Yong Tan, Vijay S. Mookerjee

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

Hochschule für Musik Detmold

Allocating Spending Between Advertising and Information Technology in Electronic Retailing.

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Abstract [English]

'this paper begins by looking at the characteristics associated with poverty in east-central europe, using a longitudinal cross-sectional sample survey of 11 countries conducted between 1991 and 1998 at five time points. there is a trend analysis of changes in levels of poverty in different countries using three indicators of poverty. these indicate very different patterns of poverty for the different post-communist countries, with the people of some countries (the central european countries) getting gradually richer and the people of other countries (the former soviet union) getting poorer. the paper then considers the characteristics of those who have suffered economic hardship. the second part of the paper looks at the characteristics of those who expressed an interest in migration, this time concentrating on the central european countries which have petitioned to join the european union. the people who are poorest are not necessarily the ones who will migrate - indeed migration could be seen as an entrepreneurial strategy for improving living standards. drawing upon qualitative interviews with migrants the paper goes on to look at the circumstances of migrants arguing that they should be situated in the context of household strategies and social networks in the region.' (author's abstract)|

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, domain specificity

Abstract [Deutsch]

'im ersten teil dieses papers werden unter bezug auf eine querschnittsumfrage in elf ländern, die zwischen 1991 und 1998 zu fünf zeitpunkten durchgeführt wurde, die charakteristischen merkmale von armut in osteuropa diskutiert. eine trendanalyse der veränderungen in der ausprägung von armut in den verschiedenen ländern unterscheidet drei indikatoren. sie weisen auf sehr unterschiedliche arten von armut in den postkommunistischen ländern hin, wobei die bewohnerinnen zentraleuropäischer länder allmählich reicher und jene der früheren sowjetunion ärmer werden. danach werden die charakteristika jener, die ökonomische notlagen erleben, präsentiert. der zweite teil des papers behandelt die merkmale jener personen, die interesse an migration zeigen, und konzentriert sich dabei auf die

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