

Međunarodne akademske publikacije članova HSD-a



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Uvodna riječ

Poštovani članovi i članice HSD-a:

I u drugoj godini pandemije, sociolozi i sociologinje HSD-a su punom snagom nastavili svoj znanstveni rad, kao što to možete vidjeti i iz ovih redaka. Iako početni mjeseci ove 2022. godine pred naša društva stavljaju još veće izazove – i drže nas u neumornom i eskalirajućem kriznom stanju – želim vam kratak predah uz pregled nekih od tema kojima smo se bavili u protekom razdoblju.

S poštovanjem,
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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

Božić Jasmina and Srbljinović Armano (2021). Micro entrepreneurship in organic production of fruits and vegetables in Croatia: From self-help to neoendogenous development, *Journal of Rural Studies*, 88: 239-248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2021.11.006>

ABSTRACT: The article presents results of qualitative research conducted with Croatian micro entrepreneurs in organic production of fruits and vegetables, with a view to explore sectoral potential for development beyond the currently prevalent self-help mode, toward more encompassing and systematic contributions to rural development, better aligned with neoendogenous development approach. Twenty-nine semi-structured interviews with Croatian micro entrepreneurs in organic production of fruits and vegetables from all the twenty Croatian counties and the City of Zagreb were conducted. Six additional interviews were conducted with select experts in organic food production. Interviews with practitioners reveal self-help as often cited motivation for entering in organic agriculture, as well as daily mode of operation of the micro entrepreneurs. However, they also claim that not only instrumental, but also value-rational motivations, such as belief in doing the right thing and openness to other people and the environment, keep them going. Among the farm-level strategies known to be associated with rural development, deepening is found to be prevalent over broadening and regrouping. Involvement of the participants in associations of organic producers is limited, and participation in inter-sectoral partnerships, such as Local Action Groups (LAGs), is modest. Tracing cues the participants have left in the interviews, as well as recommendations from the experts, transitioning from self-help to neoendogenous development is envisioned through a combination of a reformed subsidies system and enhanced intra-sectoral cooperation, as well as cooperation with sectors of tourism, IT and academia.

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Scopus

Breskaya Olga, Giordan Giuseppe and **Zrinščak Siniša** (2021). Introduction: Religious freedom: between governance and social perception Introduction: Liberté religieuse : entre gouvernance et perception sociale, *Social Compass*, 68(3): 263-281. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00377686211039072>

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Breskaya Olga, Giordan Giuseppe and **Zrinščak Siniša** (2021). Social perception of religious freedom: Testing the impact of secularism and state-religion relations, *Social Compass*, 68(3): 282-300. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00377686211017493>



ABSTRACT: The measures and correlates of religious freedom constitute a comparatively new area of study eliciting research at the level of state agency and judicial institutions. The article adds to this the individual level of analysis by introducing a five-dimensional concept of the Social Perception of Religious Freedom (SPRF). It discusses results of its testing on a convenience sample of 1035 Italian University students. We examine the predictive power of ‘passive’ and ‘assertive’ secularism and patterns of state-religion relations vis-à-vis SPRF. While ‘passive’ secularism has a significant positive influence on four of five dimensions of religious freedom, the ‘assertive’ secularism has no effect on it. Findings suggest that the models of an endorsed Catholic Church and state control over religion have mostly negative effects on the SPRF. Moreover, individuals with stronger religious identity are more supportive of the endorsed models of state-religion relations while politically engaged respondents do not favor them.

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Carvalho Joana, Rosa Pedro J. and **Štulhofer Aleksandar** (2021). Exploring Hypersexuality Pathways From Eye Movements: The Role of (Sexual) Impulsivity, *The Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 18(9): 1607-1614. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsxm.2021.06.018>

ABSTRACT: Background Impulsivity is regarded as a key factor underpinning hypersexuality like-conditions. However, impulsivity is a multifaceted construct, and existing research has not been capturing such complexity, which includes the effects of domain-general and domain-specific impulsivity in hypersexuality. Aim The aim of this study was to test the predictive role of specific impulsivity domains, ie, domain-general and domain-specific, in hypersexuality and its associated consequences. Methods Fifty-five men and 58 women went through an emotional Go/-no-Go task (including sexual, high-valence positive, and neutral pictures), aimed at capturing domain-general and domain-specific impulsivity. Ocular metrics were further considered in order to increase the validity of the experimental task, and provide a metric of attention capturing. The study was carried out in a community sample. Outcomes Self-reported (general)impulsivity and commission errors toward high-valence positive and sexual pictures (signaling domain-general and domain-specific impulsivity, respectively) were settled as independent variables, along with Time to First Fixation to stimuli, capturing early/uncontrolled attention. Scores on

hypersexuality and negative consequences emerging from hypersexual behavior were settled as outcome variables. Results Self-reported (general) impulsivity was the only predictor of hypersexuality scores, while negative consequences were best accounted by higher fixation time to sexual pictures. In all, findings did not support the role of domain-specific impulsivity (ie, sexual impulsivity) in hypersexuality. Clinical Translation Findings tentatively suggest that hypersexuality, as captured at the community level, may be best positioned within the general spectrum of psychopathology, thus influencing educational and clinical intervention protocols aimed at addressing hypersexuality related complaints. Protocols would be expected to primarily target general psychopathology phenomena, rather than specific sexual aspects. Strengths & Limitations This study implemented an innovative approach to capture different impulsivity domains, thus adding to previous literature in the field. However, the current study precludes the generalization of findings to clinical samples, where psychological comorbidities are expected to impact results. Further, findings must be read with caution given to limited effect sizes. Conclusion While hypersexuality was related to self-reported (general) impulsivity, findings on the negative consequences associated with hypersexual behavior mirrored response patterns found in depression. Such evidence aligns with the assumption that hypersexuality related phenomena might be better positioned in the psychopathology domain, rather than simply framed as a specific sexual problem.

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Ciprić Ana, Štulhofer Aleksandar, Øverup Camilla Stine, Strizzi Jenna Marie, Lange Theis, Sander Søren and Hald Gert Martin (2021). Does One Size Fit All? Socioeconomic Moderators of Post-divorce Health and the Effects of a Post-divorce Digital Intervention, *Psychosocial Intervention*, 30(3): 163-173. <https://doi.org/10.5093/pi2021a6>

ABSTRACT: Public health efforts to reduce divorce-induced health adversities are gaining momentum and positive interventional outcomes of the online Cooperation After Divorce (CAD) digital platform for divorcees have been documented by previous research. However, it is unknown whether socioeconomic characteristics previously associated with prolonged divorce recovery are also associated with post-divorce intervention efficacy, and if so, in what way. Multilevel modeling was employed using a sample of 1,856 recently divorced Danes, who participated in an RCT study of the CAD digital platform, to investigate whether educational and income level (1) predict post-divorce health, (2) moderate the time-induced trajectories of post-divorce health, and (3) moderate the intervention-induced trajectories on post-divorce health over the first 12-months following legal divorce. The findings indicated that lower education and lower income predicted worse post-divorce health over one year post-divorce. Furthermore, it was indicated that education moderated postdivorce anxiety so that lower-educated participants experienced a larger reduction in symptoms of anxiety over time. However,

except for depression, no moderating effect of income and education on the intervention effect of CAD was found. Our results suggest a beneficial effect of the CAD digital platform across socioeconomic characteristics in the postdivorce period, bolstering claims of the scalability of post-divorce interventions. Moreover, the findings suggest that, theoretically, the intervention may work to compensate for the lack of educational resources in reducing the health gap in post-divorce recovery.

Cvetičanin Predrag, **Tomić-Koludrović Inga**, **Petrić Mirko**, **Zdravković Željka** and Leguina Adrian (2021). From occupational to existential class: How to analyze class structure in hybrid societies (The case of Serbia), *The British Journal of Sociology*, 72(4): 946-973. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-4446.12858>

ABSTRACT: In this article, we propose a model to analyze the class structure of hybrid post-socialist societies in South-East Europe (SEE), using the case of Serbia. We argue that, in such hybrid societies, social inequalities are generated by several mechanisms of similar strength: exploitative market mechanisms (based on economic capital) and different types of social closure mechanisms (based on political and social capital). Their influences are intertwined and cannot be analytically isolated or reduced to a common foundation. Therefore, occupational class analysis in these societies can have only limited explanatory power. In an attempt to overcome these challenges, we were forced to modify the instruments of several established approaches to class analysis. These modifications included (1) a reconceptualization of Bourdieusian notions of political, social, and cultural capital, (2) a different operationalization of social space, (3) identification of specific mechanisms of generating social inequalities, (4) paying attention to both practical and discursive classifications of lifestyles in the establishment of symbolic boundaries, and (5) relying on differential association analysis for identifying class boundaries. Our analysis's final result is a model that enables studying general social inequality, that is, generalized social advantage/disadvantage, in SEE post-socialist societies.

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Jehlička Petr, **Ančić Branko**, Daněk Petr and **Domazet Mladen** (2021). Beyond hardship and joy: Framing home gardening on insights from the European semi-periphery, *Geoforum*, 126: 150-158. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.05.018>

ABSTRACT: European accounts of home gardening or food self-provisioning (FSP) typically frame these practices as primarily economically motivated and need related, and community gardening or urban agriculture as ethical sustainability strategies. Drawing on primary research on FSP in two East European countries, this paper combines analysis of socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of food self-provisioners with

analysis of their motivations. There is strong evidence that while economic reasons are present FSP is primarily motivated, even in comparatively less affluent East European societies, by the desire to obtain fresh and healthy food and engage in a pleasurable activity. Based on our findings, we thus propose that a more appropriate framing for FSP in the European East and West alike is characterised by autonomy and community care. This would provide for a reengagement with the epistemology of sustainability-compliant behaviours and attitudes beyond the joy vs. limitations dichotomy. Given the performativity of social scientific research, rooting the framing on knowledge from East



European societies, where FSP is widespread in all social groups, including the affluent middle class, is important for lending credence to alternative visions and practices that can enhance the sustainability of overdeveloped societies.

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Jurković Rahela and Spaaij Ramón (2021). The ‘integrative potential’ and socio-political constraints of football in Southeast Europe: a critical exploration of lived experiences of people seeking asylum, *Sport in Society*, 0(0): 1-18.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2022.2017824>

ABSTRACT: This paper critically interrogates the ‘integrative potential’ of football by drawing on ethnographic fieldwork that includes 84 semi-structured interviews with refugees, asylum seekers and local community organizations, and five interviews with representatives of national football associations across Southeast Europe, a region that has hitherto been under-examined in this field of research. The results show the uneasy and strained relationship between football and integration, characterized by incongruity between micro-level practices and experiences of solidarity and inclusion, and State-sponsored marginality and deterrence taking place in Southeast Europe. We provide empirical evidence for social connections, facilitators (i.e. language and communication, safety and stability), and rights as relevant, meaningful and challenging domains of integration in the context of football. We conclude that foundational rights, and hence dehumanizing policies and discourses, need to be addressed if the proclaimed ‘integrative potential’ of football is to be realized beyond social connections and sporadic examples of access to decent work through football.

Kantar Sandra (2021). Motivation of young people studying agriculture, *Lucrări Științifice Management Agricol, Timisoara, Romania*, 23(2): 119-124.
<http://lsma.ro/index.php/lsma/issue/view/29/showToc>

ABSTRACT: The paper explores the motivation of young people for studying agriculture at Križevci College of Agriculture. Particular focus is placed on students' motivation to study agriculture, and standard in the quality of studying in general. The survey was conducted over a nine-year period from 2013/14. to 2020/21. on a suitable sample of 413 freshmen. The results of the research shows that the College needs to improve marketing promotion and quality of the student' standard. However, students have a very positive assement of the reputation, tradition and historical significance of the College, which greatly influences the level of students' overall interest in studying. In addition, the professional study of agriculture enables students to acquire professional knowledge and create practical skills and experiences, which increases their chances for instant employment Through continuous research of students' wishes and needs, the obtained data are implemented in the strategic documents of the College. Keywords: motivation, students, Križevci College of Agriculture , survey

Marcelić Sven, Tonković Željka and Krolo Krešimir (2021). Banal Cosmopolitanism? Values and Cultural Repertoires of Youth in Adriatic Croatia, *Cultural Sociology*: 17499755211027128. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17499755211027128>

ABSTRACT: The field of cultural consumption features an abundant body of research addressing the relationship between the local and global. While this research concentrates on issues of cultural repertoires and socio-economic context, the investigation of values continues to be been under-researched. An extended interpretation of the concept of banal cosmopolitanism is proposed as an attempt to describe the relationship between cultural consumption and values. Based on quantitative research (N = 2650) of high-school students in major cities of Adriatic Croatia, using cluster analysis, three value types were identified: modern, transitional and traditional. Our research shows that the modern type is mainly correlated with highbrow cultural practices and stronger preference towards foreign cultural artefacts, whereas traditional type is more prone to be involved in the local culture that uses national language. The article concludes that there is a positive relation between values and preference towards global culture that can be interpreted as a form of embodied cultural capital, adding a stronger emphasis on values to the current discussion on the relationship between cosmopolitanism and culture.



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Marelić Marko, Viskiћ Joško, Poplašē Lovela Machala, Relić Danko, Jokić Dražen and Rukavina Tea Vukušić (2021). Development and validation of scale for measuring attitudes towards e-professionalism among medical and dental students: SMePROF-S scale, *BMC Medical Education*, 21(1): 445. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12909-021-02879-2>

ABSTRACT: Social media permeated everyday life and consequently it brought some changes to behaviour of health professionals. New form of professionalism emerged called e-professionalism depicting professional behaviour while using social media. There are a number of studies conducted in the past several years measuring behaviour of different populations of health professionals on social media and social media sites. Many studies have investigated aspects of e-professionalism of medical or dental students as future health professionals, but there are no validated instruments made for assessing attitude towards e-professionalism of those two populations. Objective of this paper is to validate a newly developed scale for measuring attitudes towards e-professionalism among medical and dental students.

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Pavić Željko (2021). The Impact of Civic and Religious Social Capital on the Antisocial Attitudes of the Youth: A Multi-Level Cross-National Study, *Societies*, 11(3): 110. <https://doi.org/10.3390/soc11030110>

ABSTRACT: The main goal of this paper is to investigate whether some dimensions of civic and religious social capital are connected to antisocial attitudes of the youth. Based on the social capital theory and previous research, the author assumed that membership of voluntary associations as a dimension of civic social capital and attendance at religious services as a dimension of religious social capital, will be negatively correlated with antisocial attitudes of the youth. The integrated dataset of the last European Values Study and the World Values Survey waves were used as the sources of the research data. The dataset was comprised of 11,411 respondents who were younger than 25 years old from 79 countries. As hypothesized, at the individual level, attendance at religious services was negatively correlated with antisocial attitudes, whereas membership of voluntary associations was positively correlated with antisocial attitudes. At the country level, none of the hypothesized correlations were confirmed. A cross-level interaction between GDP and associational membership was found. The author explains the findings by evoking the special characteristics of religious social capital and its strength in building moral obligations and by suggesting possible differences in incentives for joining voluntary associations in the countries with different levels of economic wealth.



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Peruško Zrinjka (2021). Public Sphere in Hybrid Media Systems in Central and Eastern Europe, *Javnost - The Public*, 28(1): 36-52.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13183222.2021.1861405>

ABSTRACT: The article explores the concept of hybridity in relation to political and media-related change and its implications for the contemporary public sphere in Central and Eastern Europe. Two key approaches to hybridity are contrasted and examined to this end: the well-established concept of the hybrid media system, defined in terms of a combination of older and newer media logics in platform societies in the times of late modernity, is contrasted with the concept of hybridity in political and media systems in relation to unsuccessful regime change and democratization or recent illiberal backsliding. Hybridity as the outcome of *longue durée* contextual conditions, as well as the more recent mediatization, is present also in the contemporary public spheres in CEE countries in relation to specific conditions and contingencies of individual mediascapes.

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Petrović Nikola (2022). Why do Environmental and Ecological Economics Diverge? : Comparison of the Ideological, Institutional and Scientific Backgrounds of the Main Actors, *Science & Technology Studies*, 35(1): 35-57. <https://doi.org/10.23987/sts.95175>

ABSTRACT: Environmental economics and ecological economics became established scientific fields as a result of the growth and the success of the environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s. Using the strong programme in the sociology of scientific knowledge and the general theory of scientific/intellectual movements, this article compares four pairs of scholars (two pairs of scholars appropriated for these fields and fields' founders during the emergence and establishment of the fields). The article depicts how their institutional, ideological and scientific backgrounds contributed to the divergence of these fields. Practitioners of environmental economics and ecological economics were influenced by different strands of the environmental movement. Environmental economics has epistemological and institutional links with environmentalism and ecological economics with ecologism. Different types of interdisciplinarity were used in these fields—a bridge building type of interdisciplinarity in the case of environmental economics and a restructuring and integrative in the case of ecological economics.

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Rukavina Tea Vukušić, Viskić Joško, Poplašen Lovela Machala, Relić Danko, Marelić Marko, Jokic Drazen and Sedak Kristijan (2021). Dangers and Benefits of Social Media on E-Professionalism of Health Care Professionals: Scoping Review, *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 23(11): e25770. <https://doi.org/10.2196/25770>

ABSTRACT: Background: As we are witnessing the evolution of social media (SM) use worldwide among the general population, the popularity of SM has also been embraced by health care professionals (HCPs). In the context of SM evolution and exponential growth of users, this scoping review summarizes recent findings of the e-professionalism of HCPs. Objective: The purpose of this scoping review is to characterize the recent original peer-reviewed research studies published between November 1, 2014, to December 31, 2020, on e-professionalism of HCPs; to assess the quality of the methodologies and approaches used; to explore the impact of SM on e-professionalism of HCPs; to recognize the benefits and dangers of SM; and to provide insights to guide future research in this area. Methods: A search of the literature published from November 1, 2014, to December 31, 2020, was performed in January 2021 using 3 databases (PubMed, CINAHL, and Scopus). The searches were conducted using the following defined search terms: “professionalism” AND “social media” OR “social networks” OR “Internet” OR “Facebook” OR “Twitter” OR “Instagram” OR “TikTok.” The search strategy was limited to studies published in English. This scoping review follows the PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews) guidelines. Results: Of the 1632 retrieved papers, a total of 88 studies were finally included in this review. Overall, the quality of the studies was satisfactory. Participants in the reviewed studies were from diverse health care professions. Medical health professionals were involved in about three-quarters of the studies. Three key benefits of SM on e-professionalism of HCPs were identified: (1) professional networking and collaboration, (2) professional education and training, and (3) patient education and health promotion. For the selected studies, there were five recognized dangers of SM on e-professionalism of HCPs: (1) loosening accountability, (2) compromising confidentiality, (3) blurred professional boundaries, (4) depiction of unprofessional behavior, and (5) legal issues and disciplinary consequences. This scoping review also recognizes recommendations for changes in educational curricula regarding e-professionalism as opportunities for improvement and barriers that influence HCPs use of SM in the context of e-professionalism. Conclusions: Findings in the reviewed studies indicate the existence of both benefits and dangers of SM on e-professionalism of HCPs. Even though there are some barriers recognized, this review has highlighted existing recommendations for including e-professionalism in the educational curricula of HCPs. Based on all evidence provided, this review provided new insights and guides for future research on this area. There is a clear need for robust research to investigate new emerging SM platforms, the efficiency of guidelines and educational interventions, and the specifics of each profession regarding their SM potential and use.

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Šabić Josip, Baranović Branislava and Rogošić Silvia (2021). Teachers' Self-efficacy for Using Information and Communication Technology: The Interaction Effect of Gender and Age, *Informatics in Education*. <https://doi.org/10.15388/infedu.2022.11>

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study is to examine the moderating effect of age on gender differences in teachers' self-efficacy for using information and communication technology (ICT) in teaching as well as possible variables underlying this effect. Following Bandura's conceptualisation of self-efficacy, we defined teachers' self-efficacy as their confidence in performing specific tasks that require the integration of ICT into the teaching practice. The study was conducted via an online questionnaire on a sample of 6613 elementary and upper secondary school teachers in Croatia. The hierarchical multiple regression analysis was applied. The findings indicate minor gender differences in self-efficacy for using ICT that are more prominent among older teachers and practically non-existent among younger teachers. These effects remain statistically significant after controlling for the type of school where the teacher works, perceived technical and professional support for using ICT in school, and frequency of use of computer programmes in teaching. The interaction effect ceases to be statistically significant after the introduction of length of computer use in teaching and/or attitudes towards computers in the model, indicating that these two variables have a role in low self-efficacy for using ICT among older female teachers. A similar level of self-efficacy for using ICT among young male and female teachers is an encouraging finding which could hopefully be followed by gender equality in other aspects of ICT use. The findings suggest that strategies for enhancing ICT self-efficacy should be particularly targeted at older female teachers. This study contributes to a better understanding of the underresearched topic of gender differences in teacher's ICT self-efficacy.

Švarc Jadranka and Dabić Marina (2021). Transformative innovation policy or how to escape peripheral policy paradox in European research peripheral countries, *Technology in Society*, 67(C). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2021.101705>

ABSTRACT: The research peripheral countries (RPCs) are faced with the need to provide transformative change for long term sustainable development with scarce research and development resources which rests upon strengthening science base and the transformative innovation policy focused on societal and environmental challenges. The European Commission's proposal of a new recovery instrument – the Next Generation EU, incorporating the Recovery and Resilience Facility as a key instrument - is focused on green, sustainable, and digital economies, paving the way for a shift from the standard



science, technology, and innovation (STI) policy towards transformative innovation policies which foster innovation focused on systematic change and sustainable socio-technical systems.

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Švarc Jadranka, Dabić Marina and Lažnjak Jasminka (2021). Assessment of the European monitoring frameworks for circular economy: the case of Croatia, *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal* (ahead-of-print).
<https://doi.org/10.1108/MEQ-07-2021-0170>

ABSTRACT: Purpose The main purpose of this research is to analyse the efficiency of the main European monitoring frameworks to estimate the transition of the countries within the European Union (EU) towards circular economy (CE) using the example of Croatia. Design/methodology/approach Assessment methods with reliable data and appropriate indicators are essential when it comes to measuring transition and progress towards CE. The methodology employed in this research is a systematic and critical analysis of the seven European measurement frameworks employed to assess Croatia's progress towards CE. Findings The analysis revealed how EU's monitoring frameworks have developed over time and how useful they are in evaluating country's progress towards CE. The measurement tools and indicators proved, in the case of Croatia, insufficient for clarifying and understanding its progress towards CE. Selection of indicators within monitoring frameworks is arbitrary while their interpretation is highly contextual, dependent on policy targets and local conditions. These results can be extrapolated to other EU member states. Practical implications Policy recommendations for more efficient CE transitions are provided. Originality/value This research sheds light on the CE development in Croatia – an understudied European country in this context – and discusses the country's goals towards sustainability. The limited success of developed CE indicators is discussed.

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Tonković Željka, Marčelić Sven and Krolo Krešimir (2021). Between engagement and disengagement in contemporary global culture. Types of cultural consumers among youth in Adriatic Croatia, *Cultural Trends*, 0(0): 1-21.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09548963.2021.2018912>

ABSTRACT: Using data from a large survey (N = 2736) of high school students in six major cities of Adriatic Croatia, this paper examines the relationship between cultural consumption, values and parental cultural capital. In order to identify the main

dimensions that structure the space of cultural practices and taste, multiple correspondence analysis was employed. We find that this space is primarily structured by a dimension differentiating between engagement and disengagement in contemporary global culture, while the second dimension describes a relation towards popular and traditional culture. By superimposing supplementary variables on this map, we show that both dimensions are strongly associated with parental cultural capital and students' value orientations. Using hierarchical cluster analysis, five specific clusters of cultural consumers were identified: Folk Univors, Neo-Traditionalists, Eclectic Consumers, Modern Omnivores and Elite Alternatives. The obtained results point not only to the intergenerational transmission of taste, but also to new forms of distinction among Croatian youth.



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Vučković Juroš Tanja (2021). Getting to the Pink Picket Fence: How LGB Migrants Negotiate Same-Sex Marriage, *Journal of Family Issues*, 0(0): 0192513X211030035.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513x211030035>

ABSTRACT: Despite the increasing legalization trend, same-sex marriage remains inaccessible to couples in most countries. Such exclusions, however, can be circumvented by migrants who, in the process, also negotiate diverse and even divergent meanings of marriage embedded in different socio-institutional contexts. This study examines such diverse meanings of marriage among LGB transnational migrants based on biographic narrative interviews with nine individuals married to same-sex partners in Belgium and the Netherlands and coming from Central and Eastern European countries with constitutional protection of heterosexual marriage. The study highlights the negotiations of intimate relationships in the context of the new institutional opportunity of marriage and stresses how the similarities between migrants and non-migrants testify to the strengthening of same-sex marriage as a social institution. Focusing further on migrants' unique experiences of marriage in divergent socio-institutional contexts, this study also shows how same-sex marriage empowers LGB migrants even where it is (still) not available.

Zlata Gamberožić Jelena (2021). The Development of Tourism on Large Croatian Islands: The Case of Hvar Town on the Island of Hvar, *Journal of Marine and Island Cultures*, 10(2): 1-25. <https://doi.org/10.21463/jmic.2021.10.2.01>



ABSTRACT: This paper examines the special characteristics of tourism development on the Adriatic islands, focusing on Hvar Town, the largest town and port on the island of Hvar and its busiest destination. The research was carried out using the method of semi-structured interviews. A total of 30 interviews were conducted with the local residents (mostly employed in the tourism sector) and temporary/seasonal visitors. The intention was to learn about the current state of tourism in the town and look at the possible scenarios for the future development of sustainable tourism, based on its three inter-connected aspects: environmental, economic and socio-cultural. The research also considered the influence of various tourism actors on the development, the possibilities of agritourism, the role and importance of cultural tourism and, finally yet importantly, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the last year's drastically shortened summer season. The results show that mass tourism (and its subset party tourism) have dominated the tourist offer since 2000 onwards, changing the reputation of Hvar as the elite travel destination or the family holiday destination it used to have before.

Članci u regionalnim časopisima

Jurković Rahela (2021). Football as means of building social capital of refugees in Croatia, *Glasnik Etnografskog instituta SANU*, 69(2): 477-492. <http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/Article.aspx?ID=0350-08612102477J>

ABSTRACT: The article is based on the results of cultural-anthropological research conducted from 2017 to 2020 with the aim of shedding light into the meaning of football for the refugees that have arrived in Croatia in the last few years. The meaning of football for refugees and social connections they acquire through it are considered within the Bourdieu's theory of cultural and social capital. The research has indicated that football represents an embodied state of cultural capital as well as important means of building social capital of refugees that allows them not only to be active and enjoy moments of oblivion in the situation of refugeeness, but it also connects them with the society they arrived in as refugees. By playing football refugees make social connections that bring them closer to the receiving society, thus enabling them to understand it better. Such social connections also show refugees how they can move through the new society and make progress within it.

Mraović Irena Cajner, Vukičević Jelena Pavičić and Vinogradac Valentina Pavlović (2021). Schwartz's Value Model as a Factor of Compliance with Epidemiological Measures in the First Wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Southeast Europe, *Društvene i humanističke studije*, 6(3(16)): 183-206. <https://doi.org/10.51558/2490-3647.2021.6.3.183>

ABSTRACT: The paper aims to investigate the theoretical assumption that the value system (according to the Schwartz model) is associated with compliance with recommendations to combat the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the theoretical assumption, persons whose value system emphasizes social focus and whose values are self-transcendence and conservation will comply with measures to a greater extent. On the other hand, people whose value system is focused on personal focus and whose values self-direction and openness to change will be less compliant with measures for combating the spread of the virus. The research was conducted in three Southeastern European countries – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia using a survey of 1024 students. The Schwartz scale on basic human values was used as a research instrument. The research was conducted at the very beginning of the pandemic (March and April 2020). The results of the hierarchical regression showed that the values of openness to change (personal focus) and conservation (social focus) are significant predictors of compliance with measures and trust in institutions and sex.

Petrić Mirko and Tomić-Koludrović Inga (2021). Bourdieu's theorization of social capital in the analysis of South-East European societies, *Filozofija i društvo*, 32(4): 538-566. <http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/Article.aspx?ID=0353-57382104538P>

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the significance of social capital in Bourdieu-inspired analyses of contemporary South-East European societies. We first recapitulate Bourdieu's theorization of social capital, emphasizing that it allows different operationalizations expressly because of its rather abstract theoretical character. Following that, we explain what is meant by "South-East European societies" and that their inequality-generating mechanisms are largely based on social closure. In the central part of the article, we comment on some attempts at operationalization of social capital in the SEE region. While we also discuss two cases of eclectically mixing Lin's operationalization with Bourdieusian concepts, at the center of our attention is the elaboration of Bourdieu's theorization of social capital put forward by the Serbian sociologist Predrag Cvetičanin. The relevance of his concepts of "social capital of solidarity" and "social capital of informal connections" for the study of class relations in post-socialist societies in South-East Europe highlights the advantages of a consistent application of the Bourdieusian framework in a contemporary (post-Bourdieuian) context.



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Poglavlja u knjigama

Baranović Branislava and Silvia Rogošić (2021). How Gender and Economic, Cultural and Social Capital Influence Educational Decisions of Students in the Croatian Context? In: *Gender and Education in Politics, Policy and Practice. Transdisciplinary Perspectives*, Springer, 35-55

ABSTRACT: The research presented in this chapter focusses on exploring gender differences regarding the access to higher education (HE) and the secondary students' choice of type of HE institution. The questionnaire was administered to 1814 secondary school students in Croatia in 2014/2015, with an average age of 19. The research draws on Bourdieu's theory of cultural, economic and social capital with the integration of students' opinion on HE institutions and gender perspective. Hierarchical regression analyses indicate that the students' gender intersects with the cultural capital and the students' opinion on HE institutions in shaping their decision to attend HE and their choice of type of HE institution. Differences in the structure of cultural capital of male and female students that influence choice of HE institution point to its stereotypical nature. Furthermore, female students are more concerned than male students about whether their choice of study is appropriate for their gender, while for male students the prestige of higher education institutions is more important.

Gradečak Tanja, Milić Goran and Župarić-Ilić Drago (2021). From "Migrant Waves" to "Refugee Flows": A Case Study on Imposing and Shaping Conceptual Metaphors in Croatian Expert and Public Discourse. In: *Figurative Thought and Language in the Human Universe*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 47

ABSTRACT: Our study tests the resilience of conceptual metaphors in the public discourse on refugees as a reflection of the situation when Croatia became a part of the refugee and other migrant routes in the summer of 2015 and when there was an obvious increase in reports on the treatment of refugees during their passage through the Croatian national territory. A comparison is made with the RASIM project (Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Immigrants and Migrants) conducted at the University of Lancaster from 1996 to 2006 which explored the discourses surrounding refugees and asylum seekers at the territory of the UK, examining both how that discourse has evolved and how it has constructed both groups. The qualitative text analyses of the study suggested aggregation, collectivisation and functionalisation as the most widespread strategies in negative representations of RASIM throughout the 10-year period, by using some stock metaphorical expressions to talk about (and consequently conceptualize) migrants as bodies of water ('flood of refugees', 'wave of refugees') aimed to trigger a number of topoi Wodak's (2009), background knowledge structures with potential discursive effects. Charteris Black (2006) noticed that in the period of high growth of economic immigration in the UK the topic served as a major political issue for the British political right while in Croatia in late 2015 the treatment of refugees became a prime-time topic in pre-electoral arguments in both right- and left-wing parties with almost the same arguments and linguistic tools used in the media discourse. The circularity of the idea of refugees as a threat, burden or challenge to the state or to domicile population obviously holds the appeal of an

emotionally charged discourse topic with the conceptual metaphors for migrant people used as a pool of prototypical referential expressions with a high potential for numerous connotative meanings (or topoi, as mentioned above). Opposed to this automatic reaction by the media centres there is a plea by experts on migrations which urged the public to employ a more neutral set of expressions, like 'migration/migrant flow' (Glas Slavonije, 24.10. 2015), which, despite relying on the same metaphorical domain of water, foreground its less biased set of properties. This initiative prompted the initial corpus study on the Google search machine which showed that in 2015 the expression *izbjeglički/migrantski tok* 'refugee/migration flow' was being steadily introduced in the Croatian public discourse and the typical sources for this expression were either the academic papers in the sociology of migrations or some official documents and translations of EU directives in English. This example may be a case study on how politically correct, top-down approach is used to promote linguistic shaping of the public opinion where experts have tried to impose an objective and scientifically grounded view on the otherwise simplified and severely reduced image that refugees and migrants were attributed in the Croatian media. It may also be an example of linguistic import, where it is obvious that the English expression, together with the universally established conceptual metaphor, created a nest for developing a set of novel concepts and phrases in the Croatian language.

Peruško Zrinjka (2021). Overcoming path dependencies in PBS developments in Southeast Europe. IN: *Up in the Air? The Future of Public Service Media in the Western Balkans*, CEU Press, 169-186

ABSTRACT: The chapter uses an historical institutionalist approach in a comparative longitudinal and cross country design to explain the successes and failures of PBS development in Southeast Europe.

Potočnik Dunja (2021). Transitions of Young Women from Education to Employment in Croatia: Social Reproduction at Work. In: *Living Like a Girl. Agency, Social Vulnerability and Welfare Measures in Europe and Beyond*, Berghan, 123-146

ABSTRACT: Croatia is at the verge of social transformations, with a very strong re-traditionalisation in social and political domains and with economic indicators that are far from recovery. In the past two decades Croatia has undergone profound changes ; war and transition has brought altered socio-political context, changes of the social structure and unfavorable economic situation. Emerged social diversification has led to very sharp social stratification with almost vanished middle social stratum and very narrow stratum of the new elite. The consequences are unequal approach to education and unequal chances at the labour market, with prolonged situation of social instability. Additionally, in a recent period a public space has repeatedly been contaminated by attack on the civil rights, especially on the family and reproductive rights, and the rights of the women to actively express their attitudes and aspirations that are not in line with the conservative social and political agenda. In such a context, it is of the utmost importance to obtain insights into the status and aspirations of young women in Croatia and in the factors that shape their transitions from education to the labour market and from the girlhood to

starting their own family. This paper aims at inter- connecting insights from the nationally representative surveys conducted in Croatia in 2012 (N=1.500) and 2018 (N=1.500) on the samples of the young people aged 15-29. The data include information on the respondents' value orientations, socio-professional status, education of their parents, family and living plans and arrangements, professional aspirations, respondents' employment trajectories, factors of finding a job, factors of accepting a job and personal optimism in regard to their future, enabling a dynamic analysis of young women's status, aspirations and vulnerabilities. The data analysis will include descriptive, bivariate (ANOVA) and multivariate analyses (regression) of the enabling and disabling factors of the young women's transitions to their adulthood. There are two main hypotheses: I) young women are heterogeneous social group in terms of their social status, living arrangements, aspirations and professional trajectories. II) The major determinants shaping their social status and prospects for personal and professional accomplishment lie in their social background and value orientation. The results will show higher potential for realisation of the professional aspirations for the girls of the higher social background living in urban settings. These variables show significant correlation with the liberal value orientation, in contrast to the traditional values that on average can be found more frequently in a sample of the young girls of the lower social background living in the rural settlements, who are on average more inclined to earlier family formation. The analysis will also show that Croatian society is characterized by a relatively low degree of intergenerational mobility, with a high degree of social reproduction, which additionally blocks the girls from realisation of their aspirations. The analytical framework places the research data inside the analysis of socio-political changes and transformations that Croatian society and economy have undergone since accessing the European Union.

Poglavlja u knjigama regionalnih izdavača

Klempić Bogadi Sanja, Gregurović Margareta and Podgorelec Sonja (2021). Migracije, identitet i odnos prema zemlji podrijetla: doseljavanje iz Bosne i Hercegovine u Hrvatsku *Dijaspora, identitet i migracije: mogućnosti i izazovi*, Podgorica: Fakultet političkih nauka, Univerzitet Crne Gore 197-221

ABSTRACT: U Hrvatsku je tijekom socijalističkog razdoblja, ali i nakon neovisnosti najveći broj imigranata dolazio iz Bosne i Hercegovine (BiH). Iako je u suvremenom razdoblju riječ o međunarodnim migracijama, etnička pripadnost, jezik, povijesna i kulturna tradicija imigranata vrlo su slični ili identični s onima društva primitka što im uvelike olakšava integraciju. U radu se analiziraju podaci o migracijama DZS, te manji dio rezultata anketnog istraživanja koje je provedeno 2014. u Sesvetama, „dospeljeničkoj“ gradskoj četvrti Zagreba na prosudbenom uzorku stanovnika Hrvatske starijih od 18 godina rođenih u Bosni i Hercegovini (N=301). Rezultati pokazuju da se doseljenici iz BiH ponajprije identificiraju s vjeroispovijesti i nacionalnom pripadnošću. S vjeroispovijesti se u većem broju identificiraju ispitanice i osobe nižeg stupnja obrazovanja, dok se s nacionalnom pripadnošću više identificiraju muškarci. Među elementima identifikacije također su značajnije zastupljeni etničko podrijetlo i grad u kojem žive. Doseljenici iz Bosne i Hercegovine relativno rijetko prate političke,

društvene i ekonomske vijesti iz BiH, a kada to čine to je većinom putem hrvatskih medija. Ispitanici u vrlo visokom postotku glasuju na izborima u Hrvatskoj, a u vrlo niskom u BiH i iznimno su malo aktivno građanski angažirani odnosno uključeni u rad pojedinih organizacija.

Autorske knjige

Bilić Paško, Prug Toni and Žitko Mislav (2021). *The Political Economy of Digital Monopolies: Contradictions and Alternatives to Data Commodification*: Bristol University Press. <https://bristoluniversitypress.co.uk/the-political-economy-of-digital-monopolies>

Čuvalo Antonija, Vozab Dina and Peruško Zrinjka (2021). *Comparing Post-Socialist Media Systems: The Case of Southeast Europe*: Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/Comparing-Post-Socialist-Media-Systems-The-Case-of-Southeast-Europe/Perusko-Vozab-Cuvalo/p/book/9780367226770>

Autorske knjige pri regionalnim izdavačima

Seletković Ivana (2021). *Društvena fenomenologija opere*: Academia analitica, Društvo za razvoj logike i analitičke filozofije u BiH. <https://academiaanalitica.files.wordpress.com/2021/01/ivana-seletkovic-drustvena-fenomenologija-opere-.pdf>

Cjeloviti tekstovi objavljeni u knjigama sažetaka

Topljak Martin and Kantar Sandra (2021). Service learning and student activity based on events and student projects in 2020. and 2021, *Proceedings Conference of agronomy students with international cooperation, Čačak, Serbia, 18-20 August, 2021.*, 12(12): 9-18. <https://www.bib.irb.hr/1155976>

ABSTRACT: At the very start of the year 2020 a crisis caused by virus known as „Covid-19“ has spread all around the world, events were completely suspended and a good idea of how local community could continue with communication and interaction was needed. Digital events such as hackathons, world cafes and similar events were designed primarily to bring students, young people, experts and interested individuals to work together and exchange information, point out problems and give solutions on how mentioned problems could be dealt with. This work shows projects and digital events in which students from Križevci College of agriculture - course Management in agriculture have participated in 2020 and 2021. Digital events such as hackathon „Today for tomorrow“, hackathon „Town for youth – Križevci 2030“, student projects „EkoRurTour“, „Traditional is IN“ and „Individual, but together“ have a very expressed component of service learning. Also, events and projects are connected to rural

development and rural tourism. It is important to point out a fact that through mentioned activities students showed their resistance to „Covid-19 measures“ adjusting themselves to new ways of studying and student work. Key words: service learning, student activities, hackathon, student project

Ekspertni izvještaji

Churchill Harriet, Sandbæk Mona, Jackson Ashling, Jerinic Jelena, Arsic Jelena, **Dobrotić Ivana**, Rybinska Anna and Ruggiero Roberta (2021). *The conceptualisation and delivery of family support in Europe: A review of international and European policy frameworks and standards*. EurofamNet
https://eurofamnet.eu/system/files/wg2_policyreviewreport_sept_2021.pdf