

In-Work Poverty in the North East of England: What are the key drivers and lived experiences?

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The North East is one of the UK's weakest and most deprived regional economies. Around two thirds of the region's towns have household deprivation higher than the mean average. The Trades Union Congress (TUC 2023) note that the region has had an increase in working adults in insecure work – the third highest rate in the country and a factor in the high levels of in-work poverty (IWP).

Regional voluntary organisations are raising serious concerns relating to the rise of IWP in the region, with people in full time work now afflicted. We have built a coalition of NE organisational representatives with a cross sector consensus on the urgency of tackling poverty in the region with our specific focus on IWP and its drivers.

We have collated secondary data from existing data sets to help understand the extent of the problem additional to an overview of institutional responses that have been introduced to tackle the problem and why they have not been successful. This data provides valuable information on the structural social and economic factors affecting the region, however there is an urgent need to better understand how in-work poverty emerges between working and social conditions and the personal and household context within which workers are embedded. Although at an early stage at the time of writing, preliminary findings will derive qualitative data from people's lived experiences of IWP as well as inputs from local authorities, trade unions, and community organisations in order to more broadly inform the rise of IWP in the region.

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Employment Precarization And Skilled Labour Migration In Western EU Countries

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The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between employment precariousness and high-skilled migration. There exists a large number of studies investigating the effects of precarious employment on various issues, ranging from unemployment to job insecurity, however, studies on the effects of precariousness on migration are scarce. In addition, in scholarly literature, high-skilled migration in developed economies is presented as a specific migration with patterns differing from those from low-income countries or among those with lower educational attainment. For these reasons, data from a relatively homogeneous sample of EU-15 or Western European countries, which represent the highly developed European sub-region, was selected. In the analysis, fixed-effects linear regression was applied. The model included part-time, involuntary part-time, temporary, involuntary temporary, short-term employment, unemployment, and earnings as independent variables and the emigration of people with tertiary education as a dependent variable. The analysis showed that involuntary part-time and short-term employment are significant positive predictors of high-skilled emigration. Meanwhile, unemployment and earnings did not predict high-skilled labour mobility in the sample of EU-15 countries. The results support the implication that labour precariousness may be related to increased emigration of those with higher education in developed economies.

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Migrant Precarious Work, Platform Capitalism, and the Strategies for Social Reproduction in Urban Spaces: Insights from Madrid and Barcelona

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This paper explores the realities and discourses of migrant precarious work under platform capitalism, tracing the intertwining between the gig economy, migrant struggles, and the city. Platforms are strongholds for migrant workers, who have become an indispensable labour force for a wide range of digital applications, in sectors ranging from transport to care work (Altenried, 2021; Gebrial, 2022). The structural vulnerability and barriers to accessing other