

Međunarodne akademske publikacije članova HSD-a



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Poštovani članovi i članice HSD-a:

Ovim 17. brojem *newslettera* završavamo pregled 2019. godine u kojoj su članovi i članice HSD-a objavljivali puno i u respektabilnim međunarodnim časopisima. Kao što vidimo iz broja u broj, to je trend koji je u porastu i imena autora postaju raznolikija. Stoga će Pretraživač publikacija, do kojeg možete doći i preko mrežnih stranica HSD-a, svakako biti koristan alat u budućnosti. Za sada se radi o projektu u tijeku – uneseni su svi autori unatrag i uključivši 14. broj. Drugim riječima, u pretraživaču se sada mogu vidjeti svi radovi u malo više od protekle dvije godine *newslettera*. Stoga, ako se trebate podsjetiti jeste li već prijavili neki radi ili ne, lagano to možete provjeriti!

S poštovanjem,
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Članci u inozemnim časopisima

Ančić, B., Baketa, N., & Kovačić, M. (2019). Exploration of Class and Political Behavior in Croatia. *International Journal of Sociology*, 49(4), 264–281.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00207659.2019.1634826>

↙ Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC)

In Western European countries, studies on the relationship between class position and political outlooks so far have a limited understanding of the relevance of class analysis, while in semiperipheral countries, like Croatia, research on class-related mechanisms and political behavior is modest, with a clear deficit of empirical research. The main goal of class analysis is to have the potential to explain various life outcomes primarily through explaining and exploring relationships between class position and life chances. In this article, we have employed neo-Weberian class analysis with the purpose to explore the relationship between class position and political behavior. In the article we use the concept of political behavior as a broader term that consists of individuals' interest in politics, political efficacy, and political participation (voter turnout). We have used the data from the International Social Survey Program module Role of Government V from 2016. Analysis has shown that in Croatia, class membership is a predictor of interest in politics and political efficacy, i.e., that the members of a higher class show greater interest in politics and assess that they have a better understanding of politics. Class per se does not have a direct effect on voter turnout, but it is mediated through political efficacy and interest in politics since voting is mostly under the influence of personal interest in politics.

Ančić, B., Domazet, M., & Župarić-Illić, D. (2019). “For my health and for my friends”: Exploring motivation, sharing, environmentalism, resilience and class structure of food self-provisioning. *Geoforum*, 106, 68–77. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2019.07.018>

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This article aims to supplement the growing understanding of the specificities of food self-provisioning (FSP) practice in Eastern Europe with deeper understanding of the class structure and broader environmentalist motivations of the self-reported practitioners. FSP and sharing of ‘garden produce’ is a long-term socioeconomic phenomenon in Croatia but so far there has been no research on the whole population in regard to FSP. We explore how widespread FSP in Croatia is, based on a survey of a nationally representative sample (N = 1000), within a broader social stratification project. We further explore the class structure of FSP practitioners and compare it to their reported motivations for engaging with the practice, and their pro-environmental behaviour, resilience and personal flourishing. Previous research in CEE has shown that FSP is characteristic of between 35% and 60% of national populations (Smith and Jehlička, 2013), whereas our findings show that a little over 50% of respondents claim that they have a garden, field or orchard, they use to produce food for themselves and part of their social network. As a practice it is more situated in smaller settlements and rural areas, but it is not a principally rural phenomenon. Slim majority of people involved in FSP in Croatia are identified as working class, however, FSP is not a coping strategy focused on the poor and low-income

households in Croatia and food self-provisioners report higher level of personal wellbeing, more pro-environmental behaviour and higher level of self-perceived resilience.

Božić, J., Šprajc, I., & Srbljinović, A. (2019). Croatian co-operatives' story of revival: Overcoming external obstacles. *Journal of Co-Operative Organization and Management*, 7(2). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcom.2019.100090>

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While in many European countries co-operative entrepreneurship manages to fulfill its economic and social functions successfully, in Croatia a large majority of almost 1200 registered co-operatives struggle hard to accomplish in demanding market conditions while sustaining their social dimension and few succeed. Only 19% of co-operatives accounted for 96% of overall income earned by Croatian co-operatives in 2015. We critically examine obstacles related to external legal, policy, infrastructural and other conditions that are either insufficient, completely missing or, if existent, adversely affect co-operatives. The obstacles were indicated by co-operatives themselves in a qualitative research project conducted between September 2017 and March 2018. We offer two possible explanations for the existence of the obstacles: one concerning immaturity of the Croatian institutional system, the other related to cronyism pervading the system. We see bottom-up integration of the co-operative sector, based on the principle of co-operation among co-operatives, as the best way of moving forward.



Carvalheira, A., Graham, C., Štulhofer, A., & Traen, B. (2019). Predictors and correlates of sexual avoidance among partnered older adults among Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal. *European Journal of Ageing*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10433-019-00540-y>

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Research on sex in later life has been concerned with documenting that older people continue to have sex and establishing the links between good health and sexual activity. Although sexual avoidance is common in clinical and nonclinical populations of older adults, little attention has been given to the motives for sexual avoidance. To address gaps in the literature on sexual avoidance, the present study explored the self-reported reasons for, and correlates of, sexual avoidance in older partnered individuals with probability samples of 60–75-year-olds in four European countries (Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal). Results revealed significant differences between men and women in sexual avoidance, with women reporting more avoidance than men. The main reasons reported for avoiding sex were sexual difficulties, health problems, partner's sexual difficulties, and lack of sexual interest. Among men, significant predictors of sexual avoidance were age, relationship intimacy (the only relational predictor), physical health, and own and partner's sexual problems. In women, significant predictors of sexual avoidance were age, relationship duration, relationship satisfaction, relationship intimacy, physical and mental health, and own and partner's sexual problems. Thus, in men, health-related factors were more important predictors of sexual avoidance than relationship factors. In women, relationship factors were as important as health-related factors. These findings provide insight into an under-researched area. They also have important implications for health care and could inform the development of tailored sexual health interventions in older adults.

Cohen, N. L., & Štulhofer, A. (2019). Correlates of Adolescent Ambiguity in Defining their Experience of Sexual Victimization in Two Large-Scale Croatian Samples. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Trauma, 12*(2), 211–220. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40653-018-0227-7>
√ Scopus

Adolescents are at increased risk for sexual victimization compared to other age groups and sexual abuse in adolescence is associated with negative health outcomes in adulthood. Sexual experiences are often conceptualized as either consensual or coercive so little is known about adolescents who are unsure whether their negative experience constitutes sexual abuse. The present study used two samples ($n = 2235$, $n = 1253$) of Croatian adolescents to explore the psychosocial characteristics and sexualized behaviors associated with difficulty in defining negative sexual experiences. Multivariate findings suggested that, when compared to non-victimized peers, adolescents who reported sexual victimization were characterized by a higher probability of sexualized behaviors. This was not true when comparing individuals who reported an ambiguous sexual experience to non-victimized peers. However, both groups differed from non-victimized participants in reporting hostile/aggressive family environment. More research on the mechanisms underlying adolescents' difficulty in labeling sexual victimization is needed for sexual abuse education and prevention.

Dawson, K., Tafro, A., & Štulhofer, A. (2019). Adolescent sexual aggressiveness and pornography use: A longitudinal assessment. *Aggressive Behavior, 45*(6), 587–597.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.21854>

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The rising prevalence of (online) pornography use among, mostly male, adolescents revived social concerns regarding possible effects of pornography use on sexual aggressiveness. Given the paucity of longitudinal explorations of this link, this study focused on the following two research questions: (Q1) Is pornography use during middle to late adolescence related to male adolescents' self-reported sexual aggressiveness; and (Q2) can personality traits and characteristics that have been associated with sexual aggression account for this presumed link? Using data from a six-wave panel sample of 594 male Croatian high-school sophomore students (Mage at baseline = 15.8 years, $SD = 0.52$), latent class and latent growth curve modeling were employed to answer these questions. There was a significant baseline difference in the frequency of pornography use between participants who reported no or marginal levels of sexual aggressiveness during the period under observation (20 months) and their peers who reported substantial sexual aggressiveness, with the former reporting significantly lower initial levels of pornography use compared to the latter. Controlling for personality characteristics did not cancel this association. In addition, bullying and reported peer pressure significantly predicted initial levels of pornography use, but not its subsequent change. With the controls omitted from the analysis, a slight average increase in pornography use was observed among adolescents who reported no or lowest levels of sexual aggressiveness. In contrast, pornography use decreased somewhat among their peers who reported moderate sexual aggressiveness. Insights from this study can contribute to school-based sexual violence prevention programs, as well as inform recently proposed pornography literacy programs which aim to assist adolescents in navigating the increasingly sexually explicit online environment.

Doolan, K., Cepić, D., & Walton, J. F. (2019). Charity's dilemmas: an ethnography of gift-giving and social class in Croatia. *Journal of Organizational Ethnography*, 8(1), 11–24.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JOE-03-2018-0015>

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The paper explores the discourses, practices, and effects of charitable giving and receiving in Croatia today. Analytically, the paper is especially concerned with the relationship between the socialist past in Croatia—a time when the state ostensibly provided for all basic needs—and the capitalist present, which has witnessed a proliferation of neoliberal discourse and practice. The ethnography encompasses contrasting sites: largely affluent local affiliates of global humanitarian organizations and a soup kitchen that caters to the poor. Three guiding topics structure the analysis. First, the perceived role of the state in providing care for the poor is examined, both during the socialist era and today. Secondly, the role of charitable giving and receiving is explored in the formation of class identities and differences in contemporary Croatia. Finally, the paper elucidates how both givers and recipients of charitable aid comprehend the gifts they offer and receive, and the social relations that these gifts entail. Over the course of our fine-grained ethnographic portrait, a nuanced perspective is developed on philanthropy, charity, and third sector activism in Croatia today, with attention to both the ongoing legacies of the socialist past and the logics, disciplines, and opportunities of the increasingly neoliberal present.



Fischer, N., Træen, B., Štulhofer, A., & Hald, G. M. (2019). Mechanisms underlying the association between perceived discrepancy in sexual interest and sexual satisfaction among partnered older adults in four European countries. *European Journal of Ageing*.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10433-019-00541-x>

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The ways in which the discrepancy between one's own interest in sex and that of one's partner may affect personal sexual satisfaction has rarely been systematically studied, especially among older adults. Previous research among younger adults indicates that a discrepancy in sexual desire can be detrimental in terms of several relationship outcomes, including sexual satisfaction. This study aimed to investigate a conceptual model of sexual satisfaction among coupled older adults which posits that the association between perceived discrepancy in sexual interest and sexual satisfaction is mediated by the frequency of sexual activity and emotional closeness during sex. Data from a probability-based postal survey that included 2695 partnered heterosexual adults aged 60–75 years from four European countries (Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal) were used to test the mediation model. Due to expected gender differences in the two mediators, all analyses were carried out separately for men and women. The findings supported the proposed model, suggesting that as an individual's perception of a discrepancy in sexual interest increases, his or her levels of sexual frequency and perceived closeness during sex decrease—which in turn diminishes sexual satisfaction. The results of this study provide insights into links among sexual interest, sexual frequency, emotional closeness, and sexual satisfaction in older adults, and point to substantial similarities in the sexuality of aging men and women in this regard.

Gutović, T., Relja, R., & Popović, T. (2019). The 2CELLOS phenomenon: Social and cultural aspects of their fandom. *Anthropological Notebooks*, 25(3), 23–40.

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By applying the ethnographic approach, the virtual community of 2CELLOS fans was studied. The research was conducted in 2015 and 2016 by observing Facebook and Twitter followings, by conducting an online survey among their members and ethnographic interviews with twenty fans and the two members of 2CELLOS. According to the results, social networks are a tool that changes the understanding of fans. One can belong to a fandom today without actually ever going to concerts; fans perceive such fandoms as very important sources of identity. The internet makes the music easily available and facilitates intense communication between musicians and their fans. The establishment of global social networks calls for an appreciation of diversity. Bringing various cultures closer together is reflected in the freer melding of musical genres in both their creation and adoration, and 2CELLOS are an indicative phenomenon with a global fandom.

Hald, G. M., Graham, C., Štulhofer, A., Carvalheira, A., Janssen, E., & Træen, B. (2019).

Prevalence of Sexual Problems and Associated Distress in Aging Men Across 4 European Countries. *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 16(8), 1212–1225.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsxm.2019.04.017>

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Background: Among older men, comparable cross-cultural investigations of sexual problems and associated distress that also include a multitude of relevant explanatory variables of these sexual problem and related distress are rare in the research literature. **Aims:** To investigate prevalence rates of sexual problems and associated distress among older men across 4 European countries (Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal) and assess for associated mental and physical health-related factors. **Methods:** Multinational cross-sectional questionnaire study using self-report measures. **Outcomes:** Prevalence rates of sexual problems and associated distress levels. **Results:** We found a high prevalence of sexual problems persisting for months or longer across countries, but noted that many affected men experienced minimal or no distress related to these problems. We also found marked cross-cultural differences in reported distress about sexual problems, with southern European men (ie Portugal) reporting significantly more distress related to the majority of sexual problems investigated compared with northern European men (ie Denmark and Norway). Finally, we identified several relational, physical, and mental health problems associated with the reported number of sexual problems and the distress related to these problems. **Clinical Implications:** We suggest that healthcare professionals also target distress when considering sexual problems among older men and contextualize these considerations within a multifactorial approach to general health in which (other) mental and physical health factors relevant to these patients' sexual health and function are also jointly considered. **Strengths & Limitations:** Strengths of this study include the large sample size, inclusion of participants from 4 European countries, assessment of distress associated with sexual problems, and similar research design and method of data collection across the 4 included countries. Limitations of the study include the cross-sectional design, which precludes causal conclusions; the low response rate in the Portuguese sample; the lack of homosexual participants; and the lack of comprehensive assessments of dyadic factors that may be of relevance to sexual problems and associated distress. **Conclusion:** This study identified a high

prevalence of sexual problems persisting for 3 months or longer among older men across 4 European countries, but also found that many of the men with sexual problems experienced minimal or no distress related to these problems.

Hinchliff, S., Carvalheira, A. A., Štulhofer, A., Janssen, E., Hald, G. M., & Træn, B.
(2019). Seeking help for sexual difficulties: findings from a study with older adults in four European countries. *European Journal of Ageing*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10433-019-00536-8>

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Sexual well-being is an important part of life for many people aged 60 and older. However, older adults often face barriers to seeking and receiving help for sexual difficulties. This study used data from a probability survey ($n = 3820$) on sexuality and ageing to examine help-seeking in 60–75-year-olds in Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Portugal. More men (12.2%) than women (6.8%) had sought professional help for a sexual difficulty in the past 5 years. The main reason for help-seeking was that sex was important to the participant and/or their relationship. The main source of professional help was the primary care physician. Of those who had sought professional help, 48% were satisfied or very satisfied with the help received, 31.6% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 20.4% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Others had sought help from informal sources, particularly partners, friends, or websites. The main reasons for not seeking professional help included not being distressed by the symptoms, and thinking that the difficulty would clear up on its own. Multivariable regression analysis revealed that significant correlates of seeking professional help for women and men were level of distress about the sexual difficulty. With regard to women, those who were married, and/or from Portugal were more likely to have sought help. And regarding men, those who attended religious services were more likely to have sought professional help. These results have important implications for healthcare and can be used to inform the development and delivery of services for older adults who experience sexual difficulties.

Keresteš, G., & Štulhofer, A. (2020). Adolescents' online social network use and life satisfaction: A latent growth curve modeling approach. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 104, 106187. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2019.106187>

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The global popularity of online social networks (OSN) prompted concerns about adverse effects on adolescents' psychological well-being. To further the understanding of the relation between adolescents' use of OSN and life satisfaction, we used data from 701 female and 456 male Croatian high-school students collected over a period of 23 months. Multivariate conditional and unconditional dual-domain latent growth curve modeling was used to explore the following research questions: How are changes in OSN use and life satisfaction interrelated; is the association gender-specific; and whether parental engagement plays a role in the relation? The only significant association between the use of OSN and life satisfaction was observed at baseline and only in female adolescents, with higher OSN use corresponding to lower life satisfaction. Among male adolescents, the target relation at baseline depended on parental engagement. Higher OSN use was related to higher life satisfaction in male participants who reported lower parental engagement, but not their peers characterized by higher parental engagement. The gender differences likely reflect gendered motivation for and vulnerability to

OSN use. Insights from this longitudinal study contribute to the body of research on psychosocial outcomes associated with adolescents' use of OSN and can inform educational and media experts.

Koletić, G., Cohen, N., Štulhofer, A., & Kohut, T. (2019). Does Asking Adolescents About Pornography Make Them Use It? A Test of the Question–Behavior Effect. *Journal of Sex Research*, 56(2), 137–141. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2018.1501549>

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Longitudinal survey design is the preferred method for the robust assessment of outcomes associated with socially undesirable or potentially harmful sexual behaviors. However, repeated measurement may induce the question–behavior effect (QBE)—the phenomenon where asking about a behavior changes the probability of engaging in the behavior in the future. Using an online panel sample of Croatian adolescents (M age at baseline = 15.8, SD = .50), the present study explored the QBE in the context of adolescent pornography use. To this end we compared the frequency of pornography use six months after the initial survey (T2) between adolescents who participated in both baseline (T1) and T2 survey assessments (n = 1,053; 41% of males) and those who began the study at T2 (n = 130; 42% of males). In line with the findings from a recent Dutch study, we found no evidence that surveying adolescent pornography consumption increased participants' reports of subsequent use. Implications of the findings for studying pornography use in young people are discussed.



Koletić, G., Kohut, T., & Štulhofer, A. (2019). Associations between adolescents' use of sexually explicit material and risky sexual behavior: A longitudinal assessment. *PLoS ONE*, 14(6). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0218962>

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The unprecedented accessibility and affordability of online sexually explicit material (SEM) has facilitated widespread use among adolescents and growing concerns over adverse reproductive health outcomes. Although SEM-induced risky sexual behavior is among key concerns, there is a paucity of longitudinal research addressing this issue. This study aimed to assess the longitudinal association between frequency of SEM use and risky sexual behavior among adolescents in two independent 5-wave panel samples of Croatian adolescents (n = 368; n = 247). The indicators of risky sexual behavior were: (1) not using a condom at most recent sexual intercourse, and (2) reporting two or more sexual partners. Multilevel logistic regression analysis with a lagged component was used to explore the associations of interest. Controlling for sociodemographic characteristics, pubertal timing and sensation seeking, frequency of SEM use was not associated with the two indicators of sexual risk taking. This study's findings are relevant for health and educational experts, but also for concerned parents.

Koletić, G., Štulhofer, A., Tomić, I., & Knežević Ćuća, J. (2019). Associations between Croatian Adolescents' Use of Sexually Explicit Material and Risky Sexual Behavior: A Latent Growth Curve Modeling Approach. *International Journal of Sexual Health*, 31(1), 77–91. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19317611.2019.1567640>

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Objectives: The aim of this biobehavioral longitudinal study was to assess the association between sexually explicit material (SEM) use and risky sexual behavior among Croatian adolescents ($n = 577$). **Methods:** The data were collected over the period of 15 months. Conditional dual-domain latent growth modeling was used. **Results:** Male adolescents' initial SEM use, but not subsequent growth, was related to changes in sexual risk taking over the observed period. Among female adolescents, SEM use and sexual risk taking were significantly related only at baseline. **Conclusions:** Our findings point to gender-specific association between adolescents' SEM use and risky sexual behavior.

Krolo, K., Tonković, Ž., & Marčelić, S. (2019). The great divide? Cultural capital as a predictor of television preferences among Croatian youth. *Poetics*, 101400.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.poetic.2019.101400>

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Despite the abundance of research on television genre preferences, the role of cultural capital has so far received little attention. This research employs Pierre Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital – and related theories of cultural consumption – to argue that there is a relationship between the respondents' television preferences and embodied, objectified, and institutionalized cultural capital of their parents. Empirical data was gathered from a large survey conducted on a quota sample of third- and fourth-year high school students in six larger cities on Croatia's Adriatic coast. In order to determine different patterns of television genre preferences, factor analysis was used, which identified two types of taste in television: domestic television spectacles and foreign fiction television. Hierarchical regression analysis was employed to establish the effects of sociodemographic variables and cultural capital of respondents and their parents. The obtained results indicate not only the role of parental cultural capital and taste but also division between global cultural cosmopolitanism and cultural seclusion.



Lucić, M., Baćak, V., & Štulhofer, A. (2019). The role of peer networks in adolescent pornography use and sexting in Croatia. *Journal of Children and Media*, 14(1), 110–127.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17482798.2019.1637356>

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Although communication about sexuality is a significant pathway through which peers influence adolescent sexual development, little research has examined the role of peer networks in the use of sexualized media. We applied a social network approach to assess the role of close peers in adolescent pornography use and sexting in a sample of Croatian high school students. Sexual conversation networks' characteristics did not correlate with pornography use. In contrast, sexting was associated with the proportion of same gender peers, the proportion of older peers and the proportion of sexually experienced peers in the network—pointing to the role of peer influence. Participants' gender did not moderate these associations. Specific mechanisms underlying the observed associations and the role of peer selection remain important tasks for future research.

Lundin Kvalem, I., Graham, C., Hald, G. M., Carvalheira, A. A., Janssen, E., & Štulhofer, A. (2019). The role of body image in sexual satisfaction among partnered older adults: a population-based study in four European countries. *European Journal of Ageing*.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10433-019-00542-w>
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Body image issues can affect all domains of sexual functioning. The aim of this study was to examine how, in a sociocultural context where physical and sexual attractiveness is equated with young and slim body ideals, appearance dissatisfaction and importance are related to sexual satisfaction in older adults in four European countries. A cross-sectional survey with probability samples of the population aged 60–75 years was used. Only respondents with a partner were included in this paper, and the countries included Norway (n = 957), Denmark (n = 846), Belgium (n = 612), and Portugal (n = 367). Sexual satisfaction, appearance dissatisfaction, and importance were assessed, and frequency of intercourse/kissing and cuddling, relationship satisfaction, age, and body mass index were all used as control variables. Belgian men scored significantly lower on sexual satisfaction, while there was no difference in sexual satisfaction in women. Appearance dissatisfaction was lower in Scandinavian women and men, and in Belgian men, and appearance salience was lower in Norwegian men and women, and in Portuguese women. Linear regression analysis revealed that, adjusting for confounders, appearance dissatisfaction was significantly related to sexual satisfaction in Scandinavian women and men, as well as in Belgian men. Compared to research on younger adults, appearance evaluation appeared to play an equally important role in sexual satisfaction in older adults in our study. The variation in appearance dissatisfaction in older adults across European countries is a novel finding that needs to be examined further.



Milas, G., Wright, P., & Štulhofer, A. (2019). Longitudinal Assessment of the Association Between Pornography Use and Sexual Satisfaction in Adolescence. *Journal of Sex Research*, 57(1), 16–28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2019.1607817>

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Pornography has been theorized to affect sexual satisfaction for decades, yet only two prospective studies, both conducted in the Netherlands, have explored this link among adolescents. Given the unprecedented availability of (online) sexually explicit content and the potential importance of its relationship to sexual satisfaction for young people, we have revisited the association between these variables in a less sexually permissive society. Using a panel sample of 775 female and 514 male Croatian high school students (Mage at baseline = 15.9 years, SD = 0.52) and latent growth curve modeling with six observation points, we did not find a significant association between changes in the frequency of adolescents' pornography use over time and their sexual satisfaction at wave six. The association between the initial levels of pornography use and sexual satisfaction, which, if present, would have indicated a possible relationship during middle adolescence, was also null. These patterns were similar across genders. Possible explanations for the difference between our results and the results of the previous studies are discussed.



Popović, S. (2018). Child Sexual Abuse News: A Systematic Review of Content Analysis Studies. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 27(7), 752–777.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2018.1486935>

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Public knowledge and attitudes toward child sexual abuse are shaped through media depictions and coverage. Since the media are the main source of information about child sexual abuse, studies of child sexual abuse news can help us understand how news is created, how child sexual abuse is presented to the public, and what is the possible impact of such presentation and coverage on the audience. A systematic review of content analysis research is conducted using predefined criteria in order to identify quality studies, main findings, research gaps and to develop recommendations for future studies. International databases were systematically searched using keywords in September 2017. A total of 24 original quantitative content analysis studies published in the English language were included in the review and evaluated according to research methodology. The framework of child sexual abuse news media studies is developed and main findings are highlighted: (1) presentation and coverage of child sexual abuse (n = 7); (2) prevalence of coverage of CSA cases reported to the authorities (n = 2); (3) presentation and coverage of child abuse and sexual crimes where child sexual abuse is only a subtopic (n = 9); (4) presentation and coverage of specific child sexual abuse cases or issues (n = 6). Although studies represent valuable contribution, most did not meet content analysis design and reporting standards or both (e.g., calculating intercoder reliability), which seriously compromises validity and replicability requirements. Recommendation for future studies and most common errors in conducting content analysis are emphasized.

Pupovac, V., Popović, S., & Blažina, V. (2019). What Prevents Students from Reporting Academic Misconduct? A Survey of Croatian Students. *Journal of Academic Ethics*, 17(4), 389–400. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10805-019-09341-5>

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Academic misconduct is widespread in all cultures, and factors that influence it have been investigated for many years. An act of reporting peers' misconduct not only identifies and prevents misconduct, but also encourages a student to think and act morally and raises awareness about academic integrity. The aim of this study was to determine factors that prevent students from reporting academic misconduct. A questionnaire to assess views on reporting the academic misconduct of a colleague was developed and sent to all students enrolled at the University of Rijeka, Croatia. Results indicate that a tendency to protect fellow student and to comply with other opinions is the most influential factor that prevents students from reporting peers' misbehavior. Furthermore, scientific discipline, gender, and age are all significant factors in students' intention to report peer misconduct. Understanding the factors that influence students' willingness to report academic misconduct enables faculties, administrators and students to strengthen the ethical culture in the academic community.

Robić, S., & Ančić, B. (2018). Exploring health impacts of living in energy poverty: Case study Sisak-Moslavina County, Croatia. *Energy and Buildings*, 169, 379–387.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.03.080>

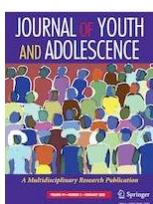
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Results of a survey on energy use and living conditions in energy poor homes. • First of a kind assessment of health impacts for energy poor in Croatia. • Established empirical relationship between building conditions and health. • Indicating energy efficiency as a best first step in tackling energy poverty.

Šević, S., Ciprić, A., Buško, V., & Štulhofer, A. (2020). The Relationship between the Use of Social Networking Sites and Sexually Explicit Material, the Internalization of Appearance Ideals and Body Self-Surveillance: Results from a Longitudinal Study of Male Adolescents. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 49(2), 383–398. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-019-01172-2>

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Although there is now a substantial body of research suggesting a positive association between the exposure to sexualized content in the media and self-objectification/body surveillance, most of the studies have been cross-sectional, conducted in exclusively female samples, focused on the use of traditional media (e.g., printed magazines and TV), and have not assessed the role of the internalization of appearance ideals, which is potentially an important intervening variable in the relationship between media exposure and outcomes related to body concerns. Addressing the need for further assessments of self-objectification in more diverse samples, this study used five-wave longitudinal data to investigate the parallel changes in the use of social networking sites and sexually explicit material and the internalization of appearance ideals and body surveillance in Croatian adolescent men (Mage at baseline = 15.9, SD = 0.54; n= 743). Over a period of 22 months during the transition from middle to late adolescence, both the internalization of appearance



ideals and body surveillance decreased. Furthermore, although the internalization of appearance ideals and body surveillance were associated both at baseline and over time, this study's results did not indicate a longitudinal relationship between respectively the use of online social networking sites and sexually explicit material and either the internalization of appearance ideals or body surveillance among adolescent males. Overall, this study's findings highlight the potential for a more specific assessment of the role of the use of social networking sites and sexually explicit material in self-objectification and body surveillance among young men. Future research may benefit from exploring the relationship between young men's modes of engagement with and motives for the use of social networking sites and body surveillance, as well as the possible association between the use of sexually explicit material and competency-based self-objectification, in particular sexual body functionality.

Šević, S., Mehulić, J., & Štulhofer, A. (2019). Is pornography a risk for adolescent academic achievement? findings from two longitudinal studies of male adolescents. *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2019.1588104>

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

Stubbs, P., & Lendvai-Bainton, N. (2019). Authoritarian Neoliberalism, Radical Conservatism and Social Policy within the European Union: Croatia, Hungary and Poland. In *Development and Change*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dech.12565>

↙ Current Contents Connect (CCC) ↙ Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) ↙ Scopus

Exploring political and social policy developments in Croatia, Hungary and Poland, three EU member states, this article addresses the hegemonic position of authoritarianism, populism, conservatism and neoliberalism, albeit articulated differently in each state. All three countries are marked by modes of governmentality that combine heteronormative familialism, repatriarchialization, nationalism, ethnicized demographic renewal and anti-immigrant sentiments. In each, a kind of layered social divestment is occurring, delivering a radical new vision of social reproduction and fundamental differentiations in terms of access to social citizenship between those seen as 'deserving' of support and those who are not, who are increasingly subjected to disciplinary measures. Although the degree of welfare retrenchment varies across the cases, the radical nature of restructuring, breaking down traditional notions of left and right on welfare, is suggestive of longer-term restructurings not reliant on individual politicians or parties.

Štulhofer, A., Hinchliff, S., & Træen, B. (2019). Relationship intimacy, sexual distress, and help-seeking for sexual problems among older European couples: a hybrid dyadic approach. *International Journal of Impotence Research*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41443-019-0214-z>

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There is evidence that emotional intimacy can buffer the distress associated with sexual difficulties. Considering that older adults are at an increased risk of chronic illness, many of which (including their medical treatment) can impact their sexual well-being, the link between intimacy and sexual distress may be particularly relevant for older couples. To start bridging the gap in our understanding of the links between older couples' emotional intimacy, distress about sexual function, and seeking professional help for sexuality-related issues, the current study used a 4-country sample with 218 Norwegian, 207 Danish, 135 Belgian, and 117 Portuguese couples aged 60–75 years. Two hypotheses were explored with a hybrid dyadic analysis: (1) a couple's emotional intimacy is negatively related to partner's distress about sexual function, but (2) positively associated with their help-seeking for sexual health issues. Less than 10% of participants in the current study reported seeking professional help, with the majority reporting their primary care physician as the contacted person. Couples' emotional intimacy was consistently (and negatively) associated with female partners' sexual distress across countries, but was unrelated to help-seeking for sexual problems. The findings illustrate the role of shared emotional intimacy in older women's distress about sexual function, but also indicate that older couples characterized by high intimacy should not be assumed to seek professional help for sexually related issues more readily than other couples.

Štulhofer, A., Koletić, G., Landripet, I., Hald, G. M., & Ćuća, J. K. (2019). Male Adolescents' Sexual Behavior and the Role of Testosterone. *Adaptive Human Behavior and Physiology*, 5(4), 382–395. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40750-019-00123-2>

↙ Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) ↙ Scopus

Objectives: Given the paucity of studies focusing on testosterone (T) and adolescent sexuality, and their conflicting findings, we aimed to empirically address two competing conceptualizations of the link between T and sexual behavior in adolescence: (1) the T as sexual motivator and (2) the T as competition-sensitive sexual motivator models. **Methods:** The study used data from a longitudinal study of 252 male Croatian adolescents who provided a saliva sample at the final data collection wave (at the age of 18). Applying multivariate statistical procedures, we tested links between salivary T levels and a range of partnered and non-partnered sexual behaviors—partly in retrospect. **Results:** Only one significant association emerged—a robust link between T at the age of 18 and the number of lifetime sexual partners. Considering the evidence that multiple sexual partners can enhance male adolescents' social status, our findings support the T as competition-sensitive sexual motivator model. **Conclusions:** Although this study could not distinguish between direct and indirect influences of T on adolescents' sexuality, it confirmed the value of biopsychosocial approach to adolescent sexuality.

Švarc, J., & Dabić, M. (2019). The Croatian path from socialism to European membership through the lens of technology transfer policies. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 44(5), 1476–1504. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-019-09732-1>

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The transition from a socialist economy to one of capitalism brought, to many countries that had previously been socialist, a drastic decline in their technological competences, technological transfers, and research activities after the 1990s. This research seeks to assess whether or not the policy of technology transfer practised during the socialist era improved for these countries following their entry to a capitalist regime and their subsequent joining of the European Union, and whether or not these two processes (which historically coincide for many previously socialist countries) correlate. Croatia is used as an example of a typical transition country possessive of a specific type of market socialism, with controversial outcomes arising from its particular transition process in comparison to its peers. Despite the assistance of the European Union, which helped many new members from socialist backgrounds to recover their economies by upgrading their technological capabilities, this research reveals that technology transfer in less technologically developed countries is unfolding very slowly. Technological transfer occurs as a highly contextual phenomenon, dependant not only on the structure of the economy and technological and research capacities, but also on the political economy and the type of capitalism. This research identifies the three phases of the evolution of university technology transfer: science based models in socialism; endeavours towards an innovation based model throughout the transition period; and the bureaucratic model, driven by the EU cohesion policy and facilitated through access to the European Structural Funds. This research points out that bureaucratic-driven types of technology transfer should be coupled with nationally concerned actions on overall economic and political reforms in order to gain efficient results from their technology transfer efforts.

Valenta, M., Lønning, M. N., Jakobsen, J., & Župarić-Iljić, D. (2019). European Asylum Policies and the Stranded Asylum Seekers in Southeastern Europe. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 32 (Special_Issue_1), i162–i171. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fey063>

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This article focuses on the restrictive European asylum policies and on their humanitarian consequences in Southeastern Europe. We discuss two interrelated topics: (i) the dynamic of the migration of asylum seekers to Europe and (ii) the specific position of Southeastern European countries and the situation of stranded migrants in the region. We identify central elements in the European asylum system and suggest that different parts of the system may be seen as a set of interacting lines of deterrence used to curb asylum migrations. It is argued herein that Greece and the other countries at the southern borders of the European Union have an idiosyncratic position within the European system of deterrence. Furthermore, we discuss how European deterrence policies and local responses influence the migration patterns of asylum seekers in Southeastern Europe. It is maintained that the deterrence measures have contributed to increasing the number of stranded asylum seekers in the region, especially in Greece with clear and regrettable humanitarian consequences.



Vučković Juroš, T. (2019). Transformative power of same-sex marriage and non-heterosexual reproducitivity. How parents of GLB offspring adjust to their marriage and children. *Journal of GLBT Family Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1550428X.2019.1650407>
√ Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) √ Scopus

One of the most notable gaps in the growing field examining parents' adjustments to their offspring's nonheterosexuality concerns parents' responses to same-sex marriage and (grand)children from nonheterosexual relationships. Informed both by the life stories of gay, lesbian, and bisexual (GLB) migrants who are married or raising children with a same-sex partner in Belgium and the Netherlands and by the accounts of their parents living in Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries with a constitutional protection of heterosexual marriage, this study addresses this gap. It also takes the inquiry a step further by situating it within the framework of contrasting normative expectations. This approach identifies how parents' responses and disclosures, though firmly situated in the context of their homonegative CEE environments, also negotiate new expectations formed by their GLB offspring in GLB-friendly Belgian and Dutch environments. In addition, this study highlights both the parents' difficult negotiation of same-sex marriage and the role of children in facilitating the acceptance of same-sex families in the CEE context. The implications of these patterns—particularly the transformative power of same-sex marriage and nonheterosexual reproducitivity—are further situated into a wider intimate citizenship debate on the consequences of the inclusion of GLB individuals into the mainstream institutions.

Članci u regionalnim časopisima

Elezović, I. (2019). Civic and citizenship education in the Republic of Croatia: 20 years of implementation Introduction: General characteristics of Croatia and its schooling system. *Šolsko Polje, XXX*(5–6), 15–36. [https://doi.org/10.32320/1581-6044.30\(5-6\)](https://doi.org/10.32320/1581-6044.30(5-6))

Jurković, R. (2018). Migranti i sport: nogomet kao prostor integracije izbjeglica u Hrvatskoj
Migrants and Sport: Football as an Area for Integration of Refugees in Croatia. *Glasnik Etnografskog Instituta SANU*, 66(3), 477–491. <https://doi.org/10.2298/GEI1803477J>
✓ Časopis je uključen u Directory of Open Access Journals (doaj.org)

Integracija izbjeglica područje je koje je pobuđivalo relativno nedovoljan istraživački interes, posebno u zemljama Jugoistočne Europe, gdje su izbjeglice, u smislu osoba koje traže ili su dobile međunarodnu zaštitu nakon 2000. g. na temelju Ženevske konvencije o statusu izbjeglica iz 1951., nova migrantska zajednica. Na temelju kulturnoantropoloških kvalitativnih istraživanja provedenih od proljeća 2015. do jeseni 2017. g., u radu propitujem integraciju izbjeglica u Hrvatskoj kroz sport. Cilj je rada, na studiji slučaja Nogometnog kluba Zagreb 041, propitati koje sve dimenzije integracije sudjelovanje u sportskim aktivnostima može imati za osobe koje traže ili su dobile azil u Hrvatskoj. U radu se kompariraju rezultati dobiveni u zapadnoeuropskim empirijskim istraživanjima s onima dobivenim u Hrvatskoj, te se problematiziraju tvrdnje nekih od znanstvenika o upitnoj integrativnoj ulozi sporta i teze da je sport više prostor stvaranja distinkcije i statusa nego prostor inkluzije i građenja mostova između društva prihvata i imigranata. Integration of refugees is an area that has been raising a relatively insufficient research interest, especially in the countries of the Southeast Europe, where the refugees, in the sense of persons who have been seeking for or were granted the international protection after the year 2000, and based on the 1951 Refugee Convention, represent a new migrant community. From the viewpoint of cultural anthropology and based on the qualitative research conducted from spring 2015 to autumn 2017, in this paper I discuss integration of refugees in Croatia through sport. The aim of the paper is to explore, based on the case study of Football Club Zagreb 041, which dimensions of integration participation in sport can have for persons that are seeking for or were granted asylum in Croatia. In doing so, the paper compares the results of other European empirical research with the ones obtained in Croatia, and it also questions theses of some scholars on questionable integrative role of sport, as well as the theses that sport is more an area of creating distinction and status than an area for inclusion and building social bridges between the host society and immigrants.

Kujundžić, J. (2019). Sexual Violence and New Forms of Religious Traditionalism in the Croatian Post-Conflict Context. *Facta Universitatis: Series Law and Politics*, 17(2), 185–195. <https://doi.org/10.22190/FULP1902185K>

This paper will focus on sexual violence and new forms of religious traditionalism emerging in the Croatian political context, and their interpretation of the term "gender". The methodological framework of Critical Discourse Analysis will be used to investigate the debates surrounding the ratification of the Istanbul Convention (Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence

against Women and Domestic Violence) in Croatia in 2018. Religious conservative organisations started to frequently utilize the term "gender ideology" to create fear, confusion and moral panic in the public discourse in connection to the ratification. According to their interpretations, "gender ideology" in the Istanbul Convention was "smuggled in" to destroy the traditional Croatian Catholic heterosexual family by enabling children to choose their own gender. Croatia has undergone significant changes since the dissolution of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, dismissing its socialist legacy with the support of the Catholic Church and its staunch anti-communist rhetoric which seeks to undo any progress in terms of gender equality achieved during socialism. Researching sexual violence from the intersectional feminist framework poses a challenge in a climate where the conservative discourse has hijacked any discussion on sexual violence in the public sphere by contesting the term gender itself and making it a questioned category of social analysis. Even though Croatia has ratified the Istanbul Convention in April 2018, the government has issued an "interpretative statement" further legitimizing the term "gender ideology."

Marelić, M., & Vukušić, D. (2019). E-sports: Definition and social implications. *Exercise and Quality of Life*, 11(2), 47–54. <https://doi.org/10.31382/eqol.191206>

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The development of video games can be traced back to the 80s of the last century. The final phase of the gaming industry's development brought with it another phenomenon - e-sport. "Electronic sport" presupposes playing video games in a competitive setting, with emphasis on increased "institutionalization" of gaming activity through the organization of e-sports teams and official international competitions. In order to define esports, it's important to note that not every activity of playing video games can be described as e-sport, but every e-sport is essentially playing video games. The interest for the phenomenon of electronic sport has increased over the past several years in all social sciences, including sociology. This paper aims to present several dimensions of the "electronic sport" phenomenon, review the existing research in this field, compare various aspects of e-sports and "traditional" sports, and discuss the formation of new subcultural group gathered around video games. The key task of this paper is to examine the distance between e-sports and "traditional" sport and frame the socio-economic scale of the phenomenon.

Podgorelec, S., Gregurović, M., & Klempić Bogadi, S. (2019). Immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina in Croatia: A Sense of Belonging and Acceptance in the New Social Environment. *Razprave in Gradivo, Revija Za Narodnostna Vprašanja*, 82, 5–23.

http://www.academia.edu/download/59881920/RiG_82_01_podgorelec20190627-8395-rslbu2.pdf
✓ Scopus

According to the 2011 census, among the 584, 947 people born abroad who live in Croatia 70 per cent were born in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H). With the aim of determining the perception of acceptance and sense of belonging to the new social environment, i.e. the City of Zagreb and Croatia, this paper presents the results of empirical research conducted on judgemental/purposive sample (N = 301) of adult Croatian citizens born in B&H and living in Zagreb-Sesvete. The results suggest that, on average, the immigrants from B&H feel very accepted in the local community, and their origin is not an obstacle to acceptance and adaptation to the social environment. They also cherish their relationships with neighbours. Furthermore, they show a higher level of sense of belonging to the city and the country in which they live as opposed to the country of origin.

Poglavlja u knjigama

Dobrotić, I. (2019). A lack of coherent policy paradigm followed by inconsistent policy reforms? In S. Blum, J. Kuhlmann, & K. Schubert (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of European Welfare Systems*.

Giordan, G., Michilli, A., & Zrinščak, S. (2019). Interfaith Dialogue and Peacebuilding: A Case Study on Bosnia-Herzegovina's Post-Conflict Educational System. In G. Giordan & A. P. Lynch (Eds.), *Annual Review of the Sociology of Religion. Volume 10: Interreligious Dialogue. From Religion to Geopolitics* (pp. 128–145). BRILL.
https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004401266_009

The scope of this chapter is to study interreligious dialogue and peacebuilding processes across the educational sector within post-conflict Bosnian society. In our analysis, we primarily consider theoretical frameworks that allowed connecting the concepts of interreligious dialogue, religious freedom, and reconciliation within a society's peacebuilding phase. We provide an overview of national and international standards that serve as a normative framework for the intersecting processes of interreligious dialogue, religious freedom implementation, and post-conflict development. The analysis of case studies on interreligious policies in the public education sector is presented to discern the socio-religious and socio-legal factors that impede interreligious dialogue in post-conflict conditions. Finally, we conclude that in the context of post-conflict society of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the peacebuilding phase, the normative concern of religious freedom received its deeper ideational meaning making its claims dependent on institutionalized interreligious dialogue between majority religions. However, the paper demonstrates how the implications of religious freedom and inter-faith dialogue in the educational sector depend on larger societal conditions in which a range of social conflicts, including ethno-religious ones, are perpetuated due to various political and social interests.

Leburić, A. (2019). Eksperimentalnost (nacrti i metode) u istraživanjima nastave. In *ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ НАВЧАННЯ* (pp. 29–46). Видавництво Б.І. Маторіна.

Morača, T., & Stubbs, P. (2019). The limits of projects: translating the social inclusion of Roma in Serbia. In J. Ingrid Fylling, Elena-Loreni Baciu & Paulsen Breimo (Eds.), *EU Social Inclusion Policies in Post-Socialist Countries: top-down and bottom-up perspectives on implementation* (pp. 35–54). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429434549>

Social inclusion policies are never merely 'transplanted' or 'transferred' from one context to another; rather, they are always 'translated', transforming meanings and power relations. Understanding the European Union's (EU's) 'social inclusion policies' as a governmental device, seeking to create a 'techno-managerial order' of strategies, targets, indicators, and projects, we explore the on-the-ground practices deriving from policies designed to promote the social inclusion of Roma in contemporary Serbia. Through analysis of EU-funded projects implemented by groups in 'civil society', the so-called black box of policy implementation, we explore how abstract policy 'fictions' both constitute, and are constituted by, social relations, diverse actors, and complex power relations in different locales. Rather than seeing the gap

between policies and practices as a result of 'unintended consequences', the focus is on the active, and often instrumentalized and pragmatic, reshaping of projects in the context of neo-liberal austerity and 'permanent reforms'. Only through greater attention to that which is often missed in formalistic accounts of policy implementation can a potential 'policy otherwise' be articulated, expanding the range of possible meanings of policies, revealing power relations more clearly, and ensuring that voices that are marginalized or distorted can be truly heard.



Stubbs, P., & Zrinčak, S. (2019). Reforming welfare assemblages in semi-peripheral spaces: understanding 'Drivers of Inertia' in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia. In S. An, T. Chubarova, B. Deacon, & P. Stubbs (Eds.), *Social Policy, Poverty, and Inequality in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. Agency and Institutions in Flux* (pp. 285–305).

The chapter focuses on three post-Yugoslav states - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia - and by describing social policy reforms in these three countries, tries to understand 'drivers of inertia', i.e. why attempts to change and modernize social protections systems are simultaneously accepted and rejected. As well as exploring the specific post-war trajectories, and understandings of 'semi-peripheral' positioning of these three countries, it addresses the complex and contradictory nature of relations between diverse visions of reforms. Detailed description of reforms in each of the countries are analysed within the ASID framework which offers the possibility to explore complex interactions between agency, structure, institutions, and discourses.

Cjeloviti tekstovi objavljeni u knjigama sažetaka

Klempić Bogadi, S., & Podgorelec, S. (2019). Migration on Croatian Islands. *Proceedings International Scientific Symposium NEW TRENDS IN GEOGRAPHY October 3 - 4, 2019 Ohrid, Republic of North Macedonia*, 239–246.

Migration flows have significantly and permanently changed the demographic picture of the Croatian islands. The history of relations between the islands and mainland is at the same time also the history of migration that has determined the relations of dependency or self-sufficiency, status of center and periphery, as well as defined the experience of isolation of the inhabitants. The emigration of the islanders that began in the late 19th century caused strong depopulation until 1991 when the census recorded population growth that continues to this day. According to the 2011 census, 125,000 islanders inhabited only 47 islands. Although the last hundred years of the Croatian islands largely record departure of their inhabitants, at the same time they were also immigration destinations. Hence, nowadays there are several categories of migrants on the islands: marriage migrants, labour migrants, intra-island migrants, lifestyle migrants, returnees, as well as daily and weekly commuters. Migration is inseparably linked to the island and the

island way of life. Awareness of the fragility and paucity of communities makes the modern islanders more willing to accept the changes that non-original islanders bring with them. First of all, they are ready to accept those who want to live permanently on the island, but also occasional immigrants and tourists, whom they consider a hope for demographic and economic survival. However, the indigenous people expect newcomers to accept the fundamental values of the island community and thus not significantly change their way of life.

Ekspertni izvještaji

Tomić, I., Rubil, I., Nesić, D., & Stubbs, P. (2019). The employment and social situation in Croatia. In *European Parliament*.
[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/642345/IPOL_STU\(2019\)642345_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/642345/IPOL_STU(2019)642345_EN.pdf)

Radovi inozemnih autora o Hrvatskoj

Baker, C. (2018). *Race and the Yugoslav region: Postsocialist, post-conflict, postcolonial?* <https://www.manchesteropenhive.com/supplemental/9781526126610/9781526126610.xml/XHTML5.zip>

Baker, C. (2019). Veteran masculinities and audiovisual popular music in post-conflict Croatia: a feminist aesthetic approach to the contested everyday peace. *Peacebuilding*, 7(2), 226–242. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21647259.2019.1588454>

In Croatia, campaigners for a more critical public reckoning with the memory of Croatia's 'Homeland War' (1991–5) and the national past confront embeddings of hegemonic myths of the war into everyday life. Among these are the stardom of a musician whose 'patriotic' music claims the same moral authority as the Croatian veterans' movement and whose public persona has embodied militarised masculinity since he became a wartime star. Popular music and youth engagement with it is thus among the sites where everyday understandings of peace are being contested. By exploring the audiovisual aesthetics of the song/video through which this musician re-engaged with veterans' activism in 1998, and showing that popular music spectatorship seeps into the everyday micropolitics of young people building and contesting peace, the paper argues that for critical peace and conflict studies to understand the affective politics of post-conflict masculinities, they must combine a feminist and aesthetic consciousness.

Bonfiglioli, C. (2020). *Women and Industry in the Balkans: The Rise and Fall of the Yugoslav Textile Sector*. London: I.B. Tauris

Spaaij, R., Broerse, J., Oxford, S., Luguetti, C., McLachlan, F., McDonald, B., Klepac, B., Lymbery, L., Bishara, J., & Pankowiak, A. (2019). Sport, Refugees, and Forced Migration: A Critical Review of the Literature. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 1. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fspor.2019.00047>

Researchers, policy makers, and practitioners increasingly pay attention to sport and physical activity as a means and context for refugee wellbeing and integration, influenced by wider political and policy concerns about forced migration. Considering this growing scholarly and policy attention, it is timely to take stock of, and critically reflect on, recent developments in this field of research. This paper offers an integrative, critical review of the scientific literature on the topic. It critically synthesizes what is known about the sport and physical activity experiences of people with refugee and forced migrant backgrounds, and identifies key issues and directions for future research in this field. This review of contemporary academic literature comprises 83 publications derived from fourteen languages published between 1996 and 2019. It shows a substantial increase in the volume of published research on the topic in recent years (2017–2019). Published research is concentrated primarily in Western countries around the themes of health promotion, integration and social inclusion, and barriers and facilitators to participation in sport and physical activity. The findings foreground the use of policy categories, deficit approaches, and intersectionalities as three pressing challenges in this area of research. Based on this synthesis, the authors identify four research gaps that require attention in future research: the experiential (embodied emotional) dimensions of sport and physical activity, the need to decolonize research, the space for innovative methodologies, and research ethics.