

LLP-ERASMUS
Intensive Programme

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

Social exclusion of handicap people In Spain

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Introduction

Handicap people (those who suffer from physical or mental disability) represent one part of society really affected by exclusions; we can't imagine the amount of people in the world with some disability. We usually connect exclusion with discrimination, but its not always the same.

Handicap people are socially excluded when they cannot participate in society. This means that if you have any disability your social life will be limited, there will be many things you will not be able to do.

Handicap people are still a very important target for the Spanish government, increasingly regulatory laws do more to integrate this sector of the population and prevent their exclusion. Most of the actions carried out have their origin in the Law 51/2003 of December 2º on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for people with disabilities.

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We can find numerous measures for promoting inclusion of handicap people with the General Directorate for Policy Coordination Sector on Disability, Law 27/2007, 23, of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Social Services, Family and Disability. Likewise Autonomous Communities have established their own action plans as well, seeking to solve this integration problem.

Following the passing of the Law 39/2006 on the Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Care to People in situation Dependence, other new laws were developed for the same purpose. Besides the National Report (2006-2008) establishes some measures throughout the different priority objectives pursued by law, such as promoting access to employment, reform the system of bonuses for promoting indeterminate hiring for those aged over 45 and people with disabilities, establishing bonuses for temporary hiring of disabled people, people in a

social exclusion situation or victims of gender violence, with amounts of €2,200 per year for disabled people and €600 per year for victims of gender violence and people in a social exclusion situation. There are also laws to cover aspects such as Social Security coverage needs to be compatible with employment for handicap people.

As we can realize actual policies are fully working to ensure the protection and inclusion of handicap people. The main point in the regulation falls to the employment accessibility for handicap people. On the other hand we can perceive a lack of improvements for disabled groups, especially in the more social aspects, as on disadvantaged groups such as handicap women, handicap immigrants or handicap people in rural areas.

We know that since 2004, the government and the different associations that look after the rights and benefits of the handicap people have done a lot of work for the inclusion of these people at the society (such as the LISMI Law or the I Accessibility Plan 2004-2012, which are explained further on). On the other hand, we have observed that there has been very little official research on how these actions have worked and if they have fulfilled their commitment for a better integration of handicap people on our society. Indeed, although we have found information about some aspects of handicap people (such as how many are they or what degree of handicap they suffer) we have not found many information about how do they feel in society.

The only official and reliable document we have found about handicap people and integration in Spain is one dated of 2008. In it we find that 74.0% (2.8 million) of handicap people has difficulty on performing basic activities of daily living (ADL), including difficulties due to accessibility at the streets or at acceding at buildings or transport. Half of them can not perform any of these activities unless they receive aid. By sex, 80.3% of women with disabilities have some restriction ADL versus 64.6% of men. The limitations become more important with increasing age. Thus, within the group of people with disabilities between six and 44 years, 6 out of t 10 have an ADL difficulty. While in the group of 80 and over the proportion rises to 8.6 out of 10. Of the 2.8 million people with disabilities in ADL, 80.5% receive help.

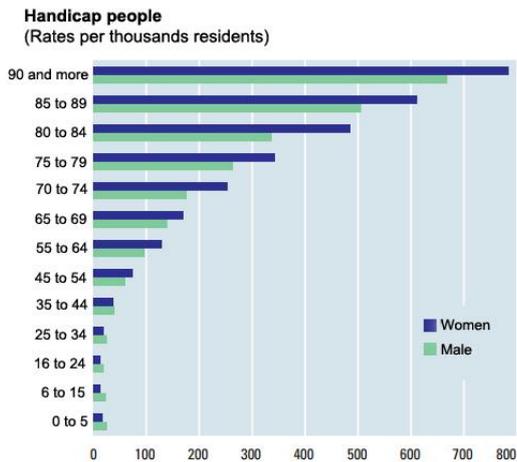
We found this research very interesting, but we did not have this information of other years to observe to trends. We have tried to contact the National Institute of Statistics (which

is the institute who did this research in 2008) but by the deadline of the submission of this document we did not have an answer.

1. Level and structure of handicap people exclusion

It is probably true to say individuals are socially excluded if they cannot participate in basic social and economic activities of the society in their lives. In other words; having a disability in Spain implies a high probability of having a weak social identity, heteronomous and imposed by the “non-disabled” society, as well as some objective conditions of existence characterized by a high insecurity to economic, employment and education. Disabled people seem to be doomed to occupy the lower parts of the social pyramid. The economic and political regulations affect social integration of handicap people, who they find themselves in a social lower position. It's in education where we can find one of the major faults, if we attend the level of studies in Spain of handicap people we can find huge differences with non-handicap people, one over three people with some disability didn't finished the first level of studies, and the difference is more notable when attending superior studies were only 12% of handicap people have finished. We can appreciate that in Spanish society the level of studies has improved with the years, but the difference between both groups of the society continues to be too expanded.

Furthermore examining the recent economic crisis we have in the country we can realize how it affects the handicap group; lastly on “Castilla y Leon” two thousand handicap people got together from different provinces protested during the morning at the Government Office in Valladolid, for a call made by the Regional Committee of Representatives of Organizations of Disabled People (CERMI) for the sole purpose of calling an SOS to the serious situation being experienced by this group as a result of the governments budget reduction. Similarly the CERMI again and the Spanish Confederation of Organizations for people with intellectual disabilities (FEAPS) have reported the increased social exclusion among people with disabilities, witch CERMI noted that in 2012 the effects of the economic crisis and budget adjustments "have strengthened to nearly extreme devastation in welfare structures led to the inclusion of people with disabilities and their families."



The INE support of the Ministry of Health, the Social Politics and the Disability sector, to the ONCE foundation, the CERMI and FEAPS, carried out in 2008 the Survey of disability personal autonomy and dependence situations (EDAD 2008), which investigates the subjective perception from people about their disability, thanks to these study we can observe the demographic changes experienced on the last decades in Spain, that

brought with it a deep transformation in its pyramid population, between them a process of notable aging. One of the possible effects is the increase of the handicap people, since the age is a determinant factor in the appearance of this phenomenon. In 2008 there were 3.85 million people residents in Spain who reported having disabilities or limitations, representing a rate of 85.5 per thousand citizens. The study was focused on the population of 6 or more years old as for children's development forecast it's uncertain. For those of 6 or more years rate disability stands at 89.7 per thousand residents.

We can know that age and gender affect since 59.8% of disabled people are women, and disability rates by age, are slightly higher in men until 44 years and from 45 on the situation is reversed, increasing this difference as age goes further.

It is declared that 67.2% of handicap people in Spain have limitations for moving objects or themselves, being this a great handicap for any work that includes some certain activity, this way they might feel excluded of most of the works the could desire by this cause, also the 55.3% have problems related to domestic tasks and the 48.4% left with their personal

care and hygiene tasks. Having this type of mobility reduction lead many of these people that with the age go worse to be frustrated and feeling excluded when needing someone to do things for them.

Handicap types
(People of 6 or more with some handicap)

	Rates per thousand residents	
	Men	Women
Total	72.6	106.3
Movility	42.6	77.5
Domestic life	29.5	69.2
Self care	31.3	55.3
Audition	21.9	28.4
Vision	17.8	28.4
Communication	16.3	18.6
Learning and appying knowledges and development tasks	12.7	17.1
Interactions and personal relations	14.0	15.4

The most common deficiency in Spain is the osteoarticular: due to a problem in bones and joints, the 42.0% of people have disabilities.

But deficiency that causes the greatest number of disabilities per person to be mental: 11.6 compared to 8.7 on average people have this disability.

Technical and personal aids facilitate the lives of people with some disabilities. The government has some plans to supply items such as wheelchairs, canes or hearing aids (assistive technologies) which can reduce the severity of that handicap, as happens when they receive care or assistance from other people. For example personal assistance, being this one of the most effective and helpful ways to collaborate with different handicaps. More than six out of ten people with disabil

2. Causes and consequences of handicap people exclusion

In all human societies, past and present, and of which we are aware, there have been exclusions. Exclusion therefore is a universal feature of human societies. We cannot say that its natural, they are not given always and everywhere in the same guidelines, or with the same intensity or harshness, and depending on the organization of each society the exclusions are more or less extreme.

Handicap people represent a vulnerable part of Spanish society greatly affected by exclusions, as we said above exclusion doesn't always mean discrimination, there's a very little percent of Spanish population who felt discriminated by his handicap, but on the other hand they assured they had little or no chance to establishing new relationships.

First of all it will be important to point out the fact that we are living in the era of globalization, this is something positive but for handicap people it's being a cause for exclusion. We live in a society more governed by consumer identities than production, vulnerable to further social and environmental risks, and where many people have more "feelers" than "root", also many analysts emphasize that we are in a time when social inequalities are increased to a point where society is fractured, and speak, to refer to this new period, corporate social exclusion, not only for handicap people, but it clearly affect them most.

The problem today is that we are witnessing an accelerated process of individualism of society, people think in the future, only on an individual project. A politicized society is one in which people think, and act accordingly, that their own future is partly a collective project, where their chances of wellbeing and the future of their children, the opportunities that may have, depend on what we are capable to do collectively, collaborating, not only individually, competing all against all, which would be the commodification and politicization.

We are left on a society that is tearing apart and becoming contrary to the Catholic society, a weak and beaked society. Only by paying attention to data this can be appreciated, 24% of handicap people more that in 1999 live by their own, family values are being forgotten, Spain has gone through a structural change, their own family does not help them and let these people alone and without any support, talking disabled, which most cannot fend

for themselves. We could probably blame this lack of family values to a serious lack in education. It's no secret the terrible results of Spain in education compared with other countries, thus the fact that on public schools the subject of religion is no longer mandatory, being this one of the first causes of exclusion for new generations. But it's not only the lack of family values what Spain is losing, it's losing all kind of values. When we hear our grownups talk of their childhood, we can imagine a complete different society where people on the villages left the keys outside the door in case anyone wanted to get in, and nobody stole or took advantage of the situation. Children went freely down the street without their parents fearing the kids being kidnaped. They used to respected their elders, helping and living with them. All these things are now lost nobody in their judgment would leave the keys in the door because your house appears completely robbed. These loss values, as we have said affects the whole society, but even more to the handicap people who suffer this the most. Respect in Spain is being lost, becoming a serious cause of social exclusion for handicap people.

Related with the above, today is entering the job market the first generation of young people who have expectations of downward mobility in relation to their parents, who expect to "have it worse" than their parents, this fact makes exclusion even worse, because companies are in crisis and are unwilling to hire more personal, we are talking about prepared people, with studies, which after years of preparing themselves to work in the future they go out and discover the future they wanted no longer exists, and when you look at the handicap people you realize they have nothing left, they are also trained to be competitive in work, each one in their different measures and anyone wants to give them an opportunity. Now a days companies need functional people who can do everything, they are not willing to be paying a salary for someone who has limited actions, even yet government has these plans for help and integration of handicap people, even there are tons of associations for handicap peoples employment and integration, and governments grants, but instead a result of the economic crisis, the unemployment rate in Spain is growing up to outrageous numbers. It is also striking the fact that for any work they ask for a minimum of studies, the growth of knowledge-based industries require higher levels of qualifications, mainly because the open global economy that has meant more competition and the need to continuity even normal works as for trash collector they require studies, obviously this is a serious problem for handicap which most of them do not have, and for that reason they are not hired by anyone for works they will be really capable of doing.

New technologies also constitute one of the main causes for social exclusion of handicap people, mainly at works. One of the main requirements for different jobs apart from studies, is the use of computers, internet or technical devices these increases the risk that citizens with disabilities in general, and more specifically those with blindness or severe visual impairment, see their ability to access a job for which they have been formed reduced. They don't even give them a chance to gain experience and see how they develop, they will simply not be considered suitable for job. That's why there are now many Professional Associations in Spain as the ONCE that aims to show how handicap people are valid for the use of these technologies.

Finally we can say that another reason why we found this picture is because it comes from the government. It has lots of plans to help this sector of society, but makes little awareness campaigns for citizens. That's why we forget ourselves that these problems exist, and if so this people still remain forgotten, without remembering that they need our help, not costing us anything bringing them a little of happiness and not exclude them from society. These are people who may have great potential, and I fear it may never be discovered due to the vast lack of opportunities presented to them.

3. Government role in preventing handicap people exclusion

Over the last years, there has been a growing concern from the government in order to attend the needs of people who have some short of handicap (including difficulties of perception such as reduced sight or hearing difficulties) or physical problems which may cause difficulties with their environment.

The measures developed are very extensive and varied. Facilities ranging from enable work integration to developing measures to ensure that public services, housing and transportation are accessible to everyone. For example, the Spanish labor legislation provides incentives for hiring handicap people and government should reserve a percentage of jobs (usually 2%) for these citizens.

One of the most important performances in recent years is the current state legislation in Spain, the LISMI, Law 13/1982 of April 7, Social Integration of the Disabled. Since 1982, this law states that all Spanish companies or which are established here and whose workforce is greater than 50 workers must "book a percentage of employment vacancies for people with disabilities." That is, reserve 2% of the workforce to people with of handicap equal or greater to the 33%. This law also tries to cover aspects the first section of Title IX of the law focuses on mobility and the removal of architectural barriers. In this sense, the law forces to adapt the urban space, the public transport and allocate 3% of sheltered housing for handicap people.

We must bear in mind that the government works for everyone, and between that "everyone" we find handicap people. LISMI law was a big step for the integration of this sector of society and allows the development of the issues addressed for further work in this integration. This law is a meaningful change in the Spanish government, not only because for the first time a law takes so much care for people with some short of handicap, but because from then on, most of the actions of the government are taken into account the needs of persons with disabilities.

On 25 July 2003 the Council of Ministers approves the I Accessibility Plan 2004-2012. This ambitious plan has the theme "Towards a new paradigm, Design for All, to full equality opportunities "and stated in his introduction to highlight two basic aspects: the

respect for human diversity and equal rights of all people of our society, and as a second aspect the barriers in the environment constitute serious obstacles that become social functional limitations of people.

These two aspects are covered and reinforced by general principles that guide this plan and constitute its philosophy inspiring and respond to trends and approaches that make the struggle to improve the accessibility and integration and participation of all people in society. These principles are to offer equal opportunities, independent living, sustainability and participation.

Over time, however, the essential concepts of how to understand the situation of handicap people changed, perhaps the case that allows us to better appreciate this change is in relation to accessibility in the environment (both regarding housing and in public spaces and transport) The change we are talking about, begins with the rethinking of the very concept and term of "handicap" in the Spanish language. Until now, the term most used in our language to refer to handicap people has been "minusválido", which in its literal translation to English is "less valid". The concept itself seemed to imply a kind of people other than the people we called "valid". In reality, they are people how relates them shelf with the environment in a different way. The key that the government tries to reach is to evolve is to evolve in its actions until reach what is called "design for all" or in relation to accessibility "universal accessibility". The goal to reach is to get spaces where everyone feels comfortable and adopt measures which benefit a wide range of citizens.

An example of this perception is the work on the accessibilities to the entries to buildings, utilities, retail ... that should be at street level or accessible through ramps. This is certainly a move that benefits people formerly called handicapped, but also creates favorable conditions for the elderly, for mothers with a cart or for people that because of an accident have temporarily reduced mobility. The concept can be extended from architectural elements to a wide range of items that are in direct contact with people: furniture, kitchens, electronic instruments ... Among the various movements that advocate this new approach include the association Design For All Europe (EIDD)

Another example which help us to illustrate the progress that involves the application of these criteria is the Law 9/2009 of universal accessibility to the transport system of the

Valencian community, issued by the Community of Valencia and that accords to the Spanish Constitution, (We should draw the attention that much of the competence about laws which involve handicap people correspond to the regions and local communities). This Law that we are talking about, it is a law not only meant for people with mobility problems or perception of the environment but to any group that might get in trouble for their personal limitations to move (from the elderly to Pregnant women). This standard covers comprehensively the entire cycle of movement of people and therefore refers both to pedestrian movement (forcing all sidewalks have a minimum unobstructed width of five feet) to all modes of public transport, which provides that vehicle access should preferably be at the same level with any steps.

In the developing of criteria and standards as the mentioned above, there have been made great advances that benefit all citizens in transportation, urbanization and buildings, including the integration of handicapped people. To take a case in the city of Valencia, 100% of the metro stations are accessible, equipped with elevators, there are clearly marked paths for the blind and adapted equipment for sale and cancellation of tickets.

Another example at the Valencia Community we find it at the city of Castellon. In this city there is the single transport system in the world which drives by automatic optical guidance. This enables the transport to be guided to stop at the station to match exactly the doors with ramps that allow accessibility to people with disabilities.

It is true that Spain, until recently, was a little vague in its considerations to the disabled and they did not consider this part of the society. During years, the government has not acted as it should for the inclusion of this people at society and we consider that it is true that the actions that are now are taking place, should have been started earlier. But it is also true that in recent years, the government (including local and national scale) is putting a lot of effort for the inclusion of handicap people at society. Handicapped people are getting a huge advance for them to be considered and have them taken into account when making the environment more accessible and facilitate their inclusion in society. This has been gained because of the job of the government, but in top of all, it is a consequence of the great job that different organizations in support of handicapped people of our country have done. In our country there is still much work to do, but we are happy that there is an evolution in the inclusion of this part of the society.

4. Institutions and their actions

CERMI, Comité Español de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad

When we talk about CERMI, we talk about a representation platform and a meeting point for Spanish people with disabilities. CERMI will is to take care of the representation thereof and implements their participation and advocacy of their rights towards the authorities and civil society.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.cermi.es>

ONCE, Organización Nacional de Ciegos (Consejo General)

ONCE is configured as a non-profit corporation with a mission to improve the quality of life of the blind and visually impaired throughout Spain. As an institution of social and democratic, open to all, in solidarity with people living with disabilities other than blindness. To achieve all its objectives, this entity works with the Government through the Ministries of Economy, Finance, Labour and Social Affairs and Interior.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.once.es>

COCEMFE Confederación Española de Personas con Discapacidad Física y Orgánica

COCEMF is a nongovernmental organization and non-profit, whose main objective is the promotion and defense of the lives of people with physical and organic handicaps, in order to achieve full social integration for these people.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.cocmfe.es>

FEAPS Confederación Española de Organizaciones en Favor de las Personas con Discapacidad Intelectual

It is the most representative entity at the sector of mental retardation (in some cases linked with physical difficulties) in Spain. The organization it is formed out of parents and families of people with mental retardation and is in all cities and regions. The purpose of it is to improve the quality of life of people with mental retardation and their families.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.feaps.org/>

CNSE, Confederación Estatal de Sordos de España

CNSE is configured as the non-governmental organization more representative of the deaf community in Spain. Through their federations and associations, since its inception in 1936, has been struggling, working and representing the rights and interests of deaf people, acting as coordinator of all the associations of this group in our country.

The CNSE is specifically tied to any action that directly or indirectly improves the quality of life of deaf people in whatever areas: social, work and education through information and research.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.cnse.es>

Fundación CNSE para la Supresión de las Barreras de Comunicación

CNSE Foundation was formed as a state-level entity with its own legal, nonprofit and indefinitely constituted by the National Confederation of the Deaf in Spain (CNSE).

The purposes of the Foundation CNSE are intimately related to the working philosophy of the organization, ie the elimination of communication barriers, as a vehicle to achieve full social participation of this group, in order to achieve this proposes they perform various activities and services:

- Advise public and private entities at all on accessibility to information and communication for the deaf.
- Establish quality training programs to deaf and hearing, based on a bilingual methodology.
- Investigate everything about the Deaf Community and Sign Language, and later implement the results of this previous work in publications.
- They work on inclusion of deaf people in the information society and knowledge through new technologies.
- Establish guidelines and lines of action as far as guidance to families with deaf members are concerned.
- Conducted in collaboration with CNSE, all employment-related actions for the deaf.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.fundacioncnse.org>

FIAPAS, Confederación Española de Familias de Personas Sordas

The Spanish Confederation of Deaf Families, it is created to represent and defend the rights and interests of the global hearing impaired and their families, both domestically and internationally, to the Company, administrations and other institutions, integrating and promoting for this purpose the action of the Regional Federations and Associations of Parents of Deaf people.

FIAPAS emerged in 1978 and is now a Confederation of Provincial and regional federations constituting the largest platform for representing families with deaf children in Spain. The services offered by this confederation are: Institutional Development and Care Network Family Support Network of Specialized Training, a Network for Job Placement and a Network Promotion of Accessibility.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.fiapas.es>

Confederación Española de Federaciones y Asociaciones de Atención a las personas con Parálisis Cerebral y Afines (Confederación ASPACE)

The Spanish Confederation of Federations and Associations of Care for People with Cerebral Palsy and Allied essential aims, the development of various programs and services for people with cerebral palsy, related pathologies and their families.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.aspace.org>

FEAFES Confederación Española de Agrupaciones de Familiares y Personas con Enfermedad Mental

FEAFES is a Spanish Confederation grouping federations and associations of persons with mental illness and their families around the country since 1963. We have to take in account that due to mental FEAFES's mission is to improve the quality of life of people with mental illness and their families, to defend their rights and representation.

The quality of life of people with mental illness and their relatives requires adequate geriatric care quality, which must lead to social integration and the disappearance of stigma and disability status. The main aspect of the rights of people with mental illness and their families is the normalization of the disease to their harmonization with other pathologies.

For all this, FEAFES is defined as an eminently protest movement working in different forums and entities to which people have access. It is the only statewide entity existing in Spain which represents the associations of families and persons with mental illness and their activities are open to anyone interested in mental health.

FEAFES is a founding member of the European Federation of Families of People with Mental Illness (EUFAMI), member of the World Fellowship for Schizophrenia and Allied Disorders (WFSAD) of the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) Mental Health Europe (MHE), the Spanish Committee of Representatives of People with Disabilities (CERMI), the ONCE Foundation Board and the Spanish Global Compact Association (ASEPAM).

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.faefes.com>

PREDIF, Plataforma Representativa Estatal de Discapacitados Físicos

This organization offers programs of vacations for handicap people, help for people who have in charge severe handicaps. It also take the responsibility to organize informative forums. PREDIF is configured as an NGO, non-profit, state-wide representing nearly 40,000 severely physically disabled persons. The organization is composed of the national federations of COAMIFICOA and ASPAYM.

Its main objective is to design actions to achieve social normalization of people with physical disabilities severely affected, especially wheelchair users.

This organization offers programs of vacations for handicap people, help for people in charge of other people who have severe handicaps ant it also take the responsibility to organize informative forums.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.predif.org>

FEDACE, Federación Española de Daño Cerebral

FEDACE is configured as a federation that includes various associations that try to help people with an acquired brain injury and their families. It currently groups a total of 25 provincial associations and aims to help those who suffer brain injury and their families, as well as raise public awareness and management on the importance of creating an infrastructure to properly treat and help the affected.

Some of its main objectives are:

- To sensitize the society of human and social problems of those affected by brain injury and their families.
- Encourage research and development lines related to brain injury.
- Promotion of services and specific rehabilitation centers for the treatment of acquired brain injury.
- Promote training and sheltered employment.

Scale of Activity: National

Web Page: <http://www.predif.org>

5. Other activities against handicap people exclusion

Spain doesn't have a good reputation for having good disabled access facilities. As we have seen before, Spain has a really high percentage of handicap people excluded. In the last few years there have been memorable improvements, most of them in the part of La Comunidad Valenciana. There are many beaches in Spain have been adapted for disabled people.

Many of the beaches include wheelchairs, toilets, parking spaces, support personal...



Figure 1. Wheelchairs

To insure that everyone can enjoy our beaches, La Comunidad Valenciana designed the “Accessible Beaches Project”. This will provide access to people with low mobility so that they can easily reach the beach and swim totally safe.

Most of the beaches also include the first crutch chair in the whole world that give people with reduced mobility absolute independence and a chair which allows people to get into the water.

These are some of the beaches with access for disabled people:

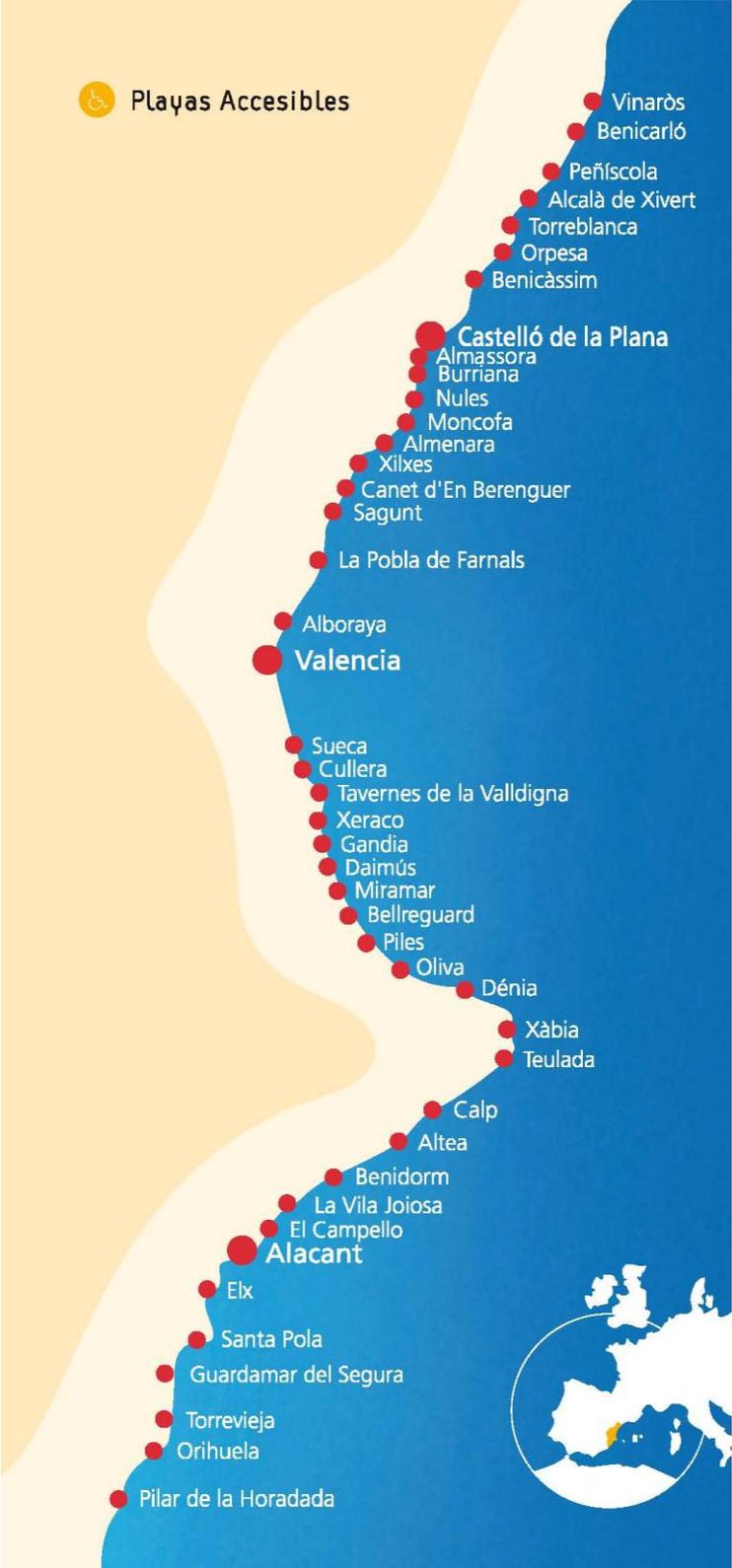


Figure 2: Beaches with access for

disabled people.

6. Characteristic of (name of organization)

Name: ONCE

Logo:



Website: <http://www.once.es/>

The ONCE has made the foundation for a system of specialized social services for blind people. It is a system of services that helps blind people to overcome the obstacles they find and to develop socially, professionally and personally.

Educational services, job normalization and universal accessibility are some of the elements that make the ONCE service structure.

The everyday kindness of Spanish society provides the essential financial support to this institution. It is the way that Spanish people play the Cupón and other games of chance sold by the ONCE that makes it possible. The ONCE, through its Foundation, allocates part of its proceeds to other groups for the disabled.

Every year the Organization welcomes nearly 4,000 new members. Currently, 20.78% of our members are completely blind, while 79.22% have a serious visual problem.

From the beginning the Cupón provided employment to almost all blind people, but the desire was to diversify the career possibilities open to them. To this end, training and job centers were created in the 1960s, like a Telephony School, a Professional Training Center and the University School of Physiotherapy, which would turn out to be the most successful

initiative. Also were created educational centers, social rehabilitation services, Braille and audio libraries, etc. As the ONCE continued to expand, its practically sole source of income, the Cupón, started showing signs of wear as its drawings grew outdated and lackluster.

This organization is involved in approximately thirty international organizations that work to help those with disabilities. January 12, 2010, Haiti suffered a really violent earthquake which provoked lots of deaths and material damages. The ONCE made a campaign sending an aid Packaged to the Haitian Society for the Blind.

The main instrument for social integration and normalization is work. A product of this conviction is the ONCE's intense efforts to ensure that, through public policies and also with the commitment of the private sector, the right to employment becomes a real possibility for disabled persons. The ONCE has taken on social commitments in other fields as well, namely in new technologies, culture and sports.

The ONCE is constantly defending to access the new information technologies, which have become central to many aspects of modern life.

- The ONCE's participation in the World Wide Web Consortium's efforts to provide accessibility to webpages.
- In the cultural domain, the ONCE's contributions to the creation and operation of the DAISY International Consortium (creating the best way to read and publish).
- The ONCE and its Foundation support the Spanish Paralympic Committee.

The ONCE's main objective is helping people to be integrated in society and to find work.

Conclusions

We are not used to know disabled people, most of us have never been in the same room with a disabled person, that's one of the main reasons why we don't know how they feel and we can't understand them. All of us have the same rights to do whatever we want and its not fair that some of them cannot do whatever they like because they are disabled people and the Government has not adapted to them.

One of the most important things they have to do is think in disabled people when they are doing streets. Last year some disabled people came to university to tell us about their experience, a really bad experience for some of them. One of them told us that she had a small child of 4 years old and because there are some steps to go to the sidewalk, the small girl of 4 years old had to go alone in the street while her mother was in the road near her. These are the type of things we have to change in Spain.

After looking the problems we have here in Spain with handicap people the first thing we should do is learning about other countries which not have all this problems.

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