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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

- Gvozdanić, Anja. 2016. Determinants of young people's readiness for elite-challenging activities in Croatia. *East European Politics*, 32(1): 28-45.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21599165.2015.1128415>

This paper aims to identify the determinants of youth readiness to engage in elite-challenging activities in Croatia. It argues that this form of civic engagement is influenced by an emancipative set of values on the one hand and bonding and bridging social capital on the other. The results show that social capital, both of its types, have positive and significant influence on civic engagement of youth while the set of emancipative values has a limited role in this respect as well as socio-demographic characteristics. The analysis uses data from a survey conducted in 2013 on a representative sample of 2000 young people in Croatia (15-29 years old).

- Klein, V., Jurin, T., Briken, P., Štulhofer, A. (2015.) "Erectile dysfunction, boredom and hypersexuality among coupled men from two European countries. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 12(11): 2160-2167.

[http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1743-6095\(15\)34440-4](http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1743-6095(15)34440-4)

INTRODUCTION: Much of the research on the association between erectile dysfunction (ED) and possible clinical relevant hypersexuality up to now has been only descriptive in nature. **AIM:** The present study aimed to explore the relationships among hypersexuality, ED, and sexual boredom in a sample of coupled community men. **METHODS:** An Internet-based survey was conducted in two European countries. The sample included 911 Croatian and 210 German coupled men. The survey comprised the Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory, the International Index of Erectile Function and the Sexual Boredom Scale. Poisson regression analysis was used to examine how ED, solitary sexual activities and sexual boredom were associated with hypersexuality. **RESULTS:** Among Croatian and German men, hypersexuality was significantly correlated with proneness to sexual boredom and more problems with erectile function. **CONCLUSIONS:** In some men, hypersexual behavior may serve as a coping mechanism for sexual fantasy poverty-associated boredom. In addition, ED within an intimate relationship can accompany this simultaneously. Klein V, Jurin T, Briken P, and Štulhofer A. Erectile dysfunction, boredom, and hypersexuality among coupled men from two European countries.

- Kovačević, Vlaho; Bilić, Lovre; Spetič, Marin. 2016. Popular Religion in the Life of Students in Split. *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies*. 11(1):39-54.

<http://ijicst.cgpublisher.com/product/pub.268/prod.80>

The research on popular religion in the context of social and religious changes is based on the work of the well-known Croatian sociologist of religion, Željko Mardešić (writing under the pseudonym Jakov Jukić). According to Mardešić, it is historically possible to establish various reasons for the emergence of popular religion in the religious image of Croatia. Moreover, according to the same author, in Croatian society there are only four types of the emergence of popular religion, to be elaborated on further in the paper where upon applying the four types to the religious situation in the life of students studying at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Split. Reasonable interpretation and systematic understanding of the social, political, and cultural contexts of the mentioned students is included in modern typological analysis of sociological understanding of the theory of popular religion. The research implies statistical differences among the four typological realities of popular religion in order to study the correlation of each type of popular religion with all the others. In the light of the above-mentioned introductory notes on the four typological realities of popular religion, the aim of this paper is two-fold: to show the current relevance of the issue on the nature of social and religious changes in Croatian society, approaching the discussion in a less usual way. In this way, not only is popular religion reflected in social events but the social events are reflected in religion. This will be supported by an innovative attempt to explain social and religious changes which, according to Jukić, are the reasons for the occurrence of popular religion in Croatia.

- Lažnjak, J., Švarc, J. 2016 "Policy-making on science in society between Europeanization and core-periphery divide", *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research*, 29, 1:98-112. DOI: 10.1080/13511610.2015.1127138

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13511610.2015.1127138>

The aim of the paper is to identify the cross-national differences and similarities in policy-making trends on science in society (SiS) based on the comparative analysis of national reports from FP7 project "Monitoring Policy and Research Activities Related to Science in Society in Europe". Science in society in EU is characterized by two parallel processes: Europeanization and diversity of science and innovation policies. The focus of the analysis is to explore the possible indications of Europeanization as well as diversities and find elements of certain elements of core-periphery model. The focus of the analysis is to explore the existence of common issues of SiS and on the other side different policy actions and national priorities. Although the analysis reveals the presence of Europeanization process diversities and divides are still present which draws attention to a core-periphery model. While common trends can be recognized on the theoretical and contextual level mainly coming from the various processes of Europeanization, the core-periphery model is simultaneously present on the practical level of governance and policy-making.

- Petrović, Nikola. (2016) EU ideology. *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research*, 29(1): 56-76.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13511610.2015.1082460#abstract>

The idea of Europe was radically transformed after the accomplishment of the idea of European unification. The European Union (EU) and Europe at the beginning of the twenty-first century were defined by a broad common ideology that consists of ideologies such as antinationalism, social democracy, pacificism and environmentalism. These ideologies are presented by pro-EU scholars and politicians as ideologies rooted in European history and parts of European identity and as being mostly absent in the American policies. The emergence of EU ideology is traced in the relaunch of European integration in the mid-1980s and in Delors' conflict with Thatcher. It is argued that the emergence of EU ideology is the result of two long-term historical developments: the deepening and enlargement of European integration; and the changing relations between the USA and Europe. It is concluded that the emergence of EU ideology resembles the emergence of nationalism and national ideologies.

- Schoenfeld, E. A., Loving, T. J., Pope, M. T., Huston, T. L., Štulhofer, A. (2016.) "Does sex really matter? Examining the connections between spouses' nonsexual behaviors, sexual frequency, sexual satisfaction, and marital satisfaction". Archives of Sexual Behavior. DOI: 10.1007/s10508-015-0672-4.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10508-015-0672-4>

We examined the interplay between husbands' and wives' positive and negative nonsexual interpersonal behaviors, frequency of sexual intercourse, sexual satisfaction, and feelings of marital satisfaction. To do this, we conducted an in-depth face-to-face interview and completed a series of telephone diaries with 105 couples during their second, third, and fourteenth years of marriage. Consistent with the argument that women's sexual response is tied to intimacy (Basson, 2000), multilevel analyses revealed that husbands' positive interpersonal behaviors directed toward their wives-but not wives' positivity nor spouses' negative behaviors (regardless of gender)-predicted the frequency with which couples engaged in intercourse. The frequency of sexual intercourse and interpersonal negativity predicted both husbands' and wives' sexual satisfaction; wives' positive behaviors were also tied to husbands' sexual satisfaction. When spouses' interpersonal behaviors, frequency of sexual intercourse, and sexual satisfaction were considered in tandem, all but the frequency of sexual intercourse were associated with marital satisfaction. When it comes to feelings of marital satisfaction, therefore, a satisfying sex life and a warm interpersonal climate appear to matter more than does a greater frequency of sexual intercourse. Collectively, these findings shed much-needed light on the interplay between the nonsexual interpersonal climate of marriage and spouses' sexual relationships.

- Štulhofer, A. (2016.) „Is There a Need for a European-Wide Initiative of Comprehensive Sexuality Education? Reflections from Croatia“. Sex Education, 16(4): 432-438.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14681811.2016.1146987>

- Štulhofer, A., Bergeron, S., Jurin, T. (2015.) "Is high sexual desire a risk for women's relationship and sexual well-being?". Journal of Sex Research, DOI: 10.1080/00224499.2015.1084984.

Historically, women's sexual desire has been deemed socially problematic. The growing popularity of the concept of hypersexuality-which lists high sexual desire among its core components-poses a risk of re-pathologizing female sexual desire. Data from a 2014 online survey of 2,599 Croatian women aged 18-60 years was used to examine whether high sexual

desire is detrimental to women's relationship and sexual well-being. Based on the highest scores on an indicator of sexual desire, 178 women were classified in the high sexual desire (HSD) group; women who scored higher than one standard deviation above the Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory mean were categorized in the hypersexuality (HYP) group (n = 239). Fifty-seven women met the classification criteria for both groups (HYP&HSD). Compared to other groups, the HSD was the most sexually active group. Compared to controls, the HYP and HYP&HSD groups-but not the HSD group-reported significantly more negative consequences associated with their sexuality. Compared to the HYP group, women with HSD reported better sexual function, higher sexual satisfaction, and lower odds of negative behavioral consequences. The findings suggest that, at least among women, hypersexuality should not be conflated with high sexual desire and frequent sexual activity.

- Štulhofer, A., Jurin, T., Briken, P. (2015.) "Is high sexual desire a facet of male hypersexuality? Results from an online study" *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, DOI:10.1080/0092623X.2015.1113585.

Despite a growing number of studies, hypersexuality remains controversial and empirically elusive. Using a group comparison approach, this study revisited the claim that hypersexuality cannot be reliably distinguished from high sexual desire. An online survey, advertised as focusing on pornography use and sexual health, was carried out in 2014 among 1,998 Croatian men aged 18 to 60 years (Mage = 34.7, SD = 9.83). Membership in the hypersexuality group (HYP; n = 57) was determined using the Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory and the Hypersexual Behavior Consequences Scale. The highest values on two indicators of sexual desire/interest set membership in the high sexual desire group (HSD; n = 70). The overlap between the groups was negligible (n = 4). Compared to the rest of the sample, men in the HYP group had significantly higher odds of being single, not exclusively heterosexual, religious, depressed, prone to sexual boredom, experiencing substance abuse consequences, holding negative attitudes toward pornography use, and evaluating one's sexual morality more negatively. In contrast, the HSD group differed from controls only in reporting more positive attitudes toward pornography use. The study findings point to a distinct phenomenology of HSD and HYP in men. Clinical implications of the findings are briefly discussed.

- Štulhofer, A., Jwehan, I., AbuRabie, R. (2016) "HIV and HCV Prevalence and Incarceration-Related Risks among Injecting Drug Users in Three West Bank Governorates". *AIDS Care*, DOI: 10.1080/09540121.2016.1154132.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09540121.2016.1154132>

In the Middle East, the HIV epidemic among injecting drug users (IDUs) seems to be in an early phase, which increases the importance of prevention and systematic risk surveillance. To gain information about HIV and HCV infection rates among IDUs in the West Bank, a biobehavioral survey was conducted using time-location sampling in the Ramallah, Hebron, and Bethlehem governorates in 2013. The researchers recruited 288 Palestinian IDUs ages 16-64 (Mage = 39.2, SD = 11.11). While no HIV cases were found in the sample, 41% of participants tested positive for HCV. Imprisonment was common among participants (83%), so we explored the association of incarceration experience with HCV infection and HIV testing. In multivariate assessments, incarceration was shown to increase the odds of being infected with HCV and ever tested for HIV. HIV prevention should be strengthened in West Bank prisons and correctional facilities, and imprisonment for drug use re-examined.

- Štulhofer, A., Sinković, M., Božić, J., Baćak, V. (2016.) „Victimization and HIV risks among Croatian female sex workers: Exploring the mediation role of depressiveness and the moderation role of social support?”. *Violence against Women*, DOI: 10.1177/1077801216636241.

<http://vaw.sagepub.com/cgi/psidlookup?view=long&psid=27020378>

To assess the association between victimization and HIV vulnerability among Croatian female sex workers (FSWs), a survey involving 157 FSWs recruited from Croatia's two largest urban areas was conducted in 2014. A majority of participants reported direct and indirect victimization, which was found to be significantly associated with condom use at most recent noncommercial sexual intercourse and sexually transmitted infection (STI) diagnosis in the past 12 months. The association between victimization and STI diagnosis was partially mediated by depressiveness and moderated by social support. The buffering role of social support points to the importance of including counseling services in HIV prevention programs in Croatia.

- Žažar, Krešimir (2015). The relations between economic, employment and educational structure: The case of one Croatian County. *Forum Sociologiczne, Special Issue (Number One): Social boundaries and meanings of work in 21st-century capitalism*: 147-162.

http://www.fdv.uni-lj.si/docs/default-source/tip/3-15_zazar.pdf?sfvrsn=2

The key objective of this article is to examine certain democratization and inclusive potentials of creative economy that are ensuing from an intensive upgrowth and widespread accessibility of information and communication technologies. However, the prospect of accomplishment of these participatory potentials is intimately intertwined with several complexes of social issues. Besides the discussion about particular five sets of such social phenomena (type of education, organizational structure, attributes of socio-cultural milieu, power relations and reconciling the public interest and utilitarian economic logic), in the article the basic types of sceptical views on inclusive potentials of the scrutinized economic system are also briefly disputed. In the concluding section the assignment of social researchers to conduct an attentive inquiry into current socio-economic developments is emphasized.

Poglavlja u knjigama inozemnih izdavača

- Doolan, Karin; Košutić, Iva; Barada, Valerija (2016). Reinforcing Social Disadvantage: Institutional Habitus in Croatian Higher Education. U: Leeman, R.J., Imdorf, C., Powell, J.J.W., Sert, M. *Die Organisation von Bildung: Soziologische Analysen zu Schule, Berufsbildung, Hochschule und Weiterbildung*. Weinheim: Beltz Juventa. str. 308-329.

In the chapter we report findings of our study on how institutions can alleviate, but also exacerbate the influence of life circumstances on students' study experiences and progress. Drawing on Reay, David and Ball's (2001 ; 2005) classification of facets of institutional habitus we identified organisational characteristics impacting student experiences as timetables, the requirement to attend lectures, assessment, equipment, group size, scholarships, administrative support and institutional accessibility ; expressive characteristics as including communication between students and academic and administrative staff, as well as the quality of communication between students ; and curriculum encapsulating how adapted the study content is to previous educational experiences and what values curricula privilege.

- Doolan, Karin; Šćukanec, Ninoslav; Farnell, Thomas; File, John (2016). Student Funding and the Social Dimension in Croatian Higher Education. U: Jongbloed, B., Vossensteyn, H. *Access and Expansion Post-Massification: Opportunities and Barriers to Further Growth in Higher Education Participation*. New York i London: Routledge. str. 131-150.

The chapter addresses social inequalities in access to higher education in Croatia, offering policy guidelines for reforming the Croatian higher education funding system with a primary focus on improving its social dimension.

- Peruško, Z., Vozab, D. (2016) The field of communication in Croatia: toward a comparative history of communication studies in Central and Eastern Europe, Simonson, P., Park, D.W. (ur.). *The International History of Communication Study*, New York : Routledge, 213-234.

Eastern Europe was for a long time in modern history a veritable “black hole” about which little was known in Western academia, except to a minority of specialists. While this has started to change with the advent of the third wave of democratization in 1989/90, when much academic interest became focused on it, in the field of communication and media studies Eastern Europe is still very much perceived as the undifferentiated “other”, somewhat like the “global south” described by Thussu (2009). In this chapter, we begin to unpack this myth of uniformity by providing one country-specific historical analysis in the context of wider regional developments and the received history of communication studies in Central and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union. As an example of a historical analysis, itself necessary for every country in Eastern Europe as a basis for a regional post-socialist history of communication and media studies, we analyze the history of Croatian communication science in terms of institutional histories and changes in the thematic foci and paradigmatic approaches in the study of communication and media. The chapter concludes with a brief sketch of the present state of the field of communication and media studies in Eastern Europe, opening into a view on a future Eastern European research agenda.

Knjige objavljene kod inozemnih izdavača

- Dabić, Marina; Švarc, Jadranka; González-Loureiro (2016), Miguel, *Entrepreneurial Universities in Innovation-Seeking Countries: Challenges and Opportunities*, Palgrave Macmillan: Palgrave Studies in Democracy, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship for Growth p.256, ISBN:978-1137579812
<http://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9781137579812>

What does it mean for a university to be entrepreneurial? This global concept, which enables universities to attain social accountability through innovation and participation in local economic development, has become more important than ever in today's knowledge society. This book considers how an entrepreneurial university can improve the social and economic development of countries which are lagging behind in cutting-edge technologies and science-based innovation. Exploring university models in two moderately innovative countries, Spain and Croatia, this book examines how universities can work within the capacities of the business sector while still preserving the universities' social and cultural identities. Using empirically-based case studies and survey results from faculty members in several European countries, the authors reveal the challenges and opportunities to becoming a more entrepreneurial university. It is a great resource for researchers and faculty looking to adopt this paradigm and gain perspective on how it can be applied globally.