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**ORGANIZING YOUNG WORKERS UNDER PRECARIOUS CONDITIONS: WHAT HINDERS OR
FACILITATES UNION SUCCESS**

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Abstract

Under what conditions do young precarious workers join unions? Based on case studies from France, Germany, the UK and US, we identify targeted campaigns, coalition building, membership activism, and training activities as innovative organizing approaches. In addition to traditional issues such as wages and training quality, these approaches also featured issues specific to precarious workers, including skills training, demands for minimum working hours, and specific support in insecure employment situations. Organizing success is influenced by bargaining structures, occupational identity, labor market conditions, and support by union leaders and members. Innovative organizing tends to happen when unions combine new approaches with existing structures.

Key words: Unions, organizing strategies, precarious work, young workers, qualitative case studies, Europe, US

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Please contact the lead author with any queries and comments.

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ORGANIZING YOUNG WORKERS UNDER PRECARIOUS CONDITIONS: WHAT HINDERS OR FACILITATES UNION SUCCESS

Introduction

Around the world, many unions face challenges in engaging, recruiting, and representing young people. In Europe and North America, the general decline of union membership and density has drawn particular attention to overcoming these challenges as a possible route to renewal. These challenges have always existed because young people often have periods of instability within the labor market before they settle on a particular job and sector (Corral & Isusi, 2013). In the context of post-1945 economic prosperity, this labor market instability was not a major concern for unions, largely because many, or even most, workers ended up in organizations and occupations that did have union representation.

This has changed dramatically in many countries. Not only do young workers tend to spend far longer moving between precarious jobs in the formative stages of their working lives (Allmendinger, Hipp, & Stuth, 2013; Bradley & Devadason, 2008), but they are also less likely to come into contact with unions in the course of these unstable trajectories (Bryson & Gomez, 2005). In consequence, unions' membership base is aging and increasingly concentrated in those sectors where stable jobs still dominate, which further challenges their vitality and survival (Pignoni, 2016).

How can unions respond to this situation? Is there something particular about young people's experiences of work and the labor market that means unions have to develop new approaches to engaging these workers? If so, what evidence is there of innovative union campaigns that successfully target young, precarious workers? And what factors facilitate or hinder the success of innovative organizing activities in different national settings? This article addresses these questions by presenting evidence from seven innovative organizing projects targeting young workers in four countries: the USA, UK, France, and Germany. Although precarity varies between different national and sectoral contexts, we argue that young workers today generally experience deeper and more extensive precariousness than

preceding generations. As a result, unions are facing an ongoing need to innovate in order to engage and represent them effectively. This article therefore explores in more detail the claim made in the introductory article of this special issue (Tapia and Turner, this volume) that “precarity breeds innovation.” We illustrate how precarious working conditions can facilitate union innovation and what barriers unions and workers face in trying to organize in precarious contexts.

Before advancing the article’s core argument, we need to define two key terms: young workers and union innovation. The precise definition of who counts as “young” is far from consistent, both among the unions investigated here and in the literature on union organizing. Far from solely being a biological or statistical category, youth is also a social experience, which in recent years has increasingly been characterized by precarity. The link between young people and precarity is further explored in later sections, but it is important here because it is central to the argument that youth is a relative rather than an objective category. Young workers are thus defined in relation to other generations rather than by a clear age boundary. In line with the focus of our research project, the case studies documented here all draw the line for young at 35 years of age.

Innovation is even more difficult to define. In line with definitions in the management literature (see Baregheh, Rowley, & Sambrook, 2009 for an extensive discussion), this article takes innovative practices to be activities that markedly depart from customary practices and approaches within that specific union and sector. Such innovative practices spread across and between unions nationally and internationally (Dörre, Holst, & Nachtwey, 2009). In this article, we therefore focus on the adoption of different types of practices in settings in which they have not previously been used. This focus allows us both to identify different types of practices and to highlight limitations of previous union activities seeking to organize young workers in precarious jobs. Innovation from below (i.e., driven by workers or members) can be taken as an indication that existing structures and practices are not delivering for prospective members. Innovation driven from above (i.e. by a union driving new practices) indicates that unions have identified a potential weakness or limitation of their established structures and practices. Both forms of innovation therefore allow insight into the (perceived) weaknesses and limitations of existing activities.

Changes in union membership and support for unions among young workers

In recent decades, union membership has declined in most of the industrialized world. In OECD countries, the proportion of workers organized in a union is on average less than half what it was in the early 1960s. In the UK, where union density peaked at nearly 50 percent in the early 1980s, this proportion has decreased to around 25% today. Likewise, in France, union density decreased from around 20% to less than 10%, in the US from around 25% to around 10%, and in Germany from around 35% to less than 20% percent today (OECD & Visser, 2017).

While a decline in unionization can be observed in all industrialized countries, including the ones in this study, it has been particularly notable among young workers. Across Europe, with the exception of the UK in recent years, the greatest decline in unionization has been among young workers (Serrano Pascual & Waddington, 2000). In 2015, around 13% of workers aged between 18 and 35 years in Germany were union members (ISSP, 2015, own calculations). In the UK, this rate was at around 18%, in France around 8%, and in the US around 7%. Unionization rates of young workers were therefore well below the average unionization rate in all of these countries (see Figure 1).

FIGURE ONE ABOUT HERE

As Bryson and Gomez (2005) have shown, lower unionization rates among young workers are not necessarily an expression of a lower desire for unionization. On the contrary, an examination of recent data provided by the International Social Survey Program from the year 2015 shows that, with the exception of Germany, slightly more young workers agree or even strongly agree with the statement that “unions are good for workers” than the workforce as a whole (see Givan & Hipp, 2012; Hipp & Givan, 2015 for international comparisons of attitudes towards unions more generally). Young workers in the UK and the US, hold particularly positive opinions about unions. In France, support does not significantly differ between young workers and the general working population. Only in Germany is there

lower support for unions among young workers than among the wider working population (see Figure 2).

FIGURE TWO ABOUT HERE

Precarity: Deteriorating Labor Market Opportunities for Young Workers

Central to why union membership and union density tend to be lower among young workers are structural labor market changes. In particular, one reason for the low union membership among young workers is the prevalence of non-standard employment among labor market entrants and the emergence of new jobs in low-skill service occupations (Oliveira, Carvalho, & Veloso, 2011; Vandaele, 2012). In the countries under consideration here, the number of open-ended full-time positions declined in all labor market groups, while precarious employment in various forms has continued to expand (Allmendinger et al., 2013). Forms and consequences of non-standard employment vary across national, sectoral and occupational settings (Armano, Murgia, & Bove, 2017; Hipp, Bernhardt, & Allmendinger, 2015).

In this study, we focus on the employment relationship, although we acknowledge that young people often experience multiple forms of precarity that do not exclusively result from their paid work. We understand employment precarity as resulting primarily from the destabilizing of open-ended, full-time employment contracts. Despite variations between national contexts, fixed-term employment tends to be the most important form of non-standard work among young people in most European countries (Hipp et al., 2015). In the US, young people also tend to be employed on fixed-term contracts twice as often than working population in general (CPS 2005 supplement, see Flood, King, Ruggles, & Warren, 2017 for further information) What is clear is that the structural shifts in employment contracts and labor markets disproportionately affect young workers because they are new entrants, and this was taking place even before the labor market restructuring that occurred in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis. As a result, even those young workers who are successful at entering the labor market face far greater risks of short-term and flexible employment than recent generations.

Despite the growth in precarious employment and the related precarity it inevitably brings to wider social life, the issue of economic security and job stability is of paramount importance to young workers. Not only is a smooth transition from school to work related to future occupational success (Brzinsky-Fay, 2017), the prospect of having a secure job is also subjectively very important. In a recent survey on work orientations, more than 90 percent of young workers in France, Germany, the UK, and the US said that having a job was (very) important to them personally. However, when the same people were asked whether their jobs actually were secure, only around a third of young workers under the age of 33 in France and the UK and around 40 percent in Germany and the US were convinced their jobs were secure (International Social Survey Programme, 2015, own calculations).

Joining a union and paying membership dues may not appear attractive to young workers whose experience of the labor market may well include periods of not having a job, being employed on a temporary basis, and/or feeling insecure about their job. At the same time, union membership tends to be dominated by core workers (Pignoni, 2016), that is, typically older, male, and high-skilled workers. In practice, these workers often enjoy greater protections in law or collective agreements against job loss and low wages at the expense of labor market outsiders, who are more likely to be young, female, and less skilled workers. In some contexts, this may make unions seem to be less natural allies for young, precarious workers and may even mean they are seen as contributing to labor market precarity by regulating and enforcing protections for core workers (Barbieri, 2011; Rueda, 2006). Despite this, Benassi and Dorigatti (2015) show that unions have often effectively responded to pressures for segmentation by pursuing inclusive strategies that target core and peripheral workers equally.

Researching union innovation in representing young workers

The qualitative data analyzed in this study were collected between 2014 and 2016 as part of a four-country study into young workers and unions funded by the Hans Böckler Foundation in Germany (for details see Tapia and Turner in this volume). For the analyses, the authors selected those initiatives from the total of 24 case studies that 1) focused on young workers in precarious situations and 2) could help illuminate the factors that constrain or facilitate

union innovation when targeting these groups. Based on these two criteria, we found seven cases that were of particular interest because of specific dynamics and issues they raised relating to these themes. Key features and description of these campaigns are highlighted in Table 1. After defining the innovative practices found in each case, our analyses focused on the factors that contributed to or hindered their success. Each case was analyzed with these themes in mind, and we use them to structure the discussion below.

TABLE ONE HERE

Evidence of innovative campaigns

It is first necessary to illustrate the kinds of innovative practices that are evident in these campaigns. Following the definition above, the focus here is on practices that break with existing ways of organizing and representing young workers in a particular sector or union. The campaigns identified have all been selected because they have led to significant organizing successes among young workers and constitute new additions to unions' tactical repertoire. This raises the question of whether there is something particular about (these groups of) young workers that requires or facilitates innovation. Here, we return to the centrally important experience of precarity faced by young workers in these cases. Table 2 summarizes the innovative aspects of the campaigns, along with the factors that have facilitated and impeded that innovation and the successes observed.

TABLE TWO HERE

Of course, precarious employment and high levels of insecurity in transitions towards adulthood are not new, but the current generation of young workers is experiencing precarity in very different ways (Armano et al., 2017). Specifically, precarity is at the heart of a collective experience for young workers, which destabilizes the relationship between individuals' current positions and actions and their future life trajectories. While workers of earlier generations also often faced precarity at labor market entry, most of them were able to actively construct a more stable career at later life stages. Today, the trajectories of young workers are less clearly defined. For unions, this represents a fundamental challenge.

The normalization of precarious employment for these workers brings two, potentially contradictory dynamics. On one hand, precarious workers may increasingly consider it too risky to organize, for example, because their incomes are contingent on getting favorable assessments from managers or because they live in constant fear of losing their jobs. On the other hand, in some instances precarious workers may also be more likely to organize. Precarization has undermined the previous industrial consensus that paid employment should ensure economic independence and stability, which may incentivize young people to act. In this scenario, unions could provide structures within which collective interests coalesce to inhibit the spread of precarious employment. While it is clear that the former response empirically dominates the landscape, the cases examined in this article are examples of the latter.

This link between the experience of precarity and the spread of innovative union practices is at the heart of this analysis. The unions in these cases have all attempted to engage with the forms of precarious employment facing young workers whom they are seeking to organize and represent. These efforts to organize and engage young people have presented the unions involved with specific challenges. The examples illustrate the tensions between the opportunities and constraints in overcoming two of the central drivers of innovation: identifying issues of importance to precarious workers and overcoming the limitations of historical structures of union activism that fail to meet the needs of these members.

In an effort to identify and give voice to the issues that are important to young precarious workers, one of the most important innovations is the attempt to develop narratives about the benefits of acting rather than acquiescing to the precariousness these workers are experiencing. This challenges unions to demonstrate their effectiveness. In a context where achieving access to a standard employment is unrealistic – and may even be seen by workers as undesirable – the unions in these cases have focused on more achievable issues such as raising wages, providing access to training, improving contracts, and reducing discrimination. This has, in turn, allowed the unions to question the normalization of practices of precarious employment. Importantly, however, there is little evidence that unions have tackled the broader conditions that create precarious jobs, such as shareholder-dominated business models, low-price competition, or exploitative supply chain practices.

Nonetheless action by union leaders, by activists and workers is important in identifying relevant issues and developing a collective response from the union. In many of these initiatives, therefore, innovation can simply mean extending union activity and representation to target young, precarious workers.

Moreover, because the established organization models developed by unions over decades tend to rely on ongoing involvement of workers in union activities, there has had to be degree of innovation in approaches to representation in these initiatives. Established union structures often do not fit well with the lives of young, precarious workers. High labor turnover, which are in evidence in our cases from the fast food and reality TV sectors, imply that turnover among activists is equally high. Training and developing activists is a resource-intensive activity for any union and can increase the risk of these campaigns for unions. To some degree this is an inevitable consequence of targeting young workers, but it raises important questions about how and by whom the sustainability of some of these initiatives can be ensured. It is often argued that reliance on paid union officers to sustain organizing activity is undesirable and probably unfeasible given the scale of the challenge facing unions (Heery, 2002). These cases show that sustaining innovation requires some stability of leadership and support that is not always feasible among a precarious target group.

The objective of the following sections is therefore to explore some of these innovative practices and to identify factors that facilitate and constrain innovation. Throughout the analyses, our intention is to illustrate the dynamic tension between structure and agency, between institutions and actors. What becomes clear is that both are important in explaining the successes and failures of these initiatives. Institutional frameworks, labor market conditions, and union action can all work to support or hinder these innovations. Furthermore, we wish to devote special attention to the specific actions undertaken by workers, activists, and union leaders to shape these initiatives in particular directions.

Factors that facilitate innovation in organizing young, precarious workers

The cases provide evidence of factors that can facilitate and impede the success of new approaches to organizing among young precarious workers. These can be grouped under

three main headings: 1) the institutional context, 2) the labor market, and 3) the level of union support. In each area, we see how the positive and negative dynamics mentioned above play out to establish conditions and actions that can either promote or constrain activity when organizing these precarious workers. This emphasis on the interactions of these influences and, specifically, on the fact that they can both promote and constrain innovation and effectiveness, is important because it shows how these initiatives are always in a state of flux, with an end point that is often unclear and uncertain.

What may be surprising is that many of these favorable conditions are neither new nor specific to precarious employment. Our findings underscore the argument made by Simms and Dean (2015) that structures of collective bargaining and interest representation are essential for effectively organizing and representing the interests of precarious workers. In the cases here, there is an opportunity to explore the agency of workers, members, activists, and union leaders in more detail. Additionally, the cases highlight how particular labor market conditions can facilitate or constrain action, how the presence of occupational identities can serve as a resource, and how processes of “mimetic isomorphism” (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983) allow unions to draw on others’ experiences and adapt successful practices developed in different national or sectoral contexts.

The institutional context: existing bargaining structures

Several of the cases offer examples of how existing bargaining structures and established rights for interest representation can be used as a starting point from which unions can seek new ways to bring in young workers. Here, innovation here has meant two things: the extension of bargaining arrangements and of representational capacity. In case of the first, unions have tried to extend existing bargaining arrangements from their core areas of activity into fields of more precarious work. In the case of BECTU, this involved efforts to extend the collective bargaining coverage established at one London branch of Picturehouse Cinemas to other branches of the chain (Simms, Holgate, & Hodder, 2017). Similarly, the “Real Deal” campaign aimed to establish the structures of interest representation common to other fields of TV scriptwriting in the reality TV sector (Alvarez, 2016). Another case in point is the East German auto-supply firm Automax (Thiel & Eversberg, 2015). The first step there was to exercise workers’ right to elect a works council with the hope of eventually

achieving a regular collective agreement. In all of these cases, the potential benefits of these institutional arrangements (works council representation, collective bargaining) were evident to workers because similar established structures existed for comparable workers, so the differences between represented and unrepresented groups were clearly visible in everyday experience.

A second innovative approach to extending structures of interest representation can be seen in projects that operate primarily within workplaces already covered by institutionalized interest representation, which then use these structures to specifically address the interests of less well-organized groups of young workers. The clearest example is *Praktisch. Besser. Jetzt.*, in which youth representatives in hospitals and elder care homes were contacted and empowered as a first step to organizing apprentices (Behrend & Hipp, 2017). In the second step, youth representatives were supported in bringing the project to workplaces and vocational schools, where they held days of action, conducted surveys, and identified issues crucial for representation. Again, these issues – mostly relating to shortcomings in on-the-job training due to time pressure and personnel shortages – were not in themselves “new” but they were innovative in the sense that they reflected the specific concerns of these young workers and emerged from the forms of precariousness they experience at work.

In sum, nothing in our cases undermines Simms and Dean's argument (2015) that, as with any other group, successful organizing among precarious young workers is strongly influenced by the availability of institutionalized rights and bargaining structures. Even the French case of ASSO, which may at first sight appear to represent a counterexample, confirms this on closer examination. Despite their skepticism concerning established unions and bureaucratic procedures, ASSO's founders quickly realized that what they needed was indeed a union rather than some kind of informal body, and they describe their present situation as a struggle to find ways to become accepted as a partner for a more conventional form of collective bargaining (Dupuy, 2016).

Labor markets: sector, region and occupation

Labor markets clearly matter in organizing these young, precarious workers. The dominance of some forms of labor practices in sectors such as retail present particular challenges to unions (discussed in the next section), while, by contrast, the dynamics in some labor markets facilitate innovation in organizing. In the German cases in particular, labor markets provide some young workers with conditions that make it more attractive – or at least less risky – for them to collectively stand up for their interests by providing realistic employment alternatives that reduce the individual risks associated with collective action.

In the case of East German automotive supply firm Automax, this is mainly due to the export-based strength of the German manufacturing sector. Even in a region like Saxony, which has suffered widespread deindustrialization since the 1990s and a substantial oversupply of labor in the corresponding sectoral labor market for many years, labor market changes have led to increased choices for young workers. Demographic changes and internal migration, combined with the manufacturing boom, meant that skilled workers no longer perceive their current jobs as the only option (Thiel & Eversberg, 2015). That said, precarity is rife. Temporary agency work and subsequent fixed-term contracts are the basis for the typical, prolonged entry route into the core workforces. Despite this, young workers know that their skills are in short supply, and that if they lost their job they would not remain unemployed for long. Under these conditions, bottom-up organizing emerged in which workers themselves initially decided they wanted to organize and then actively approached the union for support in founding a works council. Importantly, this is not an isolated case, but represents a broader trend that is observed by trade unionists at the local level in many regions of East Germany (Goes, Schmalz, Thiel, & Dörre, 2015).

The *Praktisch. Besser. Jetzt.* case shows how the incredibly poor working conditions due to personnel shortages in the German care sector prompted apprentices to raise their problems despite widespread precarity and low wages. Here, an important dynamic is evident. Labor shortages not only give rise to relative labor market confidence that facilitates organizing; they also underpin the conditions that young workers are protesting against. In the case of the *Praktisch. Besser. Jetzt.* project this was the lack of mentoring and frequent moves between wards (Behrend & Hipp, 2017). This highlights the much wider challenge facing unions as they seek to address the problems raised by precarious work.

Often those problems can only be resolved by engaging in a much more fundamental questioning of the business model being used. Addressing that wider question is much more challenging for unions, but without it, continued precarity is almost inevitable.

These examples point to how tight labor markets in particular occupations, regions, or sectors can influence the conditions for organizing among young precarious workers. Labor market conditions can create issues for organizing, but they can simultaneously increase workers' confidences and their readiness to organize. Tight labor markets also bring into focus the weaknesses of business models that rely on precarious employment.

Support of the union: sectoral organizing and occupational identity

Some of the cases also demonstrate that unions have often found it much more effective to organize workers on a local, regional, or sectoral basis, rather than company-by-company. This is particularly evident in sectors dominated by highly fragmented workforces and individualized working practices, where there are very practical barriers to working collectively to fight for workers' interests. Creating spaces for workers to meet, get to know each other, and to prepare action on a local or regional level has been shown in these cases to be an effective strategy. These structures differ in their formality across the cases, but they generally serve two functions. First, they provide a platform for workers to support each other's struggles, e.g., when the UK bakers' union mobilized young workers to picket each other's workplaces (Simms et al., 2017). Second, they foster the emergence of a community of people doing the same or similar jobs, which can create empowerment by helping workers to develop a common occupational identity, such as in the RAP project (Fullin & Ikeler, 2016).

The example of ASSO is important here (Dupuy, 2016). It has provided a focus for employees from different professional sectors whose only point in common is that they work for nonprofit and third sector organizations (community associations, political parties, unions and foundations). It has since developed into a community of employees and is increasingly formalizing and coalescing into an organization that has features of a formal trade union. A similar dynamic can be seen in the UK bakers' union, which actively developed local sectoral organizing during the Fast Food Rights campaign (Holgate et al 2017). It has also been

observed in the case of New York's Retail Action Project. Here, organizers explicitly intended to create a space that would be perceived as “a cool organization for young people” (Fullin & Ikeler, 2016). This included both establishing the worker center as a place where workers could simply hang out and setting up committees for art, social media, and communication, which have proved very attractive, especially to young workers.

Importantly, the attempts to create a broader occupational identity were not restricted to providing such spaces for social interaction. In many of the campaigns, there is clear evidence of unions attempting to build sectoral and/or occupational initiatives with the explicit objective of improving young precarious workers' terms and conditions of work. An example is the provision of training for job-specific skills by the affiliated Center for Frontline Retail (CFFR) in the context of the Retail Action Project (Fullin & Ikeler, 2016). Examples from the US Writers' Guild's Real Deal initiative include the organization of workshops and the provision of counseling and networking opportunities by the US Writers' Guild's Real Deal initiative (Alvarez, 2016). In the UK, BECTU's approach to organizing young precarious workers in broadcasting relies heavily on providing job-specific skills training (Simms et al., 2017). By contrast, in the German cases (Behrend & Hipp, 2017; Thiel & Eversberg, 2015), unions can draw on the much stronger sense of occupational identity resulting from its vocational training system. This provides a relatively solid foundation in young workers' mindsets that unions can readily appeal to.

Sectoral organizing, and the inevitable effort invested in building an occupational and/or sectoral worker identity as the basis for organizing activity, is clearly an important factor in building effective union representation, especially where workplaces and work identities are highly fragmented and individualized. Unions in these cases have grasped these challenges, and the case studies demonstrate they have found effective responses to them. This effort to invest in unions' strategic capacities to strengthen occupational identity helps build a platform, which can be used to organize around the particular issues facing an occupational group. In a context where many (young) workers are precarious, this helps reinforce ideas that the union is relevant to that occupational group and is challenging some of the issues associated with precarious work.

Support of the union: learning from other unions

A final facilitating factor to consider is that new kinds of organizing practices can be facilitated by a kind of transversal institutional learning in which successful practices transfer between institutional contexts (see DiMaggio & Powell, 1983 on such "mimetic isomorphism").(Fine, 2006) For instance, the UK Bakers' union developed its "Fight for £10" campaign from the "Fight for 15" of its US partner SEIU (Holgate et al. 2017). Another example is Automax (Thiel & Eversberg, 2015). Here, the IG Metall union official used a variant of a well-established tactic used by the services union Ver.di, namely the concept of "condition-based organizing" (Dribbusch, 2016: 358; Pernicka, Glassner, & Dittmar, 2016: 88-9). The condition presented to workers in this case was to say: If you achieve a 40% unionization rate, the union will support you in founding a works council. If you achieve 70% unionization, the union will bargain for a collective agreement. This approach has been adopted by many IG Metall organizers at the local level (Schmalz & Thiel, 2017: 477) and is explicitly informed by Ver.di's experiences of organizing young precarious workers in the service sector.

It is evident, therefore, that unions observe, mimic, and adapt successful tactics developed in other institutional and sectoral contexts. Although it is dangerous to assume that tactics and campaigns can simply be copied from other contexts, it is clear here that this is not what these unions are doing. They are observing and, crucially, adapting those tactics to their specific settings.

Factors that limit the extension of these innovations

Despite the positive outcomes of many of these initiatives, the cases also point to constraints limiting both the spread and the sustainability of outcomes in some circumstances. Simms (2015) argues that in order to build sustainable and effective representation of new groups of workers, unions must focus on two central objectives: building the *representativeness* of union structures and demonstrating the *effectiveness* of union influence in addressing issues relevant to the workers being targeted. This provides a helpful lens through which to identify some of those limiting factors in the cases under examination here.

Institutional context: the regulation of unions

Looking first at the representativeness of union structures, we see that in many national contexts the legal status of unions imposes strict constraints on their activities and structures. In all four countries under study, the cases provide evidence of limits imposed by the rules and laws about representativeness. When a clear definition of an independent union and of its legitimate activities is in place, the rights of the union and unionized workers are clearly established. But this also sets boundaries that formal union action cannot transgress.

The most notable example in this respect is probably the US Retail Action Project (Fullin & Ikeler, 2016). Here, the constraints imposed on the union made it effectively impossible for the union to formally engage in the kind of community-building work needed in the retail sector. As a result, RAP was formed as a formally independent structure – a worker center – that was not subject to these strict limitations. In general, worker centers (and the alt-labor movement more broadly) can be interpreted as a reaction to the harsh constraints put on organized labor by US law (Fine, 2006). In the UK, BECTU (Simms et al., 2017) is also highly constrained by legal rules. Before taking strike action, members at the Picturehouse Cinema chain had to be balloted in a secret postal vote to secure a majority defined in law and had to give the employer notice of the strike action. Strike action is only legal over specific employment issues, and members' actions during the strike are closely regulated. In making their fight a union dispute, workers have therefore narrowed the range of issues they could legitimately address and limited the tactics they could use.

The French ASSO case (Dupuy, 2016) is also important. ASSO emerged precisely because activists were—and remain—skeptical about traditional unions and were looking for an alternative form of interest representation. They therefore initially chose to organize themselves outside established union structures, even though that prevented them being formally recognized as an industrial relations actor. The new organization thus succeeded in bringing together a group of workers around a common set of interests, but its effectiveness at representing those interests remained constrained because of the lack of access to formal structures of representation. Furthermore, ASSO's legitimacy could therefore be challenged

by other, more conventional actors such as employers, employers' associations, and even unions. The tensions of this ambiguous status are clear to the activists, and are subject to on-going discussion and negotiation about the organization's future. At present, while having decided to take a step toward a more formal structure by joining the *Solidaires* union federation, the activists have also chosen to focus on other ways to get their voices heard through political and media actions. Focusing too much on this may risk a situation where their interests are sidelined further, in turn further undermining their scope to demonstrate effective representation.

Perhaps most tellingly, some of these initiatives have simply failed to generate sufficient support among the target groups to gain full institutional recognition. The German auto supplier case illustrates this particularly clearly (Thiel & Eversberg, 2015). Here, activists within the firm did garner the backing expected by the union official as a precondition for successfully establishing a works council (40% membership), but they were unable to muster the membership quota he required of them before entering into the collective bargaining process (70% membership). As the union has a bargaining monopoly in the sector-based German industrial relations system, its decision to refrain from any bargaining attempts unless or until the 70% threshold is reached means that further progress can only be made through sustained in-firm organizing efforts (*ibid.*). It also means that workers have it in their own hands to change the situation.

The institutional contexts within which these initiatives develop are therefore extremely important in explaining some of the limitations of the effectiveness of these organizing efforts, but they do not entirely explain the outcomes. Two other factors are important: the churn of members and activists, and the challenges of integrating into the wider structures of the unions.

Labor markets: activist and member churn

In most cases, the precarious situation of young workers relates to high labor turnover in these workplaces, which in turn means that there is often churn in the membership and activist base. The previous section of this article has demonstrated that labor market conditions can facilitate organizing, but they can actually also constrain the outcomes. While

churning is always a risk for any campaign, there is evidence that this problem has recently been exacerbated in precarious and youth-dominated labor markets in all four countries. Young people have always moved between jobs more frequently than older workers (Furlong et al., 2017), but in comparison, the parents of today's young workers tended to experience a comparatively higher degree of stability in their choice of occupation, contractual position, and wider living situation than their children's generation today (Rhein & Stüber, 2014). These aspects of stability have all been undermined by wider economic and social shifts, in particular the transition from an organized to a flexible model of capitalist accumulation (Eversberg, 2015). For these projects and campaigns, the immediate challenge is to retain knowledge and expertise as the lives of these young activists change. In some cases, such as BECTU, this has been addressed both by ensuring a wide activist base, and by recruiting some activists to paid union positions (Simms et al., 2017). Given the importance of activist leaders in many of the projects and initiatives, there is always a risk that this expertise will be lost as life changes force young, precarious workers to move on. This inevitably impacts the likely effectiveness and sustainability of organizing outcomes.

Support of the union: the importance of effective representation

In part because of the challenges of a high labor turnover, the continued support and leadership from the union is particularly important in ensuring continuity of these campaigns targeting precarious young workers. The union structures are also essential to ensure effective representation of the interests of these workers both within the union and vis-a-vis management. Where the union has particular expectations about outcomes, tensions can emerge if these are not achieved. The German Automax case shows how even a strong and sustainable grassroots initiative that very deliberately used the formal structures of collective representation can fail to deliver its full potential without more active support from the wider union (Thiel & Eversberg, 2015). Similarly, the US Retail Action Project case (Fullin & Ikeler, 2016) illustrates that even where a campaign has been very successful in building occupational unionism and reaching out beyond established constituencies, constraints can emerge because of the limited funding and scope an established union can provide.

Almost inevitably these kinds of innovative approaches are seen as extensions to core union activities, and are funded and prioritized accordingly. This is not a criticism of the innovative and engaging work being done, but recognizes that it is resource-intensive and often risky even when there is “proof of concept”. In effect, the wider uptake of innovative approaches can be constrained because individual union leaders need to be persuaded of the value of these activities.

In short, then, our cases illustrate some of the complexities that constrain innovation, the spread of innovation, and the sustainability of innovative tactics. These points highlight general challenges of union organizing. Our analyses clearly showed that there are limits to unions’ efforts sustain organizing activity even when they have successfully met the challenge of reaching out to young precarious workers by implementing innovative strategies. This indicates the broader organizing issues that unions face today. Indeed, it is clear that sustainability of organizing outcomes is a major concern of all organizing activity (Simms, 2015) that requires continual reflection on the part of organizers, members and union leaders.

Conclusions

In this article we have explored innovative union campaigns in France, Germany, the UK and the US related to young precarious workers. The goal was to describe and analyze the ways in which unions innovate to attract these workers and the outcomes of these innovative practices. Unions across the global North have experienced an undeniable crisis of membership since the late 1970s. Their membership bases are shrinking and ageing. Most unions have few young members. This applies to both long-established and more recently founded unions, independent of their size and political orientation. The average age of members and union leaders is rising in all of the countries studied. Yet many unions have been hesitant to prioritize recruiting new, young members. The examples given above illustrate some cases where unions have accepted the challenge and actively addressed their shrinking and ageing membership profile. A common idea in most of the examples has been to expand the union’s constituency by recruiting workers in labor market segments traditionally distant from unionism. In the course of this strategy change, young and

precarious workers have become important target groups for unions formerly dominated by core workers.

Despite the variety of our seven cases in terms of country, sector, scale and dynamics, we can identify common factors that constrain and facilitate union organizing among young precarious workers. The institutional context, labor market, and union support all interact to explain both the successes and limitations observed.

A strong facilitating factor for innovative practices is the existence of established bargaining structures and rights for interest representation. Despite the lack of engagement of young precarious workers with unions, unions' presence, their hard-won power, and influence significantly improve the prospects for successful organizing strategies. At the same time, new practices do not normally originate from within the unions themselves, but are adapted from other collective movements. Furthermore, it comes as no surprise that organizing efforts usually prove more effective when unions can draw on a feeling of community based on a common occupational identity, and when labor market conditions are relatively favorable to young precarious workers' bargaining position. There are also constraints limiting the outcomes of innovative organizing. In some cases the formal rules for union representativeness can bar a group of young precarious workers from being formally recognized as bargaining partners. Further, the high costs and the intense efforts needed for successful organizing can create problems of legitimacy within the union, especially when there is a high level of churn among activists in high-turnover sectors.

Of course, it is also possible that counter-mobilization (Kelly, 1998) may constrain the effectiveness of innovative approaches. Professional union busting has become a well-established business in countries such as the United States (Hurd & Uehlein, 1994) and it is quite probable that if some of these more innovative organizing approaches spread internationally, some companies may use established and new ways to hinder organizing. Although there is little evidence of this in these cases (except for some attempts by the management of the east German auto supply firm to disrupt the establishment of a works council), it is certainly something to be mindful of in future research. And it is clear in these

cases that there has been strong counter-mobilization by employers which has, at very least, made the campaigns and struggles of these workers harder and more protracted.

Our comparative research has highlighted that, far from remaining passive or contained by the interests of older workers, unions in all four countries are actively and innovatively working to develop new strategies of interest representation that can address the diverse situations of young precarious workers. Our results show that there is not necessarily a contradiction between the need to innovate and a concern for established union structures and institutionalized bargaining rights. In the end, successful organizing among young precarious workers, as among any other group, depends less on “new” or “different” organizing practices per se. Instead, it is important that unions manage to authentically relate to workers, are accepted as workers’ legitimate representatives, and have the capacity to effectively advance workers’ interests. If these conditions are met, the common assumption that unions are “outdated” and can no longer adequately serve the needs of young workers can certainly be proven as wrong today as it ever has been.

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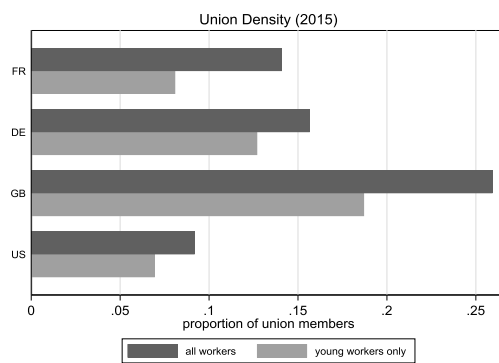
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Figures and Tables

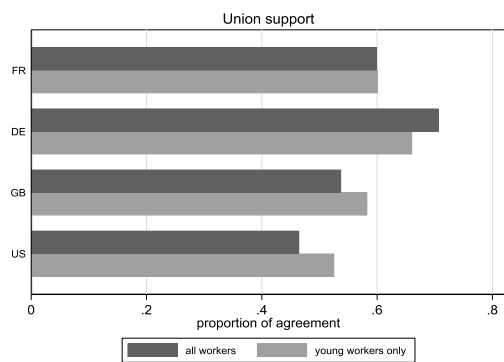
Figure 1: Union Membership in France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States



Note: This figure displays the weighted proportion of those individuals aged 18 to 67 years who are a member of a union and currently employed or seeking a job; “young” refers to workers under 35 years.

Source: International Social Survey Programme (2015), own calculations

Figure 2: Proportion of workers saying that trade unions are good for workers



Note: This figure displays the weighted proportion of those individuals who agree or strongly agree that “unions are good for workers” and who are currently employed or seeking a job aged 18 to 67 years; “young” refers to workers under 35 years.

Source: International Social Survey Programme (2015), own calculations.

Table 1: Overview of the case studies

| Case | What is case about? | Sector | Tactics | Outcomes |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Praktisch. Besser. Jetzt. Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerk- schaft (Ver.di), Germany | Activating youth representatives and organizing around the quality of vocational training – mostly problems due to personnel shortages (inadequate mentoring, “ward hopping”) | Care sector – hospitals, nursing homes | Survey to identify relevant issues; campaigning in vocational schools by youth representatives and Ver.di officers; bargaining training for youth reps | Boost to youth reps’ confidence, establishment of active dialogue with apprentices. Detail of bargaining successes remains to be seen. Turnover makes continuity among youth reps hard to achieve |
| Automax IG Metall (IGM), Germany | Bottom-up organizing process among workers of an auto supply firm with support from IG Metall. Issues: low wages; lack of recognition; co-determination in the face of authoritarian and ineffective management | Automotive supply | Support for workers’ initiative; assistance and training for young activists; quota of 40% membership set for assistance in setting up a works council, 70% for entering collective bargaining negotiations | 40% quota met within a few weeks; works council established; currently 50% membership. 70% quota for collective bargaining not currently in sight |
| Living Wage campaign at Picturehouse Cinemas Broadcasting, Entertainment, Cinematograph and Technicians Union (BECTU), UK | Campaign to achieve a Living Wage for cinema workers, strike action to establish bargaining rights at non-unionized cinemas | Entertainment – Cinemas | Strikes; use of social media, crowdfunding for strike action, support from public figures, wider community-building | Campaign for Living Wage has turned into a long-running dispute, outcome open |
| Fast Food Rights campaign Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union (BFAWU), UK | Public campaigns and organizing among fast food workers to fight precarity through zero-hours contracts; active strategy of ‘rejuvenating’ the union | Fast food and coffee chains | Coalition building with international unions & other organizations, public action days at shops, affirmative action for young members in union bodies; bottom-up organizing at local sectoral level, going for ‘small, easy wins’ as a first step | McDonald’s has moved to offer workers minimum hours; 300 new young members; dramatic change to ‘look and feel’ of union gatherings |
| Retail Action Project Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (RWDSU), US | Founding of a worker center to mobilize and campaign against widespread sector-specific problems such as wage-and-hour violations, super-exploitation, erratic scheduling, racial discrimination | Retail – primarily fashion chains | Systematic research on working conditions; coalition building; training, building skills and occupational identity; community-building among workers; employer-specific campaigns | Key back-wage settlements reached; some workplaces unionized; successful in socializing young workers to the labor movement; creation of a strong network among retail workers |
| The Real Deal Writers’ Guild of America East (WGAE), US | WGAE’s efforts to organize young workers in reality television in New York City. Many young workers suffer from precarity and devaluation of script writing/production work; outsourcing, | Entertainment – Reality TV production | “Non-fiction writers’ caucus” established as a forum for community-building and job-skills training provision; change of focus from production companies to industry level; support from political allies; legal pressure as a concomitant tactic | Six reality TV production companies unionized; empowerment of young members in reality TV production, consolidation of an activist base |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| | fragmentation of jobs; short-term contracts, low wages, excessive overtime | | | |
| ASSO Action des salarié-e-s du secteur associatif (ASSO), affiliated with <i>Solidaires</i> confederation | Young employees from across the NGO sector come together in Paris to form a new, independent organization to address contingent employment, high demands, low pay and other typical problems of 'employed activists' | NGOs and other non-profit sector associations | Founding of a new union with grassroots democratic procedures ('reinventing the wheel'); focus on public campaigning and support with individual problems due to lack of a bargaining partner | Open – new structure has been created, offers individual assistance and informal solidarity, but does not quite fit the frame of organized labor relations |

Table 2: Evidence of innovation, facilitating and impeding factors in the case study initiatives

| Case | Innovation | Facilitating factors | Impeding factors |
|---|---|---|--|
| Praktisch. Besser. Jetzt. (Ver.di/Germany) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted activation of and training for existing youth representatives Campaigning in vocational schools Link between labor shortages and quality of training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LM: Existing sense of occupational identity LM: Negative effects of acute labor shortages on training as a broadly shared grievance US: Existing youth representation structures US: Strategic union support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LM: High turnover among youth representatives IC: Limited support and only partial autonomy from works councils |
| Automax (IGM/Germany) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founding of a works council Condition-based organizing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IC: Representation and bargaining active in similar firms US: Existing sense of occupational identity US: Existing sectoral organizing project – union resources available LM: Workforce demographics in regional labor market lowering risk/fear of job loss US: Adaptability of ‘condition-based organizing’ tactic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US: Limited capacity to convince more (mainly older) workers to join the union prevents reaching the threshold to enter into collective bargaining – skeptical/hostile attitudes among workers toward the union as a hindrance US: Limited union support as a result; attempts at employer interference in works council election |
| BECTU Young Members’ Forum and Living Wage campaigns at Picturehouse Cinemas (BECTU/UK) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a new age-specific platform for debate and organizing Extension of collective bargaining coverage to further branches of the Picturehouse chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US: Existing examples of a branch already covered by collective agreements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IC: Strict limitations on union activity and especially on strike action (secret ballots, prior notice, limits on legitimate issues and tactics) LM: Churn in activist base |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job-specific skills training | | |
| Fast Food Rights campaign (BFAWU/UK) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral rather than company-by-company organizing • Community building and empowerment • Active and deliberate 'opening up' of union structures to young members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US: Ability to achieve quick 'small wins' • US: Small size of the union facilitating change • US: Presence of a campaigning model (Fight for \$15) that could be adopted, institutional support from partner union | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM: Churn in activist base |
| Retail Action Project (RWDSU/US) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community building • Cultural activities • Job-specific skills training • Working to form a shared occupational identity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US: Provision of union resources and significant rank-and-file support for effective campaigning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: Legal constraints on union activity necessitated the founding of a Worker Center • US: Limited union support and resource constraints • LM: Oversupply of labor • LM: Churn in activist base |
| The Real Deal (WGAE/US) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of structures of representation common to TV scriptwriting to the reality TV sector • Community building • Job-specific skills training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US: Model of representation to be adopted already existed and was known to workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM: Fierce labor market competition • LM: Lack of long-term employment relationships • LM: Fear of speaking up due to precarious employment |
| ASSO (France) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a whole new organization based on grassroots democratic principles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: Knowledge about the importance/necessity of having a union, with its associated collective rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: Lack of institutional recognition • IC: Difficulty gaining access to formal rights |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community building in a hitherto unorganized sector | | |
|--|---|--|--|

LM: Labor market

IC: Institutional context

US: Union support

