

Haushold Entrepreneurship and Value of Competences in the Labour Market Smolna Center, 13 October 2014

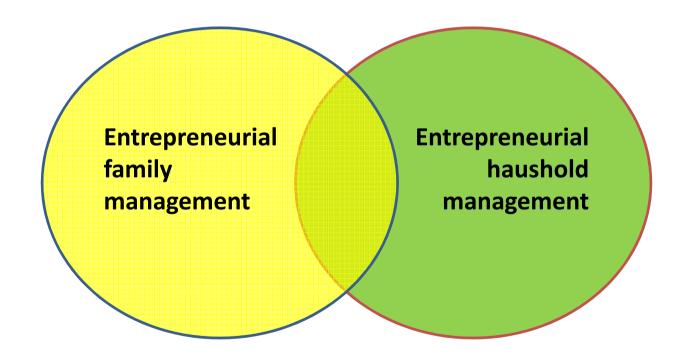
## **RUNNING BUSINESS FROM HOME**

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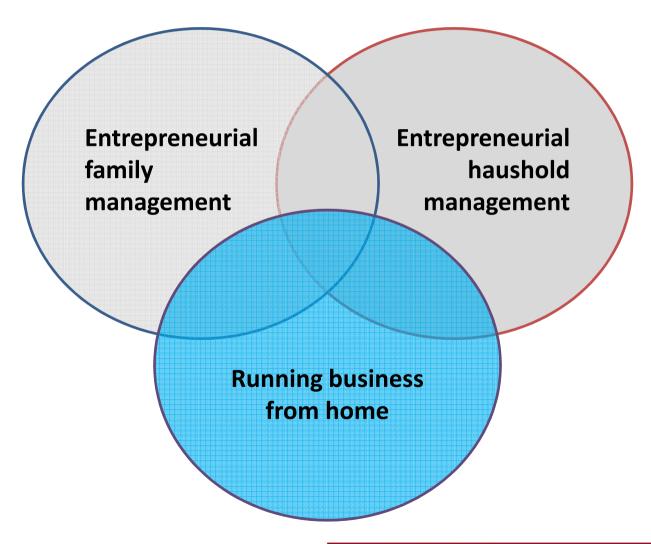


## Dimensions of haushold entrepreneurship





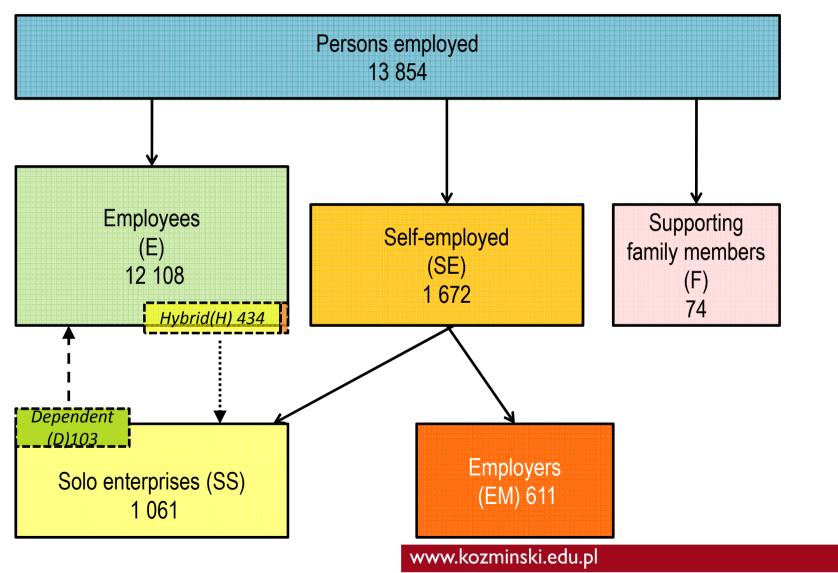
## Dimensions of haushold entrepreneurship





## Between employee and employer firm

(2013 Polish data)





### Growing "intermediate zone" in economic engagement of

- Solo entrepreneurs (without employees)
  - significant and fast growing segment of business owners
  - Poland 70%, USA 79%
- Most solo entrepreneurs do not need a physical office.

Home-based business + "laptop office".



#### Hybrid entrepreneurship

Combining employment with own business.

"Moonlighting" at home.

Running own business from employer's office.

Work life balance.



#### Dependent entrepreneurship

Providing services for one party (e.g. former employer).

Often forced by the employer to minimize taxes and social security obligations.

▼ But also reflecting changes on the labour market – flexible working arrangements.



#### **Opportunities for hausholds**

Additional incomes.

Lower costs.

- Better allignment of family and business life.
- Chances for weaker segments of entrepreneurs.
  - \* Women on maternity leave
  - \* Disabled persons



#### ... but also challenges

Work life balance.

Fifectiveness of home-based business.

- Necessary competences:
  - time management,
  - financial management,
  - negotiating with business partners but also within family



#### **Conclusions**

- Traditional approach:
  Employment vs own business partially obsolete.
- We need to understand why increasing number of people are starting businesses without employees.

## **But also**

We need to understand the implications of such trend for haushold entrepreneurship.



# Thank you for your attention.



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