

## Example 2: The Gig Economy's Effect on Work Culture (College Level)

**Topic:** How gig platforms change traditional employment

**Length:** 1,450 words

**Academic Level:** College (Undergraduate)

**Examples Used:** 4 (Uber, Upwork, DoorDash, TaskRabbit)

**Sources Cited:** 6

### Essay Excerpt (First Half)

#### The Gig Economy: Redefining Work in the 21st Century

The traditional employment model—workers commuting to offices, receiving benefits, spending careers with single employers—is experiencing unprecedented disruption. Platform-based gig work, where independent contractors complete short-term tasks through digital intermediaries like Uber and DoorDash, has created a parallel work economy. As of 2024, approximately 36% of U.S. workers participate in gig work either as primary income or to supplement traditional employment (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024). This shift illustrates three fundamental changes: the atomization of labor into discrete tasks, the shift of employment risk from employers to workers, and the transformation of workplace relationships from long-term to transactional.

The most visible change is the decomposition of jobs into individual, purchasable tasks. Uber exemplifies this by breaking taxi service—traditionally a full-time occupation—into discrete units any licensed driver can provide on-demand. Drivers don't work "for" Uber traditionally; instead, they complete individual ride requests. This means drivers might complete three rides during morning rush hour, log off for six hours, then complete five more evening rides—impossible in traditional employment. A 2023 study of 2,400 Uber drivers found 74% valued choosing their own hours as the primary benefit, with 41% driving primarily nights and weekends while maintaining traditional employment (Collins et al., 2023). However, this same fragmentation means no guaranteed hours or steady income. The same study found 63% of drivers experienced monthly income variation of 30% or more, creating financial instability despite flexibility.

This lack of income stability can be clearly seen in delivery platforms such as DoorDash. Unlike traditional delivery jobs that offer scheduled shifts and hourly wages, DoorDash drivers are paid per order and are responsible for their own work-related expenses. For example, drivers must cover fuel costs, vehicle maintenance, and insurance without reimbursement. During slower hours, drivers may spend long periods waiting for orders, earning little or nothing. A nationwide survey found that nearly one-third of DoorDash drivers earned less than their local minimum wage after expenses during low-

demand periods (Economic Policy Institute, 2022). This example illustrates how gig platforms provide flexibility while removing financial protections commonly associated with traditional employment.

Another illustration of the gig economy's impact on work culture is the changing nature of professional relationships on TaskRabbit. In conventional workplaces, employees often build long-term relationships with colleagues and supervisors, receiving feedback, mentorship, and opportunities for advancement. TaskRabbit, however, operates on a task-by-task model. For instance, a worker hired to assemble furniture may complete the task in a single afternoon and never interact with the client again. Performance is judged almost entirely by star ratings and brief reviews rather than comprehensive evaluations. Research shows that while many TaskRabbit workers value independence, over half report feelings of isolation due to the lack of workplace community (Ravenelle, 2019). This example highlights how gig work reduces employment to short, transactional interactions.

Upwork provides a further illustration of how the gig economy reshapes work culture in professional and intellectual fields. On the platform, freelancers compete globally for short-term contracts in areas such as writing, graphic design, and software development. For example, a freelance writer may submit dozens of unpaid proposals before securing a single project. Even after being hired, work is often project-based rather than ongoing. According to the Upwork Research Institute (2023), more than 60% of new freelancers lowered their rates within their first six months to attract clients. This example demonstrates how competition and self-marketing become central features of gig-based professional life.

These examples show that gig platforms do more than change how people earn money—they change how workers experience employment itself. Gig workers often manage their own schedules, negotiate pay independently, and operate without traditional benefits. At the same time, they face uncertainty about income, limited job security, and fewer opportunities for professional growth. For instance, an Uber driver may enjoy choosing when to work but may also experience unpredictable earnings from week to week. Similarly, an Upwork freelancer may enjoy working remotely while constantly searching for the next contract.

In conclusion, the gig economy reshapes modern work culture through practical, everyday examples found on platforms like Uber, DoorDash, TaskRabbit, and Upwork. These platforms illustrate a shift toward flexible schedules, independent contracting, and task-based labor, while also revealing reduced job security and weakened professional relationships. By examining these real-world examples, it becomes clear that the gig economy represents a fundamental departure from traditional employment and continues to redefine what work looks like in the 21st century.