

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910993880203321
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Titolo	Status and Ethnic Identity : A Study on First- and Second-Generation Migrants in Germany // Andreas Genoni
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leverkusen, : Verlag Barbara Budrich, 2022
ISBN	9783847418313 3847418319 9783847417323 3847417320
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (182 pages)
Collana	Beiträge zur Bevölkerungswissenschaft
Disciplina	305.9069120943
Soggetti	ethnic identity Ethnische Identität deprivation Deprivation marginalisation Marginalisierung incorporation Integration status Status migrants Migration Erste Generation first generation second generation Zweite Generation phänotypische Differenz visible minorities education-occupation mismatch Statusinkonsistenz Aufenthaltsdauer exposure time Migraten Migrantinnen

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	<p>I INTRODUCTION 1 The notion of ethnic identity 2 Studying ethnic identity 3 The role of status 4 Research interest 5 Outline of this book II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK 6 The two building blocks of social production function theory 6.1 Resources, goals, needs and utility: The hierarchy of social production functions 6.2 Maintaining and improving personal need satisfaction 7 Social production functions and context 8 A general model to explain migrants' ethnic identity 8.1 Individual resources 8.2 Contexts and their conditions 8.3 Need satisfaction of first- and second-generation migrants 8.4 Five underlying mechanisms of ethnic identification 8.5 Explaining migrants' ethnic identity 9 Summary III DATA 10 The German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) 10.1 Starting cohort (SC) 6 10.2 The sample IV EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION 11 A short note on multinomial logistic regression analysis 12 Analysis 1: Status and ethnic identity: The role of generation status and migrant recognisability 12.1 An intergenerational perspective on status and ethnic identity 12.2 The role of migrant recognisability 12.3 Model specification and analytical strategy 12.4 Findings 12.5 Discussion 13 Analysis 2: Status mismatch and ethnic identity 13.1 Theoretical considerations and expectations 13.2 Model specification and analytical strategy 13.3 Findings 13.4 Discussion 14 Analysis 3: Exposure time, ethnic identity and the role of status 14.1 An intergenerational perspective on exposure time and ethnic identity 14.2 Cumulative (dis)advantages? Identity differences between lower- and higher-status migrants over exposure time 14.3 Model specification and analytical strategy 14.4 Findings 14.5 Discussion V CONCLUDING REMARKS 15 Limitations 16 Main results 17 Future avenues REFERENCES APPENDIX A Variable overview a. Dependent variable b. Explaining variables c. Other variables d. Dealing with missingness: Multiple imputation with chained equations B Additional analyses</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Die Identität von Migrant*innen und ihre Zugehörigkeit zu einer Minderheit oder zur Mehrheitsgesellschaft ist ein kontroverses politisches Thema, das Einblicke in die Herausforderungen der Integration und des sozialen Zusammenhalts bietet. Ausgehend von einem zweidimensionalen Modell der ethnischen Identität fragt das Buch nach der Rolle des sozialen Status für die Identifikation von Migrant*innen mit ihrer Herkunftsgruppe und der Mehrheitsbevölkerung. Der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf Unterschieden zwischen den Generationen, der Sichtbarkeit von Migrant*innen, der Diskrepanz zwischen den Status und der Situation im Aufnahmeland. Die Ergebnisse zeigen Formen ethnischer Identität, die über die klassische Annahme der gegenseitigen Ausschließlichkeit hinausgehen, was auf eine Minderheitenidentität bei Migrant*innen mit niedrigem Status und eine Mehrheitsidentität bei Migranten mit hohem Status hindeutet. Migrants' minority and majority identity are controversial political topics, which disclose challenges of integration and social cohesion. Based on a two-dimensional model of ethnic identity, the book asks about the role of social status for migrants' identification with their origin group and the majority population. It focuses on</p>

intergenerational differences, migrant visibility, status mismatch, and exposure in the receiving country. Results reveal forms of ethnic identity beyond the classical assumption of mutual exclusiveness, which suggests that minority identity primarily relates to lower status positions and majority identity to higher status positions. The book thus contributes to the important discussion about migrant assimilation and alternative forms of incorporation.
