

Róbert (2004) Bourdieu, P (1997). A nemzetközi sport szakirodalomra támaszkodva megállapíthatjuk, hogy a társadalom egészében megfigyelhető trendek ebben a szférában is leképeződnek (Coackey 1997, Davis-Delano, Crosset 2008, Collins, Buller 2003), hazai kutatási eredményeket viszont csak elvétve találunk (Földesiné, 1999, 2000). Mindezek, valamint személyes érintettségem miatt a magyar versenysport utánpótlás korú sportolói között végzett kutatásomban arra kerestem a választ, hogy a fiatal tehetséges sportolók között léteznek-e a társadalmi esélyegyenlőtlenségek, szelekciós tényező-e az esetleges hátrányos helyzet (iskolázatlan szülők, rossz anyagi háttér). Előzetesen feltételeztem, hogy a tehetséges versenysportolók jellemzően a közép- illetve felsőosztályból érkeznek, a versenykarrier előrehaladtával a kevésbé jó társadalmi háttérrel rendelkezők lemorzsolódnak, továbbá feltételeztem azt is, hogy az össztársadalmi szinten már azonosított települési lejtő ezen a szűkebb területen is megmutatkozik. A kutatás eredményeképp kijelenthetjük, hogy a Héraklész programba bekerülő fiatalok jellemzően a közép illetve néhány sportág esetében a felső társadalmi rétegből származnak, a társadalmi helyzetük sportágcsoportonként különbözik. A versenykor előrehaladtával a társadalmi háttér már nem szelekciós tényező. A települési lejtő markánsan kimutatható, a BB illetve az észak-déli tengely itt is fellelhető. A kutatás fő tanulsága az lehet, hogy a fiatal, tehetséges sportolók életük fordulópontjain (jellemzően iskolaváltás) a sportkarriert a civil karrierhez képest háttérbe szorítják, fontosabb nekik a tanulás, a jó munkahely megszerzése. Érdemes lenne kidolgozni egy hatékony ösztöndíjrendszert, amely megteremthetné a biztonságos átmenetet a verseny és a civil karrier között.

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### **Connection between education and unemployment in context of Citizen's Jury** (Oktatás és munkaerőpiac kapcsolata az Állampolgári Tanács tükrében)

This paper discusses the experiences of the *Citizen's Jury* organized by researchers of Corvinus University of Budapest conducted in Kaposvár in the summer of 2008, within the framework of the *IntUne*<sup>161</sup> project financed by the European Union.

The method of Citizen's Jury is one of the deliberative techniques that provides the opportunity for citizens to learn about an issue, deliberate together, develop and present well-informed, well-grounded recommendations to decision-makers. The *Citizen's Jury* process also allows decision-makers to reveal what people really think and to take their proposals into consideration in decision-making process.

The members of *Citizen's Jury* meet to examine an issue of public significance. In the Kaposvár Small Region, both the experts and the general public are of the opinion that the most acute local problem is unemployment. Therefore, the discussion of citizens was based on the theme 'Connection between Education and Unemployment'.

At the first stage of the research, the citizens have been informed in detail about the most important questions concerning the labour market and the vocational education and training as part of the education system in Hungary and in Kaposvár Small Region. Therefore, I am going to examine in this paper the main characteristics of vocational education and training in Hungary and in Kaposvár Small Region, with a strong focus on its relationship with the labour market.

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Secondly, controversial opinions of experts have been presented to the citizens. Therefore, I am going to review how the participants have developed their own opinions on the most important topics, how they have formulated distinct key points.

Moreover, the paper reveals opinions of citizens who had sufficient time to digest information and to make a well grounded and informed decision. The paper also outlines how recommendations of citizens relate to the Hungarian vocational education policy.

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### **Explaining the decision to participate – Is rational choice theory useful in explaining attendance at the deliberative weekend?**

(A részvételi döntés magyarázata - Racionális döntéelméleti megközelítéssel megfelelően magyarázható-e a megjelenés a deliberatív közvélemény-kutatás rendezvényén?)

In the spring and summer of 2008, as part of the IntUne European Research Project two participative research methods were applied in the Kaposvár region: deliberative polling® and citizens' jury. As a first step, 1514 people belonging to a representative sample in the region were asked after filling out a questionnaire to take part at a deliberative weekend, where they would discuss with others the issues of unemployment and job creation and where they would have the opportunity to ask questions from experts. They were offered financial compensation, lunch and dinner. From the original sample, in the end 111 people participated at the second step of the research: the deliberative weekend (108 took part in the deliberative polling, 3 people together with others in the citizens' jury).

In our lecture we examine if rational choice theory provides an adequate framework to explain the choice of participation at the weekend. We formulated hypotheses about differences in attributes between those who did not come and those who took part at the event based on a sociological perspective of rational choice theory. Although the decision to participate could contain strategic elements (resembling the free rider problem), we treated it as a parametric choice situation. Our basic supposition is, that those people were more likely to attend the weekend for whom it contained less costs and more benefits. We included under benefits not only financial gains, but for example the fact that for some discussing on this topic might be a positive experience. Amongst costs we included beyond the possible costs of travel, the factor that participants had to sacrifice their time to be there. After checking whether the data support our hypotheses we discuss the implications of our findings. We argue that our results have a wider significance, because they can be relevant for other methods not just deliberative polling. For example, focus group research is also based on inviting people to take part at an event where they can discuss a topic with others (although for a more limited amount of time).

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