

Escaping Precarity: An Analysis of Upward Mobility Strategies Mobilised by Temporary Foreign Workers under the Open Worker Permit for Vulnerable Workers

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What happens when the OWPVW expires?

- Sample of 12 participants whose permit had already expired when we interviewed them



PRECARITY

PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT

(Vosko, 2005)

UNCERTAINTY

REGULATORY EFFECTIVENESS

LACK OF CONTROL

DEGRADED INCOME PACKAGE

PRECARIOUS STATUS

(Goldring, Berinstein et Bernhard, 2009)

WORK AUTHORIZATION

RIGHT TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY

INDEPENDANCE

SOCIAL RIGHTS

TRAJECTORIES TYPOLOGY

MODEL TRAJECTORIES

Worker succeeds in reducing both employment precarity and status precarity.

3 CASES STUDIED

IMMOBILITY TRAJECTORIES

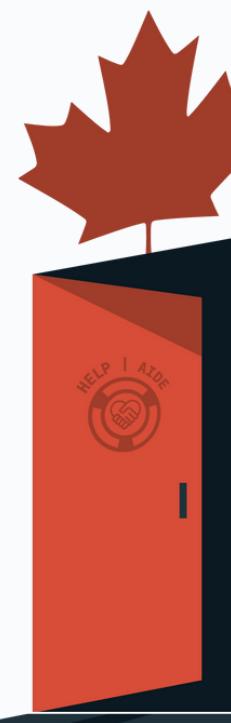
Worker manages to stabilize their situation but is unable to reduce employment and status precarity.

3 CASES STUDIED

RELEGATION TRAJECTORIES

Employment and/or status precarity increase throughout worker's trajectory.

6 CASES STUDIED



MECHANISMS IN CHUTES, LADDERS... AND BRIDGES

(Goldring et Landolt, 2013; Newman, 2006)

LADDERS

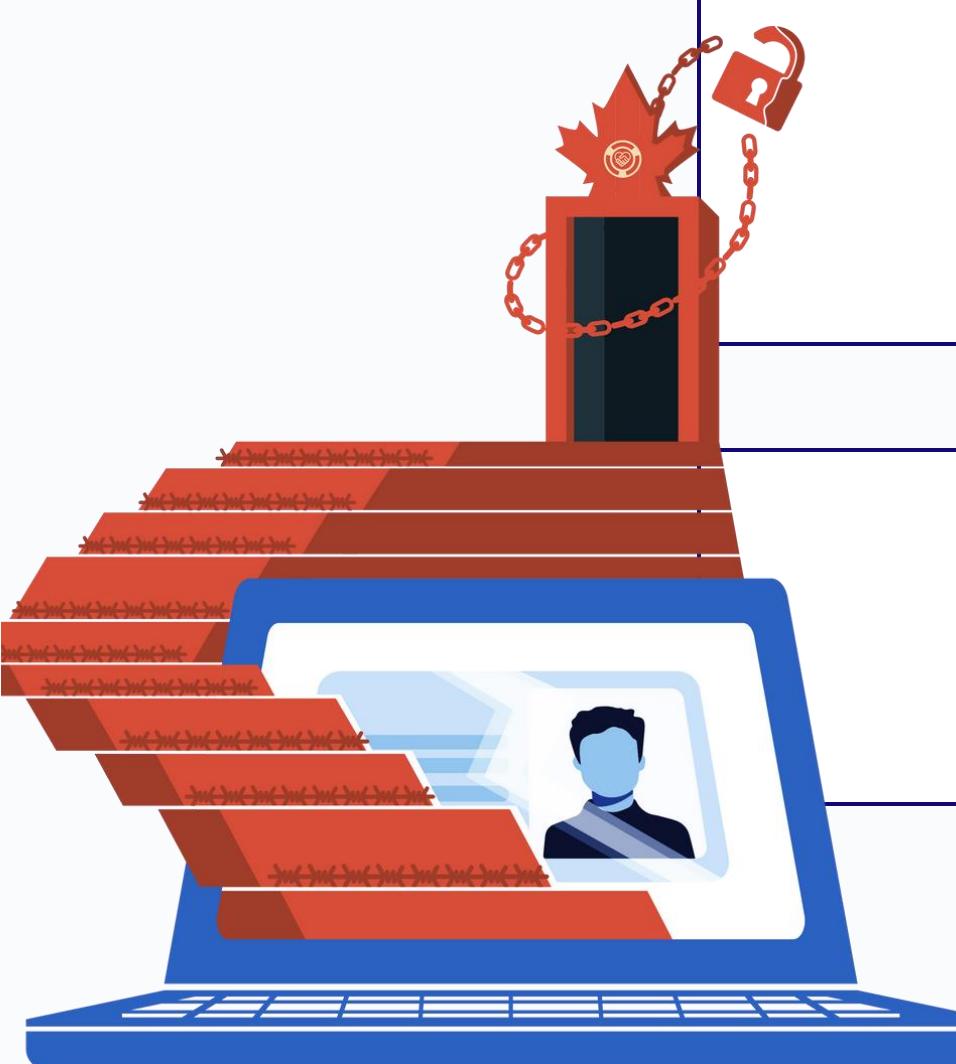
Upward mobility mechanisms

BRIDGES

Stagnation mechanisms

CHUTES

Downward mobility mechanisms

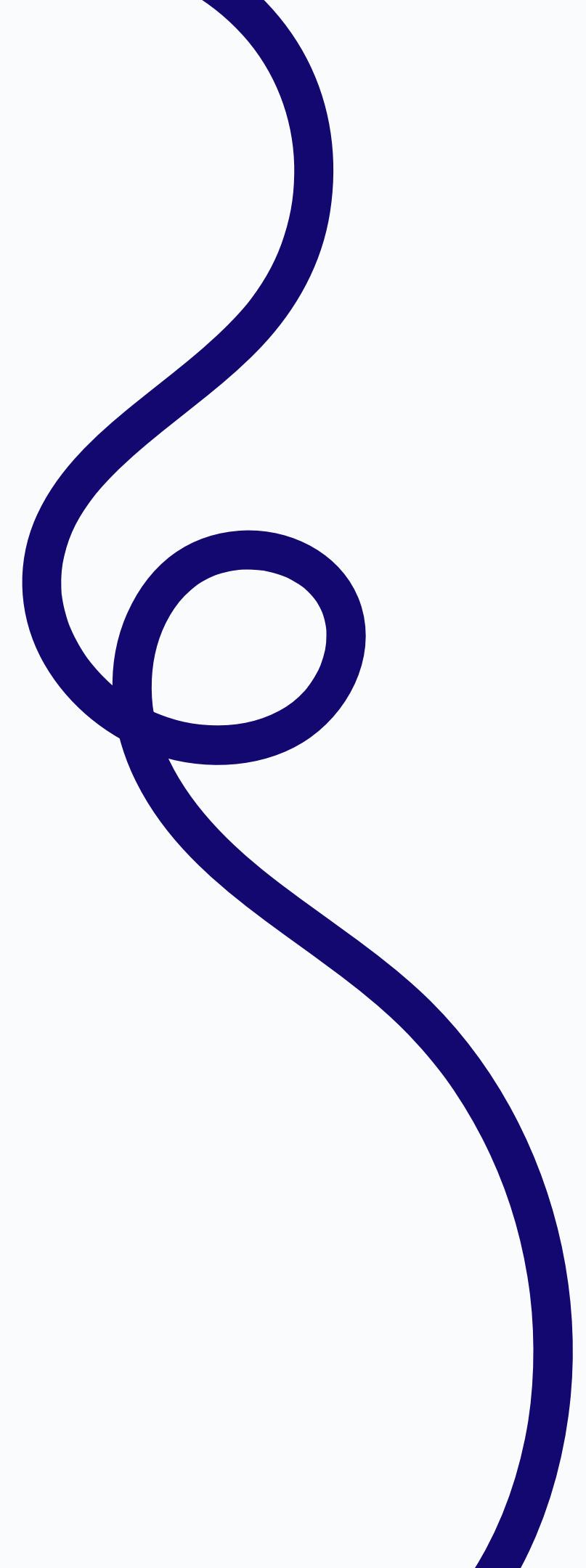


LADDERS

Access to a secure migratory status (outside
OWPVW program)

→ Secure migratory status gives access to
employment ladders





BRIDGES

[Return to a closed work permit](#)



CHUTES

Loss of status

Informal work

Cycle of abuse

Transition to a more precarious status

Unemployment

Most frequent obstacles are:

- Discrimination in hiring
- OWPVW of less than 12 months
- Social isolation
- Psychological scars
- Mandatory return to country of origin
- Fraudulent migratory industry



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ABILITY TO AVOID JURIDICAL «LIMBO»



LIMBO AVOIDED

Direct transitions towards secure statuses and good quality jobs

TEMPORARY LIMBO

Temporary periods of uncertainty and reduced rights during transitions
between statuses and/or jobs

PERSISTENT LIMBO

Prolongated periods of uncertainty and reduced rights for which no exit is
foreseeable