



Quality in Gender+ Equality Policies

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State of the Art and Mapping of Competences Report: Latvia

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This State of the Art report is part of the comparative research project QUING that is financed by the European Commission. QUING will answer two important questions: What are actually gender equality policies in the practice of national and European policy making? And also: What is the quality of these current policies, especially in terms of their transformative potential, their attention for other inequalities and their openness for voices of the movements that lay at its origin? QUING studies all 27 EU-countries plus Croatia and Turkey. QUING will present results from January 2009 on, and will be finished in 2011.

For its analysis, QUING has chosen three gender equality relevant issues: non-employment, intimate citizenship and gender based violence. The comparative study will enable a better understanding of differences and similarities, and of the quality of gender+equality policies. This comparative analysis is the heart of QUING that will generate new theory, that will be relevant to the whole of Europe. These parts of QUING are named LARG and WHY. In a related part, named STRIQ, the project will further develop theories on intersectionality, on the relationship between gender inequalities and inequalities originating in ethnicity, class, religion or sexuality, and describe and analyze to what extent and how intersectionality is incorporated in gender equality policies with across Europe. Additionally, QUING will also be preparing the ground for comparative research on the history of feminist ideas in Europe. In this part, named FRAGEN, QUING will start with the construction of a database that will 'open' selected core feminist texts to researchers by storing original second wave feminist texts in the database together with an analytic description of these texts in English. QUING will open this database to the research community in its last year. In its last two years, QUING will also be very active with its fifth part, named OPERA, actively translating its knowledge in gender training for all actors in policy making, and it will develop high quality standards for such training, that will be tested in practice. For a more extensive presentation of the QUING project please consult the website at www.quing.eu.

This State of the Art report has the goal of assuring that the QUING researchers start their research using the knowledge that is already available on gender equality policies in a country. In this sense, the State of the Art is a classic literature review, relevant to the different parts of the QUING project (LARG, WHY and STRIQ). Added to this, some information is asked for that facilitates the preparation of the activities in FRAGEN.

This report is structured as follows. In the first part a short assessment is made of the annotated bibliography that can be found in the second part of this report. In the second part of the report one will find the actual annotated bibliography. This part maps the most important relevant academic studies and other policy related literature (reports by IO, INGOs, experts etc.) about each country. The annotated bibliography has been divided into four separate sections. One section covers studies relating to gender equality policies, the following one is on non-employment related articles, the next one is on intimate citizenship related articles and the final one is on gendered violence related articles. In all sections, the accent is on studies that focus on the *gender equality aspects* of policies relating to these issues. The four sections itself have been divided into country language studies and English language studies. Comparative studies can be found under a separate heading within these language groups. Next to the bibliography, this part also contains a section relating to the OPERA part of the QUING project in which the most relevant gender training literature that has been produced in the country (e.g. gender equality manuals, gender mainstreaming manuals, gender impact assessment guides) is listed. There is a section related to the FRAGEN part in the QUING project listing the archives or documentation centres specialized in gender equality policies on national level.

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Introduction

Gender equality and gender mainstreaming has become prominent research issues after accession to EU. EU Structural Funds are directed into substantial research on gender equality and employment. Most of it is still in process and only the first results of EU initiated projects (e.g., EQUAL programme) are available now.

The Department of Gender Equality at the Ministry of Welfare promotes research on gender equality and gender equality policy. Research assesses attitudes towards gender equality, expertise of state institutions in gender equality and especially gender equality in labour market.

Non-employment

Most of research on gender equality and labour market concentrates on unemployment and labour market, non-employment being a given problem. Partly this focus is linked to the state policies directed at solving workforce deficit rather than concentrating on welfare issues of women and families. Childcare is the most often addressed form on non-employment in the context of demographic policies, promoting rise of birth rate. Care of elderly, handicapped people, housework, forms of non-employment among rural women are mostly addressed by NGOs but not researched. Recent research and governmental policies are directed at conciliation of private and family life as means for promoting safer childcare, improving welfare of families with children and solving growing work-force deficit.

A significant wave of research on women and employment and non-employment is conducted in late 1990ies. This research stresses the significance of gender role and childcare arrangements, gender division of labour. It explores the understanding and attitude towards equality in Latvian population. Researchers deal with the problem of women's "double burden" and the paradox of women giving equal priority to work career and childcare. Research encourages a greater state involvement in childcare policies and promotion of gender equality in family. However, this wave of research does not initiate change in governmental policies and policy analysis component is rather weak there.

Intimate citizenships

The creation of the Ministry of Children and Family Affairs started a coordinated and targeted family policy and initiated research on families, marital relationships, parental-child relationships and father's role around 2005. This research focuses on intimate aspects of citizenship. This research leads to governmental policies, creation of mediation services, state alimentary fund etc. However, single parent families, homosexuality still are marginal topics in research and intimate citizenship is viewed in terms of traditional heterosexual intimate citizenship. Research on legal aspects of homosexual partnerships in 1999 conducted by Latvian Human Rights Office remains the only research in the field until 2005 when the first Pride March provokes research in academic institutions and NGO sector. A considerable amount of research is done on men and fatherhood, first wave of research at the end of 1990ies

being concentrated on sex roles while second wave of research around 2005-2007 looks at a broader context of masculinity and gender policies and sees the promotion of fatherhood as an important tool for promoting gender equality.

Gender-based violence

The issues of gender and violence appear on research agenda around 2000. A substantial amount of research is done on migration issues, prostitution and human trafficking. This research is initiated and published by academic institutions. Later the issue of human trafficking was raised within the framework of EU EQUAL programme. The issue of violence in family has been raised by UNDP in 2005 as part of awareness rising campaign and recently by Latvian governmental institutions.

Annotated Bibliography

1 General Gender Equality Policy

1.1 Latvian sources

1) Vanaga Sanita, Jelisejevs Daniels, Kostjukova Solvita, 2006. Pašvaldību attīstības stratēģiju analīze [Analysis of municipal development strategies]. SIA Baltic Project Consulting, EC initiative EQUAL project "Diminishing the causes of profession segregation" Ministry of Welfare. <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=12905>. (accessed 14 March 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, gender equality, gender mainstreaming, direct, indirect discrimination

Authors analyse development plans of four Latvian cities in the perspective of Gender equality and profession segregation. Researchers analyse social and economic aspects caused by profession segregation, non-employment as cause of further non-employment being one of focuses. Amongst other conclusions they remark, that profession segregation and the lack of flexibility in employment strategies of population already influence growing workforce deficit in particular sectors.

2) Sabiedrisko attiecību aģentūra Consensus PR, 2005. Situācijas analīze par dzimumu līdztiesības pamatprincipu pielietošanu praksē par nodarbinātības un dzimumu līdztiesības politikas ieviešanu atbildīgajās institūcijās. [Report on the application of the principle of gender equality in employment and gender equality policies in state institutions]
http://www.lm.gov.lv/doc_upl/Zinojums_institucijas.pdf (accessed 14 March 2007)

Keywords: gender equality, discrimination, knowledge

Research explores gender mainstreaming in employment policy, civil servants knowledge of gender equality. 60 % of respondents say that they fully don't understand concepts "gender equality", "inequality", "discrimination", which shows that Latvian society still doesn't understand such women problems like difficulties to find a job, get acceptable childcare leave etc.

3) Latvijas Fakti, 2004. *Dzimumu līdztiesība Latvijā*. [Gender equality in Latvia]
http://www.medijuprojekts.lv/uploaded_files/LatvijasFakti_DzLidztLatvija_okt2004.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, survey, gender equality, gender discrimination, stereotype

Authors analyze Latvian population notion of gender equality, woman and man potentialities and restrictions, stereotypes about gender and discrimination experience. 86% of respondents say that man is head of a family, 68% of

respondents agree that exist male and female professions, but 65% of respondents prove gender discrimination in employment, showing that unemployed men have greater opportunities to be employed.

4) Pranka, M., Lāce, T., Trupovniece, A., Kīkule, I., Kalniņa, E., Janova, K. 2004. *ANO Attīstības programma projekts "Dzimumu līdztiesības principu īstenošana Latvijas pašvaldībās"* [UNDP project "Gender equality principle applying in Latvian local government"]. UNDP. <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=109484&lang=lv> (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, survey, municipality, gender equality, integration, knowledge.

Authors analyze understanding of gender equality in ten municipalities and its principles integration in work spheres of municipality: employment, social support, education, health-care, long-term development. Research finds out attitudes towards equal rights to get a job, access health care and social support in Latvian municipalities. Municipality documents shows that deputies and officials ignore or misrecognize problems related to gender equality. Research also shows problems with gender mainstreaming in policy making.

5) Gaile, Agnese. 2003. *Dzimuma līdztiesības politikas veidošanas mehānismi*. [Mechanisms of gender equality policy] Master theses, Faculty of Social Sciences University of Latvia.

Keywords: Latvia, policy analysis, gender equality policy, development.

Author analyzes problems of gender equality in sphere of employment, health care, education and decision making process. She also analyzes the capacity, resources and facilities of participants in gender equality policy. Author concludes that gender equality policy participants have an unified understanding of gender equality but different understanding of instruments for implementing and developing policy of gender equality.

6) Market and public opinion research centre SKDS, 2001. *Iedzīvotāju izpratne un attieksme pret dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumiem*. [Attitudes and understandings of gender equality amongst population] <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=102767&lang=lv> +4 (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: survey, roles of woman/man, gender inequality, changes

Research aim is find out Latvian population opinions and understanding about women and men roles, duties, responsibilities and gender inequality in different spheres of life (family, work, social life, health care, education etc.), as well as assessment of gender equality changes in comparison with USSR. It finds that half of respondents say they know women that face with sexual harassment in workplace. 42% of respondents say that gender discrimination USSR existed, but it was not typical.

7) Eglīte, Pārsla. 2000. A Short coming in Gender equality in Latvia. In *Gender Equality in Latvia at the Treshold of the New Millenium*, eds. Thorborg Marina, Bronislava Zariņa Inna, 81–86. Rīga: LSPIC.

Keywords: Latvia, gender equality, discrimination of mothers, state support, women employment, change of stereotypes, situation analysis.

Using results of different surveys author analyses the real situation of gender equality in Latvia at the end of XX century. She shows that women natural ability to become mother puts women in discriminating position because of laws and state support imperfection within sphere of providing gender equality for women in Latvia. She also outlines the ways of improvement of gender equality situation in Latvia.

1.2. English sources

8) Dupate Kristīne, 2007. *EC sex equality law in Latvia. Rights of persons with regard to child-birth*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Latvia.

Keywords: Latvia, gender equality, discrimination, family, childcare, law, court practice. European law.

This monograph analyses EC sex equality law, its implementation into the Latvian legal system, and rights of persons with regard to child-birth as the key aspect regarding inequality in labour and social security rights between the sexes. Those issues are examined through use of analytical, comparative, inductive and deductive methods. The thesis provides proposals for eliminating discrimination and promoting substantive equality in the field of EU and Latvian law.

9) Novikova, Irina, 2006. *Gender Equality in Latvia: Achievements and Challenges*. In *Women and citizenship in Central and Eastern Europe*, J. Lukics, J. Regulska, eds. Ashgate.

Keywords: Latvia, gender equality, politics.

Author analyses the aspects of gender equality from the citizenship perspective. Author offers the socio-economic and political contexts of women's citizenship in Latvia during the transition period especially focussing in governance public representation and political participation of women.

1.2.1. Comparative studies

10) Biletta, Isabella and Mike Eisner. 2006. *Youth and work*. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions EN
<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/htmlfiles/ef06100.htm>

Keywords: employment situation of young people; unemployment of young people; comparative analysis of 26 European countries; policy analysis.

This study examines the employment situation of young people in 26 European countries, looking at unemployment data, the regulatory framework and programmes at national level specifically targeted at raising employment levels. The study also presents the role and views of the social partners and highlights the main issues for policy consideration. It is based on national reports on the subject, drawn up on the basis of a questionnaire, available on the Foundation's website.

11) European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. 2006. *The gender pay gap: background paper*. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/htmlfiles/ef06101.htm> (accessed 14 March 2007)

Keywords: gender pay gap, comparative EU members, women's quality employment, social services.

Although collective agreements and minimum wage laws are in principle gender-neutral, women still end up earning less than men. This paper briefly explores some different facets of the 'gender pay gap' issue, based on data collected from two of the Foundation's projects: the European Industrial Relations Observatory (EIRO) report Pay developments – 1 2005, and the fourth European Working Conditions Survey, due to be published early in 2007.

12) European Commission, Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs, Unit G1. 2006. *Report on equality between women and men, 2006*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/publications/2005/keaj05001_en.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: 2006 report on equality between women and men; EU 25 Member States; EU gender equality policy developments; gender contribution to growth and employment; Lisbon strategy; effective reconciliation of work and private life; effective institutional mechanisms for gender equality; external dimension of gender equality

This yearly report presents an overview of the main developments on equality between women and men in the European Union in 2005. It also outlines challenges and policy orientations for the future.' The report covers the policy and legislative developments of the EU gender equality policy until 2005. It addresses the issues of exploiting gender equality policy contribution to the EU Lisbon strategy for growth and employment, promoting an effective reconciliation of work and private life, supporting gender equality with effective institutional mechanisms, and addressing the external dimension of gender equality to respect the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium goals.

13) European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. 2006. *The gender pay gap: background paper*. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions EN <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/htmlfiles/ef06101.htm> (accessed March 14, 2007)

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14) Fagan, Colette, Gail Hebson, Daniele Meulders and Aleksandra Kanjo-Mrčela. 2006. *"Making work pay" debates from a gender perspective: a comparative review of some recent policy reforms in thirty European Countries*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/docs/2005/exp-group_2005annreport_en.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: European Union, social security, integration into employment, return to employment

This report is based on the reports prepared by the 30 national experts in the EGGSIE network. In section 1 we review some of the recent national reforms or policy debates in relation to the 'making work pay' agenda from a gender perspective. This draws on reports for the 15 pre-2004 member states and the 5 non-EU countries included in this network. The national experts for the 10 new member states did not contribute to this part of the report because they had the additional task of preparing an evaluation of the gender mainstreaming of the first National Action Plans on Social Inclusion submitted by their governments¹. Sections 2-5 draw on material from all 30 countries. In section 2 we review maternity and parental leave provisions in relation to the employment integration of mothers and fathers. The impact of parental leave or extended labour market absence for childcare on eligibility for active labour market measures and other training provisions is discussed in section 3. The development of childcare services as a key social infrastructure for supporting parents' employment is reviewed in section 4. Conclusions are drawn in section 5, which also raises demand-side considerations about job quality and hence employment sustainability for the main care (typically mothers) in low-income households.

15) European Commission, Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs, Unit G1. 2005. *Report on equality between women and men*. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/publications/2005/keaj05001_en.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: 2005 report on equality between women and men; EU of 25 Member States; EU gender equality policy; development in the situation of women and men in education, employment and social life; immigrant women and men.

The second annual report on equality between women and men, as requested by heads of state and government at the Spring European Council, in March 2003, is the first to cover the enlarged EU of 25 Member States. This report shows the

main development in the relative situation of women and men in education, employment and social life. It focuses on immigrant women and men and addresses challenges for the further promotion of equality between women and men.' The report covers the evolution of the EU gender equality policy including recent developments since 2004 EU Constitutional Treaty. It addresses the issues of strengthening women's participation in the labour market, promoting reconciliation measures, addressing the role of men for achieving gender equality, and integrating a gender perspective into immigration and integration policies.

16) Plantenga, Janneke, Chantal Remery, Petra Helming, Daniele Meulders and Aleksandra Kanjo-Mrčela. 2005. *Reconciliation of work and private life: a comparative review of thirty European countries*. Luxemburg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/publications/2005/ke6905828_en.pdf

Keywords: Integration into employment, social integration, equal rights of men and women, child care, working time, maternity leave, parental leave, Europe, comparative study.

The increasing labour market participation of women, changing family forms and the demographic pressure from an ageing population have made the reconciliation of work and family one of the major topics on the European social agenda. Yet countries differ in their policy responses, sometimes stressing the need for more flexible working hours, sometimes encouraging the supply of public and private services and sometimes focusing on a more equal distribution of paid and unpaid work. This report contains an overview of policies targeted towards the reconciliation agenda of the 25 EU Member States. In addition, information is provided for three EEA countries, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, and two Candidate countries, Bulgaria and Romania. An innovative element of this study – besides the scope – is that the focus is not only on national, public strategies. If possible, complementary provisions emerging at sector or company level are included as organizations may either supplement or substitute public provisions. In fact, it is at the organisational level where the details of the reconciliation of work and family life are worked out.

17)) Municio-Larsson, Ingegerd. 2000. Citizenship in transition. Differential Access to civil, political, and social rights. In *Gender Equality in Latvia at the Treshold of the New Millenium*, eds. Thorborg Marina, Broņislava Zariņa Inna, 42–53. Rīga: LSPIC.

Keywords: Latvia, citizenship, (in)security of civil, political, social rights, women (in)equality, post-Soviet, democracy, transition.

Using not only liberal democratic theories, but also theories of welfare state, author analyses transition period of post-soviet Latvia to democratic state, and women possibility to enjoy citizenship rights in that situation. She notices unequal situation of Latvian women in rights “to be a person”, in political rights, as well as insecurity of women in social rights. Author concludes that newly gained civil and political rights in post-soviet Latvia are engendered in ways that benefit men at women's expense.

2. Non-employment

2.1. Latvian sources

1) Zepa, Brigita et al. 2007. *Dzimumu līdztiesības aspekti darba tirgū*. [Aspects of gender equality in labour market]. RS Group, ESF.

Keywords: Latvia, survey, gender equality, childcare leave, conciliation of work and family life.

Researchers analyze the situation Latvian labour market, paying a special attention to the impacts of the new childcare leave system on parents later involvement in the job market. It also explores reconciliation of family and work life, analyzes the demand for and the offer of part time jobs.

2) Market and public opinion research centre SKDS, 2006. *Sabiedrībā pastāvošie stereotipi. Latvijas iedzīvotāju aptauja*. [Stereotypes in Latvian Society] http://www.lm.gov.lv/doc_upl/SabiedribaPastavosieStereotipi2006.pdf . (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, survey, stereotypes, men, women.

Research explores Latvian society opinion about “average” Latvian woman and “average” Latvian man, alongside this poll research society opinion about ideal Latvian woman and ideal Latvian man. Research shows that “average” Latvian woman is characterized by home duties and main responsibilities over children and family while men are stereotyped as main breadwinners. At the same time traditional; non-employment forms of women are challenged by a quarter of respondents assuming that women have already become main breadwinners, especially in rural areas.

3) Vidzemes priekšpilsētas sociālais diensts. 2006. *Vidzemes priekšpilsētas ilgstošo palīdzības saņēmēju iespējas darba tirgū* [Research on opportunities of long-term receivers of social support in Riga city Vidzeme district. ESF, Sabiedrības integrācijas fonds, project Integration of socially marginal groups in the labour market. www.lm.gov.lv/.../jscripts/tiny_mce/plugins/filemanager/files/esf/Petijumi/vidzemes_priekspilseta.doc (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, survey, childcare leave, social support, family.

Research gives an overview of social groups marginalised by poverty. It shows that single parenthood, care for handicapped members of family, childcare leave are factors that influence predominantly women. These categories together with such group as families with more than 3 children comprise a half of seekers qualifying for social support. Women are the dominant group in such categories of non-employment as handicapped persons and un-employment as pre-retirement age group.

4) Baltic Institute of Social Sciences, 2005. *Pētījums par faktoriem, kas nosaka sieviešu iespējas iesaistīties darba tirgū* [Factors influencing women's participation in labour market]. European Commission initiative EQUAL project "Opening the Labor Market for Women" <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=11703> (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, survey, gender segregation, discrimination at workplace, childcare leave, women's participation in labour market.

Research aims at exploring the positive and negative factors influencing women's participation in labour market. Research shows that most of the employment sectors in Latvia are gender segregated. Women receive 81,7% of an average salary of men., 28% of female respondents experience discrimination on gender grounds. Amongst other factors influencing women's employment are mentioned: child care (one of five women experience fear of losing job after maternity leave), low social security (almost half of female respondents fear of losing job; 75% of this response in the lower income group).

5) Market and public opinion research centre SKDS, 2005. *Attieksme pret dzimumlīdztiesību darba attiecībās* [Attitude to gender equality in labour market]. SKDS.

Keywords: Latvia, survey, gender equality, discrimination at workplace, labour market.

Research is based on the representative survey of 1014 respondents aged 18 -74 and 502 employers. It analyses the level of knowledge about politics of gender equality, gender discrimination in workplace, explaining why women meet greater difficulties finding jobs. Poll also illustrates employers attitude towards the gender of employee and factorial analysis of employing, showing employers attitude towards unemployed women as potential employees. Finally, researchers analyse the proportion man and woman in specific employment sectors.

6) Central Bureau of Statistics, Republic of Latvia. 2004. *Mātes nodarbinātība un bērna nabadzība*. [Mother's employment and child's poverty]. Riga.

Keywords: Latvia, statistics, labor market, job opportunities, childcare, salary.

The volume analyses data about the situation in labor market, where women with child under 14 years comprise 37,1% of all unemployed women, registered as employment seekers. State Employment Service data shows that the number of women after childcare leave willing to find a job is growing. Economic situation, low salaries and low childcare allowances make women enter the job market combining childcare with paid labour.

7) University of Latvia, 2002. *Pētījums par bērna kopšanas pabalstu, tā efektivitāti un vēlamajiem izmaksas periodiem*. [Childcare support, its effectiveness and periods of payment]. <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=4885>. (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, childcare leave, gender equality, economics, childcare policy.

Research explores the factors influencing the parents' decision on taking childcare leave. Researchers conclude that childcare support during childcare leave is too low. Childcare leave lowers the overall income level of the families and increases the risks for future un-employment of the caring parent – mother in the majority of cases – thus promoting gender inequality. Researchers conclude that small amount of child support encourages parents seeking employment and combining employment and childcare.

8) Zepa, Brigita Jeruma Liene, Pudule Ilva, 2000. *Nabadzības feminizācija: riska faktoru maiņa no 1991-1999*. [Feminisation of poverty: The Change in Risk Factors: 1991-1999]. Baltic Data House, World Bank, Ministry of Welfare, Republic of Latvia. <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=4874> (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, gender equality, poverty, women, transition society, survey

Research explores the feminisation of poverty and its dynamics after regaining independence and merging into market economy in Latvia. It analyses economic measurements, survey data and social policy. Amongst other conclusions, the lack of sufficient state social policy is mentioned as crucial factors for women with small children being the least protected social group in transition society.

9) Drukmeine, L. 1998. *Neformālā sievieti, kas nāk no nepilnām ģimenēm, veidošanās*. [Informal agreements between lone women's families] In Research of Women and Gender in Baltic and South States. (Женские и гендерные исследования в Балтийских и Северных странах), I. Novikova, ed.. Materials of a Conference. Riga.

Keywords: Latvia, parent, families, child-care, self-help.

Research study problems that faces women, for example, situation when there is only one parent for children: research emphasis that material aid for families like this is really small. Authors of this research point out that there is need to organize more course of study like "Help yourself", which educates women how to live after childbirth and what to do facing financial and social problems.

10) Markausa, I. *Mājas darbu sadalījums latviešu ģimenēs*. [Sharing housework in Latvian families] *Humanities and Social Science in Latvia*. Rīga: University of Latvia, 1998.

Keywords: Latvia, survey, domestic work, family, gender, time budget, workload.

Author revises the data of the several surveys performed by The Population Study Department of the Institute of economics of the Latvian Academy of Sciences and the data from the statistical Bureau of Latvia about the time budgets of Latvia's residents. There are analyzed nuances of the domestic work phenomenon and factors that affect the volume and structure of time spent on domestic work. Author notes the disproportion of time spend by women and men for domestic work with increasing of workload for women, while domestic workload became larger for both genders. She also gives a list of

recommendations of how to reduce the overall burden of domestic work at the levels of individual, family, society and the state.

2.2. English sources

11) Caune Evija, 2007.. Fathers in Latvia. In *Caring is Sharing. Involment of fathers in care and household tasks in five European Countries. Paritea Project*, eds. Woerds Sandra ter, Stavenuiter Monique, Duyvendak Jan Willem, 73-90. Resource Centre for Women „Marta”. http://www.marta.lv/faili/D1243548_wp.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, single fathers, state policy, childcare, household tasks.

Though the main focus of the comparative research is exploring single father families, author explores research evidence on childcare arrangements and state policy driving parents adopting strategies of maximising income by fathers' participation in the job market combined by mothers' child support during childcare leave. As author notes, it enhances gender inequality, separating family from job sphere and driving women to further economic dependence. Author recommends the development of more flexible working hours and forms for both parents, the participation of employers in creating alternative forms of childcare.

12) Petermanis, Kristaps. 2006. *Welfare regime and gender in Latvia: a case study of childcare-related policies*. Master theses, Budapest : CEU, Budapest College, 2006.

Keywords: Latvia, childcare, policy, gender.

Author analyses the state initiatives in childcare policy in gender perspective. Author shows how recent agenda for governmental policy - campaign for involving fathers in childcare, change in childcare support organisation influences gender equality, encourages fathers breaking traditional gender roles and position in the family.

13) Eglīte, Pārsla. 2002. A Shortcoming in Gender Equality. In *Gender Equality in Latvia at the threshold at the New Millennium Latvia*, eds. M. Thorborg, J. B. Zariņa, 81-96. Riga: Institute of Economics Latvian Academy of Sciences.

Keywords: support, child-care, employers, professional skills

Research analyzes childcare support system from women's perspective and describes potential consequences women can face after childcare leave. Author describes the state social security support for maternity - maternity support, birth support payment and monthly family support. Author describes discrimination at seeking employment women face because of their assumed childcare duties. Author emphasizes that women's professional skills have often been ignored because of child-caring functions.

14) Zariņa, Inna Bronislava. 2002. *Women and their desire to engage in activity*. In *Gender Equality in Latvia at the threshold at the New Millennium*, eds. M. Thorborg, J. B. Zariņa, 152-165. Riga: Institute of Economics Latvian Academy of Sciences.

Keywords: Latvia, activity, women, job opportunities, studies, education, childcare.

Research analyzes women's engagement in social activity finding new job opportunities, education, etc. Poll divided up respondents in three groups: employed, potential future members of labour force and job seekers. Data shows that only 23 – 35 % of survey respondents under 30 would be prepared to take out loans for studies, but 31 – 55 % of women would be ready to take loans to secure the education of their children.

15) Ziverte, Linda. (ed.) 2001. *Social Report–2000 Ministry of Welfare of Republic of Latvia*. Riga. LR Ministry of Welfare.
http://www.lm.gov.lv/doc_upl/soczin_2000_eng.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, family roles, gender equality, parenting model, children, childcare.

Report shows the need for changes in the family policy, stresses the importance of gender equality policy at the labour market and, thus, reaching equal pay and equal pension opportunities. It points out that difference in pay and pension are growing between men and women. Document proclaims that one of the ways to gradually change the gender situation in the market is considered through transformation of parenting model in the family. The family role of a father as important as a mother's role in the upbringing of children is emphasized as a progressive achievement of European countries.

16) Tabuns, Aivars, Vanaga, Sanita. 1999. *Labour Market in Latvia: Employment and Unemployment in Unemployment*. In *Risks and Reactions*, ed. N. Genov, 230-253. UNESCO.

Keywords: Latvia, employment, unemployment, self-employed.

Research uses gender approach to evaluate employment and unemployment in Latvia, emphasizing that since 1995 number of self – employed women has grown from 20,300 to 43,900. Research also analyzes how much hour's men and women spend in their jobs, giving data that every fifth worker works overtime at their principal job. This applies to employers, the self-employed, and among those who work without pay in their own families.

17) Zariņa, Inna-Bronislava. 1999. *The Time Spent on Child Care by Gender*. In *Women's studies and gender research in the Baltic and Nordic countries: mapping the situation '98: conference proceedings*, ed. Irina Novikova, 56- 63. Riga: Gender Studies Center, University of Latvia, SIA N.I.M.S.).

Keywords: survey, Latvia, time budget, child care, gender.

Author overlooks the structure of surveys during various decades devoted to Latvian resident time analysis, that included time spent on child-care as on one of

time analysis categories, stressing the strong interdependence of time budget categories. She marks that time spend on child-care often depends on the age of the youngest child then on number of children in the family, as also the small figure of child care time does not represent all of the time people devote to their children through other activities such as increased amount of paid work to provide children. Author describes the dependence of childcare on gender, age, unemployment of residents in Latvia, showing greater women' s involvement in childcare, as also engagement of men and women in different activities when they are caring for the children. In fact fathers spend more time on various child-rearing activities than do mothers, so it is significant to realize several political actions that legislatively allow fathers to spend more time with their children.

18) Zepa, B., Čaplinska L., Ozoliņa I. 1998 Latvian Women in the Labor Market: Attitudes and Behaviors. In *Humanities and Social Sciences. Latvia*, ed. V. Ivbulis, 34-50. Riga, University of Latvia.

Keywords: Latvia, survey, unpaid domestic work, salaried professional work, gendered stereotypes.

Authors stress that professional work is an important part of life for both genders, but gendered analysis of different aspects of labor market in Latvia shows considerable inequality between women and men. Women are more oriented towards the career development, but they are frequently worried about possibility of losing their current jobs. Survey data analysis verify a conflict between desired job behavior and the behavior which becomes obligatory due to existing reality, as well as greater overall workload of women in Latvia, because of the "traditional" responsibility of women for home and health care in the family.

19) Eglīte, Pārsla 1997. Shortcoming in Legal Equality In *Invitation to Dialogue: Beyond gender (In)equality*, ed. I. Koroleva, 45- 55. Riga: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology.

Keywords, Latvia, childcare, legal provisions.

The author gives an overview of the childcare policy in comparative perspective. She concludes that week childcare support policy and social insecurity have a negative impact on fertility decisions and demographic situation.

20) Koroleva, Ilze 1997. Gender Roles in Family: Perceptions and Reality. In *Invitation to Dialogue: Beyond gender (In)equality*, ed. I. Koroleva, 299–309. Riga: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology.

Keywords: Latvia, family roles, attitudes, stereotypes.

The author describes gender roles in family in Latvia as fluid. She notes the discrepancy between ideal stereotypes and real family role practice. Author points at the paradox of the high role of education and work in women's agenda at the same time holding traditionalist views on women's self-realization in family.

21) Krūzmētra, Maiga. 1997. The Rural Women in the Labour Market. In *Invitation to Dialogue: Beyond gender (In)equality*, ed. I. Koroleva, 243 – 257. Riga: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology.

Keywords: statistics, survey, rural women, unemployment, undervalued job, unequal situation, Latvia.

Author overviews the situation of the rural women in the labor market in Latvia, who have numerical advantage all across the state, and are older on average than rural men. Analyzing the economical and social conditions of rural Latvia, distribution of economically active and inactive rural women with giving their typical portraits, she shows unequal women situation in comparing with rural men. Author also blames a shortage of statistical and sociological information to obtain a full understanding of actual (critical) situation of various groups of rural women in the labor market and on their attitude toward this situation. Author also stresses the importance of expanding and deepening research into the lives of rural women to understand which changes in Latvian society serves the needs and interests of rural women.

22) Rungule, Ritma. 1997. The Role of Parents – Fathers and Mothers – in the Family and in the Society. In *Invitation to Dialogue: Beyond gender (In)equality*, ed. I. Koroleva, 311 – 322. Riga: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, 1997.

Keywords: Latvia, family, gender, roles, childcare.

Author analyses parental roles and argues that a contradictory construction of women and as paid job employees and child careers originates from the mixture of the Soviet period experience when women were constructed as workers and the new experience of family brought in with Independence period.

23) Tabūna, Ausma. 1997. Equality between Men and Women in the Family. In *Invitation to Dialogue: Beyond gender (In)equality*, ed. I. Koroleva, 287 – 298. Riga: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, 1997.

Keywords: Latvia, family, gender, roles, division of labor, childcare.

Author describes family roles in Latvia within European context. She links the change of traditional gender roles and more active participation of fathers to change in family towards an egalitarian model.

24) Zariņa, Inna-Bronislava 1997. The Views of Women on Gender Issues in Family and Employment. In *Invitation to Dialogue: Beyond gender (In)equality*, ed. I. Koroleva, 276- 286. Riga: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, 1997.

Keywords: Latvia, survey, attitudes, work, family.

Author explores the attitudes towards women's roles in the family and work. She finds that women regard both spheres equally important. Author analyses attitudes towards motherhood and childcare are important measurement of

womanhood in society and attitudes towards woman's independence and paid work.

2.2.1. Comparative research

25) Woerds Sandra ter, Stavenuiter Monique, Duyvendak Jan Willem. 2007. Conclusions: A fair distribution of work and care. In *Caring is Sharing. Involment of Fathers in Care and Household Tasks in Five European Countries. Paritea Project*, eds. Sandra ter Woerds Monique Stavenuiter, Jan Willem Duyvendak, 107-116. http://www.marta.lv/faili/D1243548_wp.pdf

Keywords: Latvia, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland, single fathers, household tasks.

The main focus of the comparative research is exploring single fathers in 5 EU countries – Latvia, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Poland. Single fathers are seen as innovators for social change pressure towards the change being dependent from circumstances they are put upon. Circumstances determine the extent fathers take over previously mothers' tasks in family. Researchers analyse aspects of visibility, tolerance, independence in single fatherhood, explore balance strategies between care and work.

26) Anxo, Dominique, Colette Fagan, Mark Smith, Marie-Thérèse Letablier, and Corinne Perraudin. 2006. *Parental leave in European companies*. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/htmlfiles/ef0687.htm> (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Working Time and Work–Life Balance; parental leave; 21 European countries; comparative review of the different national parental leave systems

The Foundation's Establishment Survey on Working Time and Work–Life Balance 2004–2005 set out to map the use of a variety of working time arrangements in companies, to assess the reasons for their introduction and their impact. This analytical report addresses the issue of parental leave as well as other forms of extended leave, such as leave to care for sick children or other adult family members. It offers a comparative review of the different national parental leave systems in operation, the differential use of parental leave by women and men across the 21 European countries and a discussion of the factors which influence take-up of parental leave by employees.

3. Intimate Citizenship

3.1 Latvian sources

1) Makarovs, Viktors 2006. *Latvijas iedzīvotāju attieksme pret seksuālajām minoritātēm: dimensijas un "temperatūra"* [The Attitude of Latvian Inhabitants Towards Sexual Minorities: Dimensions and "Temperature"], Dialogi.lv, Soros Foundation Latvia, http://www.dialogi.lv/pdfs/sexmin_interpret.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Sexual minorities, survey, sexuality, Latvia.

The study is based on survey amongst Latvian population exploring its attitudes towards such issues as intimacy, gay/lesbian partnerships. Though the focus of the study is rather wide, it shows that majority of Latvian population reprove any signs of intimacy in public and their reaction is even more tensed when it deals with intimacy between homosexual partners.

2) Krecele, Agnese. 2006. *Vecāku diskursīvās stratēģijas: seksuālās un reproduktīvās veselības gadījums* [Discursive Strategies of Parents: The Case of Sexual and Reproductive Health]. Master Theses, Department of Sociology, University of Latvia.

Keywords: Latvia, qualitative research, sexuality, sex education, family.

Author explores sex education in family using the findings of reproductive health survey and exploring the issue through qualitative methods. She singles out several parental strategies dealing with sex education concluding that most parents in Latvia are not able to share information on intimate relations with their children. Author implies that not only the lack of discourse but also absence of knowledge how to approach children contributes to poor sex education of youth.

3) Priedīte Inese. 2006. *Sociālās kontroles mehānismi seksualitātes disciplīnas diskursā: latviešu lielāko preses izdevumu analīze.* [The Mechanisms of Social Control in Discourse of Sexuality Disciplines: Analysis of the Biggest Latvian Print Media] Master Thesis, Department of Communications, University of Latvia.

Keywords: print media, discourse analysis, sexuality issues, social control, norms, values, postmodernism.

Author explores disciplining sexuality discourse in leading Latvian print media that deals with socially problematic sexuality issues as homosexuality, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, AIDS, sex tourism and prostitution and describes discursive units in media with potentially controlling and regulating effects such as systems of classification, production of identification resources, norms, values, attitude formation and pedagogic instructions. The object of the study is to reveal how discursive social control works in post-modern societies and which praxes are used in body control and discipline in media as well as with media mediation. Attention is paid not only to implications of discourse, but also to that, what is

treated social problem in the public sphere how causes of problems are interpreted and what is the probable role of media in process of social problem dissolving.

4) Pupila Aija. 2006. *Latvijas kristīgās baznīcas diskurss par homoseksualitāti nacionālajos un kristīgajos drukātajos medijos*. [Discourse on Homosexuality in Latvian Christian Church in the National and Christian Print Media (2000 – 2006)] Master Thesis, Department of Communications, University of Latvia.

Keywords: discourse analysis, discourse transformation, homosexuality, Latvian Roman Catholic church, Latvian Evangelical Lutheran church.

Author examines the Latvian Roman Catholic church and Latvian Evangelical Lutheran church transformation of discourse about homosexuality in the three largest national newspapers, and in two Christian newspapers for period of five years between year the 2000 and year the 2006 as a result of a load debate about same-sex relationship and family. She also provides the findings about the ways Latvian church communicates problematic issues, about openness of the Latvian church to otherness and how it uses the persuasive communication and argumentation.

5) Putniņa, Aivita. 2006. Laba dzīve Latvijā: skats uz dzimtes veidotu sociālo likteni. [A good life in Latvia: an outlook on gendered destiny]. In *Dzīves kvalitāte Latvijā* [Quality of Life, Latvia] Zinātniski pētnieciskie raksti, Stratēģiskās analīzes komisija, "Zinātne", Rīga.

Keywords: Latvia, qualitative research, quality of life, gender.

The paper explores everyday life strategies of Latvian population in gender perspective. Though family and children were considered outmost ideal priorities, those were significant part of only women's daily routines. Men did participate in childcare but did not position it in their daily routine descriptions. Women's daily life routine experience changes twice - when children are born, when they are grown up. This factor does not influence the daily routine descriptions of men. Research shows that employment has become outmost ideal property regardless gender. Both sexes experience lack of time for their families and social relationships.

6) Sedlenieks, Klāvs, Vasiļevska, Karīna. 2006 *Men in Latvian Public Environment: Policy, Social and Economic Aspects*. Ministry of Children and Family Affairs, Republic of Latvia, Men Equal Men Different (EC GRANT No VS/2005/0343) http://www.bm.gov.lv/lat/projekti/tetis_majas/?doc=3620 (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: policy analysis, situation analysis, family policy, social barriers, economic barriers, active fatherhood, gender stereotypes, public environment.

The main aim of this study was to determine situation and potentialities of men as fathers in Latvia through analysing public, legislative and economic environment of the state in context of fatherhood. The study's results suggest that in general favourable legal framework for fully men engagement in family life and childcare

is still accompanied by strong gender stereotypes of childcare and wage-work as well as by in general worse educational level of men in Latvia that blocks greater engagement of men in family life locking them in the bread-winner position.

7) Vaikulis Edgars. 2006. *Homoseksuālisms kā sociālās realitātes konstrukcija latviešu dienas presē „Rīgas Praids 2005” kontekstā*. [Homosexuality as a Construction of the Reality in Latvian Daily Press in Context of “Rīgas Praids 2005”]. Master Thesis, Department of Communication, University of Latvia.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, homosexuality, reality construction, print mass media.

Author analyses the content of articles of two Latvian daily newspapers “Diena” and “Neakarīgā” in two separate time periods, from January 1998 to June 2005 and from July 2005 to April 2006, focusing on homosexuality issue in the agenda of mass media, on the policy agenda and on the public agenda as well, and transformation of the agenda in connection with the gay and lesbian march “Riga Pride 2005”. He proves the hypothesis that depiction of the Pride and related processes in newspapers created polarization of opinion on homosexuality in way that facilitates intolerance rather establishes social values with intent to formulate change and consolidate public perception and attitude towards homosexuality.

8) Berga, Guna, Tiltiņa, Inta, Buša, Ilona, Dūšelis, Sandis. 2005. *Laulību šķiršanas, laulību noturības un dzimstības veicinošo faktoru izpēte*. [Factors influencing divorce, stability of marriage and birth rate] LR Bērnu un ģimenes lietu ministrija, Latvijas Ģimenes terapeitu biedrība. Rīga.
http://www.bm.gov.lv/lat/ģimenes_valsts_politika/petijumi/?doc=2602 (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, family, birth-rate, intimacy, autonomy, women, men, survey.

Authors analyse the aspects of stability and instability from the viewpoint of social psychology. Understandings of marital relationships and co-habitation are analysed in a great detail and in gender perspective. Particular attention is paid to emotional intimacy, relationships between the members of the family taking gender perspective into account. Authors offer a wide range of policy recommendation including the creation of state funded mediation services for families in crisis.

9) Aizpura Iveta. 2004. *Seksuālītātes konstruēšana reklāmās dzīves stila žurnālos no 1992. līdz 2002. gadam*. [The Construction of Sexuality within the Life Style Magazines from the year 1992 till 2002] Master Thesis, Department of Communications, University of Latvia.

Keywords: semiotics, construction of sexuality, life style magazines, gender differences, body image.

Author uses the method of semiotics to determine, what images and symbols are used to describe sexuality and how they have been transforming in advertisements of life style magazines within the first ten years after the renewal

of the independence of Latvia. Author also has examined, what features and gender stereotypes that relate to sexuality characterization most frequently emerge in print media advertisements and what non-traditional methods are used to communicate sexuality in advertisements, as well as what differences of construction of sexuality in advertisements exist in life style magazines for men and for women.

10) Sebre Sandra, Lebedeva Laura, Trapenciere Ilze. 2004. *Laulību, dzimstības un pozitīvu bērnu un vecāku attiecību veicinošo faktoru izpēte*. [The Study of Contribute Factors for Marriage, Birth-rate and Positive Relationship of Children and Parents] Secretariat of Children's and Family Issues. Centre against violence "Dardedze". http://www.bm.gov.lv/lat/gimenes_valsts_politika/petijumi/?doc=2527 (accessed March, 14, 2007)

Keywords: in-depth interview (qualitative), survey (quantitative), marriage, children bearing, children upbringing, family, violence, values, positive relationship.

Authors of the research highlight contribute factors for birth-rates and marriages in Latvia mostly paying attention to point of view and values of individuals and of society as the whole about officially registered marriages, childbearing, children upbringing and abortion, as also paying attention to current situation of parent and children relationship putting special accent on positive attitude towards children as opposite to parents' violent action towards their children. Results of this complex study have allowed researchers to formulate recommendations of how to improve critical demographic situation in Latvia by motivating and supporting childbearing and positive child-parent relationship.

11) Rungule, Ritma, Lāce, Taņa. 2000. *Neregistrēto laulību ģimeņu, kurās aug bērni, skaita pieauguma cēloņi un sekas*. [Causes and consequences of numerical rise of families based on unregistered partnerships with children] Riga Stradins University. Summary in http://www.lm.gov.lv/doc/upl/lm_soc_polit_petijums2000g.pdf, pp. 13-18. (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, unregistered partnerships, marriage, co-habitation.

Research addresses the increase in illegitimate birth rate. Authors conclude that unregistered partnership has become widely accepted in Latvia though not recognised by law. Society has become more relaxed about the change of partners and trial co-habitation before. However, the authors note that this situation is more acceptable to men and least favorable to women. It allows men keeping two families – one legal and another factual, later experiencing the risk of being unprotected.

12) Lavrikovs, Juris Ludvigs. 1999. *Geju un lezbiešu tiesību stāvokļa analīze Latvijā* [The Analysis of the Gay and Lesbian Situation in Latvia]. Valsts Cilvēktiesību birojs [The Bureau of Human Rights] www.vcb.lv/zinojumi/geju_un_lezbiesu_ties_1999.doc. (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: homosexuality, partnership, law, discrimination, migration law, reproductive health, work law.

Author explores legal situation with same-sex partnerships in Latvian legal system providing a deeper analysis on migration, reproductive health and work issues. It also offers an analysis of discrimination of Latvian citizens and aliens in Latvian legal system in relation to their sexual orientation.

3.2. English sources

13) Caune Evija, 2007. Fathers in Latvia. In *Caring is Charing. Involment of Fathers in Care and Household Tasks in Five European Countries. Paritea Project*, eds. Sandra ter Woerds, Monique Stavenuiter, Jan Willem Duyvendak, 73-90. Resource Centre for Women „Marta”.
http://www.marta.lv/faili/D1243548_wp.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, comparative research, interviews, single fatherhood.

The comparative research explores families where single fathers raise children. Latvian case analysis shows that fathers do not receive enough support from society and family support policy and meet more difficulties because of stereotyping women as main caregivers. Single parents employ kinship ties coping with specific home duties still using gendered labour division.

14) Putnina, Aivita. 2006. Men in Latvia. Situation Outline. Demographic Situation: Present and Future. Strategic Analysis Commission under the Auspices of the President of Latvia, No. 3 (4)/2005. “Zinātne” Publishers, Riga.

Keywords: Latvia, qualitative research, masculinity, family.

The paper explores the high male mortality and notions of masculinity in Latvia. Author claims that transition period from socialist to market economy has affected men and their masculinity to a greater extent than women. Masculinity has been much dependent on performance in public sector subjected to major changes contrary to women's greater attachment to private sphere and family. This allows and forces women to adopt more flexible employment strategies providing for families while respectability of the job position limits male breadwinner role. Significant part of the paper is devoted to men's role in family, the role of masculinity in intimacy and caring.

15) Putnina, Aivita. 2006. Sexuality, masculinity and homophobia: Latvian case In *Everyday life of GLBT in Eastern and Central Europe*. Forthcoming. The Peace Institute (Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies, Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Keywords: masculinity, homophobia, sexuality.

Author explores the rise of homophobic movement in Latvia linking it with the construction of sexuality and traditions of public discussions in post-Soviet Latvia. Amongst other topics, the article analyses possible policies diminishing homophobic reaction suggesting combination of human rights policy with anti-discriminatory policy formulating it within framework of gender equality.

16) Waitt, Gordon. 2005. Sexual Citizenship in Latvia: Geographies of the Latvian Closet. *Social and Cultural Geography*, Vol. 6, No. 2, April.

Keywords: qualitative survey, sexual citizenship, same-sex partnerships, closet, nationalism, heteronormativity.

Author describes the situation of gay minority in Latvia focusing on media analysis and analysis of gay minority within city landscape. Author explores how the notion of heteronormativity intervenes with politics of nationalism forming particular forms of sexual citizenship.

17) Putniņa, Aivita, 2004. Reproductive Health of Population. Study on the situation in Latvia. UNPFA, LFPSHA Papardes Zieds.

Keywords: reproductive health, policy, partnerships, family, gender equality, sexual life.

The Report is based on survey and focus group discussions and among other topics concentrates on gender equality principles in reproductive health, intimate relationships and sexual life of Latvian population. This Report assesses changes in reproductive health policy since 1997 when previous survey had been conducted. It deals with decision-making on reproductive health and explores case studies on such issues as abortion and family planning. The report provides policy recommendations for the state and NGO sector based on research evidence.

4. Gendered violence

4.1. Latvian sources

1) Putniņa, Aivita. 2006. *Seksuālā izglītība Latvijā*. [Sex Education in Latvia] "Papardes Zieds".

Keywords: Latvia, interviews, survey, sexuality, sex education, gender, violence.

The research addresses the gendered construction of sexuality among risk group youth. One of the aspects of research is violence in sexual relationships. Alcohol and drug use facilitate rape and violence and has become a part of casual sexual entertainment among young people. Most of informants acknowledged violence and rape in their first sexual intercourse. It is especially hard for young men as the construction of male sexuality does not allow recognising them as victims of violence.

2) Spila, A, 2006. *Sieviešu kā cilvēku tirdzniecības upuru rehabilitācijas prakse Latvijā*. [Rehabilitation practice of women – victims of human trafficking in Latvia]. Theses. University of Latvia, Faculty of Social Sciences.

Keywords: Latvia, trafficking in woman, rehabilitation, social work, sexual violence.

Author analyzes trafficking in women giving an overview over situation in Latvia, legislation development and gendered violence in general. In research primal accent has been put on role of social worker on rehabilitation process of victims, as well as on this process characteristic from legislation view.

3) Tallija, Andra un Elīna Ālere 2006. *Sieviešu un bērnu tiesību īstenošana laulības šķiršanas gadījumos Latvijas tiesu praksē*. [Enacting rights of women and children in divorce cases. Practice of courts in Latvia]. Politika.lv, <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=9912> (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, law, discrimination of women, intolerable violence.

Research analyses national legal practice in family law. The first part of research is devoted to divorce following intolerable violence against the partner. Authors evaluate the application of women's rights and international conventions preventing discrimination against women in Latvian courts.

4) Baltic Institute of Social Sciences, 2005. *Cilvēku tirdzniecība Latvijā: stereotipi un situācijas raksturojums* [Trafficking in women: situation outline and stereotypes]. European Commission initiative EQUAL project "Opening the Labour Market for Women". <http://www.politika.lv/index.php?id=9513> (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, trafficking in women, gender stereotypes, survey, statistics

Research explores attitudes towards and real situation with trafficking in women. Authors conclude that human trafficking is still an underestimated problem. Authors describe the role of gender stereotypes that allow seeing human trafficking as primarily women's voluntary engagement in prostitution as easy income generating occupation. Public awareness rising campaigns and educating women on potential risks of illegal employment opportunities are main suggestions of research, targeting groups of young women, less educated women in particular.

5) Rone, Dana. 2005. *Pētījums ANO kampaņai pret vardarbību*. [Research for initiating UN campaign against violence] Riga, UNDP. www.pretvardaribu.lv/files/ANO_vardarb_petijums_Rone.doc (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, violence in the family, laws and regulations, police regulations, victims of violence.

Research explores Latvian laws and regulations of violence against the women in family. Research offers recommendations of how to improve Latvian legislation. Research also analyzes the distribution of state budget for social and health rehabilitation of the victims of violence. The survey allows to conclude that police does not interfere and recognize violence in the family, leaving the solution of the problem to the very family where it occurs.

Author explores the framing of violence in Latvian press. She concludes that domestic violence and violence against women are constructed as exceptional events hindering the problem of violence against women.

6) Keire, Ieva. 2004. *Vardarbība pret sievieti ģimenē*. [Violence against women in family]. Theses. Latvian University of agriculture, Faculty of Social Sciences.

Keywords: Latvia, violence, family, gender.

Author explores violence against women and solutions of the problem from the viewpoint of men and experts. She sketches out tendencies and models of violence and describes solutions employed by the state institutions and NGO sector in Latvia.

7) Lārmāne, A. 2003. *Pret sievieti vērstā fiziskās vardarbības problēma ģimenē un tās risinājumi Rīgā*. [Physical violence against women in family and their solutions in Riga city]. Theses. University of Latvia, Faculty of Social Sciences.

Keywords: Latvia, violence, woman, women's resources in Riga.

Author analyzes laws, statistics and other primary literature. Research shows that current legislation does not support victims of violence. Author concludes that governmental and NGO support for victims of physical violence available in Riga city is insufficient.

8) Lapiņa, A. 2002. *Sievietes kā cilvēku tirdzniecības upuri* [Women as victims of human trafficking]. Theses. University of Latvia, Faculty of Social Sciences.

Keywords: Latvia, trafficking in women, violence, forms of trafficking.

Research shows that trafficking in women and violence towards women take place not only in sex industries, but also in work in household work, fictive marriage, forced labor, mendicancy, „white” slaves. Latvia is both a country of transit and of departure of human trafficking victims.

9) Vanaga, Sanita. 2001. *Vardarbības sociālā seja*. [Social face of violence]. In *Par agru? Par vēlu? Feministiskās idejas, konteksti, pieejas*. [Too early, too late? Feministic ideas, contexts, approaches], ed. I. Novikova, 108-120. Rīga, Center for Gender Studies, University of Latvia.

Keywords: Latvia, violence, attitude, community, bodily power.

Author speaks of violence as a part of Latvian social life, emphasizing that specific social environment contexts model individual's attitude towards violence. Author claims that violence becomes a national problem only then, when it exceeds borders of specific community. Author explains that 54% of female respondents believed they could not antagonize men's bodily power.

10) Zaķe, Ieva. 1997. The Latvian Press and Violence Against Women in the Context of Gender Equality. In *Invitation to Dialogue: Beyond gender (In)equality*, ed. I. Koroleva, 56- 68. Riga: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, 1997.

Keywords: Latvia, press, women, violence.

Author explores the framing of violence in Latvian press. She concludes that domestic violence and violence against women are constructed as exceptional events hindering the problem of violence against women.

4.2. English sources

11) Putniņa, Aivita, 2004. Chapter 4. Sexual and Reproductive Health in Human Relationships: Family, Sex and Violence. In *Reproductive Health of Population. Study on the situation in Latvia*, ed. Aivita Putniņa, 35-36 UNPFA, LFPSHA Papardes Zieds.

Keywords: reproductive health, policy, partnerships, family, gender equality, sexual life, violence.

The Report is based on survey and focus group discussions and among other topics concentrates on gender equality principles in reproductive health, intimate relationships and sexual life of Latvian population. A special section analyses survey results on physical, emotional and sexual violence in gender perspective.

12) Boak, Alison (2003) *Smooth Flight: A Guide to Preventing Youth Trafficking*. International Organization for Adolescents.

Keywords: Latvia, youth trafficking, survey, attitudes.

Research is based on representative survey of 3000 respondents aged 14-25. Author finds that majority of young respondents would agree on working abroad while every fifth respondent planned to work abroad within next 6 months. Half of those who had worked abroad did not know whether they have been employed legally. Research was guided towards developing guidelines for adolescents to avoid human trafficking.

13) Eglīte, P., Zariņa, I., Gņedovska, I., Irbulis, B. 2002. *Leisure choice in Latvia. Prostitution in Latvia at the threshold of XX century*. LZA Institute of Economics, Riga.

Keywords: Latvia, women, prostitution, sex business, foreign countries.

Research analyzes prostitution and sex business in Latvia, trying to describe women from Latvia who work as prostitutes abroad. Research not only defines situation in Latvian sex industry, it poll in this industry involved women, who admit that prostitutes in foreign countries earn an average of Ls 2000 – 2500 per month with an average of 6-7 clients per day.

14) Kurova, T., Zariņa, J. B. (2002) A survey about prostitution in Latvia. *In Gender Equality in Latvia at the threshold at the New Millennium*, eds. M. Thorborg, J. B. Zariņa, 121-152. Riga: Institute of Economics Latvian Academy of Sciences

Keywords: Latvia, prostitution, women, laws.

Survey researches reasons why women are involved in prostitution. Authors point that the greatest risk for getting involved in prostitution is for women from Riga, aged 16- 17, women aged 14 and older from other cities and rural areas, a high school graduate without a job and a young women who did not finish high school. Authors say that laws in Latvia are favourable for growing prostitution industry.

15) Zariņa, Ina. 2001. *Trafficking in Women: a perspective from Latvia*. In: *Trafficking in women and prostitution in the Baltic states: social and legal aspects (2001)*, 225-230. IOM. Regional Office for the Baltic and Nordic Countries.

Keywords: Trafficking in women, prostitution, qualitative research

Research describes most typical ways of involving women in trafficking. Author criticises the view that women involve in trafficking voluntarily. Prostitutes choosing trafficking as employment strategy use the network of their pimps and other prostitutes. Most often women involved in trafficking are not informed about it and lack secure social relationships around them. Author offers data from statistics and expert interviews.

16) Sebre Sandra. 1999. Violence and (In) Security: Powerlessness and Empowerment. In *Women's studies and gender research in the Baltic and Nordic countries: mapping the situation '98: conference proceedings*, ed. Irina Novikova, 127 – 134. Riga, Gender Studies Center, University of Latvia, SIA N.I.M.S.

Keywords: Latvia, insecurity, sociocultural milieu, victimization, violence, abuse, powerlessness.

Author describes the insecure situation of women in current sociocultural environment in Latvia, lack of understanding of family violence crimes in police. Author sees the role of both genders in post-soviet “victim myth” reproduction, as well as historically developed sense of powerlessness. She offers a political history of different types of violence and abuse and the expression of this experience by women in Latvia. Author also highlights types of violence recognized by woman, as well as effects of cross-cultural differences in gender roles and gender stereotypes within the discussion of the problems of violence and security in Latvia.

4.2.1. Comparative research

17) Tooding, Liina-Mai, Airi Värnik, and Danuta Wasserman. 2004. Gender and age-specific dynamics of suicides in the Baltic States during the transition period. *Trames* 8 (3): 299-308.

Keywords: suicides; women; men; family; social problems; employment; stress; Baltic States

A strong age-specific differentiation in the dynamics of suicide risk in all age groups observed during the transition period in the three Baltic States has been established. Considering that the dynamics of suicide risk had regular cyclic character, it could be suggested that the factor of cyclical character is external. The pooled rates of the three Baltic countries show rising trends of suicide rates among the youngest and 45–75 year old men, but not in the age group of 25–34. For women there is a clear rise in 15–24 age group and fall among 25–34 year olds, while the other age groups lack clear trends. The lack of valid description on macro processes that took place in the Baltic countries over the transition period enables to draw only a few possible correlations between suicides and social determinants, like alcohol misuse, unemployment, change in society from collectivist to an individualist type of behaviour and family discord. The age group of 25–34 year-olds with an innovative attitude and appropriate education was quite successful in the labour market at the start of the reforms and could manage in new conditions, while persons belonging to older generations faced stressful difficulties in maintaining their quite stable and often successful careers. The growth of relative suicide risk in the youngest age group (15–24) may be caused by hardships in entering the labour market due to a lack of competition advantages, inadequate education and work experience.

18) Regional office for the Baltic and Nordic countries Helsinki. 2002. *Prevention of Trafficking in Women in Baltic States*. (2) IOM Regional Office for the Baltic and Nordic Countries.

http://www.refocusbaltic.net/repository/knygos/Trafficking_SIDA_report_Final.pdf
(accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, survey, public attitude, trafficking in women, women's migration.

Research covered public attitude towards and the level of knowledge about trafficking in women and such related topics like perceived reasons of women's migration from the Baltic's, sources of information used when searching for employment abroad and victim aspect of the problem. Both surveys (2001 and 2002) showed that the level of personal experience of trafficking in women is high, and in some subgroups - alarming. According to data of 2002, more than ten per cent of youth have come across the problem of trafficking in women in their social surroundings. The survey measures attitude change of Latvian population towards human trafficking after public campaign. It shows that awareness is still low. 40% of respondents trust official licensed agencies with employment arrangements abroad. The same number of respondents trust the network of relatives, friends, acquaintances being most crucial factor for becoming the victim for trafficking.

5. OPERA - Gender training books and manuals

1) Ministry of Welfare, Department of European and Legal Affairs, Gender Equality unit. *Vienādu iespēju prioritāte 2007-2013. gadu programmēšanas periodā.* [Equal opportunities priority in programming period 2007-2013]
http://www.lm.gov.lv/doc_upl/4.26.DzL_horizont_priorit_ieverosana_2007_2013.pdf
(accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: gender mainstreaming, policy.

This is a short manual on integrating the priority of gender equality in operational programmes of National Development Plan. It stresses the importance of gender equality and offers practical tools assessing gender mainstreaming in different policy sectors.

2) European Commission. 2004. *Equal vadlīnijas dzimumu līdztiesības integrētās pieejas nodrošināšanai.* [EQUAL gender mainstreaming guide]
ec.europa.eu/employment_social/equal/data/document/gendermain_lv.pdf
(accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: gender mainstreaming, policy, methods.

Though produced as guide for evaluating EQUAL projects, the manual gives an overview on gender mainstreaming history, principles and methodology as well as introduces into EU gender policies.

3) Sorosa Fonds, Latvija. 2003. *Metodiskās rekomendācijas/ atgādinājums visiem darba tiesisko attiecību dalībniekiem.* [Recommendations to all participants in legal labour relations]. Rīga, "Imanta".

Keywords: labour, rights, gender.

The manual gives an overview on legal rights and obligations in labour relations, as well as direct and indirect forms of discrimination, gender discrimination included.

4) Mieze, Vivita. 2002. *Rokasgrāmata dzimuma līdztiesības principa integrēšanai uzņēmuma personālvadībā.* [Manual for gender mainstreaming in human resource management] Ministry of Welfare, Department of European and Legal Affairs, Gender Equality unit.
www.lm.gov.lv/doc_upl/rokasgramata_dzlidzt_21.10.2003.doc (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: gender mainstreaming, gender equality, legal acts.

The manual was created as a part of the EC project "Promoting gender mainstreaming in Latvian policies". The manual is targeted at employers and gives an overview on gender equality in labour market. The first part of the manual lists the benefits of ensuring gender equality in enterprises. The second chapter enlists

international and national legal acts regarding gender equality. The third chapter lists the obligations of employers and practical implementation tips. The final chapter gives recommendations to those employers who not only ensure fulfilment of current legal obligations but want to promote long-term gender equality strategy in their enterprises.

5) Neimane, Astrīda, 2001. Dzimumu līdztiesības integrēšana praksē [Gender mainstreaming practice] UNDP. http://www.undp.lv/uploaded_files/publikacijas/GM%20manual.pdf (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: gender equality, manual, policy, gender mainstreaming.

The manual is targeted at policy makers who are not experts at gender equality but want to integrate in within their organisation/policy. The manual is designed also as an aid for consulting on gender equality and training. The first part of manual offers practical steps of gender mainstreaming in policy implementation and monitoring. The second part of the manual gives an overview on problems of gender mainstreaming in different policy sectors, gives recommendations for introducing gender mainstreaming and reporting progress.

6) Neimane, Astrīda, 1999. Dzimums un tautas attīstība Latvijā. [Gender and human development in Latvia]. UNDP; http://www.un.lv/html_e/gender.htm (accessed March 14, 2007)

Keywords: gender inequality, causes, human development, democracy.

Though not designed as a training manual, it explores the evolution of gender equality in Latvia and analyses how gender influences basic building blocks of human development — economics, health and education. It also explores the questions of democracy, governance and participation as vital components of human development. This volume has been still used for consulting on gender policy.

6. FRAGEN

There is not a single national documentation centre, however, there are several institutions specialising in data collection on gender policy:

1. Ministry of Welfare, Department of European and Legal Affairs, Gender Equality unit offers a rich data base on policy and research in home page <http://www.lm.gov.lv/?sadala=254>

2. Centre for Public Policy Providus, policy analysis portal www.politika.lv offers a comprehensive on-line database on research, policy analysis, events in gender equality policy, advocacy. www.politika.lv, English version: www.policy.lv, , Alberta St. 13, 6th floor, Riga LV-1010; Latvia, phone: +371 703 9251, + 371703 9252, fax: + 371 703 9244, e-mail: providus@providus.lv,

3. Resource centre for women “Marta” as a partner of European women’s lobby has a considerable archive on gender policy on national and EU level, however, data collection is not the main activity of the centre. <http://www.marta.lv>, Brivibas iela 183/2-30 Riga, Latvia, phone +371 7378539, fax: +371 7378538, e-mail: centrs@marta.lv, www.marta.lv

4. Centre for Gender Research, University of Latvia has a library and electronic database on gender research up to 2000. An update of the database is planned in 2007. <http://www.lu.lv/studiju-centri/dzsc/>, Brīvības str. 32-65, Latvia
Phone: +371- 29437458, E-mail: dzsc@lanet.lv, <http://www.lu.lv/studiju-centri/dzsc/>