

STUDY ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY



PROLOGUE

The Spanish Red Cross is a humanitarian organization that works “for and with” people and social groups that experience various kinds of discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.

The institution’s commitment is backed by a strategy that aims to maximize the capacities of the most vulnerable people and social groups in their daily lives, encouraging their individual and collective autonomies and full integration into society.

We, at the Red Cross, are interested in learning about the social reality in which we live and with which we work. Through our different social programs and projects, we interact yearly with hundreds of thousands of people. In addition to this work, we have been developing socially-minded research projects related to situations of social exclusion.

We believe that the practical experience that we gain from our work, territorial scope of our network, diversity of the activities and projects that we manage and knowledge and expertise of our human resources – which include both our technical professionals and our volunteers – gives us an obligation to deepen our analysis by developing a systematic study that aims to be a sociological “picture” of the people with whom we intervene who are in situations or at risk of social exclusion.

Through the Annual Report on Social Vulnerability, presented here in its first edition, we hope to collect information that will allow us to improve our work and provide reliable information to those who, in terms of policy design, serve as the guarantors of the rights of citizens. We also seek to make a contribution towards raising social awareness about the circumstances that affect the most disadvantaged people living in our country.

On a periodic basis and following a standardized format – which will be maintained over time in order to facilitate the comparison of findings – the Annual Report on Social Vulnerability offers first-hand statistical information, derived from up-to-date and individualized records of people who participate in many of the Spanish Red Cross’s Social Intervention projects and programs throughout the country. This broad database of nominal information, which – at the time of publication – includes more than 150,000 records, is called the “Social Intervention Application” or AIS (Aplicación de Intervención Social).

The AIS was designed with two main objectives: to obtain statistical data and improve the quality of the intervention. Thanks to this instrument, information can be obtained on: personal, gender, health, economic, social, familial and relational factors, among others, based on a multidimensional approach towards social exclusion. The theoretical basis for the Application comes from research on Patterns of Social Exclusion in Europe, carried out by the Red Cross between 2001 and 2002, with support from the European Commission. The precedent for its methodology is the Red Cross’s Implementation of the Employment Plan for Vulnerable Groups.

Through this report we hope to fill any possible gaps that there may be in this area of research and provide a solid base of information for intervention with vulnerable people by the actors that carry out duties in this area, ranging from socially-oriented entities to public social services and training center, as well as the adoption of political lines of action for social welfare by public organisms. Moreover, each report will focus on a particular subject, which in this case is Dependency.

Through projects like the Annual Report on Social Vulnerability we pledge our commitment to reflection, debate, applied research and the participation of all social actors, experts, professionals and, particularly, the very people who live in situations of vulnerability, in order to continuously be able to improve our work on behalf of social inclusion and, above all, to fight against the risks of exclusion, i.e. a process of social, economic and relational separation that seriously undermines people's rights and dignity.

Juan Manuel Suárez del Toro Rivero

President, Spanish Red Cross

I STUDY ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

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Poverty and Social Exclusion

We are immersed in a complicated political, social and economic structure that is unable, at least at the present time, to avoid the fact that millions of people find themselves in situations of exclusion or at risk of social exclusion.

In the European Union, one of the planet's richest regions, 72 million Europeans live at risk of poverty in the "Europe of 25 members states" (459.485 million inhabitants). With the Union's enlargement and other factors, like the inclusion of immigrants and refugees, the percentage of the population at risk of poverty remains practically unchanged as compared to 1999: 16% of EU-25's population (approximately 18% in Spain) in 2004.¹

Other important pieces of information are the following:

Unemployment is around 9% of the population;
10% of the population live in family units without any type of employment;
25% of the population at risk of poverty have a job in their family unit;
14 million full-time workers live in situations of poverty; and
The risk of poverty is much greater for women than it is for men.

In Spain, the scope of poverty in families and throughout the population is higher than Europe's average. This fact has a lot to do with both the unequal distribution of wealth that is still present among us and the different economic growth and development.

In accordance with the last FOESSA Report (2005), it is estimated that there are approximately 2,192,000 homes in which 8,509,000 people live under the threshold of 50% of the average available net income. The predominant poverty is the so-called "relative poverty", which is the case for around 85% of all of the households considered poor; and although "severe poverty" is in the minority, it affects 316,000 homes and 1,739,800 people. Among them, there is a small sector of 86,000 households and 528,200 people who live in extreme poverty.

A telling fact is the rapid increase in the number of youths who live in poverty. Forty four point one percent (44.1%) of all of the poor in Spain are under 25 years of age. They are children and youths. For example, the group of those under the age of 25 constitutes more than 65% of the total living in extreme poverty. In terms of the overall group of those in severe poverty, 53.2% are youths and children.

In light of such an increase in social inequality and the growth in the overall number of people in situations of vulnerability in Europe and in Spain, it is fitting to present the ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY.

Indicators to Measure Social Exclusion

Around the year 2000, a rather general consensus was reached that the classic indicator of poverty – the percentage of households or individuals that had less than half the average income – was insufficient in terms of expressing the situation of certain social groups (ethnic minorities who suffered from discrimination, the aged, the chronically and seriously ill, people who were alone and had no income, people with disabilities, children in impoverished homes, etc.).²

Social exclusion is a multidimensional phenomenon that stops individuals from being able to fully participate in the societies in which they live. This process comes as the result of the poor functioning of one or several of the following four social components:

The democratic legal system, which should safeguard the social integration of all of its citizens;
The labor market, which should safeguard economic integration;
The welfare state, which should safeguard social integration; and
The family and close relationships, which should safeguard interpersonal integration.

Social exclusion is a more complex phenomenon, in which socio-demographic factors, socio-cultural situations and quality of life levels intervene, as does a lack of access to certain services.

Consequently, the European Union has defined social inclusion – the antithesis of social exclusion – in the following manner:

“Social inclusion is a process that ensures that people at risk of poverty and social exclusion increase their opportunities and resources that they need in order to be able to fully participate in the economic, social and cultural aspects of life, as well as to enjoy certain living and welfare conditions that are considered normal in the society in which they live. Social inclusion ensures that they participate more actively in the decision making processes that affect their lives and their access to fundamental rights.”³

The social chapter of the Amsterdam Treaty (1977) and the European Councils of Lisbon (March 2000), Nice (December 2000) and Laeken (December 2001) have been the driving force behind the creation of social statistics in the EU in general. If the EU’s official strategy consists of “becoming an economy based on the most dynamic and competitive knowledge of the world, capable of growing economically in a sustainable manner with more and better jobs and with greater social cohesion” (Dennis, 2002), or if the eradication of poverty in the year 2010 were among the goals sought after at the Lisbon summit, it then becomes necessary to create an effective mechanism of control to ensure the implementation, development and evolution of such objectives; it also becomes necessary to specify some Social Indicators that show or reveal the true reality and make it possible to determine the degree of such a goal’s reach.

For these reasons, first at the European Council of Nice (December 2000) and then at the Laeken European Council (December 2001) the framework was established for the so-called Lisbon Strategy. This strategy’s objective is to achieve greater coordination among the policies aimed at reducing inequality and social exclusion – with the obligation of the different member states to develop national plans for social inclusion – for which a group of basic, common indicators were defined, thereby making it possible to monitor each country’s progress in regards to reducing poverty and social exclusion. The selection of this series of indicators would make it possible for the member states to use “the same language” in the evaluation of each of their social realities (Ayala, 2006, p. 43).

The so-called “Laeken indicators” are statistical constructions that were established in order to be able to make a diagnosis of the social reality (ex-ante) and an evaluation of the policies (ex-post).⁴

The Laeken indicators, developed by the *Indicators Subgroup*, are presented at three levels:

1.- *Level 1* (primary indicators): a small number (around ten) of indicators that attempt to provide information about the main dimensions of social exclusion: economic exclusion (lack of material resources), educational exclusion, labor exclusion, health care exclusion and housing exclusion.

2.- *Level 2* (secondary indicators): consists of a range of indicators (with no pre-established amount) that would strengthen the aforementioned indicators by providing greater detail.

3. *Level 3*: this would bring together all of the indicators that the corresponding national actors consider necessary in order to highlight specificities in particular areas.

Indicators of Social Exclusion of the EU Social Protection Committee

Primary Indicators	Secondary Indicators
1.- Low income rate after transfers (threshold = 60% of median income) 2.- Distribution of income (income quintile ratio) 3.- Persistence of low income 4.- Median low income gap (poverty gap = distance of the poor's income with respect to the threshold) 5.- Regional cohesion 6.- Long-term unemployment rate 7.- People living in jobless households 8.- School dropouts 9.- Life expectancy at birth 10.- Health status	1.- Dispersion around the 60% median low income threshold 2.- Low income rate anchored at a point in time 3.- Low income rate before transfers 4.- Distribution of income (Gini coefficient) 5.- Persistence of low income 6.- Long term unemployment share 7.- Very long unemployment rate 8.- Number of people with low levels of education

In spite of the progress made, experts contend that we are still far from obtaining indicators that reflect completely the multidimensional nature of social exclusion, or a description and analysis of the particular affected groups.⁵

In Spain, there is an extensive scientific production of studies on inequality and poverty, created fundamentally from the information provided by the National Institute of Statistics or INE (*Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*) through its Family Budget Surveys and most recently thanks to the Panel on Households of the European Union, which makes it possible to carry out comparative country studies. Some Autonomous Communities have included a block of questions that facilitate the construction and analysis of subjective measures in their Social Conditions Surveys (2000) and those on Poverty and on Social Inequalities (2000), respectively, which has made it possible to access better information on regional poverty (Dávila et al, 2005).

These indicators address global and macro aspects, which makes them insufficient in terms of determining the situation of certain social groups (ethnic minorities, aged people, seriously ill, abused, people with disabilities, children, etc.) and produces an added difficulty when it comes to the decision making process due to a lack of data and, therefore, to statistical studies that describe the social aspects clearly.

As a result of all of this, we must conduct a more complete study, a micro analysis that looks in depth at how the variables affect specific people who experience different degrees of social exclusion, and would thereby supplement the findings concluded with the previous indicators. This is another important reason justifying the ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY.

The Social Vulnerability Measurement

The area of social vulnerability is located between the area of integration (stable work and secure social and familial pillars) and that of exclusion (lack of job and socio-familial isolation), which is characterized, therefore, by being a more unstable area, with unstable employment, intermittent jobs and less secure socio-familial pillars. It involves an intermediate area, with the subsequent risk of entering into the space of exclusion (Castel, in Alvarez-Úria, 1992).

In today's society, the concept of vulnerability is increasingly more important, as any member of society can find, or eventually find, him/herself in this area. This is not something that only affects the lower income classes, but the middle and upper classes too.

Vulnerability can be understood as a social condition of being at risk or troubled, which inhibits or invalidates – either currently or eventually – the affected groups in regards to their ability to satisfy their own well-being – in terms of subsistence and quality of life – in socio-historical and culturally specific contexts (Perona et al., 2000).

A measurement of social vulnerability would help to identify social groups, households and individuals who, due to their diminished possession of material and non-material assets, are left exposed to suffering harsh and significant changes in their lifestyle levels, because of changes in the employment statuses of their active members (Perona et al., 2000).

The concept of vulnerability in the stated sense, alludes to situations of weakness, unstable job insertion, fragility of relationships; situations such as these in which – to a greater or lesser extent – there is a diversity of social groups and not just those that are defined as “poor” according to common measurements (Perona et al., 2000).

The identification of social groups, households and individuals that face the aforementioned risks and are forced to witness modifications in their lifestyles due to changes in their environments, justifies the need to count on the previously mentioned indicators; however, it does not exclude other analytical dimensions that are just as important. The concept of vulnerability should be applied to collective units of analysis, family groups and individuals, since that is where it takes on the greatest significance.

In effect, the main objective this research project seeks to achieve is to conduct an analysis on and make a diagnosis of social vulnerability in Spain, through the use of objective information that has been collected directly from the people who find themselves in some situation of social hardship: the people who participate in various social intervention programs that the Spanish Red Cross (hereinafter referred to as CRE) implements throughout the entire Spanish state. To this end, the collected data will be handled through an ad hoc computer program. This application is an on-line tool that creates a nominal registry in which all of the relevant information about each individual – related to personal and social particulars as well as to the overall problem – is incorporated.⁶

Statistical Assessment of the Scope and Limitations of the 2006 Report

Considering that there is no census on the specific population of people in situations of social vulnerability in Spain, the reference used to estimate the possible scope of said population (including all of the risks that are involved in grouping together income levels and situations of vulnerability) should be INE-EUROSTAT's calculation, which establishes that 20% of the Spanish population is “under the poverty threshold”. According to this figure, which is accepted and used in widespread social studies, like FOESSA and the National Plan of Action for Social Inclusion (PNAIN) of the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs, we would be looking at an estimate of about 8,800,000 people.

If a random sample could be taken from this hypothetical population of 8,800,000 people (which is not possible in practice because many people, due to their own individual circumstances, are not able to partake in the common interviewing methods and networks), with a sample of 7,396 individuals, there would be a margin of error of $\pm 1.5\%$, providing a confidence interval of 99%.

Considering that it is not possible to extract this random sample via common methods, the best possible approximation would be to use a broad database of people who, by seeking out support in the face of various situations of vulnerability, identify themselves – in principle – as “people in situations of vulnerability”.

The Red Cross, based on its institutional mission, is devoted to providing assistance to people in such situations; therefore, those who are registered in its database (AIS) are people who have this particular condition. The Red Cross is an entity in the general field of social work, which assists the largest and most diverse number of people in situations of vulnerability; it is established country-wide, with more than 800 “satellites” throughout the country, and it has a centralized administration of its personal databases.

The sample that was used in this Report comes from a database of 83,091 people who received assistance as of July 2006. From these registries, a random, stratified sample of 11,679 registries was made, according to the different areas of social intervention (information from the Institution’s Yearend Report of 2005). The representation and sampling error, therefore, refer to the overall group of people who received assistance from CRE. In the particular case of minors, a specific sample of 6,142 registries was used, which corresponded to the total number of minors in the database.

To what degree are these 83,091 people representative of the overall group of the estimated 8,800,000? If we take into consideration that 7,396 individuals in a random sample would ensure their representation, the 83,091 participating people of CRE would, to a great extent, be a trustworthy sample. However, we must acknowledge that this fact cannot be determined statistically, due to the possible biases that come into play by not selecting the individuals at random, but rather because they are people who are associated with CRE.

What people could be in situations of vulnerability and not be associated with CRE in any way? If this question could be answered exactly, then the bias of the sample that was used could be determined. As such a conclusion is not possible with the current data only hypotheses can be made. The hypothesis with the maximum degree of bias would be that there were groups of people who were under-represented or not represented at all. It seems that, Not represented at all, would practically be an impossible case; upon comparing the information of CRE’s Yearend report with the social data available in Spain, for example in the PNAIN, there appear to be no social problems that are not addressed by CRE. With respect to those who might be under-represented, perhaps this could include those people who only receive assistance from specific organizations, like for example those that handle disabilities (ONCE -National Organization of Blind People-, FEAPS -Spanish Federation of Organizations in favour of Intellectually Disabled People-, CERMI -Spanish Committee of Disabled Persons-, etc.), as long as these people were under 65 years of age (given that those over 65 are indeed participants of CRE, through its programs for the aged). Those people who suffer from so-called rare diseases might also be exclusively assisted by specific entities, but there are no clear figures regarding the incidence of these illnesses among the overall population. Another sector could be that of people who – due to voluntary or forced isolation – are not associated with any social entities, like those who are imprisoned or institutionalized, who might be less connected with assistance networks. Nevertheless, against this maximum bias hypothesis is the possibility of the minimum bias hypothesis, which would be that these aforementioned groups are indeed represented in CRE’s sample and have enough statistical representation.

AIMS

The general aim of this study involves carrying out a descriptive analysis of social vulnerability, as well as establishing different social patterns and profiles of vulnerability by identifying which factors are the determining factors of each profile.

The specific aims of this study, which are derived from the abovementioned goal, are:

Introspection, review, analysis, assessment and creation of a database through CRE’s computer program.
Univariate and bivariate, descriptive analysis of the main variables analyzed in the former database, with the purpose of attaining the most relevant characteristics, not only for each variable but also through a mix of all of them.
Search for suitable variables; reducing their dimension and interpreting possible new variables or factors that have a higher explicative capacity.

Securing of social profiles and patterns of behavior by grouping together people with analogous traits – forming part of a cluster – with a foundation in the factors collected in the previous sections.
Analysis and description of the pattern of social behavior associated to each cluster.

The current study has been carried out in the following phases and with the following methodology:

Selection of the series of the most representative and significant social variables, which characterize the conduct of the individuals under observation, through the available data.

Descriptive analysis of the variables (tabulation, graphical representation, interrelationships between variables, classification, etc.)

Analysis of the dependency among the variables.

Correlation of the variables that are quantitative in nature;

Contingency Analysis and Multiple Correspondence Analysis, for the variables of a qualitative nature.

Determination of the existence of significant differences between the groups, by comparative statistical hypotheses.

Proposal of a measurement of social vulnerability.

Search for groups or clusters, from the values that correspond to the observations made of the new variables (social indicators).

Analysis and establishment of the pattern, profile and typology of behavior of each of the groups or clusters obtained.

Initial reduction in the number of quantitative variables to a group of variables called Factors, to a smaller number of initial variables, while maintaining a similar explicative capacity as that of the original series of variables.

Interpretation of the interdependence among the variables and search for common explicative factors of the components obtained.

Securing a comprehensive measurement of vulnerability.

DATABASE

The data used for this study corresponds to the information provided by CRE on the date of July 24, 2006. These details are the result of the compilation of data by different centers through the AIS, an on-line computer program, managed through Oracle.⁷ The opening window of this computer program is shown in figure 1.

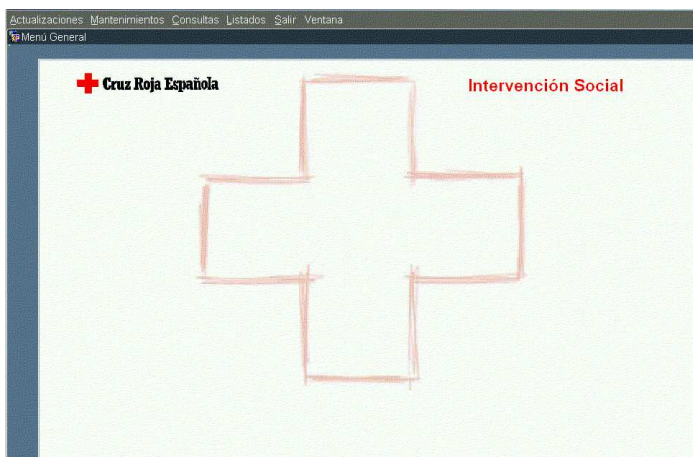


Fig. 1. Opening window of the Intranet to Social Intervention.

Access to this program is available via CRE's website, in the area reserved for its Intranet, in Work Tools. To achieve access, one must be a user of the Intranet, with privileges for access to and updating of AIS information. A user will have access to general information on all participating people; however, he/she will only be able to make changes and access the data related to Social Intervention if it is part of his/her area of work, territory and responsibilities. Moreover, there are special security measures for the most vulnerable groups of participants.⁸

Within the section on Social Intervention, one can access different windows that compile facts and information on the following aspects, among others:

- General particulars about the participant;
- Facts in regards to the Social Questionnaire;
- Satisfaction Interview;
- Immigration;
- Dependency;
- Housing;
- Minors; and
- Information regarding activities, services, assistance, centers.

We highlight the Social Questionnaire because of its novelty and because of the huge amount of interest that it has sparked. The questionnaire is composed of an extensive series of items and questions that cover various areas of the economic, social, familial, environmental and personal aspects of the participating people. The selection of the participants was not fortuitous; rather, it was supported by previous studies (Ayala, 2006; Subirats i Humet, 2005; Rubio and Monteros, 2002; Malgesini, 2001; Perona et al, 2000, EDIS et al, 1998). The analysis of the information collected in this questionnaire will make it possible to determine the degree of social vulnerability of the participating people, which in turn makes it possible to establish differentiated types or profiles of individuals that include different realities; all of which, however, are worrying as they are the potential causes of situations of social exclusion.

In figure 2, the computer program's interface window for the Social Questionnaire is shown.

The screenshot shows a software interface for a Social Questionnaire. It features five main colored panels, each representing a different category of questions. Each panel has a title, a list of items with checkboxes, and a progress indicator showing 0%. A date field in the top right corner shows 'Fecha: 14/01/2005'.

- ECONÓMICA (0%):**
 - Sin Ingresos
 - Ingresos menores a 500 Euros/mes.
 - Deudas contraídas en país origen
 - Desempleo mayor 2 años
 - Trabaja sin contrato
 - Cuenta propia
 - Sin alta en Seguridad Social
 - Se dedica a actividades ilegales
 - Prostitución
 - Sin permiso de trabajo
 - Percibe pensión viudedad
 - Percibe pensión no contributiva
 - Percibe Renta Mínima
- SOCIAL (0%):**
 - No comprende/habla español
 - Analfabetismo
 - Estudios primarios incompletos
 - Baja cualificación profesional
 - Fracaso-abandono escolar
 - Sufre discriminación
 - Sufre racismo, xenofobia
 - Víctima persecución
 - Víctima maltrato
- AMBIENTAL/VIVIENDA (0%):**
 - Sin hogar
 - Institucionalizado (centros, hospital,)
 - Semi-institucionalizado
 - Vivienda Temporal
 - Alquiler sin Contrato
 - Hacinamiento
 - Vivienda deteriorada o con graves carencias
 - Barrio sin servicios mínimos (luz, agua, alcantarillado,)
 - Pueblo asistido
- FAMILIAR (0%):**
 - Familia monoparental
 - Hijos a cargo 1-2
 - Hijos a cargo +3
 - Otros familiares dependientes
 - Malos tratos
 - Abusos sexuales
 - Drogas en la familia (1er. Grado)
 - Prisión en la familia
 - Aislamiento involuntario
- PERSONALES (0%):**
 - Extranjero con orden de expulsión
 - Extranjero sin permiso residencia
 - Extranjero sin documentación
 - Discapacidad de nacimiento (+33%)
 - Discapacidad posterior al nacimiento (+33%)
 - Dependencia (+50% tareas)
 - VIH - SIDA
 - Tuberculosis
 - Hepatitis
 - Drogodependencia activa
 - Drogodependencia desintoxicación
 - Otra enfermedad grave
 - Enfermedad mental diagnosticada
 - Alcoholismo
 - Alzheimer-demencia senil
 - Depresión

Fig. 2: Interface that corresponds to the Social Questionnaire on social intervention.
ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY 2006 – Spanish Red Cross

A broad database was created with the information registered by the technical personnel; the analysis of this data is the centerpiece of this study. In July 2006 – when the analysis was done – the database housed 83,091 records⁹ of individuals, with more than 200 fields or variables for each of them. Some of these variables compile original data, while others were constructed and prepared by the team of professionals responsible for this Report based on the original data.

We point out the fact that not all of the records available from the AIS were used to conduct this study; rather, a sample was taken from this database. The reasons behind this decision are easily understandable if we observe the information provide in table 1. We find that the distribution of the percentages of the participating people in CRE’s various social intervention programs – listed in the 2005 Yearbook (Spanish Red Cross, 2006) – differ¹⁰ from those included in the 82,091 original records. This causes the original database to lose some representation in regards to the reality, given that some categories of people are underrepresented, as is the case of drug addicts, the aged and HIV infected people, while – for instance – the immigrant population has a much higher representation than the one reflected in the Yearbook. It is true that the social reality is changing, however, not this sharply.

	% in the Original Database	% in the 2005 Yearbook	Difference
Immigrants	66.8%	32.1%	34.7
Aged People	15.4%	37.6%	-22.2
Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion	6.7%	3.3%	3.3
People with Disabilities	3.1%	6.6%	-3.5
Women with Social Hardships	2.6%	1.2%	1.4
Prisoners	1.9%	2.0%	-0.2
Assistance for People with Drug Addictions	1.3%	6.5%	-5.2
Infected with HIV	1.1%	9.4%	-8.3
Other	0.7%	0.3%	0.4
Refugees	0.5%	1.0%	-0.5

Table 1. Comparison between the original database and CRE’s 2005 Yearbook in regards to the Distribution among Programs

Consequently, to secure a valid image of the reality, the decision was made to establish a stratified sample of the original database, with the aim of extracting a sample in which the distribution percentile would be recreated in regards to the programs that are listed in the 2005 Yearbook, which could be taken as a good approximation of the reality. Within each stratum, the individuals were selected through a simple random selection.

In doing so, we obtained a sample made up of 11,679 people, whose percentile composition is displayed in table 2. This is the Database from which most of the analysis in this study was done.

However, we must also highlight that for some analyses the number of cases or valid records will in fact be lower. This is because some of the variables present missing values, albeit because some values were recorded as “impossible” or because no response was listed and the field was left blank.

Regardless, the final number of valid observations is high enough to be able to consider the sample of an optimum and consistent size, in regards to making possible inferences.

In appendix I, a description of the variables considered in the study is provided.

Program	Frequency	Percentage
Aged People	4506	38.6
Immigrants	3855	33.0
People with disabilities	789	6.8
People with HIV	778	6.7
Assistance for People with Drug Addictions	745	6.4
Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion	425	3.6
Prisoners	246	2.1
Women with Social Hardships	180	1.5
Refugees	121	1.0
Other	34	0.3
TOTAL	11,679	100.0

Table 2. Final make-up of the Database after the Stratified Sample was established.

FINDINGS

Profile of the Participant in Social Intervention Projects

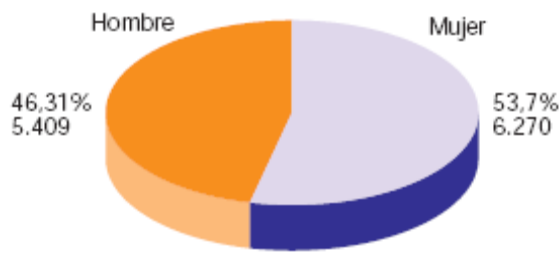
In this section, a descriptive analysis is done on the characteristics and profiles of the people participating in CRE's Social Intervention activities and programs.

Diverse socio-demographic characteristics are considered like sex, age, country of birth, marital status, number of children, employment status and level of education. Next, the programs and projects that they participate in are also taken into consideration.

Initially, each of these characteristics is analyzed separately in order to later study some of their interrelations, both in pairs and conjointly. The statistical tools used range from simple descriptive analysis to quite sophisticated multivariant models, like multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), one of whose results – the perceptual map – will be used extensively to show, through graphs, the interrelationships between the categories of qualitative variables.

Firstly, an analysis was done on the sex of the people who participate in CRE's projects. As we can see in graph 1, there is a slight majority of females, who make up 53% of the sample.

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	5409	46.3
Female	6270	53.7
Total	11679	100.0



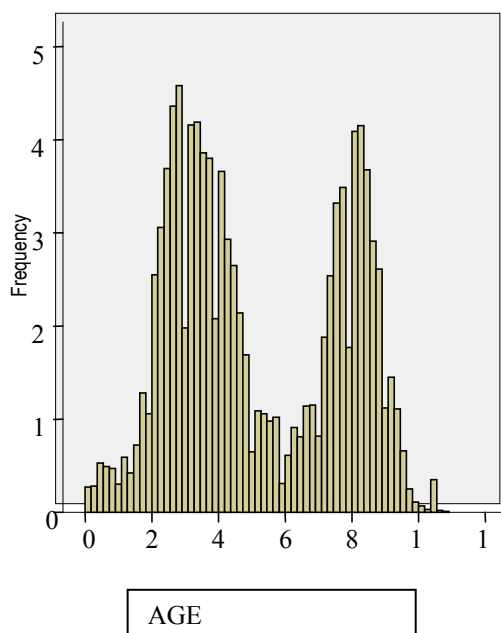
Hombre: Male

Mujer: Female

Graph 1: Distribution according to Sex of the Participating People in CRE’s activities and programs.

With respect to age, we note the fact that the average age of participating people is 51, although the ages are highly disperse. The most notable characteristic of the age distribution, as seen in graph 2, is its clearly bimodal nature, as there are two age groups in which the majority of the participants are found; the main group is that of a younger segment between 20 and 45 years of age and the second most numerous group falls in the interval that corresponds to the aged (or senior citizens), reaching a maximum age of around 80 years old. It is also worth noting that there is a lower presence of both children and adolescents and middle aged people between 45 and 65 years old.

Descriptive Statistics	N	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard Deviation
Age	10,396	1	108	51.63	25,293



With the aim of accessing more information on this variable, besides making it easier to handle, the age distribution variable was categorized. Five age groups were created, following previously established guidelines from other sources; for example: the III National Action Plan for Social Inclusion in the Kingdom of Spain 2005-2006. These age groups are the following:

- 1: Under 16 years old
- 2: 16 to 24 years old
- 3: 25 to 49 years old
- 4: 50 to 64 years old
- 5: 65 years old and over

As shown in table 3, the largest group, almost 43% of the observations, is that of ages ranging between 25 and 49, followed closely by the group of those over 65, which has approximately 38% of all of the individuals. The rest of the age groups register a much lower presence, and the group that is relatively the most numerous is that which consists of youths between 16 and 24 years old, which makes up roughly 10% of the sample.

Age groups	Frequency	Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Under 16 years	373	3.6	3.6
16 to 24 years	1022	9.8	13.4
25 to 49 years	4384	42.2	55.6
50 to 64 years	704	6.8	62.4
65 years or more	3913	37.6	100.0
Total	10396	100.0	

Table 3: Age Distribution of the participating people in CRE according to groups.

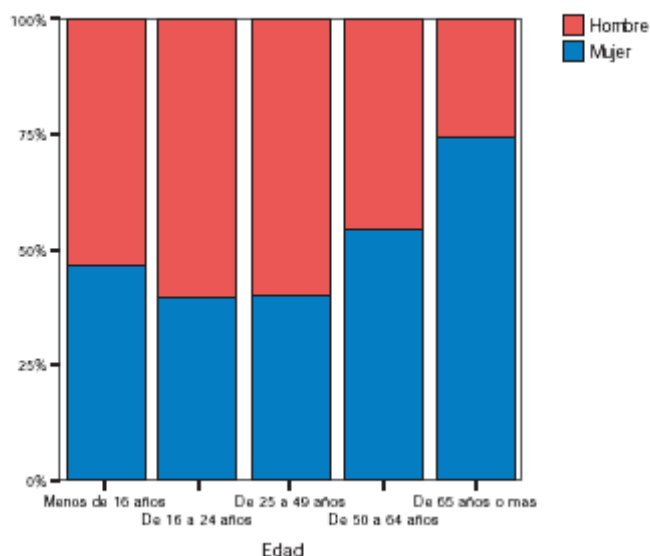
Upon considering the distribution of the participating people in CRE – taking into consideration both age (categorized by groups) and sex – we observe how there is a significant association¹¹ between the categories of the two current variables under study: older ages are associated with females and younger ages are associated with males. In graph 3, while there is a clear majority of men in the age groups of up to 50 years (in a 60/40 proportion in their favor) we can see that this trend is inverted in the older age groups, reaching a 3 to 1 ratio in the group of people over the age of 65. It seems obvious that the longer life expectancies of women partly explain this result, which is also evident throughout the rest of Spanish society. The situation appears magnified in this context and a possible explanation could be the fact that – by surviving their husbands – many women are left with low incomes or in situations of increased risk and dependency, which is why it is possible that they turn more frequently to CRE’s social intervention programs.

Contingency Table: Age/Sex

Study on Social Vulnerability

Edad		Sexo		Total
		Hombre	Mujer	
Menos de 16 años	Recuento	199	174	373
	% de Edad	53,4	46,6	100
	% de Sexo	4,2	3,1	3,6
De 16 a 24 años	Recuento	616	406	1022
	% de Edad	60,3	39,7	100
	% de Sexo	13,0	7,2	9,8
De 25 a 49 años	Recuento	2620	1764	4384
	% de Edad	59,8	40,2	100
	% de Sexo	55,1	31,3	42,2
De 50 a 64 años	Recuento	319	385	704
	% de Edad	45,3	54,7	100
	% de Sexo	6,7	6,8	6,8
De 65 años o mas	Recuento	998	2915	3913
	% de Edad	25,5	74,5	100
	% de Sexo	21,0	51,6	37,6
Total	Recuento	4752	5644	10396
	% de Edad	45,7	54,3	100
	% de Sexo	100	100	100

Sexo: Sex. Edad: Age. Recuento: Number



Graph. 3: Distribution of the participating people in CRE by sex and age.

Another interesting socio-demographic characteristic under analysis is the marital status of the participating people in CRE. According to the data provided in table 4,¹² the most numerous groups of CRE participants in regards to their marital status are single people, who total 38%, and married people, with 32%. They are followed not too far behind by widows/ers, a state in which 19% of the people in the sample find themselves. The rest of the situations are in the minority, since there is 6% or less of the people found in each of the other categories. We highlight that this distribution, to a great extent, can be likened to the distribution the occurs in general terms across the Spanish population, in which the percentage of divorced or separated people is markedly lower than that of single and married people.

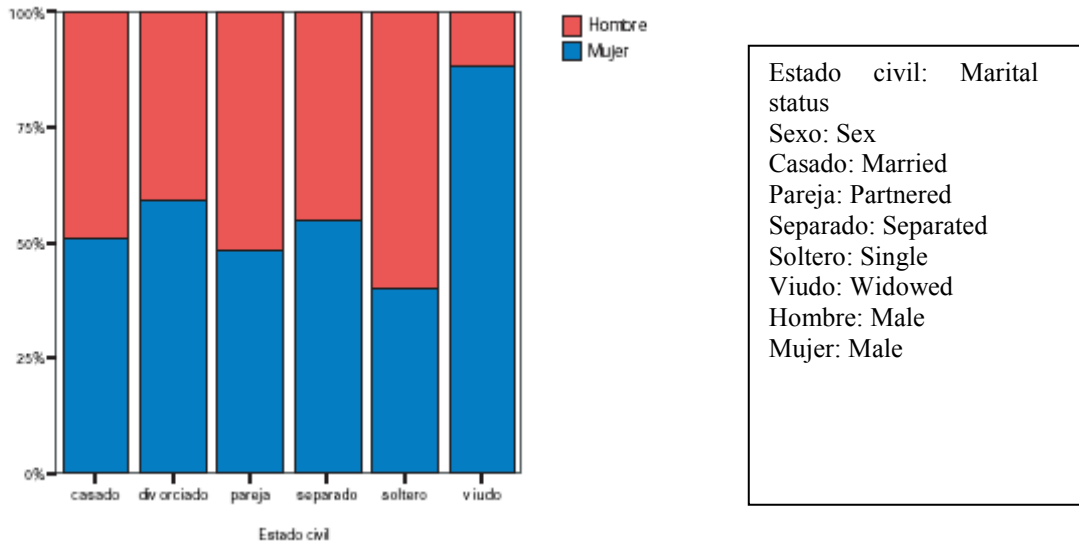
Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	2344	38.3
Married	1984	32.4
Widow	1168	19.1
Separated	325	5.3
Partnered	196	3.2
Divorced	106	1.7
Total	6123	100.0

Table 4: Marital Status of the People Participating in CRE

If sex and marital status are now considered conjointly, as we can be see in graph 4, we can appreciate quite clearly how they are not independent characteristics, but rather how they are significantly interrelated (contingency coefficient = 0.331). Among single people, men are predominant, at an approximate proportion of 60/40, while this proportion is inverted in the case of separated or divorced people as women take the majority. The proportion of women reaches almost 90% in the category of widows/ers.¹³

Contingency table: Marital Status/Sex

Estado civil		Sexo		Total
		Hombre	Mujer	
Casado	Recuento	971	1013	1984
	% de Estado civil	48,9	51,1	100
	% de Sexo	34,6	30,6	32,4
Divorciado	Recuento	43	63	106
	% de Estado civil	40,6	59,4	100
	% de Sexo	1,5	1,9	1,7
Pareja	Recuento	101	95	196
	% de Estado civil	51,5	48,5	100
	% de Sexo	3,6	2,9	3,2
Separado	Recuento	147	178	325
	% de Estado civil	45,2	54,8	100
	% de Sexo	5,2	5,4	5,3
Soltero	Recuento	1409	935	2344
	% de Estado civil	60,1	39,9	100
	% de Sexo	50,2	28,2	38,3
Viudo	Recuento	137	1031	1168
	% de Estado civil	11,7	88,3	100
	% de Sexo	4,9	31,1	19,1
Total	Recuento	2808	3315	6123
	% de Estado civil	45,9	54,1	100
	% de Sexo	100	100	100



Graph 4: Marital Status of the Participating People in CRE.

If, along with marital status and sex, age groups are considered, through the multiple correspondence analysis (MCA),¹⁴ the association between the different categories of the three aforementioned variables can be analyzed by studying the perceptual map that is displayed in figure 3.

The category of singles is closest to the age group ranging from 16 to 24 years old, as well as those under 16 years of age. We can also see how there is an association between being a widow/er, over 65 years old and female. Moreover, we can see how “male” and “single” are close together and therefore related. Another group would be made up of those who are divorced or separated and close to the age group of 50 to 64 years old. And, finally, there is a group made up of the categories of “living together/partnered” or married, which is close to the 25 to 49 age group, which are just about equidistant to the “female” category and to the “male” category.

In sum, we can determine that the group of widows and widowers are usually over the age of 65 and predominantly women (widows); the group of divorced and separated seems linked for the most part to middle-aged individuals. Also, a third group that consists of those who live together (partnered) or are married sits closer to females than to males; while, lastly, there is a group in which the category of singles appears closer to males and to the 16 to 24 year old age group.

It seems evident that all of these findings do not substantially differ from what takes place in the overall Spanish population, nor do they provide any kind of special finding in regards to what common sense would tell us. However, the power of perceptual maps in terms of analysis and clarification is obvious: in subsequent analyses the benefits of this tool will be proven even further.

Diagram of conjoint categories

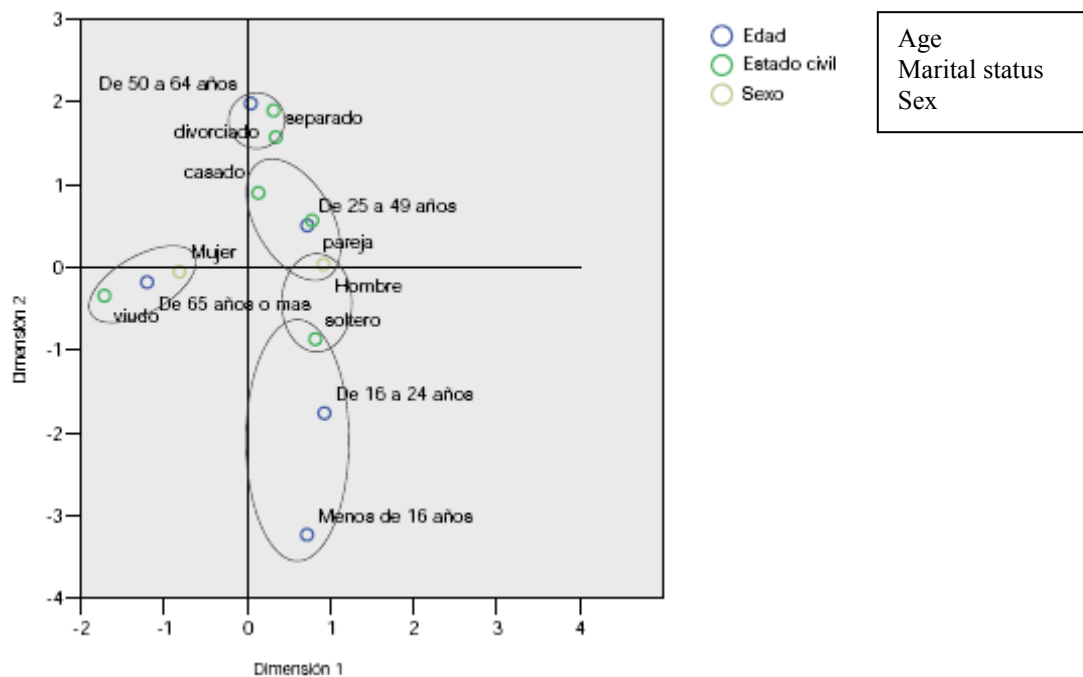


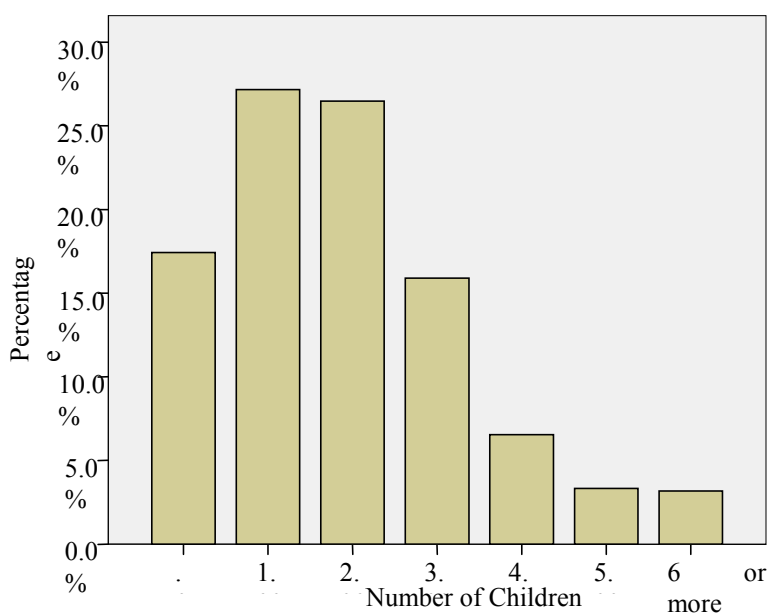
Fig. 3: Perceptual Map (MCA) for Sex, Age and Marital Status of the Participants

The distribution of the number of children that the people who participate in CRE have is reflected in graph 5. We find that the majority of participating people have 1 or 2 children, setting the median at 1.94 children; ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY 2006 – Spanish Red Cross 18

the latter value is significantly higher than the Spanish average, which is reported to be 1.34 according to data from the INE from June 2006. We find it of interest to point out that for this variable, the study could only make use of the responses provided by 2,875 people, because of the lack of responses from a large part of the individuals in the sample.

Number of children	Frequency	Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
0	501	17.4	17.4
1	781	27.2	44.6
2	761	26.5	71.1
3	457	15.9	87.0
4	188	6.5	93.5
5	96	3.3	96.8
6 or more	91	3.2	100.0
Total	2875	100.0	

Descriptive Statistics	N	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Standard Deviation
Number of children	2873	0	15	1.94	1.658



Graph 5: Number of Children of CRE’s Participating People

Turning now to analyze the country of birth of the participating people in CRE’s social intervention programs, we will first point out that due to the enormous diversity of the countries of birth found in the original data, we deemed it appropriate to regroup these countries into two new variables. The two new variables were created according to two different criteria, as explained below:

Country of birth (countries): a selection of categories was made for this variable based on the most frequently mentioned countries; the rest of the countries were grouped together into a category called “others”.

Country of birth (regions): the various countries of birth were distributed according to geographic regions.

The frequencies of the resulting categories in these two new variables are shown in table 5.

Country of birth (countries)	Frequency	Percentage	Country of birth (regions)	Frequency	Percentage
SPAIN	7254	62.1	SPAIN	7254	62.1
MOROCCO	952	8.2	LATIN AMERICA	1802	15.4
ROMANIA	506	4.3	MAGHREB	1116	9.6
ECUADOR	460	3.9	EASTERN EUROPE	848	7.3
COLOMBIA	370	3.2	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	459	3.9
BOLIVIA	344	2.9	REST OF WORLD	123	1.1
ARGENTINA	138	1.2	REST OF EUROPE	77	.7
BULGARIA	129	1.1	Total	11679	100.0
BRAZIL	104	.9			
OTHERS	1422	12.2			
Total	11679	100.0			

Table 5: Distribution of Participating People in CRE according to country and region of birth.

We can see that **62% of the participating people in CRE were born in Spain, while 38% are foreigners.** Taking into consideration the classification according to geographic region, we see that – aside from the Spaniards – the majority of the participating people are from Latin America (15%) and countries of the Maghreb (9%), followed by those from Eastern Europe (7%). The participants who are from sub-Saharan Africa represent 4% of the individuals.

Upon conducting a country-based analysis, we observe that the most numerous group is the Moroccans, followed in order by Romanians, Ecuadorians, Colombians and Bolivians.

It is worth noting the fact that sex and country of birth are interrelated. Thus, as can be observed in table 6, the findings indicate the fact that Africans are mostly males, especially the sub-Saharan Africans who exceed a proportion of 80%, while the Spaniards and those from Latin America are females, registering a 60/40 proportion.

Contingency Table Sex/Country of Birth (regions)

		Pais de nacimiento (regiones)							
		ESPAÑA	EUROPA DEL ESTE	RESTO DE EUROPA	MAGREB	ÁFRICA SUBSAHARIANA	AMÉRICA LATINA	RESTO DEL MUNDO	Total
Sexo									
Hombre	Recuento	3014	411	50	782	374	690	88	5409
	% de Sexo	55,7	7,6	0,9	14,5	6,9	12,8	1,6	100
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	41,5	48,5	64,9	70,1	81,5	38,3	71,5	46,3
	% del total	25,8	3,5	0,4	6,7	3,2	5,9	0,8	46,3
Mujer	Recuento	4240	437	27	334	85	1112	35	6270
	% de Sexo	67,6	7,0	0,4	5,3	1,4	17,7	0,6	100
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	58,5	51,5	35,1	29,9	18,5	61,7	28,5	53,7
	% del total	36,3	3,7	0,2	2,9	0,7	9,5	0,3	53,7
Total	Recuento	7254	848	77	1116	459	1802	123	11679
	% de Sexo	62,1	7,3	0,7	9,6	3,9	15,4	1,1	100
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	% del total	62,1	7,3	0,7	9,6	3,9	15,4	1,1	100

Table 6: Distribution by Sex and Region of Birth of the People Participating in CRE.

España: Spain

Europa del Este: Eastern Europe

Resto de Europa: Rest of Europe

Magreb: Maghreb

África Subsahariana: Sub-Saharan Africa

América Latina: Latin America

Resto del mundo: Rest of the World

Sexo: Sex

Hombre: Male

Mujer: Female

Now, if age, country of birth and number of children are analyzed, as displayed in figure 4, the most relevant aspect worth highlighting is the positive association between being Spanish and having a high number of children. This analysis is enriched further if a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) is done on these same variables, as shown in figure 5, since it can indeed be determined which categories of these three variables are the most interrelated. The proximity, and therefore the association, can be seen among participating people over the age of 65, Spaniards and those who have 6 or more children. Those who are also displayed in close proximity are people born in Africa between the ages of 16 and 24. On the other hand, individuals born in Latin America or those from Eastern Europe are close to the variables of 1 and 2 children and ages between 25 and 49, while, lastly, those who are from the “Rest of Europe” do not appear to have any association with any category in particular.

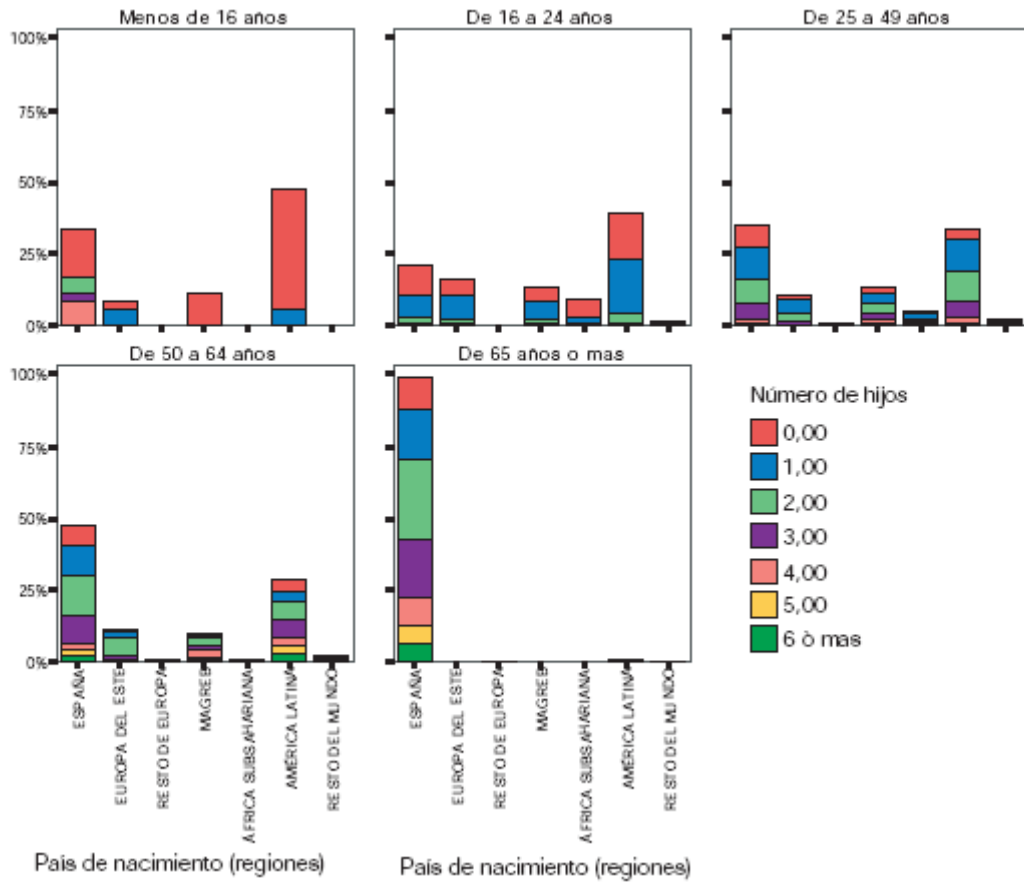


Fig. 4: Distribution of CRE's Participants according to sex, age and country of birth

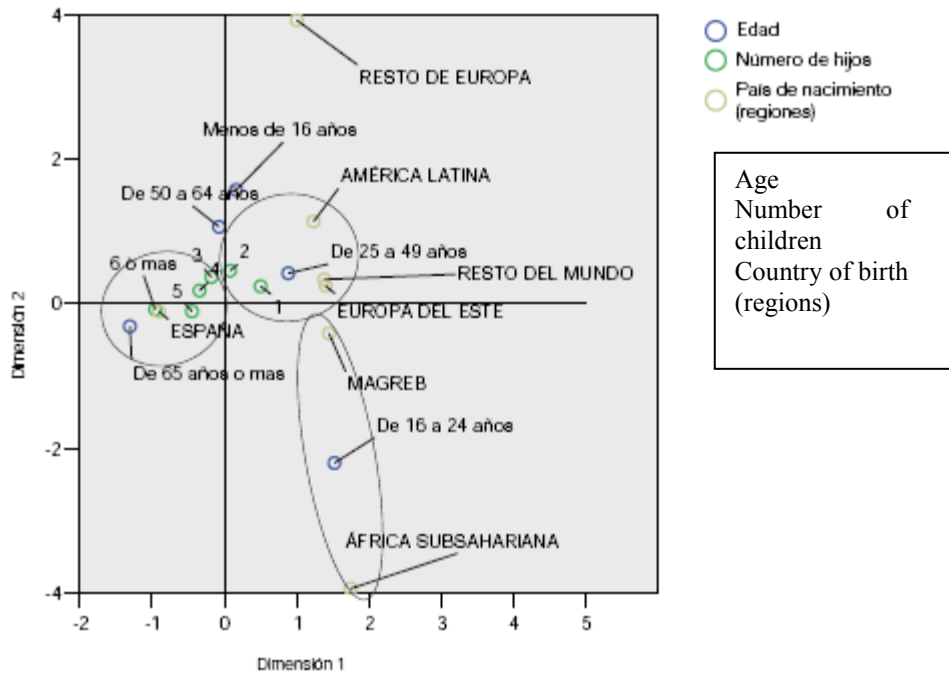


Fig. 5: Perceptual Map (MCA) for Age, Number of Children and Region of Birth.

A Multiple Correspondence Analysis was also carried out on sex, age and region of birth with the purpose of finding out which categories of the three variables under consideration show the greatest association. In figure 6, there is a perceptual map that corresponds to such associations, in which **the strongest association observed is found firstly among males born in Africa, especially in the Maghreb, or in the rest of the world with the age group ranging from 16 to 24; and, secondly among females born in Latin America or Eastern Europe and the middle aged age groups.** We point out that the individuals under 16 years of age who appear in this group do so because they are the younger children of these people. Lastly, a third grouping appears among the categories that correspond to people born in Spain and those who are over 65 years old, which are closely related, as has been mentioned previously.

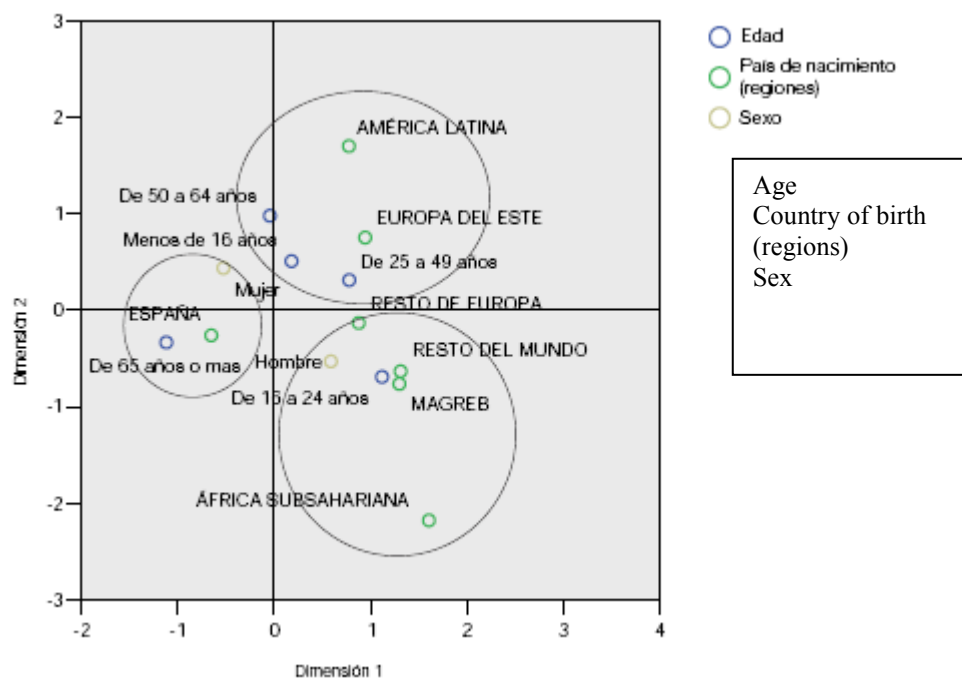


Fig. 6: Perceptual Map (MCA) for Sex, Age and Region of Birth

In table 7, the distribution of CRE’s participating people in regards to their employment status is displayed. **We can see that the majority are unemployed (48%) as compared to 17% who are gainfully employed.** The people who are retired and receive a pension make up almost 25%, which was an expected finding considering the bimodal distribution of ages previously reported. We note that these percentages have been calculated only based on 3,641 cases, since the rest of the individuals in the sample – until reaching the 11,679 in total – had missing values for this variable.

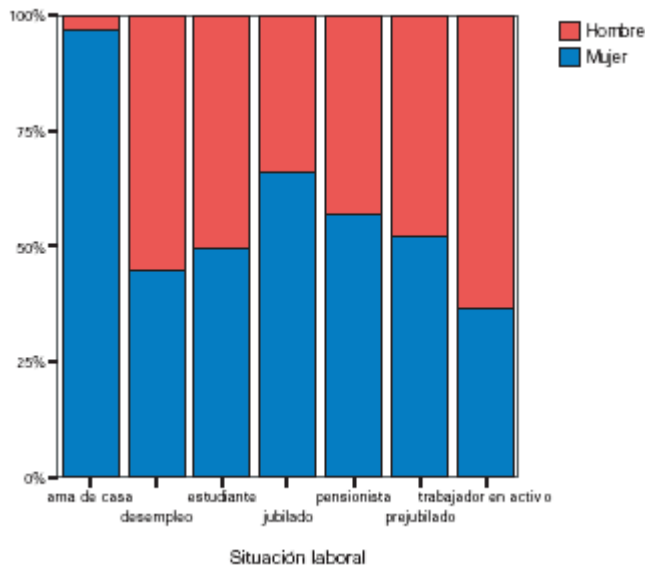
Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	1744	47.9
Retired	708	19.4
Gainfully employed	639	17.6
Homemaker	201	5.5
Pensioner	193	5.3
Student	131	3.6
Pre-retired	25	.7
Total	3641	100.0

Table 7: Distribution of CRE’s Participants according to their Employment Status

If employment status is considered in terms of one’s sex, we observe that there is a degree of association or dependency between both variables. From the analysis of graph 6, we can deduce the following facts: women constitute practically all of the homemakers and there are approximately double the amount of females who are “retired”. With respect to people who are gainfully employed, to the contrary, the proportion is inverted, as 63% of the total are males. There is also a majority of men among the unemployed. However, among the students there is a balanced distribution between the sexes.

Contingency Table: Sex/Employment situation

Sexo		Situación laboral							TOTAL
		Ama de casa	Desempleo	Estudiante	Jubilado	Pensionista	Prejubilado	Trabajador en activo	
Hombre	Recuento	6	962	66	240	83	12	406	1775
	% de Sexo	0,3	54,2	3,7	13,5	4,7	0,7	22,9	100
	% de Situación laboral	3,0	55,2	50,4	33,9	43,0	48,0	63,5	48,8
	% del total	0,2	26,4	1,8	6,6	2,3	0,3	11,2	48,8
Mujer	Recuento	195	782	65	468	110	13	233	1866
	% de Sexo	10,5	41,9	3,5	25,1	5,9	0,7	12,5	100
	% de Situación laboral	97,0	44,8	49,6	66,1	57,0	52,0	36,5	51,2
	% del total	5,4	21,5	1,8	12,9	3,0	0,4	6,4	51,2
Total	Recuento	201	1744	131	708	193	25	639	3641
	% de Sexo	5,5	47,9	3,6	19,4	5,3	0,7	17,6	100
	% de Situación laboral	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	% del total	5,5	47,9	3,6	19,4	5,3	0,7	17,6	100



Graph 6: Distribution of participating people in CRE according to employment status and sex.

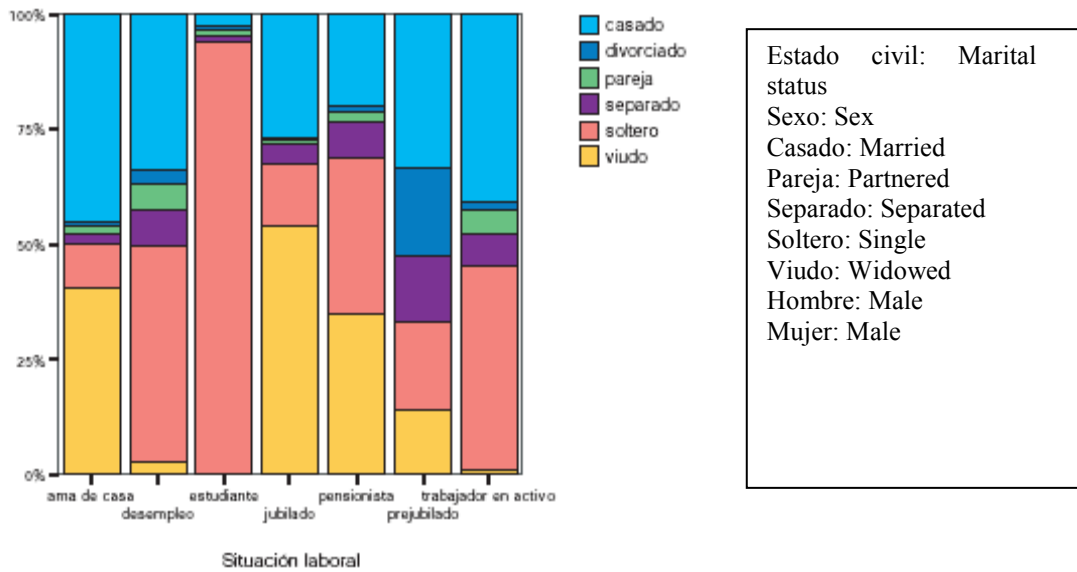
Situación laboral: Employment situation
 Desempleo: Unemployed
 Jubilado: Retired
 Trabajador en activo: Gainfully employed
 Ama de casa: Homemaker
 Pensionista: Pensioner
 Estudiante: Student
 Pre-jubilado: Pre-retired

Next, an analysis was done on the existing relationship between the variables of employment status and marital status. To some degree, the findings displayed in graph 7 simply reflect, as was expected, the underlying influence of the age variable on both of these variables, in such a way that reflects the existing relationship between age, occupation and marital status in the different phases of the “*traditional life cycle*,” that is:

Young, single, student;
 Middle-aged, married, homemaker, worker or unemployed
 Senior citizen, separated or widow/er, retired.

Contingency Table: Marital Status /Employment Situation

		Situación laboral							TOTAL
		Ama de casa	Desempleo	Estudiante	Jubilado	Pensionista	Prejubilado	Trabajador en activo	
Estado civil									
Casado	Recuento	82	492	3	119	24	7	228	955
	% de Estado civil	8,6	51,5	0,3	12,5	2,5	0,7	23,9	100
	% de Situación laboral	45,1	33,7	2,5	27,2	20,2	33,3	40,6	32,9
	% del total	2,8	16,9	0,1	4,1	0,8	0,2	7,8	32,9
Divorciado	Recuento	1	46	1	1	1	4	12	66
	% de Estado civil	1,5	69,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	6,1	18,2	100
	% de Situación laboral	0,5	3,1	0,8	0,2	0,8	19,0	2,1	2,3
	% del total	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,4	2,3
Pareja	Recuento	4	84	2	3	3	0	28	124
	% de Estado civil	3,2	67,7	1,6	2,4	2,4	0,0	22,6	100
	% de Situación laboral	2,2	5,7	1,7	0,7	2,5	0,0	5,0	4,3
	% del total	0,1	2,9	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	1,0	4,3
Separado	Recuento	4	111	1	20	9	3	40	188
	% de Estado civil	2,1	59,0	0,5	10,6	4,8	1,6	21,3	100
	% de Situación laboral	2,2	7,6	0,8	4,6	7,6	14,3	7,1	6,5
	% del total	0,1	3,8	0,0	0,7	0,3	0,1	1,4	6,5
Soltero	Recuento	17	690	114	59	40	4	248	1172
	% de Estado civil	1,5	58,9	9,7	5,0	3,4	0,3	21,2	100
	% de Situación laboral	9,3	47,2	94,2	13,5	33,6	19,0	44,1	40,3
	% del total	0,6	23,8	3,9	2,0	1,4	0,1	8,5	40,3
Viudo	Recuento	74	39	0	236	42	3	6	400
	% de Estado civil	18,5	9,75	0	59	10,5	0,75	1,5	100
	% de Situación laboral	40,7	2,7	0,0	53,9	35,3	14,3	1,1	13,8
	% del total	2,5	1,3	0,0	8,1	1,4	0,1	0,2	13,8
Total	Recuento	182	1462	121	438	119	21	562	2905
	% de Estado civil	6,3	50,3	4,2	15,1	4,1	0,7	19,3	100
	% de Situación laboral	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	% del total	6,3	50,3	4,2	15,1	4,1	0,7	19,3	100



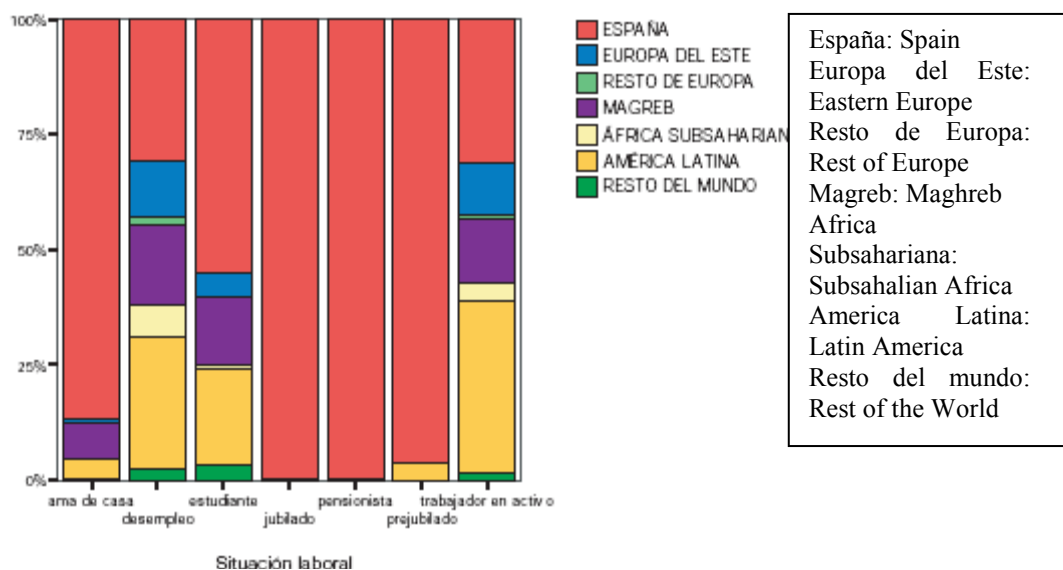
Graph 7: Distribution of participating people in CRE according to employment status and marital status.

Situación laboral: Employment situation
 Desempleo: Unemployed
 Jubilado: Retired
 Trabajador en activo: Gainfully employed
 Ama de casa: Homemaker
 Pensionista: Pensioner
 Estudiante: Student
 Pre-jubilado: Pre-retired

With the aim of trying to establish possible connections, a conjoint analysis was done of the employment status and region of birth, as is shown in the data collected in graph 8. The most relevant traits that we can highlight are the following: on the one hand, the overwhelming majority of retirees and pensioners who participate in CRE’s Social Intervention are Spanish; on the other hand, the proportion of unemployed people within the sample among foreigners is much higher than that of Spanish people in the same situation, ranging between 64% of people from Latin America and 82% of those who are from sub-Saharan Africa, while the proportion of unemployed Spanish people is 30%. Lastly, the proportion of Spanish people who are gainfully employed is lower than that of foreigners; we especially highlight the percentages of Latin Americans (30%) and Eastern Europeans (25%).

Contingency Table: Country of Birth (regions) /Employment Situation

Pais de nacimiento (regiones)		Situación laboral							TOTAL
		Ama de casa	Desempleo	Estudiante	Jubilado	Pensionista	Prejubilado	Trabajador en activo	
España	Recuento	174	539	72	705	192	24	199	1905
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	9,1	28,3	3,8	37,0	10,1	1,3	10,4	100
	% de Situación laboral	86,6	30,9	55,0	99,6	99,5	96,0	31,1	52,3
	% del total	4,8	14,8	2,0	19,4	5,3	0,7	5,5	52,3
Europa del Este	Recuento	2	209	7	0	0	0	72	290
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	0,7	72,1	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	24,8	100
	% de Situación laboral	1,0	12,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,3	8,0
	% del total	0,1	5,7	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	8,0
Resto de Europa	Recuento	0	23	0	1	0	0	5	29
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	0,0	79,3	0,0	3,4	0,0	0,0	17,2	100
	% de Situación laboral	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,8
	% del total	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,8
Magreb	Recuento	16	307	19	0	0	0	90	432
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	3,7	71,1	4,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,8	100
	% de Situación laboral	8,0	17,6	14,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,1	11,9
	% del total	0,4	8,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	11,9
África Subsahariana	Recuento	0	118	1	1	0	0	24	144
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	0,0	81,9	0,7	0,7	0,0	0,0	16,7	100
	% de Situación laboral	0,0	6,8	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	3,8	4,0
	% del total	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	4,0
América Latina	Recuento	8	506	28	1	1	1	240	785
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	1,0	64,5	3,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	30,6	100
	% de Situación laboral	4,0	29,0	21,4	0,1	0,5	4,0	37,6	21,6
	% del total	0,2	13,9	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,6	21,6
Resto del Mundo	Recuento	1	42	4	0	0	0	9	56
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	1,8	75,0	7,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,1	100
	% de Situación laboral	0,5	2,4	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,5
	% del total	0,0	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	1,5
Total	Recuento	201	1744	131	708	193	25	639	3641
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	5,5	47,9	3,6	19,4	5,3	0,7	17,6	100
	% de Situación laboral	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	% del total	5,5	47,9	3,6	19,4	5,3	0,7	17,6	100



Graph 8: Distribution of People Participating in CRE according to employment status and region of birth

- Situación laboral: Employment situation
- Desempleo: Unemployed
- Jubilado: Retired
- Trabajador en activo: Gainfully employed
- Ama de casa: Homemaker
- Pensionista: Pensioner
- Estudiante: Student
- Pre-jubilado: Pre-retired

An interesting socio-demographic characteristic to analyze on its own and to do a cross analysis with others is the variable of level of education. We note that this variable presents a total of 2,051 valid cases, which – as was the case with employment status – makes it necessary to proceed with caution in regards to any conclusions made to the respect. For the purpose of simplifying the analysis, a new variable was defined that was categorized from the original data and the findings are displayed in table 8:

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
PRIMARY EDUCATION	750	36.6
SECONDARY EDUCATION	663	32.3
NO EDUCATION	313	15.3
5-YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	124	6.0
3-YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	63	3.1
OTHER	138	6.7
Total	2051	100.0

Table 8: Distribution of the people participating in CRE according to level of education

We see that the largest percentage corresponds to those who have a primary education (37%), followed by those with a secondary education (32%) and those with no education (15%). This leads us to conclude that the overwhelming majority of people who participate in CRE have a secondary or lower level of education, since only 10% of them have a university level education.

If this data is analyzed upon also taking into consideration sex and geographic area of birth, the information shown in graph 9 is obtained.

The most interesting aspect of crossing these variables can be summed up in the following manner:

It is among those of Spanish nationality where people show a more limited amount of a mid-level education, as three out of every four (half of them) have a primary education or do not have any (almost a quarter of them). This finding is probably due to the advanced age of the Spanish participants. There is no relevant difference observed between sexes.

In terms of the participating people from Eastern Europe, those with a secondary education are predominant (almost 50%) and a relatively high amount of women with the Spanish equivalent of a 5 year university degree stands out.

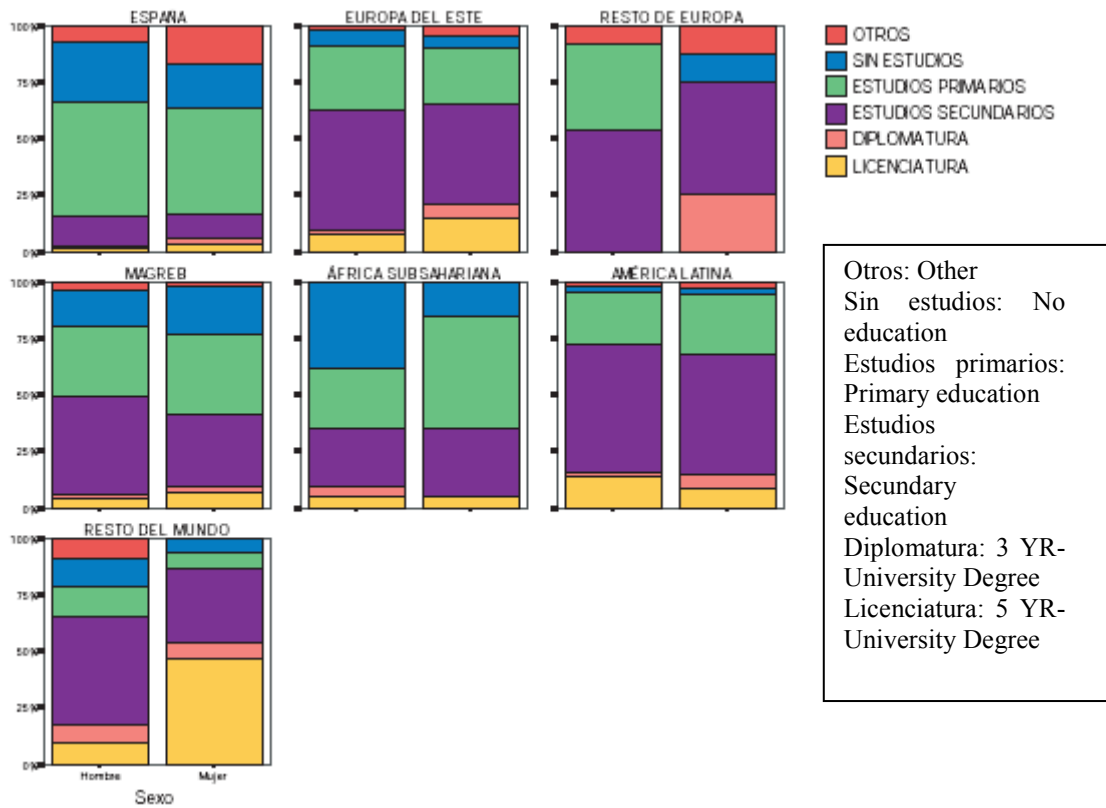
With respect to the other levels, the distribution as per sexes is relatively homogeneous. This is the area with a higher proportion of university students, more than 16% of the individuals have a three year or a five year university degree.

From the region of Africa, the difference that exists between the Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa must be highlighted. Among those from the Maghreb, a primary or secondary education is predominant, as both categories are represented by more than 70%. Nevertheless, the sub-Saharanans register the highest population percentage of those without any education, 34%. Upon doing an analysis according to sex, many differences also emerge between the two African regions; thus, among those coming from the Maghreb, males usually have a higher level of education than females, while among the sub-Saharanans the females present higher average levels of education.

Finally, in the region of Latin America, we observe a very homogeneous distribution between men and women, in which the level of secondary education represents the highest percentage of all of the geographic regions, since more than half of the people from this region have studied to this level. Moreover, this is the region with the least percentage of people with no education, less than 3%.

Contingency Table: Sex / Level of Education

		Nivel de Estudios						Total
		OTROS	SIN ESTUDIOS	ESTUDIOS PRIMARIOS	ESTUDIOS SECUNDARIOS	DIPLOMATURA	LICENCIATURA	
Sexo								
Hombre	Recuento	51	196	388	314	15	49	1013
	% de Sexo	5,0	19,3	38,3	31,0	1,5	4,8	100
	% de Nivel de estudios	37,0	62,6	51,7	47,4	23,8	39,5	49,4
	% del total	2,5	9,6	18,9	15,3	0,7	2,4	49,4
Mujer	Recuento	87	117	362	349	48	75	1038
	% de Sexo	8,4	11,3	34,9	33,6	4,6	7,2	100
	% de Nivel de estudios	63,0	37,4	48,3	52,6	76,2	60,5	50,6
	% del total	4,2	5,7	17,6	17,0	2,3	3,7	50,6
Total	Recuento	138	313	750	663	63	124	2051
	% de Sexo	6,7	15,3	36,6	32,3	3,1	6,0	100
	% de Nivel de estudios	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	% del total	6,7	15,3	36,6	32,3	3,1	6,0	100



Graph 9: Distribution of CRE's participants according to sex, level of education and region of birth.

It is also interesting to analyze conjointly the employment status and level of education, with the aim of detecting possible associations between both variables. The results of this study are shown in table 9 and in a graph in figure 7.

Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	Nivel de estudios						Total
	OTROS	SIN ESTUDIOS	ESTUDIOS PRIMARIOS	ESTUDIOS SECUNDARIOS	DIPLOMATURA	LICENCIATURA	
ESPAÑA							
Recuento	105	208	436	110	13	18	890
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	11,8	23,4	49,0	12,4	1,5	2,0	100
% de Nivel de estudios	76,1	66,5	58,1	16,6	20,6	14,5	43,4
% del total	5,1	10,1	21,3	5,4	0,6	0,9	43,4
EUROPA DEL ESTE							
Recuento	7	11	49	89	8	22	186
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	3,8	5,9	26,3	47,8	4,3	11,8	100
% de Nivel de estudios	5,1	3,5	6,5	13,4	12,7	17,7	9,1
% del total	0,3	0,5	2,4	4,3	0,4	1,1	9,1
RESTO DE EUROPA							
Recuento	2	1	5	11	2	0	21
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	9,5	4,8	23,8	52,4	9,5	0,0	100
% de Nivel de estudios	1,4	0,3	0,7	1,7	3,2	0,0	1,0
% del total	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,0	1,0
MAGREB							
Recuento	7	38	71	84	5	11	216
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	3,2	17,6	32,9	38,9	2,3	5,1	100
% de Nivel de estudios	5,1	12,1	9,5	12,7	7,9	8,9	10,5
% del total	0,3	1,9	3,5	4,1	0,2	0,5	10,5
ÁFRICA SUBSAHARIANA							
Recuento	0	35	32	27	4	5	103
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	0,0	34,0	31,1	26,2	3,9	4,9	100
% de Nivel de estudios	0,0	11,2	4,3	4,1	6,3	4,0	5,0
% del total	0	1,7	1,6	1,3	0,2	0,2	5,0
AMÉRICA LATINA							
Recuento	15	16	153	326	28	59	597
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	2,5	2,7	25,6	54,6	4,7	9,9	100
% de Nivel de estudios	10,9	5,1	20,4	49,2	44,4	47,6	29,1
% del total	0,7	0,8	7,5	15,9	1,4	2,9	29,1
RESTO DEL MUNDO							
Recuento	2	4	4	16	3	9	38
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	5,3	10,5	10,5	42,1	7,9	23,7	100
% de Nivel de estudios	1,4	1,3	0,5	2,4	4,8	7,3	1,9
% del total	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,4	1,9
TOTAL							
Recuento	138	313	750	663	63	124	2051
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	6,7	15,3	36,6	32,3	3,1	6,0	100
% de Nivel de estudios	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% del total	6,7	15,3	36,6	32,3	3,1	6,0	100

Table: Conjoint Distribution of level of education and employment status.

Otros: Other

Sin estudios: No education

Estudios primarios: Primary education

Estudios secundarios: Secondary education

Diplomatura: 3 YR-University Degree

Licenciatura: 5 YR-University Degree

- España: Spain
- Europa del Este: Eastern Europe
- Resto de Europa: Rest of Europe
- Magreb: Maghreb
- Africa Subsahariana: Subsahalian Africa
- America Latina: Latin America
- Resto del mundo: Rest of the World

In general, we can see that retirees and pensioners show a level of education in which a basic schooling of primary education is predominant (more than 50%) or even of no education (16% of retired people), while there is a rather meager percentage of those who have a secondary education or above. On the other hand, the profile of homemakers indicates a lower educational level, as 36% of these participants have no education and only 10% of them have a secondary education or higher. Lastly, the gainfully employed and unemployed show higher levels of education than former groups in average terms, although it is quite telling that the educational profile is very similar between both categories.

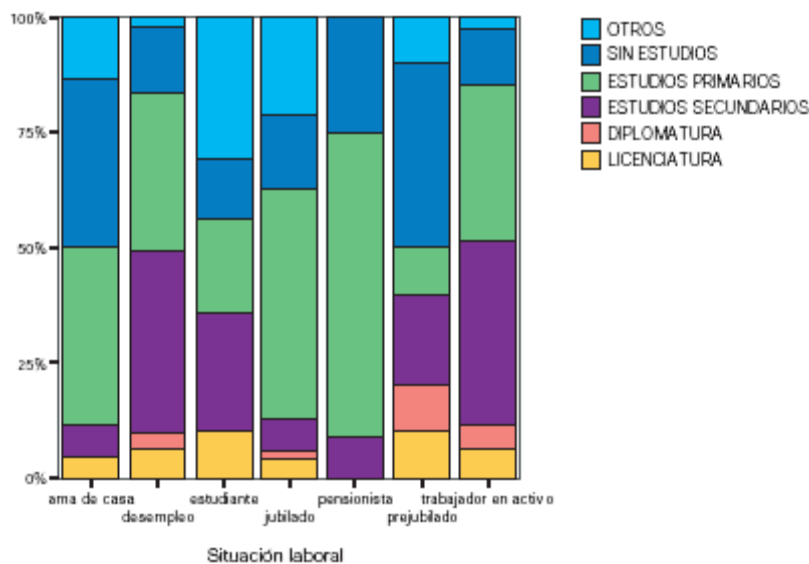


Fig. 7: Conjoint Distribution of employment status and level of education.

Once the relevant analyses are carried out regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of the participating people, we found that it would be interesting to get a clear idea about why and for what reason these individuals seek out the social intervention services offered by CRE. In order to answer these questions, we had to conduct an analysis on the project or projects in which they participated. Upon doing so, we must take into account the fact that any one person might participate in more than one program and/or project. Even though the database considers the possibility of an individual being involved in up to a maximum of five programs, given the fact that the overwhelming majority of people participate in only one program or project, only the first program recorded in the database will be taken into consideration in terms of describing the programs or projects in which CRE's participating people take part.

In regards to this point, table 10 (a replica of table 2) serves as a reminder of the distribution of the sample's components according to CRE's programs. This distribution is based on data from CRE's 2005 Yearbook. As has already been commented on in detail, this distribution of the proportions of program participation was used to establish the sample used in this study, based on procedures to achieve a stratified sample.

Program	Frequency	Percentage
Aged People	4506	38.6
Immigrants	3855	33.0
People with Disabilities	789	6.8
People infected with HIV	778	6.7
Assistance to People with Drug Addictions	745	6.4
Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion	425	3.6
Prisoners	246	2.1
Women with Social Hardships	180	1.5
Refugees	121	1.0
Others	34	.3

Table 10: Distribution of the Participating People in CRE according to the first program listed in the database to which they belong.

Consequently, it is of no relevance to analyze these percentages, as they have already been established earlier. Nevertheless, it is indeed of interest to study the distribution of the various projects within each program, as shown in table 11. Next, the most frequent projects within the main existing programs are described.

Firstly, the program called "*aged people*" has 4,506 participants and is the one with the highest proportion of individuals of the sample. The participants are divided mainly into three projects: "*supplemental home assistance*," "*heat wave*" and "*basic home assistance*" that have the respective percentages of 35%, 17% and 15%. The rest of the projects present much lower percentages, although the projects related to "*day centers*," "*healthy aging*" and "*temporary support for families with aged people*" stand out, as they register percentages of approximately 5%.

Within the program called "*immigrants*," the second in terms of the number of participants of the sample, the most numerous projects are those titled: "*comprehensive reception of immigrants*" with almost 27%; "*integration assistance*" with approximately 21%; "*social assistance centers for immigrants*" and "*legal counseling*" with participation more or less at around 15%. The rest of the projects are in the minority with much smaller percentages.

With respect to the "*people with disabilities*" program, we point out that the projects that carry the most weight are, without a doubt, the ones that have to do with mobility issues. Specifically, the "*adapted transportation*" and "*technical assistance*" projects make up the largest part of the people participating in this program, with percentages of 54% and 29%, respectively.

In the "*people infected with HIV*" program, a total number of 778 people participate, who make up, for the most part, the participants in the projects: "*psychosocial assistance to families affected by AIDS*" with 26% of the components in this program, "*home assistance*" (23%), "*psychosocial support for minors infected with HIV*" (16%) and "*information, prevention and awareness raising...*" with a percentage of 15%.

In the "*assistance for people with drug addictions*" program there are 4 projects among which the majority of participating people are divided and these are the projects of "*out-patient centers*," "*assistance for drug*

users in the courts and police departments,” “programs to get closer to people with drug addictions” and “centers and services of immediate attention...”, with percentages around 29%, 28%, 24% and 12%, respectively.

With respect to the program called “fight against poverty and social exclusion” that has 425 participants of the sample, it is worth noting that the most important project is that of “food for solidarity,” with a percentage of 28%, followed very closely by “social support in situations of vulnerability” and “assistance for homeless people” projects, with 22% and 21%, respectively. Showing a slightly lower level of participation are the projects called “social assistance and shelter of homeless people” and “reception centers and/or shelters for homeless people”, with almost 11% and 9% of the participants, respectively. The rest of the projects register participation percentages that are much lower.

We also make note that the program “prisoners” has three projects in which the following projects are participated by the majority of individuals: “assistance for drug addicts in penitentiary institutions,” “leisure and reinsertion activities in centers” and “direct children centers,” with percentages of 58%, 26% and 9%, respectively.

Finally, we find the program called “women with social hardships” worthy of mention as it has a total of 180 participants, of whom, the overwhelming majority belong to a project called “reception, assistance and counseling for women in situations of social hardships,” with a percentage of 67%. Quite far behind it in terms of participation is the project called “emergency safe house for battered women” with 26% of the participants. The rest of the projects are in the minority, with percentages that are less than 4%.

Program	Project	Frequency	Percentage
Aged People	Supplemental Home Assistance	1598	35.5
	Heat Wave	757	16.8
	Basic Home Assistance	683	15.2
	Day Centers and Day Stay Center	313	7.0
	Healthy Aging	233	5.2
	Temporary Support for Families with Aged People	221	4.9
	Adapted Transportation	210	4.7
	Leisure and Free Time	166	3.7
	Residence Facilities/Nursing Homes	71	1.6
	Assistance for Alzheimer Patients	59	1.3
	Home Tele-Assistance	53	1.2
	Technical Aids	37	0.8
	Family Care	26	0.6
	Information and Training for Caregivers	23	0.5
	Monitored Housing	23	0.5
	Volunteerism: Aged People	20	0.4
	Day Centers for Alzheimer Patients	11	0.2
	Grandparents-Grandchildren	2	0.0
	Total	4506	100.0
	Immigrants	Comprehensive Reception of Immigrants	1036
Integration Assistance		811	21.0
Social Assistance Centers for Immigrants		667	17.3
Legal Counseling		498	12.9
Medical Attention and Health Promotion		276	7.2
Initial Reception		269	7.0

	Support for Job Search	99	2.6
	Cultural and Educational Activities	95	2.5
	Psychological Support	34	0.9
	Return	25	0.7
	Emergencies	21	0.5
	Family Regrouping	13	0.3
	Awareness raising	11	0.3
	Total	3855	100.0
<i>People with Disabilities</i>	Adapted Transportation	424	53.7
	Technical Assistance	226	28.6
	Assistance for People with Disabilities	59	7.5
	Leisure and Free Time	32	4.1
	Supplemental Home Assistance	24	3.0
	Basic Home Assistance	19	2.4
	Shelter Center for Women with Dep...	2	0.3
	Temporary Support for families with dependent people ...	1	0.1
	Integration Assistance	1	0.1
	Centers for Special Education	1	0.1
	Total	789	100.0
<i>People infected by HIV</i>	Psychosocial Assistance for Families affected by AIDS	205	26.4
	Home Assistance	176	22.6
	Psychosocial Support for Minors infected by HIV ...	125	16.1
	Information, Prevention and Awareness Raising	121	15.6
	Mutual Support Groups	71	9.1
	Psychosocial Support for People Infected by...	52	6.7
	Shelter Clinics for HIV Patients	28	3.6
	Total	778	100.0
<i>Assistance for Drug Addicts</i>	Out-Patient Centers	217	29.1
	Assistance for Drug Users in Courts and Police Departments	215	28.9
	Programs to Get Closer to People with Drug Addictions	177	23.8
	Centers and Services of Immediate Reception/...	85	11.4
	Apartments for Reinsertion	18	2.4
	Assistance for Alcoholics in Centers	14	1.9
	Support for Drug Users	4	0.5
	Mobile Unit of Methadone	4	0.5
	Distribution of Methadone	3	0.4
	Other	8	1.1
	Total	745	100.0
<i>Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion</i>	Food for Solidarity	122	28.7
	Social Support in Situations of Vulnerability	95	22.4

	Assistance Service for Homeless People (Bank...)	89	20.9
	Social Assistance and Shelter of the Homeless	45	10.6
	Reception Center and/or Shelters	36	8.5
	Other Disadvantaged People	8	1.9
	Social Emergency Center	7	1.7
	Social Intervention in Farming Campaigns	7	1.7
	Social Assistance and Shelter of the Homeless	6	1.4
	Social Emergency Mobile Units	6	1.4
	Comprehensive Social Projects	4	0.9
	Total	425	100.0
Prisoners	Assistance for Drug Addicts in Penitentiary Institutions	143	58.1
	Leisure and Reinsertion Activities in Centers	64	26.0
	Direct Child Care Centers	23	9.4
	Good will jobs for the Community	2	0.8
	Dependent Units (Apartments for Reinsertion/Halfway Houses)	1	0.4
	Others	13	5.3
	Total	246	100.0
Women with Social Hardships	Reception, Assistance and Counseling for Women with Social Hardships	121	67.2
	Safe Houses for Battered Women	41	22.8
	Assistance for Women in the Sex Industry	6	3.3
	Shelters for Battered Women	6	3.3
	Apartments for Immigrant Women with Hardships	5	2.8
	Mobile Tele-Assistance for Victims of Violence	1	0.6
	Total	180	100.0
Refugees	Reception Centers	62	51.2
	Social Integration	33	27.3
	Centers / Offices of Social Assistance for...	16	13.2
	Initial Reception	8	6.6
	Psychological Support	1	0.8
	Return	1	0.8
	Total	121	100.0
Others	Social Center	5	14.7
	Adult Literacy	3	8.8
	Searches	2	5.9
	Management of External Centers	2	5.9
	Others	22	64.7
	Total	34	100.0

Table 11: Distribution of CRE's Participants according to Program and Project.

We considered it of interest to see how men and women are distributed within these programs according to their ages, for the sake of identifying possible patterns of behavior. To do so, a cross analysis was done of the corresponding variables and the manner in which these participating individuals were distributed. The results are displayed in figure 8.

We see how in the programs of “*people infected with HIV*,” “*assistance for people with drug addictions*,” “*search for missing people*,” “*prisoners*” and “*refugees*” there is a large majority of men over women. We must then consider whether this takes place because the male populations targeted by these programs are larger or because the men are more open to taking part in them. The reason must certainly be the former of the two possible explanations. On the other hand, in the programs of “*women with hardships*” and “*aged people*,” women register a marked majority (this should not be surprising as in the case of “*women with hardships*,” for obvious reasons, the overwhelming majority of participating people should be women and in the age group that corresponds to the potentially participating people in the program “aged people” there are more women than men, as was indicated earlier). The rest of the programs are divided up, in a balanced manner, among participating individuals of both sexes.

With respect to age, the most disperse age group is that of participating people between the ages of 25 and 49 in almost all of the programs, except in “*aged people*,” “*disabled*” and “*children with problems*.” This should not be strange as we remember that we observed in the analysis of the age variable that this age group was the most frequent. Besides this observation, going from program to program, the following aspects are highlighted: on the one hand, in the program “*assistance for AIDS patients*” there is a higher percentage than expected of those under 16 years of age, of both males and females; on the other hand, in the “*assistance for people with drug addictions*” program there are no records of anyone under 16 years old, and there is a small percentage (although it is greater for males than for females) of people between the ages of 16 and 24, and the bulk of the participants are from the middle aged age group, which seems to indicate that drug addicts do not reach out to CRE in the early stages of their addictions; lastly, it is worth noting that in the program, “*assistance for people with disabilities*,” although aged participating people are predominant, all age groups are represented, which corroborates this program’s cross-cutting nature.

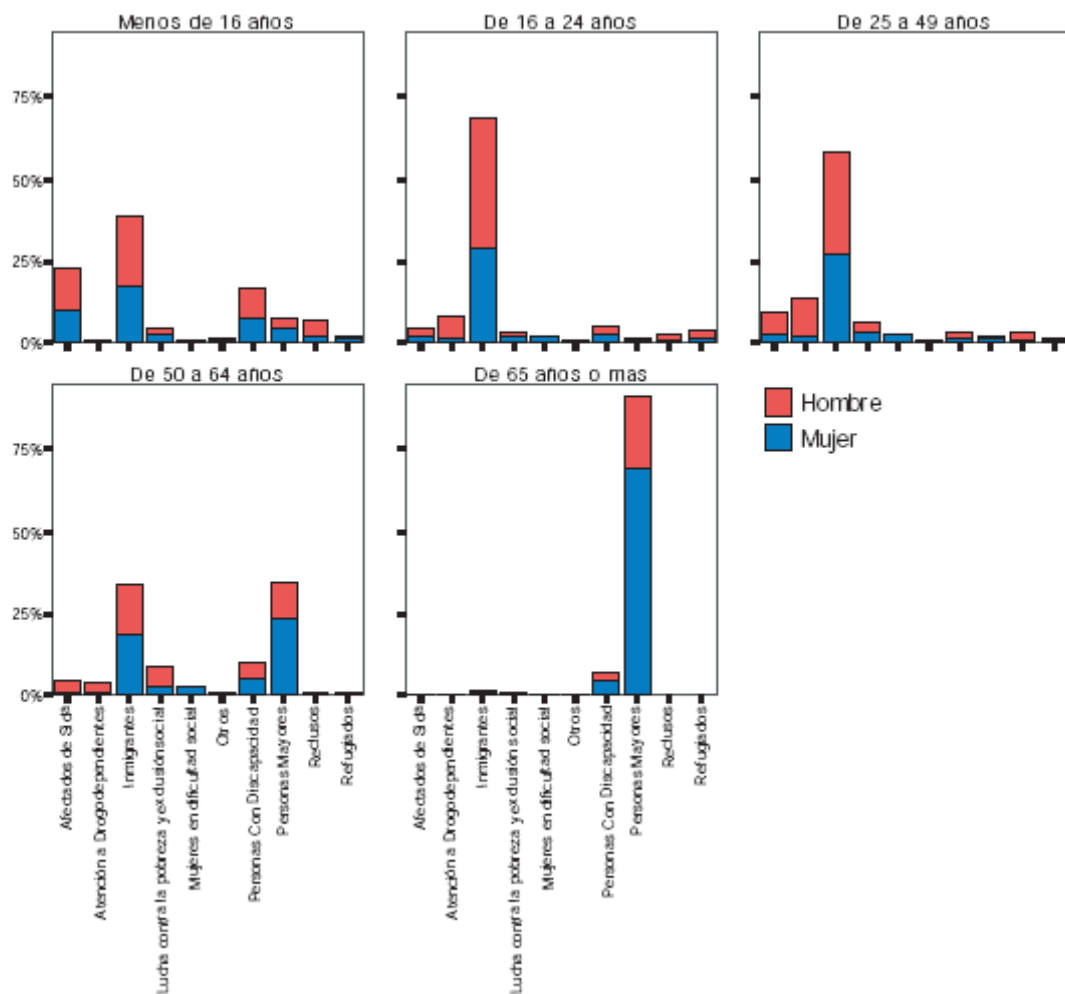


Fig. 8: Distribution of Participants according to program, sex and age.

Afectados de SIDA: People infected by HIV

Atención a drogodependientes: Assistance for Drug Addicts

Inmigrantes: Immigrants

Lucha contra la pobreza y la exclusión social: Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion

Personas mayores: Aged People

Personas con discapacidad: People with Disabilities

Reclusos: Prisoners

Mujeres en dificultad social: Women with Social Hardships

Refugiados: Refugees

Otros: Others

With the purpose of knowing how the participating people took part in the programs according to place of birth, a conjoint analysis of both variables was done and the results are shown in table 12. Upon analyzing the results regarding the distribution by geographic origin in the majority of the programs, we see that there is a series of programs in which more than 95% of the participants are Spanish, specifically in the programs titled “aged people,” “people with drug addictions” and “people with disabilities,” while in the programs called “infected with HIV” and “prisoners,” the percentage of Spaniards was about 93%.

However, as was to be expected, the majority of the participating people in the “immigrants” program come from outside of Spain, primarily having been born in Latin America, the Maghreb and Eastern Europe, presenting percentages of 42%, 24% and 20%, respectively. In this case, the people from sub-Saharan Africa make up 10% of the overall group of individuals who participate in this program.

In the program of “fight against poverty and social exclusion” the regions of birth of the participating people in it are primarily from Spain (46%), the Maghreb (22%) and Latin America (19%), while in the “women with social hardships” program, the majority of the participants were born in Spain, with a percentage of 56%, followed far behind by those who were born in the Maghreb (22%) and Latin America (12%).

Lastly, we highlight how in the “refugees” program the sub-Saharanans are the most numerous, with 40% of the participants, followed by participants from Latin America who make up 19% of the total. In this program, it should be of no surprise that 17% of them are from the “rest of the world,” taking into consideration the particular characteristics of their refugee status and the geographic distribution of the countries from which these people fled.

Aged People	SPAIN	4493	99.7
	REST OF EUROPE	5	0.11
	MAGHREB	2	0.04
	LATIN AMERICA	2	0.04
	REST OF WORLD	2	0.04
	EASTERN EUROPE	1	0.02
	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	1	0.02
	Total	4506	100.0
Assistance for People with Drug Addictions	SPAIN	717	96.2
	MAGHREB	15	2.0
	REST OF EUROPE	8	1.1
	REST OF WORLD	2	0.3
	LATIN AMERICA	2	0.3
	EASTERN EUROPE	1	0.1
	Total	3855	100.0
People with Disabilities	SPAIN	773	98.0
	LATIN AMERICA	6	0.8
	REST OF EUROPE	5	0.6
	MAGHREB	3	0.4
	REST OF WORLD	2	0.3
	Total	789	100.0
People Infected with HIV	SPAIN	718	92.3
	LATIN AMERICA	25	3.2
	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	15	1.9
	REST OF EUROPE	9	1.2
	MAGHREB	8	1.0

	EASTERN EUROPE	3	0.4
	Total	778	100.0
Immigrants	LATIN AMERICA	1627	42.2
	MAGHREB	936	24.3
	EASTERN EUROPE	795	20.6
	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	374	9.7
	REST OF WORLD	93	2.4
	REST OF EUROPE	30	0.8
	Total	3855	100.0
Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion	SPAIN	196	46.1
	MAGHREB	93	21.9
	LATIN AMERICA	81	19.1
	EASTERN EUROPE	27	6.4
	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	16	3.8
	REST OF EUROPE	12	2.8
	Total	425	100.0
Prisoners	SPAIN	228	92.7
	MAGHREB	8	3.3
	LATIN AMERICA	4	1.6
	REST OF EUROPE	2	0.8
	REST OF WORLD	2	0.8
	EASTERN EUROPE	1	0.4
	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	1	0.4
	Total	246	100.0
Women with Social Hardships	SPAIN	101	56.1
	MAGHREB	40	22.2
	LATIN AMERICA	21	11.7
	EASTERN EUROPE	10	5.6
	REST OF EUROPE	5	2.8
	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2	1.1
	REST OF WORLD	1	0.6
	Total	180	100.0
Refugees	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	48	39.7
	LATIN AMERICA	23	19.0
	REST OF WORLD	21	17.4
	SPAIN	10	8.3
	MAGHREB	10	8.3
	EASTERN EUROPE	9	7.4
	Total	121	100.0
Other	SPAIN	18	52.9
	LATIN AMERICA	11	32.4
	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2	5.9
	REST OF EUROPE	1	2.9
	MAGHREB	1	2.9
	EASTERN EUROPE	1	2.9
	Total	34	100.0

Table 12: Distribution of CRE's Participants according to Program and Region of Birth

We also found that it would be appropriate to study the distribution of participating people in CRE according to program in terms of the level of education, with the aim of identifying associations between these variables. The most interesting part of this analysis is described below and the information in figure 9 provides additional support.

We can determine that the highest percentages of people without any education or with only primary education are shown in the programs of “aged people,” “people infected with HIV,” “assistance for people with drug addictions” and “prisoners,” while – to the contrary – the highest percentages of people with 5 or 3-year university degrees appear in the “refugees” and “immigrants” programs.

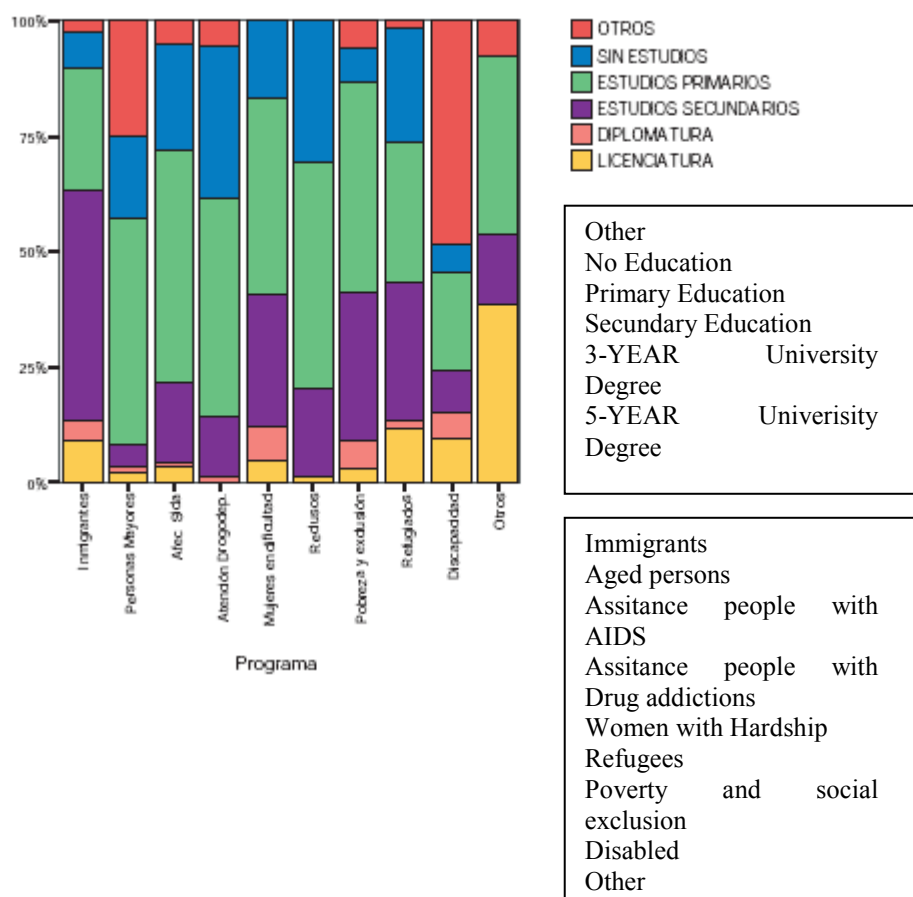


Fig. 9: Distribution of CRE's Participants according to Program and Level of Education

If the sex of each participant is also taken into consideration, a tri-dimensional analysis becomes necessary with the variables: sex, level of education and program. As in other occasions, a multiple correspondence analysis was done, due to its strength and the graphic nature of its results, as shown in the perceptual map of figure 10.

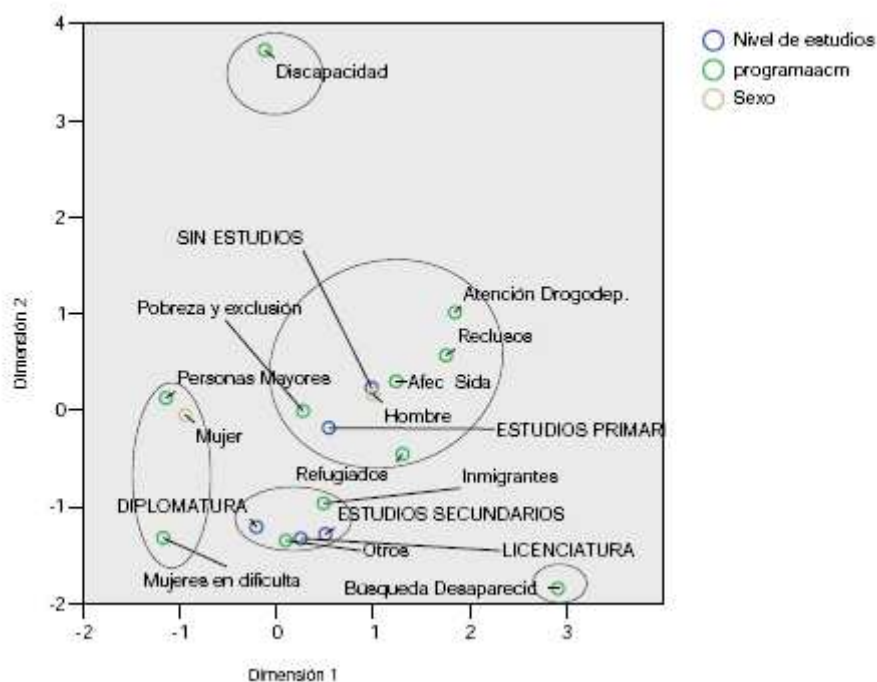


Fig. 10: Perceptual Map (MCA) of level of education, program and sex.

In the perceptual map (fig. 10), we can observe how there is an important association between being female and participating in the “women with hardships” and “aged people” programs. On the other hand, the “assistance for people with drug addictions,” “prisoners,” “people infected with HIV” and “refugees” programs are predominantly masculine. Moreover, the “immigrants” program appears close to the different levels of education. Finally, it is worth noting that the “search for the missing” and “people with disabilities” programs are quite isolated; this can be interpreted, aside from its minimal importance in quantitative terms, as such that the problems addressed by said programs affect people of all statuses equally, that is, they are cross-cutting in nature.

It is in turn recommendable to do a cross analysis between the program of participation and employment status in order to try to determine if there is any association between both variables and to find out which categories are more related. The results of this conjoint analysis appear in figure 11 in the form of a graph and in table 13 quantitatively. The most relevant of these results is discussed below.

As the primary characteristic, we see that, in the majority of the programs, the predominant employment status is “unemployed”, with the exception of the “aged people,” “refugees” and “people with disabilities” programs. Moreover, there is a noteworthy presence of a percentage of pensioners (close to 20%) in the “infected with HIV” program, which could correspond to handicap pensions that are provided because of the serious deterioration of health caused by the disease. Lastly, it is worth noting that the people participating in the disability program are divided up for the most part between students and retirees.

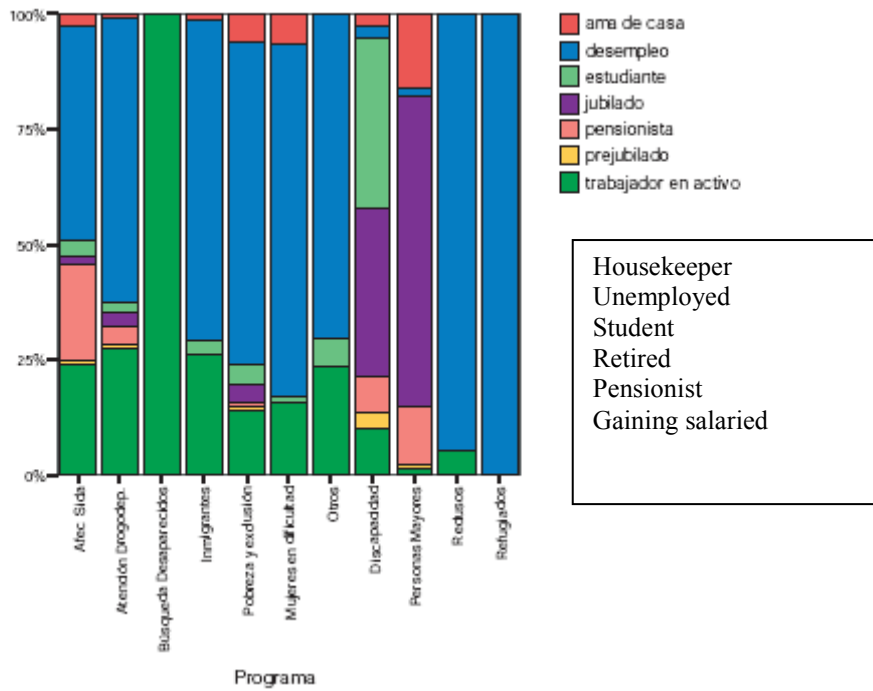


Fig. 11: Distribution of Participants according to program and employment status.

Contingency Table: Employment situation / Program

Situación laboral	Programa										Total
	Afectada de SIDA	Asociación Ortopédica	Inmigrantes	Lucha contra la pobreza y exclusión social	Mujeres en dificultad social	Otros	Personas con Discapacidad	Personas Mayores	Religiosos	Refugiados	
Trabajador en activo											
Recuento	49	119	401	20	14	5	15	11	5	0	639
% de Situación laboral	7,7	18,6	62,8	3,1	2,2	0,8	2,3	1,7	0,8	0,0	100
% de Programa	23,8	27,2	25,8	13,6	15,7	27,8	10,1	1,2	5,6	0,0	17,6
% del total	1,3	3,3	11,0	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,0	17,6
Prejubilado											
Recuento	2	5	1	2	0	0	5	10	0	0	25
% de Situación laboral	8	20	4	8	0	0	20	40	0	0	100
% de Programa	1,0	1,1	0,1	1,4	0,0	0,0	3,4	1,1	0	0	0,7
% del total	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0	0	0,7
Pensionista											
Recuento	43	17	1	1	0	0	12	119	0	0	193
% de Situación laboral	22,3	8,8	0,5	0,5	0,0	0,0	6,2	61,7	0	0	100
% de Programa	20,9	3,9	0,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	8,1	12,7	0	0	5,3
% del total	1,2	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	3,3	0	0	5,3
Jubilado											
Recuento	4	13	1	6	0	0	54	630	0	0	708
% de Situación laboral	0,6	1,8	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,0	7,6	89,0	0	0	100
% de Programa	1,9	3,0	0,1	4,1	0,0	0,0	36,2	67,2	0	0	19,4
% del total	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	1,5	17,3	0	0	19,4
Estudiante											
Recuento	7	9	50	6	1	1	55	2	0	0	131
% de Situación laboral	5,3	6,9	38,2	4,6	0,8	0,8	42,0	1,5	0,0	0,0	100
% de Programa	3,4	2,1	3,2	4,1	1,1	5,6	36,9	0,2	0,0	0,0	3,6
% del total	0,2	0,2	1,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	3,6
Desempleo											
Recuento	96	271	1079	103	68	12	4	14	85	12	1744
% de Situación laboral	5,5	15,5	61,9	5,9	3,9	0,7	0,2	0,8	4,9	0,7	100
% de Programa	46,6	62,0	69,4	70,1	76,4	66,7	2,7	1,5	94,4	100	47,9
% del total	2,6	7,4	29,6	2,8	1,9	0,3	0,1	0,4	2,3	0,3	47,9
Ama de casa											
Recuento	5	3	22	9	6	0	4	152	0	0	201
% de Situación laboral	2,5	1,5	10,9	4,5	3,0	0,0	2,0	75,6	0,0	0	100
% de Programa	2,4	0,7	1,4	6,1	6,7	0,0	2,7	16,2	0,0	0	5,5
% del total	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	4,2	0,0	0	5,5
Total											
Recuento	206	437	1555	147	89	18	149	938	90	12	3641
% de Situación laboral	5,7	12,0	42,7	4,0	2,4	0,5	4,1	25,8	2,5	0,3	100
% de Programa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% del total	5,7	12,0	42,7	4,0	2,4	0,5	4,1	25,8	2,5	0,3	100

Table 13: Distribution of Participants according to program and employment status.

Based on the conclusions made from the analysis carried out in this section (both one-dimensional and multidimensional analyses), using the data provided by CRE, we can present the most frequent profile of a person who participates in any of CRE's Social Intervention programs, as shown below.

PROFILE OF CRE'S MOST FREQUENT PARTICIPATING PERSON:

Higher tendency of being female.

Aged between 25 and 49 years old, or over 65 years old.

Single or married.

Spanish, Latin American (Ecuadorian, Colombian or Bolivian) or Maghrebi (Moroccan).

Family: with one or two children.

Primarily unemployed or retired.

With a primary or a secondary education.

Signed up in a single program and/or project, primarily those for “aged people” or “immigrants”.

Social Questionnaire

One of the most novel and interesting parts included in CRE’s on-line database is the Social Questionnaire, which is formalized by a CRE professional with the answers provided by the participating people themselves. The CRE professional is the person responsible for determining whether or not a person should fill out the questionnaire, according to the special and particular characteristics of the given individual. In the Questionnaire, the questions asked are diverse in nature although they are always directly related to the participating person’s social and personal environments. Five different fields of study were singled out: Economic, Social, Family, Housing/Environment and Personal. Within each of these fields, there are a series of different items and risk factors. These items are dichotomic in nature and therefore outline the presence or absence of the possible risk factor, which is the cause of vulnerability in each person.¹⁵

Figure 2, displayed earlier on, displays the visual appearance of the screen of the computer program in regards to the Social Questionnaire and table 14 shows the items or risk factors that are included in each of the fields.

ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL/ HOUSING	FAMILY	PERSONA
No income				Foreigner without a permit
No work permit				Dependency
Income of 500€/month			Dependent Children (1 or 2)	Acquired disability
Not registered in the Social Security System	Low professional qualifications		Dependent Children (3 or more)	Depression
Works without a contract	Does not understand/speak Spanish		Other dependent family members	Foreigner without papers
Debt in country of origin	Unfinished primary education	Temporary housing	Single parent family	Foreigner with order of deportation
Unemployed > 2 years	Illiteracy	Renting with no lease	Involuntary isolation	Any other serious disease
Receives a non-contributing pension	Suffers from discrimination	Housing without basic services	Police Reports of Battering and abuse	Alzheimer’s or dementia
Partakes in illegal activities	Victim of Abuse	Overcrowding	Prison in the family	HIV/AIDS
Does freelance work	School Failure-Dropout	Isolated town	Drugs in the family	Detoxification of Drug Addiction
Receives a Minimum Wage	Suffers from racism, xenophobia	Neighborhood with no minimum services	Sexual abuse	Genetic Disability
Receives a Widow/er’s Pension	Victim of persecution	Homeless		Ongoing Drug Addiction
Prostitution		Institutionalized		Mental Illness
		Semi-institutionalized		Alcoholism
				Hepatitis
				Tuberculosis

Table 14: Items from the Social Questionnaire in each of the fields

Without a doubt, the analysis of this Questionnaire is one of the most important and transcendental aspects of this study, because through an understanding of the data collected in it, we can obtain a clear and well-

defined image of the socio-personal situation of the individuals who turn to CRE in situations of increased vulnerability.

Firstly, in terms of an analysis of the Questionnaire, the sample of the data that is available to the study must be established. The largest sized sample for the Social Questionnaire is established at a total of 3,741 records on July 24, 2006 (this signifies only 4.5% of the total number of participants registered in the database).¹⁶

In the following sub-sections, first, a descriptive analysis of the individuals who have filled out the Social Questionnaire is done, with the aim of later trying to establish whether or not there are significant differences between CRE’s general user and the individual who responded to the Social Questionnaire. Next, in the following section, a descriptive analysis is carried out on the risk factors in each of the fields in which the Social Questionnaire is divided. This will make it possible to build, characterize and analyze an indicator for the risk level of exclusion, which will in turn make it possible to get an initial comprehensive measurement of vulnerability. In the following section, the findings are analyzed in regards to the comprehensive risk level of social exclusion with the purpose of obtaining a typology of risk profiles while taking into consideration different individual traits. In the last section, we aim to provide a conjoint, comprehensive view as to how all of these elements, variables and risk factors – under consideration in the Social Questionnaire – are related; this analysis could serve as a framework for the construction of a better indicator of comprehensive risk.

Descriptive analysis of the people who filled out the Social Questionnaire

Now, we propose to carry out a similar, although not as extensive, analysis of the participating people in CRE who took part in the Social Questionnaire in order to establish a profile of these individuals.

The distribution of these participating people with respect to sex is shown in table 15.

We can see from this table that there is a clear predominance of women, as they make up 60% of the sample. Remember that, in the general case, even though there were major differences between men and women, these differences were not very pronounced given the fact that women constituted roughly 54% of the general sample (graph 1).

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	1505	40.2
Female	2236	59.8
Total	3741	100.0

Table 15. Distribution according to sex of the participating people in CRE, with the Social Questionnaire.

With respect to age, taking into account the data provided in table 16, we observe that the highest percentage (62.8%) of people who had completed the Social Questionnaire are between 25 and 49 years old, which is the same as what occurred in the general database, although in the latter case it does so with a slightly lower proportion (42.2%), as displayed in table 3. The age group of those over 65 years old, now suffers from a drastic reduction, totaling 12% as compared to the 37% reported in the general sample. The group of individuals between the ages of 16 and 24 increases its participation now as compared to the general case, as it appears with a percentage of 15% against the prior 10%. All in all, we can affirm that the overall group of individuals that makes up the questionnaire is younger than the typical, general participant of CRE.

Age (categorized)	Frequency	Percentage	Accumulated
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Percentage			
Under 16 years old	50	1.4	1.4
From 16 to 24 years old	547	15.5	16.9
From 25 to 49 years old	2210	62.8	79.7
From 50 to 64 years old	287	8.2	87.9
65 years old and over	424	12.1	100
Total	3518	100	

Table 16: Age of CRE's participants in the Social Questionnaire

Taking into consideration the marital status, table 17 reflects the situation of the overall group currently under study. If we compare it to the general case (table 4), we observe how the biggest difference is found in the percentage of widow/ers. Against the 19% of widowed participants in the general database, in terms of the Social Questionnaire sample, it hardly reaches 7%.

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	1225	41.5
Married	1141	38.6
Widow/er	202	6.8
Separated	151	5.1
Partnered	145	4.9
Divorced	89	3.0
Total	2953	100.0

Table 17: Marital Status of CRE's participants in the Social Questionnaire

In terms of the country of birth, as seen in table 18, we can see that 30% are Spaniards, 15% are Moroccans, 8% are Colombians and almost 7% are Romanians. If we take into account the region or geographic area of birth, we note how the area of Latin America is the most numerous, with 32%; followed by Spain and the Maghreb with 17%. With the exception of those who were born in Spain – where there are significant differences with the general case displayed in table 5 (in the general case, 62% of the participating people are Spaniards, while the percentage of Spanish participating people who took part in the Social Questionnaire is 32%) – we see that the rest of the distribution corresponds more or less to that of the general case, although we do not observe an increase in the participation of those who were born in Latin America in the sample of those who completed the Social Questionnaire.

Country of birth (countries)	Frequency	Percentage	Country of birth (regions)	Frequency	Percentage
SPAIN	1125	30.1	LATIN AMERICA	1209	32.3
MOROCCO	565	15.1	SPAIN	1125	30.1
COLOMBIA	298	8.0	MAGHREB	624	16.7
ROMANIA	252	6.7	EASTERN EUROPE	415	11.1
ECUADOR	185	4.9	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	284	7.6
BOLIVIA	149	4.0			
BRAZIL	121	3.2			
BULGARIA	87	2.3			

	ARGENTINA	52	1.4		REST OF WORLD	54	1.4
	OTHERS	907	24.2		REST OF EUROPE	30	.8
	Total	3741	100.0		Total	3741	100.0

Table 18: Distribution of the people participating in CRE who took part in the Social Questionnaire, according to country and region of birth.

With respect to the level of education, reflected in table 19, we must highlight that more than 73% have received at least a primary or a secondary education. The percentage of people without any education is lower in this group, down from 15% in the general case (table 8) to 8% in regards to those who took part in the questionnaire.

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
SECONDARY EDUCATION	826	41.9
PRIMARY EDUCATION	621	31.5
5-YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	170	8.6
NO EDUCATION	166	8.4
OTHER	108	5.5
3-YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	80	4.1
Total	1971	100.0

Table 19: Level of Education of CRE’s Participants in the Social Questionnaire

MOST FREQUENT PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPATING PERSON WHO FILLED OUT THE SOCIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

- Female (60%)
- Aged between 25 and 49 years old.
- Single or married.
- From outside of Spain, primarily Latin American or Maghrebi (Moroccan)
- With a secondary or a primary education.

Analysis of the homogeneity (between people with and without the Social Questionnaire)

It seems evident that the profile of the participating person who takes part in the Social Questionnaire is different than that of the general population; however, we should give an exact and technical response to this issue. Therefore, an interesting question to ask is the following: Are there differences in the characteristics between the people who carried out the Social Questionnaire and the general user of CRE? The answer is by no means trivial, as the inference that can be made regarding the overall group of participating people in CRE (and regarding the general population) will be more or less valid if the profiles of both groups can be considered similar or, to the contrary, if there are differences between them.¹⁷

To make this comparison, two groups of data were considered: the first group is made up of the group of people who filled out the Social Questionnaire; and the second group, which will represent the general user of CRE, is made up of individuals included in the general sample and totals 11,679 records. It is important to note that the Social Questionnaire group comes from the original database of 80,000 records and is not a

sub-sample of the general Database. We consider the fact that some individuals from the original database have the Social Questionnaire while others do not signifies that the former represents a sample of the original database and therefore makes up for any possible problems of bias or representation that the original database might have had, which were discussed at length at the beginning of the study.

Table 20 shows the average levels of the variables under analysis¹⁸ between the two groups: those who completed the Social Questionnaire and the members of the general sample.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
Social Questionnaire	Sex	0.4	0.5
	Age	39.5	18.2
	Level of Education	2.6	1.2
	Spaniard	0.3	0.5
General Sample	Sex	0.5	0.5
	Age	51.6	25.3
	Level of Education	2.3	1.2
	Spaniard	0.6	0.5

Table 20: Socio-Demographic Differences between the general sample and the group with the Social Questionnaire

If the data of both groups is compared, we can see how one of the most pronounced differences lies in the average age, which is younger among the people who filled out the questionnaire. This is because the percentage of aged people who took part in the Social Questionnaire is a lot lower than that which is present in the sample's total (see table 3 and table 16). This is the reason why the rest of the averages of the variables under consideration move in a direction that is coherent with this lower average age: the level of education has increased (because in general the level of education of aged people was low or very low) and the percentage of Spaniards in the Social Questionnaire has decreased with respect to the general case (because, in general, the aged people in the sample were born in Spain). On the other hand, the percentage of women with the completed Social Questionnaire increased considerably with respect to their proportion in the general database.

Now, the question is: to what extent are these differences attributable only because we have access to a random sample of records on participating people or, to the contrary, are they significant and therefore not attributable to a chance selection? The answer to this question is given to us by the model of Analysis of Variance between Groups (ANOVA).¹⁹

ANOVA

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Statistic F</i>	<i>P value</i>
Sex	42.515	.000
Age	685.048	.000
Marital Status	53.584	.000
Level of Education	61.553	.000

Spanish	1217.784	.000
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Table 21: Findings from ANOVA

Table 21 of findings makes it possible to conclude that the average profile of the users who filled out the Social Questionnaire differs significantly from CRE’s general user profile in all of the aspects previously addressed because in all of the comparisons carried out there was a $p < .000$.

To close this section, table 22 displays the percentages of participants from each country who filled out the Social Questionnaire, which were recorded from the participating people who filled out the Social Questionnaire in the sample of 11,679 records, both in regards to the most frequent nationalities and the largest geographic areas.

<i>Social Questionnaire</i>		<i>Social Questionnaire</i>	
Geographic Areas	% with questionnaire	Country of birth (countries)	% with questionnaire
SPAIN	5.06	BRAZIL	13.46
EASTERN EUROPE	3.30	COLOMBIA	7.03
REST OF EUROPE	6.49	OTHERS	5.27
MAGHREB	4.03	SPAIN	5.06
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	5.01	BULGARIA	4.65
LATIN AMERICA	5.33	MOROCCO	4.62
REST OF WORLD	8.94	ROMANIA	3.36
Total	4.90	BOLIVIA	2.91
		ECUADOR	2.83
		ARGENTINA	2.17
		Total	4.90

Table 22: Percentage of People with the Social Questionnaire by geographic area and country.

Descriptive Analysis of the Risk Factors in each Field

ECONOMIC FIELD

Table 23 shows the distribution of the frequencies of the number of economic factors present in the individuals simultaneously, which are listed in the variable, “ECONOMIC SUM.”

<i>Economic Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
.00	576	15.4	15.4
1.00	1707	45.6	61.0
2.00	840	22.5	83.5
3.00	403	10.8	94.3
4.00	179	4.8	99.0
5.00	32	.9	99.9
6.00	2	.1	99.9

	7.00	2	.1	100.0
Total		3741	100.0	

Table 23: Number of economic risk factors present simultaneously.

We see that what is most frequent is that one or two factors of this kind (68%) are present in one single user, while in 5% of individuals there are 4 or more risk factors. Lastly, 15.4% of the participating people do not indicate any of the variables in this field.

For its part, table 24 provides the frequency of the appearance of each of the economic risk factors. We can see that, besides the absence or shortage of income, the most frequent factors are associated with situations of job instability. With respect to the percentage of individuals with “no income” and therefore, with 100% risk in this field, it is important to highlight that this circumstance reaches almost half of the individuals (47%).

<i>No income</i>	<i>47.0%</i>
Income < 500€/month	26.0%
No work permit	25.7%
Not registered in the Social Security System	18.5%
Works without a contract	11.8%
Debts pending in country of origin	4.9%
Unemployed > 2 years	4.6%
Receives a widow/er’s pension	3.5%
Receives a non-contributing pension	1.8%
Receives minimum wage	0.9%
Partakes in illegal activities	0.9%
Works on a freelance basis	0.8%
Prostitution	0.7%

Table 24: Percentage of the presence of economic risk factors.

If the analysis is done according to sex, there is evidence that certain risk factors are significantly²⁰ more frequent in one sex than the other, as shown in Table 25.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Significant Difference (p<0.000)</i>
No income	55.3%	41.3%	***
No work permit	30.7%	22.4%	***
Income < 500€/month	19.5%	30.4%	***
Not registered in the Social Security System	19.1%	18.0%	
Works without a contract	11.2%	12.2%	
Debts pending in country of origin	4.2%	5.3%	
Unemployed > 2 years	4.1%	4.9%	
Receives a non-contributing pension	1.8%	1.9%	
Partakes in illegal activities	1.4%	0.5%	***
Works on a freelance basis	1.1%	0.7%	
Receives minimum wage	0.7%	1.0%	
Receives a widow/er’s pension	0.3%	5.6%	***

Prostitution	0.1%	1.0%	***
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Table 25: Percentage of the presence of economic risk factors (analysis according to sex)

Therefore, it can be said that the absolute lack of income, lack of a work permit and the act of partaking in illegal activities appear with greater frequency in males than in females, while having incomes lower than 500€ per month, working in prostitution and collecting a widow/er’s pension are much more frequent in females.

SOCIAL FIELD

Table 26 shows the distribution of frequencies in the number of social factors present in individuals simultaneously, which are listed in the variable “SOCIAL SUM.”

<i>Social Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
.00	1595	42.6	42.6
1.00	1415	37.8	80.5
2.00	531	14.2	94.7
3.00	172	4.6	99.3
4.00	28	.7	100.0
Total	3741	100.0	

Table 26: Number of social risk factors present simultaneously.

We can see that what is most frequent is that there are one or no social risk factors present (more than 80%), although more than 5% of those surveyed highlighted 3 or more simultaneous factors.

The frequency of the appearance of each of the risk factors in the social field is displayed in Table 27. We observe how the most frequent factors are those that come from deficiencies in training, related to education or language and professional skills. The factors that are most violent and out of the control of an individual like persecution, violence or racism, fortunately, are less frequent factors (or factors that are harder to reveal to the person conducting the survey).

<i>Low professional qualifications</i>	<i>31.9%</i>
Does not understand/speak Spanish	20.7%
Unfinished primary education	18.4%
Illiteracy	5.0%
Suffers from discrimination	2.4%
Victim of abuse	1.9%
School failure or dropout	1.3%
Suffers from racism, xenophobia	0.8%
Victim of persecution	0.6%

Table 27: Percentage of the presence of social risk factors

The analysis according to sex that is displayed in table 28 reveals the existence of significant differences between some factors. Thus, the language problem, school failure, discrimination and racism are cited more by males, while low professional qualifications as well as being a victim of abuse are more frequent among females.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Significant Differences</i> *** 1% * 5%
Low professional qualifications	29.5%	33.5%	***
Does not understand/speak Spanish	27.0%	16.5%	***
Incomplete primary education	17.8%	18.8%	
Illiteracy	5.7%	4.6%	
Suffers from discrimination	4.0%	1.3%	***
School failure or dropout	1.8%	0.9%	*
Suffers from racism, xenophobia	1.3%	0.4%	***
Victim of persecution	0.7%	0.5%	
Victim of abuse	0.3%	3.0%	***

Table 28: Percentage of the presence of social risk factors (analysis according to sex)

ENVIRONMENTAL / HOUSING FIELD

As we can see in Table 29, in almost half of the individuals no risk factors from this category appear; in 43% only one factor appears and only in 2.5% are there occurrences of three or more factors.

<i>Environmental Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	1791	47.9	47.9
1	1597	42.7	90.6
2	258	6.9	97.5
3	70	1.9	99.4
4	20	0.5	99.9
5	5	0.1	100
Total	3741	100	

Table 29: Number of environmental and housing risk factors that are present simultaneously.

We must highlight the fact that, obviously, the most serious factor in this group is being homeless. This automatically makes the level of risk associated to this field be 100%,²¹ regardless of the rest of the circumstances. This situation is present in 8.8% of all of the individuals involved in the Social Questionnaire.

The frequency of how often each of the environmental and housing risk factors appears is shown in Table 30.

Temporary Housing	31.8%
Homeless	8.8%
Renting without a lease	7.9%
Housing without basic services	5.8%
Institutionalized	4.2%

Overcrowding	3.7%
Semi-institutionalized	1.7%
Isolated town	0.6%
Neighborhood with no minimum services	0.3%

Table 30: Percentage of the presence of environmental and housing risk factors

We can identify the most frequent risk factor as the condition of having temporary housing, which is something that affects one out of every three individuals.

The analysis based on sex is collected in table 31, in which we can see how there are only significant differences in regards to the factors of “homeless” and “being institutionalized”; these factors are much more present in males than in females, especially the former of the two.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Significant differences</i> *** 1% *
Temporary Housing	31.30%	32.20%	
Homeless	16.28%	3.76%	***
Renting without a lease	8.50%	7.51%	
Housing without basic services	5.45%	5.99%	
Institutionalized	4.98%	3.62%	*
Overcrowding	3.39%	3.94%	
Semi-institutionalized	1.46%	1.79%	
Isolated town	0.93%	0.45%	
Neighborhood with no minimum services	0.60%	0.18%	

Table 31: Percentage of the presence of environmental and housing risk factors (analysis based on sex)

FAMILY FIELD

Table 32 shows the distribution of frequencies in the number of family risk factors present in individuals simultaneously.

<i>Family Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	1474	39.4	39.4
1	1494	39.9	79.3
2	631	16.9	96.2
3	114	3	99.2
4	25	0.7	99.9
5	3	0.1	100
Total	3741	100	

Table 32: Number of family risk factors present simultaneously.

We can see that what is most frequent is either showing only one of the family risk factors, which is something that happens in 4 out of every 10 individuals, or not showing any, which occurs in a similar proportion. Only in 3 out of every 100 records do 3 or more of these circumstances occur simultaneously.

The frequency of how often each of the factors in this category appears is listed in Table 33.

<i>Dependent children (1 or 2)</i>	<i>31.2%</i>
Other family members who are in situations of dependency under Participant's care	16.1%
Single parent family	16.0%
Dependent children (3 or more)	10.9%
Involuntary isolation	6.3%
Abuse reported to the police	2.2%
Prison in the family	1.4%
Drugs in the family	1.3%
Sexual abuse	0.4%

Table 33: Percentage of the presence of family risk factors

We can determine that the most frequent factors are those related to family burdens or responsibilities, albeit for having dependent children or other family members, or because of the absence of a partner, forcing the individual to take on these responsibilities completely without being able to share them with someone else. Fortunately, factors of a more violent or sordid nature, like physical and sexual abuse or drugs in the immediate environment present a relatively insignificant frequency.

Upon carrying out an analysis based on sex, we must highlight that there are significant differences found in all of the factors. Family risk factors are perhaps the field in which the greatest degree of differences between men and women are found. Table 34 shows these percentages and the magnitude and meaning of these differences. We must point out that all of the factors present a greater incidence in women, with the exception of problems related to drugs, prison and taking responsibility for other family members in situations of dependency.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Significant differences</i> *** 1% *
Dependent children (1 or 2)	20.5%	38.4%	***
Other family members in situations of dependency under participant's care	19.1%	14.1%	***
Single parent family	10.0%	20.1%	***
Dependent children (3 or more)	9.2%	12.1%	***
Involuntary isolation	5.0%	7.1%	***
Drugs in the family	2.1%	0.8%	***
Prison in the family	2.1%	0.9%	***
Abuse reported to the police	0.4%	3.4%	***
Sexual abuse	0.1%	0.5%	*

Table 34: Percentage of the presence of family risk factors (analysis based on sex)

PERSONAL FIELD

Table 35 shows the distribution of frequencies in the number of personal risk factors present in individuals simultaneously.

<i>Individual Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	1829	48.89	48.89
1	1441	38.52	87.41
2	342	9.14	96.55
3	95	2.54	99.09
4	32	0.86	99.95
5	1	0.03	99.97
6	1	0.03	100.00
Total	3741	100.00	

Table 35: Number of personal risk factors that are present simultaneously.

We can see that what is most frequent is having one or no personal risk factor. In fact, almost half of the people surveyed did not indicate the presence of any circumstance of risk of this kind. However, in 3 out of every 100 people, 3 or more risk factors were present simultaneously.

The frequency of how often each of the personal circumstances in this category appears is listed in table 36.

Above any other factor, the one that stands out most strikingly is that of being a foreigner without a permit (of residency), as this situation is present in 1 out of every 4 individuals who indicated some variable from this field. The rest of the numerous factors show an occurrence, in general, that does not exceed 5%, while the circumstance of “dependency” stands out slightly.

<i>Foreigner without a permit</i>	25.4%
Dependency	6.3%
Acquired Disability	5.2%
Depression	4.7%
Foreigner without papers	4.5%
Foreigner with order of deportation	4.1%
Any other serious disease	3.5%
Alzheimer’s or dementia	2.5%
HIV AIDS	2.5%
Detoxification of Drug Addiction	2.1%
Genetic Disability	1.8%
Ongoing Drug Addiction	1.6%
Mental Illness	1.3%
Alcoholism	1.2%

Hepatitis	1.1%
Tuberculosis	0.2%

Table 36: Percentage of the presence of personal risk factors

In this field, sex also establishes significant differences in the incidence of almost all of the factors, with the exception of an acquired disability and tuberculosis, which do not register differences based on gender. Table 37 presents these percentages and the magnitude and meaning of the differences. We must point out that all of the factors related to irregular immigration present a higher incidence among men, as do the situations related to drugs. However, problems like depression, Alzheimer’s and dependency are more frequent in women.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Significant differences</i> *** 1% *
Foreigner without a permit	29.2%	22.9%	***
Foreigner with an order of deportation	9.4%	0.5%	***
Foreigner without papers	8.2%	2.1%	***
Acquired Disability	5.0%	5.3%	
Dependency	4.8%	7.4%	***
HIV AIDS	4.8%	0.9%	***
Any other serious disease	4.1%	3.1%	***
Detoxification of Drug Addiction	4.1%	0.8%	***
Depression	3.6%	5.5%	***
Ongoing Drug Dependency	3.3%	0.5%	***
Genetic Disability	2.7%	1.2%	***
Alcoholism	2.5%	0.4%	***
Hepatitis	2.3%	0.3%	***
Mental Illness	2.0%	0.8%	***
Alzheimer’s or dementia	1.9%	3.0%	***
Tuberculosis	0.4%	0.1%	

Table 37: Percentage of the presence of personal risk factors (analysis based on sex)

Comprehensive Risk of Exclusion: Comprehensive Measurement of Vulnerability

As has been mentioned previously, the questionnaire provides information on risk and social exclusion factors that have been grouped into 5 different fields.

- Economic
- Social
- Family
- Environmental / Housing
- Personal

Each one of the factors is coded in a binary manner (1 present; 0 absent)

The process of obtaining a comprehensive measurement of risk for social exclusion, which sums up into a single number the status of each person or group of people on a scale of risk, is described below.

Firstly, for each of the fields, the total number of risk factors present in an individual are calculated (sum variable of the corresponding field). Next, a level of risk is calculated (between 0 and 100%) in each field in the following way:

For the economic field: if the factor “no income” is present, 100% risk is calculated, regardless of whether there are any other additional factors. If the “no income” factor is not marked, the risk level is calculated as the percentage of the factors present compared to the total.²²

For the environmental and housing field, if the factor “homeless” is present, 100% risk is assigned regardless of the other factors. If it is not checked off, the risk level is calculated just like it is done in the economic field.²³

For the rest of the fields, the criteria to assign the level of risk was the following: one factor present: 15%; two factors: 40%; and 3 or more factors present simultaneously in each field: 70%.

We can see that in the personal, family and social fields the maximum level of risk is 70% even if a person has responded positively to all of the items within one of the fields. This criteria, which is more or less the criteria that is applied automatically by the computer program, is debatable, although it is not void of logic and common sense. Nevertheless, it marks a good starting off point in order to carry out more refined analyses and to try to locate improvements in its construction; thus, having a bearing on greater objectivity.

At this point, we deemed it appropriate to pose the following question: to what degree are the five fields of risk – analyzed previously – related? Table 38 shows the correlations between the different levels of risk.

		Riesgo económico	Riesgo social	Riesgo Familiar	Riesgo Ambiental	Riesgo personal
Riesgo económico	Correlación de Pearson	1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0
	Sig. (bilateral)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	
	N	3741	3741	3741	3741	3741
Riesgo social	Correlación de Pearson	0,22	1,00	0,15	0,26	0,08
	Sig. (bilateral)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	
	N	3741	3741	3741	3741	3741
Riesgo Familiar	Correlación de Pearson	0,12	0,15	1,00	0,02	-0,10
	Sig. (bilateral)	0,000	0,000	0,133	0,000	
	N	3741	3741	3741	3741	3741
Riesgo Ambiental	Correlación de Pearson	0,24	0,26	0,02	1,00	0,25
	Sig. (bilateral)	0,000	0,000	0,133	0,000	
	N	3741	3741	3741	3741	3741
Riesgo personal	Correlación de Pearson	0,00	0,08	-0,10	0,25	1,00
	Sig. (bilateral)	0,871	0,000	0,000	0,000	
	N	3741	3741	3741	3741	3741

** La correlación es significativa al nivel 0,01 (bilateral).

Table 38: Correlations among the risks of the five fields under consideration in the Social Questionnaire

Economic risk, Social risk, Family risk, Environmental / Housing risk, Personal risk

We can see that in general almost all of the risk levels of the different fields have a significantly positive correlation among them, which indicates – in general – that the individuals with higher levels of risks in a given field also present them in the other fields and vice versa. Therefore, we can state that there is somewhat of a tendency for an individual whose risk level is great to present risks that are multidimensional in nature, that is, they will present risks from various fields at the same time.

Exceptions to this general characteristic occur between family and personal risk levels, which have a negative correlation; and both the economic – personal risk and the family – environmental risk combinations, which show no significant correlation between either of them.

A possible explanation for the negative correlation between family and personal risks might be because the people that participate in CRE – or perhaps those that are in difficult situations because of the problems that surround them – are, to a certain degree, the people “responsible” for the ones with problems, or they might be the people who turn to CRE for their own problems. As an example, if a person is a drug addict, it is possible that his/her addiction presents a risk factor within the family setting of another person who turns to CRE; also, this could be presented as a personal risk factor if the very person who is the drug addict is the one who turns to CRE. Regardless, this explanation is merely hypothetical, as it leads one to believe that “fortunately,” a higher level of family risk is associated with a lower risk of a personal nature, such that – in general (although there are always exceptions) – risk factors from the two fields do not occur simultaneously to a high degree in a single person.

Lastly, the *comprehensive risk* variable was created as a mathematical average of the variables that would measure the risk levels in each of the five fields. This new variable, therefore, provides a value of the risk level for each individual, that is, it quantifies the level of risk of vulnerability and social exclusion.

Moreover, the *comprehensive risk* variable was reclassified²⁴ into a categorical variable, taking into account the following categories: “moderate,” “high,” “very high” and “extreme” according to the criteria presented in table 39.

<i>Comprehensive Risk</i>	<i>Category</i>
0-19%	Moderate
20-34%	High
35-54%	Very high
>55%	Extreme

Table 39: Categorization of Comprehensive Risk

Given the fact that this new variable or *comprehensive risk* indicator is so interesting, it is only fitting to carry out a detailed analysis. Table 40 and figure 12 show the distribution of frequencies of this comprehensive indicator, according to the categories of moderate, high, very high and extreme.

<i>Comprehensive Risk</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Moderate	1705	45.6
High	1180	31.5
Very high	751	20.1
Extreme	105	2.8
Total	3741	100.0

Table 40: Distribution of the frequencies of the Comprehensive Risk levels

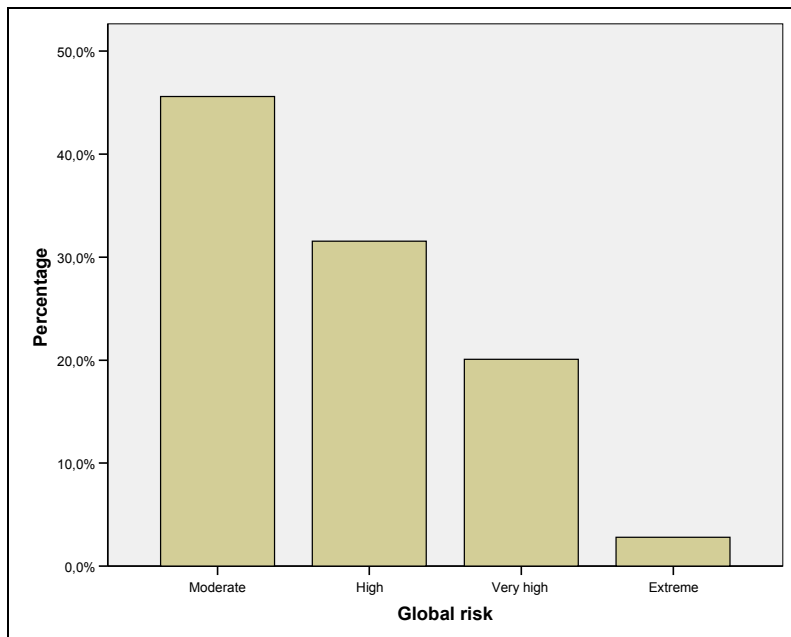


Fig. 12: Bar Chart on Comprehensive Risk

The distribution according to sex is displayed in table 41, which shows that, in average terms, the level of comprehensive risk of exclusion is greater in males than it is in females.

	<i>Sex</i>	
	Woman	Man
	Global risk	Global risk
	%	%
Moderate	51,4	36,9
High	30,8	32,7
Very high	16,4	25,5
Extreme	1,4	4,9

Table 41: Distribution of the levels of comprehensive risk based on sex

We also found it interesting to analyze the possible relationship between the risk levels and the degree of training of all of the individuals. Figure 13 shows a perceptual map of these categories. From the analysis of this graph, we can make the following comments:

We notice a certain inverse relationship between the level of comprehensive risk – without taking into consideration the category of “extreme” risk – and the degree of training of the individuals. That is, it seems that a higher level of training could serve as a mitigating factor in terms of one’s exposure to the risk of

social exclusion, emphasizing his/her nature of finding a possible solution and survival in the face of situations of social hardships.

The category of “*extreme*” risk does not maintain any kind of relationship with one’s degree of training. This fact can be interpreted in the sense that the accumulation of risk factors that lead to “*extreme*” risk can occur equally both for individuals with a high level of education and training and for individuals who have hardly any education. We can state, therefore, that a higher level of training does not reduce or shield against situations of risk that exceed a certain threshold of severity.

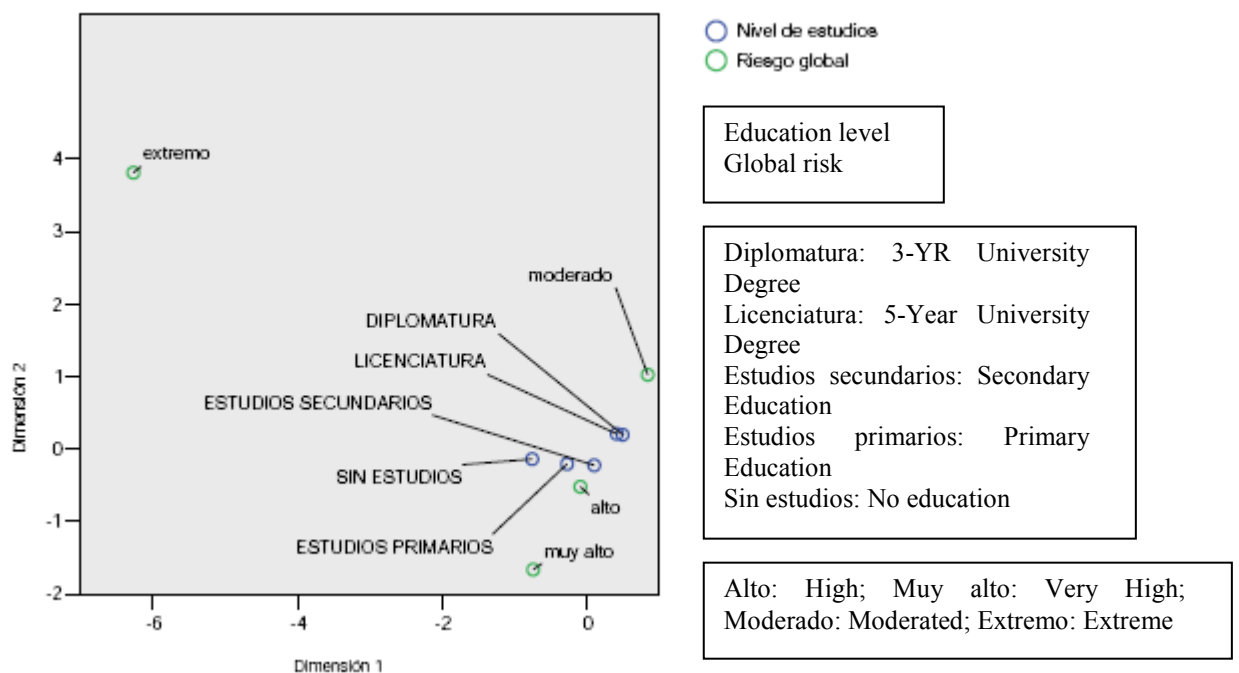


Fig. 13: Perceptual Map (MCA) of the categories of Comprehensive Risk and Level of Education

Based on the *comprehensive risk* variable or indicator and through its arithmetic mean, we get a numeric value that provides a comprehensive measurement of vulnerability for the overall group of individuals who have taken part in the Social Questionnaire. The final value reached for the comprehensive measurement was 22%. Thanks to the reclassification of this variable, the value of 22% that was reached for the comprehensive measurement of vulnerability falls in the category of high risk, although it is very close to moderate. Therefore, it is reasonable to say that the risk for the participating people in CRE who have filled out the Social Questionnaire can be rated as moderate to high.

Typology of the Risk of Social Vulnerability

According to the risk levels in the five fields under consideration in the Social Questionnaire, we have attempted to establish various average “risk profiles” of participating people in CRE, classifying the individuals into different groups according to some of their individual characteristics and their levels of risk

in the different fields.²⁵ The group of variables that was used were the risk levels of each field along with sex, having Spanish nationality (or not) and age.

Table 42 displays the centroids of the classification in five clusters, while table 43 shows the number of individuals found in each of the clusters, as well as their percentages in regards to the total number of valid records.²⁶

Centroids of the Clusters

	1	2	Conglomerado		5
			3	4	
RIESGO ECONÓMICO	11,8	100,0	99,8	11,3	6,0
RIESGO SOCIAL	20,4	17,9	26,9	12,3	7,3
RIESGO FAMILIAR	11,2	18,2	13,1	18,7	4,4
RIESGO AMBIENTAL	100,0	9,1	99,6	7,4	3,0
RIESGO PERSONAL	26,2	9,4	25,8	6,8	22,0
SEXO	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,3	0,3
ESPAÑOL	0,7	0,1	0,4	0,2	1,0
EDAD	42	32	33	35	

Table 42: Final Centroids of the Clusters
Economic, social, family, environmental, personal, sex, Spaniard, age

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Nº of members</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	69	2.0%
2	1482	42.1%
3	242	6.9%
4	1249	35.5%
5	476	13.5%
Total of Valid entries	3518	100.0%
Missing	223	

Table 43: Number of people in each cluster and percentage of the total

Next, a description will be given about each of the clusters formed, which should – to a great extent – correspond to a different profile. Figure 14, which supplements table 42, shows the values of the comprehensive risk of each group for each of the fields.

CLUSTER 1

The components of this cluster are mostly Spanish men, with extreme environmental and housing risks (i.e. homeless) and have an average age of 42 years old. Moreover, they show high social and personal risks. They make up 2% of the sample.

CLUSTER 2

The average characteristics of the individuals classified in this group match the following profile: people who, for the most part, are foreigners; of a young average age of about 32 years old. There is a slight majority of women. They present extreme economic risks (i.e. no income). It is the most numerous group, as this group is made up of 42% of the sample.

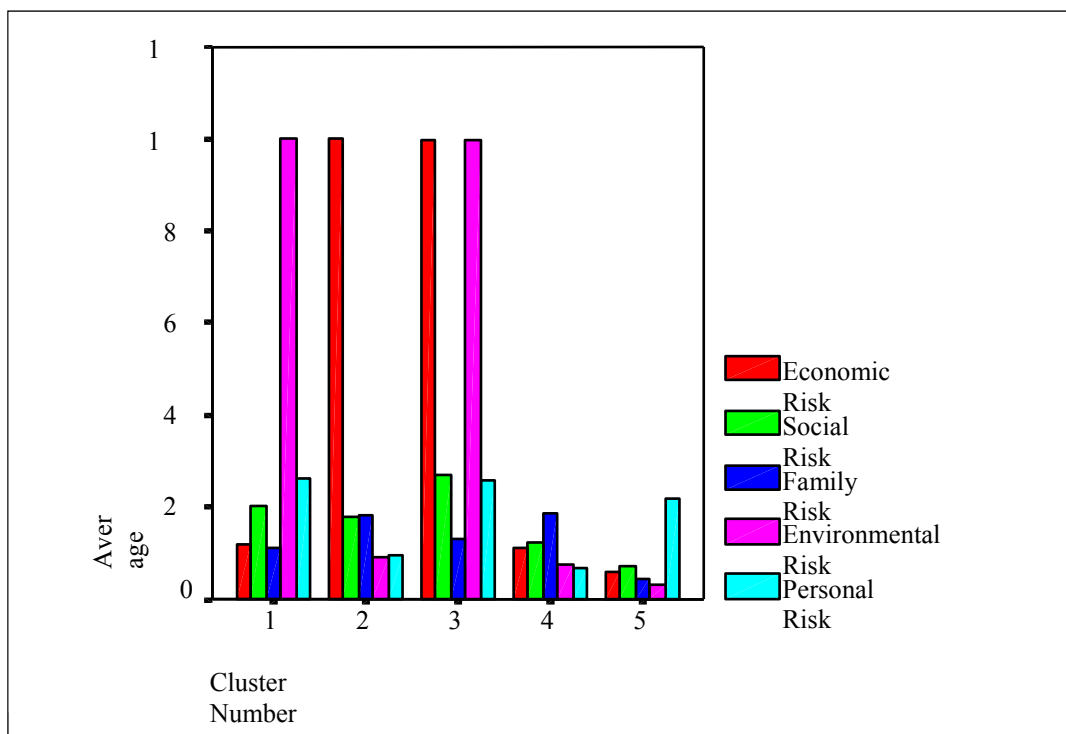


Fig. 14: Average Values of Risk for each Cluster

CLUSTER 3

This group is formed mainly by men, mainly foreigners with an extreme level of risk in the environmental and housing and the economic fields (homeless and no income). We can determine that this is the group with the highest level of conjoint risk. The average age of its members is young and they constitute 7% of the total.

CLUSTER 4

This cluster is predominantly made up of young and foreign women. The most predominant risk involves family. It is the second most numerous group, as it encompasses 35.5% of the people.

CLUSTER 5

This group is made up of Spanish women of an advanced age, the most predominant risk factors have to do with the personal field. Its members constitute 13.5% of the sample.

With the aim of enriching the description of the people who belong to the aforementioned clusters, an analysis was carried out on the behavior of some variables (level of education, sex, country of birth, age, employment status, program and comprehensive risk) in each of the clusters or risk profiles that were obtained and the results are displayed in figures 15 and 21, respectively.

Thus, in regards to the level of education, in figure 15, we see how a primary education is the most predominant in cluster 1, followed by cluster 3 and then cluster 5. In terms of cluster 4, the percentage of

people with a secondary education, 3 or 5 year university degrees all stand out in the same manner as was the case in cluster 2, although they had slightly lower percentages.

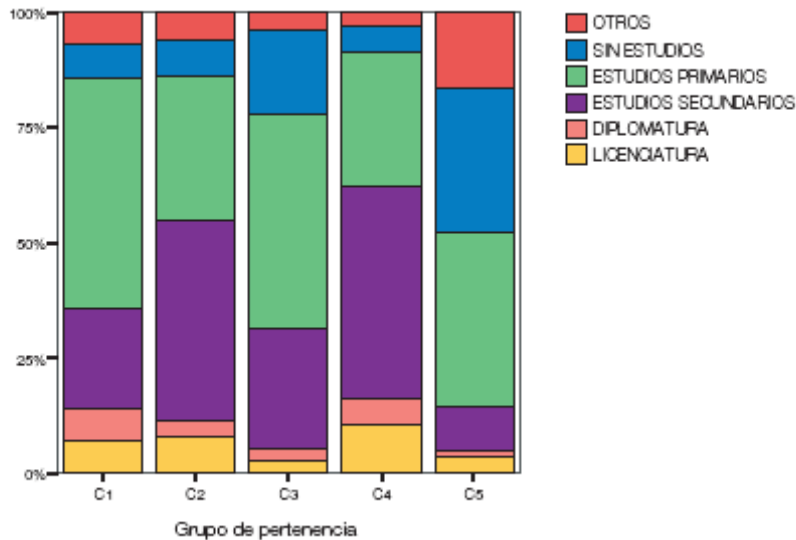


Fig. 15: Level of Education in each Cluster

Even though sex and Spanish nationality variables were considered upon establishing the clusters themselves, we still found it of value to study them more specifically in each of the clusters due to the additional information that they could provide. In doing so, in figure 16 we observe how cluster 5 is primarily made up of Spaniards, predominantly women; the traits of this cluster correspond to the cluster that is made up of aged people. Cluster 1 is also primarily made up of Spanish men. Cluster 3 also has a significant amount of Spaniards, although they total less than 50%. In regards to sex in cluster 3, the majority are males. On the contrary, however, clusters 2 and 4 present an overwhelming majority of non-Spaniards and a greater percentage of women over men, although the difference is not very large.

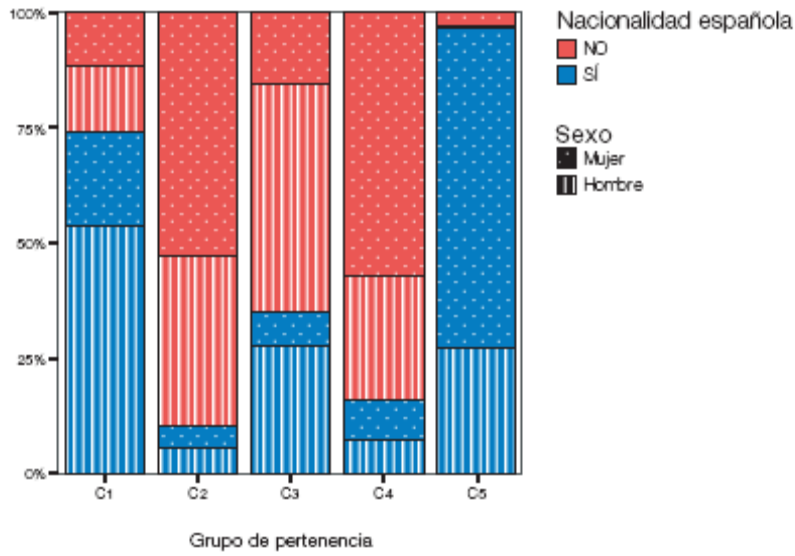


Fig. 16: Being born or not in Spain, according to sex and cluster membership

Spanish nationality: NO/YES

Sex: Female/Male

In addition to the data analyzed previously, we thought it would be interesting to add the country of birth in regards to the foreigners, as is shown in figure 17.

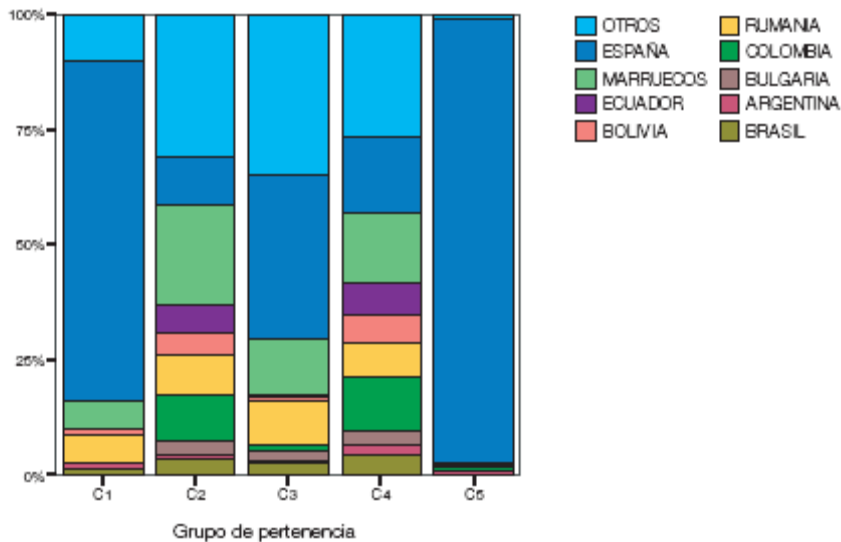


Fig. 17: Country of birth, according to cluster membership

In the clusters with a majority of foreigners (clusters 2, 3 and 4), the distribution of foreigners according to country of birth is similar throughout and it is similar to the general distribution of the country of birth variable for the overall group of people that completed the Questionnaire, as is shown in table 18 where – aside from those born in Spain – the most numerous group consists of those who were born in Morocco, followed by Colombians, Romanians and Ecuadorians.

In figure 18, a more detailed analysis is done on the distribution of age in each cluster. As was to be expected, cluster 5 stands out because its members are – in the overwhelming majority – older than 65 years old. Also worthy of mention is the fact that 12% of the people are between the ages of 50 and 64 years old. In the other clusters, the age groups between 25 and 49 years old are clearly predominant, although there are some peculiarities depending on the cluster. For example, cluster 1 is the most unbalanced in terms of the ages of its members, given that – along with the large majority of people between the ages of 25 and 49 – there are significant percentages of people over 65, between 50 and 64, between 16 and 24 and those under 16 years old. However, clusters 2, 3 and 4 indicate a distribution that is more alike and uniform among them: not a single person over the age of 65 appears in any of them, they show similar percentages of about 10% of people aged between 50 and 64 years old, there is a percentage that fluctuates a bit more depending on the cluster for people between the ages of 16 and 24 and there are residual percentages of people under 16 years old.

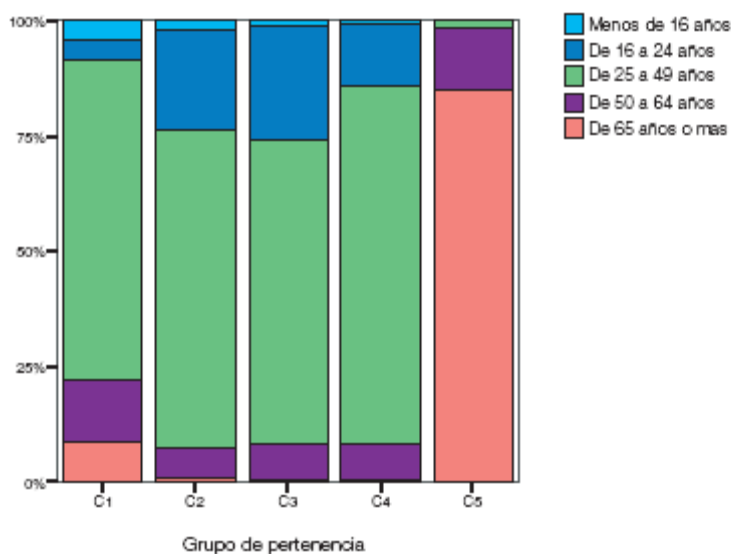


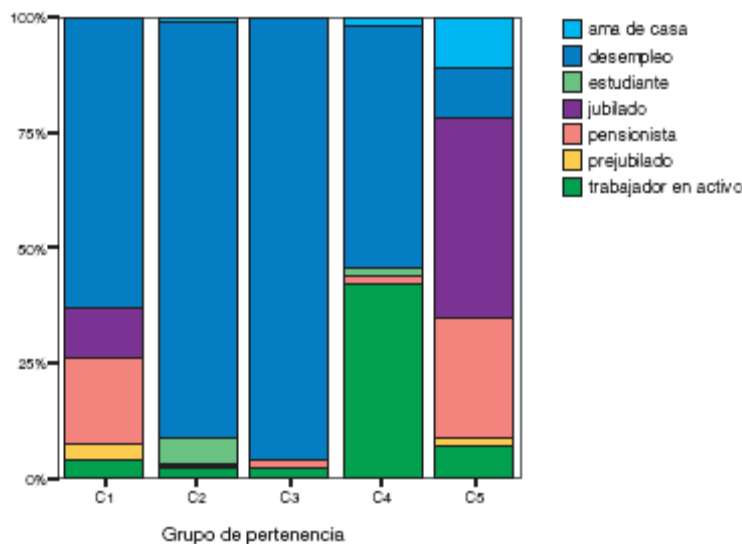
Fig. 18: Age according to cluster membership

The distribution of employment status in each cluster is represented in a graph in figure 19. In the graph we see how the employment status of the members of cluster 5 corroborates the previous findings, given that the overwhelming majority are retired or receiving a pension. This is also the cluster in which a larger percentage of homemakers appears. Cluster 4 stands out for displaying a very high percentage – around 45% – of the gainfully employed, along with the highest percentage of unemployed. In the rest of the clusters, the most numerous and with majorities that are more obvious than in the previous cluster, are the unemployed, although their distribution does vary considerably too. In cluster 1, an approximate percentage of 62% of unemployed individuals is shown with significant percentages of retirees (around 13%) and

pensioners (almost 20%). However, in cluster 2, alongside the 90% of unemployed is a significant percentage of students. Meanwhile, in cluster 3, almost all of the members are unemployed.

Fig. 19: Employment Status according to Cluster Membership

To study the distribution of the program membership in each cluster, we must turn to the data in figure 20. Once again, the analysis of the program membership of each of the individuals who had taken part in the Social Questionnaire clearly indicates the description of the members of cluster 5. The overwhelming majority of them are signed up in the “aged people” program (approximately 80%), along with a significant percentage – and the largest of all of the clusters – of people in the “people with disabilities” program. In cluster 1, a notable percentage of more than 50% of people belong to the “fight against poverty and social exclusion” program, as well as “women with social hardships”, who constitute the highest percentage in this cluster. There is also a significant percentage, around 10%, of people in the program “assistance for people with drug addictions.” In clusters 2 and 4, the “immigrants” program has a majority and massive showing. And for its part, in cluster 3, the majority of the members are signed up in the immigrants program, although with a much lower percentage rate than the two previous clusters (around 55%). Also of mention are significant percentages in “women with social hardships,” “fight against poverty and social exclusion,” “assistance for people with drug addictions” and “people infected with HIV.”



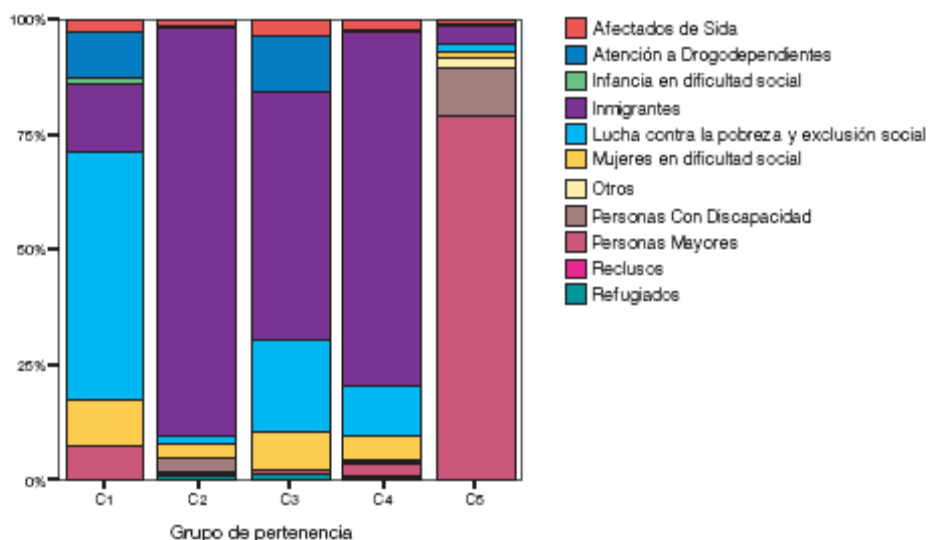


Fig. 20: Distribution of Programs according to Cluster Membership

Lastly, the comprehensive risk variable indicates – within each cluster – the degree of risk of social exclusion for its members (figure 21). Thus, clusters 4 and 5 are characterized because the overwhelming majority of their members show a moderate risk of exclusion, along with very small percentages of high risk (or very high, in cluster 4). They are, therefore, the clusters with the least amount of risk and of the least concern in this regard. More worrisome are clusters 1 and 2, in which the leading percentages are those of high and very high risks: in cluster 2, the individuals with very high risk are approximately 32%, while in cluster 3, this percentage reaches 50%, with a very small percentage of individuals who are at extreme risk. Lastly, cluster 3 encompasses individuals in an even more delicate situation, as around 40% of its members are at extreme risk and around 60%, consequently, are at very high risk. As such, this variable makes it possible to put into order or rank the clusters as per their level of risk of social exclusion, from higher to lower risk, in the following manner:

Cluster 3 > cluster 1 > cluster 2 > cluster 4 > >cluster 5



MORE RISK

- Cluster 3: "Young homeless foreigners, without income"
- Cluster 1: "Homeless Spaniards"
- Cluster 2: "Foreign skilled women, without income"
- Cluster 4: "Foreign skilled women, with family problems"
- Cluster 5: "Spanish pensionists"

LESS RISK

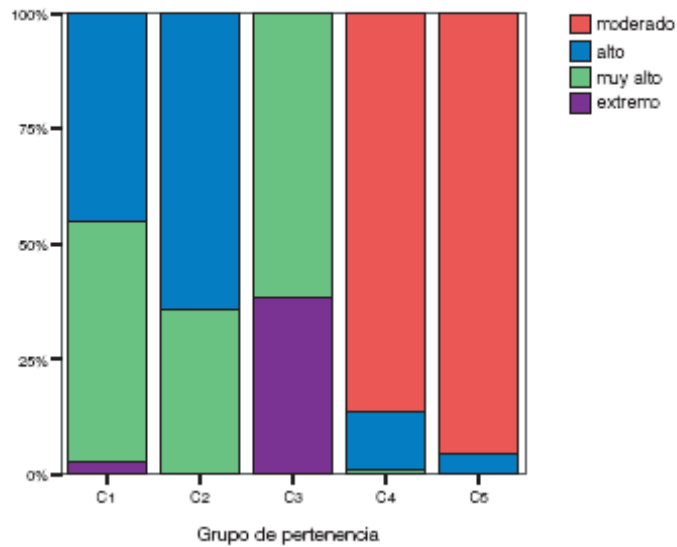


Fig. 21: Distribution of the Comprehensive Risk according to Cluster Membership

Grupo de pertenencia: Cluster

Moderado: moderated; alto: high; muy alto: very high; extreme: extreme

Main Groups of Risk Factors: Towards a Conjoint Vision of the Factors of Social Exclusion

As was proven in the previous analyses, the group of risk factors included in the Social Questionnaire is quite numerous and we considered it would be helpful to have a conjoint vision of all of them. In this regard, for the sake of clarification, we thought it would be worth trying to answer the following question: What personal risk factors usually appear together?

The methodology that was necessary to reach an objective answer to this question has two successive phases. In the first phase, each of the five fields was analyzed separately in order to try to determine a grouping of the different risk factors. In each of the graphs²⁷ – which will be analyzed below – “yes” indicates the presence of the corresponding risk factor, while “no” indicates its absence. When various “yes” responses appear close together in a graph, this indicates that the risk factors that they represent are usually presented simultaneously. On the contrary, the farther the distance between the location of two categories in the graphs, the less of a relationship that they will have between them; therefore, this would indicate that the presence of a risk factor can occur just as likely either in the presence or the absence of another one.

The second phase uses the groups of risk factors found in each field as new risk factors, which are referred to as “*main factors*.” These main factors are also of a dichotomic nature and are built in the following manner: if an individual presents a risk in at least one factor of the group, it is then considered that the person is at risk of this main factor.

The second phase of this analysis, therefore, makes it possible to reduce all the factors to a lower number and to represent all of them in a single graph, in a way that a conjoint vision can be made regarding how the various circumstances surrounding the risk of social exclusion are related among themselves.

We must point out that the journey that we have embarked on could make it possible to soon build a new indicator of social exclusion; one that is more objective and precise, which would make it possible to consider and measure more efficiently the specific weight that should be attributed to each original item or factor of the Social Questionnaire. In this way, improvements can be made on the *comprehensive risk* indicator, which is used currently, and whose construction and system of analysis was discussed previously.

Next, an analysis is carried out on the most significant groups of factors of vulnerability and/or social exclusion that are present in each of the five aforementioned fields.

Main Factors of Vulnerability and/or Social Exclusion in the Economic Field

In figure 22, a perceptual map is shown that corresponds to the categories of all of the dichotomic variables related to the economic field. Based on the proximity that they show in this map and, therefore, their connections, a total of 5 different groups of categories were made:

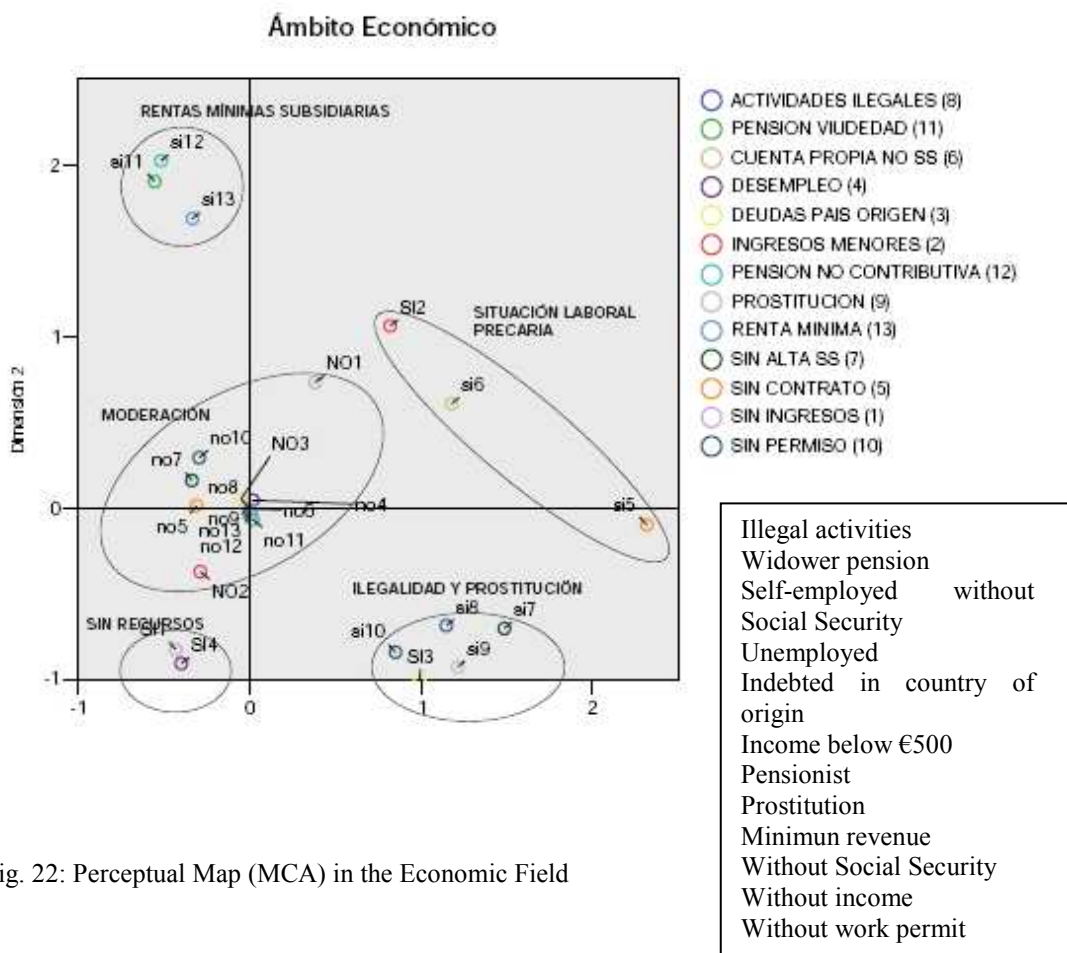


Fig. 22: Perceptual Map (MCA) in the Economic Field

The group called “*moderation*” would consist of the categories of all of the variables under consideration that received a “no” response; that is, it would consist of the responses that are directly related to not having serious economic problems.

A group of variables that are related to receiving small pensions and minimal incomes. This group, therefore, is a group of variables that represents very low incomes that are dependent on the public sector, which are labeled as “*subsidized minimum incomes*.”

There is a third group that encompasses the positive responses corresponding to those items that present employment situations that are less than desirable because they lack employment contracts, do not have Social Security, etc. This group has been called “*unstable employment status*.”

In a fourth group, all of the positive responses to the items that have to do with the world of illegal activities, delinquency and prostitution appear close together, as do their causes and consequences. They correspond to the factors called “illegal activities,” “debts in country of origin,” “no work permit” and “prostitution.” Therefore, the decision was made to gather them all together into a single group called “*illegality and prostitution*.”

Lastly, there is a group that represents the worst economic situation, which is made up of the positive responses given to no income and unemployment. This group receives the label “*no resources*.”

In this way, groups of factors are identified that – to a greater or a lesser extent – actively influence vulnerability or exclusion in the economic field. In this case, we can establish a distribution with respect to their potential to cause exclusion: “no resources,” “subsidized minimum income,” “unstable employment status” and “moderation.” The group of categories associated to “illegality and prostitution” appears to be, on the other hand, a special group, because beyond an economic perspective, these factors can lead to an exclusion from the social and personal perspectives too. This distribution could be an initial approximation in terms of contemplating economic factors of exclusion in order to determine a better comprehensive risk indicator of social exclusion.

We found it of interest to analyze how these main factors are present in the clusters that were formed in the previous section. To this end, we observe the data included in figure 23.

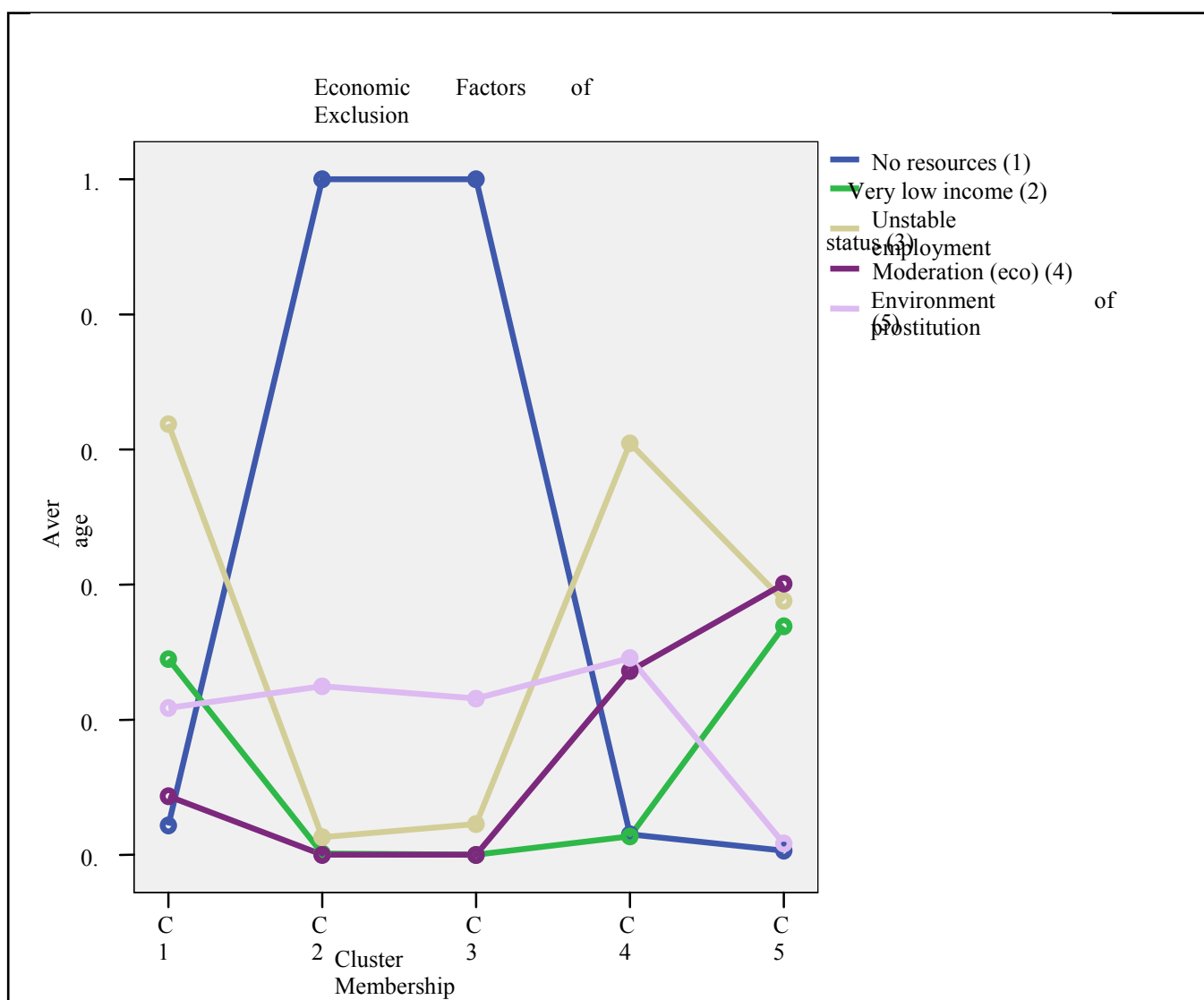


Figure 23: Average of the Main Factors of the Economic Field in each Cluster

We can see that the average of the main factor “*no resources*” is 1 in clusters 2 and 3, which indicates that this main factor is present in all of the individuals of these two clusters, while in the rest of the clusters, this factor appears with an average that is very close to zero, indicating that this main factor is not present in almost any of the members of the three other clusters. Also striking are the averages that are above 0.6 (present in more than 60% of the individuals) in the main factor *unstable employment status* in clusters 1 and 4. Moreover, an average higher than 0.2 is notable for the main factor *illegality and prostitution* in all of the clusters except for cluster 5.

Main Factors of Vulnerability and/or Social Exclusion in the Social Field

In figure 24, there is a perceptual map that corresponds to the categories of all of the dichotomic variables related to the social field. We have found five clearly differentiated groupings, which are:

The group called “*moderation*,” made up of the categories of all of the variables under consideration that have received a “*no*” response; that is, this group would consist of the responses that are directly related with not presenting any social risk factor.

The group labeled as “*low qualifications*” is formed by positive responses to the questions related to being illiterate, not speaking Spanish, having an incomplete primary education or possessing low professional qualifications.

The group that has only one category with a positive response to “*suffering from racism or xenophobia*,” since it is located quite far from the others.

The group formed by the positive responses to having suffered from abuse, discrimination or persecution, generically called “*abuse*.” In some way, possibly along with the previous group, it would identify aspects of violence of the society in regards to these individuals; that is, exogenous factors that could condition negatively the normal lives of citizens, thereby increasing the risk of exclusion from a social perspective.

The last group is comprised of a single positive response related to having failed or dropped out of school. The fact that this group appears very close to the previous one can be interpreted in the sense that school failure could be the cause or the consequence of a situation of violence or discrimination.

These Main Factors make it possible to have a vision of which dimensions of risk are associated with vulnerability or exclusion from a social perspective: “*abuse*,” “*low qualifications*,” “*racism*” and “*school failure*.” Giving further and specific consideration to each of these groups, for the sake of reaching a comprehensive social indicator that takes into account all of the fields under study, is a task that remains for future developments.

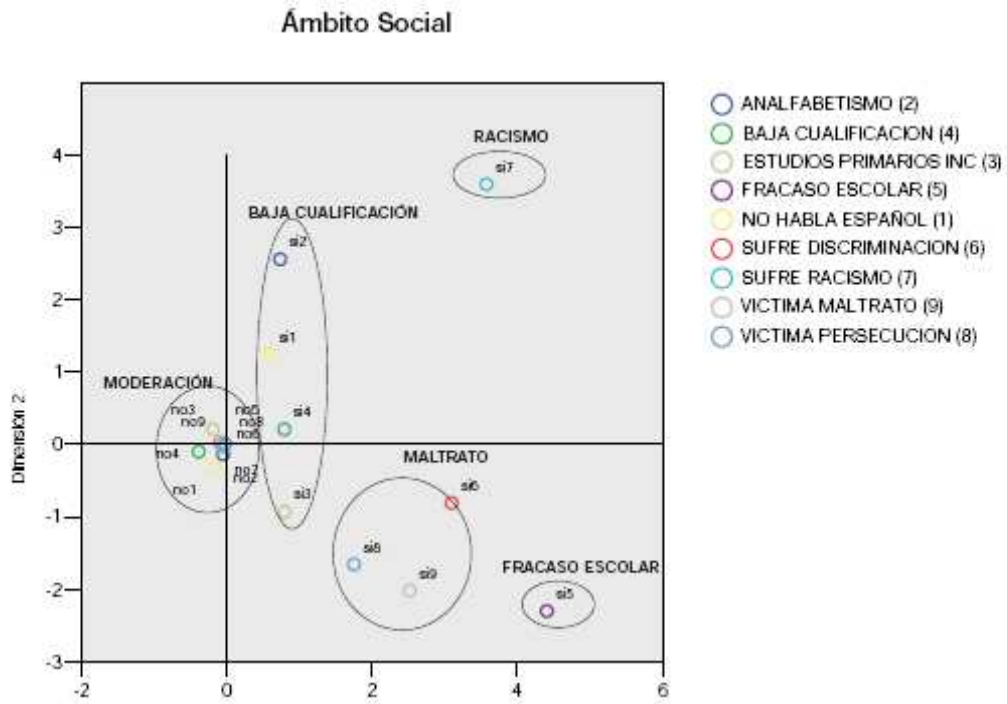


Figure 24: Perceptual Map, Social Field.

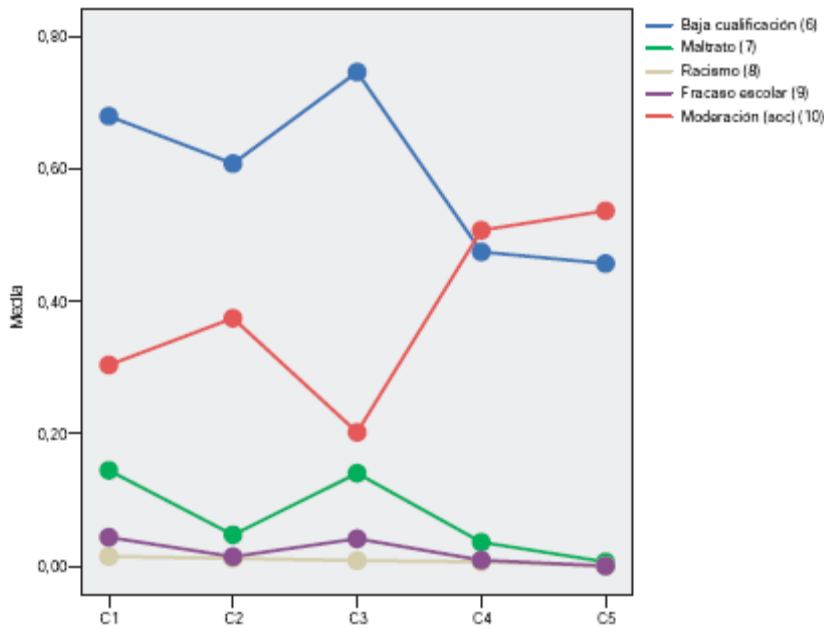


Figure 25: Average of the main factors of the Social Field in each Cluster

Analyzing the averages of each main factor in each cluster (figure 25) we see high averages (over 0.4) for the main factor *low qualifications* in all of the clusters. This average is especially high in cluster 3 (more than 0.75). On the side of the most sordid main factors, averages of almost 0.2 stand out for the main factor of *abuse* in clusters 1 and 3. For the rest of the factors, the averages are very close to zero in almost all of the clusters, with moderation as the most predominant main factor in all of them except for clusters 1 and 3 (keep in mind that these clusters were the ones that presented a higher risk of exclusion).

Main Factors of Vulnerability and/or Exclusion in the Family Field

The perceptual map displayed as figure 26 indicates the groups of factors of vulnerability in the family field. Doing the same as was done in the previous fields, groupings were made of the responses of each of the original items or factors of this section based on their proximity; that is, their degree of connection. In this case, three clearly differentiated groups appear:

As in the previous fields, a group appears that indicates “*moderation*” in terms of the level of risk in this field. This group is located, as was the case in the previous fields, close to the beginning of the coordinates. However, unlike the previous cases in which all of the responses in this group were negative, positive responses now appear for some of the personal risk factors, specifically speaking, those related to the responsibilities and characteristics of a family: the number of dependent children, whether it is a single parent family or whether there are other dependent family members under a participant’s care. This indicates that, while the presence of these circumstances might not represent an ideal family situation, they do not constitute variables that individually are serious enough to cause notable exclusion or vulnerability in regards to the family field.

Quite far from the group of moderation, lies another group that is formed by the positive responses to the items of physical and sexual abuse. This is clearly highlighting two things: first, that physical and sexual abuse are variables that are connected strongly between each other; and, second, that this group is indeed a true group of (very powerful) causes of vulnerability and social exclusion.

The last of the groups created has very similar characteristics to the previous one. This is a group that is distant from the situation of moderation and that has positive responses to the items of drugs and prison in the family, which is labeled as “*drugs and prison.*” We can see that the presence of prison and drugs in the family are factors that are very interconnected, and their significant distance from the situation of moderation makes this group of factors a true group of (very powerful) causes of vulnerability and social exclusion.

In this manner, as emphasized earlier, this analysis is quite enlightening as it exposes the true causes or factors that cause vulnerability or exclusion within the family field: the presence of physical or sexual abuse in the heart of the family and the presence of drugs tied to prison in the family environment.

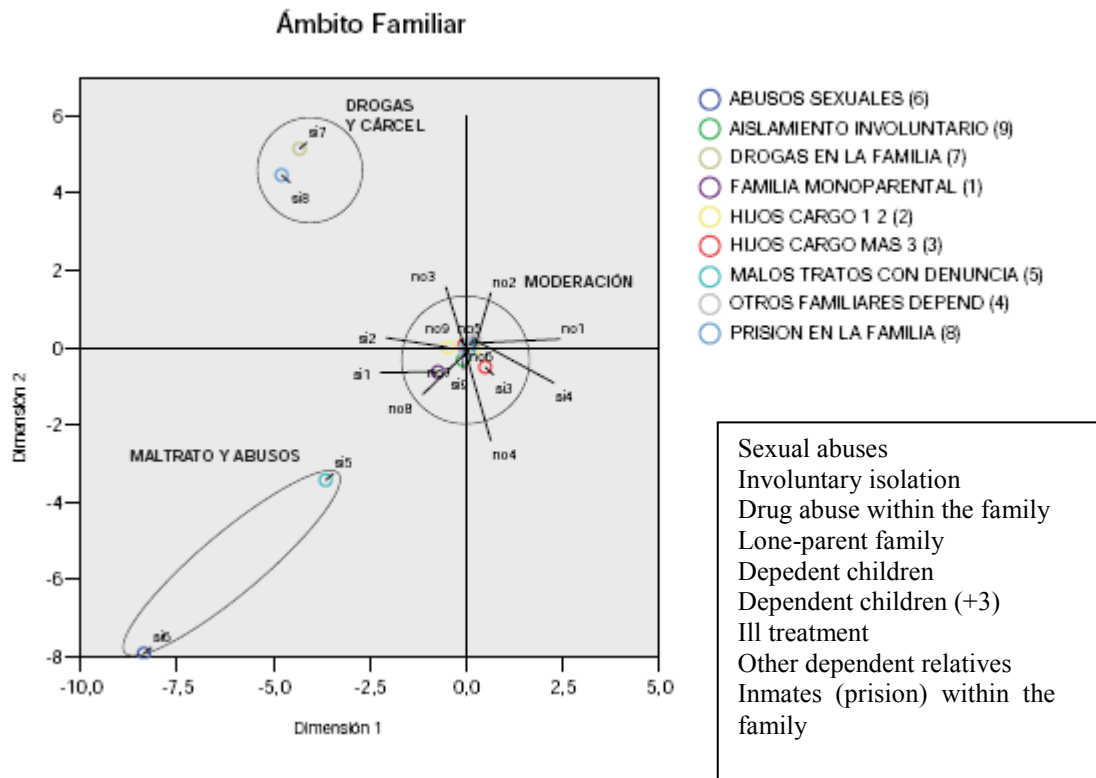


Fig. 26: Perceptual Map (MCA) in the Family Field

Upon reviewing the main factors of this field in each of the clusters, in figure 27 we observe that the most abundant of them is moderation with averages that are close to one in almost all of the clusters, with the exception – once again – of clusters 1 and 3 in which averages appear around 0.1 (10% of the members) for the main factors of *drugs and prison* and *physical and sexual abuse*. At first glance, it could seem as though there were no significant differences between the 5 clusters for these three main factors. For the sake of confirming that statement, an ANOVA or equal means comparison test was carried out on the different clusters. It was found that there are indeed significant differences between the averages of these factors for the different clusters that are under consideration conjointly. In order to determine if there are differences between pairs, post-hoc comparisons were done in order to find the groups that have similar behaviors. Thus, for the factors of *physical and sexual abuse* and *drugs and prison* two homogenous groups are actually found that were formed by the clusters described in table 44.

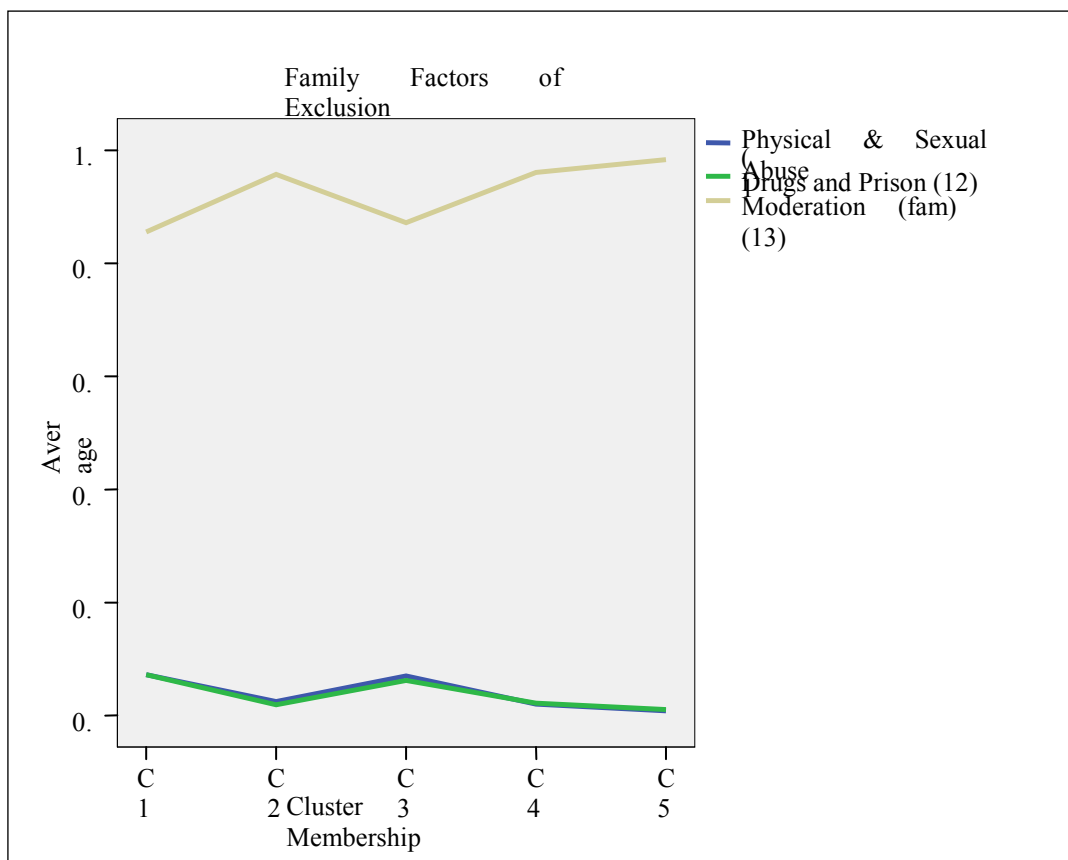


Figure 27: Average of the Main Factors of the Family Field in each Cluster

	Group 1	Group 2
<i>Physical and Sexual Abuse</i>	C1, C3	C2, C4, C5
<i>Drugs and Prison</i>	C1, C3	C2, C4, C5

Table 44: Groups of Clusters according to the behavior of the main factor of physical and sexual abuse

Main Factors of Vulnerability and/or Social Exclusion in the Environmental and Housing Field

The perceptual map in figure 28 is not as clear as the one in the previous figure; however, interesting things can be seen in it. Upon analyzing the map as was done in the previous fields, the responses to the items were categorized into four groups of factors, which were in turn grouped into two blocks. The first bloc has three groups with the responses to items that have a direct relationship with housing characteristics, which have been labeled as “*moderation*,” “*precarious housing*” and “*no housing*,” while the second block is related to the characteristics of the residential environment, especially the neighborhood and district in which it is located. In this second block, a fourth groups appears, which has been called “*unfavorable environment*.” According to the map, both blocks appear very far from each other, which is caused because

the nature of the questions of each block is very different and they are risk factors that are not very interconnected.

By conducting a detailed analysis on these four groups, we can highlight the following:

The group of negative responses reappears very near and grouped around the beginning of the coordinates. Once again, this group is denoting the absence of large problems in this field and therefore it has been labeled as “*moderation.*”

There is a second group that is comprised of positive responses to items like “*temporary housing,*” “*renting without a lease,*” “*housing without minimum services*” and “*overcrowding.*” We must highlight that this distribution of items represents, from shortest to longest, the distance to the group that denotes “*moderation,*” indicating, therefore, which item within the group is the most “*dangerous*” in terms of vulnerability. This group has been called “*precarious housing.*”

The third group that was created encompasses the positive responses for the items “*homeless,*” “*institutionalized*” and “*semi-institutionalized,*” listed according to distance and, therefore, as per the order of strength or force in terms of being able to provoke vulnerability or exclusion. As mentioned earlier, this factor is labeled as “*no housing.*”

The last of the groups formed is the so-called *unfavorable environment*, which corresponds to positive responses to the items “*neighborhood with no minimum services*” and “*isolated town.*”

The main conclusion of this analysis, for the sake of securing useful guidelines for an improvement in the creation of a risk indicator, is the need to differentiate clearly the risk factors related to the residential environment and those that are related to the housing itself and their characteristics.

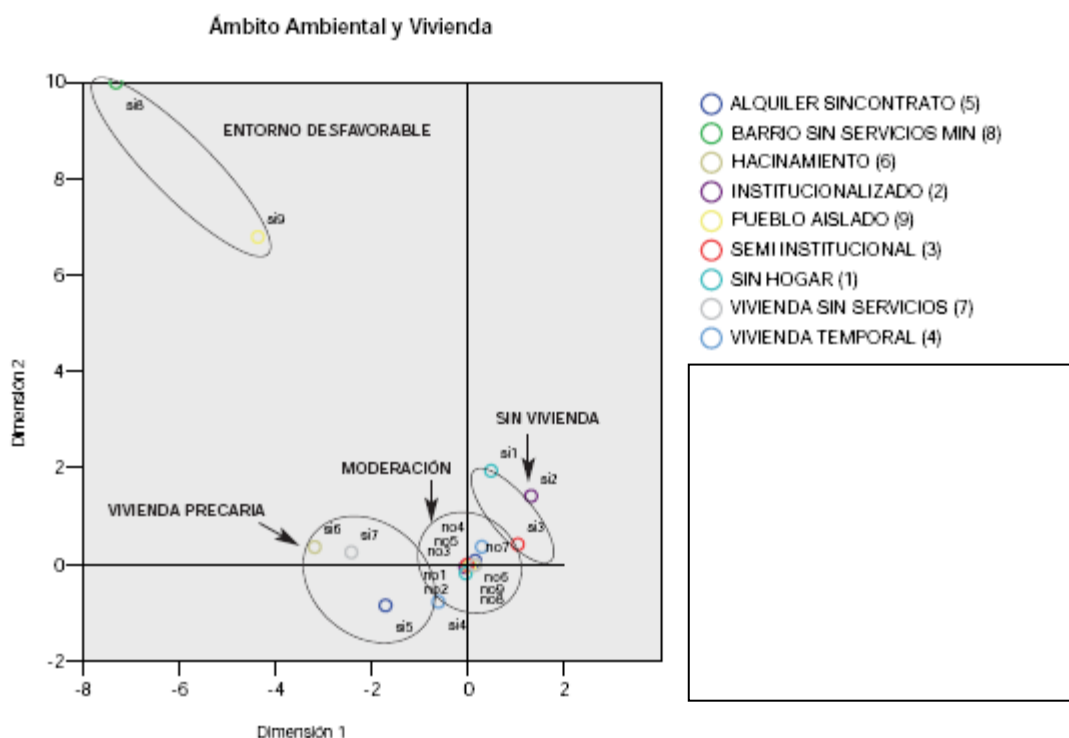


Fig. 28: Perceptual Map (MCA) in the Environmental and Housing Field

Analyzing these main factors within the clusters, in figure 29 we see, first, that in clusters 1 and 3 the average of the main factor “no housing” is 1, which means that all of the individuals in these clusters have no housing, albeit for not having a home or for being institutionalized in some manner. In clusters 2 and 4, the average is very close to zero and in cluster 5, the average lies at about 0.13, which is probably because some of the aged who form part of this cluster are institutionalized. Clusters 2 and 4 stand out for having an average close to 0.5 in the main factors of *precarious housing* and *moderation*, which means that almost 50% of the members of these clusters are divided up between having precarious housing and being in reasonable conditions. Lastly, the main factor of *unfavorable environment* pretty much has an average of zero in all of the clusters, except for cluster 1, which indicates that practically none of the participating people who had filled out the Social Questionnaire had affirmatively responded to the items related to this main factor and those that did do so are members of cluster 1. Lastly, the cluster that shows the least amount of problems in this field is cluster 5, in which the average is very high of the main factor of *moderation*.

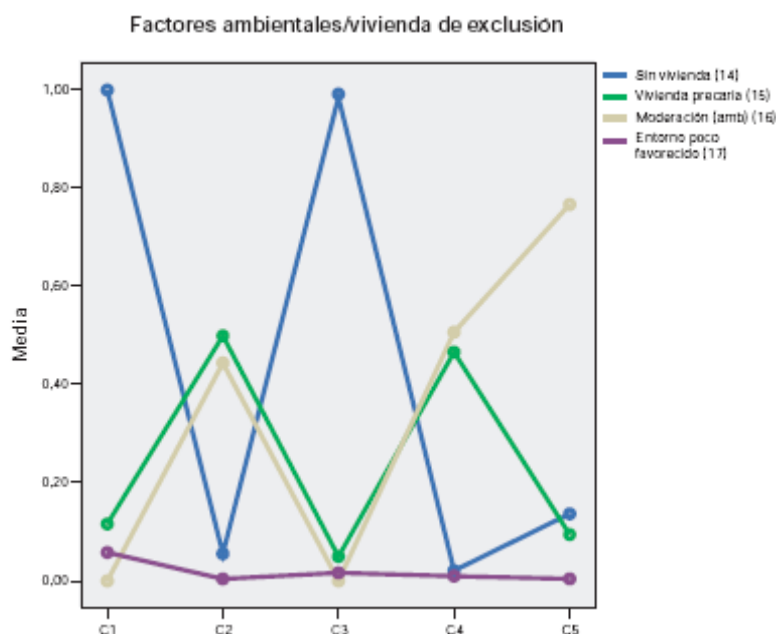


Figure 29: Average of the main factors of the environmental and housing field in each cluster

Main Factors of Vulnerability and/or Social Exclusion in the Personal Field

Just as was the case in the environmental and housing field, four groups of responses were also determined for this field, as shown in figure 30. And in the same manner, these groups are formed within two blocks. On the one hand, the first block, which is formed by the groups of “moderation,” “exogenous diseases,” and “endogenous diseases,” has to do with characteristics of the personal health of the participating people; and on the other hand, the second block, which is formed by the group called “problems with immigration,” encompasses responses to items that have to do with the more or less irregular situations of the immigrants.

Going group by group, the main characteristics that stand out most significantly are the following:

Once again a group appears that gathers together the factor of “*moderation*,” which is formed by negative responses to the items, and which is found in a very concentrated way around the beginning of the coordinates and indicates the absence of serious personal problems.

In the group called “*exogenous diseases*” the positive responses to the variables of *alcoholism*, *ongoing drug addiction*, *AIDS*, *hepatitis*, etc. appear grouped together; that is, in general, disorders and diseases that are caught or spread through the use of drugs, alcohol or other unhealthy habits. These factors have been labeled as “*exogenous*,” that is, acquired diseases and disorders as a result of external factors. Appearing in this group and also in the next one, is the positive response to the variable of mental illness. This is because a mental illness can be the consequence of unhealthy habits (which is why it would be in this group) or it could come from a more natural cause, regardless of the will or habits of the person in question, which is why it could also fit into the group that will be described next. We must also take into consideration that the ambiguity of the expression “*mental illness*”, which can serve as a huge melting pot of syndromes of extremely diverse etiologies, could also be the cause of such ambiguity in its classification.

The following group is the one that joins together positive responses to items related to diseases that have been classified as “*endogenous*,” in the sense that they have a “*natural*” spontaneous onset or one that is caused by genetics, without having anything to do with the individual’s will or lifestyle. Thus, the factors called *mental illness* (with the aforementioned nuances), *genetic disorder*, *depression* and *Alzheimer’s* are found in this group.

Lastly, and collecting personal circumstances that belong to a completely different dimension than the previously mentioned factors,²⁸ are the positive responses to situations that highlight instability in terms of the legal situations of immigrants: with an order of deportation, no permit and/or papers, which constitute a main risk factor in terms of the vulnerability of these individuals from a personal perspective.

All in all, three main risk factors of vulnerability and exclusion pertaining to the personal field have been found. These factors, as has been shown, are *exogenous diseases*, *endogenous diseases* and *immigration problems*.

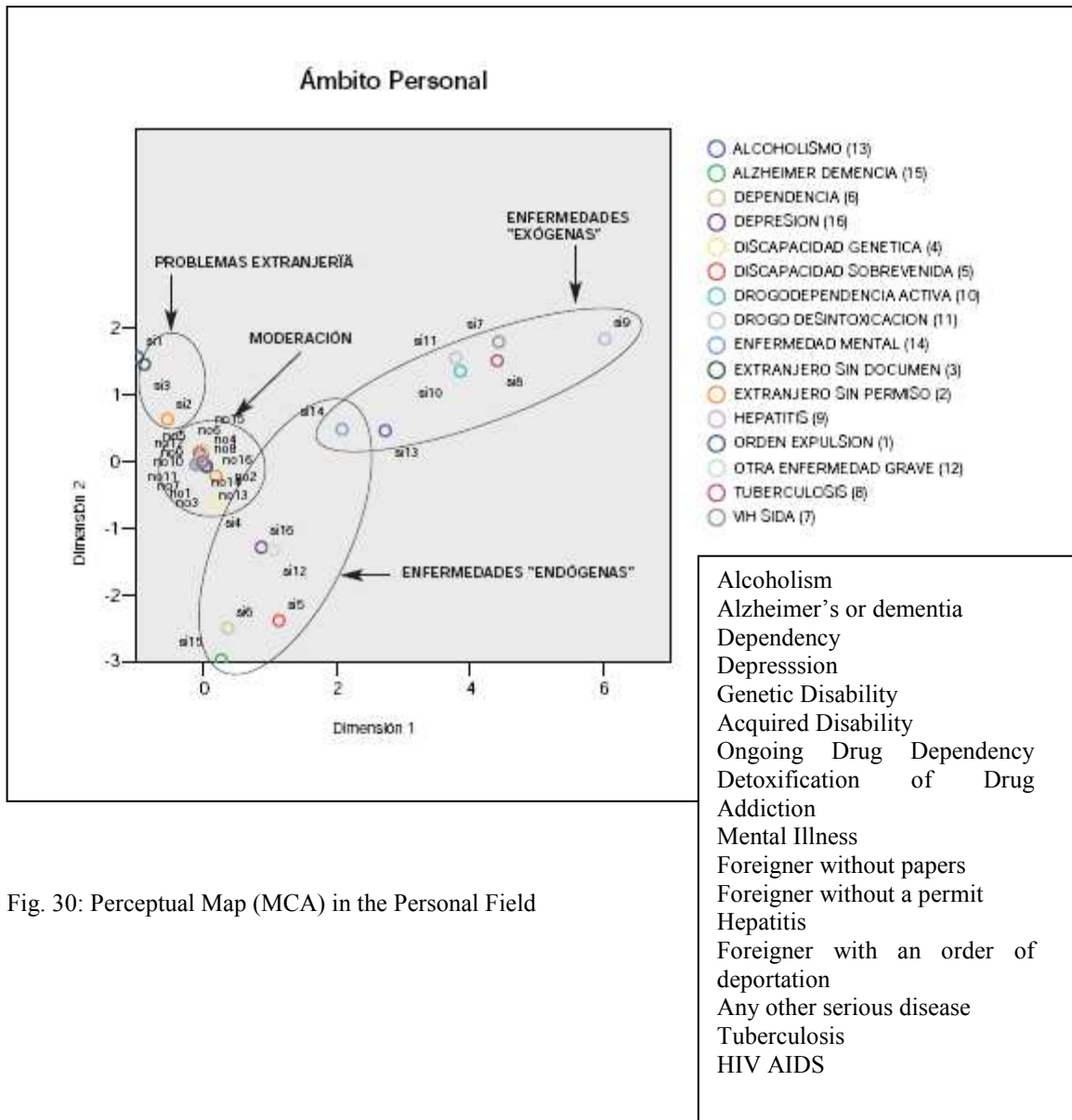


Fig. 30: Perceptual Map (MCA) in the Personal Field

Figure 31 shows how these main factors are present in the different clusters. We can see how the factor of “*endogenous diseases*” takes on a high average (around 0.75) in cluster 5; a fact that is not surprising as aged people predominantly comprise this cluster. In cluster 1, this factor takes on an average of about 0.35 and in the rest of the clusters the average is practically zero. The main factor of “*exogenous diseases*” has its maximum values in cluster 1 (close to 0.45) and in cluster 3 (close to 0.25), having values that are practically zero in the other clusters. The main factor of “*immigration problems*” is the most striking in cluster 3, with an average close to 0.6, followed – although with a certain amount of distance – by clusters 2 and 4, with averages around 0.37 and 0.25, respectively. The “*moderation*” in this field is found mainly in clusters 2 and 4 with averages above 0.55 in both cases.

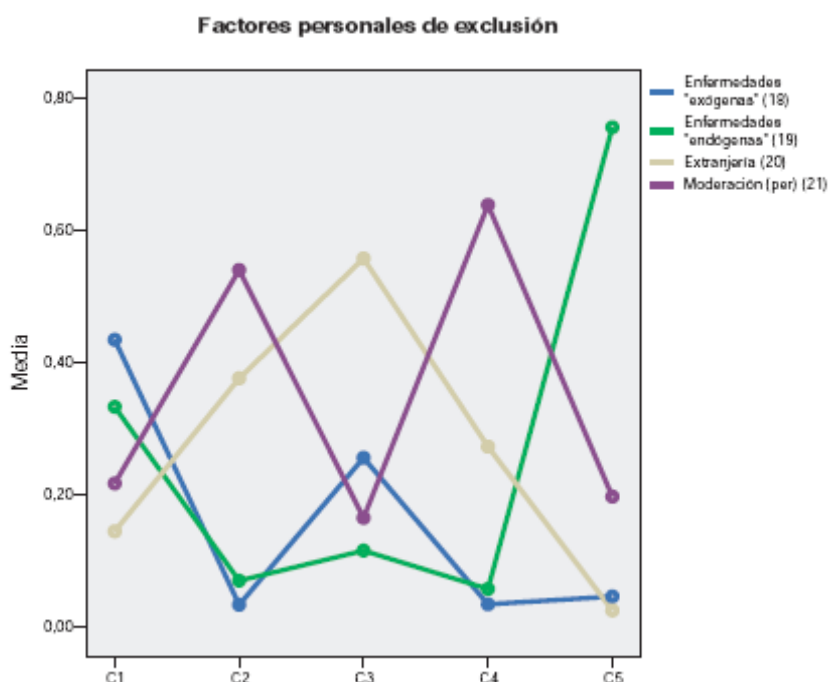


Figure 31: Average of the main factors in the personal field of each cluster.

Visualization of the Main Risk Factors of Exclusion along with the Comprehensive Risk

The second phase of the analysis leads to the joint presentation in a single graph of the Main Factors drawn from the five fields of the Social Questionnaire. Precisely because we are now working with a number of factors that is significantly less than the number of original items and risk factors, a clear visualization is possible; if the former was not the case, the graph would be dense from the excess data, thereby making an analysis less than possible.

As discussed previously, we have considered an individual to present a risk of any Main Factor when he/she showed a risk in at least one of the personal factors within the group. It is clear that implementing this criteria assumes a certain loss of information; however, the simplification and clarification that they achieve make up for this loss.

In figure 22 there is a conjoint representation of the categories (“yes”: presence, “no”: absence) corresponding to all of the Main Factors obtained.

It is interesting to note that the categories of the variable of average comprehensive risk (“moderate,” “high,” “very high” and “extreme”) were also represented for the sake of analyzing which groups of factors are usually more related to the individuals belonging to each of these categories of comprehensive risk; in doing

so, a profile type of the characteristics of the individuals who are predisposed to being included in each of the categories of the levels of risk could be provided.

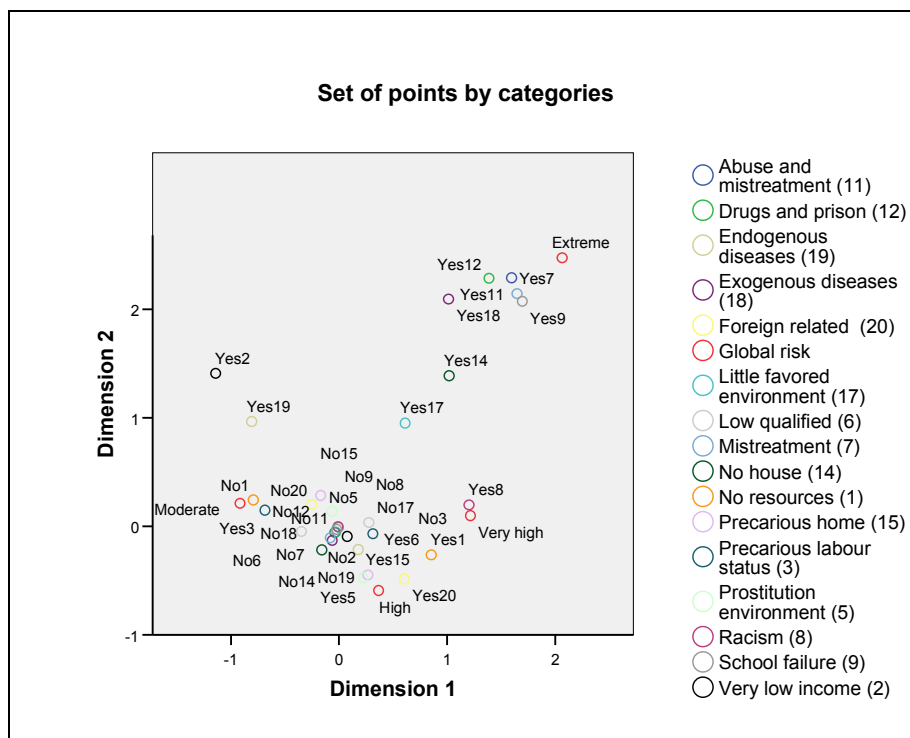


Fig. 32: Perceptual Map (MCA) of all of the Main Risk Factors

Consequently, the analysis of the information provided by Figure 32 makes it possible to establish the following assessments:

We can see that along with the category of “*extreme risk*,” there is an association with the Main Factors related to physical abuse, sexual abuse, drugs and prison in the family environment and school failure. As such, it could be said that individuals with extreme risk of social exclusion have lived in a violent family environment and that such a risk also exists in those for whom the educational system has not fulfilled its function of integration and socialization.

At this point, some nuances must be made regarding the idea that has just been presented. As we can see, all of the situations of risk associated to the extreme level belong to the family and social fields. In light of how the level of comprehensive risk is calculated, an individual who only shows risk factors in these fields would not reach the comprehensive risk level classified as “*extreme*.”²⁹ Consequently, we must highlight the fact that not all individuals with the previously defined profile will have this extreme level of risk; rather it would only be those in whom another series of factors come together, which could be very diverse depending on the people in question.³⁰ In other words, this profile could be considered by using of a mathematical analogy, as a “*necessary but insufficient condition*” for the level of risk for social exclusion to be extreme.

For its part, the category of “*very high risk*” is associated with the Main Factors that gather together the aspects related to the absence of economic resources and to racism.

The third category of *comprehensive risk*, that is, the so-called “*high risk*” is associated most intensely with the Main Factors that have been labeled as “*precarious housing*,” “*illegality and prostitution*” and “*immigration problems*.”

Lastly, the rest of the situations, as well as the absence of them (the “*no*” responses in the graph), are more or less related to the level deemed “*moderate risk*.”

Another supplemental and even more simplifying analysis is the one that can be done by visualizing conjointly the categories of the Main Factors that have been referred to as “*moderation*” in each of the fields, along with the categories of comprehensive risk. All of this is gathered and reflected in Figure 33. In this case, each of the “*no*” responses referring to moderation represents, therefore, the presence of any of the Main Risk Factors in each of the fields.

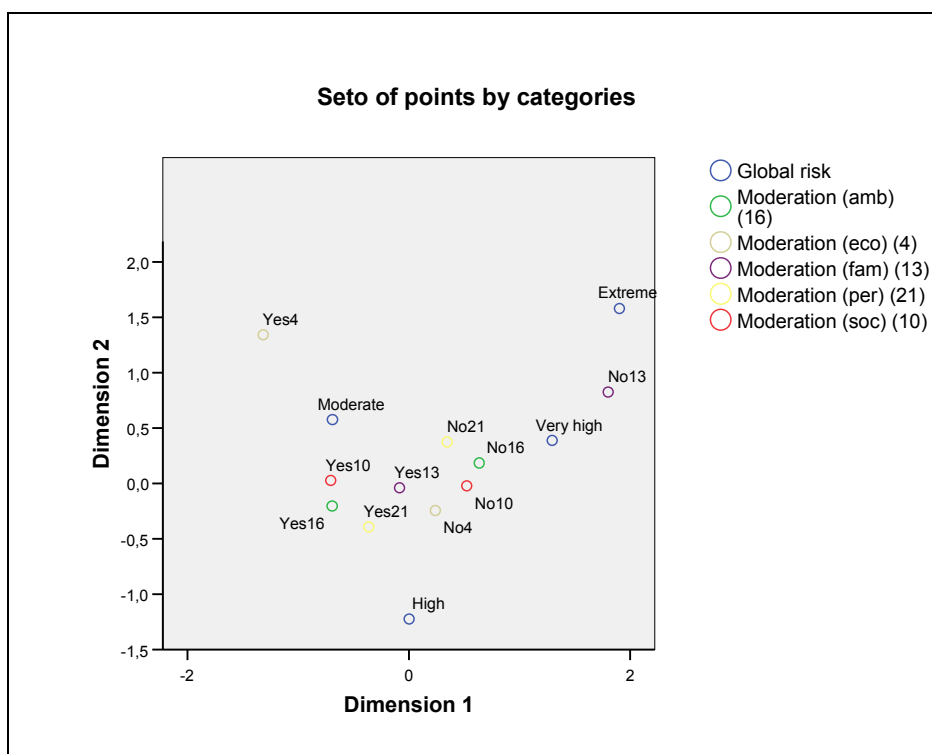


Fig. 33: Perceptual Map (MCA) of the Main Factors of “*moderation*” along with Comprehensive Risk

We can observe how the horizontal direction of the graph indicates the comprehensive risk level from higher to lower; a fact that is reinforced by the presence of the “*yes*” responses towards the right, while the “*no*” responses appear at the middle, left-hand side of the graph, which are associated – as was expected – to the highest risk levels.

It is noteworthy that, like the stylized image of figure 32, this figure also indicates the absence of moderation in the family field, showing the highest levels of risk for social exclusion.

A refinement of this analysis consists in combining these Main Factors with the original risk factors of the Social Questionnaire, which – individually studied – provide 100% of the risk level of each field; that is, not having housing and not having an income. From the analysis of Figure 34, we see that extreme risk is associated more with a lack of housing than with a lack of economic resources; this situation is linked to family factors (previously discussed) that predispose them to risk.

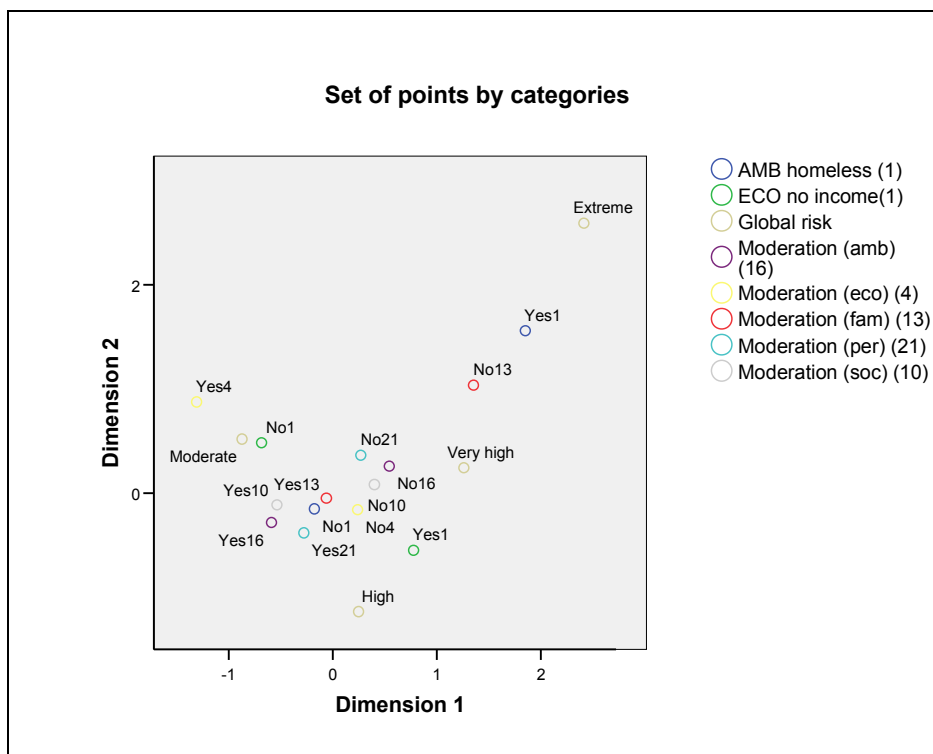


Fig. 34: Perceptual Map (MCA) of the Main Factors of “moderation,” comprehensive risk and the most serious personal factors.

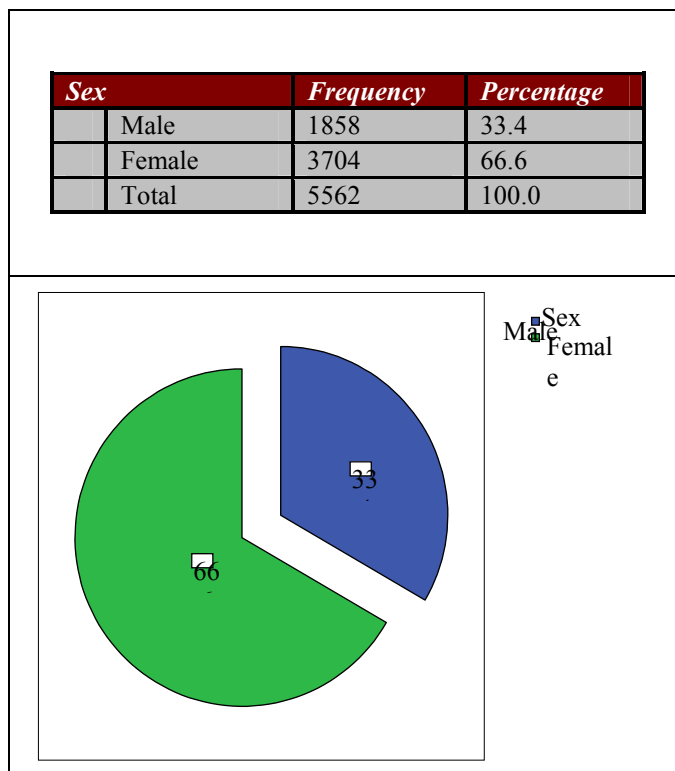
As was discussed at the beginning of this section, we have embarked on a journey to build a new indicator of social exclusion that is more objective and precise, and that would make it possible to consider and measure more efficiently the specific weight that each item should carry on the Social Questionnaire. In doing so, the *comprehensive risk* indicator that is currently used today, whose construction and measurement system has already been discussed, could be improved. It is in this arena in which the research team responsible for this study is presently working; the conclusions drawn from this work will be made known in the near future.

ANALYSIS OF SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE IN SITUATIONS OF DEPENDENCY

In this section, the analysis of the information contained in the database related to the topic of dependency is presented. Firstly, an analysis is done of the socio-demographic profile of the CRE participant who finds him/herself in a situation of dependency in order to, secondly, analyze the variables that are most especially related to this field. We had 5,562 records at our disposal to carry out this analysis. This size will be reduced, at times, upon the implementation of various cross analyses between different variables. In any case, we emphasize the fact that the number of available observations is sufficient enough to be able to come to reliable conclusions.

Profile of the Participant in a Situation of Dependency

Sixty seven percent (67%) of the participating people in CRE in situations of dependency are women, as is shown in graph 10; this percentage is significantly higher than the one in the overall general database.



Graph 10: Distribution of Participants in Situations of Dependency

Table 45 shows the distribution of participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency according to age groups. It is worth noting that more than 55% of the participants are people over the age of 65, while the second most numerous age group is the one that corresponds to those between the ages of 25 and 49 years old.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
Under 16 years old	133	2.6	2.6
From 16 to 24 years old	314	6.1	8.7
From 25 to 49 years old	1503	29.1	37.7
From 50 to 64 years old	367	7.1	44.8
65 years old and over	2850	55.2	100.0
Total	5167	100.0	

Table 43: Distribution according to age groups of the participating people in situations of dependency

With respect to marital status, table 46 indicates that 34% of the participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency are widow/ers, 33% are married and 25% are single. This slight majority of widow/ers is in line with the higher presence of women and senior citizens in this group.

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Married	1353	33.1
Divorced	67	1.6

	Partnered	69	1.7
	Separated	179	4.4
	Single	1020	25.0
	Widow/er	1398	34.2
	Total	4086	100.0

Table 46: Distribution of marital status of the participating people in situations of dependency

With respect to the variable of “*number of children*,” 26% of those who are in situations of dependency have a child, 17% do not have any children or have 3 children, as displayed in table 47.

	<i>Number of children</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
	.00	445	17.5	17.5
	1.00	506	19.9	37.4
	2.00	655	25.8	63.2
	3.00	437	17.2	80.4
	4.00	225	8.9	89.3
	5.00	129	5.1	94.4
	6 or more	143	5.6	100.0
	Total	2540	100.0	

Table 47: Distribution of the number of children of the participating people in situations of dependency

With respect to the nationality of the participating people who are in situations of dependency, as shown in table 46, we point out that the overwhelming majority of the individuals, almost 78%, were born in Spain. In regards to the rest of the geographic areas and countries, it is worth noting that 8% were born in Africa, and within the latter continent, the majority were born in the Maghreb (5.5%); and the rest were born in sub-Saharan Africa (2.6%). Moreover, almost 9% were born in Latin America, especially in Ecuador.

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Country of birth (regions)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
SPAIN	4316	77.6	SPAIN	4316	77.6
MOROCCO	263	4.7	LATIN AMERICA	497	8.9
ECUADOR	165	3.0	MAGHREB	308	5.5
BOLIVIA	60	1.1	EASTERN EUROPE	263	4.7
ROMANIA	184	3.3	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	146	2.6
COLOMBIA	82	1.5	REST OF EUROPE	24	.4
BULGARIA	36	.6	REST OF WORLD	8	.1
ARGENTINA	30	.5	Total	5562	100.0
BRAZIL	44	.8			
OTHER	382	6.9			
Total	5562	100.0			

Table 48: Country and Geographic Area of birth of the participating people in situations of dependency

With respect to the employment status of the people in situations of dependency, if we take into account that more than half of said people are over the age of 65, it is not surprising to find that 36% of them are retired

or receive a pension, as is indicated in table 49. Unemployment continues to be in style with 33% of the total and a proportion worth noting is the fact that less than 10% are gainfully employed.

<i>Employment Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Unemployed	718	32.9
Retired	711	32.6
Homemaker	358	16.4
Gainfully employed	210	9.6
Student	91	4.2
Pensioner	73	3.3
Pre-retired	21	1.0
Total	2182	100.0

Table 49: Employment Status of the participating people in situations of dependency

In table 50, we can observe the distribution of frequencies in the number of participating people in situations of dependency in terms of their level of education. We highlight that 70% of the individuals have a primary or a secondary education; a considerable 15% do not have any education, while those who have some type of higher education do not reach 7%.

<i>Level of Education</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
OTHER	85	7.5
NO EDUCATION	175	15.4
PRIMARY EDUCATION	425	37.3
SECONDARY EDUCATION	383	33.6
3 YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	30	2.6
5 YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	42	3.7
Total	1140	100.0

Table 50: Level of Education of the participating people in situations of dependency

Table 51 describes the number of people in situations of dependency who at the same time have dependents for whom they are responsible. As would be expected, the overwhelming majority of people, 80%, do not have any dependents under their care. However, a surprising 20% do indeed have people who depend on them; reaching 5% of those who have five or more under their care, which would seem like quite a complicated situation.

<i>Total Number of People in situations of Dependency</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
.00	765	79.4
1.00	56	5.8
2.00	43	4.5
3.00	28	2.9
4.00	30	3.1
5 or more	41	4.3
Total	963	100.0

Table 51: Total number of people in situations of dependency with dependents under their care.

If the number of dependent children is considered exclusively, as shown in table 52, we see that 48% do not have any dependent children, while 32% have a child. Just as was the case in the previous table, it is striking that more than 3% of the people, besides being in a situation of dependency themselves, have 6 or more children under their care.

<i>Dependent children</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	1382	47.9	47.9
1	498	17.2	65.1
2	427	14.8	79.9
3	268	9.3	89.2
4	135	4.7	93.9
5	82	2.8	96.7
6 or more	95	3.3	100.0
Total	2887	100.0	

Table 52: Number of dependent children of the participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency.

With respect to with whom people in situations of dependency live, displayed in table 53, we highlight the fact that a very broad majority of them live with family members (46.9%) or live alone (46.5%), the latter of which stands out enormously. The small percentage of other forms of living, like in a residence facility or nursing home, can be explained by the fact that many people who are institutionalized in other institutions, do not attend CRE centers as they have their needs met in those other institutions.

<i>Data on Living Arrangements</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
FAMILY MEMBERS	1490	46.9
ALONE	1478	46.5
RESIDENCE FACILITY/ NURSING HOME	75	2.4
SHELTER	2	0.1
OTHER	134	4.2
Total	3179	100.0

Table 53: Data on Living Arrangements

In regards to the distribution of comprehensive risk categories of exclusion, as reflected in table 54, of the 434 people in situations of dependency who filled out the Social Questionnaire, we see that 58% present a moderate risk, 22% present a high risk, 19% present a very high risk and only 1% present extreme risk. We can determine that, in general, the level of comprehensive risk is somewhat lower in people in situations of dependency than in the overall group of people who partook in the Social Questionnaire.

<i>Comprehensive Risk</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage People in Situations of dependency</i>	<i>Total Percentage of the Social Questionnaire</i>
Moderate	251	57.8	45.6
High	95	21.9	31.5
Very high	83	19.1	20.1
Extreme	5	1.2	2.8
Total	434		100.0

Table 54: Distribution of the Comprehensive Risk of the Participating People in situations of Dependency and Overall Total

In what follows below, a study was done on the relationship of the people in situations of dependency participating in CRE with respect to certain housing characteristics, like ownership status, physical characteristics of the housing in terms of conditions and size, its degree of occupancy, all of which are interesting variables that can provide information regarding their adequacy for situations of handicap or dependency.

Therefore, in table 55, the distribution of the people in situations of dependency participating in CRE is shown according to the housing status in which they find themselves. We highlight that 46% of the people in question have a residence in their ownership while 29% rent. The rest of the situations show much lower percentages.

<i>Housing Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
OWN	1614	46.4
RENTING	1002	28.8
ASSIGNED	176	5.1
SHARED	139	4.0
PAID SHARE	70	2.0
NO RESIDENCE	68	2.0
RESIDENCE FACILITY/ NURSING HOME	45	1.3
RED CROSS	4	.1
OCCUPYING	1	.0
OTHER	358	10.3
Total	3477	100.0

Table 55: Housing status of the people in situations of dependency participating in CRE

With respect to the expenses paid towards housing, we highlight that one out of every two participants in CRE in situations of dependency spends monthly on housing costs between 100€ and 300€ , 24% spend between 300€ and 600€, and 20% spend less than 100€, as indicated in table 56.

<i>Monthly Expense (euros)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
Less than 60€	130	9.4	9.4
between 60 and 100	151	10.9	20.4
between 100 and 300	668	48.4	68.8
between 300 and 600	334	24.2	93.0

More than 600€	97	7.0	100.0
Total	1380	100.0	

Table 56: Monthly housing costs of the participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency

In regards to the number of occupants of the residence, we observe that 75% of the participants indicate a low rate of occupancy, 19% present medium-level occupancy and only 6.5% live in a situation of high occupancy or overcrowding, as table 57 displays.

<i>Number of Occupants</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
LOW OCCUPANCY	1745	74.7
MEDIUM OCCUPANCY	440	18.8
HIGH OCCUPANCY	114	4.9
OVERCROWDING	37	1.6
Total	2336	100.0

Table 57: Number of occupants in the residence of the participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency

We can affirm, based on the results of table 58, that – in general – the housing conditions, in which the participating people reside, are adequate, although 15% of the individuals report that they suffer from various habitability problems.

<i>Housing Conditions</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
ADEQUATE	2021	84.2
DETERIORATED	171	7.1
OVERCROWDING	43	1.8
INADEQUATE	119	5.0
UNINHABITABLE	46	1.9
Total	2400	100.0

Table 58: Housing conditions of the participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency

In regards to the number of rooms, as indicated in table 59, the most frequent value is that of 3 rooms (40%), 19% reside in homes with 2 rooms, while 16% live in a home with 6 or more rooms.

<i>Number of Rooms</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	1	.1	.1
1	54	5.8	5.9
2	180	19.3	25.2
3	376	40.3	65.5
4	116	12.4	77.9
5	53	5.7	83.6
6 or more	153	16.3	100.0
Total	933	100.0	

Table 59: Number of rooms of the home/residence of the participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency

On the other hand, it is very important to point out that 85% of the participating people affirm that they do not encounter architectural barriers in their homes, and 94% do not encounter any communication barriers either.

With respect to the size of the home, we emphasize that one out of every two participants lives in a living space of between 80 and 100 square meters, and 41% live in one of less than 80 square meters, as can be observed in table 60.

<i>Surface area of the residence (m²)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
LESS THAN 50	67	6.2	6.2
BETWEEN 50 & 80	381	35.3	41.5
BETWEEN 80 & 100	521	48.2	89.7
MORE THAN 100	111	10.3	100.0
Total	1080	100.0	

Table 60: Square meters of the residences of the participating people in CRE who are in situations of dependency

After carrying out a contingency analysis between the age of the participating people and the characteristics of their homes/residences, the following significant tendencies were found in correspondence to aged people: there is a lower number of rooms, lower average expenses in the home, lower occupancy density and the tendency of being the owner of the residence in which he/she lives.

On the other hand, doing a Multiple Correspondence Analysis with the variables of sex, marital status, age and comprehensive risk, leads us to highlight the presence of a multidimensional association between the following categories:

- Widow (female) and over the age of 65.
- Separated or divorced and 50 to 64 years old at an extreme risk of exclusion.
- Couples between the ages of 25 to 49 years old at a high or very high comprehensive risk.

These profiles can be visualized in the perceptual map in figure 35.

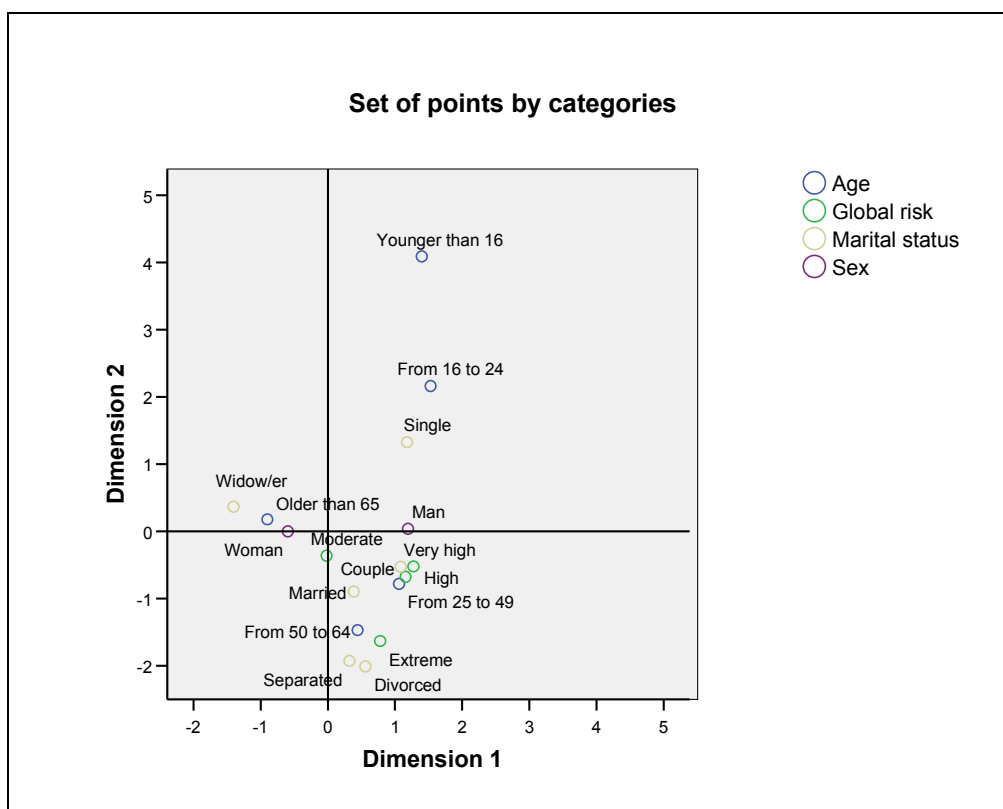


Fig. 35. Perceptual Map (MCA) on sex, marital status, comprehensive risk and age for participating people in CRE in situations of dependency.

In sum, the typical profile of the participant in CRE who is dependent can be described as: female, over 65 years old, widow, single or married, with less than two children, born in Spain, at a moderate risk of social exclusion, without people in situations of dependency, with a home/residence in ownership or rented, with a low occupancy density, adequate conditions, three rooms, without any notable architectural barriers and with a surface area of more than 50 m².

Analysis of the Variables of Dependency

In this section, we proceed to analyze the variables that are most directly related to the situation of dependency.

Firstly, we must analyze the degree of dependency of the people. As is collected and displayed in table 61, we point out that only 4% of the individuals present a slight degree of dependency; 54% report to be in moderate conditions of dependency and to have enough support, while the most serious situations affect more than 40% of the people.

<i>Degree of Dependency</i>	<i>Frequenc y</i>	<i>Percentag e</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
SLIGHT	79	4.0	4.0
MODERATE AND HAS ENOUGH SUPPORT	982	50.2	54.2
MODERATE AND DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH	337	17.2	71.4

	SUPPORT			
	REQUIRES PERMANENT CARE	263	13.4	84.8
	SEVERE AND HAS ENOUGH SUPPORT	297	15.2	100.0
	Total	1958	100.0	

Table 61: Distribution of Participating People according to Degree of Dependency

After doing an analysis according to sex, we find that being a female is associated to a more severe degree of dependency, as shown in figure 36.

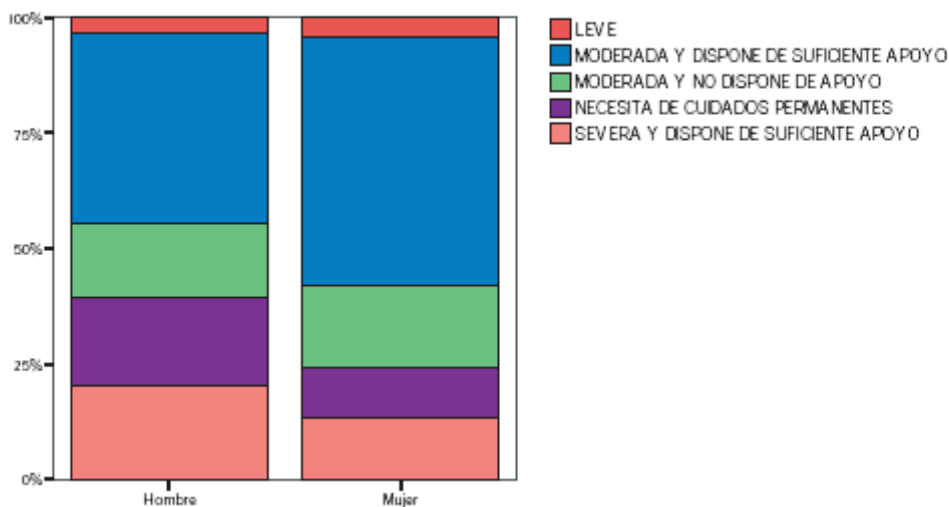


Fig. 36: Degree of Dependency according to Sex

With respect to the situation of disability, table 62 gathers together data on the distribution of the people according to the type of disability from which they suffer. We highlight that 63.2% of the 1,857 participating people – on whom we have information regarding this variable – present some type of disability associated with mobility problems, and 13.2% are people who suffer from mental disorders.

Type of Disability	Frequency	Percentage
MOBILITY	1174	63.2
MENTAL	245	13.2
MULTIPLE	184	9.9
VISUAL	105	5.7
INTELLECTUAL	103	5.5
HEARING	46	2.5
Total	1857	100.0

Table 62: Distribution according to the type of Disability

The degree of dependency in regards to the type of disability is expressed in figure 37. We can see how the most severe degrees of dependency are associated with mental disorders or cases of multiple disabilities. Moreover, it is noted that the disability related to mobility is present and is the most frequent in all of the degrees of dependency, although its relative weight decreases as the degree of the dependency increases.

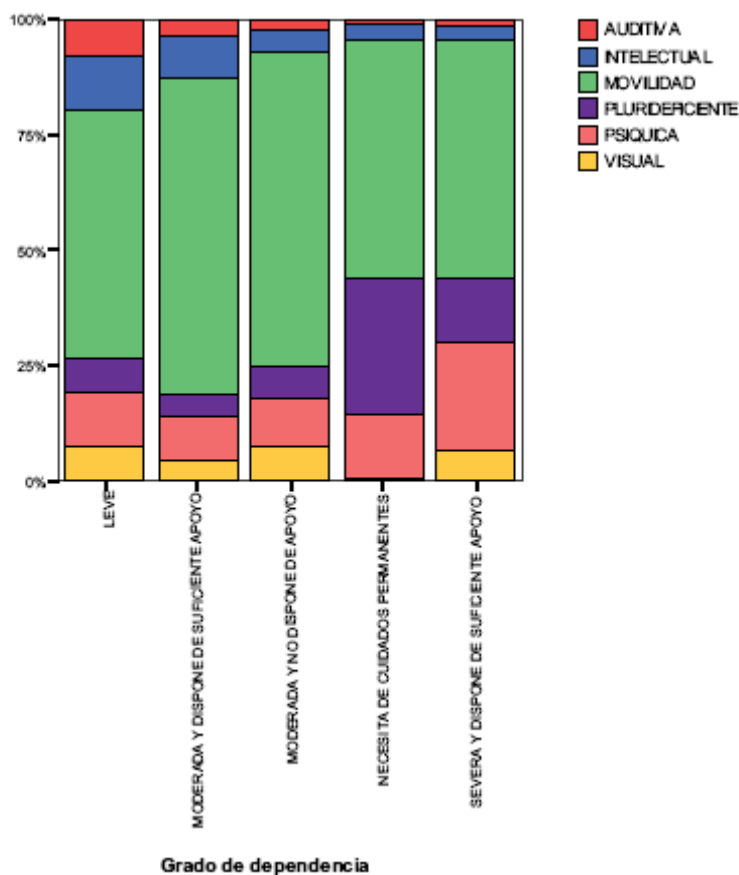


Fig. 37: Degree of dependency and Type of Disability

The original variable that – in terms of percentages – measured the degree of disability of these participating people, has been categorized into five groups for the sake of being able to better analyze and interpret them. The results obtained are shown in table 63. What must first be pointed out is that only 285 participating people responded to this question. Of them, more than 80% present a high or very high degree of disability.

Degree of Disability	Frequency	Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Very low	2	.7	.7
Low	25	8.8	9.5
Average	26	9.1	18.6
High	163	57.2	75.8
Very high	69	24.2	100.0
Total	285	100.0	

Table 63: Degree of Disability

With respect to the handicap certificate, table 64 shows how the overwhelming majority of the participating people do not have one.

<i>Handicap Certificate</i>		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	NO	5288	95.1
	YES	274	4.9
	Total	5562	100.0

Table 64: Certificate of Handicap

Table 65 provides information on the distribution of the technical assistance among these participating people. We emphasize, as the most frequent concepts, the provision of tele-assistance services to 25% of the individuals, as well as elements related to difficulties involving mobility (chairs, crutches, beds and walkers).

<i>Technical Assistance</i>		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	TELE-ASSISTANCE	301	25.2
	CHAIRS	262	21.9
	CRUTCHES	162	13.6
	BEDS	161	13.5
	WALKERS	157	13.1
	HEARING AIDS	16	1.3
	CRANES	8	0.7
	TRANSPORTATION	3	0.3
	OTHER	124	10.4
	Total	1194	100.0

Table 65: Distribution of the Technical Assistance

Moving on to analyze individually the provision of the tele-assistance service, we point out that out of the people who have some kind of dependency, only 28% receive this service, as indicated in table 66.

<i>Tele-Assistance</i>		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	NO	3989	71.7
	YES	1573	28.3
	Total	5562	100.0

Table 66: Data on Tele-Assistance

We can observe the trend that men are not included in the tele-assistance network, while women are included. Moreover, and logically, as the ages increase, the proportion increases of individuals that have tele-assistance, as we can see in figure 38. In general, we can say that being female and over the age of 65, is associated with receiving tele-assistance, and being male between the ages of 25 and 49 years old is associated with not receiving tele-assistance.

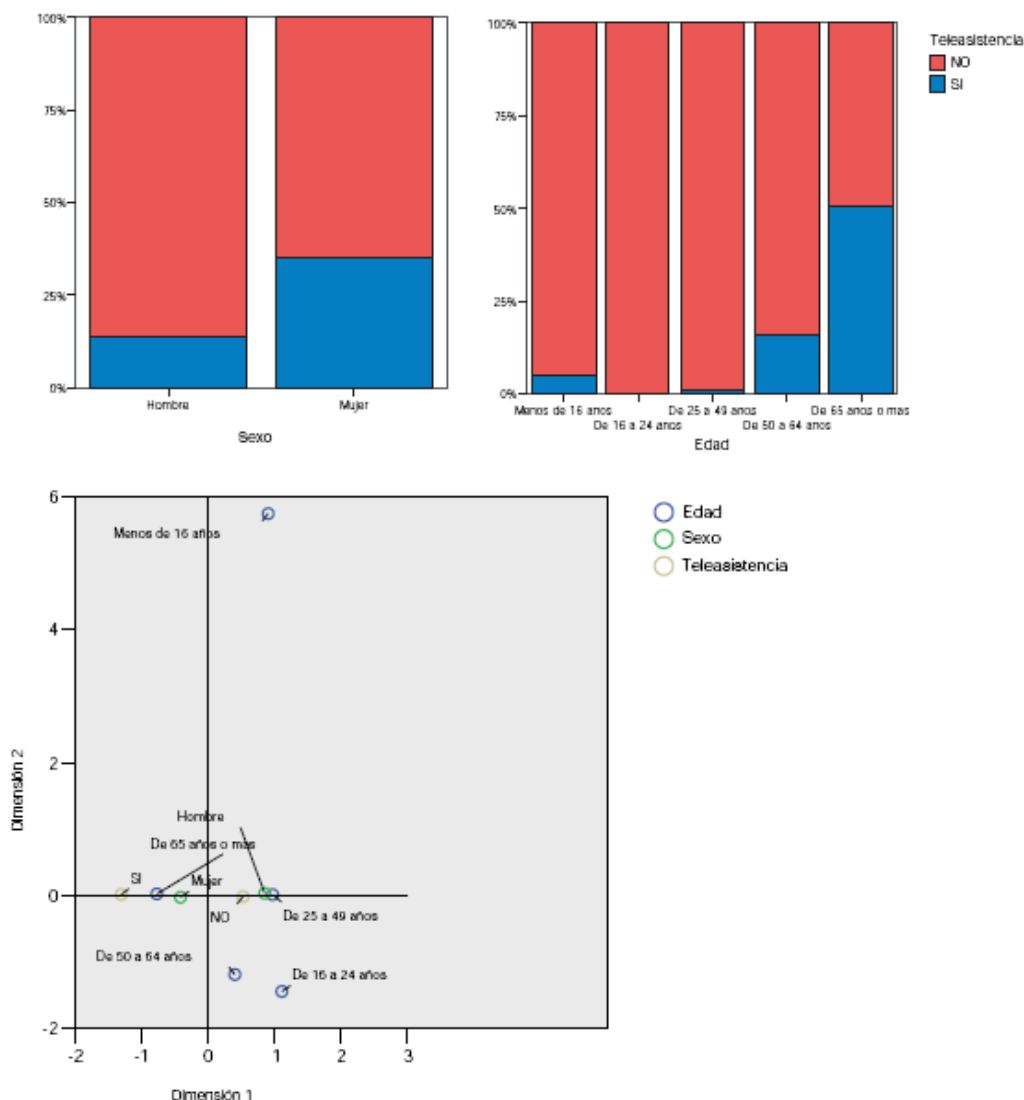


Fig. 38. Tele-Assistance, sex and age.

In regards to the programs in which these people in situations of dependency are members, we highlight their participation in the program called “aged people,” which accounts for 55% of the people, followed by the one called “immigrants” with 26%; the “fight against poverty and social exclusion” program reports a participation of 9% and the “people with disabilities” program has 8%, as indicated in table 67.

Program	Frequency	Percentage
Aged People	3058	55
Immigrants	1432	25.7
Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion	500	9
People with Disabilities	469	8.4
Infected with HIV	38	0.7
Other	34	0.6
Women with social hardships	14	0.3

Assistance for People with Drug Addictions	7	0.1
Children with Social Hardships	6	0.1
Search for Missing People	1	0
Prisoners	1	0
Refugees	2	0
Total	5562	100.0

Table 67: Distribution of participants in situations of dependency based on program memberships.

Lastly, in this section we will address another of the dimensions of situations of dependency, like the provision of free food through CRE. In regards to this topic, we note, first, as shown in table 68, that 32.8% of the participating people who had filled out these forms on CRE’s on-line program are not food recipients.

<i>Food Recipient</i>	<i>Frequenc y</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
NO	3735	67.2
YES	1827	32.8
Total	5562	100.0

Table 68: Distribution of the frequency of “food recipient” variable.

From the analysis of table 69, we infer that whether one receives or does not receive food appears to be linked to his/her sex. In fact, while only a quarter of the women in situations of dependency are food recipients, half of dependent males are indeed recipients.

			<i>Food Recipient</i>		<i>Total</i>
			NO	YES	
Sex	Male	Number	983	875	1858
		% of Sex	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
		% of Food Recipients	26.3%	47.9%	33.4%
		% of the total	17.7%	15.7%	33.4%
	Female	Number	2752	952	3704
		% of Sex	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
		% of Food Recipients	73.7%	52.1%	66.6%
		% of the total	49.5%	17.1%	66.6%
Total		Number	3735	1827	5562
		% of Sex	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%
		% of the Food Recipients	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of the total	67.2%	32.8%	100.0%

Table 69: Distribution of the participating people according to sex and reception of food.

With respect to age, we can show that there is a clear tendency indicating that participating people under the age of 50, do indeed receive food, and that those over this age do not, as is displayed in table 70.

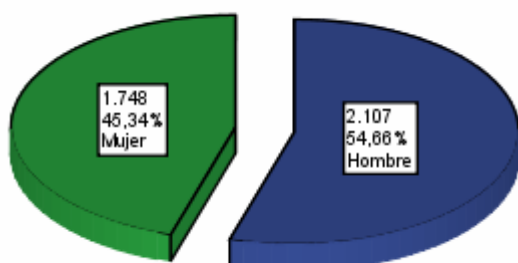
			<i>Food Recipient</i>		<i>Total</i>
			NO	YES	
Age	Under 16 years old	Number	52	81	133
		% of Age	39.1	60.9	100
	From 16 to 24 years old	Number	74	240	314
		% of Age	23.6	76.4	100
	From 25 to 49 years old	Number	349	1154	1503
		% of Age	23.2	76.8	100
	From 50 to 64 years old	Number	209	158	367
		% of Age	56.9	43.1	100
	From 65 years old and over	Number	2756	94	2850
		% of Age	96.7	3.3	100
Total		Number	3440	1727	5167
		% of Age	66.6	33.4	100

Table 70: Distribution of participating people according to age and reception of food.

PEOPLE OF FOREIGN ORIGINS IN SITUATIONS OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

The program related to immigration is the one that has the most participants in CRE's Social Intervention, after the Aged People Program, as has been discussed earlier. Therefore, we considered it would be of interest to carry out a detailed analysis that focuses on the socio-demographic characteristics of this group, with the aim of getting a narrower vision of their profile, which would make it possible to measure and orientate future actions better.

In regards to sex, in Graph 11 we see how there is a slightly unbalanced division, with significant differences between the sexes, as the number of males is higher than that of females. Fifty five percent (55%) of the immigrants are men and 45% are women.



<i>Sex</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Male	2107	54.7
Female	1748	45.3
Total	3855	100.0

Graph 11: Distribution according to the sex of the participating immigrants in CRE.

With respect to age, we can see that more than 69% of the immigrants are aged between 25 and 49 years old, and 19% are youths, aged between 16 and 24 years old. We emphasize the relevance of the fact that the percentage of immigrants over the age of 65 does not reach 1.5% and that of minors under 16 years old represents something under 4%, as shown in table 71.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
Under 16 years old	144	3.9	3.9
From 16 to 24 years old	703	19.1	23.0
From 25 to 49 years old	2555	69.3	92.3
From 50 to 64 years old	234	6.3	98.6
From 65 years old and over	51	1.4	100.0
Total	3687	100.0	

Table 71: Distribution of the ages of the immigrants.

With respect to marital status, we can say that the majority of immigrants who contact CRE are single (48%) or married (41%). This distribution is shown in table 72.

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Single	1118	47.6
Married	965	41.1
Partnered	95	4.0
Separated	85	3.6
Divorced	53	2.3
Widow/er	33	1.4
Total	2349	100.0

Table 72: Marital Status of the immigrants who contact CRE.

In regards to the number of children, we observe that 20% of the immigrants do not have children, 32% have a child, 25% have two children and a significant 14% have 3 children, as is displayed in the data listed in table 73. The average number of children is 1.67, which is notably higher than the Spanish average, although it is lower than the general profile of CRE participants, even though it has a slightly lower typical deviation (1.42).

<i>Number of children</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
.00	214	19.6	19.6
1.00	353	32.4	52.0
2.00	277	25.4	77.4
3.00	152	13.9	91.3
4.00	51	4.7	96.0
5.00	29	2.7	98.6
6 or more	15	1.4	100.0
Total	1091	100.0	

Table 73: Number of children of the immigrants.

In table 74, the continent or geographic region and country of birth of the participating immigrants in CRE is shown. Forty two percent (42%) of the immigrants were born in Latin America, especially in Ecuador (11%), Colombia (8%) and Bolivia (8%). Thirty five percent (35%) were born in Africa (24% in the Maghreb, and 10% in sub-Saharan Africa). Twenty one percent (21%) were born in Eastern Europe.

<i>Country of birth (regions)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Country of birth (countries)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
LATIN AMERICA	1627	42.2	MOROCCO	807	20.9
MAGHREB	936	24.3	ROMANIA	485	12.6
EASTERN EUROPE	795	20.6	ECUADOR	437	11.3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	374	9.7	COLOMBIA	321	8.3
REST OF THE WORLD	93	2.4	BOLIVIA	320	8.3
REST OF EUROPE	30	.8	ARGENTINA	125	3.2
Total	3855	100.0	BULGARIA	123	3.2
			BRAZIL	92	2.4
			OTHER	1145	29.7
			Total	3855	100.0

Table 74: Region and country of birth of the immigrants in CRE.

In regards to the level of education, we point out that almost 50% of the immigrants have a secondary education, 26.4% have a primary education and 9% have the equivalent of a Spanish 5 year university degree, as can be seen in table 75. Eight point two percent (8.2%) of the immigrants do not have any kind of education. In this regard, the level of training is higher than the average level of a general CRE participant.

<i>Level of Education</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
SECONDARY EDUCATION	498	49.8
PRIMARY EDUCATION	264	26.4
5 YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	90	9.0
NO EDUCATION	82	8.2
3 YR UNIVERSITY DEGREE	42	4.2
OTHER	25	2.5
Total	1001	100.0

Table 75: Level of education of the immigrants in CRE

All of the immigrants are found within CRE's Immigration Program. And within this program, the projects that register the highest rates of participation can be seen in table 76. Thus, 27% of the immigrants are within the project, *Comprehensive Reception of Immigrants*, 21% are in *Integration Assistance*, 17% are in *Social Assistance Centers for Immigrants*, 13% are in *Legal Counseling*, etc.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Frequenc y</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Comprehensive Reception of Immigrants	1036	26.9

Integration Assistance	811	21.0
Social Assistance Centers for Immigrants	667	17.3
Legal Counseling	498	12.9
Medical Attention and Promotion of Good Health	276	7.2
Initial Reception	269	7.0
Support in the Search for Employment	99	2.6
Cultural and Educational Activities	95	2.5
Psychological Support	34	.9
Return	25	.6
Emergencies	21	.5
Family Regrouping	13	.3
Awareness Raising	11	.3
Total	3855	100.0

Table 76: Projects in which immigrants in CRE are signed up.

The way in which the immigrants who participate in CRE entered Spain is divided equally between those who entered with and without a visa, as we can see in table 77. The most infrequent method is petitioning for asylum.

<i>Method of entry into Spain</i>	<i>Frecuency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
WITHOUT A VISA	616	51.3
WITH A VISA	584	48.6
ASYLUM SEEKER	1	.1
Total	1201	100.0

Table 77: Method of entry into Spain by the immigrants in CRE

According to what is reflected in figure 39, there is usually a higher proportion of women who enter with visas than there are men.

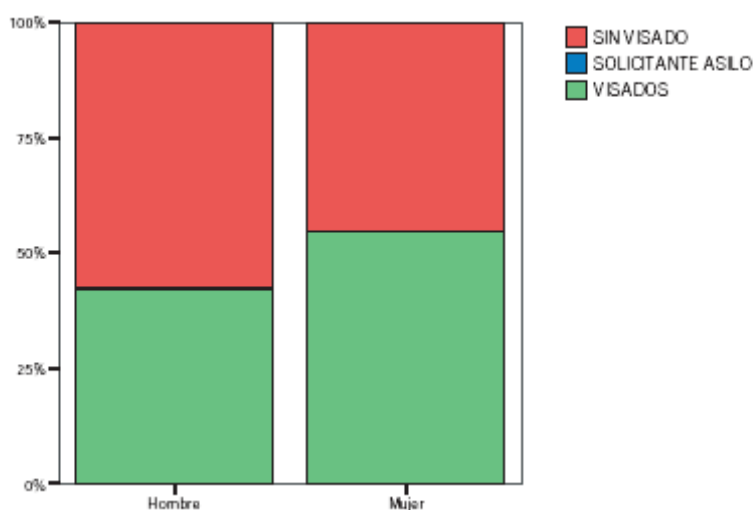


Fig. 39. Method of entry into Spain, according to sex.

With respect to the people who entered with a visa, we can highlight various official reasons for said visas, whose percentile distributions are listed in table 78.

<i>Description of the method of entry</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
TOURIST	404	69.18
RESIDENCY AND WORK	90	15.41
FAMILY REGROUPING	41	7.02
SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT	20	3.42
RESIDENCY	15	2.57
STUDENT	14	2.40
Total	584	100

Table 78. With visas: Reasons for entry into Spain

We can see that the large majority of those who have a visa entered as tourists³¹ or for work-related reasons.

With respect to the people who entered without a visa, table 79 indicates the different paths of entry.

<i>Paths of Entry</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
AIRPORTS	326	52.92
HIGHWAYS	126	20.45
SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS	94	15.26
PORTS	48	7.79
JUMPING THE FENCE	11	1.79
STOWAWAY	11	1.79
Total	616	100

Table 79: Without a visa: Paths of Entry into Spain.

We observe that more than half of the people who enter without a visa do so by air travel, and border crossing by land is the second most common path of entry. The shallow draft boats hold the third most predominant method.

In graph 12, we can see the method of entry into Spain in relation to the region of birth. We see that almost 64% of the immigrants born in Latin America entered with a visa. And almost 84% of those who were born in sub-Saharan Africa entered into Spain without a visa. This situation changes, relatively, among those who were born in the Maghreb, as 53% of them did not have a visa. For their part, 58% of the people who came from Eastern Europe and 43% of those who came from the Rest of Europe entered without a visa.

Contingency Table: Country of Birth (regions) / Method of Entry

Pais de nacimiento (regiones)		Modo de entrada en España			TOTAL
		SIN VISADO	SOLICITANTE ASILO	VISADOS	
RESTO DEL MUNDO	Recuento	16	0	17	33
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	48,5	0,0	51,5	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	2,6	0,0	2,9	2,7
	% del total	1,3	0,0	1,4	2,7
AMERICA LATINA	Recuento	289	0	376	665
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	43,5	0,0	56,5	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	46,9	0,0	64,4	55,4
	% del total	24,1	0,0	31,3	55,4
ÁFRICA SUBSAHARIANA	Recuento	94	0	18	
112					
% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	83,9	0,0	16,1	100	
% de Modo de entrada en España	15,3	0,0	3,1	9,3	
% del total	7,8	0,0	1,5	9,3	
MAGREB	Recuento	102	0	89	191
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	53,4	0,0	46,6	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	16,6	0,0	15,2	15,9
	% del total	8,5	0,0	7,4	15,9
RESTO DE EUROPA	Recuento	3	1	3	7
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	42,9	14,3	42,9	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	0,5	100,0	0,5	0,6
	% del total	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,6
EUROPA DEL ESTE	Recuento	112	0	81	193
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	58,0	0,0	42,0	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	18,2	0,0	13,9	16,1
	% del total	9,3	0,0	6,7	16,1
TOTAL	Recuento	616	1	584	1201
	% de Pais de nacimiento (regiones)	51,3	0,1	48,6	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	100	100	100	100
	% del total	51,3	0,1	48,6	100

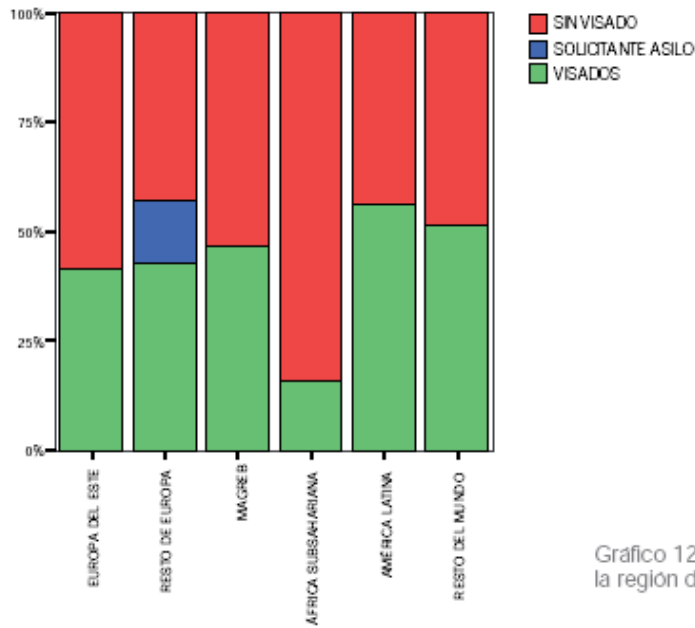


Gráfico 12. Modo de entrada en España en función de la región de nacimiento.

Graph 12. Method of Entry into Spain according to region of birth.

In Graph 13, we observe the distribution based on age according to whether entry into Spain was accomplished with or without a visa. We note that there is an inverse relationship between age and entry without a visa, regardless of what the case is for those under 16 years of age, who entered equally with and without visas. That is, the percentage of people who entered without a visa is progressively smaller as we move upwards through the age groups.

Edad		Modo de entrada en España			TOTAL
		SIN VISADO	SOLICITANTE ASILO	VISADOS	
De 65 años o mas	Recuento	0,0	0,0	3,0	3
	% de Edad	0,0	0,0	100,0	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,3
	% del total	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,3
De 50 a 64 años	Recuento	41	1	53	95
	% de Edad	43,2	1,1	55,8	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	6,7	100,0	9,1	8,0
	% del total	3,4	0,1	4,5	8,0
De 25 a 49 años	Recuento	442	0	435	877
	% de Edad	50,4	0,0	49,6	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	72,7	0,0	74,9	73,7
	% del total	37,1	0,0	36,6	73,7
De 16 a 24 años	Recuento	108	0	73	181
	% de Edad	59,7	0,0	40,3	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	17,8	0,0	12,6	15,2
	% del total	9,1	0,0	6,1	15,2
Menos de 16 años	Recuento	17	0	17	34
	% de Edad	50,0	0,0	50,0	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	2,8	0,0	2,9	2,9
	% del total	1,4	0,0	1,4	2,9
Total	Recuento	608	1	581	1190
	% de Edad	51,1	0,1	48,8	100
	% de Modo de entrada en España	100	100	100	100
	% del total	51,1	0,1	48,8	100

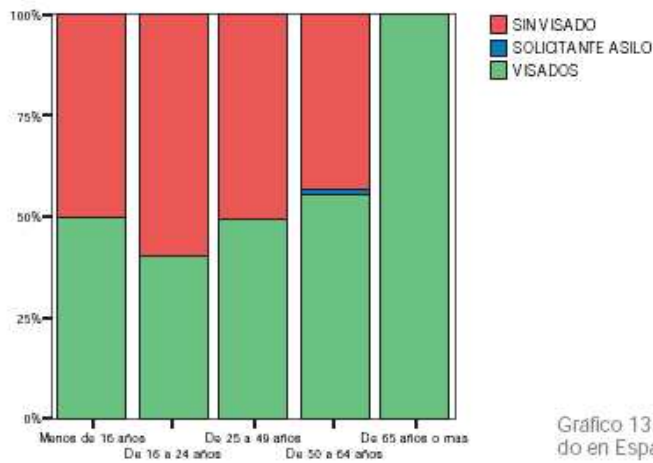


Gráfico 13. Distribución por edad según se haya entrado en España con visado o sin visado

Graph 13: Distribution based on age according to whether the immigrants entered Spain with or without a visa

The administrative status of these immigrants is reflected in table 80.

<i>Administrative Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
IN AN IRREGULAR SITUATION	669	45.6
IN A REGULAR SITUATION	581	39.6
TOURIST VISA (STILL IN FORCE)	89	6.1
PAPERS BEING PROCESSED	78	5.3
NO PAPERS	37	2.5
RESOLUTION OF DEPORTATION	13	.9
Total	1467	100.0

Table 80: Administrative status of the immigrants in CRE

The percentage of people who are in a regular situation (40%) is practically equal to that of those who are in an irregular situation (45.6%); both of these categories make up almost the entire total of immigrants, although there is a small percentage of people who are in provisional situations either because their papers are being processed or because they still have a valid tourist visa in force. Lastly, there are only 0.9% who have a resolution of deportation.

The administrative status of those who are in regular situations is distributed according to what is shown in table 81. Thus, the great majority (94%) of said immigrants are in possession of a residency permit.

<i>Administrative Status (regular)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
RESIDENCY PERMIT	541	93.9
EC IDENTITY DOCUMENT	23	4.0
SPANISH IDENTITY DOCUMENT (<i>DNI</i>)	8	1.4
ASYLUM SEEKER	4	.7
Total	576	100.0

Table 81: Administrative status of the immigrants in regular situations.

The method used to secure a residency permit is described in table 82. We highlight the fact that 79% possessed an initial permit, while 11% achieved permanent residency.

<i>Residency Permit</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
INITIAL	273	79.4
PERMANENT RESIDENCY	38	11.0
FAMILY IDENTIFICATION CARD AS EC RESIDENT	13	3.8
STAY AS A STUDENT	6	1.7
EC RESIDENT IDENTIFICATION CARD	5	1.5
EC PASSPORT	4	1.2
BECAUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	3	.9
BIRTH CERTIFICATE	1	.3
HERITAGE ROOTS	1	.3
Total	344	100.0

Table 82: Residency Permit

The last aspect of this section deals with issues related to registration and the social security medical card. In this sense, we see that 62% of the immigrants are registered and 56% have a social security medical card, as is indicated in table 83.

	Registered (yes/no)		Frequency	Percentage
	YES		972	61.6
	NO		605	38.4
	Total		1577	100.0
	SS Medical Card (yes/no)		Frequency	Percentage
	YES		889	56.4
	NO		688	43.6
	Total		1577	100.0

Table 83: Registration and SS Medical Card.

We observe a significant trend that indicates female immigrants are registered and possess a SS medical card; however, this is not the case with male immigrants. Figure 40 serves as the basis for the aforementioned statement.

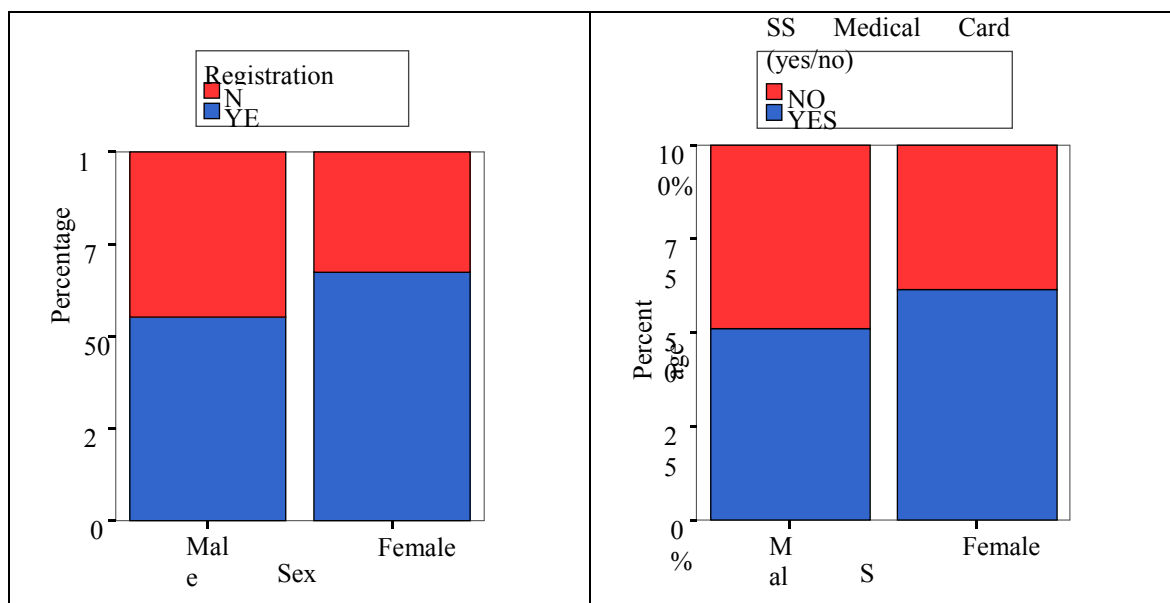


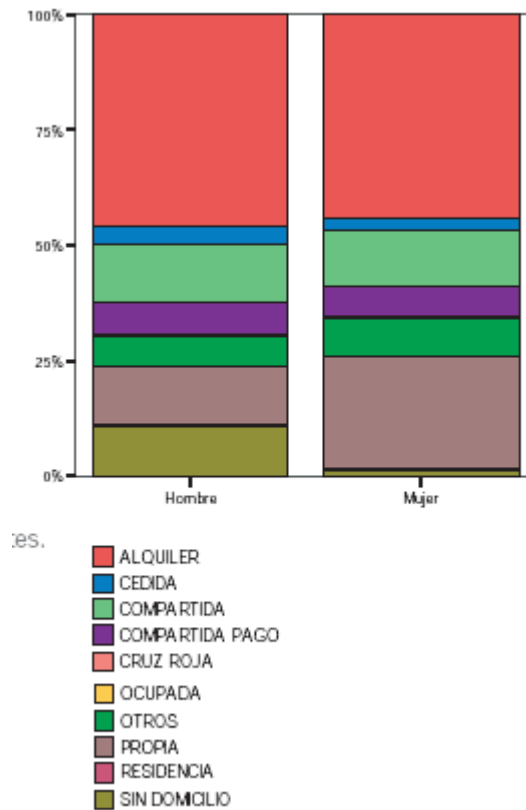
Fig. 40: Distribution of the sexes of the immigrants according to whether or not they are registered and whether or not they have a social security medical card.

HOUSING STATUS OF THE PARTICIPATING PEOPLE

This section analyzes the overall data of the sample in regards to issues related to housing.³² The majority of the participating people in CRE are renters, specifically almost 45% of them. Only 19% own their own home/residence and a significant 5% of them are not in possession of any type of residence, as we can observe in Graph 14.

Looking a bit further into this area, we can see that 88% of the immigrants who do not have a residence are men and 12% are women, which can lead us to determine that the individuals without a home are predominantly men. Among those who are renters, 70% are women and 30% are men. In terms of the other possibilities, the percentage of women is always higher than that of men.

<i>Housing Status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
RENTING	4489	44.6
OWN	1879	18.7
SHARED	1206	12
OTHER	794	7.9
PAID SHARE	788	7.8
NO RESIDENCE	503	5
ASSIGNED	330	3.3
NURSING HOME	51	0.5
RED CROSS	18	0.2
OCCUPYING	14	0.1
Total	10072	100.0



Graph 14: Housing Status of the Participating People

Contingency Table: Sex / Housing

Sexo	Régimen de vivienda										TOTAL
	ALQUILER	CEDIDA	COMPARTIDA	COMPARTIDA PAGO	CRUZ ROJA	OCUPADA	OTROS	PROPIA	RESIDENCIA	SIN DOMICILIO	
Hombre											
Recuento	1620	134	451	252	6	6	240	437	14	388	3548
% de Sexo	45,7	3,8	12,7	7,1	0,2	0,2	6,8	12,3	0,4	10,9	100
% de Régimen de vivienda	38,8	43,8	39,6	39,4	46,2	46,2	32,9	23,5	27,5	86,0	37,9
Mujer											
Recuento	2551	172	687	387	7	7	489	1419	37	63	5819
% de Sexo	43,8	3,0	11,8	6,7	0,1	0,1	8,4	24,4	0,6	1,1	100
% de Régimen de vivienda	61,2	56,2	60,4	60,6	53,8	53,8	67,1	76,5	72,5	14,0	62,1
Total											
Recuento	4171	306	1138	639	13	13	729	1856	51	451	9367
% de Sexo	44,5	3,3	12,1	6,8	0,1	0,1	7,8	19,8	0,5	4,8	100
% de Régimen de vivienda	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

With respect to monthly housing costs, we can state that 42% of the participating people in CRE have expenses between 100€ and 300€, and 33.6% spend between 300€ and 600€, as displayed in table 84. Given the wide variety of different values for this variable, we proceeded to categorize them into five groups in the way and with the frequencies shown in the table.

<i>Monthly housing costs (in euros)</i>	<i>Frecuencia</i>	<i>Porcentaje</i>
Less than 60€	589	11.9
Between 60 and 100	306	6.2
Between 100 and 300	2082	42.0
Between 300 and 600	1664	33.6
More than 600€	313	6.3
Total	4954	100.0

Table 84: Monthly housing costs.

Fifty five percent (55%) of the residences show a low occupancy level, 36% present medium occupancy, 8.2% show high occupancy and 1.3% report overcrowding with more than 10 individuals, as displayed in table 85.

<i>Number of Occupants</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
LOW OCCUPANCY (1 to 3 people)	3567	54.8
MEDIUM OCCUPANCY (4 to 6 people)	2324	35.7
HIGH OCCUPANCY (7 to 10 people)	533	8.2
OVERCROWDING (more than 10 people)	83	1.3
Total	6507	100.0

Table 85: Number of occupants per residence.

In regards to the conditions and habitability of the main residence, we find that 82% of the residences present adequate conditions, 5% indicate inadequate conditions and a worrisome 2% are considered uninhabitable, as we can see in table 86.

<i>Housing Conditions</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
ADEQUATE	4010	81.7
DETERIORATED	394	8.0
OVERCROWDING	181	3.7
INADEQUATE	233	4.7
UNINHABITABLE	89	1.8
Total	4907	100.0

Table 86. Housing Conditions

With respect to the characteristics of the residences, in regards to the number of rooms, we highlight the fact that 41% of said residences have 3 rooms and almost 13% have 4 rooms, according to the data provided in table 87.

<i>Rooms</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	2	.1	.1
1	272	7.2	7.2
2	768	20.3	27.5
3	1561	41.2	68.6
4	476	12.6	81.2
5	157	4.1	85.3
6	286	7.5	92.9
7	167	4.4	97.3
8	75	2.0	99.3
9	25	.7	99.9
10	1	0	99.9
12	1	0	100.0
14	1	0	100.0
Total	3792	100.0	

Table 87: Number of rooms in the residence

Ninety four percent (94%) of the individuals state that they do not encounter any architectural barriers or communication barriers in their homes, as table 88 reflects.

<i>Architectural Barriers</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
NO	9679	94.0	94.0
YES	618	6.0	100.0
Total	10297	100.0	
<i>Communication Barriers</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
NO	9663	93.8	93.8
YES	634	6.2	100.0
Total	10297	100.0	

Table 88: Presence of architectural and communication barriers.

With respect to the surface area, we point out that 44% of the residences have between 50 and 80 square meters of surface area and almost 42% have between 80 and 100 square meters, as we can see in table 89.

<i>Square Meters</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
LESS THAN 50	245	7.0	7.0
BETWEEN 50 AND 80	1555	44.5	51.5
BETWEEN 80 AND 100	1459	41.7	93.2
MORE THAN 100	238	6.8	100.0
Total	3497	100.0	

Table 89: Square meters per residence.

On final aspect to emphasize in this section is that the number of occupants grows with the number of rooms, although it decreases as the square meters increase. That is, the higher the number of rooms, the higher the number of occupants; however, the larger the surface area, the lower the number of occupants. It is possible that these apparently contradictory results are due to different typologies of homes and inhabitants: on the one hand, aged people, with relatively large homes but who live alone; and homes of families or groups of immigrants that tend to crowd together, on the other hand.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The findings that are presented in this report have been reached through the data provided by the Spanish Red Cross (CRE) on July 24, 2006. Said data is the result of a collection of information that was carried out by the various centers through an on-line computer program, managed by Oracle. We highlight the fact that the current study marks the first use of this database on Social Intervention, which makes it a novel and valuable contribution towards the study of social vulnerability.

CHILDREN AND YOUTHS WITH SOCIAL PROBLEMS

In this section, our aim is to provide a brief description of the program on Children and Youths with social problems based on the information found in the database used in this study.³³ In order to formulate the analysis, we used 6,142 records of children that were readily available in the database, including 168 which had taken part in the Social Questionnaire. First, we will provide a description on the background, age, sex and project in which the people in this program participate in order to then be able to produce a descriptive summary analysis on the risk factors and the aspects related to the social problems facing these individuals, which appear in the Social Questionnaire itself.

Table 90 reflects the distribution of minors who participate in the Children and Youths with problems program based on their sex, age and nationality, which have been grouped together according to different geographic areas. We can see that more than 84% of the participants are Spanish, regardless of age group. The rest of the notable areas of origin are the Maghreb, with 8% of children and youths, of whom 95% come from Morocco; and in third place, we find Latin America with a presence of almost 4%, of whom almost 60% are Ecuadorian.

Thirty two point five percent (32.5%) of the participants are under 7 years old, of whom there is a slight majority of boys over girls. Twenty five point five percent (25.5%) are aged between 8 and 12 years old, of whom there are slightly more boys than girls. Fifteen point five percent (15.5%) correspond to adolescents aged between 12 and 16 years old, among whom there is double the amount of boys as there are girls. Fourteen point five percent (14.5%) correspond to youths aged between 17 and 18 years old and here there is a surprising overwhelming majority of males, since there is one girl for every six boys. Lastly, young adults over the age of 18 make up 12%, among whom the boy to girl ratio is similar to the aforementioned age group. All in all, we find that the participants in this program tend to be boys, with increasing proportions as they get older.

From the cited table, we also highlight that almost half of the participants from the Maghreb are males between the ages of 17 and 18.

	<i>A</i> <i>g</i> <i>e</i>	< 7	< 7	8 - 12	8 - 12	12 - 16	12 - 16	17 - 18	17 - 18	> 18	> 18	<i>N</i>	%
	<i>S</i> <i>e</i> <i>x</i>	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		<i>s</i> <i>/</i> <i>t</i> <i>o</i> <i>t</i> <i>a</i> <i>l</i>
Geographic Areas													
SPAIN		1019	856	681	623	448	262	494	116	583	99	5181	84.4
MAGHREB		19	6	40	18	121	11	240	1	51	3	510	8.3
LATIN AMERICA		19	23	78	73	14	22	4	5	2	3	243	4.0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		14	5	9	5	7	6	8	0	9	1	64	1.0
REST OF EUROPE		7	6	4	6	16	16	2	1	1	1	60	1.0
EASTERN EUROPE		7	5	7	8	8	2	8	4	2	0	51	0.8
REST OF WORLD		2	1	4	2	7	14	1	2	0	0	33	0.5
N		1087	902	823	735	621	333	757	129	648	107	642	
		1989		1558		954		886		755			

Table 90: Nationality, age group and sex of the participants in the Children and Youths with Problems Program.

CRE, through its *Children with Problems* program, carries out social protection projects for children and adolescents who live in situations of vulnerability and who are at social risk. In table 91, all of the projects that CRE has carried out in this program are listed. Given that the majority of them show a percentage of participation that is less than 5%, we will address only those projects that have a greater showing. In the same table, we can also see nationality – based on specific countries for the most numerous cases and geographic areas for the rest of them – sex and the different age groups.

The project that has the highest percentage of participation is that of *hospital or home care for children with long-term illnesses*, with 19.4%, in which the participating people under the age of 12 are the most numerous; there are significant differences in participation levels when compared to the rest of the age groups. Boy and girls are distributed equally.

Next, the *compliance with open measures for the criminal responsibility of a minor, Law 5/2000* project, registers a participation rate of 12.4%, in which the age groups over 17 years old represent the overwhelming majority. The presence of a number of adolescents between the ages of 12 and 16 should also be noted. With respect to sex, boys make up the majority of the participants in this project; the presence of girls is minimal.

The *foster families* project is participated in by 12% of this sample. The most important age group corresponds to those under 16 years of age, while there is a small percentage made up of others of an older age group. With respect to sex, the division is balanced, although there is a slightly higher presence of girls over boys in those under the age of 12.

In regards to the project *child and motherhood education and nutritional support*, we make note of the fact that this project is only participated in by those under the age of 7, as is to be expected; they signify 11.8% of the total number of participants in the program. In terms of the division between sexes, there is a slight majority of boys.

If we turn to look at the project related to *child psychotherapy and family therapy centers*, we see that they have 6.6% of the participants, among whom those between the ages of 8 and 16 years old stand out; although there is also a significant number of participants under the age of 7 and of those who are 17 years old and over. Males are predominant in this project.

The project for *child education center from 0 to 3 years*, as is to be expected, in its entirety has the participation of those under 7 years of age, except for two participating Latin American children who are between the ages of 8 and 12 years old. The distribution according to sex shows a slight majority of boys.

We emphasize the fact that, in all of the projects commented on up until now, the most common and almost only nationality of the participants is Spanish. Only the projects: *social integration of minors with social problems, foster-care centers and residence facilities for unaccompanied foreign, immigrant minors; socio-educational and intercultural intervention with unaccompanied minors; prevention of school failure and educational reinforcement; family intervention with at-risk children; reception centers, supervised functional home apartments; protected minors (from 0 to 18 years old) and emancipation apartments for youths under protection/social risk measures* have a significant presence of non-Spaniards.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Age group</i>	<i>Sex/Nat.</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Rest of Europe</i>	<i>Rest of Africa</i>	<i>Rest of America</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total age</i>	<i>Total Project</i>	<i>% project</i>
Hospital or Home Care for Children with Long-term Illnesses	< 7	M	248	4	1	5	0	1	0	476	1189	19.4
	< 7	F	211	1	1	3	0	1	0			
	8-12	M	311	3	1	2	0	2	0	632		
	8-12	F	308			4	0	1	0			
	12-16	M	36	1		0	0	0	0	71		
	12-16	F	33			1	0	0	0			
	17-18	M	3			1	0	0	0	9		
	17-18	F	5			0	0	0	0			
	>18	M	1			0	0	0	0	1		
Compliance with Open Measures for Criminal Responsibility of a Minor Law 5/2000	< 7	M	3			0	0	0	0	3	758	12.4
	8-12	M	2			0	0	0	0	2		
	12-16	M	103			3	0	0	0	125		
	12-16	F	18		1	0	0	0	0			
	17-18	M	278	1	1	3	0	0	0	308		
	17-18	F	24		1	0	0	0	0			
	>18	M	290	1	1	1	1	0	0	320		
	>18	F	25			1	0	0	0			
Foster Families	< 7	M	49			0	0	0	0	112	734	12
	< 7	F	61			1	0	1	0			
	8-12	M	138			0	0	1	0	299		
	8-12	F	160			0	0	0	0			
	12-16	M	122			0	0	0	0	225		
	12-16	F	102			0	0	0	1			

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	17-18	M	46	1		0	0	0	0	82		
	17-18	F	35			0	0	0	0			
	>18	M	9			0	0	0	0	16		
	>18	F	7			0	0	0	0			
Child and Motherhood Education and Nutritional Support	< 7	M	380	1		0	0	0	0	726	726	11.8
	< 7	F	344		1	0	0	0	0			
Child Psychotherapy and Family Therapy Centers	< 7	M	34			0	0	0	0	44	408	6.65
	< 7	F	10			0	0	0	0			
	8-12	M	101			1	0	0	0	142		
	8-12	F	40			0	0	0	0			
	12-16	M	70		2	1	0	0	0	125		
	12-16	F	51		1	0	0	0	0			
	17-18	M	25			0	0	0	0	36		
	17-18	F	11			0	0	0	0			
	>18	M	38			0	0	0	0	61		
	>18	F	23			0	0	0	0			
Child Education Centers for 0 to 3 years old	< 7	M	182	2		2	3	5	1	330	332	5.41
	< 7	F	131	2	1	0	0	1	0			
	8-12	M				0	0	2	0	2		
Social Integration of boys and girls and adolescents with social problems	< 7	M	38	1	2	1	0	1	0	80	301	4.91
	< 7	F	34			1	0	2	0			
	8-12	M	46	14	21	1	3	15	1	181		
	8-12	F	42	9	16	2	1	10	0			
	12-16	M	14	7		0	0	1	0	37		
	12-16	F	7	4	1	0	2	1	0			
	17-	M		1	1	0	0	0	0	2		

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	18											
	>18	M				0	1	0	0	1		
Management of Open or Unit Environment Educational Intervention, Criminal Law for Minors 5/2000	8-12	M	2			0	0	0	0	2	259	4.22
	12-16	M	46			0	0	0	0	53		
	12-16	F	7			0	0	0	0			
	17-18	M	83	2		0	0	0	0	90		
	17-18	F	5			0	0	0	0			
	>18	M	98			0	1	0	0	114		
	>18	F	15			0	0	0	0			
Street Education	< 7	M	2			0	0	0	0	2	235	3.83
	8-12	M	1			0	0	0	0	3		
	8-12	F	2			0	0	0	0			
	12-16	M	18			0	0	1	0	34		
	12-16	F	15			0	0	0	0			
	17-18	M	39			0	0	1	0	57		
	17-18	F	16			1	0	0	0			
	>18	M	122	2		0	0	0	0	139		
	>18	F	15			0	0	0	0			
Reception Centers and Residence facilities for Unaccompanied, Foreign, Immigrant Children	< 7	M		3		0	2	0	0	5	225	3.67
	8-12	M				0	0	1	0	1		
	12-16	M		60		2	1	0	0	63		
	17-18	M		136		1	3	0	0	140		
	>18	M		16		0	0	0	0	16		
Socio-Educational and Cultural Intervention	< 7	M		2		0	0	0	1	3	207	3.37
	8-12	M		2		1	1	3	1	12		
	8-12	F				0	2	1	1			

with unaccompanied Minors	12-16	M	1	44		16	5	0	7	107		
	12-16	F		2		16	1	2	13			
	17-18	M	2	60		2	2	0	1	72		
	17-18	F				3	0	0	2			
	>18	M		11		0	2	0	0	13		
Toy rooms, Leisure and Free Time Centers, Supplemental Entertainment Service	< 7	M	19		4	4	2	2	0	58	170	2.77
	< 7	F	19		3	2	1	2	0			
	8-12	M	39	1	6	1	0	9	0	102		
	8-12	F	33		5	4	2	2	0			
	12-16	M	5			0	0	0	0	7		
	12-16	F	2			0	0	0	0			
	17-18	M	1			0	0	0	0	3		
	17-18	F	1			0	0	1	0			
Prevention of School Failure and Educational Reinforcement	< 7	M	5			0	1	0	1	16	137	2.23
	< 7	F	3	3	2	0	0	0	1			
	8-12	M	5	13	12	3	3	2	2	83		
	8-12	F	13	5	19	0	0	5	1			
	12-16	M	6	3	5	0	2	0	0	32		
	12-16	F	6	2	5	0	2	1	0			
	17-18	M	1	1		0	3	0	0	5		
	17-18	F				0	0	0	0			
	>18	F	1			0	0	0	0	1		
Family Intervention with at-risk Children	< 7	M	17	2	3	2	6	0	0	61	136	2.22
	< 7	F	17		5	2	4	3	0			
	8-12	M	10	2	1	1	4	3	0	44		

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	8-12	F	8	2	10	1	2	0	0	22			
	12-16	M	8		2	2	2	0	0				
	12-16	F	2		3	1	0	2	0				
	17-18	M	3			0	0	0	0				6
	17-18	F	1		2	0	0	0	0				
	>18	M				0	1	1	0				3
	>18	F	1			0	0	0	0				
Reception centers, supervised functional home apartments; protected minors (from 0 to 18 years old)	< 7	M	1			0	0	0	0	103	1.68		
	8-12	M	1			0	0	1	0			4	
	8-12	F	2			0	0	0	0				
	12-16	M	8	5		0	0	0	0			18	
	12-16	F	5			0	0	0	0				
	17-18	M	12	42		2	1	0	1			67	
	17-18	F	5			3	0	1	0				
	>18	M	7	5		0	0	0	0			13	
	>18	F	1			0	0	0	0				
Social Mediation Centers	< 7	M	8			0	0	0	0	14	83	1.35	
	< 7	F	5			1	0	0	0				
	8-12	M	21			1	0	0	0	42			
	8-12	F	13		1	3	0	3	0				
	12-16	M	10			0	0	0	0	26			
	12-16	F	15			0	0	1	0				
	17-18	F	1			0	0	0	0	1			
Day Centers for Adolescents and Youths	12-16	M	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	14	72	1.17	
	12-16	F	3	1		0	0	0	0				

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	16											
	17-18	M	8	3		1	1	1	0	28		
	17-18	F	13	1		0	0	0	0			
	>18	M	9	2		1	3	0	0	30		
	>18	F	11	2	2	0	0	0	0			
Supplemental School Services (extended transportation schedules)	< 7	M	24		1	0	3	4	0	41	61	0.99
	< 7	F	7	1		0	0	1	0			
	8-12	M	4			0	2	0	0	10		
	8-12	F	2		2	0	0	0	0			
	12-16	M	2			0	1	1	0	9		
	12-16	F	1			0	1	3	0			
	17-18	F	1			0	0	0	0	1		
Emancipation apartments for youths as a measure of protection for those with social risks.	< 7	M		1		0	0	0	0	1	58	0.95
	8-12	M		1		0	0	0	0	1		
	17-18	M	3	18		0	1	0	0	24		
	17-18	F	2			0	0	0	0			
	>18	M	12	15		1	3	0	0	32		
	>18	F	1			0	0	0	0			
Balancing Family Life and Work: Project: 0 to 6 years old	< 7	M	7			0	0	0	0	12	15	0.24
	< 7	F	4			0	0	1	0			
	12-16	F				0	0	1	0	1		
	>18	F				0	1	1	0	2		
Educative companionship in an open environment for former students	17-18	M	1			0	0	0	0	1	1	0.02
Other	< 7	M	22			0	0	0	0	39	43	0.7
	< 7	F	16			1	0	0	0			

	>18	M	1			0	0	0	0	4		
	>18	F	2	1		0	0	0	0			
Sum			5170	490	147	111	79	104	35	6136	6136	100

Table 91: Participation in projects by children and youths with social problems according to nationality, age and sex.

ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MINORS

As has already been mentioned in this study, one of the most novel and interesting parts included in CRE's on-line database is the Social Questionnaire that is formalized by a CRE professional with the answers of the participating people themselves. There is also a Social Questionnaire that is specifically directed at CRE's younger participating individuals. We must remember that the CRE professional is the person responsible for determining whether or not a person should fill out the questionnaire, according to the special and particular characteristics of the given individual. In the Questionnaire, the questions asked are diverse in nature although they are always directly related to the participating person's social and personal environments. Six different fields of study were singled out: Economic, Social, Family, Environmental and Housing, Personal and Health. Within each of these fields, there are a series of different items and risk factors. These items are dichotomic in nature and therefore outline the presence or absence of the possible risk factor that is the cause of vulnerability in each person; that is, upon filling out the questionnaire, the boxes are checked off that correspond to the items that are present in each person's life. While the number of questionnaires included up until now in the database is small (168), we still find it appropriate to comment on them, even if it is done in a descriptive manner. In future studies, more sound conclusions will be reached as work is able to be done with a larger-sized sample.

Table 92 lists the items and risk factors that are included in each of the fields.

<i>ECONOMIC</i>	<i>SOCIAL</i>	<i>ENVIRONMENTAL/HOUSING</i>	<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>PERSONAL</i>	<i>HEALTH</i>
No resources	Does not speak Spanish	Homeless	Conflictive relationship	Occasional drugs	No prenatal monitoring
Does not live with parents	Illiteracy	Institutionalized	Physical abuse	Drug treatment	No doctor
Income < 500€	School Failure	Semi-institutionalized	Estranged family	Limited contacts	No birth control programs
No social assistance	School Absenteeism	Temporary housing	Sexual Abuse	Member of an anti-social group	No vaccination card
No employment	Suffers from discrimination	Renting without a lease	Drugs in the family	Legal measures	No proper habits
	Suffers from racism	Overcrowding	Prison in the family	Genetic Disability	
	Victim of	Housing without	Unstructured family	Acquired Disability	
			Multi-problematic	HIV AIDS	

	physical abuse Victim of Institutional abuse Victim of Neglect Labor exploitation Irregular Immigrant Irregular Immigrant Alone Asylum Seeker	services Neighborhood without minimum services Isolated town Architectural barriers	family Single parent family Parental incompetence	Tuberculosis Hepatitis Serious Illness Alcoholism Mental Illness	
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Table 92: Items of the Social Questionnaire that are specifically directed at minors in each of the fields.

Next, we will describe the most frequent factors in each of the six fields in order to then come up with a typology or classification of the individuals, taking into consideration the degree of risk that they present and the risk factors that are simultaneously present in each of them.

ECONOMIC FIELD

Table 93 shows the distribution of frequencies in the number of economic factors present in individuals simultaneously, which are listed as the variable “ECONOMIC SUM”.

<i>Economic Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	41	24.4	24.4
1	97	57.7	82.1
2	14	8.3	90.5
3	12	7.1	97.6
4	1	.6	98.2
5	3	1.8	100.0
Total	168	100.0	

Table 93: Number of Economic Risk Factors that are present simultaneously.

We find that what is most frequent is that one or two factors of this kind (68%) are present in a single person, while 2% of them experience 4 or more risk factors. It is also striking that almost a quarter of the people do not present any economic risk factor.

Table 94 displays the frequency with which each economic risk factor appears; that is, in regards to the individuals who filled out the Social Questionnaire, this indicates the proportion of those who marked a corresponding factor or item. We find that the most frequent factors are associated with situations of economic shortages.

<i>Item</i>	<i>%</i>
Income less than 500 euros	33.9
No Resources	26.2
No employment	22.6
Does not live with parents	16.7
No Social Assistance	7.7

Table 94: Percentage of the presence of economic risk factors

SOCIAL FIELD

Table 95 shows the distribution of frequencies in the number of social factors present in individuals simultaneously, which are listed under the variable “SOCIAL SUM”.

<i>Social Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	52	31.0	31.0
1	96	57.1	88.1
2	18	10.7	98.8
3	1	.6	99.4
4	1	.6	100.0
Total	168	100.0	

Table 95: Number of social risk factors present simultaneously.

We find that 31% of the participating people did not mark any item or factor; 57% checked off only one and almost 11% marked two items. This means that almost all of the people have 2 or more items and no one has more than 4. Out of these items and factors, as seen in table 96, the most frequent is that of school failure (53%), which means that 1 out of every 2 youths that took part in the questionnaire is failing school. The next most frequent item is also related to school, given the fact that it deals with school absenteeism, a circumstance that is present in more than 13% of these young people. The rest of the factors are in the minority, although the ones related to abuse and neglect, to some extent, could stand out.

<i>Item</i>	<i>%</i>
School Failure	53.0
School Absenteeism	13.7
Victim of Abuse	3.0
Victim of Neglect	3.0
Does not speak Spanish	2.4
Irregular Immigrant	2.4
Illiteracy	1.8

Suffers from discrimination	1.2
Labor exploitation	1.2
Suffers from Racism	0.6
Irregular Immigrant Alone	0.6
Victim of Institutional Abuse	0.0
Asylum Seeker	0.0

Table 96: Percentage of the presence of social risk factors.

ENVIRONMENTAL / HOUSING FIELD

Table 97 shows the distribution of the number of factors of an environmental/housing nature that are present in people simultaneously, which are listed under the variable “ENVIRONMENTAL SUM.”

<i>Environmental Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	119	70.8	70.8
1	43	25.6	96.4
2	4	2.4	98.8
3	2	1.2	100.0
Total	168	100.0	

Table 97: Number of environmental risk factors present simultaneously.

The most noteworthy aspect of this data is that almost all of the people, at the most, marked one risk factor: the overwhelming majority (more than 70%) did not check off any item in this field; while 25% only indicated one of them. According to what table 98 reflects, the most frequent factor in this field is temporary housing (checked off affirmatively by 12% of the participants), followed by being homeless or institutionalized, which each present percentages of about 5%. The rest of the items are more in the minority. We highlight the fact that no participant checked off the risk of living in a neighborhood with no minimum services or in an isolated town.

<i>Item</i>	<i>%</i>
Temporary Housing	11.9
Homeless – Institutionalized	5.4
Homeless	4.8
Rent without a lease	3.6
Housing with no services	3.0
Architectural Barriers	2.4
Semi-institutionalized	1.8
Overcrowding	1.2
Neighborhood with no minimum services	0
Isolated Town	0

Table 98: Percentage of the presence of environmental risk factors.

FAMILY FIELD

In the family field, as shown in table 99, the most frequent occurrence continues to be that the participants indicate two items or less (more than 80% in total); however, a significant percentage of youths with 3 factors (more than 11%) stands out and, although they register smaller percentages, there are youths who indicated the presence of 5 and 6 items.

<i>Family Sum</i>	<i>Frequenc y</i>	<i>Percentag e</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	71	42.3	42.3
1	35	20.8	63.1
2	29	17.3	80.4
3	19	11.3	91.7
4	8	4.8	96.4
5	3	1.8	98.2
6	3	1.8	100.0
Total	168	100.0	

Table 99: Number of family risk factors present simultaneously.

Analyzing each of the items, we find that the ones that appear most frequently are those that have a conflictive relationship with their families or have unstructured families. There is a significantly large percentage of youths who indicate having drugs in their immediate family environment (more than 16%) and families with multiple problems (almost 12%). Also showing a significant frequency are physical abuse (7%) and an incidence of prison in the family (4.2%). The percentage of those who indicate being victims of sexual abuse is much smaller.

<i>Item</i>	<i>%</i>
Conflictive Relationship	36.9
Unstructured Family	26.2
Drugs in the family environment	16.1
Multiple problems in family	11.9
Single Parent family	9.5
Physical Abuse	7.1
Estranged family	7.1
Prison in the family	4.2
Sexual Abuse	0.6
Parental Incompetence	0.3

Table 100: Percentage of the presence of family risk factors.

PERSONAL FIELD

The variable “PERSONAL SUM” indicates the number of personal items or factors that simultaneously appear in each person. Table 101 lists the data for this variable, which indicates that more than half of the participating people (59%) did not check off any risk factor in this field. Percentages of 10 and 15% indicate 1, 2 or 3 factors, and lower percentages represent more than three factors. For its part, table 102 presents the proportion of participating people who have highlighted each of the risk factors. We consider noteworthy the fact that occasional drug use is present in one out of every three youths, as is the fact that one out of every five belongs to an anti-social group.

<i>Personal Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	99	58.9	58.9
1	26	15.5	74.4
2	18	10.7	85.1
3	20	11.9	97.0
4	1	.6	97.6
5	2	1.2	98.8
6	1	.6	99.4
7	1	.6	100.0
Total	168	100.0	

Table 101: Number of personal risk factors present simultaneously.

<i>Items</i>	<i>%</i>
Occasional drugs	31.5
Member of an anti-social group	19.6
Legal measures	8.9
Limited contacts	8.3
Drug Treatment	7.7
Mental Illness	4.8
Alcoholism	3
Serious Illness	1.8
Genetic Disability	1.2
Acquired Disability	1.2
HIV AIDS	0.6
Tuberculosis	0
Hepatitis	0

Table 102: Percentage of the presence of personal risk factors.

HEALTH FIELD

In this last field, the most notable aspect is that the overwhelming majority of the people do not indicate the presence of any risk factor. Therefore, we do not find it necessary to make any further comments.

<i>Health Sum</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accumulated Percentage</i>
0	153	91.1	91.1
1	12	7.1	98.2

2	2	1.2	99.4
3	1	.6	100.0
Total	168	100,0	

Table 103: Number of health risk factors present simultaneously.

<i>Items</i>	<i>%</i>
No proper habits	6.5
No vaccination card	1.8
No doctor	1.2
No birth control program	1.2
No prenatal monitoring	0.6

Table 104: Percentage of the presence of health risk factors.

In sum, we find that the risk factors that are presented most frequently are mainly those related to failing and dropping out of school, economic problems (shortage of resources), family conflicts and also the occasional use of drugs. A classification was done of the most frequent factors among the participants via the statistical model of Cluster Analysis in order to try to describe the different profiles and types of risk that are found among young participants in CRE.

The results of this analysis appear in table 105.

<i>Name of group</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Percentage of the sample</i>
<i>Extreme risk</i>	This group of youths presents the most worrisome situation of them all, given that all of its members state that they have no resources and have a conflictive relationship with their families. Moreover, 70% of them are failing school and 40% of them are occasional drug users.	11.3%
<i>Rebels</i>	All of the youths in this groups are occasional drug users. Moreover, 70% have a conflictive relationship with their families and 60% are failing school. We note the fact that there are no apparent economic problems in this group.	26.2%
<i>School failure and low income</i>	The most notable aspect about the youths who make of this group is that they are all failing school and 70% have family incomes under 500€.	28.6%
<i>Economic problems</i>	The youths who make up this group are mainly characterized by their economic problems, as all of them indicate that they have no resources or that they have family incomes below 500€. They do not report a significant presence of any of the other factors.	17.8%
<i>No apparent problems</i>	The individuals in this group are characterized precisely because of their absence of factors; that is, almost all of its members state that they do not have any of the risk factors used to carry out this analysis.	16.1%

FINAL COMMENTS

The data – updated on July 24, 2006 – included in this first ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY is derived from the AIS, a new database created by CRE, which includes a broad and diverse group of variables from different economic, social, educational, environmental, personal and familial fields, that aims to measure vulnerability and social risk processes.

Due to the size, social characteristics and territorial range of the categories of data studied, the conclusions reached are considered representative of people in situations of vulnerability throughout the country.

This first ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY is a novel, original and valuable contribution towards the study of social vulnerability in Spain, not only for its innovative methodology (particularly because of its contribution to the area of the measurement of social exclusion processes), but also and especially for its highly significant conclusions in terms of orientating actions on issues related to intervention and welfare policies.

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APPENDIX I: Description of the Variables³⁴

Variable Code	Description	N
CONTROL VARIABLES		
Codigopersona	Personal Code	11679
Sexo	Sex	11679
Edad	Age	10396
Edadcat	Age categorized in five groups: 1: Under 16 years old 2: 16 to 24 years old 3: 25 to 49 years old 4: 50 to 64 years old 5: 65 years old and over	10396
Estadocivil	Marital Status	6123
Numhijoscat	Number of children	2878
Paisnacfrec	Country of birth (countries)	11679
Paisnacregio	Country of birth (regions)	11679
Situaciónlaboral	Employment status	8641
Niveldeestudioscat	Level of Education	2051
SOCIAL INTERVENTION		
Totalpersonasen situación de dependencia	Total number of people in situations of dependency	963
Totalpersonasen situación de dependenciacat	Total number of people in situations of dependency	963
Programa	Program	11679
Proyecto	Project	11679
SOCIAL QUESTIONNAIRE		
Cuestionariosoc	Social Questionnaire	3741
Riesgoglobal	Comprehensive Risk	3741
Riesgogobcat	Comprehensive Risk	3741
Rieseco	Economic Risk	3741
Ecosuma	Economic Sum	3741
Ecosiningresos	Eco No Income	3741
Ecoingresosmenores	Eco Low Income	3741
Ecodeudaspaisorigen	Eco Debts in Country of Origin	3741
Ecodesempleo	Eco Unemployment	3741
Ecosincontrato	Eco No Contract	3741
Ecocuentapropianoss	Eco Freelance no SS	3741
Ecosinaltass	Eco Not registered in SS	3741
Ecoactividadesilegales	Eco Illegal Activities	3741
Ecoprostitucion	Eco Prostitution	3741
Ecosinpermiso	Eco No Permit	3741
Ecoconpensionviudedad	Eco With a Widow/er's Pension	3741
Ecopensionnocontributiva	Eco non-contributing Pension	3741
Ecorentaminima	Eco Minimum Wage	3741
Riessoc	Social Risk	3741
Socsuma	Social Sum	3741
Socnohablaespañol	Soc Does not speak Spanish	3741

Socanalfabetismo	Soc Illiteracy	3741
Socestudiosprimariosinc	Soc Incomplete Primary Education	3741
Socbajacualificacion	Soc Low Qualifications	3741
Socfracasoescolar	Soc School Failure	3741
Socsufrediscriminacion	Soc Suffers from Discrimination	3741
Socsufreracismo	Soc Suffers from Racism	3741
Socvictimapersecucion	Soc Victim of Persecution	3741
Socvictimamaltrato	Soc Victim of Abuse	3741
Riesfam	Family Risk	3741
Famsuma	Family Sum	3741
Famfamiliarmonoparental	Fam Single parent family	3741
Famhijoscargo12	Fam dependent children 1-2	3741
Famhijoscargomas3	Fam dependent children +3	3741
Famotrosfamiliaresdepend	Fam Other dependent family members	3741
Famalostratoscondenuncia	Fam Abuse reported to police	3741
Famabusossexuales	Fam Sexual abuse	3741
Famdrogasenlafamilia	Fam Drugs in Family	3741
Famprisionenlafamilia	Fam Prison in Family	3741
Famaislamientoinvoluntario	Fam Involuntary Isolation	3741
Riesamb	Environmental Risk	3741
Ambsuma	Environmental Sum	3741
Ambsinhogar	Env Homeless	3741
Ambinstitucionalizado	Env Institutionalized	3741
Ambsemiinstitucional	Env Semi-institutionalized	3741
Ambviviendatemporal	Env Temporary housing	3741
Ambalquilerincontrato	Env Renting without a lease	3741
Ambhacinamiento	Env Overcrowding	3741
Ambviviendasinservicios	Env Housing with no services	3741
Ambbarriosinserviciosmin	Env Neighborhood with no min services	3741
Ambpuebloaislado	Env Isolated Town	3741
Riesper	Personal Risk	3741
Persuma	Personal Sum	3741
Perordenexpulsion	Per Order of Deportation	3741
Perextranjerosinpermiso	Per Foreigner with no permit	3741
Perextranjerosindocumen	Per Foreigner with no papers	3741
Perdiscapacidadgenetica	Per Genetic Disability	3741
Perdiscapacidadsobreenida	Per Acquired Disability	3741
Perdependencia	Per Dependency	3741
Pervihsida	Per HIV / AIDS	3741
Pertuberculosis	Per Tuberculosis	3741
Perhepatitis	Per Hepatitis	3741
Perdrogodependenciaactiva	Per Ongoing Drug Addiction	3741
Perdrogodesintoxicacion	Per Drug Detoxification	3741
Perotraenfermedadgrave	Per Other serious illness	3741
Peralcoholismo	Per Alcoholism	3741
Perenfermedadmental	Per Mental Illness	3741
Peralzheimerdemencia	Per Alzheimer's dementia	3741
Perdepresion	Per Depression	3741
IMMIGRATION		
Entrespbis	Method of entry into Spain	1201
Descripciónsb	Description of method of entry into Spain	584

Situaciónadministralsb	Administrative Status	1467
Permisresidsnsb	Residency Permit	344
Empadronamientosn	Registered yes/no	1577
TarjetaSanitariasn	SS Medical Card yes/no	1577
DEPENDENCY		
PerceptoraAlimen	Receptor of Food	5562
GradoDependenciasb	Degree of dependency	1958
TipoDiscapacsb	Type of Disability	1857
GradoDiscapacidad	Degree of Disability	285
CertificadoMinus	Handicap Certificate	5562
Ayudatecnicasb	Technical Assistance	1194
Datosconvivsb	Cohabitation Information	3179
RelacionesEntorno	Environmental Relations	5562
DatosSalud	Health Information	5562
Teleasistencia	Tele-assistance	5562
HOUSING		
Regimenvivsb	Housing Status	10072
gastomensualcateg	Monthly expenses	4954
GastoMensual	Monthly expenses	4954
NumOcupantes	Number of occupants	6507
numocupcateg	Number of occupants	6507
Estadosb	Housing conditions	4907
Habitaciones	Number of rooms	3792
BarrerasArquit	Architectural Barriers	10297
BarrerasComunic	Communication Barriers	10297
metroscuadradsb	Square meters	3497
SUMMARIES		
NúmerodeActividades	Number of Activities	54230
numactividadescateg	Number of Activities	54230
NúmerodePrestaciones	Number of services	54230
Numprestccateg	Number of services	54230
NúmerodeAyudas	Number of types of assistance	54230
Númerodeestaciasencentros	Number of stays in centers	54230
Numestanccentrocateg	Number of stays in centers	54230

NOTES

¹ Source EUROSTAT STATISTICS IN FOCUS - POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 13/2005, "Income Poverty and Social Exclusion in the EU-25."

² An observation was made that there was also a "geography of social exclusion," represented by some marginal neighborhoods, urban ghettos, distant rural areas, peripheral territories, etc. When a higher number of poor or vulnerable people congregate in the same spaces, the exclusion is made visible; however, when they are scattered about, such exclusion is "invisible" to society. These facts explain the change in approach that we have mentioned. Literature on these topics has distinguished the following concepts: unemployment, poverty and social exclusion, which can be interrelated or can occur individually. Poverty is

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the state of having insufficient resources. It leads to a lack of access to certain basic services and affects the entire family unit. Unemployment is the state of any person who does not possess any type of paid work at some point in his/her life. If the unemployment is prolonged for too long and if the family or other personal networks do not help out, this state becomes a source of poverty and of social exclusion (long-term unemployment).

³ European Commission, Joint Report on Social Inclusion, 2004.

⁴ When the Lisbon Strategy began to be developed, the lack of information became evident in terms of being able to address social issues from a multidimensional perspective of exclusion. However, with the reform of the Lisbon Strategy, this group of indicators has been readapted to follow the new political changes (Economic and Social Committee ESCO, March 2006).

⁵ An important precedent is the analytical framework called SEF, Social Exclusion Framework, that was developed in 2000 by the World Bank in order to try to understand the existing, complex ties between poverty and inequality and vulnerability, analyzing the risk factors in the economic, social, cultural, political and institutional spheres (Gacitúa-Marió and Wodon, 2001).

⁶ This program, with access and security levels, complies – as is logical – with personal privacy and protection laws.

⁷ This is a new, shared database, which includes a new philosophy on relations with its Volunteers, Members, Students, Social Intervention Participants, Refugees and other groups with whom it has any kind

of relationship. All of the people who belong to the institution will share the personal and general information, regardless of the group to which they belong.

⁸ Management of the program is based on a system of drop-down menus, along with the use of function keys, icons and other elements that make it possible to fulfill the task that one wishes to carry out.

⁹ We emphasize the fact that this computer program (the source of the information) is “on-line”, such that the number of records grows on a daily basis (the number of records cited corresponds to July 24, 2006). Therefore, the number of current records cited in this report will be higher than when it is published, but for the purpose of this analysis, only the records that were available up until said date have been taken into account. Future efforts will have the advantage of a larger-sized database that is more complete and up-to-date.

¹⁰ The cause of the differences lies in the fact that the inputting of data into the computer application is ongoing and is not done at the same pace in all of the main offices throughout Spain. Shortly, when the migration to this computer support system has been standardized, an exhaustive study with all of the records housed in the database will be able to be done.

¹¹ The contingency coefficient is a statistical measurement of the degree and strength of an association between two variables that are qualitative in nature; in this case its value is 0.308.

¹² Note that information on a person’s marital status is only provided by a little more than half of the sample. This situation also occurs in regards to a few other variables and indicators. However, a hypothesis was

made that the lack of information is the result of a mistake in the registration of the data and occurred in a completely random manner and this is why it is considered that the responses are not likely to have been biased.

¹³ Due to the higher life expectancy that women have over men as previously mentioned.

¹⁴ As mentioned earlier, Multiple Correspondence Analysis is a model of Multivariate Analysis that makes it possible to analyze the association between categories of two or more qualitative variables. One of the most interesting outputs of this technique is the perceptual map, which establishes the positions of each of the categories involved in the study, in a way so that the categories that appear closest on the map have the highest association or relationship between them.

¹⁵ That is, upon filling out the questionnaire, the boxes are checked off that correspond to the items that are present in each person's life.

¹⁶ It would then appear very interesting to analyze, especially in terms of the future, whether or not the participating people to whom this Social Questionnaire was given, have a special profile. In doing so, we can attempt to determine if the CRE professionals are more inclined to formalize the questionnaire for a certain type of participant.

¹⁷ In other words, if it turns out that the characteristics of the people who took part in the Social Questionnaire are very different to those of the overall group of participating people, this would mean that the CRE professionals show more of a tendency to fill out the questionnaire of a certain user profile because

they consider it more pertinent, perhaps because a specific participant profile is more susceptible to being at risk than another.

¹⁸ With the aim of being able to calculate some measurement of the nominal variables with more than two categories, we proceeded to contrast them. Therefore, the variable called “Spanish” has a value of 1 if the individual is Spanish and 0 if not.

¹⁹ ANOVA is a parametric comparison of equal means between more than two different groups (it can also be used to compare the equal means of two different groups, otherwise known as Comparing the Student’s T). The contrasted null Hypothesis means that there is equality or homogeneity between groups against the alternative that at least one of the groups has a different mean (average) than the rest of the group. In cases that reject this hypothesis, it is convenient to decide what or which are the discriminating groups through so-called ad hoc analysis. The proper t comparisons of equal means were carried out, with an assumption of equal or different variances depending on the case.

²⁰ We must point out that the use of the word “significant” means that we consider this sample of 3,741 people who have the Social Questionnaire as a representative sample of the overall population subject to this study. The significant differences refer to the extrapolation of the population, not to this specific sample. Therefore, for instance, in this sample there is indeed a greater percentage of women over men who have pending debts in their countries of origin; however, it is not possible to make a generalization about this conclusion in regards to the overall population given that the differences found are not significant.

²¹ In section 5.2.4. this issue will be explained in greater detail.

²² By doing it in this manner, an individual who has not marked the box “no income” but who had all of the other factors checked off, would not reach 100%.

²³ The exception is that in this case, the denominator is reduced to one as the situations of institutionalized and semi-institutionalized are incompatible with each other (in spite of there being 1 record, probably a mistake, in which this dual situation was found; this record was corrected subsequently).

²⁴ The fact that the categorization begins at a moderate risk level instead of a low or very low risk level might be surprising. This is because, if the CRE professional has deemed it necessary to fill out the Social Questionnaire of a user, it is because he/she sensed that this individual already had an evident risk and is a potential candidate for vulnerability and/or social exclusion. On the other hand, a risk that exceeds 55% is considered extreme as a result of the way in which the variables of risk were defined in each field, which assume that no individual is ever going to reach a comprehensive risk of 100% and, therefore, the numeric value of the comprehensive risk is slanted downwards.

²⁵ This was done through the use of K-means cluster analyses, also known as Cluster Analysis. This is a multivariant model of analysis for the classification of cases whose objective lies in assigning individuals to different groups so that they display great homogeneity within and great heterogeneity between them.

²⁶ Please note that this does not match the total number of Social Questionnaires that were analyzed because the age variable was not completed by all of the individuals.

²⁷ The results listed here were found through the application of the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) model, a statistical, multivariate model that is similar to the Main Components Analysis but for variables of a nominal kind (opposite ones in this case, to be more specific). The perceptual maps that are shown here are one of the outputs that is provided by this model, as has already been mentioned.

²⁸ Notice how in the map the diseases appear on the right side of the x-axis and this group appears on the left side.

²⁹ Specifically speaking, its level of comprehensive risk would be $(70+70)/5=28$, below the established threshold of 55 to consider the level of comprehensive risk “*extreme*.”

³⁰ And because of the diversity among the individuals, the strong association with extreme risk does not appear (represented in the graph by the proximity of the points among themselves).

³¹ We must keep in mind that a lot of “tourists” stay definitively in Spain, which makes this method one of the “fake doors” to irregular immigration.

³² This analysis supplements the more specific analysis carried out for the people in situations of dependency, which was done in the corresponding section.

³³ We are aware that this topic deserves more in-depth treatment; however, at the current time, the small size of the sample for some aspects, like the Social Questionnaire, on which we only have 168 observations

available, makes it seem more opportune to offer only some brief details about the subject now and leave a more exhaustive treatment for a later analysis, when a larger-sized sample is available.

³⁴ Cluster analysis is the name used to define a series of algorithm models that seek to identify similar groups of individuals that are grouped together in clusters. In a given sample of individuals, we have access to a series of observations for each of them; cluster analysis serves to classify the individuals into the most homogenous groups possible, which were not previously evident, but assumed because of the very essence of the data available; this classification is done in a way so that individuals who might be considered similar are assigned to the same cluster, while different (de-similar) individuals are placed in different clusters. The individuals who are classified in the same group will be as similar as possible. Specifically, through a cluster analysis, we are able to classify individuals – for whom a series of variables had been measured – into different groups, in order to obtain a typology or pattern of behavior, in which each variable will correspond to one of the clusters or categories created.

When the number of individuals that need to be classified is very high, it is useful to use non-hierarchical methods of classification, also known as partitive or optimization methods. Their objective is to form a number of exclusive and homogenous classes, with a maximum difference between them having been previously established by the researcher. Assigning individuals to the groups is done through a process that optimizes the selection criteria. Among those that are most used is the K-means algorithm. To achieve a correct classification, the goal is to define groups so that such a strong homogeneity exists within them that

there are sufficient differences between them. Thus, once the groups are defined, each individual will belong to a single group: the one that includes the individuals who are closest to him/her, in terms of the values reached in the different observable variables, while being far from the characteristics of the remaining groups.

From a statistical standpoint, the goal is for the dispersion between elements of a group to be minimum (minimum distance within a group), while the dispersion between the groups is maximum (maximum distance between the groups). As such, the dispersion of all of the data, could be broken down into the dispersion between the groups or clusters (due to the heterogeneity that define these groups) and dispersion within each group (called "residual"). To measure the dispersion, a center of gravity is defined in each cluster, whose values are the averages of the observations for each variable, in the individuals of the group, and then the sum of the squared deviations of the different points (individuals) of the group with respect to the center (if one wants to minimize the variance, all that needs to be done is for this sum to be the minimum: minimum Euclid distance). Next, the sum of the squared deviations is calculated among the centers (that will have to be the maximum).

The k-means algorithm is a sequential algorithm that is based on arbitrary centers and as it assigns individuals to groups, it contrasts the effect that the assignments of each of the cases to each of the groups has on the residual variance. The minimum value of the variance establishes a configuration of new groups with their respective centers. Once again these cases are assigned to these new centers in a repetitive

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process until there is no process that can lower the residual variance or until another base criteria is reached like having a limited number of consecutive steps of repetition that is lower than the prefixed value. The procedure configures the group, while maximizing at the same time the distance between their centers of gravity.