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

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Open Taiwan Government data recommendation platform using DBpedia and Semantic Web based on cloud computing.

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Abstract [English]

'one of the soundest results of empirical social research is that social relationships are marked by a high degree of similarity. where the degree of similarity depends on the variable examined. for example, relative to random pairs of individuals, social relationships among adults form more often between people holding the same educational degree than having the same sex. in addition to the variation of similarity across variables the similarity of relationships also varies within variables. for instance, the alters of young and old people more often fall into the same age group than those of middle aged persons. these results often are explained either by referring to individual motives or by pointing to the opportunity structure, in which the social relationships are formed. in addition there are a number of hypotheses making measurement errors, false interviewee responses or other artifacts responsible for these empirical findings. as the analyses presented in this paper show, these explanations do not suffice. a full understanding of the specific structure of similarity in social relationships can only be achieved if the multivariate distribution of the variables in question - in the terms coined by peter blau: the consolidation of structural parameters - is taken into account.' (author's abstract)|

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, domain specificity

Abstract [Deutsch]

'eines der gesichertsten ergebnisse empirischer sozialforschung ist der hohe grad an ähnlichkeit durch den soziale beziehungen gekennzeichnet sind. dabei hängt das festgestellte ausmaß der ähnlichkeit davon ab, welches merkmals betrachtet wird. in sozialen beziehungen erwachsener besitzen alter und ego gemessen an einer zufälligen paarbildung beispielsweise häufiger den gleichen schulabschluß als das gleiche geschlecht. aber auch innerhalb eines merkmals unterscheidet sich die neigung zur bildung homogener freundschaften von einer merkmalsausprägung zur anderen. so sind die beziehungspersonen junger und alter menschen häufiger im selben alterssegment anzutreffen als bei personen in mittleren

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