



Precarity and Instability in Academia Symposium

Leganés (Madrid)
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#### PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SURVEY ON THE PREDOCTORAL RESEARCHERS OF THE "FEDERACIÓN DE JÓVENES INVESTIGADORES" FJI/PRECARIAS

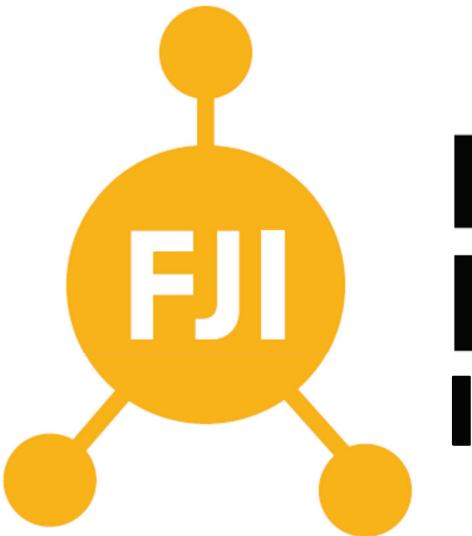
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# FEDERACIÓN DE JÓVENES INVESTIGADORES

# ABSTRACT

- Precarious working conditions in Academia: low salaries, lack of stability, conciliation problems (and so on)
- Consequences: mental health, lack of independent life project
- Solutions? --> Organizing within researcher associations and trade unions.
- To denounce the situation and demand improvements, we need up-to-date data ---> "Encuesta Situación Predocs y Postdocs".
- Here are some preliminary results as the analysis is still in progress

#### INTRODUCTION

Precarious working conditions in Academia: job insecurity, low salaries, lack of stability, conciliation problems, high stress levels (and so on) (Martínez-Nicolás & García-Girón, 2020)

> Austerity politics and labor reforms have "normalized" precariousness, even for the most qualified sectors (Schwaller, 2019; Julià et al., 2016)

# O1 Consequences: mental health, lack of independent life project

Up to 60% may experience psychological problems, making PhD candidates more vulnerable than general population (Estupiñá et al., 2024; Sorrel et al., 2020).

The Federación de Jóvenes Investigadores (FJI/Precarios) has promoted a survey to collect updated data on precariousness

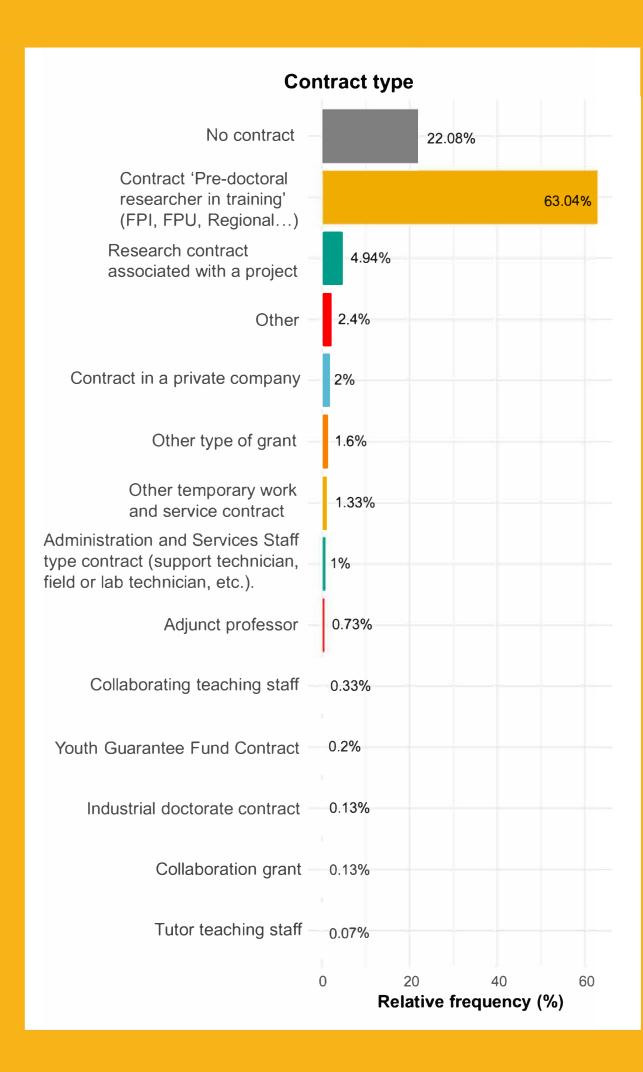
The availability of up-to-date data is the first step in the development of measures to be taken in response to the precarious situation of predoctoral researchers.

# METHODS

- A structured survey was designed with four distinct blocks for comprehensive analysis.
- The survey was conducted online, taking approximately 20-30 minutes to complete.
- A non-probabilistic convenience sample of 1499 predoctoral researchers was achieved via FJI social media.
  - Profile verification: When do you plan to read your doctoral thesis?
- Data analysis was performed using R, focusing on descriptive statistics and key issues.

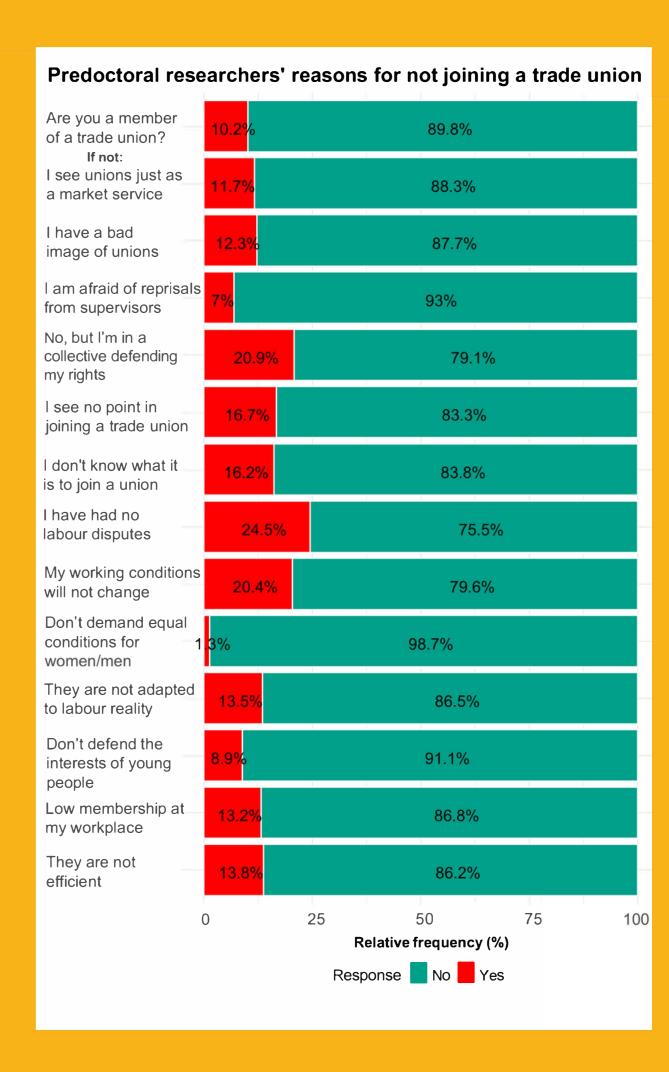
# RESULTS

- The mean age of surveyed PhD candidates was 29.1 years (Mdn = 28, SD = 5.47; min = 22; max = 64).
- Women comprised 58.3% (n = 874) of the total sample of PhD candidates surveyed.
- The majority of candidates hail from the Catalonia, Madrid, and Andalusia regions.
- 36.2% Life and Health Sciences; 30.5% in Social and Legal Sciences.
- A significant portion of candidates attended public schools, with 73.4% reported. Approximately 40% of their parents hold university degrees.



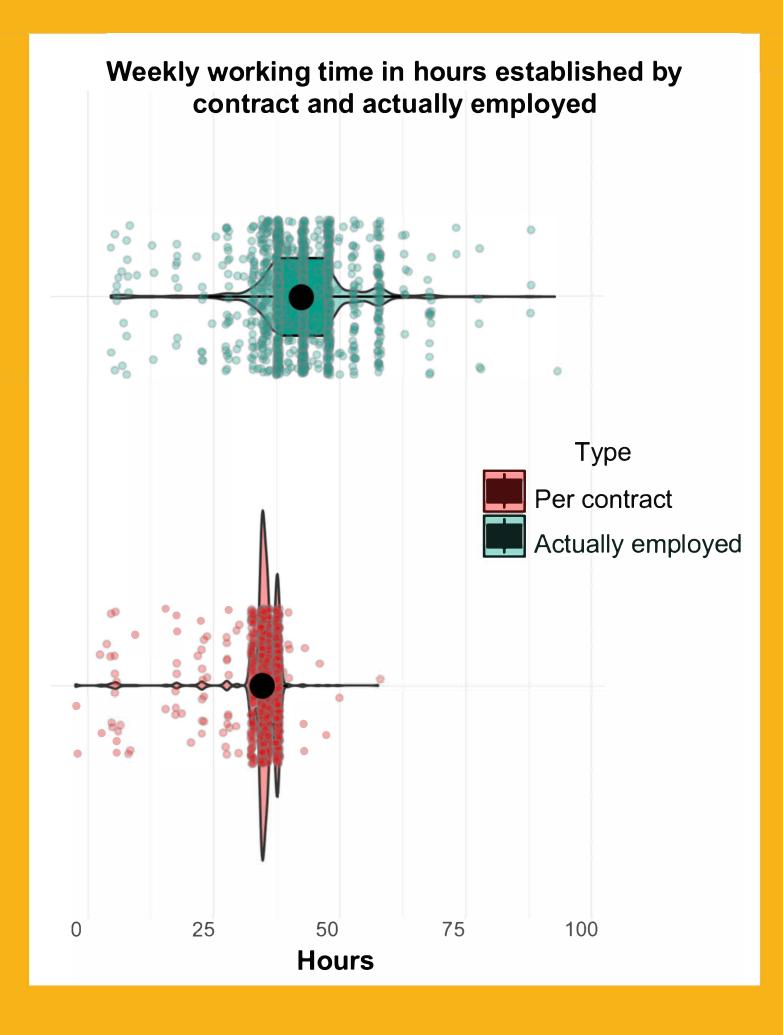
#### **CONTRACT TYPE**

- A significant 77.9% of respondents hold a predoctoral contract.
- Predoctoral contracts are most common in Life and Health Sciences fields.
- The 'predoctoral researcher in training' contract is the most frequently held type.
- Nearly all respondents (96.8%) work on their thesis full-time.



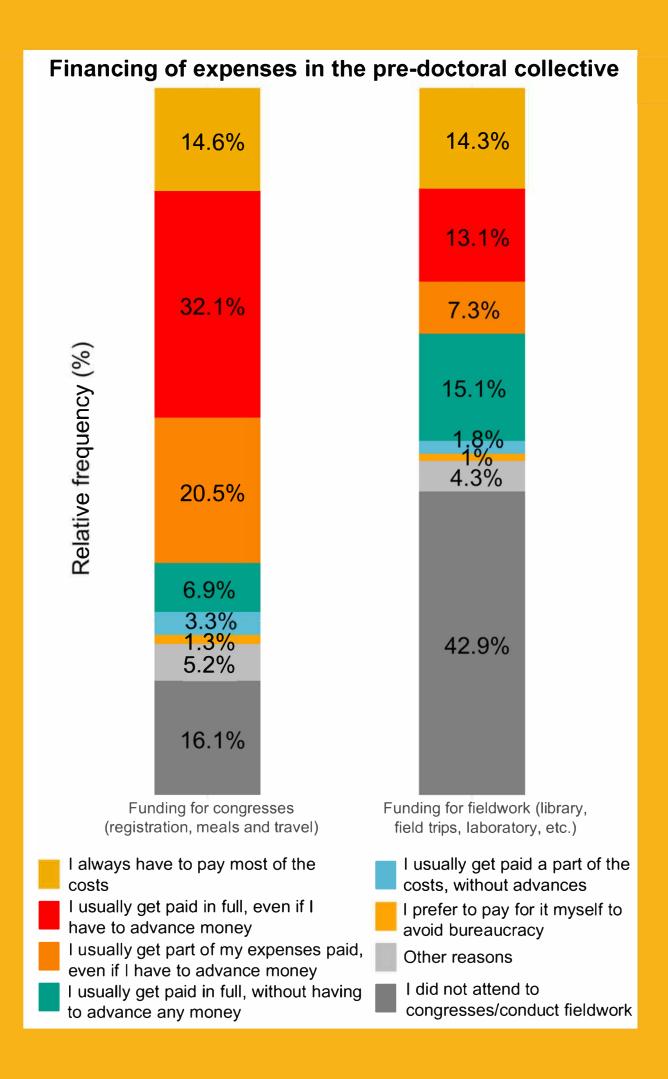
#### **UNION MEMBERSHIP**

- Only 10.2% of respondents reported being members of a union.
- 18.7% of participants indicated affiliation with a research organization or collective.
- Respondents cited lack of time as a primary reason for not joining unions.
- Many expressed uncertainty about how to engage with unions effectively.



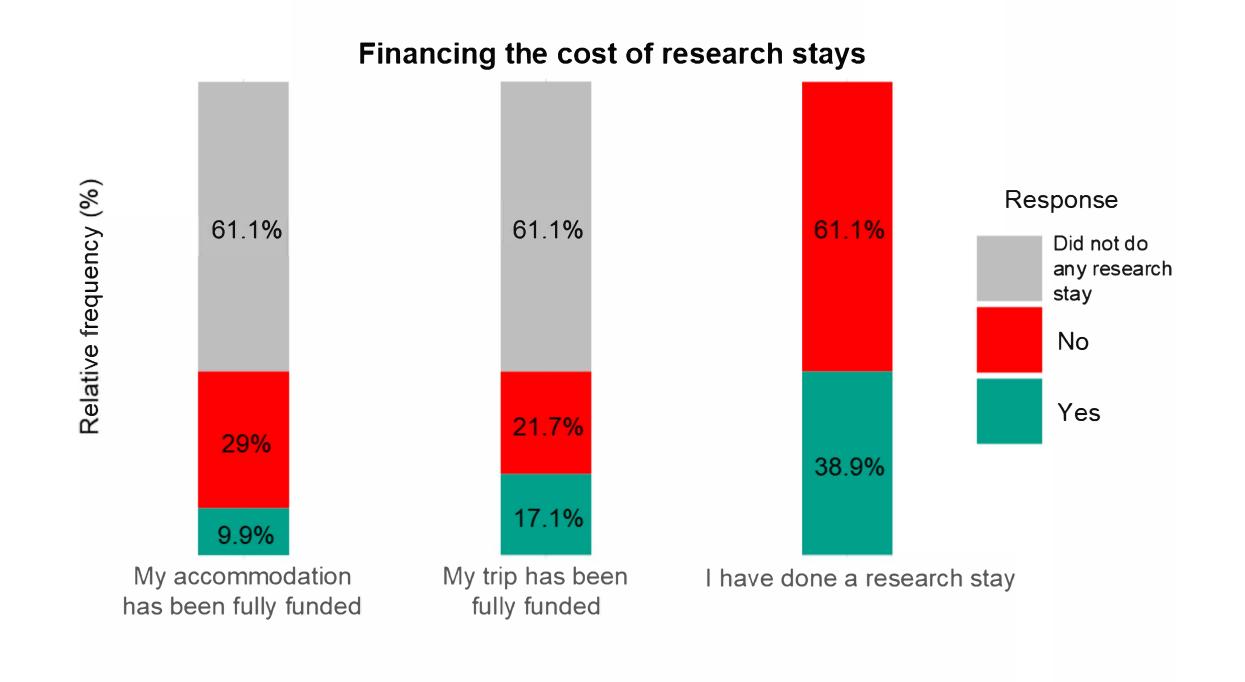
# **Knowledge and Perceptions**of Working Conditions

- A significant majority, 59.6%, are unaware of the EPIF regulations.
- Among those aware of EPIF, 51.8% believe it is applied correctly.
- A majority, 64.2%, are unfamiliar with their workplace's collective agreement.
- 32.5% find their salaries inadequate for basic living expenses.
- 36.9 hours per week versus actual 44.6 hours (45.2% works on weekends).



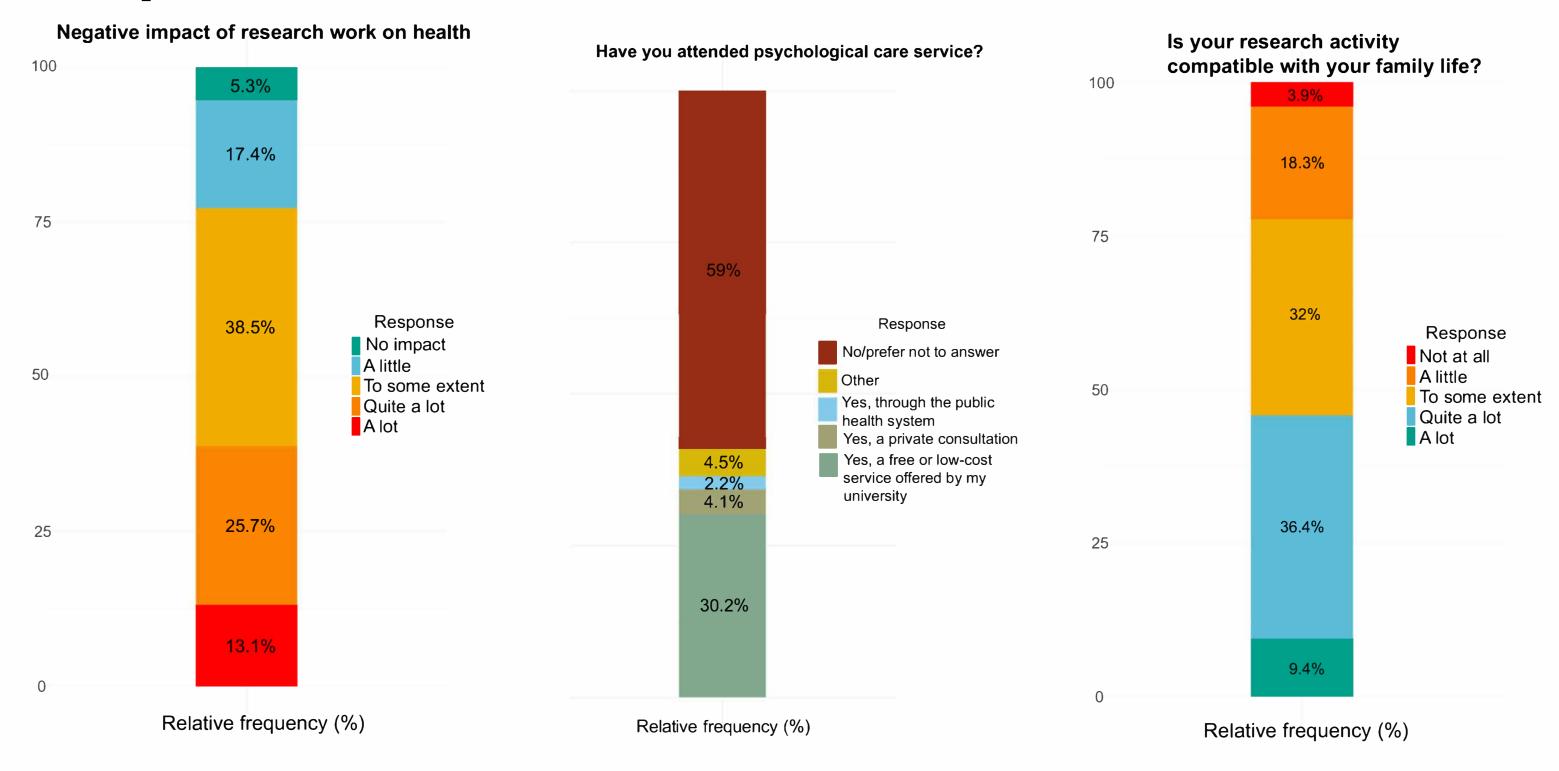
#### **Economic Costs Incurred**

- 83.9% of predoctoral researchers attended conferences, indicating high engagement in academic events.
- Only 1.5% prefer self-funding to avoid bureaucratic processes for conference expenses.
- 84% of respondents needed to advance conference expenses, highlighting financial challenges faced.
- 74.6% of researchers received no accommodation support during research stays, increasing financial burden.



- 36.5% of respondents sought psychological support for work-related issues.
- Women were more likely to utilize private psychological care services for support.
- 94.7% of respondents reported that research work impacted their health to some degree.
- 22.2% of respondents reported low to no compatibility between work and life balance.

#### **Occupational Health**



# CONCLUSIONS

- High prevalence of precarious conditions affects PhD candidates' health and quality of life.
- Respondents report inadequate pay and excessive workloads beyond contractual hours.
- Limited awareness of labor protections and low union membership among early-career researchers.
- 40% of respondents highlight academic schedule flexibility as beneficial for balancing work with personal life, while 60% find it problematic: need clear boundaries and agreements for working hours

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# FUTURE WORK

- Further data analysis is crucial to assess demographic differences in funding levels.
- Administering the questionnaire to thesis students without predoctoral contracts is valuable.
- Comparing predoctoral and postdoctoral data can enhance understanding of career trajectories.
- Understanding precariousness across research stages is essential for future policy development.



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#### **THANKS!**

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