

# SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

For years, the social structure of Barcelona has been experiencing a transformation that has been turning the industrial city that existed at the beginning of the 20th century — to which thousands of people arrived looking for better opportunities — into a city of services that has an economy that is clearly tertiary. The city is changing, but immigrants keep arriving: foreigners now, who hope to find new opportunities in society in order to build a future for themselves.

The globalization process itself brings accelerated changes to cities, making a big impact on the urban fabric, which especially affects its inhabitants and their habits and lifestyles. Today Barcelona is a complex city — uncertain in many respects, but also dynamic and vital. It is a city that, at the beginning of the 21st century, has assumed new challenges and new aspirations. It is the multicultural Barcelona, diverse in population and in ways of living together that already foreshadows what the future city will be like: an inclusive Barcelona committed to the recognition of social rights, local services, and popular participation.

In this issue of *Barcelona Societat*, our aim has been to deal with the city's new realities and new challenges by taking a comprehensive view of what the urban situation signifies and the capacity of diverse policies to transform reality. This is why we have begun the Social Profile section with a descriptive approximation of the evolution of immigration in Barcelona in the last few years, and with an analysis, in the Radiography section, of the living conditions and habits of Barcelona's young people. Both realities represent the clearest expression of the *tempo* to which our city is attuned, and of its level of social cohesion. On the one hand, we have new citizens and the challenges they represent, and on the other, we have the attitudes and prospects of a group of people who are growing up and becoming adults in the Barcelona of the 21st century, and who will take us into the future with new values and commitments.

This is precisely why we wanted to dedicate the Dossier to inclusion and social cohesion, a broad subject but one that allows us to deal with the pulse of the city in some of its more substantive elements. Starting with an innovating conceptual approximation of the exclusion process, and the formulation of the new municipal plan for social inclusion, the Dossier broadens its range to delve deeper into the importance of the city's distinct realities: school, health, housing, and the urban fabric itself, which is an approximate replica of the social reality of the city. It is important to do all this without omitting two fundamental aspects: the rights of the new inhabitants — the emerging citizenry, and the new technologies, as enablers providing access to cultural and social capital, and therefore, as clear instruments of inclusion that can act positively to minimize the emerging process of digital fracture.

In this issue, *Barcelona Societat* also aims to shed light on a few of the experiences in which municipal policy is trying to improve several aspects of

a reality that exists in the city. You can find an explanation of the European project, Community Action Programme to Combat Social Exclusion, or the start-up of a Network against Gender Violence, which are evident examples of the response that local government is providing for the bitter realities existing in the city that must be combated. Lastly, the Monograph section at the back of the publication presents three studies that should improve the planning of municipal social policies. In the first place, there is an approximation of the phenomena of physical abuse experienced by the elderly, a situation that is also emerging in the city and is related to growing levels of dependence, and in second place, there are descriptive glimpses of the services provided in the city: the network of food distribution and the people in the Programme of Minimum Income for Social Insertion. Both cases are good examples of how, for a city that faces a shared challenge, co-operation between local government, regional government, and social actors is key in order to achieve a fully inclusive city.

## ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF IMMIGRATION IN BARCELONA

Personal Services Department

Barcelona is a city with a long migratory tradition. In the last few years it has received a large number foreigners, who in five years have gone from 2.7% to 12.8% of the entire population of the city. From the socio-demographic point of view, the study reviews the recent developments in foreign immigration, its territorial distribution throughout the city, and the patterns of maternity. The diversity of the immigrant group has grown in the last few years. The intrinsic logic of immigration, the legislation and migratory policies of each country, and the opportunities available have defined a variety of profiles within the group of foreign immigrants. Based on this premise, the study analyses the distribution of immigrants according to their country of origin, gender, age, and years of residence in the city. All this diversity, coupled with the migratory phenomenon, affects the immigrants' living conditions. This is why it is relevant to determine whether the city has the capacity to offer new residents circumstances that allow them to fulfil their potential and provide them with opportunities within an inclusive environment that does not generate discrimination. The inequalities in living conditions and lifestyles can be observed in the statistics on education and the level of studies achieved, as well as health, mortality, and employment.

## LIVING CONDITIONS AND HABITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN BARCELONA

Marta Isach and Màrius Boada

This is an article that analyses and summarises the most relevant data in the latest survey of youth in Barcelona. It was carried out between December 2002 and February 2003. This survey is a five-year study, with two prece-

dents (one in 1992 and the other in 1997), which deals with the living conditions, habits, and values of Barcelona's population who are between 15 and 25 years old.

The data in the municipal register confirms a reduction in the number of young people in the city, in absolute and relative terms. Between 1991 and 2002, the number of young people has been reduced by 92,991 and has gone from 23.3% to 18.7% of the population.

In the survey, diverse aspects of young people's lives in the city have been analysed. Among other questions, the survey covers schooling, academic studies, employment; living arrangements, relationships with their partners and with their families, their process of emancipation, the sharing of domestic chores; their participation in associations or informal groups; their circumstances with regard to economic autonomy; their sexual relationships; leisure-time activities related to night-life, culture, consumer habits and risk behaviour; their opinions on problems of behaviour, social problems, religion, politics, and social institutions; their perception of themselves as well as their perception of immigration.

### **SOCIAL EXCLUSION: SOME CONCEPTUAL REFLECTIONS**

Ricard Gomà and Joan Subirats

The article analyses social exclusion in the context of the experience of social transformation at the turn of the century.

It sets out the existence of a new cultural logic, different from the one prevailing in industrial society: the first modern age, the one of great social movements, great cosmic views, and faith in material progress, and the 20th century, in which rationality declines. Advanced societies have entered a second phase of modernity that have a different cultural logic, which is much more pluralistic and subjectivized, without the considerable collective anchorage of cohesion. This is the context in which the complex emerging social exclusion is situated.

The transition from a society in which relations of inequality and vertical subordination predominated to a society where a new logic of polarization tends to prevail (in terms of inside/outside), involving the rupture of certain basic parameters of social inclusion for the group of inhabitants who are excluded.

The article explains exclusion from different perspectives: as a phenomenon that is structural, dynamic, multifactorial, and multidimensional. Social exclusion cannot be explained by one cause alone, but is explained as a phenomenon formed by the articulation of a whole set of unfavourable circumstances, often very closely interrelated. Exclusion is manifested in different spheres (economically, in the workplace, in school, in relationships, etc.) and it is increased and intensified by structural factors and circumstances that generate exclusion. Age, gender, ethnic and cultural origin, among other factors make some groups are more vulnerable than others.

Exclusion can be tackled from the perspective of values, collective action, institutional practices, and public policies. Therefore, the concept of social exclusion appears as the central issue in order to structure a new agenda of local policies for social welfare. The article proposes the construction of a new agenda to tackle social exclusion in all the aspects involved.

### **MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION: A NEW LOCAL AGENDA**

Personal Services Department

The European Council of Lisbon in the year 2000 asked the member states to adopt measures to eradicate poverty before 2010. In the same year, the Council of Nice moved forward with the objectives that had to be pursued in the fight against poverty and social exclusion, requesting member states to prepare national action plans to favour social inclusion. Following this approach, Spain put forward the First National Plan for Social Inclusion, 2001-2002, followed by the 2003-2005 Plan. In the local and regional sphere, different levels of government began to develop plans of inclusion that had different degrees of success and had unequal capacity in establishing themselves in Spain.

In Barcelona, the Personal Services Department of the City Council, which traditionally had been working within a programme of activities addressed to intervening in situations of poverty and social exclusion in the city, decided on a change of strategy conforming to European initiatives. As a result, after participatory development with the poverty-oriented group of the Municipal Social Welfare Board and with the support of the European project CASE (Cities Combat Against Social Exclusion), a Municipal Plan for Social Inclusion was prepared whose central theme is the "Inclusive Barcelona" project.

The plan is structured by means of two core themes: to be committed to the recognition of social rights for all citizens and to develop a city action plan led by the Barcelona City Council with the involvement of all the social actors that have the capacity to transform Barcelona by making an inclusive Barcelona a reality.

### **POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA**

Sebastià Sarasa

The article considers that inequality has negative repercussions for people's dignity, for social cohesion and for economic effectiveness. This is why social agents, political parties, and the Administration must be informed of the scope and the evolution of inequalities, especially in their most extreme forms, such as poverty and social exclusion.

A measurement of poverty has been carried out using the 2000 Survey of the Region of Barcelona from the Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Research of Barcelona, which obtains a general representative sample of the city in a peri-

odic way every five years. To measure the threshold of poverty, criteria — such as considering people in a situation of relative poverty as those who have an income 50% less than the average — are applied.

The study concludes that 12% of the population of Barcelona in the year 2000 was in living in relative poverty, which in absolute terms represents about 180,000 personas, and that the evolution of income distribution, in respect to the latest metropolitan survey, tends to become polarized in the city.

The factors that most determine poverty are the structure of homes, social class, age, unemployment, gender, and situations of dependence.

#### **EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003**

Teresa Eulàlia Calzada, Francesc Iñíguez, Jordi Baró, Xeni Rodríguez

The article aims to describe the characteristics of education and schooling in Barcelona during the 2002-2003 school year, keeping in mind territorial differences, educational levels, and ownership (public or private) of the centres of education as well as their consequences for equal education opportunities.

The methodology of the study is based on statistical data, analysis, and the making of charts on the educational stages of those who are 0 to 16 years of age.

For the 2002-2003 school year, the total number of students was 226,081; they used 741 school facilities which were distributed throughout the municipality: 285 public schools and 456 private ones (almost all “concerted”, meaning they received public funding). These facilities guaranteed the schooling of the entire population of children from 3 to 16 and part of the population from 0 to 3 years old (the percentage of education available for this age group is 35%). The increase in schooling and its being mandatory up to the age of 16 enabled school to be a compensating instrument to combat inequalities.

Basically, the incorporation of the immigrant population has had an impact on a few areas and in certain educational centres. A large majority of immigrant students are concentrated in the public sector.

Signs point to deficits in the number of public school places in the post-mandatory vocational training courses.

#### **INCLUSIVE SCHOOLS: A COMMITMENT TO LIVING TOGETHER IN HARMONY AND LEARNING TO BE**

Álvaro Marchesi

The educational systems and teaching centres should not only develop students' cognitive abilities, but they should also develop their ability to have human relationships. In this regard, inclusive schools are a guarantee that all young people learn to live together and to be. At the same time, the schools

must also make a commitment to all students so that they learn and perform under the best conditions.

Emotional and social education should be included in the pedagogical project of the school, since, even though the family is the most influential factor, teachers are also a point of emotional reference. Teaching moral values to students, guiding them to take an active part, must also be attended to.

Inclusive and integrating schools are a desirable model. The integration of young people with special educational needs contributes to an enriching experience and fosters comprehension and respect towards differences. The schools must also be of a high quality so as to guarantee every student access to knowledge under the best conditions. In view of the mistrust that schools open to all students may generate in some families, they must offer an attractive educational plan, be adapted to diversity, and have a greater participation and connection to society.

The Law of Quality marked out a direction contrary to these guidelines when it decided to segregate students and to ignore students with difficulties. It also marginalized the function of specialists in educational orientation and intervention at the same time that it reduced the participation of parents and students in the educational process. The annulment of the law mentioned above, as a consequence of the political change produced on 14 March 2004, opens up new prospects.

#### **INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH CARE IN BARCELONA**

Carme Borrell, Maica Rodríguez-Sanz, Isabel Ricart and Glòria Pérez

Large cities like Barcelona accumulate important social inequalities since they usually accumulate poverty in the inner and outlying parts of the city as a consequence of diverse factors, such as increasing living costs, housing prices, and immigration. The neighbourhoods where material and social deficiencies are concentrated are where the worst health indicators are found. The study aims to describe social inequality as it regards health care in Barcelona by analysing inequalities in the neighbourhood and how they affect the death rate, perceived state of health, and lifestyles, depending on gender and social class.

The data on the death rate, registered in the Public Health Agency of Barcelona, refer to the years from 1997 to 2001. The cause of death is codified according to the International Classification of Diseases (CIM-9 y CIM-10). The data of perceived health and life styles is from the Health Survey of the year 2000.

The study concludes that there is a geographic pattern of the distribution of the death rate in Barcelona neighbourhoods that correspond to socio-economic indicators denoting the worst material and social conditions. Furthermore, women, and people from the least privileged social class, present a worse state of perceived health; they take less exercise less in their free time, suffer more from obesity, and men smoke more, especially in classes IV and V.

## **CONCENTRATION AND SEGREGATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BARCELONA, 1991-2002**

Andreu Domingo Valls and Jordi Bayona Carrasco

This study considers the role of housing in the distribution of the foreign population in Barcelona in the last five years of the 1990s.

The main factors that influence migratory flows and models of settling in the city (which can be defined in accordance with the concentration of foreign immigrants) are commented upon, taking into account the effect of expulsion from the country of origin and the significance of the appeal of the host country. The concentration of poverty in a particular area must be understood as a symptom, not as a cause of situations in which few opportunities are available for a certain population in a specific environment.

The analysis is centred on data from the active register of local residents on 1 January 2001 and 2002, from which it is reasoned, among other empirical evidence, that the historic centre of Barcelona is the area with the largest concentration of foreign people.

The policy addressed to reduce the differences in standards of living among the people in the city is the one that will act more effectively against the concentration of poverty, whether it is linked to the presence of people with a foreign nationality or not. Actions, and the prevention of this concentration, must take different spheres into consideration (among these: housing) and they cannot be based on the redistribution of the populace.

## **RESIDING IN A MULTICULTURAL CITY**

Javier de Lucas

The article considers, from the stance of local institutions, what the role of cities should be when dealing with immigration. On the one hand, it is usual to distinguish between immigration policies – in respect to the administration of immigrant flows, the first reception of the immigrant population, and legal status, and on the other hand, multicultural policies: those that involve the administration of a multicultural society, one of whose decisive agents is the immigrant group itself. Whereas in immigration policies, the role of the city would be small (a debatable hypothesis, given that the presence of the immigrant population and systems of reception correspond in practice chiefly to the municipal sphere, even though it does not have the responsibility or resources), in multicultural policies, the role of the city would be decisive.

The article starts from the premise of recognising the growing importance of local policies in respect to the integration of new residents: the immigrant population from other countries. This is a thesis in which there is agreement, and a certain European normative framework, beginning with the recom-

mendations of Tampere in October 1999. This is the context of the central theme the article considers: the immigrant population's access to citizenship.

The road to citizenship is precisely the way to insert immigrants into society, together with equality of rights, which should begin in the local sphere. The article proposes that access to citizenship should be derived from stable residence: in other words, citizenship based on residence, including full political rights in the municipal sphere. Civic citizenship must begin by recognising that residents (to the extent they contribute with their work, with their taxes, and with their presence as neighbours to the construction of the political community — starting with the city) have not only civil and social rights, but political rights as well.

## **THE URBAN PROJECT FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE CITY: A LOOK AT SOCIAL COHESION IN BARCELONA**

Jaume Barnada

The town planning projects, and plans that have been developed in Barcelona, especially since the middle of the 1990s up to today, have the achievement of social cohesion, the development of the city of knowledge, and sustainable mobility among their objectives.

This article, even though it is about town planning, shows us diverse aspects that we should take into account when considering the model of urban development that is being applied:

- The territory, which must be planned with the participation of the citizenry to achieve an equilibrium between urban activity and the inhabitants.
- Improvement in the neighbourhoods, which must guarantee homogeneity in funding and in facilities in the city as interrelated to town planning.
- Mobility. The equilibrium and the overlapping of local mobility, linked to neighbourhoods and the immediate surrounding area in which we live; urban mobility, linked to the transversal movements through the city; and metropolitan mobility, in reference to the relation of the city to its immediate surrounding area, are a guarantee of the capacity of interrelation and getting around in the metropolitan area.
- The environment. The network of public spaces is essential for the city since it guarantees the possibility of social interrelation and the urban phenomenon itself.
- New projects, which must allow for the recuperation of areas in the city or its periphery.
- Housing, which must be promoted, bearing in mind the criteria of sustainability and social cohesion.
- Metropolitan complexity, which necessitates the establishment of planning and regulation as priorities in the urban area that is common to the whole

metropolitan area, since the urban continuum exceeds administrative limits, making it more difficult to execute projects in the city.

The process of improving the city necessarily involves the understanding and the participation of the citizenry. To a great extent, the success of the transformation of Barcelona is due to a way of working which involves all the inhabitants who live in the city, and it is also due to innovating urban projects that propose coherent solutions to the problems of the city of Barcelona.

#### **E-INCLUSION: DIGITAL INCLUSION IS SOCIAL INCLUSION NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES: SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND DIGITAL DIVISION** Àngel Mestres and David Casacuberta

The subject of the so-called digital division is considered in the context of the new information society and the existence of an excision in the world population into two groups: those who have the ability and the means to accede to the technologies and those who have not. It is not only about access to the Internet, but also about everything that the introduction of digital systems supposes in daily life, culture, the economy, politics, etc.

When speaking about digital exclusion two categories are alluded to: disabled people with accessibility difficulties, among others, and the people with problems of digital illiteracy. This category conceals a variety of groups: the elderly, young people, the long-term unemployed, groups of women, etc.

It is about offering tools and content so that everyone can enter the information society with equal opportunities. The article considers concepts and proposals by using the European E-learning for E-inclusion projects as a starting point.

Some of the strategies considered to combat digital exclusion are: learning information technologies (TIC) that are related to real life and useful for social insertion; communication adapted to interests and needs; promotion of education between equals – in teacher training as well, and beyond formal education; the creation of spaces with computers and computing infrastructure that are accessible and adapted for the disabled.

Given the impact of new technologies in daily life and their role in social inclusion, it is necessary to regulate a series of basic rights, and one of the most important is access to cultural capital. The information society must be available to everyone; it must be inclusive and guarantee equal opportunities, which implies a more important role for public administrations.

Moreover, it is necessary to correct and to compensate for commercial market strategy in order to control access to culture as a way of obtaining profits, and also to provide citizens with a public policy of creation and distribution of contents and programmes with a philosophy of open codes.

#### **SOCIAL EXCLUSION KNOWLEDGE MAP**

Gemma Jaumandreu

The article introduces us to the concept of social exclusion and examines the theories and concepts that have been developed over time, including the work done within the sphere of the European Community and in Spain.

The exclusion/inclusion binomial has become an analytic and explanatory tool, par excellence, of the theoretical reflections on new situations of social deprivation and inequality since the 1980s. In the open debate that takes place in academic, political, and social settings, attempts are made to go beyond the concept of poverty and the idea based on mere deficiencies or economic deficits.

In the last decades, our societies have experienced great transformations in demographic, economic, occupational, and social aspects, among others, and they have called into question the existing model of social welfare. It was in this way that an ideological debate on poverty and its relationship to inequality emerged in the 1980s.

In the debate on poverty that has led to the appearance of the concepts of social exclusion and inclusion in social policy, the role of European institutions has been important. At the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, the European Commission considered establishing the social aspect as a policy of the European Commission. The role of the European Programme to Combat Poverty, both in the 1975-1984 period and in the later period of 1984-1988 stands out, as well as diverse documents and programmes. However, it should be noted that it was not until 1991 that the term became officially established through the European Community Programme for the Economic and Social Integration of the Least Privileged Groups (known as “Poverty 3”) and the indications of the Observatory of National Policy to Combat Social Exclusion. From then on, social exclusion would be defined as something more than monetary inequality and social inequality, which involves the risk of a dual and fragmented society derived from the non-observance of social rights and the deterioration of economic and political rights.

Lastly, the article considers what the common elements are in most of the approximations as well as the different approaches of analysis and open debates, and it contributes bibliographic and documentary references.

#### **CITIZENS’ RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY**

Jordi Borja

The article starts with the concept of citizens as constituent members of democracies, since it recognises that the origin and legitimacy of the political organisation reside in a community of people, who, in accordance with the Declaration of Human Rights “are born free and equal”. Therefore, the status of cit-

izen supposes the recognition of a group of rights and responsibilities; the existence of institutions that represent citizens for as long as they are holders of these rights; the drawing up and application of legal norms; and public policies so that these rights and responsibilities can truly be exercised.

The 21st century has opened up renewed prospects for people's rights and responsibilities, in contrast to what they were in three previous centuries, prior to the formulation of human rights, civil and political rights, social rights, and its corollary, the welfare state. For some years now, there has been talk of a "forth generation" of rights (environmental rights, the right to information, to privacy, etc.), but they have not yet reached the operational stage. There have been advances in the sphere of conceptualizing the new globalization rights, but operational proposals require a reformed legal political framework or one that is constituted *ex novo*, as well as a transforming social movement that creates new power relationships.

The "traditional" nation-state continues to be the referential framework for legal and political regulations. However, citizens' rights within globalization require institutions, rules, public policies, as well as representative and participatory mechanisms. Reform, in a democratic sense, is necessary in order to strengthen global regulation bodies.

This is a contribution to the conceptualization and concreteness of new prospects for rights that correspond to this globalized era and that point to the twofold aspects of these rights: global scale (supranational) and local scale (subnational).

#### **LOCAL ACTIONS TO COMBAT EXCLUSION: THE CASE PROJECT**

Personal Services Department

The article describes the approach, the development, and the results of CASE, a European project promoted and led by EUROCITIES, a network of local authorities that gathers together the most important cities in Europe, in which the municipalities of Barcelona, Trikala, Dublin, Bologna, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Newcastle, Glasgow, Lewisham and Aarhus take part.

The CASE project was undertaken in the year 2002 in the context of new objectives favouring the eradication of poverty, and was promoted by the Council of the European Union in the agreements of Lisbon and Nice. Its overall objective is "to give an opportunity to local authorities and other relevant actors in European cities to contribute to the process of drawing up national plans to combat social exclusion by promoting the exchange of good practices between local authorities and the relevant actors and agents involved in this sphere, through innovating viewpoints or approximations in order to combat social exclusion and to stimulate co-operation in the local and transnational spheres."

Each one of the participating cities made up a local working group consisting of local relevant actors who had to identify initiatives and good prac-

tices in each city. The best initiatives were selected (42 in Barcelona during the first phase, 12 of which were finally chosen) by means of local and transnational seminars. Along with the other participating cities, CASE proposed a final selection of 36 cases of good practices from different cities, which led the "Guide of Good Practices to Combat Social Exclusion in the Local Sphere".

Another result of CASE, prepared by the method of open co-ordination, was to convey the reflections carried out in the course of the project in the form of a collection of recommendations to local, national, and European spheres, titled "European Union Strategy for Social Inclusion: Implementation in the Local Context", which was presented at the annual conference of the European Anti-Poverty Network.

#### **NETWORK AGAINST VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN**

Personal Services Department

The experience of the Network against Violence towards Women, carried out in 2001, is framed in the Operational Plan against Violence towards Women of the Barcelona City Council, and was promoted in collaboration with the Barcelona Health Corporation.

Creating a local network in cases of violence towards women involves the creation of a joint homogeneous system of care in which each agent involved – from a health, police, or social service department – is familiar with the procedures and actions that must be undertaken if a case of violence is detected or attended to.

The objectives of the network are to contribute to a Barcelona without any violence against women; to increase interprofessional co-ordination as a necessary element to attend to women and their children; to make progress in preventing violence by planning proactive actions and proposals that prevent the perpetuation of the causes and manifestations of violence; to prevent secondary violence by making available specific training on the phenomenon of violence towards women to professionals; and to reflect on projects and practices that are being developed on the prevention and handling of cases, in order to develop new approaches for the intervention of the professionals involved.

#### **STUDY ON ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY**

Mercè Tabueña Lafarga, Montse Coma, Francesc Orfila, Jordi Muñoz and Anabel Moreno

The abuse of the elderly can be found in many forms: physical, mental, sexual, economic, as well as lack of care, abandonment or violation of their rights. The magnitude of the problem is unknown because it is a type of violence that has been invisible until now and because no studies have been made that are applicable to Barcelona.

This is a descriptive study of cases of abuse or suspicion of abuse of people over 65 years of age who live at home (nursing homes for the elderly and public health centres are excluded). The cases that have been detected when being cared for by the social or primary health care services, by Caritas, or by professionals working in the Home Care Programme (PADES) in the district of Sant Martí, and the Sant Gervasi de Cassoles neighbourhood during 2002 have been included in the total.

Seventy-five percent of the cases studied are women with an average age of 79, widows, with fixed residences, who live with their families in homes that they own, dependent, and fragile.

The type of abuse confirmed with most frequency is the lack of care, followed by others, such as mental cruelty. Fifty-one percent of the elderly who suffer abuse are abused by their habitual caretakers. The aggressors who perpetrate abuse often suffer from mental disorders or have little knowledge about how to care for a dependent person.

#### **FOOD RESOURCES IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA**

Enric Sampere

The objective of the research is to describe food resources and the policies for the population that needs or requests help for a steady supply of food, and in future, to formulate a hypothesis on the evolution of supply and demand of food resources in the city of Barcelona.

The service of home delivered meals is a resource designed for the elderly who live alone and for disabled people; public dining halls are to help the homeless; and food hampers are for families, people who live alone, and immigrants.

Attempts are made to facilitate access to food for people and for population groups which, because of their social and economic situation, have grave difficulties in getting food that is minimally adequate.

To improve the system of food resources, the proposals undertaken by professionals, entities, or users are the following: to perfect the way of monitoring the cases and the users; to improve the quality of food – more variety; to prevent the distribution of food that has exceeded its shelf life; to design spe-

cific spaces to care for different population groups; to plan better information for professionals — for example, to create a database of resources and users and ensuring that it is up to date; to create new plans for training and technical support for organisations, which mostly use volunteers; to establish shared homogeneous lines of action by reinforcing the co-ordinating mechanisms between resources and the social services; and not to think of food resources as a transitory service, since the situations that bring about demand for help cannot always be considered transitory.

#### **PROFILE OF THE POPULATION BENEFITING FROM MINIMUM INCOME FOR SOCIAL INSERTION (PIRMI)**

Albert Sales

The article shows the results from the analysis of the profile of homes that benefit from the minimum income for insertion (PIRMI) according to different types of inequality, such as age, gender, nationality, and type of home.

The analysis of the PIRMI files processed in Barcelona in 2002 is also used to assess chronic situations of exclusion and analogous problems detected among the people who benefit from the programme. The territorial area studied is the city and its districts.

The PIRMI files show that women are 62,44% of the people who benefit from the programme. This is an indicator of the feminization of poverty in Barcelona, which is very substantial, especially among young women.

From the perspective of the structure of home life, there is higher probability of finding single parents who receive minimum income for social insertion. The minimum income programme benefits 11,61% of single parent homes.

Foreign nationality is also a risk factor. Proportionally, natives of Africa are those who are found to be in the worst situations.

Unemployment and single-parenthood are the situations that are most often present in the population that benefits from PIRMI. Health problems are next, and to a lesser extent are situations of alcoholism, drug addiction, and indigence, although their repercussions on social maladjustment are extremely serious.