

SUMMARY

Radiography

THE VICTIMISATION SURVEY AND THE PUBLIC OPINION ON URBAN SECURITY: THIRTEEN YEARS OF ANALYSIS

Since 1984 in Barcelona victimisation and the public opinion on urban security have been measured yearly by means of the Victimisation Survey. In 1989 the survey was extended to include the twenty-seven municipalities of the Metropolitan Area.

Despite the limitations inherent in the methodology (the Survey is restricted to the most common crimes; major areas of criminal activity, such as economic and environmental violations, are not covered; data on crimes committed in the more private areas of life are difficult to record; and the Survey targets only the adult population over sixteen), we can analyze the impact of security/insecurity on the general population, the psychological and economic impact of crime, citizen behaviour patterns, their concerns, the extent of their confidence in institutions, self-defense measures, etc.

Observing the evolution of victimisation in Barcelona we find that crime affected one in four citizens (around 25%) in the early years of the Survey (1983-87). In 1995-96 the falling trend reached its lowest point: 14-15%. However, when perpetrated victimisation is analyzed (i.e. crimes not in the index or the perception of having been the victim of an offence not witnessed directly), we see that it was about 20% during the first years of the Survey and from 1988 on, about 12-14%.

Dossier

THE PERMANENT OBSERVATORY ON IMMIGRATION IN BARCELONA

The Permanent Observatory on Immigration in Barcelona is an initiative of the Barcelona City Council. It is designed to serve as a balanced tool for gathering information on the migration flows in the city, and their evolution and characteristics. This article introduces the Observatory and its methodology and sources of information; and also provides some basic data on immigration in Barcelona. According to the 1996 Population Census, there are 29,165 people of foreign nationality registered in Barcelona. According to the Civil Administration records, there are 43,214 foreign nationals with valid residence permits. In both records the largest groups in terms of national origin are from European and Latin American countries (30% each), followed by Asians (18%), and Africans (15%). For the past two years, the rate of increase in foreign immigration has been 8-10% per year.

THE CARITAS IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Cáritas serves the most underprivileged members of society, with immigrants being one of the population sectors to which this organization assigns high priority in its social action plan. This article presents management data on the Immigration Service for 1996, which are included in the Immigration Observatory statistics. In 1996 Cáritas served a total of 842 foreigners. Fifty-one percent were from African countries (primarily Morocco) and 31% from Latin America (mainly from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia). The number of people of Asian origin who were assisted was much lower (4%). Thirty percent of the people served had no residence permits.

THE SUPPORT SERVICE FOR FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES (SAIER)

The SAIER is a municipal service that is run in collaboration with social agents (the Red Cross, ACSAR, CITE and the College of Barristers). It provides information on social resources, advice about the procedures for obtaining residence and work permits, applications for nationality, pleas for asylum, etc. In 1996 1787 people were served, the majority of them having immigrated for economic reasons (81%) and the rest (19%) are refugees. By country of birth, the largest group of immigrants are Latin Americans (44.5%), followed by Africans (28%), Eastern Europeans (16.5%) and Asians (9%). The national origin of the refugees, however, is quite different: most of them are from Eastern Europe (Bosnia, Rumania, Armenia), Cuba and Peru, and from African countries, e.g., Algeria, Kenya and Liberia. Of all the people served by the SAIER, most of them were between the ages of 26 and 45.

IMMIGRANT BIRTH RATE AND MORTALITY RATE

In this article, the directors of the Municipal Institute of Public Health present a summary of information on the immigrants' birthrate (children born to immigrant mothers in the city between 1990 and 1995) and on the immigrants' mortality rate (socio-demographic features and causes of death) between 1983 and 1995. Among the conclusions of the study, it is noteworthy that babies born to mothers who were themselves born outside of Spain amounted to 7.3% of the births in the city during the 1990-1995 period. The mortality rate among foreign residents is an average of 300-to-400 deaths per year, the distribution being proportionate with the size of the groups by country of origin, and similar to the mortality rate of the whole population of Barcelona.

Monographs

HEALTH AND TIME IN THE DAILY LIFE OF WOMEN IN BARCELONA

In 1993, Barcelona's Municipal Health Institute, with the backing of the Women's Institute, started work on a field of research with the aim of determining the impact of women's position in productive (paid) and reproductive (unpaid) work on health. The present project is part of this field of research and aims to analyse the relations which exist between use of time and health. It is a transversal study which applies the results of the survey carried out by the Institute of Metropolitan Studies of Barcelona in 1995. The survey was carried out on a sample of 788 women between the age of 25 and 50, with a margin of error of 3.5% and a level of reliability of 95%.

Two variables have been used in evaluating health: perception of state of health and mental health. Perception of state of health was assessed by means of the question "In general, how would you rate your state of health? To evaluate mental health, a brief mental health and vitality questionnaire was used, forming part of the SF 36. This questionnaire evaluates anxiety, depression, emotional control and psychological well-being, and pinpoints differences in subjective well-being related to levels of energy and fatigue.

In summary, the study produced, among others, the following conclusions: 1. The lower the level of studies, the higher the proportion of women with a state of health which is perceived as poor. 2. No quotient between state of mental health and education was observed. Nor were any significant differences between working category and perceived health found. 3. The mental health of women who are working or presently unemployed is better than that of housewives, though there were no major differences. 4. Self-employed women presented the best state of health, followed by those with permanent contracts and those with temporary contracts. Conversely, those who work without a contract present fewer cases of perceived state of health as good or very good.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN HEALTH IN BARCELONA

Since the eighties various studies have been conducted on social inequality in health in Barcelona. The aim of this study was to analyze social inequality in the overall mortality rates, as well as in several specific causes of death, and in the incidence of AIDS and tuberculosis, using the "Areas Básicas de Salud" as the unit of analysis.

Methodology: In this ecological cross-sectional study, socio-economic status is defined by the following indicators: level of education (including non-completion of primary school), employment, and family income level. Overall mortality rates were analyzed, as well as the following specific causes

of death: cerebrovascular disease, ischemic heart disease, breast cancer, lung cancer, cirrhosis, traffic accidents, AIDS, drug overdose, cervical cancer, pneumonia and bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. The incidence of AIDS and tuberculosis in 1994 was also studied. The descriptive analysis consists of diagrams and maps; summary rank indicators and the ratio of the extreme values; and an analysis of the relationship between socio-economic status and mortality, using the adjustment of Poisson's regression models.

Results: A correlation exists between the overall mortality rate and the socio-economic level: low socio-economic status is related to a high mortality rate. The specific causes of death that are correlated with socio-economic status (i.e. the lower the socio-economic status, the higher the mortality rate) are the following: lung cancer, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma, cirrhosis, AIDS and drug overdose.

SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN BARCELONA. DATA ON THE 95/96 SCHOOL YEAR

This paper presents data on school enrolment for the 95/96 school year, as a continuation of the series initiated with the data for the 93/94 school year (Barcelona Societat, No. 3) and for the 94/95 school year (*Barcelona Societat*, No. 5).

The data concern the non university school system and are mainly centred on the analysis of the school enrolment rates at the various levels (students attending school as against the school age population in the census). Information is also provided on the relative weight of the public and private sectors in each level, as well as the existing territorial imbalances of openings versus demand. The unit of measurement used in the territorial analysis is the Municipal District.

The sources of the information on school enrolment are the Delegaci Territorial de Ensenyament of the City of Barcelona, the Barcelona Institut Municipal d'Educaci and the Barcelona Diputaci. The population data were taken from the 1991 Municipal Census and up dated using annual birthrate statistics.

NOTES ABOUT BEGGING IN BARCELONA DURING THE FORTIES

The article offers a brief description of begging in Barcelona during the forties, in the context of the extreme poverty of the country at that time and under the jurisdiction of the Ley de Vagos y Maleantes (Law on Vagrants and Malefactors). Based on written testimony from the period, the article describes the welfare and repressive institutions operating in the city. The reader penetrates the venerable walls of the Asilio del Parque, a home for elderly beggars; the Colonia Industrial Ntra. Sra. del Port, where over nine hundred people could be confined; and the Albergue de Transeúntes on Calle Vall-

donzella, which offered overnight shelter to the homeless. Finally, we explore the inner workings of the soup kitchens and repatriation services.

The article includes tables with numerical data on these institutions, based on the information recorded in the municipal statistics yearbooks from the latter half of the decade studied.

QUALITY CARE ASSESSMENT OF THE 061

The 061 is a medical emergency service which has considerable impact on the city. The 061 commissioned an assessment of the services it provides from two points of view: an evaluation by its users and an evaluation by the general population (potential users). The methodology employed was a telephone survey (800 people representing the general public and 400, the users) conducted during April and May of 1996. The results are presented in this article, which evaluates its speed of response, effectiveness, the friendliness of its personnel, information, etc. On the whole, the assessment by the general population was positive (72% rated it as either very good or good), a figure which rose to 94% among those who had already used the 061.

THE HOUSING CENSUS OF THE CITY OF BARCELONA, 1991

In the 1991 housing census 670,000 family dwellings are recorded for the city of Barcelona. This housing figure has remained stable, showing a slight downward trend (-0.6%) with respect to the 1981 census.

This article is an analysis of the evolution of the housing census of the city of Barcelona between 1981 and 1991. The data on 1991 are compared with the housing census data from the Metropolitan Area and the Metropolitan Region for that same year.

The following variables are analyzed: housing type (main residence, second home and unoccupied), surface area, tenancy system (ownership and rental), and the age of the main residence. Tables are presented showing the evolution of these four variables during the years analyzed, and the territorial comparison is illustrated through plans and maps.

THE 'VIVIM A L'EIXAMPLE' PROJECT

This article explains the aims and the working methodology of a mutual assistance programme, an experience in solidarity between generations through sharing the same living space. This is a system for housing young students in flats and houses inhabited by people over the age of 65 who live alone. The project, already underway in other Spanish cities, was initiated in the Eixample District, one of the areas with the largest number of senior citizens in the city, with the collaboration of the City Council, "la

Caixa" de Catalunya, and several universities. The aim is two-fold; on the one hand, to provide housing for young university students and, on the other, to offer assistance to people troubled by loneliness and in need of company. This exchange between generations is resulting in the mutual enrichment of the participants.

References

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF BARCELONA

On 12 November 1991, representatives from the Barcelona City Council, the employers' association Fomento del Trabajo and the labour unions Unión General de Trabajadores and Unión Sindical de Comisiones Obreras del Barcelones agreed to found the Economic and Social Council, an advisory and participatory body dealing with social/labour-related and economic problems in Barcelona. Its purpose is to meet the challenges of the social and civic requirements for improvements in welfare and the quality of life.

The objectives of the Council are as follows:

- To promote a special law for Barcelona that would extend municipal competences in services for the citizens, providing the necessary economic and financial resources.
- To maintain a productive economy that develops business initiatives, balancing a modern industrial sector with a developed tertiary sector.
- To cope with the problem of unemployment.
- To work towards a city that is open to cooperation and solidarity.

The article also includes a list of technical reports, opinions, analyses and articles produced by the Council.

THE STATISTICS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

The Statistics Documentation Centre is a specialised library that mainly contains statistical information on Barcelona and the surrounding area. The primary sources of data are:

- *Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Barcelona* (The Statistics Yearbook of the City of Barcelona), which has been publishing municipal statistics on a variety of subjects since 1902.

- Statistics resources relevant to particular areas, such as the population census, taxes on financial activities and on motor vehicles, the official land register, housing, business premises and building censuses; and information on various elections and referendums.

- Yearbooks from other cities.
- Yearbooks from the rest of Spain and from international organisations (the UN, the ILO, Eurostat, etc.).

- Separate reports drawn up by various administrations, institutions and companies, along with specialised descriptive studies conducted by the Department of Statistics.

The Centre has a computerised catalogue which is also included in the collective catalogue of the municipal areas, coordinated by the General Library of the City Council. It is open to the public Monday through Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., and is located at Calle Portal de l'Àngel, 8-10, 1a. Tel 402 34 77.

Opinion

LECTURE BY RAMON JAUREGUI

The "Tribuna" section contains the lecture given by Ramón Jáuregui, at a function organized by the Economic and Social Committee of Barcelona on the 10th of October 1996. Mr. Jáuregui has recently gained prominence for his thoughts on time, organization and job-sharing as mechanisms to pro-

mote employment. Furthermore, due to his political responsibilities in the Basque government, he has been able to launch various specific initiatives in this area.

Documents

TOWARDS A EUROPE WITH CIVIL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

This is a shortened version of the original report commissioned by the EC (DG V), drafted by a Committee of Experts chaired by Maria Lourdes Pintasilgo. In the European construction process, which is centred on economic and monetary factors, the social policy has major political and legal weaknesses. The purpose of this initiative is to generate a framework of ideas and proposals which will help to strengthen the social dimension. The document by the Committee of Experts, presented in April of 1996, has been regarded as an important contribution to this goal, particularly the twenty-six proposals reproduced in this article.

Fe d'errates de Barcelona societat/6

En el número anterior, a l'article "El mapa escolar de la ciutat de Barcelona", hi ha un error a la taula 3 "Construccions que s'han de fer per als nivells de primària i secundària obligatòria": les escoles Pit Roig, Graziel.la/Arrel, i Sardà i Salvany se situen al districte de Sant Andreu, quan en realitat pertanyen a Horta-Guinardó.