

Solution		Examples
1.	Unionization	Unions for gig workers, largely focused on ride-hailing, include: • Gig Workers Rising • International Alliance of App-Based Transport Workers • Rideshare Drivers United / Mass. Drivers United • Boston Independent Drivers Guild • United Private Hire Drivers (UK) • Warehouse Worker Resource Center • Unite Here: One Job Should be Enough • Indian Federation of App-based Transport Workers (IFAT) • Telangana Gig & Platform Workers' Union (TGPWU) • IWGB (UK) Independent contractors have been allowed to unionize in some US cities. Britain's Trades Union Congress has tracked gig work issues. Seattle's UNtemp platform offers unionized gig work.
2.	Protests	Early in the 2020 pandemic, Instacart workers went on strike for better terms. In Los Angeles, Uber and Lyft drivers organized a strike to align with Uber's Initial Public Offering. Other cities followed. Abroad, stoppages include UberEATS in London. Public shaming has also been tried, Working Washington delivered bags of peanuts to the HQs of DoorDash and Postmates to protest pay rates.
3.	Training workers	Community Colleges, particularly in California, teach courses in how to maximize opportunities as a gig worker. Samaschool pioneered similar courses. The London Rights Hub aims to ensure gig workers know their legal entitlements.
4.	Rating of platforms	The Fairwork project at University of Oxford ranks gig work platforms for workers. Sourceie helps companies recruit gig workers and ranks the apps.
5.	Lobbying	Groups like the UK's doteveryone have offered a manifesto for better quality gig work. Co-worker fosters diverse campaigns for rights. UK consultancy Autonomy recommend a microworkers' charter. In Australia BIT used data to advocate for gig rider safety measures. Calls for government to take over gig work apps have come from commentators and public opinion surveys.