

REFLECTIONS ON A COMPLEX INTERPLAY

CARE MIGRATION - CARE MARKETIZATION



March 23-24, 2023

Johannes Kepler University Linz,
Keplergebäude, Halle C,
Linz, Austria

International Symposium of the
Research Projekt „,Ideal‘ Migrant
Subjects: Domestic Service in
Globalization“



**JOHANNES KEPLER
UNIVERSITY LINZ**

FWF

Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

,Ideal‘ Migrant Subjects:
Domestic Service in Globalization
Lise Meitner-Grant
Project M 2724-G

THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT „‘IDEAL‘ MIGRANT SUBJECTS: DOMESTIC SERVICE IN GLOBALIZATION“

Why a Symposium on Care Migration and Care Marketization?

Over the past decades, the demand for care and care work has been escalating globally. In the past, they have had not received public acknowledgment comparable to its importance as a subject of fundamental necessity. However, increasing care gaps and crises as well as the emerging care business let the topic move upwards on the societal and scientific agenda.

Pointedly, in the face of fiscal pressures, culminated in the Global Financial Crisis from 2008-2012, governments in classic welfare states in the Global North have significantly withdrawn from the institutional provision of care, while states with traditionally low welfare provision (e.g., USA and many Middle Eastern, Asian and African countries) have continued to maintain their welfare policy. Women's increasing work-force participation and population ageing have also significantly contributed to the escalating demand for care and care work. Ongoing poverty and economic crises in many countries have led to the availability and recruitability of primarily female migrants as live-in workers and carers in the private households of the middle and upper classes around the globe.

As a consequence, a lucrative global market for care and care work has been emerged, a particular kind of market which is like no other, given the intimate and personalized nature of the product sold/bought. The emergence of this global care market goes along with new modes of care provision. Migrant women, largely from developing and from the former communist countries, have, therefore, come to increasingly fill the care gaps in developed and/or more affluent countries and there are new modes of care provision built up on a kind of triple mobility: the transnational investment of capital in the care sector, migrant work and mobile clients and consumers of care services.

Global marketization of care and work and global care migrations share many commonalities; yet at the same time, they are multifarious and complex. Subject to intensive marketization, different care migrations are embedded in different socio-spatial and historical settings in the geopolitical framings of Global North and Global South, West and East. They are both extensive and multi-scaling, articulating the diverse arrangements of care and care work along lines, such as gender, class, ethnicity and immigration policies. Different care migrations cannot be enframed in a single, generalized analysis; but they call for a differentiated and contextualized investigation, where each case represents an instructive example of care migrations under the auspices of the commodification of care and labour and the marketization of care services.

Invitation to Reflect on Care Migration and Care Marketization

The international symposium is the concluding conference of the research project „‘Ideal‘ Migrant Subjects: Domestic Service in Globalization“ embedded in the research focus on care and care work in the Department for the Theory of Society and Social Analyses at the Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria. It strives to bring together experts in this research field, to increase and intensify the exchange between researchers investigating care migration and marketization in different parts of the world and to discuss differences, commonalities and similarities in new modes of domestic service provision.

Chairs and Organizers:

Brigitte Aulenbacher and Wasana Handapangoda

Conference Assistant:

Rebecca Gruber

Administration:

Tobias Eder

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Program

23 March/Day 1

9.15 - 10.15 Welcome and Opening

Welcome and Introducing Remarks by the Hosts

Care Migration and Care Marketization: An Invitation to Reflect on a Complex Interplay
Brigitte Aulenbacher and Wasana Handapangoda, Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria

Chair: Roland Atzmüller, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

10.15 - 10.45 Coffee Break

10.45 - 12.15 Patterns and Significance of Migration and Marketization

The Rise in the Intensity of Migration and Population Ageing. Shortages in Care Work and Increasing Competition for Welfare in a Neoliberal Era
Attila Melegh, Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary

Multi-faceted Care-migrations in Europe: East-to-East, West and South Migration. Amending the Geopolitical Frame (Global South to Global North)
Helma Lutz, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

Chair: Roland Atzmüller, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

12.15 - 13.45 Lunch Break

13.45 - 16.15 Labour and Care Brokerage on New Markets and Migration

Mapping Organized Care Mobility from and within Central and Eastern Europe
Ewa Palenga-Möllenbeck, Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

The Shaping of a Migration Industry: on the Commodity Fiction, Institutional Logics and Social Inequalities in Labour and Care Brokerage in Austria and Sri Lanka

Brigitte Aulenbacher and Wasana Handapangoda, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

15.15 - 15.30 Coffee Break

Senior Care Marketization in Transition: Transnational Live-in Care in Austria, Hungary and the Netherlands on the Move
Valentin Fröhlich and Florian Pimminger, Johannes Kepler University, Austria

Chair: Fabienne Décieux, Johannes Kepler University Linz and University of Vienna, Austria

16.15 - 16.45 Coffee Break

16.45 - 18.15 Migration, Gendered Inequalities and Emancipation

Immigrant Women in Paid Domestic Work in São Paulo: Two Trajectories and a Multiplicity of Arrangements
Ester Gouvea Martins, University of São Paulo, Brazil

The European Care Border Regime and Distorted Emancipation
Zuzana Uhde, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

Chair: Katharina Kreissl, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

18.30 Science Talk and Conference Dinner at "Grüne Papaya"

If you like to participate, we ask you to register on the registration-webpage. Please note that you have to cover the costs by yourself because there are no conference fees.

24 March/Day 2

9.00 – 10.30 Care Migration, Care Marketization and New Modes of Care Provision

Care Types and Migration Types. From Commodification to Corporatization in Europe
Sabrina Marchetti, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy

Gratitude or Solidarity? Domestic Work in the Humanitarian Arena in the Czech Republic
Petra Ezzeddine, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

Chair: Raphael Deindl, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

10.30 – 10.45 Coffee Break

10.45 – 12.15 Forms of Care Marketization and Migration Compared

Care Relocation and Live-in Care in Europe as Results of Transnationalisation and Marketisation of Care: Are They Two Sides of the Same Coin?
Veronika Prieler, Matouš Jelínek, Kristine Krause, Mariusz Sapieha, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Marketization of Senior Care and Lifestyle Migration in Hungary
Dóra Gábrriel, Institute for Regional Studies, Hungary

Chair: Valentin Fröhlich, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

12.15 – 13.15 Lunch Break

13.15 – 14.45 Labour and Care Markets and Labour Rights

The Unfree Market of Care Work
Rhacel Salazar Parreñas, The University of Southern California, USA

Paid Domestic Work, Migration, and the Struggles for Labour Rights in Uruguay and Paraguay
Raquel Rojas Scheffer, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Chair: Katharina Kreissl, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

14.45 – 15.00 Coffee Break

Concluding Panel

Fischbowl-Discussion

Chairs: Brigitte Aulenbacher and Wasana Handapangoda, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

Farewell

Abstracts

23 March/Day 1

THE RISE IN THE INTENSITY OF MIGRATION AND POPULATION AGEING. SHORTAGES IN CARE WORK AND INCREASING COMPETITION FOR WELFARE IN A NEOLIBERAL ERA

Attila Melegh, Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary

The rapidly growing elderly population and the task of providing for elderly dependents places a heavy burden on younger generations, both in terms of caring responsibilities and the need to increase labor productivity. This challenge is connected to the rise in migration through a complex series of interactions (Aulenbacher et al., 2019; Melegh, 2020c, 2020a; 2022, Melegh & Katona, 2020, pp. 6–7). This relationship is not linear, although migration is an important element in the world of social and elderly care.

From 2000 to 2016, growth in per-capita economic income was 20 percentage points less than growth in per-capita health care expenditure, the latter category excluding spending on buildings, IT, and engineering costs and epidemic-related extra expenses. Meanwhile, as the population aged, the combined ratio of tax revenues and contributions to GDP (the redistributive level) remained unchanged, and has declined sharply since the 2008 crisis. This means that the income needed for additional per-capita health spending, which exceeded the level of economic growth, has been generated from extra private sources (that is, people have used more and more of their own income to buy such services), and/or the share of non-health redistributive spending has decreased, and thus more public money has been spent on health-care services. This shift must have led to intensification in market and welfare competition for social and health services. This tension has been important for both states and their citizens, as this conflict constantly raises the issue of entitlement to access to community resources (Andor, 2017; Dancygier, 2010). This complex change and series of challenges will be analyzed on global, European and East European levels.

MULTI-FACETED CARE-MIGRATIONS IN EUROPE: EAST-TO-EAST, WEST AND SOUTH MIGRATION. AMENDING THE GEOPOLITICAL FRAME (GLOBAL SOUTH TO GLOBAL NORTH)

Helma Lutz, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Over the past 20 years, numerous studies on the development of global scale care migration have shown that its generalized representation and labelling as migration from the Global South to the Global North is inaccurate: neither does it apply to migration movements between Asian countries (see Michel and Peng 2012), nor to migrations in Europe. In Europe, the majority of migrant care givers are Europeans, many are circular migrants. They move from a location in post-socialist Europe southwards or westwards to a household in a more affluent European country for a certain period of time (6 weeks to three months or more) where they and take care of seniors, children, whole families in private households. During their absence, family members (grandmothers) take care of their remaining dependents. My contribution to this symposium deals with the current multi-faceted situation in Europe where the terms East and West are shifting as Eastern European post socialist rich upper class households ‘import’ live-in care migrants from poorer countries of the former Eastern Bloc. Here, not only has the involvement of brokers/placement agencies boosted the marketization of care work, but at the same time, the perception of the workers’ cultural ‘closeness’ concerning religion, and race (here: whiteness) play a role in the multi-faceted and, multi-scalar perception of care-workers from Eastern Europe.

MAPPING ORGANIZED CARE MOBILITY FROM AND WITHIN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Ewa Palenga-Möllenbeck, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Since the 1990s, a gendered, transnational labour market of senior care has been growing rapidly and steadily in Europe. This market is solving the need for senior care in the West mostly through live-in care arrangements in which women are pushed by unemployment and low wages in CEE countries to take on

care work in the west, leaving care gaps behind. In the last 10 years the transnational senior care sector has gone through a transformation from mostly undocumented and informally organized labor to its marketization. In my presentation, I will focus on Poland as a transit and sending country and the role that transnational intermediaries play in defining and codifying what migrant live-in senior care is. For Central and Eastern Europe, Poland is considered to be a pioneer in the development of migration infrastructure in live-in senior care, as both a receiving country for Ukraine and a stepping stone for recruitment from other CEE and non-EU countries. Hence, I would like to map and discuss changes in the intersecting labor, migration, gender, and care regimes that led to the particular status quo of transnational care chains, markets, and welfare regimes in the region. The aim is to highlight those policies that underpin the general and specific dynamics of the commodification and marketization, formalization, professionalization, and transnationalization of care labour and care mobility.

THE SHAPING OF A MIGRATION INDUSTRY: ON THE COMMODITY FICTION, INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN LABOR AND CARE BROKERAGE IN AUSTRIA AND SRI LANKA
Brigitte Aulenbacher and Wasana Handapangoda, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

Our lecture draws on two research projects: the Austrian country study “Decent Care Work? Transnational Home Care Arrangements” and the Sri Lankan country study “Ideal Migrant Subjects: Domestic Service in Globalization” and discusses and compares both cases of labour and care brokerage. First, we present our theoretical approach combining Polanyian, neo-institutionalist and intersectional perspectives to analyse the complex interplay of marketisation, expectations rooting in the normative and institutional order of the society and social inequalities along different and overlapping axes, such as gender, class, race, and nationality. Second, starting with the Austrian case of brokered live-in care followed by the Sri Lankan case of domestic work brokerage, the lecture investigates the role of the agencies in shaping this migration industry, the expectations of their clients and the conditions of the live-in arrangement. It figures out how the respective work and care arrangement takes shape in the interplay of institutional logics and social inequalities and gains legitimacy by the commodity fiction. Third, our conclusion reflects on differences and commonalities between the cases.

SENIOR CARE MARKETIZATION IN TRANSITION: TRANSNATIONAL LIVE-IN CARE IN AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND THE NETHERLANDS ON THE MOVE
Valentin Fröhlich and Florian Pimminger, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

In many European countries, agency-mediated live-in care has become an increasingly established mode of care provisioning for senior people. In this arrangement transnationally operating brokerage agencies place mostly migrant female care workers in the household of the person to be cared for. On a global market for care and care work, these agencies offer and sell care and labour as a fictitious commodity to affluent societies, thus responding to the growing demand and arising care gaps. However, confronted with processes of societal transformation, not only recently, movements in the practice and structural framing of live-in care provisioning have become apparent. The paper takes this as a starting point and presents a comparative analysis of changes in the embedding, organisation, and orientation of market-based live-in care arrangements in the care regimes of Austria, Hungary, and the Netherlands. Drawing on the DOC-team 114: “The contested Provisioning of Care and Housing” (www.contestedcareandhousing.com), the first part of the contribution outlines the respective initial structure of the three care regimes given the distinct socio-political circumstances. On the basis of qualitative regime- and policy analyses, political regulations, financing, forms of work and employment, migration, as well as (in-)equality mechanisms are examined with regard to the societal organisation of live-in care. Against this background, the second part will further discuss differences and similarities between the regimes in order to then address recent movements in the concrete organisation of agency brokered marketized care and care work, employing a Polanyian, neo-institutionalist and Foucauldian perspective. In a third step, care regime (re)structurings are contrasted with altered manifestations of marketization. This final part, the conclusion, points out how hybrid and contested tendencies of marketization in migrant live-in care touch the configuration of care regimes and vice versa.

IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN PAID DOMESTIC WORK IN SÃO PAULO: TWO TRAJECTORIES AND A MULTIPLICITY OF ARRANGEMENTS

Ester Gouvea Martins, University of São Paulo, Brazil

This paper seeks to articulate the themes of international migration of women and paid domestic work. Specifically, our attention turns to the trajectories of two female domestic workers in the city of São Paulo: one Philippine mensalista (hired monthly) and one Bolivian diarista (daily worker). We start from the assumption that each immigrant is a collective subject, representative (also) of social groups, which is why their trajectories are illustrative of the diversity of family, migratory and work arrangements that may exist in that context. Due to its historical inequalities, Brazil presents a complex social organization of care, combining a long tradition of domestic work and other types of care work. But it was only in recent years that international migration of women started to play a role in care marketization. Households and families in São Paulo are now being sustained through the work of novel groups of women, who connect Brazilian historical inequalities to a new set of global relations. Our aim is not to generalize their experiences, but to demonstrate qualitatively macro-social effects in their lives, looking at the way each migrant dealt with social constraints and negotiated with subordination structures. In fact, our goal was to access their projects, desires and discourses. In sum, we seek to highlight the contextual macrostructural factors of the origin of each social actress, as well as their own perceptions about the opportunities they have and their aspirations. In a global context, women move and undertake life-sustaining activities, combining the global economy, affections and their own life journeys in the home's micro space. To carry out this research, bibliographic and documentary review of secondary data was carried out, in addition to semi-structured interviews with each interlocutor.

THE EUROPEAN CARE BORDER REGIME AND DISTORTED EMANCIPATION

Zuzana Uhde, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The paper offers a critical analysis of a European care border regime through scrutinising cross-border care mobility and marketization of care in the geographical space of central Europe where the political economy of social reproduction links the gendered division of labour with a persisting West-East geopolitical and geo-economic divide. First, the paper elaborates a critical analysis of the role of borders in the marketization of care and the European care border regime, which creates a structural position of the low-paid mobile European care worker, who are commonly mobile women workers from central and eastern EU member states. The analysis focuses on recent care disputes, highlighted by the pandemic, in the geographical space of central Europe, where a geopolitical and geo-economic division between East and West is located within EU borders, highlighting the fact that the open borders within the EU still function as borders that categorize people and reproduce hierarchies and inequalities among EU citizens. Second, the paper offers a critical account of care nationalism and nuanced layers of power hierarchies within the concept of whiteness as a global position of privilege and how they are played out between differently positioned groups of women. The author argues that an interplay between the gendered structures of the division of labour, commodification and marketisation of care and care extractivism in global capitalism leads to 'distorted emancipation' of women. Distorted emancipation does not reconfigure gendered division of labour, moreover it makes 'liberation' of geopolitically and economically privileged groups of women contingent on the exploitation and oppression of geopolitically and economically disadvantaged groups of women and complicit with reproducing global structural vulnerabilities of women. It will then outline the ramifications of the presented critical account of the European care border regime for a feminist politics of emancipation and emancipatory politics of care.

CARE TYPES AND MIGRATION TYPES. FROM COMMODIFICATION TO CORPORATIZATION IN EUROPE

Sabrina Marchetti, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy

In Farris and Marchetti 2017, we proposed a “typology of care” to describe the transformations that have taken place from a ‘commodified’ model of care to ‘marketized’ and finally ‘corporatized’ types, by taking the example of historical transformations in the care sectors of Italy, United Kingdom and Sweden.

Our approach emphasized the role of the market not simply as one of the actors providing care alongside others but as a key operator whose logic permeates the entire realm of care, causing a complete shift in the functioning and understanding of care provision. To conceptualize the differences between different types of care provision, we distinguished between several dimensions: the care-provider, the employment relationship, the funding of care provision, the management of the workforce, and finally, the “imagery of care”.

In our view, the development from one type to the other is to be seen not simply as an expansion in the offer of care services options, but as something which is fundamentally impacting upon the working conditions and quality levels of the sector as well as transforming the broad conceptions people have about what care should be.

In this paper we are trying to expand this argument by looking at the type of migrant workforce corresponding to each type of care provision: expectations about their skills, level of education, salary and employment conditions, etc. will affect the duration and modality of recruitment of migrants as caregivers. In so doing, this paper is going to look at possible tensions or overlap between care and migration policies in Europe.

GRATITUDE OR SOLIDARITY? DOMESTIC WORK IN THE HUMANITARIAN ARENA IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Petra Ezzeddine, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

In my paper, I will try to analyse the role and social meaning of domestic work in the contemporary „humanitarian arena“ (Redfield 2013) and „migration policies of compassion“ (Fassin 2008) during the war in Ukraine. By using the case study of the Czech Republic, I will show how domestic work was negotiated as a specific form of „economy of gratitude“ (Hochschild, 2012) by public and social media, state, NGOs, host households and by female Ukrainian refugees themselves. Where does (un)paid reproductive work begin and end in the case of solidarity housing? Why, how and who determines ideas, working conditions and moral and monetary value of domestic work provided by hosted Ukrainian female refugees? In conclusion, I will point to the context of the long-standing and systematically marginalized, ethnicized and gendered situation of Ukrainian women in the Czech Republic, that is a result of regional and structural inequalities of social reproduction.

CARE RELOCATION AND LIVE-IN CARE IN EUROPE AS RESULTS OF TRANSNATIONALISATION AND MARKETISATION OF CARE: ARE THEY TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN?

Veronika Prieler, Matouš Jelínek, Kristine Krause, Mariusz Sapieha, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Transnationalization of elderly care is mainly studied as the migration of (female) care workers and the emergence of new transnational markets, e.g., for live-in care. Little is known so far on the reverse and way smaller phenomenon: care relocation, in which people who need a lot of care are relocated to places where care is more affordable. We see both phenomena as emblematic for the ongoing current processes of marketisation and transnationalisation of care. This contribution asks how the two types of care migration are connected and in how far it makes sense to think them together. Therefore, we think together results from the Relocating Care within Europe project (relocatingcare.org) in which we inves-

tigate care homes in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary that cater for (also) German clients with the research on live-in care migration in Europe. In doing so, we focus on the following questions: a) how are care in- and out-migration embedded in (supra)national care regimes; b) which discourses are mobilized in presenting them as not only cheap but also high quality solutions to the current care crisis; c) what are the individual and infrastructural overlaps between the two phenomena (such as intermediary agents brokering live-in care migration and care relocation at the same time); e) how does care become entangled in other (business) logics and is shaped by them? In answering these questions, we show what a joint analysis of care relocation and live-in carer migration tells about the transnationalisation and marketisation of care.

MARKETIZATION OF SENIOR CARE AND LIFESTYLE MIGRATION IN HUNGARY

Dóra Gábrriel, Institute for Regional Studies, Hungary

Hungary has similar demographic characteristics to its neighboring countries, but has different migration tendencies, social policies, market-based care provision practices and related investment climate in senior care. However, marketization of care is an increasingly visible phenomenon in the country, and it moves along global patterns. The growing market-based care sector targets not only locals, but foreign seniors as well. Meanwhile, according to a recent proposal (October 2022) of an amendment concerning the social law, first, the individual, secondly, the family is responsible for the social security of the person in need, while the state is in the last place after municipalities and the civil sector. The modification of the social law would be unique in the region, by taking the responsibility away from the state, with unpredictable consequences, especially amid the global energy crisis. The presentation argues that different movements can be observed in Hungary regarding care provision and the market-based care. The presentation identifies three points within the process of marketization of senior care, from the perspective of a semi-peripheral country, Hungary. First, it gives a picture about the current marketization processes and market-based care environment of the country. Secondly, it shows some evidence on community-based care and grassroots initiatives, which practices are unusual, and mainly can be found in rural Hungary. Finally, it draws the attention to the rising demand on various health and care related services used by senior foreign citizens. In the case of foreign elderly, migration from Western European countries to Hungary is embedded not only in economic reasons, but also ideologies of a 'pure society', and expectations of safety and calm life.

THE UNFREE MARKET OF CARE WORK

Rhacel Salazar Parreñas, The University of Southern California, USA

The accelerated market of care has resulted in the increased dependency of families on migrant women's labor. Yet this increased demand has not created a free market of care but instead an unfree market. Across the globe, countries that rely on migrant care workers have created an unfree labor regime of legal infantilization that render them dependents of the employer that sponsors their visa. Countries infantilize migrant care workers by legally binding them to one employer as a live-in worker with little flexibility to change employers. This is the case across the globe with Europe being no exception. My talk provides a global overview of the legal infantilization of migrant care workers, describes how this legal status renders them vulnerable to forced labor and human trafficking, and addresses efforts by countries to reduce these vulnerabilities with a focus on Canada, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates.

PAID DOMESTIC WORK, MIGRATION, AND THE STRUGGLES FOR LABOR RIGHTS IN URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY

Raquel Rojas Scheffer, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

We all know the image quite well, either through literature, movies, telenovelas, or our own experiences: Filipina domestic workers in the United States, North Africans in France, Latin Americans in Spain, or Indonesians in Thailand. Regardless of where we look, paid domestic work seems to be an occupation performed mainly by migrants. But being a migrant does not necessarily imply crossing an ocean or trav-

eling thousands of kilometers. Internal migration – migration within a country’s borders – can have pretty much the same effect on the lives of the people moving from one area to another. In this regard, being a migrant means to be considered different from the host society. Different not only in terms of citizenship, but also regarding spoken language, skin color, cultural heritage, or values. Differences that, as I will argue, are intertwined with various types of inequalities that contribute to the historical undervaluing of these workers. In this presentation, I will discuss how migration processes, either internal or international, add a further hurdle to the recognition of rights for this sector. To illustrate this discussion, I draw on empirical examples of paid domestic workers’ organizations in Uruguay and Paraguay. I argue that the inclusion of a further axis of stratification – expressed either through citizenship or language/ethnicity – translates into a more complex entanglement of inequalities, adding yet another barrier that needs to be overcome for domestic workers to have access to labor rights. The contrast between the cases also shows how racialized contexts use ethnic differences to naturalize the undervaluing of domestic workers, overlooking similarities and hindering collaboration between groups with similar interests.

FISHBOWL-DISCUSSION

The concluding fishbowl-discussion invites all participants – the speakers and chairs as well as the audience – to reflect on the interplay of labour and care migration and marketization. Furthermore, it allows to resume the insights from Global South and North, East and West, to talk about differences and similarities, and to figure out most significant tendencies.

Chairs, Organizers and Speakers



Roland Atzmüller holds a PHD in Political Science and is Associate Professor at the Institute of Sociology, Department for the Theory of Society and Social Analyses at the Johannes Kepler University in Linz/Austria. He works on transformations of social policies and welfare states and critical theories of capitalism and society. Recent publications include “Capitalism in Transformation. Movements and Countermovements in the 21st Century” (2019, ed., together with B. Aulenbacher, U. Brand, F. Décieux, K. Fischer and B. Sauer) and “Ambivalenzen in der Transformation von Sozialpolitisch und Wohlfahrtssatt. Soziale Arbeit, Care, Rechtspopulismus and Migration” (2023, ed. together with F. Décieux and B. Ferschli).



Brigitte Aulenbacher, Professor of Sociology at Johannes Kepler University Linz/Austria. Research areas: analysis of contemporary capitalism, feminist theory, empirical studies on science, domestic work, senior care, digital transformation of work and care. Professional engagement and editorial work: Vice-President of the International Karl Polanyi Society, Editor of *Global Dialogue* - the magazine of the International Sociological Association (2018-22) and co-editor of the book series „Arbeitsgesellschaft im Wandel“. Co-edited publications: 2018, *Global Sociology of Care and Care Work*, Current Sociology Monograph, Vol. 66, No. 4, Monograph 2, SAGE (with H. Lutz, B. Riegraf); 2019, *Capitalism in Transformation, Movements and Countermovements in the 21st Century*, Edward Elgar (with R. Atzmüller, U. Brand, F. Décieux, K. Fischer, B. Sauer); 2021, *Gute Sorge ohne gute Arbeit? Live-in-Care in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz* (with H. Lutz, K. Schwiter).



Fabienne Décieux is a sociologist currently working in the FWF funded project “NorM - Norms of Motherhood” at the Department of Sociology of University of Vienna and as research assistant at the Institute of Sociology in the Department of Social Theory and Social Analysis, Johannes Kepler University Linz in Austria. Her main research areas are theory of society; feminist theory of capitalism and gender studies; labor studies; sociology of care.



Raphael Deindl is a research assistant at the Institute of Sociology in the Department for the Theory of Society and Social Analyses at Johannes Kepler University Linz. His main research interests are theories of society and capitalism, political sociology and welfare state research. Since 2020 he is a PhD student in sociology and his research focuses on the transformation of the welfare state and the family in contemporary capitalism.“



Tobias Eder works as a secretary at the Department for the Theory of Society and Social Analyses at Johannes Kepler University Linz and administrates the Symposium on Care Migration - Care Marketization and the Project 'Ideal' migrant subjects: Domestic service in globalisation, funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Lise-Meitner Grant, M 2724-G.



Petra Ezzeddine, PhD, is a social anthropologist and an Assistant professor at the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, Charles University in Prague. Her research focuses on gender in migration, transnational care practices, globalization of care and ageing in migration. She is a research fellow in the research program Global Conflicts and Local Interactions (Strategy AV) at Czech Academy of Sciences. She is a member of the editorial board for Gender and Research (Gender a výzkum). In her applied activities, she closely cooperates with several Czech and Slovak non-governmental and international organizations working with migrant women.



Valentin Fröhlich is a Ph.D. student in Social Sciences and Humanities. Fellow of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) at the Institute of Sociology (Department for the Theory of Society and Social Analyses) of the Johannes Kepler University Linz and Student Research Assistant at the Institute of the History of Philosophy of the Catholic Private University Linz. As part of the ÖAW DOC-team 114 “The Contested Provisioning of Care and Housing” (<https://www.contestedcareand-housing.com>) he is currently researching the societal organisation of care between marketisation and communitisation in the care regimes of Austria, Hungary, and the Netherlands. His main research interests range from Critical Theory of Society, History of Philosophy & Contemporary Philosophy to Sociology of Care.



Dóra Gábrriel holds a Master of Arts in sociology from Eötvös Loránd University and a PhD degree in sociology at the University of Pécs, Hungary. She is a research fellow at the Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute for Regional Studies in Budapest, where she studies retirement migration and the marketization of care in Hungary. Her new research project focuses on the silver economy and social innovations in eldercare in rural Hungary. She is a member of the EuroCare research network since 2020 and the Karl Polanyi Research Center for Global Social Studies since 2017. She organizes scientific webinars and conferences at the Hungarian Sociological Association.



Rebecca Gruber is currently studying for her Master's degree in Sociology at JKU Linz. She is interested in labour and inequality research and theory of capitalism. For this reason, she is completing the focus "Work and Society" in her studies. In the past semesters she has worked as a tutor at the Institute of Sociology.



Wasana Handapangoda has earned her doctoral degree in Global Studies from Doshisha University, Japan, in 2011. She is currently affiliated with the Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria. She is working as head of the project, 'Ideal' migrant subjects: Domestic service in globalisation, funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Lise-Meitner Grant, M 2724-G (01/11/2019-23/04/2023). Her current research interests lie in social reproduction and migrant domestic labour, intersectionality and identity politics, and male domestic workers and gendered boundaries.



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Kristine Krause is associate professor, working at the intersections of political and medical anthropology at the University of Amsterdam. Together with Jeannette Pols she runs the Amsterdam Anthropology of Care Network. In her research she is interested in subjectivities and health, citizenship and transnational care mobilities. In the ERC funded project Relocating Care in Europe she and her team investigate the outsourcing of senior care within Europe, mainly from Germany and Austria to CEE countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland).



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Helma Lutz, sociologist and educationalist, studied at FU Berlin, did her PhD at the University of Amsterdam, worked in Utrecht and Münster. From 2007 to 2021 she was professor of women's and gender studies at Goethe University Frankfurt, where she functioned as acting director of this university's Cornelia Goethe Centre for Women's and Gender Studies 2015 - 2021. Her research interests are concerned with gender, transnational care-migration, motherhood, ethnicity, nationalism, racism, post-socialism, and citizenship. In her research projects, Lutz focuses on the intersection of gender, migration, ethnicity and nationality in European societies. She has widely published on these issues in three languages (Dutch, German, English) and her work has been translated into Spanish, Greek, Polish and French.



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Veronika Prieler works as a postdoctoral researcher within the ERC Project Relocating Care within Europe: Moving the elderly to places where care is more affordable at the University of Amsterdam. There she studies the relocation of German-speaking seniors to care homes in Central Eastern Europe. In her PhD, which she did within the research project Decent Care Work? Transnational Home Care Arrangements at Johannes Kepler University Linz/Austria, she analysed subjectivation and ethnicization processes in agency brokered live-in care in Austria. She has specialised in questions of social policy and transnational care arrangements with a focus on intermediary agents, intersecting social inequalities and power structures, and emerging subjectivities.



Mariusz Sapięha is holding a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Amsterdam, Mariusz Sapięha works as a PhD candidate within the ERC Project Relocating Care within Europe: Moving the elderly to places where care is more affordable. His focus is on entrepreneurship, materialities, infrastructures, and the historical entanglements of places. Conducting multi-sited fieldwork in Poland and talking with numerous parties involved in the phenomenon, he studies how entrepreneurs (re)imagine what care looks like, how they try to accommodate care tailored to (potential) German clients, and how the care relocation of German-speaking elderly affects and/or produces new care infrastructures in the local places they are moved to.



Raquel Rojas Scheffer is currently a visiting lecturer at the Institute for Latin American Studies at the Freie Universität (FU) Berlin. She holds a PhD in Sociology from the FU Berlin and a MA in Social Sciences from the Humboldt University of Berlin. Raquel is originally from Paraguay, where she earned a Specialist Degree in Social Development from the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) and a BA in Social Sciences from the Universidad Nacional de Asunción. Her research focuses on social inequalities and intersectionality, labor relations and care work. She is a member of the International Research Network on Household Work in Latin America (RITHAL) and was a Mercila Junior Fellow in 2021.



Zuzana Uhde specializes in critical social theory, feminist theory and research of global interactions. Her current research revolves around interdisciplinary analyses of transnational migration, bordering processes and structural injustice, transnational social reproduction and commodification of care, with a regional expertise focused on Central Europe and Eastern Africa. She works as a researcher at the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. She held Fulbright fellowship at the UC Berkeley, USA (2008-2009), visiting research fellowships at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda (2018-2019 and 2022-2023), and other fellowships in Brasil, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania and France.


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