

TA Conference 2019

Space and Collective Voice in Platform Labour

Between online-irrelevant and offline-effective?

Schörpf/Herr

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Labour and Space

- Traditionally, labour is conceived within the firms boundaries
- Also within the national territory
 - Changed when researching global value chains / global production networks
 - Spatial embeddedness of firms become relevant
- Digital work as important piece to the delocalisation of work (Will-Zochol et al. 2018)
 - "global information space" (Baukrowitz/Boes 1996)
 - "time-space-compression" (Harvey 1989) and "death of distance" (Cairneross 1996)
 - Recently picked up in the "anyplace-anytime" debate

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Spatially detached platform labour

- Labour mediated trough digital online platforms archetype for delocalisation of work
 - Information and communication technologies allow and facilitate fast and easy communication and coordination across large distances
 - Intermediation over the internet allows for parties to be at different geographical locations
 - Social and geographical spaces are drifting apart (Will-Zocholl et al. 2019)

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Is it the End of Space...?

- Commodification of labour (Bergvall-Kåreborn & Howcroft, 2014)
 - Creation of a "planetary labour market" (Graham et al., 2017, p. 29)
- Social and institutional detachment of labour (vgl. Lehdonvirta 2016, Graham et al. 2017)
 - Lack of embeddedness in a firm and the absence of colleagues and temporal structures
 - Standardization and codification detach the labour process
 - "Production of placelessness" (Flecker & Schönauer 2016)
 - Detachment from territorial legal frameworks

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...or does Space still matter?

- Importance of language areas (Mandl et al. 2015)
- Strong regional concentration of online workers (vgl. Online Labour Index, Kuek et al. 2015) – not distributed evenly
 - Labour & skill arbitrage (labour is bought and sold where its cheapest)
 - High income countries represent demand, lower income countries provide supply of workers (Graham et at. 2017)
 - Global labour market is in fact limited:
 - Workers from high income countries frequently receive higher income (leads to false claims of workers about their country of origin)
 - Discrimination against certain regions and countries "liability of origin" (Lehdonvirta et al., 2016, Will-Zocholl et al. 2019)

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Location-based platform labour

- Notion of space in location based platform work more fuzzy
- International corporations, but
- ... labour process is embedded locally
- Strong concentration on urban areas (Johnes, 2019)
 - Importance of co-location
- However, no common shop floor
 - Platforms specifically disperse meeting points
- Design of platforms hampers communication: no exchange between workers (Choudary 2018) – applies to digital workers as well

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Work on multiple scales

- Global market (mainly digital labour), international corporations (location-based and digital labour)
- Detaching work from company structures, the labour process and national and international legal frameworks (location-based and digital labour)
- But, social and geographical space not detached entirely
- "Multiscalar practices" (Hürtgen 2015)
 - Interplay of many social and geographical scales: local labour market, transnational clients, international platforms, national and EU Regulation
- Argument: the spatial configuration strongly affects the options to organise

 organising on multiple scales?

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Collective voice

- social dialogue & democratisation
- · lack of spatial proximity
- reconstruction of social space
 - "virtual space"
 - communication
 - forums, tutorials, social media
 - mobilisation

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