

University PhD Thesis

**THE EXMINATION OF THE CONSCIOUS CONSUMER
BEHAVIOUR AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH CONSCIOUSNESS

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Debrecen, 2019

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1. THE BACKGROUND AND AIM OF RESEARCH, THE INTRODUCTION OF HIPOTHESES

My PhD research was influenced by several external and internal factors. In my previous studies I was quite interested in – through history, philosophy, sociology and film arts – generation changes and the social impressions of youth. „Oh, these young people today...”, as we can hear in several aspects (positive or negative) from older generations. This sigh often reflects that constant misunderstanding which is rooted from the general nature of today’s youngsters. But who are they exactly? What do they like or would they like to do? These questions were essential primarily in sociological researches, since the changes in value and behaviour determine and vary the whole society in a long term way. (See the hippie movement or the changes generated by the young artists of the 20. century – just to mention not too actual facts.) Nowadays not only the social sciences (mostly related to sciences of art) show lively interest towards this age, but the participants of the market are seeking their favour as well together with the governmental and civil sphere too. They are affected by several impulses which shape their personalities as well. We can mention the family environment as the most influential of all (SCAGLIONI et al., 2011; JOYCE – ZIMMER-GEMBECK, 2009; BIRCH et al., 2003; RHEE et al., 2009; VIDEON – MANNING, 2003; PEARSON et al., 2009; UTTER et al., 2008), but it is true that as time goes by, the social and digital environment strongly affect their attitudes as well (PRENSKY, 2001; SZÉKELY, 2008, 2013; NAGY, 2013; BASSIOUNI – HACKLEY, 2014).

Health and health consciousness is one of the most important (if not the most important one) question today, examined by several scientific and non-professional argumentations (SLOAN, 2014; TÖRŐCSIK, 2014; BRÁVÁCZ, 2015; SZAKÁLY et al., 2015 a, b; GFK, 2016 a, b). How can we be and stay

healthier, in a physical and mental way as long as possible? Looking at today's tendencies we can say that nutrition and particularly healthy eating is the fact that is mostly interesting for people. But we can say that mental maintenance, sport or preventive healthcare is important only for a smaller social group in the field of acting.

My other topic is sustainable development and the related social values within the consumer behaviour. Sustainable development means environmental aspect for the majority of literature, namely to raise the environment from its undermined position within human society (VALKÓ, 2003; VETŐNÉ, 2012b). In my opinion, the social acceptance and cooperation would be available and sustainable with the reduction of the environmental loading and a mutual respect between natural-, social- and economical environment. So in current dissertation I would like to examine the sustainable development conception of the UN together with the Hungarian values connected to it (MENSZT, 2015). The values related to sustainable development are becoming more and more important in our consuming decisions, and it is true in case of young people too. Or not? I thought it is important to lift health and sustainable development into one research because state of health strongly influences the personal and social attitudes towards their direct and indirect environmental interests in natural or economical way. We can mention Maslow's needs-pyramid here, since it well demonstrates that a person cannot or does not want to deal with necessities at a higher level until the lower ones are satisfied properly.

On the other hand, we can see that in those areas that lack the main social, economical or environmental safety, the mental and physical health of the population are worse than in other, better provided ones.

The third aspect is the fact that environmental states strongly affects general health together with the economical possibilities or loads. We can see it in the modern health-behaviour models today.

My fourth, rather marketing related approach reflects that people neither personally deal with the problems that seem indirect for them, nor ever know their effects on personal life. With a direct influence that pairs common values/interests with a more personal health concept would be more successful in the field of emotional engagement related to natural, economical or social environment. The positioning of „healthy, national product” or „health-and environmental protecting” can be a good option, as we can already experience it in the case of particular brands and labels. But it can appear not only in the corporate sector.

Because of the variousness of the society we can experience that we cannot make homogene groups of people who identify themselves with different values or not. So it is worth exploring and realising the particular segments based on characteristics, value system and behaviour. It is true for the age of 14-19, which is said to be identified as one age group. The aim of current research is to articulate the positive side of a more conscious lifestyle towards them. This segmentation can help parents, the educational- and health system, the civil sphere and even the corporate sector to create a proper comunicational way for the mentioned age group.

Due to the complexity of the topic and the extent borders of the discussion, I chose one of the most important product group, namely food. Since nutrition and eating are highly important topics in scientific and public fields as well. Its examination is a moral and economical interest too.

1.1 Topic and aims, hipottheses

The highlighted attention towards the attitudes of youngsters (between 14-18) motivates more and more researchers locally and internationally to deeply examine this age group. However, some researches focus on people themselves, and their behaviour patters are identified as a characteristic of their age, while

others put the emphasis on the defining role of background variables. My research has this aim too. The thoughts of these young people are strongly determined by the impulses from the school and contemporaries, but the pattern at home leaves deeper prints in their behaviour and thoughts during their social development. Their attitudes towards general matters are highly influenced by the opinion of their parents and relatives, however the sustainable development and the reach of a preserved healthy state is the case of everybody.

Researches of recent years (BECK, 2006; VETŐNÉ, 2012b; RÁCZ, 2013; BRÁVÁCZ, 2015; SZAKÁLY et al.; 2015a, b) prove that a complex consciousness is shaped locally and internationally as well, which concentrates not only on environmental protection, local product maintaining or health consciousness, but we can talk about the fusion or parallelism of several spheres in consumer attitude. I also looked for this one in my research, focused on the secondary school students, almost adult youngsters and the already-consumer target groups.

1.2 Aims and hypotheses

In my thesis – based on the related literature and my own experiences – I formulated aims and hypotheses. I marked and listed the aims with C and the hypotheses with H. The abbreviations after each aim and hypotheses means my way of examination – with secondary (SZK) or primary (PK) method. The logical connection with them is shown in Figure 1.

C1 Counting the values of sustainable development – the differentiated interpretation of environmental consciousness and sustainability along the related sources of literature. (SZK)

C2 The role of human health and its place within the value system of sustainable development. (SZK)

C3 The knowledge and comparison of the consumer tendencies linked to the theory of sustainable development. (SZK)

C4 The exploration and knowledge of the consuming groups differentiated in the field of consciousness along different value systems. (SZK, PK)

H1 There is a group among youngsters too, who is engaged for a conscious lifestyle. (PK)

C5 The mapping of the local food consuming and the consumer behaviour of youngsters. (SZK, PK)

C6 The knowledge of food consuming preferences along value groups and segments. (SZ, PK)

H2 Secondary school students are active customers who buy food for themselves on a daily basis. (SZK, PK)

H3 The prevention of health consciousness and the related information is necessary for those as well who do not struggle with weight problems. (PK)

H4 In the case of particular groups we can talk about different types of food consuming trends and behaviour facts. (SZK, PK)

H5 The different secondary school groups can be further differentiated on the basis of lifestyle criteria. The conscious group is needed further information because of its lifestyle. (PK)

C7 The exploration of parental influences on food consuming within the age group of children and youngsters. (SZK, PK)

H6 Parents have strong influences on the health- and environmental consciousness of the students together with their food consuming habits. (SZK, PK)

2. INTRODUCING THE DATABASE AND THE APPLIED METHODS

For creating the discussion, I applied the classical options of research methodology. I made both secondary and primary researches in order to know the topic well.

I treated the literary resources and databases as a basis for my secondary research. In the case of the previous scientific works I tried to introduce not only the national but the international tendencies as well, especially the Western-European trends – the ones that probably have the strongest influence on us. In the chapter of reviewing the literature it was highly important for me to merge those secondary statistical sources that can be related to young people. The elaborating and introduction of them serve as an addition for the particular topic.

In the second part of the discussion I introduce the research methodology and pattern of the selected primary research. From the given research possibilities, I chose a large patterned questionnaire interview including 1002 secondary school students in the age group of 14-19. Due to the fact that it is a complex topic with a slightly examined target group, it was preceded by a focus group interview,

which was useful for creating the questionnaire. Because of the expansion borders I cannot represent the results.

2.1 Introducing the secondary resources and research

I collected and arranged the secondary resources primarily with the help of online scientific and statistical databases (ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, EuroStat). Because of the Hungarian aspects I used the demographical, lifestyle, consuming and food consuming related statistics of the Central Statistical Office (KSH). My second data file source was the sustainability indicator system based on the surveys and methodology of Sustainable Society Index (SSI). With the help of it I could collect and arrange the national sustainability indexes in a time-series form. The third main database was the National Healthcare Service Centre (AEEK). I could get to know the health trends for children and youth with it primarily connected to nutrition related diagnosed illnesses.

2.2 The pattern and methodology of the primary researches

Our primary research was conducted in 2015 and 2016 by questionnaires among 1001 secondary school students from 13 institutions in the Great North Plain Region of Hungary. The survey was conducted anonymously with the agreement of the school principals and parents concerned. Based on data for 2015 from KSH (2015) our sample is representative according to gender in this age group, although high school students are slightly overrepresented (Table 1).

Table 1 Distribution of the sample according to background variables

| Label | Sample distribution | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | N | % |
| <i>Total number of respondents</i> | | |
| Total | 1001 | 100.0 |
| <i>Gender</i> | | |
| Female | 475 | 47.4 |
| Male | 500 | 49.9 |
| No answer | 27 | 2.7 |
| <i>Age</i> | | |
| 14–15 years | 209 | 20.9 |
| 16 years | 203 | 20.3 |
| 17 years | 273 | 27.2 |
| 18-19 years | 317 | 31.6 |
| <i>School type</i> | | |
| High school | 554 | 55.3 |
| Secondary vocational school | 341 | 34.0 |
| Vocational school | 102 | 10.2 |
| No answer | 5 | 0.5 |
| <i>Year</i> | | |
| 9 | 315 | 31.5 |
| 10 | 203 | 20.3 |
| 11 | 290 | 29.0 |
| 12 | 165 | 16.5 |
| 13 | 28 | 2.8 |
| <i>Mother's education</i> | | |
| Primary school | 119 | 11.9 |
| Secondary vocational school and | 208 | 20.8 |
| High school graduate | 297 | 29.6 |
| Higher education graduate | 294 | 29.3 |
| Not known | 37 | 3.7 |
| No answer | 47 | 4.7 |
| <i>Father's education</i> | | |
| Primary school | 94 | 9.4 |
| Secondary vocational school and | 352 | 35.2 |
| High school graduate | 205 | 20.5 |
| Higher education graduate | 237 | 23.7 |
| Not known | 59 | 5.9 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| No answer | 55 | 5.5 |
| <i>Family's subjective income</i> | | |
| Can live on it very well and can | 322 | 32.1 |
| Can live on it but can save little | 387 | 38.7 |
| Just enough to live on but cannot | 155 | 15.5 |
| Sometimes cannot make ends | 41 | 4.1 |
| No answer | 97 | 9.7 |
| <i>Type of settlement</i> | | |
| County town | 438 | 43.7 |
| Settlement with more than 2000 | 437 | 43.6 |
| Settlement with less than 2000 | 119 | 11.9 |
| No answer | 8 | 0.8 |

Source: Authors' own work, 2017

Notes: * We combined the bottom two categories of responses regarding the family's subjective income because of the low numbers of responses.

After cleaning the data, missing values were omitted, i.e. they were not replaced by means as this would have modified the proportions. In our research principal component analysis and K-Means cluster analysis were used.

Our primary aim was to develop segments of young people among whom a group can be identified that has positive attitudes towards sustainability and conscious consumption. Besides this, we aimed to reveal segments according to risk behaviour, and based on this to provide a more subtle picture of groups previously identified along LOHAS attitudes.

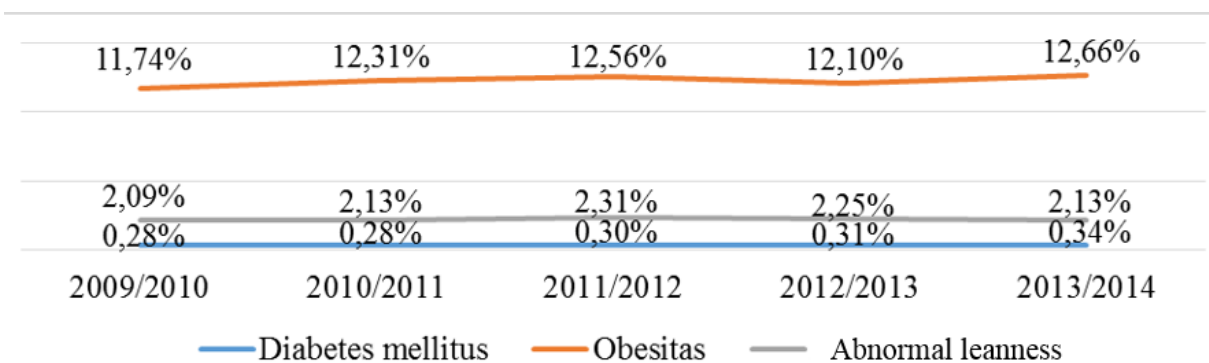
3. THE MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE DISCOURSE

3.1 Main results of the secondary research

Based on the secondary data we could get to know the national sustainability indicators. I introduce our SSI indicators in order, and I highlight our main results. Because of our social welfare indicators we best acted in the examined years, so we were in the top 10 based on the results of 2012 and 2014 (12. place in 2010) (SSI, 2016). We can see in the SSI database that although we have good welfare indicators worldwide, in environmental sense we do not use up the renewable energy sources properly. Our consumption rate is worse than in 2010. So we have to admit that comparing to the examined countries, our environmental consciousness is needed to develop.

I summarise the ÁEEK data of the nutrition based illnesses in Figure 1. From the results we can see the rates of illnesses from nutrition and central metabolism regulation among the two examined secondary school graders.

Figure 1: Eating disorder based illnesses diagnosed among 10 and 12 grader students between 2009 and 2014 (%)



Source: Author's own work based on National Healthcare Service Centre, 2015, N>160000

Although the number of the illnesses from nutrition and central metabolism regulation decreased in the survey made by school nurses, due to the decreasing population we can experience an overall increasing tendency in diabetes and obesity (Figure 4).

3.2 Main primary results

LOHAS segmentation

Based on the answers of students in the LOHAS examination, five factors were developed. Factor loadings are higher than 0.53 in each case. To prove the reliability of our factors, Cronbach's Alpha values were also calculated; these values were higher than 0.50 in the case of the individual examination of each factor (see Table 3), and 0.819 for the whole series of statements. Eigenvalues of factors were higher than 1.0 in each case. The total variance was 56%, thus it can be stated that the principal components preserve more than half of the original information content. KMO value analysis was used to prove the suitability of the variable set for a latent structure search, and the KMO value (0.83) with the significance test confirms the adequacy of factors for further analyses (Székelyi – Barna, 2008).

With the use of principal component analysis five factors were identified. The first factor contains six statements on individual values that are mainly related to fashion and the purchase of high-quality products; consequently, this is called the Trendy individualist factor (explained variance=23.3%). The second factor incorporates five statements on Health and environment consciousness (explained variance=12.4%). The statements here are related to environment protection (recycling) and sustainability (energy saving), as well as the values of health preservation and health consciousness (paying attention to the composition and quality of a product). In the third factor Authentic patriot values are present with four statements (explained variance=7.7%). These statements are related to

support for Hungarian and local products and the values attached to them, and respect for traditions. Based on the factor loadings we can state that the strongest value is the support for Hungarian products. The fourth factor includes Altruist and ethical values that are related to volunteering and donation (explained variance=6.5%). These were statements which, when they examined them individually, the students felt to be true of themselves to the least extent.

The first cluster includes Conscious Trend Avoiders who do not want to identify with fashion and the related individualist values at all, but who follow health- and environmentally conscious and authentic values. They are mostly senior year high school students whose financial status is sufficient but not the best, and their parents' have a higher education degree.

The members of the second cluster show only values related to individualism and firm ethics. Based on this we can conclude that they do not feel responsibility for the environment and their own health, or that these factors are not important for them, but they do expect corporate responsibility. This is why they can be called Responsibility Avoiders. They identify with authentic values such as preservation of traditions and preference for domestic products to the least extent. In terms of background variables, they share similar proportions of first year and senior students as well as students with parents with different levels of education.

The third cluster includes Passive first year pupils. They do not show commitment to any value groups. Their parents have a lower level education, and they mostly live in smaller settlements in difficult financial circumstances.

The fourth group is called Conscious Individualists who identify with all of the examined value groups. The first four factors appear to be the strongest in this segment, although firm ethics is also important for them. In terms of socio-demographic background variables they are mostly senior high school students, just like the members of the first cluster. This cluster lives in the best financial

circumstances, and their parents typically have higher education degrees. In fact, they can be identified as the previously mentioned “small” LOHAS group.

The first step in the identification of the high risk behaviour segment was the principal component analysis of the general lifestyle value statements. The first value group was Convenience consumption the second was High risk behavior, the third factor is Positivity or positive thinking. In the reliability tests all of the Cronbach Alpha’s values were above 0.5.

In the case of the first cluster, each factor shows lower values than the sample average, i.e. in case of the students in this cluster neither convenience shopping, nor high risk behaviour is emphasized, although the differences of these two factors from the sample average are small. On the other hand, the factor related to positive thinking is much lower than the sample average in this group, while the other three segments show clear positive differences compared to the sample. Thus, this group is called Dissatisfied young adults.

In the case of the second cluster, the convenience shopping and high risk behaviour factors are the lowest (with negative values), while the positivity factor is the highest; so they can be called Absolutely positive young adults.

The third segment’s name is Rebels, as high risk behaviour is far the most significant in this group; however, positive thinking values are almost as high as in the case of the Absolutely positive young adults.

The fourth group is very much characterized by eating in fast food restaurants, and this is the only segment in which this factor is positive. Thus they can be called Convenience shoppers

Clusters identified by the two cluster analyses were compared by using a cross table. Table 10 shows the distribution of segments based on health and sustainability values in risk behaviour clusters.

Table 10 Cross table analysis of clusters based on health conscious and sustainability values and general lifestyle clusters (%)

| Clusters of health conscious and sustainability values | Lifestyle clusters | | | | | Total (capita) | Total (%) |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|
| | Dissatisfied young adults | Absolutely positive young adults | Rebels | Convenience shoppers | | | |
| Conscious Trend Avoiders | 22.22 | 50.67 | 16.44 | <i>10.67</i> | 225 | 25.60 | |
| Responsibility Avoiders | 28.48 | <i>28.48</i> | 28.48 | <i>14.56</i> | 158 | 17.97 | |
| Passive first year pupils | 27.27 | <i>24.88</i> | 19.14 | 28.71 | 209 | 23.78 | |
| Conscious individualists | <i>10.10</i> | 43.55 | 17.07 | 29.27 | 287 | 32.65 | |
| Total (capita) | 181 | 336 | 171 | 191 | 879 | | |
| Total (%) | 20.59 | 38.23 | 19.45 | 21.73 | | 100.00 | |

Source: Own compilation, 2018, N=879

Method: Standardized residual: bold: $\geq +2$; italic: ≤ -2

In the case of Conscious Trend Avoiders, we can state that more than half of the cluster belong to the Absolutely positive young adults' segment, and convenience shopping is present only in 10.67% of them, so this is their least typical characteristic. Responsibility Avoiders are distributed approximately evenly among Dissatisfied young adults, Absolutely positive young adults, and Rebels; however, as the adjusted standardized residual is strongly negative, they tend not to belong to the Absolutely positive young adults' segment. Almost one third of Passive first year pupils belong to the Dissatisfied young adults group, and another one third to the Convenience shoppers' segment. Conscious individualists typically are not members of the Dissatisfied young adults' segment, but rather belong to the Absolutely positive cluster, although a third of them prefer convenience consumption. This clearly shows that it is not only absolutely conscious and enlightened consumers who do not consume harmful ingredients who belong to the group committed to health and sustainability values. This result indicates a more detailed picture of them.

4. THE NEW AND RECENT RESULTS OF THE DISCOURSE

I consider the introduction of the secondary data based Hungarian sustainable social index as a new result.

I consider as a new result as well that I managed to create the time ordered and comparative analysis of the existence of the nutrition related illnesses (based on ÁEENK database) among secondary school students.

I consider as a new result that I managed to prove that a health conscious prevention is important not only for those students who struggle with weight problems, but an increased attention is needed for those who probably have a body image confusion.

A new result of my research is the exploration of the four clusters along the values of health consciousness and sustainable development – maintained by the UN -, which can help the education regulators and the business operators to articulate the proper messages.

I consider the analysis of food consuming behaviour along these clusters as a new result as well, since we could realise the knowledge and preferences of each group.

Last but not least, a new result is the analysis which – based on the lifestyle clusters divided by the LOHAS statements – represents that the students who consider themselves as conscious and acting, still have attitudes at higher or lower risk, and it can have a negative effect on their health states.

5. THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL USEFULNESS OF THE RESULTS

My main aim with this discussion was to examine the secondary school student age group mainly on the basis of food consumption preferences. I am sure that it will help the national regulators, teachers, parents, the civil sphere and the members of the business sector to know and understand them better, and to give them a helping hand in the way to adulthood. As we can experience in our everyday life, a book or film made in a more popular style can have a stronger effect on stakeholders or regulators than some scientific argumentations and researches. The spreading and introduction of these scientific results (in a colloquial way) should be a task for scientists. Moreover, the propaganda for a sustainable and healthy lifestyle should raise people's attention not only for acting in the local places of living, but for willing to announce their opinions and maintain good cases. An active involvement into these arguments generates higher engagement than a one-sided affiliation of information.

The continuous demographic reduction with a delaying age rate means serious challenge for the state, since the youngsters of today's generation will be that economically active level who need to serve and maintain this ageing society. For reaching this, it is essential that this future adult social layer will be healthier and conscious. Besides of it, the compensation, and rehability put heavy economical loads on the nations in environmentally and healthy way too. With a proper health behaviour, this loading can be reduced as well. The business sector needs to provide satisfying alternatives for the more conscious and informed consumers in order to maintain a long term existence. Thus it is not only a moral question for them but an economical interest as well. It is harder to make the well-informed and critical crowd of young people loyal and interested. But they are those active consumers who can be involved into the development and communication.

From the view of a sustainable lifestyle it became clear that in the way to sustainability the most effective, voluntary contribution form is to make our consumption more conscious and responsible together with implementing it into the young people's way of thinking. The idea of sustainable consumption will be „appropriate for a practical usage” when it becomes valid for every member of the society and makes precedent for youngsters as well. In this way it creates and maintain a healthy behaviour for itself. Furthermore, if an accurate education exists, a clean environment surrounds us, the society is balanced and safe, and we save our non-renewable energy sources, we can create a sustainable world and give proper space for the next generations too. The examined students have positive attitudes towards this case, but the lack of conditions and information is visible in their feedbacks as well.

The conscious or sustainable consumption cannot be a peculiarity of an exaggerated group, it is necessary to make it special, fashionable, natural and accomplished like well maintained look or daily hygiene. We need to convey it adjusted to their age characteristics, awareness and fields of interests with providing good examples and practices even in this stage of life.

Since price sensibility is a quite important factor in the field of consumption, it is worth emphasising that investing in the environment serves the protection of health and decreases some health risks, which can reduce the rate of our recreation payments and optimise our average mood.

The majority of the examined youngsters are willing to act, they are interested and are not totally incorporated by the scepticism and individual self-interests. But unfortunately in the researches of adults, this rate is much less.

From the questionnaires it became clear that most of the students are active consumers in their secondary school years, they eat 3-4 times a day and are aware of those products or nutritional changes that could help to be healthier. They know and like „fresh” labels the most and prefer local products as well.

From one of the most important part of the survey – the questions whether they are satisfied with their health and weight – it becomes clear that more than half of them are unsatisfied with their own weight or built, and some of them have already given up the struggle with it.

The other important examination was a cluster analysis regarding health consciousness, values for the sustainable development and the individual, fashion conscious attitudes, which was made along the five factors defined earlier. With the help of the cluster analysis we could identify the main characteristics of each cluster later. They were the Conscious Trend Avoiders, the Responsibility Avoiders, the Passive first year students and the Conscious Individualists. Along with the four segments we could experience differences in the attitudes towards food selecting, nutrition changes and information sources. In the case of conscious and trend preferring individualists those nutrition changes and labels are more popular that aim weight loss/carbohydrate-or sugar reducing. It became clear that with involving further lifestyle factors for convenient shopping, risk behaviour facts and positive view of thinking, their opinions are quite different, so the particular groups can separate further.

From my conclusions I would like to highlight the introduction of the intensive effects of the surrounding environmental stimuli, the complex analysis of the health behaviour, the strong parental influences at this age and the urging of the differentiated communicational strategies regarding these segments.

One of the primary hypotheses of the research was the fact that parental patterns have a strong influence on personal attitudes, especially in the case of global questions and routines. But for secondary school students, the contemporaries have a voice too. The most influential pattern is the mothers' one, even in the case of the age group of 14-19. Since the Internet based information supply is quite strong nowadays, it would be wise to address the parents and youngsters there, and introduce certified information in a form which is suitable for this age group. The students often complain about the fact that the knowledge

conveyed by the different preventive, health restoring events is not understandable or interesting enough for them. So we need to count on this problem in online surfaces as well. Furthermore, this information should be conveyed to the parents in such an interesting and understandable way.

In the case of those programmes strengthening health behaviour and healthy eating we need to give a key role for parents (KISS-SZAKÁLY, 2016).

The responsibility and guidance of parents is essential, because *children can learn from how the adults act, and not what they say. (Carl Jung)*

The most important statement for me is the fact that facing with the surveys dealing with adults, the results of this age group show much more interest, informational demand and a willing for change and act. The majority of them have the want for a conscious consuming behaviour and lifestyle. Their motivation for being conscious (fashion or ideas) is a subsidiary factor I think. If the particular acting patterns build in their lives in a regular way, they will affect their shopping decisions without any fashions or ideas. In my opinion we need to give each and every way of support for this age group, since – as I have already mentioned it – it is a moral, social and economical interest as well.



Registry number: DEENK/257/2019.PL
Subject: PhD Publikációs Lista

Candidate: Virág Ágnes Kiss
Neptun ID: DBY3QA
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List of publications related to the dissertation

Articles, studies (6)

1. **Kiss, V. Á.:** A környezetvédelemmel kapcsolatos hozzáállás középiskolás diákok különböző szegmensei mentén.
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Articles, studies (3)

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11 June, 2019

