

## Abstracts

**Bass László, Darvas Ágnes, Ferge Zsuzsa and Simon Mihály: Reducing Child Poverty is Still a Key Issue. About the first two years of the National Programme Against Child Poverty**

The study is about the implementation of the micro-regional pilot programme "*Making Things Better for our Children*" National Strategy. It presents the targets of the *Child Chance Programme in Szécsény* started in summer of 2006 with surveying local needs, resources and reception capacity. It also summarizes activities, results and problems occurred so far. Some promising steps connected to the National Strategy's development fields can be recognised, but during its complex implementation at national level the project face serious problems, mainly due to the financial difficulties. The study presents the background of the National Strategy, analyses its actual facilities and limits, and finally discusses the main principals and development fields of the *Child Chance Programme*. In a wider sense the paper is about the unfavourable conditions of a disadvantaged micro-region, what is similar to several other regions' position in Hungary.

**Borbély-Pecze Tibor Bors: Mobilising Active-Aged Inactives. Case management level cooperation between local authorities and public employment services in some OECD countries**

The study is mapping out the possible professional tasks of the public employment services and the local authorities in the field of activation of long-term unemployed and economically inactive but active age citizens. It demonstrates good practices from some OECD countries. It also sorted out some of the misunderstanding concerning public employment services as well as social services in the field of activation which could be the stepping-stone of the afterlife cooperation between the two sectors. It goes through the client's/user's way from the first interview with the professional to the problem solving methods for handling long-term unemployment.

**Messing Vera and Molnár Emília: "...more attention should have been payed". Bounderies of Roma Children's Success in School**

Using the results of two research studies, the paper shows that independently of their own ethnicity, children's results at school and their ambitions of further education are determined by the ethnic composition of their class. The studies combined quantitative and qualitative methods to reveal the various aspects of segregation. The authors state that while most of the Roma children are disadvantaged because of their ethnic background and their social deprivation, in classes where the majority of pupils are Roma the standard of school services (both for Roma and non-Roma children) are lower, the teachers are less competent and there is a lack of supportive environment that could compensate disadvantages.

**Szoboszlai Katalin, Fábián Gergely and Hüse Lajos: How Can Homeless People Fall Victims?**

The authors made a research in 2005 about how homeless people fall victims. Homeless people are endangered mostly because they live in the street and they are in poor physical and mental condition. Considering the nature of these crimes homeless people are exposed to harassment, stealing, robbing and maltreatment. A

part of the cases never becomes public. Homeless people do not report the crime to the police, because they are afraid of the impacts. Those who are in contact with social workers are more likely to talk to the helpers about the crimes. Risks of the victimisation are the following: incomplete safety situation, lack of a flat or an own room for the night, unstable social contacts. The results of the research have shown that homeless people often fall victims of several crimes.

#### **Kulcsár Péter and Tátrai Attila: Not Conscious Perpetrations of Crime or Yet?**

Do the juveniles know from what age a perpetrator is punishable in Hungary? Do they know the limits of using the illusory freedom of the internet offending the law? Do they know what seduction is or what the notion of abettor means? Do they know what to do when they find something? Can they keep those for themselves or not? Do they know that all the supermarkets are kept an eye by camcorders, and there are safeguard servings? Have they heard about probation officers? The authors, probation officers from Csongrád County, asked such and similar questions from 219 juveniles in the summer of 2007 at Juvenal Days Festival in Szeged. Their knowledge of the legal order and their lawful thinking was measured by a self-filling questionnaire. Our hypothesis – the respondents do not think about some of the crimes as violation of norms – was only partly justified.

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