



WeLaR Virtual Expert Café

April 26, 2pm

Hosted by Ursula Holtgrewe & Stella Wolter (ZSI)



Funded by
the European Union



Virtual Expert Café Format



- A low-threshold virtual forum for exchange on globalisation, digitisation, demographic change, climate change, labour markets and the welfare state
- A 90-minute virtual meeting
- News, ideas, results, collaborations in an ‘elevator pitch’ format
- Everybody’s welcome to contribute or listen and comment!
- Contributors have a 5–7-minute timeslot (maybe 3 minutes or sometimes even 10) and 2 ppt slides (headline, keywords, links, contact data!) to present projects, programmes, ideas, results, events ...



The Presentations



- Maryna Tverdostup (WIIW)
- Ursula Holtgrewe (ZSI)
- Elemér Szentpétery (Együttható Egyesület)
- Jesse de Pagter (ZSI)





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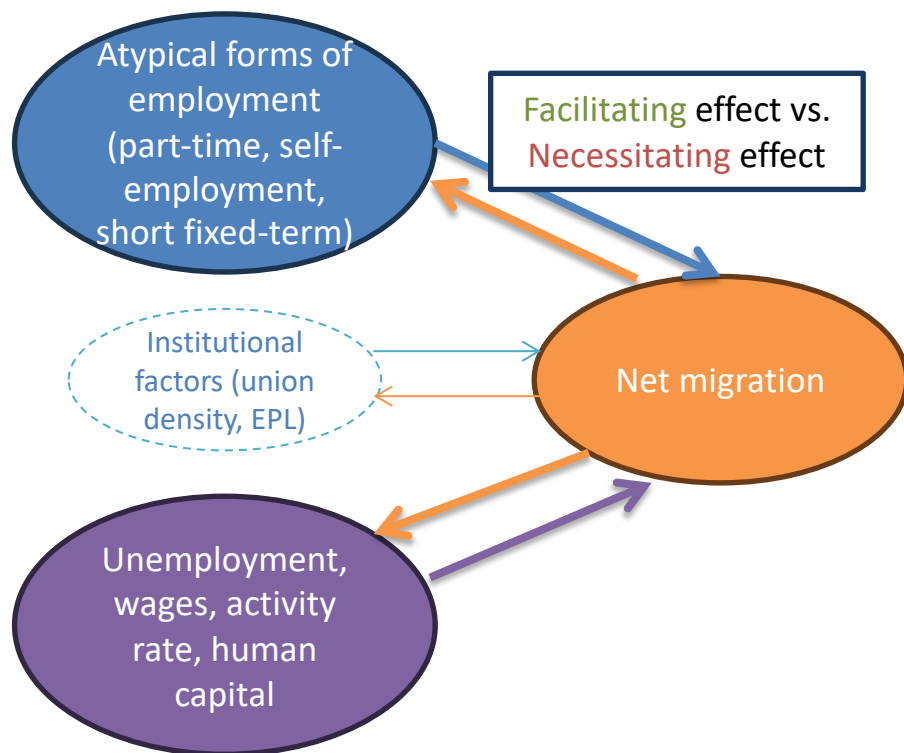
Atypical work and intra-EU mobility patterns



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The interrelationship between atypical work and intra-EU migration



- Free movement of people within EU facilitates labour mobility, which is supposed to reduce labour market frictions
 - External adjustment
- Similarly, atypical forms of employment can be understood as increased flexibility
 - Internal adjustment
- Relationship between atypical employment and net migration is not clear
- Our paper **empirically investigates both relationships** controlling for other relevant labour market conditions and institutional factors

Research design



Research question

- How do different forms of atypical employment affect net migration and vice versa?

Data and variables

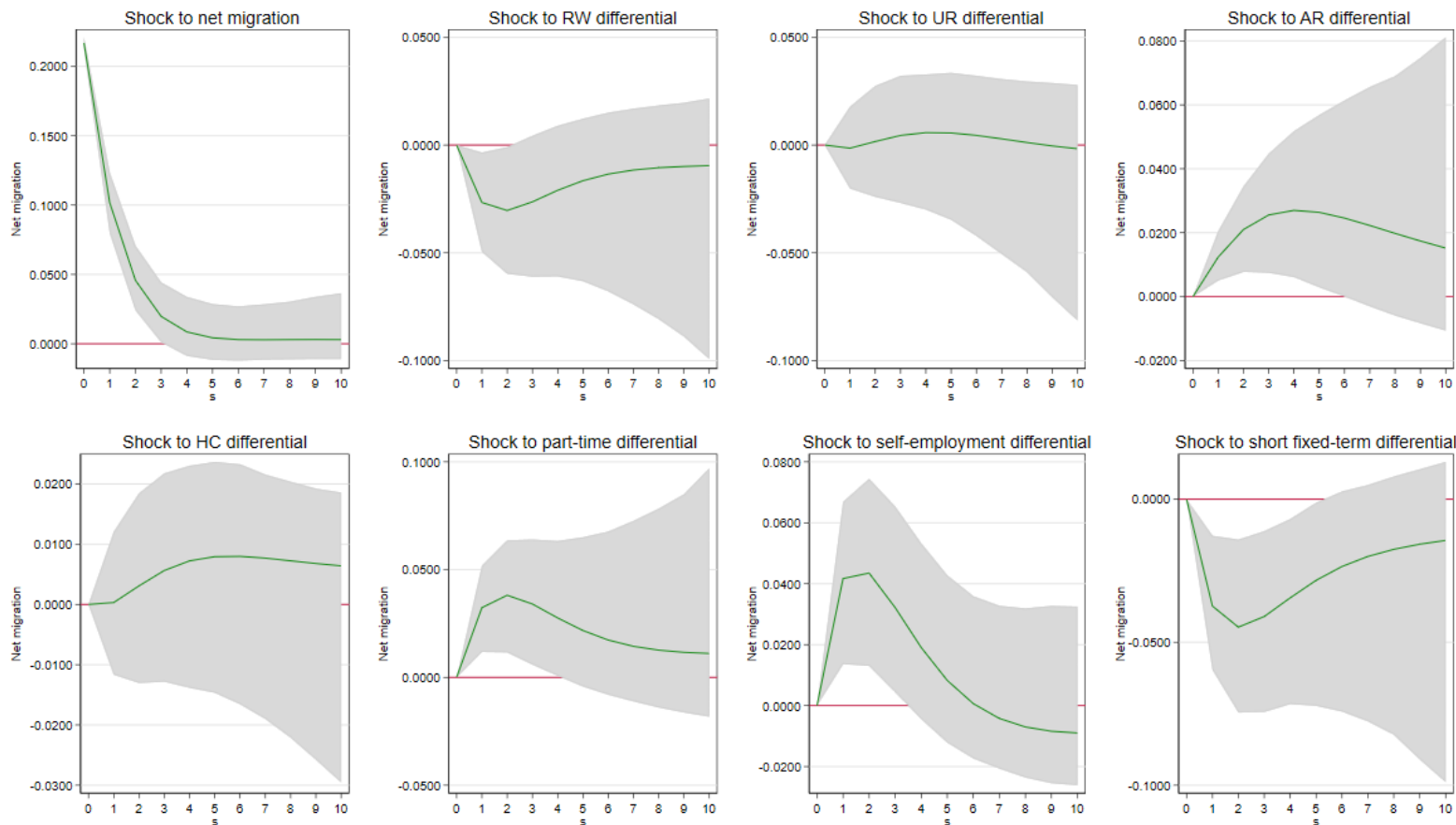
- Main Sample: 17 EU countries, 2004-2019 → 272 country-pairs, 16 years
- Migration flows by citizenship (Eurostat, ILO, OECD, national statistics)
- Part-time employment, self-employment, short fixed-term employment (Eurostat)
- Additional labour market conditions (unemployment, activity rates, real wages)

Methods: panel vector autoregressive model

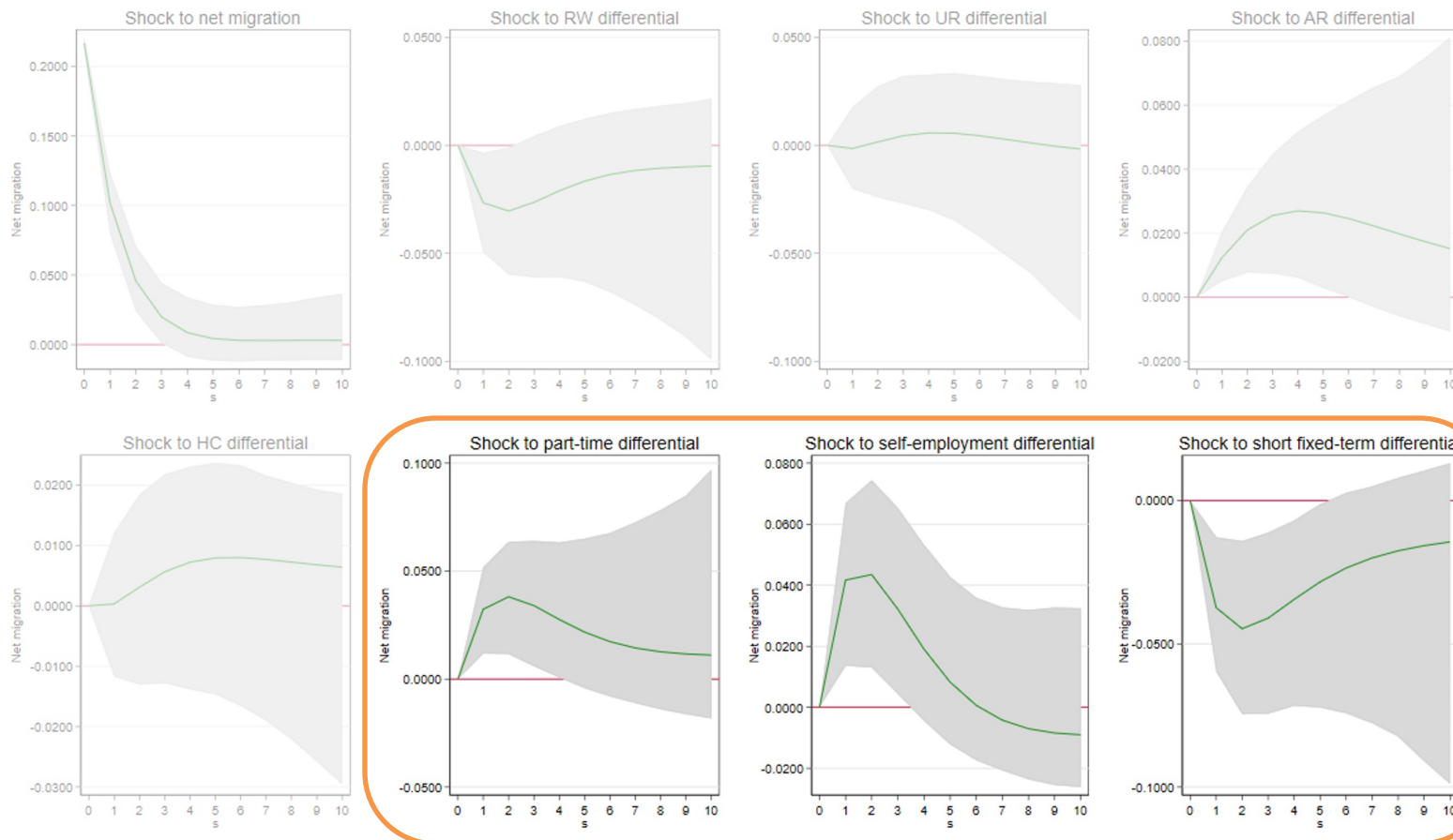
- Simultaneous estimation of dynamic interrelationships between a set of endogenous variables
- Net migration between two countries as function of lagged net migration, atypical work differentials, relevant labour market conditions differentials
- Atypical work differentials between two countries as function of lagged atypical work differentials, net migration, labour market conditions differentials



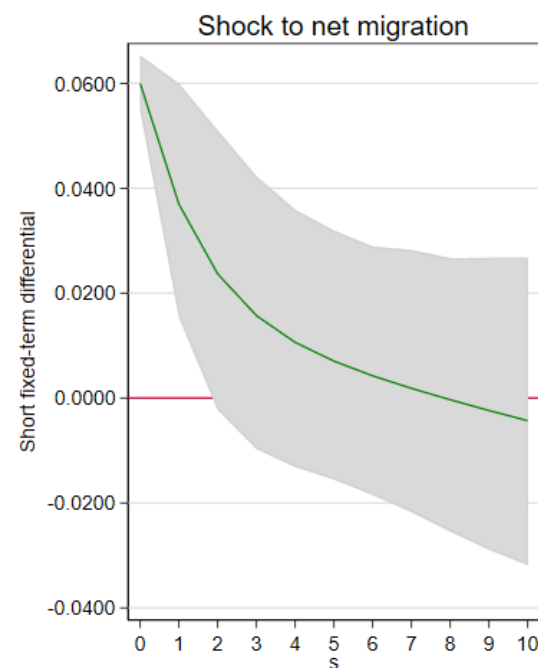
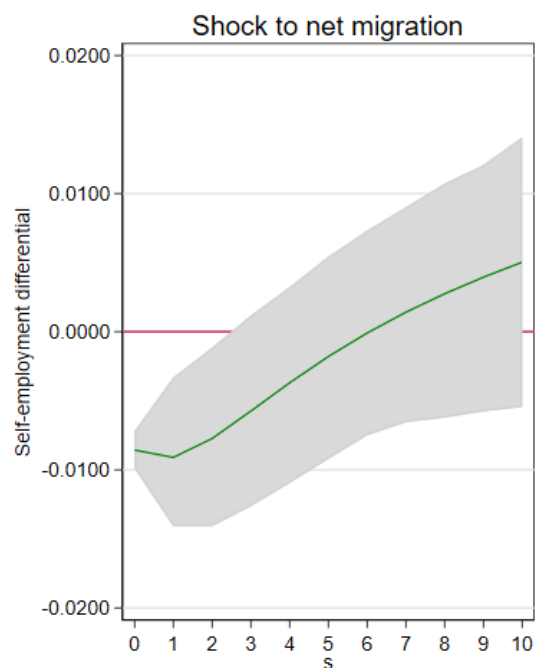
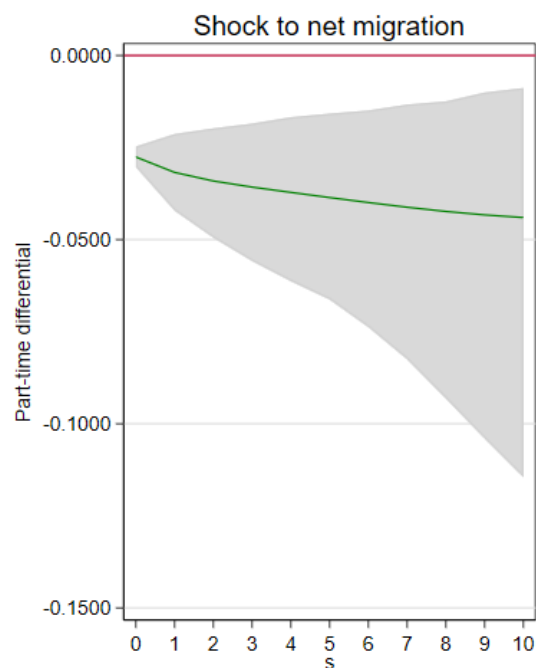
Results I: Response of net migration to labour market shocks



Results I: Response of net migration to labour market shocks



Results II: Response of atypical employment to net migration shocks



Conclusion



- Our study shows that atypical employment is indeed a relevant factor for net migration with part-time work and self-employment fostering net migration and short fixed-term employment having the opposite effect.
- Policies aimed at increasing labour market flexibility must take into account these different relationships.
- For example, policies aimed to facilitate temporary work should consider the potential trade-off between internal adjustment and external adjustment, which becomes especially important during periods characterized by significant (regional) labour shortages and skill mismatch.



Results – Sample A

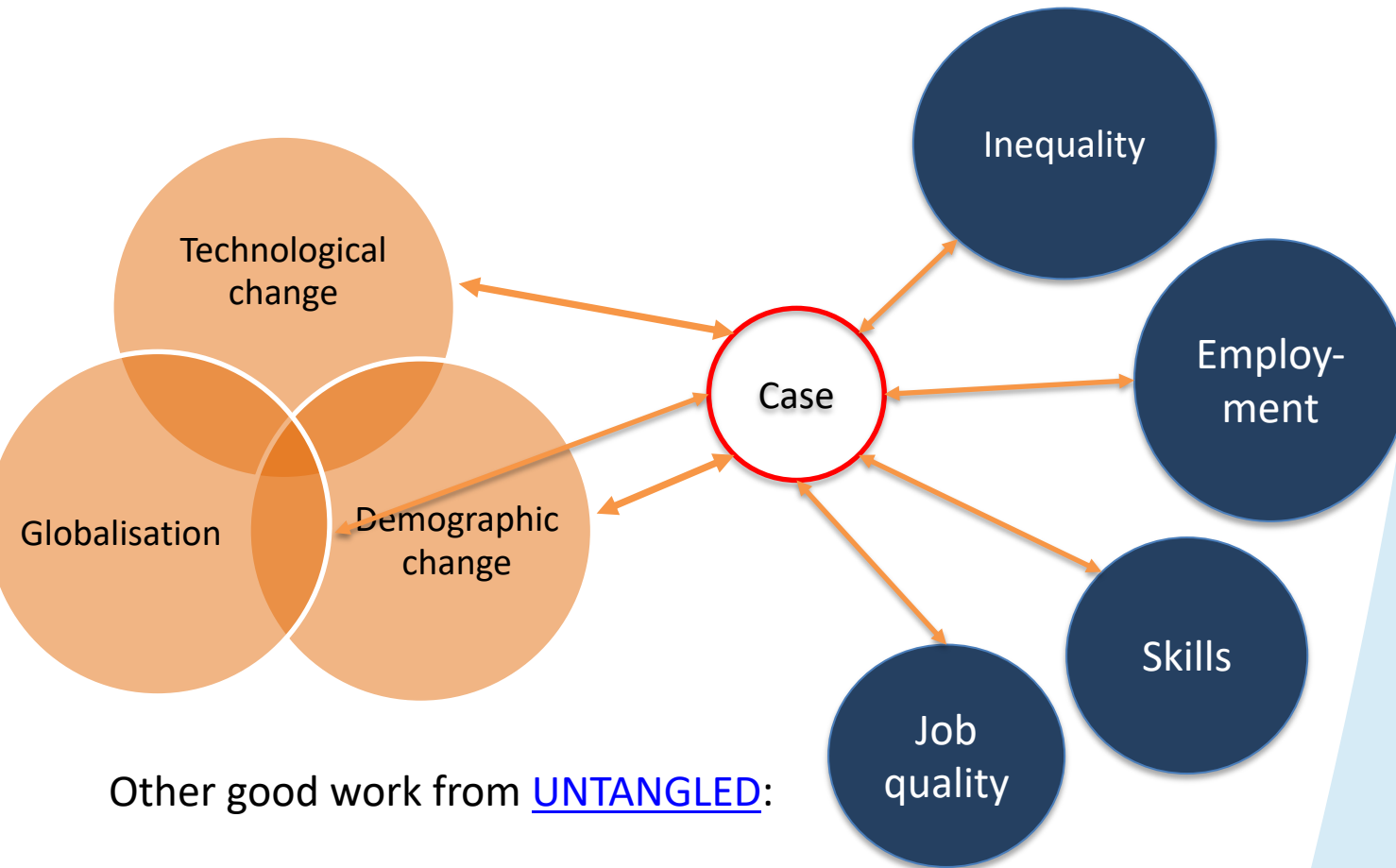
Variance Decomposition



	after 5 periods							after 10 periods								
	Net migration	RW diff	UR diff	AR diff	HC diff	Part-time diff	Self-employment diff	Short fixed-term diff	Net migration	RW diff	UR diff	AR diff	HC diff	Part-time diff	Self-employment diff	Short fixed-term diff
Full model																
Net migration	0.747	0.037	0.000	0.028	0.001	0.050	0.059	0.078	0.671	0.047	0.000	0.058	0.003	0.063	0.055	0.102
Real wage differential	0.027	0.782	0.035	0.003	0.004	0.048	0.023	0.077	0.025	0.515	0.150	0.036	0.049	0.051	0.093	0.080
Unemployment rate differential	0.021	0.034	0.843	0.027	0.005	0.036	0.027	0.007	0.025	0.088	0.648	0.081	0.009	0.092	0.023	0.032
Activity rate differential	0.086	0.178	0.118	0.482	0.016	0.046	0.001	0.074	0.060	0.212	0.162	0.307	0.016	0.112	0.001	0.129
Human capital differential	0.073	0.118	0.134	0.083	0.488	0.040	0.020	0.045	0.058	0.176	0.179	0.122	0.259	0.098	0.014	0.095
Part-time differential	0.090	0.131	0.229	0.096	0.089	0.259	0.071	0.034	0.068	0.206	0.257	0.139	0.082	0.114	0.050	0.084
Self-employment differential	0.036	0.240	0.007	0.006	0.010	0.055	0.569	0.078	0.028	0.222	0.014	0.019	0.044	0.085	0.479	0.108
Short fixed-term differential	0.062	0.053	0.013	0.117	0.048	0.168	0.006	0.533	0.053	0.059	0.039	0.109	0.045	0.210	0.033	0.452
No real wage																
Net migration	0.908		0.017	0.016	0.017	0.006	0.013	0.024	0.871		0.021	0.029	0.022	0.011	0.017	0.029
Unemployment rate differential	0.000		0.983	0.010	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.000		0.952	0.032	0.001	0.008	0.003	0.003
Activity rate differential	0.009		0.051	0.831	0.002	0.012	0.061	0.034	0.017		0.141	0.631	0.002	0.042	0.115	0.053
Human capital differential	0.007		0.072	0.021	0.865	0.025	0.004	0.006	0.013		0.174	0.047	0.655	0.091	0.009	0.011
Part-time differential	0.007		0.088	0.000	0.003	0.897	0.001	0.003	0.010		0.154	0.003	0.006	0.819	0.004	0.005
Self-employment differential	0.018		0.002	0.025	0.061	0.095	0.795	0.003	0.019		0.015	0.080	0.105	0.093	0.686	0.003
Short fixed-term differential	0.004		0.063	0.074	0.026	0.172	0.016	0.645	0.004		0.098	0.073	0.030	0.193	0.040	0.561
No Part time																
Net migration	0.903	0.005	0.007	0.029	0.006		0.026	0.023	0.864	0.006	0.010	0.050	0.010		0.027	0.032
Real wage differential	0.004	0.708	0.089	0.025	0.049		0.124	0.001	0.004	0.449	0.210	0.093	0.099		0.144	0.001
Unemployment rate differential	0.000	0.004	0.965	0.017	0.000		0.011	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.930	0.050	0.001		0.011	0.003
Activity rate differential	0.004	0.029	0.071	0.836	0.001		0.048	0.011	0.007	0.054	0.182	0.656	0.001		0.081	0.020
Human capital differential	0.003	0.008	0.098	0.039	0.843		0.002	0.007	0.004	0.029	0.211	0.095	0.645		0.002	0.015
Self-employment differential	0.007	0.108	0.003	0.025	0.077		0.780	0.001	0.007	0.100	0.021	0.076	0.125		0.670	0.001
Short fixed-term differential	0.003	0.001	0.094	0.018	0.001		0.031	0.851	0.003	0.002	0.166	0.024	0.002		0.049	0.754



The UNTANGLED framework



Other good work from [UNTANGLED](#):

Policy Briefs

Videos, eg [„Impact of robots on the labour market“](#)

A ton of research papers and several journal publications

Holtgrewe, U., Lindorfer, M., & Šalamon, N. (Eds.). (2024). [*How globalisation, technology and demographic change are transforming companies and industries: Lessons from case studies*](#). Leuven: HIVA.

- **Manufacturing:** SMEs, tech providers(also users), bias towards "flexible specialization"
- **Financial services:** "incumbent" sectors with long histories of digitalisation, challenged by "new" competitors (in ZA with potential for growth)
- **Business services:** "new" types of services enabled by technology and globalisation and enabling them
- Viewed in context, "**megatrends**" **filtered** through employment regimes, policies, product and labour markets and shaped by actors' strategies
- Impacts not entirely negative but **skill and job quality upgrading requires dedicated efforts**
- **Challenges for unions** – more on defensive side
- **Staff shortages** across sectors – but do not necessarily improve job quality and wages
- **Embracing change requires (perceived) opportunities**, a culture of (some) flexicurity and confidence of workers and employers

Save the Date

8 May, 2024, UNTANGLED
webinar: 10-12, in-person and
online (see websites)

Presentation „Benchmarking
Working Europe 2024“

with Wouter Zwysen (etui), Bart
Vanhercke (etui)



etui.

KU LEUVEN

Break the Glass Ceiling

2022-2-HU01-KA220-YOU-000101414



KÖZÖSSÉGÉPÍTŐ EGYESÜLET



Erasmus+

This project is funded by the European Union.

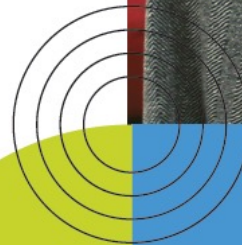


Együttható is about solidarity

WE DO YOUTH AND SOCIAL WORK

Our independent NGO is offering free services for youth since 2010 at two locations: Gyöngyös and Budapest. We do as we preach: inclusion of Roma people and young people living with disabilities is our everyday practice.

Check out our facebook for more!
www.facebook.com/EgyuttHato



The 'Break the Glass Ceiling' project is a **strategic partnership** supported by the Erasmus+ programme. It aims to increase the quality of youth services, particularly volunteering projects under the **European Solidarity Corps**, by focusing on the **empowerment process for young women**.

We aim to achieve this goal by implementing, publishing and disseminating research, as well as by disseminating a publication presenting methods and good practices that promote the empowerment process.

1. The research help us to obtain data on the effectiveness of voluntary projects in **the youth sector from a female point of view** and the reasons behind efficiency-gaps. The topic is under-researched.
 2. The methodology development and publication serves as a compass for stakeholders to implement high-quality volunteer projects
 3. Thanks to dissemination activities, the main products achieve a wide range of multipliers.
-



The European Solidarity Corps, known until 2016 as European Voluntary Service, is an international volunteering program by the European Commission for young people to go individually or in teams to another country, usually from one European country to another, to work for a non-profit cause.

Thank you!

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KÖZÖSSÉGÉPÍTŐ EGYESÜLET

The rise of ethical perspectives: Building trust in robotics and AI

Jesse de Pagter

Presentation at:

Affiliations:
College

WeLaR Virtual Expert Café, April 26, 2pm

Centre for Social Innovation (ZSI), Vienna | TU Wien, TrustRobots Doctoral

#1 - Trust & robotics



Robotics and AI as emerging technology

→ AI powered robots as a sociocultural icon:

- *long history* as fascinating, sometimes uncanny, living machine
- Robots' image in art & popular media: anthropomorphization
- Mystified, futurist (utopian/distopian) expectations from AI-powered robots
- Expectations: Social impact/disruptions?

#2 - Building trust with ethics



His 2020 Campaign Message: The Robots Are Coming

Give this article



60



Europe divided over robot 'personhood'

In letter to Commission, 156 experts from 14 countries warn against adopting EU Parliament proposal.

Source Images (Clockwise):

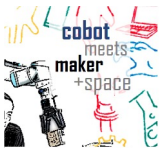
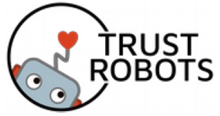
The New York Times: Andrew Yang's 2020 Presidential Campaign

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/10/technology/his-2020-campaign-message-the-robots-are-coming.html>)
The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_to_Stop_Killer_Robots)

- Recent years:
Strong increase in discussions over role of AI & robots in our society
- Rise in public, governmental & corporate interest in solutions
- EU: Ethics an important notion in EU robotics (& AI) strategy

#3 - Ethics implementation

- The underlying challenge: *interdisciplinary implementation* of ethical perspectives
 - Hurdles in interdisciplinary work: different epistemologies & methodologies
 - Align with developments in AI & robotics (!)
- What to do with the *critical component* in ethics?
 - Currently important to maintain critical component of ethics
 - How to provide thorough *constructive* criticism?
- How to invest in / improve new kinds of *anticipatory expertise* in ethics
 - 21st century technology: Anticipatory policy-making & political economy
 - Balanced foresight based on rigorous, interdisciplinary *speculative* thinking?



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