

ABSTRACT & MAIN OUTCOMES

One of the most relevant findings from the Family and Fertility Survey, FFS (90's) was that southern countries like Spain had a "classical" way of emancipation characterized by leaving the parental home in order to form a new family via marriage. Spain had also the latest-late pattern of emancipation among all the European countries. Despite the tradition, the value system had already then sent enough signals of change reflecting a considerable acceptance to new life & family patterns. This poster wants to present what has happened in the last decade since FFS. What we can see is a new behavior in Spain characterized by a higher share of women living alone, single and divorced; and a modest but relevant increase of people living together, with and without relationship. Nevertheless, the percentage of "not so young" people living with their parents remains very high without changes, which makes Spain to be still the country with the latest-late pattern of emancipation. The worsening of the labor and the housing markets has definitely not helped to change the situation.

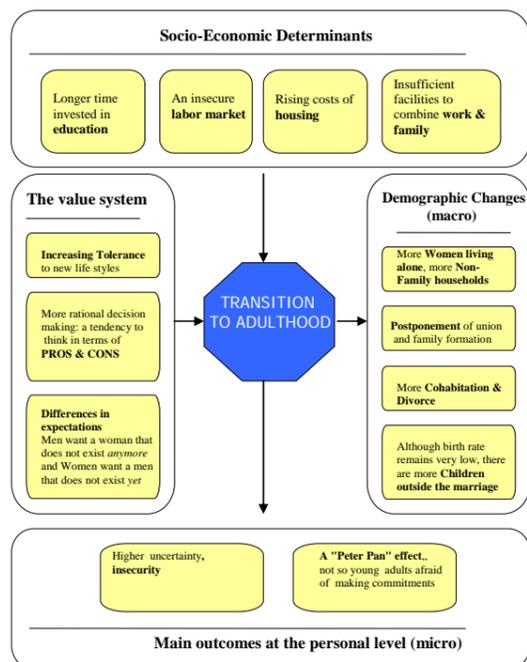
Research objectives

- To identify new life and family patterns that "thirty-something" Spaniards have adopted in the last decade.
- To provide a conceptual framework to understand these changes.

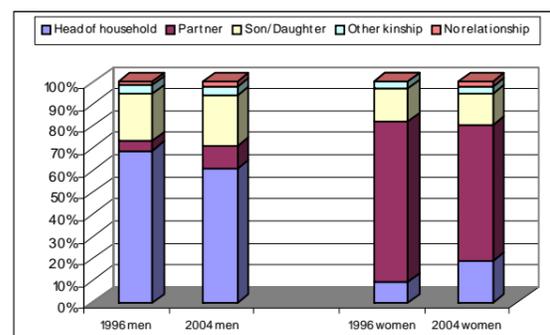
Data Source & Methodology

- Value System: Main results from surveys conducted from 1991-2003 by CIS, Spanish Centre of Sociological Research and the World Value Survey conducted in 2003.
- Education: Census info 1991, 2001.
- Labour Market: Labour Force Survey, 1996-2004
- Housing: own estimations from data provided by the Bank of Spain and age wage profiles 1995-2005
- Demographic indicators: INE, Spanish Institute for Statistics
- Living Arrangements, Household composition: Labour Force Survey, 1996-2004

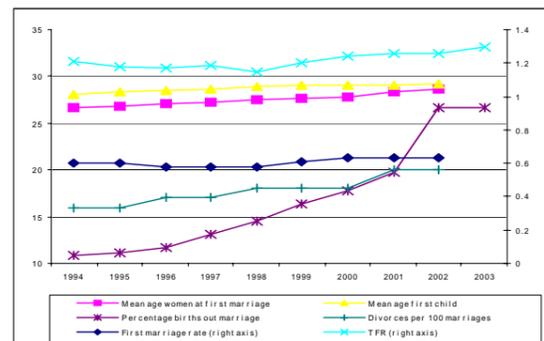
Transitions to Adulthood in Spain: a Conceptual Framework



Demographic Changes, Living Arrangements: More women living alone instead of in a partnership but still the same percentages of people living with their parents. -23% of men and 15% of women-, LFS data, age group 30-39

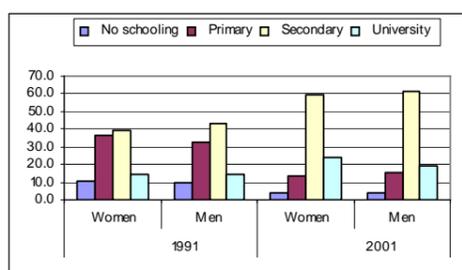


Demographic Changes in Families: Postponement of union and family formation, more divorce, fertility rates remain low & more children outside marriage, INE data

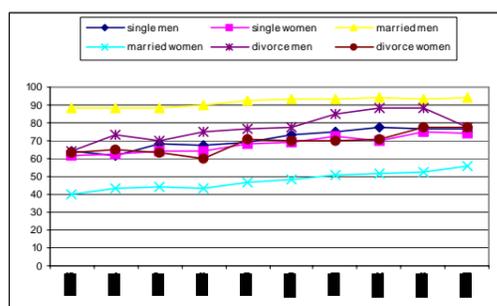


More Time Invested In Education and Higher Participation of Women

% Distribution by Educational Level, age group 30-39, Census Info



More Jobs in the Market but more Insecure, Employment rates for the group 30-39. Over the total employment, in 1996, 56% were temporal jobs, in 2004, 68% -being temporal less than 1 year contracts- own estimations from LFS data



A wider scope to understand the latest-late pattern of emancipation in Spain

Considering the rapid economic growth of Spain in the last decades that allowed present young adults to experience a higher standard of living and the present scenario in which the labour market has become more instable and the housing market more expensive (both key issues to be independent), these new generations may be the first ones in our recent history that fear not to be able to reach in their lives the standard of living that they have experienced at home and therefore the expectations they had. This interpretation is described by Easterling in his theory of relative income (1980) by which, when young adults feel this fear, it may stop them from crucial decisions as union and family formation.

The house prices are much too high for starters making it almost impossible to be independent until they reach the thirties

-Share of the salary needed to buy an average apartment of 75 square meters-

