
ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

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EDUCATION AND DEMOGRAPHY – STUDIES

ZSUZSANNA VEROSZTA – ZOLTÁN GYÖRGYI EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND CHILDBEARING PLANS

The interpretive framework of the study is the interaction between demographic trends and the education system. Within this, it addresses a possible demographic consequence of parental education, i.e., its impact on the planning of having a second child. The analysis is based on the data of Cohort '18 Growing Up In Hungary, collected among pregnant women by the Hungarian Demographic Research Institute in 2018 as a part of a Hungarian Birth Cohort Study. According to the results, the plans of the expecting mothers to have a second child significantly affected by the educational attainment. As regards directions, there is a linear positive relationship between the level of education and the odds of planning a second child. Higher educational background of both parents shows the strongest effect on the plans. Elementary vocational training works against planning chances, but upper vocational background increases the desire to have a second child. Educational attainment of the partner also has a significant effect on maternal childbearing plans. From the point of view of educational policy, the positive effect of higher education degree on having children can be highlighted. Potentially unfavorable demographic consequences of the direction towards vocational training can be also highlighted by the results.

Keywords: education policy, demography, social structure and education

KRISZTIÁN SZÉLL – CSABA TÓTH G. PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND EDUCATIONAL POLICY INTERVENTIONS

In our study, we seek to answer the question of how demographic trends and educational policy interventions in the coming decades may affect the number of people in education. Our population projections show that the decline in the domestic population since 1980 will continue in the coming decades. Our analysis shows that in the long term, the number of people in education and training at all levels of education will fall, adding that education policy has some room for manoeuvre in adjusting the number of students. The expected reduction in the number of students could generate substantial savings,

the question is how to use them, whether to reinvest them or to withdraw them from the education system.

Keywords: demography, population projections, education policy, education participation, education funding

**ANIKÓ FEHÉRVÁRI – TAMÁS HÍVES – MARIANNA SZEMERSZKI
POPULATION, SELECTION, EDUCATION**

The study presents enrolment trends using secondary and tertiary enrolment data, focusing on trends over the last two decades. The data on secondary school enrolment shows that, on the one hand, the post-transition trend was broken after 2011, with the proportion of secondary school students enrolled in some form of upper secondary education decreasing, and on the other hand, while the preferences of those who remain in education are tending towards general education, more people are enrolled in vocational education and training in terms of both the number and the proportion of enrolments. A significant proportion of new entrants to higher education are recent graduates from secondary education, whose number have been declining steadily over the last 15 years, but at the same time the number of part-time students in higher education has also fallen sharply.

Keywords: enrolment, selection, public and higher education

**ATTILA PAPP Z.
ROMA POPULATION AND EDUCATION PLANNING**

Based on census and research data the study tries to analyse the educational situation of Roma students, and it intends to describe some educational policy interventions. According to the author the school presence of the Roma students is not an ethnic or linguistic question as Hungarian language is their mother tongue. The real challenge is the social situation of the Roma population: as they live in lower social strata, often in underclass situation, this has an impact on their school performance, and finally on their social integration.

Keywords: roma student, census data, school performance, regional data

**LÁSZLÓ GADÁR – ZSUZSANNA BANÁSZ – ZSOLT TIBOR KOSZTYÁN
– ANDRÁS TELCS
MATCHING HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLY AND LABOUR MARKET
DEMAND**

In this study, we investigated the performance of the recent graduates in the labour market in terms of the supply and the demand matching. A network science based method was introduced to identify the most typical occupations of the graduate's training area by exploring modules. We analyzed the spatial and institutional differences in the average early career path. Our analysis is based on the data of Hungarian Administrative

Career Tracking System. We examined the employment data of students who obtained a bachelor diploma in the 2014–2015 academic year (22,759 people). We studied more specifically the early career path of graduates who graduated in the economic or engineering training area.

Keywords: graduates, labour market, education and occupation, higher education institutions

ANNA SEBŐK

THE IMPACT OF COGNITIVE SKILLS ON EARNINGS OF GRADUATES

This paper investigates the role of cognitive skills in the return to higher education (HE) in Hungary. It makes use of linked Hungarian administrative data, which contains labor market and educational information of about 50 percent of the Hungarian population, for the period of 2003 and 2017 (*Sebők 2019*). The estimates are focused on the early carrier path of HE graduates who completed their National Assessment of Basic Competencies 10th class tests in 2008. The paper uses Mincer-type regression models with the test scores as the the proxy variables of cognitive skills.

Keywords: competences, HE return, tracking, cognitive skills

ÉVA BERDE

GUTENBERG AND MOOC

The study analyses the emergence and huge growth of the Massive Open Online Education. This new type of education which started in 2011 in its current form and so has only a very short history, now offers both bachelor's and master's degree. MOOC universities are seen by many authors as the embodiment of Christensen's destructive innovation. At the same time, the popularity of MOOC indicates that the generational change taking place today is accompanied by a change in educational technology. The present paper compares the welfare effects of MOOC universities with the welfare effects of Gutenberg's book printing. In connection with the service provider side, the paper presents the financing models of the MOOC platforms as well.

Keywords: Massive Open Online Courses, welfare surplus, brick and mortar universities, MOOC universities, financing the MOOC

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

KÁLMÁN ABARI – FRUZZSINA SZABÓ – TÜNDE POLONYI

HANNA: GAMIFIED DIGITAL SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE – MATERIAL DEVELOPED FOR PUPILS FROM DISADVANTAGED BACKGROUNDS

As the world of education and technology is changing at a breathtaking speed, the methodology needs to be constantly updated, while the process of teaching-learning

has to adjust to fresh demands. One of the most severe issues in our education is the increasing gap between students' achievements, especially in low socio-economic environments. The purpose of our study is to introduce a new digital language course-material (HANNA) created specifically for pupils in grade 5–7 in low SES backgrounds. It is primarily to be employed in English language classes (ELT), is operated on tablets, and teaches English with the facilitating work of the teacher. We explore the principles underlying HANNA, reveal its structure and mechanism while detailing the gamified elements of the programme.

Keywords: relationships, primary school children, online and offline relations, sociometry, smart devices and internet usage

ÉVA KENYERES – ÉVA ORBÁN-MIHÁLYKÓ – CSABA MIHÁLYKÓ COURSE EVALUATION THROUGH SUBJECTIVE STUDENT FEEDBACK

In this paper, a method for evaluation of students' opinions is presented. These opinions are subjective therefore it is difficult to characterize them by numbers/marks. We asked the opinions by comparing the objects in pairs and the data are evaluated by the Thurstone method. Applying this method, we could rank the objects (subjects or teachers) and we could also determine numerical values for presenting the differences between them. During this research, we have investigated the basic courses of the BSc studies of the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Pannonia by some view of points, but the method is suitable for evaluating other subjects and other questions as well.

Keywords: students' opinions, subjective points of view, paired comparison, Thurstone method, ranking subjects and teachers

ILDIKÓ NOVÁK THE LANGUAGE LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE LIGHT OF ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

The importance of effective foreign language learning in Hungarian secondary schools has become a key focus of research in the last decades. This paper presents the results of a questionnaire-based pilot study conducted among secondary grammar and secondary technical school students to explore the relationship between the language learning effectiveness of the students and their economic, cultural, and social capital. The results showed correlations between language learning effectiveness and parental education, the size of the family library as well as group membership; however, no correlation with economic capital was detected.

Keywords: foreign language learning, effectiveness, economic capital, cultural capital, social capital

JUDIT VÁRADI – ZOLTÁN ÓVÁRY
THE ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS ON STUDENTS' SINGING ATTITUDE

The study presents the results of an empirical research, the aim is analysing the music education in 19 schools of four Central European countries and examining the factors influencing the development of students' musical culture ($N = 805$). Based on the background of the literature, the survey maps the similarities and differences between the educational peculiarities of each country. It examines the 8–15 years old pupils' attitudes towards singing and the underlying factors, as well as the impact of parents' cultural capital. According to our results, despite the different curricula and methodological guidelines of different countries, activity-based, experience-based education is a guiding pedagogical method in the field of arts education.

Keywords: music education, singing attitudes, music activity

PÉTER SASVÁRI – BRIGITTA LUDÁNYI
CHANGES IN THE MINIMUM PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS OF APPLYING FOR POSITIONS OF UNIVERSITY FULL PROFESSOR AND THEIR EXPECTED IMPACT IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

The modified Guidelines for the Compilation and Evaluation of the Applications for the Position of University Full Professors approved by the Hungarian Accreditation Committee was to enter into force on the 1st of September in 2020. The reshaped requirement system envisions the transformation of current assessment criteria. Journal publications have become the focus of scientific performance, however, publications in domestic journals alone are not enough; apart from being required for achieving international scientific visibility and quality ranking, international publications have also become a prerequisite for scientific degrees. The present study examines the impact and consequences of the modified requirement system on university professorships and, in a broader sense, on their international scientific recognition through the publication activities of lecturers from Hungarian universities in the fields of Economics and social sciences.

Keywords: Hungarian Accreditation Committee, application for the position of University Full Professor, requirement system, social sciences, journal publications

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