Cassie Davis
Honors Thesis 2005

The Opinions of Spanish Women Concerning the
Transition from the Dictatorship to the Democracy in Spain in 1975

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Thesis Adviser: Dr. Susan Eve
**Background**

From 1936 to 1939, the country of Spain was raging with civil war. Generalissimo Francisco Franco had risen to defeat the monarchical system and establish his dictatorship, which would last for 36 years. During this time, societal and political oppression were severe. As in any dictatorship, public opposition to the government was not tolerated, and anyone who chose to take a stand against the government would most likely disappear or be killed. Women had very few civil liberties; they were only allowed to be housewives and were not permitted to hold a job, or an opinion for that matter. Their role was to stay silent in their husbands’ background, taking care of the house and children.

In 1975, upon Franco’s death, a constitutional monarchy was established. This new democracy gave the citizens of Spain new freedoms to enjoy. Women were especially affected by this transition, who had many transitions of their own to make. Their roles in both the household and in society were permitted to change virtually overnight. The question to be asked is, how much did they change and how do they feel about it?

**Rationale**

I chose to do this study for two main reasons. First, I have been interested in this field of study for quite some time. I began taking Spanish language courses about nine years ago, I am an International Studies and Spanish double major, and two summers ago, I went on a study abroad trip to Valencia, Spain. After falling in love with the language and then being exposed to the Spanish culture and national history through
several of my classes, it only took a short, five week visit to Spain to inspire me to do some kind of research in that geographical location. Because my concentration within my field of study is International Politics, it was easy to identify a certain area in which to begin. Second, not much research has been done specifically on women’s opinions concerning this particular political transition. So, in an effort to further narrow my topic of study and to rectify this lack of research, I chose to focus on women.

**Research Questions**

With my research, I intended to find answers to these questions:

- How do women, adults when Franco ruled, view Franco as a person and political leader,
- How do these women view their own positions in politics and society today,
- How much have their positions changed, and
- How do they compare the two governments?

The focus of the research was geared toward answering the first question in particular.

**Literature Review**

I found four articles that specifically deal with the same topic as my research.

The first article, entitled *Women and the Cost of Transition to Democratic Constitutionalism in Spain*, addresses the limited freedoms of women during the Franco regime. The article states, “Under Franco, women were relegated to the private realm and oppressed in a patriarchal family structure which was conceived as the main cell of civil society.” (Rubio-Marin, 2003). The article shows that women were expected to
quit their jobs upon marriage so that they could retreat to the home to cultivate and take care of their families. The article thus reveals that, in Franco’s regime, a woman’s place was in the home and clearly not in the workforce or politics.

The second article was Imagining Female Citizenship in the ‘New Spain’: Gendering the Democratic Transition, 1975-1978. This article specifically addresses the issue of female political identity. It states that the political transition caused women’s place to change from ‘different’ to ‘equal’. It also explains that most democratisers agreed that women’s liberties must be addressed, being that their status was equal to that of the mentally incapacitated, lacking the basic legal autonomy required of a free citizen. Additionally, the article claims that the construction of female citizenship is still being worked out to this day.

The third article was ‘Being Político’ in Spain. This article resulted from the fieldwork done in Vega Baja del Segura in Spain. Quotes from women in the area reveal contradicting ideas held by women in their search for political identity. The authors of the article interpret one quote as “both support for the hegemonic ideology of the Francoist regime, together with a veiled critique of the Falangist violent procedures of punishment…” (Narotzky & Smith, 2002). This interpretation very clearly shows the approval yet disapproval of the Franco regime. The article states that even today there is a collective silence among women because of their experiences with past suffering and repression.

The fourth article was Collective Memory and National Identity in Spain. This article deals specifically with my proposal, in that it verifies my suspicion that Spain is still somewhat divided in its opinions of Francisco Franco. The article clearly states
that a division still existed between Francoists and their opposition in 1985, ten years after Franco's death. In 1984, 21% of the population said that Franco's regime was the best they had seen in the last 60 years (Aguilar & Humlebaek, 2002). Not only did Franco's followers stay loyal to him, the article states that many Spaniards admitted to there being good aspects alongside the bad ones during Franco's regime. Furthermore, the article claims that many associate Francoism with order and economic prosperity. It is in this article that I learned that the current political party in power, the conservative Partido Popular, admitted nothing when the liberal worker's party, PSOE, labeled it Francoist in 1996. It wasn't until February of 2002 that the Partido Popular agreed to condemn the dictatorship, but even then they did not agree to the rehabilitation of those in prison during his regime. So, it is obvious from this article that Francoism is still an issue hotly debated.

Hypotheses

1. Upper class women will have a more favorable attitude toward Franco than other women. This hypothesis was formed based on the typical relationship between a dictator and the upper class. On average, the upper class in a dictatorship is favored by the dictator and tends to become richer while the lower class tends to get poorer.

2. The more religious Catholic women will have a more favorable attitude toward Franco than other women.
This hypothesis was formed based on the religious preferences of Franco. He believed strongly in the Catholic faith, and for this reason, I hypothesized that those who were in religious agreement with him would have a more favorable attitude toward him.

3. Women with higher levels of education will have a more favorable attitude toward Franco than other women.

This hypothesis is closely related to the first. Those women who could afford to get an education were also most likely within the upper class, which, according to the first hypothesis, were likely to have a more favorable attitude toward Franco.

**Methodology**

I put together a survey composed of 43 questions, which were divided into sections, including background information, political opinions, opinions of Francisco Franco and King Juan Carlos I, and societal opinions (refer to Appendix A). To obtain a pool of subjects, I contacted the Director of Administrators for International Programs (AIP), which was the school in Valencia, Spain that I attended in the summer of 2003. Because the AIP program includes staying with a host family, the Director of AIP had direct access to a group of women who happened to meet the criteria for participation in the research, in that they currently live in Spain and also lived their during the Franco regime. These women were asked to volunteer to participate in this study.

**Difficulties**

The first limitation of this study was the lack of a local pool of subjects. Working on a project that required overseas research while not being overseas myself proved to be
quite restricting. Second, although I've been speaking Spanish for about nine years, the language barrier still proved to be somewhat of a restriction. Third, working with the Institute Review Board (IRB) to get approval to perform the research was a long process of revision and re-submission of the information letter, consent form, and survey. I had to ensure that the participants were guaranteed confidentiality and voluntary participation, and that no harm would be done to the subjects. For an example of how this was accomplished, see Appendices A and B. Along the way, some unpreventable delays kept the surveys from being administered on time. My major professor that was going to Spain with the study abroad program had intended to administer the surveys for me, but she got severely ill during her stay in Spain and was unable to do this. However, the surveys did finally arrive at the AIP office, but the Director of AIP wanted some changes made to omit my personal information and that of my major professors, so new surveys had to be printed and re-sent. Much time passed between the sending of the surveys and the receiving of the completed ones, and once they finally came in, I was disappointed to see that only eight women had chosen to participate. Because of the small number of cases, none of the data can be considered statistically significant, yet because of some slight tendencies in the data, it proves to be incentive enough to continue and expand the project in the future.

**Preliminary Results**

*Figures 1-12* are the frequencies and bar charts for the independent (background) variables included in the survey. *Figure 1* shows that most of the women surveyed, 62.5%, are currently married. *Figure 2* shows that 87.5% of the women surveyed were
married during the Franco regime. *Figure 3* shows that all of the women surveyed have children. *Figure 4* shows that 25% of the women surveyed are between the ages 41-50 and the remaining 75% are between the ages 51-60. *Figure 5* shows the current economic status of the participants. According to the frequency chart, 12.5% are ranked in the lower to middle class, 75% are ranked in the middle class, and the remaining 12.5% are ranked in the upper class. *Figure 6* shows the economic status of the participants during the Franco regime. According to the frequency chart, 37.5% of the participants were ranked in the lower to middle class, 25% were ranked in the middle class, and 37.5% were ranked in the upper class. *Figure 7* shows that all of the participants lived in the city during the Franco regime. *Figure 8* shows that, during the Franco regime, the women's ability to economically provide for their families varied quite a bit from somewhat unable to extremely able. The ranking with the highest percentage of women, 37.5%, is an average ability to economically provide for their families. *Figure 9* shows the current level of education of the participants. 37.5% have a high school diploma, 50% have a Bachelor's Degree, and 12.5% have a Master's Degree. *Figure 10* shows how the level of religiosity of the participants. The percentages vary from not at all to very religious. 12.5% stated they were not at all religious; 25% stated they were somewhat religious; 25% stated they were above average in religiosity; and 37.5% stated they were very religious. *Figure 11* shows with what religion each of the women align themselves. 87.5% align themselves with the Catholic religion and 12.5% stated other. *Figure 12* shows that 87.5% of the participants claimed to have had the same religion during the Franco regime while 12.5% stated they do not have the same religion as they did during the Franco regime.
Figures 13-14 are the frequencies and bar charts for the dependent variables chosen to be cross tabulated with the independent variables. Figure 13 shows the participants' opinions of what kind of person Franco was. 12.5% responded that he was a very bad person; 37.5% responded that he was a bad person; 25% responded that he was a good person; and 25% had no opinion. Figure 14 shows the participants' opinions of whether or not society was more peaceful under Franco or not. 62.5% responded no; 25% responded somewhat; and 12.5% responded yes.

The cross tabulation of certain dependent and independent variables reveal interesting results. Figures 15 and 16 compare the same dependent variable, their opinion of Franco, with two independent variables to see if there is any relationship. In Figure 15, the dependent variable is compared with their ability to provide economically for their families during the Franco regime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Kind of Person Was Franco?</th>
<th>Ability to Provide for Family Economically under Franco?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less able to provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In reviewing the data from Figure 15, it seems that, as women were more able to provide for their families, their opinions of Franco got increasingly better, which supports my first hypothesis.
In Figure 16, the same dependent variable was compared with the women’s level of education to see if it had any affect on their opinions of Franco. From the data, it appears that, as the women’s level of education increased, their opinions of Franco got better, which would support my third hypothesis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Kind of Person Was Franco?</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>% within Current Level of Education</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No opinion</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Count</th>
<th>% within Current Level of Education</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Figure 16

Figures 17 and 18 compare the same dependent variable, their opinion of whether or not society was more peaceful under Franco, with two different independent variables to see if there is any relationship. In Figure 17, the dependent variable is compared with their ability to provide economically for their families during the Franco regime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ability to Provide for Family Economically under Franco?</th>
<th>Less able to provide</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>More able to provide</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Society More Peaceful Under Franco?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This figure does not show an apparent relationship between these two variables.

In Figure 18, the same dependent variable is compared with the women's levels of education. Once again, education seems to have a positive relationship with the dependent variable. It seems that, as the level of education increases, so does the positive opinion of whether or not society was more peaceful under Franco.

### Crosstab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society More Peaceful Under Franco?</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>% within Society More Peaceful Under Franco?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School</td>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>Master's Degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Society More Peaceful Under Franco?</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Society More Peaceful Under Franco?</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Society More Peaceful Under Franco?</td>
<td>.0%</td>
<td>.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Society More Peaceful Under Franco?</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 18*

*Figures 19 and 20* are the frequencies and bar charts of two more dependent variables that provide interesting results regarding women's opinions of Franco's leadership of Spain and whether or not the women had respect for Franco. The information in *Figure 19* is interesting, in that 75% of the participants stated that they respect Franco, which is contrary to natural assumption. The information in *Figure 20* is interesting because of the varying opinions of Franco's leadership of Spain. 37.5% of the participants stated that he did a good job leading Spain. Both of these figures show that there is still division in Spain regarding the person and reputation of Francisco Franco.
**Future Changes**

There are a few changes I would make in the event I were to continue this research. First, I would revise the survey. Many of the questions had far too many responses to choose from that made the data hard to classify and sort. For example, in the opinion questions, the answers would be either yes or no, rather than absolutely not, somewhat, yes, very much yes, definitely, and no opinion. Fewer response options would provide clearer tendencies, if they exist, in cross tabulations with independent variables. Also, I would do more to encourage free response comments. In this survey, a space was left for the women to leave comments if they had any, but no one utilized that space. In the next survey, I would re-word that area, emphasizing the importance of their comments to the accuracy of the research.

Second, I would go on a trip to Spain and be involved with the actual research. This way, I could more easily monitor the progress and encourage more women to participate, which would hopefully render the statistics more significant.

**Experience and Benefits**

In being involved in undergraduate research, I have learned many things that will help me to be successful in graduate school. First, I gained knowledge of the basic research procedure: discover a problem, develop a purpose and rationale for research, develop research questions, form hypotheses, compile a literature review, decide on a methodology, etc. Second, I got experience in drafting a survey, working with the IRB, and using the SPSS data program. Third, I had several opportunities to present my research pre-proposal, proposal, and preliminary findings. Most importantly, I went
through all of this, not on my own, but with dedicated professors who were there to help me through it all for the first time. Overall, I have gained much wisdom for future projects and have developed a base proposal for future research in graduate school.
Figure 1
Frequency and Barchart for Current Marital Status

Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
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<th>Valid</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2.00</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid Married</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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Marital Status

![Barchart for Current Marital Status]
Figure 2
Frequency and Barchart for Married or Not During Franco

Statistics
Married During Franco Regime?

<table>
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<th>Mode</th>
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Married During Franco Regime?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
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</thead>
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<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
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</table>

Married During Franco Regime?
Figure 3
Frequency and Barchart for Children, Yes or No

Statistics

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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Children?</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid Yes</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
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Figure 4
Frequency and Bar chart for Age

Statistics

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<td>3</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Percent</th>
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<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
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Figure 5
Frequency and Barchart for Current Economic Status

Statistics
Current Economic Status

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Current Economic Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Valid Lower to middle class</td>
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<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle class</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper class</td>
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<td>12.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
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Current Economic Status
Figure 6
Frequency and Barchart for Economic Status During Franco Regime

Statistics
Economic Status During Franco Regime

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<tr>
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<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Valid Percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
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<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle class</td>
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<td>25.0</td>
<td>62.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper class</td>
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<td>37.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Status During Franco Regime

- Median: 3.00
- Mode: 2
  a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Economic Status During Franco Regime

- Lower to middle class: 3
- Middle class: 2
- Upper class: 3

Frequency

- Lower to middle class: 3
- Middle class: 2
- Upper class: 3

Cumulative

- Lower to middle class: 37.5%
- Middle class: 62.5%
- Upper class: 100.0%
Figure 7
Frequency and Barchart for Residence During Franco Regime

Statistics
Residence During Franco Regime

<table>
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<th>Mode</th>
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Residence During Franco Regime

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Residence During Franco Regime
Figure 8
Frequency and Barchart for Ability to Economically Provide for Family During Franco Regime

Statistics

Ability to Economically Provide for Family During Franco Regime

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Ability to Economically Provide for Family During Franco Regime

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<td>12.5</td>
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</tr>
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Figure 9
Frequency and Barchart for Current Level of Education

Statistics
Current Level of Education

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Current Level of Education

![Bar chart showing frequency and percent for different levels of education]
Figure 10
Frequency and Barchart for Level of Religiosity

Statistics
Level of Religiosity

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Level of Religiosity

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Level of Religiosity
Figure 11
Frequency and Barchart for Religion

Statistics

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Religion

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Religion

Frequency

Religion
**Figure 12**

Frequency and Barchart for Same Religion During Franco Regime

**Statistics**

Same Religion During Franco Regime?

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![Barchart for Same Religion During Franco Regime](image-url)
Figure 13
Frequency and Barchart for What Kind of Person Franco Was

Statistics
What Kind of Person Was Franco?

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Figure 19
Frequency and Barchart for Respect for Franco

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Respect Franco?

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Respect Franco?
Figure 20
Frequency and Bar chart for Franco's Leadership of Spain

Statistics
Franco's Leadership of Spain

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Figure 14
Frequency and Barchart for Whether Society Was More Peaceful Under Franco

Statistics
Society More Peaceful Under Franco?

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<td>62.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
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Society More Peaceful Under Franco?

![Barchart](image)
Appendix A: Sample Information Letter

Dear Mrs./Ms xxxx,

My name is Cassie Davis, and I am a student at the University of North Texas. I am currently working on a thesis paper, and I have chosen to investigate various opinions of Spanish women. I would like to invite you to participate in my research study because of your former residence in Spain under Franco. You will be asked to fill out a short, 15-to-20 minute questionnaire.

The purpose of this study is to find out what Spanish women, who lived in Spain during the dictatorship of Francisco Franco, think about Franco, his dictatorship, the current democracy, and the political/cultural role of women in both time periods. I am mailing questionnaires to Kellye Church, who will administer them to a sample of women like you who lived in Spain during Franco’s regime. I expect to collect approximately 30 questionnaires. I will code these questionnaires and analyze them using a computer program. The only people that will have access to the actual questionnaires, after you have completed one, will be UNT advisors, Professor Kellye Church and Dr. Susan Brown Eve, and myself. Your name will not appear on the questionnaire. Kellye Church will collect the survey from you once it is completed. Your identity will in no way be connected to this study. We will ask you to sign a consent form and return it with the questionnaire to Kellye Church. Please do not put your return address on it. Dr. Eve will keep these consent forms in a locked file cabinet until the completion of the study at which time they will be destroyed. The purpose of the consent form is to ensure that your participation in this study is voluntary.

The only potential risks are no more than minimal and consist mainly of remembering hard times of the past. Your participation is completely voluntary; you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer. No one will ever know your individual answers to these questions. Your name will not be included in any reports that I write for my study.

This research will be a benefit to general knowledge. It will give the public a better idea of what happened in the lives of women before and after the political transition in Spain in 1978.

If you would like to contact someone to answer any questions you may have about the research and/or your rights as a participant, you can reach me, Cassie Davis, at (940) 367-1378. My major professor is Kellye Church, in the Department of Foreign Language at the University of North Texas (940) 565-2404. In addition, you may contact my instructor, Dr. Susan Eve in the University Honors Program at the University of North Texas at (940) 565-2054.

“This project has been reviewed and approved by the UNT Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects 940-565-3940.”
If you would like to participate in this study, please complete the Consent Form that is enclosed and return it to Kellye Church.

Thank you for your help with this study.

Sincerely,

Cassie Davis
Undergraduate student
University of North Texas

Kellye Church
Lecturer
Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures

Dr. Susan Brown Eve
Asst. Director,
University Honors Program
Professor of Applied Gerontology
Consent Form

The Opinions of Spanish Women Concerning the Transition from the Dictatorship to the Democracy in Spain in 1975

Conducted by Cassie Davis

I, ________________________________ (please print your name), have read the letter from Ms. Cassie Davis, Prof. Kellye Church, and Dr. Susan Brown Eve, describing the study, "The Opinions of Spanish Women Concerning the Transition from the Dictatorship to the Democracy in Spain in 1975." I understand that my participation in this study is entirely voluntary, and that the data are confidential and my name will not be connected with the reports from this study. I agree to participate in this study.

Signature: ________________________________

Date: ________________________________
Appendix B: Sample Information Letter (Spanish)

Querida Señora,

Me llamo Cassie Davis, y soy estudiante a la Universidad del Norte de Tejas. Estoy trabajando en un trabajo de tesis, y he decidido investigar varias opiniones de mujeres de España. Porque Ud. vivía en España durante el régimen de Francisco Franco, quiero invitarle a participar en esta investigación. Solamente pedimos que Ud. complete una encuesta, que va a durar no más de 15 o 20 minutos.

El propósito de esta investigación es descubrir lo que piensan las mujeres, quienes vivían en España durante el régimen de Franco. Queremos saber que piensan de Franco, su dictadura, la democracia actual, y el papel político y cultural de mujeres de estos dos períodos. Voy a enviar las encuestas a Kellye Church, quien va a administrarlas a mujeres como Ud. quienes vivían en España durante esta época. Quiero colectar 30 encuestas. Voy a dar un código a las encuestas y analizarlas usando un programa de computadora. Las únicas personas que van a tener acceso a las encuestas, fuera de Ud. la ha completada, son consejeras de UNT, profesora Kellye Church y La Dra. Susan Brown Eve, y yo. Su nombre no va a aparecer en la encuesta. Kellye Church va a colectar la encuesta después de Ud. la ha completada. No vamos a incluir su identidad en esta investigación. Si quiera participar en esta investigación, necesitará afirmar un formulario de consentimiento y devolverlo con la encuesta a Kellye Church. La Dra. Eve va a guardar estos formularios en un archivo cerrado hasta que la investigación esta terminada, cuando los formularios serán destruidos. El propósito del formulario de consentimiento es averiguar que su participación en la investigación es completamente voluntaria.

Los unicos riesgos potenciales son mínimos y consisten a lo mayor de recordar tiempos duros del pasado. Su participación es completamente voluntaria; no tiene que responder a ninguna pregunta si no quiera hacerlo. No vamos a incluir su nombre en ningún reporte escrito para esta investigación.

Esta investigación será beneficical al conocimiento general. Le dará al público una idea mayor de lo que sucedía en las vidas de mujeres antes de y después de la transición política en España en 1978.

Si quiera contactar alguien para responder a las respuestas que tiene Ud. de la investigación y/o sus derechos como participante, puede contactarme, Cassie Davis, a (940) 367-1378. La profesora principal de este estudio es Kellye Church, en la facultad de las lenguas extranjeras y literaturas de la Universidad del Norte de Tejas (940) 565-2404. Más, puede ponerse en contacto con la Dra. Susan Brown Eve, en el Programa de Honores a la Universidad del Norte de Tejas a (940) 565-2054.

“Este proyecto fue reseñado y aprobado por el Comité de UNT para la Protección de Sujetos Humanos 940-565-3940.”
Si quiera participar en esta investigación, por favor completa el Formulario de Consentimiento incluido en este sobre y devuélvelo con la encuesta a Kellye Church.

Le agradecemos por su ayuda en esta investigación.

Sinceramente,

Cassie Davis
Estudiante
Universidad de Norte Tejas

Kellye Church
Profesora
Dept. de Lenguas Extranjeras y Literaturas

Dr. Susan Brown Eve
Director Asociada,
UNT Programa de Honores
Profesora de Gerontología Aplicada
Formulario de Consentimiento

Las Opiniones de Mujeres Españolas al Respeto a la Transición Política de la Dictadura a la Democracia en 1978

Realizado por Cassie Davis

Yo, ________________________________ (escriba su nombre), he leído el documento de Cassie Davis, Prof. Kellye Church, y la Dra. Susan Brown Eve, describiendo la investigación, “Las Opiniones de Mujeres Españolas al Respeto a la Transición Política de la Dictadura a la Democracia en 1978.” Comprendo que mi participación en esta investigación es completamente voluntaria, que la información es confidencial y mi nombre no será conectado con los reportes escritos de esta investigación. Quiero participar en esta investigación.

Firma: ______________________________________

Fecha: _________________________________
Appendix C: Sample Questionnaire

Circle the response to each question that best describes your opinion.

We will first discuss a little about your background.

(1) What is your marital status?


(2) Were you married during the time of Franco's regime?

1. No  2. Yes

(3) Do you have children?

1. No  2. Yes

(4) How old are you?

30-40  41-50  51-60  61-70  70 or up

(5) What is your current economic status?

1. Lower class  2. Lower-Middle class  3. Middle class  4. Upper class

(6) What was your economic status while living under Franco's regime?

1. Lower class  2. Lower-Middle class  3. Middle class  4. Upper class

(7) During Franco's regime, where did you live?

1. In the city  2. In the suburbs  3. In the rural area
(8) At that time, how well did your income meet your needs (on a scale of 1 to 10, one being not at all, ten being very well)?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(9) What is your current level of education?

1. High School (or equivalent)
2. Some College
3. Bachelor's Degree
4. Master's Degree
5. Doctorate

(10) On a scale of 1 to 10, one being not religious and ten being very religious, how religious are you?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(11) With what religion, if any, do you affiliate yourself?

1. Protestant
2. Catholic
3. Islam
4. Judaism
Other: ________________________________

(12) Were you of the same religious beliefs during Franco's regime?

1. No
2. Yes

We will now discuss your political opinions.

(13) On a scale of 1 to 10, how involved in politics are you (one being not at all, ten being very much)?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(14) Do you align yourself with any specific political party?

1. No
2. Yes

(15) If yes, which one?

______________________________________________________________________________
(16) Is your party associated with the left or the right?

1. Left
2. Right

(17) Is the political right still associated with Franco?

1. No
2. Yes

(18) On a scale from 1 to 10, how much have your political views changed from the time of Franco's dictatorship to the current democracy (one being not at all, ten being very much)?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(19) Do you think King Juan Carlos I has united Spain?

1. Absolutely not
2. Maybe a little
3. Average
4. Very much
5. Definitely
6. Don't know

(20) Do you relate any significant value with October 12, Día de la Hispanidad?

1. No
2. Yes

(21) Does October 12 remind you of the days of Franco's regime, due to it being a national holiday set aside by him?

1. No
2. Yes

(22) Do you approve the legalization of divorce?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Agree
6. Strongly agree
7. Don't know

(23) Do you approve of abortion?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Agree
6. Strongly agree
7. Don't know

(24) Do you approve of public mobilization, as in strikes, protests, etc?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Agree
6. Strongly agree
7. Don't know

(25) How do you compare today's democracy to Franco's regime?

1. horrible
2. somewhat bad
3. somewhat good
4. great
5. Don't know/No opinion

Now we will discuss your opinions of Francisco Franco and King Juan Carlos I.

(26) Franco was a _________ person.

1. Very bad
2. Bad
3. Somewhat bad
4. Somewhat good
5. Good
6. Very good
7. Don't know

(27) King Juan Carlos is a _________ person.
1. Very bad
2. Bad
3. Somewhat bad
4. Somewhat good
5. Good
6. Very good
7. Don't know

(28) Did you fear Franco?
1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes

(29) Did you respect Franco?
1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes

(30) Do you respect King Juan Carlos I?
1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes

(31) How did Franco's death make you feel?
1. Very sad
2. Sad
3. Somewhat sad
4. Somewhat glad
5. Glad
6. Very glad
7. No opinion/Don't know

(32) How would you describe Franco's leadership of Spain?
1. Very bad
2. Bad
3. Somewhat bad
4. Somewhat good
5. Good
6. Very good
7. No opinion/Don't know
(33) How would you describe King Juan Carlos's leadership of Spain?

1. Very bad
2. Bad
3. Somewhat bad
4. Somewhat good
5. Good
6. Very good
7. No opinion/Don't know

(34) Was the country better off with Franco?

1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes

(35) Is the country better off with King Juan Carlos I?

1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes

(36) Was society more peaceful and orderly under Franco's regime than it is today?

1. Absolutely not
2. No
3. Somewhat
4. Yes
5. Definitely

(37) How do you view Franco's desire for women to be housewives and mothers?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Agree
6. Strongly agree
7. Don't know

(38) Do you think children were better behaved during Franco's regime?

1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes
Finally, we will discuss your opinions of Spanish society.

(39) On a scale of 1 to 10, how much has your role as a woman shifted due to the transition to democracy (one being not at all, ten being totally) in Spain?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

(40) Do you think Spain is still divided over the same issues of the Civil War/Franco dictatorship era?

1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes

(41) Are you proud to be a Spaniard?

1. No
2. Somewhat
3. Yes

(42) Do you know the Spanish national anthem?

1. No
2. Yes

(43) Do you celebrate Spanish National Holidays?

1. No
2. Yes

Please, write any additional comments in the space provided below:
Appendix D: Sample Questionnaire (Spanish)

Ponga en círculo la respuesta más apropiada.

Primeramente, vamos a hablar un poco de su origen.

(1) ¿Cuál es su estado civil?
1. Soltera
2. Casada
3. Divorciada
4. Viuda

(2) ¿Estaba Ud. Casada durante el tiempo del régimen de Franco?
1. No
2. Sí

(3) ¿Tiene Ud. hijos?
1. No
2. Sí

(4) ¿Cuántos años tiene Ud.?
1. 30-40 2. 41-50 3. 51-60 4. 61-70 5. 70 o más

(5) ¿Cuál es su estatus económico ahora?
1. Clase Baja
2. Clase Baja-Media
3. Clase Media
4. Clase Alta

(6) ¿Cuál era su estatus económico durante el tiempo del régimen de Franco?
1. Clase Baja
2. Clase Baja-Media
3. Clase Media
4. Clase Alta

(7) ¿Durante el régimen de Franco, dónde vivía Ud.?
1. En la ciudad
2. En las afueras
3. En la rural
(8) De uno hasta diez, describa su habilidad de mantener su familia económicamente durante esta época.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(9) ¿Cuál es su nivel de educación ahora?

1. Colegio
2. Unas clases universitarias
3. Bachillerato
4. Maestría
5. Doctorado

(10) En una escala de 1 a 10 (uno como lo más bajo y 10 como lo más alto) describa cómo religiosa es Ud?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(11) ¿Con qué religión (si practica una) está afiliada Ud.?

1. Judío
2. Protestante
3. Católica
4. Islam/Musulman
5. Otra:

(12) ¿Tenía Ud. las mismas creencias religiosas durante el régimen de Franco?

1. No
2. Sí

Ahora vamos a hablar de sus opiniones políticos.

(13) En una escala de 1 a 10, cuánto influencia tiene Ud. en la política?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(14) ¿Se alinea con algún partido político específico?

1. No
2. Sí

(15) Si responde sí, ¿cuál partido?

__________________________________________________
(16) Es su partido asociado con la izquierda o la derecha?

1. La izquierda
2. La derecha

(17) Es la derecha todavía asociada con Franco?

1. No
2. Sí

(18) En una escala de 1 a 10, cómo han cambiada sus vistas políticas desde el tiempo del régimen de Franco a la democracia ahora?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(19) ¿Piensa Ud. que el Rey Juan Carlos I ha unificado España?

1. Absolutamente no
2. Poco
3. Sí
4. Mucho
5. Definitivamente
6. No sé/Sin opinión

(20) ¿Relata Ud. algún valor significativo con el 12 de octubre, Día de la Hispanidad?

1. No
2. Sí

(21) ¿Le Causa Ud. el 12 de octubre a recordar los días del régimen de Franco (porque fue nombrado como día feriado por Franco)?

1. No
2. Sí

(22) ¿Está Ud. de acuerdo con la legalización del divorcio?

1. Está de acuerdo
2. No está de acuerdo
3. No tengo opinión

(23) ¿Está Ud. de acuerdo con la legalización del aborto?

1. Está de acuerdo
2. No está de acuerdo
3. No tengo opinión

(24) ¿Está Ud. de acuerdo con la movilización pública, como las huelgas y las manifestaciones?

1. Está de acuerdo
2. No está de acuerdo
3. No tengo opinión

(25) ¿Cómo compara Ud. la democracia de hoy al régimen de Franco?

1. Peor
2. Un poco peor
3. Un poco mejor
4. Mejor

Ahora vamos a hablar de sus opiniones de Francisco Franco y el Rey Juan Carlos I.

(26) Franco era una persona ________________.

1. Muy mal
2. Mal
3. Un poco mal
4. Un poco bueno
5. Bien
6. Muy bien
7. No sé/Sin opinión

(27) El Rey Juan Carlos I es una persona ________________.

1. Muy mal
2. Mal
3. Un poco mal
4. Un poco bueno
5. Bien
6. Muy bien
7. No sé/Sin opinión

(28) ¿Tenía Ud. miedo de Franco?

1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí
(29) ¿Tenía Ud. respeto por Franco?

1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí

(30) ¿Tiene Ud. respeto por el Rey Juan Carlos I?

1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí

(31) ¿Cómo reaccionó Ud. a la muerte de Franco?

1. Muy triste
2. Triste
3. Un poco triste
4. Un poco feliz
5. Feliz
6. Muy feliz
7. No sé/Sin opinión

(32) ¿Cómo describiría Ud. su liderazgo de España?

1. Muy mal
2. Mal
3. Un poco mal
4. Un poco bueno
5. Bien
6. Muy bien
7. No sé/Sin opinión

(33) ¿Cómo describiría el liderazgo del Rey Juan Carlos I de España?

1. Muy mal
2. Mal
3. Un poco mal
4. Un poco bueno
5. Bien
6. Muy bien
7. No sé/Sin opinión

(34) ¿Fue mejor el país con Franco?

1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí

(35) ¿Es mejor el país con el rey Juan Carlos I?

1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí

(36) ¿Era más tranquila y ordenada la sociedad durante el régimen de Franco que hoy?

1. Absolutamente no
2. No
3. Un poco
4. Sí
5. Definitivamente
6. No sé/Sin opinión

(37) ¿Qué piensa Ud. del deseo de Franco para todas las mujeres ser sólo amas de casa?

1. Está de acuerdo
2. No está de acuerdo
3. No tengo opinión

(38) ¿Piensa Ud. que los hijos obedecían más durante el régimen de Franco?

1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí

Ahora vamos a hablar de sus opiniones de la sociedad.

(39) En una escala de 1 a 10, cómo ha cambiado su papel de una mujer porque de la transición a una democracia?

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

(40) ¿Piensa Ud. que España todavía está dividido sobre los mismos temas de la Guerra Civil?

1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí
(41) ¿Es Ud. orgullosa de ser española?
1. No
2. Un poco
3. Sí

(42) ¿Conoce Ud. el himno nacional de España?
1. No
2. Sí

(43) ¿Celebra Ud. los días festivos de España?
1. No
2. Sí

Por favor, escribe Ud. algunos comentarios más aquí: