

# RESUME

**Patrik TÁTRAI**

## **Dispersed Hungarian Settlements and Their Demographic Characteristics in the Carpathian Basin**

The present study aims at outlining the settlement characteristics and the ethno-demographic processes of the Hungarian dispersed settlements in the Carpathian Basin. Applying two definitions for dispersal (1. Hungarians constitute less than 20 per cent of the local population; 2. everybody belongs to the dispersed settlements who live outside the relatively contiguous Hungarian areas) the paper compared the current situation and perspectives of Hungarians living in neighbouring macroregions (Slovakia, Transcarpathia, Transylvania, Vojvodina). Research results show that 400–600 000 Hungarians live in dispersal depending on the definition. Although the public discourse associates dispersal with rural settlements, Hungarians are overrepresented in urban areas unlike the Hungarian clustered minorities in the rest of the Carpathian Basin. The dispersed communities keep changing rather than being stable; their dynamics (reproduction and disappearance) is closely connected to assimilation and migration. These settlements are characterised by unfavourable ethno-demographic features such as low natural growth and high rates of assimilation. As a result, the decrease in the number of the dispersed population far exceeds the clustered minority Hungarian average.

**Gergely ILLYÉS – István Gergő SZÉKELY**

## **Parliamentary Elections in Romania Produces a Stable Left-Wing Majority and a Divided Opposition**

The article discusses the latest parliamentary elections that took place in Romania, in 2016. The authors present the most important institutional changes (new regulations concerning the electoral system, the registration of political parties and the electoral campaigns) and offer a summary of the most important political developments preceding the election. Following this, they engage in an analysis of the electoral results, first from a national perspective and then from the vantage point of the Hungarian community

in Romania. The part devoted to the Hungarians also contains some statistical analysis concerning a number of issues related to the changes in the electoral mobilization of the ethnic electorate.

**Gábor HARRACH**

### **Votes Choice and Switching Between the MKP and the Most-Híd Parties**

After the 2009 collapse of Hungarian political unity in Slovakia, analysts pay close attention to the possible movement of the voters between the two rival parties. If we use the aggregate electoral statistics, it is possible only to calculate the potential highest number of those who supported one of the two Hungarian parties in 2012 or 2016, but voted for the other party in the previous election. (During these calculations we have to ignore demographic trends.) Because most of the supporters of both parties belonged to the same political community in earlier times, certain similarities can be observed in connection with their basic values or identity. Moreover, since the main political goals of MKP and Most-Híd (Bridge) are essentially comparable, the voters' transit between the two rival parties, is not typical. Considering the fact that the popularity of Most-Híd has decreased in recent years, MKP has not profited from the amortization of its competitor.

**Szabolcs MÓZES**

### **The Hungarian Exit Poll Results of the Slovak Parliamentary Election of 2016**

The aim of this study is to analyze the exit polls of the parliamentary elections in Slovakia held in 2016 with regard to the ethnic Hungarian data. Around 83% of the ethnic Hungarian electorate voted for either the Party of the Hungarian Community (MKP - SMK), or the Most-Híd party, however, almost every sixth Hungarian voter supported one of the non-minority Slovak parties. Exit poll data showed that a relative majority of Hungarian votes was received by the MKP and a slight majority of Most-Híd voters were in fact ethnic Slovaks. The paper argues that in contrast with the estimations made by various analysts, in this election the MKP became the most popular choice among the younger and highly-educated ethnic Hungarian voters.

**László CZALLER – Réka GEAMBAȘU**

**The Attitudes of Transylvanian High School Students Regarding  
Entrepreneurs and Their Enterprises**

The representation, the style of living and also the perceptions on the social role of entrepreneurs has a crucial role in molding entrepreneurial intentions and manners. In the present study we aim to explore the factors influencing the representation of entrepreneurs among Hungarian middle-school students in Transylvania. Our results show that the image of the typical entrepreneur is a complex compound of both positive and negative attributes. Entrepreneurs are viewed as purposeful people who treat their employees with decency and respect, but who search for „loopholes” in the system. The overall positive image of the entrepreneurs is more frequent among students with higher social status, and those living in cities.

**Nóra DOHORÁK – András KÁLLAY – Károly KÖVESDI**

**The Limits of Bilingual Communication the Web Pages  
of Local Public Administration in Slovakia:  
According to the Assessment of the “Pro Civis” Civic Association**

The report reviews the status and extent of Hungarian language use in Slovakia's municipalities based on the content of their official websites. The review compares the promises of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak legal system concerning minority language use. Based on these it examines the mentioned websites, checking, if they are available in a Hungarian version, and if they meet the requirements for publishing materials and information in the minority language. The review focus on the following: basic information, information of public utility, application forms, municipal orders, reports and resolutions, and other documents of public administration. The examination was performed on all concerned websites and based on the proportion of Hungarians in the given municipality relative to the main information groups mentioned. The review concludes that although the majority of the municipalities maintain an official homepage, not even half of them in Hungarian populated areas have information available in the Hungarian language. The Hungarian versions contain only the basic information, more specialized information, required for administrative acts reports and resolutions are available only on a handful of websites out of the 490 total examined in 2016.