

are positively correlated with higher vaccine uptake. We also found that some countries with higher levels of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy appear to have lower levels of scientific literacy and more challenging attitudes regarding science and scientists, although we did not find the same clear geographical division as for vaccine uptake. We came to similar conclusions concerning the impact of people's satisfaction with the measures their governments took to manage the pandemic. These data offer only limited explanations and reveal some indirect connections that could influence vaccination rates; in other words, clear explanations were impossible.

As mentioned, the research included two case studies, of Slovenia and Croatia, where we explored the processes of vaccination, media and political responses to the pandemic, the specific political context of each country, vaccine uptake and factors potentially influencing vaccine hesitancy. Our analysis showed that it is difficult to generalise the reasons for COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. In addition, we hypothesised six groups with respect to their views on the COVID-19 vaccines that emerged in Slovenia during the pandemic. These groups are: the refusal group, vitalist group, sceptical group, alternative group, cooperative group and the persuaded group. Finally, we discussed the findings within an interpretative framework of anomic and post-factual syndrome.

The Pandemic and Counterurbanisation: A Comparison of Sweden and Slovenia⁴⁰

Maša Rebernik

The article explores the phenomenon of counterurbanisation during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sweden and Slovenia, with a focus on the ability to engage in telework. This concept was placed at the centre of the analysis, considering factors such as industrial structure, national workplace culture, and the 'shock' induced by lockdowns and social isolation measures implemented during the pandemic. An additional assumption was that this shock caused relative changes in weights between rural and urban amenities. Together, these factors were expected to contribute to open (migrations) and 'hidden' (unregistered rural living) counterurbanisation. For the analysis, we mostly used data from Eurostat, Statistics Sweden, and the Slovenian statistical office (SURs).

As regards the prevalence of teleworking during the pandemic, Sweden showed consistent levels throughout, with a minor decline towards the end. In contrast, while Slovenia initially experienced a surge, it gradually declined to almost pre-pandemic levels near the end.

Two key factors influencing teleworking were also examined: industrial structure and workplace culture. In terms of industrial structure, data pointed to some important differences: for example, manufacturing seems to play a larger role in Slovenia's economy compared to Sweden's. Since manufacturing-related jobs more likely require an in-person presence, this suggests lower teleworking potential in Slovenia.

Workplace culture also plays a role, with Sweden leaning toward a more modern and dynamic workplace culture, while Slovenia exhibits a more traditional organisational culture, with high levels of bureaucracy, potentially hindering the ability to do telework.

⁴⁰ The article was written in collaboration between Prof Dr Hans Westlund, Dr Maruša Gorišek, Dr Darka Podmenik and Maša Rebernik.

Regarding the valuation of rural vs. urban amenities, it seems that the pandemic did influence people's preferences. In Sweden, the rising prices of second homes relative to the prices of primary residences suggests hidden counterurbanisation. While we did not find the same indications of counterurbanisation for Slovenia, the country is experiencing a rise in real estate prices in its largest cities, motivating individuals to seek a place to live just outside of the urbanised capital city. However, as our analysis shows, it is not rural areas that are experiencing growth in the number of inhabitants in Slovenia, but the sprawling suburbs of the capital.

Considering the factors mentioned, we identified stronger trends of counterurbanisation in Sweden. The disparity cannot be attributed solely to factors related to the pandemic. Other factors may contribute as well – for instance, geographical differences, with Slovenia being smaller and more densely populated, making daily migrations easier and possibly teleworking less popular. It seems that we are dealing with two extreme case studies in Europe concerning the process of counterurbanisation and the impact of teleworking during the pandemic.

There are certain limitations to the comparative case study analysis, notably as regards the availability and comparability of data and differences in definitions of urban vs. rural areas. Nevertheless, this study may be seen as an effort in comparing counterurbanisation and its drivers across national boundaries within the same analytical framework, highlighting the need for further international comparative research in this area.

On the production and marketing of organic food

*Dane Podmenik*⁴¹

In 2021 and 2022, IRSA studied the changes that took place over the last decade in the supply, distribution, and consumption of organic food. The project was conducted based on an order from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food. Dane Podmenik coordinated the project, with external associates primarily from the biotechnical and marketing fields carrying it out. We have now gathered significant empirical data (collected through surveys, interviews, and official statistics), and this material will be subject to re-examination as we work on writing a longer, co-authored article. We believe that this is an important topic in light of the green transition. We are particularly interested in the decision-making behind buying organic food. A new type of consumer is emerging: one who carefully assesses and selects products. This can be referred to as responsible consumption, which is integrated into a lifestyle focused on reducing hyper-consumption (and hyper-production). At the same time, this lifestyle promotes a more reflective attitude towards the environment and sustainable development.

The EU (including Slovenia) has seen an increase in the demand for organic foods in recent years. However, despite this increase, organic foods account for no more than 4% of total food expenditures on average. Even in leading countries, such as Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg, and Sweden, the per capita expenditure on organic food does not exceed 300–400 euros per year (in Slovenia, our expenditure is below the EU average, at slightly above 100 euros per capita per year). Agricultural areas holding an ecological certificate do not exceed 20–25% of the total country area (currently 11% in Slovenia). It is true that the trends are favourable, but they could be accelerated.

It is necessary to accelerate organic farming's expansion on the supply side by encouraging more people to opt for it. This can be achieved

⁴¹ at the Institute for Developmental and Strategic Analysis.