

1989-2014: Twenty-five Years After. What has happened to the Societies in Central and Southeast Europe since the Fall of the Iron Curtain?

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Abstracts

Slovak care workers in Austria: How important is the context of the sending country?

Miloslav Bahna, Institute for Sociology of Slovak Academy of Sciences

Abstract

The migration of care workers is often interpreted as a result of migration and care policies in the destination country. This perspective is also the most common in studies focusing on migration of carers from Central and Eastern Europe to Austria. Our paper tries to demonstrate the relevance of the sending country's context. The initially illegal work arrangement of around the clock carers for elderly Austrians (coming in most cases from neighbouring Slovakia) dates back to the early 1990ties. It underwent a gradual legalisation process between 2006 and 2008. The largest growth in numbers of Slovak carers in Austria, however, occurred a year after the last adjustments to the legal settings in Austria. Their numbers have remained stable since. We ask if this development can be described as a lagged reaction to the legalisation or if the rapid crisis induced unemployment rise which occurred in 2009 in Slovakia provides a better explanation. We present arguments in support of the later. We observe that together with the growth in numbers, the composition of pre 2009 and post 2009 careworkers differs. The careworkers arriving after 2008 are more often unemployed or come from regions of Slovakia with high unemployment rates. They are also less likely to have a nursing qualification. Moreover, the previous employment situation of the carers in Slovakia explains their earnings in Austria better than their current work conditions. We conclude that the size of the migrant carer workforce as well as its composition is better explained by the conditions in the sending country than by welfare policies in the destination. While scholars studying female dominated migration flows suggest separating it from approaches usual in the study of labour migration, our findings speak in favour of not handling female dominated migration flows separately.

Miloslav Bahna is researcher at the Institute for Sociology, Slovak Academy of Sciences. His book *Migrácia zo Slovenska po vstupe do Európskej únie (Migration from Slovakia after Accession to the European Union)* (VEDA, 2011) deals with post EU enlargement migration from Slovakia and other new EU member states. He contributed to *The Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2013) and published in *International Migration Review*, *European Societies* and other journals. He is co-founder of the Slovak Archive of Social Data.

See also: http://www.sav.sk/index.php?lang=en&doc=user-org-user&user_no=4920&action=cv

(Re)Emergence of new territorial inequalities of development policy? Empirical analysis of the allocation of EU-funds in Hungary

Peter Balogh, Department of Sociology, University of Szeged, Hungary

Abstract

According to Szelényi's thesis (1990) in state-socialist countries a special pattern of the (re)production of inequalities could be observed: contrary to the western market democracies, in the state-socialist countries the primary sources of social inequalities were discovered in the different redistributive authorities of the state. This "*redistributive injustice*" (Szelényi-Manchin 1990: 215-220) proved to be general and could be noticed in several different aspects of social life: the inequalities of the subsidies on the price of certain consumer goods (Ladányi 1975), the inequalities caused by adverse selection in housing policy (Szelényi 1990) and the territorial inequalities of the socialist urbanization model (Konrád-Szelényi 2000). After 1989, these inequalities were restructured – and in some cases also escalated – by the newly developing market processes (Kovách–Nagy 2006).

However in our planned presentation we wish to argue that the emergence of these new inequalities in market economy in some aspects bear significant similarities with the former ones. We wish to demonstrate this legacy by examples from the results of our PhD-research in the field of regional development policy. In our study we investigated the appropriateness and success of spending EU-funds in the Hungarian regional development policy – our general aim was to answer empirically whether there can be explored mechanisms resulting in counter-final effects, i.e. to explore the regional inequalities of regional development policy.

In the presentation after outlining the theoretical frame on the basis of (new) economic sociology we demonstrate some results of our quantitative and qualitative empirical work. To examine empirically the counterproductivity of development policy we built complex databases on different territorial levels, and employed estimation models ('non-equivalent control group design', 'regression discontinuity design') that were capable to exclude alternative explanations to gain high internal validity.

The results imply that the patterns of development funds allocation are unequal and the effects of the mechanisms influencing fund absorption prove to be recognizable from former regimes.

Peter Balogh, born 1982 is assistant lecturer in the University of Szeged, Department of Sociology
Area of research: social inequalities, economic sociology, regional development

Publications: Counterproductive Effects of Development Policy? – A Quantitative Analysis of the Hungarian Case. In Martina Machová – Jozef Wallner (eds.): Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference for Doctoral Students and Young Researchers EDAMBA 2013. University of Economics in Bratislava. 2013. 72-84; Regional Inequalities of Development Policy? – An empirical analysis of the Hungarian case In Karlovitz János Tibor (ed.): Current Issues in Some Disciplines. International Research Institute s.r.o. Komárno. 2013. 13-21; Civil potential and development capacity – empirical results of a Hungarian research. In Karlovitz János Tibor (ed.): Kulturális és társadalmi sokszínűség a változó gazdasági környezetben (Cultural and social diversity in a changing economic environment). International Research Institute s.r.o. Komárno. 2014. 137-149.

The downbreak of Yugoslavia: Crisis of legitimacy and consequences

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Abstract

In contrast to the view that the dissolution of the Yugoslav state was the result of the uncontrolled break out of conflicts fuelled by primordial ethnic sentiments, the paper argues that the actors of the Yugoslav drama which ended as tragedy tried to pursue rationally their vested interests. The tensions among Yugoslav federal units long before they escalated into open conflicts in the eighties, but they were – when necessary – by the charismatic Yugoslav leader J. B. Tito.

Der Zerfall Jugoslawiens und die damit verbundenen Konflikte wurden oft mit dem Ausbruch primordialer ethnischer Gefühle in Zusammenhang gebracht, der im heutigen Europa nur auf dem „wilden Balkan“ möglich sei. Damit sollten sich die unkontrollierte Verwendung von Gewalt und die enormen materiellen und menschlichen Kosten der Zerfallsprozesse erklären lassen.

Im Kontrast zu diesem Erklärungsansatz versucht mein Beitrag zu zeigen, dass die an den jugoslawischen Zerfallsprozessen beteiligten Akteure in vielerlei Hinsicht nicht irrational, sondern rational handelten. Der Beitrag geht davon aus, dass die Krise in einem multiethnischen Staat in der Regel mit der Forderung nach der Umstrukturierung des Staates verbunden ist. Diese Forderung wird von Akteuren vertreten, die sich davon die Verbesserung der eigenen Lage versprechen und über die benötigten Mittel zur Durchsetzung ihrer Ziele verfügen. Die Analyse wird sich auf das Handeln der serbischen und der slowenischen politischen und kulturellen Eliten beziehen, die am meisten an einer Umstrukturierung des jugoslawischen Staates interessiert waren und damit rechneten, ihre Ziele mit relativ niedrigen Kosten durchsetzen zu können. Diese Erwartung speiste sich aus dem Umstand, dass ihre Träger in keinem direkten Konflikt standen. Da ihre Lage in dem multiethnischen Staat sehr unterschiedlich war, waren auch ihre Ziele und die Strategien ihrer Durchsetzung unterschiedlich.

Der Beitrag wird die These zu begründen versuchen, dass der unterschiedliche Erfolg der slowenischen und der serbischen Eliten bei der Durchsetzung ihrer Ziele paradoxerweise weitgehend weder von der Rationalität ihrer Strategien noch von der Effizienz bei der Mobilisierung der nötigen Mittel abhängig war, sondern vielmehr von der Rolle der internationalen Akteure, deren Bereitschaft zur Einmischung in den jugoslawischen Konflikt und deren Handeln in dem vorliegenden Fall in hohem Maße unvorhersehbar waren.

Ivan Bernik is Professor of Sociology at the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences. He teaches under-graduate and post-graduate courses in sociological theory, contemporary social and cultural transformations and sociology of sexuality. He has published mostly in the fields of sociological theory, sociology of post-socialist transformation and sociology of sexuality.

Has Post-Socialist Transformation Implied a change in Social Organisation of Sexuality?

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Abstract

The question how social organization of sexuality has been affected by the post-socialist transformation of European societies has been heavily underresearched. Empirical research of this topic has been scanty and there have been no systematic attempts at the theoretical elaboration of this question. The paper tries to substantiate a thesis that the theory of social differentiation (Durkheim, Parsons, Luhmann) offers a heuristically promising framework in which the relationship between the transformation of socialist order and change in the field of sexuality can be dealt with. The paper also argues that in this perspective the empirical findings (Bernik and Klavs, Haavio-Mannila, Kon, Rotkirch, Schmidt), which indicate that the dynamic of social and cultural organization of sexuality has been mostly unrelated to the post-socialist transformation, can be explained. Precisely, it argues that sexuality was one of the societal spheres which have been gradually structurally differentiated from other societal spheres already in socialist societies. In this respect, socialist societies were more complex than often assumed by those focusing only on their political and economic structures. Therefore, in the former socialist societies the change in social and cultural organization of sexuality has been gradual and mostly unrelated to the rapid social transformation of many other societal fields.

Valentina Hlebec is Professor of Sociology at the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences. She teaches under-graduate and post-graduate courses in methodology, questionnaire design, social network analysis and sociology of ageing.

Recent Publications: HLEBEC, Valentina, LOZAR MANFREDA, Katja, VEHOVAR Vasja, The social support networks of internet users. *New media & society*, 2006, vol. 8, no. 1, str. 9-32; PAHOR, Majda, DOMAJNKO, Barbara, HLEBEC, Valentina, Double vulnerability older women and health in Slovenia. V: BACKES, Gertrud, *Gender health and ageing. European perspectives on life course, health issues and social challenges*. Wiesbaden, 2006, str 157-174; FILIPOVIC, Masa, HLEBEC, Valentina, MANDIC, Sma, *Soziale Netzwerke: Anpassungsfähigkeit und effektiv? Slowenien. Ost-West Gegeninf.* (Graz 1989), 2007, jg. 19, nr. 1, str. 11-16.

The new authoritarian temptation

Florian Bieber, Centre for Southeast European Studies, University of Graz

Abstract

The contribution will argue that we witness the rise of new authoritarian practices of incumbent governing parties. These practices arise from main-stream populist parties that control the state through a combination of party patronage, nationalism and populism. This pattern has displaced extremist parties that have waned in most countries of Central and Eastern Europe (with the notable exception of Hungary). This pattern demonstrates the weakness of Europeanisation—affecting both EU member states and countries aspiring to EU membership—and feeble institutions able to prevent the control by parties of the state. The contribution will explore this pattern in four countries of Southeastern Europe, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Bosnia to highlight common features and identify this pattern of new authoritarianism. As the contribution will highlight, this new authoritarian tendency is not inherently directed against EU accession as the semi-authoritarian regimes of the 1990s and are partially restrained by Europeanisation. The contribution will explore the institutional and social basis of these regimes and contextualise them in larger European context of populist parties and their social origins.

Florian Bieber is Professor for Southeast European Studies and Director of the Centre for Southeast European Studies at the University of Graz. He is a political scientist by training, specialising in the political systems of Southeastern Europe, minority rights and interethnic relations, as well as power-sharing and institutional design. He was editor of *Nationalities Papers*, and has published a monograph on Serbian nationalism and one on the political system of Bosnia, as well edited several volumes on Bosnia, Kosovo, Montenegro among others.

New international borders – old social spaces: Transnational migrant networks beyond post-socialist Croatia

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Simona Kuti, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb

Abstract

The dissolution of Yugoslavia in 1991 resulted with the emergence of new national containers, new international borders in Central and Southeast Europe, pervasive politics of belonging and political exclusion of significant part of the population. The new state-building and new citizenships made the pre-war migration within the Republics of former Yugoslavia socially and politically 'visible' by producing new (il)legal aliens and 'international' migrant groups. Indiscernible and politically 'unproblematic' internal migration during the socialist period was politically transformed into discernible and intricate international migration. In addition, forced migration during the wars in Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo increased the size and visibility of migrant populations within new nation-states. War related emigration also increased the size and visibility of migrant groups from Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Kosovo and Macedonia in 'traditional' destination countries i.e. Germany, Austria and Switzerland but also Sweden, Norway and overseas. The public and the academic community in both – Western and post-Yugoslav countries – (re)problematized migration and the issues of migrant integration in national societies ignoring migrants' long-distance relations and specific pluri-local social arrangements. Migrant networks were completely out of focus of the mainstream social sciences in the ex-Yugoslav countries, still entrenched in research of 'migration flows' and 'transition' problems of the post-socialist societies. Due to methodological nationalism, social sciences obviously neglected the social ties and networks between migrants in countries of immigration and across former Yugoslavia in general, while a new transnational turn in migration research produced an approach which overlooks migrant social spaces across and within borders before the emergence of new nation-states. This presentation will thus try to map a neglected social phenomenon – the development of transnational social spaces of migrants across Central and Southeast Europe, using the example of migrant social ties beyond Croatian borders. We shall analyse the emergence of migrant transnational social spaces across Croatian borders and pinpoint the factors and processes which enabled their formation and expansion.

Saša Božić is a full professor at the Department of Sociology, University of Zadar. His main academic interests include migration and post-migration processes, ethnic relations, transnational processes and social space.

Simona Kuti is a research associate in the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb. Her main research interests are within sociology of migration, transnational social spaces, transnational migration and sociology of space.

Recent publications: Božić, S. (2013) „Is There Croatian Diaspora in Europe? From 'Gastarbeiters' to Transmigrants and Ethnics“, *Croatian Studies Review* 8(1):117-134; Božić, S. and Kuti, S. (2012) „Kroatien als Immigrationsland: Transnationale soziale Räume der albanischen, bosniakischen und chinesischen Immigranten“, in: Angelika Welebil and Jörn Nuber (eds). *Gast:arbeit. Gehen – bleiben – zurückkehren. Positionen zur Arbeitsmigration im Raum Ex-Jugoslawien*, Wien: Edition Art Science, pp. 245–276.

Croatian Elites, Enterprises and Economic Crisis: Searching For the New Growth Drivers

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Abstract

Since the fall of the iron curtain Croatia has experienced very turbulent times: the war for independence, transformation of old social, political and economic system into the capitalist one, rise of new political and economic elite, short period of economic growth (2002-2008) and a comprehensive and a long-term economic crisis (2009 and after). Why the present economic crisis (deep recession) is lasting so long and why political and economic elites have not till today offered a viable anti-crisis economic policy? How national SME's and their owners/managers behave under the pressures of economic crisis? Do Croatian SME's have real economic and managerial potential for overcoming present de-growth condition?

In this paper we will present some basic development dilemmas the enduring economic crisis in Croatia brought to national political and economic elites (wider: to Croatian educated public) and two hypotheses regarding the lack of modern economic growth. The first hypothesis is based on new economic research insights and claims that new economic growth is possible if only the overall mobility (of capital, people, resources, etc...) could be achieved in a reasonable time period. The second hypothesis is based on recent sociological insights and claims that new economic growth assumes innovative/different role of political parties (state) in the creation of economic opportunities, new social contract with economic elite and new modes of legitimation of capitalist order within the country.

Trying to illustrate the mentioned development dilemmas and hypotheses, the paper will bring empirical data from different sources (from national statistics to available research and analytical sources). Viewing from the thematic perspective, the following topics will be included into the paper: key characteristics of the Croatian SME sector, the impact of the crisis on the structure and dynamic of SME sector, Croatian enterprises and anti-crisis strategies, the growth aspirations of local entrepreneurs (GEM project data) and discussion on new growth drivers, problems of development management and social fragmentation of elites.

Drago Čengić, Born in 1956, PhD, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of social sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia

Ph.D. in 1995 (topic: Managers and privatization: sociological aspects of enterprise take-overs). Now managing the Center for entrepreneurship research of the Institute Pilar. Also, responsible researcher for the project New Economic Elites, Institution and Spatial Dependence of Development Strategies, financed by the Ministry of Science of the Republic of Croatia (2007 - 2013).

Published more than ten books, as a sole author two: *Manageri i privatizacija: sociološki aspekti preuzimanja poduzeća* (Managers and privatization: sociological aspects of enterprise take-overs), Zagreb, Alinea, 1995; *Vlasnici, menadžeri i kontrola poduzeća* (Owners, managers and enterprise control), Zagreb, Institute Ivo Pilar, 2001.

Closing of the Hungarian Mind. New authoritarianism in Hungary

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Abstract

Based on the results of a national representative survey carried out in 2012 the structure of the new authoritarianism in Hungary will be presented. Social dominance orientation, dogmatism, authoritarianism, nationalism, intolerance toward otherness, anti-Semitism and anti-Roma sentiments will be included into the analysis aimed at exploring the types and the syndromes of the new authoritarianism in contemporary Hungarian society.

György Csepeli, born 1946, is professor of social psychology at the Faculty of Social Sciences of ELTE. His fields of study include intergroup relations, national identity, anti-Semitism, anti-Roma sentiments. Recently his interests turned toward problems of information society.

Selected book publications: Structures and Contents of Hungarian National Identity. Frankfurt 1989; Contemporary Hungarian National Identity. Colorado 1997 ARP; Szociálpszichológia. (Social Psychology. Textbook) Budapest 1997; European Nations and Nationalism. Theoretical and historical perspectives. Aldershot 2000.

The spatial-migration cycle in the last 20 years

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Gábor Csanádi, ELTE University, Centre for Urban and Regional Research, Budapest

Abstract

In post-socialist economy, the lack of capital and poverty affected a considerable part of the society. The social differences became wide and there is no strong middle class. Among these circumstances there is a need for strong reflection of the social status: a privately owned detached house and the attitude „my house is my castle” are important tools for that. That was one important reason why new suburban way of life emerged. But on the other side after the millennium moving back to the inner city seems to be an alternative for a particular group of the middle class. They could find a better quality life there, and they force the rehabilitation of the neighbourhood. Nonetheless the segregation - sometimes in other parts of the city or in the countryside - gets stronger, the falling living standards of the lower status groups could be a high price to pay for a more vital and liveable inner city.

The question of our paper is, what kind of alternative policies the local authorities can use to handle the social conflicts of gentrification we witness in present Hungary. We examine the inner-city districts of Budapest because that is the most important field of gentrification. The paper demonstrates interest fights among the various inhabitant groups, the gentrifiers, the market exponents and the civil organizations. The main emphasis of the paper will be given to the post-socialist ambiguity of local housing policy: on the one hand to help the lower status groups by these policies, but on the other hand they have a strong inclination to shape housing policy in favour of the possible higher status groups.

Adrienne Csizmady, born 1968, Assoe. Prof., Eötvös Loránd University, Department of Empirical Research, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies and Senior researcher, Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Select publications: Recent trends of the urban renewal in Budapest (with co-authors), 2010; Panel world in Central and Eastern Europe, 2005.

Gábor Csanádi, born 1948, Prof., Eötvös Loránd University, Department of Empirical Research, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies.

Publications: Város tervező társadalom (with co-authors), 2010; Urban Renewal and Gentrification in Budapest City Center, 2011.

Croatian youth on politics and society: legacy of war in Croatia, disputes about democracy and possibilities for radicalism

Vanja Dergić and Augustin Derado, Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar', Zagreb

Abstract

The young have always been one of the best indicators of social change and frequently the force driving it. We aim to introduce the results of a recently finished research on the MYPLACE project for Croatia analysing the historical and cultural contextualization of young people's political heritage and social participation. MYPLACE (Memory, Youth, Political Legacy and Civic Engagement) is a FP7 European comparative project which explores how young people's social consciousness is shaped by the shadows (past, present and future) of totalitarianism and populism in Europe. The research is composed of a social survey drawing upon the sample made of 1216 individuals between 16 and 25 years and a qualitative analysis of 61 in-depth interviews.

The research is focused on the generation which grew up in a time of a political, social and economic transition and whose historical memory of totalitarianism, the breakup of Yugoslavia and the Balkan wars is almost solely transmitted memory. That generation faces an unsecure future in Croatia today, with the third greatest youth unemployment rate in the EU and economy without recovery in sight. It is well known that this can push people to a greater susceptibility to radical politics and that younger people without much political experience and historical knowledge are a vulnerable group. We aim to present the findings on the legacy of some of the crucial points of political heritage – socialism and the war in Croatia, as well as opinions and disputes on democracy in Croatia today and the susceptibility to radical politics.

Vanja Dergić, born 1987, Mag. soc., Zagreb, Croatia

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Publications: (2014). MYPLACE Deliverable 5.3: *Country-based reports on interview findings*; Međugorac, V., Dergić, V., Derado, A. (2014). *Croatian youth between democracy and populism* [abstract]. To be presented on conference on the Sources of Populism in the Balkans. Marija Bistrica, Croatia; (2011). *Development of the civil society in Zagreb in the eighties*. Amalgam - sociology students' journal, 1 (5): 29 - 39.

Augustin Derado, born 1988, Mag. soc., Šibenik, Croatia

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Emergence of Deep-Poverty in Hungary After 1989

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Abstract

After getting rid of socialism and finally waving good-bye to soviet tanks in spring of 1990 Hungary had to face an unwanted legacy. In a short while after transitions – when the state treasury was empty and capitalism was about to pillage remains – workplaces closed up and poverty slowly became an emerging problem, which was not taken as serious by any governments as it deserved to be. Anaesthetizing aid-based solutions have worked insufficiently, especially from the beginning of the economic crisis. Hungary's present ruling government's work-based solutions have also a plenty of problematic points.

This paper aims to give an overview on governmental steps and processes regarding deep-poverty from the transitions to 2014. It also attempts to make some parallels with other Eastern-Central-European countries showing marks of a former soviet influence. Following results of a research on topic in 2013 in Hungary, we get a special map of current problems, drawn up by municipal mayors, social workers and elementary school leaders. Specialty of given data lays not only in methods they were gained with, but also in the fact, that respondents provided – besides information on local situations – an amount of highly valuable advice, which are handed to governmental decision makers of Hungary.

Problems of deep-poverty are complex thus they need comprehensive solutions. Social inequalities definitely mean labor market discrimination, children in need dropping out of school, danger of early pregnancies, higher chances of the poor to become a victim or an offender of a crime, but they also mean an urge, affected communities to be provided real opportunities in choosing their own sustainable life strategies, identifying themselves as they wish without being stigmatized and being respected as active members of the Hungarian society.

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Albania, the former “North Korea of Europe” on its way towards democracy. Changes of political trust in the course of transition

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Abstract

“From bunkers to ballots” (Bajrovic/Satter 2014), in this way scholars describe Albania’s democratization process, indicating that the country looks back to a rigid system of patrimonial sultanistic communist dictatorship (Kitschelt et al. 1999) which had to be gotten over to establish a democratic system. Approximately 25 years later, Albania still follows the aim to establish basic and stable democratic institutions and to guarantee essential constitutional and civic rights (see e.g. Bertelsmann Stiftung). Due to many reasons Albania’s democratization process has been a rocky road: It has to cope with a long history of heteronomy, influences and power claims from surrounding countries, like Italy and the former Ottoman Empire, integration conflicts in the Balkan region and looks back to “decades of isolation and repression under one of the twentieth century’s harshest and most idiosyncratic regimes” (Bajrovic/Satter 2014: 150). Therefore, Albania is labeled as the former “North Korea of Europe” (Bajrovic/Satter 2014), a “defective democracy” (Merkel 2007) and is widely known as the “poorhouse of Europe”.

Against this historical background, the question arises how ordinary Albanians themselves cope with these labels. How satisfied are they with the democratic system in their country and how far do they trust in its institutions? Regarding Albania’s improvements from the 1990s to the 2000s, from an election fraud in 1996, economic crisis in 1997, continuation of clientelism and corruption (Krech 1997) to a gradual political stabilization in the 2000s it will be further asked how institutional trust changed in the course of this period. Theoretical approaches suggest different perspectives on these questions. Whereas institutional approaches assume political trust a direct result of the institutions’ performance, cultural theories focus on interpersonal socialization processes of norms and values being learned during lifetime and projected on political institutions (Mishler/Rose 2001). Taking into account both theoretical approaches, hypotheses are developed and tested by use of data from the World Value Survey 1994-1999 and 1999-2004. The aim of this paper is to better understand the Albanian’s evaluations towards democracy, their changes and continuities across time; because finally, it is the people of Albania who are the driving force for changes in society.

Anja Eder, bakk. MA, is a PhD-student in Sociology and assistant professor at the Department of Sociology in Graz/Austria. She works in the fields of social inequality in international comparison and in applied sociology. Her dissertation focuses on peoples’ attitudes towards social inequality in international country-comparison. She is also teaching methods of quantitative research and on social inequality.

Changes in Family Pattern in Post-Yugoslav Countries

Sergej Flere, University of Maribor

Abstract

Initial observations on post-socialist, post-Yugoslav family indicated traditionalization (Flere and Molnar, 1992; Milić, 2004; Majstorović, 2011). However, using quantitative methodology within EVS/WVS, a long term uniform pattern of development can be discerned. It is the pattern of modernization, directed toward nuclearization of family, informal organization and individualization. Historically, these patterns varied considerably, from the extended family (*zadruga*, *fis*) present in Orthodox and Muslim regions, to the European conjugal family as typical of Western Europe in Slovenia. The uniform pattern is even more clearly evinced in those countries where the extended family existed until the very dissolution of Yugoslavia (particularly Kosovo, where it seems the extended family has finally disappeared). Thus, a diminution in the average household size, in the average number of children born, is noted in all countries, particularly in those with previously high fertility rates. Finally, attitudes towards social roles within matrimony also indicate a convergence, towards favoring the parity of partners, in contrast to high variance on this issue during the existence of Yugoslavia, where traditionalistic attitudes prevailed, particularly in Kosovo and Macedonia. Individualization of family life is most noted in Slovenia, but can be considered to be general.

Sergej Flere holds a degree in law from the University of Belgrade (Serbia) and a doctorate in sociology from the University of Zagreb (Croatia). He is full professor of sociology at the University of Maribor (Slovenia). Previously, he taught sociology at the University of Novi Sad (Serbia). He has conducted opulent research on religion (also from the psychological point of view), ethnicity and other sociological and political science subjects. His recent publications include: *Six cases making a pattern: Special problems arising in countries with an Orthodox tradition*. *Journal of Church and State*, doi:10.1093/jcs/cst002; *Exit Yugoslavia: Longing for mononational states or entrepreneurial manipulation*, *Nationalities Papers*, 2011 (39) 5, 790-810 /co-author/; *Was Tito's state totalitarian?* *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 2014 (47) 2, 237-245 /co-author/.

"Quality of life of old people in the societies of Central Europe: Changes since 1989 and current problems"

Armando Guida, Firenze

Abstract

The paper part highlights the quality of life of old people in Czech Republic, Hungary Poland and Slovakia, through the study of the retirement system and of the elderly care problems: retirement homes, long-term care, personnel for care, etc.

The research focuses on the changes that occurred since the Iron Curtain fall in 1989 and in particular after 2004, with the access to the European Union. What are the current problems? There are differences in elderly care among these four countries? What is the proportion between public spending and private resources?

A particular attention is given to the recent phenomenon of the increasing numbers of German pensioners who are moving to retirement and long-term care homes in Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia due to more convenient costs. The final part of the paper contains a synthesis of this research main results.

Armando Guida was born in 1973. In 2000 he graduated from University of Florence in Political Sciences and in 2005 had a Ph.D. from University of Trieste in Transborder Policies for daily life. He has teaching experience of Italian language for American students in study abroad programs in Italy. He is freelance journalist ("giornalista pubblicista") and writes for an online journal. He had some study and work experiences in Europe, like some lectures at the University College Cork in Ireland and a research for the Irpet Institute of Florence. For a period of time he lived in Dubai (UAE), doing personal research about journalism. Over the years he put his efforts into the problems of needy people, with research and voluntary activities.

Publications: "La tutela della Bosnia-Erzegovina da parte della Comunità internazionale". IUIES Journal, April 2007. (Bosnia-Erzegovina under the trusteeship of the International Community); "Il debito estero dei Paesi Poveri: analisi e ipotesi di soluzione". IUIES Journal, June 2007 (The foreign debt of the Poor Countries: analysis and hypotheses of solution)

Determinants of generalized trust: university students in Croatia

Anja Gvozdanović, Institute for Social Research, Zagreb

Abstract

The paper aims at examination of level, distribution and main determinants of generalized trust among university students in Croatia. Generalized trust is a particular form of social trust that transcends trust relations with familiar and close people and refers to person's expectation or belief that strangers or most members of our society do not intend to behave or act adversely in social interactions. High level of generalized trust, according to many authors, is socially important because it implies low transactional costs in everyday life and is characterized by significant democratic potential. The theoretical framework consists of two main approaches to generalization of social trust. The first is social capital and the second institutional perspective. According to social capital theory, trust is generalized bottom-up which means that density and liveliness of civic participation and civility create generalized trust, thus improving the efficiency of society by facilitating spontaneous cooperation (Putnam, 1993). Institutional approach, on the other hand, emphasizes the role of institutional (democratic) performance and trustworthiness for trust building among people. The results of quantitative study conducted in 2010 are presented. The sample encompasses 2000 full-time students of all seven public universities in Croatia. According to previous foreign and domestic general population studies, it is expected that generalized trust among young people is relatively low and that social capital and institutional trust are both positive and significant predictors. Also, the analysis examines correlation of generalized trust and students' social and demographic characteristics. The results show that generalized trust is significantly and positively formed by institutional, specifically, political trust and that the positive impact of students' social capital in this regard is to some extent deficient.

Anja Gvozdanović graduated in Sociology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb and received a PhD in 2013 at the same university, with the thesis „Dimensions of social capital among university students in Croatia“. She is a Post-doctoral fellow at the Institute for Social Research. Her fields of interest are sociology of youth, social capital, social trust and civility.

Publications: Ilišin, Vlasta; Bouillet, Dejana; Gvozdanović, Anja; Potočnik, Dunja (2013). Youth in Time of Crisis. Zagreb: Institute for Social Research and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. (In English and Croatian); (2012). Social Distance and Structural Social Capital of Croatian Students, in: Naterer, Andrej and Fištravec, Andrej (eds). Subkulture: Identiteta, etničnost, nacionalnost. Maribor: Subkulturni azil. pp. 161-178. (In English); (2012). Some Indicators of Political Culture of University Students in Croatia. Sociologija i prostor. 48 (3): 461-477. (In English).

Social Gender Inequality in Slovenian Postsocialist Consciousness

Maca Jogan, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana

Abstract

Regarding the lasting androcentric order social gender inequality crosses all subsystems of the social structure. In Slovenian society during the socialist period, particularly in the 1970s and the 1980s, the key institutional bases for its abolition were set up, first of all discrimination against women. This process was otherwise going on “in the shadow” of threats of the loss of “proper femininity”, which is said to be threatened the most by socialism. After the end of self-managing socialism and the restructuring of society according to the capitalist (neo-liberal) pattern, in the framework of “modernisation” and via re-catholicisation obvious efforts have been strengthened with regard to women’s renewed domestication and their returning to their “natural” role.

My paper will focus on the question of how this revived multidimensional misogyny orientation is expressed in the awareness of adult population. The data collected by ISSP, EVS (within the Slovenian public opinion poll) investigations from 1991 to 2012 show (partially also gender different) changing of the collective consciousness regarding the gender inequality: from the egalitarian orientation thorough re-traditionalism in the 1990s to the strengthened prevailing egalitarian orientation with some traditionalist additions at the beginning of the 21st century.

Maca Jogan, Dr., born 1943, Prof. of Sociology, University of Ljubljana. Her main research is in the fields of the history of sociological theory and of the gender sociology.

Selected publications: Career Opportunities for Women Scientists and Visible (1992); Sociology of Order (1978).

Predictors of protest, conventional and civic participation: A representative study of Slovenian youth

Andrej Kirbiš/Marina Tavčar Krajnc/Tina Cupar, Department of Sociology, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Abstract

Previous studies have indicated that protest participation (i.e. elite-challenging behaviour) has been increasing in recent decades in industrialized and postcommunist countries, along with the emergence of a “critical citizen” (Norris, 1999; Inglehart and Catterberg, 2002; Dalton and van Sickle, 2005; Inglehart and Welzel, 2007, Kirbiš, 2013). In addition, past research has also indicated that protest engagement is more frequent among more pro-democratic oriented public (both in established and postcommunist European democracies; Kirbiš, 2013) and among youth, who are on the other hand less frequently active in conventional (i.e. party) politics (Kirbiš and Flere, 2011). Yet few studies have compared predictors of different dimensions of citizen participation among postcommunist youth. The purpose of the present study was to examine civic voluntarism model (Verba et al., 1995) by testing three competing models (resources, political cultural and social network model) and their power in predicting different dimensions of citizen participation, after sociodemographic control variables were entered into the models. We analyzed survey data from Youth 2010 study – a representative sample of Slovenian youth (N = 1257, M age = 22.5 years, SD = 4.25; 48.8 % female). The analyses in our study were carried out on 18–29-year-olds. Principal component analysis of indicators of citizen participation identified three distinct dimensions of citizen participation: non-electoral conventional participation, protest and civic (social) participation. Results of regression analyses indicated that three models (21 predictor variables) explained 19.1 % of variance (Adjusted R Square) in protest, 12.5 % in conventional and 8.6 % of variance in civic participation. Political cultural model explained the largest amount of variance in all three participation dimensions. Among predictor variables, low external political efficacy, high internal political efficacy, feeling a duty to vote and more frequent discussion of politics with friends/peers were the strongest and most frequently significant predictors of citizen participation. Implications of the results are discussed in terms of the future of democratic consolidation processes in postcommunist states.

Andrej Kirbiš, PhD, is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Sociology, University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, Slovenia, and a researcher at the Center for the Study of post-Yugoslav Societies (CEPYUS). He has authored and co-authored over 30 original scientific works, including articles and book chapters in areas of political culture and citizen participation, democratic consolidation and value change, religion and New Age, youth health, media use, substance use, leisure activities, lifestyles and educational success.

Marina Tavčar Krajnc, PhD in sociology, is an Assistant Professor and the Head of the Department of Sociology, University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, Slovenia, and a researcher at the Center for the Study of post-Yugoslav Societies (CEPYUS). Her research interests include sociology of gender, sociology of youth and didactic of sociology. She is a published (co)author of many scientific articles and book chapters.

Tina Cupar is a Teaching Assistant and a PhD student at the Department of Sociology, University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, Slovenia. Her work and research is primarily focused on sociology of youth, methodology, sociology of religion and didactic of sociology. She has participated in several conferences on youth with presentations mainly dealing with youth education.

(Socio)Economic Development after the Breakup of Yugoslavia

Rudi Klanjšek, Sociology Department, University of Maribor

Abstract

The breakup of Yugoslavia meant not only the disintegration of a political federation, but also the collapse of its economic system and the associated market. Reorientation to the west, structural reforms, democratization of political sphere and the establishment of a market economy were seen as a recipe that would eventually bring the former Yugoslav republics closer to the standard of living experienced in the West. After giving a short description of Yugoslavian development after the Second World War, the current paper offers a quick glance at some of the most common indicators of economic development, in order to indicate what happened to the political entities that used to form a joint state of Yugoslavia. Results of this general overview indicated the following: a) that there was an overarching drop in economic activity across the region, but that all units were eventually able to advance economically (i.e., achieve higher GDP per capita in PPP terms); b) that Slovenia and Croatia maintained their status as ranking “first” and “second” in terms of their economic development, and that they were able to extend their lead to a certain degree (unless price differences between entities are taken into account); c) that the process of transformation/transition, including the tragic events of the Balkan wars in the 1990s, brought considerable change to the social fabric, including social costs that are usually not captured by the growth indicators (e.g., higher levels of unemployment, higher levels of inequality); d) that people living in the area (on average) now live longer, acquire more education, and are also more satisfied with their lives.

Key words: Yugoslavia, Breakup, Economic Development Indicators, Social Costs, Transition.

Rudi Klanjšek, born 1977

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Research Interests:

Social Change, Social Development, Globalization, Income Inequality, Social Mobility, School Attainment, Social Problems (Poverty, Crime and Deviance), Religion.

Publications: *Social Change –Views and Perspectives* (in Slovene). Maribor: ZORA-Faculty of Arts Press, 2007; *Living conditions and socioeconomic situation of youth*. In: FLERE, Sergej (Ed.), KLANJŠEK, Rudi (Ed.), FLERE, Sergej. Slovenian youth 2013: living in times of disillusionment, risk and precarity. Maribor: Centre for the Study of Post-Yugoslav Societies (CEPYUS); KLANJŠEK, Rudi, FLERE, Sergej. *Causes, Mechanism and Paradoxes of the Collapse of Socialism in Europe* (in Slovene). In: FIŠTRAVEC, Andrej (Ed.), NATERER, Andrej (Ed.). *Subkulture: contributions to the critique and analysis of social movements* Frontier, Maribor: Subkulturni azil, 2002, p. 59-84; FLERE, Sergej, KLANJŠEK, Rudi. Recent changes in the post-Yugoslav family: the disappearance of the last extended family in Europe. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 2013, vol. 43, no. 2, p. 249-264.

The loss of wonder - The low level of political and civic participation as the function of transition

Zoltan Kmetty, Hungarian Academy of Sciences-ELTE Peripato, Hungary

Julia Koltai, Hungarian Academy of Sciences-Center of Social Sciences and University of Eötvös Loránd, Hungary

Abstract

Hungarian society regarded the regime change with great hopes. In addition to the positive political changes, the hope was primarily nurtured by the promise of catching up with Western prosperity. The economical transition was bound to go with great economic transformations, causing reduced quality of life, increased income inequality, and unemployment became general. The transformations of the large distributive systems were not or just partially happened in Hungary, on the one hand, because of the consensual-nature of the transition, on the other hand, because of the incompetence of the political elite. This also deteriorated the long-term economic perspectives. By a large segment of the society, the transition was considered as a failure, and they blamed the incapable political elite for it. Political corruption cases – appeared at the end of the 90s – also destroyed the reputation of politics, causing that more and more people turned away from politics. In the mean time, the party attachment of the politically sensitive voters increased and they clearly lined up along the political sides. By the 2000s, political blocking and polarization had more and more important role in everyday life and became the one of the driving forces in society. In the same period, civil society remained at a very low level, only few people joined the work of the NGOs. On the one hand, it happened, because some actors of the civil society became politicians, on the other hand, party politics tended to leave out civilians from the discussion of the important issues.

Alltogether, we show, how have the political blocking and polarization shaped from the 2000s in Hungary and how it was related to the low level of civil society.

We also attempt to locate the place of the political cleavages in the system of social cleavages and identify those structural factors that influence the depth of these cleavages.

Zoltán Kmetty, PhD, born 1982, Doctorate in Sociology, Eötvös Loránd University, presently Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest.

Publications: Nonprofit szervezetek Magyarországon, 2004 (with co-authors).

Julia Koltai, PhD, born 1983, Center of Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Science, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest.

Publication: Knowledge based regulatory instrument in the Hungarian health sector; KBRT in use - fieldwork in a surgical hospital.

Entrepreneurship in Transition Societies: Attitudes and Knowledge among Croatian Students

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Jurica Pavičić, University of Zagreb (Croatia) - *Mira Krneta*, Croatian Bank for Reconstruction & Development (Croatia)

Abstract

In this paper, we examine the drivers of Croatian students' entrepreneurial intentions vs. their intentions to obtain a paid job with different groups of employers (i.e. in the corporate, entrepreneurial or public sector). Being a part of a more comprehensive empirical research project, based on the longitudinal data (from 2011 and 2014), the presented empirical results cover the initial results, obtained by surveying students, finishing their undergraduate and graduate degrees at the University of Split (Croatia). Based on previous research, we hypothesize that: (a) Exposure to entrepreneurship in a (post) transitional social environment, either through personal knowledge/involvement, or through participating in a formal entrepreneurship course, positively contributes to a student's intention to engage in entrepreneurship after studies and (b) Students with lower social status and no personal exposure to entrepreneurship will prefer jobs in the public sector and/or corporate sector. Both hypotheses are accepted, with the previous exposure to the concept and practice of entrepreneurship being identified as the fundamental driver of the students' entrepreneurial intentions. Further research questions are identified, related to the role and perception of youth entrepreneurship in the South East European societies.

Josef Langer is professor of sociology at Alpen Adria University of Klagenfurt (Austria). He has held functions in professional organizations, acted as consultant and has lectured at a number of universities in Europe, Japan, India, Africa and USA. His current fields of research include European transformation and cross-cultural management.

Nikša Alfirević is professor of management at University of Split (Croatia). He has participated at numerous conferences and cooperated with companies, universities and nonprofit organizations in Austria, Croatia and UK. His main research interests are management of nonprofit organizations, e-business and social dimensions of information & communication technologies.

Jurica Pavičić is professor of marketing at University of Zagreb (Croatia) and vice-dean for administration and research. He has cooperated with several universities and held invited lectures in UK and USA, participated in numerous projects and served as adviser to enterprises and nonprofit organizations in South East Europe. His main research interests are nonprofit marketing, advocacy and community development.

Mira Krneta manages the regional office of Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Split (Croatia), as well as serves as assistant professor in the field of entrepreneurship at University of Split (Croatia). Her main research interests are development and management of start-ups, youth entrepreneurship and developing/testing policies and approaches for entrepreneurial support.

Youth employment in Slovenia

Miran Lavrič, Department of Sociology, University of Maribor

Abstract

During the independence of Slovenia, youth unemployment rate (YUR) reached two peaks. The first one appeared in 1993 (with 24,2% YUR) as a consequence of economic turmoil following the secession from Yugoslavia. The second peak came about in 2013 (with 23,3% YUR), predominantly as a consequence of a wider international economic crisis. During this time, the ratio between general unemployment rate and YUR has decreased from 1:2,7 to 1:2,2, indicating some improvement for youth in relative terms. Closer analyses suggest that, on the one hand, very high rates of enrolment in (tertiary) education during the past decade prevented the YUR from increasing much more steeply. And, on the other hand, that the increasing majority of work done by young people is framed within the so-called flexible forms of employment, mostly as student work. It is argued that in 2013, the overall labor market position of young people in Slovenia reached the lowest point within the last 50 years (or more). On the other hand, projected demographic and economic trends seem to promise a gradual improvement of the situation in the future.

Miran Lavrič holds a PhD in Sociology and works as an assistant professor at the University of Maribor. He specializes in methodology of social research as well as in executing (quantitative and qualitative) research projects from different areas of social sciences including educational sciences, studies of youth and religious studies.

Recent Publications:

LAVRIČ, Miran, FLERE, Sergej. Intrinsic religious orientation and religious rewards : an empirical evaluation of two approaches to religious motivation. *Ration. soc.*, 2011, vol. 23, str. 217-233; FLERE, Sergej, LAVRIČ, Miran. On the validity of cross-cultural social studies using student samples. *Field methods*, nov. 2008, vol. 20, no. 4, str. 399-412. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1525822X08322703>; LAVRIČ, Miran. *Korenine nadnaravnega / The Roots of the Supernatural*, (Zbirka Dialogi, letn. 14). 1. izd. Maribor: Aristej: Filozofska fakulteta, 2013.

The dark side of charisma

György Lengyel, Institute of Sociology and Social Policy of the Corvinus University, Budapest

Abstract

Some phenomena of the Central- and East-European post-socialist transformation force us to reinvestigate the sociological toolkit. The paper provides an overview of the current Hungarian political developments in the light of the applicability of key concepts of elite sociology and leadership studies. Besides charismatic leadership and oligarchy it also contemplates about the criteria of leader democracy and electoral authoritarianism. It touches upon the analytical strength of concepts like toxic leadership and mafia state as well. Finally, intersections of institutional conditions and leadership specificities will be in the focus while turning back to the problem of charismatic leadership. The question to be answered is: What are the institutional and social guarantees that may help control the misuse of charismatic traits?

György Lengyel, Prof. Dr., got Univ. Doc. in Economics (1977), M.A. in History and Sociology (1980), Ph.D. in Sociology (1991) and Doctor of Academy degree (2007). He is heading the sociology Ph.D. programme and gives lectures on economic and elite sociology at Corvinus University, Budapest. He is the Editor-in-Chief of Corvinus Journal of Sociology and Social Policy. He has conducted several research projects on the emerging economic elites, entrepreneurs, unemployment, and the social impact of information technology. He has coordinated the Hungarian enterprise panel survey, two curriculum development TEMPUS programs and participated in FP5, FP6 and FP 7 EC projects.

Recent Publications: 'Elites in hard times: The Hungarian case in comparative conceptual framework.' *Comparative Sociology*, vol. 13, 2014, pp. 78-93; 'Central European elites in the crisis', in: H.Best-J.Higley (eds.) *Political Elites in the Transatlantic Crisis*. Houndmills, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014, pp. 81-100. (co-authors: P.Fric, J. Pakulski, S. Szomolanyi); 'Potential Entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurial Inclination in Hungary, 1988-2011' (Budapest, CUB, 2012); 'Elites after State Socialism' (ed. with J. Higley, 2000, Rowman and Littlefield).

The model of cross- border cooperation in the Alps- Adriatic borderlands: from euroregional experiences to EGTC prospects

Sigrid Lipott, University of Klagenfurt, Austria

Abstract

Cross - border cooperation in the Alps- Adriatic region has a long history, which evolved from the first transborder contacts and the establishment of Trigon (later Quadrigon) in the 60s', to the Working Community experience in the '70s and '80s, and to different euroregional proposals during the '90s and '2000s. The aim of the EGTC "Euregio without borders", whose Convention concluded between the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto and Carinthia, is to politically reposition the Alps- Adriatic region at the core of Mitteleuropa, turning it into a self - centred area. The initiative was born in 2005 but was later left in a lethargic state due to a number of questions to be partly solved yet: its nature, its size and membership and its functional scope. However, the initiative gained momentum in 2012, when the project was officially presented at the European Parliament, together with the promise of including the whole Slovenian territory and the Croatian Istra, and was recently concluded between Italy and Austria at the end of 2013.

My paper seeks to analyse the process of cross- border cooperation in the Alps – Adriatic region. In particular, it focuses on the establishment of an integrated plurinational transfrontier region at the core of Mitteleuropa. The main research question is: "Which patterns of cross- border cooperation (CBC) are emerging in the Alps- Adriatic transborder space? Which tools have been used so far and which ones are being implemented?" In particular, what is the state of the art and status of the established EGTC Euregio without borders?" Is a sort of cross- border governance emerging along the Alps – Adriatic borders?"

After supplying the terminological premises and a theoretical framework including definition, spreading and function of cross- border cooperation in Europe, it offers first a background on the main features of cross- border cooperation and its historical development in the analysed area. Second, it analyses the different political / legal tools which have been used in order to create a transborder region in the area; finally it investigates whether some kind of transnational governance is emerging in the above- mentioned region, permitting it to supersede the national level. Different theoretical models will be applied to this new kind of regional organisation.

The research is based on extensive analysis of existing literature in English, German and Italian and on the collection and analysis of data available within the existing legal-institutional framework. It also makes use of SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis and draws on extensive field work based on targeted in- depth interviews.

Sigrid Lipott, born 1983 in Trieste, Ph.D. in Transborder Policies for daily life, IUIES, Gorizia, Post doctoral researcher at the University of Klagenfurt.

Main research interests: borderlands, cross- border cooperation, diplomatic negotiation, EU integration, minority protection, comparative policy analysis.

Publication: "The model of cross-border cooperation in the Torne Valley region" in *Lex Localis – Journal of Self- Government*, vol. 9, July 2011; "The Roma as a protected minority? Policies and best practices in the EU", in *Romanian Journal for European Affairs*, vol. 12, December 2012. "The Hungarian minority in Slovenia: assessment of protection and integration after EU accession", In *Romanian Journal for European Affairs*, vol.14, No.3, September 2013. *(peer reviewed)

A second wave of transition in religion and politics in Central and Eastern Europe

András Máté-Tóth, University of Szeged, Hungary

Abstract

The paper is based on a theoretical approach elaborated by András Máté-Tóth based on the works of Detlef Pollack, Olaf Müller, Malina Voicu and Vyacheslav Karpov. The Central and Eastern European states have experienced a first wave of transition between 1989 and 1991. We can elaborate some common characteristics regarding political turn and as well regarding institutional formations of religions. According the works of José Casanova we should make difference between secularization as a theory, secularism as an ideology and the secular as one societal space without religion. Casanova observes religious transformations in the institutional dimensions of religion on three social realms: state and church relations, parties and church relations and relations between civil society and faith based civic networks. In my paper I try to present an international trend analysis on every realm.

Most of the countries of the region became democracies, with democratically elected governments and a high enough level of political freedom. This first wave had suggested that the extinction of religion and religiosity was a possibility, as the Communist Era was very restrictive with the churches and faithful people in Central Eastern Europe. The secularization process taking place in Western-Europe suggested the same possibility, but the coming years have proved this suggestion partly true and partly false by the growing level of religiosity and religion related activities in the Central and Eastern European states. The growing civil society, in strong partnership with churches, but separated from direct political activities gained influence in all states of the region. Civil society became a strong repository of the second wave transition values. New forms of perceptions of religion and religiosity have been introduced.

András Máté-Tóth, born 1957, Professor for Study on Religions at University of Szeged, Faculty of Arts; PhD at University of Pécs (Hungary) in Science of Communication. Habilitation at University of Vienna, Catholic Theological Faculty.

Research interests: interaction between social and religious turns in Central and Eastern Europe; theoretical interpretation of contemporary religious processes. Former focus on the structural and theological processes of the catholic church in Europe and Latin-America.

Selected publications: (2013). *Gärende Gesellschaft: Öffentliche Religion in Ost-Mittel-Europa*. In G. Buß & M. Luber (Eds.), *Neue Räume öffnen: Mission und Säkularisierung weltweit*. (pp. 164-184). Regensburg: Verlag Friedrich Pustet.; (2002). *Theologie in Ost(Mittel)Europa*. Ostfildern: Schwabeverlag; Máté-Tóth, A., & Mikluščák, P. (2000). *Nicht wie Milch und Honig. Unterwegs zu einer Pastoraltheologie der postkommunistischen Länder Ost(Mittel)Europas*. Ostfildern: Schwabenverlag.

Changes in patterns of family formation, marriage and fertility

Letitia Mihaela Morar, Department of International Relations, University of Cluj – Napoca, Romania

Abstract

The paper presents an empirical analysis of the structural changes in patterns of family formation, marriage and fertility after the fall of The Iron Curtain in Romania.

We can speak about a crisis at this level resulted by the negative effects of the transition from a centrally planned economy to the so called trade opened economy. The results of this transition had a direct, negative impact on the structure of the Romanian families that confronted with new different phenomena such as: unemployment, price liberalization, impossibility in acquiring a home.

This later degenerated in migration of one or both parents to the Western Countries, abandoned children who thus developed serious social and psychological problems, problems in integrating new families in the Western environment.

Young people in this new Romanian society is concentrated more on career issues, the age for creating a family increased consistently. Under these circumstances, the issue of fertility is seriously endangered, the current year Romania registering the lowest birth rate after the second world war. As being a lawyer, The paper shall concentrate also on the evolution of the legislative aspects related to the topic described.

Letitia Mihaela Morar, born 1979, PhD MA (formerly Gavrilă), Associate Lecturer at the International Relations Department, Babes Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca (Romania) and Advocate. PhD University of Trieste 2007 (European Human Rights Protection System); MA International Criminal Law (University of Terrano), MA Management of International Relations (Cluj-Napoca).

Publications: Mihaela Gavrilă, Human Rights Protection System. A Comparative study- Council of Europe-European Union” , Ed. Napoca Star(in print); 2. Mihaela Gavrilă, rafficking in Human Beings in the South Eastern Europe, Eurolimes review, volume 4, 2007, pp.90-101.

(Un)happy transition? Subjective Well-being in European Countries in 1991-2008 and Beyond

Martina Mysíková and Jiří Večerník Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague

Abstract

This paper contributes to the debate about the impact of the transition to subjective well-being. After reviewing the relevant literature the authors draw on the surveys of the European Values Study between 1991 and 2008 to describe the trends in life satisfaction in 13 "Western" and 11 "Eastern" countries. The analysis finds that life satisfaction levels in transition countries have come to approach those in the West: the "rather unhappy" 1990s were followed by the "rather happy" 2000s. The correlation between life satisfaction and GDP reflects this process of convergence: the two separate lines in 1991 merge to become a single continuum later on. The characteristics of respondents are however more important than GDP, and a regression of life satisfactions with basic demographic and stratification variables shows their reinforcing effect in both Eastern and Western countries. As a result, the explained variance of life satisfaction was increasing. The findings of other surveys reporting on developments of attitudes since 2008 vary but are far from proving a uniform negative impact of economic recession on life satisfaction. The paper concludes by suggesting that various surveys have to be compared in order to obtain more reliable information on the development and factors of subjective well-being.

Martina Mysíková, born 1981, PhD., Researcher at the department of Economic Sociology, Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague

Research areas: Labor Economics, Women Labor Market, Earnings Inequalities, Job Satisfaction and Happiness

Selected publications: Flek, V., Mysíková, M. (2015): „Unemployment Dynamics in Central Europe: A Labor Flow Approach.“ Prague Economic Papers, forthcoming; Mysíková, M., Večerník, J. (2013): „Job Satisfaction across Europe: Differences between and within Regions“. *Post-Communist Economies*, Vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 540–557; Mysíková, M. (2012): „The Gender Wage Gap in the Czech Republic and Central European Countries“. *Prague Economic Papers*, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 328–346.

Jiří Večerník, born 1941, Ing. PhD., Head of Department of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Selected publications: *Individuals and Households in the Czech Republic and CEE countries*, Praha 2010 (ed.); *Czech society in the 2000s*, Prague 2009

Migration patterns of immigrant groups to Hungary in the new millennium

Antal Orkeny, Faculty of Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Abstract

Different migrant groups with different strategies and different opportunities try to achieve new living conditions to feel themselves well accommodated and being successful in a new social environment. In 2009, six different migrant groups were asked about why they left their country and what they hope from starting a new life in Hungary. We expected that the different immigrant groups work with markedly different migration strategies. Comparative analysis of the six groups showed that 20 years after the political transition the newcomers were treated by different ways by the autochthonous society and we have also shown how the different integration strategies of migrants fitted into the general framework of migration. In the presentation first we explore the different migration histories and the various dimensions of economic, social and cultural integration. We analyze the differences in the context of six different diasporas. Next we thoroughly examine the different migration strategies that help immigrants to build successful career in Hungary. Finally we examine how global phenomenon of migration changes the general attitudes and national identity of the host society.

Antal Orkeny, born 1954, PhD. Dr.sc., is professor of sociology at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest. From 2011 he is heading the Post Graduate (PhD) Program in social sciences at the ELTE. His major research fields are cross-national surveys on popular perceptions of social Justice, national identity and national stereotypes, Roma minority and prejudice against Roma, migration studies and border identity, and inter-ethnic relations in the Carpathian Basin.

Selected Publications: *Ideology and Political Beliefs in Hungary*, London/New York 1992 (with G. Csepeli); *Grappling with National Identity. How Nations See Each Others in Central Europe*. Budapest 2000 (with G. Csepeli/M. Szekelyi).

Transnational migration and political identities, loyalties and activities – discourses of and about Romanian Diaspora and homeland politics

Ágnes Pakot, Corvinus University of Budapest

Abstract

Romania is known in the global media, as a country of great migrant potential, as, according to World Bank sources, the approximate number of the Romanian migrants is about 2,77 million. The image of the Romanian diaspora is also highly debated, as we have met several media-scandals in the recent years, discussing unpleasant events caused by “some” Romanian citizens, referring to these as having been done by “the” Romanians, “the” Romanian diaspora. Furthermore, the Romanian diaspora was also “accused” for the re-election of the former President at the last presidential elections in 2009. Thus, the issue of Romanian migration is not anymore an important hot topic only for the amount of remittances sent home, but for the ideological remittances too.

The above mentioned episodes outline a situation in which we can find the representation of such sociological notions and debates, as the idea of transnational shame (Aguilar 1996) and the question of the political exercise in the transnational life-style, where there is a great chance to be member of two different democracies, which, in the view of some authors (Faist) is the violation of the basic principles of democracy (one person one vote, the majority rule) as having the opportunity to exit if the actual majority is not consonant to one’s preference.

In my paper I would like to present the discourses that I found concerning the above mentioned topics in the media and the wider public opinion, by analyzing the articles and forum discussions which have in their focus the question of the political exercise and socially approved political loyalties of diaspora citizens. At the chosen media organs and (migrant) forums the opinions are addressed as stating the “speaker’s” status as a migrant or member of the resident Romanian population, therefore a quasi discussion can be identified between these two kinds of opinions and discourses.

Ágnes Pakot, born 1987, PhD Student at Corvinus University of Budapest, Department of Sociology and Social Policy and junior research fellow at Institute for Political Science, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Social Sciences.

Area of research/research interests: transnational migration, political participation, national identity and attachments, public opinion poll, applied social research

Publications: Európa – egy véget nem érő (siker?) történet [Europe – a never ending (success?) story], in. EDUCATIO, 2014/1, 167-170; 2013: Nemzeti identitás a határon és azon túl... [National identity at the border and above... The formation of the national identity-dimensions of trans-border Hungarians at the Hungarian-Slovakian-Ukrainian borderline] In. Pro Minoritate, 2013/tavaszi, 16-44. Co-author: Sörös Anett.

The Media and Modernity: A Report from Croatia (1990-2014)

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Abstract

The title of the paper echoes that of the already classical study written by John Thompson (1995). However, while Thompson's research agenda focused on the influence of the media in the formation of modern societies, the aim of this paper is to bring into relation the process of modernization of a postsocialist transitional society with contemporaneous changes in the media system.

The starting point of discussion is Tomić-Koludrović's general hypothesis according to which there were two simultaneous modernization processes at work in the Croatian society in the transitional period: one that can be described as characteristic of a "simple" modernity (in Ulrich Beck's sense), and another one, more alike to "reflexive" or "second" modernity trends. The characteristics and outcomes of this "non-linear modernization" (Tomić-Koludrović, Petrić, Zdravković, 2014) are outlined in the first part of the paper.

This outline is followed by a discussion of the changes in the overall ideological premises of the media system, as well as of the more concrete changes in media ecology (including its technological aspects), the ownership structure of the media outlets, and media practices. The starting point of this part of the paper is Hallin's and Mancini's (2004) view according to which media and political institutions and practices are interdependent, which has generally supplanted earlier notions of the media as a dependent variable of social control. Hallin's and Mancini's (2004) terms are also used to describe a move of the Croatian media system from a post-authoritarian "polarized pluralistic" to a late transitional "corrected liberal" ideal.

In conclusion, the general characteristics of Croatian society in the transitional period are compared with the characteristics of the Croatian media system at work in the same period. What is noted are numerous divergences between the "modes of modernity" implicit in the analyzed phenomena, accounting for a "culture lag" of society trailing behind not only the technological but also behind other aspects (ideological, ownership-related) of a media system typical of "second modernity", the elements of which have existed in Croatia since the end of the 1990s (i.e. since the first wave of international privatization of the print media).

Mirko Petrić is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Zadar (Croatia), where he is also academic coordinator of the International Joint Master's Degree in Cultural Sociology (Graz-Zadar-Trento-Brno). His research interests revolve around topics in urban sociology, cultural and media theory, and cultural policy. He is currently head of the working group carrying out a large-scale empirical research of the "social processes and urban cultural policies" in the UNESCO-protected Adriatic city of Split.

Migrants from Central and Eastern European EU-countries in Austria since the turn of the millennium

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Abstract

During the past 25 years, Central and Eastern Europe has undergone enormous political changes going hand in hand with a stepwise removal of migration related barriers. Starting with the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989 after 40 years of substantial constraints in individual mobility, the region saw Austria's EU-accession in 1995 and the accession of ten mostly Eastern European countries in 2004 as well as the accession of Romania and Bulgaria in 2007. Both the 2004 and 2007 enlargement went hand in hand with the implementation of transitional rules concerning labour market access on the Austrian side, which were finally abolished for EU-10 in May 2011 and for Romania and Bulgaria by the end of 2013. However, in factual terms the transitional rules did not limit the freedom of settlement as such. As a result, it had become possible for the citizens of the new EU-member states to move to any other member state as students, retirees or to join family members. As of the years 2004 and 2007 respectively, they also had the right to establish a business in any EU-member state and thus to work self-employed.

With ever vanishing migration related barriers, a push and pull driven migration pattern from CEE-countries to Austria becomes – once again – dominant. The decisive parameters in a push and pull driven migration are income differentials on the one hand and migration costs on the other.

Migration costs are linked to the distance or proximity of regions of origin to the potential target regions. Therefore the emergence of transnational labour markets can be observed with migrants trying to maximize the gains of the wage differentials while at the same time minimizing migration costs by split households. We will show the emergence of transnational labour markets using official data and furthermore focus on the development of stocks and flows as well as of different types of migration.

Ursula Reeger, Mag. Dr. is a senior researcher at the Institute for Urban and Regional Research of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. She studied Geography (Spatial Research and Regional Planning) at the University of Vienna and received her PhD in Geography in 1999. Her research interests include international migration, integration (both on the labour and the housing market), interethnic relations on the local level, migrant entrepreneurship and urban development. She has published on these subjects in a range of academic journals and books, including: 2012: *Neighbourhood Embeddedness and Social Coexistence. Immigrants and Natives in Three Urban Settings in Vienna*. Wien, Verlag der ÖAW (gem. mit J. Kohlbacher u. P. Schell); 2009: *Ed.: Statistics and Reality – Concepts and Measurements of Migration in Europe*. IMISCOE Reports, Amsterdam (gem. mit H. Fassmann u. W. Sievers); *Migrantinnen Bericht 2007*. Bundeskanzleramt, Bundesministerium für Frauen, Medien und Öffentlicher Dienst (gem. mit H. Fassmann u. S. Sari).

From Socialist Equality to Capitalist Stratification: How People see it

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Abstract

The transition from socialism to capitalism has led to diverging socioeconomic outcomes for the Post-Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). While common social problems of capitalist societies were virtually unknown prior to the collapse of socialism, they have been on the increase since the introduction of comprehensive market-oriented reforms. The objective of our article is to investigate the impact of the rising inequality in income in CEE and the effects of distinct trajectories on the change of individual orientations toward social inequality in Post-Communist East Europe. We present statistical data on structural changes and apply linear and logistic regression on data from the ISSP survey 2009 on the perception of social inequality. Our findings suggest that both individual and structural conditions are relevant for attitudes related to inequality. First, objective inequality itself is not associated with individually perceived income differences. Second, different Post-Communist welfare regimes indicate an effect on such perceptions as well as on the individuals' assessment of the society they live in. Further, the socioeconomic position affects the attitudes toward a redistribution policy.

Felix Riedl, is a participant in the international Master's programme of Comparative Social Policy and Welfare at the Johannes Kepler University of Linz. He received his BA in Sociology from the University of Graz in 2010. His research interests include the impact of economic inequality, social problems, demographic ageing, and the legacy of welfare-state institutions on behaviour and attitudes related to social welfare provision and employment.

Max Haller, born 1947, Dr.phil, is Professor of Sociology at the University of Graz (Austria). 1986-89, he acted as president of the Austrian Sociological Association: he was co-founder and Vicepresident of the *European Sociological Association* and of the *International Social Survey Programme* (ISSP). He is a member of the *Austrian Academy of Science*. His research areas are social stratification, sociology of European integration, comparative social research, and sociological theory. He published 16 monographs, edited 16 books and about 240 scientific articles in international sociological journals and books.

Recent publications: "How social relations and structures can produce life satisfaction and happiness. An international comparative analysis" (Social Indicators Research, vol. 75); "The International Social Survey Programme. Charting the Globe" (ed. with R. Jowell and T. Smith 2009).

Mapping the Hungarian Class Structure, 2014

Peter Robert - Fruzsina Albert - Beata David - Luca Kristof - Andrea Szabo

Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Abstract

The analysis builds on the traditions of class analysis and stratification research in Hungary. At the same time, it follows the design of the most recent British class analysis called the BBC's Great British Class Survey Experiment. The first phase of the data collection has been carried out by the GfK Hungary in the beginning of 2014 in the form of an online survey that reached more than 13 thousand individuals. It was followed by a more regular survey where a sample of 1000 cases represents the Hungarian population aged 15-69.

Following Bourdieu's theory, the class location of the respondents is derived from possessing more or less of economic, cultural and social capital. Economic capital consists of earnings, on the one hand, and assets, i.e. value of dwelling and savings, on the other hand. Cultural capital also involves two elements: consumption of highbrow culture and participation in emerging and new (online) cultural activities. Finally, social capital measures the quantity of contacts (nexus diversity) as well as the quality of social contacts (social status of the contact person). Cluster analysis is used to investigate the typical combinations on the six indicators for the three capitals and to identify the classes (clusters). The method of latent class analysis is planned to use to confirm the first results. The analysis led to a map of eight classes in the Hungarian society in 2014. The stratification system displays a clear vertical structure. On the one hand, there is a small elite of 2 percent in Hungary, plus an upper class of 10 percent with excellent or good possessions of the capitals distinguished. A further small (6 percent) group of 'yuppies' occupies also favourable (and moving) position in the society. On the other hand, there is precarious class of 23 percent with a serious deficit for all of the measured capitals. A further 16 percent of the respondents is also close to be deprived and is in danger to fall into the situation of 'precariat'. Apparently, this 40 percent in the bottom of the Hungarian society represents a much bigger mass than those in the upper crust (about 18 percent altogether). Previous expectations of a strong middle class seem to get failed in Hungary. A kind of traditional or established middle class is not bigger than 7 percent, while there are two further lower middle class clusters (17+18 percent) with various combination of positions on the six indicators for the three capitals. Apparently, the urban-rural cleavage looks to be surprisingly persistent – despite of 10 years spent in the European Union and structural funds received to reduce these dissimilarities during this time.

An important by-product of the study is an analysis of class consciousness. Interestingly, nearly half the Hungarians claim in an open ended question that they do not belong to any social class. When options for answers are offered to them, 31 percent has chosen the middle class; 26 percent the lower middle class; 28 percent the worker class; and 12 percent the lower class. This altogether sums up to 97 percent; it means that only 3 percent of the respondents think to take a higher position than the middle class in the society, i.e. upper middle class. Upper class does not exist in people's self-perception.

Peter Robert, Prof., Széchenyi István Ülikool, Győr, Dr. in sociology (Eötvös Lóránd University), formerly Ass. Professor (ELTE), Senior researcher at TARKI and at the Institute of Political Science, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Research areas: Social metrification and mobility, life course, political references.

Andrea Szabo has studied sociology and political science. She completed her PhD in 2009 in political science. She is research fellow in the Institute of Political Science, HAS. Her research field is sociology of youth with special emphasis on political attitudes and behaviour. She has been principal investigator of several large scale youth surveys in Hungary; edited books and published articles on the topic.

Luca Kristof studied anthropology, graduated in sociology and completed her PhD at Corvinus University in 2011. She is research fellow in the Institute of Sociology, HAS. Her research field is sociology of elites and cultural participation. She participated in several Hungarian research on elites as well as in an EU FP6 project on Governance, Infrastructure, Lifestyle Dynamics. She has published several articles on her research topics.

Fruzsina Albert studied English language and literature, graduated in sociology and completed her PhD at ELTE University in 1998. She is research fellow in the Institute of Sociology, HAS. She also lectures at Zsigmond Kiraly Business School. Her research field is social network. She has published on this topic with Beata David.

Beata David graduated in sociology and completed her PhD at ELTE University in 1998. She is research fellow in the Institute of Sociology, HAS. She also lectures at Semmelweis University. She participated in an EU FP6 project on The Role of Knowledge in the Construction and Regulation of Health and Education Policy in Europe. Her research field is social network. She has published on this topic with Fruzsina Albert.

The Nuclear industry as a symptom of the disturbed balance between achievements and negative concomitants after democratic changes in 1990 in Central and Eastern Europe

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Abstract

During an NGO's conference organized in St. Pölten on April 25th 2014 by seven east and central countries on nuclear power use in the Danube region, surprising similar statements were made by representing speakers in the sense that official energy politicians from these countries intend to make them to "countries of cheap energy". After 25 years since the Iron Curtain was pulled down there is still a curtain in official political understanding of the sustainable development and respect of the opinion of minorities as the ruling political structures and parties univocally opt for use of nuclear power and repress initiatives against it together with any proposal to introduce referenda as instrument of the population to decide upon it. There is a radical difference in relation to the three neighbouring countries: Germany, Austria and Italy, which decided to renounce industrial nuclear energy use, first one by a governmental decision and the last two by a national referendum. In the east european member states of the EU there is a deep alienation gap between official party politics in favour of nuclear power and the sceptic majority public opinion in regard to use of it, which can not be institutionally confirmed as decisive or at least official notice deserving public feature. After ten years of being members states of the EU two lines developments become obvious for the former socialist countries: their democratic public and legal system institutions may be only half way established and incomplete, they are generally much more advanced than they were developed 25 years ago. But this positive development is overshadowed by the EU politics of segmented interventions in different economic and political areas, by dominating interests of biggest nation states, especially Germany, Britain and France, their banks and leading global corporative interests, and almost full after second world war period ruling political forces, which see the EU as their privileged area of influence. It is not by chance that Mrs. Merkel personifies this heavy power politics and that few months ago, as she accepted the new young slovenian prime minister Alenka Bratušek for a short visit, Mrs. Merkel without hesitation proposed that slovenian government abolishes the referendum law, which Slovenia introduced after the Swiss model. Another energy area is the EU handling of Nord Stream and South stream gas pipeline construction. The commission supported construction of the nord stream pipeline across the Norden sea from Russia avoiding Poland and reaching Germany. The argument to avoiding Poland was that this way Poland could not obstruct the construction and delivery of gas. But in regard to the south stream pipeline construction the commission stopped the construction in Bulgaria, a drastic measure that may be grounded on certain unregularities according the EU laws, but it seems more being a discriminative measure against former socialist member states as fear for Russia's pressure on the EU in regard of energy supply.

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Publications: Externalities: how social and ecological is the EU?. Transform!, 2007, št. 1, str. 88-96; Religion und die jugoslawischen Nachfolgekriege. V: BERGER, Maxi (ur.), REICHARDT, Tobias (ur.), STÄDTLER, Michael (ur.). Der Geist geistloser Zustände : Religionskritik und Gesellschaftstheorie. Münster: 2012, str. 144-165; Die Vertreibung aus dem Paradies hält an. Freiheit und Nachhaltigkeit unter den Bedingungen der Gegenwart. V: LINDNER, Urs (ur.), NOWAK, Jörg (ur.). Philosophieren unter anderen : Beiträge zum Palaver der Menschheit ; Münster: 2008, str. 384-398.

Intergenerational Educational Mobility of Youth in Serbia from 1980 to 2010

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to examine different opportunities of the youth to enter in the educational system and to obtain certain educational diploma. Precisely, our goal is to investigate the influence of parents' education on the education of their offsprings. This will be investigated comparing two periods: the first one is the crisis of socialist system (1980-1991) and the second is period of post-socialist transformation in Serbia (1991-2010). Taking into consideration our aim, in this paper we will offer answers on three related questions:

1. What are the characteristics of intergenerational educational mobility in two aforementioned periods?
2. In what manner parents' education affect educational level of their children? (Has this factor had the same influence or it has changed during these three decades?)
3. What are the other factors which affect unequal access to different educational levels as well as drop-out? What is the influence of class, gender, settlement, ethnicity etc.?

In order to explain the process of intergenerational mobility in Serbia, we will highlight two crucial groups of factors. The first group reflects the importance of macro/structural factors such as the rise of industrialization (the development of secondary and tertiary sector), urbanization, institutional policies, and expansion of educational system. The second group of factors stresses the effect of micro mechanisms (the individual and family level) on the educational achievements.

We will merge databases from three researches and we will use them as one sample. The first sample is from research „Social structure and life quality“ held in 1989 on the territory of ex-Yugoslavia and we will extract sample from Serbia without Kosovo (N=3769). The second sample is research in 2003 held in South East Europe (South-East European Social Survey Project - SEESSP), from which we will extract sample for Serbia (N=2709). Finally, the third sample is from survey held by Institute for sociological research – „Structure and changes of social relations“ from 2014 (N=1602). Total sample after merging all three databases is N=8080.

Dragan Stanojević is a PhD and teaching assistant at the Department of Sociology, and junior researcher at Institute for Sociological Research Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade. His main research interests has been in the area of cultural and social participation of youth in the context of postsocialist transformation in Serbia.

Selected bibliography: 2012. with Jelisaveta Vukelic, "Environmental activism as a new form of political participation of the youth in Serbia" 2012. Sociologija, Vol.54, No.2: 387-399; 2012 with Smiljka Tomanovic, "Getting on their Feet? Changes in economic status of young people in Serbia between 2003 and 2011". Stagnation and Drift in the Western Balkans: The Challenges of Political, Economic and Social Change, ed. Gordon, K, Kmezic, M., Opardija, J., RRPP, Peter Lang.

Dragana Stokanić is a PhD candidate at the Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Philosophy Belgrade and Research assistant at Institute for Educational Research, Belgrade, Serbia. Research interests of economic and political sociology, informality, network analysis and consumption in the context of postsocialist transformation in Serbia.

Publications: 2014. with Dragan Stanojević, The Importance of Clientelism and Informal Practices for Employment Among Political Party Members After 2000s - An Explorative Enquiry, in Cveticanin (ed), A Life for Centre for Empirical Cultural Studies of South-East Europe (Serbia); 2013.

How Democracy has Affected the Social Organization of Sexuality and Family Relations in Albania

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Abstract

This paper aims to explore the ways in which political, economic and social changes in post-Communist Albania have affected the social organization of sexuality among—primarily—young Albanians, as well as marriage and family relations, both in urban and rural areas. Five major changes have been identified and dealt with: (1) changes in the family structure and its demographics; (2) changes in the marital and family relationships; (3) changes in the traditional functions of the family owing to the emerging market economy and the role of new socializing agents; (4) changes in the relations among generations, specifically those between parents and their young children; and (5) the emergence of a new sexual ethics among youth and young parents alike, mounting to what may be called the first “sexual revolution” in Albania.

Fatos Tarifa is Professor of Sociology, and Director of the Institute for Studies in Democracy and Development at the University of New York Tirana. He is a Member of the Albanian Academy of Arts of Sciences. Tarifa received his MA and PhD degrees in Sociology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a Doctorate in political Science from University of Tirana. From 1993 until 2008 he held a number of academic positions at the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, Campbell University, Webster University, and Eastern Michigan University. His expertise is primarily in the areas of political sociology, social and cultural change, democratic transition, and modernity and globalization. He is the author, co-author, and editor of more than 40 books and 90 articles and book chapters, published in peer-reviewed journals and journals with impact factor.

Families in Serbia within the context of domestification of everyday life

Smiljka Tomanović, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Abstract

After violent breakdown of SFR Yugoslavia and during turbulent post-socialist transformation of the society in Serbia in the last twenty five years, we have witnessed a withdrawal of everyday life from the public sphere of social institutions into the private sphere of families and households. Namely, while public sphere has been dominated with politics and the issue of quality of everyday life has been marginalized, private sphere has become the basis for everyday maintenance of social actors – family, household, and neighbourhood became localities of work, leisure, social life, security, etc. In the paper (presentation), I would like to discuss the consequences of such social development trend for family life in Serbia. By summarizing the findings from various recent studies, I would argue that the dominance of private sphere has ambiguous effects for families and their members.

The absence of economy restructuration, unregulated labour market with high share of informal economy, unemployment and precarious employment, together with weak social institutions and systems, has pushed social actors towards combining different forms of formal and informal work within the households. The pre-modern form – extended family household, which still makes significant share of all households in Serbia, has proved to be more functional as its members gather their economic, social and cultural resources. There is, nevertheless, another side of the story: predominant reliance on family resources as a coping strategy strenghtens its foundations – statuses and roles within the family remain unquestionable and resistant to change. Families, thereby, become structural constraints for emancipation and individualization of their members, notably women and young people. The research findings point that transformation of partnership has been postponed: gender division of domestic work and distribution of power are still based on strong patriarchal patterns; divorce rate is still rather low, but incidences of domestic violence are increasing; alternatives to marriage and nuclear family – cohabitations and one-parent families are not common practices, although they are slowly increasing. Since young people postpone family formation and remain in parental household as young adults, intergenerational relations become more complex. They are also ambiguous: the research findings report that there is increasing intergenerational solidarity and conflicts at the same time.

In conclusion, the strengthening of private sphere as the basis of socioeconomic reproduction in Serbian society makes it the core of reproduction of status quo, since it sets structural constraints for change of both family structure, functions, relations, and values.

Smiljka Tomanovic is professor in Sociology and was the head of the Department of Sociology at Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade (2010 – 2012). She is also senior researcher of the Institute for Sociological Research (2002-2006). Her areas of teaching, research and policy expertise include Sociology of the Family, Sociology of Childhood, Sociology of Youth, and qualitative methodology. She is the author of four books, several edited volumes, and numerous articles in international and domestic journals, including: Stanojević, D. Tomanović S., (2013) “Getting on their Feet? Changes in Economic Status of Young People in Serbia between 2003 and 2011”, in: C. Gordon, M. Kmezic, J. Oparidija (eds.) *Stagnation and Drift in the Western Balkans*, Bern: 245-268; Tomanović S., (2012) “Agency in the social biographies of young people in Belgrade” *Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 5: 505 – 620.

Values in Transition: The Continued Modernization of Women in Croatia after Socialism

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Mirko Petrić, Department of Sociology, University of Zadar

Abstract

The paper examines the changes in values, attitudes and practices of women in Croatia in the period of postsocialist transition. Taking into account empirical evidence extending from mid-1980s to the present day, in this particular case it calls into question the “retraditionalization thesis”, prominent in the social science accounts of the social and cultural trends in Central and East European countries in the last twenty five years.

Namely, a comparative study of the results of different surveys of values in Croatia extending between “late socialism” and “mature transition” has shown that “retraditionalization” affected indeed the dimensions associated with political identity (“national exclusivism” and “intensity of religiosity”) but not that of “gender conservatism” (Sekulić, 2012). Sekulić’s analysis has actually revealed that “gender conservatism” was the most accepted of the three analyzed value orientations in late socialism and the least accepted one in 2010, i.e. as the transition period approached its completion. In other words, according to this author, “gender conservatism” “constantly and permanently decrease[d]” in the postsocialist period.

The paper departs from the quoted Sekulić’s insight, and elaborates on it by means of discussion of primary data from the surveys of women’s values, attitudes and practices carried out in 1999 and 2005. This analysis confirms that, when women are at stake, the process of modernization of the Croatian society continued uninterruptedly in the transitional period, in spite of retraditionalization pressures. However, the analysis also shows that this modernization is atypical, in the sense that in the case of Croatian women traditional and even premodern values and attitudes coexist side by side with modern and postmodern ones. This is interpreted as an outcome of a non-linear modernization and a partial acquisition of values it entails (Tomić-Koludrović, Petrić and Zdravković, 2014), as well as with the specificities of the Yugoslav, “third way” version of socialism, which Croatian society was a part of between 1945 and 1990.

Inga Tomić-Koludrović is a Senior Scientist at the Institute of Social Sciences “Ivo Pilar” in Split (Croatia). Prior she was a Professor of Sociological Theory and Head of Department of Sociology at the University of Zadar. She was also co-director of the International joint doctoral program in Sociology of Development, organized by the University of Zadar (Croatia) and University of Teramo (Italy). She has authored or co-authored six books and more than fifty articles in journals of national and international importance. Apart from sociological theory, her research interests also include interpretations of empirical research of Croatian society (especially of women and youth) in relation to the effects of modernization processes and globalization.

Mirko Petrić is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Zadar (Croatia), where he is also academic coordinator of the International Joint Master’s Degree in Cultural Sociology (Graz-Zadar-Trento-Brno). His research interests revolve around topics in urban sociology, cultural and media theory, and cultural policy. He is currently head of the working group carrying out a large-scale empirical research of the “social processes and urban cultural policies” in the UNESCO-protected Adriatic city of Split.

Circular Labor Mobility in the Central European Region: Job Finding and Labor Market Outcomes of Cross-Border Commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and Czech Republic in Austria

Roland Verwiebe – Laura Wiesböck – Raimund Haindorfer, Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria

Abstract

Circular labor mobility within the EU has been strongly promoted through several institutional programs since the 1990s. However, so far the given circumstances for participants in these emerging transnational labor markets have not been investigated in depth. This is especially the case for European cross-border commuters. Our paper aims to close this gap by taking the Central European Region (CENTROPE) as an exemplary instance.

Therefore we investigate job-search strategies and related labor market outcomes of cross-border commuters in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary bordering on Austria. Theoretically, we build upon a model developed by Aguilera and Massey on the nexus of social networks, job search methods and related labor market outcomes. Methodologically, we use a brand new longitudinal survey on employment careers of cross-border commuters conducted in 2013 (N=2,550). Empirically, the focus of our paper lies on two research questions: What job search methods do cross-border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic use in order to find employment in Austria (1)? What are the labor market outcomes of these job search methods in terms of wages (2)?

Our results strengthen the hypothesis that human and social capital resources serve as key factors for finding job strategies and successful labor market integration. For example, we can show that far family and friendship ties are more intensely related to job finding than near-family contacts. However, near or far social ties do not influence wages of cross-border commuters. Furthermore, there are substantial gender differences and differences related to previous occupational status and migration experience in regard to the job searching methods and commuters' wages in Austria. Overall, our results reflect cross-border commuting as a new form of social practice in Europe, and demonstrate the fundamentally unequal opportunity-structure of CENTROPE as a transnational labor market.

Roland Verwiebe is a full Professor social stratification and quantitative methods at the Department of Sociology of the University of Vienna. His research interests fall mainly in the field of transnational labour markets, migration, Europeanization and social inequality.

Laura Wiesböck is a PhD researcher at the Department of Sociology of the University of Vienna. In her thesis she investigates the social effects of cross-border commuting from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic in Austria.

Raimund Haindorfer is a PhD researcher at the Department of Sociology of the University of Vienna. In his thesis he analyses life satisfaction of cross border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic in Austria.

Extreme-right wing politics in Serbia

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Abstract

This article aims to point out some specific characteristics of extreme-right organizations in Serbia. We start from the assumption that right wing movements in every European country have specific ideology in spite of having certain common characteristics.

Based on this assumption, we analyze (by content analysis) four dimensions of right wing ideology which are most important for right wing organizations in Serbia.

First of all, we present the vision of the future promoted by right wing organizations in Serbia. Then we focus our attention to historical examples on which representatives of right wing movements in Serbia refer to. Third question is about political figures on which right wing movements can rely as a support for their activities and about social layers right wing movements are addressing. We also deal with the question of who right wing movements see as their main political enemies. Finally, we will examine, to the possible extent, which means of political struggle are promoted by right wing organizations.

By analyzing these questions we can make the following conclusions: what are basic specific characteristic of Serbian right wing politics, and do right wing organizations in Serbia have unified ideology and to which extent?

Discussion based on these conclusions would lead to practical political questions about strength of right wing political organizations in Serbia and possible steps they could take in the future.

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Areas of research: Globalization theory approaches and controversies; Comparative studies of political elites.

Publications: 2012. Patterns of regional diversity in political elites attitudes in *The Europe of Elites*, Oxford University Press (pp 147-166), (with Lazić, Jerez-Mir and Vasquez-Garcia); 2009. The Nation State and the EU in the Perceptions of Political and Economic Elites: The Case of Serbia in Comparative Perspective, in *Europe-Asia Studies*, Vol. 61, August 09 (pp. 987–1001). (with Lazic, M.); 2006. Globalizacija – aktuelne debate, (*Globalization - the current debates*), Narodna biblioteka, Zrenjanin, (pp. 324).

Jovo Bakic, born 1970, Assistant professor, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology.

Field of interest: Political sociology; Nationalism and national conflicts in ex Yugoslavia etc.

Publications: 2011. *Jugoslavia: Razaranje i njegovi tumači* (Yugoslavia: Destruction and its interpreters) Sl. Glasnik. Beograd. (pp. 714) 2009. Extreme-Right Ideology, Practice and Supporters: Case Study of the Serbian Radical Party. *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*. Vol. 17/No. 2, pp. 193-207.

Formation of European identity among ethnic minority groups in Central and Eastern Europe in generational perspective

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Abstract

Research into European identity has mostly focused on majority populations in Western European countries, neglecting new member states in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) as well as ethnic minority groups. This presentation contributes to filling this gap by exploring and investigating processes of European identity formation of five ethnic minority groups in four CEE countries. A generational perspective was applied by conducting qualitative in-depth interviews with three generations of ethnic minority group members. Data was collected in the course of the research project "ENRI-East. Interplay of European, national and regional identities", funded by the European Union in FP7. The results support the utilitarian theory of identity construction. In all researched minority groups, the young generation, due to more positive personal experiences and perceived benefits from the European Union (EU), have developed more positive images and perceptions of Europe and a greater sense of European identity than older generations. Furthermore, ethnic group-specific processes of identity formation were found.

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