

Međunarodne akademske publikacije članova HSD-a



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Uvodna riječ

Poštovani članovi i članice HSD-a:

Kako se ljeto bliži kraju i pripremamo se sve više vratiti u svoju radnu svakodnevnicu, nadam se da će Vas prema tome ugodno uputiti ovaj jubilarni 20. broj newslettera. Davne 2011. godine kada smo započeli, ovi su newsletteri bili nešto tanji nego proteklih godina, a nadam se da će ubuduće i dalje samo rasti.

U vidu tih promjena i veće prisutnosti hrvatskih sociologa i sociologinja u međunarodnim akademskim časopisima, od kojih mnogi nisu otvorenog pristupa kao hrvatski časopisi objavljeni na Hrčku, ovo je dobro vrijeme i osvrnuti se na neke od načina na koji se Vaši radovi mogu učiniti dostupnijim potencijalnim čitateljima. Kako su visoke cijene zlatnog otvorenog pristupa, koje

snose autori i njihove institucije, većini nas prevelika prepreka, a hrvatske akademske institucije nisu ispregovarale sporazume s akademskim izdavačima (poput onog kojeg je, npr. [susjedna Slovenija sklopila s izdavačem Sageom](#)), moramo pažnju posvetiti drugim načinima olakšavanja pristupa.

Ovom prilikom bih posebice ukazala na mnoge mogućnosti koje pruža **zeleni otvoreni pristup**. Da se podsjetimo, zeleni otvoreni pristup omogućuje većina časopisa akademskih izdavača, a on znači da se **prihvaćena verzije članka** koja još nije prošla profesionalnu lekturu i pripremu za tisak smije učiniti dostupnom elektronski preko jednog ili više od sljedećih kanala: osobnih web stranice autora, web stranica autorove institucije, akademskih društvenih mreža (pr. Research Gate), disciplinarnog i/ili institucionalnog repozitorija (kao što je [CROSBI](#)).

U slučaju zelenog otvorenog pristupa, izdavači obično traže da se u tekst unese referenca i poveznica na službenu objavljenu verziju članka, a osim toga razni časopisi imaju različita pravila vezano uz to da li se prihvaćena verzija članka može učiniti dostupnom odmah na svim kanalima ili pak na jednom ili više njih mora proći razdoblje embarga (obično 12 mjeseci). Te informacije postoje na stranicama svakog izdavača, ali obično ih nije lagano naći. Na svu sreću, postoji servis pod imenom [Sherpa Romeo](#) koji te informacije pregledno pruža za većinu časopisa.

Dodatno, Google Scholar je nedavno [na stranicama pojedinačnih akademskih profila](#) uveo označavanje da li su radovi za koje postoji tzv. 'funding mandate' (to se npr. odnosi na radove proizašle iz projekata financiranih primjerice programima Europske komisije) uistinu javno dostupni. Pri tome, Google Scholar često pruža i poveznicu na takve radove u zelenom pristupu koje je uspio identificirati (primjerice, u institucionalnom repozitoriju) ili pak autorima nudi mogućnost da rad sami učine dostupnim preko Google Diska.

U zaključku, zeleni otvoreni pristup je opcija koja pruža više mogućnosti koje mnogi autori ne iskorištavaju u potpunosti, a pogotovo imavši na umu izvanredni institucionalni repozitorij kojeg imamo u CROSBI-ju. No to je nešto što lagano možemo promijeniti!

S poštovanjem,

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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

Bilić Paško & Prug Toni (2021). Google's Post-IPO Development: risks, rewards, and shareholder value, *Internet Histories*, 5(2): 171-189. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24701475.2020.1864959>

ABSTRACT: Internet history shows that states, military, universities and other public institutions were essential drivers of innovation in the early stages of network development. However, once risky stages pass, commercialisation starts and investors often reap disproportionate rewards from technological innovation. In this paper, we use the risk-reward nexus (RRN) approach (Lazonick & Mazzucato, 2013; Mazzucato, 2013, 2018; Mazzucato & Shipman, 2014) to understand the imbalance between risky public investment and private allocation of rewards regulated by financial markets. We analyse risk reporting in Form 10-K market reports submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by Google Inc. (Alphabet Inc.) for the period between 2005 and 2019. We detected 58 organisational, marketing and advertising, technological, legal, competitive, and macroeconomic risks. Based on changes in risk reporting three stages of Google's development can be discerned: post-IPO growth and expansion (2005-2008), growth management and investment diversification (2009-2013), legal struggles and regulatory scrutiny (2014-2019). Reported risks are primarily directed at shareholders, omitting risks relating to internet users, courts, regulators, and nation states. Such an approach is historically rooted in the construction of financial regulation in the name of public interests and markets, with public interests largely interpreted as a proxy for investors' interests.

Časopis indeksira:
Scopus

Blum Sonja & Dobroć Ivana (2021). The Inclusiveness of Social Rights: The Case of Leave Policies, *Social Inclusion*, 9(2): 222-226. <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v9i2.4523>

ABSTRACT: This thematic issue aims to deepen the theoretical as well as empirical knowledge on the inclusiveness of social rights, focussing on the revelatory case of parenting-related leave policies. This editorial defines (leave) inclusiveness and discusses extant research on varying entitlements and eligibility criteria in the field of parenting leaves. It summarises the conceptual, methodological, and empirical contributions made by the articles in the thematic issue and closes with a research outlook.

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Cvikić Sandra & Dobrovšak Ljiljana (2021). Croatian Interwar Cultural Memory and Disabled War Veterans, *VESTNIK OF SAINT PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY, HISTORY*, 66(1): 193-211. <https://doi.org/10.21638/11701/spbu02.2021.112>

ABSTRACT: In the contemporary international scholarly community cultural memory related to the First World War as a research field and subject area is extensively problematized and studied by social sciences and humanities. Based on the available surveyed scholarly production, it is evident that Croatian cultural memory of the First World War is an under-researched subject. This paper therefore presents preliminary findings of conducted qualitative sociological research into the development of the post-First World War cultural memory in Croatia in the interwar period. The research provides an insight into how Croatian disabled war veterans (de)constructed post-war cultural memory inside a newly formed multiethnic state of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (the Kingdom of Yugoslavia), and to which extent it was connected to national and ethnic. The discourse and discursive practices developed by Croatian disabled war veterans are analyzed in selected newspapers (*Nezavisnost*, *Hrvatski invalid*, *Ratni invalid*, *Vojni invalid*) published in the period 1920– 1924. The article uses post- modernist sociological fallibilistic Foucauldian methodology of discourse analysis and Foucault’s understanding of modernist societies, which is based on the research into how the language appropriates specific discourses developed by certain groups in addition to the prevalent discursive practices. Both methodology and theory are used to explain the findings in the framework of what Wolfgang Schivelbusch calls ‘culture of defeat’. The research concludes that difficult post-war political, social and economic circumstances profoundly shaped the way in which the collective memory of the First World War was (de)constructed by post-war disabled veterans in Croatia and subsequently induced collective amnesia thus helping to create the culture of forgetting.

Doolan Karin & Tonković Željka (2021). Convergences and divergences of a Bourdieusian and occupation-based approach to social class: evidence from Croatia, *European Societies*, 0(0): 1-32. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616696.2021.1922929>

ABSTRACT: This article juxtaposes a Bourdieusian and an occupation-based approach to social class in order to explore how they converge or diverge when it comes to empirically identifying high-level class groups and exploring the relationship between ‘objective’ class position and class self-identification in Croatia. The data for this study comes from a survey conducted in 2017 on a nationally representative sample of adult citizens living in Croatia. Contrary to authors who focus on the tensions between the two approaches to class analysis, we highlight how class analysis focusing on occupation and a Bourdieusian approach focusing on capitals align when it comes to identifying the ‘big picture’ of class in Croatian society. Both point to an unequal society with a small dominant class at the top and the majority at the bottom of the social class hierarchy. Although our findings show a middle-class identity bias, there is also overlap between ‘objective’ class location and class self-identification, irrespective of the class approach one takes. However, when it comes to obtaining a more nuanced portrayal of social class differences, a Bourdieusian perspective identifies an underclass which largely consists of the elderly members of Croatian society, with only primary education and insufficient

state pensions, living in rural areas, who struggle to make ends meet. The majority of this most vulnerable group are women.

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Kallunki Valdemar & **Zrinščak Siniša** (2021). Interdependence and competition between the religious and the secular: the welfare role of the Church in Croatia and Finland, *Journal of Contemporary Religion*, 36(1): 123-142.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13537903.2021.1879446>

ABSTRACT: This article analyses the welfare role of the Church in Croatia and Finland focusing on the way majority churches co-operate with secular authorities in social welfare. The main question is how co-operation is conditioned by the history of both differentiation between Church and State and the continuing strong position of majority churches in both countries, in particular within the context of the restructuring of the welfare state and the increasing role of non-state actors. Based on a review of the literature and the results of empirical qualitative data from three regions in each country, the article provides insights into the co-operation—both formal and informal—and in general confirms a complex interaction between the religious and the secular, which challenges the view of the strict separation between the two spheres. In terms of theory, and besides theories of distinctive welfare models and the specific history of Church–State relations, the article relies on the religious–secular competition theory to explain the research results.

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Koletić Goran, Štulhofer Aleksandar, Hald Gert Martin & Træen Bente (2021). Self-Assessed Effects of Pornography Use on Personal Sex Life: Results from a Large-Scale Study of Norwegian Adults, *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 0(0): 1-15.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2021.1918310>

ABSTRACT: Objectives: The study explored characteristics associated with the self-assessed effects of pornography use on one's personal sex life. Methods: Data were collected in a probability-based sample of Norwegian adults (n = 4,160). Results: Most participants



(41.3%) did not believe that pornography affected their sex life. More participants reported positive (33.2%) than mixed/negative (25.5%) effects of pornography use. Sociodemographic and sexual characteristics that predicted these self-assessments were examined. Among participants in a steady relationship, emotional intimacy and relationship satisfaction were unrelated to the self-assessed effects. Conclusions: The current study findings add to scant literature about the self-assessed effects of pornography usage.

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Popović Stjepka (2021). Presentation of Victims in the Press Coverage of Child Sexual Abuse in Croatia, *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 30(2): 230-251.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2020.1871459>

ABSTRACT: A content analysis of Croatian daily newspapers was conducted to clarify how these media outlets present CSA victims, any correlation between the use of victim-blaming, stereotyping, and endangering practices for victims, and to determine the predictors of endangering practices while reporting on CSA victims. The analytical matrix for assessing CSA media content was developed after conducting multiple reliability tests with independent coders. After relevancy coding of CSA news stories, content analysis was conducted on a random cluster sample of 1.159 CSA pieces of news published between 2007 and 2016. A binary logistic regression was conducted in order to detect predictors of reporting practices that endanger victims. Victims presented in the news are mostly female, multiple victims, and victims' background information are in line with gender stereotypes. About one-quarter of the news stories used consensual words to describe proven CSA, 20% shifted the responsibility for the abuse onto the victims, and 15% described the victim as permanently damaged. Regarding endangering media coverage practices, 27% of the news disclose the victim's identity (mostly indirectly) while 21% of the news provide details of an abusive event. Predictors of disclosing victim's identity and providing details of an abusive event are emphasized. News reports still contribute to the stigmatization and victimization of the survivors.

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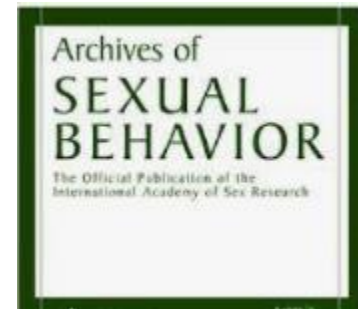
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Štulhofer Aleksandar, Matković Teo, Kohut Taylor, Koletić Goran, Buško Vesna, Landripet Ivan & Vodopivec Alen (2021). Are We Losing the Most Relevant Cases First? Selective Dropout in Two Longitudinal Studies of Adolescent Pornography Use, *Archives of sexual behavior*, 50(5): 2215-2226. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-021-01931-y>

ABSTRACT: In longitudinal studies of pornography use, selective loss of participants who may be more vulnerable to the effects of pornography than their peers is a serious concern. To explore the potential for such selective dropout, we used data from two independent large-scale panel studies of adolescents' pornography use. Of the three types of attrition—early attrition, later attrition, and gaps in participation—only the first was substantially higher among more vulnerable adolescents, compared with other participants. Panel type (online vs. classroom-based) moderated only the association between vulnerability and participation gaps, which was significant in the classroom-based but not the online panel. Overall, this study's findings point to the importance of delaying selective dropout by developing a comprehensive plan of action, for which we offer some guidelines.



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Štulhofer Aleksandar, Wiessner Christian, Koletić Goran, Pietras Laura & Briken Peer (2021). Religiosity, Perceived Effects of Pornography Use on Personal Sex Life, and Moral Incongruence: Insights from the German Health and Sexuality Survey (GeSiD), *The Journal of Sex Research*, 0(0): 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2021.1916422>

ABSTRACT: Although online pornography use appears to be a mainstream activity, there is little information, particularly outside of the USA, about how consumers perceive its impact on their sexuality. Considering increasing concerns about pornography use, this lack of evidence has sociocultural and clinical ramifications – especially because the recently proposed Moral Incongruence model (MI) suggests that some individuals may see their pornography use as problematic independently of the frequency of use. Using data from 4,177 adults from the 2018–2019 national probability-based German Health and Sexuality Survey, we explored self-perceived impact of pornography use on personal sex life and the role of MI. Most participants (61.7%) reported no impact of pornography. Women were characterized by significantly higher odds of reporting positive relative to no impact, while men had higher odds of reporting mixed/negative compared to no impact. Participants in both the positive and the mixed impact group reported a significantly higher frequency of pornography use than participants in the no impact

group. In line with the MI model, we observed a significant relationship between participants' religious upbringing and self-perceived negative (relative to mixed) impact of pornography use. Social relevance and clinical implications of the findings are discussed.

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Bóthe Beáta, Vaillancourt-Morel Marie-Pier, Dion Jacinthe, **Štulhofer Aleksandar** and Bergeron Sophie (2021). Validity and reliability of the short version of the Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale (PPCS-6-A) in adolescents, *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors: Journal of the Society of Psychologists in Addictive Behaviors*, 35(4): 486-500. <https://doi.org/10.1037/adb0000722>

ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE: Despite the high prevalence of adolescents' pornography use and increasing societal concerns about it, the examination of problematic pornography use (PPU) among this population is still scarce, potentially due to the lack of well-validated, reliable measures. The aims of the present study were to validate a short, theory-based measure of PPU in a diverse sample of adolescents and identify a potentially at-risk problematic pornography user group. **METHOD:** We used a sample of 802 adolescents (35% girls; 14% sexual minority; Mage = 15.4 years, SD = 0.6) who reported lifetime pornography use, collected as part of an ongoing longitudinal study on adolescents' sexual health. To examine the psychometric properties of the short, six-item version of the Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale for adolescents (PPCS-6-A), we conducted confirmatory factor analysis, gender and sexual orientation measurement invariance testing, and assessed theoretically relevant correlates (e.g., masturbation frequency). We conducted latent profile analysis to identify adolescents at risk of PPU. **RESULTS:** The PPCS-6-A demonstrated strong psychometric properties in terms of factor structure, measurement invariance (i.e., boys vs. girls, and heterosexual vs. sexual minority adolescents), and reliability, and correlated reasonably with the assessed variables. Ten percent of participants were identified as being at-risk of PPU. **CONCLUSIONS:** The PPCS-6-A can be considered a short, reliable, and valid scale to assess PPU in adolescents, and may distinguish between low-risk and at-risk problematic users. Its use in future studies could lead to a better understanding of the prevalence and characteristics of adolescents' PPU. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2021 APA, all rights reserved).

Traeen Bente, Hansen Thomas & **Štulhofer Aleksandar** (2021). Silencing the sexual self and relational and individual well-being in later life: a gendered analysis of North versus South of Europe, *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 0(0): 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14681994.2021.1883579>

ABSTRACT: This study explores the European North-South differences in older partnered individuals' silencing of the sexual self and its links to relational and individual well-being. A web survey was conducted among partnered individuals aged 65 years or above in Norway and Croatia. There were 368 (women: 37.8%, response rate: 22%) and 359 (women: 34.5%, response rate: 27%) individuals who participated in Norway and Croatia, respectively. A range of relational (sexual satisfaction, relationship quality) and



individual well-being (anxiety, depression, and life satisfaction) indicators was considered. Sexual self-silencing had significant impacts across outcomes, gender, and countries. Furthermore, contrary to what might be expected, we observed no differences in self-silencing between the two countries; and in both countries, men were more self-silenced than women. Findings suggest that sexual self-silencing can compromise relationship quality and psychological well-being in later life. Health and clinical practice toward older individuals and couples should thus probe about and aim to improve the expression of sexual desires and needs.

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Vaillancourt-Morel Marie-Pier, Rosen Natalie O., **Štulhofer Aleksandar**, Bosisio Myriam & Bergeron Sophie (2021). Pornography Use and Sexual Health among Same-Sex and Mixed-Sex Couples: An Event-Level Dyadic Analysis, *Archives of sexual behavior*, 50(2): 667-681. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-020-01839-z>

ABSTRACT: A large number of partnered individuals regularly use or are in a relationship with someone who uses pornography. However, knowledge concerning the association between pornography use and partnered sexual health—sexual satisfaction, distress, and function—is fragmentary. The current study used an event-level dyadic design to examine the associations between pornography use and sexual satisfaction, distress, and function on days when partnered sexual activity occurred. A convenience sample of 217 couples (Mage = 30.2; SD = 8.3; 72 same-sex couples) completed a short survey on days of sexual activity with their partner, over a 35-day period. Self-report measures included questions about daily pornography use and masturbation as well as daily sexual satisfaction, distress, and function. Using pornography on days of partnered sexual activity was reported by half of the couples. An individual's solitary pornography use on days of partnered sexual activity was related to their partner's higher sexual distress and, for women's use only, to their own higher quality of lubrication, compared to sex days without solitary pornography use. There was no evidence of an association between pornography use on sex days, whether alone or with the partner, and all other aspects of sexual health including sexual satisfaction. Our findings capture the complexity of the

associations between pornography and sexual health. Men and women's pornography use may create idealized fantasies around appearance and performance, which may lead the partner to feel distressed about their sex life. Women's pornography use might facilitate their sexual responsiveness during partnered sexual activity.

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Švarc Jadranka (2021). Prolegomena to social studies of digital innovation, *AI & Society*.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-021-01220-1>

ABSTRACT: The rise of the digital economy, in terms of digital innovation (DI), requires the reconsideration of the notion of innovation in order to clarify its conceptualisation in a post-industrial digital economy. The current science, technology, innovation (STI), and social studies of innovation are lacking conceptual, theoretical, and analytical grounds for the exploration of DI, despite their pervasive impact on our lives. The aim of this study is to provide a conceptual framework for the exploration of DI, driven by growing recognition of the fact that the concept of innovation is faced with contemporary crises due to the theoretical and analytical limits of industrial innovation when adapting to socio-economic changes. This article discusses the ways in which intrinsic features of DI differentiate from industrial innovation, constructing the concept of DI around its two distinctive features: raising social inequality through four selected mechanisms and disrupting business models with ambivalent consequences. These characteristics have been identified to be the most intriguing when attempting to understand the nature of DI in today's digital society. This research applies an intersectional and interdisciplinary approach, allowing for a critical and qualitative analysis of the current concepts of DI in different scientific fields and their convergence into a common theoretical ground for the social science of DI.

Časopis indeksira:

Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC)
Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
Scopus

Vučković Juroš Tanja (2021). Sexualities and class in transnational family practices of LGB migrants in Belgium and the Netherlands, , 0(0): 1-23.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2021.1941788>

ABSTRACT: The present paper focuses on transnational families of lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) migrants and addresses their peculiar absence in sociological and geographical perspectives across migrations, families and sexualities research. It draws from a study of middle-class LGB migrants who are married or raising children with a same-sex partner

in Belgium and the Netherlands and their parents still residing in select Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries with constitutional protection of heterosexual marriage. The goal of the study is to examine how intersections of class and sexualities shape CEE LGB migrants' trajectories and transnational family practices. The analysis is based on one life story, situated in a comparative framework. The present study approaches the middle-class experiences and non-normative sexualities of CEE migrants as continuously reappearing and disappearing privileges and disadvantages. From this viewpoint, the study highlights class advantages as consistently alleviating the disadvantages of non-normative sexualities, but also simultaneously bringing both further restrictions and additional benefits to the married CEE LGB migrants, particularly those with children. These restrictions are best reflected in the limits to further mobilities that stem from the risk of losing extensive legal protection of same-sex partnership and parenting. The benefits further extending class advantages are identifiable in the intensification of transnational family practices following planned same-sex parenthood. These not only transform and strengthen the intimacies of CEE LGB migrants with their families-of-origin, but they also contribute to shifting assumptions of 'normal' familyhood, particularly in relation to technology-assisted reproduction, social parenthood and the nurturer roles.



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Članci u regionalnim časopisima

Buzov Ivanka, Kokić Ivana Batarelo & Kurz Terri L. (2021). Occupational and Educational Expectations of Rural youth in Croatia, *Revija za elementarno izobraževanje = Journal of Elementary Education*, 14(2): 171-190. <https://doi.org/10.18690/rei.14.2.171-190.2021>

ABSTRACT: The present study is as an attempt to understand how socio-demographic characteristics (i.e., gender, family socioeconomic status) and school level supports (i.e., school climate, professional guidance at school) influence occupational and educational expectations among rural youth (i.e., aspirations for a meaningful career, future family values, and future employment goals). The findings showed a relationship among the demographic characteristics, school level supports, career aspirations and future family and employment expectations of rural youth. The results of regression analysis indicate that school climate does influence aspirations towards a meaningful career, future family orientation and future employment goals. In addition, aspirations towards a meaningful career are also influenced by gender and professional guidance at school.

Časopis indeksira:

Scopus

Poglavlja u knjigama

Blum Sonja & **Dobrotić Ivana** (2021). Die Kita- und Schulschließungen in der COVID-19-Pandemie *Schule während der Corona-Pandemie. Neue Ergebnisse und Überblick über ein dynamisches Forschungsfeld* Vol. 17): Waxmann Verlag GmbH, 81-99

ABSTRACT: Zur Bekämpfung der COVID-19-Pandemie wurden in den meisten Ländern der Welt ab Mitte März 2020 die frühkindlichen Bildungs- und Betreuungseinrichtungen (ECEC) sowie Schulen geschlossen. Betrachtet man die Kita- und Schulschließungen in internationaler Perspektive, so weisen sie allerdings – trotz des weltweiten Einsatzes dieser Präventionsmaßnahme – eine beachtliche Varianz auf. Dieser Beitrag stellt einen konzeptionellen Rahmen vor, um die spezifischen Formen der nationalen Kita- und Schulschließungen sowie der Wiederöffnungen zu unterscheiden. Insbesondere die Modi der Wiederöffnung spiegeln dabei länderspezifische Abwägungen verschiedener Gesichtspunkte wider: Strategien der Pandemieprävention und Public Health, Bildung, soziale Ungleichheiten und Vereinbarkeit von Familie und Beruf. Anhand von vier Länderbeispielen (Deutschland, Österreich, Irland, Slowenien) werden die gewählten Modi und die dahinterstehenden Motive illustriert.

Cvikić Sandra (2021). Exploring the 1991 Battle of Vukovar through experiential learning, *Engaging with Historical Traumas Experiential Learning and Pedagogies of Resilience*: 103-114. U: Engaging with Historical Traumas Experiential Learning and Pedagogies of Resilience, Močnik, Nena ; Duijzings, Ger ; Meretoja, Hanna ; Beti, Boneface Njeresja (ur.). London and New York: Routledge, 103-114

ABSTRACT: As a transitional justice policy developed to manage the issue of transgenerational transmission of trauma and remembering in post-war Croatia, the government sponsored national educational project is implemented in the city of Vukovar (since 2016/2017 School Year) as a mandatory field trip to memorial sites for all Croatian 8th Graders. Systematic experiential learning is used as an integral part of students' history classes about Croatian liberation war and the Vukovar 1991 Battle provided by the Memorial Centre of Homeland War Vukovar. Based on the surveyed narrations created by students and teachers in the aftermath of their field trip, this sociological research provides an insight into how history, knowledge and experience developed through systematic experiential learning impact students and teachers alike. Teacher's and student's 'retrospections' (type of narration) although different in nature (properties of narration: facts / impressions) indicate that Croatian 8th graders are impressionable and affected by the experiential learning in Vukovar. The impact of used educational methods is so far positive. Analyzed student's 'retrospections' show that formed 'impressions' about what they have learned and experienced in Vukovar contain no hostility towards 'the enemy' and/or 'the aggressor', which can be subsumed under the slogan 'To forgive, but never to forget'.

Klempić Bogadi Sanja & Podgorelec Sonja (2021). Uneven Demographic Development within Croatia, 1950s-present: Implications for Rural Quality of Life and Youth Out-Migration *Rural Youth at the Crossroads: Transitional Societies in Central Europe and Beyond*, 37-52

ABSTRACT: In this chapter authors provide a historical overview of migration processes within Croatia, from the socialist period, focusing on the migration of rural youth. Migration processes within and away from Croatia in the past decades have significantly impacted the contemporary demographic status of the country. The authors use demographic, geographic and sociological scholarship coupled with statistical data to analyze the consequences of various types of migration on the uneven demographic and social development of rural and urban areas. The authors argue that depopulation and aging remain the main determinant of the future demographic development of rural areas and Croatia as whole, pointing to numerous potential problems in social and economic development.

Mikuš Marek & Rodik Petra (2021). Introduction: Households and peripheral financialization in Eastern and Southern Europe. In: M Mikuš and P Rodik (eds). *Households and Financialization in Europe*, Mikuš Marek & Rodik Petra (ur.) Routledge, 1-13

Prug Toni & Bilić Paško (2021). Work Now, Profit Later: AI Between Capital, Labour and Regulation, U: *Augmented Exploitation: Artificial Intelligence, Automation, and Work*, Moore, Phoebe V. ; Woodcok, Jamie (ur.).30-40.

ABSTRACT: Financialisation plays a major role in developing new companies. However, venture capital investments in the emerging internet companies in the 1990s largely went out the window as they were unable to provide viable business models. Post dot-com crash, many companies focused on attracting users through free of charge models, often subsidised through advertising. New business models were supported by more cautious financial capital investments. Since then, major companies (i.e. GAFAM) managed to show they are able to retain users, ensure profitability, and to dominate international markets. New influx of financial capital has put them in the position of financially most profitable companies worldwide. Simultaneously, GAFAM companies attempt to gain a first mover advantage in the expanding AI market. Beyond discussions of glaring income and wealth disparities between owners, managers, employees, and gig workers, this paper will attempt to theorize the interplay between production and finance in the development of AI system in the United States.

Švarc Jadranka & Dabić Marina (2021). Socialism to Capitalism: Technology Transfer and Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Croatia, *Technology Transfer and Entrepreneurial Innovations*, Guerrero, Marbel ; Urbano, David (ur.). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 235-268. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-70022-5_11

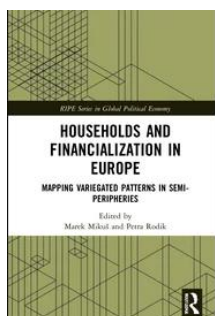
ABSTRACT: After the fall of the Berlin wall and Eastern regimes of Socialism in Central Eastern Europe during the transition into capitalism, many countries suffered a drastic decline in their technological competences, technological transfers, and research

activities following the 1990s. This research seeks to assess whether or not the policy of technology transfer practiced during the socialist era improved for these countries following their entry to a capitalist regime and their subsequent joining of the European Union. Croatia is used as an example of a typical transition country with a specific type of market socialism, with controversial outcomes arising from its particular transition process in comparison to its peers. Despite the assistance of the European Union, which helped many new members from socialist backgrounds to recover their economies by upgrading their technological capabilities, the technology transfer practices in the Republic of Croatia continues to unfold very slowly. Technological transfer occurs as a highly contextual phenomenon, dependent not only on the structure of the economy and technological and research capacities, but also on the political economy and the type of capitalism. This research identifies the three phases of the evolution of university technology transfer: science-based models in socialism ; endeavors towards an innovation-based model throughout the transition period ; and the bureaucratic model, driven by the EU cohesion policy and facilitated through access to the European Structural Funds.

Uredničke knjige

Mikuš Marek & Rodik Petra (ur.) (2021). *Households and Financialization in Europe: Mapping Variegated Patterns in Semi-Peripheries*. Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/Households-and-Financialization-in-Europe-Mapping-Variegated-Patterns-in/Mikus-Rodik/p/book/9780367464554>



Ekspertni izvještaji

Doolan Karin, Barada Valerija, Krolo Krešimir & Tonković Željka (2021). *Student life during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown: Europe-wide insights*. Brussels: European Students' Union

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