

Međunarodne akademske publikacije članova HSD-a

Razdoblje objavljivanja radova:
travanj 2016. - listopad 2016.

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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

- Bilić, P. (2016) Search Algorithms, Hidden Labour and Information Control. *Big Data & Society* 3(1): 1-9

<https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/823385.2053951716652159.full1.pdf>

The paper examines some of the processes of the closely knit relationship between Google's ideologies of neutrality and objectivity and global market dominance. Neutrality construction comprises an important element sustaining the company's economic position and is reflected in constant updates, estimates and changes to utility and relevance of search results. Providing a purely technical solution to these issues proves to be increasingly difficult without a human hand in steering algorithmic solutions. Search relevance fluctuates and shifts through continuous tinkering and tweaking of the search algorithm. The company also uses third parties to hire human raters for performing quality assessments of algorithmic updates and adaptations in linguistically and culturally diverse global markets. The adaptation process contradicts the technical foundations of the company and calculations based on the initial Page Rank algorithm. Annual market reports, Google's Search Quality Rating Guidelines, and reports from media specialising in search engine optimisation business are analysed. The Search Quality Rating Guidelines document provides a rare glimpse into the internal architecture of search algorithms and the notions of utility and relevance which are presented and structured as neutral and objective. Intertwined layers of ideology, hidden labour of human raters, advertising revenues, market dominance and control are discussed throughout the paper.

- Bilić, P. i Švob-Đokić, N. (2016) The Pendulum Model of Croatian Media Policy: Digitalisation Between Public Interests and Market Competition. *European Journal of Communication*. Online First
<http://ejc.sagepub.com/content/31/5/503.full.pdf+html>

Croatia internalised the European normative requirements in its legislative system and restructured the media system in the process of the European Union accession completed in 2013. The media restructuring had a double social role: self-adaptation to the new communicative possibilities, both democratic and technological, and assignment of new social roles to actors mediating new values through the rapidly growing production of information and communication and thus influencing the differentiation of the public sphere. This article takes a socio-cultural and socio-historical approach to the development of media policies in Croatia, particularly with regard to recent changes of digitalisation of television broadcasting and online content production. It shows how this complex process led to missed opportunities for the strengthening of the public service broadcaster in the digital sphere. Additionally, it provides analytical explanations to this long-term restructuring process.

- Craney, S., & Stulhofer, A. (2016) 'Whosoever Looketh on a Person to Lust After Them': Religiosity, the Use of Mainstream and Nonmainstream Sexually Explicit Material, and Sexual Satisfaction in Heterosexual Women and Men. *Journal of Sex Research*, DOI: 10.1080/00224499.2016.1216068
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00224499.2016.1216068>

While previous research has generally found that religiosity is associated with negative attitudes toward sexually explicit material (SEM) and a lower frequency of SEM use, no studies have examined the relationship between SEM type and religiosity. In addition, it is unknown how the interrelations between religiosity and type and frequency of SEM use influence the relationship between SEM use and sexual satisfaction. Here, associations among a multi-item religiosity scale (consisting of measures of self-reported faith in God, religious services attendance, and the religiosity of the respondent's social network), SEM use, type of preferred SEM, and sexual satisfaction were explored using a large online sample of Croatian adults (N = 2,580). In both men and women, religiosity was associated with less frequent SEM use and more SEM-negative attitudes. Guilty feelings following SEM use and SEM-negative attitudes fully mediated the association between religiosity and SEM use among women and partially mediated the relationship for men. Religiosity was also negatively correlated with women's nonmainstream SEM use. For women, religiosity significantly moderated the association between SEM use and sexual satisfaction, as well as the relationship between nonmainstream SEM use and sexual satisfaction. In line with the erotic plasticity theory, the findings suggest that religiosity affects SEM use and related sexual satisfaction more substantially among women than men.

- Doolan, K., Lukić, N., Buković, N. (2016). The Embodiment of Class in the Croatian VET School System. *European Journal of Education*, 3(51), 345-359.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ejed.12183/epdf>

This article engages with the notion that schools embody social class in their structures and practices. We draw on Bourdieu's critical concept of 'field' to describe the larger landscape of Croatian secondary schooling: a stratified system whose routes serve, and have served, to reinforce the maintenance of class (under)privilege. We also draw on the concept of

'institutional habitus', an analytical extension of Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus' to school settings, in order to capture how schools produce and reproduce class distinctions through their status, expressive order, curriculum and organisational characteristics. We 'load' these concepts with empirical meaning based on interview and focus group data we collected from students, teachers and parents in three, three-year vocational schools in Croatia, finding that these schools embody a working-class 'habitus'. Students in these schools tend to come from less privileged family backgrounds than students in four-year schools, practical subjects are prioritised over the academic, on-the-job training over school work and the schools are fairly under-resourced.

- Pavić, Željko; Šundalić, Antun (2016). A Comparison of Online and Offline Social Participation Impacts on Generalized Trust. *Italian Sociological Review*. 6(2): 185-203. <http://www.italiansociologicalreview.com/ojs/index.php?journal=ISR&page=article&op=view&path%5B%5D=131&path%5B%5D=134>

Generalized trust, which arguably follows from civic participation, brings positive consequences with regard to the individual and social goal attainment. Since sociability, especially when it comes to the young people, is increasingly exercised on the Internet, the main goal of this research paper was to set side by side the impacts of online (SNS) and offline social participation on the generalized trust. Research questions are explored by means of a field survey conducted on a sample of research participants aged between 18 and 35 years. The results indicate that the membership in civic organizations is associated with higher levels of social trust, whereas the participation in Internet social networking sites (SNSs) does not show this association. The results also revealed that civic activity on SNSs is not independently associated with generalized trust. These results are interpreted by evoking structural and motivational characteristics of online and offline social networks. In addition to the main research questions elaboration, socio-demographic predictors of generalized trust are also discussed.

- Primorac, Jaka; Obuljen Koržinek, Nina; Uzelac, Aleksandra. 'Access to culture in Croatian cultural policy: moving towards explicit policies', *International Journal of Cultural Policy* (1028-6632) Online first (2015). DOI: 10.1080/10286632.2015.1102906 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10286632.2015.1102906>

In this paper through the analysis of the access to culture issue in the Croatian cultural policy agenda, we illustrate the current cultural policy developments in Croatia in the broader European context. Taking the differentiation between explicit and implicit policies at both macro and micro level we analyse discourses on access to culture in the Croatian cultural policy at the constitutional level, parliamentary political parties' level, the governmental level and the level of cultural organisations. On the one hand the policies regarding access to culture remain mostly implicit and revolve around traditional models connected to instruments dating back to socialism; while on the other selected cultural organisations develop instruments for fostering it where European projects have an influence. The orientation more towards cultural production issues and less to access to culture and cultural participation issues draws similarities of cultural policy developments in Croatia with the general European cultural policy framework.

- Puzić, Saša; Gregurović, Margareta; Košutić, Iva (2016). Cultural Capital - A Shift in Perspective: An Analysis of PISA 2009 Data for Croatia, *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, 37 (7): 1056-1076, doi:10.1080/01425692.2014.1001058.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01425692.2014.1001058>

Using PISA 2009 data for Croatia, this paper addresses the relationship between socio-economic background, cultural capital and educational attainment. Following Bourdieu, we emphasized the importance of interpreting cultural capital effects as effects of family habitus. The results indicated that the material and the relational dimension of cultural capital had independent effects on science literacy results. Although there was no significant interaction effect between socio-economic status and cultural capital, the analysis suggested both a tendency for social reproduction as well as the possibility for social mobility of students with lower socio-economic status.

- Relja, Renata; Popović, Toni; Tomić, Vicko (2016). The Sustainability of Tradition in the Dalmatian Hinterland through Green Entrepreneurship. *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies*, 11(2): 19-31.

<http://tonipopovic.cgpublisher.com/product/pub.270/prod.59>

Despite the decades-long demographic decline in the Dalmatian hinterland and the obsolescence of the entire infrastructure, the economic activities which belong to the tradition of rural areas have strengthened over the last years—(organic) agriculture and rural tourism, while manufacturing/business zones have begun to arise due to the newly built and favourable traffic infrastructure that provides good connections within the wider area. The attractiveness of Dalmatia has been recognized by both national and international stakeholders, which can be measured through the more often (co)financing of projects with the aim of sustainability, which includes the revitalisation of heritage with the diffusion of environmentally friendly activities. Therefore, the aim of the study is to gain actual and scientifically verifiable insights that could serve to further planning of green entrepreneurship, pointing to its potential and weaknesses. Almost half of the territory belongs to Natura 2000, which has one of the highest averages in Europe. Examples of the development in agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture show that natural values are not an obstacle, but an exceptional developmental opportunity. By strengthening the overall tourist attractiveness, the aforementioned activities contribute to rural tourism, which include a wide range of services which can be intertwined with them. However, the secondary data analysis has shown that the preservation of traditions through economics is still a rare phenomenon in this area, usually lacking systematics in planning, infrastructure, and support of the relevant stakeholders. This limits their personal and social effects, while the sustainability and development of the Dalmatian hinterland remains uncertain.

- Švarc, J. (2016), The knowledge worker is dead: What about professions? *Current sociology*, Vol. 64(3) 392– 410, DOI: 10.1177/0011392115591611

<http://csi.sagepub.com/content/64/3/392.full.pdf+html>

This article examines the uncertain and ambivalent position of professions and professionalism in the post-industrial service economy driven by the collapse of the concept of the knowledge worker with which professions have largely been identified since the 1990s. The poor definition of knowledge activities, which are uncritically identified with service activities and creativity of all types, including low-skilled/wage occupations, suggests that the

service-dominated economy has significantly challenged the classical concept of professions. In order to understand directions of change in the concept of professionalism the article discusses the reasons for the rise and fall of the knowledge worker and the evolution of the technical-rational to 'creatocratic' model of profession. It critically examines the statistical measurement of 'knowledge-intensive activities' (KIAs), which is based on poor definition of 'knowledge intensity' and cannot serve as a proxy to measure the extent of knowledge occupations in the service economies. Although many concepts for new types of professions have been devised which follow either 'idealistic' or 'realistic' discourse, the theoretical and normative aspects of new professionalism have not been captured, which makes the idea of a profession a fluid and ephemeral concept. This calls for a more precise definition of occupations and professions in a service economy and their working conditions to understand structural changes and polarization of the labour market, particularly the aspects related to growing social inequalities among new type of professions with the aim to better value professional work and reduce disparities.

Træen, B., Carvalheira, A. A., Lundin Kvalem, I., Stulhofer, A., Janssen, E., Graham, C., Hald, G. M., & Enzlin, P. (2016). Sexuality in Older Adults (65+)—An Overview of the Literature, Part 1: Sexual Function and Its Difficulties. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, DOI: 10.1080/19317611.2016.1224286
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2016.1224286>

Aim: The aim of the current paper was to provide an overview of literature on sexual function and sexual difficulties in older adults. *Method:* We conducted a narrative review of papers published in English between January 2005 and July 2015 based on an extensive search in PsycINFO. *Results:* The review showed that while common biological changes may adversely affect sexual function in old age, sexual experience seems to also be affected by psychological and interpersonal factors. *Conclusions:* Greater life expectancy and better medical care will result in older individuals with chronic diseases living longer. The need for help to cope with changes in sexual health is likely to increase in older adults, as sexuality may be negatively affected through several pathways.

Træen, B., Hald, G. M., Graham, C., Enzlin, P., Janssen, E., Lundin Kvalem, I., Carvalheira, A. A., & Stulhofer, A. (2016). Sexuality in Older Adults (65+)—An Overview of the Recent Literature, Part 2: Body Image and Sexual Satisfaction. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, DOI: 10.1080/19317611.2016.1227012
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2016.1227012>

Aim: the aim of the paper is to provide an overview of the literature published 2005–2015 on sexual satisfaction and body image in older adults. *Method:* A narrative literature search using the PsycINFO database was conducted. *Results:* Although women in general seem less satisfied with their bodies than men, particularly in sexual contexts, older women appear to be less vulnerable to body-related dissatisfaction than younger women. Despite the age-specific dynamics of sexual satisfaction and sexual well-being, which parallel age-related decrease in the frequency of sexual activity, research findings from different countries show that substantial proportions of aging men and women are satisfied with their sex life. There is some limited evidence that this proportion may be increasing across cohorts. Gender differences in factors that influence sexual satisfaction among older adults appear marginal.

Conclusion: Older age can affect sexual satisfaction on individual, interpersonal, and culture-related levels. Future research in older adults' sexuality should focus on sexual well-being in women who are without partners, sexual satisfaction among aging LGBT individuals and couples, the relationship between religiosity and sexual satisfaction, and employ a comparative, cross-cultural approach.

Veit, M., Stulhofer, A., & Hald, G. M. (2016). Sexually Explicit Media Use and Relationship Satisfaction: A Moderating Role of Emotional Intimacy? *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, DOI: 10.1080/14681994.2016.1193134
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14681994.2016.1193134>

Using a cross-sectional questionnaire design and a sample of 2284 coupled Croatian adults, this study investigated the association between Sexually Explicit Media (SEM) use and relationship satisfaction. Further, possible moderation of emotional intimacy on the relationship between SEM use and relationship satisfaction was investigated. Controlling for sociodemographic, psychosexual and relationship variables, no significant association between SEM use and relationship satisfaction was found. However, among men, a moderating effect of emotional intimacy was found. Thus, higher SEM use was found to be significantly associated with lower relationship satisfaction only among men who reported lower levels of emotional intimacy with their partner.

Poglavlja u knjigama inozemnih izdavača

- Dabić, M., Švarc, J., Bečić. E. (2016), Chapter 6: Innovation in Central Europe, u: *Innovation in Emerging Markets*, Edition: International Political Economy Series, Haar J., Ernst R. (ur.), Palgrave Macmillan UK, 102-120

The research and innovation system in Central Europe (CE) has not been studied in sufficient depth, either on a theoretical or empirical level. Consequently, it has sometimes been surmised that CE is simply lagging behind the rest of Europe in terms of scientific and technological performance (Archibugi and Coco, 2005). Moreover, although CE comprises 13 countries, there is some disagreement as to which ones should be classified as part of it. For the purposes of this chapter we focus on five emerging economies: the three largest transition economies: Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic, and two ex-Yugoslavia countries, now also EU members, the republics of Slovenia and Croatia, whose size, geographic locale, and cultural similarity merit inclusion. Moreover, their economic structure, research level and technical development are comparable. In terms of innovation and SME competitiveness, these countries are home to growing numbers of innovative, born global companies which successfully compete on global markets, e.g. Prezi, Ravimed, Rimac car, Invea- tech and GEA. Presently, these countries are among the most promising emergent markets in CE.

- Leburčić, Anči; Dadić, Maja. *Methodological Strengths of Internet Researches // Modern Approaches in Social and Educational Research / Rýdl, Karel ; Hallin, Mark ; Anielska, Ewa (ur.)*. Los Angeles : Education Department, Antioch University Los Angeles, 2016. Str. 205-220.

Implementation of research on the Internet has many advantages, where the most important is velocity and cost-effectiveness. Furthermore, geographical limitations vanish which makes an advantage of subjects that cannot be examined by classical methods. It allows the implementation of nearly all study methods (surveys, experiments, interviews, observation studies) and enables fast transfer of experimental methods specific to the Internet. Transmission of sound and/or images to a large number of participants is fast and inexpensive. This all results in better standardization of the research process because all respondents receive exactly the same instructions. There is no interaction among the researcher and other subjects, manual data entry is not required which reduces a time and eliminates entry error. There is also increased honesty of subjects which must not be forgotten. In fact, respondents are at home which gives them a higher sense of anonymity and relaxation which is especially important when it comes to “sensitive issues” (Galešić 2005, p. 300). The electronic environment or on-line interactions are specific, and therefore require carefully designed methodological tools in order to attract as many as possible subjects. Leburčić and Sladić propose these elements of research methodology: technological protection against modification of measuring instruments and backup plans to manage changing instruments during research. We can conclude that there is a need to develop new methods for the Internet studies, to extend the methodological insights (Leburčić, Sladić 2004, p. 59). Previously, conducting Internet research has been mainly used for the market research, but nowadays it reaches in the field of psychology, sociology and other related sciences (Galešić 2005, p. 298). Recently the Internet is being explored as a new media in the everyday lives. The Internet is becoming a cultural place and an agent of social relations where the nature of discourse on which the image is based is extremely rapidly changing and that is faster than in any other medium. Thus, the interest to explore this new medium is promptly evolving.

- Marinović Jerolimov, Dinka i Marinović, Ankica (2017). „Is an Anti Cult Movement Emerging in Croatia?“ In 'Cult Wars' in Historical Perspective: New and Minority Religions', edited by Eugene Gallagher, 81-92. New York: Routledge. (published in 2016)
- Primorac, Jaka. *Towards More Insecurity? Virtual Work and the Sustainability of Creative Labour // Virtual Workers and the Global Labour Market / Webster, Juliet ; Randle, Keith (ur.)*. London : Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. Str. 161-178.

The article reviews the relationship between virtual work and creative labour in the cultural and creative industries. It outlines how the everyday work of creative cultural workers is entwined in a complex network of online and offline working practices. These practices further blur the boundary between work time and leisure time, to the implosion of the public sphere into the private sphere in the lives of creative workers and towards the (self)-exploitation practices. In this context of rising insecurities and inequalities in cultural and creative industries on a global level, the author considers whether virtual work can contribute to the development of new forms of networking and unionisation among creative workers towards more sustainable labour practices.

- Vican, Dijana; Relja, Renata; Popović, Toni (2016). Principals' Educational Leadership. U: Alfirević, N., Burušić, J., Pavičić, J., Relja, R. (ur.). School Effectiveness and Educational Management. Towards a South-Eastern Europe Research and Public Policy Agenda, Palgrave Macmillan, str. 87-106.

<http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-29880-1#page-1>

The decentralisation of the educational system, as demonstrated by an increased autonomy of schools regarding the content and methods of teaching, is an ever-more present practice in developed countries. It is given significant consideration in South-East European countries following their abandonment of the socialist regime. Principals' vocational training is often obligatory in these countries, although discrepancies are emphasised between education and modern-leadership requirements, as is the case with the importance of introducing principal licensure. Efficiency of leadership which attends to teachers' needs is observed, and enables teachers to participate in decision-making. South-East European countries' teachers are seen as participating less in school management compared to more developed countries, and as having less possibilities for the vocational development required for informed responses.

Knjige objavljene kod inozemnih izdavača

Dabić, Marina; Švarc, Jadranka; González-Loureiro, Miguel. (2016), Entrepreneurial Universities in Innovation-Seeking Countries: Challenges and Opportunities, Palgrave Macmillan: Palgrave Studies in Democracy, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship for Growth p.256, ISBN:978-1137579812

<http://www.palgrave.com/br/book/9781137579812>

This book considers how an entrepreneurial university can improve the social and economic development of countries which are technologically underdeveloped, exploring university models in two moderately innovative countries: Spain and Croatia.

Izveštaji o Hrvatskoj

Račić, D., Švarc, J., Hristov, H. (2016), Research and Innovation Country Report 2015 (RIO Country report), Joint Research Centre, Institute for Perspective Technological Studies, European Commission, (JRC-IPTS), Seville, Spain