Public Perception of the Gig Economy

Duc Khanh Thi (Katie) Nguyen
Gabriel Lima
Quan Nguyen
Zeewung Shin

Problem Background

Current ethical problems:

- Algorithmic Reputational Systems
 - Indirect power over workers
 - Homogenization
- Exploitation
 - Weaker social and legal protection ← Flexibility
 - Human-as-a-service
 - Low wages
- Regulatory Gaps
 - Employees ← Contractors
 - Lack of protection against discrimination

Problem Statement

"What criteria differentiates the gig economy from the traditional job market?" → Traits

"Which aspects of the gig economy do people like?" → Values



Define the overall structure of the gig economy based on these attributes

Analyze the public perception of an "ideal gig economy" based on these attributes

Methodology

Step 1 (Completed)

Breakdown of Gig Economy

- Trait A
 - Value A
 - Value B

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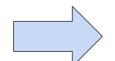
- Trait B
 - o Value A
 - Value B

.

- Trait C
 - Value A
 - Value B

.

· ...



Step 2 (Future Implementation)

Which job do you prefer?

Question #1

	Job A	Job B
Trait A	Value A	Value B
Trait B	Value C	Value B
Trait C	Value D	Value A
Trait D	Value B	Value D

Each trait and each value should describe the job environment.

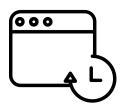
Traits



Working hour (time period)

When to work and when to finish?

- 9am 6pm
- Totally Flexible



Working hour (length)

How long to work per day?

- 8h
- Minimum 4h
- Work as much as you want



Salary

How is your salary calculated?

- Fixed salary
- Base salary + how long you work
- Base: 0 + Variable salary

Traits (Cont'd)



Evaluation

When are you evaluated?

- Daily
- Monthly
- Yearly



Days Off

How to take days off?

- Paid, but following company's policy
- Unpaid, but on your own will



Working Options

Can you work for other companies in the same sector?

- Yes
- No



Supervisor

Do you have a direct boss/supervisor?

- Yes
- A machine
- No

Restrictions

- How to work 9h-5h but not working 8h per day?
- How to work 9h-5h and receive a salary based on how long you work?
- Some value combinations are impossible.
 - We will control for them in our experimental design and analysis.

Sample Size

- Johnson and Orme, 2003
- Rule of Thumb:

$$egin{aligned} rac{N_{participants} imes N_{options} imes N_{vignettes}}{max(N_{levels})} > 500, 1000 \ N_{participants} \geq 75 \ N_{options} = 2 \ N_{vignettes} = 10 \ max(N_{levels}) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Recruitment

- Social Media & Friends
- If not enough → MTurk!







Reward per assignment	\$0.300
Commission per assignment	\$0.120
Total cost per assignment	\$0.420
Total number of assignments	75
Total cost	\$31.500

Analysis - AMCE

- Average Marginal Component Effect
 - Hainmueller, J., Hopkins, D., and Yamamoto T. (2014) Causal Inference in Conjoint Analysis:
 Understanding Multi-Dimensional Choices via Stated Preference Experiments. Political
 Analysis 22(1):1-30
 - Bansak, Kirk, et al. "Using Conjoint Experiments to Analyze Elections: The Essential Role of the Average Marginal Component Effect (AMCE)." Available at SSRN (2020).
- "We show how conjoint analysis, an experimental design yet to be widely applied in political science, enables researchers to estimate the causal effects of multiple treatment components and assess several causal hypotheses simultaneously."

IRB Approval?

- We do not need IRB as this is a class project.
- However, we will employ all survey procedures necessary for IRB approval:
 - Consent
 - No unnecessary deceiving → "Imagine ..."
 - o Etc...



Research Promotion Team
KAIST 291 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34141, Korea
Tel: +82-42-350-2186 Fax: +82-42-350-2190 E-mail: kaistirb@kaist.ac.kr

Deadlines

- November 7th → Survey done
- November 21st → Social media & MTurk
- December 1st → Analysis + Preliminary Report