

References

- Adamson, M., & Roper, I. (2019). "Good" jobs and "Bad" jobs: Contemplating job quality in different contexts. *Work, Employment and Society*, 33 (4): 551–559.
- Allen, D., & Berg, C. (2014). *The Sharing Economy: How Over-Regulation Could Destroy an Economic Revolution*. Institute of Public Affairs. Melbourne, Australia.
- Anwar, M.A., & Graham, M. (2020). Hidden transcripts of the gig economy: Labour agency and the new art of resistance among African gig workers. *EPA: Economy and Space*, 52 (7): 1269–1291.
- Ashford, S.J., Caza, B.B., & Reid, E.M. (2018). From surviving to thriving in the gig economy: A research Agenda for individuals in the new world of work. *Research in Organizational Behavior*, 38: 23–41.
- Bajwa, U., Knorr, L., Di Ruggiero, E., Gastaldo, D., & Zendel, A. (2018). *Towards an Understanding of Workers' Experiences in the Global Gig Economy*. University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Toronto.
- Bankins, S., & Formosa, P. (2020). When AI meets PC: Exploring the implications of workplace social robots and a human-robot psychological contract. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 29 (2): 215–229.
- Barratt, T., Goods, C., & Veen, A. (2020). "I'm my own boss...": Active intermediation and "entrepreneurial" worker agency in the Australian gig economy. *EPA: Economy and Space*, 52 (8): 1643–1661.
- Bérestégui, P. (2021). *Exposure to Psychological Risk Factors in the Gig Economy: A Systematic Review*. European Trade Union Institute. Brussels, Belgium.
- Berg, J. (2016). Income security in the on-demand economy: Findings and policy lessons from a survey of crowdworkers. *ILO: Conditions of Work and Employment Series No. 74*, 1–33.
- Berg, J., & Rani, U. (2018). *Digital Labour Platforms and the Future of Work: Towards Decent Work in the Online World*. International Labour Organisation, Geneva.
- Bonet, R., Cappelli, P., & Hamori, M. (2013). Labour market intermediaries and the new paradigm for human resources. *Academy of Management Annals*, 7 (1): 341–392.
- Burchell, B., Sehnbruch, K., Piasna, A., & Agloni, N. (2014). The quality of employment and decent work: Definitions, methodologies, and ongoing debates. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 38 (2): 459–477.
- Cappelli, P., & Keller, J.R. (2013). Classifying work in the new economy. *Academy of Management Review*, 38 (4): 575–596.
- Christie, N., & Ward, H. (2019). The health and safety risks for people who drive for work in the gig economy. *Journal of Transport & Health*, 13, 115–127.
- De Stefano, V. (2016). The rise of the "just-in-time" workforce: On-demand work, crowdwork and labour protection in the gig economy. *International Labour Office: Conditions of Work and Employment Series*, 71.
- Drouillard, M. (2017). Addressing Voids: How Digital Start-ups in Kenya Create Market Infrastructure. In: Ndemo B., Weiss T. (eds) *Palgrave Studies of Entrepreneurship in Africa*, 97–131. Palgrave Macmillan, London.

- Duggan, J., Sherman, U., Carbery, R., & McDonnell, A. (2020). Algorithmic management and app-work in the gig economy: A research agenda for employment relations and HRM. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 30 (1): 114–132.
- Duggan, J., Sherman, U., Carbery, R., & McDonnell, A. (2021). Multi-party working relationships in gig work: Towards a new perspective. In: V. Daskalova, G. Jansen, & J. Meijerink (Eds.), *Platform Economy Puzzles: A Multidisciplinary Perspective on Gig Work*. Edward Elgar, in press.
- Dutch News (2021). Deliveroo to appeal to Supreme Court after judges say riders are not freelancers. *DutchNews.nl*, 17 February.
- Flanagan, F. (2018). Theorising the gig economy and home-based service work. *Journal of Industrial Relations*, 61 (1): 57–78.
- Friedman, G. (2014). Workers without employers: Shadow corporations and the rise of the gig economy. *Review of Keynesian Economics*, 2 (2): 171–188.
- Gandini, A. (2018). Labour process theory and the gig economy. *Human Relations*, 72 (6): 1039–1056.
- Gegenhuber, T., Ellmer, M., & Schubler, E. (2020). Microphones, not megaphones: Functional crowdworker voice regimes on digital work platforms. *Human Relations*, in press.
- Gerber, C., & Krzywdzinski, M. (2019). Brave new digital work? New forms of performance control in crowdwork. In S.P. Vallas & A. Kovalainen (Eds.), *Work and Labor in the Digital Age (Research in the Sociology of Work, 33)*: 121–143. Bingley, Emerald Publishing.
- Ghai, D. (2003). Decent work: Concept and indicators. *International Labour Review*, 142, 113.
- Goods, C., Veen, A., & Barratt, T. (2019). “Is your gig any good?” Analysing job quality in the Australian platform-based food-delivery sector. *Journal of Industrial Relations*, 61 (4): 502–527.
- Graham, M., Hjorth, I., & Lehdonvirta, V. (2017). Digital labour and development: Impacts of global digital labour platforms and the gig economy on worker livelihood. *Transfer*, 23 (2): 135–162.
- Griswold, A. (2020). The month the entire world signed up for delivery. *Quartz*, 19 April.
- Healy, A. (2020). Food-delivery services see Covid-related surge. *Irish Examiner*, 7 August.
- Healy, J., Nicholson, D., & Pekarek, A. (2017). Should we take the gig economy seriously? *Labour and Industry: A Journal of the Social and Economic Relations of Work*, 27 (3): 232–248.
- Heeks, R. (2017). *Decent Work and the Digital gig Economy: A Developing Country Perspective on Employment Impacts and Standards in Online Outsourcing, Crowdwork, etc.* Development Informatics Working Paper, 71.
- Henderson, R. (2020). How COVID-19 has transformed the gig economy. *Forbes*, 10 December.
- International Labour Organisation (2018). *Decent Work*. Report of the Director General. ILO, Geneva.

- Jabagi, N., Croteau, A.M., Audebrand, L.K., & Marsan, J. (2019). Gig workers' motivation: Thinking beyond carrots and sticks. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 34 (4): 192–213.
- Johnston, H., & Land-Kazlauskas, C. (2018). *Organising On-Demand: Representation, Voice, and Collective Bargaining in the Gig Economy*. Conditions of Work and Employment Series No 94. Geneva, International Labour Office.
- Kaine, S., & Josserand, E. (2019). The organisation and experience of work in the gig economy. *Journal of Industrial Relations*, 61 (4): 479–501.
- Kalleberg, A.L., & Vallas, S.P. (2018). Probing precarious work: Theory, research, and politics. *Precarious Work: Research in the Sociology of Work*, 31: 1–30.
- Kashyap, R., & Bhatia, A. (2018). Taxi drivers and taxidars: A case study of Uber and Ola in Delhi. *Journal of Developing Societies*, 34 (2): 169–194.
- Keane, J. (2021). UK Supreme Court says Uber drivers should not be classified as contractors. *Forbes*, 19 February.
- Kuhn, K.M., & Maleki, A. (2017). Micro-entrepreneurs, dependent contractors, and Instaserfs: Understanding online labour platform workforces. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 31 (3): 183–200.
- MacDonald, R., & Giazitzoglu, A. (2019). Youth, enterprise and precarity: O, what is, and what is wrong with, the “gig economy”? *Journal of Sociology*, 55 (4): 724–740.
- Maffie, M.D. (2020). The role of digital communities in organising gig workers. *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society*, 59 (1): 123–149.
- Martinez-Lucio, M., & Stewart, P. (1997). The paradox of contemporary labour process theory: The rediscovery of labour and disappearance of collectivism. *Capital and Class*, 21 (2): 49–77.
- Maselli, I., Lenaerts, K., & Beblavy, M. (2016). Five things we need to know about the on-demand economy. *Centre for European Policy Studies*, 21.
- Mazmanian, M., Orlikowski, W.J., & Yates, J. (2013). The autonomy paradox: The implications of mobile email devices for knowledge professionals. *Organization Science*, 24 (5): 1337–1357.
- McGaughey, E. (2018). Taylorism: When network technology meets corporate power. *Industrial Relations Journal*, 49 (5–6): 459–472.
- Meijerink, J., & Keegan, A. (2019). Conceptualizing human resource management in the gig economy: Toward a platform ecosystem perspective. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 34 (4): 214–232.
- Meijerink, J., Keegan, A., & Bondarouk, T. (2021). Having their cake and eating it too? Online labour platforms and human resource management as a case of institutional complexity. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, in press.
- Minifie, J., & Wiltshire, T. (2016). *Peer to Peer Pressure: Policy for the Sharing Economy* Grattan Institute, Victoria, Australia. (No. 2016–7).
- Minter, K. (2017). Negotiating labour standards in the gig economy: Airtasker and union NSW. *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, 28 (3): 438–454.

- Montgomery, T., & Baglioni, S. (2020). Defining the gig economy: Platform capitalism and the reinvention of precarious work. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*.
- Mulholland, K. (2004). Workplace resistance in an Irish call centre: Slammin', scammin', smokin', and leavin'. *Work, Employment and Society*, 18 (4): 709–724.
- Myhill, K., Richards, J., & Sang, K. (2021). Job quality, fair work and gig work: The lived experiences of gig workers. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, in press.
- Newlands, G. (2020). Algorithmic surveillance in the gig economy: The organisation of work through Lefebvrian conceived space. *Organization Studies*, in press.
- Nicola, S., & Lanxon, N. (2019). Amazon-backed Deliveroo pulls out of Germany in abrupt retreat. *Bloomberg Technology*, 12 August.
- Norlander, P., Jukic, N., Varma, A., & Nestorov, S. (2021). The effects of technological supervision on gig workers: Organisational control and motivation of Uber, taxi and limousine drivers. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, in press.
- Petriglieri, G., Ashford, S.J., & Wrzesniewski, A. (2018). Agony and ecstasy in the gig economy: Cultivating holding environments for precarious and personalized work identities. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 64 (1): 124–170.
- Pichault, F., & McKeown, T. (2019). Autonomy at work in the gig economy: Analysing work status, content and conditions of independent professionals, *New Technology, Work and Employment*, 34 (1): 59–72.
- Prassl, J. (2018). *Humans as a Service*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Schiek, D., & Gideon, A. (2018). Outsmarting the gig-economy through collective bargaining – EU competition law as a barrier to smart cities. *International Review of Law, Computers & Technology*, 32 (2–3), 275–294.
- Shanahan, G., & Smith, M. (2021). Fair's fair: Psychological contracts and power in platform work. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, in press.
- Sherman, U.P., & Morley, M.J. (2020). What do we measure and how do we elicit it? The case for the use of repertory grid techniques in multi-party psychological contract research. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 29 (2): 230–242.
- Spencer, D.A. (2018). Fear and hope in an age of mass automation: Debating the future of work. *New Technology, Work and Employment*, 33 (1): 1–12.
- Stewart, A., & Owens, R.J. (2013). *Experience or Exploitation?: The Nature, Prevalence and Regulation of Unpaid Work Experience, Internships and Trial Periods in Australia*. University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Tassinari, A., & Maccarrone, V. (2020). Riders on the storm: Workplace solidarity among gig economy couriers in Italy and the UK. *Work, Employment and Society*, 34 (1): 35–54.
- Taylor, M., Marsh, G., Nicol, D. & Broadbent, P. (2017). *Good Work: The Taylor Review of Modern Working Practices*. Department of Business, Energy and Industrial, London.
- Tran, M., & Sokas, R.K. (2017). The gig economy and contingent work: An occupational health assessment. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 59 (4): 63–66.

- Uber (2019). Uber works officially launched in Chicago. *Uber Technologies*, 2 October.
- Vallas, S., & Schor, J.B. (2020). What do platforms do? Understanding the gig economy. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 46.
- van Doorn, N. (2017). Platform labour: On the gendered and racialised exploitation of low-income service work in the “on-demand” economy. *Information, Communication & Society*, 20 (6): 898–914.
- Walker, M., Fleming, P., & Berti, M. (2021). “You can’t pick up a phone and talk to someone”: How algorithms function as biopower in the gig economy. *Organization*, 28 (1): 26–43.
- Wang, B., Liu, Y., & Parker, S.K. (2020). How does the use of information communication technology affect individuals: A work design perspective. *Academy of Management Annals*, 14: 695–725.
- Williams, P., McDonald, P., & Mayes, R. (2021). Recruitment in the gig economy: Attraction and selection on digital platforms. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, in press.
- Wood, A.J., Lehdonvirta, V., & Graham, M. (2018). Workers of the internet unite? Online freelancer organisation among remote gig economy workers in six Asian and African countries. *New Technology, Work and Employment*, 33 (2): 95–112.
- Wood, A.J., Graham, M., Lehdonvirta, V., & Hjorth, I. (2019). Good gig, bad gig: Autonomy and algorithmic control in the global gig economy. *Work, Employment and Society*, 33 (1): 56–57.