

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGY, CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, HAS

1014 Budapest, Úri u. 49; 1250 Budapest, PO Box: 20

Phone: 1-224 0770; fax: 1-224 0790

E-mail: janky.bela@tk.mta.hu; website: www.szociologia.tk.mta.hu

I. Main duties of the research unit in 2013

The Institute for Sociology, as part of the Centre for Social Sciences, operated in a structure based on four research departments in 2013. The main tasks of the four research departments are summarised as follows:

1) Research Department for Families and Lifestyles

Highlighted research topics: gender inequalities, family sociology studies, human rights related to gender and sexual identity, domestic violence and penalty, and studies of values and culture.

2) Research Department for Methodology and Research History

Highlighted research topics: the theories and research practices of sociology and interdisciplinary social sciences, sociology of knowledge, social history, community development. The 20th Century Archives also belongs to the department, fulfilling essential public service tasks.

3) Research Department for Social Integration

Highlighted research topics: power and social stratification, elites, local governance and local power relations, sustainable consumption, governance and global warming, environment and regional development, development policies, the social consequences of EU development policies and projectification, the new system of redistribution, urban policy, urban and rural competitiveness, urban and rural development, urban and rural social changes, inequality and organisations, inequalities in the world of work.

4) Research Department for Social Policy

Highlighted research topics: the social determinations of social policy and its institutions, (public) health and social well-being. The opportunities of social policy in handling economic inequalities, unequal opportunities, minorities, ageing, and the problems of young people, and poverty in general.

National and EU funding provided for the resources to implement the major basic research projects of the institute. Highlighted projects in 2013 were the following:

- the comprehensive research project (received funding this year from OTKA, Hungarian Scientific Research Fund) offering a novel approach to studying social integration: Integration and disintegration processes in Hungarian society;
- the archiving and cataloguing programme aiming at saving and reutilising the social scientific data gathering in the past five decades, and the dissemination of various recent and present social scientific research projects; and

- coordinating the Hungarian surveys of the European Social Survey (ESS) in cooperation with the Institute for Political Science.

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2013

a) Outstanding research and other results

The institute's research projects of the present year can be put into a few topic clusters. One part of the studies examined the patterns of inequalities with special focus on the situation of women, the Roma, people with disabilities, the elderly, and LGBT people, and, in the area of gender studies, they were dealing with work-life balance and the disadvantageous position of women in the labour market. Research was conducted in the topic of changing gender roles and family patterns, the scale of domestic violence, the persons affected by it, and care. Several projects dealt with the impact of knowledge and knowledge society on decision making, competitiveness and sustainability, Hungarian R+D system, and the psycho-social risks of the workplace. Value studies were dealing with the restructuring of values, their influence on culture and their role in shaping behaviour, the culturally divided nature of Hungarian society, processing narrative life story interviews, collecting and ordering the heritage of qualitative researchers in Hungary, and the increasing role of intellectual production mode. The environmental and social sustainability studies of the institute explored the social conflicts of natural and environmental damages, and analysed the social relations of global climate change, the opportunities of sustainable urban development in Hungary, and the territory consumption consequences of modern metropolitan development.

From among family studies, the project *The Born and Unborn Children of the 1989 Transition: the Effects of the Socio-cultural Circumstances of Giving Birth on Demographic Processes* was completed at the end of the year. By the autumn of 2013 from the 300 person sample 25 years ago, 110 families answered the questionnaires from 220 families identified during the research and notified by mail, and in-depth interviews were made with 20 families. An interdisciplinary team is working on the analysis of the data, and the goal is to approach the processes and phenomena from as many perspectives as possible.

From this year on, a new family research programme is launched (see chapter IV).

The research projects dealing with the fight against discrimination are aiming at the measurement and analysis of rights awareness related to equal treatment, and the experiences of personal and social discrimination. Latest results show that gender differences, majority-minority tensions, vulnerability in the labour market –especially of under-educated people and in municipalities of disadvantaged position – are reproduced in Hungarian society, and exclusion and stigmatisation of people with different sexual orientation has increased. The study concludes that both the features of the given society's political-social structure and the historically formed categorisation schemes fixing the discrimination of these groups in the social consciousness are to blame for the stigmatisation.

Within the research project *Multiple discrimination: personal and institutional perceptions, effects and actions*, a survey was completed in 2013 with 250 people applying for adoption, and life history interviews were made with 10 adopting parents in the group of people in disadvantaged situation based on certain protected characteristics. In the part of the project dealing with the labour market, a questionnaire survey (300 person sample) was conducted among the clients of private and state-owned recruitment organisations in order to compare the work paths of the clients of private and state-owned labour institutions, the availability to

various services, and, last but not least, the reasons and types of disadvantageous discrimination experienced in their lives so far.

The tendencies of an important area are placed in a historical context by an OTKA project awarded in 2012, examining the social history of homosexuality. The major goals of the project include the discovery of an aspect not studied in detail before, namely, tracking down the social supervision of homosexuality (including the examination of organising/recruiting agents using homosexuality as a background for blackmail), and, through this, contributing to the better understanding of the practices and consequences of state control related to homosexuality.

Important areas of institutional – unintentional – discrimination are connected to the victims of crime, but also to criminals and their environments. The project examining the partners' violence against elderly women, in partnership with six European countries, was completed in 2013. Training material was compiled for the police and the social sector. Proposals were made to change the regulations and the system of social services.

Another OTKA research to be completed this year wishes to reveal the re-socialisation aspects of people imprisoned in penalty enforcement institutions in Hungary from the participants' angle. In the research, special emphasis is placed on personal attitudes, motivations and interpretations that help to explore the factors facilitating and preventing re-socialisation processes.

Part of the discrimination studies focus on ethnic relationships. The research *The institutionalisation of Roma policies* examines the institutionalisation of policies related to the Roma after the regime change, and the interrelations of national and local (even within the family) social processes related to the affected Roma people. The programme uses a methodological innovation matching the current international trends in science. Young Roma people are trained and prepared at a public event to make public interviews with Roma human rights activists and public figures.

The study of education, innovation and economic sociology remained in the central focus of research at the institute. In 2013, the institute examined – among others – the social perception of higher education and science through the experiences and feedback on the labour market from post-doctoral professionals. Information was gathered on existing social expectations of scientific research; and the perception, attitudes and preliminary expectations of potential university students, teachers and decision makers concerning higher education and academia.

The goal of the international THEMP project (*Tertiary Higher Education for People in Mid-life*) is the comparative (including 7 countries) examination and analysis of the training and education activity that has a significant impact on the integration of the aged European population into the labour market. A further goal is the identification and dissemination of best practices as well as possible, and the facilitation of developing training policies that better meet the demands of economic practices.

More than one research projects on urban sociology are in the phase of collecting data. In the framework of the project *New towns in the early 21st century*, the present manifestations of historically determined regional social characteristics are to be explored in post-socialist new towns in Hungary, the opportunities of new regional social trends organised in the specific features of global development and (based on these) a special urban development model

organised in the historical processes and in global transition – different from other types of towns –, and its major regional and social features.

The aim the comparative study *The new forms and polarisation features of the area consumption of the middle class in new town areas in East-Central Europe* is to discover the spatial and social transition processes of new towns and the impacts of globalisation on regional inequalities.

From the results of the research *Social conflicts in central Budapest* it is evident that traditional mediation techniques offer a limited possibility to manage urban-environmental conflicts. Several city leaders aim at revitalising the inner city, but the changes initiated by the incoming capital result in hardly consolable social conflicts. Studying the situation of families indebted by mortgages starts now (see chapter IV.)

During the program that resulted in a monograph in 2013, *Living and dwelling in the countryside*, the new-type agglomeration lifestyles only present in the past two-three decades through the world were interpreted in a rural sociology theoretic frame. The social changes related to urban population moving to municipalities in the neighbourhood of Budapest were analysed using the latest international theories of counter-urbanisation. One important result of the research is to have proven its theoretically embedded thesis, i.e. interpreting the processes going on in rural areas of the agglomeration as suburbanisation does not provide a full image of the social trends of these areas. An important conceptual innovation is to introduce the concept of competing space, to describe the hybrid and rapidly changing lifestyle patterns.

A number of rural studies research projects were going on at the institute (*Assessing farmers' costs of compliance with EU legislation, CashCrop, Living from the land*). These are in the phase of data collection.

Research into lifestyles and the culture of everyday life have been going on at the institute for decades. The basic question of a project (with the participation of young researchers) using international data is whether buying experiences or objects results in higher subjective well-being. The fact that the marginal well-being impacts have been expressed in numbers beside the study of the non-linear effects of expenses is a result worthy of international scientific interest.

A large-scale qualitative research was also done at the institute with the title *Alternative values, alternative life strategies*, in which (video)interviews were made (around 200) with people in whose way of living some attempt of an answer to the characteristic value collision of our days is remarkably present. During the analysis of the interviews the most typical types of life strategies offered as alternatives to anomic phenomena and value collisions were separated. The research results may contribute to revealing the types, motivations and resources of voluntary activity reserves lying in society. The completion of the monographic review *Culture gates*, summarising its decade-long activity, was a major event in the work of the research team.

The theoretical research just closing at the institute was rethinking the perspectives of the transformation of the “middle class”. It was seeking the answers to the following questions: How does the nation state democracy handle the more and more trans-national nature of the middle classes? How are the old forms of cultural break lines in Central Europe getting new meanings? What is the middle class retaining capacity of a semi-peripheral state? What size

of an innovative middle class will a country similar to ours be able to keep, on the present and near future levels of development, in the competitive sector?

The research team for climate change organised several conferences on various topics of climate change, e.g. the consequences and health impacts of extreme weather conditions. The research starting in 2006 and closing in 2013, *Climate friendly municipalities* concluded that the values and norms of the consumer society and those of an eco-conscious society also aware of the limits and laws of nature are so contradictory that they can only be dissolved with real difficulty within the frames of the current social and economic paradigms.

A select program of the institute is the archives of the history of sociology and the study of memory, where collecting and proceeding lies on several pillars. One prepares the history of Hungarian sociology through publishing life path interviews with school founding and building figures, another consists of materials of national and international memory studies, and a third means building and proceeding a qualitative collection and database, also undertaken in an OTKA research. The goal and result at the same time of the *Voices of the 20th century archive* is to make the research of the past decades done through qualitative methods available to anyone interested, and to collect and publish documents offered by researchers. It is worth mentioning that the basic research inventorying the audial heritage of Hungarian sociology as well as dealing with revealing and documenting Hungarian sociological teams working with qualitative methods, initiates social-historical research projects based on the collected interviews, and encourages professional self-reflection on the methodological and epistemological challenges hiding in the interview resources.

The RESCAPE project processed the interview collections *Labour service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) 1939-1945* and *ESCAPE*, digitalised and archived with the help of the pilot project. Students at Eötvös Loránd University and the University of Pécs also participated in processing the collections, as part of a university course.

Within the Memory studies program, the research project *Nation concepts after the catastrophe* examines the nation constructions of public (memorial) discourses concerning the recent period. The research fits in with the current trends of Holocaust studies, and aims at social historical issues and those of the history of sociology undiscovered so far. Its relevance in today's sociology is that it provides material to the critical examination of key elements of the reigning memory political regime (the "duty of remembrance", testimony, rivalry of victims, forming of groups on the basis of cultural traumas, the "collision of memories") by revealing the rival memory strategies of the time. Its benefit for the society is that it discovers the position unknown in Hungarian national memory discourses, thus confronting the trend that divides the Holocaust memory from national memory, and vice versa.

Another select program is coordinating the Hungarian part of the European Social Survey, in cooperation with the Institute for Political Science (OTKA large-scale project). ESS was initiated by the European Commission in 2001 in order to gain internationally comparative data biannually on the demographical and social state of European societies, the development of the political and public preferences of the population, and the changes of social attitudes and values influencing actions. The Institute for Sociology and the Institute for Political Science has been a partner since the beginnings, took part in all six waves, so ESS provides an opportunity to map the state of European societies, and to keep track of differences among countries and groups of countries and differences in time. The research database and the full documentation is available for anyone, and can be downloaded at ess.tk.mta.hu.

b) Dialog between science and society

Both nationally funded projects and international cooperations aim at disseminating the research results at professional forums as well as to the general public. Workshops, press conferences, book launches, media presence, and trainings provided the opportunity to present the research results. Socio.hu, the online critical, scientific journal of the institute published four issues in 2013, available to anyone interested as a forum for social science publications, discussions, and analyses.

Special attention was paid to disseminating the research experiences among the wider public in 2013. Besides participation in the radio and other media, colleagues of the institute took part in the events of the annual Hungarian Science Festival. Several discussions and lectures were organised in the Researchers' Night events as well. From the colourful offer of the institute, the presentation of the project *The Born and Unborn Children of the 1989 Transition* should be highlighted, where the researchers of the project participated in a roundtable discussion together with the people interviewed. The dialogue focused on the reasons behind the success or failure of marriages, the features of the respondents' relationship networks and their impact on starting a family and fertility.

Members of the project Voices of the 20th Century organised an exhibition at the institute with the title "*It cannot be a prison – Children's drawings from the research of Judit H. Sas*" to be seen at the Jakobinus Room in the autumn of 2013, and as a virtual exhibition since then. One of the collections of the project was used also for the performance *Illaberek* of Katona József Theatre.

In the framework of the research Climate Friendly Municipalities, the colleagues of the institute kept contact with the leaders and interested citizens of the 18 municipalities participating in the programme. The opportunity was provided by the Association of Climate Friendly Municipalities, the conference organised for local governments, and the Climate Friendly Newsletter.

Most researchers also work as lecturers, teaching in English and Hungarian at the 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 Gáspár University.

III. A presentation of national and international relations

Concerning international cooperation, the ongoing partnership with the Sociology Institute of the Chinese Academy for Social Science is to be mentioned; within this cooperation a comparative research is planned and an English language volume entitled *Social Changes of New Emerging Market Economy* is to be prepared. Connections were reinforced with the fellow institutes of the region as well, e.g. with the Institute for Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences. Contacts were extended to the fellow institutes of the academies of the Visegrad countries in relation to a special English language issue of socio.hu edited jointly.

Researchers of the institute were actively taking part at Hungarian and international conferences in 2013. Colleagues visited conferences abroad 134 times as participants or giving papers, most of their lectures were published in the conference publications. A further 89 conference participations were registered in Hungary, including the annual conference of the Hungarian Sociological Association, as panel chairs or lecturers.

33 researchers of the institute teach regularly in higher education, they gave 94 theoretical and 47 practical courses in 2013; they were supervising 10 students doing Scientific Students Circle theses (TDK), 83 students preparing BA, 50 MA, and 26 PhD dissertations. They were teaching courses or doing research as visiting researchers at 17 foreign universities (e.g. Babes-Bolyai University, University of Mannheim, MZES Germany; University of Vaasa, Finland; Abo Academy, Finland; University of Ljubljana Slovenia, Uninova University Bratislava; Baltic Federal University Europe Programme; Shevchenko University Kyiv Europe Programme; Humboldt University Berlin Re-work Programme). Nine researchers were teaching at doctoral schools in 2013, one of them as director, and two as internal members. One colleague was awarded the title Honorary Doctor of the University of Kharkiv. Several projects have national and international non-governmental organisations among its partners (e.g. Greek, Spanish, Italian and Romanian Roma organisations in the TERNO project). The project FORSEE – Regional ICT Foresight exercise for Southeast European countries involves research institutes and universities as well as government organisations and representatives of the business sector from Greece through Macedonia and Serbia to Austria. University partners in international project cooperation include the University of Stockholm, Tallinn University, European University Institute in Florence, University of Leuven, Erasmus University of Rotterdam, University of Sheffield, Lisbon University. Research institute partners include the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Center for Social and Economic Research in Warsaw, INCSMPS – National Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection (Romania), European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research (Austria).

Other partner institutions: Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), European Large Families Confederation, Age Platform Europe, etc.

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2013

Three OTKA proposals were awarded funding this year: one large-scale research, one basic research, and one young researcher proposal.

The goal of the large-scale research project *Integration and disintegration processes in Hungarian society* is to explore the integration and disintegration processes of Hungarian society from a sociological approach. It attempts at developing an interpretation frame which reflects to the studies dealing with stratification and social inequality at the same time as contributes to the methodological and thematic renewal of sociology, and communicates up-to-date and relevant knowledge of Hungarian society. It presents the integration and disintegration processes of the past two decades and the present which contribute to the creation and reproduction of the stratification explored. Additionally, it involves the lay images of society and the main topics of discourse in the research. The research adopts and rethinks the relevant and internationally acknowledged theories, and, as much as necessary, it creates novel theories to match the situation in Hungary and East-Central Europe.

The OTKA project *Families in Mortgage Crisis* focuses on a new crisis group growing rapidly in number: households unable to pay their mortgages therefore endangered in their present housing conditions. In spite of the remarkable interest in this issue in public speech and policy, and the significant community and private resources spent on trying to treat the situation apparently a systematic analysis of the population's mortgage problem has not been made in recent years. The research seeks the answer to what social mechanisms determine

becoming a “bad” debtor, and its extent. Which groups of people in crisis can find a way out of the situation more easily, and which are the ones less able to enforce their interests.

The post-doctoral research project *Cultural heritage and sustainable rural development – Consumption of rural traditions, local food, products, built heritage and its impacts on rural social, economic and cultural restructuring* aims at exploring and analysing the impact of cultural heritage on rural areas, local communities and society, and its role in local sustainable social, economic and cultural development. The research focus is on the cultural dimension of rural transformations and sustainability, with special regard to the role of cultural heritage. The research collects and analyses local traditions, local product, customs, built heritage that carry new functions or contents for the local communities or outside consumers in two small rural regions. The project starts in 2014.

Although awarded in 2012, two other OTKA projects eventually started in 2013: *The Social History of Homosexuality in 20th Century Hungary before 1990*, and *Social polarization in the Hungarian and East-Central European 'New Town' Regions – Impacts of Transition and Globalization*.

Two new EU-funded projects were launched in 2013.

The research cooperation *Families and Societies* examines the multi-faceted nature of family patterns, family relations and life paths in the mirror of policies. It studies how families may look like in the future, and whether present family policies follow the changes of family patterns. During the multi-disciplinary – combining the approach of social sciences, legal studies and humanities – research, comparative analyses are made based on quantitative and qualitative surveys. The project aims at mapping the characteristics and changes of family patterns becoming more and more complex in European societies, and at examining its influences on children, women and men with special attention to social inequalities, relationships between generations, and the tasks of care.

The goal of the research project *MOPACT: Mobilizing the potential of active ageing in Europe* is to demonstrate through research and drawing up practical solutions, how it is possible to provide the economic and social conditions for long life. The project is connected to several areas of ageing (the realisation of active ageing, the economic consequences of ageing, prolonged period of work, pension system, savings, financial training, health and well-being, bio-gerontology, living and technological environment, social care and long-term care). The sub-project at the institute wishes to contribute to changing the concepts of long-term care by a deeper analysis of the features of the ageing process. It is especially important to define the factors that make social support and long-term care the innovative power of sustainable social and economic processes.

Four issues of *socio.hu* in Hungarian, the online critical journal of the institute, were supported by the Hungarian academy of Sciences and the National Cultural Fund. The latter funding also made possible the publication of an English language issue, entitled *The Faces of Knowledge in Society*. The preparations of a special English language issue with a Visegrad focus have started with the support of the International Visegrad Fund, in partnership with the sociology institutes of the Visegrad countries' academies.

The inter-institutional Incubator research group dealing with the socio-political answers to ageing societies is partially linked to the institute. Its activities include five major research areas: the political conditions of welfare reforms; immigration, minorities and the welfare system in ageing societies; demographic sustainability and constitution-making; increasing participation in the labour market and sustainable competitiveness; solidarity in the family as a substitute to community transfers.

V. List of important publications in 2013

1. Berényi Eszter, Erőss Gábor, Neumann Eszter (szerk.): Tudás és politika: A közpolitika-alkotás gyakorlatának nyomában. Budapest: L'Harmattan, (2013) REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=Eprint::View&eprintid=10052>
2. Csaba Makó, Péter Csizmadia, Miklós Illéssy, Ichiro Iwasaki, Miklós Szanyi: Diffusion of Innovation in Service Firms: Hungarian versus Slovakian Business Service Firms. JOURNAL FOR EAST EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT STUDIES 18:(1) 135-147. (2013)
3. Csurgó Bernadett, Kovách Imre: Networking LEADER and local oligarchies. ACTA UNIVERSITATIS LODZIENSIS FOLIA SOCIOLOGICA 44:73-88. (2013) REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9809>
4. Csurgó Bernadett: Vidéken lakni és vidéken élni: A városból vidékre költözők hatása a vidék átalakulására: a város környéki vidék. Budapest: Argumentum Kiadó; MTA TK Szociológiai Intézet, (2013)
REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9786>
5. Dávid B: Social Network Analysis: Applied Tool to Enhance Effective Collaboration between Child Protection Organisations by Revealing and Strengthening Work Relationships. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MENTAL HEALTH 8:(1) 3-28. (2013)
6. Gerő Márton, Kopper Ákos: Fake and Dishonest: Pathologies of Differentiation of the Civil and the Political Sphere in Hungary. JOURNAL OF CIVIL SOCIETY 4:361-374. (2013)
REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9855>
7. Janky Béla, Lengyel György: Contractual Trust: The Long Shadow of the Shadow Economy. In: Katharina Bluhm, Bernd Martens, Vera Trappmann (szerk.) Business Leaders and New Varieties of Capitalism in Post-Communist Europe. Oxford: Routledge, 134-147. (2013)
8. Janky Béla, Varga Dániel: The Poverty Assistance Paradox. Economics Letters 120(3):447-449. (2013)
REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9858>
9. Kapitány Ágnes, Kapitány Gábor: A „szellemi termelési mód”. Budapest: Kossuth, (2013)
REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9782>
10. Kovács Éva, Vidra Zsuzsanna, Virág Tünde (szerk.): Kint és bent: Lokalitas és etnicitás a peremvidékeken. Budapest: L'Harmattan, (2013)
11. Kristóf Luca: Reputation Among the Hungarian Intellectual Elite. In: Peter Thijssen, Walter Weyns, Christiane Timmerman, Sara Mels (szerk.) New Public Spheres: Recontextualizing the Intellectual. Farnham: Ashgate, 197-212. (2013)
REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9779>
12. Ságvári Bence, Máder Miklós Péter: Towards the Socially Responsible Internet: Industry CSR Practices Across Europe. In: Brian O'Neill, Elisabeth Staksrud, Sharon McLaughlin (szerk.) Towards a Better Internet for Children?: Policy Pillars, Players and Paradoxes. Göteborg: Nordicom, 151-171. (2013)
<http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=10159>
13. Szalma I, Takács J: Should men have more rights...? Gender-role-related attitudes before and during the 2008 crisis. In: Guðmundur Jónsson, Kolbeinn Stefánsson (szerk.) Retrenchment and Renewal? Welfare States in Times of Economic Crises:

- (Studies in Historical Welfare State Research 6.) Helsinki: NordWel, 207-234. (2013)
REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9784>
14. Takács J: Unattainable desires? Childbearing capabilities in early 21st century Hungary. In: Olah Sz L, Fraczak E (szerk.) Childbearing, Women's Employment and Work-Life Balance Policies in Contemporary Europe. Basingstoke; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 179-206. (2013)
REAL: <http://real.mtak.hu/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::View&eprintid=9780>
15. Vári A, Ferencz Z, Hochrainer S: Social Indicators of Vulnerability to Floods: An Empirical Case Study in Two Upper Tisza Flood Basins. In: Aniello Amendola, Tatiana Ermolieva, Joanne Linnerooth-Bayer, Reinhard Mechler (szerk.) Integrated Catastrophe Risk Modeling: Supporting Policy Processes. Dordrecht; London; New York: "Springer-Verlag"address, 181-198. (2013)
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