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I. Main duties of the research unit in 2016

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 2016

Nearly two dozens of basic and applied research projects were going on at the institute in 2016, partly with external funding, including two FP7, two H2020, and fifteen OTKA projects. Three projects were funded by NKA (National Cultural Fund), and two books and 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 152 scientific publications during 2016: the most prestigious ones appeared in the form of 56 journal articles, 11 books, and 44 book chapters. Eight English and German 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*, and the H2020-funded project *COURAGE (Cultural Opposition: Understanding the Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries)* starting in 2016, 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.

Two other EU FP7 and an H2020 project are also running at the institute. Of the nationally funded OTKA projects, five were completed, and six started in 2016.

A new research group was set up to study the employability of *Big data* in the social sciences, also preparing an H2020 project on research centre level in 2016. Another new project will be the analysis of the microcensus data, with an opportunity for several colleagues to join in.

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, having processed and made researchable 14 sets of data. 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 is approaching a yearly 10.000 from the initial 3.300. This is due to the ever increasing quality of papers published, the careful editing, and the efficient fundraising activity.

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

The NKFI-funded basic research project **Explaining welfare attitudes: general moral principles, issue framing and survey design** was launched in late September, 2016 with a workshop reviewing the hypotheses, and evaluating the critical remarks. This workshop gave the idea to start a theoretical discussion series to review the classical and contemporary literature of social norms and values (with three events so far). One of the project participants organized a panel on the pilot survey the research focuses on at the annual conference of the Hungarian Sociological Association. The website of the project required by the project planning was also set up to inform the academic audience of the proceedings.

The major result of the **European Social Survey (ESS)** in 2016 was to secure the regular and reliable funding by applying for and winning the support of the Hungarian government (NKFIH) for participation in the European Research Infrastructure (ERIC) as one of the few social science projects. Several papers were published in national and international forums using ESS data as empirical background material. On June 14, 2016, ten papers were presented at the workshop organized at CSS HAS to introduce the first analyses of the 7th wave of the ESS survey. On 17 November, 2016, the eight papers presented at the conference organized within the Hungarian Festival of Science series, *Where is Hungary on the map of European societies?*, used ESS data to make a comparative analysis of European societies in space and time. The conference had significant media publicity as well: several national news portals published reports of the presented data ([pl. index.hu](http://pl.index.hu), abcug.hu, mno.hu). A special issue of a journal was also initiated presenting ESS data, likely to be published in 2017.

Several papers have been published related to the project **Roma media representation 1988–2015**, presenting its results, the most cited of which was published in *Médiakutató* 2016/1

with the title *Bedarálva: A menekültekkel kapcsolatos kormányzati kampány és a tőle független megszólalás terepei*. As a follow-up, the Center for Media Data and Communications at CEU has asked the authors to write a comparative analysis of the Hungarian and Austrian media entitled *Infiltration of political meaning-production. The coverage of the refugee crisis in the Hungarian and Austrian media*.

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. The work at the archives has been made difficult since mid-2016, as the documentary material of the post-1945 period is inaccessible. The research results so far have been published in a Hungarian journal article, two international conference papers, and an informative lecture in Hungarian. Above all, two international journal articles and a book chapter at Palgrave Publishing are under publication.

In 2016, during the FP7 project **Families and Societies** the research material collected earlier was processed, mainly dealing with paternity, childlessness, and breadwinning women with children. In May 2016, the 110-page research report entitled *Report on new gender roles and implications for family life in Germany and Hungary* was completed in collaboration with the German Youth Institute. The research results were published as journal articles, and a book chapter is also to be published.

In the first year of the post-doctoral NKFI/OTKA project, **The effect of agricultural and rural development policy on local small-scale agrifood production**, the preparations, collecting and processing the literature was made for the research. The main question is, to which social group self-provisioning food production is linked in Hungary. Besides collecting and analyzing policy documents, making semi-structured interviews with decision-makers and experts has also started.

The project **The participation of mad persons in Hungarian society of the 21st century** was completed last year. The paper publishing the results on the participation of people living with psycho-social disability in society generated considerable media attention.

In the framework of the NKFI/OTKA research **Families in mortgage crisis**, conference papers and publications appeared this year exploring the crisis management techniques of families and their scope for action among various regulations.

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. A more theoretical thinking also started about the social effects of Big Data, mainly from the aspect of how much the decisions based on algorithms can be objective and fair. The members of the research team presented papers on the research results at 15 (10 international and 5 national) conferences in 2016.

The NKFI/OTKA research **Cultural heritage and sustainable rural development** was completed in December 2016. Metaphors related to life were examined in Hungarian society, and the attitudes of Hungarian society related to trust among people were analysed. The manuscript of a book will be completed in the first half of 2017.

The mid-term goal of the NKFIA/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.

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 2016 as well. Besides radio and other media performances, our colleagues took part in the event series *Festival of Hungarian Science*. Seven lectures were given by colleagues at the *Researchers' night* as well.

Among the highlighted events in 2016 was the conference *Where is Hungary on the map of European societies?*, organized as part of the Festival of Hungarian Science, and the two-day conference co-organised with the Open Society Archives to commemorate István Kemény.

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*. Senior fellows of the institute gave lectures, and talks linked to films were organised touching upon topics interesting for the public but requiring deeper analyses (the opportunities of disadvantaged young people, hate crime, the situation of rural areas, development opportunities for peripheral municipalities) at the popular monthly series of events.

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 three debates organized last autumn attracted a large number of audience. 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 2016, the refugee issue, family relations, poverty research, the conference organized to present the latest ESS data, and the institute's flagship project, the results of the research into integration were followed by significant media attention. 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.

The composition of researchers

In the year 2016, twenty-four women and nineteen men worked as active staff, plus five women and two men as Professor Emeritus or retired staff. The age division of researchers

changed in 2011: the number of staff under the age of 35 doubled. According to statistics, every year around a quarter of researchers was under 35. 11.7% of the active age researchers were research chairs (5 persons), 34.8% senior research fellows (15 persons), 25.6% research fellows (11 persons), and 27.9% junior research fellows (12 persons). Two researchers bear the title Doctor of the Academy (CSc), 25 hold PhD. At present, four colleagues work as young researchers. A Fulbright Visiting Fellow and another guest researcher joined the staff in 2016.

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 2016

Among the conferences organized by the institute, *Where is Hungary in the map of European societies?* was highlighted. Social trust, social welfare, political participation, inclusion and exclusion: the European Social Survey provides research material related to the public and political preferences of European citizens, and the changes of basic social values and attitudes in the perspective of nearly one and a half decades. The Hungarian research is coordinated by researchers at the Centre for Social Sciences. The latest results of the survey – now available for 21 countries – were presented and evaluated in a national-international dimension, and temporal comparison at the conference.

Another highlighted event is the two-day conference co-organised with OSA in the memory of István Kemény, *Rethinking poverty*. Poverty and exclusion are social phenomena that reproduce in spite of the efforts of so many people trying to reduce it in so many ways. It is the task of sociology and related sciences in all ages to explore the social relations and reasons of the above phenomena, to present the lives of people living in poverty and exclusion, and to face the society and decision-makers with it. But the prevalence of poverty is embarrassing for any political system: from the Kádár era up to now when even using the word is prohibited in the government communication.

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, receiving delegations of high rank many times, partly with the intermediation of HAS. A joint

publication has also been launched, as a result of a joint project of the Chinese, Polish, Czech, and Hungarian academies of science.

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.

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 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. Two senior researchers of the institute were awarded Széchenyi Prize by the President of the Republic of Hungary.

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 around 150 theoretical and practical courses in 2016, 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 one was the leader of a PhD school.

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2016

The aim of the three-year H2020 project **COURAGE** launched on 1 February, 2016 is to present the collections dealing with the opposition of the former socialist countries' cultural heritage. A major goal of the international consortium is to enhance the position of these collections in the cultural life, and to make the former East-European opposition's heritage part of contemporary European culture. The comprehensive study reaches over 16 countries from the former German Democratic Republic through the Baltic states to Ukraine. The most effective social utilization of the collections will be assisted by seminars, film festival, mobile exhibition, online database, and curriculum in each country. Twelve universities and research institutions of ten countries take part in the work, including both prestigious East-European and Western-European university and research centres.

The project **History of memory in the East: Hungary 1945–2004** provides the historically grounded critique of the transnational (European) power space: it examines the change in the significance of the social relationships of past and politics on a historical example.

The highlight of the project **(Dis)continuities Hungarian Sociology Between 1960 and 2010** is to study the continuity and discontinuity in half a century's Hungarian sociological thinking. It examines through some basic research topics how the major research trends and methodological practices of the discipline were born in the period between 1960 and 1990, and how they affected sociological research after 1990.

The main goal of the consortial 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) is to explore and evaluate various career models, and the factors helping and hindering scientific careers in the area of research and development in Hungary

V. List of important publications in 2016

International journal articles with impact factor

Kovács Imre; Csurgó Bernadett; Alex Franklin: Governing Social Innovation: Exploring the Role of ‘Discretionary Practice’ in the Negotiation of Shared Spaces of Community Food Growing *Sociologia Ruralis*, 1-20, Impact Factor: 1.38

<http://real.mtak.hu/48804>

Megyesi Boldizsár; Mike Károly: Organising Collective Reputation: An Ostromian Perspective *International Journal of the Commons*, 1082-1099. Impact Factor: 1.792

<http://real.mtak.hu/48489>

Messing Vera; Bereményi Ábel: Is ethnicity a meaningful category for labour market policies? A comparative case study of Hungary and Spain *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Studies*, 2016 augusztus, Impact Factor: 1.07

<http://real.mtak.hu/48810>

Takács Judit; Szalma I; Bartus T: Social Attitudes toward Adoption by Same-Sex Couples in Europe *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 1787–1798 Impact Factor 2.704

<http://real.mtak.hu/34271>

D Costa, E Hatzidimitriadou, E Ioannidi-Kapolou, J Lindert, J J F Soares, O Sundin, **Olga Toth,** H Barros: Male and female physical intimate partner violence and socio-economic position: a cross-sectional international multicentre study in Europe *PUBLIC HEALTH* 2016:(June) pp. 1-9. Impact factor: 1.566

<http://real.mtak.hu/48613>

Zombory Máté: Silence, Cultivation, Cultural Heritage: Strategies of Identification in Discourses on the “German Past” in Hungary Since 1945 *REVUE D ETUDES COMPARATIVES EST-OUEST* 47:(01-02) pp. 169-198. Impact Factor 0.333

<http://real.mtak.hu/48614>

Kovács Éva: Sexualisierte Gewalt und Trauma: Parallele Erzählungen einer Jüdin und einer Romni. *OSTEUROPA* 66:(6-7) pp. 43-58. Impact Factor 0.11

<http://real.mtak.hu/43970>

Kovács Éva: Overcoming History through Trauma.: The Hungarian Historikerstreit. *EUROPEAN REVIEW* 24:(4) pp. 523-534. Impact Factor 0.136

<http://real.mtak.hu/43969>

International journal articles:

Adrienne Csizmady, Sandra Treija, Zsuzsanna Fácányi, Péter István Balogh: Participatory Design Processes for the Development of Green Areas of Large-scale Housing:: Case Studies from Budapest and Riga. *CRITICAL HOUSING ANALYSIS* 3:(2) pp. 17-25.

<http://real.mtak.hu/48811>

Gárdos Judit: History, ontology, science studies: How to study open science and scientific data. *EASST REVIEW* 35:(4) pp. 139-141.

<http://real.mtak.hu/48617>

Ludovic Lepeltier-Kutasi, **Gergely Olt:** Demander réparation(s): À Budapest, les mobilisations collectives à l'épreuve de leur visibilité. *CULTURES & CONFLITS* 101:(101) pp. 81-98.

<http://real.mtak.hu/48619>

Books published by international publishers:

Gábor Erőss: *L'Art de l'Histoire.: Construction sociale de l'authenticité et de la vraisemblance historiques au cinéma.* Párizs: L'Harmattan (Paris). 295 p.

<http://real.mtak.hu/48620>

Book chapters published by international publishers:

Takács Judit LGBT Employees in the Hungarian Labor Market In: Thomas Köllen (ed) *Sexual Orientation and Transgender Issues in Organizations.* 233-252 In: *Sexual Orientation and Transgender Issues in Organizations* (ed. Thomas Köllen,) Springer.

<http://real.mtak.hu/48624>

Makó Csaba, Illéssy Miklós, Aysha Al-Mahmoud: Theoretical Foundation of Innovation Policy Formation. In: Violaine Delteil, Vassil Kirov (szerk.) *Labour and Social Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe: Europeanization and Beyond.* London: Routledge. pp. 531-540.

<http://real.mtak.hu/>

Makó Csaba, Illéssy Miklós: Segmented Capitalism in Hungary: Diverging or Converging Development Paths? In: Violaine Delteil, Vassil Kirov (szerk.) *Labour and Social Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe: Europeanization and Beyond.* London: Routledge. pp. 77-97

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