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A sociodemographic profile of the participants in the Croatian Islands' Birth Cohort Study (CRIBS)

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This paper presents the socio-demographic profile of participants in the Croatian Islands' Birth Cohort Study (CRIBS), the first longitudinal study in Croatia to follow pregnant women and their children up to the age of two. The sample consisted of 286 pregnant women (145 from the islands of Brač and Hvar, and 141 from the mainland). The study aimed to: 1) summarise the main characteristics of the CRIBS study sample; 2) compare the sample with the general population of Croatia; 3) analyse the differences between the CRIBS participants according to place of residence (islands vs. mainland) and family type (nuclear vs. extended family). In comparison with women from the mainland, islander women had more often given birth to more than one child and finished only secondary school, while most of the women from the mainland had university degree. The prevalence of different family types also significantly differed between the islands and mainland, with islanders living in extended families and having lower average household income.

Key words: CRIBS study, socio-demographic profile, pregnant women, islands, Central Dalmatia, Croatia

U radu je predstavljen sociodemografski profil sudionica u Kohortnoj studiji rođenih na istočnojadranskim otocima (CRIBS), prvoj longitudinalnoj studiji u Hrvatskoj koja prati trudnice i njihovu djecu do navršene dvije godine života. Uzorak čini 286 trudnica (145 s otoka Brača i Hvara te 141 trudnica s kopna). Cilj je ove studije: 1) opisati glavna obilježja CRIBS uzorka, 2) usporediti uzorak s općom hrvatskom populacijom, 3) analizirati razlike među sudionicama u projektu CRIBS s obzirom na mjesto stanovanja (otoci vs. kopno) i tip obitelji u kojoj žive (nuklearna vs. proširena obitelj). U usporedbi s ženama s kopna otočanke su češće višerotkinje i češće završavaju samo srednju školu, dok većina žena na kopnu ima fakultetsko obrazovanje. Prevladavanje različitih tipova obitelji značajno se razlikuje između otoka i kopna, otočanke žive u proširenim obiteljima i imaju niže prosječne prihode kućanstava.

Ključne riječi: studija CRIBS, sociodemografski profil, trudnice, otoci, Srednja Dalmacija, Hrvatska

Introduction

In recent decades, almost all EU countries have faced similar demographic trends and changes. The Republic of Croatia is not an exception: its population has been declining for a quarter of a century, recently reaching the same population of more than 50 years ago (Čipin et al., 2016). Reasons for this trend vary: low fertility rates; changing family structure and migration; natural depopulation (negative natural change); total depopulation (from 1990); and intense population ageing (Wertheimer-Baletić, 2004; Nejašmić, 2008; Nejašmić and Toskić, 2013). The duration and intensity of these processes indicate very unfavourable demographic developments in Croatia (Gelo et al., 2005; Živić et al., 2005).

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2016 was 1.43 children per woman, which is significantly below the simple reproduction level (2.1) (Eurostat, 2017). In 2016, there were 37,537 live births and the live birth rate was 9.0. The average age of a mother at birth of her first child was 28.3 (Croatian Bureau of Statistics, 2017). Furthermore, there was a change in the long-term birth rate in relation to the age of women bearing children, and the same trend continued in 2017. Pregnancies were the most common in women 30 to 34 years old (ASFR¹ was 88.9 in 2016 and 91.4 in 2017) (Rodin et al., 2018).

According to demographers, the main demographic reason for low fertility is late childbearing, which is associated with prolonged education and women's desire for career advancement. This shortens the primary reproductive period to only 10 to 15 years (Akrap and Čipin, 2011; Čipin, 2011). The most cited reasons for low fertility in Croatia are: unemployment and sporadic work for people under the age of 30; a lack of adequate income to leave the parental home and form one's own family; jobs that require working atypical working hours (overtime and night work, work on Saturdays and Sundays); and housing problems (Akrap et al., 2003; Akrap and Čipin, 2008). Apart from demographic studies on fertility and birth, several sociological studies of women in Croatia based on empirical surveys were carried out at the end of the 20th century (Tomić-Koludrović and

Uvod

U posljednjih nekoliko desetljeća gotovo se sve zemlje Europske unije (EU) suočavaju sa sličnim demografskim trendovima i promjenama. Republika Hrvatska nije iznimka: broj stanovnika smanjivao se posljednjih četvrt stoljeća, a sada doseže istu veličinu populacije kao i prije više od 50 godina (Čipin i dr., 2016). Razlozi ovoga trenda su različiti: niske stope fertiliteta, promjene obiteljske strukture i migracije, prirodna depopulacija (negativna prirodna promjena), ukupna depopulacija (od 1990. godine nadalje) i intenzivno starenje stanovništva (Wertheimer-Baletić, 2004; Nejašmić 2008; Nejašmić i Toskić, 2013). Trajanje i intenzitet tih procesa upućuju na vrlo nepovoljan demografski razvoj Hrvatske (Gelo i dr., 2005; Živić i dr., 2005).

Ukupna stopa fertiliteta (TFR) u 2016. godini bila je 1,43 djece po ženi, što je znatno ispod jednostavne razine reprodukcije (2,1) (Eurostat, 2017). Godine 2016. bilo je 37 537 živorođenih, a stopa živorođenih bila je 9,0. Prosječna starost majke pri rođenju prvog djeteta iznosila je 28,3 godine (Državni zavod za statistiku, 2017). Također je došlo do promjene u dugogodišnjem rangu rađanja u odnosu na dob roditelja, a isti trend nastavio se i u 2017. godini. Porodi su bili najučestaliji u dobi od 30 do 34 godine (ASFR¹ 88,9 u 2016. godini i 91,4 u 2017. godini) (Rodin i dr., 2018).

Prema demografima, glavni razlog niskog fertiliteta kasno je rađanje, što je povezano s produljenim obrazovanjem i željom žena za napredovanjem u karijeri, a to pak skraćuje glavno reprodukcijsko razdoblje na samo 10 do 15 godina (Akrap i Čipin, 2011; Čipin, 2011). Najčešći su čimbenici niskog fertiliteta u Hrvatskoj sljedeći: nezaposlenost i prekarri rad za mlađe od 30 godina, nedostatak financijskih sredstava potrebnih za napuštanje roditeljskog doma i formiranje vlastite obitelji, poslovi koji zahtijevaju rad u atipičnim radnim vremenima (prekovremeni i noćni rad, rad subotom i nedjeljom), stambeni problemi (Akrap i dr., 2003; Akrap i Čipin, 2008). Osim demografskih istraživanja fertiliteta i rađanja, krajem 20.

¹ Age-specific fertility rates shows live births per 1,000 women in age groups.

¹ Dobno specifična stopa fertiliteta pokazuje broj živorođenih na 1000 žena u pojedinim dobnim skupinama (dobnim kohortama).

Kunac, 2000; Tomić-Koludrović, 2015) regarding women's attitudes toward birth, marriage, and family.

The phenomenon of "prolonged youth" together with postponing the decision to get married and have children in Croatia is often not a matter of choice, but a response to economic insecurity and unemployment among younger people (Ilišin et al., 2013; Tomić-Koludrović, 2015). The Croatian islands share the same negative demographic trends and are characterised by even more intense depopulation than the mainland. The factors recognised to have distorted the demographic structure and traditional economic structure (agriculture, fishing, fishing based industries, crafts, etc.) of Croatian islands were low and declining birth rates, negative natural change, a long-term emigration of younger population, high degree of population ageing, and especially low fertility rates (Lajić, 1992; Lajić and Nejašmić, 1994). The Croatian islands are unique because of their gravitational and functional orientation to nearby coastal centres (Marinković, 2016). In the last couple of decades, the island population has been exposed to various mainland influences that have affected their traditional way of life (Podgorelec and Klempić Bogadi, 2013).

Modern economic processes have changed the island landscape and affect the island environment. Tourism development has gradually become the most important, and often the only, economic activity. Of the total number of islanders on Adriatic islands, who were employed in tourism and hospitality in 2001, 94.6% (N=8,388) were from ten Croatian islands: Krk; Hvar; Brač; Lošinj; Rab; Korčula; Murter; Pag; Cres; and Ugljan. On the ten named islands, a quarter of the population (24.9%) was employed in tourism (Zupanc et al., 2001). Tourism in the Adriatic is also the main contemporary migration factor: the ability to find a job in tourism motivates people to come to the islands. Therefore, some of the island settlements have a large share of allochthonous population in their demographic structure (Nejašmić, 1998; 1999; Lajić et al., 2001).

Central Dalmatian islands (Hvar, Brač, Šolta and Vis) have approximately the same share of immigrants and autochthonous islanders. These islands are distinctive for intra-county migration; 40% of the immigrant population came from settlements within the same county. These newcomer islanders can be

stoljeća provedeno je nekoliko empirijskih socioloških istraživanja žena u Hrvatskoj (Tomić-Koludrović i Kunac, 2000; Tomić-Koludrović, 2015) koja obuhvaćaju stavove žena prema rađanju, braku i obitelji.

Fenomen „produžene mladosti”, uz odgađanje odluka o sklapanju braka i rađanju djece, u Hrvatskoj najčešće nije stvar izbora, nego odgovor mladih na ekonomsku nesigurnost i nezaposlenost (Ilišin i dr., 2013; Tomić-Koludrović, 2015). Hrvatski otoci dijele iste negativne demografske trendove i obilježava ih još intenzivnija depopulacija nego na kopnu. Čimbenici koji su narušili demografsku strukturu i tradicionalno gospodarstvo hrvatskih otoka (poljoprivreda, ribolov, ribarstvo, riboprerađivačka industrija, zanati i dr.) bili su niske i smanjujuće stope nataliteta, negativno prirodno kretanje stanovništva, dugoročno iseljavanje mlađeg stanovništva, visoki stupanj ostarjelosti i osobito niske stope fertiliteta (Lajić, 1992; Lajić i Nejašmić, 1994). Hrvatski otoci specifični su zbog gravitacijske i funkcionalne orijentacije prema obalnim centrima (Marinković, 2016). Posljednjih nekoliko desetljeća otočna populacija bila je izložena raznim utjecajima s kopna, koji su utjecali na tradicionalni otočni način života (Podgorelec i Klempić Bogadi, 2013).

Suvremeni ekonomski procesi mijenjaju otočni krajolik i utječu na otočni okoliš. Razvoj turizma postupno postaje najvažnija i često jedina gospodarska aktivnost. Od ukupnog broja stanovnika otoka na Jadranu koji su 2001. godine bili zaposleni u turizmu i ugostiteljstvu 94,6 % (N = 8.388) bilo je s deset hrvatskih otoka: Krka, Hvara, Brača, Lošinja, Raba, Korčule, Murtera, Paga, Cresa i Ugljana. Na deset navedenih otoka četvrtina stanovništva (24,9 %) bila je zaposlena u turizmu (Zupanc i dr., 2001). Turizam na Jadranu također je glavni suvremeni migracijski čimbenik koji je potaknuo i doseljavanje na otoke. Stoga pojedina otočna naselja u svojoj demografskoj strukturi bilježe velik udio alohtonog stanovništva (Nejašmić, 1998; 1999; Lajić i dr., 2001).

Srednjodalmatinski otoci (Hvar, Brač, Šolta i Vis) otprilike imaju približno jednak broj došljakog i domorodnog stanovništva. Za ove je otoke karakteristično unutaržupanijsko migriranje te je oko

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referred to as immigrants only conditionally because their migration took place in geographically, culturally, religiously, and administratively familiar surroundings (Lajić and Mišetić, 2006, 116).

In addition to demographic studies, socio-demographic studies of the quality of life, migration, and lifestyles, predominately of older (Podgorelec, 2008; Podgorelec and Klempić-Bogadi, 2014; Podgorelec et al., 2015) and younger population (Babić and Lajić, 2002; Babić, 2003; Babić et al., 2004; Barada et al., 2016), have also been conducted. These studies were carried out mainly on northern Dalmatian and Kvarner islands. Only two aforementioned studies included attitudes towards migration: one on the Central Dalmatian island of Brač (Nakićen and Čuka, 2016) and the other regarding satisfaction with quality of life of young people on the island of Vis (Barada, 2014; Barada and Vakanjac, 2014; Barada et al., 2016).

As advantages of living on islands, islanders recognise ecological values (preserved nature, climate, peaceful and relaxed way of life) (Babić and Lajić, 2002; Bezinović and Petak, 2002; Babić et al., 2004; Podgorelec, 2008; Podgorelec and Klempić, 2013; Barada, 2014; Barada and Vakanjac, 2014; Podgorelec et al., 2015; Nakićen and Čuka, 2016) and social values of island life (closeness of personal relationships, community togetherness, sense of security) (Podgorelec, 2008; Podgorelec and Klempić, 2013; Podgorelec et al., 2015). The main disadvantages pointed out by the respondents were lack of services (social, cultural, and health services) (Nakićen and Čuka, 2016), insufficient transport connections, and lack of education and job opportunities for youth (Babić and Lajić, 2002; Babić et al., 2004; Barada, 2014).

So far, studies focused on women on the islands have been rare. These include research on attitudes, values, and behaviour of women in their leisure time (Tomić-Koludrović and Leburic, 2001), ageing of women on the islands (Podgorelec and Bara, 2014), and recent marriage-related migration on islands (Marinović Golubić, 2017). There have been no studies on pregnant women and young mothers in Dalmatia, making the Croatian Islands' Birth Cohort Study (CRIBS) pilot-project the first research study of its kind for this section of the population. The project was carried out in keeping with four decades of holistic, anthropological, interdisciplinary research of

40 % otočnih došljaka podrijetlom iz naselja iste županije. Ti su otočani uvjetno rečeno doseljenici jer se njihovo migriranje odvijalo u geografski, kulturološki, vjerski i administrativno poznatome migracijskom okruženju (Lajić i Mišetić, 2006, 116).

Osim demografskih istraživanja, na otocima su se provodila i sociodemografska istraživanja kvalitete života, migracija i životnog stila, najčešće starijeg (Podgorelec, 2008; Podgorelec i Klempić-Bogadi, 2014; Podgorelec i dr., 2015) i mladog stanovništva (Babić i Lajić, 2002; Babić, 2003; Babić i dr., 2004; Barada i dr., 2016). Navedena su istraživanja provedena pretežno na sjevernodalmatinskim i kvarnerskim otocima. Samo su dva istraživanja obuhvatila stavove o migracijama na srednjodalmatinskom otoku Braču (Nakićen i Čuka, 2016) i zadovoljstvo kvalitetom života mladih na otoku Visu (Barada, 2014; Barada i Vakanjac, 2014; Barada i dr., 2016).

Kao prednosti života na otocima otočani ističu ekološke vrijednosti (očuvana priroda, klima, miran i opušten način života) (Babić i Lajić, 2002; Bezinović i Petak, 2002; Babić i dr., 2004; Podgorelec, 2008; Podgorelec i Klempić, 2013; Barada, 2014; Barada i Vakanjac, 2014; Podgorelec i dr., 2015; Nakićen i Čuka, 2016) i društvene vrijednosti života na otoku (bliskost osobnih odnosa, „zajedništvo”, osjećaj sigurnosti) (Podgorelec, 2008; Podgorelec i Klempić, 2013; Podgorelec i dr., 2015). Glavni nedostaci koje su istaknuli ispitanici bili su nedostatak usluga (društvenih, kulturnih i zdravstvenih usluga) (Nakićen i Čuka, 2016), nedovoljna prometna povezanost, a za mlade na otocima nedostatak obrazovanja i mogućnosti za zapošljavanje (Babić i Lajić, 2002; Babić i dr., 2004; Barada, 2014).

Dosadašnja istraživanja otočanki su rijetka, obuhvaćaju istraživanja stavova, vrijednosti i načina ponašanja žena u slobodnome vremenu (Tomić-Koludrović i Leburic, 2001), starenje žena na otocima (Podgorelec i Bara, 2014) i novije bračne migracije na otocima (Marinović Golubić, 2017). Nadalje, u Hrvatskoj dosad nisu postojala istraživanja trudnica i mladih majka u Dalmaciji, stoga je pilot-projekt *Kobortna studija rođenih na istočnojadranskim otocima* (CRIBS) prva istraživačka studija ove populacije. Projekt je u skladu s četiri

the Croatian islands and coast and their populations (Rudan et al., 2004). The current study continues the research of island populations using anthropological knowledge of population structure, but extends to more specific groups, which have not previously been investigated.

This paper presents the socio-demographic profile of pregnant women in the CRIBS study in relation to the general population of the Republic of Croatia. Furthermore, it analyses the differences between women from islands of Brač and Hvar and those from the mainland (city of Split with surroundings), dividing them according to place of residence (living on islands vs. living in mainland) and type of family they live in (nuclear vs. extended).

Sample and methods

The ongoing Croatian Islands' Birth Cohort Study (CRIBS) is the first longitudinal study in Croatia and in Southeast Europe which follows a representative sample of 500 pregnant women and their children up to two years of age.

The recruitment of pregnant women started in February, 2016 at gynaecological offices in Split and on the islands and ended at the end of October, 2018, reaching the representative sample size of 500 pregnant women. Inclusion criteria were: no history of chronic diseases; natural conception; and singleton pregnancies. Parity status was not discriminating factor. Participation in the study was voluntary and signed informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Extensive data were collected during pregnancy and after the birth of child through six questionnaires: two questionnaires during pregnancy (the first between the 18th and 24th weeks of gestation and the second between the 30th and 32nd weeks of gestation); and four of them after giving birth. They included comprehensive questions on family data, demography, socio-economic characteristics, genealogy, nutrition, health-related behaviour, psychosocial characteristics, and medical records. All CRIBS participants signed an informed consent prior to their inclusion in the study and they all gave birth at the University Hospital Centre Split. The study protocol

desetljeća holističkih, antropoloških, interdisciplinarnih istraživanja hrvatskih otoka i obale s njihovim populacijama (Rudan i dr., 2004). Trenutačna studija nastavlja istraživanje otočnih populacija pomoću antropološkog znanja o strukturi stanovništva, ali se proteže na specifičnije skupine, koje se prethodno nisu istraživale.

U ovome radu prikazan je sociodemografski profil trudnica u studiji CRIBS u odnosu na opću populaciju Republike Hrvatske. Nadalje, analiziraju se razlike između žena s Brača i Hvara te onih s kopna (grad Split s okolicom) prema mjestu stanovanja (one koje žive na otocima nasuprot onima koje žive na kopnu) i vrsti obitelji u kojoj žive (nuklearna i proširena).

Uzorak i metode

Kohortna studija rođenih na istočnojadranskim otocima (CRIBS) još je u tijeku. To je prva longitudinalna studija u Hrvatskoj i jugoistočnoj Europi koja prati reprezentativni uzorak od 500 trudnica i njihove djece do dvije godine starosti.

Uključivanje trudnica počelo je u veljači 2016. godine u ginekološkim ordinacijama u Splitu i na otocima, a završilo krajem listopada 2018. godine, kada je postignuta reprezentativna veličina uzorka od 500 trudnica. Kriteriji uključivanja bili su: bez povijesti kroničnih bolesti, prirodno začeće i jednoplodna trudnoća. Paritet nije bio diskriminatorni čimbenik. Sudjelovanje u studiji bilo je dobrovoljno, a sve ispitanice potpisale su informirani pristanak.

Prikupljeni su opsežni podaci tijekom trudnoće i nakon rođenja djeteta kroz šest upitnika: dva upitnika ispunjavala su se tijekom trudnoće (prvi između 18. i 24. tjedna trudnoće i drugi između 30. i 32. tjedna trudnoće), a četiri nakon rođenja djeteta. Uključena su sveobuhvatna pitanja o obitelji, demografiji, socioekonomskim obilježjima, rodoslovlju, prehrani, ponašanjima povezanim sa zdravljem, psihosocijalnim obilježjima i medicinska dokumentacija. Sve sudionice u projektu CRIBS potpisale su informirani pristanak o uključenju svoga djeteta u studiju i sve su rodile u Kliničkom bolničkom centru Split u Splitu. Protokol o studiji

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was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Institute for Anthropological Research in Zagreb.

The area of the CRIBS research is Split-Dalmatia County, specifically the city of Split with its surroundings and the islands of Hvar and Brač. Split-Dalmatia County is the second largest Croatian county, geographically located in the central part of the eastern Adriatic coast. The county is divided into three geographical subunits: the hinterland; the coastal area; and islands. The administrative centre is Split, the second-largest city in Croatia and the largest city on the Croatian coast. The county has 455,242 inhabitants and city of Split has 178,000 inhabitants. The two neighbouring Croatian islands Brač and Hvar belong to the group of Central Dalmatian islands. Brač, with an area of 395 km², is the third largest island in the Adriatic, and Hvar, with an area of 300 km², is the fourth largest. They are also among the most relatively densely populated Croatian islands. The island of Brač has 14,434 inhabitants living in 22 settlements, and a population density of 35.4 people per km², whilst the island of Hvar has 11,077 inhabitants living in 24 settlements, and a population density of 34.3 people per km² (Population Census, 2011).

This descriptive-analytic study was conducted on 286 women (age 18 years or older) from the Split area and Brač and Hvar islands, who were participants in the CRIBS study. The size of the studied sample is, in this case, smaller than the total number of women who were included in the study when the analysis started (286 out of 364 included women, 78.6%) due to the following limitations: (1) inclusion of only mothers whose children were born before April 30th, 2018 (the analysis started in May), who at the same time had (2) filled out the first questionnaire.

Out of the 286 women, 145 women were from the islands and 141 women were from the mainland. Regarding parity status, there were 47 primiparae² and 98 multiparae on the islands of Brač and Hvar, and 65 primiparae and 76 multiparae from the mainland.

Data from the first questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics (age, place of birth, residence, marital status, partner's age, place of birth and residence), parity (primiparae, multiparae), and socio-economic status (SES) of the

odobrilo je Etičko povjerenstvo Instituta za antropologiju u Zagrebu.

Područje istraživanja projekta CRIBS je Splitsko-dalmatinska županija, posebno grad Split s okolicom te otoci Hvar i Brač. Splitsko-dalmatinska županija druga po veličini hrvatska županija, geografski je smještena u središnjem dijelu istočne obale Jadrana. Županija je podijeljena na tri geografske cjeline: zaleđe, obalno područje i otoke. Upravni centar je Split, drugi po veličini grad u Hrvatskoj i najveći grad na hrvatskoj obali. Županija ima 455 242 stanovnika, a Grad Split 178 000 stanovnika. Dva susjedna otoka Brač i Hvar pripadaju skupini srednjodalmatinskih otoka. Otok Brač s površinom od 395 km² je treći, a Hvar s površinom od 300 km² četvrti po veličini otok na Jadranu. Oni su također među relativno najgušće naseljenim hrvatskim otocima. Otok Brač ima 14 434 stanovnika koji žive u 22 naselja, gustoća naseljenosti je 35,4 stanovnika po km², dok otok Hvar ima 11 077 stanovnika koji žive u 24 naselja, a gustoća naseljenosti je 34,3 stanovnika po km² (Popis stanovništva, 2011).

Ova deskriptivno-analička studija provedena je na 286 žena (dobi 18 godina ili starije), sudionica u studiji CRIBS, s područja Splita te s otoka Brača i Hvara, koje su do 30. travnja 2018. godine rodile djecu u Kliničkom bolničkom centru Split (Split, Hrvatska). Veličina ovdje ispitivanog uzorka manja je od ukupnog broja ispitanica uključenih u studiju kad su počele analize (286 od 364 uključene žene, 78,6 %) zbog sljedećih ograničenja: (1) uključivanje samo majki čija su djeca rođena prije 30. travnja 2018. godine (analize započele u svibnju), a one su istodobno (2) ispunile prvi upitnik.

Od 286 žena, 145 žena je s otoka i 141 žena s kopna. Prema paritetu bilo je 47 prvototkinja i 98 višerotkinja na otocima Braču i Hvaru te 65 prvototkinja i 76 višerotkinja iz kontinentalnog područja.

Prvi upitnik sadržavao je pitanja o sociodemografskim obilježjima (dob, mjesto rođenja, prebivalište, bračno stanje, dob partnera, mjesto rođenja partnera i partnerovo prebivalište), paritetu (prvototkinje i višerotkinje) i socioekonomskom statusu

² Primipara (*pl.* primiparae) is a woman who has had one pregnancy and has given birth to one viable infant. Multipara (*pl.* multiparae) is a woman who has had two or more pregnancies resulting in viable offspring.

CRIBS participants (highest level of education, employment status, household income, type of family).

The age of the women and age of their partners are their age on the day when their child was born. The difference between parents' birth dates and date of birth of their child is shown as decimal age. Moreover, since 30 women reported only year of birth of their partners (19 women on islands, 11 women at mainland) and 10 women did not respond to the question (6 on islands and 4 at mainland), decimal age could not be calculated for these 40 men.

The sample was divided in groups according to region of birth (islands, Split and surroundings, the rest of the Adriatic coast, continental Croatia and abroad) and country of origin (Croatia or abroad—countries of origin were designated for those who were born outside of Croatia). Thirteen CRIBS women did not respond to the question regarding the birth place of their partners (7 from islands and 6 from mainland).

The category of highest educational qualification showed that the CRIBS participants completed the following levels of education: elementary school (8 years); vocational school (3 years); secondary school (4 years); non-university college degree; and university degree (included BSc/BA, MSc/MA, and PhD levels). Economic activity (employment status) of the CRIBS participants was divided in three categories: (1) employed (including self-employment); (2) unemployed (including students and housewives—persons who earn no money) and; (3) temporarily employed (seasonal workers, interns). Participants were asked to report their monthly household income within five predefined income categories: (1) less than 5,000.00 HRK/month (<700 EUR/month); (2) 5,000.00–7,500.00 HRK/month (700–1,000 EUR/month); (3) 7,500.00–10,000.00 HRK/month (1,000–1,350 EUR/month); (4) 10,000.00–15,000.00 HRK/month (1,350–2,000 EUR/month); (5) >15,000.00 HRK/month (>2,000 EUR/month).

In 2017, the average monthly net wage in permanent employment in the Republic of Croatia amounted to 5,961 HRK (789.4 EUR) and the net minimum wage was 2,752 HRK (364.4 EUR).

(SES), postignutom obrazovnom stupnju, radnom statusu, dohotku kućanstva i vrsti obitelji u kojoj žive sudionice u studiji CRIBS.

Dob žena i dob njihovih partnera predstavlja njihovu dob na dan kada je rođeno njihovo dijete. Razlika između datuma rođenja roditelja i datuma rođenja novorođenčeta prikazana je kao decimalna dob. Ipak, budući da je 30 žena prijavilo samo godinu rođenja svojih partnera (19 žena na otocima, 11 žena na kopnu), a 10 žena nije odgovorilo na pitanje o partnerovoj godini rođenja (6 na otocima i 4 na kopnu), za tih 40 muškaraca decimalna se dob nije mogla izračunati.

Uzorak je podijeljen u skupine prema mjestu rođenja (otok, Split i okolica, ostala jadranska obala, kontinentalna Hrvatska i inozemstvo) i državi rođenja (Hrvatska ili inozemstvo – za osobe rođene izvan Hrvatske naznačili smo zemlju podrijetla). Trinaest (13) žena nije odgovorilo na pitanje o partnerovu mjestu rođenja (7 na otocima i 6 na kopnu).

Kategorije obrazovnih kvalifikacija majki uključenih u CRIBS bile su sljedeće: osnovna škola (8 godina), srednja strukovna škola (3 godine), srednja škola (4 godine), veleučilište i visoka škola te sveučilišni studij (uključeni: preddiplomski, diplomski i poslijediplomski studij). Ekonomska aktivnost (status zaposlenja) sudionica u projektu CRIBS podijeljena je u tri kategorije: (1) zaposlene žene (uključene i samozaposlene žene), (2) nezaposlene žene (uključene su studentice i kućanice – osobe koje ne zarađuju) i (3) privremeno i povremeno zaposlene žene (sezonske radnice, pripravnice). Sudionice su morale prijaviti mjesečni prihod kućanstva u pet unaprijed definiranih kategorija dohotka: (1) manje od 5.000,00 HRK mjesečno (< 700,00 EUR/mjesečno), (2) 5.000,00 – 7.500,00 HRK mjesečno (700,00 – 1.000 EUR/mjesečno), (3) 7.500,00 – 10.000,00 HRK mjesečno (1.000 – 1.350,00 EUR/mjesečno), (4) 10.000,00 – 15.000,00 HRK mjesečno (1.350,00 – 2.000,00 EUR/mjesečno), (5) > 15.000,00 HRK mjesečno (> 2.000,00 EUR/mjesečno).

Prosječna mjesečna neto plaća za ukupno zaposlene u Republici Hrvatskoj u 2017. godini iznosila je 5.961 HRK (789,4 EUR), a neto minimalna plaća bila je 2.752 HRK (364,4 EUR).

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A sociodemographic profile of the participants in the Croatian Islands' Birth Cohort Study (CRIBS)

Sociodemografski profil sudionica u Kohortnoj studiji rođenih na istočnojadranskim otocima (CRIBS)

The differences between sexes and between different groups were tested using Chi-square test and Student's t-test; the sample size differs due to missing data. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to assess how predictor (explanatory) variables (maternal age, parity, marital status, highest educational qualification, economic activity, and monthly income of a household) related to dependent (outcome) variables; the first binary logistic model used location of residence as a dependent variable, while the second one used family type.

The analyses were performed by SPSS Statistics 11.0 statistical package for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

The mean age of participants was 30.55 ± 4.39 years and the range was between 19.59 and 45.64 years. Their partners were significantly older with a mean age 33.93 ± 5.93 years (range 19.12–61.85 years) (Tab. 1). The 19.4% of participants were born on the islands, as well as the 17.9% of fathers. Most of the parents were born in Split-Dalmatia County (74.5% of mothers and 76.6% of fathers).

In 84.5% of cases, the CRIBS fathers were older than their female partners, on average by 4.44 ± 4.30 years, and in the rest of cases (15.5%) the CRIBS mothers were older than their male partners by 2.64 ± 2.07 years (Tab. 2). The maximum age difference between partners in cases when the father was older was 26.89 years. When the mother was older the maximum difference was 8.80 years.

Significant differences were detected in the analysis that was performed to test how often women and men born in the Split-Dalmatia County chose partners from this region in comparison with partners from continental Croatia or abroad (Tab. 3). The most frequently (in 73.3% of cases) persons from the county chose a partner from the same county, but in 21.2% of cases persons from continental Croatia and abroad selected a partner from Split-Dalmatia County and vice versa ($p < 0.001$).

Razlike među spolovima i među različitim skupinama ispitanice su pomoću Hi-kvadrat testa i Studentova t-testa, pri čemu veličinu uzorka određuju podaci koji nedostaju. Multivarijatne logističke regresijske analize korištene su za procjenu povezanosti nezavisnih (objasnidbenih) varijabla (dob majke, paritet, bračni status, postignuti obrazovni stupanj, zaposlenost i mjesečni prihod kućanstva) sa zavisnim (ishodišnim) varijablama; prvi binarni logistički model koristi mjesto stanovanja kao zavisnu varijablu, dok drugi koristi tip obitelji.

Analize su izvršene korištenjem statističkog paketa SPSS Statistics 11.0 za OS Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), a razina statističke značajnosti postavljena je na $p < 0,05$.

Rezultati

Srednja dob majki je $30,55 \pm 4,39$ godina s rasponom dobi između 19,59 i 45,64 godine. Njihovi partneri bili su stariji, prosječne dobi $33,93 \pm 5,93$ godina (raspon 19,12 – 61,85 godina) (tab. 1). 19,4 % majki rođeno je na otocima, kao i 17,9 % očeva. Većina roditelja rođena je u Splitsko-dalmatinskoj županiji (74,5 % majki i 76,6 % očeva).

U 84,5 % slučajeva očevi u CRIBS-u bili su stariji od svojih partnerica i to prosječno $4,44 \pm 4,30$ godina, a u ostalim slučajevima (15,5 %) majke su bile starije od svojih partnera $2,64 \pm 2,07$ godina (tab. 2). Najveća dobna razlika između partnera u slučajevima kada je otac bio stariji od partnerice bila je 26,89 godina, a kad je majka starija od partnera bila je 8,80 godina.

Značajne razlike otkrivene su u analizi o tome kako često žene i muškarci rođeni u Splitsko-dalmatinskoj županiji odabiru partnere iz ove regije u usporedbi s partnerima iz kontinentalne Hrvatske ili inozemstva (tab. 3). Najčešće (u 73,3 % slučajeva) osobe iz županije izabiru partnera iz iste županije, ali u 21,2 % slučajeva osobe iz kontinentalne Hrvatske i inozemstva odabiru partnera iz županije i obrnuto ($p < 0,001$).

Tab. 1 Comparison of the CRIBS parents by age, region of birth, and country of birth
Tab. 1. Usporedba roditelja u CRIBS-u po dobi, mjestu rođenja, regiji i zemlji rođenja

Quantitative variables / Kvantitativne varijable	Mother (N=286) / Majka (N = 286)	Father (N=246) / Otac (N = 246)	p
Age at birth, years (mean±SD) / Dob pri porodu, godine (srednja vrijednost ± standardna devijacija, SD)	30.55±4.39	33.93±5.93	<0.001
Age at birth, years (range) / Dob pri porodu, godine (raspon)	19.59-45.64	19.12-61.85	-
Qualitative variables / Kvalitativne varijable			
	Mother (N=286) / Majka (N = 286)	Father (N=273) / Otac (N = 273)	p
	N (%)	N (%)	
Region of birth / Mjesto rođenja			
Islands / Otoci	48 (16.8)	53 (19.4)	ns
Split and surroundings / Split s okolicom	165 (57.7)	155 (56.8)	
Rest of Adriatic coast / Ostala jadranska obala	28 (9.8)	18 (6.6)	
Kontinental Croatia / Kontinentalna Hrvatska	19 (6.6)	13 (4.8)	
Abroad / Inozemstvo	26 (9.1)	34 (12.5)	
Country of birth / Država rođenja			
Croatia / Hrvatska	260 (90,9)	239 (87,5)	Croatia vs. abroad / Hrvatska vs. inozemstvo
Abroad, of which: / Inozemstvo, od čega:	26 (9,1)	34 (12,5)	
Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosna i Hercegovina	19 (6,6)	23 (8,4)	ns
Canada / Kanada	0	1 (0,4)	
France / Francuska	0	1 (0,4)	
Germany / Njemačka	3 (1)	5 (1,8)	
Iraq / Irak	0	1 (0,4)	
Kosovo / Kosovo	0	1 (0,4)	
Serbia / Srbija	2 (0,7)	0	
Slovakia / Slovačka	0	1 (0,4)	
Slovenia / Slovenija	2 (0,7)	0	
USA / SAD	0	1 (0,4)	

Difference between genders in mean age was tested by Student's t-test and the quantitative differences by Chi-square test ($p < 0.05$). Size of the fathers sample differs between the analysed variables because of missing data.

Razlika u srednjoj dobi među spolovima ispitana je Studentovim t-testom, a kvalitativne razlike korištenjem Hi-kvadrat testa ($p < 0,05$). Veličina uzorka očeva razlikuje se među analiziranim varijablama zbog podataka koji nedostaju.

Source: Research questionnaire 1 project CRIBS

Izvor: 1. anketni upitnik projekta CRIBS

Tab. 2 Age difference between the CRIBS parents (grouped according to which parent was older)
Tab. 2. Razlika u dobi između roditelja u CRIBS-u (grupirani prema roditelju koji je bio stariji od svojeg partnera)

Categories / Kategorije	Age difference between parents (years) / Razlika u dobi između roditelja (godine)			
	N	mean±SD / srednja vrijednost ± SD	minimum / najmanja razlika	maximum / najveća razlika
Father older than mother / Otac stariji od majke	208	4.44±4.30	0.01	26.89
Mother older than father / Majka starija od oca	38	2.64±2.07	0.12	8.8
Total / Ukupno	246	4.16±4.08	0.01	26.89

Size of analysed sample is defined by missing data.

Veličina ovdje analiziranog uzorka definira/određuje se podacima koji nedostaju.

Source: Research questionnaire 1 project CRIBS

Izvor: 1. anketni upitnik projekta CRIBS

According to the parity status, 112 participants (39.2%) were primiparae and 174 participants (60.8%) were multiparae (Tab. 4). Of all the multiparae, 70.7% were secundiparae (n=123), 22.4% were triparae (n=39), 5.8% participants were quadriparae (n=10), and 2 participants were grand multiparae (one was expecting her fifth child and the other one was expecting her ninth child). There were significantly more CRIBS multiparae living on islands (67.6%) than on the mainland (53.9%) ($p < 0.05$).

Prema paritetu, 112 sudionica (39,2 %) bile su prvoroćkinje, a 174 sudionice (60,8 %) bile su višeroćkinje (tab. 4). Od svih višeroćkinja, 70,7 % su drugoroćkinje (N = 123), 22,4 % trećoroćkinje (N = 39), 5,8 % ispitanica bile su četvoroćkinje (N = 10), a dvije sudionice bile su višeroćkinje koje očekuju peto ili više djece (jedna je čekala peto dijete, a druga deveto dijete). U CRIBS-u značajno više višeroćkinja živi na otocima (67,6 %) negoli na kopnu (53,9 %) ($p < 0,05$).

Tab. 3 Choice of marriage partner in the CRIBS study according to geographical distance

Tab. 3. Izbor bračnog partnera u studiji CRIBS prema geografskoj udaljenosti

Choosing partners according to the region of birth (N, %) / Odabir partnera prema regiji rođenja (N, %)			
Father / Otac	Split Dalmatia County (N=226) / Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (N = 226)	Other Croatian counties and abroad (N=47) / Ostale hrvatske županije i inozemstvo (N = 47)	P
Mother / Majka			
Split Dalmatia County (N=232) / Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (N = 232)	200 (73.3)	32 (11.7)	< 0.001
Other Croatian counties and abroad (N=41) / Ostale hrvatske županije i inozemstvo (N = 41)	26 (9.5)	15 (5.5)	

The region named "Split-Dalmatia County" included everyone who was born on the islands, in city of Split or surroundings or in the hinterland, while the region named the "Other Croatian counties and abroad" included persons who were born elsewhere in Croatia or in some foreign country. Size of the analysed sample is defined by missing data. The differences between groups were tested by Chi-square test ($p < 0.05$) and frequency of couples in each group was calculated according to the total sample size in this analysis.

Regija pod nazivom Splitsko-dalmatinska županija obuhvatila je sve koji su rođeni na otocima, u gradu Splitu ili okolici ili u zaleđu, dok je regija pod nazivom Ostale hrvatske županije i inozemstvo uključivala osobe rođene drugdje u Hrvatskoj ili u drugim državama. Veličina ovdje analiziranog uzorka definira se podacima koji nedostaju. Razlike između skupina testirane su Hi-kvadrat testom ($p < 0,05$)

Source: Research questionnaire 1 project CRIBS

Izvor: 1. anketni upitnik projekta CRIBS

Interestingly, the marital status of some of the CRIBS participants changed during pregnancy. At the time of recruitment into the study, 25.5% of women from the islands and 22.7% of women from the mainland were not married, while at the moment of childbirth only 9% of women from the islands and 4.3% of women from the mainland were unmarried (Tab. 4).

There was significant difference in the highest educational qualification level between women from the islands and the mainland; while on the islands most of the CRIBS participants had finished vocational or secondary school (60.7%), most of the women from the mainland had university degrees (48.9%) ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, the unemployment rate was similar regardless of whether a respondent lived on the islands (23.4%) or on the mainland (19.9%) (Tab. 4). The average monthly income of a household significantly differed between the island and the mainland populations ($p < 0.001$); one in five families (21.5%) on islands earned no more than 5,000 HRK (700 EUR), which was reported for four times fewer families on the mainland (5%). Furthermore, two times more households on the mainland than on the islands earned >15,000 HRK (2,000 EUR) (9.9% vs. 4.9%, respectively).

The prevalence of different family type (nuclear vs. extended) also significantly differed between the islands and the mainland: while 27.1% of families on islands were extended, this type of housing was found in only 14.2% of families on the mainland ($p < 0.05$) (Tab. 4).

Primiparae with secondary level education in the CRIBS study were significantly younger than the primiparae with university degrees (26.85 ± 4.41 years vs. 29.35 ± 3.06 years, $F = 12.536$, $df = 110$, $p < 0.001$).

These findings provided a basis for defining the factors which could predict the coexistence of the CRIBS participants with their or their partner's parents in family of extended type. Thus, differences between the CRIBS participants living in two family types (nuclear and extended) were tested (Tab. 5), and the contribution of variables to the prediction in what family type the CRIBS participants live in was noted (Tab. 6). In comparison to the CRIBS

Zanimljivo je da se bračni status inicijalno neudanih žena u CRIBS-u promijenio tijekom trudnoće. Pri uključivanju u studiju 25,5 % žena s otoka i 22,7 % žena s kopna nije bilo udano, dok je u trenutku porođaja neudano bilo samo 9 % žena s otoka i 4,3 % žena s kopna (tab. 4).

Postoji značajna razlika u obrazovnom stupnju među ženama s otoka i kopna: dok je na otocima većina majki u CRIBS-u završila trogodišnju strukovnu ili četverogodišnju srednju školu (60,7 %), većina žena s kopna ima visoku stručnu spremu (48,9 %) ($p < 0,001$). Ipak, čini se da je stopa nezaposlenosti slična, bez obzira na to živi li ispitanica na otocima (23,4 %) ili na kopnu (19,9 %) (tab. 4). Prosječni mjesečni prihod kućanstava značajno se razlikuje između otoka i kopna ($p < 0,001$): dok jedno od pet kućanstava (21,5 %) na otocima ima do 5.000,00 HRK (700,00 EUR) mjesečnih prihoda, na kopnu je četiri puta manje kućanstava prijavilo isti prihod (5 %). Nadalje, dvostruko je više kućanstava na kopnu negoli na otocima koja imaju ukupni prihod veći od 15.000,00 HRK (2.000,00 EUR) (9,9 % prema 4,9 %).

Rasprostranjenost tipova obitelji (nuklearna i proširena) značajno se razlikuje između otoka i kopna: dok je na otocima 27,1 % proširenih obitelji, tom tipu obitelji na kopnu pripada samo 14,2 % kućanstava ($p < 0,05$) (tab. 4).

Prvorotkinje sa srednjom stručnom spremom u studiji CRIBS bile su znatno mlađe od prvotkinja s visokom stručnom spremom ($26,85 \pm 4,41$ godina prema $29,35 \pm 3,06$ godina, $F = 12,536$, $df = 110$, $p < 0,001$).

Dobiveni rezultati bili su poticaj da se pokušaju odrediti čimbenici koji bi mogli utjecati na odabir suživota majki u CRIBS-u s vlastitim ili s partnerovim roditeljima u proširenoj obitelji. Stoga su ispitane razlike između majki koje žive u dvama tipovima obitelji (nuklearna i proširena obitelj) (tab. 5) i doprinos predikcijskih varijabla na tip obitelji u kojem majke u CRIBS-u žive (tab. 6). U usporedbi s majkama u CRIBS-u koje žive u nuklearnim obiteljima one koje žive u proširenim obiteljima bile su u prosjeku znat-

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Tab. 4 Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of participants in the CRIBS study according to their place of residence (islands vs. mainland)
Tab. 4. Demografska i socioekonomska obilježja trudnica u studiji CRIBS prema mjestu stanovanja (otoci vs. kopno)

Variables / Varijable	Mothers living on islands N (%) / Majke koje žive na otocima N (%)	Mothers living on the mainland N (%) / Majke koje žive na kopnu N (%)	Statistical analyses / Statističke analize
Age groups** / Dobne skupine**			
19-24.99 years / godina	14 (9.7)	16 (11.3)	ns
25.00-29.99 years / godina	57 (39.3)	38 (27.0)	
30.00-34.99 years / godina	58 (40.0)	64 (45.4)	
35.00-39.99 years / godina	12 (8.3)	21 (14.9)	
40+ years / godina	4 (2.7)	2 (1.4)	
Parity* / Paritet*			
Primiparae / Prvorotkinja	47 (32.4)	65 (46.1)	$\chi^2 = 5.620$, $df = 1$, $p < 0.05$
Multiparae / Višerotkinja	98 (67.6)	76 (53.9)	
Marital status* / Bračni status*			
Married when included in the study / Udane pri uključivanju u studiju	108 (74.5)	109 (77.3)	ns
Married at child birth / Udane pri porodu	132 (91.0)	135 (95.7)	
Highest educational qualification** / Postignuti obrazovni stupanj**			
Elementary School / Osnovna škola	2 (1.4)	0	3.35±1.16 vs. 4.07±1.03, $F=2.430$, $t=-5.501$, $p<0.001$
Vocational School (3 years) / Strukovna škola (3 godine)	38 (26.2)	11 (7.8)	
Secondary School (4 years) / Srednja škola (4 godine)	50 (34.5)	37 (26.2)	
Non-University College / Stručni studij	18 (12.4)	24 (17.0)	
University Degree (BSc/BA, MSc/MA, PhD) / Fakultet (preddiplomski, diplomski, doktorski studij)	37 (25.5)	69 (48.9)	
Economic activity* / Radni status*			
Employed / Zaposlena	109 (75.2)	108 (76.6)	ns
Unemployed / Nezaposlena	34 (23.4)	28 (19.9)	
Temporarily (Seasonally) Employed / Privremeno i povremeno (sezonski) zaposlena	2 (1.4)	5 (3.5)	
Monthly income of a household** / Mjesečni prihod kućanstva**			
< 5.000,00 HRK	31 (21.5)	7 (5.0)	2.51±1.13 vs. 3.13±1.07, $F=1.076$, $t=-4.764$, $p<0.001$
5.000,00 – 7.500,00 HRK	43 (29.9)	37 (26.2)	
7.500,00 – 10.000,00 HRK	42 (29.2)	41 (29.1)	
10.000,00 – 15.000,00 HRK	21 (14.6)	42 (29.8)	
> 15.000,00 HRK	7 (4.9)	14 (9.9)	
Type of family* / Tip obitelji*			
Nuclear 1 (owners of apartment/house) / Nuklearna 1 (vlastiti stan/kuća)	80 (55.6)	85 (60.3)	nuclear vs. extended / nuklearna vs. proširena
Nuclear 2 (rent apartment/house) / Nuklearna 2 (unajmljeni stan/kuća)	25 (17.4)	30 (21.3)	
Extended (living with parents) / Proširena (žive s roditeljima)	39 (27.1)	20 (14.2)	$\chi^2=6.289$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$
Other / Ostalo	0	6 (4.2)	

Legend: *Chi-square; ** Student's t-test / Legenda: *Hi-kvadrat; ** Studentov t-test

Prevalence within groups is presented in absolute numbers (N) and frequencies (%). The differences between groups were tested by Chi-square test and Student's t-test ($p<0.05$). Size of the sample differs between the analysed variables because of missing data.

Prevalencije unutar skupina prikazane su kao apsolutni brojevi (N) i frekvencije (%). Razlike među skupinama ispitane su pomoću Hi-kvadrat testa i Studentova t-testa ($p<0,05$). Veličina uzorka razlikuje se među analiziranim varijablama zbog podataka koji nedostaju.

Source: Research questionnaire 1 project CRIBS / Izvor: 1. anketni upitnik projekta CRIBS

Tab. 5 Association of socio-demographic variables with the types of the CRIBS participants' families
Tab. 5. Povezanost sociodemografskih varijabla s tipom obitelji u kojima žive majke u CRIBS-u

Variables / Varijable	Nuclear family N(%) (N=220) / Nuklearna obitelj N (%) (N = 220)	Extended family N(%) (N=59) / Proširena obitelj N (%) (N = 59)	Statistical analyses / Statističke analize
Age** / Dob**			
mean ± SD / srednja vrijednost ± SD	31.01±4.25	28.82±4.50	F=0.031, t=3.473, df=277, p<0.001
Highest educational qualification* / Postignuti obrazovni stupanj*			
Vocational or Secondary School (3–4 years) / Strukovna ili srednja škola (3 ili 4 god.)	105 (47.9)	30 (51.7)	ns
Non-University College / Stručni studij	32 (14.6)	10 (17.2)	
University Degree (BSc/BA, MSc/MA, PhD) / Fakultet (preddiplomski, diplomski, poslijediplomski studij)	82 (37.4)	18 (31)	
Employment* / Radni status*			
Employed / Zaposlena	176 (80.0)	36 (61)	$\chi^2=9.529$, df=2, p<0.01
Unemployed / Nezaposlena	40 (18.2)	20 (33.9)	
Temporarily Seasonally Employed / Privremeno i povremeno zaposlena	4 (1.8)	3 (5.1)	
Household income* / Prihod kućanstva*			
<5,000.00 HRK	26 (11.8)	11 (18.6)	ns
5,000.00–10,000.00 HRK	131 (59.6)	30 (50.8)	
>10,000.00 HRK	63 (28.6)	18 (30.5)	
Marital status (at giving birth)* / Bračni status (pri porodu)*			
Unmarried / Neudana	8 (3.6)	10 (16.9)	$\chi^2=13.662$, df=1, p<0.001
Married / Udana	212 (96.4)	49 (83.1)	
Parity* / Paritet*			
Primiparae / Prvotrotkinja	80 (36.4)	29 (49.2)	ns
Multiparae / Višerotkinja	140 (63.6)	30 (50.8)	

Legend: *Chi-square; ** Student's t-test / Legenda: *Hi-kvadrat; ** Studentov t-test

Maternal age, the highest educational qualification, economic activity, household income, and parity compared among CRIBS participants who live in different family types. The nuclear type of family is defined as a young couple or a couple with a child/children, but who live separately from their parents regardless whether they own or rent the apartment/house in which they reside. The extended family type includes the couple's parents. The differences between groups were tested by Student's t-test and Chi-square test (p<0.05). Size of the sample differs between the analysed variables because of missing data.

Dob, postignuti stupanj obrazovanja, radni status, prihodi kućanstva i paritet uspoređeni među majkama u CRIBS-u koje žive u različitim tipovima obitelji. Nuklearni tip obitelji određuje obitelj koju čine samo mladi par ili par s djetetom/djecom, koji žive odvojeno od svojih roditelja (bez obzira na to žive li u vlastitom ili najamljenom stanu/kući). Prošireni tip obitelji uključuje i roditelje bračnog para. Razlike među skupinama testirane su Studentovim t-testom i Hi-kvadrat testom (p < 0,05). Veličina uzorka razlikuje se među analiziranim varijablama zbog podataka koji nedostaju.

Source: Research questionnaire 1 project CRIBS / Izvor: 1. anketni upitnik projekta CRIBS

participants living in nuclear families, those living in extended families were on average significantly younger (28.82±4.50 years vs. 31.01±4.25 years), more frequently unemployed (33.9% vs. 18.2%) or temporarily employed (5.1% vs. 1.8%), and more frequently unmarried (16.9% vs. 3.6%).

Income, parity, highest educational qualification, and family type of the CRIBS participants were pre-

no mlade (28,82 ± 4,50 godina prema 31,01 ± 4,25 godina), češće nezaposlene (33,9 % prema 18,2%) ili privremeno i povremeno zaposlene (5,1 % prema 1,8 %) i češće neudane (16,9 % prema 3,6 %).

Prihod kućanstva, paritet, postignuti stupanj obrazovanja i tip obitelji u kojoj žive majke u CRIBS-u pokazali su se prediktivnima za va-

Tab. 6 Socio-demographic factors in multivariable logistic regression analysis for place of residence (mainland is referent)
Tab. 6. Multivarijatna logistička analiza sociodemografskih čimbenika za mjesto stanovanja (kopno je referentno)

	OR	95% CI	Beta
Living place (mainland is referent) (N=279) / Mjesto stanovanja (kopno je referentno) (N=279)			
Maternal age / Dob	0.967	0.903–1.036	-0.033
Income (<5,000.00 HRK is referent) / Prihod kućanstva (< 5.000,00 HRK je referentno)			
5,000.00–7,500.00 HRK	0.250	0.087–0.713	-1.388
7,500.00–10,000.00 HRK	0.257	0.088–0.750	-1.357
10,000.00–15,000.00 HRK	0.127	0.040–0.406	-2.066
>15,000.00 HRK	0.099	0.024–0.413	-2.305
Parity (primipara is referent) / Paritet (prvorotkinja je referentno)	2.279	1.238–4.197	0.824
Employment (employed is referent) / Status zaposlenja (zaposlena je referentno)			
Unemployed / Nezaposlena	0.637	0.318–1.277	-0.450
Temporarily Seasonally employed / Privremeno i sezonski zaposlena	0.295	0.049–1.792	-1.221
Highest educational qualification (secondary school or less is referent) / Postignuti obrazovni stupanj (srednja škola i niže je referentno)			
Non-University College / Stručni studij	0.630	0.290–1.373	-0.462
University degree / Fakultet (preddiplomski, diplomski, poslijediplomski studij)	0.502	0.273–0.925	-0.689
Marital status (unmarried is referent) / Bračni status (neudana je referentno)	0.311	0.087–1.110	-1.167
Family type (nuclear is referent) / Tip obitelji (nuklearna obitelj je referentno)	2.191	1.089–4.287	0.771
Constant / Konstanta			3.403

Statistically significant independent variables from the best predicting model for place of residence ($\chi^2=51.793$, $df=12$, $p<0.0001$); -2 Log Likelihood 332.034, Goodness of fit 273.344, Cox & Snell – R^2 0.171, Nagelkerke – R^2 0.227) are shown in bold.

Statistički značajne nezavisne varijable najboljega prediktivnog modela za mjesto stanovanja ($\chi^2 = 53,249$, $df = 12$, $p < 0,0001$); -2 Log Likelihood 333,236, Valjanost testa – 276,148, Cox & Snell – R^2 0,149, Nagelkerke – R^2 0,198) i tip obitelji ($p<0,0002$, -2 Log Likelihood 250,941, Valjanost testa 274,226, Cox & Snell – R^2 0,174, Nagelkerke – R^2 0,232) u tablici su ovisne masnim slovima).

Source: Research questionnaire 1 project CRIBS / Izvor: 1. anketni upitnik projekta CRIBS

dictive factors for place of residence. Women with a mean monthly household income of <5,000.00 HRK, who already had one or more children prior to joining the CRIBS study (OR=2.279) and who lived in extended families (OR=2.191) were more likely to live on the islands, while this was less likely for women with a university degree (OR=0.502) (Tab. 6). The regression model prediction of participants who lived in an extended family included unemployed women (OR=2.323) and women who lived on islands (OR=2.369), while married women were less likely (OR=0.246) to live in extended families (Tab. 7).

rijablu mjesto stanovanja. Za žene s prosječnim mjesečnim prihodima kućanstva < 5.000,00 HRK koje su imale jedno ili više djece prije ulaska u CRIBS (OR = 2,279) i koje su živjele u proširenim obiteljima (OR = 2,191) veća je vjerojatnost da će živjeti na otocima, dok je manja vjerojatnost za žene sa završenim fakultetom (OR = 0,502) (tab. 6). Regresijski model prediktivan za život u proširenoj obitelji uključuje nezaposlene žene (OR = 2,323) i žene koje žive na otocima (OR = 2,369), dok je za udane žene (OR = 0,246) manja vjerojatnost da će živjeti u proširenim obiteljima (tab. 7).

Tab. 7 Socio-demographic factors in multivariable logistic regression analysis for the family type (nuclear family is referent)
Tab. 7. Multivarijantna logistička analiza sociodemografskih čimbenika za tip obitelji (nuklearna obitelj je referentno)

	OR	95% CI	Beta
Family type (nuclear is referent) (N=279) / Tip obitelji (nuklearna obitelj je referentno) (N=279)			
Maternal age / Dob	0.935	0.861–1.016	-0.067
Income (<5,000.00 HRK is referent) / Prihod kućanstva (< 5.000,00 HRK je referentno)			
5,000.00–7,500.00 HRK	0.996	0.369–2.688	-0.004
7,500.00–10,000.00 HRK	0.996	0.352–2.819	-0.004
10,000.00–15,000.00 HRK	1.625	0.511–5.166	0.486
>15,000.00 HRK	1.072	0.247–4.645	0.069
Parity (primipara is referent) / Paritet (prvorotkinja je referentno)	0.705	0.349–1.423	-0.350
Employment (employed is referent) / Status zaposlenja (zaposlena je referentno)			
Unemployed / Nezaposlena	2.323	1.106–4.879	0.843
Temporarily Seasonally employed / Privremeno i sezonski zaposlen	3.379	0.561–20.367	1.218
Highest educational qualification (secondary school or less is referent) / Postignuti obrazovni stupanj (srednja škola i niže je referentno)			
Non-University College / Stručni studij	1.146	0.449–2.928	0.102
University degree / Fakultet (preddiplomski, diplomski, poslijediplomski studij)	0.761	0.352–1.645	-0.273
Marital status (unmarried is referent) / Bračni status (neudana je referentno)	0.246	0.082–0.735	-1.403
Living place (mainland is referent) / Mjesto stanovanja (kopno je referentno)	2.369	1.180–4.757	0.863
Constant / Konstanta			1.374

Statistically significant independent variables from the best predicting model for family type ($\chi^2=32.821$, $df=12$, $p<0.001$; -2 Log Likelihood 255.049, Goodness of fit 277.939, Cox & Snell – R2 0.111, Nagelkerke – R2 0.171) are shown in bold.

Statistički značajne nezavisne varijable najboljega prediktivnog modela za tip obitelji ($\chi^2 = 32,821$, $df = 12$, $p < 0,001$; -2 Log Likelihood 255,049, Valjanost testa 277,939, Cox & Snell – R2 0,111, Nagelkerke – R2 0,171) u tablici su otisnute masnim slovima.

Source: Research questionnaire 1 project CRIBS / Izvor: 1. anketni upitnik projekta CRIBS

Discussion

The socio-demographic profile of women from Central Dalmatian islands and the city of Split with its surroundings included in the CRIBS study has shown features of contemporary demographic trends and socio-economic processes. Women aged 30+ contribute to over 40% of all births in many countries of Western, Northern, and Southern Europe (Pinnelli, 2001, 64). The aforementioned trend was also confirmed in 2016 in Croatia (births were most common at the age of 30 to 34) (Rodin et al., 2018) and in the CRIBS study (the mean age of women at childbirth was 30.55±4.39 years). Analysis of the association between the highest qualification level of education, timing of the first birth and overall fertility levels showed that motherhood in CRIBS participants was postponed to later ages. Furthermore, the

Rasprava

Sociodemografski profil žena sa srednjodalmatinskih otoka i iz grada Splita s okolicom uključenih u studiju CRIBS pokazao je obilježja suvremenih demografskih trendova i društveno-ekonomskih procesa. Žene u dobi od 30 godina čine više od 40 % svih rođenih u mnogim zemljama zapadne, sjeverne i južne Europe (Pinnelli, 2001, 64). Navedeni trend potvrđen je 2016. godine u Hrvatskoj (rođenja su bila najčešća u dobi od 30 do 34 godine) (Rodin i dr., 2018) i u studiji CRIBS (srednja dob žena kod poroda bila je 30,55 ± 4,39 godina). Analiza povezanosti između postignutoga obrazovnog stupnja, dobi pri prvom porodu i ukupne razine fertiliteta pokazala je da je majčinstvo kod sudionica u CRIBS-u odgođeno za kasnije dobne skupine.

primiparae with a secondary level of education in the CRIBS study were significantly younger than the primiparae with university degrees (data not shown).

Almost 85% of the CRIBS fathers were older than the mothers and 73.3% of both parents in the CRIBS study were born and live in Split-Dalmatia County and choose their partners from the same region. This finding is in accordance with frequent intra-county migration in Dalmatia, especially on Central Dalmatian islands (Lajić and Mišetić, 2006). In the CRIBS study 9.1% of mothers and 12.5% of fathers were born abroad, mostly in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6.6% of all mothers and 8.4% of all fathers). The fact that until 2010 there was an outpatient hospital maternity ward in Supetar, Brač, explains why approximately 17% of the parents in the CRIBS study were born on Brač. Islands' economies are based on the tertiary sector (tourism and tourism-oriented services, agriculture, and construction) and mainly on seasonal modes of employment. Due to insufficient potential of island population, during the tourist season a significant number of seasonal workers comes to the islands from all over Croatia (Zupanc et al., 2001). Data from the CRIBS study showed influence of seasonal employment on choice of partner (23.8% of partners on islands were from continental Croatia and abroad), but also integration of economic migrants with the locals by choosing local partners. These results are in accordance with findings that newcomers on islands more often come from other Croatian counties (25.85%) than from the abroad (22.59%). Most of the aforementioned who come from abroad, come from another former-Yugoslav country (86.64%) (Lajić and Mišetić, 2006).

Data about type of family, family structure (socio-demographic characteristics of parents: age, marital status, level of education and employment of mother, number of children) and living conditions confirm research that the traditional family way of life is still present in Dalmatia. Klempić Bogadi and Podgorelec (2009) also detected these characteristics in the southern parts of the Croatian Littoral. In countries like Croatia, where tradition has a strong influence, the percentage of married men and women is relatively high. According to the data from the 2011 Population Census, 59.2% of the population aged 20 and above were comprised of married men

Nadalje, prvotkinje sa srednjom stručnom spremom u studiji CRIBS bile su znatno mlađe od prvotkinja s visokom stručnom spremom (podaci nisu prikazani).

Gotovo 85 % očeva u CRIBS-u starije je od majki, a gotovo 73,3 % roditelja u studiji CRIBS rođeno je i živi u Splitsko-dalmatinskoj županiji i odabire partnere iz iste regije. Ovaj je rezultat u skladu s prethodno utvrđenim čestim unutar-županijskim migracijama u Dalmaciji, osobito na srednjodalmatinskim otocima (Lajić i Mišetić, 2006). U istraživanju CRIBS-a 9,1 % majki i 12,5 % očeva rođeno je u inozemstvu, od kojih je većina rođena u Bosni i Hercegovini (6,6 % svih majki i 8,4 % svih očeva). Do 2010. godine postojalo je rođilište u Supetru na otoku Braču, što objašnjava zašto je otprilike 17 % roditelja u studiji CRIBS rođeno na Braču. Otočne ekonomije temelje se na tercijarnom sektoru (turizam i turistički orijentirane usluge, poljoprivreda i graditeljstvo) i uglavnom na sezonskom zapošljavanju. Zbog maloga vlastitog radnog potencijala na otocima tijekom turističke sezone znatan broj sezonskih radnika dolazi na otoke iz cijele Hrvatske (Zupanc i dr., 2001). Podaci iz studije CRIBS pokazali su utjecaj sezonskog rada na izbor partnera (23,8 % partnera na otocima je iz kontinentalne Hrvatske i inozemstva), ali i integraciju ekonomskih migranata s lokalnim stanovništvom, što je vidljivo pri odabiru bračnih partnera među lokalnim stanovništvom. Ti rezultati u skladu su s nalazima da doseljenici na otoke dolaze češće iz drugih hrvatskih županija (25,85 %) nego iz inozemstva (22,59 %), od kojih većina potječe iz država bivše Jugoslavije (86,64 %) (Lajić i Mišetić, 2006).

Podatke o tipu obitelji u kojoj žive, obiteljskoj strukturi (sociodemografska obilježja roditelja: dob, bračni status, postignuti stupanj obrazovanja i zaposlenost majke, broj djece) i životnim uvjetima potvrđuju istraživanja koja pokazuju da je tradicionalni obiteljski način života još prisutan u Dalmaciji. Klempić Bogadi i Podgorelec (2009) također su otkrile ta tradicijska obilježja u južnim dijelovima hrvatskog primorja. U zemljama poput Hrvatske, u kojima tradicija ima snažan utjecaj, postotak oženjenih muškaraca i žena relativno je visok. Prema podacima iz Popisa stanovništva,

and women (Pekeč and Petrić, 2015). Current trends in EU countries show that many couples have children outside of wedlock, and in Croatia the number of children thus born grew from 9.0% in 2000 to 16.1% in 2013 (Pekeč and Petrić, 2015). Though, Croatia is among the EU member states that recorded the lowest proportions of live births outside of wedlock (18.1%) in 2015 (Eurostat, 2017).

Most of the participants in the CRIBS study were married prior to enrolment in the study (74.5% of participants from islands and 77.3% from mainland). Still, the most of the unmarried changed their marital status during pregnancy: at the moment of childbirth only 9% of women from islands and 4.3% women from the mainland remained unmarried. This information correlates marital status and traditional notions of marriage, i.e. that a child should be born in wedlock and brought up by a married couple. The analysis of extramarital births in Croatia showed the lowest portion of extramarital births in southern, eastern, and northern Croatia (Mrđen, 1997; Pavić, 2014). The surveyed populations, especially the islands' populations, belong to Mediterranean communities and Mediterranean countries are characterised by high degree of institutionalisation of marriage as a central family institution, family solidarity, and a high level of contact within and between families (Guerrero and Naldini, 2009, 44). Furthermore, in Croatia, alternative family forms (cohabitants, registered partnerships, same-sex couples) are treated differently regarding inheritance law and pension law (Naldini and Long, 2017).

According to the Eurostat's reports, in comparison with other EU countries, multi-generational households were particularly common in Croatia (13.1 %) (Eurostat, 2017). The greater number of children and household members, together with the larger number of extended families in comparison to urban and suburban regions of Split, suggests that the CRIBS participants from islands display the socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of inhabitants of rural settlements (villages). In addition, differences in family structure and living conditions of families in Croatia in regard to type of settlement showed that the traditional type of family structure still exists in families living in villages, where there are more children and relatives who live

kućanstava i stanova iz 2011. godine u Republici Hrvatskoj 59,2 % populacije dobi 20 i više godina čine oženjeni muškarci i udane žene (Pekeč i Petrić, 2015). Trenutačni trendovi u zemljama EU-a pokazuju da mnogi parovi imaju djecu izvan braka, a u Hrvatskoj je broj djece rođene izvan braka porastao s 9,0 % u 2000. godini na 16,1 % u 2013. godini (Pekeč i Petrić, 2015). Međutim, u 2015. godini Hrvatska je među zemljama članicama EU-a s najmanjim udjelom poroda izvan braka (18,1 %) (Eurostat, 2017).

Većina sudionica u studiji CRIBS bila je udana pri uključivanju u studiju (74,5 % ispitanica s otoka i 77,3 % s kopna). Ipak, većina neudanih ispitanica promijenila je bračni status tijekom trudnoće: u trenutku poroda bilo je samo 9 % neudanih žena s otoka i 4,3 % neudanih žena s kopna. Ti podaci koreliraju s bračnim statusom i tradicionalnim poimanjem braka, tj. dijete bi se trebalo roditi u braku i trebao bi ga odgajati bračni par. Analiza izvanbračnih poroda u Hrvatskoj pokazala je najmanji udio izvanbračnih poroda u južnoj, istočnoj i sjevernoj Hrvatskoj (Mrđen, 1997; Pavić, 2014). Anketirana populacija, osobito otočna populacija, pripada mediteranskim zajednicama, a mediteranske zemlje obilježava visok stupanj institucionaliziranog braka kao središnje obiteljske institucije, obiteljska solidarnost i velika gustoća unutarobiteljskih i međuobiteljskih kontakata (Guerrero i Naldini, 2009, 44). Nadalje, u Hrvatskoj se netradicionalni oblici obitelji (izvanbračna zajednica, životno partnerstvo osoba istog spola) drugačije tretiraju u nasljednom zakonodavstvu i mirovinskim pravima (Naldini i Long, 2017).

Prema izvješćima Eurostata iz 2017., u usporedbi s ostalim zemljama Europske unije, u Hrvatskoj su bila vrlo česta višegeneracijska kućanstva (13,1 %) (Eurostat, 2017). Veći broj djece i članova kućanstva, zajedno s većim brojem proširenih obitelji u odnosu na urbanu i prigradsku regiju Splita, sugerira da sudionici CRIBS-a s otoka pokazuju sociodemografska i socioekonomska obilježja stanovnika ruralnih naselja (sela). Osim toga, razlika u obiteljskoj strukturi i životnim uvjetima obitelji u Hrvatskoj u odnosu na vrstu naselja pokazala je da tradicionalni tip obiteljske strukture još uvijek postoji u obiteljima koje žive u selima, gdje ima

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A sociodemographic profile of the participants in the Croatian Islands' Birth Cohort Study (CRIBS)

Sociodemografski profil sudionica u Kohortnoj studiji rođenih na istočnojadranskim otocima (CRIBS)

in the same household when compared families who live in larger towns and cities (Berc et al., 2004). In recent years, an increasing number of extended families was noted even in industrialised countries, which was influenced by economic, social, and demographic pressures (de Vaus, 2004; Khoo, 2008; Keene and Batson, 2010; Klocker et al., 2012). Living with extended family may have many benefits for family members such as: reduced living costs (particularly housing costs); meal preparation and labour market participation; and a supportive environment (Poland et al., 2007).

Our data showed higher prevalence of extended families on islands, and factors contributing to living in extended families were mostly economic: employment status (unemployed and temporarily employed women) and marital status (unmarried women). Indicators show the significant difference between educational levels of parents in rural and urban regions: most respondents from small communities (villages, small towns) listed secondary school as the highest educational attainment completed, while respondents from larger cities mostly had a university degree (Berc et al., 2004). These results are similar to the CRIBS project results: 60.4% of the participants from islands finished vocational (3-year) or secondary (4-year) school, while most of the participants from the mainland had a university degree (48.9%).

An additional reason for differences in the highest educational qualification level among participants from the islands and from the mainland is that after elementary and secondary school young people have to leave islands to continue their education on mainland, where all of Croatia's universities are situated (Babić and Lajić, 2002). Furthermore, average monthly income among households significantly differs between the island and the mainland populations: one in five families (21.5%) on the islands earns no more than 5,000 HRK/month (700 EUR) while two times more households on the mainland than on the islands earn >15,000 HRK/month (2,000 EUR).

The 2011 Census and other annually-published data on natural change in population in the Republic of Croatia consistently report on higher number of new-born babies in the coastal area and hinterland of Split-Dalmatia County than on the islands. There-

više djece i rođaka koji žive u istom kućanstvu u usporedbi s gradovima (Berc i sur., 2004). Posljednjih godina sve veći broj proširenih obitelji zabilježen je čak i u razvijenim zemljama, na što utječu ekonomski, društveni i demografski pritisci (de Vaus, 2004; Khoo, 2008; Keene i Batson, 2010; Klocker i dr., 2012). Život u proširenoj obitelji može imati mnoge pogodnosti za članove obitelji kao što su smanjeni životni troškovi (osobito troškovi stanovanja), priprema jela i sudjelovanje na tržištu rada te okolina koja pruža podršku (Poland i dr., 2007). Naši podaci pokazali su veću učestalost proširenih obitelji na otocima, a ostali čimbenici koji doprinose življenju u proširenim obiteljima bili su pretežno ekonomski razlozi: status zaposlenja (nezaposleni i privremeno zaposleni) i bračni status (neudane žene).

Pokazatelji upućuju na značajnu razliku između postignutog stupnja obrazovanja roditelja u ruralnim i urbanim regijama: najviše ispitanika u malim zajednicama (sela, manji gradovi) kao najviši stupanj obrazovanja imaju završenu srednju školu, dok ispitanici u velikim gradovima uglavnom imaju visoku stručnu spremu (Berc i dr., 2004). Rezultati su slični rezultatima projekta CRIBS: 60,4 % sudionika s otoka završilo je trogodišnju strukovnu ili četverogodišnju srednju školu, a većina sudionika s kopna ima visoku stručnu spremu (48,9 %).

Dodatni je razlog za razlike u najvišem postignutom obrazovnom stupnju između ispitanica s otoka i kopna taj da nakon osnovne i srednje škole mladi moraju napustiti otoke kako bi nastavili školovanje na kopnu na kojemu su sva sveučilišta (Babić i Lajić, 2002). K tomu, prosječni mjesečni prihod kućanstva bitno se razlikuje između otočne i kopnene populacije: jedna od pet obitelji (21,5 %) na otocima ne zarađuje više od 5.000 HRK (700 EUR), dok dvostruko više kućanstava na kopnu nego na otocima ima prihode više od 15.000 HRK (2.000 eura).

Popis stanovništva 2011. i drugi godišnje objavljeni podaci o prirodnim kretanjima stanovništva u Republici Hrvatskoj dosljedno izvještavaju o većem broju novorođenčadi u priobalnom i kopnenom dijelu Splitsko-dalmatinske županije nego na otocima. Stoga smo pretposta-

fore, we presumed that there would be more women from the coast and the hinterland of Split-Dalmatia County in the CRIBS study than women from the islands. However, half of all the women included in the CRIBS study came from islands. One of possible explanation for having so many pregnant islanders in the study might be that the islands' populations are strongly connected and information about benefits of the study spread quickly among pregnant women and their friends/relatives/neighbours, who also decided (in some cases even requested) to participate in the study.

Apart from objectively better indicators of living conditions and quality of life on the mainland (better accessibility of goods, services, and institutional services, a variety of health and social welfare services), especially in costal urban centres, it seems that life on islands has some other benefits. A positive assessment of the island lifestyle (preserved ecological and social values) contributed to the decision to stay on the island and start a family (Babić et al., 2004; Podgorelec et al., 2015).

This study confirms the results of sociological research that Croatian society is a mixture of "traditional" and "modern" elements of social structure. Among Croatian women, traditional and even pre-modern values and attitudes coexist side by side with modern and postmodern ones. This is interpreted as an outcome of a non-linear modernisation and the partial acquisition of the values thereof, and is related both to the specificities of the Yugoslav "third way" version of socialism and of the "second modernity" context toward which Croatian society has moved in the period of the post-socialist transition (Tomić-Koludrović and Kunac, 2000; Tomić-Koludrović and Lončarić, 2007; Tomić-Koludrović, 2015).

Conclusion

Socio-demographic profile of participants in the CRIBS study showed some contemporary demographic trends, but also the characteristics of a traditional lifestyle. Having the first child at older age (30+ years), after having already obtained a higher educational qualification level, suggests a shift from traditional towards modern views on the role of

vili da će u studiji CRIBS sudjelovati više žena iz priobalja i zaleđa Splitsko-dalmatinske županije negoli otočanki. Ipak, polovica svih žena uključenih u studiju CRIBS dolazi s otoka. Jedno od mogućih objašnjenja za veliki broj trudnica s otoka uključenih u studiju mogao bi biti taj da su otočne populacije međusobno povezanije i da se informacije o korisnosti studije brzo šire među trudnicama i njihovim prijateljima, rodbinom ili susjedima, koji su se također odlučili (u nekim slučajevima čak i tražili) sudjelovati u studiji.

Zbog većeg broja žena u reproduktivnoj dobi, boljih pokazatelja životnih uvjeta i kvalitete života na kopnu (dostupnost proizvoda, usluga i institucionalnih usluga, raznih zdravstvenih i socijalnih usluga), posebno u obalnim gradskim središtima, čini se da život na otocima pruža neke druge prednosti. Pozitivna procjena otočnog načina života (povezana s čimbenicima kao što su očuvane ekološke i društvene vrijednosti) pridonose odluci o ostanku na otoku i zasnivanju obitelji (Babić i dr., 2004; Podgorelec i dr., 2015).

Ova studija potvrđuje rezultate socioloških istraživanja da je hrvatsko društvo mješavina „tradicionalnih” i „modernih” elemenata društvene strukture. Kod hrvatskih žena tradicionalne, pa čak i predmoderne vrijednosti i stavovi supostoje s modernim i postmodernim. To se tumači posljedicom nelinearne modernizacije i djelomičnog prihvaćanja vrijednosti koje ona podrazumijeva, a odnose se na specifičnosti jugoslavenske „treće” verzije socijalizma i konteksta „druge moderne”, prema kojemu je hrvatsko društvo prešlo u razdoblje postsocijalističke tranzicije (Tomić-Koludrović i Kunac, 2000; Tomić-Koludrović i Lončarić, 2007; Tomić-Koludrović, 2015).

Zaključak

Sociodemografski profil sudionica u studiji CRIBS pokazao je neke suvremene demografske trendove, ali i karakteristike tradicionalnog načina života. Rađanje prvog djeteta u starijoj dobi (30+ godina), kada je žena već stekla najviši obrazovni stupanj, nagoviješta pomak od tradicionalnoga prema modernom pogledu na ulogu

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women in society. Modern practices encourage the development of women's careers to some extent, since education increases the possibility of finding jobs and becoming economically independent. Still, having children almost exclusively when married confirms the strong influence of tradition (e.g. Catholicism, kinship, and family ties) on values and behaviour. That is even more emphasised by the low number of births outside wedlock—in Dalmatia, the traditionally-defined family structure and values are deeply rooted in the society. These findings suggest that women in Dalmatia maintain a mixture of modern and traditional values; to fulfill their own goals and expectations they want both an education which would enable them to find a better job and a family—children born in wedlock, as marriage is not considered to be an outdated institution.

Additionally, partners were usually selected from regional and culturally similar environments: mostly within the same county and if their partner came from abroad, they usually came from the countries of former Yugoslavia (mostly from Bosnia and Herzegovina). This presence of foreign population is attributed to tourism as the main contemporary migratory factor that has stimulated immigration to the islands, primarily through the phenomena of the “seasonal workforce”.

Pregnancy and motherhood as major transitions in life of women and families on Central Dalmatian islands showed their specificities, challenges, and particularities. Analysis of the participants according to their place of residence (islands vs. city of Split with surroundings) showed significant differences in the number of children per family, highest completed level of education, average monthly household income, and type of family they live in. In comparison with the women from the mainland, islanders had more children and more often their highest educational qualification was secondary school, while most of the women on the mainland had a university degree. Prevalence of different family types also significantly differed between the islands and the mainland: the women on the islands lived in extended families (especially primaparae) and had a lower average household income. One of possible reasons for living in multi-generational households might be tourism, which has caused housing problems: short-

žena u društvu. Suvremene prakse potiču razvoj ženske karijere do određene mjere jer obrazovanje povećava mogućnost pronalaženja radnih mjesta i ekonomsku neovisnost. Ipak, rađanje djece gotovo isključivo u braku potvrđuje snažan utjecaj tradicije (npr. katolicizam, rodbinska i obiteljska povezanost) na vrijednosti i ponašanje. To je naglašenije niskim brojem rođenja izvan braka – u Dalmaciji su tradicionalno utvrđena obiteljska struktura i vrijednosti duboko ukorijenjene u društvo. Ovaj nalaz pokazuje da žene u Dalmaciji održavaju mješavinu modernih i tradicionalnih vrijednosti. Kako bi ispunile vlastite želje i očekivanja, žele oboje: obrazovanje koje će im omogućiti da pronađu bolji posao, ali i obitelj – djecu rođenu u braku, koji se ne smatra zastarjelom institucijom.

Osim toga, partneri se obično odabiru iz regionalno i kulturno sličnih sredina: uglavnom unutar iste županije, a ako je partner došao iz inozemstva, obično dolazi iz država bivše Jugoslavije (uglavnom iz Bosne i Hercegovine). Takva prisutnost stranog stanovništva pripisuje se turizmu kao glavnomu suvremenom migracijskom čimbeniku koji je potaknuo useljavanje na otoke, prije svega kroz fenomen „sezonske radne snage”.

Trudnoća i majčinstvo kao glavni prijelazi u životu žena i obitelji na srednjodalmatinskim otocima pokazali su specifičnosti, izazove i posebnosti. Analiza sudionica prema mjestu stanovanja (otoci prema gradu Splitu i okolici) pokazala je značajne razlike u broju djece po obitelji, postignutom obrazovnom stupnju, prosječnom mjesečnom dohotku kućanstva i tipu obitelji u kojoj žive. U usporedbi sa ženama s kopna otočanke su imale više djece i češće je njihov najviši postignuti obrazovni stupanj bila srednja (ili visoka) škola, dok je većina žena na kopnu imala fakultetsko obrazovanje. Prevlad različityh tipova obitelji značajno se razlikuje između otoka i kopna: žene na otocima živjele su u proširenim obiteljima (osobito prvorotkinje) i imale su niže prosječne prihode kućanstva. Jedan od mogućih razloga za život u višegeneracijskom kućanstvu mogao bi biti i turizam, koji je doveo do stambenih problema: nedostatka stambene ponude, povećanje cijene najma, povećanje cijena zemljišta i stanovanja. Također,

age of housing supply; increased rents; and increasing prices of land and housing. Also, even people who own their own apartment or a house tended to move in with their parents in order to rent their own apartment and earn some money (especially during the busy times in the tourist season). Apart from socio-economic factors important for living in extended families, this type of family can be seen as a traditional characteristic of Croatian culture, where cohabitation between generations and family duties (care for children and elderly) are highly valued.

The CRIBS is the first longitudinal cohort study not only in Croatia, but also in Southeast Europe. The information regarding socio-economic and demographic characteristics of pregnant women in Split and its surroundings, and especially on the islands of Brač and Hvar, are scarce, so the CRIBS data should help in understanding the specificities of these populations. A limitation of this study is that the recruitment of pregnant women ended in October, 2018, so for a complete picture of life in pregnancy and young motherhood in Dalmatia all the CRIBS mothers need to have given birth by June, 2019.

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čak i osobe koje imaju stan ili kuću imaju tendenciju useljavanja k roditeljima jer na taj način mogu iznajmiti svoj stan i zaraditi nešto novca (osobito u vrijeme visoke sezone). Osim društveno-ekonomskih čimbenika važnih za život u proširenim obiteljima takav tip obitelji može se promatrati kao tradicionalno obilježje hrvatske kulture, u kojoj se visoko cijenio zajednički život više generacija i obiteljske dužnosti (skrb za djecu i starije osobe).

CRIBS je prva longitudinalna kohortna studija, ne samo u Hrvatskoj nego i u Jugoistočnoj Europi. Informacije o društveno-ekonomskim i demografskim obilježjima trudnica u Splitu i okolici, a osobito na otocima Braču i Hvaru su oskudne, tako da podaci projekta CRIBS mogu pomoći u razumijevanju specifičnosti tih populacija. Ograničenje ove studije moglo bi biti da je uključivanje trudnica u studiju završilo u listopadu 2018. godine pa će se za stjecanje cjelovite slike o životu u trudnoći i majčinstvu u Dalmaciji morati pričekati da sve trudnice uključene u studiju rode (do lipnja 2019. godine).

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Acknowledgement
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A sociodemographic profile of the participants in the Croatian Islands' Birth Cohort Study (CRIBS)

Sociodemografski profil sudionica u Kohortnoj studiji rođenih na istočnojadranskim otocima (CRIBS)

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