

TAMÁS KISS: MODERNIZATION AND POPULATION. ROMANIAN DEMOGRAPHIC DISCOURSES FROM THE SIXTIES TO THE END OF THE MILLENNIUM

This article examines the changing configuration of the Romanian demographic discourse from the late sixties until the turn of the millennium. It focuses on the changes of the theory of demographic transition. The core issue of this theory is the link between demographic changes and social modernization. Thus, the paper discusses shifts in the interpretation of Romanian demographic transition as a consequence of changing ideas and projects of Romanian modernization. In other words, the article analyses the extra-disciplinary (political, social) factors that determine the structure of demographic discourse. Tamás Kiss is a sociologist-demographer and a researcher at the Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities (ISPMN), Head of the Research Department (t.kiss77@rmdsz.ro).

ISTVÁN HORVÁTH: LINGUISTIC SKILLS, LINGUISTIC BEHAVIOUR AND ETHNO-CULTURAL REPRODUCTION AMONG THE HUNGARIAN POPULATION FROM TRANSYLVANIA

Based on the study “Turning Points of Our Lives – Transylvania” conducted in 2006, the paper analyzes the conditions under which ethno-cultural reproduction is accomplished among the Hungarians living in Transylvania. Although in the past decades demographic processes affecting the Hungarian community from Transylvania have constituted a major topic for sociological analyses, these works have primarily focused on census data, without taking socio-linguistic aspects into consideration. The present paper describes and analyzes the odds and risks of linguistic reproduction among the Hungarians, aiming at a more nuanced picture of the ethno-cultural assimilation processes. The empirical data and especially the sampling logic that have been used serve this purpose very well. Unlike other studies conducted among Hungarians from Transylvania, in this research the 2,500 respondents were not selected according to their ethnic identification, but based on their linguistic skills. In other words, the population being studied is not necessarily the one that considers itself as being ethnic Hungarian, but that of the people who speak Hungarian well enough to understand and answer the questionnaire.

In the first part of the paper the author analyses the sub-sample of those who do not regard themselves as ethnic Hungarians, but do speak Hungarian (about 14 per cent), focusing on the conditions and circumstances under which these individuals acquired Hungarian linguistic skills. The next issue addressed is that of the linguistic reproduction rate among people born in ethnically mixed marriages. Bilingualism among Hungarians from Transylvania is being analyzed within the conceptual framework of the *language shift* paradigm. Based on their linguistic skills, attitudes and practices, Horváth develops the five-item typology of *Hungarian bilingualism*. After presenting the conditions under which the linguistic *shift in dominance* occurs, the author describes in sociological terms the population (approximately 8 percent of the entire sample) characterised by high risk of linguistic reproduction failure within the family. Horváth István is a sociologist and works as an associate professor at the Department of Sociology, BBU (ihorvath66@yahoo.com).

VALÉR VERES: KÁRPÁT PANEL 2007: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE CASE OF HUNGARIANS FROM TRANSYLVANIA

The present paper aims at describing the national identity of Hungarians from Transylvania, as it is reflected by the research project entitled “Kárpát Panel 2007”. The analysis focuses on the elements of minority, cultural, national and civic identity. The study was conducted in five countries with a total of 2930 respondents, among which 900 Hungarian individuals in Transylvania. Using a multi-level sampling method, the households were selected probabilistically, and within the household the selection of the respondents was done following several quotas. The main objective of the research was to identify the elements of the Hungarians’ identity, to describe the role of *ethno-cultural nation* within the formation of identity and to understand the nature of social and cultural constructions like the *ethnic in-group* or the *Romanian nation*. In the second part of the paper the author analyses the *symbols* that express and reflect ethnic membership. A crucial issue addressed is that of the relationship between one’s socio-demographic characteristics and the nature of his/her national identity. The author is a sociologist, works as an associate professor at the Department of Sociology within BBU (veresv@kmei.ro).

ZSOMBOR CSATA: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOUR MARKET DEMAND IN THE REGIONS OF TRANSYLVANIA WITH A HUNGARIAN MAJORITY

Using longitudinal data analysis and the results of a survey, this study is dealing with the changes in occupational structure and labour market demand in Transylvania. It highlights a quantitatively relevant picture about the structure of the labour market, employee recruiting procedures, labour force management, professional skills preferred by the employers. The results show a less significant occurrence of part-time work and an unchanged importance of personal networks in recruitment. In the evaluation of the potential employees, employers prefer trait attributes like adaptation and cooperation skills over job-specific instruction and professional experience. Zsombor Csata is a sociologist, a teaching assistant at the Department of Sociology, within BBU (csatazsombor@yahoo.com).

RÉKA GEAMBAȘU: PATRIARCHY BETWEEN AND BEYOND THE WALLS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. GENDER INEQUALITIES ON THE TRANSYLVANIAN LABOUR MARKET

The paper describes the labour market position of Hungarian women and men aged 21–44 from Transylvania, within the context of gender role values and norms, based on the survey “Turning points of our lives – Transylvania”, conducted in 2006. The several forms of gender inequalities on the labour market – occupation and unemployment rates, economic inactivity in its various forms and lengths, occupational segregation and the gender pay gap – have been central to sociological gender analysis in post-socialist societies. Even so, the prognosis formulated at the beginning of the 1990s, according to which women would be placed among the losers of economic restructuring, was seldom tested by Romanian or Transylvanian studies. In the first part of the present article the description of the female labour force is followed by the reconsideration of the ‘high female unemployment rates’-thesis. The first part of the paper ends with the linear regression model which analyses the gender pay gap, trying to explain it using socio-demographic and professional variables. The second part of the article sets out to interpret the traditional value systems that characterize the majority of those questioned.

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The traditional gender role definitions equally adopted for the private and the public spheres, correspond to the labour market realities met by both women and men in Transylvania. The author is a sociologist and works as a teaching assistant at the Sociology Department at the BBU, Cluj (geambasureka@yahoo.com).

**IMOLA ANTAL – JÚLIA SZIGETI: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN PARTNERSHIPS**  
In this paper we analyzed the conflict management strategies most frequently used by couples, and the relationship existing between these strategies and several socio-demographic and family-related factors. For this we used the data from the survey “Turning Points of Our Lives – Transylvania”. According to its results, the choice for either aggressive or assertive conflict management techniques can be explained both by socio-economic status and the subjective perception of living standards. We have found no differences between male and female conflict solving strategies. Those who tend to use aggressive conflict management techniques are less satisfied with their relationship, they are more lonely and feel that they are not being listened to or understood. Concerning the gender roles, those manifesting aggressive behaviour were found to have more traditional views, compared to those with assertive behaviour. Imola Antal is a lecturer at the Social Work Department, BBU (imolaan@yahoo.com). Júlia Szigeti is a psychologist at the Artemis Centre and a PhD-student at the BBU (juliaszigeti@yahoo.com).

**ORSOLYA GERGELY: THAT IS HOW WE LIVE... LIFESTYLE AND LIVING CONDITIONS AMONG THE HUNGARIAN POPULATION IN TRANSYLVANIA**

The study analyses several dimensions of housing and lifestyle, based on a research conducted in 2006: "Turning Points of Our Lives – Transylvania". The author seeks to show the relationship between income on the one hand and lifestyle and housing on the other among the Hungarian population in Transylvania. The author describes the different dimensions of living styles in order to paint a comprehensive picture on how the Hungarian population lives. The paper also focuses on the means and ways of property acquisition and the level of house modernization. Using demographic indicators, it also sets out to describe the specific social groups and categories that can afford holidays, restaurants, shopping and savings. The author is a sociologist and works as a teaching assistant at the Sapientia – Hungarian University from Transylvania, Department of Social Science (gergelyorsolya@sapientia.siculorum.ro).