

ABSTRACTS

HOMOGENEITY VERSUS INEQUALITIES AMONG THE YOUTH BORN AFTER 1995

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Our aim was to investigate the inequalities with respect to the settlement types among the youth born after 1995 based on the Hungarian Youth (Magyar Ifjúság) 2012 database. The different generation theories have a common feature: those who had born after 1995 are treated as a homogenous cohort of age since they were born into the world of computers and internet. Indeed, can these tools override the traditional social inequalities? Our results revealed that the settlement type has a remarkable effect on the financial status, educational and digital inequalities of the youth; moreover, the differences in the territorial and social dimensions in accessing the technology increase the inequalities the between the students.

THE CHANCES OF DISADVANTAGED AND ENTRANT YOUNG PERSONS IN THE LOCAL LABOR MARKET IN JÁNOSHALMA

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The study introduces the circumstances of labor and livelihood of an agricultural town, aiming to answer the questions of how are these circumstances support the staying of young workforce, along with how the integration or re-integration of those who are permanently sidelined from the labour market and those who could never even enter it are supported. The study is based on research conducted in the fall of 2015 during which structured interviews were made with the key decisionmakers of

the town's labor and educational offices. At Jánoshalma, the ratio of registered job-seekers is exactly the double of the county's average, every second one of those are unskilled workers. And it is not any different among unemployed youth. The town's labor office is not able to offer local jobs to the employment seekers, but at the same time commuting is barely an option. The only opportunities left to earn some money for those who doesn't have a job with a stable income are the day-labour (which is strongly based on trust) and public work. At the same time, the town has no strategy to keep the youth in Jánoshalma, it rather seems like that the professionals who operate the town make every effort to „evacuate” their children from it.

HOW SMALL TOWN YOUTH PICTURES THE FUTURE – THE CASE OF JÁNOSHALMA

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During our study the focus of our approach was locality (settlement level), especially important for young people and groups which can be characterised by vulnerabilities in the labour market in the new millennium (such as unemployment, educational-training disadvantages, crisis of value). The discovery investigation's primary aim was to analyse the situation, by examining high school seniors, i.e. young people entering the labour market. The survey research took place in April 2015 among high school graduates from Jánoshalma (South Great Plain, Hungary), with an 11-page self-administered questionnaire (N=98) consisting of standardised, 48 groups of questions. Our aim with the quantitative research was to get a general picture of the settlement and of the situation, needs, vision, ambition and plans of the young people standing in the doorway of the labour market. The effect of the difficulties of the social-economic environment is reflected in the way youth from Jánoshalma views the future. Young people from Jánoshalma consider unemployment and the situation of families with children the greatest problems, also the issue of extortion and related to that the youth's situation and the difficulties of starting a family. The correlation of these three factors and further life problems (ethnic issues, the youth's situation, the problem of paying the utility fee bills) are all piled one another. Since all these significantly influence a settlements' retaining power, Jánoshalma's future seems rather dark. It comes as no surprise therefore that only a third of young people from Jánoshalma were able picture their future in the town.

Half of young people from Jánoshalma do not plan to find a job in the settlement. The majority of the respondents are attracted to the Southern Great Plain region. A part of young people would very much like to find a job abroad, but these plans may only remain a (never-fulfilled) dream due to insufficient language competencies and lack of information.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE MÓRAHALOM SUBREGION

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The study describes the connection between the structure of organizations stimulating youth participation and the characteristics of political participation of young people. The analysis covers 9 municipalities of a Hungarian subregion, including the town of Mórahalom. The study aims to answer questions about the possibilities enabling young people to develop their interest and to describe the level of their political participation. Results indicate that organizations have different opportunities in different municipalities (proving the fragmented characteristics of the Hungarian youth policy context) and these different conditions have effect on the level of young peoples' actual participation. But even in this fragmented youth policy context the activity of the organizations responsible for the mobilization of young people in the subregion have positive effect on the actual level of young peoples' participation.

DIFFERENT STARTING POINTS – IDENTICAL DESTINATIONS? ACADEMIC INTEGRATION AND ACHIEVEMENT DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

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If we would like to characterize the Hungarian educational system we should use the term of selectivity. This feature of the system can be a barrier to the social mobility when it is education that is an accessible medium to reach a higher social position. The lower achievement of the learners from villages is detectable in public education but it is questionable whether this is result of the lower parental educational level or not.

In this paper we try to analyse this phenomenon in the world of higher education – academic integration, students' achievement and learning strategies will be observed. During this quantitative analysis means, variance analysis, factor analysis and linear regression were used. The empirical findings show that the students from villages have lower socio-cultural background but this relationship seems to be disappearing in the „elite” segment of higher education. The variable of the settlement has not got a clearcut effect on the students' achievement.

THE LIFE SITUATIONS AND IDEAS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE SMALL TOWN YOUTH IN HAJDÚ-BIHAR COUNTY

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The aim of our study is to present the results of our research into the relationship between the life-situation and ideas about the future of Hajdú-Bihar county's youth. The significance of the research lies in the fact that, although one third of the Hungarian youth live in small towns, the size of the settlement was not given adequate attention as an examination dimension in past studies about the youth. On the other hand, we had the opportunity to examine the applicability of new theories, viewpoints, and models which are non-traditional in youth research, and which can take us closer to mapping the relationships. In the course of our research, we managed to access 193 school-leaving secondary-school students – Z generation youth – from Hajdú-Bihar county. Although we did not make the inquiry on a probability model, it is worth analyzing the results as every settlement and school type was included, and they form a general pattern which can be used in other regions as well. In addition,

they can be the basis of further research aimed at the creation of a model of ideas about the future, after their suitable adaptation and operationalization.

HOW HEAVY THE SCHOOLBAG IS...! EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

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My study deals with problems emerging in connection with youthful offenders' education and training, education and reintegration to the society.

In my theoretical study I paid a great deal of attention to studying the sources of Hungarian prison education, thus not only did I read the most important books, studies, and articles in periodicals, but also participated in several conferences held on criminal andragogy, and of course have made use of the experience gained there. The main result of my study is the fact, that the peculiarities of the inmates is a unique problem, since tackling problems such as the inmates' functional illiteracy, and issues deriving from their socio-cultural standing makes prison teachers' jobs more difficult. Thus, during their criminal andragogical activity they have to pay a great deal of attention to making up for these deficiencies because of the inmates' disadvantage in schooling. For this purpose criminal and correctional acts define special rules in favour of youthful offenders.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH ON NEET (NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING) IN A HUNGARIAN CITY (SZEGED)

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This paper focuses on the NEET group (Not in Employment, Education or Training) in Hungary. Primarily shows data about the size of the NEET group in a Hungarian city called: Szeged. This town is the third largest one in the country in terms of its population therefore this condition is able to provide a good starting point for further research. In the introduction the work gives a definition of the NEET, and also shows the objective, the hypothesis and the expected results of the research. Basically it looks for an answer of the question: What is the size of the NEET group in Szeged amongst the whole population of 15-24 year olds? In the second part the paper gives a detailed presentation of the research methodology. Following that the data are shown which based on two informants, namely The Central Statistics Office (KSH) and the local Employment Centre (MK). Finishing the paper a conclusion is presented which gives a detailed summary of the research and also provides answers for the hypothesis and tries to give explanations of it.

PRIVILEGE AND DISADVANTAGE IN NUMBERS

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The present study elaborates on the educational and social conditions of young adults living with disabilities in Hungary by utilizing the most recent statistical data available. One of the most pressing issues in our society is the mapping of the specific living circumstances of people living with disabilities as well as their support in those areas where such need may arise. Providing assistance is important not merely due to considerations of social solidarity, but also because it can prevent the perception of discrimination and relegation to the fringes of society among people receiving such aid. By instituting an integrated educational model it often becomes more difficult to define and quantify the number young people living with disabilities, which under all circumstances can be regarded as positive; however, when entering the labour market this may prove to be a hindrance. A major dilemma of the current paper is whether the prevailing conditions of the disabled can be explained by statistical analysis or rather they provide simply a blank tabulation of numerical data. Accordingly, in the section on theoretical approaches the various definitions of applicable terms are tackled, including the gradual modification in the designation of disabilities; whereas in the analytical part with the use of statistics the shifts in the number of young adults living with disabilities in education and vocational training

becomes visible. Thus, figures may indicate both advantageous and disadvantageous conditions; nevertheless, they are able to acquaint the interested public only with one aspect of the living conditions of young adults living with disabilities.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES: TERRITORIAL IDENTITY OF YOUNG ADULTS FROM HUNGARY AND VOJVODINA

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This article is about the territorial identity of young adults from Hungary and Vojvodina. The aim is to examine the identity of the young adults and to determine the similarities and differences. The study examines that how important is the hometown for young adults. The article analyses the data from a non-representative questionnaire, which was filled by Hungarian and Vojvodinian young adults. The results show that the territorial identity is important for both groups but for the Vojvodinians it is more important than the Hungarians. The language and the national identity are also more important for the Vojvodinians. But that was common in both groups that instead of wherewithal and economics the companionship and friends were the authoritative in the judgment of the hometown.