

## **ABSTRACTS**

# **Abstracts**

### **László Gulácsi – Márta Péntek – Valentin Brodszky: Financing health technologies; for what we pay billions in health care?**

When we ask whether we are aware about of the fact for what we pay billions in the health care, we suppose neither wastage nor profit. In this essay we do not care for the fact whether the money spent for the health care is enough or not. We analyze whether we are aware of the fact that for what we pay billions. To answer this question we have to know how much the burden of disease in case of single diseases is, what kind of possibilities are available in order to prevent and cure and what the cost efficacy of this prevention and curing is because we have to choose one or more. We have to know too what kind of results we can achieve and what kind of results we achieve particularly in our health care system (how do patients recover), namely what the concrete health increment is (saved years, avoided diseases) and what the way to measure it is. We have to answer what the priorities related to health care and social system are as well, how much the country is able to and ready to spend for a saved year, a saved life. We have to decide what we „afford”, in other words what „reasonable to buy is”.

### **Zoltán Mészáros – Zoltán Várhalmi: Employer attitudes and practices with regards to the question of diversity and Romani employment**

During the project our aim was to examine and analyse the diverse set of trends and phenomena in relation to Romani employment. We investigated specifically the processes of application and labour intake as well as the company strategies with regards to diversity. Out of these overarching themes we focus on and present how the private sector delineates the causes for Romani unemployment, and we define what Romani labour power means in contrast to other disadvantaged groups from a CSR perspective. Additionally, we examined and interpreted the attitudes of employers in relation to the Romani labour force through the ‘pluralism and ignorance’ model.

### **Zsolt Bugarszki: Deinstitutionalization in Hungary in the field of mental health**

The article is attempting to discuss the issue of deinstitutionalization in Hungary in the field of mental health. With the method of policy analyzes using a classical approach I try to explore the influence of different stakeholders regarding the process of deinstitutionalization. The structure of the Hungarian mental health system has been remained unchanged during the last 20 years. This study tries to explore why the

service system could not have been changed and what were the positions of the affected stakeholders.

**Andrea Homoki: Foster parents in Békés county as the shapers of postmodern childhood**

The study represents the results proceeded in the circle of child portectional experts of Békés county connected with the warning of „Child protection in the postmodern childhood.” In autumn 2009 the examination that is carried on by a comprehensive and representative sample on one hand shows the foster parents’social, demograpchical, economical status, the living on of their professionalism and the background of their upbringing work and reflects the families’ possibilities and bounds happening by the material and mental conditions by which the personality of the child forms in the postmodern age. On the other hand the paper searches the characteristics of children provided by child protection along the explanational dimensions of the postmodern consumption, free time activities and the psychology of the society from the point of view of the helping experts.