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## **I. Main duties of the research unit in 2011**

**In 2011 the main activities of the institute included the following:**

- Conducting research on the changes of family, family roles and the relationship between generations, paying special attention to the social and technological challenges of elderly care;
- Multidimensional interpretation of discrimination perception, rights awareness and equal treatment issues;
- Research on violence prevention;
- Cultural and value studies, preserving and developing the heritage of Hungarian social science research; following up the changes in behaviour patterns related to the political system change;
- Research on the interrelations of ecological and social sustainability, paying special attention to social mechanisms and interest relations determining modern consumer models, and the urban sociological examination of new trends of urbanisation
- Organisational and work sociological interpretations regarding social responses to the global economic crisis;
- Research on social elites; examination of the development of local democracies from a rural and environmental sociological perspective.

## **II. Outstanding research and other results in 2011**

### **II/a Outstanding research and other results**

**Conducting research on the changes of family, family roles and the relationship between generations** included research activities related to the birth and delivery research theme, the history of Hungarian feminism, the social situation of the elderly, and to the application of technological innovations in elderly care. Regarding the theme of elderly care, besides the application of interdisciplinary approaches research developmental goals were also achieved that inspired the continuation of the development of info-communicational technology devices to be applied in elderly care.

**Multidimensional interpretation of discrimination perception, rights awareness and equal treatment issues** included research focussing on the comparison of school careers and adult life chances of Roma and non-Roma pupils; on equal opportunities of disabled people at the workplace and corporate social responsibility, and on work-life balance issues; and also the examination of knowledge based educational and health policy development. – In 2011 two large international projects were completed (EDUMIGROM, KNOWandPOL), leading to policy recommendations, presented at national and international conferences. Research findings on equal opportunities of disabled people at the workplace were used in trainings targeting actors of the economic sphere. Additionally, the examination of media representations of the Roma in Hungary was conducted for a second time. Results of the research on the extent of equal treatment awareness, with special focus on women, Roma,

people with disabilities, and LGBT people were used in the national training programmes in the Equal Treatment Authority.

In the context of **violence prevention** the research projects of the institute contributed to European comparative studies on opportunities to prevent domestic violence against women and men, youth violence and homophobic violence. The findings of these projects can be used in developing violence prevention strategies. The institute has been involved for years in measuring the prevalence of domestic violence, exploring the reasons leading to violence, the special features of the institutions established for the victims of violence, the weaknesses and the strong points of the provision system as well as the preparedness of the involved experts. These research results contributed to an increased efficiency in violence prevention by organising international and national dissemination events with opportunities to exchange experiences and sharing the collection of best practices. Domestic violence prevention can have indirect economic benefits if we accept the fact, often emphasised by researchers, that there is a strong link between the mental health condition and the functioning of a society. In 2011 a new project was started on “Youth deviance and youth violence: A European multi-agency perspective on best practices in prevention and control” with the aim to carry out research on European best practices in prevention and control of young people’s deviance – especially of youth violence in public spaces and affecting other young people – and to put this knowledge into action by disseminating it to relevant institutions, practitioners and policy makers, enhancing their cooperation, and by integrating knowledge into training and continuing education of key professions, namely police officers and social workers. In 2011 the AHEAD (Against Homophobia – European Local Administration Devices) project was completed by producing a White Book that collected recommendations and good practices in order to foster local public policies oriented to fight discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.

In the context of **cultural and value studies** the institute’s focus was on preserving and developing the heritage of Hungarian social science research. The research group ‘Voices of the 20th Century’ started its activity three years ago within the framework of an OTKA research project, with a midterm objective to preserve the audio heritage of Hungarian qualitative sociology. For this purpose, in the first year of the pilot research, an online questionnaire and a related database were compiled, and a series of interviews was started with key figures in sociology who have been using qualitative methods. This research group started to expand the pilot research into a basic research by focussing on the following: (i) research in the field of knowledge sociology and history of the discipline: study of the history of schools and research groups applying qualitative techniques (particularly interviewing) with comparison to the applied methodologies; discovering, documenting and analysing thematic changes, with special focus on interdisciplinary strivings; the embeddedness of Hungarian qualitative sociology into international research trends; raising ontological questions related to secondary analysis; (ii) longitudinal study of conceptual history: longitudinal analysis of qualitative research on particular topics (e.g. the Roma, migration, lifestyle, family, poverty, elite, discrimination, prejudice); (iii) processing oeuvres of influential sociologists. The RESCAPE project processed the Forced Labour 1939-1945 and the ESCAPE interview collections, which were digitized and archived within the pilot project, in which university students (of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest and the University of Pécs) could also actively participate. On the basis of these collections a secondary school training package was prepared and introduced. The digitized collections are made more accessible by the preparation of a DVD and an interactive online webpage.

Research following up the changes in behaviour patterns related to the political system change focussed on the halt of the democratisation process. As a result of the project a dynamic matrix showed how those groups formed internal alliances who expropriated the advantages of the system change, and by the help of special narratives how they deprived the groups of losers from the possibility of resistance.

The European Social Survey research findings should also be emphasised, which provide national and international publics with high quality reliable social scientific data gathered from Hungary and more than 20 European countries on the changes in the examined attitudes and views since 2002. Results of data analyses conducted in 2011 pointed to the tensions between the latent value structures of society and the present day Hungarian social conditions: growing insecurity in every day life versus the very much preferred value of security; the day to day experience of anomie and increasing individualisation versus the importance of “honour” and human relationships; radically decreasing autonomy in the world of work versus the strong need for autonomy characterising the value structure of society; rapidly rising hierarchies and material differences versus the strength of the value of equality; the reality of environmental destruction versus the increasing importance of environmental protection in the value structure; and generally increasing trends concerning generational gaps and cognitive dissonance.

In the context of examining the interrelations of **ecological and social sustainability, and the urban sociological examination of new trends of urbanisation** another large research project, supported by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, was completed. The results of this project highlighted social mechanisms and interest relations determining modern consumer models, including the unsustainable territorial consumption problems of urban sprawl of Budapest. Additionally examinations focusing on the organisation of new urban developmental models pointed to the developmental processes and social problems of the new Hungarian cities and their neighbourhoods as well as the local manifestations of global urbanisation phases. Study results were also published in books to provide guidance for urban policy makers on the urban sprawl of the Budapest Agglomeration, and thus mitigating the negative social and environmental effects of the phenomenon. Urban sociological research findings were also utilised in national and international educational and training materials. Additionally, there were studies conducted on the social conditions that can help or prevent society’s adaptability to the changes in nature: for example, it was examined how the weakening of the social embeddedness of the economy can make it increasingly difficult to decrease the health risks of people working outdoors. The research project on energy use of households contributed to providing the population with sustainable, competitive and secure energy.

In the context of **organisational and work sociological interpretations regarding social responses to the global economic crisis** the potential role of social dialogue was examined in reducing the negative consequences of the crisis, primarily from the perspective of efficacy and sustainability.

The Tertiary Higher Education for People in Mid-life (THEMP) project analysed the efficiency of Tertiary Lifelong Learning programmes in achieving the integration of mid-life learners in terms of access to and retention in programs, their duration, the creation of learning pathways and didactical innovation. The results of this study can contribute to a better design of core conditions of socially and economically effective TLL programs for mid-life learners.

The „Social regulation between Contractors and Sub-contractors in the Industrial Sector during Restructuring Times” research project summarized the most important trends of outsourcing in the Hungarian manufacturing industry. A national overview was carried out in

order to collect the most important terms and definitions in relation to outsourcing as used in Hungarian research papers and policy documents, and the key facts and most important trends of post-socialist economic developments in Hungary. Special focus was on the difficulties in the integration of domestic companies into global networks. Examples of agreements and charters in the Hungarian manufacturing industry were also presented and analysed. On the basis of the results the Confederation of Hungarian Employers and Industrialists (MGYOSZ) requested a study on labour force flexibility and security to be prepared by researchers of the institute. The researchers also contributed to the integration of research experiences into human resource training and development practices of Hungarian firms by maintaining well-functioning, active work relationships with the Hungarian Outsourcing Association (HOA) and the Service Science Methodology Centre Foundation (SZMTK).

According to research findings on social and political capital, as well as the position-keeping and position-gaining strategies of **social elites**, members of the political elite have become increasingly professionalized and consider political activity as a life-long career choice.

Examination of the **development of local democracies from a rural and environmental sociological perspective** demonstrated how grass-root policy interventions can influence the development of local democracies. According to the research findings the potential renewable sources of household energy use in Hajdú-Bihar county included wind power, solar energy, geothermal energy, biomass, and especially straw power plants. The energy policy related role of the municipality is a contribution to urban development and the local energy supply. According to the fieldwork results the county level local government system is complex regarding its structure and its power relations – however, there were no significant conflicts detected among the involved actors.

## **II/b. Relationship between science and society**

Being a member of several national and international research consortiums, it is an important goal of the institute that research findings should not only be introduced in professional circles but also made available for the wider public. The institute has an active role in leading a dialogue between science and society in the form of organising workshops, press conferences, book presentations, preparing media products, integrating findings into training and education materials. In 2011 the institute started the online publication of SOCIO.HU, a critical social scientific review journal, being openly accessible for anyone who is interested in social scientific discourses and analyses. Researchers of the institute had an active role in disseminating scientific results in 2011: they organised fifteen public dissemination events and three cultural programmes, they also gave 29 public educational lectures and edited a media programme as well. These public dissemination activities included, for example, lectures given at the “On children rights for adults” event (Can equality of opportunities be realised in education?); “Challenges of aging societies in the Visegrad countries”, “Trends and changes in European families”, and “The present and the future of social work” conferences. There were also public lectures given on corporate social responsibility and disabled employees, disability and social inequalities; post-socialist modernisation models and the interrelations of cultural conflicts of East-European modernisation; the connections between the Hungarian crisis and the creative industries or the consequences of creativity and innovation. Additionally, there were also lectures given at trade union conferences on the “Renewal of employees’ interest representation in the context of global economic competition” and “Trade unions and workplace innovations – an international overview” at the Vasas Summer University.

Results of the Sustainable consumption, production and communication research project were disseminated at research forums that were held in Budapest, Tinnye, Szigethalom, Törökbálint and Gödöllő. The consortium members of this project also developed policy proposals on unsustainable problems related to urban sprawl and means to manage them as well as territorial consumption problems related to everyday life activities and means to manage them. These proposals highlighted responsibility issues in handling unsustainable environmental and social problems and the interest relations in connection with urban sprawl.

The popularisation of the scientific results related to climate change was greatly enhanced by the webpage and the newsletter of the Association of Climate-friendly Settlements. In 2011 ten issues of the newsletter were published, which reached thousands of people. Additionally the principal investigator of the Climate-friendly Cities research project regularly gave public lectures at the participating settlements to provide scientifically firm answers to the climate change related questions people are interested in.

Besides participating in radio and television programmes, the institute annually takes part in the events of the “Hungarian Science Day” (*Magyar Tudomány Napja*). The institute also took part in the 2011 event of the “Researchers’ Night”, where 19 researchers gave public lectures for interested members of the public.

### **III. A presentation of national and international relations**

15 researchers have been teaching at Hungarian universities (two of whom work as assistant professors, three as associate professors and five as full professors – two of whom work full time, three work part-time, and ten work as lecturers). In 2011 they gave 27 theoretical courses and 24 seminars, supervised 54 BA students, 33 MA students and 26 PhD students. Three researchers also taught at universities abroad. Three researchers taught in doctoral programmes, one of whom is also the head of the doctoral programme. Two researchers had contracts with small and medium size firms, four researchers worked with partners representing large companies.

Researchers of the institute took part in international conferences 55 times and in Hungarian scientific events 93 times. On 75 occasions they acted as special experts. They organised 38 Hungarian and 11 international scientific events. They worked on three international and twenty Hungarian scientific committees (one was the head of that committee), they were editorial board members with six international and eight Hungarian scientific journals.

In 2011 researchers of the institute had active working relations with many foreign universities and international research centres, including the following:

Aberdeen University, Scotland; American University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Vienna University; Vrije Universiteit, Brussels; University of Bucharest; Centre for Central and Eastern European Studies, University of Glasgow; CETEMSA, Barcelona; CNRS, UMR Géographie – Cités; Dokumenta, Zagreb; European Centre Vienna & INRCA; European Humanities University, Vilnius; European University, St. Petersburg; INRCA, Ancona; FU, Berlin; GMS, London; Görlitz, Fachhochschule; Gumiljov University, Astana, Kazakhstan; Harkov University; Harvard School of Public Health, Department of Environmental Health, Boston, USA; Heidelberg University & BAGSO, Germany; Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung, Germany; Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo; Hofstra University, New York; IGOP, Spain; Ingrid Sharp, University of Leeds; INRCA & European Centre Vienna; Institute

Arbeit und Technik, Gelsenkirchen; Institute for Employment Studies, Brighton; IPTS; IVO, Bratislava; Jena University; Karta Foundation, Warsaw; Kings' College London; Kobenhavns Universitet, Denmark; Krista Crowman, University of Lincoln; Kyoto University; Leeds University; Leiden University; Polish Social Science Doctoral School, Warsaw; Leslie Haddon – London School of Economics; Liberalis Iniciativa, Bratislava; Liberaljana Misszia, Moscow; Lomonosov University, Moscow; LTA Sociology Institute, Warsaw; Masaryk University, Brno; Mauthausen Memorial, Vienna; Medical University Hamburg, Eppendorf, Germany; Memorial, Moscow; Midsweden University; National Institute of Public Health, Greece; National School of Public Health Greece; National University of Ireland, Maynooth; German Sociological Association, Berlin; Network of Independent Experts on Social Eric Marlier, CEPS/INSEAD Luxemburg; New Economics Institute, USA; Austrian Academy of Sciences; Paris 8 University, Geography Department; Police University, Germany, Münster; Porto University; Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany; RTA Economic Institute, Moscow; RTA Sociology Institute, Moscow; Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Department for Interdisciplinary Research in Humanities, Ljubljana; Sevcsenko University, Kiev; SNFCCC; SSH, Vienna; St. Georges University, London; Stockholm University, Sweden; Strathclyde University, Glasgow; Sustainability Management, Local Governments for Sustainability, ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives); Slovakian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociology; Tbilisi State University, Georgia; Tel Aviv University, Israel; The Macaulay Institute in Aberdeen, Scotland; The University of Groningen, the Netherlands; The University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic; The University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic; Tilburg Universiteit, the Netherlands; Toronto University, Canada; Trento University; Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociology, Kiev; UNDP Europe and CIS, Bratislava; United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme, Oxford; Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Italy; Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Romania; Université Victor Segalen Bordeaux, France; University of Helsinki; University College London; University of Barcelona; University of California Los Angeles; University of Glasgow; University of Granada; University of Leeds; University of Ljubljana; University of London; University of Nottingham; University of Padua; University of Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona; University of Stirling; Uppsala University, Sweden; UTA, Dobrov Centre, Kiev; Visual History Archive, Berlin; Visszaja Skola Ekonomiki, Moscow; Wissenschaftsladen Wien; Wodrow Wilson Center, Washington; WZB, Berlin; ZOOM; ZSI, Vienna.

#### **IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals that won in 2011**

##### **● Born and Unborn Children of the 1989 Transition: the Effects of the Socio-cultural Circumstances of Giving Birth on Demographic Processes**

In 1989 a research team led by Ágnes Losonczy at the Sociological Institute of the HAS initiated a longitudinal panel study among parents expecting their first child in the southern region of the agglomeration of Budapest using Cegléd and Százhalombatta as control settlements. The present research is the follow up on 300 families who took part in the original survey: as the third wave of the panel survey questionnaires and interviews will be asked from the members of these families. The research questions focus on the life-events of the families, the changes in the personal relationships, the employment history of the mothers' and fathers' and on whether (further) children were born or not. The panel includes the young adults who are 23-24 years old now and were born at the time of the first wave of the panel. They who grew up in the era of transition, are in their twenties now; therefore, they can be considered as a relevant target group with respect to the issues of having children and starting their own families. With the help of this young generation, the effects of family background

and socialization on finding a partner and on attitudes about having children could be investigated, as well as the plans these unmarried youngsters have with regard to starting their own families, having children and/or employment.

● **Multiple Discrimination in Hungary: individual and institutional perceptions, effects and actions**

The present research aims to investigate the phenomenon of multiple discrimination in Hungary as it is a field of study uncovered and unexplored yet in Hungarian sociological literature. A primary objective of the research is to unfold those mechanisms that lead to multiple discrimination through the study of two chosen fields, the first one belonging to the public life of citizens, namely job seeking and hiring. The second chosen field is linked to the private life of individuals, in particular, the process of adoption. We plan to study the phenomenon of multiple discrimination from both perspectives, on the one hand, from the perspective of decision-makers representing institutions, and those who are the victims of discrimination, in particular, multiple discrimination. A further objective of the research is to identify the types of multiple discrimination happening in these two chosen areas, job seeking and hiring as well as adoption. In addition, the research project aims to identify the personal and institutional perceptions, impacts of and actions taken with regard to discrimination.

● **Voices of the 20th Century**

This research project will continue its activities within a new OTKA support grant framework (2012-2014). The present research aims at expanding the pilot research into a basic research. The focus points of our application are the following: (i) research in the field of knowledge sociology and history of the discipline: study of the history of schools and research groups applying qualitative technique (particularly interviewing) with comparison to the applied methodologies; discovering, documenting and analysing thematic changes, with special focus on interdisciplinary strivings; the embeddedness into/isolation of Hungarian qualitative sociology in international research trends; raising ontological, etc. questions related to the secondary analysis; (ii) longitudinal study of conceptual history: longitudinal analysis of qualitative research on particular topics (e.g. the Roma, migration, lifestyle, family, poverty, elite, discrimination, prejudices, etc.); (iii) processing oeuvres of influential sociologists: in this part of the research complete works of particular sociologists will be studied. The complete set of research documentation donated to the research group enable the researchers to process the work of Hungarian sociologists.

● **Youthlink". Values and attitudes of the first generation of 'digital natives'**

The aim of the YouthLink project is to use secondary data analysis and state-of-the art theories to understand young people's lifestyle in terms of their basic values and attitudes, consuming habits. There are a few major trends to be identified for the next five to ten years by re-analysing data from major Hungarian and international surveys (i.e. European Social Survey, Youth2008, etc.). The focus is on the dominant value-constellations shaping the first 'digital native' generation's future consumer habits in the next decades. The project is unique in a sense that it uses data from 'classic' academic projects, but tries to move the results into a practical, easily interpretable and usable framework for the industry.

● **Social regulation between Contractors and Sub-contractors in the Industrial Sector during Restructuring Times**

Subcontracting in the industrial sector has increased strongly since the 1980s. The competitive context has encouraged companies to concentrate on their core business and to subcontract other activities. It is a way to manage market fluctuations, and/or to innovate and share the risks of R&D. The recent economic crisis has forced most contractors (C) to reduce their volumes of production, their stocks, to delay investment in R&D and to hold down their prices. These actions had direct consequences on their subcontractors (SC) both in terms of activity and employment. The economic dependence of the SME subcontractors makes them

particularly vulnerable in this context. In the medium term, the principal risks are that, when demand rises again, contractors will not be able to find enough suitable subcontractors, be unable to respond and/or may have lost the vital know-how of collaboration and innovation. This project concerns the subcontracting relationships in five countries (France, UK, Germany, Hungary and Spain), which have different practices with regard to subcontracting: legislation, regulations, modalities on how to share information, anticipation of market fluctuations, conservation of employment, trainings, legal or commercial agreements, etc. in the context of crisis and/or restructurings.

●**FORSEE. Regional ICT Foresight exercise for Southeast European countries** At the macro-level or strategic forward-looking level, FORSEE will be setting high level goals for ICT contribution to the national and regional economy with a time-horizon up to 2024-25. At the micro-level, FORSEE will be looking into practical issues and delivering short term operational plan (until 2020). National Taskforce teams will be selected by country partners. In the context of each country, teams will include expert representatives of the policy maker, of the academia for ICT Research agenda setting, of the industry (chamber of commerce, ICT association) for RTD and Innovation stimulation and of the partners (with ICT forward-looking exercises experience).

●**THEMP – Tertiary Higher Education for People in Mid-life**

The project aims to study the Tertiary Lifelong Learning (TLL) strategies and programs of higher education institutes in several European countries with respect to inclusion of mid-life learners. The project will analysis the efficiency of TLL programs in achieving the integration of mid-life learners in terms of access to and retention in programmes, their duration, the creation of learning pathways and didactical innovation. The results of this study will allow advances in the design of core conditions of socially and economically effective TLL programmes for mid-life learners.

●**LAGging behind – or LEADER in local democracy?**

The main objective of the research is to get a clearer picture of Local Action Groups (LAGs) and LEADER action as an organisational device to promote development in the contemporary countryside. These initiatives are situated in an arena that is characterised by complex features of multiple, and sometimes contradictory, interests as well as the absence of clear development paths and visions. This project will therefore specifically focus on two functions of LEADER: its ability to generate new visions, networks and actions, on the one hand, and its ability to regulate and ease conflicts, on the other. Unlike the bulk of the literature in the field, this project will aim to analyse LAGs and LEADER using classical conceptions and theories of democracy. The project will study LAGs and LEADER action in four core countries in the EU: Finland, Hungary, Romania and the United Kingdom. This comparative approach aims to shed light on the relevance of the political-administrative and rural variations in promoting bottom-up innovations such as LAGs and LEADER in the European setting. The countries included in the study are chosen in order to illustrate these variations and how the LAGs and LEADER initiatives are embedded in the societal settings.

●**Living from their Land**

This three year long research project describes and analyses the rural restructuring of the last twenty years. Its main aim is to pursue follow-up empirical research on farm restructuring from a sociological point of view in order to reveal changes in attitudes to farming, new accumulation (and deprivation) of land ownership and use as well as its impacts on rural social structures. It frames the issue of farm restructuring and rural class formation within the context of the rural transformation which has been reshaping rural areas throughout the advanced world, reveals the specificities of rural transformation in Hungary taking place in the context of the shift from socialism to capitalism and therefore overlapping with the parallel process of sharp spatial polarisation. The research project investigates the content,

delivery mechanisms and the relationship of/between land, rural and regional development policies on various levels of governance (central, regional, micro-regional) and their impacts on various types of rural spaces, including development trajectories, visions and self images at grassroots levels in the selected micro-regions. Finally it draws theoretical conclusions from the research results and reflects on some relevant theories concerning rural transformation in the advanced countries and in East Central Europe.

● **Cash Crop**

This project is financed by the Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission, and aims at understanding the effects of environmental legislation on the European farming system. In the first phase of the project all teams identify and collect the national environmental legislation and the local implementation of EU Directives and Regulations. They will provide lists of national farmers' obligations and identify the main features that may imply a different national or regional implementation with respect to the general EU implementation; in the next phase a case study will be conducted, and a technical economic assessment will be prepared.

● **Mind the Gaps – Improving Intervention in Intimate Partner Violence against Older Women**

The project aims to continue previously finished data collection on intimate partner violence against older women. About 100 police files will be analyzed to understand the official procedure in these cases. Training materials and manuals will be done by team members for police and social workers to help their everyday work with older women victims of intimate partner violence.

● **Youth deviance and youth violence: A European multi-agency perspective on best practices in prevention and control (01.01.2011-31.12.2012)**

Carrying out research on European best practices in prevention and control of young people's deviance – especially of youth violence in public spaces and affecting other young people – and to put this knowledge into action by disseminating it to relevant institutions, practitioners and policy makers, enhancing their cooperation, and by integrating knowledge into training and continuing education of key professions, namely police officers and social workers.

**V. List of important publications**

In 2011 researchers of the institute published a total of 17 books, 71 book chapters and 22 peer-reviewed journal articles in Hungarian and other languages – out of which the following publications should be pointed out:

**Peer-reviewed journal articles:**

Szirmai V, Váradi Zs, Kovács Sz, Schuchmann J, Baranyai N  
Territorial consumption issues of urban sprawl in Central European capitals, especially in the Budapest Metropolitan Region.

***SOCIETY AND ECONOMY* 33:(1) pp. 69-87. (2011) IF: 1.741**

Hobson B, Fahlén S, Takács J  
Agency and Capabilities to Achieve a Work-Life Balance: A Comparison of Sweden and Hungary.

***SOCIAL POLITICS* 18:(2) pp. 168-198. (2011) IF: 1.579**

Messing Vera, Molnár Emilia

Bezáródó kapcsolati hálók: szegény roma háztartások kapcsolati jellemzői.

*ESÉLY: TÁRSADALOM ÉS SZOCIÁLPOLITIKAI FOLYÓIRAT* 22:(5) pp. 47-74. (2011)

**Books:**

Dupcsik Csaba, Kovách Imre, P. Tóth Tamás, Takács Judit (szerk.)  
Nézőpontok: Fiatal kutatók tanulmányai.  
Budapest: MTA Szociológiai Kutatóintézet, 2011.  
(Szociológiai Tanulmányok; 2011/1.)

Szirmai V (ed.)  
Urban Sprawl in Europe.: Similarities or Differences?  
Budapest: Aula Kiadó, 2011. 280 p.

**Book chapters:**

Albert F, Dávid B, Kóczé A: „Az asszony átveszi lassan a kalapot”: Szerepváltozások a nehéz sorsú asszonyok életében. In: Nagy I, Pongrácz T (szerk.) Szerepváltozások: Jelentés a nők és férfiak helyzetéről 2005. Budapest: TÁRKI, 2011. pp. 229-242.

Csizmadia P, Szanyi M, Illéssy M, Iwasaki I, Makó Cs: Cluster Development in Hungary: Searching for a 'Critical Mass' of Business via Cluster Mapping. In: Dallago B, Guglielmetti C (ed.) Local economies and global competitiveness. Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan, 2011. pp. 113-133.

Kapitány Ágnes, Kapitány Gábor: Globalisation and Mode of Habitation in Hungary. In: Törnquist-Plewa Barbara, Stala Krzysztof (szerk.) Cultural Transformation after Communism: Central and Eastern Europe in Focus. Lund: Nordic Academic Press, 2011. pp. 59-82.

Kovács Éva: Vom nationalen Mythos zum nationalistischen Alibi: Leben und Sterben der Revolutionsmythen in Ungarn. In: Rudolf Jaworski, Jan Kusber (ed.) Erinnern mit Hindernissen: Osteuropäische Gedenktage und Jubiläen im 20. und zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts. Berlin: LIT Verlag, 2011. pp. 241-266.

Ságvári Bence: A netgeneráció törésvonalai. Kultúrafogyasztás és életstílus-csoportok a magyar fiatalok körében. In: Bauer Béla, Szabó Andrea (szerk.) Arctalan (?) nemzedék: Ifjúság 2000-2010. Budapest: Nemzeti Család- és Szociálpolitikai Intézet, 2011. pp. 123-136.

Szeman Zs: Ageing in Hungary.: Demography and Labour Market Challenges. In: Hoff A (ed.) Population Ageing in Central and Eastern Europe. Societal and Policy Implications. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2011. pp. 95-114.

Tamás P: The radical right in Hungary: A threat to democracy? In: Langenbacher N, Schellenberg B (ed.) Is Europe on the „right” path?. Berlin: FES, 2011. pp. 221-243.