

Trends in Self-Employment Among White and Black Men: 1910-1990

Robert W. Fairlie

Department of Economics, University of California, Santa Cruz

Bruce D. Meyer

**Department of Economics and Institute for Policy Research,
Northwestern University, and NBER**

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1. Introduction

The decline in self-employment during this century is one of the major historical trends in the U.S. labor market. The fraction of white male workers who were self-employed fell from one in six in 1910 to one in ten in 1970. It is also striking that this trend stopped and reversed itself over the last two decades. The self-employment rate rose from 10.0 percent in 1970 to 11.4 percent in 1990. Given the magnitude of these changes in self-employment, surprisingly very little research has documented the changes and identified their causes. Trends in black self-employment have been studied even less, despite much recent interest in the lack of black-owned businesses and frequent conjectures about historical levels of self-employment and their causes. We use Census microdata covering most of the twentieth century to document the trends in self-employment among both white and black men and to explore their potential causes.

An examination of long-term trends in self-employment is important for several reasons. First, it has been argued that small businesses create a disproportionate share of new jobs in the economy, are an important source of innovation, and have an important effect on political decisions in the United States.¹ Second, many academicians and policymakers view self-employment as a route out of poverty and as an alternative to unemployment or potential discrimination in the labor market.² Third, the institutional environment in which the

¹For example, see Birch (1979) for job creation, and Glazer and Moynihan (1970) and Brown, Hamilton, and Medoff (1990) for political power. Also, see "Small Product-development Firms Show Solid Growth; Entrepreneurs Fill a Void as Big Concerns Trim Their Internal R&D Staffs," Wall Street Journal, April 22, 1997, p. B2, "For New Jobs, Help Small Businesses," Wall Street Journal, August 10, 1992, p. A12, "New York City Is Looking to Small Businesses to Provide Jobs," New York Times, May 3, 1993, p. B12, "Start-up Firms Can Balance Downsizing, Create Jobs," Los Angeles Times, February 14, 1993, p. D1, "Job Growth Stalls, Despite Recovery, as Many Small Businesses Stop Hiring," Wall Street Journal, February 12, 1993, p. A2.

²See Glazer and Moynihan (1970), Light (1972, 1979), Sowell (1981), and Moore (1983). Also, many states and the federal government are currently promoting self-employment as a way to leave the welfare and unemployment insurance rolls. For descriptions of these

self-employed work differs in important ways from that of wage/salary workers. The self-employed are not subject to the usual labor contracts and their consequent incentives, and they either do not receive, or purchase for themselves, fringe benefits provided by employers, such as health insurance and pensions. Past research has argued that the self-employed have a different return to education, will have a different age-earnings profile, and have more variability in hours worked than wage/salary workers.³ Finally, the self-employed are often singled out in the formation of public policy. They are treated differently in various aspects of the tax code and are frequently excluded from social insurance programs.

Past studies have examined trends in white or total self-employment during various periods of the twentieth century, however, these studies have generally been limited by their reliance on published aggregate data and their use of a short time period.⁴ Several social scientists near the middle of this century, most notably Weber (1947), C. Wright Mills (1951) and Phillips (1962) documented the decline in self-employment over the first half of the century and predicted that it would continue to decline.⁵ A few studies have focused on the recent rise in self-employment; only one of these studies, however, includes an empirical analysis of its potential causes.⁶ Blau (1987) finds that changes in technology, industrial

programs see Guy, Doolittle, and Fink (1991) and Raheim (1997) for the AFDC program, and U.S. Department of Labor (1992) and Benus et al. (1995) for the UI program.

³See Wolpin (1977), Lazear and Moore (1984), and Rettenmaier (1996).

⁴See Phillips (1962) for 1929-60, Bregger (1963) for 1948-62 and updates by Ray (1975), Fain (1980) and Becker (1984), Blau (1987) for 1948-82, and Aronson (1991) for 1955-88.

⁵The clearest statement comes from Phillips (1962, p. 1) who reports that "...the proportion of self-employed persons in the American labor force has been declining for many decades. This trend will no doubt persist in the future."

⁶The recent rise in self-employment does not appear to be well known. For example, Parsons (1986) emphasizes the earlier decline in white self-employment, not recognizing the recent reversal.

structure, tax rates, and social security retirement benefits contributed to the rise in self-employment from 1973 to 1982. We test these explanations using Census microdata covering a longer time period.

Although several recent studies have documented and analyzed the causes of the alarmingly low rate of self-employment among blacks in the U.S., none of these studies have examined the trend over the twentieth century.⁷ In the past few years, many news articles and editorials have referred to estimates from the Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprise (SMOBE) which show a large increase in the number of black-owned businesses over the last 20 years.⁸ Estimates that we present in this paper, however, do not lend support to this finding and instead suggest that the black self-employment rate has not changed relative to the white self-employment rate over the last 20 years or, for that matter, over the last 80 years.⁹ The issue of convergence in racial self-employment rates is of special interest because many early researchers emphasized the role that past inexperience in business played in creating low rates of business ownership among blacks. In particular, Du Bois (1899), and later Myrdal (1944), Cayton and Drake (1946) and Frazier (1957) identify the lack of black traditions in business enterprise as a major cause of low levels of black business ownership at the time of their analyses. We create and employ a simple

⁷See Bates (1987, 1989), Borjas and Bronars (1989), Meyer (1990), Fairlie (1996, 1997), and Fairlie and Meyer (1996).

⁸See "Black-Owned Firms in U.S. Are Increasing at Rapid Rate," Wall Street Journal, September 12, 1990, p. B2, "Black Business Ownership Up," New York Times, September 13, 1990, p. D5, and "Black Firms Increasing in Number," Washington Post, September 12, 1990, P. C1.

⁹See Appendix A for a comparison of our estimates of white and black self-employment rates to those from other data sets.

intergenerational model of self-employment to simulate how quickly the initial condition of low black self-employment in the past would have faded if there were no other factors depressing black self-employment.

Using Census microdata, we first examine potential causes of the long-term decline in the white male self-employment rate from 1910 to 1970 and the reversal of this trend after 1970. The main findings from this analysis are:

1) We do not find strong support for a few recently proposed explanations for the rise in self-employment. (a) The long-term pattern of tax rate changes, as well as the pattern of the past 20 years does not accord well with the change in self-employment rates. (b) Self-employment has risen sharply even for those groups unlikely to be affected by social security retirement incentives. (c) Changes in immigration patterns or immigrant self-employment rates cannot explain a significant portion of the recent upturn in self-employment for whites.

2) Using a simple model of sectoral choice without selection, trends in self-employment and wage/salary income cannot explain the decline in self-employment from 1950 to 1970, nor the increase from 1970 to 1990.

3) The long-term decline in the self-employment rate reflects declining rates within nearly all industries. Technological change favoring capital-intensive, large-scale production may be responsible for this trend. The long-term decline, however, was weakened somewhat by a shift in total employment towards high self-employment industries.

4) The recent increase in the self-employment rate was caused by an end to the overall decline of self-employment within industries and the continuing shift of overall employment from low self-employment industries, such as manufacturing, towards high self-employment industries, such as construction, professional, and business and repair services. We also find offsetting increases and decreases in self-employment across a few industries. These findings are consistent with changes in consumer demand, increased global competition, and changes in technology driving the recent upturn in self-employment.

We also explore the factors contributing to the trend in the black male self-employment rate. We focus on the trend in black self-employment relative to white self-employment. The main findings from this analysis are:

1) The self-employment rate of black men relative to white men has remained roughly constant from 1910 to 1990 (at a level of approximately one third the white rate).

2) The large gap between the black and the white self-employment rates is due to the fact that black men have lower self-employment rates in all industries and not due to the fact that blacks are concentrated in low self-employment rate industries.

3) From 1950 to 1990, the earnings of blacks in self-employment relative to wage/salary work rose more than relative earnings for whites, making the near constancy of the black/white ratio of self-employment rates more surprising.

4) We find that major demographic changes that occurred during the twentieth century, such as the Great Black Migration and the racial convergence in educational attainment, did not have large effects on the trend in the racial self-employment rate gap.

5) Evidence from simulations using a simple intergenerational model of self-employment suggests that, if not for continuing factors reducing self-employment, racial convergence in self-employment rates would have occurred within a few generations after Emancipation.

6) Low levels of, and a slow rate of growth in, black assets relative to white assets over the past three decades may have contributed to the lack of racial convergence in self-employment rates.

2. Data

This study uses individual data from seven decennial Censuses of Population: 1910, and 1940 through 1990. A public use sample is not currently available for the 1930 Census, only a preliminary version of the 1920 Census sample exists.¹⁰ We use random samples of the population for each year to obtain approximately 40,000 individuals of each race if more than that many are available.¹¹ Further details and the exact samples used are provided in the Data Appendix.

Our Census microdata have two major advantages over other data sources for this analysis. First, each Census provides a sample large enough to examine self-employment rates and/or earnings within fairly detailed race, industry, education and region categories. This detail also allows us to conduct a multivariate analysis of the determinants of racial differences in self-employment. Second, this collection of Census data allows us to analyze

¹⁰The final version of the 1920 Census will be a 1 percent sample and will be released in 1999.

¹¹For the 1910, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 Censuses we are limited to 5057, 14715, 6934, 27054, and 35627 black men, respectively.

racial self-employment patterns from near the beginning of the twentieth century to the present.

The final sample that we use for each of the Census years only includes respondents who meet several restrictions. First, we only include men in this analysis because the study of female self-employment is complicated by overall changes in labor force participation, education, and fertility of women that are beyond the scope of this paper. Second, consistent with previous studies of self-employment, we exclude individuals who work in agriculture. Third, we restrict our samples to include individuals who are between the ages of 16 and 64 (unless noted otherwise) and who report working at least 15 hours during the week prior to the interview and at least 14 weeks during the year prior to the interview. In 1910, however, we do not impose the hours and weeks worked restrictions because these variables are not available.

We distinguish between self-employment and wage/salary work based on the individual's response to the class of worker question found on each of the included Censuses. The self-employed in our study are those individuals who report primarily being an employer, working on own account, or being self-employed with own incorporated or not incorporated business. For example, in 1990 the relevant choices on the Census questionnaire were 6) "SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm" and 7) "SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm" (U.S. Census Bureau 1993: E-1 5).

The industries (measured at the 2-digit SIC level) with the largest shares of the total self-employed are General Building Construction (21.0 percent), Health Services (6.0 percent), Business Services (5.2 percent), Engineering, Accounting, Research, and Management (5.2 percent), and Miscellaneous Retail (5.2 percent). Many self-employed workers do not hire

employees. Although the Census does not record the number of employees hired by an individual, the Characteristics of Business Owners (CBO) data indicate that nearly 70 percent of businesses have no paid employees.¹² For another measure of firm size, we find using our 1990 Census sample that 34.0 percent of self-employed men report having their own incorporated business. Finally, we find that professional specialty occupations, which include lawyers, physicians and dentists, account for 16.0 percent of the total self-employed.

3. Results for White Men

In this section, we document the patterns and analyze the causes of changes in self-employment rates for white men over the twentieth century. Figure 1 displays black and white male self-employment rates for 1910 and decennially for 1940 through 1990. The white male self-employment rate decreased steadily from its highest point in 1910 (16.0 percent) to its lowest point in 1970 (10.0 percent).¹³ In 1970, the downward trend in the self-employment rate ended and began a climb to 11.4 percent in 1990.¹⁴ If we limit the sample to full-time, full-year workers, we find a similar trend (see Figure 2).¹⁵ This similarity rules out the possibility that underemployment or "disguised unemployment" are the driving force

¹²See U.S. Bureau of the Census (1992).

¹³ We defer our discussion of the trend in the black male self-employment rate to Section 5.

¹⁴Estimates from other data sources confirm this pattern and demonstrate that self-employment rates do not change substantially on an annual basis (see Aronson 1991 and Steinmetz and Wright 1989).

¹⁵We define full-time, full-year workers as those who worked at least 35 hours in the week prior to the survey date and at least 40 weeks in the year prior to the survey date. The 1910 estimates, however, include all workers due to data limitations.

behind the major changes in self-employment during the twentieth century (Lebergott 1964; Carter and Sutch 1994).

We now explore potential explanations for the pattern of white self-employment over the twentieth century with an emphasis on hypotheses regarding the recent upturn. These explanations have been proposed in previous studies of self-employment or are suggested by current research on the determinants of self-employment.

TAXES

A number of authors have argued that taxes will affect the tendency to be self-employed. The usual claim is that high income taxes induce a shift to self-employment in large part because self-employment income can more easily be hidden or sheltered from tax authorities (see Long 1982). Blau (1987), in his study of recent trends in self-employment, attributes most of the increase from 1973 to 1982 to tax changes. In this section, we examine the relationship between trends in tax rates and self-employment since 1910.

Taxes affect the decision between wage/salary work and self-employment by altering the after-tax return to work in the two sectors. Suppose an individual would earn approximately the same in each sector pre-tax, but is able to hide a fraction of that income if the individual chooses self-employment. The return to self-employment is then affected by the tax rate on the last fraction of income that the individual earns, since the individual avoids this tax by being self-employed. If those deciding to become self-employed are distributed evenly across the income distribution and they expect to hide only a small part of their income, then the average marginal tax rate should capture the tax incentives to be self-employed. Even when these assumptions do not hold precisely, the average marginal tax rate should be a good approximation to the tax advantage of being self-employed.

We focus on the federal income tax here because it is the largest income or payroll tax and because its rates have fluctuated substantially over our period. We use the average marginal tax rate, which is just the average of the marginal rates weighted by the number of taxpayers that pay that rate. In Figure 3, we display the white male self-employment rate and the average marginal tax rate for the period 1910 through 1990. We use the average marginal tax rate calculated by Barro and Sahasakul (1983) through 1980, which we update through 1990.¹⁶ The average marginal tax rate is under one percent through 1940. It temporarily rises during WWII and the Korean War and then falls after each war, but the rate otherwise has an upward trend through about 1980. After 1980, tax rates fall substantially. This trend does not accord well with hypotheses concerning the relationship between taxes and the trend in the self-employment rate during the twentieth century. Interestingly, the only extended period of time in which self-employment rates and tax rates move in the same direction is during the 1970s. This period happens to be the stretch of time on which Blau (1987) focuses (actually 1973-1982). In the decade following this period, the self-employment rate continues to rise, while the tax rate falls sharply. It is unlikely that the recent changes are due to lagged adjustment because the downturn in rates occurred soon after 1980 and most of the fall in rates had occurred by 1987. Overall, the relationship between tax rates and self-employment appears to be weak during the twentieth century.

The Social Security payroll tax is the next largest tax on labor, but its incentives are harder to characterize. The self-employment decision depends on the level of the tax as with income taxes, as well as the differential social security tax between wage/salary workers and the self-employed, the incidence of the tax, and worker valuation of the retirement benefits

¹⁶We use and update their returns weighted arithmetic average marginal tax rate. This average is calculated by weighting the individual marginal rates by the number of returns with income such that they pay that marginal rate. Our updated series are available upon request.

connected to the tax payments. Focusing first on the level of the tax, Figure 3 also shows the average marginal income tax rate plus the OASDHI rate (employer plus employee) for taxable payroll. The combined rate rises more quickly from 1950 through 1980 and falls less after 1980. While again the longer term tax rate changes to not fit the trends in self-employment, the combined rate does not fall sharply or is even flat during the 1980s as self-employment continued to rise.¹⁷ Now turning to the differential treatment of self-employment and wage/salary work under Social Security, there are three main periods to examine. From its inception in 1935 through 1950, Social Security did not levy taxes on the self-employed or make them eligible for retirement benefits. This arrangement probably favored wage/salary work, since the present value of the retirement benefits provided greatly exceeded the present value of the taxes levied. From 1951-1983, the self-employed were eligible for retirement benefits, but paid a tax rate that was lower than the combined employer and employee tax for wage/salary workers. The differential in the tax rates began at .75 percent and rose to 4.05 by 1983. Assuming that, on the margin, the incidence of taxes is the same in the two sectors, this differential would favor self-employment, and favored it increasingly over time. Since 1984, Social Security has treated wage/salary workers and the self-employed equivalently. Again, under the assumption that the incidence of the tax is the same on the two types of workers, Social Security would now seem to not alter the relationship between pre- and post-tax comparisons.

¹⁷This discussion ignores the marginal return to social security tax payments through higher retirement benefits. Accounting for this return would imply marginal rates lower than the combined rates of Figure 3, but higher than the income tax only rates. It is probably also true that the perceived marginal return to social tax payments has fallen over time, increasing the effective marginal rate.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND POPULATION AGING

Quinn (1980) and Fuchs (1982) find that self-employment is much more common among the elderly population. They argue that this is due to the large number of wage/salary workers who switch to self-employment near the end of their careers as a form of partial retirement and the lower likelihood of self-employed workers fully retiring near the end of their careers. These two studies also point out that higher returns to retirement may induce higher rates of self-employment among the elderly population because the self-employed can partially retire and still receive benefits. In a related study, Blau (1987) uses aggregate U.S. time series data to test whether changes in Social Security benefit levels can explain changes in self-employment from 1948 to 1982. He finds that the increase in the aggregate self-employment rate from 1973 to 1982 was partly due to increasing real Social Security benefits. His study, however, relies on aggregate self-employment rate data and thus does not estimate the effects of these changes separately for different age groups.

In this section, we examine whether the trend in benefits from the Social Security program since its inception in 1935 has contributed to the trend in self-employment. We also study the more general question of whether changes in self-employment rates among the elderly and/or changes in the percent of the workforce who are elderly have contributed to the trend in the aggregate self-employment rate over the twentieth century.

Over the past 50 years Social Security benefit levels have increased substantially. Evidence of this trend is provided in Figure 4 in which we report the social security replacement rate and the self-employment rates for two age groups.¹⁸ These two age

¹⁸The replacement rate is the annual amount of social security benefits payable at the normal retirement age expressed as a percent of earnings in the year prior to the entitlement for the average earner. These rates are taken from U.S. House of Representatives (1994). Blau (1987) uses the average monthly social security benefit in real terms under the OASDI program in his analysis. We prefer our measure because it accounts for changes over time in

groups correspond to the different eligibility statuses within the program. Individuals ages 65 and over qualify for full benefits in all years, and individuals ages 62-64 qualify for reduced benefits, but only after 1961. The replacement rate increased from 26.2 percent in 1940 to 51.1 percent in 1980, then dropped to 43.2 percent in 1990. Overall, the trend in the self-employment rate among workers ages 65 and over appears to follow the trend in social security benefits quite well.¹⁹ The main exceptions are in the 1960s and 1980s when the changes are in opposite directions. Since 1961, the trend in self-employment among workers ages 62-64 somewhat follows the trend in the replacement rate. Again, the main exception was the increase in self-employment from 1980 to 1990 (which was even larger for this group) and the decline in benefits over the same decade. These estimates suggest that changes in social security benefits may partly account for the trends in self-employment among the elderly.

We now examine the more general question of whether changes in the elderly self-employment rate and/or changes in the percent of the workforce who are elderly contributed to the trend in the aggregate self-employment rate. Table 1 reports self-employment rates and employment shares by several age groups for white men. The results indicate that the self-employment rate among workers ages 55-64 decreased more from 1910 to 1970 and increased more from 1970 to 1990 than did the rate among workers ages 16-54. However, the effects of these changes on the trend in the aggregate rate were small largely because this age group represented only a small part of the total workforce throughout the twentieth century. Another interesting finding is that the share of the workforce who were ages 55 and

in the level of earnings of those individuals considering retirement.

¹⁹We report separate self-employment rates for this age group here, although they are excluded from all other analyses in the paper.

over increased 6.7 percentage points between 1910 and 1970 and decreased 3.6 percentage points between 1970 and 1990. These changes in the employment share of older workers, who have high self-employment rates, thus worked to diminish both the long-term decline and the recent increase in the aggregate self-employment rate.

The net effect of the trend in elderly self-employment rates and the changes in elderly employment shares on the trend in the aggregate self-employment rate was small because those 55-64 were under ten percent of employment in 1990. Furthermore, the self-employment rate among workers ages 16-54 experienced nearly the same 6.0 percentage point decrease from 1910 to 1970 and a slightly larger 1.6 percentage point increase from 1970 to 1990 than occurred in the aggregate self-employment rate.²⁰ To conclude, these findings indicate that the long-term decline and the recent upturn in the aggregate white self-employment rate cannot be explained by changes in either the self-employment rate of older workers or the share of the workforce that is older. Furthermore, the trend in social security benefits may have affected the trend in self-employment among the elderly, but it cannot explain the overall trend in the white self-employment rate over the twentieth century.

IMMIGRATION

Recent studies of self-employment, such as Borjas (1986), Light and Sanchez (1987), Yuengert (1995), and Fairlie and Meyer (1996), find that immigrants have higher self-employment rates than comparable natives. We explore whether changes in immigration patterns or changes in immigrant self-employment rates over the twentieth century contributed to the trend in self-employment among white men. In Figure 5, we display white native and

²⁰The findings for the comparison of trends are the same if we use all workers ages 16 and over to calculate the aggregate self-employment rate.

immigrant self-employment rates and the percent of the workforce that is immigrant for all Census years. Remember that our self-employment rates are for white men, thus excluding the large number of Asian immigrants since the passage of the Immigration Reform Act of 1965.²¹ The small immigrant percentage of the white male workforce during most of the twentieth century suggests that immigrants cannot account for a large part of the aggregate trend. Examining the trend in the white native self-employment rate, it is evident that this trend is similar to the trend in the white aggregate rate. In fact, the decrease in the white native rate from 1910 to 1990 was 0.60 percentage points larger than the decrease for the aggregate rate, and the increase from 1970 to 1990 was only 0.08 percentage points smaller.²² From 1970 to 1990, the faster increase in self-employment among immigrants accounts for only 5.7 percent of the increase in the white self-employment rate, while there was essentially no change in the percent of the workforce who were immigrants. To conclude, patterns of immigration and immigrant self-employment cannot explain the longterm decline in white self-employment or its recent upturn. Immigration dampened the decline in self-employment from 1910 to 1970 and contributed only slightly to the recent upturn.

EARNINGS

The standard theoretical model of the decision between self-employment and wage/salary work posits that individuals choose the work sector which provides the greatest

²¹Hispanics are included, however, because we cannot separately identify them for some of the earlier Censuses.

²²From 1940 to 1970, however, the large decrease in the immigrant self-employment rate and the declining share of the workforce who were immigrant contributed to the decline in the aggregate self-employment over this period. The decrease in the white native self-employment rate was 0.94 percentage points smaller than the decrease for the white aggregate rate (accounting for 24.5 percent of the decrease in the aggregate rate).

expected net income.²³ Variations of this model also emphasize the roles that an individual's tolerance for risk and the differential levels of risk in the two sectors play in the decision.²⁴ Therefore, trends in the distribution of self-employment earnings relative to wage/salary earnings may explain the trend in the self-employment rate during the twentieth century. We examine self-employment and wage/salary earnings for the period 1950 to 1990 because self-employment earnings are not available in the 1910 and 1940 Censuses.

In Table 2, we report various measures of actual and log earnings for white and black full-time, full-year self-employed and wage/salary workers in 1990 dollars. We report mean earnings, and the median and mean of log earnings as measures of the central tendency of the return from self-employment and wage/salary work. We report the variance of log earnings as a measure of the dispersion of earnings in the two sectors. Implicit in this section is the assumption that these measures reflect marginal as well as average returns and that the changes over time in the earnings distribution are exogenous. Thus, the tests in this section are joint tests of the model of sectoral choice and these assumptions.²⁵

The estimates reported in Table 2 demonstrate that white male workers experienced significant growth in mean and median earnings from 1950 to 1990 in both the self-employment and wage/salary sectors. Relative self-employment earnings, however, followed a different trend. We find that the difference between self-employment and wage/salary mean and median earnings generally increased from 1950 to 1970 and decreased from 1970 to

²³See Rees and Shah (1986) and Evans and Jovanovic (1989) for examples.

²⁴See Kihlstrom and Laffont (1979).

²⁵The estimates of self-employment income are also likely subject to error because of imprecision in the definition of self-employment income and likely underreporting of income. Our focus, however, on trends in relative income levels lessens the potential for misleading findings if these factors do not change much over time.

1990. Therefore, the self-employment rate did not increase (decrease) when the financial returns to self-employment relative to wage/salary work increased (decreased).²⁶ These opposing trends are surprising in light of the prediction of a positive relationship from the standard theoretical model of the self-employment decision.

In Table 2, we also report the variance in log earnings for white self-employed and wage/salary workers. In every Census year, the variance of log earnings among the self-employed is substantially higher than among wage/salary workers, suggesting that the returns to self-employment are riskier. What is important for this analysis is the trend in the relative variance of self-employment earnings from 1950 to 1990. The relative variance of log self-employment earnings decreased from 1950 to 1970 and remained roughly constant through 1990. Therefore, the decline and recent increase in self-employment do not appear to be in response to changes in the relative riskiness of self-employment earnings.

From 1950 to 1990, the self-employment rate appears to have followed a different trend than that predicted by the standard theoretical model of sectoral choice. However, one may not want to dismiss the model as the reported measures of earnings may not capture the marginal returns in the two sectors and the changes in the returns may not be due to shifts in demand.

INDUSTRY DECOMPOSITIONS

We now examine patterns of self-employment across industries. In Table 3, we report self-employment rates and employment shares by industry for white male workers in each

²⁶Aronson (1991) also finds a commensurate rise in self-employment and drop in the relative returns to self-employment in recent decades.

available Census year. Major changes in both self-employment rates within industries and employment shares across industries occurred during the last 80 years.

To identify the relative importance of trends in these two factors in creating the trend in the aggregate self-employment rate, we perform a decomposition. The aggregate self-employment rate in each year is equal to the sum of the industry-specific self-employment rates weighted by their employment shares. Therefore, we can represent the change in the aggregate self-employment rate from year t to year $t+s$ as:

$$(3.1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^I E_{t+s}^i S_{t+s}^i - \sum_{i=1}^I E_t^i S_t^i$$

where E_t^i is the share of total employment of industry i in year t , S_t^i is the self-employment rate for industry i in year t , and I is the total number of industries. Equation (3.1) can be rewritten as two alternative expressions:

$$(3.2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^I E_{t+s}^i (S_{t+s}^i - S_t^i) + \sum_{i=1}^I (E_{t+s}^i - E_t^i) S_t^i, \text{ or}$$

$$(3.3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^I E_t^i (S_{t+s}^i - S_t^i) + \sum_{i=1}^I (E_{t+s}^i - E_t^i) S_{t+s}^i$$

These two equations represent the decomposition of the change in the aggregate self-employment rate into the part that is due to changes in self-employment rates within industries holding employment shares constant (represented by first summation in each

equation) and the part that is due to changes in employment shares across industries holding self-employment rates constant (represented by the second summation).²⁷

In Table 4, we report estimates of (3.2) and (3.3) for changes in the aggregate self-employment rate from 1910 to 1940 and decennially from 1940 to 1990. We also report the decomposition for the entire period of decline (1910-1970) and rise (1970-1990). The Census to Census estimates and the longer time-period estimates essentially provide the same findings for each period. The results indicate that the long-term decline from 1910 to 1970 in the self-employment rate was due primarily to a decrease in self-employment rates within nearly all industries. The within industry decline, however, was somewhat counterbalanced by a shift in overall employment towards high self-employment industries. The evidence for this explanation is provided by the large contribution (of the same sign as the change in the aggregate self-employment rate) from changes in self-employment rates within industries from 1910 to 1970 and the smaller contribution (of the opposite sign) from changes in employment shares. The increase in self-employment from 1970 to 1990 was caused by an end to the decline in the self-employment rate within most industries and the continuing shift in overall employment towards high self-employment industries.

To further explore the causes of the recent increase in the aggregate self-employment rate, we identify the specific industries which contributed to the trend. In particular, we decompose the contribution of each industry to changes in the aggregate self-employment rate into the part that is due to changes in its self-employment rate and the part that is due to changes in its employment share. The contribution of industry i , C^i , to the change in the aggregate self-employment rate from 1970 to 1990 can be measured as:

²⁷Two alternative decompositions arise because of the requirement of choosing a base year for the self-employment rates and employment shares.

$$(3.4) \quad C^i = E_{90}^i (S_{90}^i - \bar{S}_{90}) - E_{70}^i (S_{70}^i - \bar{S}_{90})$$

where \bar{S}_{90} is the aggregate self-employment rate in 1990.²⁸ This contribution depends on both the size and change in the employment share of this industry and the size and change in the self-employment rate of this industry relative to the average self-employment rate in 1990. Next we add and subtract $E_{70}^i (S_{90}^i - \bar{S}_{90})$ or $E_{90}^i (S_{70}^i - \bar{S}_{90})$ to (3.4) to get:

$$(3.5) \quad C^i = [E_{70}^i (S_{90}^i - S_{70}^i)] + [(E_{90}^i - E_{70}^i)(S_{90}^i - \bar{S}_{90})] \text{ or}$$

$$(3.6) \quad C^i = [E_{90}^i (S_{90}^i - S_{70}^i)] + [(E_{90}^i - E_{70}^i)(S_{70}^i - \bar{S}_{90})]$$

respectively. The first term in brackets in each equation represents the contribution from the change in the self-employment rate of industry i to the increase in the aggregate self-employment rate from 1970 to 1990. The second term represents the contribution from the change in the relative share of total employment experienced by industry i from 1970 to 1990.

In Table 5, we report estimates of (3.4), (3.5), and (3.6). These estimates indicate that the upturn from 1970 to 1990 was partly due to decreases in employment shares in manufacturing and public administration (low self-employment industries) and increases in employment shares in construction, professional services, and business and repair services (high self-employment industries). Increases in the self-employment rate within construction, manufacturing, transportation, and FIRE exerted upward pressure on the aggregate self-employment from 1970 to 1990. However, the large decrease in the self-employment rate within trade and the smaller decrease within personal services acted to cancel out these effects,

²⁸An alternative method of writing the industry contribution is to replace \bar{S}_{90} with \bar{S}_{70} in (3.4). Although not reported, we find that this method provides nearly identical results.

In summary, we find that the long-term decline in self-employment earlier in this century was primarily due to declining rates of self-employment within almost all industries. These patterns are consistent with technological change favoring capital-intensive, large-scale production during this period (see Blau 1987). In comparison, we find that the recent upturn in the aggregate self-employment rate was mainly due to an industrial shift from low to high self-employment industries. This shift may be due to factors such as changes in consumer demand, increased global competition, and changes in technology. Our findings, however, do not allow us to disentangle the effects of each of these factors on the trend in the aggregate self-employment rate.

Our results also imply a small role for changes in total factor productivity, as measured by Blau (1987), in explaining the self-employment trends.²⁹ Such changes in productivity were one of the two most important explanations Blau (1987) provides for the 1973-82 changes in self-employment. Blau uses changes in industry employment to calculate the relative total factor productivity in self-employment compared to wage/salary work. Since his measure depends solely on changes in the industry composition of employment, our finding of small effects of such changes between 1910 and 1970 provides an upper bound on the importance of total factor productivity changes of this sort during this earlier period.

4. Results for Black Men

We now examine trends in black self-employment during the twentieth century. A few recent studies document and explore causes of the low rate of self-employment among black

²⁹Blau (1987) finds that a measure of technology (total factor productivity weighted by self-employment and wage/salary industry distributions) explains a large portion of the increase in aggregate self-employment from 1973 to 1982. Changes in his measure of technology, however, may also be due to demand-induced changes in industry structure. He concludes that "the source of the favorable shift in TFP for the self-employed is uncertain."

men.³⁰ Using various data sources, these studies generally find that black men are one-third as likely to be self-employed as white men. Low levels of education, low asset levels, smaller probabilities of having self-employed fathers, and consumer discrimination are found to contribute to the lack of self-employment among black men. In addition to these recent studies, a few older studies argue that the absence of black traditions in the field of business enterprise is a major cause of the low level of black self-employment.³¹ We examine whether the long-term trends in several of these or related measures can explain the pattern of black self-employment relative to white self-employment during the twentieth century.

Referring back to Figure 1, we display the black and white self-employment rates and the ratio of the two rates from 1910 to 1990. During this period, the black self-employment rate generally followed the same time pattern as the white self-employment rate. The main difference was that the decline in black self-employment continued until 1980 and reversed only after that period. The similar trends in the racial self-employment rates resulted in a roughly constant black/white ratio during the past 80 years. These trends in the self-employment rates and the black/white ratio remain essentially unchanged when we include only full-time, full-year workers (see Figure 2). In most years, conditioning on full-time employment increases the white self-employment rate and decreases the black self-employment rate. These changes, however, are small and thus do not substantially alter the black/white ratio in any of the Census years.

The constancy of the black/white ratio is surprising in light of the substantial gains blacks have made in education, earnings and civil rights during the twentieth century and the

³⁰See Bates (1985, 1989), Borjas and Bronars (1989), Meyer (1990), Fairlie (1996, 1997), and Fairlie and Meyer (1996).

³¹See Du Bois (1899), Myrdal (1944), Drake and Cayton (1945) and Frazier (1949).

numerous government programs created to promote minority business ownership.³² We now investigate several possible explanations.

INDUSTRY ANALYSES

Although black and white overall self-employment rates did not converge during the twentieth century, there may have been convergence or partial convergence in racial self-employment rates within some industries during this period. In Table 6, we report black self-employment rates and black/white self-employment rate ratios by industry for 1910 to 1990. The most striking finding from this table is that black men had substantially lower self-employment rates within all industries and Census years. Transportation and Business and Repair Services are the only industries in which the black self-employment rate was consistently greater than 50 percent of the white rate. This finding indicates that the large racial gap in self-employment throughout the twentieth century was primarily due to low black self-employment rates within industries and not due to blacks being overrepresented in low self-employment rate industries. In fact, the largest positive contribution from racial differences in industry distributions to the black/white gap in aggregate self-employment rates in any Census year is 11.6 percent.³³ Another interesting finding is that the trends in the black/white ratio for most industries were roughly flat over the twentieth century.

³²See Smith and Welch (1989) for an analysis of black economic progress from 1940 to 1980 and Balkin (1989) for a description of many of the government programs that promote minority self-employment.

³³The contribution from racial differences in industry distributions in year t is $\sum_{i=1}^I S_t^w (E_t^w - E_t^B)$.

The contributions are generally smaller using black self-employment rates as weights.

In Table 6, we also report black employment shares by industry. Although a comparison of these estimates to the white employment shares reported in Table 3 reveals some convergence in racial industry distributions, the results indicate that blacks and whites mainly experienced growths and declines in the same industries over the century.³⁴ The direct contribution of relative changes over time in racial industry distributions is 0.1 to 13.5 percent of the 1990 black/white self-employment rate gap.³⁵ The industrial changes of the U.S. workforce from 1910 to 1990 apparently did not alter the racial gap in the aggregate self-employment rate. Clearly, the similar levels and trends in the black/white self-employment rate ratios across industries were responsible for this finding.

Overall, the findings from this analysis demonstrate that the large gap between the black and the white self-employment rate during the twentieth century was due to the fact that blacks had lower self-employment rates in all industries and not due to the fact that blacks were more likely to be located in low self-employment rate industries. Furthermore, the similar trends of blacks and whites in self-employment rates within industries and employment shares across industries contributed to the constancy in the black/white ratio of the aggregate self-employment rate.

³⁴ One industry in which blacks experienced faster growth than whites during the twentieth century is Public Administration. This industry is of special interest because a recent study shows that the low rate of self-employment among blacks is partly due to the group's overrepresentation in public sector jobs (see Boyd 1991). We estimate aggregate black and white self-employment rates for each Census year excluding this industry and find that the resulting black/white ratios are very similar to the original ones.

³⁵ These contributions are $\sum_{i=1}^I S_{1910}^B [(E_{1990}^W - E_{1990}^B) - (E_{1910}^W - E_{1910}^B)]$ and $\sum_{i=1}^I S_{1910}^W [(E_{1990}^W - E_{1990}^B) - (E_{1910}^W - E_{1910}^B)]$ using black and white self-employment rates, respectively.

EARNINGS

Since the middle of this century, black men have made substantial improvements in their levels of earnings relative to white men. Evidence of this growth in relative earnings for full-time, full-year workers is provided in Table 2. Both black self-employed and wage/salary workers gained considerable ground on white workers in terms of income levels. What is important in this analysis, however, are comparisons between black and white men in the relative returns to self-employment. Therefore, we examine patterns of racial differences in the central tendency and dispersion of earnings in self-employment relative to wage/salary work.

The results for relative earnings indicate that the earnings advantage in self-employment, measured as the difference between the median or mean level of log self-employment and wage/salary income, was greater for white men than for black men in almost every year. From 1950 to 1990, however, the earnings advantage in self-employment improved for blacks relative to whites. In contrast, there does not appear to be a clear trend in the relative riskiness of self-employment for blacks and whites. The relative riskiness of self-employment measured as the difference between the variance of log self-employment and wage/salary earnings was fairly similar for blacks and whites over this century. It fell over time for both groups, with the fall for blacks slightly greater than that for whites.

Again, assuming that the return to a marginal person entering self-employment or wage/salary work is well approximated by the average return, our findings are consistent with lower levels of black self-employment than white self-employment. However, they suggest that the black self-employment rate should have increased relative to the white self-employment rate over the period, given the increased attractiveness of self-employment. Thus, the changes or the lack of changes in the return to self-employment do not appear to

be a good explanation for the roughly constant black/white relative self-employment rate over the past 80 years.

EDUCATION, MIGRATION AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

We now examine the influence of demographic factors on the racial trends in self-employment. During the twentieth century, the U.S. labor force experienced major geographical, age, and educational shifts. Although the black self-employment rate remained relatively low during the century, these demographic changes may have had large offsetting effects on the difference between white and black self-employment rates. To explore this hypothesis, we employ the decomposition methodology used by Smith and Welch (1989) in their study of trends in racial earnings differences. This decomposition is a dynamic generalization of the familiar method of decomposing intergroup differences in a dependent variable into those due to different observable characteristics across groups and those due to different returns to characteristics across groups (Blinder 1973; Oaxaca 1973).

The first step in computing the decompositions is to estimate a linear probability model of the relationship between self-employment, S , and demographic characteristics, X , using separate cross sections for each race and time period:

$$(4.1) \quad S_t^i = X_t^i \beta_t^i + \varepsilon_t^i$$

where t indexes the Census year (1910, . . . , 1990) and i indexes the race (B, W).³⁶ Having obtained estimates of the linear probability models by time period and race, the self-employment rate is equal to the inner product of the mean characteristics and the vector of

³⁶The linear structure of the decomposition described below makes it substantially more difficult to use a nonlinear method of estimating the self-employment probability, such as a logit or probit model.

coefficients. We are interested in decomposing changes in the racial self-employment rate gap, defined throughout this analysis as the white rate minus the black rate. Therefore, the change in the racial self-employment rate gap between two Censuses, t=1 and t=2, is simply

$$(4.2) \quad (\bar{X}_2^W \beta_2^W - \bar{X}_2^B \beta_2^B) - (\bar{X}_1^W \beta_1^W - \bar{X}_1^B \beta_1^B)$$

The decomposition of this expression requires first choosing a base year and base race. We use the earlier Census year (t=1) as the base year and white as the base race.³⁷ Using white as the base race, (4.2) can be expressed as:

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} (i) & \quad [(\bar{X}_2^W - \bar{X}_2^B) - (\bar{X}_1^W - \bar{X}_1^B)] \beta_1^W + \\ (ii) & \quad (\bar{X}_2^B - \bar{X}_1^B) (\beta_1^W - \beta_1^B) + \\ (iii) & \quad (\bar{X}_2^W - \bar{X}_2^B) (\beta_2^W - \beta_1^W) + \\ (iv) & \quad \bar{X}_2^B [(\beta_2^W - \beta_2^B) - (\beta_1^W - \beta_1^B)] \end{aligned}$$

Given the linearity of the decomposition, each of the four components can be further decomposed to capture the contributions of specific variables. We calculate separate contributions from age, family characteristics, education, and region.³⁸ To provide an

³⁷Smith and Welch (1987) argue for using the white or majority parameter estimates because these estimates more closely resemble market prices of attributes. Donohue and Heckman (1991), however, note that the decomposition results presented in Smith and Welch (1989) are somewhat sensitive to the choice of base race. To address this concern, we also calculate decompositions using black as the base race and compare results.

³⁸We also calculate decompositions which include industry controls and compare results. Our primary specification does not include industry controls due to the potential simultaneity of the self-employment and industry decisions.

interpretation of each of the components (i-iv) in the decomposition, it is useful to select a specific variable, such as region, in the discussion. The interpretations of the components for the variable, region, are as follows. (i) The "Characteristics Effect" is positive if blacks relative to whites move into low self-employment regions of the country.³⁹ This contribution is positive because it increases the racial gap measured as the white minus the black rate. (ii) The "Characteristics-Race Interaction" is positive if blacks relative to whites move into regions which have large racial self-employment rate gaps. Part of this component may be due to the effect of blacks moving to areas of the country which have high levels of consumer discrimination against self-employed minorities. (iii) The "Coefficients-Race Interaction" is positive if blacks are overrepresented in the regions of the country which have falling self-employment rates over time. Thus, the effect of demand shifts for the goods and services produced by the self-employed are partly captured in this term. (iv) The "Coefficients Effect" is positive if the racial self-employment rate gap is increasing within region.⁴⁰

In Table 7, we report the decomposition of the change in the racial gap for each decade between 1940 and 1990.⁴¹ The decomposition results for the change between any two Census years (e.g. 1940 to 1990) can be calculated by summing the included decadal decomposition results. In the underlying regressions, we include a constant, age, age squared, and dummy variables for marriage, presence of children, three educational categories (high school graduate, some college, and college graduate), and eight Census

³⁹The terminology for this and the following components of the decompositions follows Fairlie and Sundstrom (1998).

⁴⁰The interpretation of this term for specific subsets of variables is problematic, because it is sensitive to the choice of excluded category. Therefore, we only report the total contribution of this component for all of the variables.

⁴¹We do not include estimates for 1910 because we do not have measures of some of our important independent variables in this year.

divisions.⁴² The difference between the white and black self-employment rates was large in each Census year and experienced only minor changes during this period. Although the changes in the racial gap were small from 1940 to 1990, individual demographic variables may have had large effects on the trend in the gap. We first examine the effect of these variables during the period from 1940 to 1960.

One of the most important demographic changes occurring during the twentieth century was the large exodus of blacks from rural areas in the South to urban areas in the North from 1915 to 1960, known as the Great Black Migration. Using our sample of workers in nonagricultural industries, we find that the percent of black workers living in the South fell from 68 percent in 1940 to 52 percent in 1960, whereas the percent of whites living in the South increased slightly over the same period. Our decomposition results indicate that this relative regional shift increased the racial gap during this period somewhat as evidenced by the positive estimates of (i) for 1940 through 1960 that sum to just under .6 percentage points. This small positive direct effect of the Great Black Migration on the racial gap was more than offset by the fact that blacks were moving into regions with smaller racial gaps in self-employment and that self-employment was increasing in the regions overrepresented by blacks. Evidence of these factors, which worked to reduce the racial gap, are provided by the negative estimates of contributions (ii) and (iii) which sum to just over .6 percentage points for this period. All of these effects, however, were small, implying that the major regional shifts that occurred during this period of time had little effect on black selfemployment relative to

⁴²The left-out educational category and Census division are high-school dropouts and New England, respectively. The coefficient estimates from these regressions generally have the anticipated sign in all of the Census years, We find that the probability of being self-employed increases with age, education level, and living in the Pacific division.

During the 1940s and 1950s, racial trends in age, family characteristics and educational distributions also had little effect on changes in the racial self-employment rate gap. These findings are less surprising, however, as the racial difference in mean values of these variables did not change substantially during this period. There is some evidence that the relative trends in self-employment across educational levels were favorable to less - educated blacks.

We now examine the period from 1960 to 1990. Perhaps the most important demographic change that occurred during this period was the substantial increase in black educational levels relative to those of whites. The percent of the white male workforce who were high school graduates grew from 51.1 percent in 1960 to 85.8 percent in 1990. In comparison, 25.4 percent of employed black men were high school graduates in 1960 increasing to 74.7 percent in 1990. Past research and our regression estimates indicate that the probability of self-employment increases with education.⁴³ Therefore, we expect the relative increase in black educational levels to reduce the racial gap in the self-employment rate (holding other factors constant). Our decomposition estimates indicate, however, that the relative racial trends in educational attainment had only a minor effect on changes in the racial gap.

Examining the other contributions from education, we find that the educational improvements made by blacks placed them in educational categories that had larger racial self-employment rate gaps.⁴⁴ The negative estimates of (iii) reported in Table 7 indicate that

⁴³The positive association between education levels and self-employment is partly caused by the higher return to education for self-employed workers than for wage/salary workers. See Evans and Leighton (1989) and Fairlie and Meyer (1996) for evidence.

⁴⁴An explanation that is consistent with this finding is that more-educated self-employed blacks may have experienced higher levels of consumer discrimination than their less educated counterparts.

rising self-employment rates among less-educated workers over time reduced the racial gap. Overall, the racial trends in education did not have a large effect on the trend in the racial self-employment rate gap from 1960 to 1990. Furthermore, none of the included variables provided large contributions to changes in the racial gap during this period.

Our results indicate that trends in demographic factors, including the Great Black Migration and the racial convergence in education levels, did not have large effects on the trend in the racial gap in the self-employment rate.⁴⁵ We therefore conclude that the constancy of the racial gap in self-employment was not due to offsetting influences of important racial trends in demographic factors.

PAST SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Past studies such as Du Bois (1899), and later Myrdal (1944), Cayton and Drake (1946) and Frazier (1957) identify the lack of black traditions in business enterprise, in large part due to slavery, as a major cause of low levels of black business ownership at the time of their analyses.⁴⁶ We take this argument about past experience to mean that lack of past

⁴⁵These results are robust to two alternative specifications of the decomposition. First, we estimate (4.3) using blacks as the base race. This decomposition substitutes P, B for P, W in (i), $(\bar{X}_2^W - \bar{X}_1^W)$ for $(\bar{X}_2^B - \bar{X}_1^B)$ in (ii), $(\beta_2^B - \beta_1^B)$ for $(\beta_2^W - \beta_1^W)$ in (iii), and \bar{X}_2^W for \bar{X}_2^B in (iv). There are changes for some of the contribution estimates, however, these changes are small. Furthermore, the changes are generally in the direction of finding weaker effects of our included demographic variables on the trend in the racial self-employment rate gap. Second, we include industry controls in the underlying regressions. We find that the contribution estimates or our demographic variables are not sensitive to their inclusion. In most cases in which there are changes, the estimates became smaller in absolute value.

⁴⁶See Du Bois (1899, pp. 122-123), Myrdal (1944, pp. 308-309), and Cayton and Drake (1946, p. 437). Frazier (1949, p. 411) provides the clearest statement: "Although no systematic study has been undertaken of the social causes of the failure of the Negro to achieve success as a business man, it appears from what we know of the social and cultural history of the Negro that it is the result largely of the lack of traditions in the field of business enterprise."

experience in self-employment per se is the cause of current low rates. We do not take this argument to include other human and physical capital as well as intangibles that are passed intergenerationally. To examine whether this story can explain the lack of convergence of the black rate to the white rate over this century, we begin by examining the microdata evidence on intergenerational links in self-employment. After having seen that these links are strong, we then do two things. First, we construct a simple model of serial correlation in self-employment rates using evidence from the earlier microdata work. We use this model to approximate the speed with which the effects of the initial low black self-employment would fade, in the absence of other forces reducing black self-employment. Second, we examine if younger cohorts of blacks are more likely to be self-employed as would be expected if other forces reducing black self-employment had only recently diminished.

Two recent studies have used nationally representative surveys to examine the extent of the intergenerational correlation in self-employment, Fairlie (1997) and Dunn and Holtz-Eakin (1996). These studies find that an individual who had a self-employed parent is about two to three times as likely to be self-employed as someone who did not have a selfemployed parent.⁴⁷ This intergenerational relationship is substantial, but whether or not it can explain the constancy of the black/white rate over time requires some modeling.

⁴⁷ Fairlie (1997) uses Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) data to analyze the transition rates into and out of self-employment. He finds that having a self-employed father increases the transition rate into self-employment by 55 percent and decreases the exit rate by 76 percent. Under a constant hazard assumption, the resulting probability of self-employment increases by 72 percent. Dunn and Holtz-Eakin (1996) use National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) data. Depending on the definition of self-employment and the control variables they find that the self-employment rate of children of self-employed parents is between somewhat less than two and almost three times that of children of parents who are not self-employed. Another study, Lentz and Laband (1990), examines a sample of "independent businessmen" drawn from the National Federation of Independent Businesses for selected industries. This study finds a much higher rate of intergenerational dependence, but because it examines much larger businesses, we do not think that its results are applicable to the broader group of self-employed that we examine here.

We use a simple intergenerational model of self-employment to determine how fast low levels of black business ownership in the past should have faded in the absence of intervening factors. The self-employment rate for generation t is given by the following equation:

$$(4.4) \quad S_t = S_{t-1} P^S + (1 - S_{t-1}) P^N$$

where S_t is the self-employment rate of generation t , P^S is the probability that the son of a self-employed man is self-employed, P^N is the analogous probability for the son of a man who is not self-employed. After assuming values for a few of these parameters, we can determine the predicted black self-employment rate after a given number of generations. We first take the white rate to be in a steady state so that $S_t = S_{t-1}$. We set $S_t = .11$, which is close to its average over the last four Census years. We further take the initial black rate to be one third that of the white rate and assume that in the absence of other forces depressing black self employment P^S and P^N would be the same for blacks and whites. We take the ratio P^S/P^N to be 3, which is toward the high end of the past estimates. Given the steady-state self employment rate, we then solve for P^S and P^N using (4.4). Under these assumptions, the black rate would be 88 percent of the white rate after one generation and 98 percent of the white rate after two generations.⁴⁸

These calculations show that an initial lack of business experience cannot explain the current low levels of black self-employment without major changes in our assumptions. Substantial deviations from the steady-state assumption and the assumed white self-employment rate are of little quantitative importance for the convergence calculations. The assumed P^S/P^N ratio does matter, but values closer to the central tendency of estimates in the

⁴⁸If we assume, instead, that the initial black rate is zero then the black rate achieves 82 percent of the white rate after one generation and 97 percent of the white rate after two generations.

literature would lead to faster convergence rates. The assumption that, if changed, could substantially alter the results is the assumption that business experience is passed from parents to children. It seems likely that parents are the major influence, but other sources of information on acceptable careers and the means to attain them are probably also important (uncles, cousins, neighbors, etc.). However, as long as parents are the major influence, convergence would occur reasonably quickly. It seems very likely to us that the correct interpretation of this discrepancy is that P^S and P^N are much lower for blacks than for whites.⁴⁹ In other words, the discrepancy is due to forces which reduce current black self-employment besides the initial conditions of low black self-employment. The empirical finding of a constant black/white self-employment ratio over the twentieth century implies that there are continuing factors that depress the black self-employment rate. These factors could be discrimination, or they could be skills, capital and intangibles that are passed intergenerationally.

Additional evidence against the lack of traditions in business enterprises argument is provided by the historical experiences of many disadvantaged immigrant groups that came to the U.S. with little prior business experience and created high levels of business ownership after their arrival in the U.S. Perhaps the best example is the experience of Greek immigrants who came to the U.S. from small fishing villages and rural areas, but soon after their arrival created a substantial presence in the restaurant industry in the U.S.⁵⁰ The evidence from the experiences of many immigrant groups in business and the results from our simple intergenerational model of self-employment demonstrate that the lack of traditions in business

⁴⁹See Hout and Rosen (1997) for a related analysis which confirms that there are racial differences in P^S and P^N .

⁵⁰See Aldrich and Waldinger (1990).

enterprise among blacks that resulted from slavery cannot explain a substantial part of the current racial gap in self-employment,

We also examine whether more recent generations of blacks have higher relative self-employment rates than older generations. In Figure 6, we plot the black/white ratio in the self-employment rate from 1940 to 1990 for various age cohorts. For example, the oldest cohort displayed was ages 15-24 in 1940. We follow this "synthetic" age cohort over time by examining the black/white ratio for individuals who were ages 25-34 in 1950, ages 35-44 in 1960, ages 45-54 in 1970, and ages 55-64 in 1990. There is no clear evidence of an improvement in relative self-employment rates among younger generations of blacks. Although the youngest cohort has the largest black/white ratio in 1990, the second and third youngest cohorts have low ratios in both 1980 and 1990. The figure also indicates that the black/white ratio does not change substantially as each "synthetic" cohort ages.

ASSETS

Several previous studies find that asset levels play an important role in determining who enters into or exits from self-employment.⁵¹ Furthermore, recent studies show that blacks have substantially lower levels of assets than whites and that these differences contribute to the current racial difference in levels of self-employment.⁵² An examination of racial trends in asset levels, therefore, may shed some light on the puzzle of the near constancy of the black/white self-employment rate ratio over the past 80 years.

⁵¹See Evans and Jovanovic (1989), Evans and Leighton (1989), Bates (1990), Holtz-Eakin, Joulfaian, and Rosen (1994a, 1994b), Dunn and Holtz-Eakin (1996), and Fairlie (1997).

⁵²See Blau and Graham (1992), Oliver and Shapiro (1995) and Menchik and Jianakoplos (1997) for racial differences in assets, and Bates (1990), Meyer (1990) and Fairlie (1997) for evidence on their contributions to racial differences in self-employment.

In Table 8, we report estimates of mean and median household net worth by race for several years from 1962 to 1991. The sources of these data are also reported in Table 8. Census data do not include a measure of net worth and only include a measure of interest income for 1980 and 1990. In 1962, which is the earliest year of data available on asset levels by race, the mean value of net worth for blacks was 17.4 percent of the mean value for whites.⁵³ The black/white mean net worth ratio rose a small amount by 1967 and rose again by the late 1980s to early 1990s. However, even by 1991 black mean net worth was only 25 percent of white net worth. Black median net worth relative to white median net worth was even lower and remained roughly constant over this period. Although blacks have made some gains in mean asset levels relative to whites since the early 1960s, these gains were small and the extremely low levels of black assets throughout this period may have partly restricted a potential increase in the black/white self-employment ratio. We should emphasize that there is a great deal of disagreement in the literature about the importance of low assets in limiting self-employment. There is a significant literature that argues that asset differences are not the crucial explanation and points to the very low levels of investment needed to start enterprises, even ones that become very large.⁵⁴

5. Conclusions

In our analysis of 1910 and 1940 to 1990 Census microdata, we find that the white male self-employment rate fell from 16.0 percent in 1910 to 10.0 percent in 1970, then rose to

⁵³Estimates from the 1963 Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers (SFCC) use sample weights and are representative of the civilian non-institutional population of the United States. The SFCC includes an oversample of households with income above \$50,000. See Projector and Weiss (1966) and Avery and Kennickell (1993) for more details on the survey.

⁵⁴See Light (1972), Sowell (1981), Meyer (1990) and Bhidé (1998), for example.

11.4 percent in 1990. We have ruled out a number of possible explanations for the long-term decline and recent upturn in the white self-employment rate. In particular, we find that changes in tax rates, Social Security benefits, the age distribution of the workforce, and immigration do not explain the trends in self-employment. In addition, changes in self-employment earnings relative to wage/salary earnings do not explain the trend in the white self-employment rate from 1950 to 1990. We do find, however, that the long-term decline was mainly due to declining self-employment rates within nearly all industries, and the recent upturn was mainly due to a shift of overall employment to high self-employment industries.

We find that the self-employment rate of black men relative to white men has remained roughly constant from 1910 to 1990. Substantially lower black self-employment rates were found in all industries and Census years. The relative earnings of blacks in self-employment rose more than relative earnings for whites in recent decades, making the near constancy of the relative self-employment rates even more surprising. Major demographic changes occurring during the twentieth century, such as the Great Black Migration and the racial convergence in educational attainment, did not have large effects on the racial self-employment rate gap. We show using a simple intergenerational model of self-employment that, if not for continuing factors reducing self-employment, racial convergence in self-employment rates should occur in only a couple of generations. We also do not find higher relative self-employment rates among more recent cohorts of black men than among older cohorts.

We show that blacks have gained little ground on whites in terms of asset levels in the past three decades. These small gains and the extremely low levels of black assets throughout this period may have partly restricted a potential increase in the black/white self-employment ratio. However, more analysis of this issue is needed. The lack of data on racial

differences in net worth prior to 1962 and the comparability of data since then greatly limit our ability to compare long-run trends in racial differences in asset levels and self-employment. With available data, we also cannot carefully examine the role that other factors, such as consumer and lending discrimination, and risk aversion, have played in causing the absence of convergence of the black and white self-employment rates during this century.

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Appendix A Comparison of Estimates of Black and White Self-Employment Rates

We compare our Decennial Census results to those from other data sets where sample frames and time periods allow an overlap. Our estimates for white men display a similar trend in self-employment rates to estimates from other sources of total self-employment rates over the second half of the century, in particular 1970 is often the year of lowest self-employment. Using Social Security data, Aronson (1991, p. 3) reports that the total self-employment rate declined from 1955 to 1970 and increased from 1970 to 1988. Becker (1984, p. 15) uses data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and finds that the proportion of nonagricultural workers who were self-employed decreased from 1948 to 1970, then increased from 1970 to 1982.⁵⁵

We also compare our estimates to those from other data sets that include black men. Estimates from the PSID indicate that black and white male self-employment rates did not change substantially from the early 1970's to the late 1980's.⁵⁶ Furthermore, black/white self-employment rate ratios were equal to approximately one-third over this entire period. Reardon (1992) reports estimates from the CPS which indicate that the black male self-employment rate increased from an average of 4.1 percent between 1976 and 1981 to an average of 4.5 percent between 1985 and 1989. The white male self-employment rate increased from an average of 12.6 percent to 13.2 percent. These changes imply that the black/white self-employment rate ratio increased from 0.325 to 0.341 over this period. In addition, Devine (1992) reports estimates from the CPS indicating that from 1975 to 1990 the black self-employment rate increased only slightly relative to the white self-employment rate. Estimates from the PSID and CPS concur with our estimates from Census microdata in reporting that the black self-employment rate did not change substantially relative to the white self-employment rate in recent years.

Estimates from the SMOBE, however, show a different trend for black self-employment rates over the last 20 years than do estimates from the Census. According to the SMOBE, the number of black-owned businesses increased from 176,733 in 1969 to 411,600 in 1987.⁵⁷ In comparison, published Census estimates report that the number of black-owned businesses increased from 208,606 in 1970 to 321,516 in 1990. Clearly, the Census estimates show a much smaller increase over roughly the same period. Most of the discrepancy between the two estimates of growth rates appears to have occurred between 1977 and 1987.

The number of businesses estimated in the SMOBE is different from Census estimates because the methods used to create the samples are different. The SMOBE is drawn from IRS records which identifies all individuals who file an IRS form 1040 Schedule C (individual proprietorship or self-employed person), 1065 (partnership), or 1120S (subchapter S

⁵⁵Blau (1987, p.447) reports a similar trend for the male self-employment rate.

⁵⁶These estimates are taken from background research for Fairlie (1994).

⁵⁷Estimates from the SMOBE do not include incorporated businesses other than S-corporations. Therefore, we remove S-corporations from the SMOBE counts and the incorporated self-employed from Census counts to allow direct comparisons between estimates from these two sources.

corporation). Therefore, the SMOBE includes all individuals who report receiving self-employment income. This includes a number of individuals whose primary job activity is wage/salary work, but who also own a side business. This is different from the Census which identifies the self-employed as those workers who report their primary job activity as being self-employment. The Census provides estimates of the number of individuals whose primary job activity is self-employment instead of wage/salary work. The differences in black self-employment trends between SMOBE and other sources has not been resolved.

Appendix B Description of Data

A. Sampling Procedure

This study uses individual data from seven decennial Censuses of Population: 1910, and 1940 through 1990. We create random samples from the following Census Public Use Microdata files. For 1910, we select our sample from a nationally representative 1/250 sample which was originally drawn from microfilmed records of the original Census enumeration forms. For 1940 and 1950, we use the 1/100 samples which were encoded from microfilmed copies of handwritten enumeration schedules from the original Censuses. Many of the variables needed for this analysis are only available for "sample line" individuals in the 1950 Census. These individuals represent approximately 1/4 of the total sample. Estimates of black and white self-employment rates from this sample are nearly identical to estimates from the full sample. For 1960 and 1970, we draw from the 1 /100 samples, and for 1980 and 1990 we draw from the 5% samples. The resulting sample sizes are:

Census Year	Black Men	White Men
1910	5057	39733
1940	14715	39529
1950	6934	39211
1960	27054	39726
1970	35627	44394
1980	39646	39952
1990	37190	39471

B. Self-Employment Status

We distinguish between self-employment and wage/salary work based on the individual's response to the class of worker question found on each of the included Censuses. The possible responses to this question changed only slightly across Censuses, mostly affecting the possibility of disaggregating the self-employed into subcategories in certain years. In the 1910 and 1940 Censuses, the self-employed are defined as those workers who respond as being an employer or working on own account to the class of worker question, and wage/salary workers are those who respond as being a wage or salary worker or an unpaid family worker. The 1910 Census does not include "unpaid family workers" as a possible separate response. In the 1950 and 1960 Censuses, self-employment is defined as those responding as self-employed with own business. In the 1970, 1980 and 1990 Censuses, the class of worker question includes separate responses for self-employed with own not incorporated business and self-employed with own incorporated business. For these three years both of these responses are coded as self-employment.

C. Racial Status

We are interested in comparing African -American self-employment patterns to those of whites. Therefore, we only include individuals who indicate that their race is black or white. In the 1940 through 1970 Censuses the response to the race question is actually "Negro" instead of "black." We do not separately identify or exclude Hispanics from this study because they are not identified in the earlier Censuses. The 1910 Census allows individuals to report their race as being Mulatto in addition to being black. Of all sample members in the 1910 Census, 2.3 percent and 8.5 percent report a Mulatto and black race, respectively. Census

enumerators were instructed to report a respondent's race as being "black" for all individuals who were "evidently full-blooded Negroes," and "Mulatto" for all individuals having "some proportion or perceptible trace of Negro blood". For the 1910 sample, we include both responses in our definition of black.

D. Income Measures

Measures of self-employment and wage/salary income changed slightly over the Censuses. To obtain consistency in this measure across each Census year, we use several procedures. First, we do not include data from the 1910 and 1940 Censuses because data on self-employment income are not included in these years. Second, the 1950 and 1960 Censuses do not include separate measures of non-farm and farm net business income. Therefore, we combine non-farm and farm self-employment income for all years. Third, the 1950, 1960 and 1970 Censuses report only categorical income data. For these years, we assign the midpoint of each interval. Fourth, only the presence and not the actual amount of negative self-employment income is recorded on the 1950 Census. Therefore, we recode negative self-employment income levels as being equal to zero for all years. Fifth, the top codes for income levels (in 1990 dollars) are 56,100 in 1950, 109,000 in 1960, 161,500 in 1970, and 118,500 in 1980. The 1990 top codes are more complicated and depend on the state (see the 1990 PUMS Technical Documentation). We assign the value of the top code for these individuals. Finally, for each individual income is defined as the sum of his/her self-employment and wage/salary incomes. Therefore, an individual's income type is defined in our analysis solely by his/her work status.

D. Other Variables

Other variables important to this analysis, such as age, education, region, hours worked last week, and weeks worked last year, remained fairly consistent over each Census. Measures of education, hours worked, and weeks worked are not available in the 1910 Census. Detailed industry codes changed from Census to Census, however, the broad groupings used in this analysis are consistent across Census years.

Table 1
White Self-Employment Rates and Employment Shares by Age Group

Age Group	1910	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Self-Employment Rates							
Ages 16-24	4.6%	4.6%	4.0%	2.7%	2.3%	2.9%	2.8%
Ages 25-34	14.4%	10.2%	9.8%	7.5%	7.1%	9.5%	8.9%
Ages 35-44	21.8%	15.7%	15.9%	12.5%	12.4%	14.0%	14.3%
Ages 45-54	26.5%	19.8%	18.2%	14.8%	13.0%	15.3%	14.9%
Ages 55-61	29.0%	22.8%	17.2%	17.2%	15.2%	14.3%	16.7%
Ages 62-64	30.6%	25.9%	17.8%	17.6%	16.5%	17.8%	21.4%
Ages 16-54	15.1%	12.8%	12.5%	10.2%	9.1%	10.1%	10.7%
Ages 55-64	29.4%	23.6%	17.4%	17.3%	15.6%	15.1%	17.8%
Employment Shares							
Ages 16-24	27.7%	16.7%	14.8%	13.0%	16.7%	21.0%	15.2%
Ages 25-34	29.4%	28.8%	28.2%	25.3%	24.0%	29.3%	30.0%
Ages 35-44	22.3%	25.5%	25.4%	27.0%	23.2%	20.8%	26.9%
Ages 45-54	14.1%	19.6%	19.6%	22.0%	22.8%	17.7%	18.3%
Ages 55-61	4.8%	7.1%	8.8%	9.2%	9.9%	8.8%	7.3%
Ages 62-64	1.7%	2.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Ages 16-54	93.5%	90.5%	88.0%	87.4%	86.8%	88.7%	90.4%
Ages 55-64	6.5%	9.5%	12.0%	12.6%	13.2%	11.3%	9.6%
Sample Size	39733	39529	39211	39726	44394	39952	39471

Notes: (1) The sample consists of male nonagricultural workers (ages 16-64) who worked at least 15 hours in the week prior to the survey date and at least 14 weeks in the year prior to survey date. We do not impose hours and weeks worked restrictions in 1910 due to data limitations. (2) The self-employment rate is the percentage of all those working who are self-employed. (3) Estimates for 1990 are calculated using weights provided by the Census.

Table 2
Self-Employment and Wage/Salary Earnings by Race
(Full-Time, Full-Year Workers)

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
White Men: Self-Employment					
Mean Earnings	22865	34639	46107	40885	48376
Mean Log Earnings	9.378	9.852	10.256	10.098	10.168
Median Log Earnings	9.811	10.103	10.388	10.310	10.309
Variance Log Earnings	5.005	3.664	2.524	2.759	2.519
Sample Size	4450	3915	3995	3688	4013
White Men: Wage/Salary					
Mean Earnings	-19011	25917	30711	30044	34267
Mean Log Earnings	9.678	10.001	10.177	10.135	10.230
Median Log Earnings	9.747	10.057	10.226	10.209	10.275
Variance Log Earnings	0.951	0.669	0.456	0.478	0.452
Sample Size	28298	30442	34150	30393	29732
White Men: Self-Employment - Wage/Salary					
Mean Earnings	3854	8723	15396	10841	14110
Mean Log Earnings	-0.300	-0.149	0.079	-0.037	-0.062
Median Log Earnings	0.064	0.046	0.162	0.101	0.034
Variance Log Earnings	4.054	2.995	2.068	2.281	2.067
Black Men: Self-Employment					
Mean Earnings	12678	16642	25016	27998	33421
Mean Log Earnings	8.650	9.010	9.665	9.671	9.798
Median Log Earnings	9.247	9.495	9.794	9.851	9.999
Variance Log Earnings	5.763	4.087	1.988	2.836	2.168
Sample Size	214	720	1069	1017	1151
Black Men: Wage/Salary					
Mean Earnings	11600	15321	19711	21535	24643
Mean Log Earnings	9.182	9.468	9.711	9.778	9.938
Median Log Earnings	9.350	9.589	9.864	9.851	9.952
Variance Log Earnings	0.906	0.702	0.583	0.580	0.349
Sample Size	5069	20640	28284	31364	29014
Black Men: Self-Employment - Wage/Salary					
Mean Earnings	1077	1322	5305	6463	8778
Mean Log Earnings	-0.532	-0.458	-0.046	-0.107	-0.140
Median Log Earnings	-0.103	-0.094	-0.070	0.000	0.047
Variance Log Earnings	4.857	3.385	1.405	2.256	1.819

Notes: (1) The sample consists of male nonagricultural workers (ages 16-64) who worked 40 or more weeks last year and 35 or more hours last week. (2) Earnings in all years are measured in 1990 dollars. (3) Negative reported earnings are set equal to zero. (4) Estimates for 1990 are calculated using weights provided by the Census.

Table 3
White Self-Employment Rates and Employment Shares by Industry

Industry	1910	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Self-Employment Rates							
Mining	3.8%	4.8%	3.8%	3.1%	5.3%	4.5%	5.0%
Construction	20.8%	21.2%	19.2%	19.9%	17.2%	21.3%	22.0%
Manufacturing	5.5%	3.2%	3.5%	2.4%	2.6%	3.4%	4.3%
Transportation	2.9%	6.4%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	4.7%	5.8%
Trade	37.7%	27.1%	26.7%	22.6%	16.8%	15.3%	11.6%
FIRE	26.9%	14.8%	16.1%	13.8%	12.6%	14.3%	18.5%
Bus. and Repair	39.2%	30.9%	30.0%	28.9%	23.8%	25.5%	21.9%
Personal Serv.	35.6%	29.6%	29.5%	34.8%	32.3%	30.1%	23.6%
Ent. and Rec.	26.1%	16.9%	14.4%	18.5%	20.7%	19.9%	13.1%
Professional	42.3%	27.8%	20.5%	19.4%	15.3%	14.8%	14.5%
Public Admin.	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	16.7%	13.9%	13.1%	11.4%	10.0%	11.0%	11.4%
Employment Shares							
Mining	6.0%	3.3%	2.9%	1.7%	1.3%	1.9%	1.1%
Construction	11.1%	7.4%	9.3%	9.5%	9.3%	9.7%	11.2%
Manufacturing	32.8%	33.8%	33.4%	36.3%	32.9%	28.7%	23.7%
Transportation	16.4%	11.3%	11.2%	10.0%	9.1%	9.9%	9.8%
Trade	18.6%	21.8%	21.3%	18.8%	20.0%	19.7%	20.6%
FIRE	2.8%	4.0%	3.3%	3.9%	4.5%	4.8%	5.7%
Bus. and Repair	1.8%	3.1%	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%	5.1%	5.9%
Personal Serv.	3.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%
Ent. and Rec.	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%
Professional	4.5%	5.7%	5.3%	7.3%	10.3%	12.1%	13.8%
Public Admin.	1.6%	4.8%	5.7%	6.1%	6.5%	5.9%	5.4%
Sample Size	37794	39070	39091	38394	44394	38948	39471

Notes: (1) The sample consists of male nonagricultural workers (ages 16-64) who worked at least 15 hours in the week prior to the survey date and at least 14 weeks in the year prior to survey date. We do not impose hours and weeks worked restrictions in 1910 due to data limitations. (2) The self-employment rate is the percentage of all those working who are self-employed. (3) Estimates for 1990 are calculated using weights provided by the Census.

Table 4
Decompositions of Aggregate White Self-Employment Rate

	1910- 1940	1940- 1950	1950- 1960	1960- 1970	1970- 1980	1980- 1990	1910- 1970	1970- 1990
Change in Aggregate Self-Employment Rate	-2.8%	-0.8%	-1.7%	-1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	-6.7%	1.4%
Contribution from Change in:								
Method 1 (Equation 3.2)								
Self-Employment Rates within Industries	-4.5%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-2.0%	0.4%	-0.6%	-9.4%	-0.1%
Employment Shares	1.7%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	2.7%	1.5%
Method 2 (Equation 3.3)								
Self-Employment Rates within Industries	-3.5%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-1.8%	0.4%	-0.5%	-7.0%	0.0%
Employment Shares	0.6%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	1.4%

Notes: (1) The sample consists of male nonagricultural workers (ages 16-64) who worked at least 15 hours in the week prior to the survey date and at least 14 weeks in the year prior to survey date. We do not impose hours and weeks worked restrictions in 1910 due to data limitations. (2) See text for a complete description of the decomposition. (3) Estimates for 1990 are calculated using weights provided by the Census.

Table 5
Industry Decomposition of Aggregate White Self-Employment Rate (1970-1990)

Industry	Method 1 (Equation 3.5) Contribution from Change in:		Method 2 (Equation 3.6) Contribution from Change in:		Net Contribution from Industry (Equation 3.4)
	Self-Empl. Rate	Employment Share	Self-Empl. Rate	Employment Share	
Mining	-0.00%	0.02%	-0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Construction	0.45%	0.20%	0.54%	0.11%	0.65%
Manufacturing	0.56%	0.66%	0.40%	0.81%	1.21%
Transportation	0.14%	-0.04%	0.16%	-0.05%	0.10%
Trade	-1.04%	0.00%	-1.07%	0.03%	-1.04%
FIRE	0.27%	0.09%	0.34%	0.01%	0.36%
Bus. and Repair	-0.07%	0.24%	-0.11%	0.29%	0.17%
Personal Serv.	-0.16%	-0.04%	-0.13%	-0.07%	-0.20%
Ent. and Rec.	-0.05%	0.01%	-0.11%	0.07%	-0.04%
Professional	-0.08%	0.11%	-0.11%	0.14%	0.03%
Public Admin.	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%	0.13%
Total	0.02%	1.37%	-0.09%	1.48%	1.39%

Notes: (1) The sample consists of male nonagricultural workers (ages 16-64) who worked at least 15 hours in the week prior to the survey date and at least 14 weeks in the year prior to survey date. We do not impose hours and weeks worked restrictions in 1910 due to data limitations. (2) See text for a complete description of the decomposition. (3) Estimates for 1990 are calculated using weights provided by the Census.

Table 6
Black Self-Employment Rates and Employment Shares by Industry

Industry	1910	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Self-Employment Rates							
Mining	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%
Construction	11.7%	10.2%	6.1%	8.8%	9.8%	8.7%	9.9%
Manufacturing	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Transportation	1.6%	4.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%	2.7%	4.1%
Trade	16.3%	10.5%	8.1%	4.9%	5.0%	4.6%	3.5%
FIRE	3.7%	4.2%	5.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.9%	5.9%
Bus. and Repair	24.0%	15.6%	13.1%	15.6%	14.0%	13.7%	11.5%
Personal Serv.	9.2%	7.9%	7.9%	9.6%	12.1%	11.5%	11.3%
Ent. and Rec.	11.8%	8.7%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	8.0%	8.0%
Professional	11.9%	8.7%	5.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%
Public Admin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	6.0%	6.0%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	4.1%
Employment Shares							
Mining	6.4%	2.9%	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Construction	10.6%	8.9%	10.4%	10.7%	9.6%	8.0%	7.9%
Manufacturing	28.0%	27.9%	33.3%	33.0%	34.7%	31.1%	22.9%
Transportation	21.6%	12.0%	12.6%	10.4%	10.6%	13.6%	14.2%
Trade	11.6%	17.5%	17.0%	16.7%	15.3%	14.8%	17.7%
FIRE	1.9%	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	3.7%	4.6%
Bus. and Repair	1.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%	4.5%	6.0%
Personal Serv.	13.4%	15.0%	7.9%	6.2%	3.7%	2.0%	2.5%
Ent. and Rec.	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%
Professional	3.8%	5.3%	5.2%	8.1%	10.2%	13.1%	14.8%
Public Admin.	0.8%	2.8%	5.3%	7.8%	8.1%	7.5%	7.5%
Sample Size	4369	14421	6876	24882	35627	37484	37190
Black/White Self-Employment Rate Ratio							
Mining	0.191	0.244	0.209	0.232	0.296	0.149	0.329
Construction	0.562	0.478	0.320	0.445	0.569	0.409	0.449
Manufacturing	0.192	0.340	0.111	0.249	0.348	0.236	0.239
Transportation	0.551	0.736	0.623	0.797	0.916	0.564	0.709
Trade	0.434	0.387	0.304	0.215	0.296	0.302	0.305
FIRE	0.138	0.285	0.329	0.213	0.269	0.272	0.317
Bus. and Repair	0.612	0.506	0.437	0.539	0.590	0.538	0.524
Personal Serv.	0.260	0.268	0.268	0.274	0.376	0.383	0.479
Ent. and Rec.	0.451	0.512	0.361	0.267	0.233	0.403	0.606
Professional	0.282	0.313	0.287	0.193	0.229	0.225	0.231
Public Admin.							
Total	0.356	0.433	0.313	0.338	0.387	0.319	0.359

Notes: (1) The sample consists of male nonagricultural workers (ages 16-64) who worked at least 15 hours in the week prior to the survey date and at least 14 weeks in the year prior to survey date. We do not impose hours and weeks worked restrictions in 1910 due to data limitations. (2) The self-employment rate is the percentage of all those working who are self-employed.

(3) Estimates for 1990 are calculated using weights provided by the Census.

Table 7
Decomposition of Changes in the Racial Self-Employment Rate Gap (1940-1990)

	1940- 1950	1950- 1960	1960- 1970	1970- 1980	1980- 1990
Initial Year					
White Self-Empl. Rate	13.818	13.053	11.091	9.983	10.703
Black Self-Empl. Rate	6.137	4.110	3.633	3.859	3.309
Gap: White-Black Rate	7.681	8.942	7.458	6.124	7.394
Decadal Change in Gap	1.261	-1.485	-1.334	1.270	0.327
Contributions Estimates					
(i) Characteristics Effect					
Age	-0.189	-0.128	-0.104	0.078	-0.003
Marriage/Children	-0.011	0.001	-0.058	-0.041	0.030
Education	0.181	0.146	0.113	-0.090	-0.067
Region	0.390	0.192	0.142	-0.028	-0.032
(ii) Characteristics-Race Interaction					
Age	0.281	0.323	-0.118	-0.592	0.370
Marriage/Children	0.241	0.130	0.008	-0.067	-0.073
Education	-0.091	0.057	0.101	0.402	0.293
Region	-0.312	-0.101	-0.049	0.043	0.026
(iii) Coefficients-Race Interaction					
Age	-0.184	0.016	-0.054	-0.038	0.027
Marriage/Children	0.088	-0.041	-0.039	0.023	0.047
Education	0.168	-0.487	-0.143	-0.197	-0.227
Region	-0.132	-0.105	0.071	0.161	-0.131
(iv) Coefficients Effect	0.832	-1.487	-1.203	1.615	0.068

Notes: (1) The sample consists of male nonagricultural workers (ages 16-64) who worked at least 15 hours in the week prior to the survey date and at least 14 weeks in the year prior to survey date. (2) See text for a complete description of each component of the decomposition. (3) The black and white self-employment rates in 1990 are 4.1 and 11.8 percent, respectively.

Table 8
Mean and Median Household Net Worth by Race (1990 Dollars)

Year	Source	Mean Net Worth			Median Net Worth		
		Black	White	Black/White Ratio	Black	White	Black/White Ratio
1962	A	19314	111280	0.174	3927	38116	0.103
1984	B	25462	108601	0.234	4273	49229	0.087
1988	B	26130	111950	0.233	4606	47815	0.096
1991	B	26716	107391	0.249	4418	42615	0.104

Sources: (A) Tabulations using the Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers reported in Avery and Kennickell (1993). (B) The Survey of Income and Program Participation reported in U.S. Department of Commerce, Household Wealth and Asset Ownership.

Figure 1
Self-Employment Rates by Race

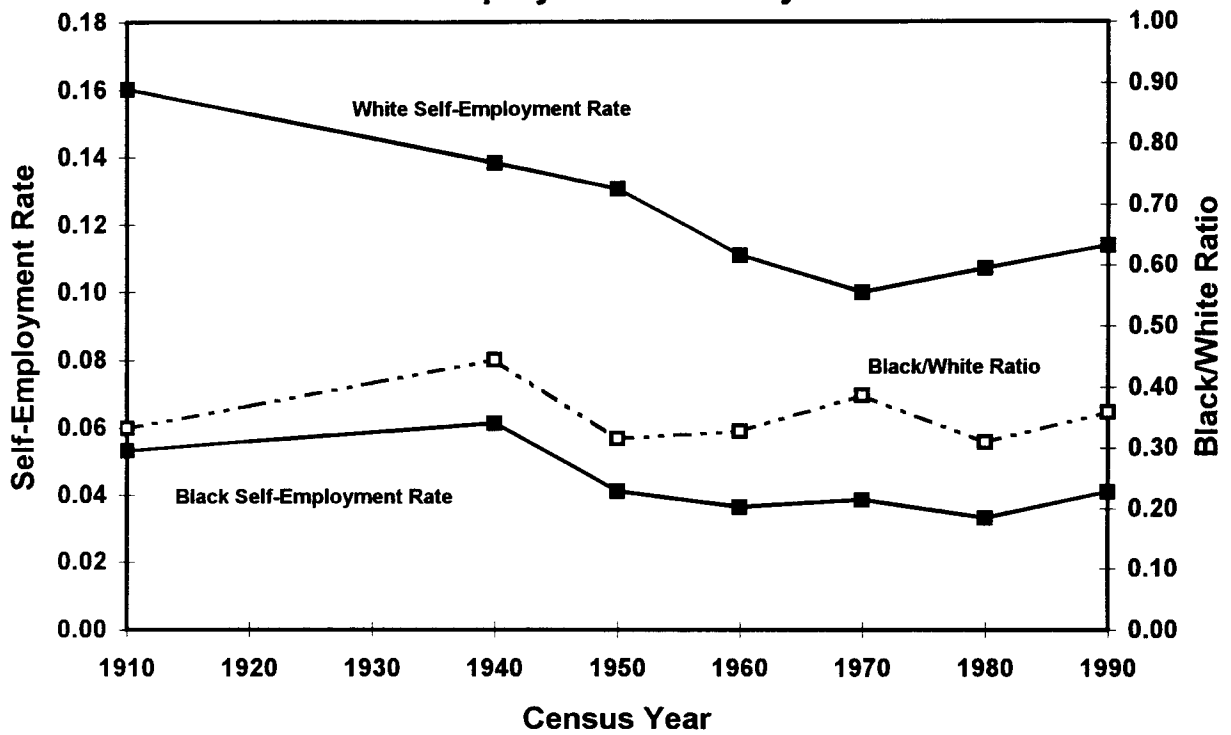


Figure 2
Self-Employment Rates by Race
(Full-Time, Full-Year Workers)

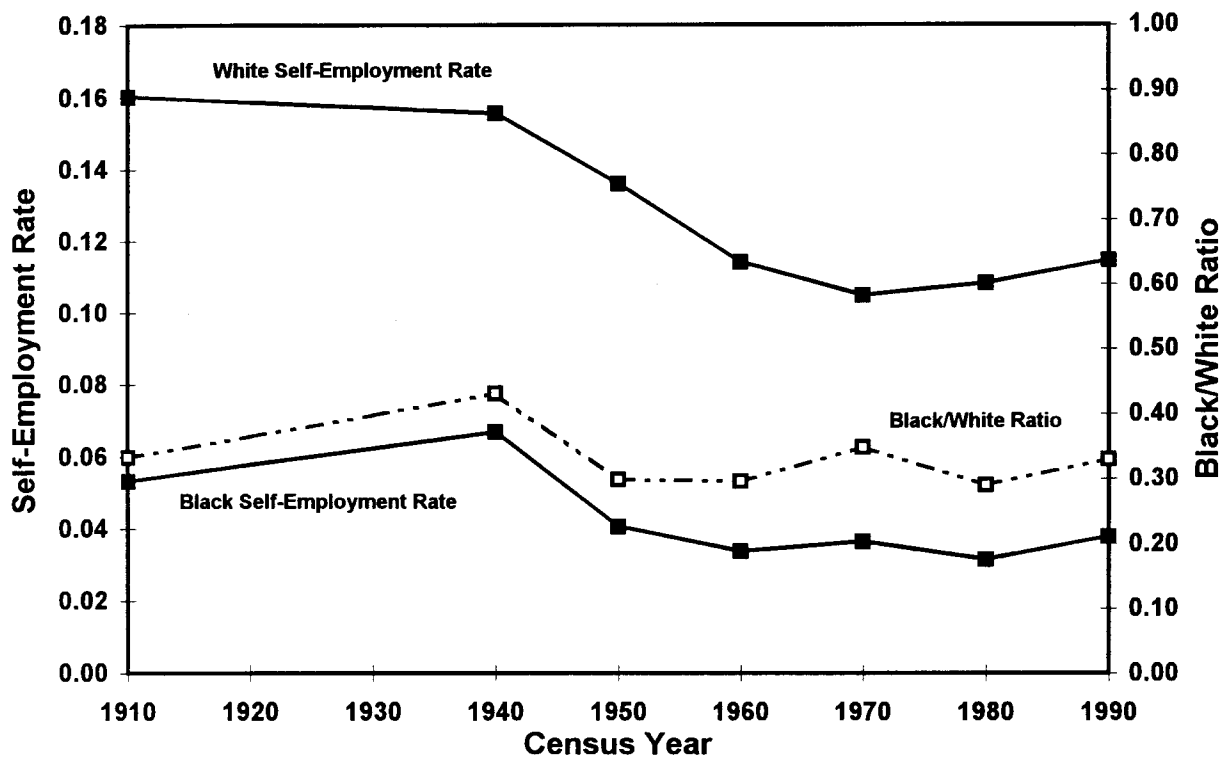


Figure 3
White Self-Employment Rate and Federal Tax Rates

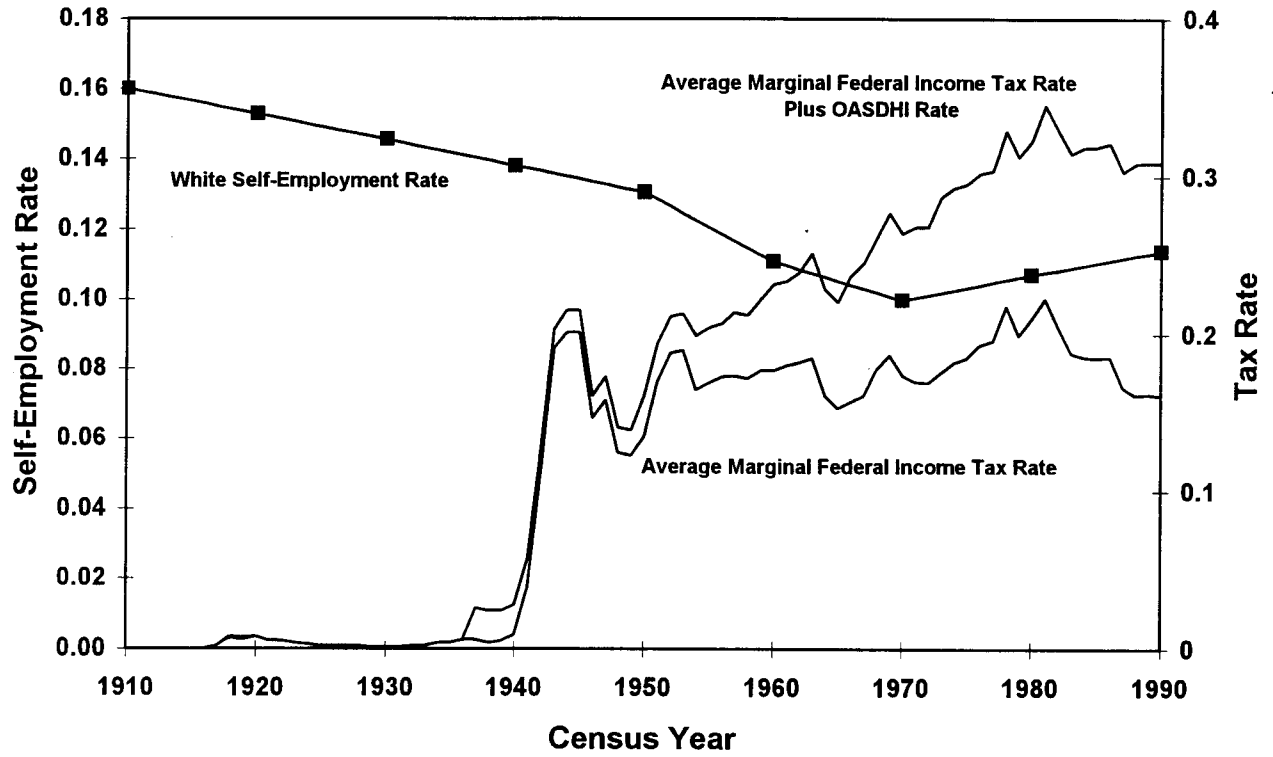


Figure 4
White Self-Employment Rates and Social Security (OASI)
Benefit Levels

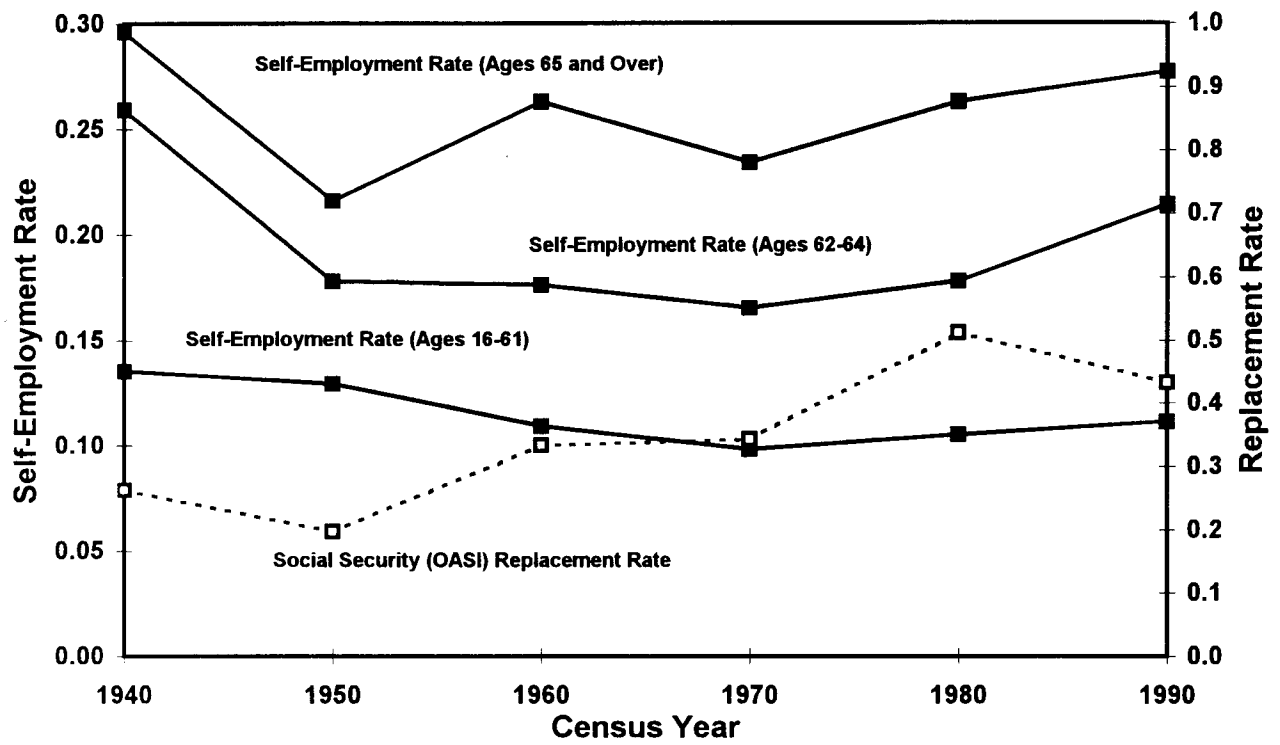


Figure 5
Self-Employment Rates by Immigrant Status

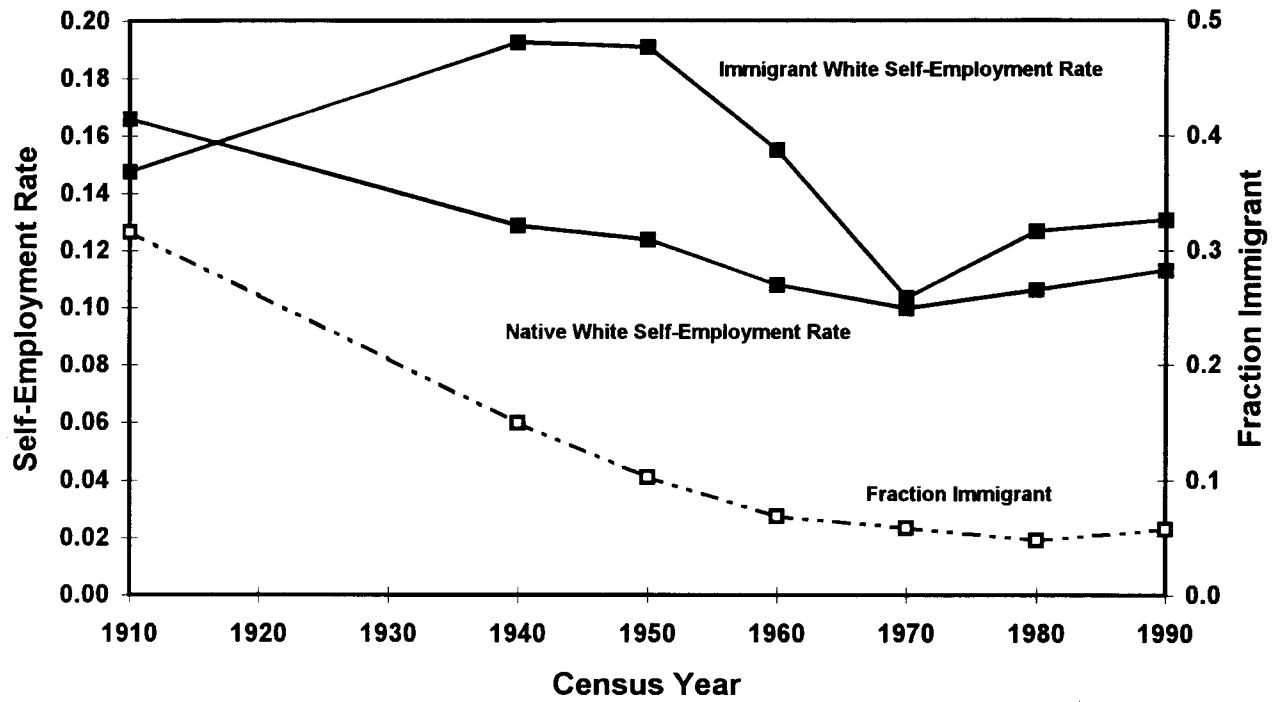


Figure 6
Black/White Self-Employment Rate Ratio by Age Cohort

