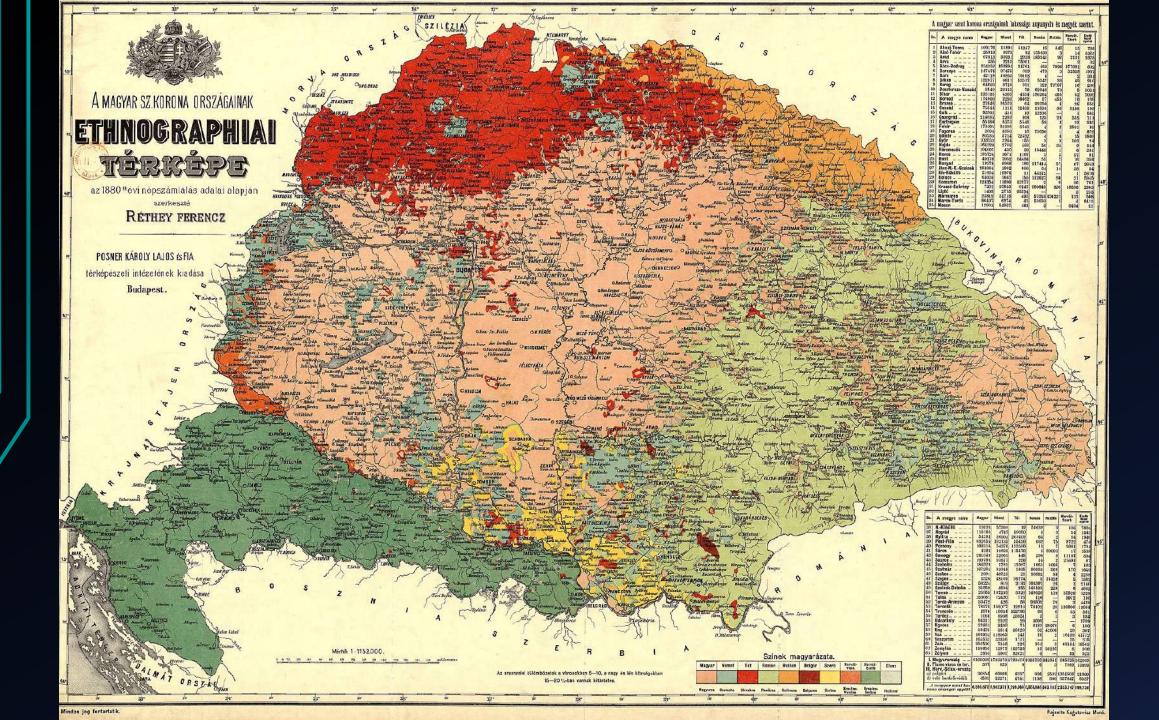
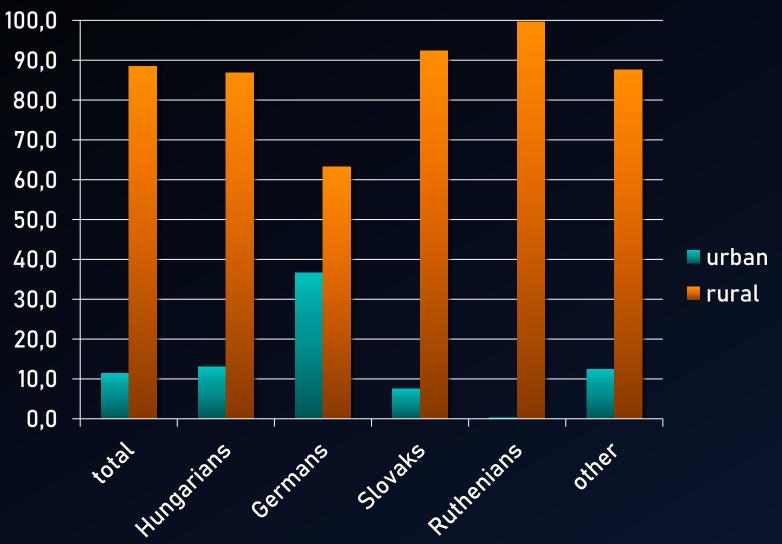
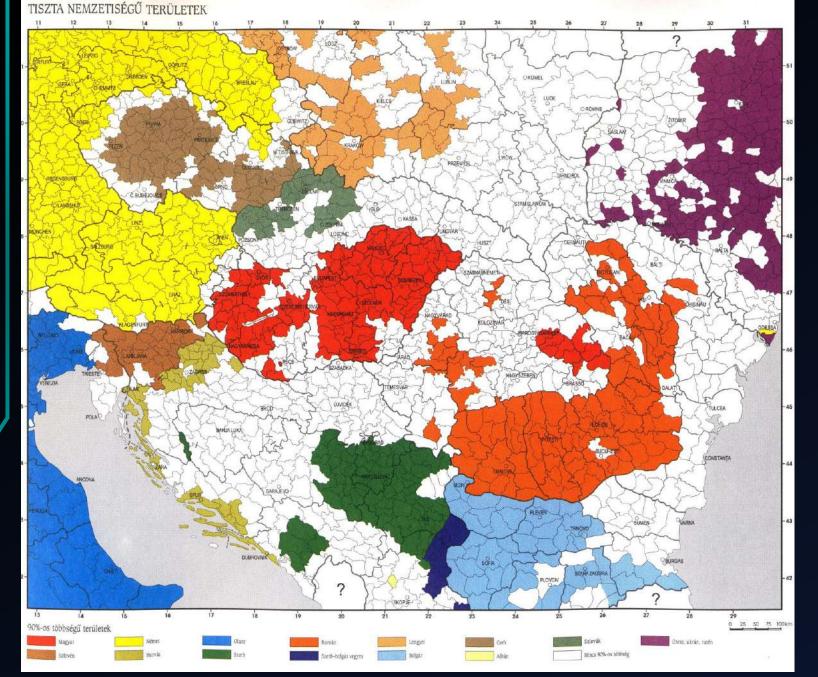
## First Scientific Experience with Second Ethnicity Declaration

JURAJ MAJO, ÚESA SAV, V. V. I. BARBARA LÁŠTICOVÁ, ÚVSK SAV, V. V. I.



### Urban and rural ethnic groups in Slovakia in 1880



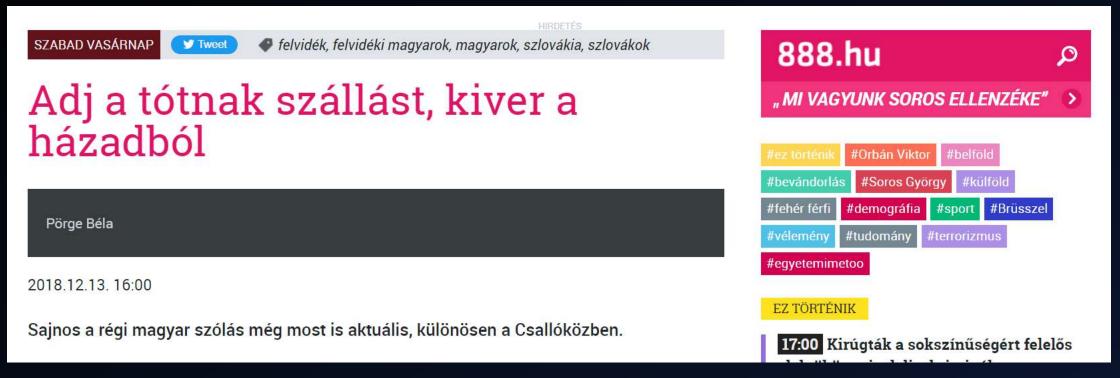


Homogeneous ethnic territories in C. Europe in 1930s– Rónai, A. (1993) – Central European Atlas

## národnostný ATLAS SLOVENSKA



# Ethnic structure transformation in the suburban area of Bratislava



#### Gyimesi:Maďari odmietli dvojitú národnostnú identitu, ukázalo sčítanie

#### Komentáre a názory + 01. február 2021

#### Sčítanie obyvateľstva / Môže mať jeden človek dve národnosti? A prečo by nemohol?!

Spor o počte národností v sčítaní je predovšetkým nedorozumením dvoch maďarských politikov.



V popredi poslanec NR SR, György Gyimesi (OĽaNO). FOTO TASR – Jakub Kotian

#### ♠ Inforaj / Správy / Slovensko /

Sčítanie obyvateľov: Slováci môžu uviesť dve národnosti, rozhodnutie ocenila aj ministerka Milanová



8.2.2021 (Webnoviny.sk) – Pri <u>sčítaní obyvateľov domov a bytov</u> bude definitívne možné uviesť dve národnosti. Predseda <u>Štatistického úradu SR</u> (<u>ŠÚ SR</u>) <u>Alexander Ballek</u> to uviedol v tlačovej správe, ktorú zaslala Jasmína Stauder</u>, hovorkyňa pre sčítanie. Podľa Balleka nie je v súčasnom koncepte sčítania možné vykonávať zmeny tak krátko pred jeho začatím.

#### 5. feb 2021 o 18:04 🕴 🔞 Platený obsah

#### Sú to len čísla. Pokiaľ sa nespolitizujú

Týždeň pred začiatkom sčítania je otvorená otázka druhej národnosti.

Súvisiace: <u>Pred začiatkom sčítania</u> | Príbeh Satinskej | Rozhovor s Ravaszom | Rozhovor s analytikom | Rozhovor s Bukovszkym | Aká je história sčítaní | Komentár



+ ODOBERAŤ AUTORA



Poslanec hnutia OĽaNO Juraj Gyimesi (na snimke s Annou Záborskou a Richardom Vašečkom) žiada o vypustenie druhej národnosti zo sčítania, ktoré začina 15. februára 2021. (Zdroj: TASR)

Písmo: A" | A"

**DISKUSIA (27)** 

### Intersectionality and Social Categorization

- Sociological vs. Psychological Perspectives
  - While sociology provides a framework focusing on sociostructural processes, social psychology often emphasizes socio-cognitive concepts like social categorization (Majo & Lášticová, 2024).
  - Social categorization can define intergroup relationships in nuanced ways, describing individuals through various identities (e.g., young Roma woman).
  - Their salience depends on social context and motivation (Crisp & Hewstone, 2007)

### The Importance of Dual Identity

### Common Ingroup Identity Model:

• Dual identity—identifying with both an ethnic category and a broader national category—serves as an effective strategy for minority group members. It helps to maintain their ethnic identity while promoting inclusion within a dominant group (Dovidio et al., 2007).

### Positive Intergroup Relations

 Dual identities are linked to better intergroup attitudes, as shared characteristics between groups can foster understanding and acceptance (Dovidio et al., 2007).

### • Multiculturalism Benefits:

• A secure ethnic identity contributes to a positive overall identity, leading to greater openness towards other ethnic groups (Berry, 2013).

### Patterns of dual identification

#### **Contextual Variation:**

- the salience and meaning of different identities can vary based on situational and contextual factors, such as intergroup contact and specific political contexts.
- Ethnic identification can serve as a strategy for achieving a positive social identity (Ozyrut, 2013).

Hybrid vs. Alternating Identity Styles:

- dual identity led to more positive evaluations of one's minority group, particularly when ethnic and national identities were merged (hybrid identity).
- An alternating identity style, where individuals switch between ethnic and national identifications depending on circumstances, was associated with more negative perceptions of both in-group and out-group members (Ng Tseung Wong et al. 2019, Ozyrut, 2013).
- Zhang et al. (2018) four latent identity profiles among a representative sample of immigrants in the Netherlands:
  - A) exclusive ethnic identity, B) exclusive national identity, C) moderate dual identity, and D) strong dual identity.
  - Significant variation of indicators of psychological adaptation, such as life satisfaction and depressive symptoms across these profiles.

### Challenges in Measuring Dual Identity

- There is no agreement on the definition and measurement of dual identity (Fleischmann & Verkuyten, 2016).
  - Should dual identity be viewed as the sum of high ethnic identity and high national (civic) identity (Ng Tseung-Wong & Verkuyten, 2013)?
  - Or simply as an acknowledgment of two identities regardless of their relative importance (Simon & Ruhs, 2008)?
- An alternative approach is to directly examine the degree of identification with dual identity (Ng Tseung Wong et al., 2019).

## Research Perspectives on Dual Identity in Social Psychology

#### • Focus on Migrant Acculturation:

 Dual identity is primarily studied in the context of how migrants negotiate their multicultural identities and the implications for their acculturation in host societies. Research highlights the strategies used by migrants to integrate their ethnic and national identities while adapting to new cultural environments (Ozyrut, 2013; Chvojková & Hřebíčková, 2018).

#### Intergroup Relations and conflict:

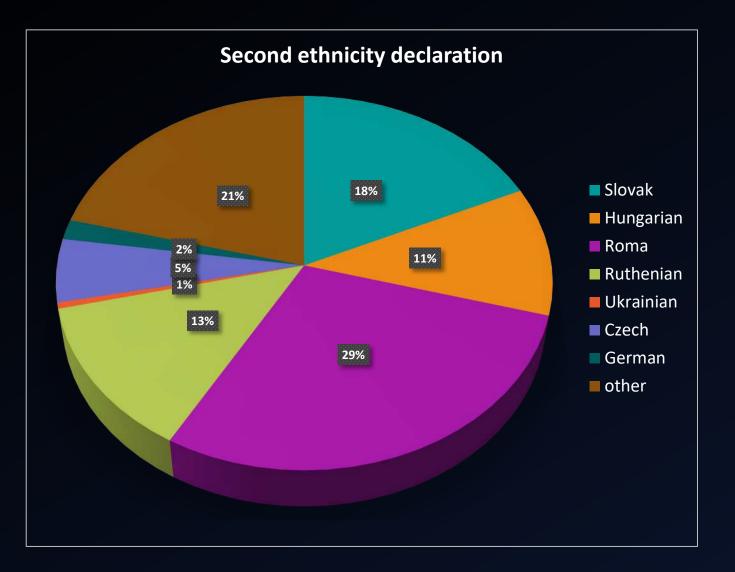
 Another line of research examines how shared identities, such as civic identity, can soften tensions between different subgroups (e.g., ethnic minorities and the majority). Understanding this dynamic is essential, especially in societies where these groups compete for material and symbolic resources (Poslon & Lášticová, 2019).

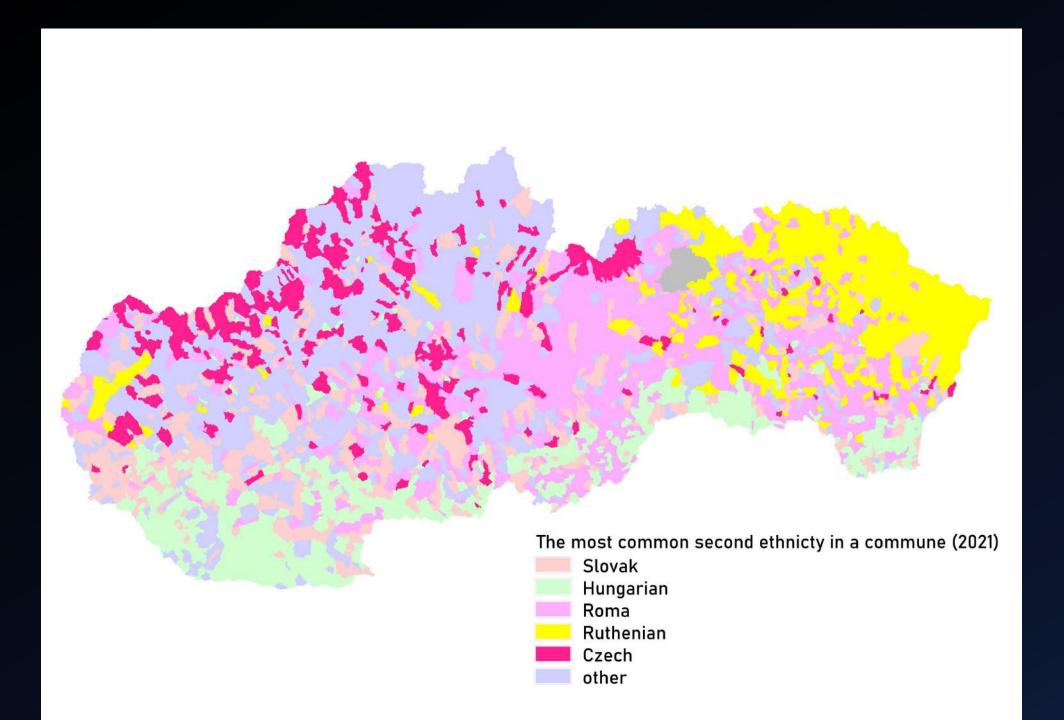
#### • Well-Being and Intersectionality:

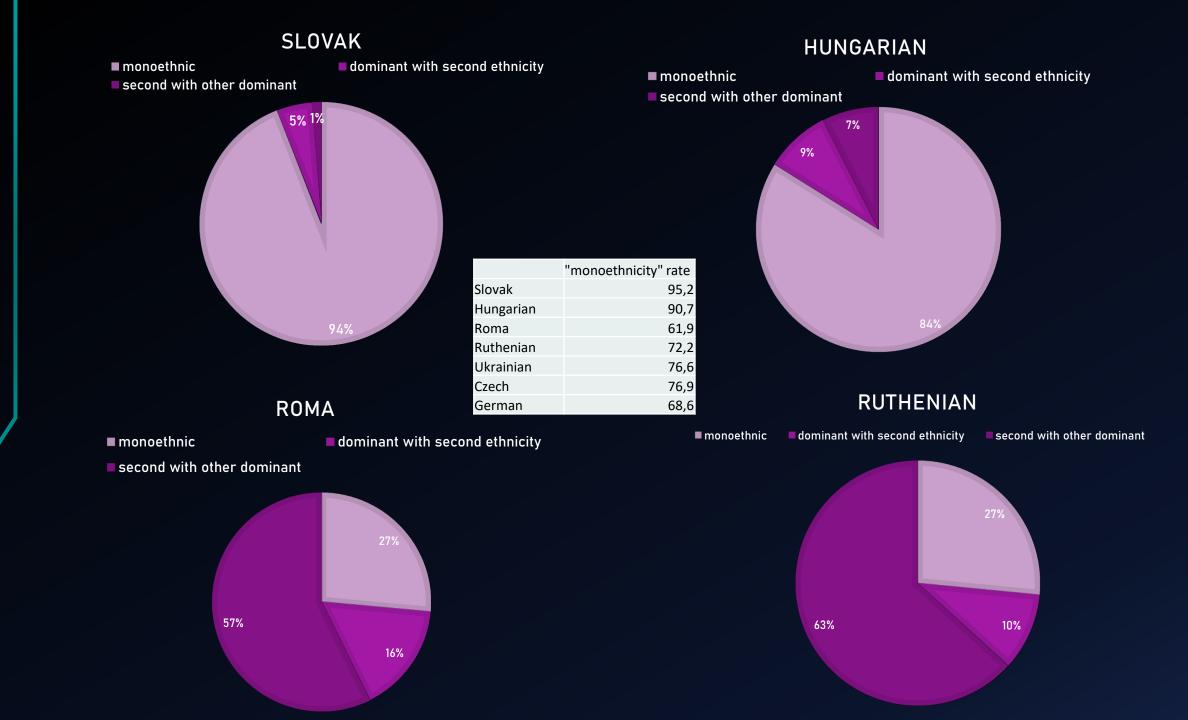
 Studies also investigate the effects of multiple identities and their intersectionality on the well-being of individuals from various stigmatized minority groups. These identities can significantly impact both mental and physical health outcomes (Ševčíková & Lášticová, 2023).

### **Research Gaps**:

- despite the wealth of research on migrant populations, studies focusing on dual identities among autochtonous ethnic minorities such as Slovak Roma, Hungarians, and Rusyns, are largely absent (Ševčíková & Lášticová, 2023).
- CENSUS 2021







Proportion	of	individuals	with
second ethn	icity	according	to the
commune si	ze		

commune size	%
499 and less	8.5
500-999	6.6
1000-4999	6.2
5000-9999	6.8
10000-49999	4.9
50000 and more	3.2

Proportion of individuals with university education according to ethnicity and its combinations

		second ethnicity				
		Slovak	Hungarian	Ruthenian	Roma	all
first ethnicity	Slovak	23.5	22.1	30	1.3	23.4
	Hungarian	19.4	14.3	XXX	1	14.3
	Ruthenian	33.7	XXX	27.7	XXX	29.4
	Roma	1.2	1.5	XXX	1	1.2
	all	18.6	20.5	30.2	1.3	XXX

### Age distribution of ethnic declaration

