



Online Labour Market in Russia: Trends and Perspectives

ONLINE LABOUR MARKETS

- · Digital labour platforms mediate short-term on-demand work
- Who are platform workers? What are their demographic and occupational characteristics? How much does the platform worker profile vary by country? (Berg et al. 2018; De Groen et al. 2018; Huws et al. 2019; Piasna and Drahokoupil 2019; Pesole et al. 2018).
- How did platform workforce evolve? What are the demographic and compositional changes?
 Filling this gap requires monitoring key indicators over years using a common methodology.
- Freelance platforms (online labour platforms, crowdwork platforms, freelance marketplaces) for creative and knowledge-based work (software developers, graphic designers, writers, consultants, etc.). Online (remote) work.
- Anglo-centric literature on online freelance work (global platforms like Upwork, Freelancer etc.)

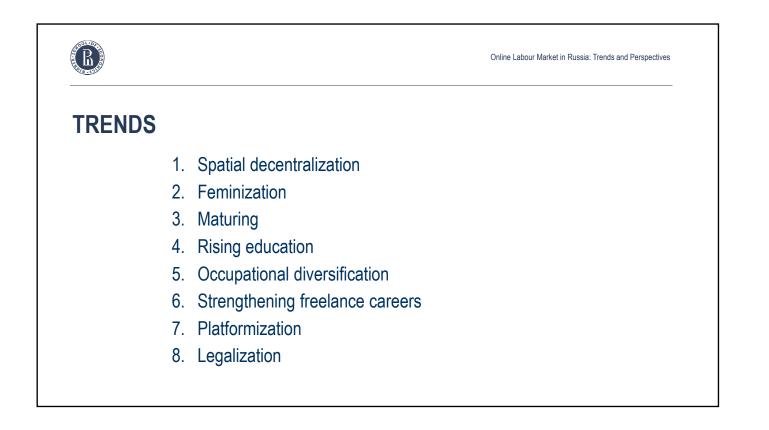
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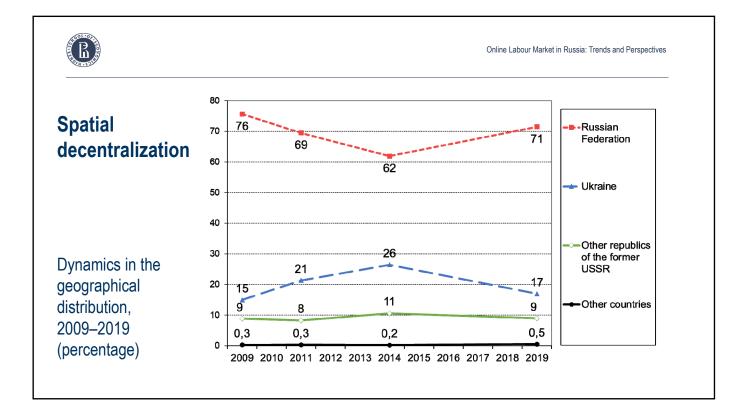
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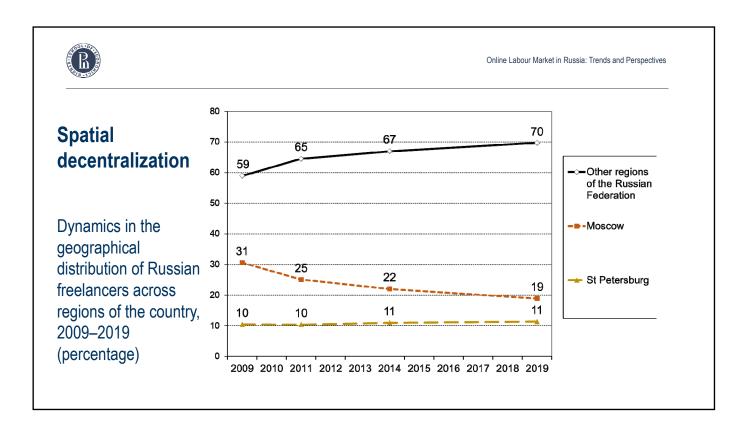
RUSSIAN CONTEXT

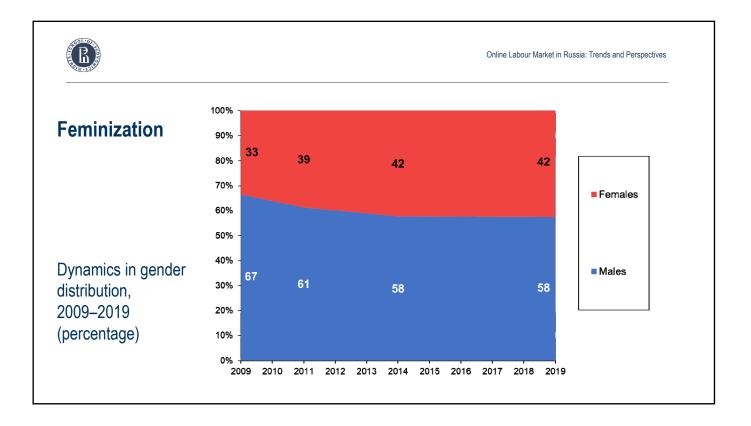
- Shared history and common language contributed to the emergence of a Russian-language online labour market that integrates participants not only from Russia, but also from other former Soviet Union republics and from other parts of the world where Russian-speakers reside.
- Legacy of the Soviet economy with restrictions for independent work and private entrepreneurship. Russia has a lower rate of self-employment than most developed and developing market economies (7-8%).
- Some initial delay in ICTs and Internet usage.
- Not only remote work based on ICTs, but also self-employment constitutes an innovative work practice in the post-Soviet context. *Diffusion of this innovative work model?*
- FL.ru is a leading freelance platform (5 million registered users since 2005). Typical generalpurpose platform, largely for high and medium-skilled projects.

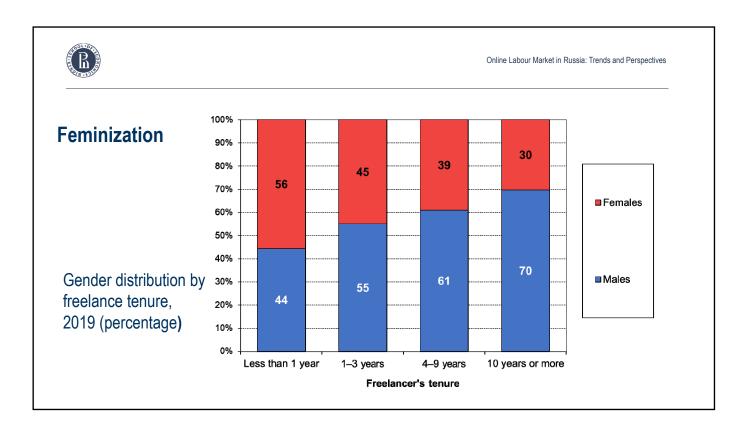
ATA	A 4 waves of the Russian Freelance Survey Method: Standardized online survey at FL.ru				
	2009	2011	2014	2019	
Dates of data collection	12 Dec 2008 –	25 Feb 2011 –	15 Dec 2013 –	3 Dec 2018 –	
	3 Feb 2009	29 Mar 2011	6 Feb 2014	2 Feb 2019	
Active platform freelancers	8,613	7,179	10,574	2,055	
Number of questions	49	54	40	46	
Completion time (median), minutes	13.9	12.8	11.1	11.7	

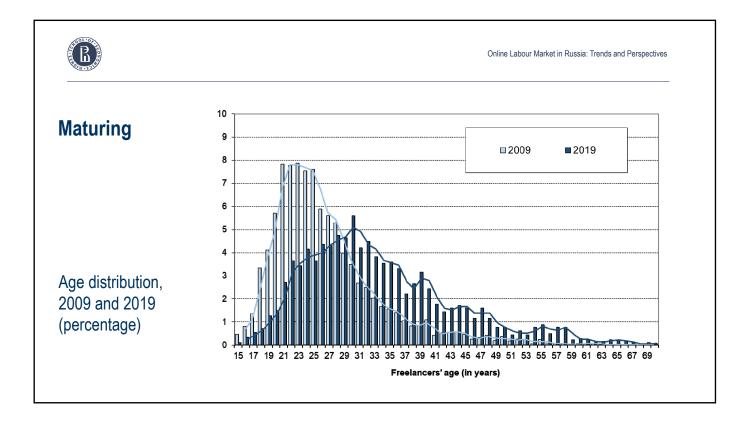


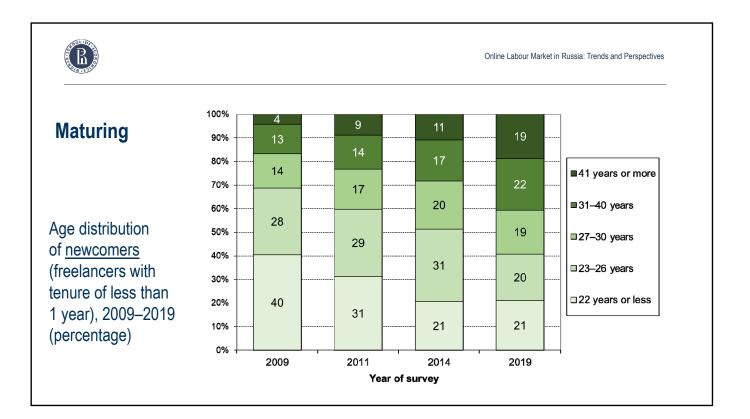


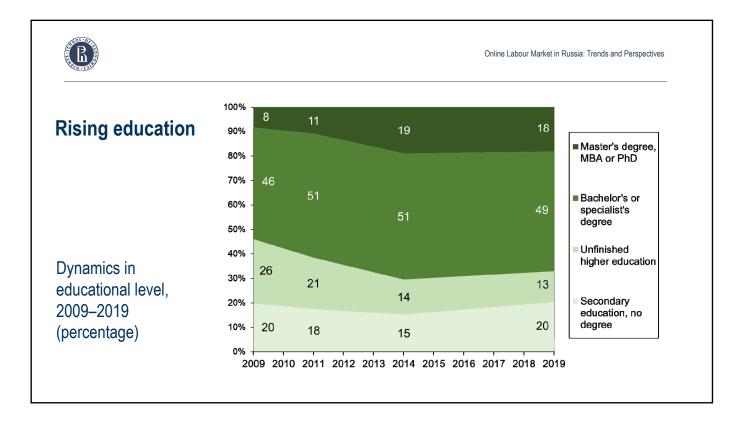


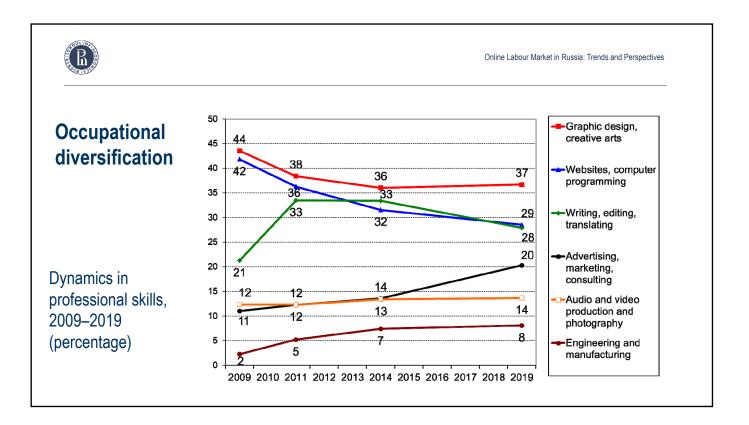


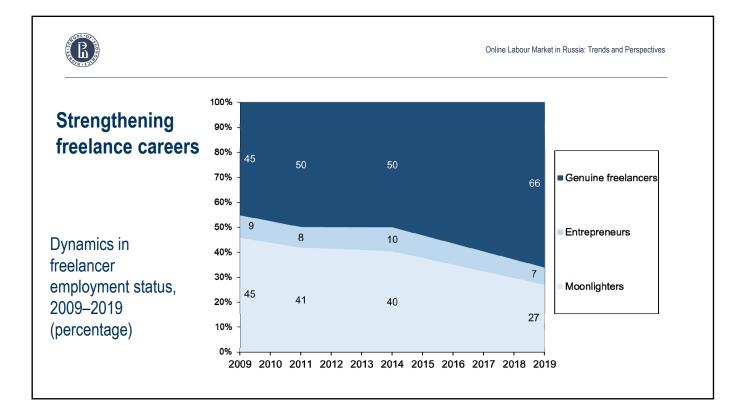


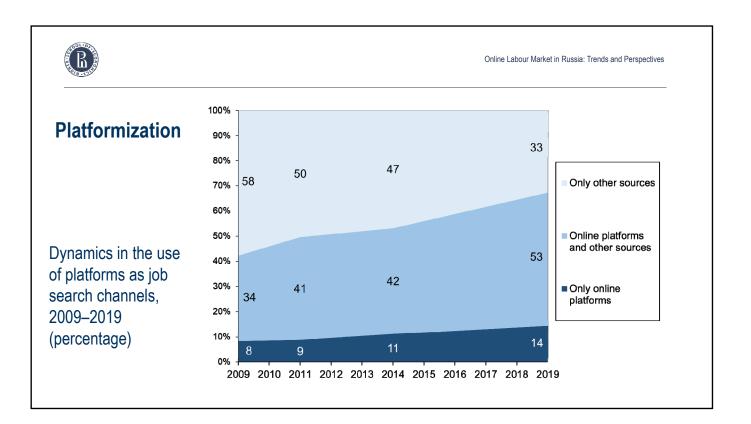


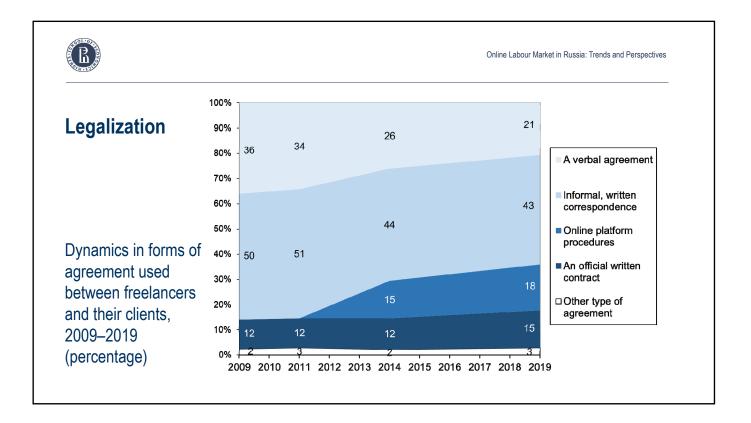












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CONCLUSION

- Overall, we can witness the process of the diffusion of online freelancing as an innovative work model among the wider population (from enthusiastic pioneers to more typical workers).
- We encourage more research on various sectors and countries that explore dynamics of the platform work.

For more details see:

- Shevchuk A., Strebkov D. <u>Digital platforms and the changing freelance workforce in</u> <u>Russia: A ten-year perspective</u> // International Labour Review. 2021 (forthcoming)
- Shevchuk A., Strebkov D. Freelance platform work in the Russian Federation: 2009– 2019. ILO Working Paper No. 38. Geneva: ILO, 2021.

