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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria:</th>
<th>Maternity</th>
<th>Paternity</th>
<th>Parental</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Only employees. Without any contribution requirements.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td>16 weeks</td>
<td>13 days (+2 for employees)</td>
<td>Until the child is three years old.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Payments</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Return to the same job guarantee</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 year</td>
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<td><strong>Paid up Social Security contributions</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2 years</td>
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### 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)

Labour transitions I:

Employed mothers’ labour transitions before and after the first child.

*No available data. Source: MEC

Labour transitions II:


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

- **País Vasco:** 200 € per month up to 3 years and 250 € for fathers up to 3 years.
- **Navarra:** 250 € 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.

- 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

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<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Working history</th>
<th>Fertility history</th>
<th>Partner info</th>
<th>Domestic and care work</th>
<th>Attitudes</th>
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<td>Time Use Survey</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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Members and Funding

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<th></th>
<th>Fundación Juan March</th>
<th>Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas</th>
<th>Instituto de la Mujer</th>
<th>I+D Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación</th>
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<td>50,000 €</td>
<td>? (july)</td>
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<td><strong>Research direction</strong></td>
<td>Marta Domínguez, Teresa Martín</td>
<td>Teresa Jurado</td>
<td>Teresa Jurado</td>
<td>M. J. González</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Members</strong></td>
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<td>Silvia Claveria</td>
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<td>Carmen Botia</td>
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<td>M. José González</td>
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<td>Teresa Castro*</td>
<td>Irene Laouerta</td>
<td>Marie Evertsson</td>
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<td>Marta Séiz*</td>
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<td>Daniela Grunow</td>
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<td>Teresa Jurado</td>
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<td><strong>Funding period</strong></td>
<td>1 year (Dic. 2010)</td>
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<td>3 years (Dic. 2012)</td>
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**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 were 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.