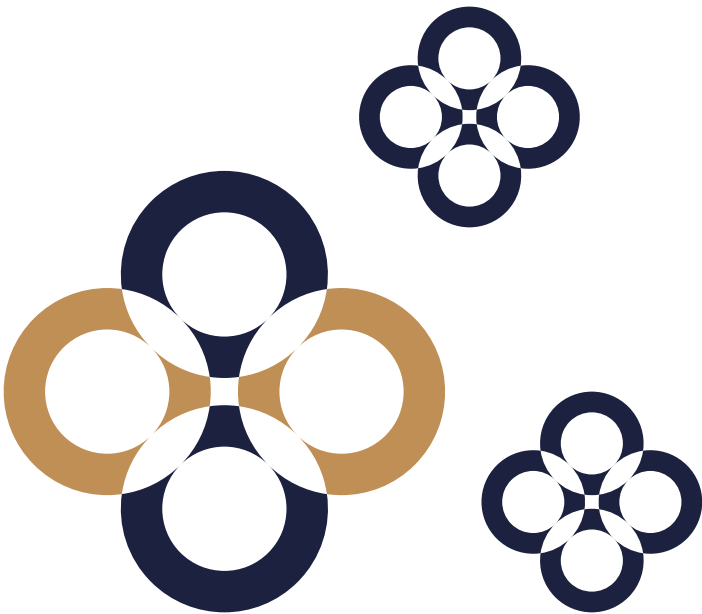


# Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights

January-March  
2023





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**January - March 2023**

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# FOREWORD

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**Dear Colleagues,**

I am pleased to introduce the Spring 2023 edition of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights, a series that commenced in March 2022. The latest issue, now available on our website, features a remarkable collection of 45 exceptional journal articles, three books, and four book chapters authored by esteemed members of the Corvinus Faculty.

The selection criteria for the journal articles were as follows: 1) publication in international Q1 journals, 2) inclusion in the Hungarian Scientific Bibliography Database (MTMT) between January and March 2023, 3) affiliation with Corvinus University, 4) a minimum Corvinus authorship rate of 20%, and 5) categorization as an article or review.

To ensure your contributions are considered for future editions of the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights, it is crucial that you upload them to MTMT.

Additionally, the Quarterly Corvinus Research Highlights include three books and four book chapters from publishers evaluated under the Corvinus Research Excellence Award (CKK) criteria, with a minimum Corvinus authorship rate of 20%.

The final selection of Highlights was curated by a Committee led by Tamara Keszey, Vice-Rector for Research. Committee members Valentin Brodszky, Tamás Kristóf, and Tamás Kocsis represented the Institutes, joined by Zsuzsanna Nagy, Director General of the University Library.

The journal articles are listed based on their journal rankings, while the books and book chapters are presented alphabetically by author name.

The past year has witnessed remarkable achievements by our scientific community, and now it is crucial that we seize this momentum and continue to make progress. I extend my heartfelt appreciation to our dedicated authors and team members for their invaluable contributions. It is through your diligent work that we have the power to shape the future of the Researcher Community here at CUB. Working alongside each of you fills me with pride, and I eagerly anticipate the journey that lies ahead as we forge ahead together.

I encourage you to explore [our website](#) and discover more about CUB's research, development, and innovation endeavors. This is an exceptional opportunity to gain insights into a wide range of projects and delve into the groundbreaking discoveries that are shaping our academic landscape.

Sincerely,

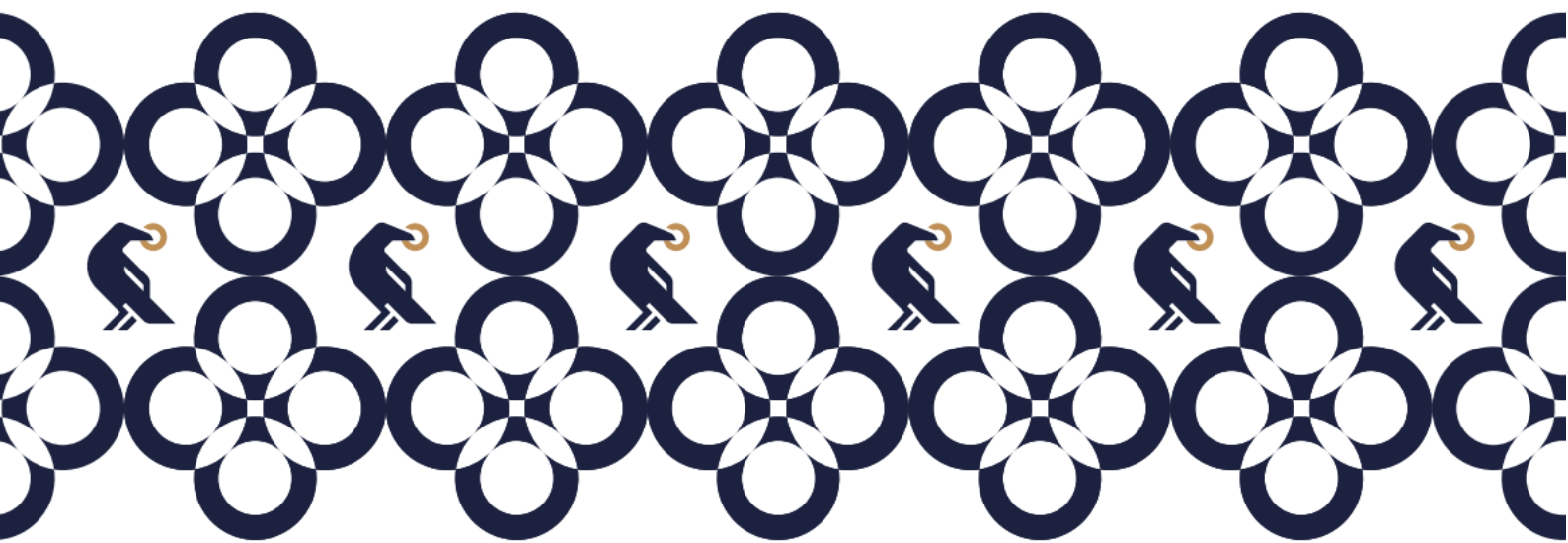
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**Dr Tamara Keszey**

**Vice-Rector for Research**

**Habilitated Associate Professor**

# JOURNAL ARTICLES



# 01 Cutoff stability under distributional constraints with an application to summer internship matching

**PETER, BIRO; HARIS, AZIZ; ANTON, BAYCHKOV**

*Mathematical Programming 2023*

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We introduce a new two-sided stable matching problem that describes the summer internship matching practice of an Australian university. The model is a case between two models of Kamada and Kojima on matchings with distributional constraints. We study three solution concepts, the strong and weak stability concepts proposed by Kamada and Kojima, and a new one in between the two, called cutoff stability. Kamada and Kojima showed that a strongly stable matching may not exist in their most restricted model with disjoint regional quotas. Our first result is that checking its existence is NP-hard. We then show that a cutoff stable matching exists not just for the summer internship problem but also for the general matching model with arbitrary heredity constraints. We present an algorithm to compute a cutoff stable matching and show that it runs in polynomial time in our special case of summer internship model. However, we also show that finding a maximum size cutoff stable matching is NP-hard, but we provide a Mixed Integer Linear Program formulation for this optimisation problem.

[Link to Paper](#)



# 02

## Short- and long-term effects of COVID-related kindergarten and school closures on first- to eighth-grade students' school readiness skills and mathematics, reading and science learning

ZOLTÁN, HERMANN; GYÖNGYVÉR, MOLNÁR

*Learning and Instruction 2023 83: 101706*

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Remote learning during the COVID pandemic has led to short- and long-term consequences for students' learning. So far, data on learning loss in early schooling have been limited. In this paper, we evaluate the effect of remote learning on 1st graders' school readiness skills and 2nd–8th graders' performance in mathematics, reading and science using rich data collected in Hungary before and during the pandemic ( $n \approx 55,000$ ). The results show that kindergarten children and 1st–4th-grade students were significantly negatively affected by COVID restrictions compared to their older peers. This difference was extremely large in schools with a high share of disadvantaged students. More specifically, 1st–4th-grade low-SES students made little or no progress while learning from home.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 03

## A direct comparison of the measurement properties of EQ-5D-5L, PROMIS-29+2 and PROMIS Global Health instruments and EQ-5D-5L and PROPr utilities in a general population sample

FANNI, RENCZ ; VALENTIN, BRODSZKY; MATHIEU, F. JANSSEN

*Value in Health 2023 (article in press)*

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**Objectives:** We aimed to compare measurement properties of the 5-level version of EQ-5D (EQ-5D-5L) and 2 Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) short forms, PROMIS-29+2 and PROMIS Global Health (PROMIS-GH-10), and of EQ-5D-5L and PROMIS-preference scoring system (PROPr) utilities.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted in a general population sample in Hungary (N = 1631). We compared the following measurement properties at the level of items, domains, and utilities, the latter using corresponding US value sets: ceiling and floor, informativity (Shannon's indices), agreement, convergent, and known-group validity. For the analyses, PROMIS items/domains were matched to EQ-5D-5L domains that cover similar concepts of health.

**Results:** The majority of PROMIS items showed enhanced distributional characteristics, including lower ceilings and higher informativity than the EQ-5D-5L. Good convergent validity was established between EQ-5D-5L and PROMIS domains capturing similar aspects of health. Mean EQ-5D-5L utilities were substantially higher than those of PROPr (0.864 vs 0.535). EQ-5D-5L utilities correlated moderately or strongly with PROPr ( $r = 0.61$ ), PROMIS-GH-10 physical ( $r = 0.68$ ), and mental health summary scores ( $r = 0.53$ ). EQ-5D-5L utilities decreased with age, whereas PROPr utilities slightly increased with age. EQ-5D-5L utilities discriminated significantly better in 12/28 (ratio of F-statistics) and 18/26 (area under the receiver-operating characteristics curve ratio) known groups defined by age, self-perceived health status, and self-reported physician-diagnosed health conditions, including hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, chronic kidney disease, and stroke.

**Conclusions:** This study provides comparative evidence on the measurement properties of EQ-5D-5L, PROMIS-29+2, and PROMIS-GH-10 and informs decisions about the choice of instruments in population health surveys for assessment of patients' health and for cost-utility analyses.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 04

## Tourists as Caged Birds: Elaborating Travel Thoughts and Craving When Feeling Captive

**ANNA, IRIMIÁS; ARIEL ZOLTÁN, MITEV**

*Journal of Travel Research 2023 62(1): 91-104*

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Being unable to travel feels like being a caged bird for many and trapped in unwanted situations strengthens travel desire. This study contextualizes travel deprivation and subsequent desire thinking in relation to the concept of craving. It introduces lockdown captivity and travel craving as relevant factors to understand tourism demand when travel is impossible. This research demonstrates the usefulness of the elaborated intrusion theory in the tourism context and newly defines wanderlust in association with craving. Empirical support for the hypotheses that lockdown captivity and wanderlust are key determinants of travel craving is provided. Travel craving should be used as an alternative concept to travel intention in situations in which travel is curtailed or impossible. Tourism marketers and practitioners are advised to build on the caged bird metaphor to effectively communicate their offerings during crises that result in travel restrictions and to show their empathy toward would-be tourists.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 05

## Do constitutional courts restrict government policy? The effects of budgetary implications and bloc-politics in the Hungarian Constitutional Court's decisions between 1990 and 2018

ATTILA, GYULAI; KÁLMÁN, PÓCZA; ZSÓFIA, PAPP; GÁBOR, DOBOS

*East European Politics 2022*

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The article addresses the budgetary implications of constitutional adjudication by analysing the decisions of the Hungarian Constitutional Court (HCC) between 1990 and 2018. Our results highlight that the HCC does not narrow the parliamentary majority's room to manoeuvre by blocking policies with serious budgetary consequences, and the potential budgetary consequences of a decision do not weigh in with the judicial output. At the same time, right-leaning courts are more likely to declare a law unconstitutional passed by a left-wing parliamentary majority, whereas left-wing courts adjudicate unconstitutionality with about roughly the same likelihood in cases of right- and left-leaning parliaments.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 06

## “In this together”? Gender inequality associated with home-working couples during the first COVID lockdown

BEÁTA, NAGY; RÉKA, GEAMBAȘU; ORSOLYA, GERGELY;  
NIKOLETT, SOMOGYI

*Gender, Work & Organization 2023 30(3): 1059-1079*

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The first lockdown, conferred upon us by the COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020, created a unique, 3-month-long, laboratory-like situation that made gender relations and women's work especially relevant for social research. Full-time employed parents who switched to working from home were in a unique position to renegotiate the division of housework, childcare, or the management of school-related tasks. This paper explores what happened to the gendered division of unpaid work and what factors explain the (failed) renegotiation between full-time working parents. To explore this issue, we interviewed 52 Hungarian-speaking mothers in two countries, Hungary and Romania, who were living in heterosexual dual-earner families with children under the age of 14, and who were working full-time. Results show that, despite the unusual situation, the usual pattern of the division of unpaid work was sustained by most parents. Even though they were unhappy and sometimes overwhelmed with their workload, most mothers did not mind the division of care duties. Research findings deliver evidence that mothers' lack of willingness and ability to renegotiate the division of unpaid labor in the household was determined both from “inside” and “outside” households. The gendered nature of care work and intensive parenting and mothers' position in the labor market, including the flexibility of their employment, are two sets of mutually interwoven factors that contributed to women's lack of willingness to challenge the unequal division of reproductive work.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 07

## Facing finitude: Death-awareness and sustainable transitions

ALEXANDRA, KÖVES; GÁBOR, KIRÁLY

*Ecological Economics* 2022 205(3): 107729

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In this paper we argue that our current value-systems contributing to unsustainable social practices and the dominant death-denying culture have a close relationship to each other. The ways society offers to alleviate the anxiety of death are avoidance and distraction especially through consumption. Consumption in this regard aims to raise individual self-esteem and to strengthen the current version of reality. The question we address in this paper is how we can move from this unsustainable cultural pattern to more death-aware and sustainable one. This question is pertinent because experimental evidence shows that a direct confrontation with death often leads to fundamental and long-lasting behavioural and value changes. These changes are in line with those emphasised by ecological economics as the possible basis for sustainable societies. The first section of the paper discusses the social theoretical background of the topic arguing that the emphasis we put on individual, bounded self leads to a heightened sense of death anxiety. The second section discusses on the one hand Terror Management Theory, and on the other the alternative but related Transcendence Management Theory with their different emphasis on ways of coping with death anxiety. The following section provides a theoretical model integrating these two strands of research and interpreting their main conclusions at a social level. This framework is the main contribution of the paper since it not only captures the social dynamics of these different ways of coping but also offers possible ways to move towards a more death-aware and sustainable social arrangement.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 08

## How to improve firm performance? – The role of production capabilities and routines

OTTÓ, CSIKI; KRISZTINA, DEMETER; DÁVID, LOSONCI

*International Journal of Operations & Production Management* 2023 43(13):1-26.

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**Purpose:** In the multilayered capability framework the authors integrate two layers, namely functional level production capabilities and shop floor-level production routines (PRs). The authors examine how these two layers are interlinked, and additionally, they explore how these layers contribute to firm performance.

**Design/methodology/approach:** The authors tested the hypotheses using structural equation modeling (SEM) on a sample of manufacturing firms.

**Findings:** Regarding the capability layers, the authors found that at the functional level, production dynamic capabilities (PDCs) drive the renewal of production ordinary capabilities (POCs), and that at the shop floor level, deployment of Industry 4.0 (I4.0) is influenced by lean production. Regarding the direct links between capability layers, the authors showed that PDCs and POCs have different roles in shaping shop floor PRs: PDCs is linked to I4.0, and lean methods is impacted by POCs. Concerning performance implications, only PDC and POC have significant impact on firm performance (the latter is negative), while PRs do not.

**Research limitations/implications:** Although, contextual factors (e.g. technology intensity, size) do not influence our findings, the potential country-effect and the dominance of medium-sized firms offer future research directions.

**Practical implications:** If production managers want to contribute to business performance, they should be more susceptible to resource renewal (PDCs) than to their general (POCs) or specific (PRs) exploitation efforts. As they exploit current resource stocks, they face a trade-off: they must consider that beyond their positive impacts on operational performance, their implications on business performance will be controversial.

**Originality/value:** Scholars usually examine one layer of capabilities, either capabilities or routines, and associate that with one dimension of performance, either financial and market measures or operational indicators. The authors propose a multilayered capability framework with a complex view on performance implications.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 09

## What can the EU do to address the high natural gas prices?

**ADRIENN, SELEI; BORBÁLA TAKÁCSNÉ, TÓTH;  
BALÁZS, FELSMANN; PÉTER, KOTEK**

*Energy Research 2023 173: 113312*

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Natural gas prices worldwide increased on the back of the COVID economic recovery in 2021. European prices skyrocketed when the dominant external supplier, Gazprom, started to withhold supplies in Q4 2021. This analysis uses market modelling to assess and compare the effectiveness of various measures to mitigate the gas – and by extension energy – price crisis in the short and longer term. First, the realization of the 5th PCI package adopted by the European Commission in November 2021 would significantly reduce EU prices, especially in the Eastern Member States that tend to be more dependent on the single external supplier. At the same time, the billions of euros that would be poured in risk becoming stranded assets in the long-term with tightening climate regulations. Secondly, uniform voluntary demand response has significant potential to reduce prices, especially in the Eastern Member States. Thirdly, the introduction of European strategic gas reserves can bring temporary price relief but is not a cost-efficient solution. However, security of supply considerations can outweigh the negative economic outcomes.

**[Link to Paper](#)**



# 10

## How to avoid uncompetitive games? The importance of tie-breaking rules

LÁSZLÓ, CSATÓ

*European Journal of Operational Research 2023 307(3): 1260-1269*

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If the final position of a team is already secured independently of the outcomes of the remaining games in a round-robin tournament, it might play with little enthusiasm. This is detrimental to attendance and can inspire collusion and match-fixing. We demonstrate that tie-breaking rules might affect the occurrence of such a situation. Its probability is quantified via simulations for the four groups of the 2022/23 UEFA Nations League A under two well-established tie-breaking rules, goal difference and head-to-head records. In these home-away round-robin contests with four teams and 12 matches, the competitiveness of the final four games can be promoted by giving priority to goal difference, which reduces the chance of a fixed position in the group ranking by at least two and usually five percentage points in the last round. Our findings, supported by sensitivity analysis in a theoretical model, provide important lessons on how to design ranking systems.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 11

## Robustness to Rank Reversal in Pairwise Comparison Matrices Based on Uncertainty Bounds

**SÁNDOR, BOZÓKI; LUCA, FARAMONDI; GABRIELE, OLIVA; ROBERTO, SETOLA**

*European Journal of Operational Research* 2023 304(2): 676-688

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In the context of decision making, pairwise comparisons matrices (PCMs) based on a ratio scale are essential for deriving absolute preferences from relative comparisons. Such techniques are based on Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), which express their relative judgements on pairs of alternatives, providing pairwise comparison information, also in the case of incomplete or uncertain data, in order to obtain an absolute ranking about the alternatives. In this work, we propose a novel approach, complementary to measuring inconsistency, able to integrate and evaluate the concept of uncertainty in PCMs in order to verify the credibility of the final outcome. Such approach characterizes how SMEs' uncertainty reflects into rank reversal. This is done via a novel optimization problem aiming to identify the smallest perturbations of the pairwise comparison values which result in an altered ranking of alternatives, e.g., reverting the ranking for at least a pair of alternatives.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 12

## The portrayal of the future as legitimacy construction: discursive strategies in highly ranked business schools' external communication

RÉKA, TAMÁSSY; ZSUZSANNA, GÉRING; GÁBOR, KIRÁLY;  
MÁRTON, RAKOVICS

*Higher Education 2023 85: 775-793*

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In this paper, we investigate how highly ranked business schools construct their legitimacy claims by analysing their online organisational communication. We argue that in the case of higher education institutions in general, and business schools in particular, the discursive formation of these legitimacy claims is strongly connected to the future. Consequently, we utilise corpus-based discourse analysis of highly ranked business schools' website communication by focusing on sentences containing the expression 'future'. At first, we analysed the future-related language use to reveal the general future picture in the corpus. Furthermore, by combining qualitative and quantitative textual data, we identified six typical agency frames (i.e. preparing, shaping, adjusting, exploring, personal future, responsibility) about the future. By examining the co-occurrence of these frames, we were able to identify different discursive strategies. As we connected our findings to general societal phenomena we could interpret why and how business schools utilise these discursive strategies to (re)create and maintain their legitimacy.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 13

## Hungarian PROMIS-29+2

**BALÁZS, JENEI; ALEX, BATÓ; ARIEL Z., MITEV; VALENTIN,  
BRODSZKY; FANNI, RENCZ**

*Quality of Life Research 2023*

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**Objectives:** This study aims to assess psychometric properties of the Hungarian PROMIS-29+2 profile measure and provide general population reference values for Hungary.

**Methods:** An adult general population sample (n = 1700) completed PROMIS-29+2 v2.1 in an online survey. The following psychometric properties were assessed: floor and ceiling effect, convergent validity with SF-36v1 domains, internal consistency (McDonald's omega), unidimensionality, local independence, monotonicity, graded response model (GRM) fit and differential item functioning (DIF). Age- and gender-specific reference values were established using the US item calibrations.

**Results:** Depending on scale orientation, high floor or ceiling effects were observed for all domains (25.2-60.7%) except for sleep disturbance. McDonald's omega for domains ranged from 0.87-0.97. Unidimensionality, local independence and monotonicity were supported and the GRM adequately fitted for all but one domains. The sleep disturbance domain demonstrated item misfit, response level disordering and low discrimination ability, particularly for item Sleep116 ('refreshing sleep'). Strong correlations were observed between PROMIS-29+2 and corresponding SF-36 domains (rs= | 0.60 | to | 0.78 | ). No DIF was detected for most sociodemographic characteristics. Problems with physical function, pain interference and social roles tended to increase, whereas problems with anxiety, depression, fatigue and cognitive function declined with age (p < 0.01). In all domains except for cognitive function, more health problems occurred in females than in males (p < 0.001).

**Conclusion:** The Hungarian PROMIS-29+2 shows satisfactory psychometric properties; however, the sleep disturbance domain substantially underperforms that requires further attention. Population reference values were generated that facilitate the interpretation of health outcomes in various patient populations.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 14

## Innovative mergers and acquisitions and the broker regions of European integration

**BALÁZS, LENGYEL; MICHELE, AQUARO; GIACOMO, DAMIOLI**

*Regional Studies* 2023 57(2): 287-299

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Cross-regional mergers and acquisitions (M&A) transfer control and diffuse knowledge across space, which facilitates the integration of business systems. We analyse about 40,000 cross-regional acquisitions in Europe completed between 2003 and 2017 and distinguish innovative and non-innovative M&A. Both types of deals cluster into communities constituted by countries or groups of neighbouring countries. However, an increasing proportion of deals connect different communities, especially for innovative M&A. More populous and richer regions host more acquiring and target companies and thus broker communities. Research and development expenditure and skilled human capital are additional factors favouring brokerage of regions by attracting acquirers.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 15

## Return to skills and labour market size

**HERMANN, ZOLTÁN; CZALLER, LÁSZLÓ**

*Regional Studies 2023 57(5): 800-813*

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Several studies document that skills are strong predictors of earnings; however, less is known about the extent to which labour market size influences the return to skills. Using data from a unique representative survey recording the skill requirements of Hungarian firms, we show that social skills have higher returns in large urban labour markets. Surprisingly, this pattern cannot be observed for cognitive skills, while the return to manual skills slightly decreases with labour market size. Our estimates are robust to different agglomeration measures, additional controls and estimation methods; however, returns to skills seem to vary considerably across worker groups.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 16

## Comparing the psychometric properties of the EQ-5D-3L and EQ-5D-5L descriptive systems and utilities in atopic dermatitis

VALENTIN, BRODSZKY; ALEX, BATÓ; ZSUZSANNA, BERETZKY; FANNI, RENCZ; KAMILLA, KOSZORÚ; KRISZTINA, HAJDU; L. HUNOR, GERGELY; ANIKÓ, KOVÁCS; MIKLÓS, SÁRDY; ANDREA, SZEGEDI

*European Journal of Health Economics 2023 24: 139-152*

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**Background:** Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common chronic inflammatory skin disorder affecting up to 10% of adults. The EQ-5D is the most commonly used generic preference-accompanied measure to generate quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) for economic evaluations.

**Objectives:** We aimed to compare psychometric properties of the three-level and five-level EQ-5D (EQ-5D-3L and EQ-5D-5L) in adult patients with AD.

**Methods:** In a multicentre cross-sectional study, 218 AD patients with a broad range of severity completed the EQ-5D-3L, EQ-5D-5L, Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and Skindex-16. Disease severity outcomes included the Investigator Global Assessment, Eczema Area and Severity Index and the objective SCORing Atopic Dermatitis.

**Results:** A good agreement was established between the two EQ-5D versions with an intraclass correlation coefficient of 0.815 (95% CI 0.758–0.859,  $p < 0.001$ ). Overall, 33 different health state profiles occurred in the EQ-5D-3L and 84 in the EQ-5D-5L. Compared to the EQ-5D-3L, ceiling effect was reduced for the mobility, self-care, usual activities and pain/discomfort dimensions by 4.6–11.5%. EQ-5D-5L showed higher average relative informativity (Shannon's evenness index: 0.64 vs. 0.59). EQ-5D-5L demonstrated better convergent validity with EQ VAS, DLQI and Skindex-16. The two measures were similar in distinguishing between groups of patients based on disease severity and skin-specific quality of life with a moderate or large effect size ( $\eta^2 = 0.083$ – $0.489$ ).

**Conclusion:** Both instruments exhibited good psychometric properties in AD; however, the EQ-5D-5L was superior in terms of ceiling effects, informativity and convergent validity. We recommend the use of the EQ-5D-5L to measure health outcomes in clinical settings and for QALY calculations in AD.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 17

## Illiberal Versus Externally Fomented growth model readjustment: post-GFC state aid in the EU's semi-periphery

**GERGŐ, MEDVE-BÁLINT; ANDREA, ÉLTETŐ**

*Competition & Change 2023 online first*

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Most foreign capital-led, export-oriented Eastern EU member states and the consumption-driven Southern European countries suffered a heavy blow during the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) in 2008–09. The GFC exposed the vulnerability of these economies to external shocks and raised the need for readjustment of their growth models through state intervention. While the rise of illiberal governments drove readjustment in the East, the main driver was externally fomented in the South. This article focuses on state aid, a particular instrument of industrial policy, which has been a main vehicle for growth model readjustment. We seek to explore whether the provision of state aid in the two European semi-peripheries contributes to long-term post-crisis recovery by promoting competitive investments in two Eastern (Hungary and Poland) and two Southern EU members (Portugal and Spain). Relying on the European Commission's state aid database, we show that after 2013, in the consumption-driven South, governments aimed to strengthen supply through aid, while in the export-oriented East, they were more concerned about promoting exporting firms. The article thus reveals how state aid may preserve and reinforce existing growth models in the semi-periphery even if strategic aims and rhetoric target readjustment.

**[Link to Paper](#)**



# 18

## The causal impacts of empty stadiums on women's sports activities

**DÁVID ZOLTÁN, SZABÓ; PÉTER, KERÉNYI**

*Psychology of Sport and Exercise 2023 66: 102385*

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This paper examines the effect of spectators on women's football games. COVID-19 and related restrictions provide a unique opportunity with an adequate sample size to test the effect of lockdown on sports activities. Studies have recently exploited this opportunity for men's football to better understand the potential causes of home advantage and, more specifically, assess the psychological consequences when matches are played without supporters. Despite the increased scientific interest, there was only one paper that focused on women's football. Therefore, we aim to contribute to this research field by considering matches from four major European women's football leagues. The findings suggest that for three of these leagues, lockdown has a statistically significant effect on the sanctioned yellow cards by either reducing the number of yellow cards sanctioned to the away teams or increasing the number of yellow cards sanctioned to the home teams. Nonetheless, lockdown does not affect any final match outcomes; therefore, it does not significantly affect the magnitude of home advantage for women's games.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 19

## The political component of COVID-19 vaccine choice. Results from a conjoint experiment

NKANSAH, GODFRED BONNAH; PAPP, ZSÓFIA

*Public Health 2023 217: 33-40*

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**Objectives:** Prior research highlights the role of efficacy, vaccine safety, and availability in vaccine hesitancy. Research is needed to better understand the political driving forces behind COVID-19 vaccine uptake. We examine the effects of the origin of a vaccine, and approval status within the EU on vaccine choice. We also test if these effects differ by party affiliation among Hungarians.

**Study design:** We use a conjoint experimental design to assess multiple causal relationships. Respondents choose between two hypothetical vaccine profiles randomly generated from 10 attributes. The data were gathered from an online panel in September 2022. We applied a quota for vaccination status and party preference. Three hundred twenty-four respondents evaluated 3888 randomly generated vaccine profiles.

**Methods:** We analyse the data using an OLS estimator with standard errors clustered by respondents. To further nuance our results, we test for task, profile, and treatment heterogeneity effects.

**Results:** By origin, respondents prefer German (MM 0.55; 95% CI 0.52-0.58) and Hungarian (0.55; 0.52-0.59) vaccines over US (0.49; 0.45-0.52) and Chinese vaccines (0.44; 0.41-0.47). By approval status, vaccines approved by the EU (0.55, 0.52-0.57) or pending authorization (0.5, 0.48-0.53) are preferred over unauthorised ones (0.45, 0.43-0.47). Both effects are conditional on party affiliation. Government voters especially prefer Hungarian vaccines (0.6; 0.55-0.65) over others.

**Conclusions:** The complexity of vaccination decisions calls for the usage of information shortcuts. Our findings demonstrate a strong political component that motivates vaccine choice. We demonstrate that politics and ideology have broken into fields of individual-level decisions such as health.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 20

## A head-to-head comparison of the EQ-5D-5L and 15D descriptive systems and index values in a general population sample

ANNA, NIKL; VALENTIN, BRODSZKY; FANNI, RENCZ ;  
MATHIEU F., JANSSEN

*Health and Quality of Life Outcomes 2023 21: 17*

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**Background:** The EQ-5D-5L and 15D are generic preference-accompanied health status measures with similar dimensions. In this study, we aim to compare the measurement properties of the EQ-5D-5L and 15D descriptive systems and index values in a general population sample.

**Methods:** In August 2021, an online cross-sectional survey was conducted in a representative adult general population sample (n = 1887). The EQ-5D-5L and 15D descriptive systems and index values were compared in terms of ceiling and floor, informativity (Shannon's Evenness index), agreement, convergent and known-groups validity for 41 chronic physical and mental health conditions. Danish value sets were used to compute index values for both instruments. As a sensitivity analysis, index values were also estimated using the Hungarian EQ-5D-5L and Norwegian 15D value sets.

**Results:** Overall, 270 (8.6%) and 1030 (3.4\*10<sup>-6</sup>%) unique profiles occurred on the EQ-5D-5L and 15D. The EQ-5D-5L dimensions (0.51–0.70) demonstrated better informativity than those of 15D (0.44–0.69). EQ-5D-5L and 15D dimensions capturing similar areas of health showed moderate or strong correlations (0.558–0.690). The vision, hearing, eating, speech, excretion and mental function 15D dimensions demonstrated very weak or weak correlations with all EQ-5D-5L dimensions, which may indicate potential room for EQ-5D-5L bolt-ons. The 15D index values showed lower ceiling than the EQ-5D-5L (21% vs. 36%). The mean index values were 0.86 for the Danish EQ-5D-5L, 0.87 for the Hungarian EQ-5D-5L, 0.91 for the Danish 15D and 0.81 for the Norwegian 15D. Strong correlations were found between the index values (Danish EQ-5D-5L vs. Danish 15D 0.671, Hungarian EQ-5D-5L vs. Norwegian 15D 0.638). Both instruments were able to discriminate between all chronic condition groups with moderate or large effect sizes (Danish EQ-5D-5L 0.688–3.810, Hungarian EQ-5D-5L 1.233–4.360, Danish 15D 0.623–3.018 and Norwegian 15D 1.064–3.816). Compared to the 15D, effect sizes were larger for the EQ-5D-5L in 88–93% of chronic condition groups.

**Conclusions:** This is the first study to compare the measurement properties of the EQ-5D-5L and 15D in a general population sample. Despite having 10 fewer dimensions, the EQ-5D-5L performed better than the 15D in many aspects. Our findings help to understand the differences between generic preference-accompanied measures and support resource allocation decisions.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 21

## Interpersonal versus interbank lending networks: The role of intermediation in risk-sharing

**EDINA, BERLINGER; DÁNIEL, HAVRAN; MÁRTON, GOSZTONYI;  
ZOLTÁN, POLLÁK**

*Emerging Markets Review 2023 54: 100989*

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Analyzing the interpersonal lending network of a Hungarian village in a disadvantaged region, we find strong intermediary activity and a tiered core-periphery structure. We show that the main motive behind lending is not altruism or profit-seeking, but risk-sharing which is the most accentuated in poor-to-poor and Roma-to-Roma relations. Comparing this informal lending market to a formal interbank market, we find more similarities than differences. In both markets, intermediation is a key element in risk-sharing and an effective tool to cope with liquidity risk. Regulatory and development policies should respect the existing institutions of risk-sharing.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 22

## Israeli cross-border assistance to Syrians

**BEATA, PARAGI**

*Mediterranean Politics* 2023 28(2): 250-277

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The relations between Israel and Syria are usually framed in the context of war and conflict. It is less known, however, that Israel provided humanitarian assistance to Syrians residing in the Al-Qunaytirah region from 2012/2013 to 2018. The purpose of this article is to explore if humanitarian goods and medical services from Israel and return gifts the Syrian side can be interpreted gift exchange in Maussan terms, the theoretical purpose of which is substituting war and establishing friendly relations between enemies. The argument is based on the content analysis of primary and secondary sources, a visual material, and interviews with key informants. Findings indicate that cross-border exchanges offered a way, even if temporarily, out of the reproduction of hostility in the direct vicinity of the border.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 23

## The missing link: Studying political leadership from the followers' perspective

**RUDOLF, METZ**

*Politics 2021 online first*

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Recent political developments suggest that political followership has played increasingly vital roles in modern democratic politics. However, scholarship seemingly lacks proper conceptual and methodological tools for analysing why and how citizens follow their leaders, and what the role of this relationship is in personalised politics and political leadership. Addressing the research gap, this article turns to generic leadership studies for help and introduces its follower-centric models into the field of political science. This venture opens with a review and comparison of some of the different perspectives about political followers in the scholarship on political leadership and personalisation, taking account of their limitations. It then moves on to assess follower-centric models and their empirical results, focusing on observers' perceptions about the characteristics and behaviours of leaders in the attribution of leadership. Based on these models, the article offers a balanced perspective about leader–follower relations. Recommendations for future research directions are presented in the concluding sections.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 24

## Technology, lean, quality and human resource practices in manufacturing: how does size as a contingency factor matter?

KRISZTINA, DEMETER; LEVENTE, SZÁSZ; OTTÓ, CSÍKI; RÉKA, HORVÁTH

*Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management 34(2): 234-264*

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**Purpose:** Taking its outset in operations management (OM) contingency research, this paper aims to investigate how firm size, as one of the most powerful explanatory factors, influences the implementation and performance impact of four key manufacturing practices.

**Design/methodology/approach:** Three large-scale surveys from three different points in time, with a total of 1880 observations from varied geographical regions, are used to offer generalizable evidence on how firm size influences the implementation and performance outcome of technology, lean, quality and human resource practices.

**Findings:** The four manufacturing practices positively enhance performance: quality and lean practices produce the most consistent effects, while technology and human resource practices turn more beneficial in the latest sample. Furthermore, the authors offer robust support for the selection and mediation models (larger firms generally invest more in the four practices and, through that, achieve higher performance), while finding no evidence for the moderation model (smaller firms can equally benefit if they possess the resources to invest in these practices).

**Originality/value:** As manufacturing practices are continuously evolving, their performance impact cannot be guaranteed in any context. Size is a frequently used contingency variable in OM studies, but results are contradictory in terms of its impact on the implementation and performance outcomes of manufacturing practices. This study manages to ease these contradictions.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 25

## Do electoral reforms tend to favour the incumbents?

ÁRPÁD, STUMP; VERONIKA, PATKÓS

*Acta Politica 2023 58: 118–140*

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Electoral reforms offer an opportunity to incumbents to change the rules strategically, for their own benefits. From this aspect, the low number of studies addressing the effect of incumbents' potential strategic manipulations of the electoral rules is striking. Most research analyses single reform cases, offering an overview of the context, the negotiations, and the outcome of the reform process. Comparative research on strategic electoral manipulation, however, is scarce, and almost non-existent on non-transitional settings or established democracies. To fill this gap, the present study examines whether European electoral reforms have served the short-term interest of the incumbent parties, analysing data in 30 European countries of all relevant electoral reforms carried out between 1960 and 2011. Interestingly, the results do not support the assumption that incumbent parties generally benefit from carrying out a reform. Moreover, it finds no substantial differences in this regard between major and minor reforms, and neither the age of democracies nor the timing of the reform has a significant effect on reformers' gains. The paper discusses possible explanations for the negative effect found, and it concludes that, apart from promoting self-interest and the unpredictability of the reforms' effects, the most probable causes are the reformers' alternative goals.

[Link to Paper](#)



# 26

## More than just an experiment? Politicians arguments behind introducing participatory budgeting in Budapest

**GABRIELLA, KISS; DÁNIEL, OROSS**

*Acta Politica 2021*

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As deliberative and participatory practices play a greater role in political decision-making of democratic political systems in many parts of the world, political parties must adapt to demands of an increasingly more cognitively mobilized citizenry. While there is a growing body of literature about the functioning of such procedures in different social and political contexts, little is known about politicians' reasons behind introducing them. Based on qualitative data collected among Hungarian politicians, this paper brings evidence to empirically assess why local politicians introduced Participatory Budgeting in Budapest, Hungary. Our findings suggest that politicians accept theoretical arguments for promoting citizens' participation, newly elected local politicians expect to increase their party's local embeddedness by creating new contact opportunities and emphasize that the introduction of Participatory Budgeting is a ground for experimentation. The article ends with a discussion about arguments that are put forth in the literature on European Participatory Budgeting but missing from the views of politicians, and concludes by highlighting the risks of institutionalizing Participatory Budgeting.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 27

## Income-related spatial concentration of individual social capital in cities

SÁNDOR, JUHÁSZ; ESZTER, BOKÁNYI; BALÁZS, LENGYEL;  
ÁDÁM J., KOVÁCS

*Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science 2022 online first*

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Social connections that span across diverse urban neighborhoods can support prosperity by mobilizing social capital. However, there is limited evidence on the spatial structure of individual social capital inside cities. This paper demonstrates that social capital measured by online social connections is spatially more concentrated for residents of lower-income neighborhoods than for residents of higher-income neighborhoods. We map the micro-geography of individual online social networks in the 50 largest metropolitan areas of the United States using a large-scale geolocalized Twitter dataset. We analyze the spatial dimension of individual social capital by the share of friends, closed triangles, and share of supported ties within circles of short distance radii (1, 3, 5, and 10 km) around users' home location. We compare residents from below-median income neighborhoods with above-median income neighborhoods, and find that users living in relatively poorer neighborhoods have a significantly higher share of connections in close proximity. Moreover, their network is more cohesive and supported within a short distance from their home. These patterns prevail across the 50 largest US metropolitan areas with only a few exceptions. The found disparities in the micro-geographic concentration of social capital can feed segregation and income inequality within cities constraining social circles of low-income residents.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 28 Incomplete pairwise comparison matrices based on graphs with average degree approximately 3

ZSOMBOR, SZÁDOCZKI; SÁNDOR, BOZÓKI; PATRIK, JUHÁSZ;  
SERGII V., KADENKO; VITALIY, TSYGANOK

*Annals of Operations Research 2022*

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A crucial, both from theoretical and practical points of view, problem in preference modelling is the number of questions to ask from the decision maker. We focus on incomplete pairwise comparison matrices based on graphs whose average degree is approximately 3 (or a bit more), i.e., each item is compared to three others in average. In the range of matrix sizes we considered,  $n=5,6,7,8,9,10$ , this requires from  $1.4n$  to  $1.8n$  edges, resulting in completion ratios between 33% ( $n=10$ ) and 80% ( $n=5$ ). We analyze several types of union of two spanning trees (three of them building on additional ordinal information on the ranking), 2-edge-connected random graphs and 3-(quasi-)regular graphs with minimal diameter (the length of the maximal shortest path between any two vertices). The weight vectors are calculated from the natural extensions, to the incomplete case, of the two most popular weighting methods, the eigenvector method and the logarithmic least squares. These weight vectors are compared to the ones calculated from the complete matrix, and their distances (Euclidean, Chebyshev and Manhattan), rank correlations (Kendall and Spearman) and similarity (Garuti, cosine and dice indices) are computed in order to have cardinal, ordinal and proximity views during the comparisons. Surprisingly enough, only the union of two star graphs centered at the best and the second best items perform well among the graphs using additional ordinal information on the ranking. The union of two edge-disjoint spanning trees is almost always the best among the analyzed graphs.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 29

## ‘A Defender of Christendom’? The Inner Logic of Hungary’s Humanitarian Aid Policy

**BEATA, PARAGI**

*Europe-Asia Studies 2023*

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The purpose of this article is to introduce the Hungary Helps Programme, a stated purpose of which is to support Christian communities in the Global South. Data and findings indicate that Hungary has provided direct assistance to local Christian churches, communities and faith-based organisations by financing more than 160 projects with a total value of almost €53 million since 2016. The programme, which may be considered an element of the ‘Hungarian model’, mainly benefits local churches. The HHP serves to strengthen Hungary’s autonomous role within the EU, amongst other things, by providing direct financial support to Christian churches.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 30

## Does cohort size matter? Assessing the effect of youth cohort size and peer influence on young people's electoral participation

**GODFRED BONNAH, NKANSAH; ZSÓFIA, PAPP**

*Journal of Youth Studies 2022*

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Do the relative numbers of young people in the adult population affect their extent of participation in electoral politics? The answer to this question remains elusive in both the theoretical and empirical literature on youth political participation. In this study, we test the hypothesis that young people's cohort size has a significant effect on their electoral participation. Using individual level data from the World Values Survey and country level data from the United Nations Population Division, we ran a series of multinomial logistic regression analyses with 29 democratic countries. The findings show that youth cohort size exerts a negative effect on young people's electoral participation. The study finds this effect to be stronger for young people whose main source of information are their peers. The results of this study represent a major step towards improving our understanding of the effect of cohort size on cohort political behaviour; a topic so far neglected within the literature on youth political participation.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 31

## Urban Communities for Transition toward Sustainable Behavior in the Context of Authoritarianism

**GABRIELLA, KISS; TAMÁS, VERESS; AGNES, NEULINGER**

*Society & Natural Resources 2023*

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Communities can play an important role in the transition toward sustainable living; however, a meso perspective bridging individual behavior and social context has rarely been applied. To address this issue, our study introduces the broad landscape of nonprofit community-based organizations as meso-level entities whose activities relate in one way or another to sustainability. Through an exploratory study relying on in-depth interviews, we examine the meaning of community and the role of sustainability in the operation of these communities. The emergence of a new authoritarianism in Hungary gives a special context for the study and enables identification of the characteristics of urban communities from “illiberal democracy.” The findings indicate the presence of five different types of community-based organizations with sustainability-related activities. We argue for the analytical usefulness of a meso-level perspective and for the importance of researching how community-based organizations help individuals in transition to a more sustainable lifestyle.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 32

## On-station comparative analysis of reproductive and survival performance between Red Maasai, Dorper, and Merino sheep breeds

**STRAUSZ, PÉTER; WANJALA, GEORGE; KICHAMU, N.; ASTUTI, PUTRI KUSUMA; KUSZA, SZILVIA**

*animal 2023 17(3): 100715*

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The reproductive performance of ewes and the survivability of lambs to weaning have a critical economic impact on sheep farming worldwide. Further, knowledge of major mortality causes allows an opportunity for improved flock management to evade financial losses. The maximum likelihood estimates for generalised linear mixed models and chi-square test methods were used to examine 971 mating records, 839 and 763 lambs born and weaned (singles or twins) from the Naivasha Sheep and Goats station in Kenya for the years 2011 to 2020 consisting of Dorper, Red Maasai (RedM), and Merino breeds. The RedM ( $P < 0.05$ ) outperformed Dorper and Merino in weaning rate, whereas reproductive performance between the three breeds was not significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ) in litter size and multiple lambings per ewe lambing. On the one hand, Dorper significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) outperformed the other two breeds only in weaning weight per lamb born. In addition, among all the major causes of death, pneumonia appeared to be the one to which Dorper breeds were most susceptible (chi-square test,  $P < 0.05$ ). According to the findings of this study, neither the Dorper nor the Merino sheep breeds were reproductively superior to the RedM in an extensive semi-arid production environment. In addition, Dorper's susceptibility to the leading causes of mortality, particularly pneumonia and sheep pox, were relatively high compared to other breeds and could be a precursor to massive economic losses for Dorper sheep producers. In contrast to the indigenous RedM breed, imported sheep breeds appeared to be more susceptible to major mortality-related under an extensive production system. Therefore, regardless of weaning weight, RedM breed production appears to be a more viable investment for small-scale farmers, particularly in semi-arid regions.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 33

## Incomplete pairwise comparison matrices: Ranking top women tennis players

JÓZSEF, TEMESI; ZSOMBOR, SZÁDOCZKI; SÁNDOR, BOZÓKI

*Journal of the Operational Research Society 2023*

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The method of pairwise comparisons is frequently applied for ranking purposes. This article aims to rank top women tennis players based on their win/lose ratios. Incomplete pairwise comparison matrices (PCMs) were constructed from data obtained from the WTA (Women's Tennis Association) homepage. The database contains head-to-head results from the period between 1973 and 2022 for 28 players who had the position No. 1 in the official rankings of WTA. The weight vector was calculated from the incomplete PCM with the logarithmic least squares method and the eigenvector method. The results are not surprising: Serena Williams, Steffi Graf, and Martina Navratilova stand in the first three positions, and Martina Hingis, Kim Clijsters, and Justine Henin follow them. We also tested the frequently used probability-based Bradley-Terry method and found high rank-correlation values. Using graph representations, the results gave us a deeper insight into the properties of incomplete PCMs. Special attention was given to the nontransitive triads. A data modification was necessary to remove ties in order to apply the commonly used tests. The results indicate that ordinal nontransitive triads are not significant in the data we analysed.

[Link to Paper](#)



# 34

## On balanced games with infinitely many players: Revisiting Schmeidler's result

MIKLÓS, PINTÉR; DAVID, BARTL

*Operations Research Letters* 2023 51(2): 153-158

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We consider transferable utility cooperative games with infinitely many players and the core understood in the space of bounded additive set functions. We show that, if a game is bounded below, then its core is non-empty if and only if the game is balanced. This finding generalizes Schmeidler (1967) “On Balanced Games with Infinitely Many Players”, where the game is assumed to be non-negative. We also generalize Schmeidler's (1967) result to the case of restricted cooperation too.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 35

## How to Create Social Value Through Digital Social Innovation? Unlocking the Potential of the Social Value Creation of Digital Start-Ups

**JULIANNA, FALUDI**

*Journal of Social Entrepreneurship 2023 14(1): 73-90*

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Considering digital start-ups as agents of social innovation, this study highlights the Potential for Social Value Frame (PSVF) method. The latter helps examine how projects inherently frame the social domain beyond ranking techniques, and measures their potential for social value creation from a structural perspective, relying on Coleman's Boat and the model of levels of agency. Based on a mixed method of multi-stage coding, content analysis, and scaling, the model was tested on an 8-year sample. Plotted over time, digital solutions show increasing potential for creating significant social value, especially related to AI and big data.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 36

## The unfairness of the revenue distribution system used in the UEFA club competitions

LÁSZLÓ, CSATÓ

*International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics 2023 15(1): 187-192*

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The Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) distributes commercial revenue from its club competitions according to a complex mechanism. Coefficient-based amounts are paid such that the participating teams are ranked on the basis of performances over the last 10 years. Due to the non-anonymity of this allocation rule, all clubs are interested in qualification together with lower-ranked teams, which makes the procedure incentive incompatible. In particular, the English club Arsenal is found to lose 132 thousand Euros prize money in the 2022/23 UEFA Europa League because of exerting full effort in its domestic championship. Two strategy-proof alternatives are proposed to divide fairly this pillar of the revenue distribution system.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 37

## An artificial neural network (ANN) model for publication bias

**HOSSEIN, MOTAHARI-NEZHAD**

*Aslib Journal of Information Management 2023*

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**Purpose:** No study has investigated the effects of different parameters on publication bias in meta-analyses using a machine learning approach. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the impact of various factors on publication bias in meta-analyses.

**Design/methodology/approach:** An electronic questionnaire was created according to some factors extracted from the Cochrane Handbook and AMSTAR-2 tool to identify factors affecting publication bias. Twelve experts were consulted to determine their opinion on the importance of each factor. Each component was evaluated based on its content validity ratio (CVR). In total, 616 meta-analyses comprising 1893 outcomes from PubMed that assessed the presence of publication bias in their reported outcomes were randomly selected to extract their data. The multilayer perceptron (MLP) technique was used in IBM SPSS Modeler 18.0 to construct a prediction model. 70, 15 and 15% of the data were used for the model's training, testing and validation partitions.

**Findings:** There was a publication bias in 968 (51.14%) outcomes. The established model had an accuracy rate of 86.1%, and all pre-selected nine variables were included in the model. The results showed that the number of databases searched was the most important predictive variable (0.26), followed by the number of searches in the grey literature (0.24), search in Medline (0.17) and advanced search with numerous operators (0.13).

**Practical implications:** The results of this study can help clinical researchers minimize publication bias in their studies, leading to improved evidence-based medicine.

**Originality/value:** To the best of the author's knowledge, this is the first study to model publication bias using machine learning.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 38

## Tasting a new culture: adjustment to a foreign culture through traditional local cuisine

**ERZSÉBET, MALOTA; ATTILA, MUCSI**

*Food, Culture & Society 2023 26(1): 209-229*

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The majority of food- and culture-related studies of international students have focused on their consumption of specific ingredients or types of foods, or their attitude toward a local culture's traditional cuisine. However, the cultural perspective remains under-researched, particularly regarding the cultural factors that influence this adjustment. By mitigating the experienced culture shock, these factors may lead to a higher level of adjustment to the local cuisine and, subsequently, to the local culture. Twenty semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with international students and analyzed using inductive thematic content analysis. Food specific aspects (fresh ingredients, processed foods, eating out) and socio-economic factors (available budget and prior intercultural experience) were included to the analysis. The novelty and contribution of this study is in separating the factors influencing the adjustment to local food and culture into two main categories. The passive factors, which were difficult or impossible to change during the study program, entailed four main themes that may support adjustment: socioeconomic background, food-related convictions, encountered positive word-of-mouth, and the contribution of the institution. The active factors, which could be controlled, also comprised four main themes: connection to the local culture (before moving abroad), immersion in the culture through food, experimenting with traditional food, and personal development.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 39

## A comparative study of scoring systems by simulations

**LÁSZLÓ, CSATÓ**

*Journal of Sports Economics 2023 24(4): 526-545*

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We study the trade-off between two risks for scoring rules used in sports competitions containing multiple contests: (1) the threat of early clinch when the title is clinched before the last contest(s) of the competition take place; and (2) the danger of winning the competition without finishing first in any contest. Four historical points scoring systems of the Formula One World Championship are compared with the family of geometric scoring rules. The current scheme seems to be a reasonable compromise close to the Pareto frontier. Our results contribute to the issue of choosing an optimal set of point values.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 40

## A paradox of tournament seeding

**LÁSZLÓ, CSATÓ**

*International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching 2022 online first*

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We analyse a mathematical model of seeding for sports contests with round-robin qualifying tournaments. The standard seeding system based on coefficients measuring the historical performance of the teams is shown to be unfair as it might potentially punish a team for its better results by having to face stronger opponents on average in the next stage. Major football competitions are revealed to suffer from this weakness. Incentive compatibility can be guaranteed by providing each qualified team with the highest coefficient of all teams that are ranked lower in its qualifying tournament for seeding purposes. Our proposal is illustrated by the 2020/21 UEFA Champions League.

**[Link to Paper](#)**

# 41

## Group draw with unknown qualified teams: A lesson from the 2022 FIFA World Cup draw

LÁSZLÓ, CSATÓ

*International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching 2023 18(2): 539-551*

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The draw for the 2022 FIFA World Cup has been organised before the identity of three winners of the play-offs is revealed. Seeding has been based on the FIFA World Ranking released on 31 March 2022 but these three teams have been drawn from the weakest Pot 4. We show that the official seeding policy does not balance the difficulty levels of the groups to the extent possible: a better alternative would have been to assign the placeholders according to the highest-ranked potential winner, similar to the rule used in the UEFA Champions League qualification. Our simulations reinforce that this is the best strategy in general to create balanced groups in the FIFA World Cup.

[Link to Paper](#)



# 42

## Quantifying the unfairness of the 2018 FIFA World Cup qualification

LÁSZLÓ, CSATÓ

*International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching 2023 18(1): 183-196*

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This paper investigates the fairness of the 2018 FIFA World Cup qualifying competition via Monte Carlo simulations. The qualifying probabilities are calculated for 102 nations, all teams except for African and European countries. A method is proposed to quantify the degree of unfairness. Although the qualifications within four FIFA confederations are constructed fairly, serious differences are found between the continents: for instance, a South American team could have tripled its chances by playing in Asia. Choosing a fixed matchup in the inter-continental play-offs instead of the current random draw can reduce the unfairness of the competition. The move of Australia from the Oceanian to the Asian zone is shown to increase its probability of participating in the 2018 FIFA World Cup by about 65%. Our results provide important insights for the administrators on how to reallocate the qualifying berths.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 43

## Finding early adopters of innovation in social networks

**BALÁZS R., SZIKLAI; BALÁZS, LENGYEL**

*Social Network Analysis and Mining 2023 13: 4*

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Social networks play a fundamental role in the diffusion of innovation through peers' influence on adoption. Thus, network position including a wide range of network centrality measures has been used to describe individuals' affinity to adopt an innovation and their ability to propagate diffusion. Yet, social networks are assortative in terms of susceptibility and influence and in terms of network centralities as well. This makes the identification of influencers difficult especially since susceptibility and centrality do not always go hand in hand. Here, we propose the Top Candidate algorithm, an expert recommendation method, to rank individuals based on their perceived expertise, which resonates well with the assortative mixing of innovators and early adopters in networks. Leveraging adoption data from two online social networks that are assortative in terms of adoption but represent different levels of assortativity of network centralities, we demonstrate that the Top Candidate ranking is more efficient in capturing innovators and early adopters than other widely used indices. Top Candidate nodes adopt earlier and have higher reach among innovators, early adopters and early majority than nodes highlighted by other methods. These results suggest that the Top Candidate method can identify good seeds for influence maximization campaigns on social networks.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 44

## Ageism in tourism: an intergroup contact theory approach

**KRISZTINA, KOLOS; ZSÓFIA, KENESEI**

*Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change 2023*

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The diversity of tourists in terms of age poses challenges for the tourism industry; tourist experience may be hindered by stereotypes and prejudices directed at older people. This study introduces the concept of ageism in tourism and empirically tests it by relying on intergroup contact theory. Specifically, the antecedents of ageism in tourism are explored by investigating the impact of contact quality on ageism and addressing the mediating roles of metastereotypes and aging anxiety, and the moderating role of gender. This study is based on a survey using a self-administered questionnaire with 530 responses. Data were collected from young people aged 18–35. Based on SEM modeling, our results confirm the direct link between contact quality and ageism in tourism and find evidence for the mediating role of metastereotypes. The moderating role of gender is identified in the relationship between aging anxiety and ageism suggesting that men and women have different coping strategies when facing aging anxiety. To reduce ageism in the tourism industry, intervention efforts are needed. Based on our findings, we propose a combination of educational and intergenerational contact interventions.

[Link to Paper](#)

# 45

## Transforming students' behaviour preferences: achievable changes by a sustainability course

ÁGNES, ZSÓKA; KATALIN, ÁSVÁNYI

*International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education 2023 24(1): 141-159*

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this paper is to examine the impacts of a sustainability course that was designed to evoke measurable transformational changes in students' preferences and in their roles as consumers, employees and citizens, via consciously addressing sustainability issues and involving a community partner.

**Design/methodology/approach:** The research was undertaken using mixed methods. Q-methodology helped create student groups with similar preferences for sustainable attitudes and behaviours before and after the course; the most important features of attitude changes and identify the phases of transformation were explored. In-depth interviews with each participant contributed to understanding and explaining the motivation for changing preferences and generated individual-level reflections about the perceived process of transformation.

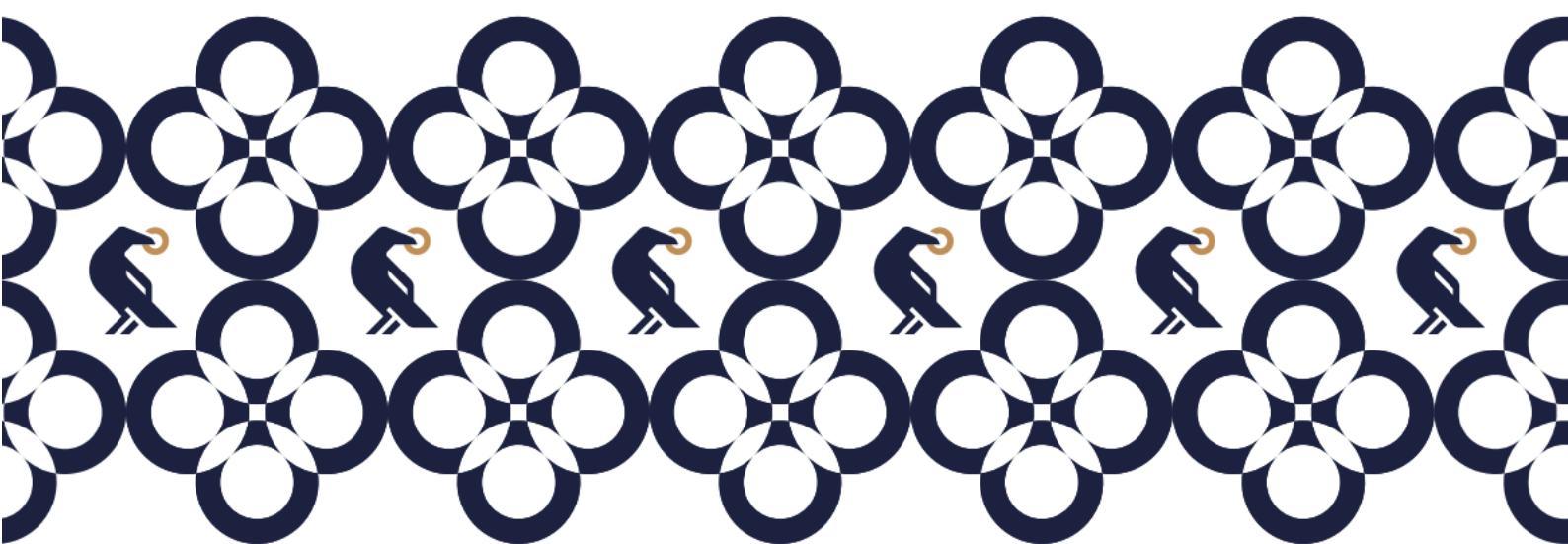
**Findings:** Q-method highlighted how stakeholder roles were transformed from the three pre-factors to the three post-factors and for the whole group. Seven phases of transformational change are identified based on the reflective in-depth interviews from "no transformation" to "change agent behavior".

**Practical implications:** Findings provide new perspectives for evaluating and embracing the transformational potential of sustainability courses.

**Originality/value:** Assessing the impacts of sustainability courses on students' transformation via measuring their mindsets and behaviour preferences prior to and after a course is still an under-researched area, especially in relation to the Q-method. A further unique feature is how the influence of engaged community partner on students' preferences is captured. The explored scope of individual responsibility goes beyond environmental awareness and addresses participants in various stakeholder roles simultaneously, by examining their priorities as consumers, employees and citizens.

[Link to Paper](#)

# BOOKS



# 01

**ANNA, IRIMIÁS**

## **The Youth Tourist: Motives, Experiences and Travel Behaviour**

**Emerald Publishing Limited - Bingley, UK**

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Youth tourists are often defined as money poor and time rich but there are significant differences in social status, interests, and consumption behaviour within the various segments of this sector. In *The Youth Tourist: Motives, Experiences and Travel Behaviour*, author Anna Irimiás maps out the heterogenous segment of the ‘Millennial’ market to help illustrate the rich diversity of youth tourist motivations and behaviours.

Drawing on theories found in social psychology, media, and communication and consumer behaviour to describe youth tourists on family holidays, on study and working abroad programs, and participating in pilgrimages, festivals, and media-induced tourism events, Irimiás adds significant detail to youth tourist travel patterns in light of current societal changes. She also analyses future trends in youth tourism and addresses the implications of current challenges such as climate change and digitalization, and the potential changes to the industry in light of the pandemic. *The Youth Tourist* presents new perspectives to researchers of Tourism Studies and the Sociology of Travel who are looking for a contemporary and critical analysis of this important market sector.

**[Link to Book](#)**

# 02

**ATTILA, MELEGH**

## **The Migration Turn and Eastern Europe: A global historical sociological analysis**

**Springer-Verlag- Cham, Switzerland**

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- Provides a comprehensive overview of the global and regional development of migration since the 1980s
- Analyzes policy documents, academic texts and discursive materials on population development since the 1980s
- Shows how the reification of migration discourses led to the rise of anti-migrant nationalist blocs in Eastern Europe

**[Link to Book](#)**

# 03

**JUDIT, RICZ; TAMÁS, GERŐCS**

## **The Political Economy Of Emerging Markets And Alternative Development Paths**

**Palgrave Macmillan- Cham, Switzerland**

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This volume is the continuation of our research on economic and developmental policy-making in the global semi-periphery in the post-crisis cycle (see our two recently published volumes titled ‘Market-Liberalism and Economic Patriotism in Capitalist Systems’ edited by Gerőcs and Szanyi, 2019, Palgrave Macmillan and ‘The Post-Crisis Developmental State – Perspectives from the Global Periphery’ edited by Gerőcs and Ricz, 2021). Our new volume aims to be a contribution to the analysis of emerging market economies’ alternative development trajectories, as we explore the new perspectives on semi-peripheral dependent development since the Global Financial Crisis and especially amidst the new global pandemic, the COVID-19.

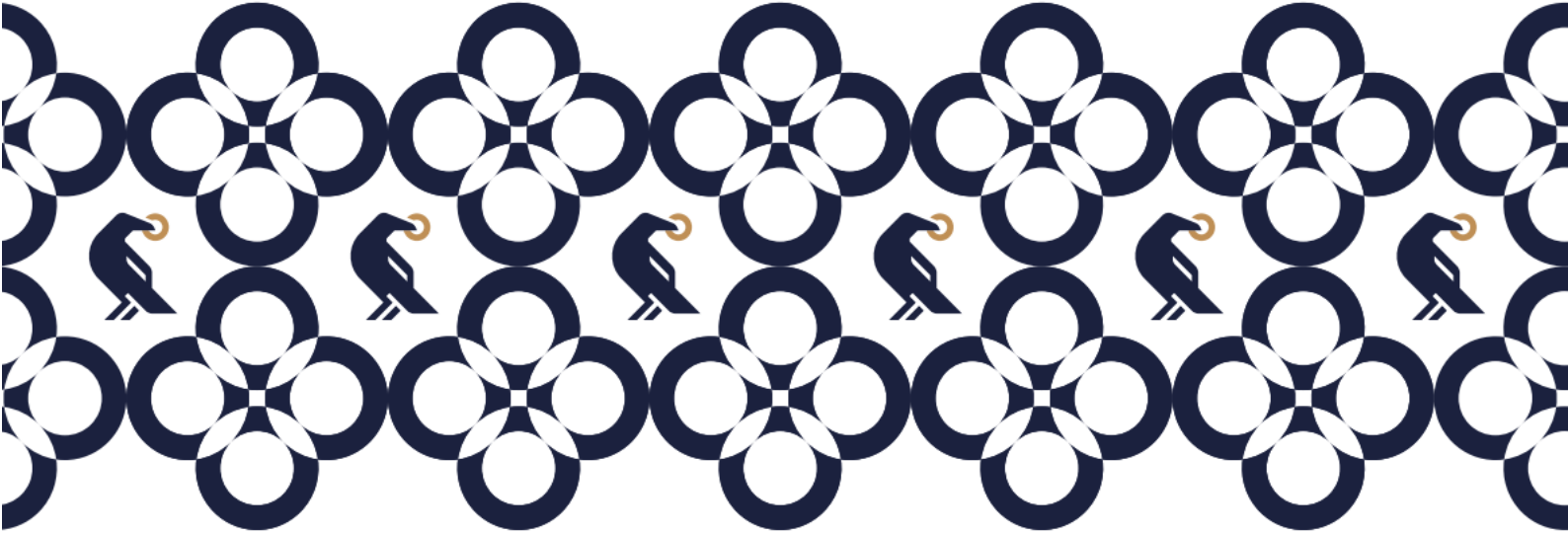
The scope of comparative capitalism research has also been altered accordingly to include the analysis of emerging economies outside the core of the world system, and to make intertemporal comparisons possible (such as to define and characterise historical waves of state capitalism). Still, we are convinced that to better understand the current wave of state capitalism and to explore its national varieties there is a need to critically reconsider existing theoretical approaches and methodologies, and to search for new ones, if necessary.

This book aims to be a contribution to the analysis of emerging market economies’ alternative development trajectories and explores new perspectives on semi-peripheral dependent development, especially amidst COVID-19.

**[Link to Book](#)**



**BOOK CHAPTERS**



# 01

**GYÖRGY, HAJNAL; BENCE, KUCSERA**

## **Municipally Owned Corporations in Hungary**

*In: Van Genugten, M., Voorn, B., Andrews, R., Papenfuß, U., Torsteinsen, H. (eds):  
Corporatisation in Local Government, 99-117*

**Palgrave Macmillan - Cham, Switzerland**

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Hungarian municipally owned corporations (MOCs) grew out of a large and undifferentiated Communist-era “council corporation” sector involving public service functions and the production of entirely private goods and services alike. From the early 1990s to around 2010, municipalities enjoyed a significant extent of legal autonomy in setting up and operating local public services in general, and MOCs in particular. Municipally owned as well as semi-private and fully privatised corporations played an increasing role in local public service provision in this period. From around 2010 onwards, as part of a sweeping wave of centralising reforms fundamentally re-shaping the entire local government landscape, a clear departure from the market-friendly approach can be observed. Increasingly tight central government regulations, re-municipalisation and central take-over of local corporations are defining features of the new approach to MOCs, especially in the public utility sector. Albeit in a cumulatively shrinking economic and regulatory space MOCs nevertheless continue to play a significant role in a range of local public service areas.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# 02

**MEZEI, BALÁZS MIHÁLY**

## **Mourning: A Phenomenology**

*In: Mikołaj Sławkowski-Rode (ed): The Meaning of Mourning. Perspectives on Death, Loss, and Grief, 77-93*

**Rowman and Littlefield**

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Grief is a universal human response to death and loss. Mourning is an equally universally observable practice that enables the bereaved to express their grief and come to terms with the reality of loss. Yet, despite their prevalence, there is no unified understanding of the nature and meaning of grief and mourning. *The Meaning of Mourning: Perspectives on Death, Loss, and Grief* brings together fifteen essays from diverse disciplines addressing the topics of death, grief, and mourning. The collection moves from general questions concerning the putative badness of death and the meaning of loss through the phenomenology and psychology of grief, to personal and cultural aspects of mourning. Contributors examine topics such as theodicy and grief, reproductive loss, mourning as a form of recognition of value, the roots of grief in early childhood, grief in COVID-times, hope, phenomenology of loss, public commemoration and mourning rituals, mourning for a devastated culture, the Necropolis of Glasgow, and the “art of outliving.” Edited by Mikołaj Sławkowski-Rode, the volume provides a survey of the rich topography of methodologies, problems, approaches, and disciplines that are involved in the study of issues surrounding loss and our responses to it and guides the reader through a spectrum of perspectives, highlighting the connections and discontinuities between them.

**[Link to Book](#)**

# 03

**MORENO, FRAU; LUCA, FRIGAU; FRANCESCA, CABIDDU;  
FRANCESCO MOLA**

## **Value Co-creation or Value Co-destruction? The Role of Negative Emotions in Consumer- Firm Interaction in the Social Media Platform**

*In: Wang, C.L. (eds): The Palgrave Handbook of Interactive Marketing, 987–1011*

**Palgrave Macmillan - Cham, Switzerland**

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Companies use social media as a medium of interaction to advertise and sell their products and services, while customers use the medium to seek information before buying. However, despite the proliferation of social media platforms, there is scant research on how customers sharing negative emotional messages in online brand communities can destroy value. To address the disadvantages of the previous approaches, this chapter (1) detects the negative comments; (2) pinpoints the periods characterized by significant peaks of negative comments; (3) clusters the identified periods by topics; and (4) characterizes each topic with emotions. These points allow the portrayal of customers' negative emotions (such as anger, dissatisfaction, disgust, fear, and sadness) and detect their value co-destructing effects in the customer-firm interaction. The chapter concludes that value co-destruction in the social media context can be understood as an exchange of negative comments. Customers' mix of emotions and the firm's responses determine the magnitude of value destruction.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

# 04

**OLGA V., NOVOSELOVA**

## **Virtual Internationalization at Universities: Opportunities and Challenges**

*In: Roumate, Fatima (ed): Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education and Scientific Research, 59–77*

**Springer Nature Singapore - Singapore**

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Digitalization, internationalization, and an expansion of flexible distance provision continue to be powerful trends. Scholars have recently conceived concepts such as virtual mobility, globally networked learning, virtual exchange, telecollaboration, and collaborative online international learning (COIL). However, despite the diversity of digital networking, the leading position of most attractive institutions for foreign students still belongs to Universities in USA, England, and Australia. The most important reasons are presumed to lie in the incapacity to appeal to the global target groups and in the quality and intercultural issues of the at-home curriculum. The worldwide situation with COVID-2019 has pushed Universities to strengthen online educational positions and to accelerate the process of virtual internationalization in a fight for foreign student recruitment. Due to this fact, the overview of researchers devoted to international marketing of universities, as well as, intercultural components in global curricula is needed. I will explore the existing approaches devoted to describing two drivers and analyze the opportunities and challenges raised in the recent trend of virtual internationalization at universities after the outrage of COVID-2019. Finally, I will give a prognosis of the potential of the proposed concept for future research and practice.

**[Link to Book Chapter](#)**

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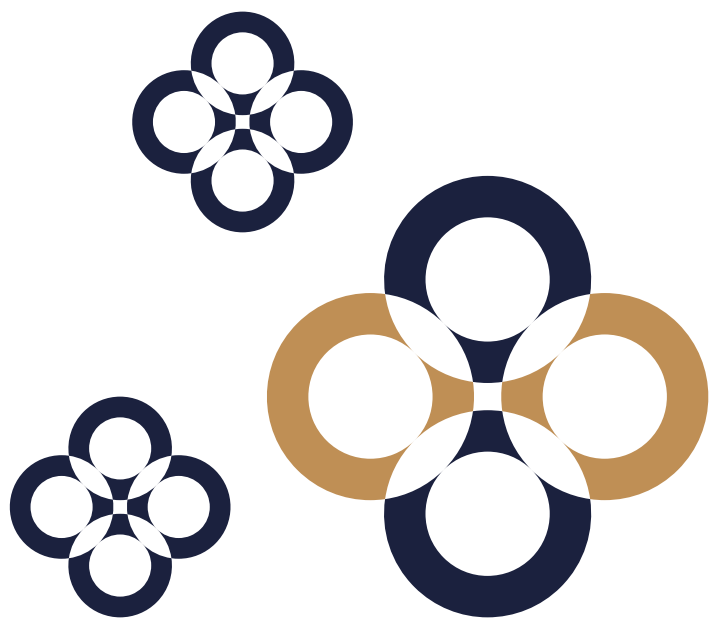
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