

ABSTRACTS

Péter Szegedi

The European Expansion of the Hungarian Football

The aim of this study was to describe the process how Hungarian football players – who learned to play football prior to 1919 mainly from foreigner teams, coaches and players – passed over their expertise to foreigner players. Therefore, the key-questions are how to learn playing football, how to pass over this profession, briefly, how to make a national football-team successful.

Between the two World Wars more than half thousand Hungarian football players emigrated. The Hungarian football-team called MTK in Budapest — coached by Jimmy Hogan between 1915 and 1921— was one of the best teams in Europe after the World War I, and there were other prominent Hungarian teams as well. Hungarian players acquainted themselves very well with the so-called „Scotch-style”, but the social and economical situation forced the players – who possessed exportable expertise - to leave the country. They arrived to Austria in 1919 and in 1924, right after the launch of the professional cup. They also played in the Zionist Makkabi Brno football-team in Czechoslovakia, that won against even Real Madrid, between 1922 and 1925 there were approximately 40 Hungarian players in this team. In the summer of 1924 and 1925 about fifty players departed to Italy, and they contributed to the strength of the Italian football that became one of the bests in Europe by the 1930's.

In 1926 the professional cup was launched in Hungary as well (i.e. players got salary from their club), therefore, only a few players left the country until 1930. In 1932 the French and the Swiss professional leagues attracted the Hungarian players, considering the difficult situation caused by the economical crisis: between 1932 and 1934 almost 100 Hungarian players immigrated to France. However, the new off-side rule introduced in 1926 affected significantly the system, the tactics and the style of the football. Hungarian players became old-fashioned, therefore they did not play an important role any more in France as they did earlier in Austria or in Italy.

Tamás Bartus

The Measurement of Effect Size in Contingency Tables

Recent methodological work places increasing emphasis on the causal interpretation of statistical evidence using the effect size measure, i.e. changes in expected values. However, data presented in the form of contingency tables are generally analyzed using the odds ratio since the actual value of effect size depends on the marginal distribution of the dependent variable. This paper argues that the odds ratio is not necessarily appropriate for the purpose of causal interpretation. First, the actual value of the odds ratio is difficult to interpret. Moreover, it always indicate strong association in tables with empty cells. Second, in tables where the dependent variable can take more than two values, local or spanning-cell odds ratios might indicate positive association even when the assumption of a positive association is incorrect. Odds ratios will lead to wrong qualitative conclusions if the independent variable

affects the probability of the outcomes that are irrelevant in the calculation of odds ratios.

György Gyukits

Giving Birth to a Child by the Roma Minors Living in the Slums

The study describes the findings of a qualitative sociological research in which the phenomenon of childbirth among the juvenile population of a city slum has been interpreted by means of Colman's theory of capital. During the research we also relied on Kelly's experiences gained in a similar field in an American slum. Twenty interviews have been made. Our respondents included fifteen women: twelve of them considered themselves of Gypsy origin, and three of them stated that they were non-Gypsies and, in addition, there were five men. The women were all under age when they gave birth to their first child.

Based on the interviews we can state that the human and social capitals have decisive roles in the childbirth among juvenile girls living in slums. In fact, the time of childbirth cannot be delayed by investing into the human capital because, due to the specific features of the social capital of people under age living in slums (for example, the absence of multiplicity), the disadvantageous position they find themselves in the struggle for better jobs cannot be overcome.

Confidence is also an important factor, particularly in the area of family relations. Distrust which, in fact, undermines the institute of family, has a decisive role in the fact that juvenile girls use their first sexual relationship and the child that is born from it, to get away from their unfavourable family circumstances.

The phenomenon of juvenile pregnancy can therefore be considered a symptom of social exclusion.

Éva Susánszky–Zsuzsa Szántó

Social-cultural Environment, Coping Strategies, and the Quality of Life

The aim of our study was to analyze the relationships between the coping strategies applied in work stress situations, the quality of life, and the social environment. The sample consisted of 343 working persons in two Hungarian regions that are fairly different in terms of economic development. Data were collected by a combination of questionnaire and interview techniques. Quality of life was defined on the basis of physical and psychological well-being of a person as well as some economic and cultural determinants of his environment. For the measurement of job-related coping strategies, the 16-item "Ways of Coping" questionnaire of Folkman and Lazarus was used. Hypotheses on the links between quality of life, social environment, and the coping strategies were confirmed by the method of Structural Equation Modeling. The factors that affected the quality of life differed in the two settlements. Problem-centered coping strategies had influences only in the economically disadvantageous village. We assume that both the nature of job-related problems and the efforts to solve them are more demanding in the poorer settlement and these disadvantages are mirrored in the worse quality of life in this village.