

# SUMMARY

## Radiography

### THE POPULATION OF BARCELONA, 1994

This report, drawn up by the Municipal Statistics Department, presents the latest population figures and indicators for Barcelona up to 31 December 1993. At that date, the population of the city was 1,630,867, a decrease of 13,000 compared to 1993 figure. The figures for natural growth and migration continue to have a negative effect on population due, principally, to the decreasing birthrate and increasing emigration. The report records the variations in natural movement - births and deaths - and in migration - emigration and immigration - but focuses more extensively on the birthrate and emigration, as these are the factors with the greatest influence on population decrease in the city. The birthrate, for example, is analysed by age groups (at present, the birthrate for women between 30 and 34 years of age is higher than that of the 25-29 age group), distribution by municipal district and, even, through comparison with other large European cities. The evolution of migratory movement is analysed over a series of 30 years, from 1963 to 1993.

## Dossier

### THE FAMILY IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA

The report *The Family Situation in Barcelona*, whose impetus was the International Year of the Family, was carried out by the Institute of Metropolitan Studies at the request of the Barcelona City Council. The report is, overall, an interpretation of a synthesis of currently available data about the family, drawing from and contrasting various sources, such as *Censo y Padrón* (Census and Electoral Register), *Encuesta Metropolitana* (Metropolitan Survey), and *Encuesta Socio-Demográfica* (Socio-Demographic Survey). In the report, family characteristics, such as the size of the home, the number and relationship of the people living here, the appearance of new family structures, and socio-economic characteristics are analyzed, and an approximation is made of evolutionary tendencies, with particular reference to emerging phenomena and phenomena which tend to be the direct object of social policy, as in the case of one-person families or single-parent families. In 1991 in Barcelona there were 577,263 homes. The report also offers a general overview in a European context.

### THE FAMILY: LEGAL FRAMEWORK, RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES AND SOCIAL EFFECTS

This article analyses the changes caused in the institution of the family

by its legal framework. The basic premise is that the family is a social phenomenon formed independently of legal categories, but that society needs to establish regulations for the institution, creating a legal framework for coexistence and according members of families fundamental rights. Analysis is made of the consequences of the constitutional principles regulating the basic rights of the individual and, particularly, the rights of equality, protection of the family and protection of minors. These principles are translated into a series of technical norms or lines of legislative policy and the principal norms of family law. The article raises existing issues over certain emergent trends such as the unmarried couple or common law marriages and stable unions between people of the same sex.

### AN APPROACH TOWARDS A DESCRIPTION OF BATTERED WOMEN: THE CASES ATTENDED BY BARCELONA CITY COUNCIL'S WOMEN'S ATTENTION UNIT

Barcelona City Council has a Women's Attention Unit, managed by the Social Services and Youth Department, to attend to women requiring specialised attention: single women with dependants, women in crisis situations or in process of separation, women who have been raped or attacked or who have suffered physical or psychological mistreatment in the home.

This study is based on analysis of 460 cases of women attended after mistreatment, of the 2,550 attended by the service between 1991 and 1993. Factors frequently found in the case histories of women attended by the municipal services include low level of education, precarious employment situation and zero or low income, often accompanied by psycho-social or other problems (alcoholism, drug addiction, delinquency, marginalisation, etc). Analysis of this data shows that these are, for the most part, married women with various children who have suffered violence and mistreatment at the hand of their partner for several years. Only 40% of victims had reported these incidents.

### FAMILIES AND CHILDREN AT SOCIAL RISK

This article analyses families and children at social risk and high social risk, with social problems of different degrees of severity, their characteristics, the services provided to attend them and the needs which exist. It goes on to describe the services provide by the attention units for high-risk children and adolescents (EAIAs). These attend to the problems of minors (0-18 years of age) in social, family and community situations which may have a negative influence on their social adaptation and quality of life, within a legal framework which defines as a basic function the assessment and proposal of

measures for treatment outside the family (young people's homes or foster parents). The author goes on to provide data on the number of cases dealt with and waiting for attention on the part of the EAIAs units operating in the city. An approach is made to defining the profile of the families and children at high social risk, based on the risk indicators based on the cases handled by the EAIAs in 1993. The situations most frequently found are: abandonment, physical and psychological mistreatment, deficient schooling on the part of the children, accumulation of personal difficulties, single-parent families with problems, family disorganisation and drug addiction.

#### **WOMEN, FROM DAUGHTER TO MOTHER**

This article presents the conclusions of a study of the way women organise themselves in order to develop their different social roles and functions and define their life projects.

In earlier times, a woman's role was developed in the bosom of the family, and involved playing a determined social functions as wife and mother, roles which were transmitted from mother to daughter. At present, however, women are caught between their traditional role and new social roles created on their integration into the labour market and their ever more active participation in different social situations. Maternity is a period of crisis requiring great changes and a process of profound adaptation on the part of individuals and families. The challenge facing the women of today is to choose and prioritise.

The study was carried out over the year 1993 according to guidelines suggested by the Social Welfare Department of Barcelona City Council, which planned to begin a study of the organisation of time in the city. The study was made using a qualitative methodology and thorough semi-open interviews of a sample of 40 women of different ages, some working outside the home and others not, some with small or adolescent children and others without children. Analysis centred particularly on the mother-daughter relationship, the experience of maternity, how they organised themselves to carry out different social roles and how they organised themselves to find time and space for their own personal development. The result of the study are 40 interviews, authentic life stories illustrating the difficulties and contradictions of the woman of today.

#### **Social profile**

#### **SCHOOLING IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA**

This report aims to provide an overall picture of the non-university education system in Barcelona, concentrating basically on an analysis of ra-

tes of schooling at the different levels. Analysis is also made of the number of pupils at state and private schools at each level, and of imbalances between supply and demand and differences from one municipal district to another. Examination of the evolution of schooling from academic years 86-87 to 93-94 help to give a global idea of developments over that period.

#### **Monographs**

#### **THE MOBILITY OF THE CITIZENS OF BARCELONA**

The Barcelona Traffic Inquiry has taken place annually since 1992. Its objectives are twofold. On the one hand, the intention is to discover the movements of the people of Barcelona around their city, where they travel to, how they go and at what cost. On the other hand, the objective is to gather opinion about road and transport services, traffic accidents, fines, and traffic police. This article is based on two sections of the 1994 inquiry: "Mobile Groups", which analyses, in various combinations, the different characteristics of the principle groups, from pedestrians to drivers, and "The movements of the Barcelonian People", which analyses the reasons for and types of movement around the city. For example, the characteristics of the group labelled "solely pedestrian" are: women, people under 18 years of age or between 55 and 64 years of age, students, housewives, pensioners, unqualified workers, and people with low incomes. The identifying characteristics of the group labelled "solely drivers" are: men, people aged between 18 and 34, qualified workers, administrative workers, and people belonging to the liberal professions.

#### **THE EVOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN BARCELONA**

This article reproduces, in extended, updated form, a monograph published in number 20 of the magazine "Barcelona Economica". This monograph analyses the effects of the economic recession on the jobs market, both through the estimated unemployment rates (Active Population Census) and registered unemployment (INEM). A section on methodology then outlines the important differences in the nature and results of the two systems of measurement, though both confirm the same trends. The author goes on to analyse active population growth, noting that in Barcelona the active population increased by 15.5% between 1980 and 1993. The evolution of unemployment is also analysed according to distribution by sex and its effects on young people, concluding with analysis of its distribution by productive sector.

## HOMES FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED: THE CASE OF THE PROPERTIES OF INSTITUTIONS IN BARCELONA

This study is a response to the proposal of the Municipal Social Welfare Commission of Barcelona City Council that a solution to the housing problem should be found for the many families and social groups following labour and social integration programmes run by public and private social services. The Commission proposes that one possible solution may be the temporary occupation of empty dwellings owned by institutions by agreement with the owners and managed by a public body. It is therefore necessary to see how many such buildings exist in four of the ten districts of Barcelona.

Examination of the Municipal Property Register shows that there are 135 such buildings, with 1,127 dwellings distributed among the Ciutat Vella, Eixample and Gràcia districts, with rather fewer in Sants-Montjuïc district. These dwellings are the property of various public and private non-profit-making institutions (foundations, trustees, religious orders, etc), among which some of the most important are the Hospital de la Santa Cruz y San Pablo and Barcelona Provincial Government, owners of almost half the total. A survey of the characteristics and occupation of the properties has revealed 66 unoccupied dwellings, as well as another 265 which are likely to be vacated in the near future.

## THE HEALTH OF OLDER PERSONS

In this article, the author presents the results of study of the Barcelona Health Survey 1992 (ESB) regarding perceived morbidity, functional capacity and use of health care services in persons of more than 64 years of age in the city.

Of those included in the ESB, 893 were over 64 years old. The variables studied were age, sex, existence of chronic disorders, perception of state of health, reduction of autonomy to carry out personal care and routine activities, degree of difficulty and of help in carrying out everyday activities, medical visits and hospitalisation.

Of those polled, 42.9% were men and 57.1% women. Of these, 86.9% declared that they suffered from at least one chronic disorder, with arthrosis and bad circulation the most common complaints in both sexes. 1.6% required help to carry out routine activities and 8.8% to carry out minimal activities. Perceived state of health is, overall, better in men, worsening with age with the appearance of chronic disorders and the need for help to carry out minimal and routine activities. 79.5% of men and 83.9% of women had consulted their doctor over the past year. The health survey gave an insight into the population's - in this case, the elder age group's - awareness about health, as well as their needs.

## THE IMAGE OF YOUTH IN BARCELONA AND THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Within the framework of the programme for the analysis of crime being carried out by the Public Thoroughfares Department of Barcelona City Council since 1984 in its Public Security Victimisation and Opinion Survey (12,800 individuals of over 18 years of age living in the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona), the possibility arose of using a sub-sample (2,250 individuals) to complete a complementary study. The Social Welfare Department of Barcelona City Council took this opportunity to carry out a study of the image the population has of the young. This questionnaire contained the same variables as the Youth Survey undertaken by ICB, SA in 1992 and published in no. 2 of "Barcelona Societat", so that comparison can be made between the image young people have in the city and their actual habits and attitudes. The results reveal that the people of Barcelona have a tolerant attitude to the young. The overall image is one of a combative, hard-working, independent, pacifist, idealist group of people, though also unfeeling and selfish. The image coincides in the values considered most important by the young themselves: equality between the sexes, solidarity, sexual freedom, rejection of military service, etc. However, the image of the young differs greatly from their actual attitude to certain issues (smoking, drug-taking, etc). The data also reveals that the idea of the population generally differs from the true values of the young with regard to certain attitudes and values (for example, importance of the family, studies, the couple, etc).

## References

### ACCESSIBILITY TO PREMISES IN BARCELONA

The object of the study of accessibility carried out by the Municipal Institute for the Disabled in co-operation with the Social Psychology Department of the University of Barcelona was to find the degree of accessibility of all the premises in the city open to the public and owned by public and private bodies engaged in trade or health services, culture, etc, and to draw up an exhaustive list of accessible premises in the different sectors of activity. It also aimed to compile a list of pedestrian ramps in the city so as to draw up a plan for the adaptation and suppression of architectural barriers.

The data collected in the study give a clear idea of the extent to which architectural barriers exist, affecting the accessibility of disabled people to premises and their mobility in the city. The results show that of 51,576 premises open to the public, only 9.3% offer a minimal degree of accessibility.

The study shows that municipal buildings are more accessible than other premises open to the public, as 25% offer minimal conditions of accessibility.