

Toward fairer and more sustainable last mile parcel logistics

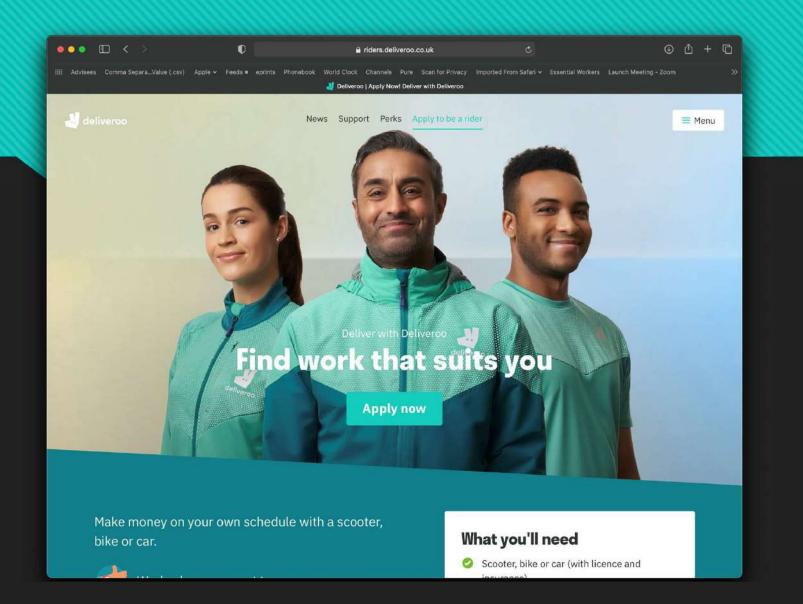


FlipGia EPSRC ref

Logistics Chair international forum, Paris, November 2022,

Adrian Friday..





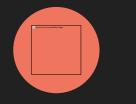
Food and parcel deliveries are changing!

- Investigate digital mediation of current gig economy courier practices
 Look at inefficiency in delivery and collections
 Promote fairness and justice for workers
 Consider how systems are leading to or away
- Consider how systems are leading to or away from sustainable modes of transport

Reconstructing the gig worker lived experience

Mix of online survey methods, and face to face workshops

We did





DEVELOPED METHODOLOGIES FOR STUDYING GIG WORK REMOTELY CONDUCTED FIELDWORK IN MANCHESTER, YORK, EDINBURGH (NEARLY PARIS ;) – DESPITE A PANDEMIC UNCOVERED CHALLENGES FACED BY GIG LOGISTICS

WORKERS

WORKED WITH ED COMMERCIAL

ZEDIFY, ECOFLEET) TO UNDERSTAND THEIR BUSINESS AS USUAL LOOKED AT WAYS OF DISTRIBUTING WORK OPTIMALLY PROPOSED MORE SUSTAINABLE APPROACHES REUSING CIVIC ASSETS – LEADING TO A TRIAL IN YORK

Reconstructing the gig worker lived experience

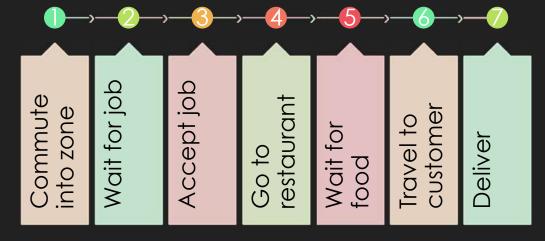
Two in-person cycle courier workshops with 'Switch-Gig' in York and Manchester

> 'Critical incident' survey method focusing on 'unfairness' (snowball sampling)

> > 'Edinburgh protocol' remote method for logging & discussing gig work lived experience



• Method 1: In-person workshops



Method 2: Critical incident survey

- Adapts software usability enquiry to create an online interview method
- Where the system breaks down (beyond the software)
- Relies on insider recommendations

Critical Incident Technique

The Critical Incident Technique is one method that can be used. Here's how we adapted it:

Question Purpose	СІТ	Our Adaptation		
1. Cause	What were the events leading up to the critical incident?	Tell us about your experience and what you think caused it?	←	Changed incident to experience to improve intelligibility.
2. Action	What were the behaviors' that took place during the incident?	Combined with Q1.		
3. Sentiment	How did you feel during the incident, and afterward?	How did this make you feel during the experience, and afterwards?		
4. Outcome	Did you change how you behaved after the incident?	Has this led to a change in how you work? Or what might happen if you don't change how you work?	←	Changed behaviours to work to increase applicability.
5. Ideal Outcome	If behaviors' change, what are other possible future outcomes?	What would have been a better outcome?		
6. Anything Else?	n/a	Is there anything else you'd like to tell us about the experience?	←	Open question to learn more about the incident.

Credit to Joshua Lawrence.

Method 3: Edinburgh Protocol

Understanding patterns of work and what forms of paid and unpaid labour they conduct

Each working day:

- O GPS file (from Strava or similar)
- Screenshots of delivery apps
- O Audio recorded debriefs LC1

Photo or videos of waiting or breaks (care to avoid customer information!)

- O Follow up 1:1 online interviews
- We paid them an hourly living wage (up to 40 hours)

Diapositive 9

LC0 I would specify which study, the previous slide claims 3 different methodologies.

Title: Edinburgh study

Lord, Carolynne; 2022-04-26T14:07:55.642

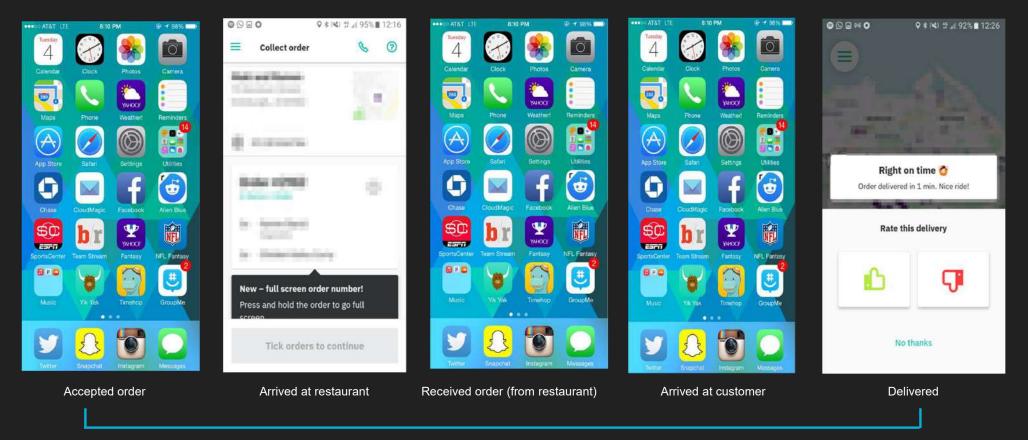
LC1 potentially add and home screen (when customer data showing)

T&Cs of apps mean that they shouldn't be sending us customer information.

Lord, Carolynne; 2022-04-26T14:09:03.706

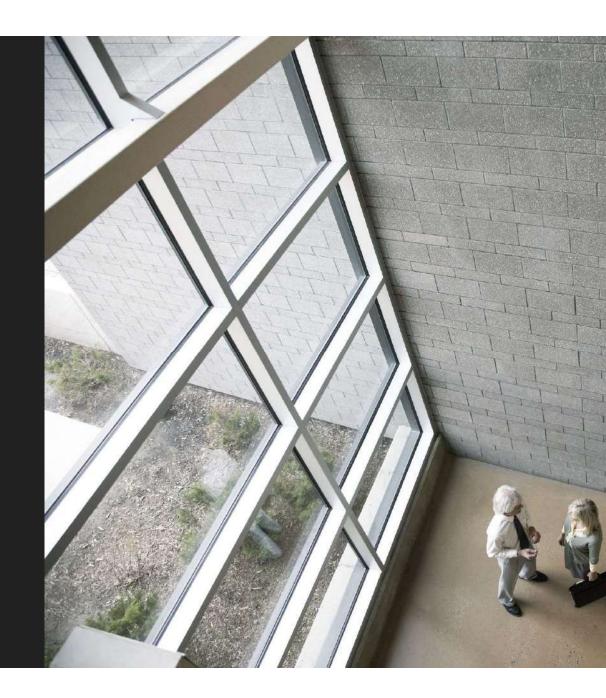
Uploaded screenshots for each job





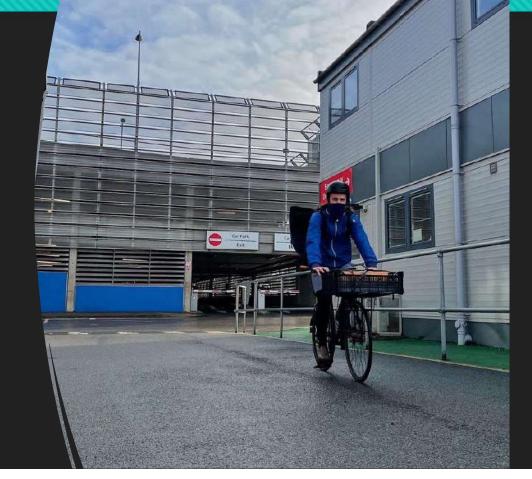
x (The number of orders you do during a shift)

What did we find out?



Why do these people gig?

- Love of cycling (50 miles a day is common)
- Can do better than basic living wage (some earn £15ph vs. £8.21)
- Mixture of money, adrenaline and endorphins
- Flexibility to time work around other constraints, e.g. family



In SUMMER AND AND AND A SUMMER AND



Unlike "real" independent contractors, earnings depend on the availability of sufficient work

Pay and reward is linked to the balance between urgency, available work, available workers Peak and super peak times

Refusing a job, can 'encourage' the reward to increase – but also using experience to link jobs together

EMENT

LCO job rejection is particularly interesting, some of the best paid couriers rejected the most work - i.e., they knew which jobs looked better than they were (e.g., long delivery and therefore bigger pay, but would leave you out in the sticks and no where near a restaurant for the nexxt job).

Rejection in my view isn't just about encouraging the algorithm to increase the fee, it's also about knowing the city and which deliveries you can piggyback others from.

Lord, Carolynne; 2022-04-26T14:14:15.245

Location, location

Craigleith craigleith Roa

Craigleith Retail Park

A90

Blackhall

tenhouse

Comely Ban

Stockbridge

nbri

Morningside

New To

et Gardens

Calton

The Grange

Blackford

own

inongate

£100.79

Meadowbank

Holyrood

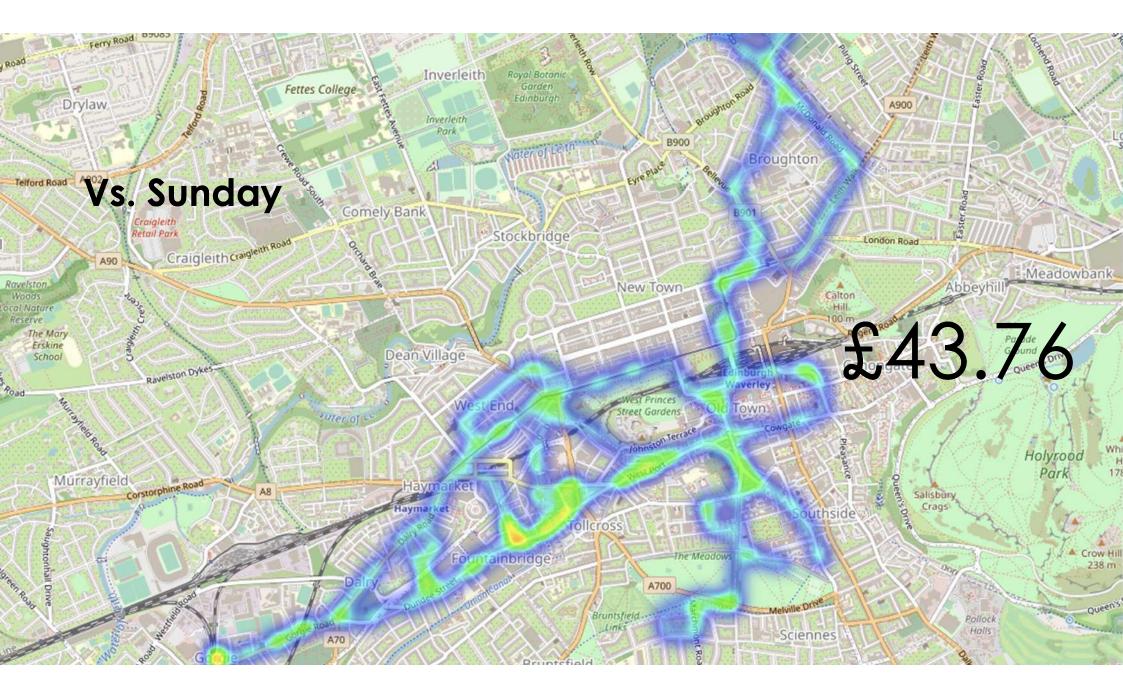
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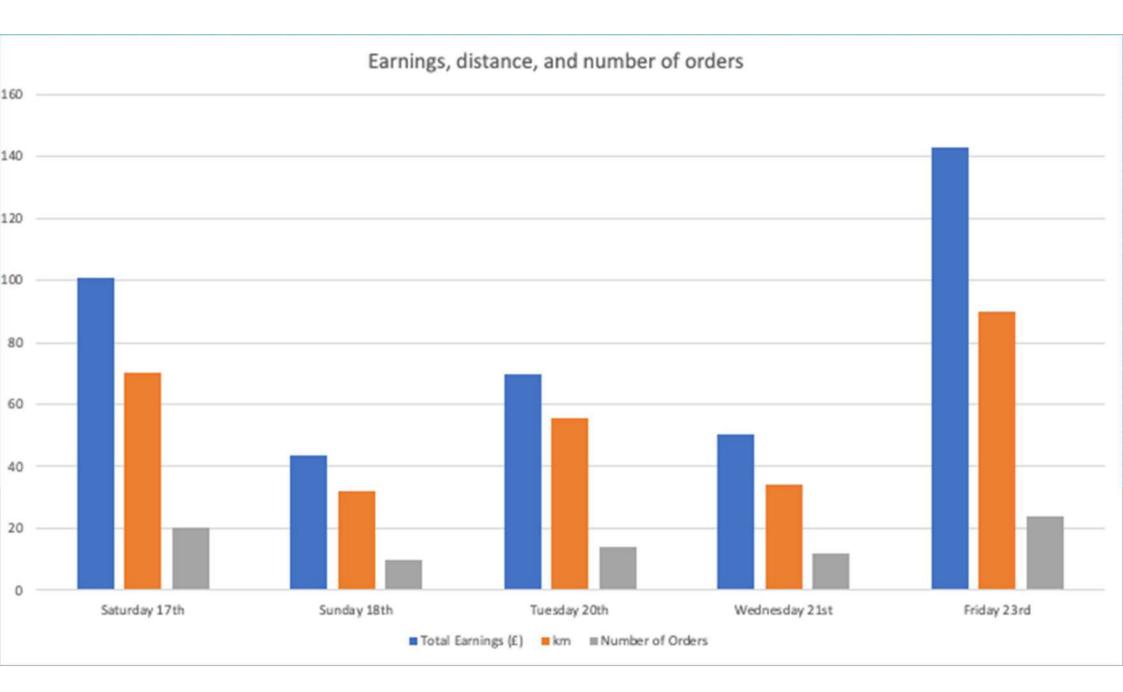
Ground

- O Couriers congregate in central areas (GPS figure)
- Of Savvy couriers try and stay central to chain jobs together
 - Parking and stopping locations for loading (particularly when there's a delay in food) is very limited
 - The couriers see a lot of the city so are a good source of information for chiston planners/policy makers

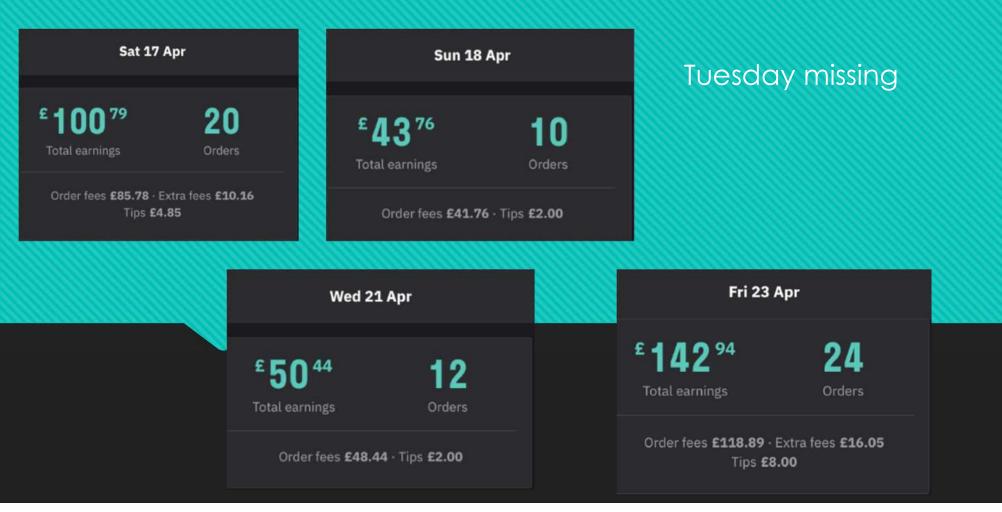
Slateford

LCO aaa this is where it comes in. Maybe ignore my previous comment then Lord, Carolynne; 2022-04-26T14:14:51.684





Payment Screens (EDIN10)



Your future as a beta test

"I have worked with deliveroo for 3 years and within my first year they terminated my contract due to rejecting jobs which were too far and as I was on an hourly rate of £6 plus £1 per delivery and considered traveling these 1.5 miles plus distances not worthwhile the time and risk."

"now conscious not to get fired again so I have to only reject jobs under dire circumstances regardless if I'm getting paid less than £5 for doing a 4 mile trip for instance or if the route is unsafe for bikes" P26

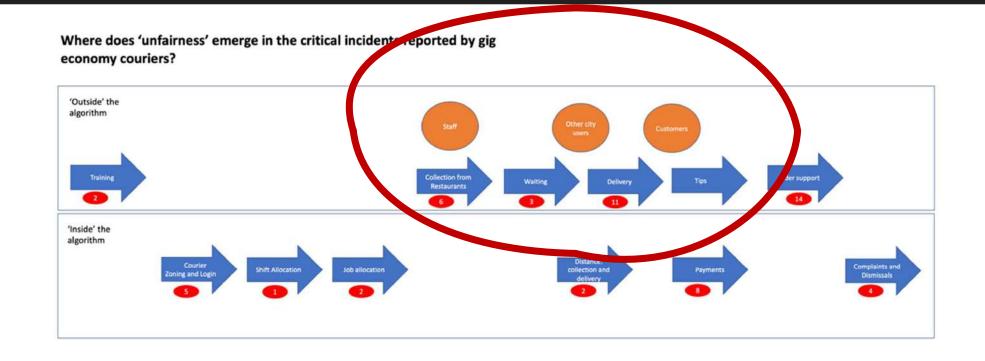
Customers play too

O "I had a customer enter an incorrect address which didn't exist. When I called the customer to find out where I should take the food he asked me to deliver to an address outside my zone of work on a highrise housing estate I don't know well and did not feel comfortable entering. I told him I was cancelling the order. I was really frustrated by the loss of time as I was not paid for this, and Deliveroo made me return the food to the restaurant." P4



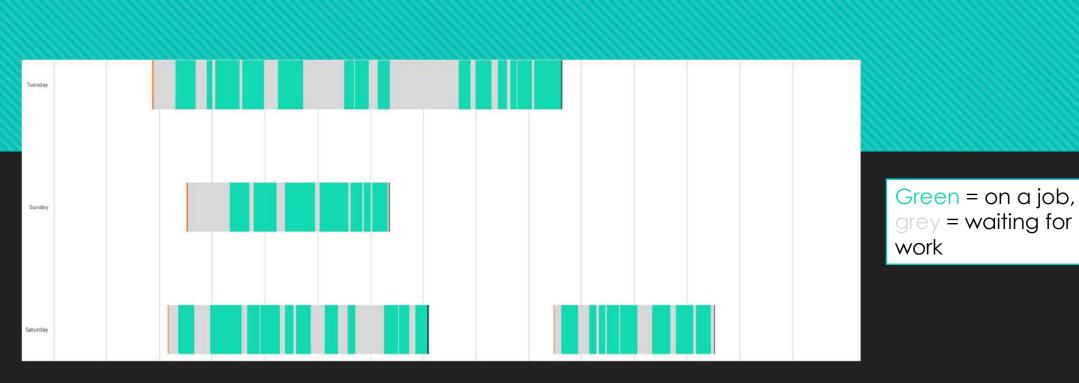


Mapping unfairness



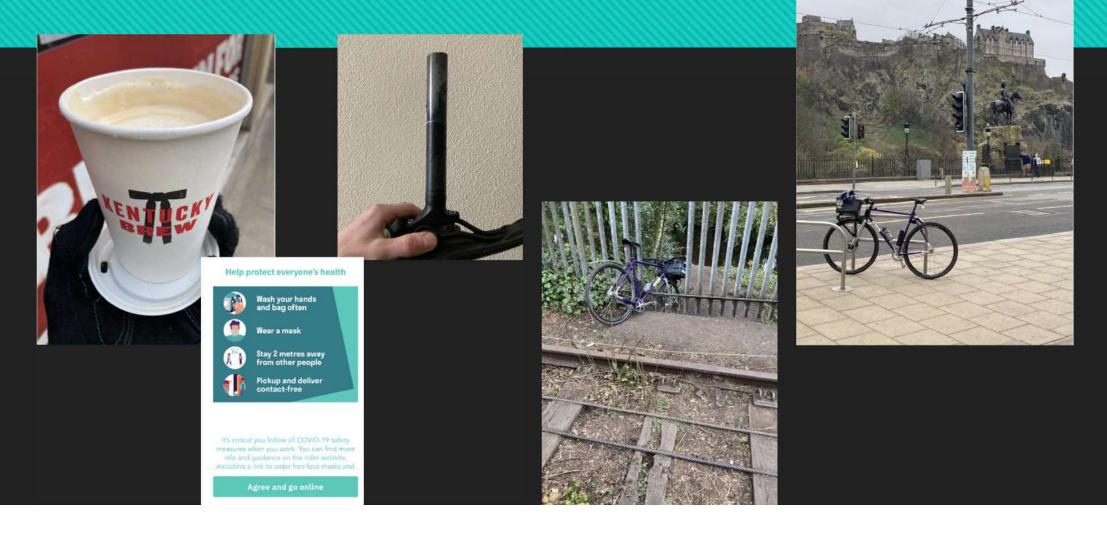
Tensions in Cities

- Adversarial first contact The single point of contact between a city and courier tends to be law enforcement
- O Gig couriers not treated the same as other couriers
 - ORoyal Mail workers in York are allowed to be on bikes/vans in the pedestrianised zones when gig couriers aren't
- Feel under pressure and can 'take risks' to speed things up
- Couriers feel friction with other road users (e.g., lorries), yet are respected by others (e.g., buses)
- O Risk of theft and personal violence with little protection in most cities



Gaps, atomised work, or multiplatform potential?

No break rooms, bulletin boards or secure spaces



Restaurant Behaviours



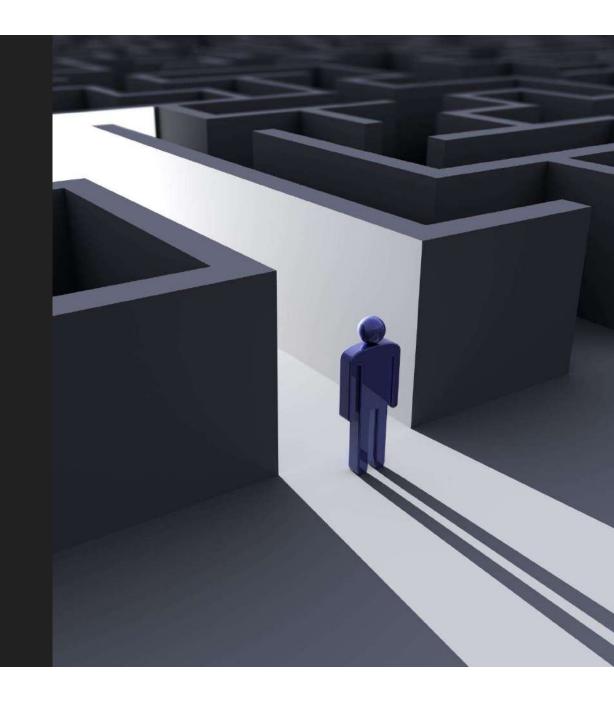
Waiting time at restaurants/ shops is highly variable Food delivery and waves of demand



Restaurant attitudes varies, So workers are more likely to reject certain orders Ō

Couriers' experiences at a restaurant used to predict waiting time / cost benefit of accepting a job

The future?



The Future and the system we are designing

O What can be done to improve transparency and fairness for workers?

• What systems are we getting locked into?

• Meta platform? Is that just more and more atomised work?

Opportunity: bringing life and designing gig infrastructure in cities in a designed way, rather than leaving it to 'just emerge'; accelerating sustainability?

O Fair Work Zone – city commitment to rights and facilities? Toward a minimum supply of work, maximum number of workers, cycling zones?

Appreciating gig workers' experiences

Design provocations, courtesy of Ben Kirman, et al. <u>https://switchgig.word</u> <u>press.com/output/</u>



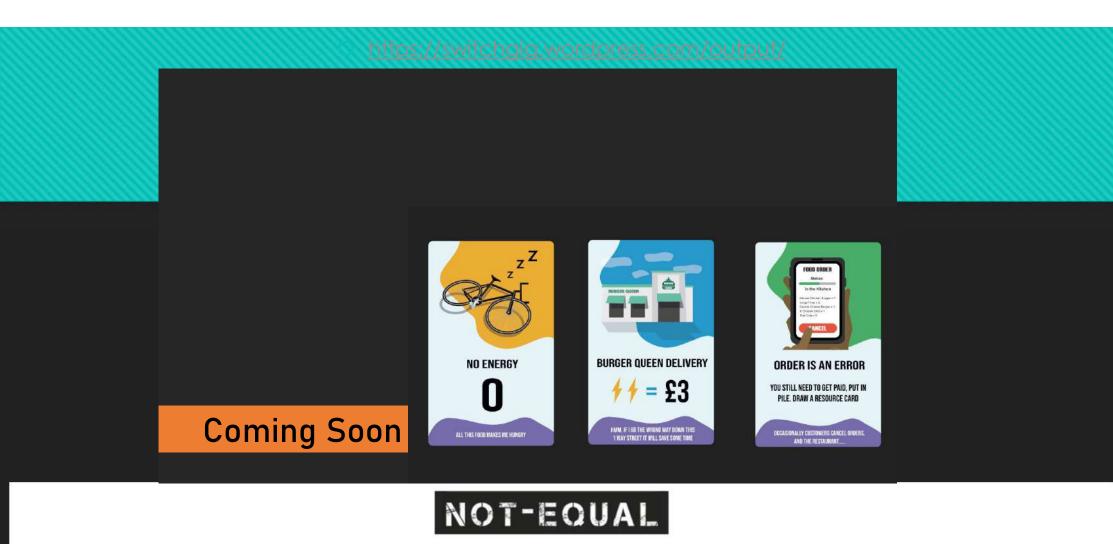
NOT-EQUAL

















MIRALIS





- My thanks to Oliver Bates, Carolynne Lord (Lancaster), Ben Kirman (York), Tom Cherrett, Toni Martinez-Sykora, Fraser McLeod and Andy Oakey (Southampton)
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- O @gulliblefish
- <u>http://flipgig.org</u>, <u>http://wp.lancs.ac.uk/sds</u>, and <u>https://switchgig.wordpress.com/output/</u>