

Ethnic self-determination in descendants of immigrants,
their socio-economic status and violence

Špela Razpotnik, Ph.D. in Social Pedagogy, Assistant at the Dept. of Social Pedagogy, Faculty of Pedagogy, University in Ljubljana, Kardeljeva ploščad 16, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

The paper deals with concepts related to immigrants, in particular to immigrants of the second generation, their social identity and pays special attention to their ethnic identity. The analysis focuses on their ethnic self-determination and verification of the factors that have the largest impact on that. The theoretical discussion is illustrated by research results based on a study carried out on a sample of 1,936 juveniles, 15 years old. By the means of discriminating analysis, the study establishes which variables have the most important impact on the development of typical patterns of juveniles' ethnic adjustment and which, out of the large range of variables, are those that make the most pronounced difference between the three compared groups of juveniles: juveniles of Slovene origin, juveniles of non-Slovene origin, but declaring themselves as Slovenes and juveniles of non-Slovene origin declaring themselves to belong to another ethnic group. One of the important findings of this study is that ethnic self-determination of young descendants of immigrants is most determined by the socio-economic status of their families, but what is equally relevant is that self-determination of young descendants of immigrants is connected with variables of violence.

Key words: immigrants, second generation of immigrants, ethnic identity, social gender, socio-economic status

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