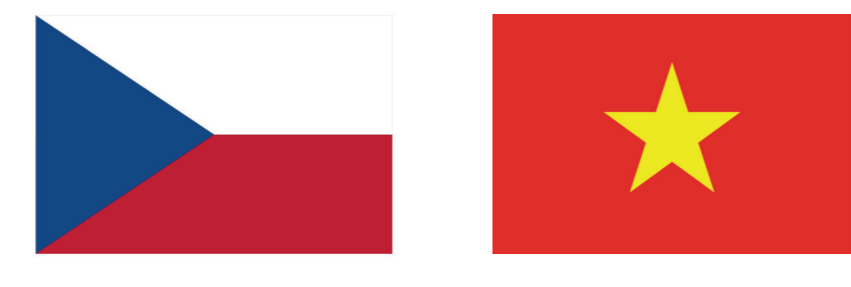


Czech majority's acculturation preferences for Vietnamese minority:

Negative intergroup contact is linked to assimilation but only in participants with low self-esteem



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OBJECTIVES

Aim of this work was to examine the association between positive and negative contact of Czech majority with Czech Vietnamese and majority's acculturation preferences for Vietnamese, considering the moderating role of majority participants' self-esteem.

SAMPLE

7.498 **university students** from Czech majority (67% women, aged 15-35 years, $M = 25.26$, $SD = 6.81$) filled out an **online questionnaire**.

METHOD

Positive and **negative intergroup contact** with the Vietnamese was measured with two items each (e.g. "How often is meeting with Vietnamese people un/pleasant?").

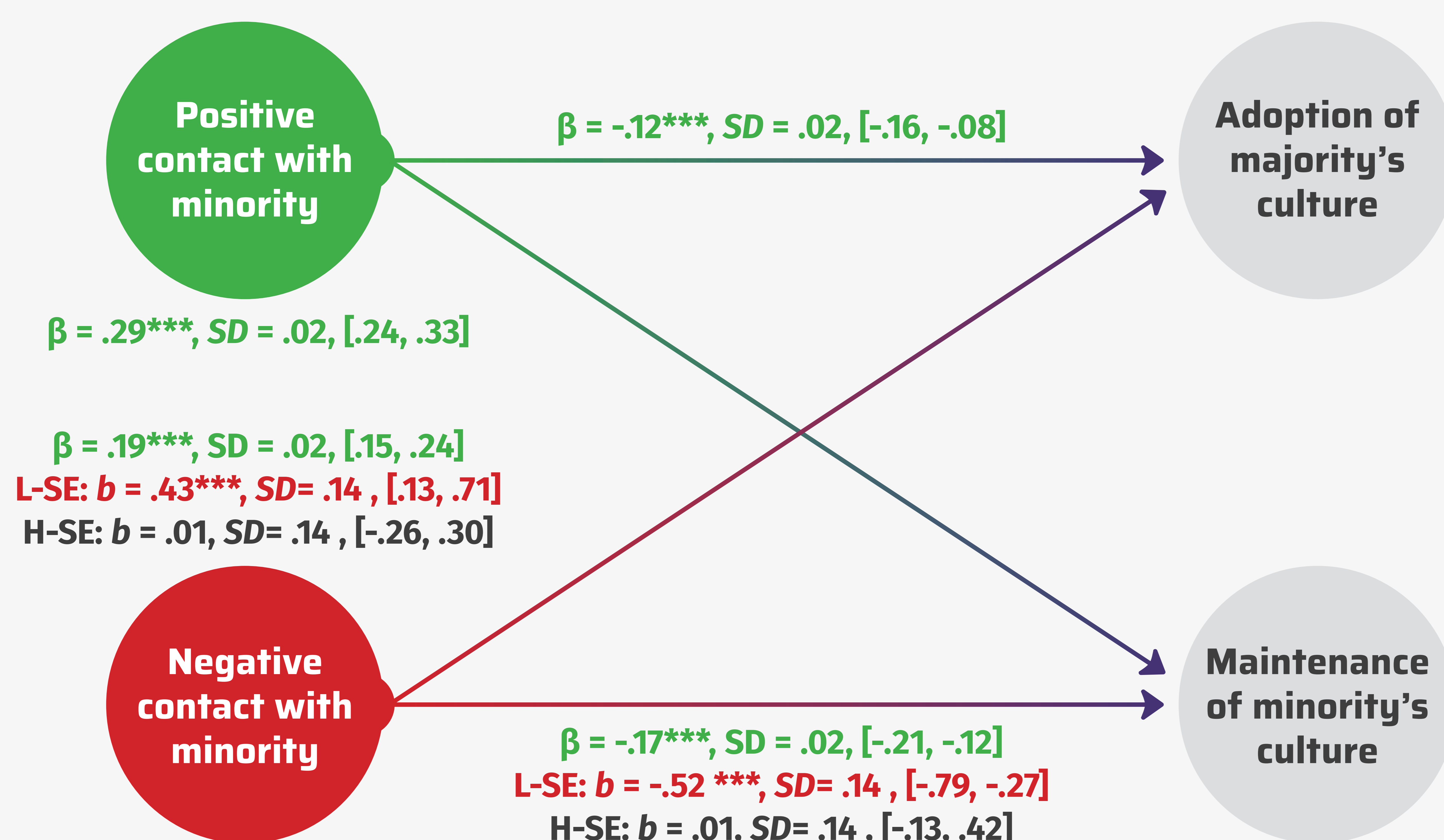
Majority's **acculturation attitudes** were measured as preference for maintaining Vietnamese culture and adopting Czech culture. Three items measured the desire for Vietnamese **culture maintenance** (e.g. "Vietnamese in the Czech Republic should speak Vietnamese") and three items measured the desire for Czech **culture adoption** (e.g. "Vietnamese in the Czech Republic should actively seek out contact with Czech people").

Personal **self-esteem** was measured with 13 items of the Self-Liking/Self-Competence Scale-Revised (Tafarodi & Swann, 2001; e.g. "I feel great about who I am").

PROCEDURE

The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling in Mplus with Bayesian estimator. If an interaction between positive/negative contact and self-esteem was significant, we looked at the link between intergroup contact and acculturation attitudes in three levels of self-esteem – one **SD** below mean (L-SE), mean and one **SD** above mean (H-SE).

Figure 1. The association between positive and negative intergroup contact with minority members and majority's acculturation attitudes, moderated by majority members' self-esteem.



RESULTS

The results in Figure 1 indicate that both **positive** and **negative** contact with Vietnamese were associated with both dimensions of acculturation attitudes – maintaining minority's culture and adoption of majority's culture.

While **positive experiences** with Vietnamese associated with majority's preference for Vietnamese maintaining their culture and not adapting to Czech culture for all participants, the effect of **negative contact** was qualified by participants' self-esteem.

Czech participants with low self-esteem who experienced **negative contact** with Czech Vietnamese preferred that Czech Vietnamese give up Vietnamese culture and adopt Czech culture.

CONCLUSION

The association between majority's acculturation attitudes and contact with minority members depends on the valence of contact and participants' self-esteem.

Positive intergroup contact with minority members **associated with majority's preference for minority's integration** that is considered the most adaptive acculturation strategy.

On the other hand, **negative intergroup contact** with minority members **associated with majority's preference for minority's assimilation**, however, only **in participants with low self-esteem**.