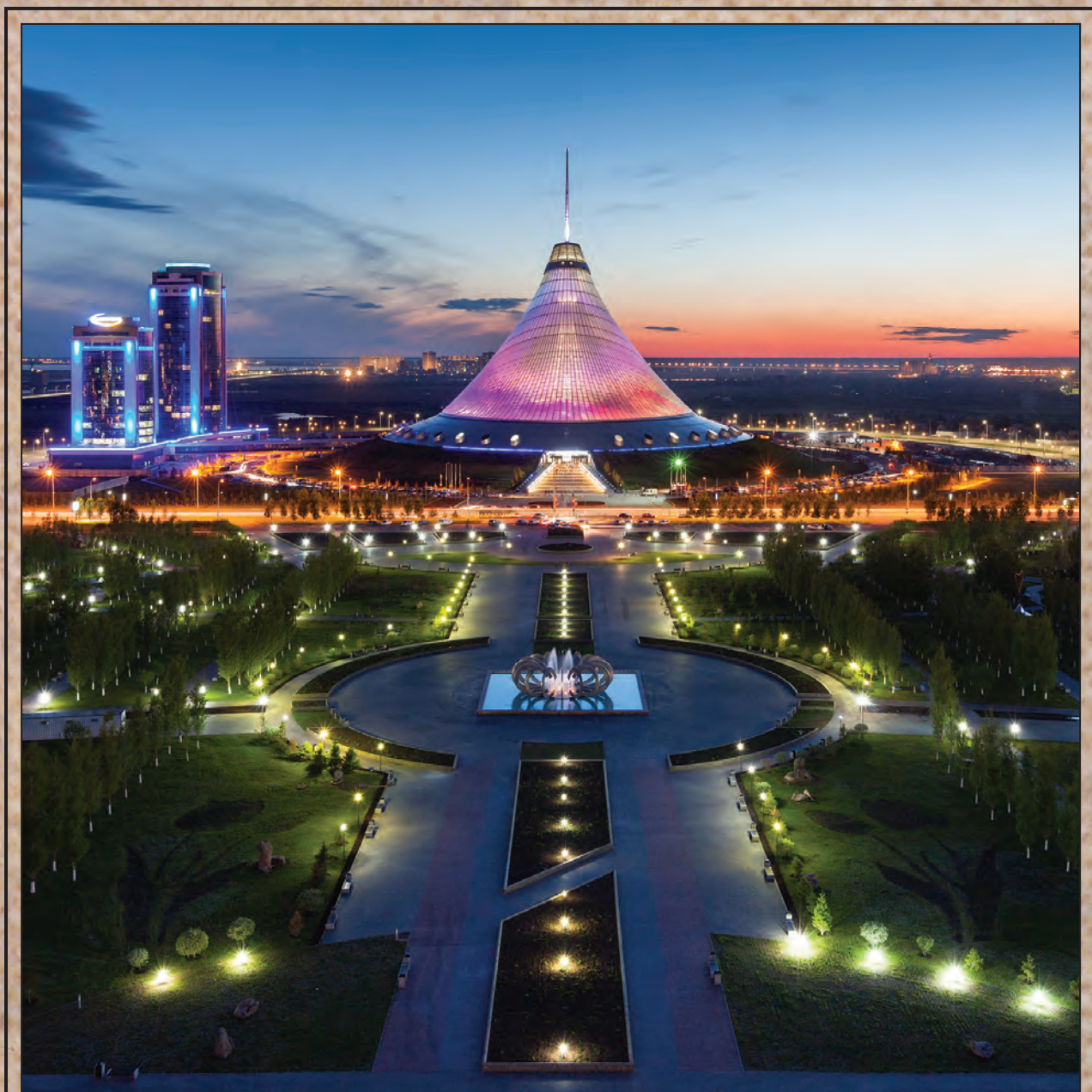


ANNALES

Anali za istrske in mediteranske študije
Annali di Studi istriani e mediterranee
Annals for Istrian and Mediterranean Studies
Series Historia et Sociologia, 27, 2017, 3





ANNALES

Anali za istrske in mediteranske študije
Annali di Studi istriani e mediterraneei
Annals for Istrian and Mediterranean Studies

Series Historia et Sociologia, 27, 2017, 3

ISSN 1408-5348

UDK 009

Letnik 27, leto 2017, številka 3

**UREDNIŠKI ODBOR/
COMITATO DI REDAZIONE/
BOARD OF EDITORS:**

Roderick Bailey (UK), Simona Bergoč, Furio Bianco (IT), Milan Bu fon, Alexander Cherkasov (RUS), Lucija Čok, Lovorka Čoralić (HR), Darko Darovec, Goran Filipi (HR), Devan Jagodic (IT), Vesna Mikolič, Luciano Monzali (IT), Aleksej Kalc, Avgust Lešnik, John Martin (USA), Robert Matijašič (HR), Darja Mihelič, Edward Muir (USA), Vojislav Pavlović (SRB), Peter Pirker (AUT), Claudio Povo lo (IT), Andrej Rahten, Vida Rožac Darovec, Mateja Sedmak, Lenart Škof, Marta Verginella, Špela Verovšek, Tomislav Vignjević, Paolo Wulzer (IT), Salvator Žitko

**Glavni urednik/Redattore capo/
Editor in chief:**

Darko Darovec

**Odgovorni urednik/Redattore
responsabile/Responsible Editor:**

Salvator Žitko

Uredniki/Redattori/Editors:

Urška Lampe, Gorazd Bajc

Prevajalci/Traduttori/Translators:

Petra Berlot (it.)

**Oblikovalec/Progetto grafico/
Graphic design:**

Dušan Podgornik, Darko Darovec

Tisk/Stampa/Print:

Grafis trade d.o.o.

Založnik/Editore/Published by:

Zgodovinsko društvo za južno Primorsko - Koper / *Società storica del Litorale - Capodistria*©

**Za založnika/Per Editore/
Publisher represented by:**

Salvator Žitko

**Sedež uredništva/Sede della redazione/
Address of Editorial Board:**

SI-6000 Koper/Capodistria, Garibaldijeva/Via Garibaldi 18
e-mail: annaleszdjp@gmail.com, **internet:** http://www.zdjp.si/

Redakcija te številke je bila zaključena 30. 10. 2017.

**Sofinancirajo/Supporto finanziario/
Financially supported by:**

Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije (ARRS), Luka Koper, Mestna občina Koper

Annales - Series historia et sociologia izhaja štirikrat letno.

Maloprodajna cena tega zvezka je 11 EUR.

Naklada/Tiratura/Circulation: 300 izvodov/copie/copies

Revija *Annales, Series historia et sociologia* je vključena v naslednje podatkovne baze / *La rivista Annales, Series historia et sociologia è inserita nei seguenti data base / Articles appearing in this journal are abstracted and indexed in:* Thomson Reuters (USA): Arts and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) in/and Current Contents / Arts & Humanities; IBZ, Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur (GER); Sociological Abstracts (USA); Referativnyi Zhurnal Viniti (RUS); European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences (ERIH PLUS); Elsevier B. V.: SCOPUS (NL).

Vsi članki so v barvni verziji prosto dostopni na spletni strani: <http://www.zdjp.si>.
All articles are freely available in color via website <http://www.zdjp.si>.

VSEBINA / INDICE GENERALE / CONTENTS

- Olga Pelcer:** Some Notes on Familial Relations in Roman Lydia and Phrygia, 1st to 3rd Century 465
Alcune note sulle strutture familiari della Lidia e Frigia nell'epoca Romana, dal 1° al 3° secolo
Nekateri zapisi o družinskih odnosih v rimski Lidiji in Frigiji, 1. do 3. stoletje
- Renata Novak Klemenčič:** Risbe in modeli v kamnoseški dejavnosti v prvi polovici 15. stoletja v Dubrovniku 477
Preparatory Drawings and Models in the Construction Practice in Dubrovnik in the first half of the 15th Century
Disegni e modelli preparatorii nella costruzione e la lavorazione della pietra nella prima metà del quattrocento a Dubrovnik
- Tina Košak:** Mrtvi Kristus z angeli, Sv. Janezom Krstnikom in Sv. Janezom Evangelistom v Izoli – delo mojstra oltarne slike v Funtani 487
Cristo morto con angeli, S. Giovanni Battista e S. Giovanni Evangelista di Isola – opera del maestro della pala d'altare di Fontana
Dead Christ with Angels, Sts John the Baptist and John the Evangelist in Izola – A Work by the Master of the Funtana Altarpiece
- Malik Floberovich Mukanov, Bauyrzhan Tattibekovich Doszhanov & Mukhamedzhan Shydyhanovich Suleimenov:** Artistic Archetypal Images of the Turkic Universe Models in the Art of Modern Kazakh Tapestry 505
Immagini archetipe artistiche dei modelli di universo turco nell'arte Kazaka moderna dell'arazzo
Umetniške arhetipske podobe turških univerzalnih modelov v moderni kazahstanski tapiseriji
- Olga Semenyuk, Natalya Alekseevna Chernysh, Yelena Nikolaevna Khvan, Rahima Chekaeva, Oxana Nikolaevna Tkach, Botakoz Kassimova, Zhazira Seralieva Bissenova & Abay Dildashevich Otarbayev:** Trends in the Development of National Identity in Architecture ... 517
I trend nello sviluppo dell'identità nazionale in architettura
Trendi v razvoju nacionalne identitete v arhitekturi
- Irina Sergeevna Kuzmenko, Nikolai Vladimirovich Narykov, Evgenii Olegovich Kubiakin, Iuliia Gennadijevna Piliugina & Valerii Valerevich Plotnikov:** Cultural and Political Aspects of Developing Social Solidarity in Modern Society .. 529
Aspetti culturali e politici dello sviluppo della solidarietà sociale nella società contemporanea
Kulturni in politični aspekti razvoja družbene solidarnosti v moderni družbi
- Jelisaveta Blagojević & Radenko Ščekić:** Politička previranja u arapskom svijetu: Nestabilnosti i priliv migranata na Zapadni Balkan 537
I disordini politici nel mondo Arabo: instabilità e flusso di migranti nei Balcani Occidentali
Political Upheavals in the Arab World: Instabilities and Migrants Influx to the Western Balkans
- Jurica Pavičić, Nikša Alfirević & Gojko Bežovan:** Community Capacity, Sense of Community and Social Capital: The Sociological and Economic Dimensions in Croatia and Serbia 553
Capacità della comunità, senso di comunità e capitale sociale: le dimensioni sociologiche ed economiche in Croazia e Serbia
Potencial skupnosti, smisel za skupnost in socialni kapital: Sociološka in ekonomska dimenzija na Hrvaškem in v Srbiji
- Ante Šiljeg, Sanja Lozić & Ivan Marić:** Kvantitativna analiza horizontalne strukture krajobraza – Park prirode Vransko jezero 563
Analisi quantitativa della struttura orizzontale del paesaggio – Parco naturale Vransko jezero
Quantitative Analysis of the Horizontal Landscape Structure of Vransko Lake Nature Park
- Petra Radeljak Kaufmann:** Izrada i analiza scenarija u prostornom planiranju: Scenariji prostornog razvoja Dalmacije do 2031. godine 581
La costruzione e l'analisi di scenari nella pianificazione del territorio: scenari di sviluppo territoriale della Dalmazia fino al 2031
Scenario Making and Analysis in Spatial Planning: Scenarios of Spatial Development for Dalmatia until 2031

Mirjana Rašević & Petar Vasić: Obrazovanje kao faktor fertiliteta i populacione politike u Srbiji 599 <i>Educazione come fattore della fertilità e della politica demografica in Serbia</i> <i>Education as a Factor of Fertility and Population Policy in Serbia</i>	Irena Marković: Lessico marinaresco urbano – prestiti romanzi a Zara 641 <i>Urban Maritime Vocabulary – Roman Loanwords in Zadar</i> <i>Urbani pomorski besednjak – romanske sposojenke v Zadru</i>
Nives Zudič Antonič: Educazione letteraria per lo sviluppo della consapevolezza culturale 611 <i>Književna vzgoja in razvijanje kulturne zavesti</i> <i>Literary Education for the Development of Cultural Awareness</i>	Metka Furlan: Iz primorske leksike III 651 <i>Dal lessico del Litorale III</i> <i>From Primorska Lexis III</i>
Nada Poropat Jeletić: O hrvatsko-talijanskoj dvojezičnosti u Istri i ishodima jezične doticajnosti 629 <i>Sul bilinguismo Croato-Italiano in Istria e gli esiti del contatto linguistico</i> <i>About the Croatian-Italian Bilingualism in Istria and Language Contact Outcomes</i>	Kazalo k slikam na ovitku 663 <i>Indice delle foto di copertina</i> 663 <i>Index to images on the cover</i> 663
	Navodila avtorjem 664 <i>Istruzioni per gli autori</i> 666 <i>Instructions to authors</i> 668

original scientific article
received: 2016-03-09

DOI 10.19233/ASHS.2017.39

COMMUNITY CAPACITY, SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL CAPITAL: THE SOCIOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS IN CROATIA AND SERBIA

Jurica PAVIČIĆ

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business, Trg J F Kennedy 6, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
e-mail: jpavicic@efzg.hr

Nikša ALFIREVIĆ

University of Split, Faculty of Economics, Cvite Fiskovica 5, 21000 Split, Croatia
e-mail: nalf@efst.hr

Gojko BEŽOVAN

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work, Vladimira Nazora 51, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
e-mail: gojko.bezovan@pravo.hr

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we analyze the concepts of community capacity, the psychological sense of community and social capital. They are examined in terms of their contribution to the social capital, both theoretically, as well as empirically. Results of a comprehensive empirical study, conducted in local communities in the Republic of Croatia and Republic of Serbia, are reported and discussed. Those results demonstrate that, in South-East Europe, community capacity can be linked to the collective action, as well as to the development of social capital in local communities.

Keywords: community capacity, community belonging, social capital, Croatia, Serbia

CAPACITÀ DELLA COMUNITÀ, SENSO DI COMUNITÀ E CAPITALE SOCIALE: LE DIMENSIONI SOCIOLOGICHE ED ECONOMICHE IN CROAZIA E SERBIA

SINTESI

In questo lavoro, analizziamo i concetti di capacità della comunità, il senso psicologico di comunità e del capitale sociale. Essi vengono esaminati in termini di contributo al capitale sociale, sia a livello teorico, così come empiricamente. Sono riportati e discussi i risultati di uno studio empirico globale, condotto in comunità locali nella Repubblica di Croazia e la Repubblica di Serbia. Questi risultati dimostrano che, nel Sud-Est Europa, le capacità della comunità possono essere collegate all'azione collettiva, nonché allo sviluppo del capitale sociale nelle comunità locali.

Parole chiave: capacità della comunità, comunità di appartenenza, capitale sociale, Croazia, Serbia

COMMUNITY CAPACITY AND SOCIAL CAPITAL:
THEORETICAL DETERMINANTS

There are multiple and mutually competing definitions of *community capacity* (for conducting a collective social action). For instance, Goodman et al (1998, 259) believe that community capacity relates to identification of public problems, mobilizing community members to solve them and, finally, addressing these problems, although their entire discussion is placed in the specialized context of public health. A useful literature survey, resulting in a more generic definition of community capacity, has been conducted by Chaskin (2001), who identified several theoretical approaches. They include: a) existence of preconditions (resources, commitment, involved actors' knowledge and skills ...) required to solve shared problems, b) individual participation in the community processes related to solving common issues, c) community competences to create persistent collective action and social cooperation.

Both of these competences require that the individual behavior is directed towards a common goal, which corresponds to a widely accepted definition of (*community*) *leadership* (Bonjean and Olson, 1964; Ricketts and Ladewig, 2008). It can be interpreted as a 'glue', which brings together various forms of communal resources, processes and specific forms of knowledge/skills, being vastly different across the European social landscape (Hautekeur, 2005).

Both, individual determination to direct one's behavior toward collective objectives, as well as the individual motivation to cooperate, depend on the psychological identification to being a member of the community, i.e. on the *sense of community belonging*. This is an established construct in social psychology, with different approaches to its measurement. The most popular seems to be the *Sense of Community Index* (SCI), initially developed by McMillan and Chavis (1986) in an empirical study of a neighborhood, consisting of 1200 adults. It is aimed toward identifying the sense of belonging to a traditional/geography-based community, with the initial studies (Perkins et al., 1990) focusing on urban blocks. The variables employed include: (a) membership and the sense of identification with the community as a collective, (b) influence of community in changing individual behavior and vice versa, (c) needs fulfillment, related to cooperative behavior in the community and (d) emotional support from living in the community (Pretty and McCarthy, 1999). The lengthy SCI questionnaire with open-ended questions (so-called SCI-L), used in these studies, has often been found to be very inconvenient for practical purposes, which has led to the development of a 'short version'. It consists of only 12 items (i.e. three items per each of the four dimensions), phrased as true/false questions. The validity of both the SCI construct and the questionnaire has since been confirmed by the study of other than (physical) communities, such as the

workplace (Pretty and McCarthy, 1991), communities of interest (Obst, Zinkiewicz and Smith, 2002), etc.

The network of efficient relationships among the community members (i.e. *social capital*) should be the result of the interactions among the resources, social systems/mechanisms, individual identification with the community and their motivation to participate in collective action, as well as the capacity of individual leaders. Social structure with positive mutual (re)inforcements among these elements provides beneficial social outcomes due to "*social networks and [...] the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them*" (Putnam, 2000, 19). Therefore, *network is the capital*, either as it bonds of homogeneous social groups (such as communities), or *bridges* heterogeneous actors/groups/communities via *weak ties*, i.e. social connections built by individuals belonging simultaneously to multiple social groups (Granovetter, 1983). *The community capacity should, presumably, lead to the development of social capital*.

Namely, an exceptional creation of social capital is ascribed to the activism and other forms of social action and/or social change, which emphasize their "togetherness" through the elements of common identity and shared (practical) goals (Gittel, Ortega-Bustamante and Steffy, 2000). The lack of social capital in the contemporary communities leads to the gloomy images of the "lonely crowd", or the contemporary metaphors of "bowling alone", exemplified by Putnam's (2000) images of the declining social life in American communities. The *economic outcomes* of the developed social capital are compared by the competing images of rural Madras and wealthy Singapore (Woolcock, 1998) and are traced back to creation (or enforcement) of trust and social norms, as well as efficiency of public policies.

In this paper, the study of social capital and its potential linkages will be applied to South-East Europe (SEE), which has its specific features, due to a lack of supporting political and social context during the socialist past, as well as the transition period. The community development practice has, thus, often been viewed in terms of transferring the best practices and tools from the 'more developed' (i.e. Western) communities/context(s), which is exemplified by the civil society handbooks (Pavić-Rogošić, 2004; Škrabalo, Miošić-Lisjak and Papa, 2006). Emergence of community development organisations in the region tended to be helped more by external initiatives and support than by organic effort (Henderson and Vercseg, 2010). At the other hand, there are some crucial obstacles related to following "Western" patterns, in order to achieve social changes initiated and performed by communities in the region. For instance, results of social actions (interventions) performed by local communities and their partners are sometimes "intangible" and therefore not interesting/motivating for potential participants (Bežovan, 2005), which should serve as an additional motivation for this venue of social research.

True = 1	False = 0
Q1. I think my [block] is a good place for me to live.	
Q2. People on this [block] do not share the same values.	
Q3. My [neighbors] and I want the same things from the [block].	
Q4. I can recognize most of the people who live on my [block].	
Q5. I feel at home on this [block].	
Q6. Very few of my [neighbors] know me.	
Q7. I care about what my [neighbors] think of my actions.	
Q8. I have no influence over what this [block] is like.	
Q9. If there is a problem on this [block] people who live here can get it solved.	
Q10. It is very important to me to live on this particular [block].	
Q11. People on this [block] generally don't get along with each other.	
Q12. I expect to live on this [block] for a long time.	
Total Sense of Community Index = Total Q1 through Q12	
Subscales: Membership = Q4 + Q5 + Q6	
Influence = Q7 + Q8 + Q9	
Reinforcement of Needs = Q1 + Q2 + Q3	
Shared Emotional Connection = Q10 + Q11 + Q12	
*Scores for Q2, Q6, Q8, Q11 need to be reversed before scoring.	

Image 1: A short version of the Sense of Community Index questionnaire, consisting of 12 true/false items (<http://www.communityscience.com/pubs/Sense%20of%20Community%20Index.pdf>)

CONSTRUCTS, MEASURES AND METHODS

The measurements of previously described theoretical constructs are based on previous empirical studies. The *community capacity* construct has been created according to the conceptualization of Chaskin (2001), with two survey items measuring the prerequisites and capability for collective action and two item, related the community's ability to identify and involve its members in the problem-solving process. The *social capital* has been conceptualized in line with Becker's (1996, 12) operationalization of "*choices of peers in the relevant network of interactions*". This concept has been converted into two survey items, detecting trust (as the major input) and peer assistance (as the major output of the positive peer choices). This is consistent with the interpretation of social capital as social ties (or networks of ties), which encourage trust, reciprocity and effective penalization of those who oppose the social order produced in such a manner. This is one of two major conceptualizations of social capital, with the alternative

one being the notion of functional norms, serving the interests of a wider social structure (Golubović, 2008).

A comparative research project European Value Study – EVS (Arts, Gelissen and Luijckx, 2003), provides rich empirical evidence of difference among post-communist countries in terms of citizens' values in terms of belonging to "Intermediate" and "Post-totalitarian" clusters. In this study Croatia belongs to Intermediate cluster. There is also empirical evidence of differences between Croatia and Serbia, according to CIVICUS Index of Civil Society project, which give reasons to conclude that two societies are different in terms of charitable giving, collective community actions, level of trust and capacity of civil society organisation to contribute in process of social capital building (Bežovan and Zrinščak, 2007; Milivojević, 2007). Also, empirical European Value Study evidence (Pickel, 2010) on political culture put Croatia and Serbia in two different clusters of countries.

Nevertheless, members, compared to non-members of civic organisations produced in both Croatia and Serbia, do not differ in creation of social capital (Bežovan

Table 1: Sense of community index item values (Source: Empirical research)

COMPONENTS & Items FOR THE SENSE OF COMMUNITY INDEX	MEAN	SD
Reinforcement of Needs		
I think my (community) is a good place for me to live.	3.8	1.29
People in this (community) do not share the same values.	3.3	1.40
My (neighbours/fellow citizens) and I want the same thing from the (community).	3.5	1.39
Membership		
I can recognize most of the people who live in this (community).	4.1	1.25
I feel at home in my (community).	4.5	0.99
Very few of my (neighbours/fellow citizens) know me.	2.4	1.51
Influence		
I care what my (neighbours/fellow citizens) think of my actions.	3.4	1.49
I have no influence over what this (community) is like.	3.2	1.42
If there is a problem in this (community), people who live here can get it solved.	2.8	1.45
Shared Emotional Connections		
It is very important to me to live in this particular (community).	3.9	1.43
People in this (community) generally do not get along with each other.	2.8	1.29
I expect to live in this (community) for a long time.	4.1	1.28

Note: Items in italic were reverse scored

and Zrinščak, 2007; Milivojević, 2007). Members of Croatian civic organisations do contribute bit a more to social capital production than it is the case with Serbian organizations. In general, it might be understood for transitional countries as lack of civic engagement (Celichowski, 2004).

Two forms of *community actions/initiatives* were analyzed: formal (initiated by formally established organizations, such as nonprofit organizations, civic associations, etc.) and informal ones (initiated by individuals, as evidenced by providing assistance to neighbours, family, friends and other actors in the community). Formal actions strengthen bridging social capital, while informal is rooted in communities with stronger dependence on family ties, described as ethos of "amoral familism" (Banfield, 1958). This has been done due to an insight from the civil society research, implying that the "post-communist" status might be associated with a high level of distrust in official institutions, including the civil society – both in the SEE region (Bežovan, 2005; Milivojević, 2007), and in the post-socialist context in general (Howard, 2002).

Sense of community belonging has been measured by the short version of Sense of Community Index (SCI) ques-

tionnaire, widely accepted as a valid proxy of individual community attachment (Perkins et al., 1990). Its four major components (Membership, Influence, Reinforcement of needs and Shared emotional connection) consist of multiple items, measured on standard five-point Likert scales. The component scale scores were computed as linear combinations of items, only for those participants, who answered all the items of which it consists.

The expected relationships among constructs are introduced by the following hypotheses:

H1. The construct of community capacity (as well as its components, i.e. sense of belonging to a community, communal leadership and access to shared resources) is associated to collective action in communities.

H2. Community belonging, community leadership and access to shared resources are positively associated with social capital.

H3. Collective action in a community is positively associated with social capital.

A survey has been created and administered to a probability-based, multi-stage stratified sample of Croa-

Table 2: Bivariate correlations - community capacity and actions (Source: Empirical research)

	Formal community action	Informal community action	Community belonging	Shared (community) resources	Community leadership
Formal community action	1	.360**	.175**	.300**	.150**
Informal community action		1	.231**	.372**	.170**
Community belonging			1	.406**	.327**
Community (shared) resources				1	.390**
Community leadership					1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

tian and Serbian households, via the CATI (Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing) software tool. This is a comprehensive automated system for telephone interviewing, fully supported by specialized software. Participants' answers are directly recorder into the computer, which also provides a systematic and sustained control of the interviewers' work and the data quality.

The research population is defined in terms of the general population of Croatia and Serbia. The sample consists of 612 households in both countries. It is probability-based, stratified in two stages and calculated according to the population listing from the previous census data, with counties (regions) and settlement size used as control variables. Random selection of the participants

is guaranteed by the CATI system, since the telephone numbers that are used are randomly generated. These numbers are controlled and filtered by the software according to the control variables used: belonging of a community to an individual Croatian or Serbian county, settlement size, gender, age and completed education of the respondent. Each number that is not answered is redialled five times, increasing the chance of interviewing participants that are rarely at home.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The mean empirical values for individual items of the Sense of Community Index provide an interesting

Table 3: Bivariate correlations – community capacity and social capital (Source: Empirical research)

	Community belonging	Social capital	Community leadership	Shared (community) resources
Community belonging	1	.469**	.323**	.417**
Social capital		1	.421**	.413**
Community leadership			1	.390**
Shared (community) resources				1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Table 4: Multiple regression model for the community capacity components as predictors of social capital (Source: Empirical research)

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t statistic	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	-.178	.235		-.756	.450
	Community belonging measured by SCI (5point)	.049	.006	.316	8,322	.000
	Community leadership	.237	.040	.227	5,991	.000
	Community (shared) resources	.194	.040	.191	4,905	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Social capital

introductory ‘anchors’ for further discussion (see Table 1). It is interesting that *only the community resources/capacity for collective action are perceived to be lower than scale midpoints*, which might be influenced by the low acceptance of formal community actions.

In order to test *Hypothesis H1*, bivariate correlations between the overall construct of community capacity (including its individual components) and the community action have been computed. The empirical results demonstrate the existence of relationships of low to moderate strength among the community capacity (including its individual components) and actual community actions – both at the formal and informal level (see Table 3). Nevertheless, all these correlations indicate highly significant relationship (at 1% level), which justifies further research and the *acceptance of hypothesis H1*.

Hypothesis H2 is related to the relationship between the community capacity and the resulting social capital. Naturally, community capacity is not the only social factor influencing social capital: so, it can be expected that the empirical relationship between the two variables is statistically significant, but does not have to explain the

entire social capital available. However, if the notion of capacity is correct, each of the components of community capacity is expected to be positively linked to the social capital of the community.

The positive associations of the individual community capacity components to the community’s social capital will be examined, in order to indicate if the hypothesis H2 might be accepted. As demonstrated by empirical results in Table 3, there are significant correlations (at 1% of statistical significance), of low to moderate strength, among all the components of community capacity and social capital. This leads to the conclusion that the associations among the variables *ensure that H2 can be accepted*.

Although the causality has not been implied by this hypothesis, it will be assessed by the multiple regression model, explaining the social capital, with the three community capacity components as its predictors. It explains 31.7% of the entire variance in social capital, which is acceptable, due to the influence of other factors. The entire model is significant (F=90,673; Sig.=0.000), as well as the individual coefficients (see Table 4). Therefore,

Table 5: Bivariate correlations - (in)formal community actions and social capital (Source: Empirical research)

	Formal community action	Informal community action	Social capital
Formal community action	1	.360**	.123**
Informal community action		1	.221**
Social capital			1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 6: Multiple regression model for (in)formal community actions as predictors of social capital (Source: Empirical research)

Coefficients ^a		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.459	.181		13,562	.000
	Formal community action	.021	.018	.050	1,187	.236
	Informal community action	.108	.022	.203	4,792	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Social capital

the *Community capacity* à *Social capital* relationship seems to be confirmed in this case.

Hypothesis H3 proposes the existence of a relationship between the collective (community) actions and the social capital. Statistical analysis shows a weak, but highly significant correlation (at 1% level) among the collective (community) actions and social capital (see Table 5).

As expected, the relationship between the informal coe causal relationship *Community action* à *Social capital* can not be examined in this case. This leads to the conclusion that the *hypothesis H3 can be also accepted*, although further research in SEE is needed. There may be multiple reasons for such a finding, with the disenchantment both with the "socialist past", as well as with the "democratic present" probably being the most significant one. With a high level of suspicion toward "the system", people may be resorting to building social capital through informal networks, friends and family.

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CROATIAN AND SERBIAN COMMUNITIES

Additional testing has been performed on item and scale level for all the constructs used in the empirical research to assess the **significant differences between the Croatian and the Serbian population, in regards to their perception of local communities and their characteristics**. There are only few significant differences between the two countries. In Serbia, higher scores are achieved for scales of *Membership*, *Motivation* and *Informal community action*, while in Croatia only for the scale of *Influence*. While in Serbia, the feeling of membership in a local community is significantly higher than in Croatia, it is the other way around for the individual sense of influence over what the community is like and what happens with it. In addition, in Serbia, there is a larger reliance on the "informal" community action than in Croatia, i.e. Serbian population seems to be providing more assistance to their neighbours, friends and acquaintances informally. Informal community actions in Serbia

might be a sign of prevalence of bonding social capital, while, in Croatia it can be sign of emergence of bridging social capital.

CONCLUSION

The community capacity concept, described in the "Western" social context by Chaskin (1999, 2001), consisting of the factors which describe belonging to a community, communal leadership and access to shared resources, served as a starting point for this study. Both the sociological and the economic theoretical consideration would imply the following chain of causal relationships: *Community capacity* à *Collective (community) action* à *Social capital*.

In this study, the hypotheses were set in a "modest" way, i.e. by assuming only the existence of mutual relationships (and not the causality). The empirical research results have indicated a range of interesting findings:

1. A "virtuous circle" exists, even in the SEE social/ community context, which seems to be troubled with multiple problems. Namely, there is a *synergetic overall result: enhancement of one of the capacity components has a synergetic effect to the entire community capacity for action, due to the high interdependence among the individual components*;
2. The *expected positive relationship between the underlying components of the community capacity and the (resulting) social capital is established in the analyzed SEE societies (Croatia and Serbia)*. It was also possible to demonstrate that each of the proposed components of community capacity contributes to the increase of social capital in studied SEE communities. It is still not clear whether some of the more "parochial" characteristics of the region actually *help its communities to overcome the problems characteristic for the developed society*: this needs to be confirmed by future research;

3. The existence of a relationship between the community actions and the resulting social capital would complete the hypothesized cycle, linking community capacity to collective (community) actions to social capital. This might be a perfectly logical proposition in a developed social context, although specific characteristics of SEE communities could undermine such a logic, which would be a significant implication for the community development practice. This is the reason why the research design differentiated the "institutionalized" and "uninstitutionalized" community action. The empirical research has

confirmed these, initially hypothesized forms of collective action, since it has been demonstrated that *the "full circle" of community capacity, leading to action, leading to the development of social capital, can not be empirically confirmed (although the informal community action is much stronger than the informal one and contributes more to the creation of social capital).*

The authors believe that the presented findings represent an interesting starting point for further research in the SEE region and that they might be useful to community and other nonprofit organizations, active in this area.

POTENCIAL SKUPNOSTI, SMISEL ZA SKUPNOST IN SOCIALNI KAPITAL:
SOCIOLOŠKA IN EKONOMSKA DIMENZIJA NA HRVAŠKEM IN V SRBIJI

Jurica PAVIČIĆ

Univerza v Zagrebu, Ekonomska fakulteta, Trg J F Kennedy 6, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvaška
e-mail: jpavicic@efzg.hr

Nikša ALFIREVIĆ

Univerza v Splitu, Ekonomska fakulteta, Cvite Fiskovica 5, 21000 Split, Hrvaška
e-mail: nalf@efst.hr

Gojko BEŽOVAN

Univerza v Zagrebu, Pravna fakulteta, Oddelek za socialno delo, Vladimira Nazora 51, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvaška
e-mail: gojko.bezovan@pravo.hr

POVZETEK

Prispevek analizira uveljavljene koncepte potenciala skupnosti, psihološkega smisla za skupnost in socialnega kapitala ter predstavlja njihova teoretična in empirična razmerja na primeru Hrvaških in Srbskih lokalnih skupnosti. V prispevku predpostavljamo, da potencial skupnosti in vse njegove komponente (tj. psihološki občutek pripadnosti skupnosti, lokalno vodstvo in dostop do skupnih virov), vodijo v kolektivne akcije, ki predstavljajo vir socialnega kapitala. Empirični rezultati kažejo na obstoj povezave med potencialom skupnosti in kolektivnimi akcijami v lokalnih skupnostih, kakor tudi med kolektivnimi akcijami in socialnim kapitalom. Empirična raziskava je bila izvedena na vzorcu dveh držav in vključuje 612 odgovorov hrvaških in srbskih gospodinjstev. Odgovore smo pridobili s pomočjo računalniško podprtega telefonskega anketiranja (ang. CATI). CATI je avtomatiziran sistem za izvedbo telefonskega anketiranja, ki na temelju uporabe javnega telefonskega imenika omogoča raziskovalcem oblikovanje naključnega vzorca, klicanje telefonskih števil potencialnih anketirancev ter podporo pri zastavljanju vprašanj in vnosu podatkov v predlogo, ki je ustrezna za nadaljnjo statistično analizo.

Celotno verigo hipotetiziranih povezav med konstrukti lahko empirično potrdimo (potencial skupnosti à kolektivne akcije à socialni kapital), vendar v skladu z izbranimi omejitvami. Tako je razvidno, da so neformalne kolektivne akcije (na temelju prijateljstva, pripadnosti družini, itn.) verjetno precej močnejši socialna sila, kot formalne kolektivne akcije, ki temeljijo na pripadnosti organizacijam civilne družbe. Predstavljena spoznanja nato nadalje obravnavamo glede na razlike med hrvaškimi in srbskimi skupnostmi. Pričakujemo, da bodo predstavljena spoznanja služila kot temeljno izhodišče za nadaljnje študije na tem področju, kakor tudi nudila empirične informacije potrebne regionalnim skupnostim in drugim neprofitnim organizacijam.

Ključne besede: potencial skupnosti, pripadnost skupnosti, socialni kapital, Hrvaška, Srbija

SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arts, W., Gelissen, J. & R. Luijkx (2003):** Shell the twain ever meet? Differences and changes in socio-economic justice norms and beliefs in Eastern and Western Europe at the turn of the millennium. In: Arts, W. A., Hagenaars, J. A. & L. Halman (eds.): The cultural diversity of European unity. Findings, explanations and reflections from the European Values Studies. Brill, Leiden-Boston, 185–216.
- Banfield, E. C. (1958):** The Moral Basis of a Backward Society. New York, The Free Press.
- Becker, G. S. (1996):** Accounting for tastes. Boston, Harvard University Press.
- Bežovan, G. (2005):** Civilno društvo. Zagreb, Nakladni zavod Globus.
- Bežovan, G. & S. Zrinščak (2007):** Civilno društvo u Hrvatskoj. Zagreb, Hrvatsko sociološko društvo.
- Bonjean, C. M. & D. M. Olson (1964):** Community Leadership: Directions of Research. Administrative Science Quarterly, 9, 3, 278–300.
- Celichowski, J. (2004):** Civil Society in Eastern Europe-Growth without Engagement. In: Glasius, M., Lewis, D. & Seckinelgin, H. (eds.): Exploring Civil Society-Political and Cultural Contexts. London/New York, Routledge, 62–72.
- Chaskin, R. J. (1999):** Defining community capacity: A framework and implications from a comprehensive community initiative. http://www.chapinhall.org/sites/default/files/old_reports/41.pdf (17.11.2015).
- Chaskin, R. J. (2001):** Building Community Capacity: A Definitional Framework and Case Studies from a Comprehensive Community Initiative. Urban Affairs Review, 36, 291–323.
- Gittel, M., Ortega-Bustamante, I. & T. Steffy (2000):** Social Capital and Social Change: Women's Community Activism. Urban Affairs Review, 36, 2, 123–147.
- Golubović, N. (2008):** Izvori društvenog kapitala. Sociologija, L, 1, 18–34.
- Goodman, R. M., Speers, M. A. et al. (1998):** Identifying and defining the dimensions of community capacity to provide a basis for measurement. Health Education & Behavior, 25, 258–278.
- Granovetter, M. (1983):** The Strength of Weak Ties: A Network Theory Revisited. Sociological Theory, 1, 201–233.
- Hautekeur, G. (2005):** Community Development in Europe. Community Development Journal, 40, 4, 385–398.
- Henderson, P. & I. Vercseg (2010):** Community Development and Civil Society-Making connections in the European context. Bristol, The Policy Press.
- Howard, M. (2002):** The Weakness of Postcommunist Civil Society. Journal of Democracy, 13, 1, 157–168.
- McMillan, D. W. & D. M. Chavis (1986):** Sense of community – A definition and theory. Journal of Community Psychology, 14, 6–23.
- Milivojević, Z. (2007):** Civil Society in Serbia- Suppressed during the 1990s– Gaining Legitimacy and Recognition after 2000: CIVICUS civil society index report for Serbia. Beograd, Argument.
- Obst, P., Zienkiewich, L. & S. G. Smith (2002):** Sense of community in science fiction fandom, part I – Understanding sense of community in an international community of interest. Journal of Community Psychology, 30, 87–103.
- Pavić-Rogošić, L. (2004):** Naša zajednica - naša odgovornost: Priručnik za uspješno organiziranje lokalne zajednice. Zagreb, Odraž.
- Perkins, D., Florin, P., Rich, R. C., Wandersman, A. & D. M. Chavis (1990):** Participation and the social and physical environment of residential blocks – Crime and community context. American Journal of Community Psychology, 18, 1, 83–115.
- Pickel, S. (2010):** Political Culture(s) in Eastern Europe: An Eastern European map of political support. In: Halman, L. & M. Voicu (eds.): Mapping Value Orientations in Central and Eastern Europe. Brill, Leiden-Boston, 139–168.
- Pretty, G. M. H. & H. McCarthy (1991):** Exploring psychological sense of community among women and men of the corporation. Journal of Community Psychology, 19, 351–361.
- Putnam, R. D. (2000):** Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community. New York, Simon & Schuster.
- Ricketts, K. G. & H. Ladewig (2008):** A Path Analysis of Community Leadership within Viable Rural Communities in Florida. Leadership, 4, 2, 137–157.
- Škrabalo, M., Miošić-Lisjak, N. & J. Papa (2006):** Mobilizacija i razvoj zajednica: Akcijsko istraživanje u Hrvatskoj. Zagreb, MAP Savjetovanja.
- Woolcock, M. (1998):** Social capital and economic development: Toward a theoretical synthesis and policy framework, Theory and Society, 27, 151–208.