

## Land of Valencia –Valencian Community

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### 1. DEMOGRAPHY

The Land of Valencia is breaking immigration records, given that at present Alicante is the Spanish province with the highest percentage of foreign population, 21.40%, 7.50 points above the average for the Land of Valencia which has 14.90% and 11.50 points above the Spanish average which, in turn, is 9.90% of the total foreign population. Immigrants represent 15.30% of the population of Castellón and 10.00% in Valencia.

If we take into consideration the number of foreigners from outside the EU, Alicante, with 8.30%, is again the first province (2.20 points above the Spanish average and 1.40 points above the average for the Land of Valencia, which is 6.90%).

	<b>TOTAL Population</b>	<b>Foreign population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>EU</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>non-EU</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Spain</b>	45,116,894	4,482,568	100	1,702,613	37.9	2,779,955	62.1
<b>Land of Valencia</b>	4,874,811	727,080	100	386,054	53.0	341,026	47.0
<b>Alicante</b>	1,821,466	390,577	100	238,768	61.1	151,809	38.9
<b>Valencia</b>	2,480,480	248,540	100	93,736	37.7	154,804	62.3
<b>Castellón</b>	572,865	87,963	100	53,550	60.8	34,413	39.2

(Source, INE, January 2007)

Like most countries, the data for the Land of Valencia do not take into account illegal immigrants and, despite the efforts of the administration, it is very difficult to know the number of people who live illegally in the community. It appears that the total number went down considerably as a result of the latest extraordinary regularization process in 2005. In the Land of Valencia as a whole, the percentage of illegal immigrants would be between 10.00% and 15.00% of the total foreigners. While in Castellón it would not reach 5.00%, in Valencia and Alicante it would be almost 15%.

Six Valencian regions account for two thirds of the foreigners resident in the community. Baix Segura, in Alicante, stands out with 19.30%, as does Horta de València with 14.60%, Marina Alta, in Alicante, with 11.10%, Marina Baixa, also in Alicante, with 7.80%, Alacantí with 7.70% and Plana Alta, in Castellón, with 6.30%. These figures refer to the percentage of foreign population of each of these regions out of the total foreigners in the Land of Valencia.

On a regional level, and referring to percentage of foreigners out of the total population of the region, in Alicante the high levels stand out in the regions Marina Alta, with 40.60% of the population, Baix Segura, with 37.10% and Marina Baixa, with 30.20%. In Valencia the weight of foreigners stands out in the regions Safor, with 15.90%, Valencia, with 12.10% and Canal, with 11.80%, while in Castellón we can highlight Baix Maestrat with 18.40% and Plana Alta, with 17.30%.

The following two tables detail the first 25 nationalities of foreign emigrants currently existing in the community and the evolution of the foreign population in the last ten years, as reliable data are not available from previous years.

The following table shows the first 25 non-EU nationalities present in the Land of Valencia (2007)

	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Number of Immigrants</b>	<b>% out of total immigrants</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>56,342</b>	<b>16.5 %</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>51,425</b>	<b>15.0 %</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>39,865</b>	<b>11.7 %</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>25,056</b>	<b>7.3 %</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Argentina</b>	<b>19,893</b>	<b>5.8 %</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Algeria</b>	<b>14,476</b>	<b>4.2 %</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>3.9 %</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>12,371</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Russia</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>2.6 %</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>2.6 %</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>8,642</b>	<b>2.5 %</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>7,346</b>	<b>2.1 %</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>6,204</b>	<b>1.8 %</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>1.8 %</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>1.6 %</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>1.4 %</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>1.3 %</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Peru</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>1.1 %</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>1.1 %</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Armenia</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>1.1 %</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Chile</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>1.1 %</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Senegal</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>1.0 %</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>0.6 %</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Moldavia</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>0.6 %</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>0.5 %</b>
	<b>OTHERS</b>	<b>21,928</b>	<b>6.4 %</b>

The table on the following page shows the historical evolution of the foreign population.

Evolution foreign population Land of Valencia (1998 – 2007)	Alicante	Valencia	Castellón	Total Land of Valencia
<b>Total Population</b>				
1998	1,388,933	2,172,796	461,712	4,023,441
1999	1,410,946	2,187,633	467,895	4,066,474
2000	1,445,144	2,201,200	474,385	4,120,729
2001	1,490,265	2,227,170	485,173	4,202,608
2002	1,557,968	2,267,503	501,237	4,326,708
2003	1,632,349	2,320,315	518,221	4,470,885
2004	1,657,040	2,358,919	527,345	4,543,304
2005	1,727,808	2,402,582	542,267	4,672,657
2006	1,783,555	2,463,592	559,761	4,806,908
2007	1,821,466	2,480,480	572,865	4,874,811
<b>Foreigners on census</b>				
1998	75,722	19,553	6,842	102,118
1999	102,226	20,000	7,966	130,192
2000	118,961	26,920	10,326	156,207
2001	132,444	49,151	17,978	199,574
2002	185,598	84,727	30,818	301,143
2003	245,700	120,656	43,012	413,760
2004	260,316	151,754	52,247	464,317
2005	319,208	188,586	65,059	572,853
2006	359,150	231,084	77,841	668,075
2007	390,577	248,540	87,963	727,080
<b>Foreigners resident</b>				
1998	44,631	16,940	8,401	68,972
1999	51,895	19,942	8,757	80,594
2000	52,160	24,564	10,270	86,994
2001	49,529	35,557	7,388	92,474
2002	62,664	27,631	11,073	101,368
2003	82,281	42,666	13,474	138,421
2004	101,194	57,771	21,046	180,011
2005	118,917	76,351	31,835	227,103
2006	174,934	119,894	45,700	340,528
2007	218,976	136,504	53,578	409,058
<b>% Foreigners /total pop.</b>				
1998	5.5 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	2.5 %
1999	7.2 %	0.9 %	1.7 %	3.2 %
2000	8.2 %	1.2 %	2.2 %	3.8 %
2001	8.9 %	2.2 %	3.7 %	4.7 %
2002	10.7 %	3.0 %	5.3 %	6.0 %
2003	15.0 %	5.2 %	8.3 %	9.2 %
2004	15.7 %	6.4 %	9.9 %	10.2 %
2005	18.5 %	7.8 %	12.0 %	12.3 %
2006	20.1 %	9.4 %	13.9 %	13.8 %
2007	21.4 %	10.0 %	15.3 %	14.9 %
<b>% Non-EU immigrants</b>				
1998	1.4 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	0.8 %
1999	1.6 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.9 %
2000	2.0 %	0.8 %	1.3 %	1.2 %
2001	3.2%	1.7%	2.8%	2.3%
2002	5.4%	3.1%	5.1%	4.1%
2003	7.3%	4.4%	7.1%	5.9%
2004	8.1%	5.4%	8.4%	6.7%
2005	9.3%	6.5%	10.2%	8.0%
2006	9.8%	7.7%	11.7%	9.0%
2007	8.3 %	6.2 %	6.0 %	6.9 %

## 2. INTEGRATION POLICIES

### Legal categories

The Land of Valencia, like the rest of the state, issues up to 18 different types of residence permit for foreign immigrants, depending on the duration, the country of origin (European Union or the rest), the situation (asylum-seekers, refugees, students, management personnel, etc.). There are also permits just for residence which forbid working, others which allow it but which limit the territorial sphere, only allowing work in the places indicated in the permit, and, even, others which limit the labour or professional sphere. This multiplicity of work and residence permits

and the situation of the different documents available for foreigners represent a real obstacle when it comes to facilitating hiring and the renewal of the documents.

The complexity of the documents also affects the so-called illegal immigrants. There are, indeed, 6 different situations for people without identity papers: those who have never had papers, those who have lost them or whose papers have expired, illegal immigrants with a deportation order, legal immigrants working illegally, those awaiting administrative resolutions, those who cannot be deported on not having a known nationality or anyone who will take them in.

### **Rights and obligations**

There tend to be numerous rights and the most important obligations concern the contract of employment and job. Work permits to work for somebody else allow people to work for an employer, under the terms and conditions contained in accordance with the type of permit obtained, while those for the self-employed allow a freelance professional activity to be carried out, likewise under the conditions and characteristics indicated in the permit obtained by the foreigner. It is understood that the countries of the EU-25 do not have these restrictions, although people from Bulgaria and Romania enjoy free movement but cannot work without a permit.

### **Levels of Power**

	<b>STATE</b>	<b>AUTONOMOUS</b>	<b>LOCAL</b>
<b>Fix Quotas</b>	✓		
<b>Control Flows</b>	✓		
<b>Residence permits</b>	✓		
<b>Work permits</b>	✓		

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. An example of this is the Sectorial Conference on Immigration. Notwithstanding this, in the Land of Valencia immigration is an element of permanent and continuous political confrontation. Migratory policy is a weapon which the majority parties in the community, PP and PSOE, use against each other continuously. On the other hand the town councils, depending on the political party in power, support the policy of the central government or are directly opposed to it. There is no happy medium. There are thus numerous disputes existing in relation to migration between the different institutions of the community. Almost all migratory issues are elements of discussion and confrontation, for which reason the professionals working on the subject, and even the immigrants themselves, are confused and often penalized.

### **Services offered by administrations**

In the Land of Valencia integration, as it is normally understood, is put into practice by the three political and administrative levels of the country: the central state, the autonomous community and the local authorities.

	<b>STATE</b>	<b>AUTONOMOUS</b>	<b>LOCAL</b>
<b>Socio-economic</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Financial</b>			
<b>Labour</b>	✓	✓	✓
<b>Linguistic</b>		✓	✓
<b>Religious</b>			
<b>Political</b>	✓		
<b>Legal Advice</b>	✓	✓	✓

The level of services offered depends greatly on the place and is in accordance with the availabilities existing, the entities which offer them and the resources available.

The queues and bad service from aliens' offices and registry offices are chronic and have become the usual picture in many of the community's public offices. Although the central government has deficiencies, the autonomous community has exclusive powers in subjects such as health, education, the reception of minors, ... and the attention offered from these basic services varies from the victim mentality, for having to attend to immigrants who – they say – are the reasons for the deficiencies and overcrowding, to permanent confrontation with the state. The panorama is very uneven in the local administrations, given the different political will of each town council. Thus, while some deal with the issue with sensitivity and try to apply an integrationist and egalitarian policy, in other places the authorities try to avoid even their most elementary obligations.

### **Language and culture courses**

Spanish language and culture courses are fundamental to facilitate the processes of social and labour involvement of immigrants. Until the end of the 1990s, 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, such as the Alicante region of Baix Segura, 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.

### **Civic involvement**

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.

### **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.

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 some local governments with immigrants from countries of the East, currently members of the EU-27, in relation to their registration for electoral purposes. There are some cases in the courts for the fraudulent registration of Romanians and Bulgarians in small municipalities governed by the right wing. It was a question of the mass

registration of foreigners not residing in these municipalities, in accommodation owned by mayors and councillors.

### 3. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

#### Economic impact

There are few reliable data in this respect. An estimation of the contribution of foreigners to GDP was made by Professor Clemente Hernández for the Permanent Observatory on Immigration of the University of Alicante, as seen in the following table:

	%employed TOTAL	%foreigners by sector	%foreigners in sector	Structure GDP2004	% of GDP foreigners
Agriculture	3.6	13.2	56.3	2.1	1.1
Industry	22.3	15.3	10.5	19.5	2.0
Construction	12.3	18.3	22.8	11.8	2.6
Services	61.5	53.2	13.3	66.7	8.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15.30%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.8</b>

Source: 2001 census, EPA 2004 (revised series), Regional Accounts 2004

There are no reliable data on subjects such as taxes or public expenditure. There are, however, on remittances by immigrants to their countries of origin. In the Land of Valencia some 919 million euros are sent annually, over four times the autonomous community's expenditure on development aid for poor countries in 2006.

	<b>1997</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Foreign residents</b>	<b>64,821</b>	<b>409,058</b>
EU	44,660	165,877
Non-EU	20,161	243,181
<b>Total volume of foreign currency sent</b>	<b>€55 million</b> (9.151 bill / pts)	<b>€919 million</b> ( 152.909 bill / pts)
<b>Commissions paid</b>	€8.2 million	€92 million

#### Self-employment

Self-employment is a powerful strategy among immigrants. According to Social Security data, the Land of Valencia, among those registered as self-employed, has 12.70% of non-EU immigrant workers (10,962 people in September 2007). This contrasts with the low number of self-employed work permits in the Land of Valencia, which only amounts to 2,109. There is a high level of employment in commercial and business activities related to what we could call ethnic activities. There are numerous businesses and commercial establishments, shops, which immigrants have opened in many towns and especially in those neighbourhoods where they have a numerous presence.

## **Informal economy**

In the Land of Valencia, like elsewhere, this problem exists and has been increased by the results of a policy of deregulation. 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%. Alicante and its province stand out especially, with traditionally informal sectors (agriculture, footwear, toys, textiles, shoes, hotels, tourism, construction, ...).

Undeclared employment represents the only option for thousands of illegal workers who become real cannon fodder for this type of economy. A more energetic intervention by the labour authorities should be expected, at the same time as changing the prospect of the sanctions that should fall upon the employers rather than on the immigrants themselves. Unfortunately, there is a certain sympathy towards the informal economy and illegal work among the population of the Land of Valencia, to such an extent that even public and institutional sectors have used illegal immigrants for public works or public services.

## **Poverty, unemployment, marginal groups**

There are no precise data in percentage terms for these issues or relating to delinquency, prisoners, prostitution, ...

## **Access to financial institutions**

Immigration has become a priority sector for the financial institutions. Usage of banking services by immigrants has been seen as 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.

There are no data on the number of foreigners who obtain credits in the Land of Valencia but, given that self-employment is widespread among foreigners and despite the lack of data, there do not appear to be too many financial problems for these economic initiatives.

## **Real estate and housing**

Housing is one of the first problems for the people of the community and even more so for immigrants. Many have had to resort to cheaper and more dilapidated housing, located in old quarters and other much deteriorated neighbourhoods. Fraud often proliferates by certain unscrupulous 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 frequently arise, with people sleeping in the open, in stables, cowsheds, or under bridges.

## **Schooling**

Schooling is one of the first sectors through which the integration of children is carried out, given that considerable means are provided to favour the learning of the local language in order to incorporate them into society more quickly. 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 synonymous with schools for the poor, 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.

Although the percentage of foreigners enrolled in postgraduate 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. There is a high degree of dropping out of school among immigrants.

In any case, the possible upward social mobility of immigrants is due to their enterprising nature and their work rather than schooling.

#### 4. XENOPHOBIA

##### Xenophobic parties or movements

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, although they hold positions of responsibility and are important in active politics, have made declarations with clearly xenophobic and racist contents in the face of the most diverse situations. This party carried out a very tough political activity during the latest extraordinary regularization process organized by the state socialist government, even though when, previously, they had been in charge of the state government, they collaborated on the performance of a total of five extraordinary regularization processes of different kinds.

On the local level, some mayors raise more objections to immigration, for example by preventing registration on the census. Some disregard their most basic obligations, hinder integration and do not have any interest in normalizing certain public services such as health, education and social services.

##### Vote evolution

Vote evolution in the general elections in the Land of Valencia (1977-2004) is expressed in the following table:

	1977	1979	1982	1986	1989	1993	1996	2000	2004
<b>P.P.</b>	5.9%	4.5%	29.2%	29.0%	27.1%	40.7%	44.1%	52.7%	47.5%
<b>PSOE</b>	38.1%	37.4%	53.3%	47.7%	41.7%	38.6%	38.6%	34.4%	43.1%
<b>Others</b>	56 %	58.1%	17.5%	23.3%	31.2%	20.7%	17.3%	12.9%	9.4%

After left-wing governments from 1977 to 1993, in the last fifteen years right-wing parties have governed the Land of Valencia.

##### Hate factors

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 Moslem population received considerable rejection which 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.

##### Mass media

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

### **Conflict episodes**

There certainly have been and are unedifying situations promoted by the above-mentioned extreme right-wing groups. There are demonstrations, actions, campaigns. Some have been notorious and 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 traders. According to the 2007 Raxen Report, drafted by the Movement against intolerance, xenophobic or racist incidents have been documented in various municipalities (Alicante, Elx, Torrevella, D nia, Crevillent, Almorad , Guardamar, Elda, Novelda, Castell n, Vinar s, Valencia, X tiva, Gandia, Ontinyent, Requena, Paiporta, Picassent, Sueca,...).

## **5. ISSUES FOR DEBATE**

### **Historical evolution**

Historically there are four issues on which the debate on immigration is focused in the Land of Valencia: the claimed responsibility of immigrants in the loss of quality of public and social services provided by the institutions, the linking of immigration and delinquency, the needs for immigrant labour by certain economic sectors and, finally, the residential concentration processes which have led to newcomers being segregated in the worst places, which broadens the social marginalization and exclusion.

With time the professionalization of NGO's and associations has gradually increased, although not with the speed desired. The lack of means has acted as a disincentive to the presence of immigrants in the immigration policy of the Land of Valencia. The evolution of many associations of immigrants has moved toward cultural, ethnic and identity issues, moving away from issues of protest and of socio-political presence.

### **Areas of origin and identity**

Like elsewhere, the phenomenon of immigrants continuing to have a strong feeling of belonging to their community of origin also exists in the Land of Valencia. The Latin American community has various associations (Equadoreans, Peruvians, Colombians, Bolivians, ...) which look after cultural and particular interests rather than participation and social integration. Other associations (Argentineans, Chileans, Uruguayans, ...) do, however, have more political, social and trade union concerns. The Maghrebis have few associations and most centre on the religious issue of oratories or mosques. 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, especially Romanians, are more active and revolve around the Orthodox Christian religion. Asians, especially the Chinese, appear to be more reserved and do not have any kind of participation and involvement in social and civic life.

### **Relevant issues**

Unfortunately it cannot be said that any type of model of integration or even of intervention has been followed or is followed in the Land of Valencia for the migrations which arrived recently. Although there have been positive changes in recent years, for a long time it can be said, without fear of being mistaken, that immigrants were left to their fate.

The different public policies are very unequal, depending on the municipality in question, as many policies depend on the action of the different town councils. Although it appears that the state government allocates the money necessary, the autonomous community and some town

councils do not make use of these resources. The situation in the city of Valencia is particularly serious as, due to the lack of a public refuge, tens of immigrants struggle to survive for months under the bridges of the River Turia.

The Land of Valencia stands out as being one of the Spanish autonomous communities characterized by having little interest in the issue and by not implementing integration policies. There is a certain obscurantism concerning the policies to be applied and the resources to be invested. Political favouritism is always present in the case of subsidies for the sector.

### **Other aspects**

There are specific issues which require certain attention. 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.