

TransParent Workshop Amsterdam, April 8-9, 2010



INTRODUCTION TO THE SPANISH STUDY

Presentation outline

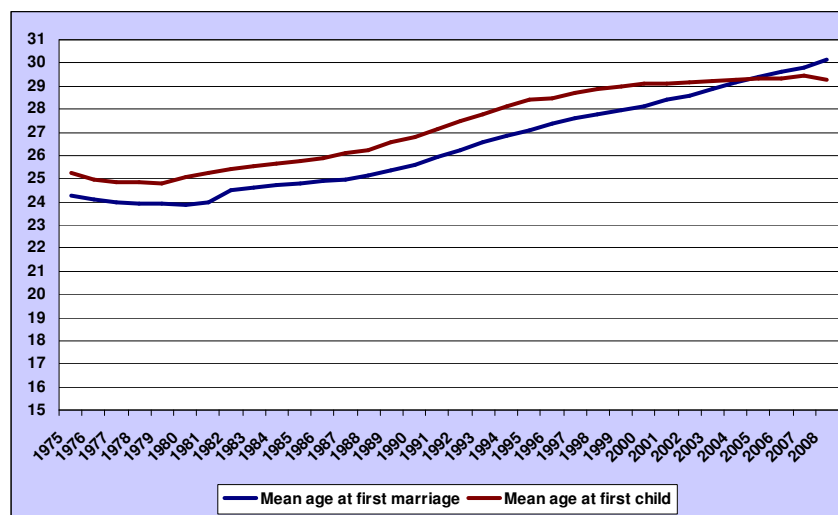
- The spanish context:
 - The spanish family
 - Trends in nuptiality and fertility
 - Women's labour force participation
 - Parental leave policies
 - The division of domestic and care work
- The project:
 - Availability of quantitative data
 - Funding
 - Methodology (sample, objectives, calendar)
 - Main concerns/challenges

Family Patterns*

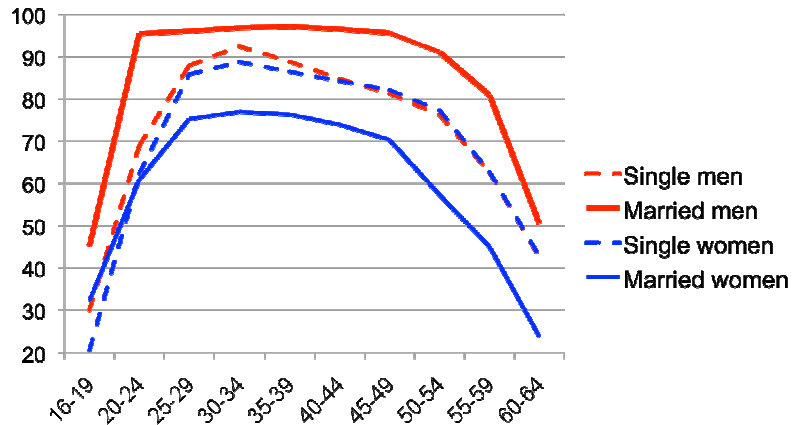
- High family solidarity: Different generations living together for long periods, highly valued parent-child obligations, high level of social and financial support between generations.
- Few one-member households among the young, and low incidence of consensual unions.
- Late family formation, lowest-to-low fertility and comparatively high incidence of one-child families.
- Low participation of men in unpaid family work.
- Relatively low female employment, few part-timers and long full-time work of dual-income couples.

*Source: Jurado and Naldini, 2008

Women's mean age at first marriage and childbirth (1975-2008)

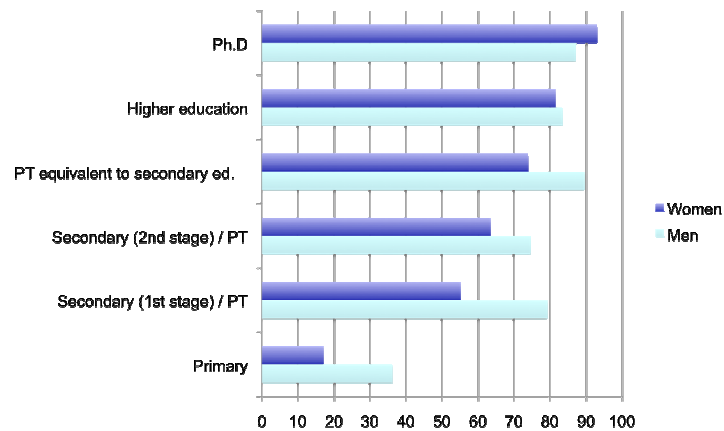


Women's and men's activity rates by age groups and civil status, 2nd term of 2009



Source: Spanish Labour Force Activity.

Women's and men's activity rates by educational level, 2nd term of 2009



Source: Spanish Labour Force Activity (population aged 16th and over).
 Note: PT: personal training.

Context -Parental leave system

Table 1: Characteristics of maternity, paternity and parental leave in Spain.

Criteria:	Type of leave		
	Maternity	Paternity	Parental
Eligibility	All workers. 180 days of full contributions to the Social Security System in the 7 years before the beginning of maternity leave or 360 days during the total working life.		Only employees. Without any contribution requirements.
Duration	16 weeks	13 days (+2 for employees)	Until the child is three years old.
Payments	100%	100%	None
Return to the same job guarantee	Yes	Yes	1 year
Paid up Social Security contributions	Yes	Yes	2 years

Spanish care leaves:

--> **Maternity Leave:** 16 weeks, 10 of them can be transferred to the father. Full wage replacement.

--> **Paternity Leave:** 15 days (13 days in the case of self-employed). Full wage replacement.

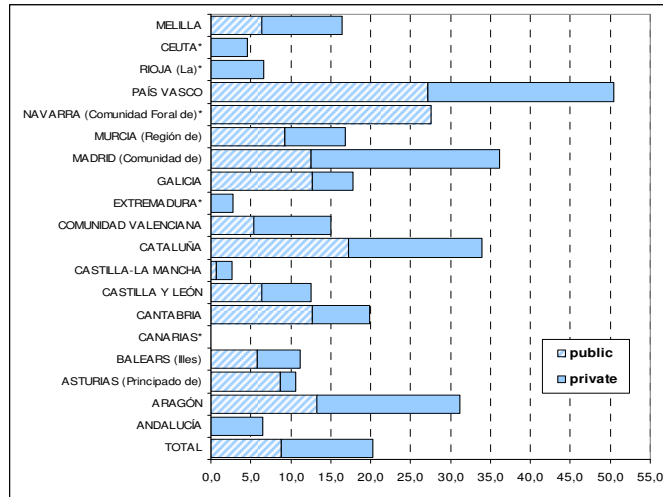
--> **Breastfeeding Leave:** one stop of an hour during their working time until the child is nine months old (or 14 full days off work after the maternity/paternity leave). Full wage replacement.

--> **Parental Leave:** Until the child is three years olds. Unpaid.

--> **Reducing working hours** (part time parental leave): Until the child is eight years old. Unpaid.

Childcare:

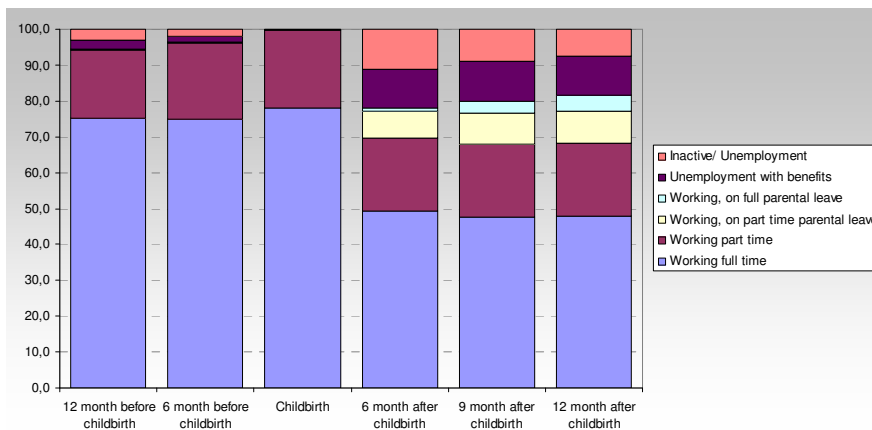
Percentage of children 0-2 in childcare, by CA (2007-2008)



*No available date. Source: MEC

Labour transitions I:

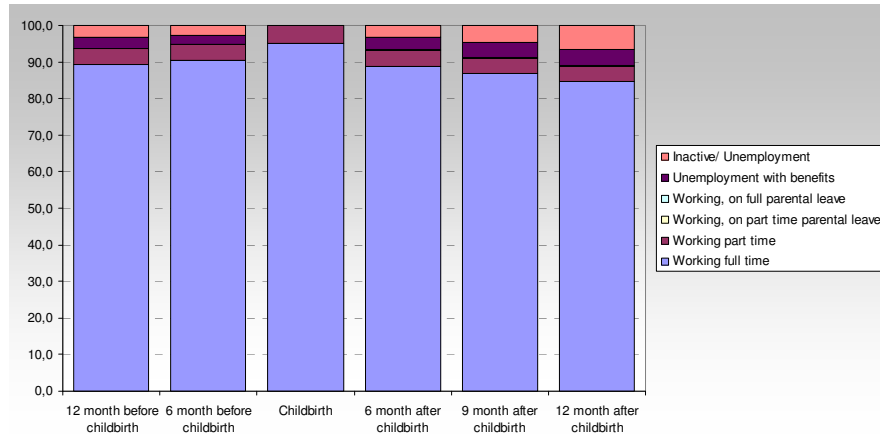
Employed mothers' labour transitions before and after the first child.
Spain: 2005-2008.



Source: Irene Lapuerta (unpublished), using MCVL, waves 2005, 2006, 2007 y 2008.

Labour transitions II:

Employed fathers' labour transitions before and after the first child. Spain: 2005-2008.



Source: I. Lapuerta (unpublished), using MCVL, waves 2005, 2006, 2007 y 2008.

Autonomous Communities with incentives to take-up a parental leave:

País Vasco:
 250 € per month up to 3 years.

Navarra:
 420 € per month up to 1 year for the second child and up to 3 years for the third or consecutive children.

Castilla y León:
 489 € per month during a year.

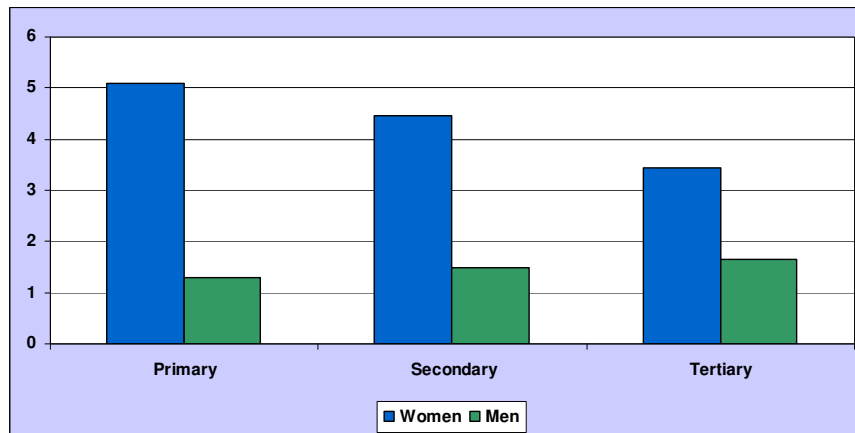
Means tested.



Average monthly gross wage. Spain: 2005.

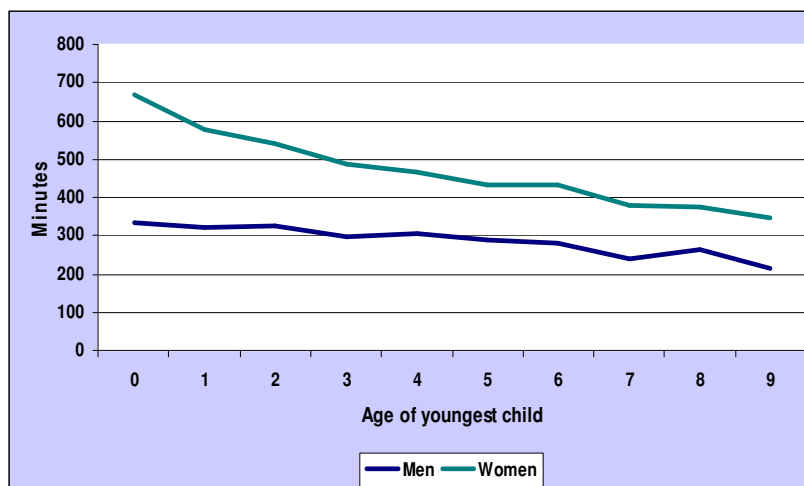
- Male: 1,758 euros
- Female: 1,275 euros

Mean time devoted to domestic work per day, in hours, by sex and educational attainment (population aged 25-50 in 2002-2003)



Source: González and Jurado, 2009

Time spent in childcare, in minutes, by sex and age of youngest child (2002-2005)



Source: González, Domínguez and Baizán, 2010

Data availability for quantitative studies

	Date	Working history	Fertility history	Partner info	Domestic and care work	Attitudes
LONGITUDINAL						
ECHP	1996-2001	PART	PART	YES	YES	NO
FFS	1995	YES	YES	C-S	YES	YES
FVE	2006	YES	YES	C-S	NO	YES
CROSS-SECTIONAL						
Time Use Survey	2002-2003	YES	YES	YES	YES	
CIS, ESS...	...					YES

Members and Funding

	Fundación Juan March	Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas	Instituto de la Mujer	I+D Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación
Subsidy	7.000 €	11.000 €	50.000 €	? (july)
Research direction	Marta Domínguez, Teresa Martín	Teresa Jurado	Teresa Jurado	M.J.González
	Teresa Castro	Silvia Claveria	Teresa Castro	Carmen Botía
	Silvia Claveria	M.José González	Marta Domínguez	Silvia Claveria
Members	M.José González	Teresa Martín	M.José González	Marta Domínguez
	Teresa Jurado	Teresa Castro*	Irene Lapuerta	Marie Evertsson
	Irene Lapuerta	Marta Séiz*	Teresa Martín	Daniela Grunow
	Marta Séiz		Marta Séiz	Irene Lapuerta
				Teresa Jurado
Universities and Research Institutes	UPF, CSIC, UNED, UPN	UPF, CSIC, UNED, UPN	UPF, CSIC, UNED, UPN	Jordi Monferrer Manuela Naldini Alfons Romero
Funding period	1 year (Dic. 2010)	1 year (Dic. 2010)	3 years (Dic.2012)	-

Types of interviews and main objectives

1. Semi-structured interviews of both partners of couple separately.
2. Maternity and Paternity as “official” objectives and division of work as “side-product” to avoid bias of political correctness (use of diary method).
3. Make people speak about decision processes, negotiations (conflicts) and satisfaction with division of work (perception of justice and taken for granted) [Focus groups?]
4. Use of Network card to catch importance of leisure time, family and job plus the network of most important persons.

Sample and Sampling method

- Couples where both partners have a job, had a job before pregnancy or are unemployed (Native and immigrant **dual-earner couples**).
- Some **filter questions** for profiles of those who accept being interviewed:
 - About activity status
 - About education level
 - About attitudes/man's involvement ?
- Snowball sampling with some control of proportions of couples according to **social class, immigration status and attitudes** (in public and private health sector).
- 15 couples per region (per wave)= 60 couples per wave [Madrid, Barcelona, Pamplona, Sevilla]

Calendar and geographical distribution

- May-September: Quantitative analyses (Spanish Fertility Survey of 2006).
- October-November: test-interviews in Madrid and Barcelona.
- January 2011: start of interviews in Madrid, Barcelona, Pamplona and eventually Sevilla.
- Rural versus urban areas to be decided.

Challenges

- To find couples where both accept to be interviewed:
 - contact both when going to see gynecologist (ultrasound scan) or when attending first session of birth preparation course.
 - contact and convince gynecologists and midwives of importance of study.
 - face-to-face contacting by members of research group.
- Comparability of interviews across countries:
 - Common decision about sample or sub-sampling
 - Common part and country-specific sub-parts
 - Creation of common categories after test interviews

References

- T. Jurado & M. Naldini (2009), “The changing south-european family”, in Diamandorus et al. (eds.): *Democracy and cultural change in new southern europe* (in press)
- M.J. González & T. Jurado (2010), “¿Cuándo se implican los hombres en las tareas domésticas”, Panorama Social.
- M.J. González, M. Dominguez & P. Baizán (2010), “Cuidado parental y desigualdad social en la infancia. Un estudio sobre la Encuesta de Empleo del Tiempo en España”, Fundación Alternativas.