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List of abstracts

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Rossana Trifiletti

University of Florence

Male and female careworkers in Italy: gender as a lens to disentangle the intersection of migration policies, labour market regulations and family obligations in Southern countries

Transnational migration of care-workers to Southern European countries is by now a stabilised feature of Mediterranean fragmented welfare regimes, if it resisted the circumstances of the big (and especially prolonged) economic crisis in all these countries: moreover these latter only recently ceased to be the open border of Europe to be crossed in order to migrate to other richer countries and became the destination of new migration flows, often of circular ones.

The paper is based on a qualitative survey conducted in three towns of Tuscany Region with 48 female and male immigrant care-workers coming from Ukraine, Moldova, Romania and Peru and working (or having worked) in cohabitation with frail elderly people. Such jobs always include heavy bodywork, low recognition, personal mobility and backstage limitations dissolving any right to rest and, often, not so easy relationships with other family members beyond the cared for.

The recurrent path of their trajectories in Italy (which we reconstructed by long biographical and active interviews) explains how it became possible to reintroduce slavery work in a grey zone left unregulated at the intersection of migratory policies, labour market segmentation and a cultural familistic subtext.

The strategies of male workers in a female domain are particularly fit to investigate the intersection of muted meanings which are exchanged in the care pact among family employers and migrant workers: these are unspoken on both sides but for different parts.

We describe how improper the concept of successful socio-cultural integration is in describing these biographical trajectories, their gendered stereotypes and their recent changes in the economic crisis. We try, instead, to describe careworkers' narratives as a practice of defining a field of non-existent feeling rules and empathy maps, drafting a new social identity very different from the one of victims of globalization, one not without a dignity and not without spaces of agency (sometimes paradoxically increased by the economic crisis).

Abstract from Janina GLAESER, contact: Jglaeser@posteo.eu

Migrant early childhood care in Germany and France: an opportunity for female occupation?

This presentation takes biographical-narrative interviews with registered family home-based child minders in France and (West-)Germany with migrant experience into consideration. Thereby, those actors are considered who enable mothers (and fathers) to go to work within the scope of outsourcing domestic housework and day care duties. It is evident that the socio-political provisions intended to resolve the care issue are doubly enmeshed, since the

framework conditions of the working mothers determine those of the child minders, and vice-versa. In France and Germany, there is a high level of demand for care. However, out of a comparative perspective, the state framework conditions differ widely. Based on my PhD-project I conducted within the last five years I will elaborate on how care policies and professionalization trends emerge from new care emergencies. New trends of valuing (informal) experience gained within a field which is at the same time public and private have productive impacts opportunities for female occupation.

Keywords: care policies, care work, gender studies, migration, European welfare state, comparison France-Germany, biographical research

Who is to Blame, Country of origin or U.S. Immigration Laws? Looking at the plight of African and Latina women.

Victoria Time, Esq., Ph.D Professor and University Professor, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice

One of the debated issues of immigration laws in the United States concerns provisions that generate barriers for women trying to obtain legalization and other opportunities for education and work. As some researchers hold, the current immigration law in the U.S. purports to be gender neutral, yet gender biases abound. For example, women are for the most part deemed to be "dependents" even when both – man and woman have gainful employment. Further, despite both parties working outside the home, men are perceived as breadwinners thereby facilitating paths to legal status and obtaining other privileges. While researchers do not entirely discount obstacles in countries of origin of immigrants that laid down foundations for women's presumed or perceived limitations in education and skills, current sentiments and research suggest that U.S. immigration laws either promote the demise of women, or do little to abate immigrant women's plight. These limitations as contended hamper women from fully integrating into U.S. society, and obtaining in the same accelerated fashion, legal status and other opportunities that lead immigrant men to upward mobility.

While not discounting findings discussed above, this research tilts the bulk of blame to practices of immigrants' countries of origin for the obstacles that befall immigrant women in the U.S. Based on a sample of countries in Africa and South America, this study argues that had countries of origin not have laws, statutes, customs and practices that marginalize women, many immigrant women would likely be just as educated and skilled as men, and would not be considered "dependents" with longer paths to legal status in the U.S.

The Impact of the 'Family Policy for the Future' on Gender Relations in the Conservative German Welfare State.

Heike Kahlert

Since the beginning of the 21ˢᵗ century the Federal Governments of Germany have started to implement a new concept of family policy that is called 'sustainable family policy' and introduced as 'family policy for the future'. Independent from different political coalitions on the Federal level, the sustainable family policy now seems to be an important political field to solve the challenges by global and local

demographic and economic changes. This policy is orientated to a mixture of economic rationality and ethical responsibility, of equality targets and conservative values. But how do these different aspects fit together in this policy? And how does this policy contribute to bring (gender) equality forward? What is meant by gender equality in this concept? And for what is it used?

In my presentation, I will first discuss what 'sustainability' means in the context of this policy. Therefore I will discuss five indicators that are used to measure the sustainability of this political concept. Secondly, I will reconsider the legitimation of this policy, which is situated in economic arguments and social scientific results by well-known experts. In the third section I will look at the gender constructions of this policy. In doing so I will argue that these constructions simultaneously stabilise and change gender constructions and gender relations. Finally I will reflect on my thesis that gender equality in this policy is only recognised if it goes hand in hand with economic arguments.

Željka Zdravković (University of Zadar, Croatia) Ivan Puzek (University of Zadar, Croatia) Augustin Derado (Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Croatia)

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Augustin Derado (Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Croatia)

What we Earn is What We Do: Household Gender Relations of Employment, Earning and Enjoying Activities Together in Croatia

This paper aims to explore the gender dimensions of the favored mutual activities of men and women and to investigate the link between those activities and the socioeconomic and sociocultural factors in Croatian households. Also taking into consideration the gender differences concerning the most enjoyed things done together and the different attributes of households who prefer certain types of activities to others, we hold that the detailed exploration of (scarcely researched) activities done together can help clarify the gender relations in Croatia. The study is based on the analysis of representative survey data on gender relations collected in Croatia at the beginning of 2018. As the main unit of analysis lies at the intersection of the individuals (partners) and the household, the survey was constructed to measure a multitude of household characteristics, which were derived from the individual characteristics of each member of the household. This enabled us to combine individual household members and their interactions into a coherent whole and thus address the context in which the mutual activities are embedded. As the part of the analyses, the multinomial logistic regression analysis has been used to determine whether employment and income level, among the confounding socioeconomic and sociocultural factors, can explain different patterns of partners' favored activities done together, such as travelling, cooking, housework, or recreational activities. The preliminary results of the analyses indicate consistent differences among household types constructed by intersecting employment status and income of partners, concerning frequency and the pattern of most enjoyed things done together.

How the interrelationship of neoliberal state and changes of academic organisations to "enterprises" formed new work-family balances

Felizitas Sagebiel

This paper will show how outcome orientation, commitment and availability of female professors in science and technology is connected with societal and political changes. The background of the paper

is a German research project, lasting from 2009 to 2012, financed by the Ministry of Education and Research and the European Social Funds (Sagebiel 2013). With a qualitative methodological design (especially interviews and focus discussion groups) case studies were done in companies, political institutions, governmental research organisations and universities. Results included in this paper were taken only from the latter two.

In the natural sciences and engineering, outcome orientation means besides extensive publications most of all successfully securing research proposals and grants. .

Nearly all interviewees considered high outcome as the unquestioned norm, even though they see at the same time the high importance of networks (Sagebiel 2014). Nevertheless, the working culture of total dedication in the natural sciences and engineering, especially amongst persons in leading positions, has long been questioned as masculine because it ignores a work-life-balance (Krais, 2010.

Most interviewees in academe think that traditional rules governing working hours do not apply to academic organisations; many women professors refer to their deep professional commitment with virtually no separation between professional and private/family life. Employees are expected to work overtime if it is necessary to get the output in time. But, there exists an ambivalence about expected overtime as well as about flexible working arrangements and about the focus on output. Monitoring staff presence ultimately entails giving up the idea that researchers can, in principle, work anywhere and everywhere. At the same time, the tradition "9 to 5" work schedule can be seen as a metaphor for conducting intense research under time constraints. Even having a family does not mean regular working hours because one is expected to continue working at home and to organize one's own work/life balance. Staff members have the responsibility for organising outcome-oriented work. Besides several ambiguities about the culture of working hours the answers suggest nevertheless that this structure has neither been questioned nor been changed by most of the female interviewees.

Gendered organisational studies and feminist studies have criticised this long hours rule as the traditional hegemonic masculinity workplace culture. Critical labour studies have analysed this change in division of responsibility for outcome between a superior and employees as a fundamental change in society's world of labour. It has been criticised as erasing the boundaries between work and privacy as a residual sphere. Equal opportunity policies applied in society in general and in labour organisations in particular have based their practices on these assumptions, in order to influence the formal rules governing working hours and also the scheduling of official meetings, but these formal policies are largely ineffective at changing the informal spheres of scientific engineering working culture.

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The use of parental leave by men in Italy. The double (and sometimes contrasting) influence of partners and gender stereotypes

Maddalena Cannito*

Abstract

The paper focuses on the influence of partners, in Italian heterosexual couples, on the decision of fathers to take parental leave. Using 35 interviews with working fathers, among whom 25 used parental leave, some interesting results emerged. First, it emerged the primary role taken by women in parental leave decision-making and the complementary marginal role of men in this choice, who tend to delegate it to their partners. Second, men tend to take parental leave when mothers insist (almost compel them) because of different reasons: their investment in paid work; the will not to delegate the caregiving of the children to other subjects; equal gender attitudes towards the role of fathers. On the other side, men who did not take parental leave talk about a "natural" choice because their partners wanted to be more present with the child while they see themselves as mere helpers with a secondary role. However, this choice – far for being "natural" – seems more the result of gender stereotypes that associate women with motherhood and men with paid work and that push women to take the responsibility of care duties and to put their husbands' position at work first. Keywords: parental leave; fatherhood; partners; gender stereotypes.

Daria Ukhova, Ph.D. fellow, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany

'Doing class' by 'doing gender'? The case of gender division of unpaid work in contemporary Russia

As I showed in my previous quantitative study, since the beginning of market transition, the role of cultural and economic capital in shaping gender division of unpaid work within mixed-sex dual-earner households has significantly increased in Russia. Higher cultural and economic capitals have become strongly associated with reports of more egalitarian gender division of such work. In this qualitative follow up study, building on feminist social constructionist approaches to class, I scrutinize what may have influenced the emergence of this phenomenon. Drawing on twenty seven problem-centred interviews (PCI) with male and female partners from mixed-sex dual-earner couples with working- and middle-class backgrounds in St Petersburg, I analyse how my interviewees made sense of inequality in the division of unpaid work in their own households. I demonstrate that while unpaid work remains severely gender-unequally distributed, class positions and class aspirations, on the one hand, and gendered ideologies and practices of the division of such work, on the other hand, appear to be increasingly more intertwined. By 'doing gender' within their households my interviewees also 'did class'.

Keywords: gender division of unpaid work; class; Russia; inequality; post-socialism.

Care-giving Among Three Generations:
Grandmother Pools, Primacy of Mother Figure, and Cultures of Trust
Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic
Adéla Souralová

This paper investigates the models of care provision among three generations in the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic, only 1-2% of families hire private nannies and only 3% of elder care is provided by care workers. Paying for care is not a common strategy of childcare/eldercare arrangements in Czech families, given the exception of Vietnamese immigrant families that hire Czech nannies. This article draws upon my research on Vietnamese immigrant families that hire local nannies. During this research, I conducted 50 interviews with Vietnamese mothers, Czech nannies, and the children who have been cared-for by nannies. In the proposed paper, I will deal with the essential question of why there is no, or very small limited, demand for nannies and why there is no, or very small demand for immigrant care workers. I analyse the existing literature and illuminate why the families in the Czech Republic have local solution and do not experience the care deficits. I see the answer to these questions as inherently contextualized in the post-socialist society and distinguish three factors which shape the missing care chains in the Czech Republic. They are: grandmother pools (the common strategy to delegate childcare to grandparents); the cultures of care and the primacy of mother figure (the normative ideals and ideas about how the child care should be organized and how they are supported by the family policies); and the cultures of trust (the trust to foreigners and migrants).

Including voices of vulnerable groups in policy making to overcome inequalities

Maria De Los Angeles Serrano Alfonso, Spain

Abstract:
Research on gender equality in Europe shows that there exist solid measures in key policy areas such as employment, health, education, housing or civic engagement (European Commission, 2016; Soler, 2015-2018). For instance, in the policy area of employment, most European countries have defined policy measures to address the question of gender pay gap or the balance between family and work responsibilities. However, there are also barriers to reaching gender equality. Despite the existence of policy measures to promote the presence of women in decision-making positions, women are still underrepresented at all levels of political and public life and especially women from vulnerable groups. The H2020 Project *SOLIDUS: Solidarity in European societies: empowerment, social justice and citizenship* (2015-2018) analyses acts of solidarity being developed across Europe, the extent to which they respond to dialogic and inclusive processes and more importantly, the related outcomes and policy developments for recognizing the potential of solidarity. In particular WP6 "Gendering Social Policies" is oriented to identify to what extent the gender perspective is included in different social policies and whether solidarity initiatives take the gender dimension to promote equality in the line recommended by EU policies into account. This paper presents the main findings from the policy analysis and 32 in-depth interviews with experts, social activists and policy makers, that work in relation to gender issues in Spain, Ireland, Cyprus and Netherlands. One of the key findings is the need to include the voices of the most vulnerable groups in policy-making to address the needs of those women who are most excluded from the existing policies.

Title: Second Order of Sexual Harassment and Networks of Solidarity within Universities

Authors: Ana Vidu (University of Deusto) ana.vidu@deusto.es

Tinka Schubert (University Rovira i Virgili) tinkatabea.schubert@urv.cat

Abstract
Gender violence and sexual harassment at the workplace and especially in universities are still huge challenge of our current society. Understanding sexual harassment from a wider perspective involves analyzing Second Order of Sexual Harassment (SOSH) and its legal and social implications. From its first definition (Dziech & Weiner, 1990) in the university context, SOSH raised awareness about the need to protect not only survivors of gender violence but also those who actively dare to support them. While sexual violence prevention and response actions have been broadly approached during the last decades, the role of SOSH for the overcoming of gender violence is still being underexplored. The present paper pretends to fill this gap from a legal perspective. Research shows sexual harassment as an issue tackled from different aspects as it may take place on several spheres, such as universities. While it is widely agreed that *bystander intervention* constitutes one of the most efficient mechanisms for action and prevention, the protection of the *bystanders* has not been addressed enough yet. Indeed, those who take a stand on the survivors' side are more likely to be subject of defamations and attacks themselves, among other consequences. Scientific studies reveal that breaking the silence on sexual violence involves revictimization, not only for the victims but also for their supporters. The efforts for combating sexual harassment have to entail contemplating SOSH in the current legislation on gender-based violence, empowering and supporting direct victims and victims of second order of sexual harassment. Aiming at contributing to overcoming this social scourge, the pioneer contribution described in this paper demonstrates the importance of approaching SOSH from the legal framework while introducing this viewpoint in the scientific agenda of sexual harassment analysis as well as the sociology of law spectrum.

Low Fertility in Southern Europe.
Causes, Trends, Challenges
Elisabetta Ruspini, University of Milano-Bicocca
elisabetta.ruspini@unimib.it

Aim of this presentation is to explore demographic patterns together with socioeconomic and institutional determinants of low fertility trends in Southern Europe, and especially in Italy. We will principally focus on the effecs of familism: Italy can be defined as a familistic culture. By familism we mean a set of normative beliefs that describes a strong attachment and loyalty to one's family, emphasizes the centrality of the family unit, and stresses the obligations and support that family members owe to both nuclear and extended kin. In Italy family has acted as an informal support network (a social security cushion), offering care services for children, the elderly and sick people—services provided by the welfare state in other countries.The survival of the familistic cultural system depends on 'traditional' gender

relations: the role of women's inter-generational networks considered as mainly responsible for care work; the legalized absence of men's support to prenatal and postnatal care. Even among young couples, the traditional division of labour seems to predominate and wives/mothers/daughters, in general, remain the main carers for children. Rather than on relying on Italian men, care services for the elderly, sick, and children are increasingly provided by foreign women (and men) in Italian families. Familism is a very strong force pushing toward low fertility, too: in Italy the average number of children per woman was 1,26 in 2016 (Istat data). The familistic culture has contributed to creating the model of 'few but high quality children', and couples are investing very high energies and expectations in their only child. However, the situation is today becoming more complex. Women's and men's life courses appear to be converging: this convergence challenges the polarization of gender roles and thus the familistic cultural framework. The methodology used in this paper is a combination of: a review of existing literature; secondary analysis of existing data; documentary analysis.

Izolda Takacs **: Women in the Academical Field-Case of Hungary -**

In Hungary the ratio of women in higher education represents over 50% of university degree holders and 35% of doctorates. It is an indisputable fact that if this is not only not reflected in Academy membership, but women's membership proportion does not rise to more than a meagre 7%, there are clearly some serious social and other reasons behind the phenomenon.

Despite the facts above, it seems as if the female quota based on equal achievements would still be a good and necessary solution, even if as positive discrimination, it is being severely criticized in Hungary.

But what might be the stand on this choice and problem of those who haven't made it to the Academy yet? What are the obligations of those who have already made it? And how will those decide who have the chance to choose? On the one side, we have the phantom of the female quota as positive discrimination. On the other side, there is a long and tiresome journey that would mean the slow and time consuming process of changing the public opinion during which many female researchers' careers might suffer and sink.

My presentation aims to provide a comprehensive representation of the Hungarian aspects of academic membership for women, based on the contribution of valuable insight from researchers and academics while also listing the possible opportunities and tools that might be of help for raising the proportion of female academics in our country.

Because we have to agree that in order to achieve the requiem of male dominance at the Academy, the old voices of a 'single disk of a barrel organ', the cliche of the inadequacy of females in scientific careers should be quickly forgotten.

Majda Hrženjak, Peace Institute, Slovenia

majda.hrzenjak@guest.arnes.si

Comparison of Child and Elder Care Systems in Slovenia from the Perspective of Globalization of Care

Abstract

Research proved that in Slovenia (a post-socialist, former Yugoslav country characterised by a fast ageing population) migrant care workers are not present in childcare while their recruitment in eldercare is on the increase. Based on the feminist reflection of care systems the central thesis of this article is that a high rate of the socialisation of care in the form of universally accessible public care services prevents the globalisation of care, and vice versa – giving priority to the familisation and privatisation of care because of the lack of universally accessible public services and through cash-for-care benefits influences the growth of informal care markets (including migrant ones). The analysis of child and elder care systems in Slovenia shows that the two care systems followed different logic of modernisation (also because they were formed in different socio-economic systems): while care for children, established in 1970s in socialist system is public, universal and defamilialistic, care for the elderly, which became a policy concern only in transition, follows the principles of privatisation, residualism and familisation. The comparison of both care systems along with the empirical evidence of the presence/absence of migrant care workers in the field contributes to the understanding of how care policies set the conditions for the globalisation of care.

Key words: care systems, child care, elder care, (de)familization of care, globalisation of care, postsocialism.

Katarzyna Suwada, PhD Institute of Sociology Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland

k.suwada@umk.pl

Freedom of choice from the intersectional perspective. Mothers and fathers' situation in contemporary Poland

Gender inequalities are plainly visible in the family sphere. Despite changing models of fatherhood, women still do most of the domestic and care works, use most of parental leave days and in general are perceived as mainly obliged for managing the family sphere. The question is why it is so difficult to change this situation despite many years of struggle for gender equality. In attempts to answer this question gender inequalities should be perceived as a structural and systemic problem. Social structures influence men's and women's behaviours, beliefs and concerns. Every single choice a person made is a result of different social forces that impact her or him. The aim of this paper is to analyse the

factors that influence choices parents made in their everyday life in the Polish societies. The choice is often perceived as fathers' right to choose to what extent they want to be involved in taking care of their children. Women usually do not have such a choice. In the intersectional analysis I show that gender is not enough to explain this right of choice. Fathers' right to choose is restricted on a macro level by a family policy system and labour market requirements, and on micro level by individual gender beliefs and a family situation. It is also important to take into consideration social class—the place in social structures has an impact not only on a family's financial situation, but also on how parents use the instruments of family policy system. The intersectional analysis helps to understand in what conditions gender inequality is most fiercely reproduced and how family policy instruments and labour market requirements influence parents of different social classes and in various family situations. My paper is based on experiences of Polish parents gathered in the qualitative indepth interviews (N=52) conducted in summer 2017. The interviews with parents concerned the issue of work-life balance and experiences connected with using different instruments of family policy. The sample was differentiated to grasp experiences of parents with different 2 social and economic background, as well as family situation. The analysis of interviews shows that the contemporary system is designed to fit the needs of traditional families with two parents, in which a woman is expected to withdraw from the labour market for a few years in connection to parenthood, whereas the role of a father is mostly seen in terms of breadwinning. The needs of single parents are not fully addressed, especially in situations in which the second parent exist, but does not participate in parental obligations or use violence (physical, psychological, economic).

Petra Baluja, Ph.D. Hungary:

"*ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE AND ALL THE MEN AND WOMEN MERELY PLAYERS…*"
ACTRESSES' CAREER IN EASTERN HUNGARY

In my research, I will analyse the gender inequality in the theatrical field of Eastern Hungary expressly from the aspects of society, labour market, and private life. This field requires skills and talent, as well as the continuous challenge to be in the spotlight. The theatre operates in an organizational culture which is ambivalent: hierarchical and anti-democratic, but at the same time, art and creativity are important as well. This duality causes a fundamental tension. The definitions of success and career are transformed, they have different meanings between the theatrical walls. The social aspect of success is a vertical advancement in appreciation and social mobility, which can be called as a career, for example. Some questions also arise: what

do we call as a career of the Eastern Hungarian actresses? What kind of disadvantages do they have? Do they face stereotypes? During my research, I will use semi-structured interviews with 50 actresses and actors (men are the control group). I have already made 30 interviews, and I am going to present their initial results at the conference.

Keywords: *actress, Eastern Hungary, theatre, career, success*

Marginal middle classes and the gendered negotiations of class belonging, materialism and well-being among post-Soviet migrants in Germany

Darja Klingenberg, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main

Contact: klingenberg@soz.uni-frankfurt.de

My paper contributes to the discussion of geographical and social mobility of migrant, ethnic and religious minorities in contemporary European mobility and migration regimes. Drawing upon biographical interviews with and ethnographic research among Russian speaking migrants of ethnic German, Kazakh, Ukrainian as well as Jewish affiliation in Germany I explore the formation and challenges of *marginal middle classes*.

In a first step I propose to evaluate the current position of some Russian speaking migrant groups in Germany as model minorities through the concept of marginal middle classes. With this notion I describe social positions of relatively well-established minorities: Minorities who are privileged in comparison to middle and working class People of Color or undocumented migrants, constrained through the efforts of adaption to middle class ease and confidence, as well as in a position that continues to bear traces of (intergenerational) experiences of subtle and severe forms of exclusion. Within the realm of white national middle classes, a sphere guarded by meritocratic ideologies, my interview partners have to negotiate the self-image as successful, well-integrated individuals with complex belongings, hidden injuries of upwards mobility from a minority position and silenced histories of discrimination.

Against this background the second part of my presentations will shed light on the gendered labor of maintaining a middle class position through migration and the extreme social transformations of post-socialist societies. Here my focus will be on the strategies of repairing and upholding class aspirations and dignity though interior decoration, consumption and cultured leisure practices. Through the biographical lens of my research I discuss how Russian–speaking migrants utilize Soviet middle class orientations, self-images and strategies within a contemporary German and European context. Although post-Soviet cultural capital was devalued through migration, it also offered some advantage: Soviet middle class consumption practices and distinctions were partly left behind and partly transformed to a new contexts to reestablish individual and family projects of middle class life style. They became resources to distinguish one self from other migrant groups and keep dignity in the process of deskilling.

In a third concluding part I will discuss how beyond the several broken promises of prosperity and equality offered by socialist as well as capitalist societies it was gendered labor of small and mid range projects of well being that played an important role to uphold class-positions and resilience. Yet these attempt are deeply entangled with failed and withhold biographical aspirations, as well as individualized and silenced stories of subordination.

Ursula Apitzsch, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

The imported husbands. Male marriage migration to the EU as a way of creating transnational families

In my paper, I want to address the phenomenon that a growing number of young Muslim women with a migration background in Europe are actively looking for husbands from the country of origin of their grandparents. Astonishingly, by most of the women this is not seen as a way back to a traditional female role but on the contrary is seen as a gateway to emancipation. By means of the analysis of biographical narrative interviews with male migrants from North Africa and Turkey and their spouses, this paper wants to show that there is a shift of power balance in gender relations which might not have the same negative or positive outcomes for both spouses. Well educated women of the second or third generation of integrated migrant families within Western EU countries are hoping for a realistic chance of founding a family and bringing up children through marrying a partner from the country of origin of their parents or grandparents while they continue to work and remain the bread winners in the country of immigration and thus strengthen their autonomy while their husbands are waiting for working permits and/or job opportunities and meanwhile have to take over care obligations within the family. The imported husbands might encounter problems and difficulties because of being exposed to drastic challenges regarding their perception of manhood in the host country. Conflicts also for the children are emerging from different biographical experiences in these transnational families.

Lise Widding Isaksen and Mariya Bikova (Department of Sociology, University of Bergen, Norway):

Egalitarian Ideologies on the Move: Changing Care Practices and Gender Norms in Norway.

Implementing the Norwegian dual-earner/dual-carer model based on equal share of housework and care work has made contemporary childhood mobile and multi-local. As part of their everyday organization of care, families have to bridge places and localities. This article introduces the concept of 'care-loops' and analyses local families' combinations of welfare services, family resources, commercial care and migrant care workers. The article draws on empirical research on migrant care workers in Norwegian families and research on diversities of egalitarian care practices in different socio-economic groups.

The intention is to contribute to a discussion of everyday mobilities for care. Inspired by Sheller and Urry's concept of 'multiple interacting mobilities' we analyze how international migrations for care connect and interact with local care loops and patchworks of care.

Parenting Support And Its Less Outspoken Functions

Astrid O. Sundsbø, Uni Research Rokkan Centre, Norway

Parents' perspectives on what parenting support is and which purposes it serves, are seldom explored (Daly 2015). This paper presents findings from 45 in-depth interviews with parents (of different socio-cultural backgrounds) who participated in different kinds of parenting support

interventions. The interviews were set to explore parents' perceptions and reflections as regards the content and value of the parenting support they were given. An interesting finding is that parents who had immigrated to Norway and are less familiar with dominating parenting norms and practices describe the content and value of parenting support differently than what the research literature and the policy states. Whereas research and policy claims its core content and value to be advice on parenting and improvement of parent-child relationships (Sundsbø 2018), parents themselves stress the dissemination of legal information and societal norms as the most significant output of the intervention.

The paper illustrates how parenting support is interpreted and also applied (at the policy implementation level- by the *Kommune*) as an intervention supporting the "integration" of immigrants. Moreover, in this particular case it can be shown that parenting support is used as part of a strategy to "empower" and activate particularly immigrant mothers who are detached from the labor market. The paper discusses parents' (mostly mothers') views on this far-reaching role of the welfare state in intervening in family norms and practices (Danielsen et al. 2009), and reflects critically upon its different consequences. Furthermore, the shift towards an increased responsabilization of parents (Richter& Andresen 2010) – and first of all *mothers* (Faircloth 2014) – for providing for a positive child development is discussed.

Gendered biographies and social practices of volunteering in Norway

Bente Blanche Nicolaysen, University of Bergen, Norway

Unpaid, voluntary work in the public domain has traditionally been an important dimension of individual and community life in Norway. Norway has long traditions of cooperation between public and voluntary actors. Recent socio-historic studies, gendering long term care for elderly, found that cooperation between public and voluntary actors dates back to the nineteenth century. This paper's substantive content is based on life-history interviews with women volunteers and ethnographic work within the *Norwegian Women and Family Association* (NFWA) The NFWA, established in 1915, peaked in members during the 1960s. In this paper, I discuss various ways in which women's voluntary work intersect with both unpaid and paid work and is differently configured at broad institutional and organizational levels. I begin by describing the broader Norwegian policy context for voluntary work in a historical sociological perspective. I then place voluntary work firmly within a broader context of work and employment in order for a textured picture of work practices and choices over the life course to emerge. A wealth of evidence exists about gendered divisions of employment and household labour, "the second shift"; bringing different forms of voluntary unpaid work into the picture reveal "the third shift" and "the triple load" where women juggle different forms of labour. Despite changing institutional and organizational settings for volunteering, and new forms of more strategic voluntary work among certain groups in certain locations, gender and class continue to shape choices about unpaid voluntary work. Within a policy landscape increasingly emphasizing a pluralized social economy and hybrid institutional and organizational settings for volunteering, we need empirically driven accounts of the collective roots of voluntary work and the great variety of forms of relationships and social practices involved in voluntary work.

Prof. Anna Odrowaz-Coates, PhD

email: acoates@aps.edu.pl

Field notes from Portugal and Poland on language, gender and power

In my presentation I would like to introduce the interplay between language and power in Poland and Portugal. The research data inscribes into qualitative field research paradigm. The data and the relevant concepts of language and power were obtained as part of a preliminary study funded by National Science Centre (Poland), grant no: 2017/01/X/HS6/00316) https://ncn.gov.pl/konkursy/wyniki/2017-08-03-miniatura1 (no 43, list 4) entitled: ***English language in the public sphere - between inclusion and social exclusion - Preliminary study in Poland and Portugal.***

Although the research focus is placed on knowledge of the English language, some unexpected outcomes came to researcher's attention, which are relevant to language and power, and gender and power. As a result of the study, a notion was identified of how knowledge of certain languages may shape gendered relationships, attitudes towards subjective family power structure, career choices and life opportunities. This discovery was unintended, falling into Boudon's concept (1993) of the unintended consequences of social action. Nevertheless, the thought provoking findings have inspired further investigation.