



EISENHOWER FELLOWSHIPS

Science and applications

3rd Eisenhower Day of Fellowship
in Budapest
16th October 2012

Budapest University of
Technology and Economics
(BME)

1111 Budapest, Egry József u. 18.
EIT Building V1, C Wing Gallery Meeting Room

13.30-14.00 Registration

Part 1 Working language is English

Chairman: Kálmán Kovács Director of EIT, BME *EF MNP 2001*

14.00 – 14.45 Welcome speeches

Péter Moson Vice Rector of Budapest University of Technology and Economics

Karyn Posner-Mullen Counselor for Public Affairs, U.S. Embassy Budapest

Huba Bruckner CEO, Hungarian-American Fulbright Commission

14.45 – 16.15 Addressing the Obesity Problem in Hungarian Adults

Kevin J. Finn, Ph.D. Associate Professor,
University of Northern Iowa

Fulbright Fellow in Hungary

Hungaricums as new attractions in Hungary

János Gundel Professor, Budapest Business School *EF MNP 1996*

Public Procurement and Probity

Tünde Tátrai Assistant professor, Corvinus University of Budapest
EF MNP 2011

Success and failure in the realization of childbearing intentions

Comparing influencing factors in four European countries

Zsolt Spéder Director, Demographic Research Institute *EF MNP 2003*

16.15 – 16.45 Coffee break

Part 2 Working language is Hungarian

16.45 – 17.30 News and results by Fellows

17.30 End of Eisenhower Day of Fellowship in Budapest

Abstracts of presentations

Addressing the Obesity Problem in Hungarian Adults *Kevin J. Finn, Ph.D.*

Obesity is a global problem. It affects developed and developing nations crossing economic and cultural boundaries. The United States leads the world in the prevalence of obese adults using the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria for overweight and obese categories. This epidemic is expected to cost more than 190 billion in U.S. Dollars annually (Reuters, 2012) due to treatment of diseases associated with obesity such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes, and musculoskeletal joint pain as well as loss in productivity of workers.

This presentation will introduce the research collaboration between the University of Northern Iowa and the University of West Hungary on efforts to address obesity needs of adults using objective assessment methods for body composition and physical activity behavior. Findings on the body composition assessment of 1664 adults will be shared along with progress on the current project involving the objective and subjective measures of physical activity and weight history.

Hungaricums as new attractions in Hungary *János Gundel*

Hungaricums are those noteworthy values of Hungary, which characterize the Hungarians by their uniqueness, specialty and quality, and are the peak performance of the nation - Hungaricum be domestically or internationally considered value as a result of the Hungarian culture and/or science, or a nature conservation value or what (according to an individual evaluation) the Committee considers it as „Hungaricum" - „...this is a framework law which provide a regulatory system in order to work out the scope of Hungarian national values and Hungaricums; aims the search for them, document, organize, promote and introduce the current and future generations of awareness and care...”

Public Procurement and Probity *Tünde Tátrai*

Dealing with the connection of public procurement and probity means to describe the opportunities concerning optimal transparency of procurement procedures and to examine the legal background of preventing corruption and fraud in procurement procedures. Our assumption is that public procurement is not the cause of corruption but the consequence of a social and economic problem. So the high level of corruption does not depend on only the attitude of the public procurement market, but depend on a general social attitude. The legal background can help preventing misusing public procurement but cannot change the habit of the market players

Success and failure in the realization of childbearing intentions

Comparing influencing factors in four European countries *Zsolt Spéder*

We investigate the realization of time-related positive fertility intentions using a comparative approach. Four European countries of medium size are compared, all with rather different fertility regimes: the Netherlands and Switzerland (Western), and Hungary and Bulgaria (Post-communist). Using four (post)harmonized longitudinal panel surveys, it is possible to construct a typology of fertility intentions and outcomes, and understand a) country and b) group-specific influences of realization of fertility intentions. The country-level comparison reveals the very low level of realization of fertility intentions in Hungary and Bulgaria (see table), and search for explanation may contribute to the understanding of post-Communist transition. We find that the distinct manner and pace of social change, the discrepancy between very slow changes in values and very rapid institutional and structural changes, are primarily responsible for the larger gap between intention and realization in the post-Communist countries, although some compositional effects are not negligible.