Independant workers

Kickoff Meeting

16th of June 2016 Milano





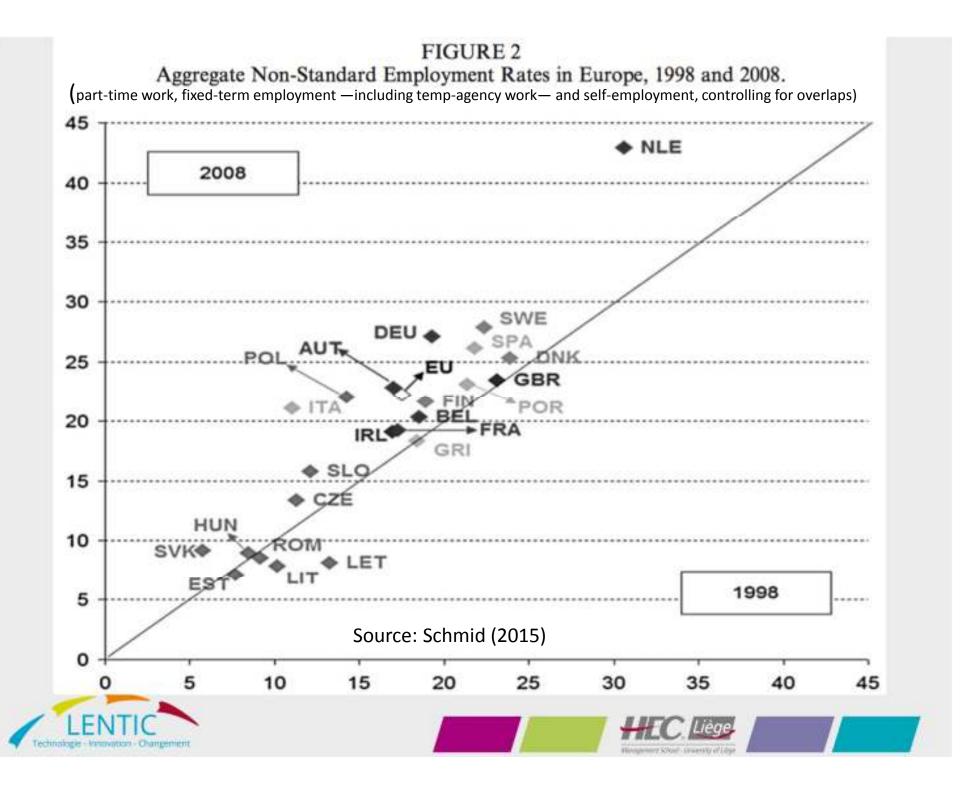


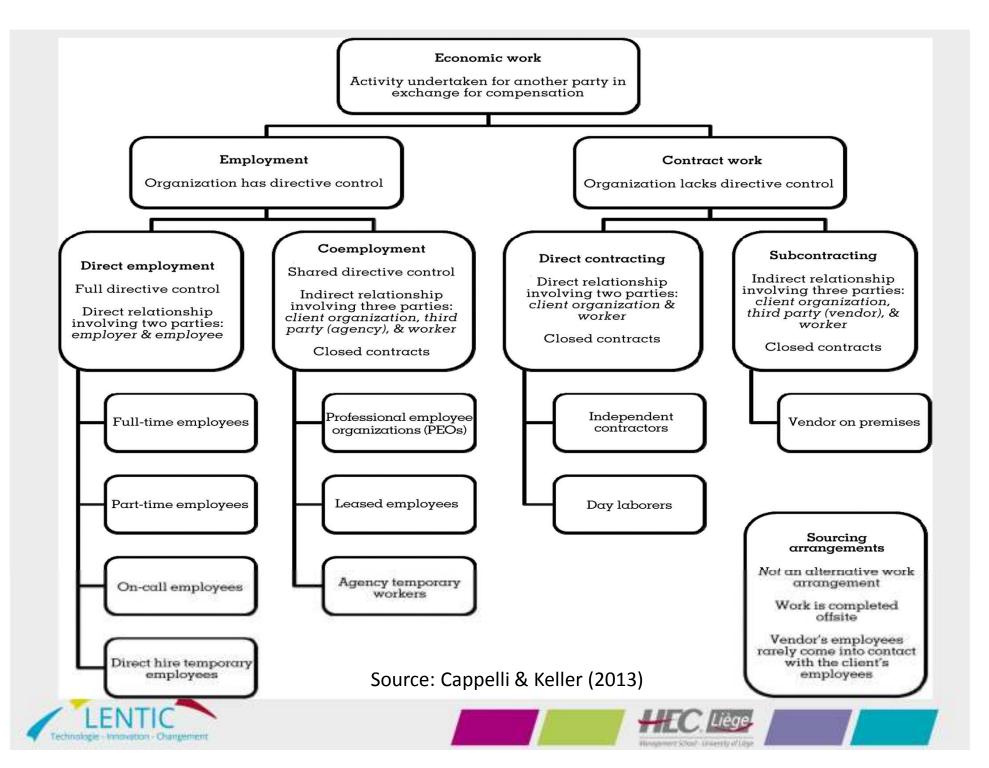
Starting point: nonstandard work arrangements

- Two different ways may be used:
 - Listing various forms of nonstandard work arrangements (considered as more or less autonomous) -> paving the way to quantitative studies
 - Proposing generic criteria through which the level of autonomy of any work activity may be assessed
 - pleading for more qualitative approaches









Towards an inclusive proposal

- Crossing work status, work content and work conditions:
 - Work status: employee/self-employed
 - Work content: nature and order of tasks, methods of work, speed of work, etc.
 - Work conditions (HRM): wage, skills development, time and space arrangements, etc.





New forms of autonomous work

Freelancers:

 Self-employed workers who work for multiple clients to produce one-off pieces or are hired for short-term projects (Cohen, 2012)

Portfolio workers:

Self-employed working simultaneously for a large number of clients (Handy, 1995)

IPros:

- Self-employed independent professionals (Leighton & McKeown, 2015)
- High skilled self-employed individuals who do not employ other people (Leighton & Brown, 2013)

Interim managers:

 Specialized workers 'leased out' by a company to other companies temporarily and for a specific purpose (Eurofound, 2015)

Moonlighters:

Regular employees developing an extra-activity as self-employed (Bureau & Corsani, 2015)





New forms of autonomous work

Casual workers:

- People engaged in not stable and non-continuous work, without employer obligation to regularly provide the workers with work, but with the flexibility of calling them in on demand (Eurofound 2015)
 - Intermittent work
 - On-call work

Project-based workers:

- Workers taking charge of distinct, complex tasks limited in time and scope within large-scale projects
 - •Within long-term employment relationships (Lindgren et al., 2014)
 - •Within short-term employment relationships (Marsden, 2014)
 - As self-employed (Gregoire et al., 2016)

« Precog » workers:

 Workers who conciliate low paid - or non-paid - activities considered as highly valuable with bread and butter work (De Peuter 2011)

ICT-based mobile workers:

Virtual workers working digitally anywhere and everywhere (Popma, 2013)





New forms of autonomous work

Job sharing workers:

Several workers sharing the same full-time position (Eurofound, 2015)

Co-workers:

 Self-employed workers, freelancers or small enterprises owners sharing premises and backoffice services to save costs, increase efficiency and stimulate peer exchange (Eurofound, 2015)

Crowd workers:

 Pool of 'virtual workers' taking charge of limited tasks that would normally be aggregated and given to one single employee (Felstiner, 2011; Saxton et al, 2013)

Umbrella organisation users:

 Freelancers provided with administrative support such as invoicing clients, dealing with tax issues or opening the access to the social security system (Arvas, 2011)

Salaried entrepreneurs:

 Independent contractors with an employee status, responsible for generating their own business (Bureau & Corsani, 2015)





Standard employee	Standard self- employed







Standard employee	Nonstandard work arrangements	Standard self- employed







Standard		Nonstandard work arrangements		Standard
employee	Responsibility of work conditions	Flexibility in work content	Support in work conditions	self- employed







Standard		Nonstandard work arrangements			Standard
employee	Responsibility of work conditions	Flexibility in	work content	Support in work conditions	self- employed
	ICT-based mobile workers	Interim managers	Freelancers	Coworkers	
	Job sharing workers	Moonlighters	Portfolio workers & IPros	Umbrella organization users	
			Crowd workers	Salaried entrepreneur	
		Casual workers (o	call, intermittents)		
		« Precog » workers			
		Project-bas	sed workers		





Risks linked to autonomy @ work

		WORK STATUS	
		Employment	Self-employment
JOB QUALITY	Dependency in work content: -Health & safety -Workload -Participation		
	Precariousness in work conditions: -Skills development -Wage -Time & space arrangements		
	Discontinuity in social rights: -Unemployment allowances -Sickness coverage -Retirement benefits		





Risks linked to autonomy @ work: portfolio work

		WORK STATUS	
		Employment	Self-employment
JOB QUALITY	Dependency in work content: - Health & safety - Workload - Participation		XXX
	Precariousness in work conditions: - Skills development - Wage - Time & space arrangements		
	Discontinuity in social rights: - Unemployment allowances - Sickness coverage - Retirement benefits		





Risks linked to autonomy @ work: casual work

		WORK STATUS	
		Employment	Self-employment
JOB QUALITY	Dependency in work content: - Health & safety - Workload - Participation	XXX	XXX
	Precariousness in work conditions: - Skills development - Wage - Time & space arrangements	XX	XXX
	Discontinuity in social rights: - Unemployment allowances - Sickness coverage - Retirement benefits		XX





Risks linked to autonomy @ work: crowd work

		WORK STATUS	
		Employment	Self-employment
JOB QUALITY	Dependency in work content: - Health & safety - Workload - Participation		XXX
	Precariousness in work conditions: - Skills development - Wage - Time & space arrangements		XXX
	Discontinuity in social rights: - Unemployment allowances - Sickness coverage - Retirement benefits		XXX





Risks linked to autonomy @ work: « precog » work

		WORK STATUS	
		Employment	Self-employment
JOB QUALITY	Dependency in work content: - Health & safety - Workload - Participation		X
	Precariousness in work conditions: - Skills development - Wage - Time & space arrangements		XXX
	Discontinuity in social rights: - Unemployment allowances - Sickness coverage - Retirement benefits		XXX



