Transnational service provision in long-term care between Western and Eastern Europe

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1. Content and Goal of Sub-project B7

- » Long-term care systems (LTCS) are latecomers of welfare state expansion.
- » LTCS differ in several aspects. We study their care-mixes.
- » Goal of the project is to explain why certain systems with respective care mixes came into being and how they develop over time
- » Study of six countries, i.e.
 - Germany, Sweden and Italy as destination countries of care migration

 Ukraine and Romania as source country of care migration
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 - Poland as source and destination country of care migration
 - allows to analyse care migration, care chains and care drain.



Analytical approach of the CRC

Development and patterns of social policy

- Program adoption
- Coverage
- Generosity

National constellation

- Socio-economic determinants
- Political determinants
- Policy legacy

Horizontal and vertical interdependencies

- Ideas
- International Organizations
- Economic relations
- Migration
- Transnational violence



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2. Analytical approach of sub-project B7

National Constellation

Gender Arrangements / Care Regime

 Male breadwinner model (weak ←→ strong)

Labour Market / Human Capital

 Professionalization of social service provision

Welfare State profile

- Generosity, inclusiveness
- Role of cash transfers vs. services
- Interrelationship between policy fields



Care-mix

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formal	intormal	
• Registered nurse	Family member paid	
• Other nurses	– unpaid	
Migrants	Migrants	

Horizontal and vertical interdependencies

Market Regulation

- EU-Regulations
- Bilateral regulations

Migration Regime in Source Countries

Gender Arrangements / Care Regime

Labour Market / Human Capital

Welfare State Profile



Underlying hypothesis: Sequential ordering

- » Original type of LTCS depends on national constellation
 - > Formal care vs. informal care
 - > Home care vs. institutional care
 - Care by professionals vs. care by care-givers with less formal qualification
- » Prerequisites of respective care-mixes, i.e. formal and/or informal care-givers are not reproduced within the system
- » Migration as a means to maintain care mixes that would not survive otherwise



2. Analytical approach of sub-project B7

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Gender Arrangements / Care Regime

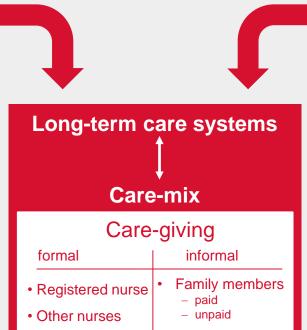
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Welfare State Profile

Growing relevance over time

Migrants

Migrants

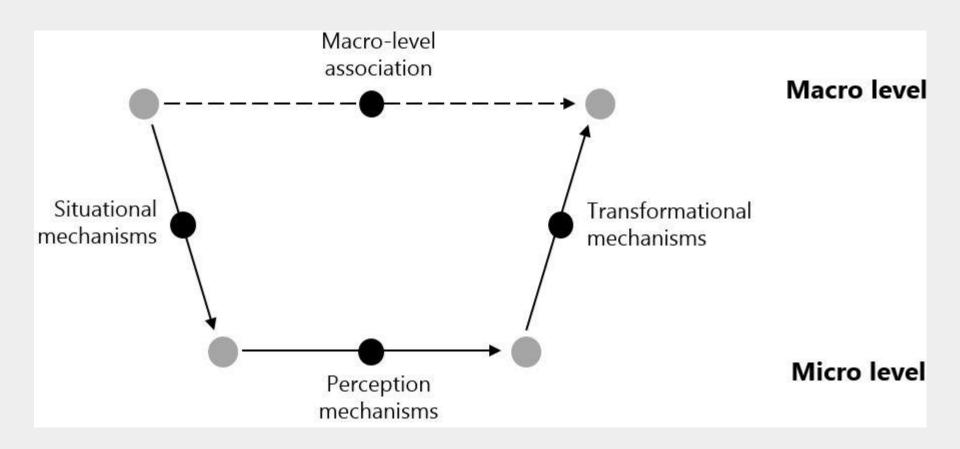


3. Process-tracing and causal mechanisms

- » Process-tracing
 - > is a method of within-case analysis
 - > to identify causal mechanisms linking independent variables to certain outputs conceptualized as dependent variable
 - > to create causal chains
- » We use the explaining-outcome variant aiming "to craft a minimally sufficient explanation of a particular outcome" (Beach & Pedersen 2013)
- » In order to link macro and micro levels we refer to situational mechanisms, perception mechanisms and transformational mechanisms (Hedström & Ylikoski, 2010: 59)



3. Process-tracing and causal mechanisms





4. Explanandum: Migrantization of LTC in Germany

In Germany, care-giving is a 'migrantized' occupation

- » Share of migrants
 - > in the formal care sector: 18%
 - > In the overall labour force: 7%
 - > (Theobald & Hampel 2013: 22)
- » Estimates on numbers of migrant live-in care workers in private households
 - > From 60,000 (Rostgaard et al. 2011: 154) to
 - > 300,000 400,000 (Staola & Schywalski 2016).



5. Explanation

- » National constellation before the introduction of LTCI in Germany
 - > Principle of subsidiarity
 - > Strong interest in limiting public expenditure
 - > Semi-professionalism

family centred care-model

- » Introduction of LTCI
 - Measures to support family care (in particular: cash benefits)
 - \rightarrow Introduction of welfare market \rightarrow expansion of care industry
- » Development thereafter
 - Decreasing family-caregiving potential and willingness due to demographic change, increasing female labour-market participation and changes in gender regimes
 - > Expansion of care industry due to demographic change and marketization
 - \rightarrow End of cold-war and EU extension \rightarrow potential for migrant carers
- > Increasing care migration

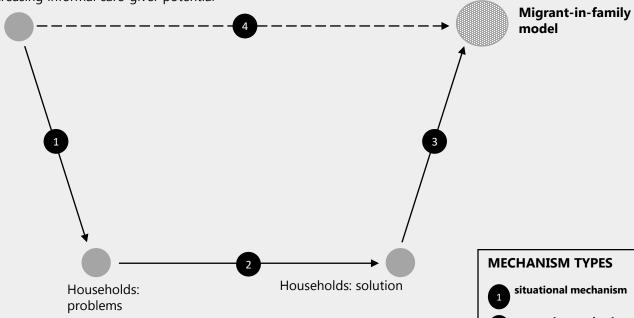


5. Stylist Explanation: **Informal Care**

DEMAND

Structure: cash benefits Process: Demographic change,

decreasing informal care-giver potential

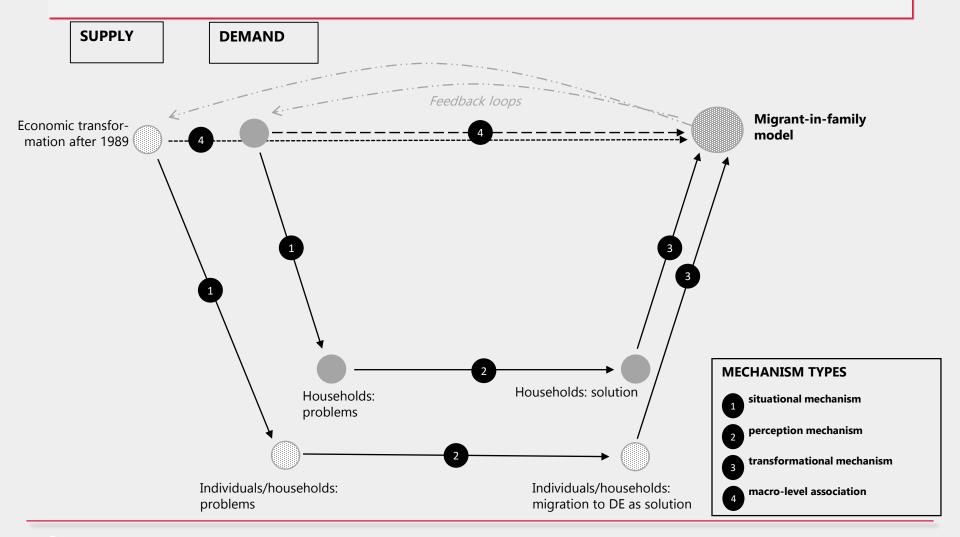


MECHANISM TYPES

- situational mechanism
- perception mechanism
- transformational mechanism
- macro-level association



5. Stylist Explanation: Informal Care





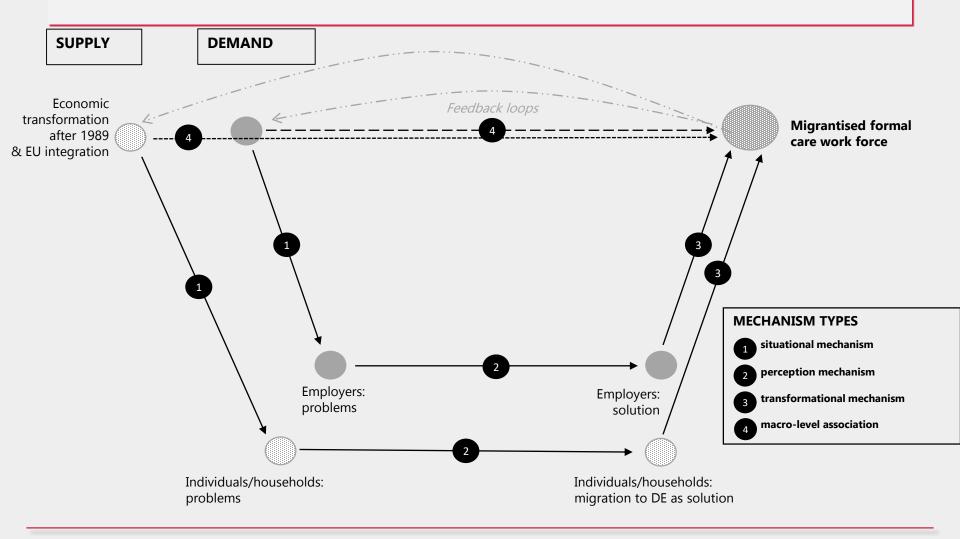
5. Stylist Explanation: Formal Care

DEMAND

Structure: Unattractive job situation for natives Process: Demographic change **Migrantised formal** care work force **MECHANISM TYPES** situational mechanism perception mechanism **Employers: Employers:** transformational mechanism problems solution macro-level association



5. Explanation: Formal Care





Conclusions & Next Steps

- » The exemplary explanatory sketch seems to demonstrate the potential fruitfulness of the analytical framework and the chosen method
- » For Germany, the narrative must be supported by substantial evidence
- » For the other countries: respective narratives have to be developed and then supported by evidence.
- » The bulk of research has to go into the source countries

The end

Thank you for your attention!

