

LLP-ERASMUS
Intensive Programme

**Internet advanced promotional tools application for increasing awareness
of social exclusions movement**

Social exclusion of immigrants in Spain

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Introduction

Social exclusion refers to a series of processes by which individuals and social groups are sections of a set of political, labor, economic and social rights that are collected in the constitutions of different countries, and constitute the pillars of the predominant welfare State in Western European countries after the Second World War.

Social exclusion is a phenomenon which has various dimensions. We can call moral exclusion what happens in many Western democratic societies that are recipients of labor immigration. In these societies there is an open debate about if you should favor immigrants or whether it is preferable to implement restrictive policies on immigration. The basic principles of Justice in democratic societies include an equal distribution among all members of the economic, political and legal rights.

If minorities' exclusion from these rights is chosen, it would endanger the base of these societies. For both, denying participation of minority groups in equal policy, as well as a fair treatment are specific forms of moral and social exclusion.

The social exclusion of immigrants ensues firstly for structural actions, but to them must be added the question of his identity, different from most.

In general, the living conditions of immigrants tend to produce a double exclusion: on the one hand they are beyond the reach of Justice, and on the other hand it is situated apart from the moral concerns of the majority population. People trace mental and moral boundaries between those who belong to his own "moral community" and that, therefore, they consider worthy of receiving a fair distribution of material and symbolic resources, and those who are excluded of this membership are doomed to be denied these desired resources.

In Spain the immigration situation has evolved. It can be said that without major tensions have grown from an initial objective of arrival to another of stay. In 2007, 81% of foreign



immigrants were raised to follow in our country (INE 2007). The onset of the crisis has changed the landscape by placing immigrants as a very vulnerable socially. As can be seen, unemployment rate affects differently: 12.56% to 21.26% of Spanish for foreigners. This puts things more difficult for effective integration policies, immediate consequences and the difficulties for the renewal of licenses, or unaffordable mortgages are obvious to outsiders.

Nowadays, foreign workers are forced to accept work in terms of geographical and functional mobility, accepting jobs related to seasonality and worse conditions. Currently economic conditions of high unemployment create tensions between native workers with less resources and immigrants. For this reason, it appears ideas about how to manage immigration. If at first, with the economic boom, the immigrant had been accepted as "necessary" for production and Spanish economic growth, are now taking shape ideas as "there is an excess of immigrants and you have to adjust the number to market demand"

As a result government reduces hiring in origin, encourage immigrants to return to their country and reforms immigration laws, tightening the conditions of entry and integration. From civil society, there is little defense, the idea of immigrant-social burden has been strong and is catching on in our latitudes under the ideas of "smaller inflows of immigrants equals less unemployment" and "are social costs that now we cannot have". Nevertheless, it is not clear that moderately high rates of unemployment and crisis correspond to fewer entries of immigrants.

1. Level and structure of immigrants exclusion

Level of immigrants exclusion in your country (prepare analyzes from 2004 (after enlargement of European Union))

Social exclusion, which is the accumulation of limits to the social life in the political, economic and cultural scope, leads to marginalization to the social life.

In Spain the coverage of health and education constitute guaranteed rights for immigrants. Nevertheless, other areas like housing or work cannot be considered as guaranteed. For this reason, work and housing will be the argument for social exclusion of immigrants.

Housing

The legal status and job insecurity of immigrants determines their housing state. These economic conditions leads to economic inability to access housing property during the early years of stay in the city, furthermore, reducing housing rented, the increase in price and the prejudices of some owners mean the creation of a kind of ghettos in some urban areas. In 2008, while 84.8% of Spanish households have a home ownership, the percentage drops to 49.7% in the case of families in the EU and 26.8% of families around the world, a percentage has fallen almost two percentage points over 2008.

The job market

Labor conditions are the main factor of integration or exclusion for immigrants since remuneration determines their feeding conditions, their family support and their access to housing. The double fragmentation of the labor market, by sector and sex appears clearly defined as: while the weight percentage of males from foreign origin within the sectors of agriculture (14%) and construction (27%) is higher than the Spanish (7 and 17% respectively), immigrant women devote their efforts to the service sector.

And analyzing the occupational composition in the services sector can see how quarters of foreign men devote their efforts to the hotel (Compared with 9% national). Meanwhile, half

the female population of immigrant splits between hospitality (24%) and domestic (23%), while native women only are join represented in these sectors with 15%.

Therefore, it can be concluded that there are agriculture and construction niches for men and domestic service niches for women. These sectors use to have precarious conditions of temporality as the agriculture sector or worse social benefits as the domestic service.

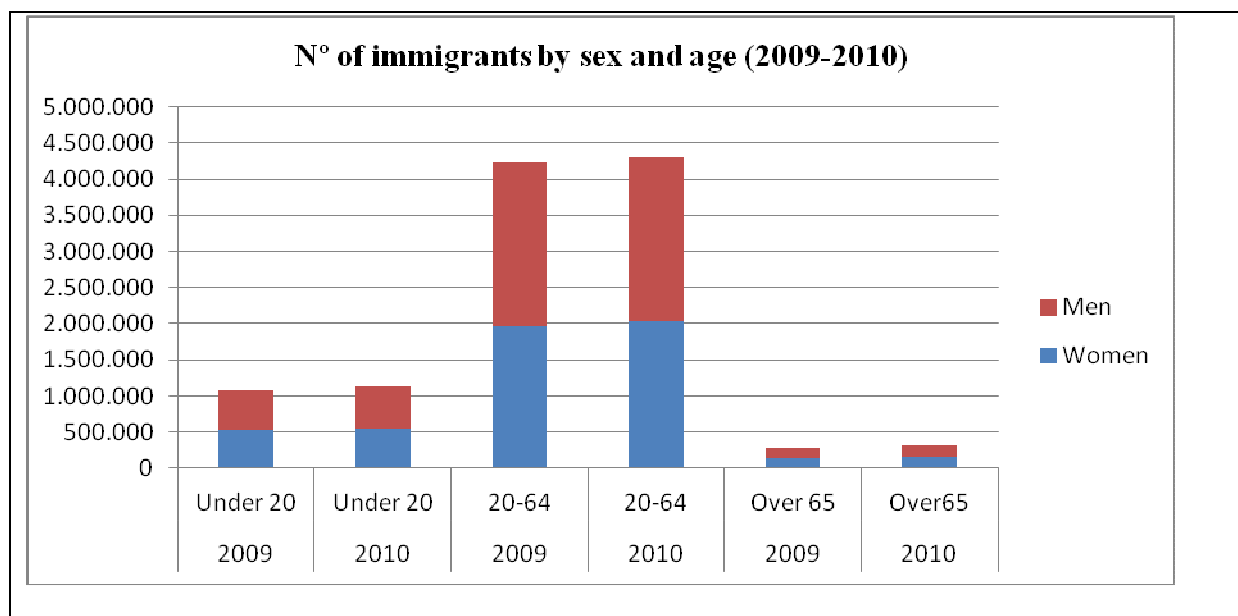
Table1. Work activity by sector and sex: domestic and foreign.

Spanish women	Foreign women	Spanish men	Foreign men	
Agriculture 87%	Agriculture 7%	Agriculture 7%	Agriculture 14%	
Industry 10%	Industry 5%	Industry 20%	Industry 11%	
Construccion 2%	Construccion 2%	Construccion 17%	Construccion 27%	
Services 80%	Services 86%	Services 56%	Services 56%	

Soruce: Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales, 2004.

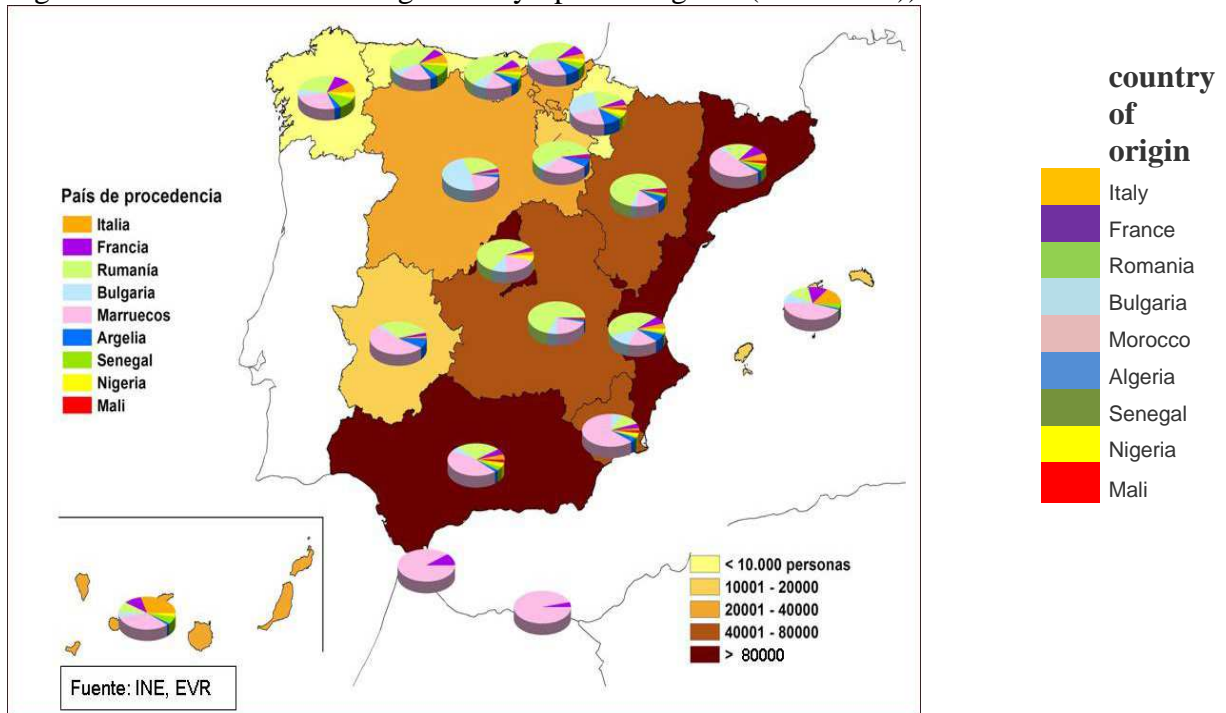
Structure of immigrants in your country according to: gander, age, education, occupation, place of living etc.

Table2.



Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE)

Figure 1. Distribution of Immigration by Spanish regions (1998-2006):



Source: National Institute of Statistics (INE)

Forecasting of level and structure of immigrants exclusion in your country in next years

According to National Institute of statistics (INE), immigration flow will be reduced in the coming years, from high of 958.000 immigrants per year recorded in 2007 to 345,000 in 2012. From 2012, the migratory flow is stabilized to remain fairly constant, reaching a fixed projection horizon of 400.000 immigrants in 2018, providing a stable development of the annual flow of input from people from abroad to that year.

2. Causes and consequences of immigrants exclusion

Short description of causes of immigrants exclusion in your country

- **Legislation.** The legislative and juridical systems establish differences between regular or irregular immigrants, those "with papers" and "without papers". The "irregulars" are directly cast into exclusion, because they are invisible to the administration, and are only given assistance by some public resources or social welfare.
- **Employment.** The precarious employment situation of immigrants. The lack of work permits, low level of education and training, employment discrimination due to ignorance of the language, of rights and rules governing the labor market and ethnic prejudices, in addition with the extreme necessity conditions, make immigrants to be forced to accept precarious jobs, with a high degree of seasonality, poor social coverage and low wages.
- **Housing.** Housing conditions are another cause of social exclusion due to the difficulty of immigrants to access to houses in good conditions. High prices and distrust of the owners due to ethnic prejudices lead to the marginalization of immigrants in the suburbs.
- **Xenophobia.** Due the actual economic recession, with high unemployment, native population considers that immigrants get more from social systems than what they give to them and that immigrants get jobs that belongs to the native population.

Short description of consequences of immigrants exclusion in your country for immigrants.

Among the main consequences of social marginalization caused by the difficulty of access to a salary and minimum housing conditions are found begging, crime, drugs and prostitution. It can be said that in recent years, among the different marginal forms of life, crime has had a strong impact on social life, which has experienced a spectacular growth. Most reported

crimes are armed robberies of small shops, pharmacies and pedestrians in home burglaries and vehicle "pulls", etc., and are committed by young offenders who often supplement their lack of experience with the use of violence. Most are misdemeanors, but its repeated and relatively easy accompaniment of aggression, has generated a collective sense of insecurity, which calls for tougher measures against crime or the use of arms.

The drug influences, in part, on crime, many minor offenses are associated with increased drug abuse, and are committed to procure the money needed for the daily dose. That petty crime has established a network of organized criminal groups that control the distribution of stolen property and distribution of drugs.

Prostitution has experienced, progressively a marked increase in people, men or women, are engaged in it. The increase in those engaged in prostitution is also linked to the already mentioned increased drug addiction: many regular users are in prostitution source of income to maintain their consumption levels. Furthermore, due to the impossibility of most immigrants to access the labor market, makes that most of them choose prostitution as a way of life to survive.

Another effect that occurs is begging as living marginally. Increased begging is progressive, being more significant increased in the spring and summer.

3. Government role in preventing immigrants exclusion

The authorities will promote the full integration for the foreigners into the Spanish society, in a cohabitation setting of diverse identities and cultures without any limits but the respect for the Spanish Constitution and laws.

The Civil Service will add the aim for the integration between immigrants, encouraging their economic, social, cultural and political participation, within the anticipated terms in the Constitution, in the Statutes of Autonomy and in the other laws.

It will be specially tried to get, by means of formative actions; the knowledge and respect, for the constitutional and statutory values in Spain, for the European Union values, as well as for the human rights, the public freedom, the democracy, the tolerance and equality between men and women, and it will be developed specific measures in order to favour the incorporation to the educational system, guaranteeing in any case, the compulsory schooling at the stated age, the whole learning of the official languages and the employment access as the essential factors of integration.

The Government will work together with the Autonomous Regions, the cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the other councils for the objectives achievement. Anyway, all of them will collaborate and coordinate their actions into this field with reference to their respective integration plans.

The pursued objectives are the following:

1. To set a rights and freedoms framework for the foreigners which guarantee the full exercise of the fundamental rights.
2. To perfect the legal and ordered channeling system of the migratory working streams, reinforcing the association of the ability of reception of the foreign workers to the labor market needs.

3. To increase effectiveness of the struggle against illegal immigration, reinforcing the control and disciplinary means and instruments, specially as regards whom made easy illegal immigration access or stay in Spain, making the punishment system worse in this case and, strengthening the foreigners return processes for whom came illegally to this country.
4. To reinforce the integration as one the main topics of the immigration policy that, considering the European Union heritage as regards immigration and international defense, commits to achieve a cohabitation setting of identities and cultures.
5. To adapt the regulations to the working execution powers planned in the Statutes of Autonomy which influence in the initial permission for working system, and to the statutory powers as regards reception and integration, as well as to promote the coordination of the Civil Services actions with powers that, likewise, affect as regards immigration and to reinforce the cooperation between them in order to devote a more efficient service with better quality for the citizens.
6. To reinforce and institutionalize the dialogue with the immigrants organizations and with other organizations which had interest and implementation in the migratory field, including among them the more representative trade-union and business organizations, in the definition and development of the migratory policy.

4. Institutions and their actions

CRUZ ROJA

¿What is Cruz Roja?

Cruz Roja is an organization which works to be more and more near people in the national and international areas through actions of preventive, welfare, rehabilitation and development nature, being carried out mainly by voluntary work.

Nowadays, Cruz Roja is an organization made up by volunteers which is present in more than 180 countries under the Red Cross and the Red Half Moon sign and which has more than 100 million volunteers who work over the world mobilizing the "Humanity Power" in order to create a safer, fairer and more egalitarian world.

¿Which are their main principles?

All the volunteers or members in Cruz Roja know and act according to this 7 Main Principles:

- *Humanity*
- *Impartiality*
- *Neutrality*
- *Independence*
- *Voluntary work*
- *Unity*
- *Universal principles*

¿Which groups does Cruz Roja work with?

They work with those vulnerable people and collective groups that for several reasons have been left outside of what means a normalized life. Elderly, Childhood and Youth, Women, Sick People, Drug Problems, Immigrants and Refugees.... Our job consists of reinforce their abilities to reduce their vulnerability and work that way, for their integration into the society.

Apart from these groups, Cruz Roja generally works with the society through prevention campaigns in several areas and new sensitive projects in order to favour a new model of intercultural cohabitation to consolidate an open society, in which it was planned a perspective which favors the equal treatment and opportunities between men and women. Another working area is focused on avoiding the environment damage; main cause of weakness for the human beings.

CÁRITAS

¿What is Cáritas?

Cáritas Española is the Official Confederation of the charitable and social actions organizations of the Catholic Church in Spain, instituted by the Synod.

¿Which are their values?

- *Charity*
- *Focused on the person*
- *Justice*
- *Solidarity*
- *Involvement*
- *Austerity*
- *Improvement spirit*
- *Openness*

¿Which are their working areas?

1. First reception for all the people who need aid. It includes duties of information, cooperation and coordination with the social services, isolated emergency assistances, basic main rights (housing, health, education, etc.), linguistic promotion, legal advice, professional training and intervention at risk situations. In addition, in this first reception the basic needs are tried to be covered, as food, clothes and accommodation.

2. Temporary accommodation in shelter hostels located over the country. These hostels are also divided in emergency or first reception centers, temporary stay and long term protected flats.
3. Legal advice through the Legal Network by Cáritas, formed by professionals either volunteers or members.
4. Intercultural mediation services with translators, interpreters and intercultural centers support to incorporate the different cultures in all the Cáritas intervention.
5. Training centers which cover from the literacy, the language and the school support to the constant professional education.
6. Work with orphans, who suffer the punishment of being treated as foreigners instead of children.

INMIGRANTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Features of the immigrants' associations

The immigrants' associations are very different among themselves, due to the fact that arise from sectors with different cultural, social and demographic features and have clear divergences as for their configuration, organizational and ideological ways and action strategy. The first important difference is referred to its purpose: there are political associations (devoted to the defence of the immigrants' interests faced with the Government of the reception country), welfare, ludic, religious, for the cooperation to the country of origin development, etc.

Anyway, association's nature determines the type of behavior: *expressive* (there isn't purpose or, if it is preferred, their activity is already their purpose) or *instrumental* (the activity is oriented to a certain purpose), which is the prevailing one, though it is true that both options are not opposed between themselves. For example, the cultural, ludic or religious associations

can offer some services to their members, while the political and/or welfare ones include an expressive dimension from the assumption of cultural, ethnic or class registers imported from the native country.

Some examples of associations can be ATIME, V OMADE, ARI - P ERÚ or MALEVA.

ATIME: ASSOCIATION OF IMMIGRANT MOROCCAN WORKERS IN SPAIN

¿What is ATIME?

ATIME must be understood as an "immigrants' association" which could be named as "solidarity with immigrants" association. ATIME is born with a service vocation, in order to take care and cover the requests from an incipient and more and more numerous immigrant group in Spain, but also with a clear protest vocation in whose heart is the main idea of creating a fairer society in which the immigrant was fully considered as another more citizen, with rights but also with duties.

¿Which is their purpose?

Their purpose is the defense of member's interests and the help them to get social and cultural integration.

5. Other activities against immigrants exclusion

The government is not the only one which works against immigrants' exclusion in Spain. There are some examples below:

Contest EnRaiza2

In order to promote talent and creativity of the immigrant community the foundation Author, an immigrant organization, has created *EnRaiza2*, a contest that brings sounds from different countries through music. This is a music competition for novel groups and soloist who sing their own compositions.

This competition try to take advantage of the experience that offers live with people from other countries and share different cultural events in order to provide an opportunity in the Spanish music scene.

The initiative tries to get an integration place that meets not only artists from different nationalities but also music and rhythms from different sources.

To sum up it is about giving more opportunities to musicians who live with us because immigrant population in Spain not only contributes with their work and effort to the welfare of everyone, but also enrich us culturally.

EnRaiza2 is particularly aimed at people with lower economic development and living in Spain.

This first edition is a testing experience in order to develop and consolidate in the future as an initiative to promote the integration of immigrants and understanding between different cultures.

Course: Immigration and Co-development

Dominican Association of Development Integration and social welfare has developed a course for integration and social integration of immigrants in the community of Madrid. The course has four main topics:

1. Immigration described by the actors

This topic is about evidences, audiovisual resources related to immigration, the need for partnership and collective work, integration into the host country, collective proposals and discussion.

2. Environmental migration

This section is about overview of the subject, the screening of a documentary and discussion.

3. Co-development

This part is about evidences, audiovisual resources related to immigration and discussion.

4. The new Immigration Law

This is about analysis of the new immigration law, negative aspects of the new immigration law, raids and deportations, xenophobia and racism and some case studies.

Laughter therapy against exclusion of immigrants

The Community of Madrid, in its desire to offer new and effective therapies, maintains a laughter therapy workshop dedicated to women who face special difficulties as personal, family or social.

The program, which started to operate two years ago and accumulates dozens of participants, is taught in the center for women Ayaan Hirsi Ali, which mainly provides care for immigrants and is funded by the Regional Administration. Laughter produces many benefits: eliminating emotional and physical block, looks at life from a more positive point of view, improves health and increases self-esteem. In addition, the running of the workshop with recycled flowers is very popular among women of North African origin. This initiative is part of a series of programs that are taught by their own users of the center, but under the tutelage of two professionals, including poetry, literacy and development of the aforementioned pins or flowers, among others. The number of workshops held in 2010 was 26, involving about 500 women.

Overall, between 2005 and last year have been addressed more than 2,800 women in the facilities of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, a free public resource. In this regard, it should be noted that the center's professionals work with women in the acquisition or recovery of personal skills and abilities that result in their autonomy and social integration. In addition, it provides guidance and legal and socio promotes accountability of female patients, encouraging support among them. The commitment is to give attention to the most vulnerable women through programs and services that benefit them in a real and direct way. We all know that this work forward in the achievement of real equality between men and women in different spheres of political, economic and social development of the community.

In regard to immigrants, we must remember that the Integration Plan in the Community of Madrid has a budget of nearly 7,400 million euro, including eleven action areas and 231 specific measures for implementation. Among these areas we can find areas of employment, training, equal opportunities, care for immigrants in distress, campaigns and initiatives to prevent racist and xenophobic attitudes and care for women victims of gender violence. Ayaan Hirsi Ali was awarded the Tolerance Prize of the Community of Madrid in 2005.

La Caixa supports programs against exclusion

Social Work Caixa has renewed the cooperation agreement with the 12 social institutions which develop *Incorpora*, the labor integration program that drives the financial institution Caixa. Organizations which incorporate the group *Incorpora* Canarias are *Anagos Network*, which includes Adsis, Ataretaco, Adefes, Cáritas, Cear, Isonorte foundation Youth Canary Foundation and the Association Adislan Ideo.

The aim is to promote *Incorpora*, the program of integration work that drives Social Work Caixa, and that six years after being launched in the Canaries, has provided 3,068 jobs for people at risk or socially excluded in a total of 1,379 companies canary. Among the highlights integrated collective of people with disabilities, immigrants, older than 45 years at risk of exclusion, women victims of domestic violence and former prisoners. During 2011, thanks to the collaboration of 274 local businesses, the number of insertions was increased to 526.

The group *Incorpora* aims to promote the integration of collective labor difficulties and allow companies to carry out corporate social responsibility programs. This is a network with 24 labor insertion technical.

The insertion of each person in the employment market is a personalized process that includes simultaneous performances and post recruitment. Among the tasks that the inserter companies include are prospecting, monitoring the formation process of the beneficiary, the labor of the people accompanying inserted and promoting the accession of new companies to the program.

6. Characteristic of (name of organization)

Name: Against Intolerance



Website: www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com

Movement against Intolerance is a humanistic and caring organization, independent of any government, religious creed, trade union, or political party. This is a plural and participative organization that works against intolerance, racism, and violence; in essence, a commitment to Solidarity, Democracy, Tolerance, and Human Rights.

More than 100,000 people, many of them young adults, participate every year in school activities and social programs by Movement against Intolerance to benefit togetherness and intercultural integration in society. Since its creation, it has assisted victims of criminal intolerance and denounced xenophobic offences by hate groups.

Action by Movement against Intolerance counts on support from democratic institutions and recognition from citizens, placing it under the command of the United Nations and Council of Europe in the fight against racism and all related forms of intolerance.

Their activities

1. **Sensitivity training for schools, youths, and citizens:** Work days, Workshops, Fairs, Conferences, and Seminars in schools and universities and social and community centers, which promote a culture of tolerance and solidarity with participation from ethnic and cultural minorities.
2. **Office of Solidarity with Victims:**
Site of attention and support for people and relatives who are assaulted, attacked, or victimized by cruelty with any form of intolerance, be it racist, homophobic, anti-Semitic, xenophobic, fanatical, totalitarian, extremist, etc. An Office offers judicial and caring attention, which promotes the participation of the victims and includes a Phone Number for Victims: 902 18 09 95.
3. **Raxen Report:**
Every quarter, the organization compiles documents on incidents of discrimination, aggressions and violence, conflict areas, monitored groups, publications, racists and neo-Nazis, and xenophobic demonstrations in the fields of culture, sports, and society, school centers, the Internet, music, or any area in which intolerance and racism are present.
4. **Office of Reports:**
Collection of situations and manifestations that provoke discrimination, hate, or violence through racist motives or other expressions of intolerance, produced over the Internet or any other means of circulation.
5. **Volunteers against Intolerance:**
Promotion of voluntary intervention in all areas in which Intolerance is manifested: racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, discrimination, homophobia, violence.

- 6. Associative networks and international cooperation:** Participation from and construction of networks between sectorial and international associations that promote mutual support and collective intervention against intolerance and racism.
- 7. Internet portal:**
At www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com one can find all manner of information, news, documents, and related materials on the fight against intolerance and the defense of Human Rights.
- 8. Analytic Notebooks:**
Thematic publications on human rights, international legislation, conventions, and periodically published analyses that allow readers to follow, observe, and study the evolution of various expressions of intolerance.
- 9. Instructional books and materials:**
Collection of books and materials aimed at professors, students, youths, and anyone with socio-cultural interests on subjects of intolerance.
- 10. Radio and audio-visual programs:**
Radio and video productions of formational courses and the elaboration and circulation of programs on the prevention of violence, racism, and intolerance, with participation from immigrants, refugees, and ethnic minorities.
- 11. Intercultural Classroom:**
A meeting place designed for training, study, and debate on social intercultural intervention that provides volunteers, instructors and other educators with the analytical tools for taking effective action.
- 12. Citizenship campaigns and public acts:**
Initiatives in mobilization and intervention for promoting sensitivity and democratic civic action in response to violence, racism, terrorism, and other forms of intolerance.

13. Musical network and civic reunion:

Promotion of activities in the fields of music, festival planning, movies, campaigns, groups, performances, parties, and intercultural meetings with immigrants, ethnic minorities, and young people in general that support a democratic, intercultural society.

14. Integration in sports:

Promotion of campaigns and activities for sensitivity building such as "Red card for violence and racism in sports," "Hold out your hand," and "23x3 for Tolerance" to drive social togetherness through sports.

15. A por Más (For More):

A magazine of current events and interviews, including opinion pieces and analyses on the diverse areas that impact the fight against intolerance.

Conclusions

Measures to fight against negative stereotypes about immigrants and particularly to weaken the identification of immigrant with crime. Measures to detect and prevent discrimination.

The existence and the importance of negative stereotypes in relation to immigrants is one of the major barriers to integration. Widespread stereotypes of immigrants as annoying, loud, uneducated, opportunistic, and in the most extreme case, as prone to crime, dominate a significant portion of the collective imagination in relation to them. This causes rejection, mutual distrust, it promotes processes of prophecies, weakens the confidence of immigrants in society and in the institutions, and their hope in the future. Treatment of inequality and injustice against a collective is the best way to ensure a growing tension and disintegration and conflict with the rest of society.

"Active" to identify and prevent stereotypes, prejudices, attitudes and discriminatory actions against immigrants is essential. And in particular, this work should emphasize special in the criminal justice system. Alarming are the results of the study commissioned by the General Council of the judiciary, who discover an imbalance between the different treatment of immigrants when they are the reported and when they are complainants. After reviewing 4,000 records of several courts, the study concludes that when the immigrant is the defendant there is 75% of convictions, while there when the immigrant is that complaint only 23 per cent of sentences that condemn the acusados¹⁶. The importance here is that the judicial system should be seen as the basic institution at the time that a person can feel that their rights are being guaranteed, since otherwise the effects on victims are extremely harmful.

In addition to the Administration, the media have a key role in this work. However studies show that there is a poor sensitivity in many ways when it comes to shoulder their responsibility in the creation and spread of negative stereotypes in relation to immigrants.

There are currently greater recognition of the importance of combating discrimination, racism and xenophobia, as reflected in the fact that the European Union has adopted directives on equal treatment, members which has forced States to put in place important measures for this purpose. The action of the Spanish Government has been initially weak, but opens a period of time which is expected that it will have to go to developing and putting into practice these measures. This includes the implementation of institutions to help and defend victims of discrimination, to carry out studies to discover and measure the existence of discriminatory practices in different areas of society, dissemination and education of society on equal treatment.



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