



## Abstracts

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### Trust, distrust, self-trust

GRÜNHUT, ZOLTÁN

*The current paper attempts to embrace trust and distrust as emotions, as well as showing trust or distrust as cognitively justified decisions in one coherent theoretical framework. It links these emotional and action-like domains together by the notion of self-trust which is interpreted as a form of rationale. The argument claims that self-trust of those people who are able to trust others functions in a completely different way in compare to the one of distrusting subjects.*

**KEYWORDS:** trust, distrust, self-trust, humanness

### Online activities of Alzheimer Cafes in the 6 months preceding and following the coronavirus outbreak

KUCSERA, CSABA – HOLPERT, ANNA

*Alzheimer Cafés may play an important psychosocial supporting role in the life of people living with dementia and of their family caregivers by providing a community of understanding, inclusion, solidarity and mutual support. They can promote policy-, professional- and social discourses, the recognition of dementia as a social reality, and overall awareness of this complex challenge. They can also foster transdisciplinary collaboration among professionals as well as between professionals and lay people affected by dementia based on mutual understanding, catalysing the formation and operation of acting communities and networks of interest.*

*The active and purposeful presence and activities of Alzheimer Cafés on Internet platforms, in the increasingly prominent channels and fields of social discourse and community life in the 21st century, can be an important tool in the realization of these benefits.*

*This two-part paper analyses the publicly accessible online footprint and behaviour of Alzheimer Cafés from this perspective as measured by a list of 10 possible functions. It scrutinizes the realisation of possible benefits and advantages offered by Internet platforms between September 2019 and August 2020, with a special focus on technology-based adaptive responses to the coronavirus-outbreak midway through that period.*

*The first part of the paper (Kucsera – Holpert 2021) briefly overviewed the Alzheimer Café concept and its history in Hungary, presented the methodology of the study and the first half of the research results. This second part of the paper presents the rest of the results, and makes recommendations for making more effective use of the potential of online platforms to realise the goals.*

**KEYWORDS:** social media and ICT; supporting service; dementia; informal care; peer-support community; COVID-19; social innovation



## **In the thick of relationships? Personal and distance relationships with relatives and friends in Hungary in 2015 II.**

GREGOR, ANIKÓ – KUKUCSKA, ZSUZSA – OLÁH, ESZTER

*The study presents the structure and intensity of the relationships of the Hungarian population over 16 years of age through a descriptive analysis of four variables measuring the frequency of personal and distance contact with relatives and friends from the EU-SILC 2015 survey. According to the data, the relationship structure is on average balanced, half of the relationships are related to relatives or friends, and the relative proportions of personal and long-distance relationships are similar. According to our results, in addition to age, the financial situation of the household has a significant correlation with the characteristics of the relationship structure. One of the lessons of multivariate regression models is that the effect of other background variables on the relationship structure intensifies in parallel with aging, leading to a deepening of relationship inequalities among the elderly. Another lesson of the models is that the inclusion of household characteristics (financial situation, number of household members, material transfer relationship with other households) has a significant effect on the mechanism of individual background variables, thus confirming that a deeper study of relationship intensity and relationship structure within the household is essential. At the end of our analysis, we compiled clusters based on the intensity of relationships, the direction of relationships, and the channel of contacting, with a relative majority of more than one-third of the respondents with extremely weak relationship embeddedness.*

*KEYWORDS: EU-SILC, social contact, frequency, relations with relatives, relations with friends, personal contacting, distance contacting*

## **The characteristics of social contact intensity, contact frequency and contact structure in Hungary in 2006 and 2015**

GREGOR, ANIKÓ – KUKUCSKA, ZSUZSA – OLÁH, ESZTER

*The study aims at comparing the Hungarian results of the questions on the frequency of personal and distance contact with relatives and friends in the 2006 and 2015 ad hoc modules of EU-SILC. According to our results, in line with the findings of previous Hungarian research, compared to 2006, there were fewer contacts in Hungary in 2015. Relations with friends, especially those held in person, were less exposed to weakening compared to relations with relatives. Among the different social groups, the already disadvantaged were typically negatively affected by either the change in intensity or the structure of relationships. However, the situation of the elderly and the inhabitants of deprived households deteriorated in all three dimensions examined: their relations weakened more strongly, and those related to relatives and personal ones further narrowed by 2015. This result indicates that the social disintegration of these groups has accelerated particularly between the two years, which poses a serious social policy challenge.*

*KEYWORDS: EU-SILC, social contact, frequency, Matthew effect, inequalities, relations with relatives, relations with friends, change*



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**Főszerkesztő:**

Dr. Czibere Ibolya

**Szerkesztők:**

Dr. Balogh László Levente, Dr. Csoba Judit, Dr. Fényes Hajnalka,  
Dr. Mohácsi Márta, Dr. Rácz Andrea, Sipos Flórián

**Szerkesztőbizottság:**

KATZ, Katalin – The Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
KOLOZSVÁRI, Orsolya – College of Coastal Georgia  
NISTOR, Laura – Sapientia Erdélyi Magyar Tudományegyetem, Kolozsvár  
PICCIONE, Vincenzo – Roma Tre University, Italy  
URIZ, Maria Jesús – Public University of Navarre, Pamplona  
VIRTO, Lucia Martínez – Public University of Navarre, Pamplona  
WOODS, Ronald – University of Technology Sydney, Australia

**Tanácsadó testület:**

BOBKOV, Vyacheslav – Russian Science Academy, Moscow, Russia  
FOX, Chris – Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom  
GEELHOED, Sandra – University of Applied Sciences Utrecht, Netherlands  
HERRMANN, Peter – University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary  
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KERÜLŐ, Judit – University of Nyíregyháza, Hungary  
RAZUMOVA, Tatiana – Moscow State Lomonosov University, Russia  
SIK, Endre – Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary; TÁRKI Social Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary  
SZABÓ, Márton – University of Miskolc, Hungary  
SZÁNTÓ, Zoltán – Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary  
TIMÁR, Judit – Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre for Economic and Regional Studies Research Center; Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary  
WIKTORSKA-ŚWIĘCKA, Aldona – University of Wrocław, Poland

**Olvasószerkesztő:**

Dr. Szekeres Melinda

**Tördelőszerkesztő:**

Juhászné Marosi Edit

**Webdesign:**

Fábián Márton

**Szerkesztőségi munkatársak:**

Béres Zsuzsa  
Dr. Molnár Éva

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Kiadja: a Debreceni Egyetem Bölcsészettudományi Kar  
Felelős kiadó: Prof. Dr. Keményfi Róbert dékán  
Webcím: metszetek.unideb.hu  
E-mail: metszetek@arts.unideb.hu

