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[„Actually I am different." Subjective constructions of ethnic identity in a migration context and new ways in psychological acculturation research]

Technische Hochschule Ingolstadt

Pricing and Resource Allocation in Caching Services with Multiple Levels of Quality of Service.

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Abstract [English]

the class scheme of erikson, goldthorpe and portocarero has an important role in sociological research on social inequality and mobility. the operationalization is based on information about individuals' labour market situation which is regularly collected in representative population surveys in most societies. this constitutes a specific problem for comparative inequality research. the data sources in different societies sometimes vary greatly with regard to the collection and technical systematization of information related to individuals' occupational situation. over time national surveys also undergo change in this regard. this paper proposes an operationalization of the egp class scheme which is adapted to datasets of the 1990s and is orientated on the original considerations of the casiiin researchers. we concentrate on germany, france, and great britain. peculiarities of the classification systems used by the national statistical offices, for coding occupations for example, the principles they are based on, and historical changes are sketched out in detail and discussed with regard to the problems they pose for the development of a comparative measuring instrument." (author's abstract)

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, domain specificity

Abstract [Deutsch]

in der soziologischen ungleichheits- und mobilitätsforschung hat das klassenschema von erikson, goldthorpe und portocarero (vgl. erikson/goldthorpe 1992) einen wichtigen stellenwert. die empirische umsetzung erfolgt auf der basis erwerbsstatistischer angaben, die im rahmen repräsentativer umfragen in den meisten gesellschaften regelmäßig abgefragt werden. die komparative ungleichheitsforschung, die auf die entwicklung eines vergleichbaren instrumentes zur messung der sozialen lage von individuen, familien oder haushalten angewiesen ist, ist dabei mit einem spezifischen problem konfrontiert: die datenquellen verschiedener gesellschaften unterscheiden sich teilweise erheblich dann, wie erwerbsstatistische informationen erhoben und kategorisiert