

Basic data on Spanish family life

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Patterns of family change

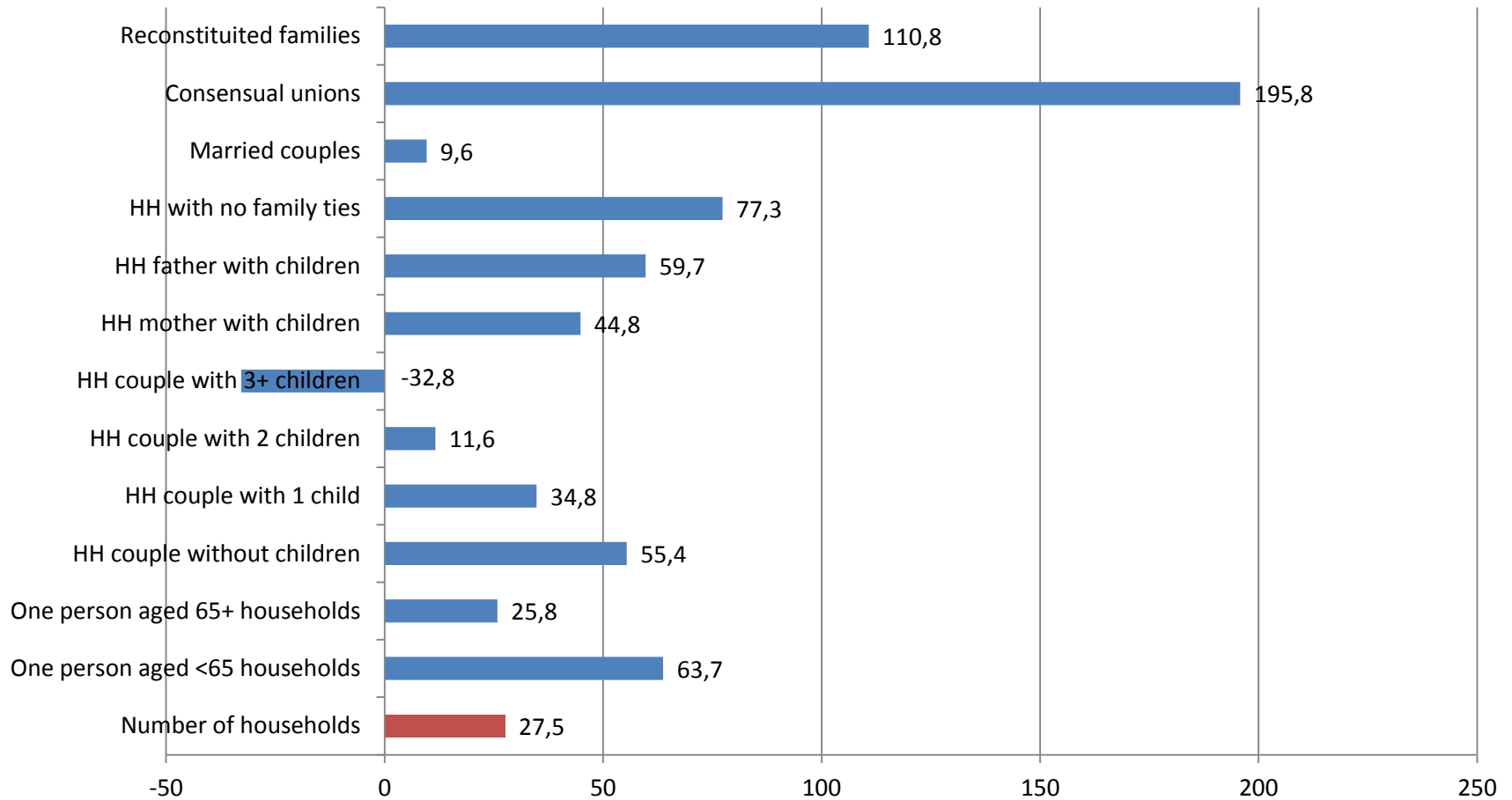
Driven by the same forces as in other developed western countries of:

- Externalization of the “social security” function of the family towards the Welfare State
- Development of the consumer society which externalize many of the economic and production functions to the market and increases the need for cash income of the families
- Reduction of the social control over family and partnership life projects and corresponding privatization of the family lives and individualization

Family life has changed profoundly in direction to the “negotiating family”:

- Pluralization of ways to enter in a partnership and into family life (same sex partnerships, consensual unions, long distance relationships, mixed couples, patchwork families)
- Pluralization of ways to enter into parenthood (“conventional” and “unconventional” forms of pregnancy)
- Sharp decrease in fertility
- Degenderatization of family roles
- Pluralization of the caring practices with a pluralization of resources for balancing working and family lives (formal childcare, paid childcare, grandparents, leaves, extension of the school, father involvement)
- Increase in divorces

Changes in household composition and unions between census in 2001 and 2011



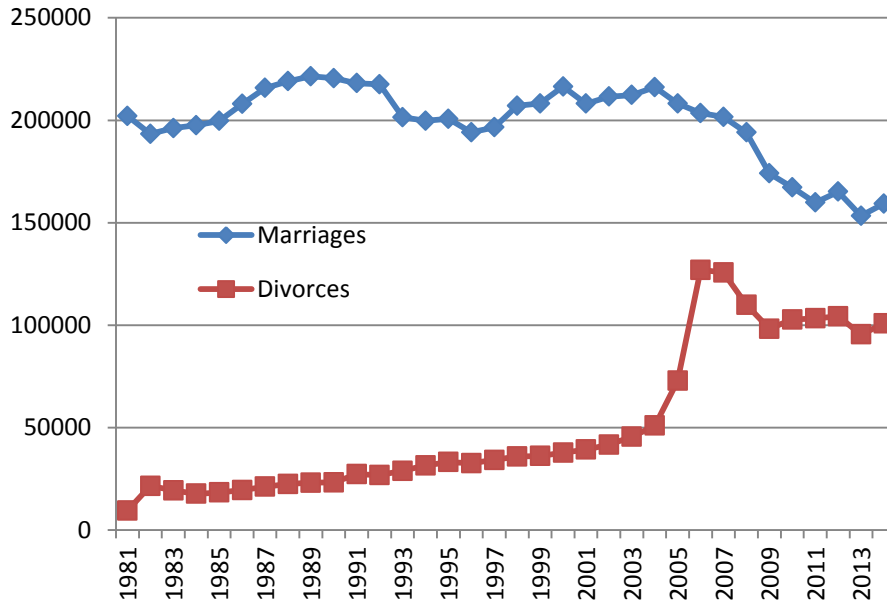
Source: INE, census data in www.ine.es



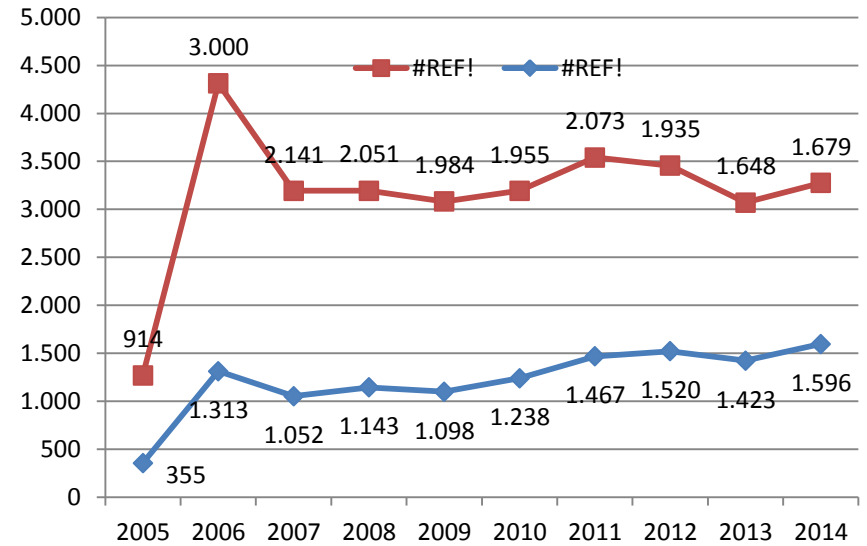
Household composition according to the 2011 census

	2011
Number of households	100
One person aged <65 households	13,7
One person aged 65+ households	9,5
HH couple without children	21,0
HH couple with 1 child	16,3
HH couple with 2 children	15,5
HH couple with 3+ children	3,2
HH mother with children	7,5
HH father with children	1,8
HH with no family ties	1,4

Number of heterosexual marriages and divorces since 2005

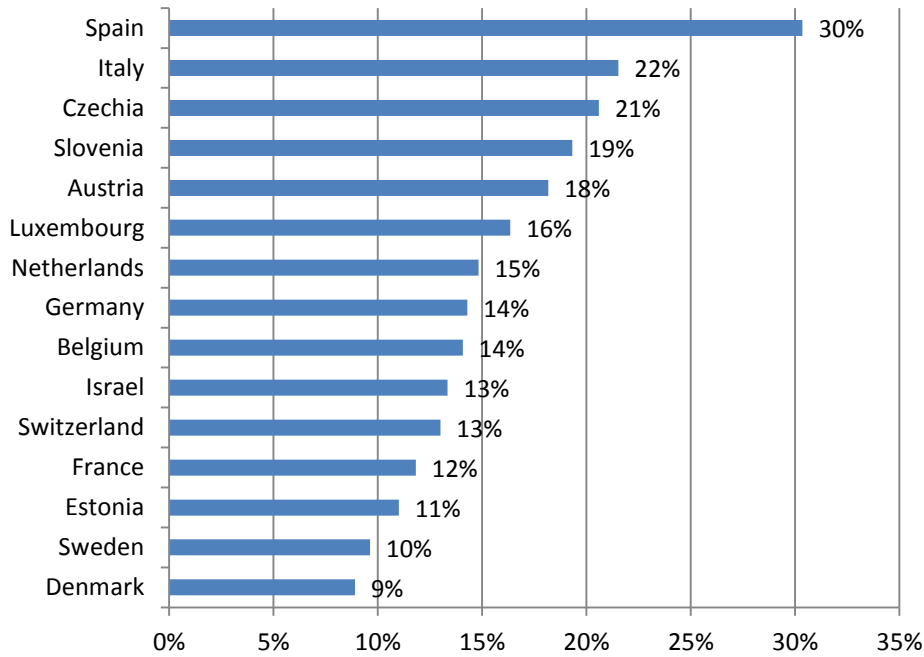


Number of same sex marriages since 2005 (year of introduction)



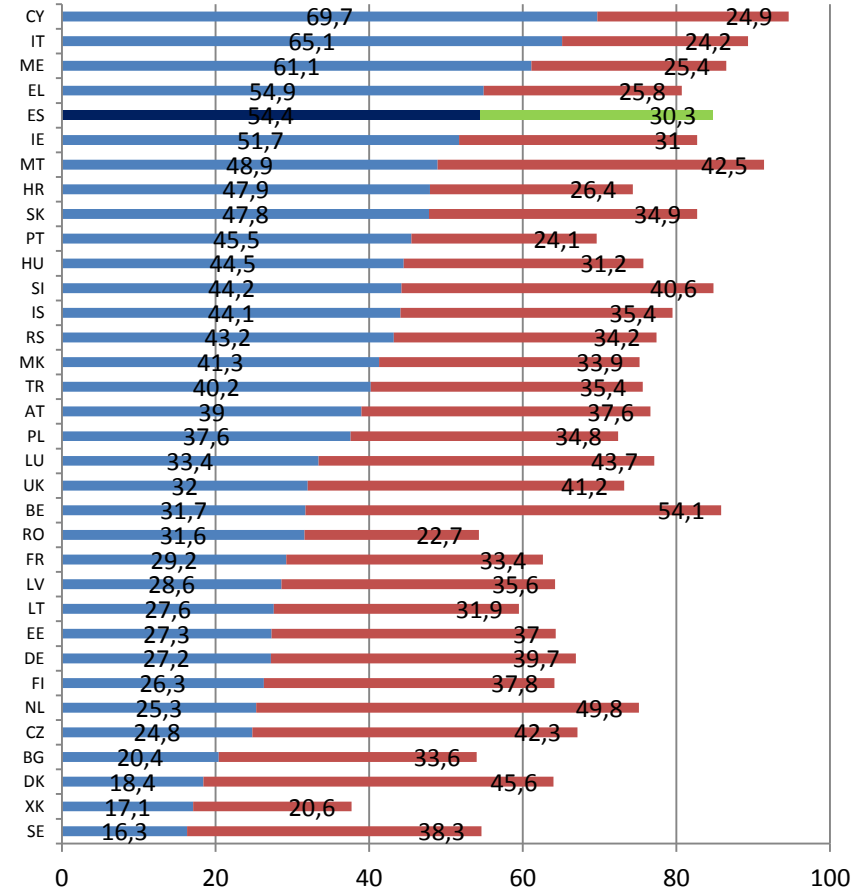
Source: INE, National Statistical Office, www.ine.es

% of 50+ who have a non coresiding child at less than 1 km



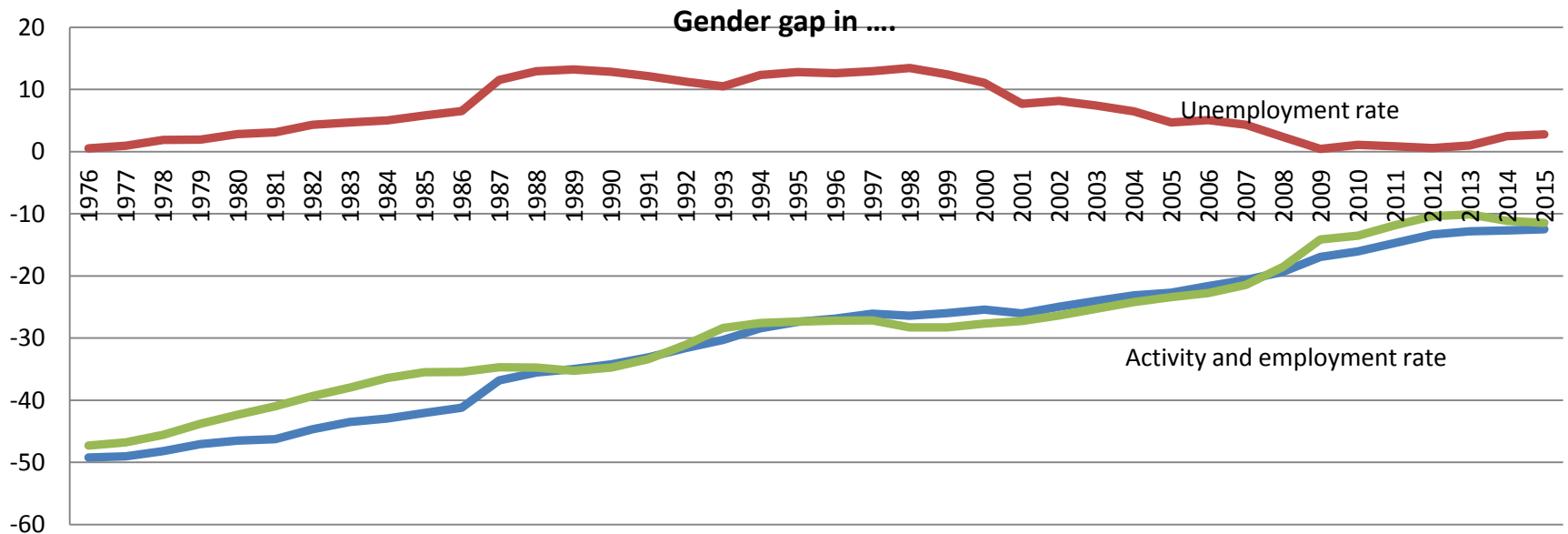
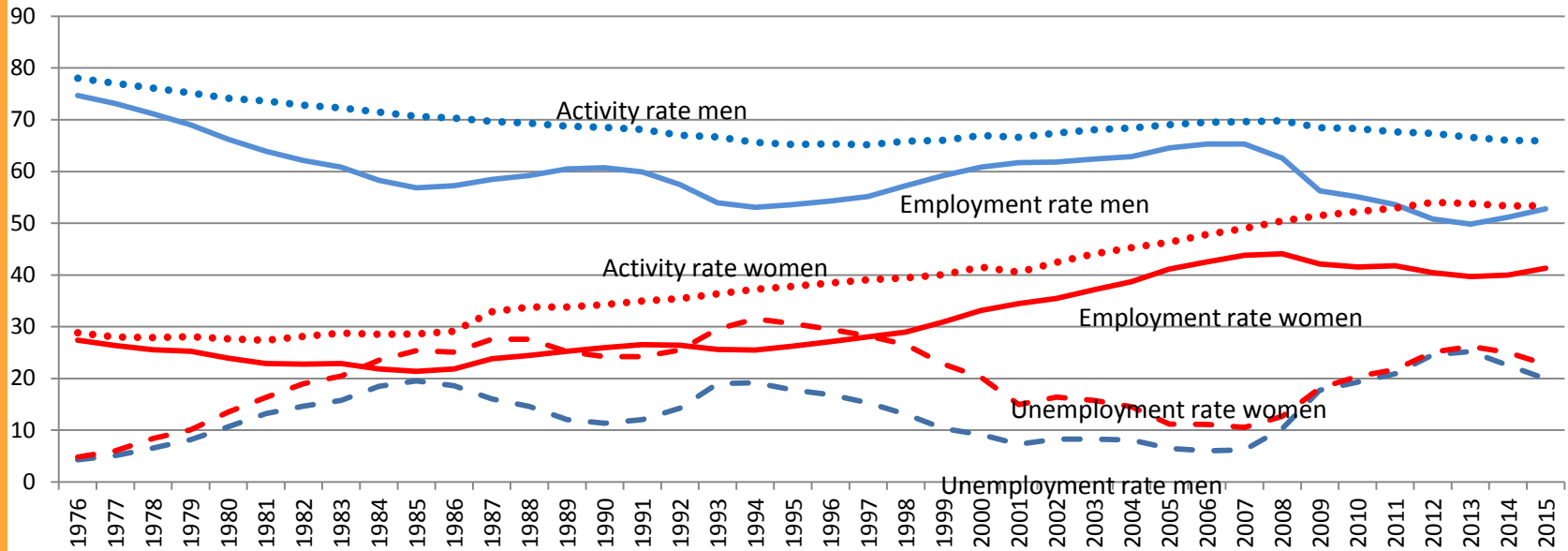
Source: own calculations based on SHARE, 2015 (easyshare, wave 5)

% of 65+ who see every day + at least once a week non coresiding children

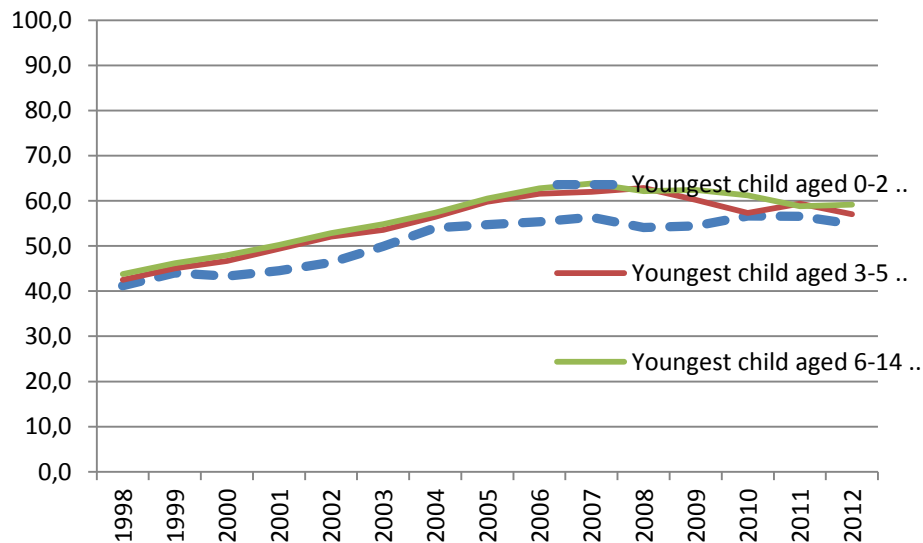


Source: Eurofound (2012), European Quality of Life Survey

Population 16+

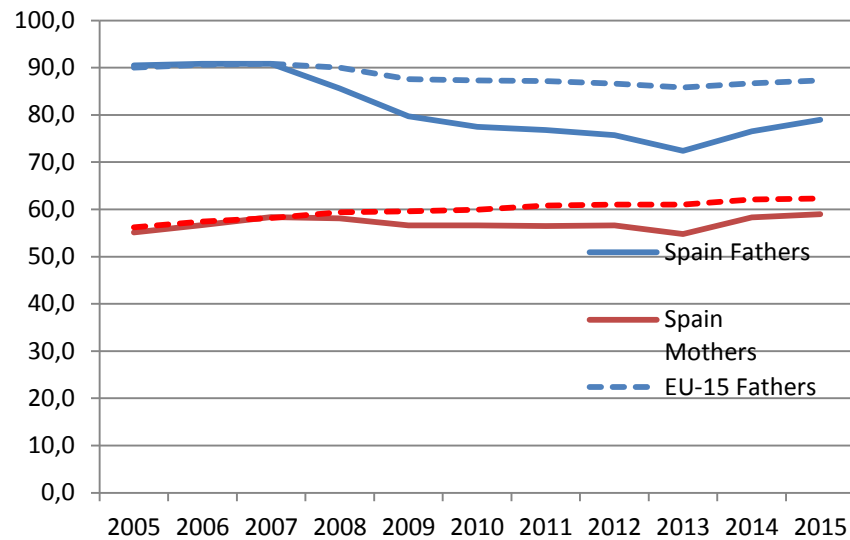


Employment rate of women 16-64 according to the age of the youngest child in Spain



Source: OECD, Family Database

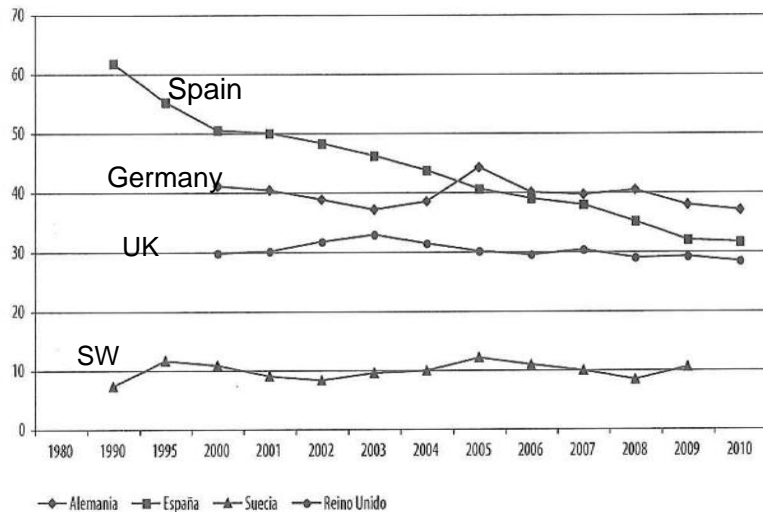
Employment rate of parents of children 0-6 years old aged 16-64 in Spain



Source: Eurostat database

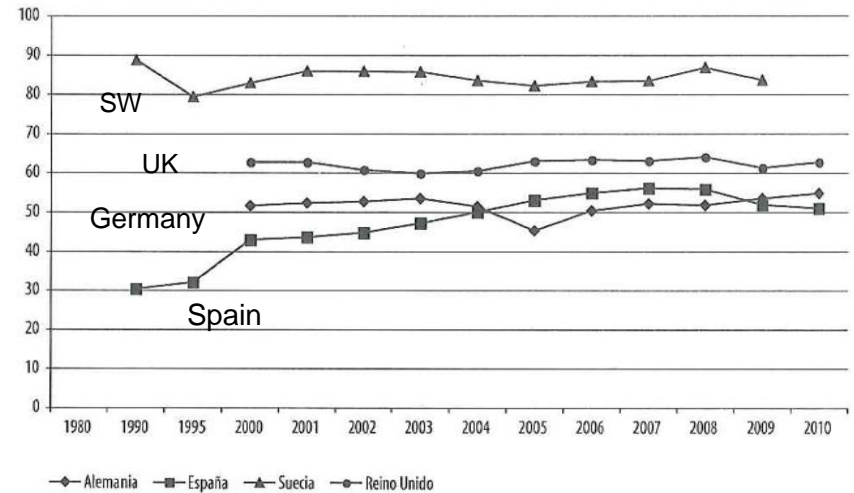
% of (male) one-earner households with children aged 0-5, 1980-2011

GRÁFICO 3.7. EVOLUCIÓN DEL MODELO FAMILIAR DE UN ÚNICO SUSTENTADOR (CON HIJOS MENORES DE 6 AÑOS), 1980-2011



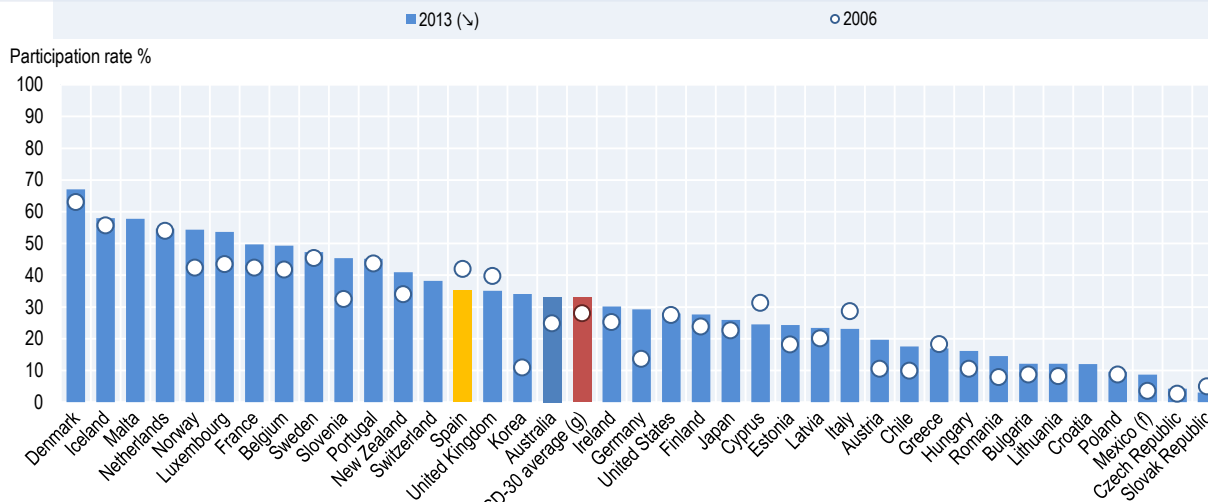
% of dual-earner households with children aged 0-5

GRÁFICO 3.8. EVOLUCIÓN DEL MODELO FAMILIAR DE DOS SUSTENTADORES (CON HIJOS MENORES DE 6 AÑOS), 1980-2011

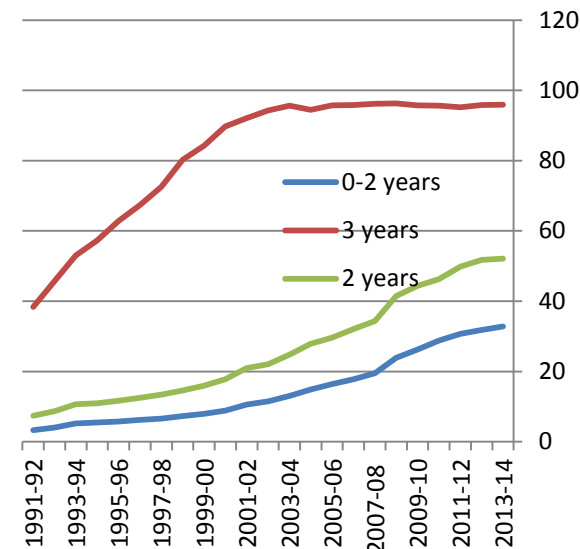


Source: A. Moreno-Mínguez (2015), based on own calculations from Eurostat LFS

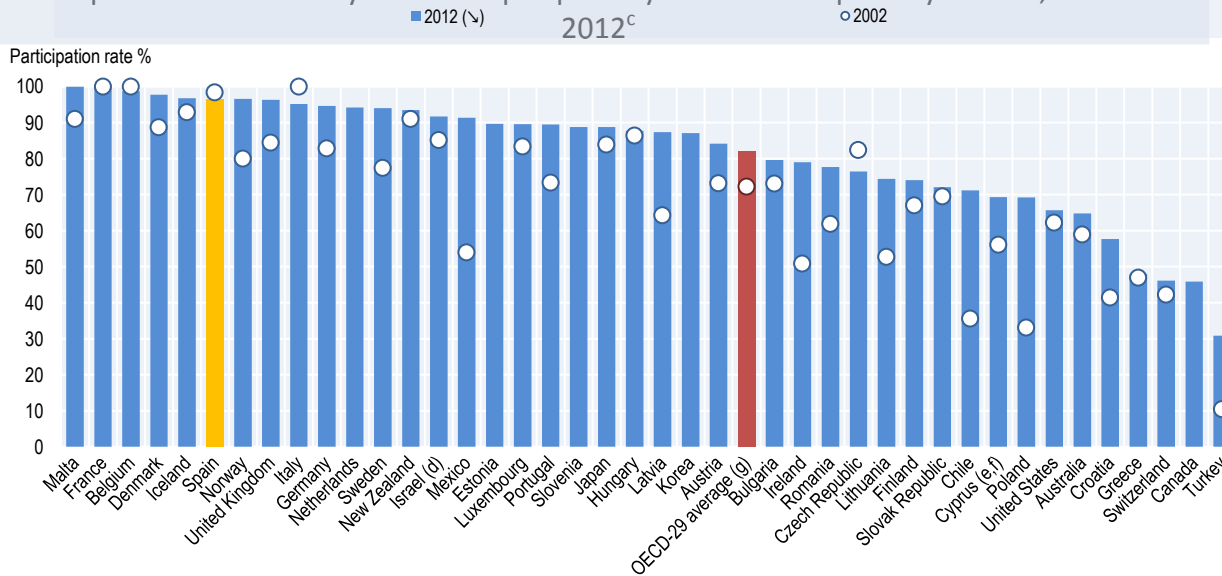
Participation rates for 0-2 year olds in formal childcare and pre-school services^a, 2006^b and 2013^c



Evolution of enrolment rates in formal childcare of children aged 0-3 in Spain



Participation rates for 3-5 year olds in pre-primary education or primary school^a, 2002^b and 2012^c



Since 1990, the 0-6 period is considered as educational and childcare centres are regulated by the Education Law.

Main characteristics of childcare leave system

Paternity Leave : only for men, 2 weeks full paid, although some (rare) collective agreements increase it in one or two additional weeks (for instance, the municipality of Madrid acknowledges 4 weeks). Can be taken at birth of the child (the perceived “natural” use of the leave) or after maternity leave. Fully paid by the Social Security

Maternity Leave: 6 weeks compulsory for women after birth + 10 weeks that can be transferred to the partner by the mother (some collective agreements recognize a longer leave). Fully paid by the Social Security

Breastfeeding Break: Two ½ hours a day till the 9th month (12th in the public sector). If established by collective agreement, it can be summed up to 2 additional weeks (4 in the public sector) of maternity leave (since 2012 also to paternity). Fully paid by the employer.

Full-Time Parental Leave (Ex): each parent can take leave until three years after childbirth, with no limit in the number of periods of leave. Unpaid (though some regions preview a lump sum in some circumstances).

Part-Time Parental Leave (RJ): each parent can reduce the working day by between an 1/8 and 1/2 of its normal duration to care for a child until the twelfth year. Unpaid.



Thanks for your attention

Further readings:

Meil, G., Romero-Balsas, P. y Rogero-García, J.(forthcoming), “Why parents take unpaid parental leave. Evidence from Spain” in Vida Cesnuiytè, Detlev Lück and Eric D. Widmer (eds), Family Continuity and Change. Comtemporary European Perspectives, Palgrave-Mcmillan

Meil, G. and Rogero-García, J. 2016. Spain, Families in. The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Family Studies. 1–5.

DOI: 10.1002/9781119085621.wbef113

Meil, G. (2011), Individualization and family solidarity , Colección de estudios sociales nº 32, Fundación La Caixa, Barcelona 219 pp. Available in English and Spanish in http://obrasocial.lacaixa.es/ambitos/estudiossociales/estudiossociales_es.html and

http://www.uam.es/personal_pdi/economicas/gmeil/publicaciones_en.html