

RESUMEN

Diagnóstico de la Vulnerabilidad de los barrios Grupo San Lorenzo y Perpetuo Socorro

Con el presente trabajo se pretende contextualizar y abordar el concepto de espacios vulnerables (art. 25) de la Ley 3/2019 de Servicios Sociales inclusivos, e introducir la perspectiva de los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), cuando se habla en el ODS11 de Ciudades y Comunidades Sostenibles. Para ello, nos proponemos analizar y definir si los barrios estudiados son espacios vulnerables de acuerdo a las características establecidas por la ley.

Para ello, se ha utilizado una metodología cualitativa. Se han seleccionado dos barrios periféricos de Castellón: Grupo San Lorenzo y Perpetuo Socorro. Se ha diseñado un guión de entrevista "ad hoc" a partir de estudios previos y la Ley 3/2019. Se han seleccionado tres informantes clave, entre el personal técnico que trabaja en ambas zonas, la metodología seguida está basada en el trabajo Caravantes (2018). Las técnicas entrevistadas, una es jefa de negociado de Dinamización Comunitaria, otra trabajadora social y la otra es técnica de la ludoteca de San Lorenzo, son personas con experiencia y trabajo en estos barrios y capaces de elaborar un marco de la actualidad de estos, en total se realizan 4 entrevistas, ya que una de las técnicas ha intervenido en ambos barrios. Las entrevistas se han grabado y transcrito, con el programa MAXQDA se analiza el contenido de las mismas.

Los resultados obtenidos nos indican los factores de vulnerabilidad presentes en estos barrios. Realizamos un cuadro-resumen compuesto por las seis dimensiones de la entrevista para poder ver claramente estos resultados.

Por último, las conclusiones son similares para ambos barrios. Tienen vulnerabilidad para todas las dimensiones y comparten en especial vulnerabilidad en las dimensiones educativas y económicas.

ABSTRACT

Diagnosis of the Vulnerability of the San Lorenzo and Perpetuo Socorro districts

The present research is intended to contextualize and address the concept of vulnerable spaces (Article 25) of Law 3/2019 on Inclusive Social Services, and to introduce the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), when spoken in the ODS11 of Sustainable Cities and Communities. To do this, we propose to analyze and define if the neighborhoods studied are vulnerable spaces according to the characteristics established by law.

For this, a qualitative methodology has been used. Two outlying districts of Castellón have been selected: San Lorenzo Group and Perpetuo Socorro. An "ad hoc" interview script has been designed based on previous studies and Law 3/2019. Three key informants have been selected, among the technical staff working in both areas, the methodology followed is based on the work Caravantes (2018). The techniques interviewed, one is the head of the Community Dynamization negotiation, another social worker and the other is the technique of the San Lorenzo playroom, they are people with experience and work in these neighborhoods and able to draw up a framework of their current affairs, in total, 4 interviews are carried out, since one of the techniques has intervened in both neighborhoods. The interviews have been

recorded and transcribed, with the MAXQDA program the contents of the interviews are analyzed.

The results obtained indicate the vulnerability factors present in these neighborhoods. We made a summary table consisting of the six dimensions of the interview to see these results clearly.

Finally, the conclusions are similar for both neighborhoods. They have vulnerability for all dimensions and share in particular vulnerability in the educational and economic dimensions.



Diagnosis of the Vulnerability of the San Lorenzo and Perpetuo Socorro districts

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INTRODUCTION

According to (art. 25) of the law 3/2019 of Inclusive Social Service, defines vulnerable spaces as places that, due to their urban/residential, social, labour or economic characteristics, require an integral proceedings. This law modifies the functioning of the social services in the Valencian Community. Also one must take into account the relationship of this study with the objectives of sustainable development in particular, the direct relationship with the SDG11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities".

The districts studied, have a similar history, with the population coming from other parts of the state and the with population of gypsy ethnicity, the social inequality and the fragility that are generated in the structuring of certain territories and the location of social groups in the themselves (Subirats, 2005). These two districts are places in the periphery of Castellón hence their common characteristics and their degree of disconnection with respect to the city. The fragility of these spaces are determined by two different factors: "The first way refers to the demographic profile and socioeconomic characteristics of the neighborhood, such as, for example, the scarcity of economic resources of its population as well and for the presence of immigrant population and other stigmatized groups" (Pérez-Cosín, Méndez and Valero, 2015).

The question that arises in this research is to know to what extent the neighborhoods of group San Lorenzo (West Zone) and Perpetuo Socorro (South Zone) are vulnerable spaces in accordance with the law 3/2019 of Inclusive Social Services.

METHOD



The research developed is qualitative in nature, following previous studies Caravantes (2018), where the objective is to know if from the law 3/2019 the suburbs of Castellón de la Plana: Grupo San Lorenzo and Perpetuo Socorro are spaces for this purpose, 4 interviews have been made to 3 key informants among the technical staff of social services working in both neighborhoods (Chief of the Community Dynamization Department; Technical of the San Lorenzo neighborhood playground and social worker South Zone – Barranquet-). The sample has been chosen because they are experienced people, since they have been intervening in these places for years. The instrument used has been an interview script designed "ad hoc", from previous studies and law 3/2019.

The interviews were recorded between 6th and 7th March 2019, the recordings have been transcribed, and have occupied a total of 19 pages, the text has been analyzed through the program MAXQDA 12.

RESULTS

Qualitative analysis of Perpetuo Socorro and San Lorenzo interviews

Descriptive analysis

DISTRICT	CULTURAL DIMENSION	HEALTH DIMENSION	MOBILITY DIMENSION	URBAN DIMENSION	EDUCATIONAL DIMENSION	ECONOMIC DIMENSION	DIMENSION	SEGMENT
PERPETUO SOCORRO (South Zone) 	There are no social services in the neighborhood. There are no libraries. Enough associative movement. It has a civic center. Barriers to access the Internet.	The neighborhood has a health center. No sanitation problems. Deficiencies in the hygiene of some families	Streets are too narrow inside the neighborhood and hinder mobility. Good road communication by car. Isolated. The bus does not enter the neighborhood.	There is no urban organization. There are new, well-conditioned rental houses. Housing in poor condition and deteriorated.	School that only goes gypsy population. Low educational level. Digital illiteracy. High absenteeism. There is not any public and free education for the population between the age of 0 to 3.	A lot of people are unemployment and without training. Long-term stoppage. Temporary jobs. Population with difficulty finding ordinary work.	CULTURAL	15
							HEALTH	14
							MOBILITY	10
							URBAN	22
SAN LORENZO (West Zone) 	There are community resources. Difficulties in accessing information technologies. Health dimension.	Problems in the sanitation of some buildings. Many hygiene problems. There are no litter bins.	The roads are fine. There are two buses that work well but not everyone can access them for economic reasons.	Housing and public spaces are being fixed. There's a degraded square.	Free Children's school. There has been a very high school absenteeism that has improved. Low educational level. School that only goes gypsy population.	There are families with difficult integration in to the professional and economic world. Low economic level. A high level of unemployment.	EDUCATION	24
							AL	
							ECONOMIC	7

DISCUSSION

The two districts analyzed through the four interviews present common characteristics which give them their condition of vulnerable space. We will then briefly develop the conclusions of each dimension with literal phrases spoken by key informants:

- Cultural dimension. IN4 "And I have I detected that in the administration to do any paperwork you have to access the internet and there is a barrier" in this aspect in both in neighborhoods the neighbours have difficulty accessing information technology, They emphasize that this barrier is also produced at the educational level because many do not know how to deal with the technology related to the low levels of education.
- Health dimension. IN4 "The office where social services are there are problems with the sewer system". Regarding these sanitation networks, we highlight the problems that exist in San Lorenzo and the lack of hygiene in the streets, factor that occur in both spaces.
- Mobility dimension. IN3 "To come by car, is okay as the road is big". The roads are in good condition but not everybody in these neighborhoods can afford a vehicle in addition there are too small streets that hinder the urban mobility of cars. "In general the neighbours complained that there are very narrow street" IN4
- Urban dimension. IN4 "Houses that are self-built, if you look, the streets in the neighborhood have no urban organization" the origin of the first houses of the two spaces are self-built houses by the people who first arrived there, this causes the same problems in P. S. There is not an urban organization, except in the new apartments.
- Educational dimension. IN1 "It's very low, I've been working here for many years and I was surprised at the illiteracy, reading and writing levels, but they don't even understand a letter" This dimension is probably where the most common features exist between the two neighborhoods. There are very low levels of education that in the case of S. L are trying to solve by favoring that first of the that is in the school itself of the neighborhood. This school as the one of P. S is characterized by being a school to which only the population of gypsy ethnicity attend, this being a reflection of the situation of the ghetto that both spaces share.
- Economic dimension. IN1 "I detect that there are many people in unemployment and without training, people who have not even finished high school." As for unemployment, the technicians interviewed, agreed that this is very high and accompanied by a low level of education provokes the "difficulty in finding an ordinary job" IN2. The employed who live in these spaces, have access to temporary work like the time of collection of the orange.

Due to all of above reasons, the path towards the sustainable development the goal of sustainable cities and communities is far from being fulfilled. A limitation of this study is the fact that these neighborhoods are only 2 of the 17 ARRUs that exist in Castellón, so it would be advisable to expand the sample of the areas studied.

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