

**MTA CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGY**

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I. Main duties of the research unit in 2017

The main mission of the Institute for Sociology at the Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences is to conduct research in the social sciences, more specifically basic research in sociology. The researchers study the social problems of Hungary empirically and theoretically, mainly using comparative methods and embedded in the discourses of international science. The results of the research institute are disseminated in forums for both the academic and general public in order to make them widely available.

The institute's research is organized around the following three main goals:

1. The research programmes have to be embedded in the international discourse of their respective areas, possibly their cutting edge, and so the institute should remain the number one centre for sociological basic research in Hungary. At the same time, the results of the research projects and their novel methods have to be made well-known in higher education, and primarily in doctoral schools and masters' programmes.
2. The leading position of the institute must further be strengthened in consolidating the theoretical trends and new empirical methods of sociology in Hungary. Efforts should be made in order for the institute to be present at the international scene in the most possible current issues.
3. As an academic institution, the number of – both of scientific and public policy nature – individual utterances related to current social issues should be increased.

In order to reach these primary goals, the system set up during the academic reform and more specifically the activity of the general directors provides significant support especially in promoting international presence. Besides, projects with the participation of more than one institute of the research centre are encouraged more than earlier.

The structural changes of recent years, the changes of management, the rethinking of the administrative background are all factors that could have a negative effect on the researchers' work. However, the institute has not experienced such influence. The research results of the past few years suggest that the researchers have continued their publishing, research, teaching and application activities at the usual rhythm.

During the past years, several changes have been made in the inner structure of the institute. Research fellows are organized into three research departments as of 2013. Department Heads coordinate the departments' work consulting regularly with the director of the institute. Within the departments, the researchers form research streams around current or long-term research topics, where the work is coordinated by the project leaders.

Researchers at the *Research Department for Social Integration and Social Policy* examine the income, spatial and value stratification trends of contemporary Hungarian society, the impact of certain social policy issues on stratification and wellbeing in an international context.

The major tasks of the department include:

- the comprehensive analysis of national processes of social integration;
- the comprehensive analysis of national political-institutional structure in transition;
- the international comparative analysis of the welfare system and particularly social policy; and
- the national coordination of comparative European value studies.

At the *Research Department for Social Relations and Network Analysis*, internationally recognised pioneer research is carried out in two fields with a long tradition in Hungary. The major tasks of the department include:

- the European comparative analysis of changing family patterns, and gender and sexual discrimination;
- research to explore the social network of young people, and
- studying the dynamics of online relationships.

The *Research Department for Methodology and Research History* organises in-house discussions of qualitative and quantitative dilemmas of the institute's researchers, collects and organises the databases and results of projects running in the centre. The professional heritage of researchers with a remarkable impact in the past fifty years of Hungarian sociology is also collected and analysed at the Department. The major tasks of the department include the analytical processing of the heritage of Hungarian sociology, and organising methodology workshops and masterclasses.

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2017

Nearly twenty basic and applied research projects were going on at the institute in 2017, including an FP7, two H2020, and fourteen OTKA projects. Four projects were funded by NKA (National Cultural Fund): three books and a conference series. The journal edited by the researchers of the institute were published with the support of the Book and Journal Publishing Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

a. Outstanding research results

In recent years, a growing number of the institute's research fellows have published their results in leading international dissemination forums of their academic fields.

The institute's researchers participated in a total of 179 scientific publications during 2017: the most prestigious ones appeared in the form of 69 journal articles, 8 books, and 36 book chapters. Ten English language papers were published in international impact factor journals.

During the year, several monographs written by the institute's researchers were published both in Hungarian and foreign languages, too.

The highlighted projects of the institute are the *European Social Survey* coordinated by two colleagues, the OTKA project entitled *The integration and disintegration processes in Hungarian society* completed in 2017, and the H2020-funded project *COURAGE (Cultural Opposition: Understanding the Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries)* coordinated by and with the participation of the Research Centre for Humanities, the Centre for Social Sciences and SZTAKI of HAS.

All three projects are followed by major scientific and media interest, and further results are to follow.

The EU FP7 research project *FamiliesAndSocieties* was completed in 2017. Another H2020 project (*Quality of Jobs and Innovation Generated Employment Outcomes, QuInnE*) is running currently, besides fourteen nationally funded OTKA projects.

The Mobility Research Centre was started as a new project, funded by the Excellence Cooperation Programme of HAS.

The *Research Documentation Centre* (KDK, kdk.tk.mta.hu), the first qualified data repository of Hungary was set up at the institute in 2013. Besides archiving the data generated at the research centre and making them available for further research, it aspires to become one of the major repositories in the social sciences in Hungary. The complete staff of KDK is made up of the colleagues of the Institute for Sociology. Thanks to the growing interest from researchers in the past two years, and during the moving of the offices, an unexpected amount of material was offered to KDK by other institutes of HAS, part of which could not be accepted yet because of a lack of storage place in the new premises. Tailoring the operations to the growing demand seems inevitable.

Edited by colleagues, and published by the Institute for Sociology, *Socio.hu Social Science Review* is an open access, double blind peer reviewed, online journal publishing Hungarian and English language papers. Socio.hu has become increasingly popular; the number of page visits has exceeded a yearly 10.000. This is due to the ever increasing quality of papers published, and careful editing. The journal published four issues in Hungarian and one special issue in English.

Two researchers received Bolyai Research Fellowship in 2017.

The results of the institute's major research projects of the twenty can be summarized as follows:

The project **COURAGE** creates a common database of cultural opposition covering the former socialist countries. The collections are described in a uniform and comparable form in order to make it easily searchable within the database. The research benefits from the valuable experiences of the collections' staff, which proves the high potential of the archives as a memory of the past. The program helps to understand how the collections work, what their role is in the given society, and how they present their material and research results to the national and international public. The major aim of the program is to enhance the social effect and scope of the collections through understanding the historical roots and heritage of cultural opposition. The comprehensive study covers 16 countries from the former German Democratic Republic through the Baltic states to Ukraine. The most effective social utilisation of the collections is aided by seminars, film festivals, a mobile exhibition, an online database, and a curriculum in each country. Twelve universities from ten countries participate in the research, including East-European academic research institutions as well as major university centre in Western Europe.

The integration and disintegration processes in Hungarian society: the book with results of the research was published in 2017 under the title *Társadalmi integráció. Az egyenlőtlenségek, az együttműködés, az újraelosztás és a hatalom szerkezete a magyar társadalomban* (*Social integration. Inequalities, cooperation, redistribution and the structure of power in Hungarian society*). The majority of the authors are the Institute's colleagues. The researchers had an entirely novel approach to social inequalities, creating a new inequality model which can consider a lot more points than the former models based on the type of work.

The NKFI-funded basic research project **Explaining welfare attitudes: general moral principles, issue framing and survey design** was launched in 2016. The project focuses on some determining aspects the opinions related to welfare provisions, with special attention to aid for the poor. The research is centred around attitudes measured in surveys. According to the hypothesis the opinions cannot be deduced merely as the resultant of self-interest and marginal bothering factors but certain, well definable moral considerations are partly taken into account. It is also supposed that the stated attitudes are influenced by public discourse regarding the benefits and people receiving benefits, as well as the survey methods highlighting some approaches while leaving others in the background.

The project **European Social Survey (ESS)** was initiated by the European Commission, and the survey is offering an objective mirror to the participating European countries. The mirror is truly objective: the questions are strictly the same in each country, and the survey methods are the most up-to-date. The surveys are done every other year, its methodology has been developed by the researchers of 21 European countries within an international project. The data are freely accessible for anyone, a public good any researcher can use for their research and publication.

The participants of the OTKA project **The social history of homosexuality in Hungary before 1990** continued to process the archived and other material collected earlier. During 2017 the research results were published in two papers published in journals, two international conference papers, and a Hungarian lecture. Two journal articles in an impact factor journal, and a book chapter was also published at Palgrave publishing. A book based on the research is also under publication in Hungarian.

The empirical part of the NKFI/OTKA project **Families in mortgage crisis** this year focused on the secondary analysis of data. Collecting related databases (Tárki, KSH, MNB, PSZÁF etc.) was 80% completed. The analyses help get a quick overview of the spatial and social position of groups in crisis, and thus create a basis for the project's own survey. The survey, planned to be carried out linked to a national representative omnibus survey of a larger polling institute, was postponed to next year because the year of the election does not seem appropriate for a scientific research. Instead, the qualitative part of the research was brought forward, which helps to better prepare the questions of the survey. Mortgage path interviews were made with various groups of people with mortgage, and processing the interviews started. The questionnaire to be used in the survey is being prepared. Two English language articles related to the research were published, and two conference papers were given.

In 2016, the NKFI/OTKA project **The life cycle of an online social network: Big Data analysis** examined the diffusion of iwiw, the features of the network's rapid collapse, and the multiplexity of networks in the example of iwiw. The closing conference of the project, *Computational Social Science at Work*, was held in December.

The mid-term goal of the NKFI/OTKA research **Voices of the 20th century – the qualitative resources of Hungarian sociology** is to save the sounding heritage of Hungarian qualitative sociology. It is a knowledge sociological, science historical, longitudinal conceptual historical study, the longitudinal analysis of the qualitative knowledge of given topics (the Roma, migration, lifestyle, family, poverty, elite, discrimination, prejudices, etc.). Furthermore, it is the processing of life works of sociologists, and making them researchable.

The aim of the project **(Dis)continuities of Hungarian Sociology Between 1960 and 2010** is to study the continuity and discontinuity between Hungarian sociological thinking in the period. It studies, through some basic research topics, how the main trends and methodological practices of the discipline came to being, and how they influenced sociological research after 1990. Although the sociology created in the 1960s was determined by the environment of the socialist system where political influence was permanent, contemporary scientific results and methods cannot be merely described as „socialist sociology”, on the contrary, inevitable researches were made. That is why it is important to analyse these researches, examine their effect, and not only from the perspective of history of thought, but also because taking traditions into account and reusing them also strengthens the competitiveness of the discipline today. It is generally believed that East-European sociology copies „Western” sociology and rarely comes forward with original approaches, although, given its traditions, it should contribute to the description of internationally relevant social problems. By studying the sociological knowledge produced in the past half century, the research aims at exploring this contradictory situation, at the same time, to list the elements still working and in use today that truly contributed to international sociological thinking. The research relies primarily on the unique social science collections and the team members of the Voices of the 20th Century Archives and Research Centre, which has benefited from the indispensable support of OTKA.

Career Models and Career Advancement in Research and Development. Different Patterns and Inequalities in Labour Market Opportunities, Personal Network Building and Work-Life Balance: the main aim of the project is to explore and evaluate the various career models and factors helping and hindering scientific careers in the area of research and innovation in Hungary. Scientific careers are examined from many aspects: inequalities in the labour market, personal networks, and work-life balance. Inequalities observed in the areas of gender, age, regional, and natural and technical science are in special focus. The research focuses primarily on career paths of people with PhD title. On the one hand, the research will uncover macro-level characteristics of the scientific career path of Hungarian PhD holders, in interplay with various social and career factors based on the mining and analysis of large-scale scientific metadata. On the other hand, it will explore individual determinants of career advancement focusing on two major factors affecting careers in R&D: network building and work-family life balance. From an organisational perspective, we aim to investigate employers in the R&D field and study how their workplace equality, diversity and human resource policies and practices affect gender equality, with a special attention on the STEM areas where gender balance is traditionally poor. Furthermore, we plan to assess the innovation related attitudes across sectors and reveal how innovation, CSR and gender equality might be linked in the R&D field. Tasks in 2017 included organising focus groups, the first wave of individual interviews, doing an online survey among R&D organisations, rapid assessment of the data, and organising a conference.

In the second year of the research **The effect of agricultural and rural development policy on local small-scale agrifood production** case studies were done as well as the fieldwork for complimentary **case studies**; 120–145 interviews, analysis of documents, and field visits.

b) Science and society

An important goal of both nationally and internationally funded research projects is to disseminate the results to the general public as well as on academic forums. The workshop

discussions, press conferences, book launches, media performances, and the presentations of research results in education and training sessions created ideal forums for that.

Special attention was paid to the dissemination of research experiences to the general public in 2017 as well. Besides radio and other media performances, our colleagues took part in the event series *Festival of Hungarian Science*. Six lectures were given by colleagues at the *Researchers' night* as well.

Among the highlighted conferences in 2017 were *The use of poverty: legitimation, power, distribution systems*, and *Adult systems, children's interests: social inequalities, gender roles, and power structures in education*. Other important events to mention are *Social integration: inequalities, cooperation, redistribution, and the structure of power in Hungarian society*; the international workshop *Civil Society and Social Movements*; *Voices 10: the conference of The Voices of the 20th Century Archives and Research Centre*; *Career strategies and family in scientific careers*; *Roma media image 1988–2015*; *Institutional Reforms in Ageing Societies*; and *Cultural heritage and local development* workshop.

Besides the Researchers' night held once a year, the institute organises a regular public lecture series and documentary screenings followed by discussions at the downtown Kazimir Bistro under the title *Sociobistro*. In the series of events popular with professionals, laymen and students, film screenings followed by discussions were organised touching upon topics interesting for the public but requiring deeper analyses (human trafficking, prostitution, refugee issue, opportunities for groups of disadvantaged youngsters, the difficulties of working abroad, urban development, urban rehabilitation, etc.).

The institute launched a lecture and discussion series together with ELTE Tákt, and BME GTK under the title *Módszeresen ("Methodically")* to discuss current methodological issues. The presentations and the recording of the discussions are available also on the events' own website.

The researchers of the institute regularly participate in television or radio programmes analyzing current social trends and social policy measures. There is also a good relationship with several analyzing journalists of the written media, mainly with the colleagues of the leading news portal, index.hu. In 2017, the refugee issue, family relations, poverty research, social policy, and the institute's flagship project, the results of the research into integration were followed by significant media attention. The number of media participation was a lot higher than in earlier years. Thanks to the preparedness of the researchers, the selective invitations, and providing suitable background material, the majority of media reports presented the above topics to the general public in a factual and analytical tone to the most possible extent.

A researcher of the institute was awarded Polányi Prize (divided) in 2017 by the Hungarian Sociological Association.

The composition of researchers

The majority of the institute's researchers are women (between 58–62% in recent years). Several of them deal with gender issues, more specifically, with factors influencing female researchers' careers. Accordingly, special attention is paid to assisting the careers of female researchers. From now on it is possible to enforce the interests of colleagues returning from maternity or paternity leave (regardless of gender) when evaluating performance at research centre level. The age division of researchers changed in 2011: the number of staff under the age

of 35 doubled. According to statistics, each year nearly a quarter of the researchers were under the age of 35.

Two thirds of the institute's researchers teach at higher education institutions in Hungary, mainly at the largest and most prestigious ones in English or Hungarian. However, due to the change in the age composition of the institute (and the loss of retired age colleagues during the reform of 2010–2011), the number of people teaching at universities has significantly been shrinking in the past years.

Among Hungarian universities, teachers of Budapest Technical University, Central European University, Corvinus University of Budapest, ELTE, University of Debrecen, Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design, International Business School, Semmelweis University and Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church were our colleagues as well.

On average, our researchers teach at 20 international universities annually, including the Babes-Bolyai University, University of Mannheim, MZES, Germany; University of Vaasa, Finland; Abo Academy, Finland; University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Uninova University in Bratislava; Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University Europe Programme, Shevchenko University in Kiev Europe Programme; Humboldt University.

III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations in 2017

Among the conferences organized by the institute, *The use of poverty: legitimation, power, distribution systems*, and *Adult systems, children's interests: social inequalities, gender roles, and power structures in education* were highlighted.

Thanks to the work of the institute's colleagues, the Research Documentation Centre (KDK) of the Centre for Social Sciences works as the first qualified data repository.

The institute's ongoing relationship with the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) is to be underlined in the area of international co-operations.

Links to the regional fellow-institutes were also strengthened, including the network building with the Institute for Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences.

One of the workshops was organised to prepare the H2020 tender *AgenCEE – Gender Equality in Academia in CEE*, a consortium of East-Central European universities and research institutions led by CSS HAS.

The institute's researchers demonstrated a high level of activity in participating at national and international conferences. They visited international conferences over a hundred times as participants or presenters. Most of their papers were published in the conference publications. A further nearly one hundred of Hungarian conference participations were registered, including the annual conference of the Hungarian Sociological Association both as section leaders and presenters.

Apart from publications, the international scientific community's acknowledgement of researchers was also evident from commissions and decorations of high prestige.

Most researchers are also active as lecturers teaching courses in English and Hungarian at Budapest Technical University, Central European University, Corvinus University of Budapest, ELTE, University of Debrecen, Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design, International Business School, Semmelweis University and Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church.

Over three quarters of the institute's researchers are involved in higher education in Hungary teaching nearly a hundred theoretical and practical courses in 2017, supervised PhD, TDK, BA

and MA theses. Three colleagues were also teaching university courses abroad. One third of the researchers were teaching in doctoral schools, and two were the leaders of PhD schools.

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2017

The institute's researchers are experienced in submitting project proposals, and take all opportunity to receive funding for research projects. Inner requirements are given, but outside factors are not so favourable since national funding opportunities have narrowed, and it is getting more and more difficult to succeed in receiving international funding as well. The situation of researchers working on running H2020 projects is worsened by the still existing uncertainties regarding extra salaries. Although all these reduce the willingness to apply, the majority of researchers still do actively submit proposals.

Application activities and the management of gained projects are actively assisted by the administration of CSS. No proposal can be submitted without approval from the general director.

The budget for H2020 preparations received by CSS HAS from MTA EUHUNKPT enabled the researchers of the institute to participate in submitting proposals as consortium members.

The impact of a restrictive abortion policy on infants' health and on socioeconomic outcomes of children and parents (NKFIH): From January 1, 1974, new abortion rules were introduced in Hungary that restricted the access to legally permissible abortions. The law change had dramatic impacts immediately: the number of induced abortions decreased by 70 000, and the number of live births increased by 30 000 between 1973 and 1974. In this research, we analyze the impacts of the law change on the children the parents affected by the new law. Specifically, we examine how the health of the newborns, the educational, labor and social outcomes of the children changed in the medium-run and in the long-run after the law came into effect. We also analyze whether the law change had impacts on the educational opportunities and on the social outcomes of the parents in the long-run.

Circulation and Dissent in the Hungarian Cultural Elite (NKFIH): This research project aims to detect changes and continuity in the Hungarian cultural elite. With the help of a quantitative elite survey that combines positional and snowball sampling (N=450), we will document changes and continuity in the Hungarian cultural elite in the last eight years, in terms of recruitment, status access and the possession of different capitals, comparing our data to previous datasets of our elite research stream. We seek to explore how generational change and the circulation of the political elite after 2010 affected the cultural elite group, which had shown considerable stability and meritocratic recruitment patterns during the decades of transition and post-communism.

Our main hypothesis is, that the actions of the political elite create a crisis in the Hungarian cultural elite, with uneven consequences for different elite groups. Reputational elite members cannot be changed with political measures, while positional elite members are easier to replace. The uneven circulation of the elite causes an increasing dissent in the attitudes, norms and identities of the re-composed cultural elite.

The sociology of urban planning - urban planning and society (NKFIH): One of the fundamental aims of the planned research is to investigate the interest relations influencing urban development in the new situation, which mechanisms have been reinforced and which are less efficient than before. According to our assumptions urban planning has 'geared

towards' to the funding goals of resources for applications and by subordinating everything to this prepares its development documents and implements its projects. This all also implies that social aspects, the interests of dwellers and real development needs are neglected. New interest groups appear around this type of urban planning and a specific method of operation is established. Our aim is to reveal towards which urban interventions the EU funds 'push' stakeholders participating in the preparation of urban planning documents and how the implementation of these affect or could affect the societal structure of a specific area.

Mobility Research Centre (MTA KEP): The research project aims at analysing the new elements of social, labour market, school and spatial mobility in an interdisciplinary research framework. The thematic frame of the research is provided by the new social model developed at the institute including a lot more social characteristics than the stratification schemes used earlier, and provides significant analysis to understand the inequalities of contemporary Hungarian society and the social, economic, and political mechanisms creating the inequalities. The position of each highlighted topic in the project is highly important, and mobility can be studied from novel aspects by synthesizing the results of the research.

V. List of important publications in 2016

International journal articles with impact factor

Kovács E, Kelemen E, Kiss G, Kalóczkai Á, Fabók V, Mihók B, Megyesi B, Pataki Gy, Bodorkós B, Balázs B, Bela Gy, Margóczy K, Roboz Á, Molnár D (2017) Evaluation of participatory planning: Lessons from Hungarian Natura 2000 management planning processes. JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 204:(1) pp. 540-550. IF: 4,01

Takács J, Kuhar J, P Tóth T (2017) Unnatural Fornication Cases under State-Socialism: A Hungarian–Slovenian Comparative Social-Historical Approach. JOURNAL OF HOMOSEXUALITY 64:(14) pp. 1943-1960. IF: 1,827

Jan Vávra, Boldizsár Megyesi, Barbora Duží, Tony Craig, Renata Klufová, Miloslav Lapka, Eva Cudlínov (2017) Food Self-provisioning in Europe:: An Exploration of Sociodemographic Factors in Five Regions. RURAL SOCIOLOGY Paper 10.1111/ruso.12180. 31 p. IF: 1,718

Alex Franklin, Kovách Imre, Csurgó Bernadett (2017) Governing Social Innovation: Exploring the Role of 'Discretionary Practice' in the Negotiation of Shared Spaces of Community Food Growing. SOCIOLOGIA RURALIS 57:(4) pp. 439-458. IF: 1,698

Smith M K, Egedy T, Csizmady A, Jancsik A, Olt G, Michalkó G (2017) Non-planning and tourism consumption in Budapest's inner city. TOURISM GEOGRAPHIES: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TOURISM SPACE PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT Paper RTXG 1387809. IF: 1,663

Hajdu T, Hajdu G (2017) The association between experiential and material expenditures and subjective well-being: New evidence from Hungarian survey data. JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY 62: pp. 72-86. IF: 1,275

Messing Vera, Bernáth Gábor (2017) Disempowered by the media: causes and consequences of the lack of media voice of Roma communities. IDENTITIES-GLOBAL STUDIES IN CULTURE AND POWER 24:(6) pp. 650-667. IF: 1,174

Annabel Tremlett, Messing Vera, Kóczé Angéla (2017) Romaphobia and the media: mechanisms of power and the politics of representations. IDENTITIES-GLOBAL STUDIES IN CULTURE AND POWER 24:(6) pp. 641-649. IF: 1,174

Kurimay A, Takács J (2017) Emergence of the Hungarian Homosexual Movement in Late Refrigerator Socialism. SEXUALITIES 20:(5-6) pp. 585-603. IF: 0,922

Albert F, Dávid B, Kmetty Z, Kristóf L, Róbert P, Szabó A (2017) Mapping the Post-communist Class Structure: Findings from the 'Hungarian Class Survey'. EAST EUROPEAN POLITICS AND SOCIETIES &. IF: 0,4

International journal articles:

Adrienne Csizmady, József Hegedüs, Gyula Nagy (2017) The effect of GFC on tenure choice in a post-socialist country – the case of Hungary. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HOUSING POLICY 17:(2) pp. 249-275.

Zombory Máté (2017) Conceptions of the catastrophe: discourses on the past before the rise of Holocaust memory. HOLOCAUST STUDIES : A JOURNAL OF CULTURE AND HISTORY 23:(1-2) pp. 176-198.

Kmetty Zoltán, Koltai Júlia, Tardos Róbert (2017) Core Ties Homophily and Sociocultural Divides in Hungary from 1987 to 2015. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 47:(3) pp. 228-249.

Gerőcs Tamás, Vigvári András (2017) The Concept of 'Peasant Embourgeoisement' in the Perspective of Different Historical Conjunctures. STUDIA UNIVERSITATIS BABES-BOLYAI SOCIOLOGIA 62:(1) pp. 85-104.

Kristóf Luca (2017) Elite Circulation in the Hungarian Cultural Elite: A Case Study of Theatres. CORVINUS JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL POLICY 8:(3) pp. 295-318.

Szikra Dorottya, Kiss Diána (2017) Beyond Nationalization: Assessing the Impact of the 2010-2012 Pension Reform in Hungary. REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 27:(4) pp. 1-20.

Book:

Kovách Imre (szerk.) Társadalmi integráció: Az egyenlőtlenségek, az együttműködés, az újraelosztás és a hatalom szerkezete a magyar társadalomban. Szeged; Budapest: MTA TK Szociológiai Intézet; Belvedere Meridionale, 2017. 380 p.