

<u>Self Employed Australia</u> is the registered business name of *Independent Contractors Australia* Incorporated Victoria No A0050004U ABN: 54 403 453 626 PO Box 13103 Law Courts 8010 Vic.

Giq and platform economy, 2015-2019							
Nation	Platform Economy		Gig Workforce#				
	Total estimated value of					Gigemployees	
	the platform economy	Value of		Self-		excluding on-	
	(gig work plus rental,	platform	Gig	employed	Gig	call, labor hire,	
	retail, etc. platforms),	economy %	workforce %	gig workers	employees	temp workers	
	Australian dollars	ofnational	oftotal	% of total	% of total	% of total	
	billions, 2015-2017	income	workforce	workforce	workforce	workforce	
Australia	-	_	_*	_	**	_	
United States	\$351 billion	1.5%	1% (a)	0.37%	0.63%	0.55%	
United Kingdom	\$12.8 billion	0.42%	1.76% (b)	0.22%	0.88%	_	

a: those engaged in gig work 'last week' when surveyed

Sources: IMF, Measuring the Digital Economy, February 2018, Table 1. Possible Size of the Digital Sector in the United States, 2015; US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Electronically mediated employment, September 2018; NatCen Social Research, Research on the Sharing Economy, HMRC report 453, HM Revenue and Customs, November 2017; P. McDonald, P. Williams, A. Stewart, D. Oliver, R. Mayes, Digital Platform Work in Australia Preliminary findings from a national survey, 18 June 2019

Prepared by: Peter M urphy, Self-Employed Association and based on P. M urphy, In Search of Unicorns: Self Employed Australia submission to the 2019 Inquiry into the Victorian On-Demand Workforce

Type of gig work payment							
Nation	Paid per task completed	Paid per hour	Other	Don't know			
Australia	59%	22%	12.70%	6.30%			
United States	50%						

Sources: P. McDonald, P. Williams, A. Stewart, D. Oliver, R. Mayes, *Digital Platform Work in Australia* Preliminary findings from a national survey, 18 June 2019, Table 5; US 'paid by task completion' figure derived by comparing Katz and Krueger, 2016, p. 3 with US Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Electronically mediated employment*, September 2018

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Types of platform income-generating activities, percentage of participants (A)							
Nation Retailing Craft sales Space rentals Task work Finance							
United Kingdom	44%	22%	19%	16%	15%		
Source: NatCen Social Research, Research on the Sharing Economy, HM RC report 453, HM Revenue and Customs, November							

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Types of platform income-generating activities, percentage of participants (B)

					Sale of own
Nation	Retailing	Craft sales	Space rentals	Task work	possessions
United Kingdom	31%	10%	8%	9%	54%

Source: Huws, U., Spencer, N.H., Syrdal, D.S., Holts, K., Work in the European Gig Economy, Foundation for European Progressive Studies, Uni Europa, Hertfordshire Business School University of Hertfordshire, 2017

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b: includes all persons engaged in gig work over a 12-month period

[#] Note: As most gig workers work part-time, their FTE percentage of the workforce is considerably smaller than their recorded (below) nominal percentage of the workforce

^{*} The only Australian figure for gig work as percent of total workforce is an estimate or rather guesstimate of less than 0.5% Minifie, J, Peer-to-peer pressure: Policy for the sharing economy, Grattan Institute, 2016

^{**} M cDonald et.al. (Table 9) include self-reported data on platform operations in which 28-29 percent of gig workers report they have an employee-style working relationship with the platform. This self-categorization may be inaccurate

Income earned by	gig work and other platforr	n activity				
United Kingdom		9 percent of the adult 15+ population reports doing				
		some gig work at some time				
		Typical work: professional, office, errand, personal				
		services, home help and taxi driving				
Less than 10 perce	ent of income	41 percent of gig workers				
10-15 percent of i		15 percent of gig workers				
More than 75 per		12 percent of gig workers				
100 percent of inc		6 percent of gig workers				
•	me from platform sources	£1,700 [6% of average wage-and-salary income]				
	all kinds]/Percent of	Percent of platform participants				
average salary-and						
Under £200 [0.7%		45%				
£250-£1000 [0.9%		24%				
£1000-£2000 [3.5	•	6%				
£2000-£11000 [79	•	6%				
£11000-£50000 [3	•	4%				
>£50000 [178%+]	7570 17 070]	0%				
United States						
Labour platforms		Typically platform earnings offset a 14 percent				
		decrease in annual income with a 15 percent top-up				
Capital platforms		Typically earnings supplement non-platform earnings				
capital platforms		by contributing an additional 7 percent of annual				
		income				
Australia						
Average hours per	week on a labour platform	n: 10 hours				
Minimum wage (e	arly 2019 survey data perio	od): \$18.93 per hour				
Junior minimum w	age rates: 20 year old 97.7	7%, 19 year old 82.5%, 18 year old 68.3% of 21+ rate				
Survey data: Marc	h 21 2019-April 21 2019, re	espondents 18-74 years old				
Reported income	Percentage of gig workers	Typical type of work				
per hour	3 ,5 5	,				
Zero	0.7					
\$0.01 - \$9.99	4.1					
\$10.00 - \$14.99	4.2*					
\$15.00 - \$19.99	5.8*	Clerical and data entry				
\$20.00 - \$29.99	18.3	Writing and translation, caring, transport and food				
		delivery, odd jobs and maintenance				
\$30.00 - \$39.99*	9.8	Education				
	*2018: Australia's av	verage income per hour: \$36.40				
\$40.00 - \$49.99	4.2	Creative and multi-media, software development				
		and technology, skilled trades, personal services				
\$50.00 - \$74.99 5.8		Professional services, sales and marketing support				
\$75.00 - \$99.99	2.2					
\$100 or more	4.9					
Do not know	40					

^{*} Includes junior minimum wage rate earners

Sources: Nat Cen Social Research, Research on the Sharing Economy, HMRC report 453, HM Revenue and Customs, November 2017; Huws, U., Spencer, N.H., Syrdal, D.S., Holts, K., Work in the European Gig Economy, Foundation for European Progressive Studies, Uni Europa, Hertfordshire Business School University of Hertfordshire, 2017; JPM organ Chase, Institute, Paychecks, Paydays, and the Online Platform Economy, February 2016; P. McDonald, P. Williams, A. Stewart, D. Oliver, R. Mayes, Digital Platform Work in Australia Preliminary findings from a national survey, 18 June 2019, Tables 6 and 7

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Platform Economy by Type						
Industry example	Routine	Non-routine	Labour Intensive	Capital Intensive	Physically delivered	Digitally delivered
Crowd funding		✓		✓		✓
Financial services	✓			✓		✓
Professional services		✓	✓			✓
Handyman services	✓		✓		✓	
Transport	✓			✓	✓	
Accommodation		✓		✓	✓	

Source: OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation Committee on Digital Economy Policy, Working Party on Measurement

and Analysis of the Digital Economy, New Forms Of Work In The Digital Economy, June 2016, Figure 2
Prepared by: Peter Murphy, Self-Employed Association and based on P. Murphy, In Search of Unicorns: Self Employed Australia submission to the 2019 Inquiry into the Victorian On-Demand Workforce

	Strongly agree or agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Yes	No	Don't Know
Income					
The income I earn is fair	47.3	24.7	20.4	4.9	3.35
Enjoyment					
I enjoy the work that I do	63.4	21.5	9	4.4	3.76
Self-determination					
I have the ability to set					
the price for my services	53.5	15.8	22.1	6.3	3.42
I can work from home or					
another place that I					
choose	63.4	16.4	11.3	7.6	3.81
I am free to decide how					
to perform any tasks or					
projects I accept	62	18.1	12.5	5.1	3.72
I can work from home or					
another place that I					
choose	63.4	16.4	11.3	7.6	3.81
I can work for myself and					
be my own boss	68.5	16	8.4	5.2	3.89
Freedom					
I can choose my own					
tasks or projects	67.9	16.4	8.5	5.5	3.87
I can work the hours I					
choose	72.4	14.3	7.3	4.5	4
I can work at the pace I					
choose	64.4	18.5	10.4	4.8	3.77

Source: P. McDonald, P. Williams, A. Stewart, D. Oliver, R. Mayes, Digital Platform Work in Australia Preliminary findings from a national survey, 18 June 2019, Table 14

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