

**Towards a post patriarchal family?  
Childhood and family policies in Spain and  
Catalonia. Present state**

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**I. THE DEEP CRISIS OF WESTERN FAMILY SYSTEM.**

**An interpretative framewok from a long-term historical perspective**

**II. CURRENT TENDENCIES OF FAMILY CHANGE IN CATALONIA :  
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## I. THE DEEP CRISIS OF WESTERN FAMILY SYSTEM.

An interpretative framework from a long-term historical perspective

Western family system has its origins in Judeo-Christian tradition;  
it undergoes important modifications through times.....

Its history presents three significant moments...

- i. **XIIIth century:** the Christian Church imposes **mutual agreement religious marriage** as the only legitimate one, constituted as an **indissoluble sacrament** = monogamy and conjugal partnership reinforcement (XVIth, protestant reform will accept divorce)
- ii. **1rst modernity (XIXth-XXth centuries):** modern States regulate family relationships with **Civil Code and civil marriage**; M and W aren't equal before the law; **civil divorce** in democratic or protestant countries.
- iii. **2nd modernity (XXIst century...):** democratic States recognize **equality between M and W**; they reform the Family Code and propose **new regulations** on kinship relations never considered before; **new welfare policies** needed to assure social links

Western family system  
is based on 3 normative axis:

- (1) what is legal and legitimate to form a family
- (2) domestic group daily life organization
- (3) power relations between sexes and between generations

- (1) ALLIANCE (marriage) → FILIATION patrilinear / indif.
- (2) SEXUAL DIVISION of WORK
- (3) FATHER-HUSBAND HIGHEST AUTHORITY

... which are modified during 1rst modernity  
and are still changing through 2nd modernity

### 1rst modernity (XIX-XX)

The reconstruction of the 3 axis. How?

- (1) Compulsory civil marriage → legitimate children (illegi)  
The husband protects his wife in exchange of obedience
- (2) Liberal political conception of society which disconnects PUBLIC and PRIVATE spheres. This division is connected to the old Sexual Division of Work  
= reinforcement of different roles, time and spaces for men & women = W family career / M breadwinner.
- (3) Legal reinforcement of the masculine authority as HEAD of the FAMILY



**Citizenship rights** are a masculine attribute which is acquired in **public** sphere. Women, placed in **private** sphere (family), have derivative rights from father or husband.

## 1st modernity (XX): construction of the "Family ideal model"

highest legitimacy  
50's, 60's and 70's

critical social theory reveals  
70's, 80's, 90's...

- **MARRIAGE:** mutual agreement
- **MONOGAMOUS:** fidelity
- **STABLE:** romantic love  
divorce = failure, guilt
- **Sexual DW:** complementary  
roles: housewife-breadwinner
- **PRIVACY:** household-shelter
- **Oriented towards CHILDREN**  
legitimated by the **FATHER**

- *'Free agreement' between 'non-equals'*
- *Strong social control on women  
sexuality; masculine double moral*
- *'Romantic love' myth*  
*Divorce = women high risk*
- *Subordination and exploitation of  
women work*
- *Masculine privacy;  
feminine domesticity*
- *Mother-child bond is the certain one;  
but with no-father means stigma for  
both.*

it conceals diversity  
it conceals patriarchal character  
it asserts 'superiority'  
it asserts 'necessity'

The 'ideal model' loses legitimacy.  
Superiority' and 'necessity' become  
relative

## Changes and new family dynamics driving forces

- Demographic evolution
- Economic development  
Increase of women in the labour market
- Welfare State development  
Increase of citizenship rights and duties  
Increase of care services
- Social movements for a greater equity as a condition to  
the practice of liberties; feminist movement
- Decrease of the influence of religion on daily life

2nd modernity (XXI): ¿new reconstruction of the 3 axis?  
New legitimacies, new practices... and resistences...

- (1) **New family Code + egalitarian** civil marriage + divorce becomes easier + civil union is regulated + all children are legitimate + mother can pass on her family name + homosexual marriage + adoption becomes easier  
(resistances: church, neoconservatives...)
- (2) **SDW is modified.** Women '*double presence*' in both PUB + PRIV spheres; Rupture of sexually segregated roles, spaces and time. But SDW is maintained at home and labour market...  
(resistances: *double presence* is not asumed by men and institutions...)
- (3) **Patriarchal authority and masculine Identity crisis**  
Crisis of traditional paternal and marital image  
(resistances: authoritarian behaviour, domestic violence...)

SPAIN and CATALONIA: 75's, 80's, 90's ....

Major transformations: demography, politics, economics, society, culture

- Women controle their fecundity (contraceptive spreading)
- Democracy and Welfare State development
- Gradual individualitation of citizenship rights
- Women social position changes (*double presence*)
  - \* professional training increase
  - \* increase of women presence in the labour market
  - \* increase of women presence in the polítical power sphere
- Feminist analysis on feminity and motherhood stereotypes
- Family projects and children are postponed amongst young people



FAMILY

**New legitimacies - New practices**  
**New social needs - New social policies**  
New tendencies pointing towards a 2nd modernity

## Spain and Catalonia today

- Significant increase of **two income** families
- Very **few children** (need, desire, right?), **few brothers/sisters**
- Increase of **conjugal instability**
- Increase of **non married couple**, hetero and homosexual, therefore, increase of **children born out of wedlock**
- Increase of **one-parent household** (8/10 with mothers)
- Increase of **gineparental** families
- Increase of **step families**
- Increase of **adoptive** families
- Strengthening of **mother-child filiation** ties  
Mother can pass on her family name
- Increase on the use of **assisted reproduction techniques**  
Women can procreate without a masculine partner
- Increase of **intergeneration solidarity** thanks to **women mediation**

Nowadays, in Spain and Catalonia, we emphasize :

The crisis of the patriarchal family model  
developed during the first modernity

INDIVIDUALITATION process of rights and duties

More equality between sexes and generations  
inside and outside families

More freedom to build a biographical individual path

Need of more thinking in view of different possible options

But... Spanish State investment on (progressive)  
children and family policies is among the lowest in  
Europe...

### Expenses percentage comparison

Source: Eurostat 2002. by R. Gomà (Diputació de Barcelona, 2003)

	Family provisions	Education services 0-3	Old age services	Housing	Housing
	Expenses on GDP	Coverage rate 0-3 years	Coverage rate + 65 years	Expenses on GDP	Social housing rate s/ total
<b>Northern countries</b>	3,9	40	18	3,5	19
<b>Continental countries</b>	2,6	18	8	2,5	18
<b>Anglo-Saxon countries</b>	2,3	6	7	3,3	18
<b>Mediterranean countries</b>	0,9	5	2,8	0,3	3
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,9</b>
<b>CATALONIA</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>3</b>

And the lack of social policies with appropriate response to new family realities leads to ...

**Strong contradiction**  
between expectations and possibility conditions



Uneasiness and psyco-social imbalance  
Very important delay in the formation of families  
Drop in fecundity rates

BUT... in Spain and Catalonia...

Recently, both central and autonomies (*regional*) governments admitted our welfare state huge deficit concerning childhood, family and dependent people care, and they have begun to increase new legal norms, new programs and investments aimed to support those collectives.

The transformation of the conventional western family system built at the 1st modernity, without new care services and other support measures to people and families, can imply a significant increase of social inequalities and the risk of social exclusion on childhood and other vulnerable collectives.

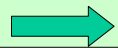
## II. CURRENT TENDENCIES OF FAMILY CHANGE IN CATALONIA: NEW NEEDS AND NEW CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL POLICIES

On CIIMU-2002 and CIIMU-2004 reports

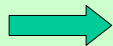
## Tendencies and new needs in Catalonia 1991-2005

### 1. Basic sociodemographic data

- Very low fertility rates
- Increase in the age of first maternity
- Significant increase of births out of wedlock
- Significant increase of foreign immigration
  
- Minor population decrease
- Increase of life expectancy
- Population ageing
  
- Household size decrease
- Household number increase
- Large families decrease



We need new **sociability areas...**



We need more and new  
**sociability spaces for children and adults**  
to fight against social isolation, reinforce  
social links and the sense of belonging to a  
community

Nurseries of quality for all children  
Pre-schools / playgroups  
Childcaring sharing / Family areas to share upbringing  
Out of school activities  
Toylibraries / Librery services for children  
Intergenerational activity areas  
Intercultural activity areas  
etc....

## 2. Couple and family creation

- **Nuptiality** decrease
- Significant increase of **cohabiting couple**
- Significant increase of **separations/divorces**
- Notable increase of **one-parent households including minors** (8 of 10 hold by mothers)
- Increase of **father lone-parent households**
- Increase of **step families including minors**
- Increase of **adoptive families**
- Small households but **very complex families**



we need diversified measures to support **family transitions**



we need diversified measures to support children and adults during the **family transitions**

Accessible social housing  
Financial support to one-parent families  
Family information services  
Family mediation services  
Meeting points father/child or mother/child, post conjugal break up  
Mutual aid and psychological support for parents and children  
Banks of time to provide neighbour support  
etc...

### 3. Diversity of minors family forms

- More minors in '*non conventional*' family forms  
Barcelona (district), 1996 = 15% of all minors
- Less minors in "*couple household*" (*conventional or not*)  
Barcelona, 1991-1996 = from 78% up to 70%
- Most minors live in a "*couple household, with or without other people*"  
Barcelona, 1996 = 85% of all minors



It is necessary not to stigmatize 'different' families  
Difference is not = disrupted family  
We must recognize and legitimate family diversity



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Difference is not = disrupted family  
We must recognize and legitimate family diversity

- It is essential to look over the **current social policies** and **the social work practices** in order to avoid discrimination to those who live in non conventional families.
- It is essential to look over the **current family legislation** to adapt it to the democratic context, assuring the individual rights and duties of children and adults in all kind of families.

#### 4. Crisis of patriarchal power inside the family

- Confusion between **patriarchal power** and **parental authority**; between **authoritarianism** and **authority**
- Need of a **democratic parental authority**
- Difficulties:
  - Lack of **negotiation skills**
  - Lack of **time** for everyday interaction
  - Fragile transmission of **good upbringing practices**
  - Increase of the **influence of media and new technologies**

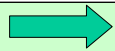
➔ **Time** of dedication to upbringing and proximity **spaces** are needed to mothers/fathers to share good upbringing knowledge and to define their needs and demands

➔ **TIME** of dedication to upbringing and proximity **SPACES/SERVICES** are needed to mothers & fathers to share good upbringing knowledge and to define their needs and demands

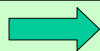
- Labour licenses and leaves for upbringing
- Labour schedule more flexible
- Labour schedule more rational
- Meeting and self assesment areas for mothers and fathers
- Family associationism promotion
- Programmes against domestic violence
- Training on negotiation skills
- Men training for the care work
- Etc...

## 5. Inter-generational Relations

- Active **solidarities between generations**
- **Long and narrow** extensive family
- **Kinship** creates social bond
  
- **Deficit in family support measures and services** (children schools, adapted schedules, affordable housing, services to old people ...) **is compensated by activation of family network, mostly assessed by women**
  
- **This network is exhausting its temporal resources and its disponibility. We are facing a structural problem.**



**More care services are needed, and they must become diversified**

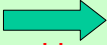


**we need more and diversified **care community services**, to make easier daily life for those who look after others in family settings and ensure individual rights to be looked after by others in communitarian services**

- Daily care services at home
- Daily care services out of home
- Residencial home for old dependent people
- Residencial services for children in social risk
- Programs to help those who look after others
- Programs mutual aid and support
- Banks of time to provide neighbour support
- Etc. ...

## 6. Inequalities in minors family life conditions

- Increase in **fathers / mothers education**, but important **learning inequalities** between families
- Increase in **mothers labour activity** and strong decrease of **exclusive housewives**
- “**Double presence**” and **high labour precariousness** of mothers
- **Married couples** acumulate more stable work than **lone-parent families**, and the latter more than **cohabiting couples** do. BCN 1996: 70%, 67%, 63%
- Strong **sexual division of work** inside households

 Learning and training measures are needed to making up for inequalities inside and outside families + **Undiscriminatory measures in labour market**

## 7. Families and childhood poverty

- Spain, United Kingdom and Ireland present the highest **poor children** rates in the EU.
- Catalonia 1996: childhood poverty is more likely in **large families households**, with parents without studies and suffering of labour precariousness or inactivity.
- Catalonia 1996: 105.000 younger than 16 year old poor minors. Representing **11% of all minors**
- They belong to **60.000 households** including **260.000 people**
- A rough 50% (**50.000**) suffers ofrom **extreme poverty** (households with less than 240€ of monthly expenses)



Urgent financial support is needed, among other assistance and educational measures.

### III. SYNTHESIS and CONCLUSIONS

#### SYNTHESIS

##### 1. Current situation in Spain and Catalonia shows:

- Strong changes in: (1) family laws, (2) daily life and family group organization, (3) power relations between sexes and generations.
- De-institutionalization of the modern family model of patriarchal type, erected in the 1st modernity
- Increasing diversification of family forms, relations and dynamics
- Obvious need of a new practical family culture in accordance with individual rights and in favour of the family democratization (new conjugal and parental relations)
- Evident necessity of **new welfare policies permitting** to assure the **social bond** of citizenship, and to improve **equity** between individuals, families, childrens and other social groups..

## 2. In Spain we need social policies intended to:

- Facilitate the balance between remunerated work of mothers and fathers and daily family relations (leaves & services).
- Recover and pass on, men and young women, the value of practical skills of care, through its acknowledgement by the school and the community
- In case of a partnership break-up, assure beneficial relations with the implied minors, by means of inter-family solidarities, as well as support policies aimed to families in a transition process.
- Assure economical and cultural resources to children and families so that they can live decently in our democratic society.
- Assure individuals autonomy within the framework of universal access to community social resources.

## CONCLUSIONS

From a socio-political point of view we must consider that families relate to State through the laws regulating kinship relations, parents and children rights and duties, family and childhood policies, and policies aimed at old people.

Politic Democracy in Spain implied substantial reforms during 80s' and 90s' in Health, Education and Pension Systems, so that nowadays they all are universal access systems.

But our welfare state has not developed family support policies within the context of notable transformation of women traditional role and family relations. This could partly explain the fact that Spain, and especially Catalonia, has had one of the lowest fecundity rates in the world. Rate which has started to grow at the end of the 90s because of children borned of recent immigrant women. The lack of family support policies also leads to an increasing of social problems related with children and young socialization process.

At the same time, with the growth aged dependency rates due to the life expectancy increases, it is becoming more and more obvious that care and assistance work aimed to dependent -children, disabled and non-autonomous old people- must be shared by families (including men as carers), the state, the market and the civil society with public, private or mixed services.

It is necessary to adjust the role that Spanish Welfare State must hold regarding old and new family issues ensuring the children rights and the rights of those who look after and take care of them.

#### **IV. SOME EMPIRICAL DATA**

### Some demographic Indicators

Source: Catalanian Estatistic Institut (IDESCAT) + CIIMU reports

	CATALONIA			SPAIN			UE-15		
	1991	2001	2004	1991	2001	2004	1991	2001	2004
Fertility rates	1,23	1,32	1,47	1,33	1,24		1,53	1,47	
Nativity rate/1000	9,23	10,27	11,57 (2005)	10,17	9,98	10,73 (2005)	12,10	10,40	10,50
Motherhood average	29,3	30,9	30,8	29,0	30,9		28,3	29,4	
% Births out of marriage	11,4	22,3	28,1	10,0	19,7	25,0	20,5	29,9	32,8
% Births of no spanish mother		8,1	14,8		8,24	13,7			
% foreigners / all population	1,1	4,6	8,9 (2005)	0,9	2,7	6,4 (2005)			
% foreigners child 0-19/ all child 0-19		5,65	12,57 (2005)						
Marriage rate /1000 inhab.	5,34	4,83	4,49 (2005)	5,60	5,11	4,82 (2005)	5,77	--	4,80

### Households. Children 0-17 in households

Source: Catalanian Estatistic Institut (IDESCAT) and CIIMU Reports 02 & 04

	CATALONIA			SPAIN			UE		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	2001	2004	1991	2001	2004
Average persons at households	3,09	2,74		3,26	2,88		2,6	2,4	
% one-parent households	7,03	7,77		6,87	8,09				
% one-parent households with 0-17 old children				4,7 + 0,6* + ...	7,6 + 2,4* + ...				
Number of homo. cohab. couple hould. with 0-17 children					1420				
% children 0-17 in one parent house.	5,09 +1,18*	7,71 +1,29*		5,6	12,9				
% children 0-17 in cohabitant couple				1,5	4,7				
Number of intern. Adoptions **	30 (1990)	815 (1995)	2939 (2003)	942 (1997)	3428	5541			

### Female employment, activity and unemployment.

Cataluña y España. 2000 and 2005

WOMEN	Employment rate		Activity rate		Unemployment rate	
	Catalonia	Spain	Catalonia	Spain	Catalonia	Spain
<b>2000 Total</b>	<b>37,7</b>	<b>31,6</b>	<b>43,1</b>	<b>39,8</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>20,5</b>
Age: 25-54	62,2	50,7	69,9	62,4	11,1	18,7
<b>25-29</b>	78,5	59,8	87,7	77,7	-	-
<b>30-34</b>	67,9	55,4	77,7	70,5	-	-
<b>35-39</b>	66,1	52,9	74,9	65,6	-	-
<b>40-44</b>	62,8	52,4	69,7	62,6	-	-
<b>44-49</b>	54,7	45,7	62,1	54,0	-	-
<b>50-54</b>	39,8	35,5	43,7	40,6	-	-
<b>2005 Total</b>	<b>47,7</b>	<b>41,5</b>	<b>51,9</b>	<b>47,0</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>11,6</b>

### Female employment and maternity

Employment rate in %. Women between 20 and 49 . 2003

	Women without children	Women with children*	One child	Two children	More than two children dos hijos
<b>ESPAÑA</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>51,2</b>	<b>53,8</b>	<b>47,5</b>	<b>41,3</b>
<b>UE - 25</b>	<b>75,1</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>57,8</b>	<b>41,2</b>
Italia	60,4	49,7	52,7	45,8	35,0
Portugal	76,6	76,4	77,7	75,0	60,2
Bélgica	74,6	67,5	70,4	69,5	49,2
Alemania	79,5	60,0	66,0	55,2	37,9
Reino Unido	83,2	61,8	67,8	60,9	37,9
Dinamarca	77,1	79,9	80,3	82,2	67,2
Finlandia	77,9	72,0	75,2	74,4	56,2
Grecia	56,5	52,7	54,2	52,8	39,6

Eurostat, 2005. \*children under 12

### Different family types in Catalonia

Biparental families with one or more sons from 0-3  
Mataró-Barcelona 1994 (C. Brullet, 1996)

(A) Working class family with only one wage Maintenance of the traditional distribution of domestic-familiar work Ideal model (mother): Equitative distribution both domestic and labour market between father & mother	39 %
(B) Working class family with two wages B1 Mother partial working time: traditional distribution of DFW B2 Mother full working time: father some domestic work but not upbringing Ideal model (mother):Equitative distribution both domestic and labour market between father and mother	32 %
(C) Upward middle class families Father and mother have very long market work . Paid : external assistance for domestic work as well as nursery Grandmothers help to upbringing children Highly individualist values	11%
(D) Upper middle class families with two wages Paid external assistance for domestic work as well as nursery Flexible parental roles but not symmetry	10,5 %

### Parental roles in Catalonia

Synthetic index of sharing commitment ("both father and mother") in three upbringing areas, depending on labour situation and mother education. Mataró-Barcelona 1994 (C. Brullet, 1996)

		Sociability	Motherhood	Domestic services
Mother Labour situation	TR full time	77	48	25
	TR Part time	63	28	9
	unemployment	65	27	3
	housewife	61	28	6
Mother study level Moder hood	Higher	81	37	22
	Secondary	76	37	14
	Primary	64	31	7
	No degrees	46	31	10

### Domestic work

Time devoted to domestic work in UE. 2005

Eurostat

	H	M		H	M
Italia	1h 35'	5h 20'	Polonia	2h 22'	4h 45'
España	1h 37'	4h 55'	Francia	2h 22'	4h 30'
Letonia	1h 50'	3h 56'	Noruega	2h 22'	3h 47'
Lituania	2h 09'	4h 29'	Suecia	2h 29'	3h 42'
Finlandia	2h 16'	3h 56'	Bélgica	2h 38'	4h 32'
Reino U.	2h 18'	4h 15'	Hungría	2h 40'	4h 58'
Alemania	2h 21'	4h 11'	Estonia	2h 48'	5h 02'

### Domestic and family work.

European Social Survey

	Men devoting nothing or almost nothing to TDF	People thinking women should reduce time working in favour of family	Men considering work should be shared in 50%
España	47 %	55,7 %	77 %
Portugal	61 %	67,8 %	77 %
Alemania	29 %	49,5 %	76 %
Polonia	27 %	59,2 %	87 %
Francia	23 %	50,1 %	92 %
Reino U.	22 %	45,3 %	90 %
Dinamarca	19 %	19,8 %	88 %
Finlandia	9 %	24,4 %	89 %
Suecia	8 %	21,6 %	94 %

## Social family expenses in Spain and UE15 (2001)

### Role Family and sons

UE15 = 8,0 % from total amount in social expenses I

SPAIN = 2,6 % from total amount in social expenses I

### Social expenses on families

UE15 = 0,58 % del PIB

SPAIN = 0,21 % del PIB

### Financial assistance (including parental licenses)

UE15 = 1,4, % del PIB

SPAIN = 0,3 % del PIB

### Service expenses to old dependant people

UE15 = 0,74 % del PIB

SPAIN = 0,20 % del PIB

## Family and Labour Life Conciliation Law 39/1999

Security hedge in some extent in Spain 2002-03 (Escobedo, 2004)

### Lowering working day hours

Spain = Not available information

Catalonia = 3.764 Generalitat Government employees

=1,7% Generalitat Government employees (23% men)

### Maternity leave (16 weeks)

= 54% of births

1,4% are from fathers who ask for 10 weeks leave

Paternity leave (2-4/5 days) = No available information

### Extended leave of absence to attend sons

= 14.521 registered in 2000 (3-4% of births)

### Extended leave of absence to attend family dependent

Spain = 126

Catalonia = 538 (2003) half time for Generalitat Government employees

## Recent laws affecting family relations (some are from state; some are from autonomous region)

### Filiation and transfer of family surnames

- Ley estatal 40/1999, de 5 de noviembre, sobre nombre y apellidos y orden de los mismos

### Cohabitant couples

- Ley 2/2003, de 7 de mayo, reguladora de las parejas de hecho
- Ley catalana 10/1998, de 15 de julio, de uniones estables de pareja, hetero y homosexuales, modificada por la Ley estatal 2/2005, de 8 d'abril.

### Homosexual marriage

- Ley estatal 13/2005, de 1 de julio, por la que se modifica el Código Civil en materia de derecho a contraer matrimonio (cónyuges heterosexuales y cónyuges homosexuales)

### Broke up marriage

Ley estatal 15/2005, de 8 de julio, por la que se modifican el Código Civil y la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil en materia de separación y divorcio

### Assisted reproduction

- Ley estatal 14/2006, de 26 de mayo, sobre técnicas de reproducción humana asistida

### Family & Labour

- Ley 39/1999, de 5 noviembre, para promover la conciliación de la vida familiar y laboral de las personas trabajadora
- Resolución de 20 de diciembre de 2005, de la Secretaria General de la Administración pública por la que se dictan instrucciones sobre jornada laboral y horarios de trabajo del personal civil al servicio de la Administración del Estado.
- Llei catalana 8/2006, de 5 de juliol, de mesures de conciliació de la vida personal, familiar i laboral del personal al servei de les administracions públiques

### Against gender violence

- Ley orgánica 1/2004, de 28 de diciembre, de medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género

### Equity between male and women

- Proyecto de Ley orgánica para la igualdad efectiva de mujeres y hombres (121/000092, de 2 de enero de 2007)

### Autonomy and dependence: universal services for adult dependent people

- Ley 39/2006, de 14 de diciembre, de Promoción de la Autonomía Personal y Atención a las personas en situación de dependencia

•**Rights and protection of children**

- Ley Orgánica 1/1996, de 15 de enero, de Protección Jurídica del Menor
- Ley 6/1995, de 28 de marzo de Garantías de los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia en la Comunidad de Madrid
- Ley 1/1998 de 20 de abril, de los derechos y la atención al menor en la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía
- Ley 18/1999, de 29 de abril, reguladora de los Consejos de Atención a la Infancia y la Adolescencia de la Comunidad de Madrid.
- Ley 7/1999, de 28 de abril, de protección de la infancia y adolescencia, en la Comunidad Autónoma de Cantabria
- Ley 14/2002, de 25 de julio, de Promoción, Atención y Protección a la Infancia en la Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla y León
- Ley 3/2005, de 18 de febrero, de Atención y Protección a la Infancia y la Adolescencia en la Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco
- Ley Foral 15/2005, de 5 de diciembre, de promoción, atención y protección a la infancia y a la adolescencia, en la Comunidad Autónoma de Navarra
- Proyecto de Ley de Infancia en la Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña

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