

Results

We identified three dominant groups in the personal network of Roma college students, such as **kin relations (parents, siblings, other relatives), Roma intelligentsia** and **Non-Roma intelligentsia**. In our analysis we use the category "intelligentsia" and "intellectuals" for higher educated alters, and university students besides kin relations.

1. "relational capitalists" (2 men, 7 women)

- Large network (41 alters) with non-Roma majority (76%)
- Predominantly "bridging" ties (Putnam 1993) interconnecting different social groups and resources
- Higher educated (or university student) Roma alters are in the smallest proportion (15%), only from the Roma college
- Non-Roma alters with university degree and from the university are in the highest proportion (51%)
- Only 36% of the relatives are Roma
- Most educated family members and relatives (39% are higher educated or university student)

2. "equilibrists" (6 men, 7 women)

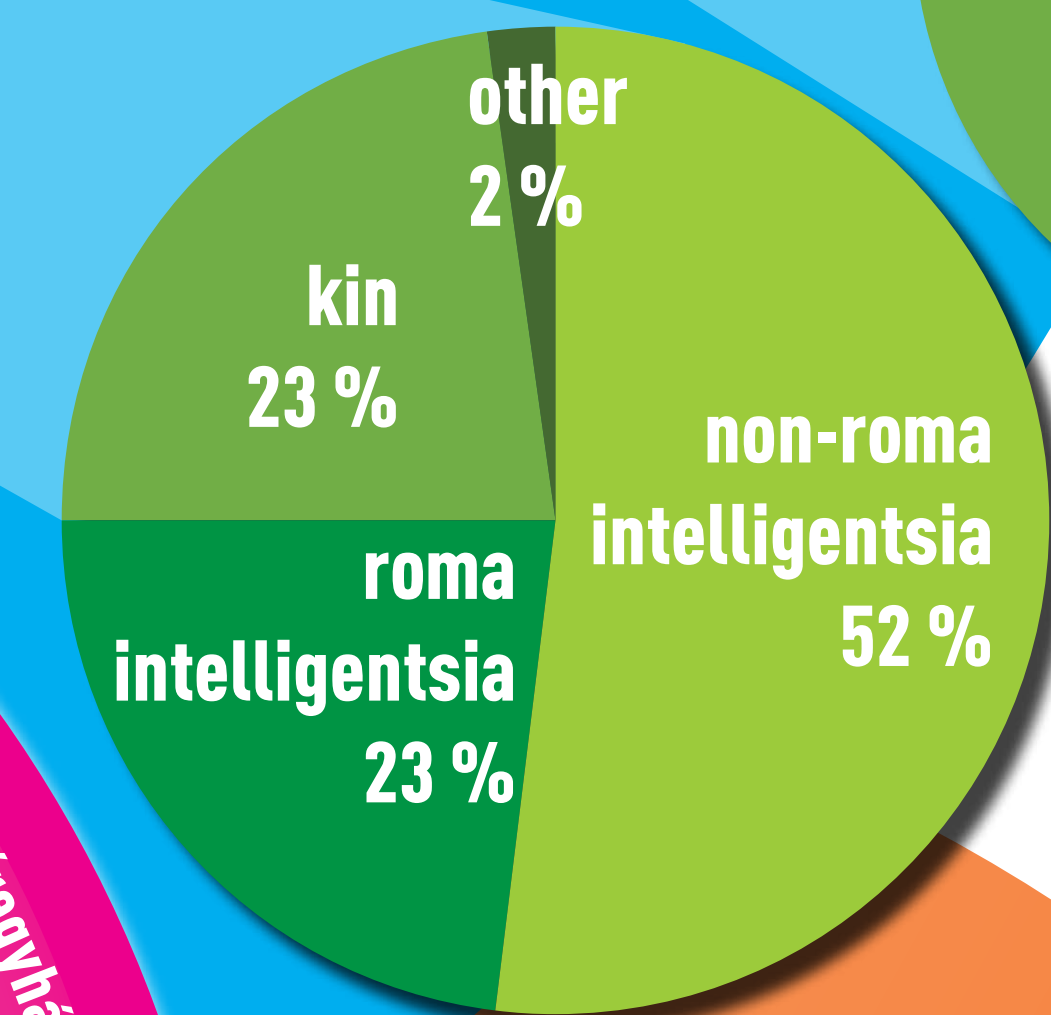
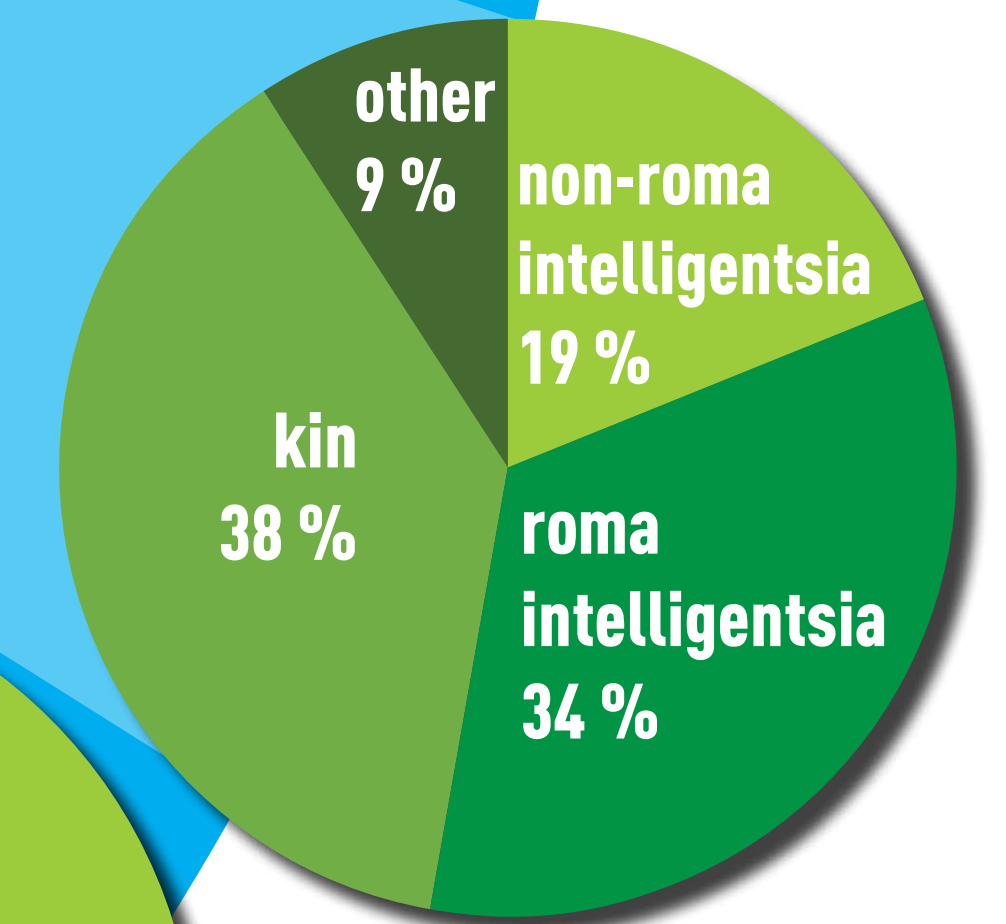
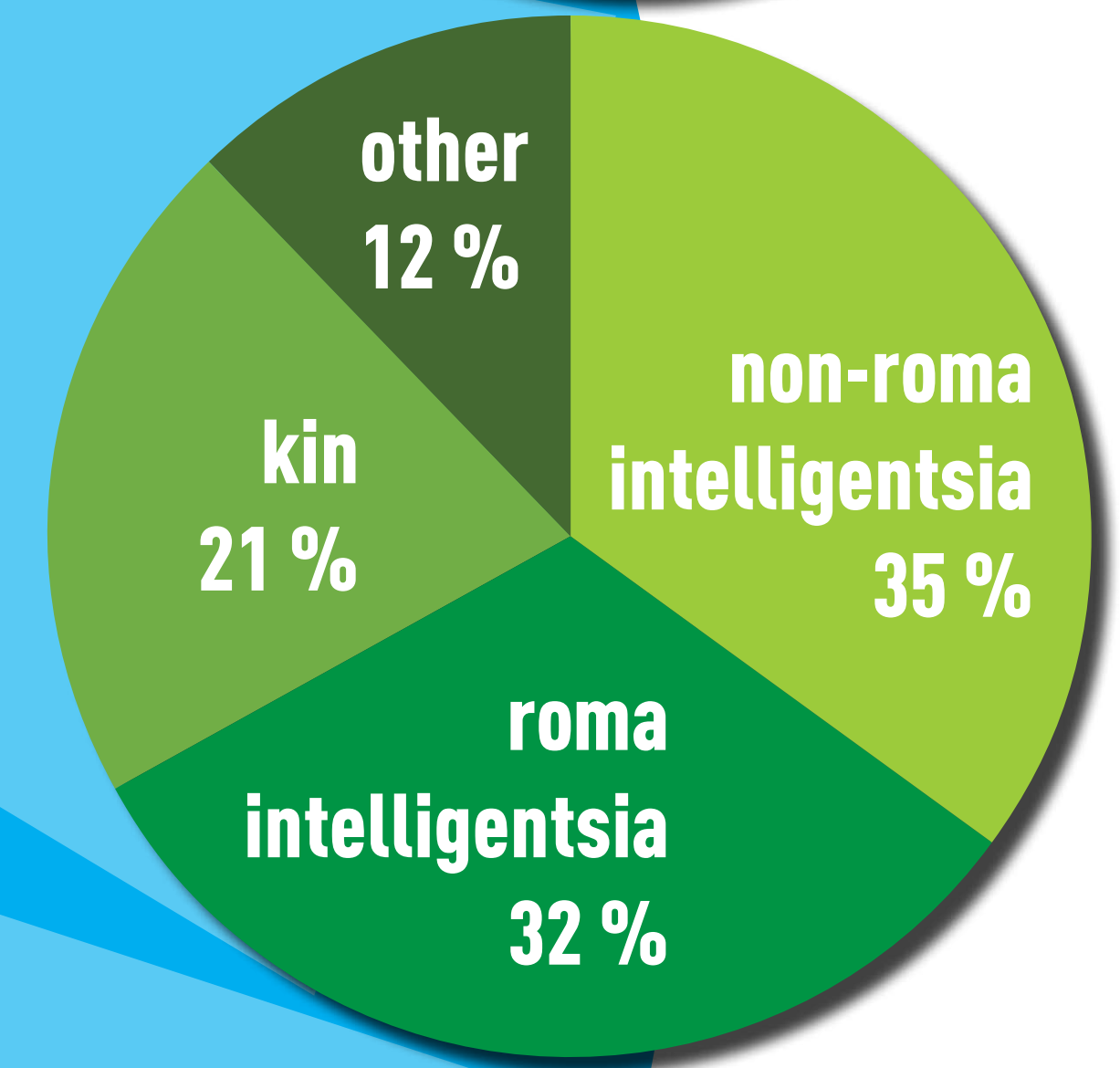
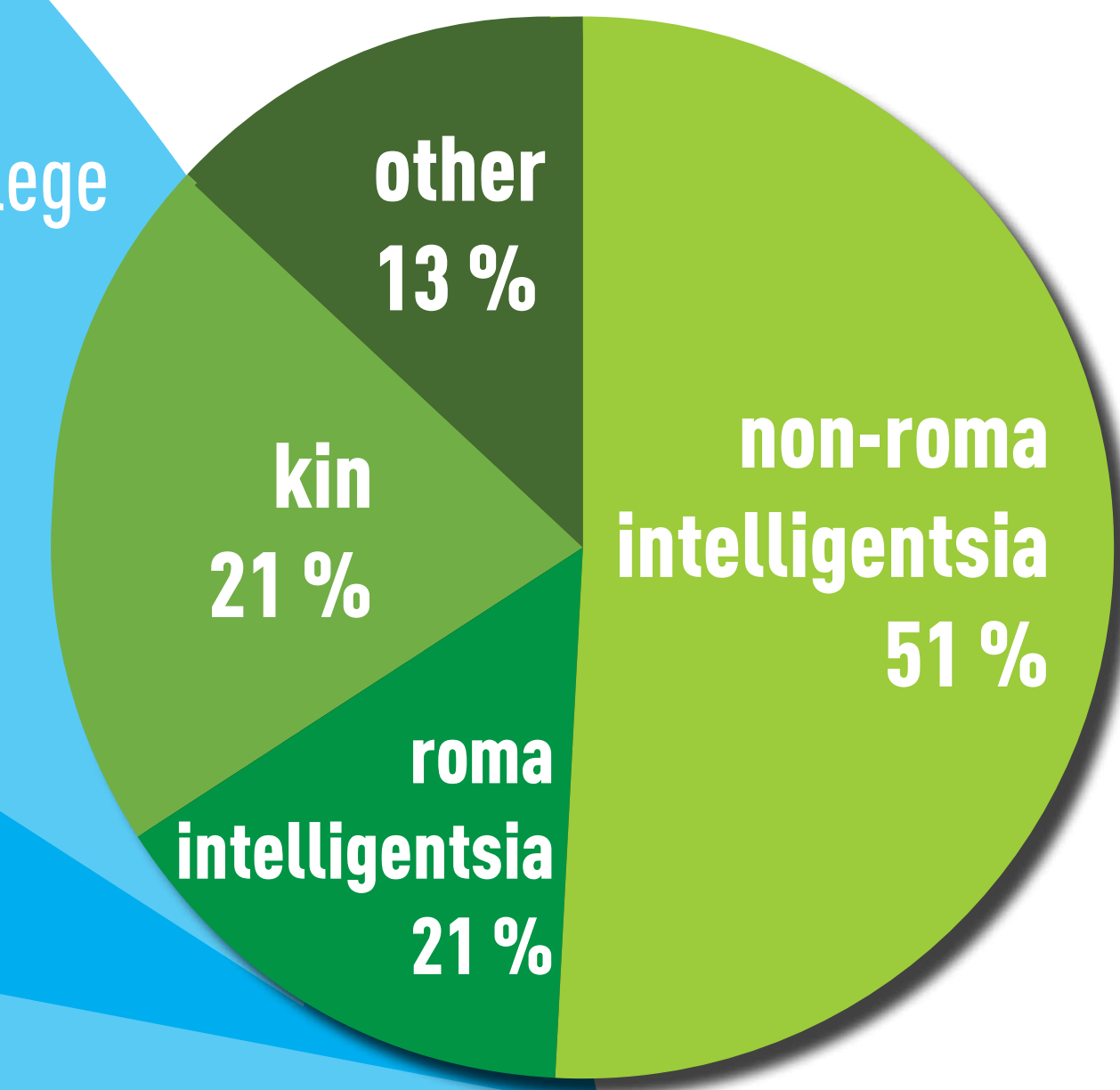
- Large network (32 alters) with Roma majority (57%)
- High proportion of Roma university students and Roma alters with university degree (32%)
- Roma and Non-Roma intellectuals are almost in the same proportion
- 96% of the kin relations are Roma
- Family members and relatives are low-qualified (21% are higher educated or university students)

3. "separated" (8 men, 6 women)

- Small network (14 alters) with Roma majority (75%)
- For the most part "bonding" ties (Putnam 1993) based on trust, reciprocity, relatively closed network structure
- Highest proportion of family members (38%)
- and higher educated Roma alters or university students (34%)
- 92% of the family members are Roma
- Non-Roma intellectuals are only from the university

4. "elitists" (11 men, 9 women)

- Small network (20 alters) with non-Roma majority (59%)
- Kin relations and Roma intellectuals are in the same rate (23%)
- Alters with university degree and university students are in the highest proportion (75%)
- 75% of the family members are Roma



PERSONAL NETWORK COMPOSITION OF ROMA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Ágnes Lukács¹, Beáta Dávid¹, Éva Huszti², Tünde Szabó¹, Péter Török¹

Introduction

In 2011, four of the Hungarian churches founded five **Christian Roma Colleges** for Roma university students. The research-team of **Institute of Mental Health** (Semmelweis University) designed a **longitudinal research** to follow up Roma college students. The main purpose of **personal network analysis** is to measure **how embedded Roma university students are in their social environment**, which relations are related to integration and coping. Below we demonstrate the most important types of Roma college student' network composition based on the data of the first wave.

Conclusion

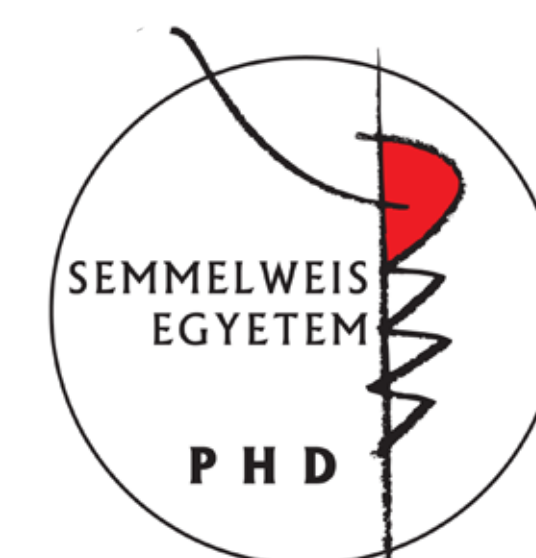
We consider personal network system not simply as form of social capital (Lin 2001), but also as a crucial factor, which has a considerable effect on identity-construction and integration, as well. Roma university students are in a special position due to their mobility **between the minority and the majority**. As we saw, Roma college students own and choose **different support and resources** for their coping through their personal network relying on **"bridging" or "bonding" relations** (Putnam 1993). We would like to highlight the fact that most of the students have relations with other Roma intellectuals only from the college, which prove the significance of **college communities**. In the colleges they can share and discuss the physical and mental issues of mobility and integration with their Roma college mates who face similar dif-

Materials and Methods

In order to map the students' social network composition we use **contact diary** (Huszti 2009). Every year every college student keeps a contact diary for one week, where they have to track every interaction (longer than 5 minutes) every day. Through the method we observe size, consistency and homogeneity of the networks, plus we also measure the tie strength. For the analysis we used the contact diaries of **59 Roma college students**, which means **1373 alters** (people mentioned in the contact diaries). We mapped and **clustered the networks** by SPSS based on **network-size** ($F=50,2$) and the **proportion of Roma alters** ($F=52,5$) creating **4 clusters with similar network-patterns**.

Literature cited

- Huszti, É. (2009) A szociometriától a network naplóig. Az egyéni kapcsolati hálók mérése. [From Sociometry to Network Diary. Measuring Personal Networks] In: A II. Nyíregyházi Doktorandusz (PhD/DLA) Konferencia Kiadványa. Nyíregyházi Főiskola Tudományos Tanácsa. Nyíregyháza: Bessenyei György Könyvkiadó.
- IBM Corp. (2013) IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 22.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.
- Lin, N. (2001) Social Capital: A Theory of Structure and Action. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Putnam, R. D. (with Leonardi, R. and Nanetti, R.) (1993) Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy. Princeton: Princeton University Press.



Doctoral School: Mental Health Sciences
 Program: Sociological and mental health approaches to resources for individuals and communities
 Supervisor: Beáta Dávid
 E-mail address: agnes.rozi.lukacs@gmail.com
 Semmelweis University PhD Scientific Days, Budapest, 10-11.04.2014.