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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

- Carvalho, J., Štulhofer, A., Vieira, A. L., Jurin, T. (2015) Hypersexuality and High Sexual Desire: Exploring the Structure of Problematic Sexuality. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, DOI: 10.1111/jsm.12865.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jsm.12865/abstract>

Introduction. The concept of hypersexuality has been accompanied by fierce debates and conflicting conclusions about its nature. One of the central questions under the discussion is a potential overlap between hypersexuality and high sexual desire. With the relevant research in its early phase, the structure of hypersexuality remains largely unknown. *Aim.* The aim of the present study was to systematically explore the overlap between problematic sexuality and high sexual desire. *Methods.* A community online survey was carried out in Croatia in 2014. The data were first cluster analyzed (by gender) based on sexual desire, sexual activity, perceived lack of control over one's sexuality, and negative behavioral consequences. Participants in the meaningful clusters were then compared for psychosocial characteristics. To complement cluster analysis (CA), multigroup confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) of the same four constructs was carried out. *Main Outcome Measures.* Indicators representing the proposed structure of hypersexuality were included: sexual desire, frequency of sexual activity, lack of control over one's sexuality, and negative behavioral outcomes. Psychosocial characteristics such as religiosity, attitudes toward pornography, and general psychopathology were also evaluated. *Results.* CA pointed to the existence of two meaningful clusters, one representing problematic sexuality, that is, lack of control over one's sexuality and negative outcomes (control/consequences cluster), and the other reflecting high sexual desire and frequent sexual activity (desire/activity cluster). Compared with the desire/activity cluster, individuals from the control/consequences cluster reported more psychopathology and were characterized by more traditional attitudes. Complementing the CA findings, CFA pointed to two distinct latent dimensions—problematic sexuality and high sexual desire/activity. *Conclusion.* Our study supports the distinctiveness of hypersexuality and high sexual desire/activity, suggesting that problematic sexuality might be more associated with the perceived lack of personal control over sexuality and moralistic attitudes than with high levels of sexual desire and activity.

- Landripet, I., Štulhofer, A. (2015) Is Pornography Use Associated with Sexual Difficulties and Dysfunctions among Younger Heterosexual Men?. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, DOI: 10.1111/jsm.12853.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jsm.12853/abstract>

Introduction. Recent epidemiological studies reported high prevalence rates of erectile dysfunction (ED) among younger heterosexual men (≤ 40). It has been suggested that this “epidemic” of ED is related to increased pornography use. However, empirical evidence for such association is currently lacking. *Aim.* This study analyzes associations between pornography use and sexual health disturbances among younger heterosexual men using four large-scale online samples from three European countries. *Methods.* The analyses were carried out using a 2011 cross-sectional online study of Croatian, Norwegian, and Portuguese men (Study 1; $N = 2,737$) and a 2014 cross-sectional online study of Croatian men (Study 2; $N = 1,211$). Chi-square test and multivariate logistic regression were used to explore the associations between pornography use and sexual difficulties. *Main Outcome Measures.* In Study 1, erectile difficulties, inability to reach orgasm, and a lack of sexual desire were measured using the Global Study of Sexual Attitudes and Behavior indicators. In Study 2, ED was measured with the abridged International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF-5). Delayed ejaculation and a decrease of sexual desire were assessed with one-item indicators. *Results.* In Study 1, only the relationship between pornography use and ED among Croatian men was statistically significant ($\chi^2[2] = 18.76$, $P < 0.01$). The association was small and inconsistent. Compared with infrequent use of pornography, moderate but not high frequency of pornography use increased the odds of reporting ED (adjusted odds ratio = 0.53, $P < 0.01$). In Study 2, no significant associations both between either the frequency or the recent dynamics of pornography use and male sexual dysfunctions were observed. *Conclusion.* We found little evidence of the association between pornography use and male sexual health disturbances. Contrary to raising public concerns, pornography does not seem to be a significant risk factor for younger men's desire, erectile, or orgasmic difficulties.

- Lundin Kvalem, I., Treen, B., Lewin, B., Štulhofer, A. (2014) Self-perceived effects of Internet pornography use, genital appearance satisfaction, and sexual self-esteem among young Scandinavian adults. *Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace*, 8(4), article 4

<http://cyberpsychology.eu/view.php?cisloclanku=2014120403&article=4>

This study examined the associations among the frequency of viewing Internet pornography, beliefs about how realistically pornography portrays sex, self-perceived effects of one's pornography use, genital appearance satisfaction, and sexual self-esteem in young adults. Online data were collected from four convenience samples of university students from Norway and Sweden, members of a queer youth organization, and readers of an erotic magazine. Because of cultural similarities and the comparable magnitude and patterns of the bivariate correlations among the samples on the study variables, they were pooled into a single sample ($N = 1,274$). The majority of men (81.1%) and a minority of women (18.1%) reported at least weekly use of Internet pornography on their personal computers, whereas using a mobile phone or tablet was less common. Most of the participants had sought mainstream pornographic content. Those with a stronger belief in pornographic realism were more likely to perceive the effect of pornography use positively. A hypothesized relationship between self-perceived positive effects of pornography use and a higher level of sexual self-esteem was found for men but not for women. This result was partially due to higher

satisfaction with genital appearance among the men who mainly watched mainstream pornography. Genital appearance satisfaction was linked to higher sexual self-esteem for women, but it was not related to the self-perceived effect of pornography use. The results indicate that pornography may expand personal sexual scripts for both men and women, and may have a positive, although modest, influence on the sexual self-esteem of young male adults.

- Rodik, Petra & Primorac, Jaka (2015). To Use or Not to Use: Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software Usage among Early-Career Sociologists in Croatia [53 paragraphs]. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 16(1), Art. 12, <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs1501127>
<http://www.qualitative-research.net/index.php/fqs/article/view/2221/3758>

In this article we critically analyse the usage of computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS) among early-career sociology researchers in Croatia. In Croatia, the CAQDAS community is very small and is dominated by problems of great expectations coming from early-career researchers. This is elaborated through a case study that addresses issues of spread and availability of CAQDAS, opportunity for its usage, reasons why early-career researchers decide to use it or not and grounds for their decisions for use of a particular software package. The perceived advantages and limitations of CAQDAS are analysed and some misconceptions about CAQDAS are contextualised and related to the dominant quantitative research framework in Croatian sociology. The broadening of the number of qualitative researchers in the sociological community in Croatia, together with more educational programmes on CAQDAS, which would highlight reflexive usage of software, open perspectives for strengthening of qualitative research in Croatia.

- Stubbs, P. (2014) *Ethnographies of Aid and Development: a critical reflection*. *Suomen Antropologi (J. of the Finnish Anthropological Society)* 39(3): 14-23.

Using aspects of Jeremy Gould's work as a starting point, this article is a reflection on the possibilities and challenges of theoretically- informed, multi scalar ethnographies for a critical understanding of aid and development. An ethnographic imagination provides something of a privileged entry point to the 'unpredictability' of development practices and encounters. Through an exploration of the author's own ethnographic interventions, the text addresses issues of positionality and reflexivity. Ethnographic writing is viewed as a work of translation, seeking to grasp the ways in which socio- economic, political, administrative and cultural practices are 're- transcribed', helping to understand development as deeply conjunctural, contestable and, therefore, changeable.

- Štulhofer, Aleksandar; Landripet, Ivan; Božić, Jasmina; Božičević, Ivana (2015) HIV risks and HIV prevention among female sex workers in two largest urban settings in Croatia, 2008–2014. *AIDS Care: Psychological and Socio-medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV*, 27 (6) [Epub ahead of print]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09540121.2014.996519#abstract>

Harm reduction-based HIV prevention has been in place among female sex workers (FSWs) in Croatia for more than a decade. However, little is known about how well the existing programs meet the needs of FSWs in an environment where sex work remains criminalized and highly stigmatized. This study aims to assess changes in FSWs' vulnerability to HIV infection in the 2008–2014 period. Using convenience samples of FSWs in Croatia's two

largest urban settings, behavioral data were collected in 2007–2008 and 2014. Outreach workers interviewed 154 FSWs in the first wave of the survey and 158 in the second. The period under observation was characterized by a stable prevalence of most HIV-relevant risk behaviors and experiences. Significant changes in client-based victimization and HIV knowledge were observed only among FSWs in the capital city. Substantial and mostly sustained levels of sexual and nonsexual victimization call for more research into the limits of the current behavior-based harm reduction approach to HIV prevention in the country.

- Šuljok, Adrijana (2015) "Changes in media selection and framing of science news in Croatian daily press", Journal of Science Communication, 14(01): A02.

http://jcom.sissa.it/sites/default/files/documents/JCOM_1401_2015_A02.pdf

This paper tries to 1) identify the dominant media frames of science and 2) compare media selection and framing of science-related articles in Croatian daily newspapers during two politically and socioculturally different periods: the late socialism and the (post)transition. The research methodology was based on content and frame analysis which encompassed articles on science in daily press with the highest readership between 1986–1988, and 2006–2008. The main findings indicate changes in the selection of science topics as well as in the representation of individual frames. Changes reflected not only current events in the world of science but also wider social and journalistic values, as well as evaluations of the importance of specific topics.

Članci u regionalnim časopisima

- Galić, Branka; Klasnić, Ksenija; Jurković Kuruc, Ivana (2014.). Društveni odnosi moći i ženska reproduktivna samodeterminacija: istraživanje stavova studentica Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. // Sociologija. Časopis za sociologiju, socijalnu psihologiju i socijalnu antropologiju. 56, 4; 506-523

http://www.komunikacija.org.rs/komunikacija/casopisi/sociologija/LVI_4/index_html?stdlang=ser_lat

Ženska reproduktivna samodeterminacija oblikovana je pomoću različitih društvenih interesa u reprodukciji i kulturnog konteksta: politički, vjerski, korporativni, medicinski, itd. interesi društvenih aktera i institucija najčešće ograničavaju autonomiju žena i parova u uspostavljanju reproduktivne samodeterminacije. Za mnoge žene pristup i odnos prema reproduktivnim metodama i tehnikama, kao i pristupima rađanju, utječe na smjer kretanja njihovih života, kao što i reproduktivni pristupi i tehnike duboko utječu na kulturne ideje o ženskosti, majčinstvu i obitelji. Žene imaju iskustva različitih vrsta kontrole nad svojim reproduktivskim sposobnostima, ovisno o njihovim socioekonomskim i kulturnim okolnostima. Društveni i kulturni kontekst – socijalne norme o tome kako i kada postati trudnica, o veličini obitelji, o neplodnosti, o adopciji, o pobačaju, o tome kada prestati rađati, o selekciji spola, kao i o tome što tvori zdravu trudnoću, fetus i bebe – sve oblikuje i oblikovano je pomoću društvenih ideologija reprodukcije i institucionalnih odnosa moći, te poduprto društvenim normama patrijarhata. Ženske reproduktivne aktivnosti (začeće, trudnoća i porod) rangirane su po sistemu „kontrole kvalitete” djeteta, pri čemu su žene „dobri” ili „loši” proizvođači, dok stigmatizirajuće socijalne dimenzije reproduktivnih tehnologija podupiru stigmatizirajući reproduktivni moral. Žene-trudnice promatraju se u diskursu „dobrih” i „loših” žena, na temelju „dobrog” i „lošeg” reproduktivnog tijela, po analogija s tradicionalnim ženskim reproduktivnim društvenim ulogama rađanja i podizanja

djece. Veća ponuda tehničkih mogućnosti za odluke o rađanju i dominacija eksperata, politike i drugih interesnih aktera otvara mogućnosti izgradnje nove vrste „ženske solidarnosti“, premda su ženska tijela i dalje kontrolirana, uzurpirana i „politički“ oblikovana pomoću različitih tipova odnosa moći ideologija i reproduktivnih tehnologija.

- Ivković, Željka; Boneta, Željko; Kanjić, Sandra. „Dijete kao projekt“ vs „daj dite materi“: orodnjenost roditeljske brige o djeci. // Sociologija. Časopis za sociologiju, socijalnu psihologiju i socijalnu antropologiju. LVI (2014) , 4; 495-505

<http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/img/doi/0038-0318/2014/0038-03181404495I.pdf>

Rad nastoji povezati dva teorijska koncepta: „dijete kao projekt“ i rodnu podjelu rada oko brige za dijete. Iako su ovi koncepti usko povezani i isprepleteni te se može činiti da nije moguće govoriti o jednom bez drugog, dojam je da se u istraživanjima gdje se oni pokušavaju spojiti, moderni koncept „djeteta kao projekta“ pojavljuje u teorijsko-interpretativnoj funkciji istraživanja, ali se operacionalizacija zaustavlja u određivanju onih aktivnosti koje spadaju u tradicionalniju konstrukciju djetinjstva, sada već klasično izraženu dihotomijom njege djeteta naspram igre i zabave s djetetom. U radu se nastoji proširiti takav dihotomni model onim praksama koje bi predstavljale investiranje roditelja u dijete te provjeriti jesu li i koliko takve prakse orodnjene. U tu svrhu, 2013. provedeno je anketno istraživanje s roditeljima (N=261) čija djeca pohađaju vrtiće na području grada Rijeke. S obzirom da se radi o roditeljima djece rane i predškolske dobi, treća dimenzija našeg teorijskog modela bila je usmjerena na odgojno-obrazovne aktivnosti roditelja tipičnih za tu dječju dob kao okosnici „projektnog“ pristupa djetinjstvu. Konstruiran je instrument Likertova tipa od 15 čestica kojima smo obuhvatili sve tri dimenzije. Provedbom faktorske analize pod komponentnim modelom ekstrahirana su četiri faktora. Analiza je pokazala da su poslovi oko njege djeteta još uvijek dominantno majčinske aktivnosti, dok su igra i zabava s djetetom, kao i aktivnosti usmjerene na postavljanje dobrih odgojno-obrazovnih temelja u domeni oba roditelja. Čini se, barem prema našem uzorku, da je investiranje roditelja u dijete u većoj mjeri zajednička praksa oba roditelja, ali da neke tradicionalne podjele ipak opstaju.

- Klempić Bogadi, Sanja. i Podgorelec, Sonj (2014). Active ageing as lifestyle on Croatian islands. Zbornik Matice srpske za društvene nauke (časopis), 148, 715-725.

<http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/ft.aspx?id=0352-57321448715K>

The main feature of Croatian islands, in addition to their beautiful nature, is the fact that they are demographically and sociologically one of the most threatened areas affected by ageing. The ageing of the island population is the result of a long-term depopulation caused by the continuous emigration of the younger working-active population over the past hundred years, but also by the retirement return migration in the last thirty years. The most critical situation is on small islands where the majority of population is aged over 60 and this has a significant impact on all aspects of island life. The research conducted on small islands in the Šibenik archipelago in 2011 has shown that older people live alone, with no significant health problems limiting their daily activities, in their own households (homes), on modest pensions, and many of them supplement their income through agriculture. They very often financially help their children, who live mostly in nearby mainland cities. The necessity of self-reliance, due to the lack of younger generations, forces the inhabitants of Croatian island to lead an active life until their old age. Although they are no longer actively employed, they still continue to contribute significantly to the family and society through their involvement in various community activities.

- Podgorelec, Sonja i Klempić Bogadi, Sanja (2014). Kvaliteta života starijega stanovništva na hrvatskim otocima, *Gerontologija* (časopis Gerontološkog društva Srbije), 16 (2), 108-126.

Desetljeća nepovoljnih gospodarskih kretanja i periferni položaj otoka potaknuli su iseljavanje, koje je značajno demografski i društveno utjecalo na otočne zajednice i način njihova života. Od veljače do svibnja 2011. na šibenskim otocima provedeno je istraživanje o promjenama u načinu života malih otočnih zajednica u posljednjih pedesetak godina. U radu se iznose rezultati istraživanja koja se bave procjenom kvalitete života starijega otočnog stanovništva. Uzorkom su obuhvaćena 122 stanovnika starih 60 i više godina na Zlarinu, Prviću, Krapnju, Kaprijama i Žirju. Riječ je o površinski malim otocima s malim brojem stanovnika na kojima prevladava starije stanovništvo, od kojih je većina svoje radne godine provela živeći i radeći izvan otoka te se po umirovljenju odlučila vratiti. Brojna su istraživanja potvrdila da su zdravlje i materijalna sigurnost temeljne dimenzije pri procjeni kvalitete života starijih ljudi. Stoga su i u ovom radu zdravstveno stanje i funkcionalni status te materijalno stanje analizirani kao objektivne dimenzije kvalitete života starijih otočana, a sigurnost i osamljenost kao s njima blisko isprepletene subjektivne dimenzije. Temeljni nalazi istraživanja potvrđuju da premda su objektivni uvjeti (dostupnost zdravstvene zaštite, lijekova i organizirane skrbi za starije u njihovu domu ili u institucijama za zbrinjavanje starih i nemoćnih na otocima) lošiji od onih na kopnu, subjektivna ocjena zadovoljstva zdravljem i funkcionalnim sposobnostima ispitanika relativno je visoka. Materijalno stanje starijih otočana mjereno prihodom i kvalitetom stanovanja razlikuje se s obzirom na njihovu dob, pri čemu je najsiromašnija skupina najstarijih otočana (80+), među kojima je i najviše jednočlanih kućanstava. Veličina kućanstva bitan je faktor koji, uz visinu prihoda, u starosti određuje doživljaj sigurnosti i osamljenosti pojedinca. Usprkos društvenim promjenama, osjećaj povezanosti i međusobna bliskost članova otočnih zajednica i dalje su snažno prisutni, pa većina starijih ispitanika osjeća pripadnost zajednici u kojoj živi i prihvaćenost u njoj.

Poglavlja u knjigama inozemnih izdavača

- Dill, Ann; Zrinščak, Siniša. Bio-citizens or Health Consumers? How CSOs Negotiate State and Individual Responsibility for Health in Croatia. Conference Working Paper series, Vol. X, ISTR – International Society for the Third Sector Research. Muenster : ISTR, 2014. 1-16.

http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.istr.org/resource/resmgr/WP2014/Dill_ISTR_2014_working_paper.pdf

Now more than twenty years since the transition from socialism, civil society organizations (CSOs) in Central and Eastern Europe are integral to systems of health care and social welfare. While the contributions and limitations of the civil society sector in this region has received considerable attention, there is little work revealing how CSOs might address disparities in health and access to care that have emerged with the privatization of services and increased economic inequalities that accompanied the post-socialist transition. Central to this question are the ways CSOs represent those seeking care, in particular, the models invoked by CSOs to typify both individual and collective claims on the state and provider systems. This paper examines two models embodying competing objectives and claims deployed by health-related CSOs in Croatia: that of citizenship rights, and that of health consumerism. These models draw on different logics and discourses, center on divergent aims

and methods, and promote different agendas and actions. The first reflects a variation of the concept of bio-(logical) citizenship (Petryna 2004, Novas and Rose 2005; cf. Ecks 2005), which denotes a broader project of medically based claims to state support for sick and disabled populations. Citizenship here is not a stable characteristic, but rather an identity negotiated as relations between care-seekers and care systems are politicized and transformed by global markets. These negotiations may encompass both individual and collective actions within transformed political and institutional arenas. "Health consumerism," by comparison, focuses on the promotion of rational and informed individual decision-making (Sulik and Eich-Krohm 2008). Conceptually, health consumerism shares with bio-citizenship acknowledgement of the globalized market of biotechnology and health care, and of late 20th Century disjunctures with claims made by virtue of membership in a nation state (cf. Novas and Rose Novas Op. cit.). As a model for social policy and programmatic action, however, health consumerism has a longer trajectory, tracing to Western consumer and anti-professional social movements of the 1960s and '70s (Sulik and Eich-Krohm Op. cit.; cf. "consumer citizens" in Johansson and Hvinden 2013). Its emphasis is less on individual or collective entitlement than on the enhancement of individual responsibility and choice (Borkman and Munn-Giddings 2008). Based on public documents, observation of CSO meetings, and interviews with relevant experts and CSO leaders and members, this paper demonstrates the applicability of these models to Croatian CSOs addressing diverse health and disability concerns. CSOs emphasizing bio-citizenship press for extension of state and professional actions using a rights-based discourse. CSOs can play key roles in these transformative processes, for example through political advocacy or by contesting the discursive framework around the condition in question. In contrast, CSOs that bring the health consumer model into play act as intermediaries between individuals and state or provider institutions and provide critical forms of support and information to individual care-seekers. These organizations thus seek to enrich and supplement formal care systems as well as enhance the consumerist abilities of care-seekers. As examined through case analyses, neither the age or life stage of CSOs (e.g., whether they pre-date the transition from socialism) nor the specific condition addressed differentiates those operating with a bio-citizenship framework from those addressing health consumerist issues. Instead, factors unrelated to health or disability status, including other claims on the political arena, connections with health professionals, and social attributes of CSO founders appear influential to the approach adopted. As well, the analysis explores how variation in the models deployed by health- and disability-related CSOs is linked to increasing complexity in the stratification of recipient populations and competing institutional logics (e.g., professional, administrative and economic) shaping health policies. Understanding the impact of CSOs in mediating the results of transition to democratic market economies is particularly critical when it comes to essential areas such as health care, where state provision has contracted and remains contested parallel to massive growth in private systems of providers and institutions. By identifying factors promoting divergent turns within civil society, this analysis can interrogate the consequences for the impact, sustainability, and wider contribution of CSOs. In turn, this addresses wider concerns about the consequences of both bio-citizenship and health consumerism for representative democracy and distributive social politics in contemporary post-communist states.

- Hornstein Tomić, C.; Scholl-Schneider, S.: Ein leichtes Spiel? Erfahrungen der Rückkehr im postsozialistischen Kontext Kroatiens und Tschechiens. In: Kaiser, M., Schönhuth, M. (eds.): *Zuhause? Fremd? Migrations- und Beheimatungsstrategien zwischen Deutschland und Eurasien*. Bielefeld: transcript (2015), 205-237.

- Hornstein Tomić, C.: Imaginaries of Home and Destination in Biographic Narratives of (Re-)migration. *Revue Association Internationale d'Etudes du Sud-Est Europeen* (Bucharest), Nos. 40-44/2010-2014 (2014) (C. Manea-Grgin ed.), 424-435.
- Stubbs, P. (2015) Translating Welfare Assemblages in the 'New' Eastern Europe: re-domaining the social?, E-J. Lee i H. Mosler (ur.) *Lost and Found in Translation*. Peter Lang.

This chapter explore the theoretical importance of the concepts of translation and assemblage in understanding social welfare in Eastern Europe. It explores policy translation in ways which go beyond traditional objectivist ontology. It discusses aspects of the social dimension of the „great transformation“ in Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe, before some general remarks regarding future research agendas and a tentative discussion on how to build „an ethics of translation“. into social and development policy interventions.

- Štulhofer, A. (2015) „Medicalization of sexuality“, in Whelehan, P. & Bolin, A. (Eds.) *The International Encyclopedia of Human Sexuality*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 770-774.

Poglavlja u knjigama regionalnih izdavača

- Hornstein Tomić, C.: Mobilnost obrazovane i stručne radne snage, širi ciljani outreach programi rada sa dijasporom, remigracija – politike i iskustva hrvatske. In: Kostić, R., Čosić, E., Babić, B. (eds.): *Migracije u funkciji razvoja* (Migration in service of development). Sarajevo: Ministarstvo za ljudska prava i izbjeglice Bosne i Hercegovine (2015), 63-73.

Knjige objavljene kod inozemnih izdavača

- Clarke, J., D. Bainton, N. Lendvai i P. Stubbs (2015) *Making Policy Move: towards a politics of translation and assemblage*. Bristol: Policy Press.
<http://www.bookdepository.com/Making-Policy-Move-John-Clarke/9781447313373>

Responding to the increasing interest in the movement of policies between places, sites and settings, this timely book presents a critical alternative to approaches centred on ideas of policy transfer, dissemination or learning. Written by key people in the field, it argues that treating policy's movement as an active process of 'translation', in which policies are interpreted, inflected and re-worked as they change location, is of critical importance for studying policy. The book provides an exciting and accessible analytical and methodological foundation for examining policy in this way and will be a valuable resource for those studying policy processes at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Mixing collectively written chapters with individual case studies of policies and practices, the book provides a powerful and productive introduction to rethinking policy studies through translation. It ends with a commitment to the possibilities of thinking and doing 'policy otherwise'.

Izveštaji o Hrvatskoj

- Stubbs, P. i S. Zrinščak (2014) Flash Report: Croatia - Law on Social Welfare. European Commission DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion.
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/keyDocuments.jsp?advSearchKey=ESPNFlash&mode=advancedSubmit&langId=en&policyArea=&type=0&country=0&year=0>

- Stubbs, P. i S. Zrinščak (2015) Flash Report: Croatia - Government's 'Fresh Start' Agreement for Indebted Citizens. European Commission DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion.
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/keyDocuments.jsp?advSearchKey=ESPNFlash&mode=advancedSubmit&langId=en&policyArea=&type=0&country=0&year=0>

- Zrinščak, S. Croatia. Worldmark Encyclopedia of Religious Practice, 2. ed. vol. II
http://www.sinisazrinscak.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Croatia_Vol-2_pg-387-to-394.pdf