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I. Main duties of the research unit in 2018

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 institute carries out its research tasks divided into three research departments:

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 *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.

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: networks, and the state of families.

The public tasks of the institute include the coordination of the Hungarian study of the **European Social Survey (ESS)**, managing the documentation and databases of the studies going on since 2001, and providing free access to the data for anyone.

The **Research Documentation Centre (KDK)** handles the databases and results of Hungarian sociological research, and archives the professional heritage of the most influential sociologists of the past 50 years. KDK, together with the Voices of the Twentieth Century Archives, serves as the largest public, digital archive of social sciences in Hungary. The data repository, also qualified by the MTMT Committee, provides researchers, students, and the general public with research material free of charge.

The discussion series **Módszeresen** ('*Methodically*') aims at presenting to academics the current discussions in methodology and innovative methods which are difficult to fit into curricula and came up since the training of researchers.

Socio.hu Social Science Review is the open access, double-blind peer reviewed, online academic journal of the institute.

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2018

Twenty basic and applied research projects were going on at the institute in 2018, partly funded from outside resources, including two H2020, and eleven NKFIH projects. The publication of four books and a journal, and organising a conference series was supported by the National Cultural Fund (NKA).

a) Outstanding research results

Social usefulness will be reflected on throughout the next chapter (with reference to the projects in brackets) and the results of the research projects will briefly be summarised.

Research helps understand the mechanisms of contemporary Hungarian society, and serves as a basis to formulate local community and development policies, to renew rural development policies (a, f, p), to plan family policies (b, d, o), to shape cultural policies (c), to understand the influence of the labour market status on families and the efficiency of R+D activities (d, e), to preserve cultural heritage (c, k), and to introduce energy efficient devices (m, n). The social state of Hungary in European comparison (g) and the social issues and risks of the climate change (l) is examined. Research in the field of history of science and ideas is essential to process and preserve the heritage of the past (h, i, j).

In the **Mobility Research Centre (KEP, supported by HAS)** (a) four analyses were made within the study of social integration mechanisms: the social model of integration and mobility, the political integration and mobility of society, the historical trends of home mobility, and subjective mobility. The analysis of the topic of integration and mobility in local societies also started.

Further related work: the foundation of higher education migration research, the analysis of the factors of vertical and horizontal school mobility, the development of methods for qualitative and quantitative research of Hungarians living in the Western Europe, and the creation of a database for the analysis of territorial mobility, the settlement database design, and social care system, and social mobility.

In the research **The impact of a restrictive abortion policy on infants' health and on the socioeconomic outcomes of children and parents** (NKFIH) (b) the impact of the law change on the affected children and their parents using administrative datasets of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (the registry of live births, the registry of infant mortality and the Hungarian Population Censuses) is examined. In 2018, we analyzed the impact of the restricted access to abortion on newborns' health, and we started the data cleaning and preparation of the data for the analysis of the medium-term and long-term impacts on the children. In the first project, we finished the first version of our research paper. The analysis is based on the comparison of children born between July and September, 1974 and children born between July and September, 1973. Our results show a smaller but statistically significant decrease in the birth weight of the children and a larger increase in the probability of being born with low birth weight and in the probability of infant mortality – after controlling for the socio-economic characteristics of the mothers and the fathers. These results suggest that the law change had a negative effect on the newborns' health, which can be explained by the unwantedness of these children. The estimated effects are substantially (2–5 times) larger for subgroups of mothers who were more likely to give birth to an unplanned or unwanted child. Performing robustness tests, we provided evidence that supports this interpretation.

The aim of the project **Circulation and dissent in the Hungarian cultural elite** (c) (NKFIH) to detect changes and continuity in the Hungarian cultural elite. According to the results of 2018, the composition of the cultural elite has hardly changed in the past ten years, it is still the most stable elite group: neither the positional changes initiated by the political elite, nor the natural generation shift was able to shake the stability of the contemporary cultural elite.

The research project **Career models and career advancement in Research and Development. Different patterns and inequalities in labour market opportunities, personal network building and work-life balance** (NKFIH) (d) aims to identify and evaluate different career models and the enabling and hindering factors determining career advancement in the field of Research and Development (R&D) in Hungary. According to the results of 2018, career paths are more and more broken, and leaving one's profession is a problem. The lack of competitive salaries for PhD holding professionals motivates them to move towards the business sector or working abroad, leaving a significant professional and human resource vacuum behind. Inequalities in the labour market especially badly affects women with small children.

The project **Quality of jobs and innovation generated employment outcomes** (e) (QuInnE, H2020) volunteered to theoretically and empirically test the question how the quality of work can boost innovation and employment in the European Union. The project ended in 2018 with great success. The last project meeting was held in Budapest on 22–23 March, 2018. Two major tasks were done in 2018. First, the final deliverable of Work Package 4 was prepared on the evolution of the EU's innovation policy and its aspects related to job quality and employment. Second, a synthesis of the German and Hungarian case studies carried out in the automotive industry was also prepared.

The project **The effect of agricultural and rural development policy on local small-scale agrifood production** (f) (NKFIH) aims to reveal the reasons why self-provisioning farming decreases in rural areas in spite of the encouraging policy environment. It was found that food self-provisioning is the most widespread among the poorest part of rural societies in underdeveloped areas, and among the members of the middle classes in small rural towns. Urban farming is an existing but almost un-measurable phenomenon. Food self-provisioning is the part of the lifestyle for certain social groups, while a tool to deal with poverty for others, thus it is difficult to create supportive policy environment. Policymakers should therefore consider the non-homogeneity of the group both in the social and spatial sense.

The **European Social Survey** (g) (ESS) provides a unique opportunity to explore the state of European societies, to keep track of the differences among groups of countries and the longitudinal changes, and to interpret the processes in Hungarian society in an international context. ESS had 2257 registered users in 2018. Following the eighth wave, during 2018 the databases became available for the broad academic public, therefore the EES team's major task was to process and publish the data, and to promote it. As a result, 14 scientific publications, and a journal special issue in Hungarian (socio.hu 2018/2) were published; in June 2018 a regional conference was organised at the institute presenting the state and attitudes of societies in the Visegrad countries first of all, in European comparison (20 papers were given by 27 researchers from 7 countries). The English language special issue with selected papers from the conference will be out in the first quarter of 2019. The other main task of 2018 was the preparation for the 9th wave of the survey.

The main goal of the project **(Dis)continuities – Hungarian sociology between 1960 and 2010** (h) (NKFIH) is the study of continuity and discontinuity in Hungarian sociological thinking between 1960 and 2010. It examines through some basic research topics how the major trends and methodological practices of the discipline were created in the period 1960–1990, and how they influenced sociological research after 1990. The team analysed the collected material within the theoretical frameworks of heritage–imitation–invention, continuity–discontinuity, pragmatism–ideological, etc. As far as methodology is concerned, the researchers relied on critical discourse analysis and comparative studies. The analysis helps understand the major trends and methodological practices of Hungarian sociological thinking between 1960 and 2010, and measure their impact on current research.

The historical sociological research project **History of memory in the East: Hungary 1945–2004** (i) (NKFIH) intends to contribute to the exploration of the unknown layers of European cultural heritage by writing a post-1945 history of Hungarian memory. In 2018, it explored, primarily through archival research and press analysis, how Hungary in the "long 60s" contributed to the development of today's memory canon.

The **COURAGE** (j) (H2020) project created the common registry database of cultural opposition covering the former socialist countries. The collections are described in a uniform and comparable way in order to make it easily searchable. The research utilises the valuable experiences of the staff working in the collections, which prove their serious potential as the trace of the past. The programme helps to understand how the collections work, what their function is in the given society, how they present their material and research results to the national and international public. In November 2018 the project was invited to the joint event of the European Committee and the European Parliament to present the research outcomes. It was also reported by Euronews.

The primary goal of the **Cultural heritage** (CSS HAS) (k) project was to identify the most important themes in the context of cultural heritage research which appeared in EU calls (2018–2020). The secondary goal was to provide new knowledge and information on the planning and management of cultural heritage. The third aim was to prepare a strategy for external grant applications in 2018 and 2019. To achieve the set project goals, an international conference (Cultural heritage, social cohesion and place attachment) was organized and the team joined an international H2020 project consortium (DICE, Designing new integrative cultural experiences).

The research **Impressions** (l) (EU, FP7) aims to develop strategies to be used in extreme situations due to climate change, which may help international organisations like the European Union, governments, local community leaders to prepare to deal with extraordinary situations. According to the results of the year 2018, the chances of extraordinary situations have continuously grown in the past 5 years. Although local experts are more and more familiar with these trends, political leaders still do not consider the issue urgent enough to have to immediately deal with it. Their decisions are made more difficult by the conflict between the steps to take made necessary by climate change, and to satisfy the needs of growth-oriented economy and voters.

The aim of the research **Survey on the energy preferences of the population** (m) was to define the weights that can be best modeled by the opinion-forming mechanisms of Hungarian society for the commonly used criteria system in energetics. The target group of the research was the Hungarian population over 18 years. In the second wave of the research, a questionnaire survey on the issues was tested in the first wave of the project with focus groups. During the

questionnaire survey, the knowledge-level of the population related to energy production, their embeddedness, the knowledge of alternatives and risk opportunities were studied. We have also explored the possible actions related to the particular energy consumption alternatives and presented the social characteristics and attitudes define these actions. The database of the survey will be the basis of a sociological analysis and a special energy science based modelling.

Societal challenges of energy use (n) The research investigates the social and environmental effects of disparities in access to energy and energy use, focussing on two groups: households living in energy poverty, and households using energy effective and smart energy solutions. Activities in the first year of the project focused on literature review, secondary data analysis, mapping of potential partners, networking and grant writing. Review of international and national literature and secondary data analysis started as scheduled, first results were presented in the Researchers' Night in September 2018. Preparation of the fieldwork began with mapping of potential fieldwork locations and drafting of case study and interview outlines. In addition to original plans, energy poverty-related questions were included in a national level survey carried out in autumn 2018 and energy poverty was included in a focus group discussion regarding households' energy use. Results are not available yet but will be included in the research paper. Related to the project, the centre was involved in the submission of two H2020 project proposals in the reporting period (EDEER and ONPOWER).

The project **Explaining welfare attitudes: General moral principles, issue framing and survey design (o)** (NKFIH) investigated determinants of attitudes toward public policy and various dilemmas of everyday life: opinions on materialism and consumption, religious beliefs, household division of labour, same-sex marriage, family policies, asylum-policy and collective action dilemmas. The research team carried out survey-experiments in which the presentations of certain issues vary across randomly selected sub-groups of respondents. The results show that identity considerations are often more important than general moral principles in shaping attitudes; and agenda setting and framing of questions could influence the relative importances of identity and moral considerations in opinion formation.

The sociology of urban planning – urban planning and society (p) (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' the funding goals of resources for applications and by subordinating everything to this prepares its development documents and implements its projects. All this 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.

b) Science and society

Special attention was given to disseminating the research results to the general public in 2018 as well. Besides radio and other media appearances, our colleagues participated in the events of the Festival of Hungarian Science and the Researchers' Night. An exhibition, a community game, a training course, and conferences were organised, and an open access journal was edited. The interested public is regularly informed of the scientific events, research results, and the journal's news in the social media.

The travelling **exhibition Risk factors** (which was later on show in several cities in the region) was coordinated by the institute's colleagues within the COURAGE project. The exhibition's material processes the theme of cultural opposition based on documents, scientific research, and pieces of art. A curriculum was developed for secondary school and university students to assist teachers teaching the opposition to state socialist regimes, and the results are presented at university guest lectures. A walk application was developed to introduce people to the collections, and a community game, 'Detectivity escape game' was made focusing directly on young people.

During the **Researchers' night**, our colleagues organised city walks, gave lectures in the areas of demography, education, family and population policy, energy poverty, and held an interactive session on cultural opposition in the socialist era.

Within the series of events **Szociobisztró** our visitors were given the chance to get to know the urban development issues of Central Ferencváros at a city walk. The launches of two books, one on the Roma political endeavours in the past half century, and another on the social history of homosexuality in Hungary in the 20th century, also attracted a wide variety of audience.

The conference organised for the World Ozone Day discussed the risks of **climate change**, its impact on health, and its social implications involving several disciplines, institutions and companies.

The video shots taken at the methodological discussions (**'Methodologically'**) organised for university students, lecturers, and researchers is available for anyone interested. The videos made so far are regularly used at university courses.

The most vivid media interest was evoked by the research into social integration and the book publishing its results. An interview was made with a colleague on land use and rural development in the tv programme 'In Hungarian with Baló'. Several articles were published related to the COURAGE collection and the exhibition 'Risk factors'. A thematic issue of the journal Magyar Tudomány (Hungarian Science) was guest edited by our colleague in the topic of poverty. An interview with a researcher of our institute was published in Washington Post, and another one also in English on a leading Hungarian news portal. 168 óra published a long interview with an acknowledged British professor who gave a guest lecture at our institute on the social impacts of British and Hungarian taxation. An article was written based on an interview with our expert on housing policy and CSOK (family housing allowance). Our colleagues were asked by the online media, television and radio several times about family policy, demographic issues, birth rate, and the situation of women. A researcher gave an interview for an online portal on the role of cultural heritage in rural communities and economy. A leading online news site published a summary quoting an earlier article of socio.hu. The conference presenting the results of the European Social Survey also received significant media interest.

III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations in 2018

The institute received the high rank delegation of the AnHui Province Academy of the Social Science Academy of the People's Republic of China.

The project studying the cultural opposition of the former socialist countries was carried out in close cooperation primarily with the research institutions and universities of the East-Central European region in the shape of joint conferences, exhibition, collections, and film festival.

A researcher from Jyvaskyla University, Finland gave a lecture on Nordic workplace innovation. The Professor Emeritus of Edinburgh University talked about how to tackle poverty and inequality through the tax system.

Among the highlighted international events the extremely successful two-day conference 'Cultural heritage, social cohesion and place attachment' has to be mentioned, with around fifty participants from all over the world touching upon topics like rural and urban cultural heritage; identities, traditions and communities; the heritage of ethnic and minority groups; and the link between tourism and cultural heritage. The best papers written based on the lectures were published in the special issue of socio.hu 2018.

The other important international conference, the 2nd ESS Visegrad Regional Network Conference was co-organised by the European Social Survey under the title 'Central-East European societies on the map of Europe'. The sessions discussed the following topics: the evaluation of democracy, attitudes towards migration, political participation and movements, welfare attitudes, determinants of economic competitiveness, attitudes towards intersecting inequalities. The majority of the participants were from the Visegrad countries and the UK.

A significant event was the opening conference of the project Mobility Research Centre in cooperation with several partner institutes, with the title 'Mobility and immobility in Hungarian society'.

Scientific workshops were organised entitled 'The burden of history and the 1960s', and 'World War 2 Crimes on Trial – the second wave (1958–1970)'.

Workshop discussions were held focusing on current issues like 'Changing family and household patterns in the past one and a half centuries'; and on public work, where economists and sociologists shared their most recent research experiences on how public work functions in Hungary.

The institute's links to the business sector cover companies working in Hungary in the automotive industry, trade unions, and representatives of the banking sector. In the case of private companies, the cooperation meant doing case studies, while consultations with trade unions, professional organisations and offices aimed at obtaining the necessary background information.

The institute's researchers gave over 90 lectures at international conferences abroad. Another 60 lectures were given at Hungarian conferences, and they organised 14 scientific events in Hungary, and 6 abroad.

Beyond publications, some high rank commissions and awards indicated the acknowledgement of the institute's researchers from the international academic community. For example, one of our colleagues is the present co-chair of the European Network for Social Policy Analysis.

The majority of the researchers also teach at universities, both in English and Hungarian: at Budapest University of Technology, Central European University, Corvinus University of Budapest, Eötvös Loránd University, University of Debrecen, Moholy-Nagy University of Arts, International Business School, Semmelweis University of Medicine, and Károli University of the Reformed Church, teaching nearly 50 theoretical and 15 practical courses, supervised 15 PhD theses, 4 TDK, 32 BA, and 36 MA theses. Four colleagues were teaching at universities abroad. Five researchers of the institute were teaching at doctoral schools, one of them was leading a PhD school.

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2018

With the help of funding won in 2018, the scope of research contributing to (a) the planning of family policy (a), the elaboration of local community and development policies, and the renewal of rural policy (b, c), understanding the labour market situation (d, e), the preservation of the cultural heritage (k) widened.

The research **Fertility awareness and the efficacy of the fertility education** (a) (NKFI PD) has two main aims. First, the team would like to examine the knowledge related to fertility decision among those childless men and women who still plan to have children in the future by using online survey. They try to identify information gaps and misconceptions about later childbearing and fertility treatments that may impede informed decision making about the timing and viability of childbearing. We also would like to know that belonging to different social groups (educational backgrounds, employment status, family status, age, and living in different settlements) may coincide with different fertility knowledge. In the second part of the research we conduct quasi experiment research in order to find out how the different educational intervention can increase the fertility knowledge in the short and long term.

Uncovering patterns of inequalities and imbalances in large-scale networks (b) (NKFIH) The aim of the research is to explore social inequalities from an interdisciplinary approach, through the collaboration of social and natural scientists. Our research relies primarily on network-type Big Data sources, and we focus on the following three topics. Firstly, regional social and economic inequalities and patterns of migration will be explored through the analysis of large-scale databases of social networks. Secondly, we test network models on data of public procurements in order to discover corruption risks, and find relationship between social capital, network density and regional economic development. Thirdly, using large scale network data, we link social inequalities to homophilous community networks.

The project **Implementing nature based solutions for creating a resourceful circular city** (COST) serves to foster the sustainability of cities working out the applicability of nature-based solutions in the area of urban farming. The members of the network examine whether the circular system using nature-based solutions, and handling resources in the urban biosphere can result in a resilient, sustainable, and healthy urban environment.

The goals of the project **Ruptures** (NKFIH) are the manifold. It aims to provide consolidated evidence on the impact of spatial differences, institutions, consumption and labour force composition on the Hungarian social structure. It wants to develop a consolidated conceptual

framework allowing the quantitative and qualitative description of a wide range of social structuring mechanisms. It will improve the understanding on the functional structuring mechanisms and impacts on social inequalities. It aspires to explain the emergence of new or newly recognised components of social stratification and the ways they influence changes in social positions. It wants to identify opportunities for a combined theoretical, qualitative, quantitative multidisciplinary research of the Hungarian society. It will provide a set of models applicable to understand different types of social structuring effects. The project applies methodological tools in a wide range and its main methodological aim is to exceed the gap between theoretical approaches, quantitative and qualitative techniques.

RURALIZATION (H2020). European economic, social and territorial cohesion is threatened by the unequal development of growing urban and declining rural areas. **RURALIZATION** develops a novel perspective for rural areas to trigger a process of ruralisation as counterforce to urbanisation, that is, a development towards a new rural frontier offering new generations stimulating opportunities for economic and social sustainability within a rural context. These opportunities will serve both existing inhabitants of rural areas, to overcome the dilemma between place attachment and lack of economic opportunities, and rural newcomers who bring novel and innovative perspectives and relational networks to rural areas. **RURALIZATION** will utilise both quantitative and qualitative methods to develop innovations and to make these transferable to other contexts.

The objective of the project **Crowd-work – Finding new strategies to organise labour in Europe** (EC DG Employment) is to identify alternative self-organised actions to improve crowd workers' working conditions, analyse their strategies and compare them with trade unions' plans in and across countries. The project will contribute to the EU policy agenda by providing sound knowledge on the working conditions of crowd workers as well as traditional and new union strategies to support their rights; improve expertise in the field of industrial relations (including references to existing research on the given topic and adding original empirical research to it) and develop strategies to improve the organization of crowd workers by reflecting on traditional as well as self-organised strategies. The work will focus on answering the research questions by means of case study analyses. The cases will provide actual information about strategies and actions developed by trade unions as well as those autonomously developed by crowd workers.

The aim of the study **INVOLvement of Trade UNions in the European Semester - INVOTUNES** (EC DG Employment) is to analyse the involvement of national trade union organisations in the European Semester: to map the features of national trade unions' involvement in the European Semester, to understand the extent to which the Semester and national policy-making (in particular, social dialogue) interact and the role played by national trade unions in this interaction; and to assess the influence of national trade unions on the European Semester in the 'EU' and 'national' cycles of the Semester and to give recommendations to national trade unions and decision-makers on how to increase trade unions' involvement in the European Semester. The research focuses on specific policy areas of the European Semester, which are particularly relevant for trade unions: employment and wage setting, together with social protection and social inclusion policies under the Europe 2020 Strategy, especially between 2014–2018.

V. List of important publications in 2018

Diogo Costa, Eleni Hatzidimitriadou, Elli Ioannidi-Kapolo, Jutta Lindert, Joaquim Soares, Örjan Sundin, **Olga Toth**, Henrique Barros: The impact of intimate partner violence on forgone healthcare: a population-based, multicentre European study. *European Journal of Public Health*, Augustus 2018. IF 2.78 <http://real.mtak.hu/id/eprint/90814>

Kisfalusi Dorottya; Pál Judit; Boda Zsófia: Bullying and victimization among majority and minority students: The role of peers' ethnic perceptions, *Social Networks*, Online first, 2018. 1 p.; *Impakt faktor*: 2.530; <http://real.mtak.hu/89370>

Kmetty Zoltán, Tardos Róbert; **Albert Fruzsina**; **Dávid Beáta**: Mapping social milieus and cohesion patterns between 1997 and 2014; *Social Networks*, Volume 55, October 2018, Pages 116–129; *Impakt faktor*: 2.462; <http://real.mtak.hu/73186/>

Hajdu Tamás; **Hajdu Gábor**: Smoking ban and health at birth: Evidence from Hungary; *Economics & Human Biology*; Vol. 38. 2018. 37-47 p.; *Impakt faktor*: 2.168; <http://real.mtak.hu/49950/>

Benczes, R. & **Ságvári, Bence**. Where metaphors really come from: Social factors as contextual influence in Hungarian teenagers' metaphorical conceptualizations of life. (A metaforák eredetéről. Az élet metaforikus konceptualizálására ható társadalmi tényezők a magyar tizenévesek körében). *Cognitive Linguistics*, 29(1), pp. 121-154
Impakt faktor: 2.135 <http://real.mtak.hu/90101/>

Smith M K; Egedy T; **Csizmady Adrienne**; Jancsik A; **Olt Gergely**; Michalkó G: Non-planning and tourism consumption in Budapest's inner city; *Tourism Geographies : An International Journal Of Tourism Space Place And Environment*, Volume 20, 2018 - Issue 3; 524-548 p.; *Impakt faktor*: 2.068 <http://real.mtak.hu/90094>

Megyesi Gergely Boldizsár, Mike Károly: Communities after markets. The long road of winemakers to self-governance in post-communist Hungary; *Geoforum* Volume 88, January 2018, Pages 129-137; *Impakt faktor*: 2.067; <http://real.mtak.hu/85639>

Hajdu Gábor; Hajdu Tamás: Intra-Couple Income Distribution and Subjective Well-Being: The Moderating Effect of Gender Norms; *European Sociological Review*; Vol. 34. 2018. No. 2. 138-156 p.; *Impakt faktor*: 2.062; <http://real.mtak.hu/52424/>

Kisfalusi Dorottya; **Janky Béla**; **Takács Károly**: Double Standards or Social Identity? The Role of Gender and Ethnicity in Ability Perceptions in the Classroom; *Journal of Early Adolescence*; Online first, 2018. 1-36 p.; *Impakt faktor*: 1.828; <http://real.mtak.hu/87172>

Kristóf Luca; **Csurgó Bernadett**: Narrative Identities and the Egalitarian Norm Among Hungarian Elite Couples; *Journal of Family Issues*; Vol. 39. No. 7. 2107-2130 p.; *Impakt faktor*: 1.696; <http://real.mtak.hu/89377>

Nicole Geovana Diasa, Diogo Costaa, Joaquim Soaresa, Eleni Hatzidimitriadoud, Elisabeth Ioannidi-Kapoloue, Jutta Lindertf, Örjan Sundin, **Olga Toth**, Henrique Barros and Silvia Fraga: Social support and the intimate partner violence victimization among adults

from six European countries. *Family Practice*, 2018, 1–8 doi:10.1093/fampra/cmy042
<http://real.mtak.hu/id/eprint/90811> IF 1.67

Pethesné Dávid Beáta, Lukács Ágnes: Roma Undergraduates' Personal Network in the Process of College Transition. A Social Capital Approach; *Research in Higher Education*, First Online: 21 March 2018. 1-19. p. DOI 10.1007/s11162-018-9503-5; *Impakt faktor: 1.5*
<http://real.mtak.hu/id/eprint/90806>

Vidra Zsuzsanna; **Katona Noémi**; Sebhelyi Viktória: State policies and institutional procedures and practices addressing prostitution and sex trafficking of children in Hungary; *Critical Social Policy*; Vol. 38. 2018. No. 4. 645-666 p.; *Impakt faktor: 1.294*
<http://real.mtak.hu/27558/>

Zombory Máté: The birth of the memory of Communism: memorial museums in Europe; *Nationalities Papers* Vol. 45. 2017. No.6. 1028-1046 p.; *Impakt faktor: 0.83*;
<http://real.mtak.hu/62994>

Pethesné Dávid Beáta; **Albert Fruzsina**; **Kristóf Luca**; Róbert Péter; **Szabó Andrea**; Kmetty Zoltán: Mapping the Post-communist Class Structure: Findings from a New Multidimensional Hungarian Class Surve; *East European Politics And Sieties*; Vol 32, Issue 3, 2018. 544-565; *Impakt faktor: 0.4*; <http://real.mtak.hu/73186>

Hajdu Gábor; **Gerő Márton**: The Size and Heterogeneity of Egocentric Networks and Social Integration in Hungary; *East European Politics and Societies: and Cultures*, 2018. 1-21 p., OnlineFirst; *Impakt faktor: 0.400*; <http://real.mtak.hu/89278>

Bernadett, Csurgó ; Imre, Kovách ; Boldizsár, Megyesi: After a Long March: the Results of Two Decades of Rural Restructuring in Hungary. *EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRYSIDE* 24: 1 pp. 81-109. Paper: DOI: 10.2478/eec-2018-0005 29 p. (2018) *Impakt faktor: 0,38* <http://real.mtak.hu/id/eprint/90804>

Kovács Éva: Limits of Universalization: The European Memory Sites of Genocide; *Journal of Genocide Research*, Vol. 20, 2018. No. 4, 490–509 *Impakt faktor: 0.32*
<http://real.mtak.hu/id/eprint/90805>

Zombory Máté: Conceptions of the catastrophe: discourses on the past before the rise of Holocaust memory; chapter of Jews and Gentiles in Central and Eastern Europe during the Holocaust; *Holocaust Studies*, Special issue, Vol.23. 2017. issue 1-2. 176-198 p. Taylor&Francis Group; *Impakt faktor: 0.11*; <http://real.mtak.hu/89405>

Zombory Máté: Centers of Europe 11 p. In: Moskalewicz, M. – Przybylski, W.: *Understanding Central Europe*, Taylor&Francis Group; *Understanding Central Europe*, Taylor&Francis Group, 2017. 610 p.; <http://real.mtak.hu/89404>

Olt Gergely; Ludovic Lepeltier-Kutasi: Urban rehabilitation and residential struggles in the post-socialist city of Budapest; *Routledge, Routledge Studies in Urbanism and the City*; https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326347009_Urban_Rehabilitation_and_Residential_Struggles_in_the_Post-socialist_City_of_Budapest; <http://real.mtak.hu/89385>