

SUMMARY

Social profile

THE SPORTS HABITS OF THE PEOPLE OF BARCELONA, 1995

This article summarises the main results of the survey carried out by Barcelona City Council's Sports Division in 1995.

The main objective of the survey, the second of its kind carried out by Barcelona City Council (the first was made in 1989), is to study the behaviour of the people of the city regarding sport and its practise. The existence of the earlier study allowed analysis of the evolution of attitudes over such an important period for Barcelona, that of the Olympic Games.

The subjects covered by the survey can be classified into two broad groups. Firstly, everything relating to the practice of sport: indices of sporting activity, the sports most practised, the facilities used, how, when and with whom sports activities take place, the reason behind such activity, etc. And secondly, opinions and attitudes towards sport as a social and cultural phenomenon: sport as spectacle, sports and the administration and so on.

From the results obtained, it is clear that sport (in the broad sense of the term) is consolidated as one of the favourite leisure activities of the people of Barcelona. After the euphoria of the Olympic Games, sport has found a balanced place in the day-to-day life of the city.

Dossier

HOUSING IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA

In this article, analysis is made of the housing situation in the city of Barcelona. The study is based on the 1991 census and on information about the characteristics of housing obtained from the official register of real estate. The 1991 census provides information about the characteristics of the resident population and employment levels, whilst the figures gathered in the property register include the level of division of plots, type of ownership and town planning status. Analysis of this data reveals that there are a total of 711,440 dwellings in Barcelona, with an average of 72 per hectare. Almost half these dwellings are between 60 and 90m² in size, with an average of 80m². The information revealed by the study includes the fact that, of the total dwellings, only 588,551 are occupied and used for the purpose of housing, and that 21.1% of these are occupied by a single person, whilst the average occupation rate is 2.79 inhabitants per dwelling. Territorial analysis of the information allows observation of the variations in age of the dwellings, in level of occupation, size and standard of equipment in the different districts of the city.

Radiography

POBLENOU: ECONOMIC DYNAMICS AND URBAN PLANNING PERSPECTIVES

This article synthesizes several aspects of the research "Dinàmica Econòmica i Posició Estratègica del Poblenou" carried out with the collaboration of Districte de Sant Martí, Gabinet d'Estudis Urbanístics and Departament d'Estadística, all of the from the Barcelona City Council.

Poblenou is a part of Barcelona that has many problems, but it also has a very good outlook for the future. The area has gone through a lot of changes in the latest years, and it is expected to experience many more within the next ones.

Nevertheless, certain problems could obstruct its expansion. The typical urban structure of Barcelona is not the same as the one of this area, and this has led to certain phenomena which has made Poblenou to turn into a urban disorder.

To shape the disparities among the different little areas of that one we name Poblenou has been one of our main purposes. That is why we have distinguished, inside Poblenou, seven different parts. Data about every part has been taken from the smallest statistical items which Barcelona is divided in. This way, data shows the differences among different areas in Poblenou, as well as the similar characteristics inside a particular area.

The new situation of Poblenou after the Olympic Games is analyzed from two different points of view: the socioeconomic development and its present situation and, on the other hand, its urbanistic projects for the future.

CULTURAL DEMAND AND CONSUMPTION OF THE CITIZENS OF BARCELONA

The study of the cultural consumption of the citizens of Barcelona continues the analysis of the cultural situation of the city begun by the City Council's Culture Division with a previous study of the size and structure of the sector from the point of view of cultural production. The aim was to find out the demand for culture in the city through a survey of over-14s resident in Barcelona regarding their cultural activities in different areas (literature, music, audiovisual, the theatre, fine art, cultural festivities and others). The analysis reveals that the people of Barcelona take part in between six and seven different cultural activities, outstanding among these being the consumption of audiovisual, musical and literary products. It is clearly observed that cultural consumption depends on socio-economic factors, chief amongst which is level of education, age, income level and work situation. Education, the availability of time, age and income are the main variables in the segmentation of cultural consumption, made clear in the large variations in cultural consumption among the districts.

THE RED CROSS VOLUNTARY SERVICE

This article analyses the results of an opinion poll about the Red Cross voluntary service in the city of Barcelona, commissioned by Barcelona City Council. Two different profiles are considered: that of volunteers and that of recipients of the service (users of programmes forming part of the agreement for the promotion of voluntary action which has existed between the Red Cross and Barcelona City Council since 1986).

The Red Cross offers services to different sectors of population in the city through the work of 2,300 volunteers who cooperate in the different programmes (the elderly, support and care for refugees and foreigners, support and care for drug addicts and AIDS patients, disabled people, children and young people, activities in hospitals, the environment, preventive services and beach lifeguard services).

Some 12,000 people use these programmes, whilst those taking part in occasional activities number over 70,000. The study describes the characteristics of both groups, volunteers and users, and reports on the evaluation and suggestions made by them about the different services provided.

THE HEALTH OF THE WOMEN OF BARCELONA. A COMPARISON BETWEEN SALARIED WORKERS AND HOUSEWIVES

Women manifest a worse state of health and present greater morbidity and use of primary health care services than men. Differences in health exist between women due to various factors, including work situation and occupation and socio-demographic differences. Some studies indicate a relation between work situation, the type of work performed inside and outside the home and women's state of health.

This article aims to describe the health of women of Barcelona aged from 25 to 64 and to analyse their perceived state of health according to work situation (classified as housewife or worker), the presence of chronic disorders, use of health services, dependants (presence in the home of children under the age of 12 or adults over the age of 65) and other socio-demographic characteristics (age, social class and level of education).

The study shows that the state of health of women who work outside the home is better than that of housewives. Social class is also important in determining health, as women from the lower classes have worse health than those of the higher classes, even though they work outside the home.

THE DAILY TIME OF THE WOMEN OF BARCELONA

The study Women, city and daily time. A quantitative examination of the time of women from 25 to 50 in Barcelona was carried out by a research

team from the Barcelona Institute of Metropolitan Studies in 1995. This follows up a study of Women and employment of time: the case of the district of Sants in 199X. Both take as their starting-point the need to find out how daily life is organised in the city, what work loads are distributed among men and women, what strategies women develop to combine productive and reproductive work and to what extent the timetables of shops and services facilitate the organisation of time in the city. In the 1995 study, a quantitative method is used through a survey of a representative group of women between the ages of 25 and 50 resident in the city of Barcelona. Its objective was to find out how women divide time between different activities and to evaluate their degree of satisfaction regarding the timetables of shops and services, and to what extent these are compatible with the timetables of working women. The data reveals that 60% of women between the ages of 25 and 50 are employed, most of them full-time and with rigid working days. The activities women devote most time to are productive work and housework and caring for their families.

THE POPULATION OF BARCELONA, 1995

This monograph presents the latest figures available about the population of Barcelona in 1994 and its evolution, gathered and analysed by the Municipal statistics department. The article is structured around the two large components of the study of the dynamics of the population: natural movement and migratory movement. The results show that natural population growth continues to be negative, as it has been since 1985, with the low birthrates of recent years continuing, and a slight increase in the 1994 death rate compared to recent years. Natural vegetative growth rates are not expected to change in the short- or mid-term, as birthrates remain steady or fall and mortality remains steady or rises due to the ageing of the population of Barcelona. Moreover, immigration has also continued to increase and the migratory balance continues to be negative, to the extent that over 36,000 people left the city in 1994, of whom three-quarters emigrated to other districts of Catalonia.

THE DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS FROM BARCELONA: AN APPROXIMATION OF TYPE OF CITIES

This article presents data on emigration from the city of Barcelona over the 1987-94 period. The constitution of a ranking of the districts receiving emigrants from the city forms the basis for drawing up a typology of the 52 districts in Barcelona province which receive the largest numbers of these. The following variables were considered in order to describe the four types of district receiving immigrants: level of education (school and university quali-

fications), economic activity (percentage of population employed in the primary sector, industry and construction and services), per cápita income and average price of new housing.

SCHOOLING IN BARCELONA: ACADEMIC YEAR 94-95

In May 1995, in the social profile section of number 3 of this magazine, an article entitled "Schooling in Barcelona" was published, analysing rates of schooling in the city, the presence and relative importance of the public and private sectors at different levels of non-university education, imbalances between supply of the city. This analysis referred to the academic years from 86-87 to 93-94.

Now, in a continuation of the series commenced in number 3, the figures for the 94-95 academic year are presented. The tables included offer figures relating to schooling in the city of Barcelona at the following levels: first-cycle infant education (0 to 2 years), second-cycle infant education (3 to 5), primary education (6 to 13), obligatory secondary education (12 to 15), Baccalaureate and COU (14 to 17) and vocational training (14 to 18).

References

AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE CITY OF BARCELONA

This article describes the methodology followed in the design of the Primary Health Care Information System, as well as its uses and applications. The objective of this initiative was to provide an instrument of information which would aid decision-taking at the first level of health care, that is, which would be of use to health care workers at the so-called Basic Health Areas (ABSs) - the elementary health care units. These are delimited geographically and attend to the basic health needs and problems of a specific community. In order to provide adequate care from an ABS, it is necessary to have access to information on the state of health of the population and to identify its principal health problems and prioritise interventions. The information system provides three types of information: socio-demographic indicators, figures on declared infectious morbidity and data on mortality. The system provides health care workers with information about unemployment rates, housing conditions and ageing rates, as well as health information such as mortality due to curable illnesses, rates of incidence of such illnesses as tuberculosis, AIDS and others, or vaccination rate of the young. The presentation of indicators in map form allows this information to be compared by district and to identify territorial differences as regards levels of health.