RESUMEN

Este estudio pretende corroborar tres hipótesis acerca de la población demandante de intervenciones por los Servicios Sociales del municipio de Castellón.

Según la encuesta “Actitudes hacia la inmigración (X)” el 55,5% de las personas opinan que los inmigrantes reciben del estado más de lo que aportan (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas [CIS], 2017). Por ello, la primera hipótesis trata de corroborar que las personas de nacionalidad española demandan más intervenciones de los Servicios Sociales que las de nacionalidad extranjera, en contra de la creencia popular existente. En 2018 el 72'1% de los demandantes de intervenciones eran de nacionalidad española (Ayuntamiento de Castellón, 2018).

Como consecuencia del envejecimiento de la población y la disminución del cuidado informal, las instituciones públicas deben asumir una mayor responsabilidad en la atención a las personas mayores (Iglesias et al., 2018). La segunda hipótesis trata de corroborar que en el distrito Centro, que cuenta con un perfil de población más envejecido (el 25,3% de la población tiene más de 64 años), se realizan más intervenciones. Los datos de 2018 verifican esta hipótesis ya que, de los 6 distritos, en el centro se solicitaron más intervenciones (el 30'35%).

La tercera hipótesis trata de corroborar que las mujeres son las principales demandantes de las intervenciones, ligado al rol de cuidadora en el ámbito doméstico y la relación entre género femenino y asistencia (Olmo Vicen, 2014). Los datos confirman esta hipótesis ya que el 67'4% de las personas demandantes de intervenciones fueron mujeres.

Para futuras investigaciones es interesante tratar de identificar el tipo de perfiles del estudio con el fin de mejorar las intervenciones con los sectores más vulnerables de la población.

Palabras clave: Intervención social, Castellón de la Plana, análisis descriptivo, nacionalidad, genero, demografía, salud, bienestar

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to corroborate three hypotheses about the population requesting interventions by the Social Services of the municipality of Castellón.

According to the survey “Attitudes towards immigration (X)”, 55.5% of people think that immigrants receive more from the state than they contribute (Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas [CIS], 2017). Therefore, the first hypothesis tries to corroborate that people of Spanish nationality request more interventions from Social Services than those of foreign nationality, contrary to existing popular belief. In 2018, 72.1% of the applicants for interventions were of Spanish nationality (Ayuntamiento de Castellón, 2018).

As a consequence of the aging of the population and the decrease in informal care, public institutions must assume greater responsibility in caring for the elderly (Iglesias et al., 2018). The second hypothesis tries to corroborate that in the central locality, which has an older population profile (25.3% of the population is over 64 years old), more interventions are carried out. The 2018 data verifies this hypothesis, since of the 6 localities, more interventions were requested in the center (30.35%).

The third hypothesis tries to corroborate that women are the main applicants of the interventions, linked to the role of caregiver in the domestic setting and the relationship between female gender and care (Olmo Vicen, 2014). The data confirm this hypothesis since 67.4% of the people requesting interventions were women.

For future research, it is interesting to try to identify the type of study profiles in order to improve interventions with the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

Keywords: Social intervention, Castellón de la Plana, descriptive analysis, nationality, gender, demography, health, well-being

Social Services in Castellón de la Plana
Demographic and social profile of the population requesting intervention

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Introduction

14.548.778 €

8% of the budget directed to Social Services and Social Welfare

Great social and economic relevance: both the analysis of the profile of the people requesting interventions by Social Services and the interpretation of public data exposed to citizens.

Hypothesis

1st Hypothesis

People of Spanish nationality request more interventions than people of foreign nationality, contrary to popular belief.

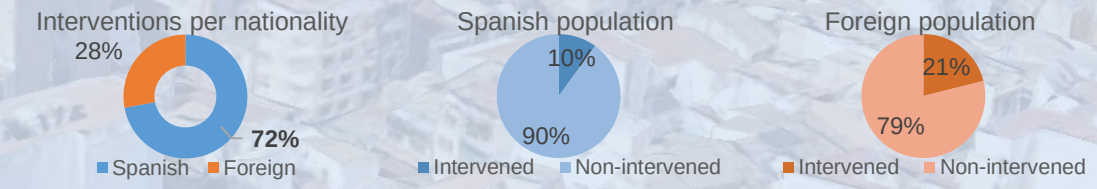
2nd Hypothesis

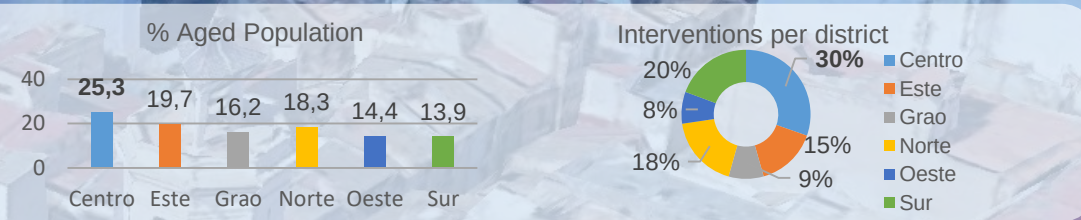
Most of the interventions are required in the central locality due to the profile of the aging population that reside there.

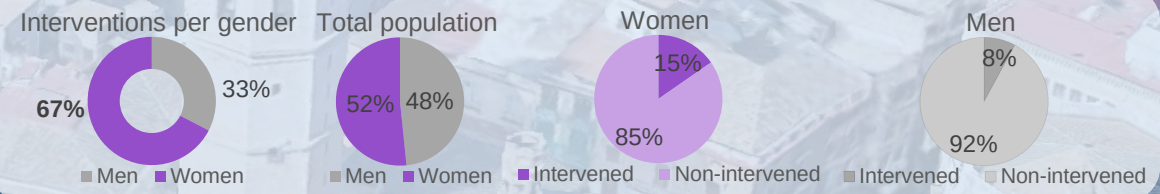
3rd Hypothesis

Women request more interventions than men due to their role as caregivers in society.

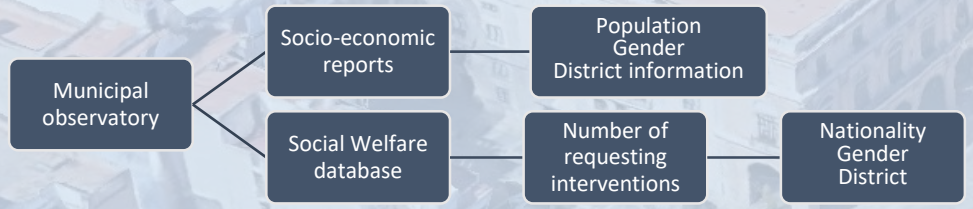
Results







Methodology



1st Hypothesis: The percentage of requests for intervention by people of Spanish and foreign nationality (combined) has been calculated based on the number of requests for intervention according to nationality and their respective total population.

2nd Hypothesis: The older population of each district is the result of the population> 64 years in relation to the total population, expressed as a percentage (Pop.> 64 / Total Pop. · 100 =% Aged Pop.). The demands for intervention by district are counted according to the place where they have been made.

3rd Hypothesis: Interventions by gender are the count according to the gender of the applicant. The calculation according to gender of the demand for intervention in relation to the total population is also added.

Discussion

Conclusion

Most of the demand for interventions are made by people of Spanish nationality, with 72% of the total demands for intervention against the popular belief expressed by the population in the survey “Attitudes towards immigration (X)” (CIS, 2017).
The center is the district with the largest aging population and it is where most of the requests for intervention are made in line with the data obtained in the memory of the S.I.U.S.S. (2007).
Regarding gender, despite the fact that the distribution in the city is quite homogeneous, women request more interventions than men according to the relationship between gender and roles described by Olmo Vicén (2014).

Limitations

The lack of updated data in the socioeconomic reports has required actions to be taken for comparison with the Social Welfare database.

Future lines of research

A study of the reasons why the aging population and women requested more interventions to allow more precise interventions in the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

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