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Uvodna riječ

Poštovani članovi i članice HSD-a:

Pred vama se nalazi 16. broj našeg *newslettera* koji ovaj puta obuhvaća nešto duže razdoblje objavljivanja nego obično. Razlog tome je što se *newsletter* nalazi u procesu tranzicije na novo razdoblje objavljivanja – sljedeći put podatke ćemo prikupljati u siječnju 2020. godine za šestomjesečno razdoblje koje mu je prethodilo.

Još jedna važna novost je što ćete preko [mrežne stranice Hrvatskog sociološkog društva](#), preko koje ste u prošlosti mogli doći do starih brojeva, od sada moći doći i do [Pretraživača publikacija](#) koji će Vam omogućiti da reference objavljene u *newsletteru* lagano pregledavate i po godini izdavanja, autoru i vrsti rada. Trenutno se u databazi nalaze samo radovi ovog broja *newslettera*, no do kraja godine trebali bi se naći i radovi svih prošlih brojeva.

S poštovanjem,

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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

- Dabić, Marina, Jasminka Lažnjak, David Smallbone, and Jadranka Švarc. 2018. "Intellectual Capital, Organisational Climate, Innovation Culture, and SME Performance: Evidence from Croatia." *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-04-2018-0117>.

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Purpose The purpose of this paper is to analyse the relationship between the three components of intellectual capital (IC) (human, structural, and relational), and contextual factors relating to organisational climate (OC) and innovation culture, together with their influence on business performance (BP). **Design/methodology/approach** This empirical research is based on an online questionnaire, which collected data from a non-probability quota sample consisting of 253 Croatian SMEs. The scales for IC, OC, and innovation culture were constructed to test the relationship between these dimensions and assess the BP of the SMEs. **Findings** Based on a survey on 253 SMEs in Croatia, the analysis shows that the key dimensions of IC, innovation culture, and OC are vital to a company's success and are strongly inter-correlated. Higher BP is positively related to higher levels of both IC and innovation culture. **Research limitations/implications** The main limitation of the research is the subjective aspect of the study. The data used in the study were self-reported where respondents in a survey gave their assessment of firm performance. Although this was necessary because of the absence of other data, it is an issue that must be taken into account when interpreting the findings in the study. **Practical implications** Understanding the role of IC, OC, and innovation culture in relation to BP, particularly in former transition countries, can have important implications for managers and enterprise owners, as well as policy makers and the academic community. **Social implications** The findings



emphasise the important role of tacit knowledge in the innovation process, of which IC and OC are good examples. **Originality/value** This empirical study brings evidence from the understudied country of Croatia. Croatia is a post-transitional country and the last accessed member of the EU, on the dividing line between a modest and a moderate innovator. This is the first empirical study conducted in Croatia that explores the association between three concepts that are typically investigated separately (IC, OC, and innovation culture).

- Dobrotić, Ivana, and Sonja Blum. 2019. "Inclusiveness of Parental-Leave Benefits in Twenty-One European Countries: Measuring Social and Gender Inequalities in Leave Eligibility." *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State & Society*, June. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sp/jxz023>.

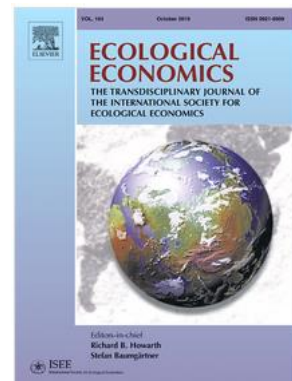
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This article analyzes eligibility for parental-leave benefits in twenty-one European countries. It distinguishes four ideal-type approaches to how leave-related benefits are granted (in-)dependent of parents' labor market position: universal parenthood model, selective parenthood model, universal adult-worker model, and selective adult-worker model. An eligibility index is created to measure the inclusiveness of parental-leave benefits, alongside the degree of (de-)gendered entitlements. The importance of employment-based benefits and gender-sensitive policies increased between 2006 and 2017. Eligibility criteria remained stable, but due to labor market trends, such as increasing precariousness, fewer parents may fulfill the conditions for employment-based benefits.

- Domazet, Mladen, and Branko Ančić. 2019. "Complementarity between the EJ Movement and Degrowth on the European Semiperiphery: An Empirical Study." *Ecological Economics*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2018.11.006>.

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Inspired by the thesis that an alliance between degrowth and environmental justice (EJ) movements is essential (Akbulut et al., this issue), this paper presents the findings of empirical research concerning the pitfalls and possibilities of such an alliance as understood by prominent Croatian EJ movement leaders. We outline the context of the Croatian EJ movement through two specifics – the country's semiperipheral position in the global world-system and the ecological distribution conflicts (EDCs) characteristic of the post-socialist societal metabolism in Europe. The research explores the theory-practice nexus, materialist vs. post-materialist value base, and the potential of 'a politico-metabolic reconfiguration' (ibid.) for the proposed alliance. Our findings indicate a hitherto limited, but positive potential for degrowth to provide a theoretical framework for the semiperipheral EJ movement. Both the EJ movement and degrowth demonstrably share a materialist motivation, but not for reasons of 'under-development' of semiperipheral societies. Our analysis concludes that semiperipheral EJ activists are open to a politico-metabolic reconfiguration proposal, though they are presently not aware that a viable reconfiguration strategy is proffered by the degrowth research community. On the European semiperiphery, an alliance between theory and movement would benefit from a clearer explication of such a strategy.



- Doolan, Karin, Dražen Cepić, and Jeremy F. Walton. 2019. "Charity's Dilemmas: An Ethnography of Gift-Giving and Social Class in Croatia." *Journal of Organizational Ethnography*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JOE-03-2018-0015>.

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The paper explores the discourses, practices, and effects of charitable giving and receiving in Croatia today. Analytically, the paper is especially concerned with the relationship between the socialist past in Croatia—a time when the state ostensibly provided for all basic needs—and the capitalist present, which has witnessed a proliferation of neoliberal discourse and practice. The ethnography encompasses contrasting sites: largely affluent local affiliates of global humanitarian organizations and a soup kitchen that caters to the poor. Three guiding topics structure the analysis. First, the perceived role of the state in providing care for the poor is examined, both during the socialist era and today. Secondly, the role of

charitable giving and receiving is explored in the formation of class identities and differences in contemporary Croatia. Finally, the paper elucidates how both givers and recipients of charitable aid comprehend the gifts they offer and receive, and the social relations that these gifts entail. Over the course of our fine-grained ethnographic portrait, a nuanced perspective is developed on philanthropy, charity, and third sector activism in Croatia today, with attention to both the ongoing legacies of the socialist past and the logics, disciplines, and opportunities of the increasingly neoliberal present.

- Kovačević, Vlaho, Marin Spetić, and Marko Pleslić. 2019. "Language as a Social Phenomenon in a Global Context: Implications for Teaching Practice." *New Trends and Issues Proceedings on Humanities and Social Sciences* 5 (3): 173–82.

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It is of great importance to study languages within the framework of social sciences. The language not only connects but also separates people, which depends on (the lack of) knowledge of the elements of language and the social context in which language is spoken. Today's communication is largely intercultural, implying the need for a competent interaction with members of other (sub)cultures, within or outside the society in which we live. Within the present pilot study, we have analysed assessments given by Croatian university professors of languages in terms of their competence to discuss globalisation, the development of intercultural competence within language teaching, the interest of students for learning languages as well as the position of language and communication group of subjects in the educational system and in society. The results obtained point to the importance of transferring intercultural competence and a favourable self-assessment of teacher engagement on this issue.

- Landripet, Ivan, Vesna Buško, and Aleksandar Štulhofer. 2019. "Testing the Content Progression Thesis: A Longitudinal Assessment of Pornography Use and Preference for Coercive and Violent Content among Male Adolescents." *Social Science Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2019.03.003>.

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Content progression thesis (CPT), a direct application of conditioning theories to conceptualizing exposure to pornography, proposes that pornography use leads to viewing increasingly more extreme material due to the effect of satiation. To test this assumption, association between the frequency of pornography use and the preference for violent and coercive content were examined over a 24-month period using an online panel sample of male adolescents. Participants were 248 high school students who took part in at least three of five waves of the PROBIOPS study. The average baseline age was 16.1. Dual-domain latent growth curve modeling was used to test the CPT. The preference for violent/coercive pornography was found to decrease over time. Moreover, its dynamics was unrelated to latent growth in pornography use. In this first longitudinal assessment, the CPT was not found to be a useful model for understanding the patterns and potential consequences of adolescent pornography use.



- Lukić, Anamarija, and Željka Tonković. 2019. "Fisheries-Dependent Community – Obstacle or Opportunity for Further Development? A Case Study of Kali in Croatia." *Marine Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.11.012>

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In the literature, fisheries dependency in terms of high economic importance of fishing activity in a local community, is related to the increased degree of economic vulnerability. On the basis of case study of Kali, island community in Croatia that has been selected as an example of highly fisheries dependent community, this paper presents positive and negative aspects and consequences of dependency from the perspective of the local actors. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how a fishing dependent community can reduce its vulnerability by constant adaptation to new ecological, economic and political changes. Readiness to learning, self-reliance and building of social capital are the main aspects of adaptive resilience which provided the basis for further development of this fishing community.

- Malenica, Krunoslav, Vlaho Kovačević, and Goran Kardum. 2019. "Impact of Religious Self-Identification and Church Attendance on Social Distance toward Muslims." *Religions*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel10040276>.

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In the context of our work, we want to point out how religion has multiple social functions and as such, under certain circumstances, can serve as a fertile soil for distance and closeness. The aim of this study was to explore the impact of religious self-identification and church attendance on social distance toward Muslims. We applied a questionnaire to students of the University of Split, the city which is geographically in vicinity of the complex of ethnic and religious context of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The results showed that religious self-identification and church attendance significantly influence the level of social distance toward Muslims. Believers showed a significantly higher level of social distance, in comparison to respondents who belong but not believe, and others. Respondents who attend church daily or once a week have also a higher level of social distance in comparison to respondents who attend church monthly or rarely and those who never attend church. We have tried to explain the reasons for such research findings, relying on various national, cultural, religious and psychological factors that have been present in the last twenty years after the war in this region.

- Milas, Goran, Paul Wright, and Aleksandar Štulhofer. 2019. "Longitudinal Assessment of the Association Between Pornography Use and Sexual Satisfaction in Adolescence." *Journal of Sex Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2019.1607817>.

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Pornography has been theorized to affect sexual satisfaction for decades, yet only two prospective studies, both conducted in the Netherlands, have explored this link among adolescents. Given the unprecedented availability of (online) sexually explicit content and the potential importance of its relationship to sexual satisfaction for young people, we have revisited the association between these variables in a less sexually permissive society. Using a panel sample of 775 female and 514 male Croatian high school students ($M_{\text{age at baseline}} = 15.9$ years, $SD = 0.52$) and latent growth curve modeling with six observation points, we did not find a significant association between changes in the frequency of

adolescents' pornography use over time and their sexual satisfaction at wave six. The association between the initial levels of pornography use and sexual satisfaction, which, if present, would have indicated a possible relationship during middle adolescence, was also null. These patterns were similar across genders. Possible explanations for the difference between our results and the results of the previous studies are discussed.

- Petrović, Nikola. 2018. "Divided National Memories and EU Crises: How Eurosceptic Parties Mobilize Historical Narratives." *Innovation*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13511610.2018.1523710>.

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Historical grievances of different political groups in the EU contributed to the rising opposition to "Brussels". This opposition is often framed through memories that contest the official EU narrative of the peaceful and prosperous continental integration that was able to overcome the destructions of the two world wars and the Cold War divisions. Based on the analysis of the development of some of the most prominent Eurosceptic parties (Le Front National, die Alternative für Deutschland, Syriza, Podemos, Fidesz, Prawo i Sprawiedliwość), it is argued that recent EU crises and especially their interpretations have been influenced by the legacies of some of the most important periods of twentieth-century European history. The legacy of the Second World War and its aftermath in two founding member states (France, Germany), the legacy of right-wing dictatorships in two Southern European member states (Greece, Spain) and the legacy of communist dictatorships in two Central and Eastern European member states (Hungary, Poland) still shape narratives and stances towards European integration.



- Šević, Sandra, Jasmina Mehulić, and Aleksandar Štulhofer. 2019. "Is Pornography a Risk for Adolescent Academic Achievement? Findings from Two Longitudinal Studies of Male Adolescents." *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2019.1588104>.

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A recent longitudinal study reported a negative association between the use of sexually explicit materials (SEM) and academic achievement among early adolescent Belgian boys. Given that academic achievement is related to the attainment of future educational and professional goals, these results suggest that SEM use may have long-term adverse outcomes. To explore whether the same effect persists in middle adolescence, the present study used two independent longitudinal samples of Croatian male adolescents (Rijeka: n = 355, Mage = 15.9 at baseline; and Zagreb: n = 205, Mage = 16.1 at baseline). Following the original study, the target association was explored using path analysis. SEM use did not predict a change in students' academic performance in either panel. However, a negative baseline association between the use of online social networking sites and school grades was significant across panels. The failure to replicate the findings reported by the Belgian longitudinal study indicates that the association between SEM use and boys' academic achievement, if it exists, does not extend to middle adolescence.

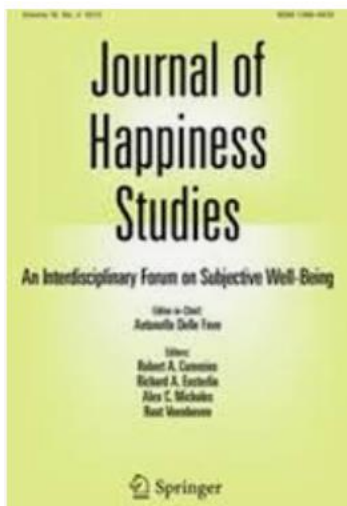
- Štulhofer, Aleksandar, Sharron Hinchliff, Tanja Jurin, Ana Carvalheira, and Bente Træen. 2019. "Successful Aging, Change in Sexual Interest and Sexual Satisfaction in Couples from Four European Countries." *European Journal of Ageing*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10433-018-0492-1>.

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Although the importance of sexuality and physical intimacy for well-being of older adults has been recognized, the role of sexuality in successful aging (SA) has been largely neglected. Building on our previous work, here we further validated a three-dimensional model of SA and examined its associations with sexual satisfaction and change in sexual interest among older heterosexual couples (aged 60-75 years). Participants were recruited in a probability-based survey, which was carried out in 2016-2017 in four European countries. Using structural equation modeling of the Actor-Partner Interdependence, we observed significant relationships between SA and sexual satisfaction for both male and female partners across countries. Among women, their retrospectively assessed change in sexual interest over the past 10 years was consistently associated with sexual satisfaction. Partner effects were gender-specific: male partners' SA was significantly related to their female partners' change in sexual interest, which in turn was linked to male partners' sexual satisfaction. The findings point to substantial ties between successful aging and sexuality in older European couples. Taking into account the prevalent stereotypes about old age and sexuality, this study's findings can assist professionals working with aging couples.

- Štulhofer, Aleksandar, Tanja Jurin, Cynthia Graham, Paul Enzlin, and Bente Træen. 2018. "Sexual Well-Being in Older Men and Women: Construction and Validation of a Multi-Dimensional Measure in Four European Countries." *Journal of Happiness Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-018-0049-1>.

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Different forms of sexual expression can be beneficial to health and quality of life of older adults. While research on sexual well-being and aging has focused primarily on negative dynamics, this approach may not fit well the sexual reality of aging men and women. We used data from a probability-based survey carried out in 2016 among men and women aged 60+ years from four European countries to develop and validate a measure of sexual well-being. This multi-dimensional measure included items on sexual satisfaction, physical intimacy, emotional closeness during sex, sexual compatibility and distress related to problematic sexual function, was characterized with a good fit to the data, partial scalar invariance across gender and configural invariance across country. The measure was consistently associated with emotional intimacy, frequency of sexual intercourse and masturbation. No systematic gender differences in sexual well-being were observed. Higher sexual well-being

corresponded to better self-reported health and being partnered or married. Given the lack of information about successful sexual aging and the absence of sexuality education for older adults, this study's findings about the facets of sexual well-being in aging men and women may assist health workers and other professionals working with this population.

- Štulhofer, Aleksandar, Tanja Jurin, Cynthia Graham, Erick Janssen, and Bente Træen. 2019. "Emotional Intimacy and Sexual Well-Being in Aging European Couples: A Cross-Cultural Mediation Analysis." *European Journal of Ageing*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10433-019-00509-x>.

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Sexual health research tends to focus on problematic aspects of sexuality. This also applies to research on sexuality in older men and women, where attention has been primarily on the negative impact of aging. To contribute to the emerging interest in positive (successful) sexual aging, we aimed to: (1) further validate a recently developed 5-dimensional measure of sexual well-being (Štulhofer et al., 2018) and (2) explore the structure of associations among emotional intimacy, frequency of sexual intercourse, and sexual well-being in older European couples. Using data from a 2016 community-based survey of 218 Norwegian, 207 Danish, 135 Belgian, and 117 Portuguese couples aged 60-75 years, we applied actor-partner interdependence structural modeling approach to confirm the validity of the sexual well-being measure in couples and explore a path analytic model in which the frequency of sexual intercourse was hypothesized to mediate the association between emotional intimacy and sexual well-being. Although we observed consistent and significant actor effects, with emotional intimacy and frequency of sexual intercourse predicting both male and female partners' sexual well-being across countries, the proposed mediation was observed only in Norwegian and Portuguese men, and Norwegian and Belgian women. Partner effects were gender-specific; male partner's emotional intimacy was related to his female partner's reported frequency of sex and sexual well-being but not the other way around. Apart from being one of the few cross-cultural assessments of successful sexual aging, this study's findings support the use of a new sexual well-being measure in research on older adults' sexuality.

- Štulhofer, Aleksandar, Azra Tafro, and Taylor Kohut. 2019. "The Dynamics of Adolescents' Pornography Use and Psychological Well-Being: A Six-Wave Latent Growth and Latent Class Modeling Approach." *European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-019-01318-4>.

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Despite increasing concerns that pornography decreases adolescents' well-being, existing empirical support for this position is largely limited to cross-sectional studies. To explore possible links between adolescent pornography use and psychological well-being more systematically, this study focused on parallel dynamics in pornography use, self-esteem and symptoms of depression and anxiety. A sample of 775 female and 514 male Croatian high school students (Mage at baseline 15.9 years, SD 0.52) from 14 larger secondary schools, who were surveyed 6 times at approximately 5-month intervals, was used for the analyses. The longitudinal data were analyzed using latent growth curve and latent class growth modeling. We observed no significant correspondence between growth in pornography use and changes in the two indicators of psychological well-being over time in either female or male participants. However, a significant negative association was found between female adolescents' pornography use and psychological well-being at baseline. Controlling for group-specific trajectories of pornography use (i.e., latent classes) confirmed the robustness of findings in the both female and male samples. This study's findings do not corroborate the notion that pornography use in middle to late adolescence contributes to adverse psychological well-being, but do not rule out such a link during an earlier

developmental phase-particularly in female adolescents. The findings have ramifications for educational and adolescent health specialists, but also for concerned parents.

- Švarc, Jadranka, and Marina Dabić. 2019. "The Croatian Path from Socialism to European Membership through the Lens of Technology Transfer Policies." *Journal of Technology Transfer*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-019-09732-1>.

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The transition from a socialist economy to one of capitalism brought, to many countries that had previously been socialist, a drastic decline in their technological competences, technological transfers, and research activities after the 1990s. This research seeks to assess whether or not the policy of technology transfer practised during the socialist era improved for these countries following their entry to a capitalist regime and their subsequent joining of the European Union, and whether or not these two processes (which historically coincide for many previously socialist countries) correlate. Croatia is used as an example of a typical transition country possessive of a specific type of market socialism, with controversial outcomes arising from its particular transition process in comparison to its peers. Despite the assistance of the European Union, which helped many new members from socialist backgrounds to recover their economies by upgrading their technological capabilities, this research reveals that technology transfer in less technologically developed countries is unfolding very slowly. Technological transfer occurs as a highly contextual phenomenon, dependant not only on the structure of the economy and technological and research capacities, but also on the political economy and the type of capitalism. This research identifies the three phases of the evolution of university technology transfer:



science based models in socialism; endeavours towards an innovation based model throughout the transition period; and the bureaucratic model, driven by the EU cohesion policy and facilitated through access to the European Structural Funds. This research points out that bureaucratic-driven types of technology transfer should be coupled with nationally concerned actions on overall economic and political reforms in order to gain efficient results from their technology transfer efforts.

- Švarc, Jadranka, Jasminka Lažnjak, and Marina Dabić. 2019. "Regional Innovation Culture in Innovation Laggard: A Case of Croatia." *Technology in Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2019.03.006>.

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The aim of the article is to explore the possible impacts of culture on in-country regional differences in innovation capacities and propensity to entrepreneurship using the Hofstede's model of national culture. There is a number of studies that proved the profound influence of culture on innovation and entrepreneurship capacities. By contrast to cross-country cultural studies, the cross-regional cultural research on innovation and entrepreneurship within a country, especially in Europe, is an under-researched area. The research is based on national survey data (N = 1000) in Croatia, the country that suffers from weaknesses in innovation and entrepreneurial capacities with great regional development disparities. This



suggests it as a good example for exploring regional cultural differences. The research proved that Croatian regions are culturally heterogonous but the correlation between regional culture and regional entrepreneurship and innovation capacities was not found. Hofstede's model appeared as having little practical value for strategic management and development and suggest that other factors, presumably more structural than cultural, that mediate poor innovation and entrepreneurship performance should be taken into account. The article contributed to the conceptualization and empirical research of regional innovation culture and provide evidence of the limited explanatory power of Hofstede's model in explaining regional differences by cultural factors.

- Wright, Paul J., and Aleksandar Štulhofer. 2019. "Adolescent Pornography Use and the Dynamics of Perceived Pornography Realism: Does Seeing More Make It More Realistic?" *Computers in Human Behavior*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2019.01.024>.

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Viewing sexually explicit materials (SEM) has become a normal sexual experience for many adolescents, and there are those who perceive that SEM has impacted them in a positive manner. There are growing concerns among parents, educators, and medical professionals over adolescents' use of SEM, however, which include fears that SEM distorts young people's views and understanding of human sexuality. Given the gap in the assessment of associations between SEM use and perceived SEM reality across time, this study used a panel sample of 875 Croatian 16-year-olds (67.3% of female gender) to estimate parallel latent growth in SEM use and SEM realism over a 23-month period. We observed a significant increase in SEM use and a significant (non-linear) decrease in SEM realism in both genders, but no statistically significant correspondence between the two constructs. It has been assumed that adolescents will dismiss SEM as unrealistic once they become sexually experienced. This hypothesis received only limited support, suggesting the role of other, unmeasured, moderators, but also the importance of expanding the currently limited conceptualization and measurement of SEM realism.

Članci u regionalnim časopisima

- Bogadi, Sanja Klempić, Margareta Gregurović, and Sonja Podgorelec. 2018. "Migration from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Croatia: Migration Patterns of Immigrants in Zagreb." *Stanovništvo*. <https://doi.org/10.2298/STNV1802039K>.

Scopus

Prema popisima stanovništva od 1948. među stanovnicima Hrvatske rođenima u inozemstvu najviše je doseljenih iz Bosne i Hercegovine (BiH). U radu se analiziraju migracijski tokovi između Bosne i Hercegovine i Hrvatske u posljednjih šezdeset godina te demografski podaci o doseljenicima u Republiku Hrvatsku iz Bosne i Hercegovine, što se dodatno podupire rezultatima istraživanja „Utjecaj doseljavanja iz Bosne i Hercegovine na socio-demografski razvoj hrvatskih urbanih regija“. Anketno istraživanje provedeno je 2014. u Sesvetima, „doseljeničkoj“ gradskoj četvrti Zagreba, na prosudbenom uzorku stanovnika Hrvatske starijih od 18 godina rođenih u Bosni i Hercegovini. U radu se donose rezultati vezani uz njihovu migracijsku povijest (vrijeme i motivi iseljavanja, mjesto odakle su se doselili i ranije migracijsko iskustvo te namjera o trajnom ostanku u Hrvatskoj) te odabrane transnacionalne aktivnosti. Provedene analize ukupnog iseljavanja iz Bosne i Hercegovine upućuju na postojanje dvaju osnovnih motiva doseljavanja u Hrvatsku: do kraja 1980-ih migracije su prvenstveno bile potaknute ekonomskom nerazvijenosti zemlje podrijetla, dok se 1990-ih mijenja migracijski obrazac te umjesto radnih dominiraju prisilne migracije uzrokovane ratom u BiH. Ispitanici u istraživanju u najvećoj su se proporciji u Hrvatsku doselili u 1990-ima te su u najvećem udjelu etnički Hrvati, a gotovo svi imaju hrvatsko državljanstvo. Gotovo dvije trećine ispitanika (63,1%) do konačnog preseljenja u Hrvatsku nije imalo nikakvo migracijsko iskustvo, a preko 90% namjerava trajno ostati živjeti u Hrvatskoj. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju aktivne transnacionalne veze doseljenika koje pripadaju društvenoj i kulturnoj kategoriji aktivnosti

- Bovan, Kosta, Marko Kovačić, and Milica Vučković. 2018. "Being Mainstream, Being Radical: How Do Young People Understand Radicalism in Croatia." *Šolsko Polje* 29 (5–6): 59–83.

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The innovation of this paper lies in the fact that for the first time young people's perceptions about radicalism were studied. Encouraged with the unclear and confusing use of the term radicalisation, the general lack of empirical studies on the topic of radicalisation (Borum, 2011; Dalgaard-Nielsen, 2010), and relying on the existing literature which suggests that young people have been particularly prone to radicalisation (Özerdem & Podder, 2011; Costanza, 2015), we conducted empirical research to reveal what young people in Croatia understand under the term "radical" and what they perceive as elementary characteristics of radical individuals. One of the incentives for this research was to see what young people understand as being radical and what is mainstream from their perspective. To get these answers we conducted six focus groups among young people between 15 and 30 from five Croatian cities and towns. The research confirmed that the radicalisation process is highly context dependent, and it pointed to the presence of a corrosive apathy among Croatian youth. Furthermore, the findings suggested that both mainstream and radical young people were viewed equally negative. In addition, describing a radical person, young people in Croatia confirmed that radicalisation has many different

faces and that it can also be non-violent. Therefore, this paper could serve as a starting point for researchers particularly interested in non-violent radicalisation in non-Western contexts.

- Zlatar Gamberožić, Jelena. 2019. "Revitalization Paths of Urban Centers: Tentative Observational Comparison of Two Cities: Ljubljana and Zagreb." *Družboslovne razprave* 35 (90): 83–104.

Scopus



In this paper, a comparison is made between two post-socialist countries (Slovenia and Croatia), namely, their capital cities (Ljubljana and Zagreb). The research aims to establish the main principles and difficulties of revitalisation in each city and how successfully they have moved from socialist to democratic urban planning. The re-search hypothesis is that Ljubljana has been comprehensively revitalised according to relevant revitalisation guidelines, whereas in Zagreb the revitalisation has been partial and largely affected by the interests of investors and their political partners. The study uses semi-structured interviews conducted with various spatial planning experts and pertinent documentation. It confirms the hypothesis, examines successes and failures experienced in both cities'

transition process, and reflects on general problems of urban planning and revitalisation in post-socialist countries.

Poglavlja u knjigama međunarodnih izdavača

- Dobrotić, Ivana, and Sonja Blum. 2019. "A Social Right? Access to Leave and Its Relation to Parents' Labour Market Position." In *Parental Leave and Beyond: Recent International Developments, Current Issues and Future Directions*, edited by Peter Moss, Ann-Zofie Duvander, and Alison Koslowski, 261–79. Bristol: The Policy Press.

There is limited knowledge about eligibility for leave in general, and about leave rights of parents less securely attached to the labour market in particular. Consequently, social inequalities in access to leave rights remain hidden, which may be particularly pronounced in countries where stable employment is a principal condition to exercise leave rights. In this chapter, we develop an innovative conceptual framework based on the social rights literature, which takes into account how access to Parental Leave benefits is granted (in-) dependent of labour market position. Four ideal types are presented: the universal parenthood model, the selective parenthood model, the universal adult-worker model, and the selective adult-worker model. Finally, we illustrate these types with three country case of Parental Leave systems.



- Leburic, Anči, and Maja Dadić-Zeravica. 2018. "Visual Analysis as a Qualitative Research Concept." In *Lodging the Theory in Social Practice.*, edited by J.Cynthia McDermott, Mara Cotič, and Kožuh Anna, 119–28. USA: Education Department, Antioch University Los Angeles, USA; Faculty of Education, University of Primorska, Slovenia; Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Poland.

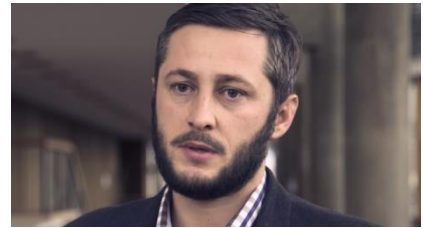
The originality of each visual research project is undeniable. Researchers, in their interpretations of the research findings acquired through visual analysis or procedures, often emphasize the fact that their visualizations "tell a story of their own", implying that the visual speech has this unique power. Still, it is the researchers who construct these interpretative images. On the other hand, we have the viewers, readers and other consumers of the research findings, who actually individually process the presented visualizations, by using some details to focus on some elements of their own memories, experiences, imagination, or some other creation. Visual analyst will, as a qualitative researcher in each of his (visual) analysis as a representative of the qualitative school / orientation / approach and in the contexts of qualitative paradigm, methodologically form his research project as a continuous (processual) creation of research material, and its monitoring and simultaneous analysing the empiric thus constructed. This is why visual informations in these analyses have to be numerous and various, so every profession will form their own categorical apparatus, and perform specific processes of operationalisation. Because every type or category of visual data will be contextualised in a different manner, depending on the intention of the analyst and their main goal, which in qualitative analyses comes down to determining the meaning of the phenomenon / relationships and everything they researched. Visual sociologists will insist on being critical in methodological approach to visual representations of the social world and reality. These visual representations interpret the reality, explaining its many meanings, and often discover some dysfunctional individual or group or collective experiences. Authors discuss the visual paradigm as a methodological construct here, more than one of the methodological categories. Although visual analyses today can be treated as a relevant research concept, applicable in everyday research practice, there are still those who will resoundingly and energetically put these analyses, as qualitative innovations of recent date, outside the scope of visual methodology as a new and separate methodological discipline. So, visual analysis is only one of numerous qualitative possibilities of methodological reflection, understanding and researching the contemporary society, its relationships, occurrences and developmental perspectives.

- Popović, Toni, Nikša Alfirević, and Renata Relja. 2019. "Selection and Education of School Principals: A Comparative Overview of Policies." In *Educational Leadership in Policy: Challenges and Implementation Within Europe*, edited by A. H. Ingbórsson, N. Alfirević, J. Pavičić, and D. Vican, 59–78. Palgrave Macmillan.

Responsibility and relative independence in decision making increasingly mean that principals need to be considered as part of a profession, defined by appropriate qualifications and selection procedures. In this chapter, different solutions to the recruitment, selection and education of principals are explored. This comparative overview is based on secondary data from a variety of countries, grouped according to the characteristics of the socio-economic and educational environments. The findings are evaluated by using the framework(s) developed by previous comparative educational studies, as well as national research. The recommendations are further considered in the context of the systematic professionalisation of principals, which includes the development of professional organisations and their control over professional standards and the education of principals, and in raising the social status of principals.

- Župarić-Iljić, Drago, and Marko Valenta. 2019. "Opportunistic Humanitarianism and Securitization Discomfort Along the Balkan Corridor: The Croatian Experience." In *Refugee Protection and Civil Society in Europe*, edited by Margit Feischmidt, Ludger Pries, and Celine Cantat, 219–60. New York: Springer International Publishing.

Within the Balkan corridor Croatia combined state-driven 'crisis management measures', including organized, excessively controlled, swift transit of people, together with humanitarian practices of immediate care and assistance provided by state, civil society, religious and humanitarian organizations, and new solidarity initiatives. Basing our analysis on desk-study and expert semi-structured interviews, done in 2015/2016, we focus on complementing and competing dominant state- official and 'counter-hegemonic' civic and humanitarian organisations discourses and practices within the transit reception camps and on borders. While at the beginning majority of stakeholders were acting in humane/humanitarian and overtly supportive manner ('humanitarian opportunism'), later on, with gradual closure of the corridor, radicalization and securitization of state discourses, rhetoric and politics took place, leading to 'securitization discomfort' among pro-refugee actors. Consequently, humanitarian organisations and initiatives came into ambiguous position of balancing in-between their mission/orientation to help and to foster solidarity, and innate motivation to challenge and circumvent securitizing politics.



- Župarić-Iljić, Drago, and Marko Valenta. 2019. "'Refugee Crisis' in the Southeastern European Countries: The Rise and Fall of the Balkan Corridor." In *The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises.*, edited by Cecilia Menjivar, Ruiz Marie, and Immanuel Ness, 367–88. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

This chapter discusses the rise and fall of the West Balkan corridor that made it possible, albeit only briefly, for a large influx of non- European refugees and migrants to enter Western Europe in 2015 and 2016 in what has frequently been labeled a "refugee crisis." The focus is on the nexus of local authorities' responses in southeastern European countries, the local public's constructions of the crisis, and the roles of individual countries in managing transit migration. It suggests that these responses and constructions should be linked to the prevailing local political and socioeconomic factors and the larger European political structures. Authorities of southeastern European countries seemed more concerned with avoiding becoming migrant hotspots than providing refugees with access to protection systems and integration into local communities.



Poglavlja u knjigama regionalnih izdavača

- Cvikić, Sandra, and Ivana Žebec Šilj. 2018. "Društveni Utjecaj Centralno Planirane Ekonomije u Socijalističkoj Hrvatskoj – Primjer Vukovara." In *Ekonomska Teorija u Periodu 1958-2018*, edited by Božo Drašković, Jelena Minović, and Aida Hanić, 397–425. Beograd: Institut ekonomskih nauka.

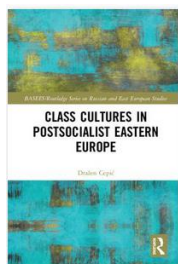
Rad ukazuje na teorijsko-metodološki potencijal (utemeljena teorija) interdisciplinarnog proučavanja (povijest/sociologija/ekonomija) centralno planske ekonomije socijalističke Hrvatske nakon II. svjetskog rata na primjeru grada Vukovara.

- Zlatar Gamberožić, Jelena. 2018. "Primjeri Urbane Obnove Šireg Gradskog Centra Grada Zagreba." In *Novi Koncept Urbanog Razvoja Banjaluke: Između Privatnih Interesa i Potreba Građana*, edited by Ranka Perić Romić and Dalibor Savić, 107–31. Banja Luka: Fakultet političkih nauka Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci.

U radu će se analizirati urbane transformacije u Hrvatskoj u tranzicijskom (postsocijalističkom) razdoblju na primjeru glavnoga grada Zagreba. Pri tome će se pojasniti karakter, opseg i tipovi suvremenih urbanih promjena kroz odabrane, relevantne primjere. Posebna pozornost posvećena je pojavi novih urbanih aktera, njihovoj dinamici i prostoru djelovanja te njihovom položaju, ekonomskoj i političkoj moći. Istraženi su novonastali, "tranzicijski" aspekti urbane obnove u Zagrebu na primjerima poslovnih nebodera, trgovačkih centara i podzemnih garaža u centru grada, dakle nove urbane strukture nastale u Zagrebu nakon 2000. godine, njihovi uzroci i (pozitivne i negativne) posljedice. Putem smjernica za planiranje grada, razmatraju se i načini na koje stručni akteri promišljaju daljnji razvoj Zagreba kao i svoju ulogu u njemu. Kompariraju se stavovi različitih stručnjaka o njihovoj (ne)moći u planiranju grada, problemu interdisciplinarnosti te prijeporu stavova između različitih stručnih aktera. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju na promjene u odnosima moći između različitih tipova aktera do kojih je došlo nakon 2000. godine. Iznose se i najvažnije odrednice urbanih transformacija, poglavito (ne)postojeće urbane obnove na prostoru grada. Također se sintetiziraju rezultati razmišljanja stručnih ispitanika o budućnosti prostornog razvoja grada Zagreba.

Autorske knjige

- Cepić, Dražen. 2019. *Class Cultures in Post-Socialist Eastern Europe. Class Cultures in Post-Socialist Eastern Europe*. London: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429452574>.



This book investigates the extent to which social class has changed in Eastern Europe since the fall of communism. Based on extensive original research, the book discusses how ideas about class are viewed by both working class and middle class people. The book examines how such people's social identities are shaped by various factors including economic success, culture and friendship networks. The present class situation in Eastern Europe is contrasted to what prevailed in Communist times, when societies were officially classless, but nevertheless had Communist party elites.