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# 1. DEMOGRAPHY

1.1. Population of foreign nationality

1.2. Foreign population without identity papers in order  
versus immigrants with identity papers

1.3. Distribution according to main areas of origin

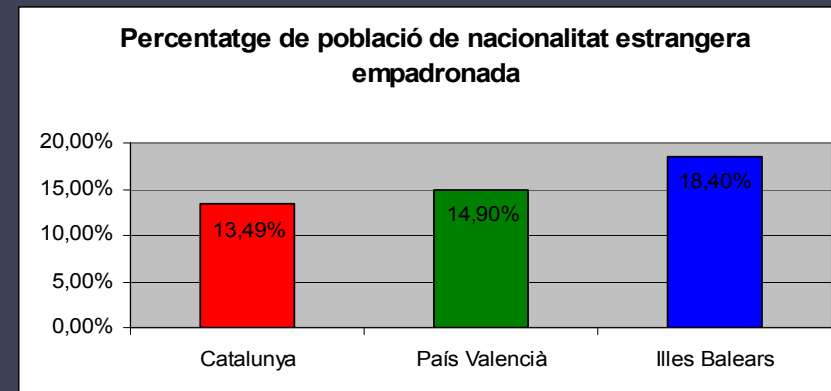
1.4. Evolution of the percentage of immigrants in the last 20 years

# 1.1. Population of foreign nationality

	Total population	Foreign population	%	EU	%	Non-EU	%
Spain	45,116,894	4,482,568	9.9	1,702,613	37.9	2,779,955	62.1
Catalonia	7,210,508	972,507	13.49	132,850	14.53	780,907	85.47
Land of Valencia	4,874,811	727,080	14.90	386,054	53	341,026	47
Balearic Islands	1,029,548.91	189,437	18.40	95,904	50.63	93,533	49.37

(INE, January 2007).

The population of foreign nationality registered on the census in January 2007 in the three territories in question, Catalonia, the Land of Valencia and the Balearic Islands, is above the Spanish average, which is 9.9% of foreign population.

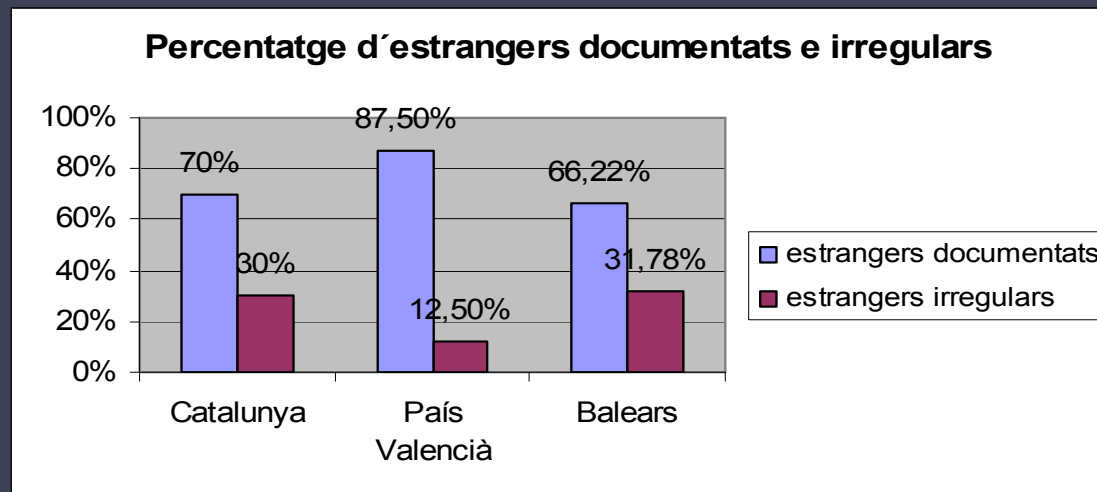


(INE, January 2007).

## 1.2. Foreign population without identity papers in order versus immigrants with identity papers

An initial distinction that it is necessary to make in relation to the population not of Spanish nationality is that of "foreigner" and "immigrant". The former refers to a legal category which takes as its reference a person's nationality irrespective of their legal status or socioeconomic conditions. The latter refers to a sociological category used to designate those people who have abandoned their country or place of origin with the aim of settling temporarily or permanently in another country or place of destination to improve their quality of life through a migratory project.

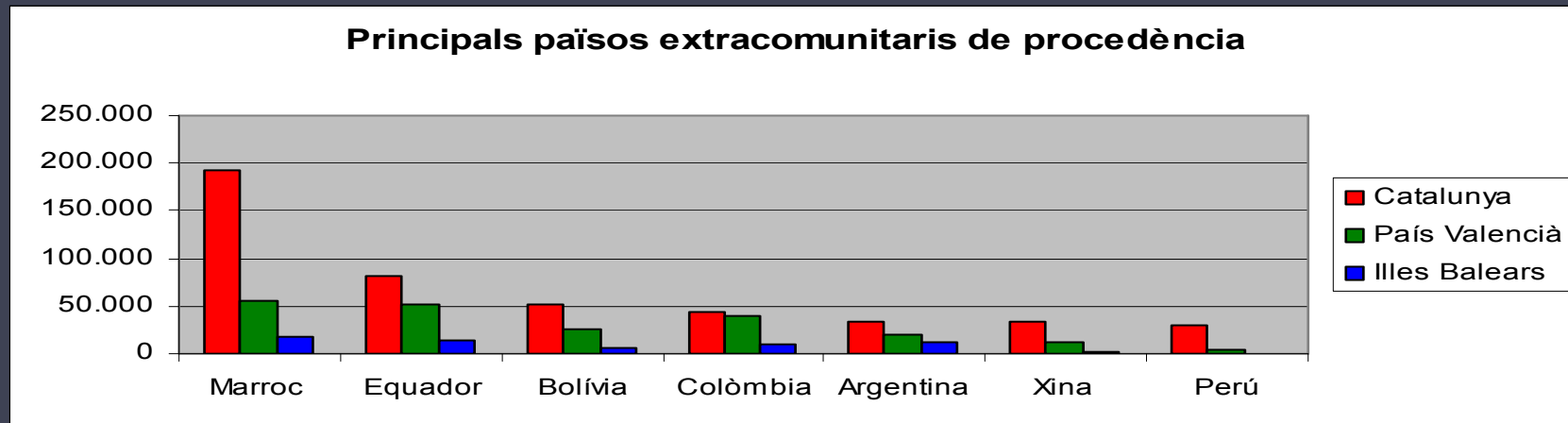
As regards the question of irregular immigration, it is possible to estimate the volume of population in this situation by comparing the number of residence permits for foreigners with the number of people on the census. This is the simplest method used but it should be taken into account that the municipal census does not contain the real volume of inhabitants of a municipality because the registrations and removals do not correspond completely to the migratory flows carried out by both nationals and foreigners, and that it would be necessary to deduct the EU citizens because, although there are discrepancies between the two registers, for legal purposes they cannot be considered as irregular because they have the same labour and residence rights as Spaniards.



(For the Land of Valencia, we only have approximate data, between 10% and 15% of irregular immigrants. As an estimation, we fix the percentage of irregular immigrants at 12.50%).

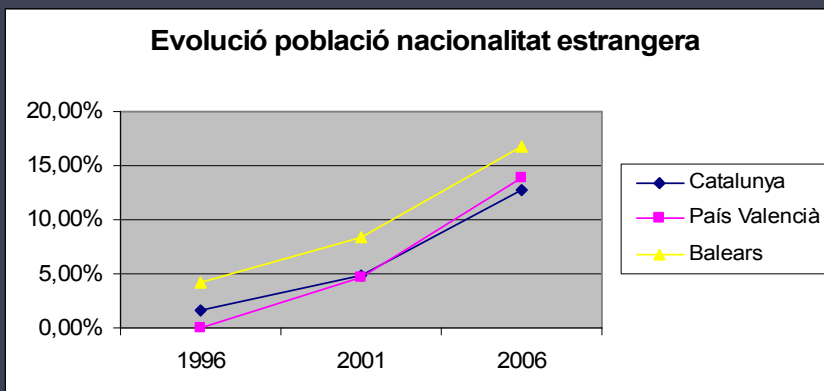
## 1.3. Distribution according to the main areas of origin

### 1.3.1. Ranking of the 7 most important non-EU nationalities



According to INE data, the most numerous nationality of immigrants of non-EU origin in January 2007 was the Moroccan nationality, followed by South American nationalities such as Ecuadoreans, Bolivians, Colombians and Argentines. We also find a large number of immigrants of Peruvian origin, preceded by those of Chinese nationality.

## 1.4. Evolution of the percentage of immigrants in the last 20 years



- The graph shows an upward evolution of the immigrant population in all three territories, from 1996 to 2006.

Year	Catalonia		Land of Valencia		Balearic Islands	
	Foreigners	%	Foreigners	%	Foreigners	%
2006	913,757	12.81	668,075	13.8	167,751	16.75
2001	310,307	4.89	199,574	4.7	73,614	8.37
1996	98,035	1.61	x	x	32,102	4.22
1991	66,334	1.09	x	x	37,820	5.33

## 2. INTEGRATION POLICIES

- 2.1. Legal categories
- 2.2. Rights and obligations
- 2.3. Levels of Power
- 2.4. Services offered by administrations
- 2.5. Use of the services
- 2.6. Language and culture courses
- 2.7. Civic involvement
- 2.8. Immigrant vote

## 2.1. Legal categories

Three categories of foreign immigrant population can be established starting from the aliens' legislation currently in force, depending on the degree of recognition of their rights and obligations (Díez 2006: 209).

- **Regular foreigners**: are those who have reached Spain through legal channels such as the annual quotas or hiring at origin, or who have been able to regularize their situation through the individual (by *arrelament* or settlement) or group (by means of “extraordinary” campaigns) regularization processes. In the Spanish state, up to 18 different types of permit are issued for foreign immigrants to stay, depending on the duration, the countries of origin (European Union or the rest) or the situation (asylum seekers, refugees, students, executive staff, etc.), and others which limit the labour and/or residence sphere to different extents.
- **Foreigners on the census**: are those who have registered on the Municipal Census. This offers immigrants recognition of a series of rights, independently of their legal situation in Spain. At present, the preservation of these rights is subject to biannual renewal of registration on the census by the immigrant.
- **Irregular foreigners**: are those who came to Spain through illegal channels or who have become irregular (known as *irregularitat sobrevinguda*) when their visa expired or because they were unable to renew their residence permit. In relation to those who do not have their papers in order, there are 6 different situations: those who have never had papers, those who have lost them or they have expired, illegal immigrants who have a deportation order, legal immigrants working illegally, those awaiting administrative resolutions and those who cannot be deported on not having a known nationality or anyone who will receive them.

## 2.2. Rights and obligations

### Rights of irregular immigrants

- Human rights
- Right to effective legal protection
- Right to free legal assistance in the aliens' processes which can lead to refusal of entry, return or deportation from Spain and in all asylum procedures when lack of financial resources is demonstrated. The right to the assistance of an interpreter is also recognized
- Right to religious freedom and freedom of worship, which implies the right to have a physical place for worship, prayer or religious practice
- Right to basic social services and benefits, without including basic guaranteed income
- Right to documentation (and consequently the obligation to maintain it)
- Right to compulsory education for those under 18 years old
- Right to healthcare for emergencies, serious diseases or accidents until discharged
- Right to protection of health for those under 18 years old and for pregnant women, during labour and in the postnatal period
- The right of assembly, demonstration, association, to organize and to strike is not recognized

### Rights of immigrants registered on the census

- All the above rights
- Right to healthcare under equal conditions to Spaniards
- The administrations will be able to facilitate access by minors to post-compulsory non-university education (in Catalonia this practice has become generalized)

### Rights of regular immigrants

- All the above rights
- Right to free legal assistance under equal conditions to Spaniards when a lack of financial resources is demonstrated
- Right to basic social services and benefits and specific ones under the same conditions as Spaniards
- There is thus an approximation of the rights of regular foreigners and nationals, with the exception of those of participation previously explained (voting and access to the civil service):
  - ✓ Social rights such as post-compulsory education and housing aid
  - ✓ Rights of workers such as access, benefits and services of the Social Security System and the labour contracting of the public administrations

•According to the current aliens' law, and the jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court (Diez 2006 and Arbeláez 2007).

## 2.3. Levels of Power

POWERS	Catalonia			Land of Valencia			Balearic Islands		
	State	Regional	Local	State	Regional	Local	State	Regional	Local
Fix quotas	X	X		X			X		
Control flows	X			X			X		
Residence permit	X			X			X		
Work permit	X			X			X		

Great progress has been made, in the Spanish state as a whole, with the creation of bodies to coordinate migratory policy, while respecting the small political decentralization of the State of autonomous communities.

### > CATALONIA

The distribution of the powers on immigration has not been free from disagreement between the different administrative levels. Thanks to Organic Law 4/2000 (LODYLE), the state is not the only agent with power to intervene and regulate migratory policy. The reform of the Local Regime Conditions Law introduced by Organic Law 14/2003, and the development of the sectorial powers granted by the Statute of Autonomy to the Generalitat, have triggered new conflicts between the autonomous and state authorities.

### > LAND OF VALENCIA

In the Land of Valencia immigration is an element of political confrontation and migratory policy a weapon used by the region's main parties. The town councils support the policy of the central government or directly reject it. There are thus numerous disputes on migratory issues between the country's different institutions.

### > BALEARIC ISLANDS

There are disputes pending between the different administrations because the immigration powers in the Balearic Islands are only complementary in relation to reception, social welfare and insertion of the migrant.

## 2.4. Services offered by administrations

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	Catalonia			Land of Valencia			Balearic Islands		
	State	Regional	Local	State	Regional	Local	State	Regional	Local
Socioeconomic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Financial		X					X		
Labour	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Linguistic	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Religious		X							X
Political	X			X			X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

The country's three political and administrative levels – the central state, the autonomous communities and the local authorities – share the task of offering immigrants the necessary services:

It is often the town halls which have to intervene in favour of the social integration of immigrants on being the administrations closest to the people. In some countries, such as the United Kingdom and Holland, the integration policies are mainly developed by the local authorities, while in others, such as France, the initiatives have a considerable state component. In the Spanish state *"The town councils confront the need to develop integration policies when such a policy had hardly been considered by the Spanish state and the autonomous communities"* (Pajares 2006: 371). The legal framework of the social services is marked by the legislation of the state and of the autonomous communities, but their management falls upon the local authorities. It should thus be understood that part of the programmes of the autonomous administration are offered by the local administrations.

## 2.5. Use of the services offered by administrations

### > **CATALONIA**

It is not known to what extent these services are used overall. It is quite likely that the specific departments, administrations and services have action reports allowing them to assess in more or less detail the reason for their programmes and to measure their use by the immigrant population.

### > **LAND OF VALENCIA**

The level of services provided depends greatly on the place and is in accordance with the organizations which provide them and with the resources that they have available. If the central government suffers from deficiencies, the Autonomous Community has exclusive powers in subjects such as health, education, the reception of minors, etc. In the local administrations the panorama is very unequal given the different political will of each Town Council. Thus, while some deal with the subject with sensitivity and endeavour to apply an integrating and egalitarian policy, in other places the authorities do not confront their obligations in this field.

### > **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

The immigrants tend to be concerned basically by the insertion and/or reception programmes developed by the local and/or autonomous organizations. Use varies depending on the places of origin and knowledge of the languages of the places. In the Balearic Islands greater use is made by the immigrants from the different Latin American countries than by the Africans or Asians.

## 2.6. Language and culture courses

### ➤ **CATALONIA**

As regards access by immigrants to Catalan language and culture, the Language Integration Plans, which come within the Complete Integration Plan (PIA), are intended to increase the presence of the Catalan language in the integration processes and to permit the social integration of immigrants, while adapting the educational offer to the needs of the students in accordance with their level of education and their availability (in terms of work-life balance). These plans are deployed through the network of centres of the Consortium for Linguistic Normalization and include initial and elementary Catalan courses, activities to get to know the environment and the "Language Volunteers" programme. At present, there are 22 Language Integration Plans in operation throughout Catalonia.

### ➤ **LAND OF VALENCIA**

Until the end of the 1990s, in the Land of Valencia these courses were given by NGOs and religious bodies relying heavily on volunteers. To a large extent these courses have now become professional and are offered by public bodies. Timetable and venue difficulties often hinder the presence of the immigrants most in need of these services. In some places extreme situations of exclusion occur, both in the social and in the labour sphere, due to lack of knowledge of the language. Valencian language and culture courses for immigrants began to be taught recently. The universities of Valencia and Alicante are making a great effort in this respect, although there is still only token attendance of these courses.

### ➤ **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

There are different Catalan culture and language courses on the Islands, although the number of participants is low in percentage terms, as in general they tend to have problems of timetables and free time and also more interest in learning Spanish than Catalan.

Even so, it is a fact that a majority of foreign immigrants is interested in knowing the culture of the islands. This is declared by 91.6% of the foreigners coming from the South and 96.2% of those from the North. On the other hand, a large majority of foreign immigrants, three out of four from the North and one out of two from the South, know festivals and traditions typical of the island on which they live.

## 2.7. Civic involvement

### ➤ CATALONIA

In relation to the associations of immigrants, these continue to be developed within a context of limited resources which often makes it difficult to convert ideas into practical actions. This situation, shared by native organizations, is further aggravated in so far as the associations of immigrants have to dedicate part of their resources to attending to the needs of information, advice and integration of the newly-arrived population, which are also covered by the political authorities. As the associations of immigrants constitute a privileged space for the integration of newcomers and, at the same time, a substantial part of the sociocultural capital of Catalonia, an improvement is needed in the mechanisms of participation and interrelations between the organizations and the administration.

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

There are many associations of (especially non-EU) immigrants, which are based on three essential elements of organization: nationality, religiousness and representation.

Living in secular states does not prevent some communities, such as Moslems, from stressing their religious identity. The life of extreme poverty of some Latin Americans brings them closer to evangelical churches, while the natives of many countries of Eastern Europe are attracted to the Orthodox Church.

The ethnic character of some associations makes them excessively weak. Many are very recent and the fact that they have very heterogeneous aims, together with their not very professional organizational model and lack of resources, means that they are not very active. They are precarious organizations of a very provisional nature which normally scrape by on the basis of discontinuous institutional dependency in accordance with the political and administrative spheres in which they operate.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

There are currently many associations of immigrants which carry out especially reception and training activities, although they are often very dispersed and with not very clear objectives. Others offer legal advice and training (for example, CITE of CC.OO.) and welfare (such as, for example CARITAS). As for social life, foreign immigrants tend to meet other immigrants frequently. The street, the square, cafés and shops are the most usual meeting places. It should be noted that foreign immigrants have not broken their links with their country of origin and have contact with friends and relatives above all by phone, the Internet and mail.

## 2.8. Immigrant vote

Foreign immigrants in Spain are not entitled to vote. Only EU citizens have voting rights in municipal elections in terms of reciprocity with Spanish citizens.

➤ **CATALONIA**

The foreign population only enjoys the active and passive right to vote in municipal elections when there is a reciprocity clause with the country of nationality of the foreigner (European Union citizens).

➤ **LAND OF VALENCIA**

In some cases there has been a certain political control of the civic involvement of immigrants in so far as it was liable to be profitable in electoral terms. Fraudulent situations have occurred in local governments with immigrants from countries of the East, currently members of the EU-27. It was a question of the mass registration of foreigners not residing in these municipalities, in accommodation owned by mayors and councillors, for electoral purposes.

➤ **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

There are no voting rights for immigrants of foreign nationality. The CAIB is governed by the same legislation as the Spanish state.

## 3. ECONOMIC SITUATION

3.1. Economic impact

3.2. Self-employment

3.3. Informal economy

3.4. Poverty, unemployment, marginal groups

3.5. Access to financial institutions

3.6. Real estate and housing

3.7. Schooling

## 3.1. Economic impact

### 3.1.1. Social and economic issues

- The demographic growth in the state as a whole between the years 1992 and 2005 was basically possible thanks to the arrival of immigrants, who offset the decline in the potentially working native population. The fact that the participation of the immigrant population in the new jobs has been increasingly important implies that the surplus native working population has been used up.
- **It should thus be concluded that immigration has contributed to reducing the degree of imbalance between supply and demand of labour.**
- As for economic growth, it is worth mentioning that Spanish GDP has increased in the last 10 years by an annual average of 5.5%, way above the European average (2.3%) and that this growth has been possible for two reasons: on the one hand, thanks to the growth in per capita income and, on the other hand, to the growth in the population.
- **In this respect it can be maintained that immigration has positive effects on per capita income, both through the percentage of potentially working population and thanks to the high rates of employment recorded by immigrants in comparison with natives.**
- In relation to public expenditure, Dolado compares the income and expenditure that the immigrant population generated in 2005 for the public accounts and obtains a 4,784 million Euro surplus, which means that immigration generated half of that year's surplus.
- Finally, there is the debate regarding the quality of the economic growth in terms of **production** and **productivity**. Although the increase in immigrants affected **production** positively, the report of the Oficina Econòmica del President recognizes that immigration is affecting Spanish **productivity** in a slightly negative manner, probably because of characteristics of the Spanish and Catalan productive model prior to emigration, such as the tendency to be very labour-intensive to the detriment of the incorporation of new technologies.

## 3.2. Self-employment

### ➤ STATE OVERALL

As regards the degree of self-employment among the immigrant population, the statistical sources available for the state as a whole indicate an irregular evolution, with highs and lows, but in any case with a general downward trend in relation to the *relative* presence of work permits for the self-employed and for workers registered under the self-employment regime. This evolution would be explained above all by the intensity of the migratory flows over the last decade and by workers of immigrant origin joining the labour market mainly as wage earners. There are legal barriers which hinder the self-employment of entrepreneurs of immigrant origin until they have obtained the legal situation necessary or accumulated sufficient capital.

### ➤ CATALONIA

In absolute terms, the data highlight the increase in the number of workers of immigrant origin who set up business initiatives in Catalonia. The legal and administrative, tax, labour and local administration requirements, and the minimum capital demanded from EU foreigners to be able to carry out a business activity on a self-employed basis in Catalonia are the same as those demanded from Spaniards. On the other hand, non-EU foreigners have to request a specific residence and work permit.

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

According to Social Security data, the Land of Valencia, among those classified as self-employed, would have 12.70% of the total registrations of non-EU immigrant workers. This contrasts with the low number of self-employed work permits. There is a high level of employment in commercial and business activities such as businesses and commercial establishments.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

Self-employment forms part of many of the labour and social integration programmes of the Balearic Islands. We do, however, consider that there are few initiatives and that they are limited to microcredit programmes, as the financial and/or banking institutions are distrustful of granting credits to immigrants.

## 3.3. Informal economy

It should be borne in mind that the informal economy in the whole of the state is estimated to represent between 16% and 22% of GDP (CES: 1999) and that the relationship between the informal economy and immigration occurs in so far as irregular labour is associated with a reduction in costs for the employers. Economic growth based on a services economy, with inflexibility in the market, which allows the informal economy to continue, are factors of attraction for the migratory flows.

### ➤ CATALONIA

In Catalonia, the labour insertion of immigrant workers occurs with greater intensity in those sectors characterized by scarce qualification, flexibility and deregulation, such as construction, domestic service and catering. The contrast between the number of foreigners registered with the Social Security and that of employed workers according to the EPA (independently of their legal situation as immigrants and as workers) should, however, be taken with caution given that the EPA tends to underestimate the number of immigrant workers. In accordance with this methodology, there were 164,283 immigrant workers in the informal economy of Catalonia at the end of 2006. This figure should not be confused with that of the immigrant workers without their papers in order or in an irregular situation, as there may be many workers with their alien situation resolved but without being registered with the Social Security by their employers, as occurs regularly in domestic service.

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

The informal economy is normally accompanied by an unprecedented increase in the flexibilization and precariousness of jobs. In the Land of Valencia it is estimated that the informal economy represents more than 10 points above the average for the whole state, according to Bank of Spain and European Central Bank data. If in the state as a whole the informal economy represents 25.00%, in the Land of Valencia we can easily talk about 35%.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

To combat it, we need to give immigrants information in order to resolve their legal situation. To solve the problem of communication and language. To give adequate professional training adapted to the needs of the region. To promote labour and social insertion initiatives and the resolution of housing problems. After the reception and monitoring phase, to move on to the general services of the population. Current public policies are insignificant overall, due to the lack of human and financial resources to satisfactorily resolve the current situation of the Balearic Islands.

## 3.4. Poverty, unemployment, marginal groups

### 3.4.1. Poverty

In *La pobreza en España 2005*, FOESSA estimated that in Spain there were approximately 2,192,000 homes in which 8,509,000 people lived below the threshold of 50% of average net available income. But in relation to the immigrant population, the report confined itself to stressing their situation of general disadvantage in relation to the overall Spanish population as a result of their minority status. On the other hand the *V Informe sociológico sobre la situación social en España. Sociedad para todos en el año 2000* (FOESSA 2000) contains an explicit reference to the percentage of immigrant population in a situation of poverty but as an aggregate for the whole state. According to a survey by the Colectivo IOE it can be estimated that 50% of emigrants from developing countries in Spain are "poor", that is to say they have income less than half the average income of the overall population.

#### > CATALONIA

There are few data on immigration and poverty in Catalonia, and the information that we have tends to be based, at the very best, on indirect estimations. For example, the study entitled *Vidas rotas. Pobreza y salud precarias: una visión desde Cáritas* (2006) calculates that in Catalonia there are 200,000 people living on less than €531 a month, apart from the irregular immigrants who remain invisible for statistical purposes despite being one of the socially most vulnerable groups. Overall, the poor people of immigrant origin represent 9.6% of total poverty in Catalonia, according to the results obtained in the 2003 report on *La pobreza a Catalunya* by the Observatory on Poverty and social exclusion of the Caixa de Catalunya. In accordance with the information from the Social Inequalities Panel of the Jaume Bofill Foundation, "four out of ten non-European immigrants are in a situation of poverty".

#### > LAND OF VALENCIA

There are no data available for Valencia.

#### > BALEARIC ISLANDS

If we refer to income below 50% of average wages in the Balearic Islands, it can be stated that 20% of foreigners are in a situation of relative poverty. Unemployment is above 10% in unskilled foreigners with labour motivation.

### 3.4.2. Unemployment

Nacionalitat	2005TI	2005TII	2005TIII	2005TIV	2006TI	2006TII	2006TIII	2006TIV	2007TI	2007TII	2007TIII	2007TIV
<b>Total</b>	7,93	7,12	6,14	6,64	7,01	6,47	6,25	6,68	6,71	6,09	6,76	6,63
<b>Espanyola</b>	6,74	6,33	5,11	5,55	5,53	5,16	5,67	5,70	5,77	4,90	5,46	5,50
<b>Total estrangers</b>	15,85	12,23	12,34	12,98	14,91	13,24	9,17	11,33	11,14	11,56	12,51	11,55
<b>Estrangers UE</b>	5,34	8,21	3,76	1,63	3,11	16,19	8,52	8,16	6,08	8,56	8,37	9,43
<b>Estrangers no UE</b>	18,00	13,14	13,91	14,09	16,16	12,93	9,24	11,71	12,43	12,24	13,39	12,10

The table shows the evolution of unemployment rates in accordance with the nationality of the workers. There is a great difference between the unemployment rates of Spaniards and those recorded for foreign workers from non-EU countries.

### 3.4.3. Marginal groups

#### > CATALONIA

It is not easy to identify statistical data on the immigrant population and delinquency for different reasons. The main one is the confusion that often occurs between delinquency as a phenomenon linked to specific individuals of immigrant origin and that linked to the globalization of organized crime. The second reason is that the records of the different bodies (General Directorate of Police, Public Prosecutor's Office, General Council of the Judiciary) are not comparable or equivalent despite referring to the same theoretical situation. Despite this, the study by Àngel Miret and Dori Rodríguez makes a critical analysis of the data on relating the overrepresentation of immigrants in the crime statistics to factors of a socio-demographic order. It is true that of the 8,970 inmates in Catalan prisons in December 2006 5,770 were native and 3,141 of foreign nationality, but it is the characteristics of sex and age of the population which explain this presence in prisons, and not the immigrant origin or nationality.

#### > LAND OF VALENCIA

There are no data in this respect.

#### > BALEARIC ISLANDS

As regards delinquency, the statistical data on crime and arrests refer to the offences committed by foreigners in general. The data are dependent both on the methodologies used and, regarding the immediate situation, on other factors and circumstances which can modify them considerably. The constant and accelerated increase in the number of foreigners imprisoned on the islands should be highlighted. There is a growing perception in the society of the islands that immigration is the cause of insecurity and delinquency, probably due to two objective facts occurring at the same time: the increase in insecurity and the increase in the number of immigrants arriving in the Balearics. Mafias and organized groups of delinquents have taken advantage of the arrival of foreign immigrants on the islands in order to enter and operate here in a criminal manner.

It is worth mentioning that although the laws in force consider people to be in an illegal situation just because they do not have the documentation required, the worst that they are committing is an administrative offence.

## 3.5. Access to financial institutions

People of immigrant origin increasingly constitute a “commercial target” for financial institutions in so far as their demographic importance and purchasing power and, therefore, their financial possibilities, increase. According to Miguel Àngel López, a consultant from Arthur D. Little, access to banking services by this group is below 54%. According to data provided by La Caixa in the I National Microcredit Congress, between 2001 and 2004 the volume of social microcredits granted in Spain increased fortyfold, exceeding 41 million euros in 2004. 20% of these microcredits were granted to people of immigrant origin.

Financial exclusion can be due both to factors of a structural order and to the will of individuals, independently of their social situation. The first case would basically refer to the difficulties faced by some people of immigrant origin when it comes to obtaining a credit because they do not have assets in their name or because they do not have the necessary guarantees. The second case would above all concern the decision of many people to send remittances to their countries of origin through specialized companies or informal means instead of doing so through financial institutions. According to the report by Carbó and Liñares (2005), 21% of the Spanish population is in this situation of financial exclusion voluntarily, after having cancelled all contractual relations with the financial institutions.

### ➤ **CATALONIA**

There are no official data on the degree of financial exclusion of the population of immigrant origin in Catalonia.

### ➤ **LAND OF VALENCIA**

Immigration has become a priority sector for the financial institutions. Usage of banking services by immigrants has become an emerging economic sector as a result of the granting of mortgages, the payment of salaries by standing order, the transfer of monetary remittances, the granting of consumer loans, credit and debit cards, the contracting of insurance policies, etc.

### ➤ **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

Access by immigrants to financial institutions in the Balearic Islands depends on the guarantees and the circumstances of the applicant. There is more trust in Americans than in Africans. It also depends on their purchasing power.

## 3.6. Real estate and housing

- Housing is one of the top problems of people from the country and even more so for immigrants. The immigrant population, with a lower purchasing power than the native population, is especially vulnerable in the property market and liable to be a victim of discrimination. It cannot be stated that its access to housing has been normalized, given that there is empirical evidence of the existence of strong concentrations of population of immigrant origin in urban neighbourhoods and suburbs with a more deteriorated housing stock and, therefore, with worse conditions of habitability.

- **CATALONIA**

The phenomenon of overcrowding of housing by immigrants has come into the public domain as one of most conclusive pieces of evidence of the vulnerability suffered by certain social groups in the property market. It is not a numerically important phenomenon, but it generates problems of civic coexistence. Some municipalities have been pioneers in the organization of protocols of action.

The new Housing Act passed in December 2007 foresees intervention in the face of this phenomenon, also called "vertical slums", promoting the creation, awarding and use of housing to avoid social segregation, guaranteeing the social use of private property and avoiding the degradation of housing, and controlling the quality of the housing stock, in terms of accessibility, flexibility and standards of quality and security.

- **LAND OF VALENCIA**

Also in the Land of Valencia many immigrants have had to resort to this cheaper and more dilapidated housing, located in old quarters and other much deteriorated neighbourhoods. Fraud proliferates by certain estate agencies which appropriate the deposits of illegal immigrants who cannot reclaim them by legal means. In the Land of Valencia there are also the so-called "*pisos patera*", overcrowded flats occupied by immigrants, or the so-called warm beds only rented to sleep in. The conditions tend to be even worse for immigrants with seasonal jobs. There is no network of accommodation for seasonal workers in the whole community, and because of this and at times of a boom in work, mainly in the fields, situations of great precariousness arise, with people sleeping in the open, in stables, cowsheds, or under bridges.

- **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

In the Balearics there is a certain degree of mistrust toward tenants and for this and other reasons there are many situations of overcrowding.

## 3.7. Schooling

Schooling is one of the first sectors through which the integration of children is carried out, so the learning of the local language and therefore incorporation into the receiving society more quickly is favoured. Any complete reception system should base its actions on an understanding of the guidelines for accommodation of foreign pupils in the context of the transformations and of the diversity which accompany their migratory processes.

### ➤ CATALONIA

In Catalonia, the LIC Plan has been fully integrated into the 2005-2008 Citizenship and Immigration Plan of Catalonia of the Department of Welfare and the Family (hereinafter, PCIC) and, therefore, into the first positions of our country's political priorities. The obstacles which arise in this field and which it is intended to overcome are: school concentration of newly-arrived foreign pupils, difficulties of success at school which, in general terms, are experienced by foreign pupils (possibilities of joining the social structure) and the lack of educational spaces shared by the foreign and native pupils and their respective families.

In a study on the school accommodation strategies for the native and immigrant pupils and their families, *Bonal et al.* (2003) revealed the existence of a great diversity of adaptation models depending on variables such as social class, sex and native-immigrant origin of the people, although none of these factors is determinant in the type of relations that the pupils and their families establish with the culture and the expectations of the world of school. The school experiences and histories of foreign pupils are sufficiently conditioned by the repertoire of differentiated cultural images and expectations which their presence generates in schools. A large part of foreign pupils in Catalonia has specific needs (beyond those associated with learning a new language) as a result of being in a sociocultural minority, which implies the experience of ethnocentrism, prejudices and assimilationist pressures of the environment .

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

Normally, immigrant children attend state schools while state assisted and private schools mainly admit natives. The situation is very explosive and there are a lot of state schools with overcrowded classrooms and without any support to duly take care of the children who attend them. There is a growing presence of juvenile gangs in Valencian educational centres. There is a high degree of dropping out of school among immigrants

Although the percentage of foreigners enrolled in postgraduate university education is higher in the Land of Valencia than in the state as a whole, this does not appear to be a determinant factor of upward social mobility for the immigrant population. In any case, the possible upward social mobility of immigrants is due to their enterprising nature and their work rather than schooling.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

The foreign pupil mainly prefers the state school, where over 80% are enrolled. As for integration into the educational system, more than 45% of pupils from the South have suffered from difficulties on beginning their schooling.

The main difficulty arises from the language used in the education system, Catalan. There are often added difficulties due to the fact that they start school once the academic year has already begun, the different educational level (22.5% of immigrant children arriving on the islands in 2002 had never been to school before) and rejection by their schoolmates. Even so, the difficulties indicated disappear almost completely after one year of schooling and 92% of immigrants declare that their children are satisfied and integrated in the school. This situation depicts a plural and diversified educational scene. Without taking into account the two official languages, on the Balearic Islands there is a total of 82 different mother tongues spoken by immigrants, who come from 160 nationalities, although the six most important represent 68.7% of all foreign pupils.

## 4. XENOPHOBIA

4.1. Xenophobic parties or movements

4.2. Hate factors

4.3. Mass media

4.4. Conflict episodes

4.5. Vote evolution

## 4.1. Xenophobic parties or movements

### > **CATALONIA**

"Plataforma per Catalunya", a political party led by Josep Anglada (who in the past was related to Blas Piñar), obtained representation on different Catalan town councils after the 2003 municipal election. Although it never exceeded 10% of the votes, this party's results are the sole example of important electoral success in the whole state. An important part of the political parties develop rigorist discourses in relation to immigration in a sort of dialectical relationship with the media and their publics.

### > **LAND OF VALENCIA**

Within the sphere of the Land of Valencia there are different political movements and parties which are opposed to immigration and immigrants. España 2000, Alianza Nacional and Democracia Nacional are political parties which take part in the elections and which have sometimes obtained municipal representatives on some Town Councils.

The Partido Popular, the majority party in the Land of Valencia, has an unclear discourse in relation to immigration, implementing a vague policy with leaders who have made declarations with clearly xenophobic and racist contents in the most diverse situations. On the local level, some mayors raise objections to immigration, for example by preventing registration on the census or hindering integration.

### > **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

So far no party has appeared. There does appear to be a small movement of gangs of youths, although they do not have significant action.

## 4.2.Hate factors

### >CATALONIA

The types of rejection expressed by citizens to the migratory phenomenon can vary over time depending on the concerns of the public authorities and of the media, or on social events linked to differing circumstances.

According to the data of the "Observatorio Español del Racismo y la Xenofobia", the main rejection factors include having a certain geographic or ethnic origin and belonging to a religious group. There are also gender-based rejection factors: it is considered that immigrant women are more hard-working than their male counterparts and that they suffer to a greater extent than native women from situations of domestic violence.

In relation to sociability with immigrants, the groups which inspire the most confidence are those from Latin America, while at the other end of the scale we find those from "Arabic countries", followed by those from Eastern Europe. Diversity is perceived as something positive in society in general and in school, but rejection emerges when faced with the possibility of establishing relations beyond the assimilationist or integrationist models, and in the face of the fear of the influence that immigration can have on the quality of education. The predominant opinion is that immigration contributes to a lack of safety.

### >LAND OF VALENCIA

The xenophobic movement is clearly determined by the economic situation of the immigrants which, in turn, is what shapes their social organization. Those immigrants who live in poorer areas and more unstructured neighbourhoods are those who are perceived in a worse manner and are viewed with more suspicion, even though they may have very normal families, stable jobs and all their papers in order.

As a result of the 9/11 and 3/11 attacks, the Muslim population receives considerable rejection which is materialized in the work sphere.

As regards language, although it is a major element of social and economic integration, it cannot be said that there are situations of rejection or of exclusion based on language.

### BALEARIC ISLANDS

The different ways of understanding public spaces (public order reasons) and confrontation between different customs (especially with emigrants who are believers and/or those of Muslim origin) are the main rejection factors.

Those who express attitudes which we can consider to be the most xenophobic are those segments of the population who identify the groups of immigrants or part of them as the originators of all the new problematic situations now being experienced by the Balearic Islands (increase in delinquency, rise in poverty, economic problems, problems of confrontation of cultures, increase in the number of foreigners in schools, incidence on the demand for healthcare services, ...). A large part of these residents mentions the excessive number of new foreign immigrants and links the increase in their presence to hypothetical situations of competition for jobs (cheaper labour implying situations in which resident labour is replaced by foreign labour), the increase in the sale of drugs and/or the lack of safety on the streets. They transmit a feeling of invasion represented by competition for the use of public spaces, the jobs market, social services and/or upward social mobility.

## 4.3. Mass media

The media supply discourses and legitimize socially dominant images in relation to immigration, and these texts and actions often have a strong xenophobic content (Zapata-Barrero and van Dijk 2007, Giró and Jarque 2007), although exceptionally racist given the discrediting of colonialist ideologies and the institutional racism in the Spanish democratic transition.

### ➤ CATALONIA

The general discursive strategy of the media consists of emphasizing the positive aspects of Us and the negative aspects of Otherness (Zapata-Barrero 2007 and SOS Racismo 2007). This lack of objectivity results in a distorted representation of immigration as a problem in itself and of immigrants as being responsible for their own situation. On very few occasions do the media stop referring to the migratory phenomena in terms of uncontrolled waves or flows in order to do so in terms of the manifestation of an unequal world with increasingly globalized economic interdependencies. They likewise insist on blaming the immigrants themselves for their minority or irregular status, continuously encouraging feelings of suspicion concerning their actions, instead of reflecting on how the regulatory framework which governs and determines their situation responds to a large extent to economic and political interests of the country which “welcomes” them. The media tend to (re)produce the dominant discourses with which they construct certain stereotypes on immigrants and the migratory situation, and they use different resources: manipulation of immigration, victimization of the receiving country, exaggeration, ethnification or culturalization, criminalization, paternalism, ethnocentrism, in addition to referring more to the interests of the receiving country than those of the immigrant population. On the other hand, in their discourses they present immigration as a phenomenon associated with problematic situations.

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

In general, the mass media have evolved positively in recent years in the Land of Valencia, although they continue to have a certain tendentious attitude. Notwithstanding this, alarmist or directly tendentious news continues to appear on immigration, Islam, mosques, etc., although the overall assessment is frankly positive and there is greater awareness of the issue among the information and communication professionals.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

The media in the Balearic Islands act in accordance with interests and news items. They are generally tolerant.

## 4.4. Conflict episodes

The *Informe Anual 2007 sobre el racismo a l'Estat espanyol* by SOS Racismo is the only source which offers a systematized collection of the racist phenomena taking place in Spain, as stated by the European Observatory on Racism. In relation to the issue of the rights of immigrants, the importance of so-called "chronic irregularity" stands out, a situation caused to a large extent by the lack of coherence between the extraordinary regularization processes (which have become the main means of access to the regularization of immigrants in Spain) and the residence and work permit renewal regime. The extraordinary regularizations introduce more flexible access requirements than the general rules at the same time as relaxing the administrative controls, while the rules which determine renewal subject the immigrants to the rigid procedures foreseen in the general rule in which the maintenance of stability of employment is a key factor. "The first renewal, and not access to the initial permit, is thus really the fundamental barrier of our system, and this explains the importance of subsequent irregularity in our system" (Cabellos and Roig 2006: 116). SOS Racismo insists on this same incoherence which it defines as "the basis of a discriminatory system limiting the rights of immigrants which culminates in "political invisibility" (SOS Racismo 2007a: 6).

### ➤ CATALONIA

Numerous episodes of racist violence were recorded during 2006 in Catalonia, many of which have affected public opinion and appear in the records of SOS Racismo. On the other hand, some actions of the state and the administrations on issues of immigration can be very controversial as regards to what extent they present fundamental democratic principles. Beyond their description as examples of "institutional racism", it is clear that the reactionary nature of some of these measures in the face of potentially conflictive situations is interpreted by many social agents as a demonstration of social discrimination and democratic deterioration.

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

There certainly have been and are unedifying situations promoted by the above-mentioned extreme right-wing groups. There are demonstrations, actions, campaigns. Some have even received a certain institutional support, such as when the Town Council of Alicante joined a campaign criminalizing Algerians promoted by a group of extreme right-wing traders. According to the 2007 Raxen Report, drafted by the Movement against intolerance, xenophobic or racist incidents have been documented in various municipalities.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

With the exception of very specific conflicts, to date there have not been outbreaks or episodes of violence.

## 5. OTHER ISSUES

5.1. Issues for debate

5.2. Historical evolution

5.3. Areas of origin and identity

5.4. Relevant issues

5.5. Other aspects

## 5.1. Issues for debate

### > CATALONIA

1. The PP's proposal for immigrants to sign a "contract of integration".
2. The proposal of the Generalitat's Department of Education to create pilot classrooms.
3. The difficulties to access housing.
4. School concentration of the pupils of immigrant origin, and the difficulties to succeed at school.
5. The situation of unaccompanied immigrant minors.
6. The increase in the number of unemployed.
7. The regulation on the use of the "hijab" or "veil", and the phenomenon of irregularity.
8. The possible transformations of the current model of citizenship.

### > LAND OF VALENCIA

1. The claimed responsibility of immigrants in the loss of quality of public and social services provided by the institutions.
2. The linking of immigration and delinquency.
3. The need for immigrant labour in certain economic sectors.
4. The residential concentration processes.

### > BALEARIC ISLANDS

There is a debate on the aspiration to control the migratory influx, and for this influx to be controlled by the autonomous community.

## 5.2. Historical evolution

### > **CATALONIA**

Initially, the emigration in Catalonia was fundamentally led by young men and adults from the Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa. Immigration diversified, and in the 90s the Moroccans began family reunification processes and new migratory flows began from Central and South America. During the first years of the 21st century the demands for flexible, cheap and irregular labour led to the maximum intensity and diversification of the migratory flows, and an increase in the family reunification processes.

### > **LAND OF VALENCIA**

The professionalization of NGO's and associations is increasing slower than necessary, and the lack of means discourages the presence of immigrants in immigration policies. Many associations deal with cultural and identity issues, but leave to one side issues of protest and of socio-political participation.

### > **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

In general the immigrant population in the Balearic Islands tends to avoid conflict and they seek a labour situation which allows survival and the basic services to be covered. Moreover the formal and informal labour markets have allowed the majority of the newcomers to work. In the future a situation of economic stagnation could be problematic as it could lead to problems of competition.

## 5.3. Areas of origin and identity

### ➤ **CATALONIA**

To reflect on the cultural cohesion between the different groups first requires defining what is understood by cultural cohesion. And to refer to different aspects: the family socialization processes within the different groups, the influence exercised by cultural distance between the country of origin and of destination in the emergence of possible inter-generational conflicts, the possibilities of reproducing the symbolic and material aspects of the culture of origin in the place of settlement of the different groups, the level of stigmatization confronted by the people of immigrant origin in the receiving society and how this determines their strategies for socialization.

### ➤ **LAND OF VALENCIA**

Immigrants have a strong feeling of belonging to their community of origin. The Latin American community has various associations. Some look after cultural interests, participation and social integration. Others have more political, social and trade union concerns. The Maghrebis have few associations and most centre on the religious issue. The associations of sub-Saharanans are very weak, with important elements of solidarity between them but with scarce participation in the social sphere of the country. Those for the countries of Eastern Europe are more active and revolve around the Orthodox Christian religion. Asians appear to be more reserved and do not have any kind of participation and involvement in social and civic life.

### ➤ **BALEARIC ISLANDS**

There are situations of cultural cohesion between groups from the same origin, but also situations of conflict between people from the same place. There are differentiations between the strategies of the immigrants from Africa and those from Latin America and currently between the latter and those from Eastern Europe. Economic integration through consolidation of the labour situation has allowed processes of family reunification and of social insertion in the society of the islands. A large part of the migrants are still in the phase of individual immigration, and therefore we cannot yet talk about a reunification model. The number of weddings in which at least one of the spouses is foreign represented 33% of the total weddings held in 2006.

## 5.4. Relevant issues

### ➤ CATALONIA

Catalonia has a long political culture of immigration. At the end of the 1980s, some initiatives arose from the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Social Security. In 1992 the Catalan Government created an Interdepartmental Commission which prepared the *I Interdepartmental Immigration Plan (1993-2000)*. In 2000 the Government established the Secretariat for Immigration and shortly afterwards the *II Interdepartmental Immigration Plan (2001-2004)* came out. The will to influence the social insertion processes of immigrants is also clear from Decree 188/2001. The *2005-2008 Immigration and citizenship plan* "proposes a new concept of citizenship in which the link required for access and recognition of citizenship is residence, thus separated from nationality in the conventional sense".

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

We cannot talk about a model of integration or of intervention in migrations in the Land of Valencia. For a long time immigrants did not have any resources in this respect. The Land of Valencia is one of the Spanish autonomous communities characterized by a lack of integration policies. The different public policies are very unequal, depending on the municipality in question, as they depend on the action of the different town councils. Although the state government allocates the money necessary, it appears that the autonomous community and some town councils do not make use of these resources. Political favouritism is always present in the case of subsidies for the sector.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

We can highlight the existence of a progressive awareness-raising in relation to the migratory phenomenon in the society of the islands which has already suffered from different clashes related to migratory processes. There are therefore many types of immigrants on the islands which imply different initiatives depending on the groups which make them up. This is due to the different migratory waves or processes: first with immigration from other Spanish regions with a non-labour residential motivation, and in recent years with an intensification of the migratory process of foreigners: foreign immigration of an economic (business immigration) and labour (immigration from the south) nature.

## 5.5. Other aspects

### ➤ CATALONIA

The demographic and social impact of the migratory phenomenon, particularly in the 21st century, is widespread, given that the social structure of Catalonia acquires levels of complexity never previously attained which require the development of diversity management policies not only aimed at the newly-arrived population, but at the whole irreversibly multicultural citizenship. It is worth saying that, in principle, the framework of reference to guide public interventions is based, while following the declaration of principles of the 2005-2008 Immigration and citizenship plan, on recognition of the value of pluralism, the principle of equality and a sense of civic responsibility as the rule of behaviour, and as a theoretical framework alienates the actions of the Catalan institutions both from the rigidity of the assimilationist models and from the relativism which certain forms of multiculturalism can reach.

### ➤ LAND OF VALENCIA

There are specific issues which require certain attention in the Land of Valencia. One is the growing tension produced by the process of indebtedness of immigrants with different financial institutions. The construction crisis makes it difficult to solve this situation.

The occupational accident rate is another issue which concerns immigrants in the Land of Valencia, as is the appearance of pockets of poverty and extreme precariousness among groups of immigrants or the public education system full of pupils from the most diverse origins with hardly any resources. Finally, the rejection of the Chinese community because of the imports of products manufactured at low cost and which compete directly with the Valencian economy (toys, textiles, footwear, ...) is another element to be taken into account.

### ➤ BALEARIC ISLANDS

When different identities coincide in the same society, there is inevitably a phenomenon of cultural confrontation, which is often conflictive and painful.

The collective future of the Balearics is conditional on the decisions that are taken now in relation to the integration of immigration into the society of the islands: whether ignoring the different groups which coexist on the islands, or in an open and participatory manner.

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