

be s invaliditetom Grada Zagreba, provedeno u drugoj polovici 2015. godine. Koristila se kombinacija kvalitativnih (fokus-grupa) i kvantitativnih (anketa) istraživačkih metoda. U fokus-grupi sudjelovali su predsjednici/predstavnici raznih udruga osoba s invaliditetom u Zagrebu (Društvo distrofičara Zagreb, Društvo invalida cerebralne i dječje paralize Zagreb, Društvo multiple skleroze Grada Zagreba, Društvo tjelesnih invalida Zagreb, Savez gluhih i nagluhih Grada Zagreba, Spinalne ozljede Zagreb, Udruga slijepih Zagreb), a anketno ispitivanje provedeno je među članovima spomenutih udruga. Ukupno su ispitane 684 osobe s invaliditetom.

Poglavlje »Rezultati« donosi cjelovit prikaz dobivenih rezultata, a ovdje ćemo izdvojiti tek neke. Najviše je ispitanika (71%) upravo s najtežim stupnjem invaliditeta, odnosno procijenjen im je invaliditet 81%-100%. Više od trećine ispitanika živi s invaliditetom još od rođenja. Potrebni su tuđe pomoći (posebice osobe s tjelesnim invaliditetom), a pomažu im uglavnom članovi obitelji.

Dvije trećine ispitanika imaju primanja manja od 3000 kuna te ih isto tako ima ili povremene ili stalne probleme s podmirivanjem osnovnih životnih troškova. Oko 60% ispitanika smatra da se država jako ili relativno loše skrbi o osobama s invaliditetom, a kao jedan od glavnih razloga zbog kojih kvaliteta života nije na primjerenom razini je loša provedba zakona u praksi — tek 5% ispitanika smatra da se zakoni dobro provode u praksi.

Gotovo 47% ispitanika je proteklih godinu dana doživjelo neki oblik diskriminacije na osnovi invalidnosti, a diskriminaciji najizloženija skupina osoba s invaliditetom osobe su s gluhoćom.

Obiteljsko fizičko nasilje doživjelo je 8% ispitanika, verbalno 24%, a fizičko ili verbalno nasilje izvan obitelji doživjelo je 29% ispitanika, pri čemu su se najizloženijima nasilju i ovdje pokazali gluhi.

Najreligioznijima su se pokazale slijepe osobe, gluhe najmanje religioznima. U pogledu zadovoljstva različitim životnim domenama, najzadovoljniji su odnosima s obitelji i bližnjima, a zdravstvenim stanjem i osjećajem sigurnosti u budućnosti najmanje.

U pitanju otvorenoga tipa u kojemu su ispitanici mogli navesti do tri svoja najveća problema, najčešće su bili spomenuti otežano funkcioniranje i nesamostalnost, manjak materijalnih prava i materijalni standard općenito, socijalni problemi, strah od budućnosti, neprilagođenost fizičkog i komunikacijskog okoliša, zapošljavanje te brojni drugi.

Summary

In recent decades, awareness of the need to provide equal opportunities to persons with disabilities has intensified significantly. We are witnessing a large number of campaigns, usually undertaken by associations of persons with disabilities, that draw attention to urgent issues faced by the population they represent. Such campaigns are intended to raise awareness about the specifics of living with disabilities and encourage the community, especially local and state authorities, to take a more active approach to removing barriers.

The problems encountered and the general quality of life of persons with disabilities are being increasingly subjected to scientific investigation, especially in developed countries. Attempts have been made to determine the specifics of living with disability, the objective and subjective parameters of the quality of life, which should contribute to the quality of the strategic planning and specific undertakings by the community, with the goal of finally achieving equal opportunities for all citizens.

This book arose from such a conviction and could be divided into two parts: theoretical and empirical.

In the first, theoretical, part of the book, we speak generally about disabled persons, the issue of the terminology used in speaking about this population, and attempt to arrive at a definition of disability, what disability is and is not, i.e., what it means to be a disabled person. We present statistical data on the percentage of disabled persons in the general population, with particular emphasis on the city of Zagreb. We also point to a series of official domestic and international documents that stipulate the approaches and obligations of the community in the direction of equalizing opportunities. Again placing particular emphasis on the city of Zagreb, which evidently has taken a large number of steps (especially in the theoretical/legal/strategic sense) to improve the quality of life and the equalization of opportunities for people with disabilities, we ask how much of this has actually taken hold in practice and how much these steps have actually affected those to whom they relate, which is the subject of the second part of this work.

The empirical section begins with a description of the methodology of the field research on the quality of life of people with disabilities in the city

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.