

of Zagreb. The study, a collaboration between the Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences and the Office for Social Protection and Disabled Persons of the City of Zagreb, was conducted during the second half of 2015. A combination of qualitative (focus group) and quantitative (survey) research methods was employed. The participants in the focus group were presidents/representatives of various associations of persons with disabilities in Zagreb (Muscular Dystrophy Society of Zagreb, Cerebral Palsy and Polio Association of Zagreb, Multiple Sclerosis Society of Zagreb, Association of the Physically Disabled of Zagreb, Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing of Zagreb, Spinal Injuries of Zagreb, Association of the Blind in Zagreb), while a survey was conducted among a total of 684 persons with disabilities who were members of the aforementioned associations.

The chapter *Rezultati* presents a comprehensive overview of the results, only a few of which will be mentioned here. The majority of the respondents (71%) were severely disabled, with estimated disability of between 81% and 100%. More than a third of the respondents have been living with their disabilities since birth. They require help (especially those with physical disabilities) from other persons and mainly receive assistance from family members.

Two thirds of the respondents have monthly incomes of less than 3,000 HRK and the same number have occasional or constant problems with covering basic living expenses. Among the respondents, 60% are of the opinion that the state takes very poor or relatively poor care of persons with disabilities, and believe that one of the main reasons that their quality of life is not at an appropriate level is the poor implementation of laws in practice. Only 5% of the respondents believe that the laws are being well implemented.

Nearly 47% of the respondents have experienced some form of discrimination based on disability during the past year, especially the deaf.

Domestic physical violence was reported by 8% of the respondents, verbal abuse by 24%, while 29% experienced physical or verbal abuse outside the family, and here again the deaf were the most vulnerable group.

The blind were shown to be the most religious, while the deaf were the least. In terms of satisfaction with various domains of life, the respondents were most satisfied in relations with family and loved ones, and least satisfied with their health status and sense of a secure future.

In an open-ended question to which the respondents could list up to three of their greatest problems, the most frequently mentioned were their aforementioned difficulty functioning, lack of independence, lack of material rights, their material standard in general, social problems, fear of the future, unsuitable physical and communications environments, employment and many others.

## ○ autorima

**MARKO MARINIĆ**, rođen 1974. godine. Studij filozofije i religijske kulture završio je 2001. godine na Filozofskom fakultetu Družbe Isusove u Zagrebu gdje je i magistrirao (2007.) te doktorirao (2010.) na smjeru religijskih znanosti — interdisciplinarno polje s doktorskom disertacijom »Bioetičko tematiziranje vrijednosti ljudskog života u suvremenom hrvatskom društvu«. Zaposlen je u Institutu društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar od 2003. godine, a trenutno je u zvanju znanstvenog suradnika — interdisciplinarno područje znanosti. Uža područja ekspertize su mu istraživanja kvalitete života osoba s invaliditetom i kroničnim bolestima, ali i različita bioetička pitanja. Sudjelovao je u realizaciji nastave na Edukacijsko-rehabilitacijskom fakultetu u Zagrebu (kolegij Socijalno-pravne osnove u edukaciji i rehabilitaciji osoba oštećena vida) te na Filozofskom fakultetu Družbe Isusove u Zagrebu (kolegij Bioetičke dvojbe u suvremenom društvu). Godine 2012. izabran je u naslovno zvanje docenta. Objavio je veći broj radova u domaćim i međunarodnim znanstvenim časopisima te aktivno sudjelovao na brojnim znanstvenim skupovima. Glavni je urednik časopisa *Hemofilija*.

**STANKO RIHTAR**, rođen 1959. godine. Studij psihologije završio je 1998. godine na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Zaposlen je kao stručni savjetnik u Institutu društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar od 1992. godine. Bavi se socijalnom i političkom psihologijom i istraživanjima javnog mnijenja te predaje metodološke kolegije na Hrvatskom katoličkom sveučilištu. Sudjelovao je u konceptualizaciji, metodološkoj postavi i provedbi više od 40 domaćih i međunarodnih (velikim dijelom interdisciplinarnih) istraživačkih projekata. Objavio je veći broj radova u znanstvenoj periodici i nekoliko poglavlja u knjigama. Aktivno sudjeluje na domaćim i međunarodnim znanstvenim skupovima.