%	52.9%	37.1%
Netherlands	46.7%	40.2%	19.2%
<u>Neo-Liberal States:</u>			
United Kingdom	47.9%	17.3%	25.2%
United States	60.7%	43.9%	13.5%
Australia	50.9%	47.9%	28.6%
Post-Socialist States:			
Hungary	47.6%	22.2%	12.3%
Russia	44.5%	25.8%	10.9%
Other States:			
Italy	40.7%	28.8%	21.4%
Japan	74.8%	79.9%	67.4%
Taiwan	77.4%	41.7%	23.8%

Table 1.1: Percentage of Self-Employment Activity that Employs Others by Self-Employment Category and Country

	Men	Women	Pooled
Corporatist States:			
Germany	16.8%	10.5%	14.7%
France	32.6%	26.2%	30.9%
Netherlands	41.8%	27.8%	37.1%
<u>Neo-Liberal States:</u>			
United Kingdom	26.0%	30.8%	27.7%
United States	8.9%	7.5%	8.4%
Australia	31.6%	20.1%	27.1%
Post-Socialist States:			
Hungary	2.4%	18.6%	6.6%
Russia	-a-	-a-	-a-
Other States:			
Italy	48.2%	56.0%	50.7%
Japan	73.7%	51.9%	69.2%
Taiwan	27.7%	26.8%	27.4%

Table 1.2: Percentage of Self-Employed with Self-Employed Fathers by Gender and Country

-a- Not estimated.

Table 1.3: Odds Ratio of Self-Employment for Respondents with Self-Employed FathersRelative to Self-Employment for Respondents with Fathers not Self-Employed by Gender andCountry

	Men	Women
Corporatist States:		
Germany	1.9	0.9
France	3.7	2.5
Netherlands	2.6	1.3
<u>Neo-Liberal States:</u>		
United Kingdom	2.0	2.7
United States	2.3	1.7
Australia	1.9	0.9
Post-Socialist States:		
Hungary	1.7	1.1
Russia	-a-	-a-
Other States:		
Italy	2.4	1.5
Japan	3.7	1.5
Taiwan	1.3	1.3

-a- Not estimated.

	MALE SELF-EMPLOYMENT RATES			
	All	Professional- Managerial	Skilled	Unskilled
Labor market regulation	0.26	0.82	-0.17	0.05
(distance from mean)	(1.51)	(4.18)	(0.99)	(0.20)
Family-based social capital	0.85	0.19	.85	0.71
	(4.97)	(0.99)	(4.94)	(2.87)
Adjusted R^2	0.71	0.62	0.70	0.38

 Table 1.4: Percentage of Working Men and Women Self-Employed Regressed on Indicators

 of Labor Market Regulation and Family-Based Social Capital

	FEMALE SELF-EMPLOYMENT RATES			
	Professional			
	<u>All</u>	<u>Managerial</u>	Skilled	Unskilled
	0.44		0.10	0.00
Labor market regulation	0.44	0.79	-0.18	0.30
(distance from mean)	(2.27)	(3.69)	(0.79)	(1.27)
Family-based social capital	0.72	0.15	0.73	0.70
•	(3.72)	(0.73)	(3.15)	(2.99)
2				
Adjusted R^2	0.62	0.54	0.46	0.45

N=11, standardized coefficients, t-statistics in parentheses.

Labor market regulation measured as OECD Employment Index (mean-centered at zero and squared for regression analysis); Family-based social capital measured as percentage of adults aged 25-59 living with parents in household.

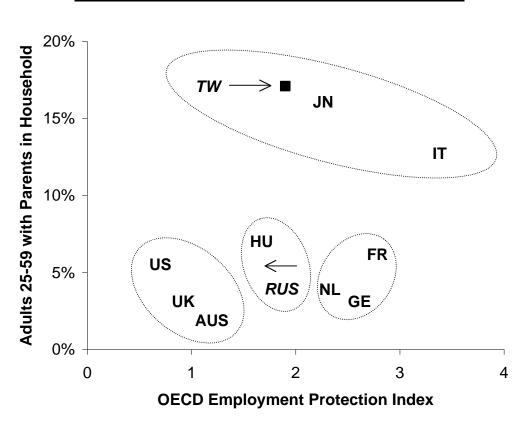


Figure 1.1: Cross-National Variation in Labor Market Regulation and Family-Based Social Capital

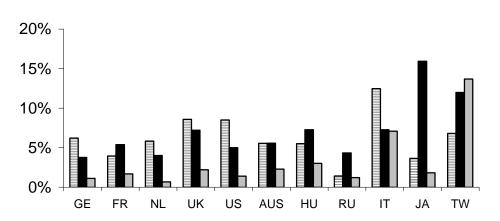
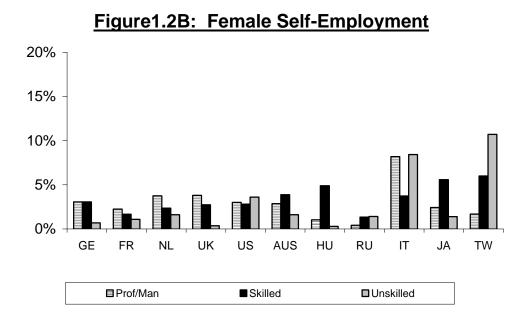
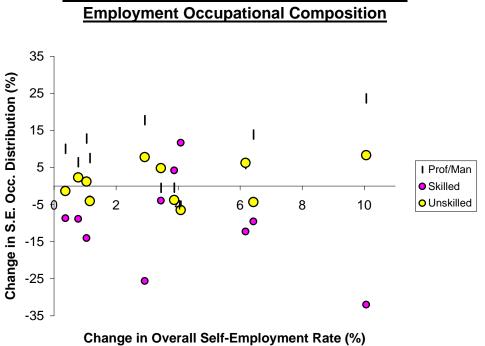


Figure 1.2A: Male Self-Employment





Note: Russia not shown.

Figure1.3: Self-Employment Growth and Self-

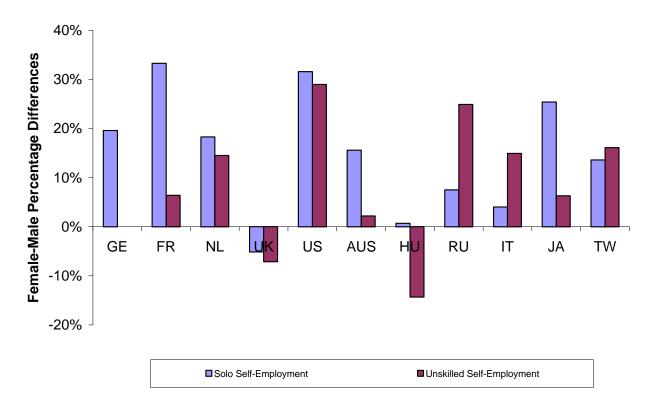
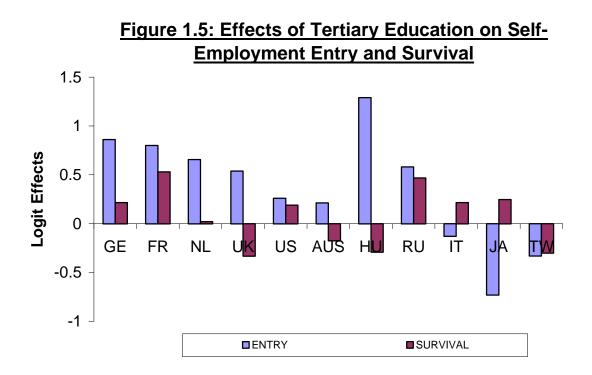
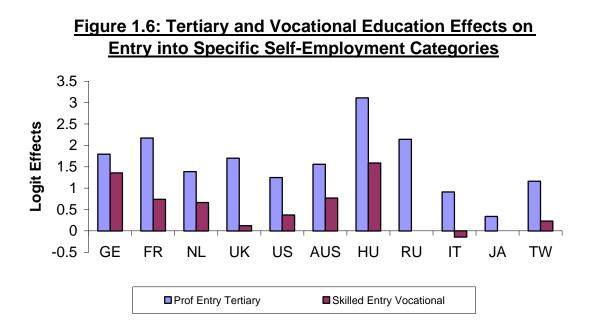


Figure 1.4: Gender Differences in Quality of Self-Employment





Vocational skilled entry not estimated in Russia and Japan.

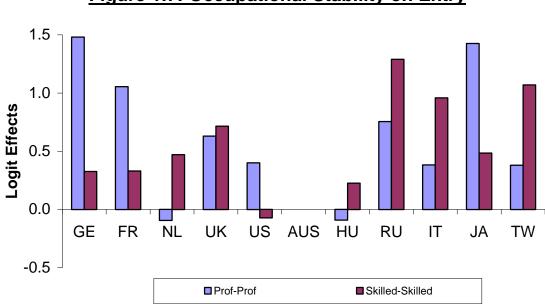
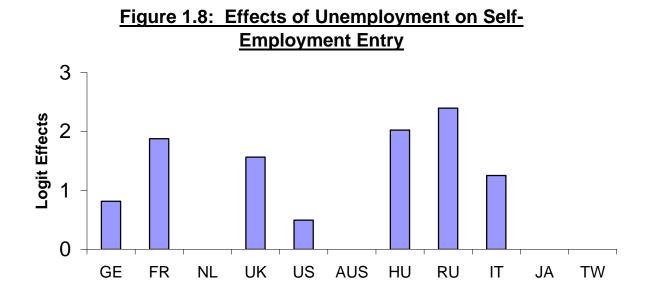
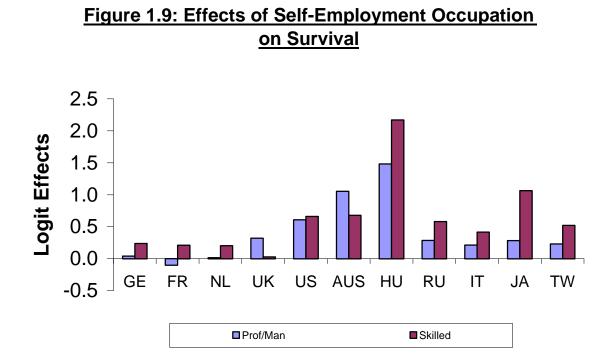


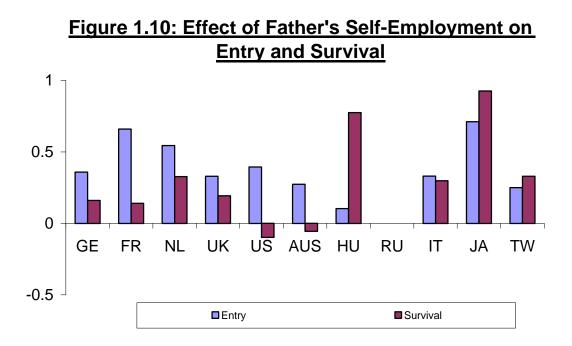
Figure 1.7: Occupational Stability on Entry

Prior occupation not estimated for Australia.



Not estimated for Netherlands, Australia, Japan and Taiwan.





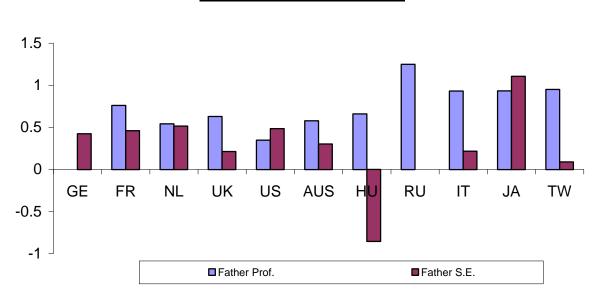


Figure 1.11: Effects of Social Origin on Professional Self-Employment Entry

Effects of father's self-employment not estimated in Russia.

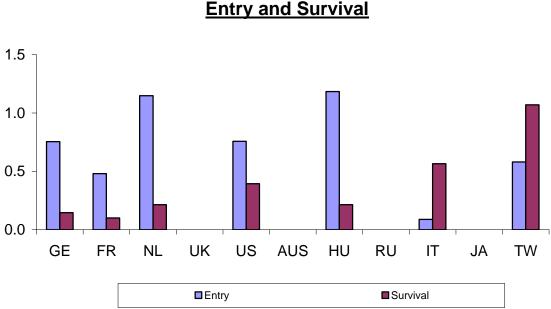


Figure 1.12: Effect of Spouse's Self-Employment on Entry and Survival

Effects of spousal self-employment not estimated for United Kingdon, Australia, Russia and Japan.

