



Quality in Gender+ Equality Policies

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María Reglero, María Bustelo, Silvia López,
and Raquel Platero

with input from Ana Espírito Santo and Emanuela Lombardo

State of the Art and Mapping of Competences Report: Spain

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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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I Introduction

The State of the Art on studies on gender+ equality policies in Spain that we present here is a preliminary display of the literature and a partial policy review of studies conducted in the field of Spanish gender+ equality policy. The study is by no means an exhaustive representation of all the studies in the field. Indeed, many relevant studies have not been included due to the usual time and constraints of a research project that covers such diversity of gender+ equality issues. Our annotated bibliography includes literature in both, Spanish and English.

We have included studies in the three issues analysed in the QUING project (gender+ Intimate citizenship, non-employment and gender+ violence), but also a number of studies in a section 'general gender equality policy' in which we have included works that help us to understand the Spanish socio-political and regional division in Autonomous Communities (*Comunidades Autónomas*) as well as the Spanish feminist and women's movements. We also describe the evolution of state feminism and gender equality policies at central level and in regional and local levels. Furthermore, these works are essential references for the future stages of the QUING research (such as WHY).

Before we focus on the academic contribution on the three gender+ equality issues, we ought to acknowledge the development of gender equality policies in Spain in the context of the European Union and in the events following the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at the fourth Women's International Conference in 1995. Although not in a vast manner compared to other policy areas, gender policies in Spain have been studied by a few scholars. It is a must to mention here the abundant and excellent work done by Celia Valiente (among others 1995, 1996, 2006) regarding general aspects of national gender policies, and also the works by Gil (1996), Sensat and Varella (1998), and Astelarra (2005). At sub-national or regional level, we should mention Bustelo (1998, 1999, 2004), Bustelo and Orbals (2007) and Linos (2003) for a general overview of the regions (*Comunidades Autónomas*), and Granados (1999), Martínez (1997) and Orbals (2005) for case studies in Andalusia, Basque Country and Galicia respectively. The study of local gender policies is more uneven, although there are some specific studies like Valiente (1999), Lombardo (2002), Linos (2003) and Roldán (2004). In the influence of the EU in the Spanish gender policies and its Europeanization, see Lombardo (2002).

At this point, it is interesting to have an overall view of the evolution of gender policies in Spain and their institutional framework. According to Valiente, (Valiente, 1995) gender policies became identified with the socialist party because it governed Spain from 1982 until the mid-1990s (the *Instituto de la Mujer* was created at the end of 1983). When the conservative party (*Partido Popular*, PP) took office in 1996, the new Cabinet supported equality institutions and gender policies, although that was not expected as the PP party had been openly against them (the Fourth World Conference in Beijing and European Union resources for gender policies are key factors that explain conservative support for gender policies). After eight years of conservative government, an important political change took place at the national level. In March 2004, the PSOE won the national elections. The new socialist government led by Rodríguez Zapatero has already substantially impacted gender equality policies. From the beginning of his government, clear signals of change were evident: a parity government, the creation of the 'Equality Policies General

Secretariat' (2004, also within the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs, but with a higher rank than the *Instituto de la Mujer*), and within that Secretariat the creation in March 2005 of a 'Special Governmental Delegation against Violence toward Women', and the approval of four important laws regarding gender issues. These laws are the gender violence law (December 2004), the reform of the Civil Code which allows homosexual marriage (July 2005), the so-called "Dependency Law" (November 2006), and the recently passed Equality law (March 2007). Also, it ought to be mentioned a set of measures to promote equality between women and men which involve all the Ministries (March 2005), and the *Plan Concilia*, reconciling personal and work life of civil servants inside the national public administration (December 2005). At the regional level the situation is more uneven. Although the overall landscape today is much more favourable to the PSOE than in the 1990s, each regional political context in Spain is quite specific in impacting regional machineries and policies, in unique ways. However, besides equality plans, which have been the main policy instrument of gender policies in Spain during the last twenty years, also in the autonomous communities, to the date, five regional equality laws have been already approved (Navarra 2002, 2003; Valencia, 2003; Castilla y León, 2003; Galicia, 2004; and Basque Country, 2005), as well as three violence regional laws (Castilla-La Mancha, 2001; Cantabria, 2004; and Madrid, 2005). Through the general discourse of programs and services detailed in equality programs, the gender mainstreaming discourse has greatly impacted national and regional Spanish policies. What is more, the gender mainstreaming strategy has been practiced in various ways, with some regions utilizing a new policy instrument called 'gender units' with the aim of promoting gender mainstreaming within public administrations.

With this general overview, what we want to stress here is that, due to both this flourishing gender policies landscape and the development in recent years of gender studies in different areas, it is highly predictable a substantive increase of the gender literature in Spain in the next coming years.

As expected, a noticeable amount of policy analysis and sociological studies have been produced on the issue of **non-employment**. Some of these works are usually 'framed' in the context of 'employment' and account for gendered transitions from employment to non-employment (Gutiérrez-Domènech, 2005), exploring the gendered aspects of employment and 'non-employment' from a socioeconomic perspective (Villota, 2000), or the segregated Spanish labour market and the policy measures (or absence of them) which affects the division of paid and unpaid work (Valiente, 1997; Astelarra, 1995). For a study on the impact of women's studies training on women's employment in Europe, see Griffin (2003). Studies on non-employment also focus on the secondary role played by the Spanish State on social well-being, child care and elderly care (Valiente, 2002) and the implications in the representation of gendered non-employment from the public policy point of view. Another study focuses on the challenges that an ageing population, once women have massively entered the job market, pose on the Spanish welfare state (Rodríguez-García, 2005).

Another focused question and 'hot-issue' concerns reconciliation policies and the gendered aspects of balancing private and public life (Valiente 2000; 2005) in the context of Mediterranean Europe (Moreno, 2003). Studies on reconciliation policies and changing family roles also address the role played by the EU in 'labour' policy making and family law and what implications this has on Spanish reconciliation policies (Municio-Larsson & Pujol, 2002; López, 2003).

Although the less explored and studied approach seems to be intersectionality, it seems that some new studies are appearing lately related to this issue. For example, Peterson (2007) addresses the marginalization of paid domestic work in policy making and explores the questions on how migrant domestic workers are constructed as the 'others'. Also discussing how the representation of domestic work has shifted from 'women's work' to 'migrant women's work' in a stereotyped discourse about what are the activities that migrant women do. This issue is crucial since gender mainstreaming activities need to represent the interest of all women, not just the interests of white middle class heterosexual professionals.

There is another point to be made in relation to the issue of non-employment. That is prostitution politics in Spain. A highly contentious debate amongst feminists and women's movements (including of course women prostitutes), the representation of prostitution as both, a form of gendered violence and on the other hand as 'sex work', can be found in the Spanish literature. Thus, the issue has overlapped in our research between sexual and bodily rights (intimate citizenship), regulation of sex-work (non-employment) and trafficking (gendered violence). So we have annotated the existing bibliography taking into account these different perspectives. Osborne (2004), Juliano (2001) and Anthias & Lazardis (2000) have explored gender+ equality in relation to: sex work, domestic work, migrations, women's rights and trafficking.

There is a last point to note in the issue of non-employment. Although the definition of work has evolved in EU law, the diversity of member states deal with non-employment issues in a number of different ways. For comparative studies on non-employment, see amongst others, (Bleijenbergh & Roggeband, 2007; Blanche le Bihan and Claude Matin, 2006; Cousins, 2000; Flaquer, 2002; Ute, Knijn, & Weckwert, 2005). On the other hand, see (Carrasco & Rodríguez, 2005; Carrasco & Mayordomo, 2000; Carrasco, 1995; Durán, 1996) for an economical and sociological aspects of 'unpaid' work in Spain. See Villagómez (2006) for a comparative work on gender budgeting.

The issue of *intimate citizenship* has been addressed by academics in various ways. We are for the purpose of QUING focusing on intimate citizenship in relation to family/partnership and not on singles. However, studies reinforced the need to address issues regarding 'intimate life' based on individual rights and not 'partnership rights'; on the individualization of tax policies (See de Villota and Ferrari 2007) and on same-sex marriage and the representation of Lesbian and Gay rights in the Spanish State (Platero, 2007). Furthermore, the diversification of family models, the lack of public policies addressing the gendered aspects of single-parenthood¹ as well as the new aspects of new partnership formation and transformations of intimate life overlap with non-employment issues like care and reconciliation policies. Hence, we may well draw a fine connexion between intimate life and economic citizenship. (See Torrado & Royo 2006; Luxán, Miret & Treviño, 2000; Casals, 2003; Platero 2007).

The issue of intimate citizenship can be a complex one to tackle in terms of gender equality policies since some of the issues appeared to be articulated by scholars as if they were only subject to anti-discrimination policies like in Casals (2003). However, the link between sexual citizenship, political citizenship and intimate citizenship has been addressed by some authors from an intersectional perspective (See Platero

¹ See Madruga 2006 on Monoparentality and Family Policy. Dilemmas about care mother/working mother: Madrid CIS; Siglo XXI, D.L.

2005; Osborne & Guash, 2003; Pichardo 2006). As we need to pay attention to individuals since some topics are not necessarily concentrated on partnership, we shall mention the works of (Nieto 1998; Soley-Beltrán 2007; Osborne & Guash, 2006) on transsexualism and public policies and the work on reproductive rights addressed by Celia Valiente, 2001.

Literature related to the gender+ equality aspects of 'intimate citizenship' in relation to ethnic and religious citizenship are mainly articulated as anti-discrimination policies. Given that the subject is relatively new in Spain since the country is in the process of experiencing a huge contemporary migration wave, the gender aspects of migration seem to be a non-issue in relation to intimate citizenship. Although immigration is a hot issue in mainstream politics and there is clear evidence of the feminisation of immigration in Spain, most works on intimate citizenship overlook at the gendered aspects of this phenomenon focusing usually on migrant women in relation to trafficking, prostitution and domestic work. At this very early stage of the QUING research, we can account for a diversity of hot issues related to intimate citizenship. After the approval of the law on same-sex marriage in 2004, issues like the definition of 'family' and the implications of reproducing a heterosexual model of partnership far from the reinvention and construction of alternative policies based on individual rights, proves to be a challenge in a country where the 'couple' still remains as an institution of economical well-being.

The development of the issue of **gender-based violence** (gender+violence) in academic and policy literature is extremely connected to current policy developments and the issue remains 'hot' in the political agenda. To fully understand this developments see (Bustelo, 2007; Bustelo and Lombardo, 2006; Osborne, 2001). Most literature on gender-based violence in Spain addresses the issue of 'domestic violence' in an affective-sexual heterosexual relationship though the term *violencia de género*² is used in the comprehensive law (*ley integral contra la violencia de género*) to highlight the gender inequalities at the roots of violence against women. Although the issue of gender violence –mainly understood as domestic violence, or to be more accurate, violence against women within intimate relations- is an extremely hot issue in Spain, this hotness has not been totally reflected on the existence of a prolific literature in this area. However, for this state of the art report, we have decided to give priority and select studies with a focus on public policies or responses to the issue, trying to avoid exclusive sociological studies. In this manner, we can find general studies on gender/domestic violence that include some sociological references and data, but also information on public policies or resources (Osborne, 2001; Villavicencio et al., 2007). Works done by Celia Valiente account all from a policy analysis perspective (Valiente 1999; 2000) also addressing parliamentary debates on this issue (Vives-Cases et al., 2006). As in Spain it has been an important legal response to the problem –which has its main result on the 'Comprehensive' law approved in 2004- there have also been studies on this legal response (see García Calvo, 2005). This institutional response has also been studied in relation to other issues. Here, the role Amnesty International is playing as a lobbying platform is crucial, releasing important reports on the response of the health system to women victims, and on how women actually use the policy resources at hand (Amnesty International, 2005) and on some recommendations about the application and implementation of the "Comprehensive Law" (Amnesty International, 2004, 2006). There are few policy studies that address the issue of gender-based

² Gender-based violence.

violence from an intersectional approach, and one of them is by Amnesty too (Report by Amnesty International on the rights of Immigrant Women victims of violence, 2006).

In the development of gender violence as a public issue, and in the development of public policies against violence, the feminist movement has played a very important role. Although not too many, we can find some interesting studies on the feminist movement and its position and role regarding this issue of gender violence (see Miguel, 2003; Roggenbad, 2004).

According to this very first stage of our research, besides gender violence –mainly understood as domestic violence-, there seems to be some literature on sexual harassment at work (See Valiente, 1998; 2000) and trafficking (Campani. 2004), and in any case a lot more than on rape, sexual assault and gendered bullying. Moreover, the issue of homophobia has not appeared articulated as an issue of gendered violence but as an issue of discrimination. We are yet to identify policy or academic studies on policy making regarding spatial planning and its link to gang rape, missing women, stalking and gender bias urbanism. Furthermore, the absence of this ‘non-issues’ in the political agenda can be regarded as the lack of a comprehensive definition of gendered violence in the Spanish policy arena. However, naming ‘gendered violence’ to the traditionally named ‘domestic violence’ is a breakthrough in the articulation of gender violence policies and highlights the result in ‘violence’ of gender inequalities. As it has already been shown (Kriszan et al., 2007), Spain has a quite advanced position in these matters compared to other European countries. Gender violence in Spain nowadays is a clearly gendered issue, that is, it is represented as a public problem closely linked to gender inequality.

Finally, we have included here a study on prostitution parliamentary debates and the chronological developments surrounding the issue in order to reflect the representation of the ‘problem’ from different and opposite perspective analysis. In the study, Valiente (2003) concludes that prostitution was a low priority for the feminist movement, but as we have already seen, this is not the case anymore. Recent developments prove the contrary and further controversial debates are most definitively forthcoming.

Annotated Bibliography

1 General Gender Equality Policy

1.1 Spanish sources

1) Bustelo, María and Emanuela Lombardo, eds. 2007. *Debajo de la alfombra de las políticas de igualdad. Un análisis de marcos en España y Europa* [What is hidden under the carpet of equality policies. A frame analysis in Spain and Europe]. Madrid: Cátedra.

Keywords: policy analysis, policy frame analysis, public policy analysis, gender equality policy in Spain, reconciliation of family and work, domestic violence, political participation, homosexual rights.

What is the meaning of gender equality? How is the problem of gender inequality framed within public policies? Which solutions are given? This book intends to answer these questions using an innovative methodology of 'frame analysis', which allows making explicit diverse interpretations of the issue of gender inequality and the solutions proposed by Spanish and European political actors. The issues analyzed are the conciliation of family and labour lives, men's violence against women, gender inequality in politics and lesbian and gay rights. It is relevant for general literature and for the 3 issues because it includes two chapters covering different issues (introduction and conclusions by Bustelo and Lombardo); chapter 2 on reconciliation policy in Spain by Peterson; chapter 3 on violence in Spain (by Bustelo, Platero and López) and chapter 5 by Platero on homosexual rights in Spain.

2) Valiente Fernández, Celia. 2006. *El feminismo de estado en España: el Instituto de la Mujer (1983-2003)* [State feminism in Spain: the Woman's Institute (1983-2003)]. Valencia: Institut Universitari d'Estudis de la Dona.

Keywords: public policy analysis, impact of gender equality agencies, Women's National Institute, work placement, abortion, prostitution and political participation.

This work presents the starting point of institutional feminism in Spain, with the creation of the *Women's Institute*, a national body for equality policies. The text identifies the most favorable conditions which contribute to the effectiveness of the gender agencies: the priority subject for feminist movement and for the agency, the possibility of participation of different actors, the cohesion of the feminist movement and the closeness of the agency from the left government are factors that can explain the impact of gender agencies in the Spanish society.

3) VVAA. 2006. *Participación de las asociaciones de mujeres en las políticas de igualdad, hoy* [Women's organizations participation in equality policies, today]. Madrid: Forum de Política Feminista.

Keywords: multiculturalism, Spanish Equality Law, gender mainstreaming, equality agents, political participation.

This work presents the XVI Feminist Politics Workshop on “Women’s organizations participation in equality policies, today”, compiling ten papers of different feminist leaders and academics. All papers discuss the evolution and challenges of equality policies in Spain, also showing the relevance of the proposal of the new equality law, and the demands of women’s organizations for this legal text. The book starts with a manifesto released on March 8th 2006 signed by 36 women’s associations, exposing their demands towards the new Equality Law. There is a first general chapter on Feminism and multiculturalism by Celia Amorós, and a second one on Mainstreaming instruments, where Rosa Cobo writes on affirmative action and gender mainstreaming, Carmen Pujol analyses the application of the new normative on gender impact assessment (*Ley 30/2003*), María Pazos studies the role of statistics in the struggle for equality rights, and Elena Marín talks about gender budgeting. On the third chapter, on Equality agents and promoters, Pilar Sanz de Pablos writes on training and accreditation, and Josune Aguinaga evaluates a training course for equality agents. Finally, the last chapter, on the situation of equality policies in the United Nations, the European Union and Spain, Begoña San José analyses those policies towards the new Equality Law, and Teresa Nevado writes on political, technical and participatory mechanisms of equality policies.

4) Astelarra, Judith. 2005. *Veinte años de políticas de igualdad* [Twenty years of equality policies in Spain]. Madrid: Cátedra.

Keywords: political analysis, feminist movement, transition to democracy, gender discrimination, implementation of gender equality policies, creation of gender organizations.

Spanish Feminist movement of the seventies made social and political demands together with other political groups, which impel the arrival of Spanish democracy. The claims against gender discrimination contributed to the creation of gender agencies and the implementation of equality policies that end with the legacy of Franco’s regime. The author develops an evaluation of the gender policy of the last twenty years in Spain. The book contains the experience of the institutional process and social change in women’s daily life.

5) Bustelo Ruesta, María. 2004. *La evaluación de las políticas de género en España* [The evaluation of gender policies in Spain]. Madrid: La Catarata.

Keywords: policy analysis, policy evaluation, metaevaluation, gender equality policies in Spain, gender equality plans, political discourse on policy evaluation.

For the last decades public authorities have designed actions and laws to fight gender discrimination, promoting equality between women and men. How can we evaluate these efforts? This book analyzes the evaluations of eleven equality plans in the Spanish national and regional levels, focusing on their usefulness to improve policies and as tool of control for public responsibilities. For that, there is a first chapter on gender equality policies in Spain, which presents an overall analysis of the state of the art of those policies in Spain. The context in which these equality plans are created are studied and compared, presenting some key

elements of analysis, such as social agents that participate in the promotion of these policies, the timing in which these evaluations took place, along with the criteria and methodology used, not only in gender policies but also, in the equality bodies that promote them. As a result of this meta-evaluation, there are some factors which are identified as problematic in the evaluations done: the confusion of evaluation with research, the lack of clear evaluation criteria or the lack of good information systems, which have conditioned and limited the first evaluation studies, as well as the proposal of some improvements to make evaluations more useful.

6) Lombardo, Emanuela. 2004. *La europeización de la política española de igualdad de género* [The europeanisation of the Spanish gender equality policy]. Valencia: Tirant lo blanch.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality in Spain, europeanisation, European Union gender policy.

The main goal of this book is to analyze the Europeanization of Spanish gender policy making. The research is based on a revision of the Spanish transposition of the European equality directives, along with an empirical work of interviews with actors from the gender equality policies in Spain and civil servants from the Equal Opportunities Unit at the European Commission. The research results show that since Spanish entrance in the European Union, Spanish gender policies has experimented a process of real Europeanization, being limited by both European and national factors. The conclusions allow drawing some recommendations concerning the frame and implementation of communitarian gender policies, proposing a more holistic perspective concerning equality policies and a more precise control of their application by national governments.

7) Roldán García, Elena. 2004. *Género, políticas locales e intervención social. Análisis de los servicios de bienestar social municipal para la población femenina de España* [Gender, local policies and social intervention. Analysis of local welfare services for Spanish female population]. Madrid: Editorial Complutense.

Keywords: gender equality policies in Spain, institutionalization, local policies, competences, social intervention.

This book acknowledges the evolution in Spanish gender equality policies for the last few years; the aim of this book is to show the gender dimension within institutions in the national, regional and local realms, focusing in the social intervention in the local policy making. It incorporates the results of a quantitative research on gender local bodies, showing detailed data on competences, responsibilities and structures, along with funding. The conclusions point at weaknesses and strengths of local gender policies and social intervention. The book addresses the following questions: To what extent are local strategies on gender allowing a proximity policy design concerning employment, domestic violence, cohesion and social participation? And, to what extent social intervention is truly incorporating a gender perspective, helping women to get out of their problems and at the same time promoting a true commitment of the whole society in accomplishing this task?

8) Bustelo, María. 2002. Las políticas públicas de igualdad de género en España en los niveles central y autonómico [Gender equality public policies in Spain at the national and regional levels]. In *Género y Derechos Humanos* [Gender and Human Rights], eds. Andrés García Inda and Emanuela Lombardo, 35-60. Zaragoza: Mira editores.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, equality plans, women's machinery, state feminism.

The concept and history of gender equality policies are analysed in this chapter first and then a more specific analysis of those policies in Spain, at the national and regional levels, from a historical perspective is done. In the second part of the chapter there is an analysis of national and regional equality plans as the main policy instrument used in gender equality policies in Spain, identifying their strengths and weaknesses. Among their strengths, the author identifies political consciousness, public commitment, global and strategic vision, coordination, participation, and a willingness to monitor and evaluate those policies. Among the weaknesses, the generality of those plans, a symbolic political action which is dependant upon persuasion, and a danger of mimesis, are mentioned.

9) Campillo, Neus, ed. 2002. *Género, ciudadanía y sujeto político: en torno a las políticas de igualdad* [Gender, citizenship and political subject: Around equality policies]. Valencia: Institut Universitari de la Dona.

Keywords: equality policies in Spain, citizenship, equality plans, feminism, identity.

This book compiles part of the research conducted through the national research project 'Gender, citizenship and political subject: an evaluation of the equality policies 1997-2000', funded by the Woman's Institute through the Gender and Women's Studies section of the National Research Plan. The book is a sociological, political and philosophical research about Spanish equality policies in the period of 1987 to 1997. Its aim was not being an exhaustive study of gender equality policies, nor to do a quantitative sociological research of equality plans. The main goal is to present an analysis of women's and gender social and political transformations that equality plans may have facilitated, along with a critical reflection of these plans. Also, the book contributes to the theoretical analysis of equality policies, underlying the fact that these policies are not the only possible solutions to inequality.

10) Lombardo, Emanuela. 2002. Políticas de género en los Ayuntamientos de Barcelona: origen, características y retos para el futuro [Gender policies in the Municipalities of the province of Barcelona: Origin, characteristics and future challenges]. *Gestión y Análisis de Políticas Públicas* 25: 79-93.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, gender local policies, Barcelona municipalities.

This article focuses on local gender equality policies by exploring the case of Barcelona municipalities. The analysis draws both on the literature about local gender policy and telephone interviews with nine Catalan city councils. The following aspects of the local gender policies are examined: reasons of its origins and development, main characteristics of the local equality Departments and the policies that are carried out, women's call centers, local authorities' implementation of gender mainstreaming. The study includes an assessment of local gender equality policies and highlights its future challenges.

11) Izquierdo, M^a Jesús. 2001. *Sin vuelta de hoja. Sexismo: poder, placer y trabajo* [Crystal clear. Sexism: Power, pleasure and work]. Madrid: Bellaterra.

Keywords: sociological and psychological study, inequality, citizenship, men's mentalities, power relations.

The author offers an original view on sexism, focusing on its structural character and linking materialism and psychoanalysis. Sexism prevails through social practices which difficulty women to get paid jobs, to participate in political decisions and to obtain equal pay in salaries. On the other hand, men have to modify their mentalities as partners, employers and citizens.

For these reasons solutions to sexism must be addressed (through public policy) and not as something to be dealt with at personal level.

12) Arranz, Fátima, ed. 2000. *Las políticas públicas en favor de las mujeres*. [Public policies in favour of women] Madrid: Instituto de Investigaciones Feministas. UCM.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policy, equality plans, gender violence, women and health, rural women.

This book gathers the lectures given in a one-day Conference about Public Policies for Women, celebrated in the Complutense University of Madrid on November 1998. It focuses first on theoretical issues: the meaning of gender equality policies and within those, the relevance of Equal Opportunities Plans. Special competences of this plans lie on policies regarding gender violence, women's health and rural women's issues. The second part of the book addresses some of the difficulties in implementing gender equality policies; the debates revolved around key achievements, further challenges and lessons learned. The authors also address how policies can change social reality (praxis realm). Both parts make proposals on how to improve women's situation through public policies.

13) Bustelo Ruesta, María 1999. Políticas públicas de igualdad de genero en España: Evolución y evaluación [Gender equality policies in Spain: Evolution and evaluation]. In *Género y ciudadanía: Revisiones desde el ámbito privado*, eds. Margarita Ortega, Cristina Sánchez and Celia Valiente, 367-390. Madrid: Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, Equality Plans, women's machinery, evaluation, multiregional state.

This chapter presents a general overview in the evolution of gender equality policies in Spain, with special emphasis on regional policies. The text analyzes the institutional frameworks in which these policies are imbedded, along with the evolution of gender equality plans in the last ten years. Two key elements are identified in both national and regional institutional bodies: type of institution and area location and position in the governmental hierarchy. Equality plans are the main tool of gender equality policies in the regions, showing the evolution in their format and content. Some of these regional plans, similarly to national plans, are starting to be evaluated, both irregularly and heterogeneously. The text analyzes these evaluation experiences, showing their weaknesses and strengths, along with some difficulties while developing evaluations.

14) Granados Vaquero, Elena. 1999. El Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer: la creación de un órgano autonómico para la igualdad entre los géneros [The Andalusian Woman's Institute: creation of an autonomous agency for gender equality]. In *Genero y ciudadanía: Revisiones desde el ámbito privado*, eds. Margarita Ortega, Cristina Sánchez and Celia Valiente, 391-406. Madrid: Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, women's machinery, Equality Plans.

In this chapter, the author analyses the establishment of the Woman's Institute in Andalusia (*Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer*) in 1988, as a political and administrative response of the Andalusian regional government trying to improve women's situation in Andalusia. The author analyses some explicative hypothesis such as the Andalusian government image, pressure from women's movements, the PSOE (Socialist Party) commitment to gender equality, and the centralism of that party and certain mimesis with the national government. The author rules out each of the identified factors and, finally she concludes that the most feasible hypothesis is that gender equality in Andalusia was considered as a public problem by the Andalusian regional government in an induced manner, as a way to enter in a new democratic and developed world.

15) Valiente, Celia. 1999. El feminismo de Estado en los ayuntamientos de la Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid: creación y actuaciones [State feminism in the municipalities of the Autonomous Community of Madrid]. *Gestión y Análisis de Políticas Públicas* 13/14: 173-189.

Keywords: policy analysis, local gender quality policies, women's movements, local state feminism.

The author reflects on state feminism, and the increasing protagonist role of gender equality policies at the local, municipal level. With the help of the literature on citizen representation, Valiente evaluates gender equality policies in the municipalities of the Autonomous Community of Madrid. State feminism has some distinctive characteristics with state feminism at the regional and national level. As in other countries, in Spain, municipalities use to provide directly services to the population, so they need –more than political elites at the regional or national levels- to take into account citizen preferences. Also due to the proximity of citizens and political elites at this level it is much easier to include women's associations in the formulation process of gender equality policies. As the state of

the art on studies on gender policies and state feminisms at the local level still remains quite poor, there is still a need for future empirical case studies and theoretical discussions.

16) Sensat, Nuria and Reyes Varella. 1998. Las políticas dirigidas a las mujeres: la acción pública para la igualdad entre los sexos [Policies targeted to women: Public action towards sex equality]. In *Políticas públicas en España. Contenidos, redes de actores y niveles de gobierno*, eds. Ricard Gomà and Joan Subirats. Barcelona: Ariel.

Keywords: policy analysis, social policy, women's public policy, Equality Plans, implementation, multiregional state.

This chapter presents and analyzes Spanish public policies directed to women. It is structured in four parts. In the first part, Sensat and Varella present the theoretical frame and main concepts on gender equality. The second section addresses the implications of gender Spanish policies, with special attention to Gender Equality National Plans. The third section focuses on the organizations that take part in implementation of policies. Finally, the authors present some conclusions where main results are summed up.

17) Martínez Hernández, Eva. 1997. Políticas públicas para la igualdad entre los sexos: reflexiones sobre el caso español (1975-1997) [Sex equality public policies: reflections on the Spanish case]. In *Mujeres en política*, eds. Eudurne Uriarte and Arantza Elizondo, 211- 232. Barcelona: Ariel.

Keywords: policy analysis, public policy analysis, sex equality policies in Spain, actors' roles in sex equality policies.

This chapter analyzes Spanish public policies, which have sex equality as their main goal. They are considered as the public policies developed by public institutions with the objective of removing the obstacles that impede equality between the sexes and of avoiding situations which favor discrimination against women. The chapter identifies policy phases, and the actors who participate in each phase and their respective roles on those policies. The author also gives an overview of these policies in Spain, and concludes that they represent an institutional reality, their results and achievements are still partial.

18) Gil, Juana María. 1996. *Las Políticas de Igualdad en España: avances y retrocesos* [Equality policies in Spain: Progresses and recessions]. Granada: University of Granada.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, gender perspective in policy making, Spanish feminism.

The text is framed in a moment in which 'women's issues' are widely present in different disciplines and the public agenda, while at the same time, there was little research in conditions that would allow to overcome the social, political and economical subordination of women. One representative part of the feminist

movement in Spain has focused their goals into fighting against the obstacles that stopped (and stop) woman from accessing the same rights and freedom that men enjoy. In these efforts, the areas of education, labour and politics has become the centre of their fight. The text analyzes the reasons and conditions in which the access to formal equality has taken place, explaining to what extent the gain of certain rights and spaces have become a source of improvement of women's lives. One of the methods to discover the in depth of social changes has been the model or conceptualization of women inserted in policy making. The book shows how different ideologies do not translate into differences in women's conceptualization. Patriarchy is in the base of modern culture, and also, inserted in the discourses of Spanish feminism. Using institutions and political structures as if they were neutral have implied a biased situation for women. Therefore, the critical analysis of equality policies (equality plans) was a needed step to assess the impact equality in women's lives.

19) Valiente Fernández, Celia. 1996. El feminismo institucional en España: el Instituto de la Mujer, 1983-1994 [Institutional feminism in Spain: The Woman's Institute, 1983-1994]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 13: 163-204.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, women's machinery, state feminism.

This article is a study of the *Instituto de la Mujer* (IM), which is the main feminist institution in Spain on the central state level. State feminist machineries have been established since the 1970s in most industrial countries with the purpose of promoting women's rights and status. The first section of this study examines the establishment of the IM, paying special attention to the role played by activists in the women's movement, and to the importance of international influences. The formal characteristics and main functions of the IM are also described. The second section contains a (provisional) evaluation of the impact of the IM in the policy-making process in the area of gender equality. Lastly, the relations between IM state feminists and members of the feminist movement are analyzed.

20) VVAA. 1996. *Políticas de género: de la igualdad formal a la igualdad real (VI Taller de Política Feminista)* [Gender Policies: From the formal to the real equality (VI Workshop on Feminist Politics)]. Madrid: Forum de Política Feminista.

Keywords: equality policies, feminism, affirmative action, trade unions.

This book compiles the papers presented at the VI Workshop titled 'Gender policies: from formal equality to real equality', organized by the Forum of Feminist Politics (an important feminist association) in January 1996. The starting point of the workshop was the weak situation of affirmative actions in Europe, taking as example the Kalanke case, discussing both the situation in Spain and the European challenges in equality policies. In this book there are contributions from well known feminists, such as M^a Jesus Vilches, from *Comisiones Obreras*, one of the major unions in Spain, on "Unions as promoters of gender policies", and Pilar Rubiales on a reflection on equality policies and their future. Lidia Falcón, lawyer and president of the Feminist Party writes a chapter on the principles of positive Action policies, and also Covadonga Osoro, from Themis (an important women

lawyers association) analyses the Kalanke sentence. Teresa Freixes writes an article on the principles of equality and non-discrimination in the European and Spanish law toward the reform of the EU Treaty. Maite Domingo from the University of Valencia writes on the European construction from a gender perspective. Finally, Lucía Mazarrasa, from the Forum has a chapter on “The feminist movement as a base towards solidarity among women”.

1.1.1 Comparative studies

21) Bustelo, María and Emanuela Lombardo. 2006. Los ‘marcos interpretativos’ de las políticas de igualdad en Europa: conciliación, violencia y desigualdad de género en la política [Policy frames in equality policies in Europe: reconciliation, violence and gender inequality in politics]. *Revista Española de Ciencia Política* 14: 117-140.

Keywords: policy analysis, policy frame analysis, public policy analysis, gender equality policy in Spain, gender equality policy in Europe, reconciliation of family and work, domestic violence, political participation.

The existence of different policy frames of the problem of inequality can explain the difference in gender equality policies. The argument is based on a research developed within the European Project MAGEEQ, whose theoretical framework and methodology are considered in this article. Results of the comparative analysis of gender equality policy frames in the European Union and six Member States in relation to the issues of reconciliation of work and family life, domestic violence and gender inequality in politics are also discussed. By making explicit the different interpretations of the problem of – and the solution to- inequality that tend to remain implicit in the discourse of policy actors, the analysis seeks to promote a debate on the formulation of equality policies and the inconsistencies of the latter.

22) Bustelo, María and Emanuela Lombardo. 2005. Mainstreaming de género y análisis de los diferentes marcos interpretativos de las políticas de igualdad en Europa: el proyecto MAGEEQ [Gender mainstreaming and policy frame análisis of equality policies in Europe: the MAGEEQ project]. *Aequalitas. Revista Jurídica de Igualdad de Oportunidades entre Mujeres y Hombres* 17: 15-26.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender mainstreaming, gender equality policy in Spain, gender equality policy in Europe, reconciliation of family and work, domestic violence, political participation, frame analysis.

Which factors help to explain the differences among equality policies in Europe? The argument developed in this article shows that there are different ‘policy frames’ concerning the issue of gender inequality contributing to explain differences among equality policies. This thesis is based on the research developed by the MAGEEQ European research project, with a theoretical and methodological framework that is explained along the text. In addition, the Spanish case is presented, showing the policy frames imbedded in the areas of family and labour conciliation, domestic violence and women’s political participation. The different interpretation of the issue inequality are made explicit, promoting a debate concerning the need of much clearer formulation of equality

policies that may contribute to a more efficient implementation of gender mainstreaming.

1.2. English sources

23) Ortals, Candice D. Forthcoming in 2007. Jumbled activism in Galicia: The intersection of sub-national and international discourses. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*.

Keywords: policy analysis, women's movements in Spain, Galicia, rural women, local feminisms, state feminism.

International perspectives regarding gender equality have materialized in Galicia, the most north-western region of Spain. This article examines how international and subnational factors have affected Galician nationalist feminists, rural women's associations, and bureaucrats working in women's policy machineries. The article explains how all the equality actors seem similar by drawing from local and international themes; however, the women are not alike, for they maintain different stances on the meaning of equality. I uncover how the subnational manifestation of women's policy machineries – themselves an international phenomenon – hastened diversity and even discontent amongst local equality actors. I conclude that subnational efforts at equality promotion do not always promote a bold version of feminism within local societies.

24) Lombardo Emanuela. 2006. The influence of the catholic church on Spanish political debates on gender policy (1996-2004). In *Gender, religion, Human Rights in Europe*, eds. Kari Elisabeth Borresen and Sara Cabibbo, 125-148. Roma: Herder.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policy in Spain, church influence, policy debates, abortion, reconciliation of family and work, domestic violence.

This chapter explores the extent to which the Catholic Church has affected Spanish political debates on feminist issues such as reproductive rights, domestic violence and re-conciliation of work and family life in the last decade. The analysis is based on sources such as Spanish press articles and official policy documents. The chapter argues that, although the Church's influence on the definition of women's rights is strong, its capacity to affect political decisions is usually the result of political battles and negotiations among different institutional and civil society actors. Factors such as the colour of the party in government, the determination of the opposition party, the strength of women's movement mobilisation, and the pressure from Spanish society play an essential role either to facilitate or to hinder the Church's impact on gender equality policies.

25) Bustelo, María and Elin Peterson. 2005. The evolution of policy discourses and policy instruments within the Spanish State Feminism. A unified or fragmented landscape? Paper presented at the Workshop "State Feminism and Women's Movements: Assessing change of the last decade in Europe" (Joyce Outshoorn and Johanna Kantola, co-ordinators). Joint Sessions of the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR), April 14-19, in Granada, Spain.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, state feminism and women's machinery in Spain, multiregional state, policy discourses, frame analysis.

State Feminism has been developed in Spain in a quickly and steadily manner since the end of 1983, when the Woman's Institute (*Instituto de la Mujer*, IM) was created at the national level. This Spanish State Feminism has developed not only at the national level but especially at the regional and the local level, following a decentralisation process parallel to the development of an original quasi-federal state model (Bustelo 1998). The Spanish Autonomous Regions (*Comunidades Autónomas*) have all followed the same intervention patron as the National IM, using gender equality plans, but they have developed different and specific policy frames, discourses and ways of intervention and dealing with women's movements. These differences are related to territory, to different developments of the regional political systems and institutions –especially regional women's machineries-, to different political parties in the regions, and so on. Although some similarities can be found, related mainly to the influence of the European Union and UN Beijing Conference Platform policy discourse, a variety of gender policies might be found in Spain at this moment and Spanish State Feminism is somehow fragmented. Also, gender mainstreaming strategy has strongly influenced policy discourses and there are some signs –such as the approval of some regional equality laws and the creation of “gender units” within the regional governments- that show it might be influencing and changing the intervention patron of using general gender equality plans as the main policy instrument of Spanish gender policies. The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it analyses the different policy discourses –on gender violence, political representation of women, family policy and homosexual rights- that have evolved in the last ten years and can be found in Spain in different regions, taking as illustrative cases the regions of Andalusia, the Basque Country and Madrid. Secondly, the authors analyse the different policy instruments that are being used in Andalusia –Gender Equality Unit-, Basque Country –Positive Action Plans- and Madrid –a combination of general equality plans and specific plans, such as a plan against gender violence-, and the rationales for using those different instruments.

26) Ortals, Candice. 2005. Cooperation between women 'inside' and 'outside' of the state: An analysis of sub-national women's policymaking and activism in Spain. Paper presented at the Workshop “State Feminism and Women's Movements: Assessing change of the last decade in Europe” (Joyce Outshoorn and Johanna Kantola, co-ordinators). Joint Sessions of the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR), April 14-19, in Granada, Spain.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, state feminism women's movements in Spain, multiregional state.

In this paper, the author asks an important question about the various levels/types of feminist activism both “inside” and “outside” of the state. What types of actors and institutions, and at which administrative levels, create more democracy for women in terms of policy outcomes and participation? In order to flesh out the answer, Ortals summarizes the state of regional women's policy agencies and local women's groups in the Spanish regions of Andalusia and Galicia. Whereas

the national Women's Institute dominated policymaking for women during the 1980s, regional and municipal women's policy agencies became active across Spain during the 1990s and 2000s. She demonstrates that the development of women's policy agencies and the resulting policy outputs vary by region and municipality, thus indicating that decentralization has a diversifying effect: regional policy outcomes do not exactly mirror one another or those of the national administration. Furthermore, the paper shows that policy outcomes are more abundant and "feminist" in some regions and municipalities than in others. The author concludes that sub-national women's policy agencies have created culturally rich policies/programs that appeal to local women's identities. This then demonstrates that the "state" in state feminism is actually a multiplicity of institutions that affect women's (political) lives in numerous, and perhaps embedded, ways.

27) Threlfall, Monica, Christine Cousins and Celia Valiente. 2005. *Gendering Spanish Democracy*. New York: Routledge.

Keywords: policy analysis, gendering democracy, gender, democracy, Spanish socialist party.

The political transformation of Spain into one of the world's leading democracies is well-established, yet little is known about the differences between men and women's behaviour, experience and achievements. How much did the women's movement contribute to the transformation? How far is sex equality institutionalized? The book adopts an innovative approach, critically reviewing key institutional processes, policies and systems to reveal the way they function to promote or obstruct the achievement of gender equity. Both the transition to democracy, equality law reform and the social welfare regime are put to the test; policy-maker' ground-breaking efforts to combat the violence, sexual harassment and low political participation that are intrinsic to women's experience are scrutinized; and the constraints on equality in the field of employment and the family investigated. The authors conclude that the recent re-balancing of the gender order in Spain is unexpected and contradictory, and were ultimately more effective in the political rather than the economic arena. The book applies a systematic gender perspective to the analysis of established democracies, and is one of the first books in English to reveal the unique features of contemporary Spain's evolving gender order. (See also chapters 4 and 5 on gendered violence included in the bibliography).

28) Valiente, Celia. 2004. An overview of the state of research on women and politics in Spain. *European Journal of Political Research* 29: 459- 474.

Keywords: political analysis, political decision-making in Spain, political parties, NGO's, institutionalization of gender studies.

This article is an overview of quantitative and qualitative research on women and political decision-making in Spain. Ten parts of the literature are examined including: government and legislative; public administration; political parties; employers' organizations; unions; pressure groups and lobbies; social movements and NGOs and women's policy machinery. The future prospects of

filling the enormous gaps in the research are negative, given the weak institutionalization of gender studies in Spain³.

29) Bustelo, María. 2003. Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming: Ideas from a Meta-Evaluation Study. *Evaluation* 9(4): 383-403.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies, gender equality policies in Spain, evaluation, metaevaluation.

The new policy strategy of 'gender mainstreaming' poses particular challenges for the evaluation of public gender-equality policies. To elaborate on this issue, a first step is to analyse the evaluation of those public gender equality policies that have formally adopted the gender mainstreaming strategy. In this article, results are summarized from a meta-evaluation of eleven evaluation processes of gender-equality plans implemented between 1995 and 1999, both at regional and national levels in Spain. This meta-evaluation focused on analysing the evaluation processes rather than the outcomes of those evaluations. First, the different types of evaluation carried out in the eleven studies are discussed. Second, some contextual factors are identified as influencing elements in the evaluations. Third, some conclusions and lessons learnt are presented, using the framework provided by the meta-evaluation criteria previously established. Finally, taking into account those lessons, a discussion of the evaluation of gender mainstreaming is presented, elaborating on the ways in which gender mainstreaming strategies and gender perspective can be evaluated and which should be used to conduct useful evaluations.

30) Bustelo, María. 2003. The evolution of gender equality definition and its consequences on public policies: The case of Gender Equality Plans in Spain. Paper presented at the ECPR 2nd General Conference, September 18-21, in Marburg (Germany).

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies, gender equality policies in Spain, policy formulation, definition of public issues.

Public policy literature has pointed out the importance of how a public issue is defined, because that definition will definitely shape the type of solution that is given. In this paper, the consequences of evolving definitions of the gender equality problem in concrete policies are analysed, identifying four different tendencies: 1) from "de iure" to "de facto" equality and from the logic of opportunities to the logic of results; 2) from equality based on sex to one based on gender; 3) from the concept of "equality to" one of "equality between"; and 4) from the right to gender equality to consider it as a way for social and democratic development. Taking into account the consequences of those changes in the definition of gender equality (positive action, men and not only women as targets, gender mainstreaming and so on), an analysis is done on how those definitions are translated into practice in policy proposals. Concretely, we analyse the inconsistencies and contradictions on recent gender equality plans in Spain (a set of initiatives for promoting gender equality in different areas, which are approved

³ <http://www.springerlink.com/content/1xwx91djb2bmw29/>

by governments and implemented by various institutions and organisations), at the national and regional levels.

31) Linos, Katerina. 2003. Are socialists a woman's best friend? Equality policies in the Spanish regions. *Journal of European Public Policy* 10(3): 438-462.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies, gender equality policies in Spain, multiregional state.

This paper challenges the dominant thesis that social democracy is the principal impetus behind gender equality policy. The delegation of gender equality policy to the Spanish regional governments in the 1980s offers an unusually good experimental set-up to test competing theories: two decades of rich and comparable data. The interaction between the federal state structure, the parties in office and women in power explains the development of equality policy in Spain. The difference between conservative and socialist governments at the regional level has been small and is declining. Furthermore, the 'party effect' on policy is not a direct result of left-wing ideology, but an indirect result of a) preferential treatment of similar *colored* regional governments by the central administration; and b) the Socialists' commitment to placing women in power, which prompted other parties to follow suit. A direct link between women in power and improved equality policy is established.

32) Bustelo, María. 1998. Regional public policies for gender equality in Spain: analysis and evaluation. Paper presented at the workshop "Gender and innovations in public policy: Generalization, impact and effectiveness". ECPR 26th Joint Sessions of Workshops, March 23-28, in Warwick.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, Equality Plans, women's machinery, evaluation, multiregional state.

The information presented in this paper is part of a broader investigation about how national and regional public policies for gender equality are being evaluated in Spain. The method used in this research has been to analyze and compare, first of all, those specific agencies and government offices involved with gender equality policies in Spain both at the national and regional levels, as well as the gender equality plans these institutions have promoted. Secondly, the author analyzes how these equality plans are evaluated.

33) Threlfall, Monica. 1998. State feminism or party feminism? Feminist politics and the Spanish Institute of Women. *The European Journal of Women's Studies* 5: 69-93.

Keywords: policy analysis, Spain, state feminism, Spanish Women's Institute, government women's policies.

The author analyses the case of Spanish 'state feminism', making two main arguments. The first is that the notion of state feminism is not really explanatory as it refers to contrasting and contradictory phenomena. Strictly related to it is the second point Threlfall makes when she argues that in the case of Spain it is better to talk of 'party feminism' rather than of state feminism. She supports her

arguments by analysing the genesis of the Spanish Women's Institute mainly as a result of the action of feminists within the Socialist Party. The article also suggests that the Spanish case provides a good example to show the differences in women's policies existing between central and regional institutions. The author's conclusion is double. Firstly, she argues that women's policies can better be defined as 'government women's (or equality) policies' in order to reflect the diversity of policy and performance between the national and other levels. Secondly, she proposes to call the Spanish case of state feminism as 'social democratic feminism in government'.

1.2.1 Comparative studies

34) Bustelo, María and Candice Ortals. 2007. The evolution of Spanish State Feminism. A fragmented landscape. In *Changing State Feminism*, eds. Joyce Outshoorn and Johanna Kantola. Basingstoke: Palgrave/Macmillan.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, state feminism, women's machinery.

Spanish feminism has been typified by fragmentation during the last decade, in terms of women's policy agencies and women's movement actors. Moreover, during the 1980s and 1990s, Spain experienced federalization and became part of the European Community. In this chapter, we describe these institutional changes and their implications for state feminism. We highlight national and subnational equality institutions and policies, concluding that the mix of national, regional, and international politics holds both advantages and disadvantages for Spanish feminism. On one hand, this is counterintuitive: more women pursuing equality in more arenas should yield a greater voice for feminism. Although we demonstrate that Spanish feminists and politicians seek equality measures at multiple administrative levels and that expanding policy realms often serve as opportunities for the women's movement, we also note disadvantages. A greater voice for equality does not ensure that policies across the entire nation reflect a rich definition of state feminism, rather, diversity yields some policy discourses and outcomes which can be evaluated positively and others which can be evaluated negatively. Societal activism also defies simple conclusions, for the Spanish women's movement includes many actors with diverse goals, some of whom benefit from federalization and others who are dismayed about regional politics. While finding that feminists reacted more positively to the socialist party than the conservative party, we conclude that relations between feminists and bureaucrats are highly nuanced.

35) Verloo, Mieke, ed. 2007. *Multiple meanings of gender equality. A critical frame analysis of gender policies in Europe*. Budapest: Central European University Press.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies, Europe, frame analysis.

This book aims at mapping the diversity of meanings of gender equality across Europe and reflecting on the contested concept of gender equality. Case studies include the European Union and member states such as Austria, the Netherlands,

Hungary, Slovenia, Greece and Spain. In all of these settings, the different meanings of gender equality are comparatively explored in relation to the issues of family policies, domestic violence, and gender inequality in politics, while specific national contexts discuss the issues of prostitution (Austria, Slovenia), migration (The Netherlands, Greece), homosexual rights (Spain), and anti-discrimination (Hungary). These were all case studies in the European project MAGEEQ (Policy Frames and Implementation Problems: the case of Gender Mainstreaming), where research for this book has been conducted. The diversity of meanings of gender equality across Europe is studied through Critical Frame Analysis, a methodology originating in social movement theory and further refined with elements of gender and political theory within the context of the MAGEEQ research project.

36) Arranz, Fátima, Beatriz Quintanilla and Cristina Velázquez. 2000. Making women count in Spain. In *Making women count. Integrating gender into law and policy-making*, eds. Fiona Beveridge, Sue Nott and Kylie Stephen, 107-129. Dartmouth: Ashgate.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality legislation, the Spanish constitution, employment law, enforcement, the Women's Institute, EU.

This text comprises an analysis of gender equality law and policy-making in Spain as it developed from the end of the right-wing dictatorship in 1975. To fully understand these developments; the authors evaluate the integration of gender into the law and policy-making process at two different levels: From the legal and political perspective, slow changes towards equality can be identified. On the other hand, there are still a number of examples where resistance to implement laws and equality policies occur. This is especially pertinent with regard to many of the actors in charge of deciding those policies that should favour women. Although formal equality discourses are on the agenda, the realities of everyday women's lives do evidence that there is still a long way to go before 'real' equality can be fully achieved.

37) Valiente, Celia. 1997. State feminism and gender equality policies: The case of Spain (1983-95). In *Sex equality policy in Western Europe*, Frances Gardiner, ed.127- 141. London: Routledge.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies, state feminism, EU member states.

This book presents a wide-ranging comparative analysis of the development of sexual-equality policies within Europe. Contributors discuss the similarities and differences in levels of awareness, commitment to equality of opportunity and readiness to turn rhetoric into reality in a number of west European countries, including Spain, the Netherlands, Britain, Norway, and Ireland. They go beyond an analysis of actual policy in Europe to discuss the concepts underlying gender equality and to look at questions surrounding the "symbolic or real?" status of equality policy. They also explore the question of citizenship and its relationship with welfare regimes, and they look at the hidden dimensions of policy--discussing in particular the impact of nationalism and of ideology on policy-

making. Valiente writes on the case of Spain, showing the state of the art on state feminism and gender equality policies in that country.

38) Valiente, Celia. 1995. The power of persuasion. The *Instituto de la Mujer* in Spain. In *Comparative State Feminism*, Dorothy McBride Stetson and Amy Mazur, eds.221-236. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies in Spain, women's machinery, state feminism.

Government offices involved with the promotion of women's status arrived later in Spain than in other Western countries. Nevertheless, in 1994 the *Instituto de la Mujer* (IM) or the Woman's Institute, the main women's policy office at the national level, is comparable to agencies in other advanced industrial democracies in terms of goals, budget, and personnel. Since the IM was created, it remains an important site for women's policymaking, within the Spanish state. The chapter discusses the establishment, organization and policy influence of the IM, as well as its relations with women's groups and movements. It concludes that one of the main achievements of the IM has been to involve other state bodies in making equality policies. However, the IM does not favour the mobilization of the feminist movement (or of public opinion) as a way of advancing demands that go beyond PSOE (Socialist Party) gender equality compromises. Indeed, the IM is linked to the PSOE in the sense that the Institute's staff generally accepts the official party position on women's issues. The chapter ends concluding that in the event of a conservative party electoral victory, IM femocrats' close ties to the ruling PSOE and their distance from potential feminist support threaten the long term future of the IM.

2 Non-employment

2.1 Spanish sources

1) Bonelli, Elena and Marcela Ulloa (coord). 2001. *Tráfico e inmigración de mujeres en España. Colombianas y ecuatorianas en los servicios domésticos y sexuales* [Trafficking and female immigration in Spain. Colombian and ecuadorian women in domestic and sexual services]. ACSUR-Las Segovias.

Keywords: policy report and sociological study, domestic work, sex work, prostitution, trafficking, judicial frames, immigration, female immigration, human rights, double discrimination, gender inequality.

Spain has been experiencing an extraordinary growth in the number of immigrants moving to the country, especially, during the last decade. Today, the country is considered as the objective destination for many migrant people from mainly developing countries. In spite of efforts to reflect a positive image of migration fluxes by ACSUR, immigrant women have been identified as collectively experiencing difficult circumstances and double discrimination; for being women and for being immigrants. This text has two main objectives: to analyse the trafficking mechanisms behind the immigration of many women who arrive to Spain and to explore and think the problematic around female immigration in more general terms. This work focuses on domestic work and the 'sex industry' which are two important sub-issues within the issue of non-employment.

2) Osborne, Raquel. 2004. *Trabajador@s del sexo: derechos, migraciones y tráfico en el siglo XXI* [Sex workers: rights, migrations and trafficking in the XXI century]. Barcelona: Bellaterra.

Keywords: sociological and policy analysis, prostitution, sex work, migrations, western praxis, public policies.

One of the main features of globalization is the growing migration waves moving from Southern poor countries to wealthy countries in the North. Tough legal restrictions are making it really hard for populations to legally migrate. Under these circumstances migration is becoming clandestine. Either voluntary or under force and given the little access to reasonable employment opportunities, many immigrant women are substituting local women in the exercise of prostitution – women from developing countries are most wanted by western 'clients'-. This text has the objective of addressing the debates on prostitution in the European context; how does the sex sector contribute to the economy? Is prostitution a job? Who are the clients? Drawing connexions between contemporary migrations and sex work (the author) addresses issues like; the concept of girl child/boy child in relation to prostitution, health policies especially on HIV/AIDS and what legal alternatives have been developed to address all these matters.

3) López, Irene. 2003. ¿Qué puede aportarnos la UE en el impulso de la conciliación en España? [What can be the EU's contribution on reconciliation?]. In *Conciliar la vida. Tiempo y servicios para la igualdad* [Reconciling life. Time and services for gender equality], ed. Irene López. Madrid: Consejo de la Mujer de la CAM.

Keywords: policy analysis, gender equality policies, gender equality, reconciliation, reconciliation law.

This book is a compilation of papers and works developed in the context of the project 'Reconciliation; a condition for gender equality', promoted by the Women's Council (Madrid). It includes the text of the 39/99 Law, to promote reconciliation initiatives and recommendations for employers.

4) Juliano, Dolores. 2001. *La prostitución: el espejo oscuro* [Prostitution: The dark mirror]. Barcelona: Icaria.

Keywords: sociological study, prostitution, gender roles, stigmatization, employment.

Prostitution constitutes one of the largest money making industries in the world. This puts prostitutes under the appropriation strategies of different legal actors (taxes from the State, hotels, bars and club incomes) and illegal actors (mafias, trafficking networks, pimps). Thus, the sex industry symbolically functions as a fairly good catalyst to understand other social relationships. Prostitution is not considered a job but a highly stigmatized activity. The author questions whether the 'problem' is not so much what prostitutes do but why in our society, this activity is so widely rejected and looked down on. The discussion leads us to address the social construction of gender. From a feminist perspective the author analyses how stigmatization is articulated, conceptualised and constructed. The text develops as an invitation to contest and challenge the social construction of gender roles.

5) Carrasco, Cristina and Maribel Mayordomo. 2000. Los modelos y estadísticas de empleo como construcción social: la encuesta de población activa y el sesgo de género [The social construction of employment models and statistics: surveys on the active labour force and gender bias]. *Política y Sociedad* 34: 101- 112.

Keywords: economical and sociological study, employment statistics, employment surveys, gender bias, non-employment.

The analysis of social reality depends upon the theoretical frame used to interpret it. Facts are evaluated and presented according to a particular chosen model. Therefore the election of a model is not gender neutral, though intending to be unbiased. Important mechanisms are hidden and any 'reality' can be distorted. Besides, statistics respond to a theoretical frame so the representation of the information gathered cannot be unbiased. Feminist research has addressed traditional studies on women in the labor market as well as quality of life and the role of the Welfare State. It is necessary to analyze and acknowledge the interconnections between the job market, public policies, time distribution and domestic work because all of these have an impact on the life of both, women and men.

6) Durán, María Ángeles. 2000. *La contribución del trabajo no remunerado a la economía española. Metodologías Alternativas* [The contribution of unpaid work to Spanish Economy. Methodological alternatives]. Madrid: Instituto de la Mujer.

Keywords: sociological study, economical approach, housework, unpaid work, gender unbalances, gender inequality, use of time.

This publication, introduces to works of research: an analysis and a methodology. The empirical part is based on data and a survey analysis integrating both, sociological and economical approaches. The part that focuses on the socioeconomic aspects of house work is addressed from a cultural and historical perspective. The author suggests a new approach to the study of unpaid work, quantifying it through wage and tax simulations.

7) Villota, Paloma de. 2000. *En torno al mercado de trabajo y las políticas de igualdad de oportunidades en España* [About the job market and Equal opportunities policies in Spain]. Madrid: Diotima.

Keywords: sociological and economical study, employment, non-employment, care work, domestic work, public policies, Spain.

These works written by women who belong to a diversity of social institutions explore the gendered aspects of employment and 'non-employment' from a socioeconomic perspective. The first part focuses on the job market while the second addresses equal opportunity policies with a selection of essays on the subject. The text also analyses from a gender perspective Spanish fiscal policy. The work results in a number of selected essays on the job market (employment). But it also analyses issues on care work and the asymmetric share of domestic tasks between men and women (non-employment). The text also proposes new approaches and alternatives to gender equality policies in Spain.

8) Izquierdo, M^a Jesús. 1998. *Aguantando el tipo. Desigualdad social y discriminación salarial* [Keeping one's cool. Social inequality and wage discrimination]. Barcelona: Diputación de Barcelona.

Keywords: sociological study, women workers, active people, housewives, work, capital, pay discrimination, social resistance, gender inequality.

The work presented has as one of its main objectives to draw a line between the 'sociology of feelings' and subjectivities in an unequal world. Taking from a feminist marxist perspective, the author explores the social representation of 'active people', housewives, female workers and male workers. Part of the study is based on case studies conducted to analyse the situation of female workers and male workers of *Jaeger* and *Puig* (two large companies). Furthermore, this particular chapter, addresses general reflections on women workers and male workers, the differentiated status of 'housewives' and 'workers' and the many assumptions that justify and sustain pay discrimination on the basis of gender.

The text also explores the experience and practice of social struggle and social resistance.

9) Valiente, Celia. 1998. ¿Algo más que ‘ganadores de pan’? El papel de los hombres en el ámbito familiar en España (1975-1996) [More than just ‘breadwinners’? Men’s roles in spanish families (1975-1996)]. *Revista de Investigaciones Sociológicas*: 221-243.

Keywords: sociological study, social policies, gender inequality, care work, motherhood, fatherhood, Spain.

This chapter explores the various divergences between positive attitudes towards gender equality and the struggle for a fair distribution of domestic and care work amongst men and women in Spanish Society. The author points out the persistence of general conceptions about motherhood and child caring, the prevalent importance of male professional life and the general assumption that care work is a woman’s thing. All these elements contribute to the ‘framing’ of social policies. Even when positive changes are taking place, policies need not only to ‘recommend’ but to incentive men to take immediate action in child care responsibilities and domestic work.

10) Valiente, Celia. 1997. Género, mercado de trabajo y estado de bienestar: el caso de España [Gender, the labour market and the welfare state]. *Sociología del Trabajo* 32: 53-79.

Keywords: policy analysis, welfare state, gender analysis, labour market, Spain.

While the position of women in the Spanish labour market has improved over the past several decades, statistics from the 1990s indicate that the labour market is still segmented by gender. Women are disadvantaged with respect to men with overrepresentation in temporary employment, in the informal economy, & among the registered unemployed. Social services for working women & mothers (most importantly, child care) are generally lacking; apart from education & health, social services are instead provided in the form of monetary transfers to persons not working outside of the household, e.g., the elderly, ill, or handicapped. This situation inhibits women from joining the labour market on the same footing as men, & they have less support once in the labour market. It also means that women of different generations are receiving different combinations of incentives & constraints from the state.

2.1.1 Comparative studies

11) Moreno, Luis. 2003. *Bienestar mediterráneo y “supermujeres”* [Mediterranean social well-being and “superwomen”] Documentos de trabajo (CESIC) (available at <http://www.iesam.csic.es/doctrab2/dt-0309.pdf>)

Keywords: sociological study and policy analysis, Mediterranean women, welfare, social well-being, care work, gender roles, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Italy.

This text analyse four different categories of well-being regimes (Anglo-Saxon, Continental, Nordic and Mediterranean) the very last category integrated by: Spain, Greece, Italy, and Portugal as the author notes. The case of well-being regimes is testimony of the lack of a state-centred approach. Social protection in the Mediterranean regime still depends upon the family as producer and distributor of well-being. The role that women play as care takers of children and the elderly has been crucial in the maintenance of a solid social cohesion in Mediterranean Europe. The production of 'well-being' at the heart of families has been taken for granted by governments and public institutions. This is why; the uneven share of domestic tasks has been also reflected in juridical disparities between the sexes. The author points out how these 'superwomen' between the ages of 40 to 59 have constituted a more that effective resource for the high standards of family 'well-being'. Furthermore, they have contributed to the economical boom of Mediterranean Europe in a period of restrictions and 'cutting' in welfare programmes and public expenditure⁴.

12) Flaquer, Lluís, ed. 2002. *Las políticas familiares en la Unión Europea* [Family policies in the EU]. Barcelona: Institut de Ciències Polítiques i Socials.

Keywords: policy analysis, family policy, monoparentality, parental leaves, Mediterranean model, social well-being, welfare, Spain.

The object of this study is to analyse the relationship between the family, the system of social protection and the challenged faced by the welfare state in relation to new family models. The text also proposes new ways of articulation and implementation of family policies, their new challenges and the best way to implement them. The authors study the evolution and characteristics of these new family models, drawing differences between the 'traditional' monoparental model and the 'modern' model. Furthermore, the authors analyse the key factors in which family policies should be based to respond to the needs of this collective. The issue of parental leaves and care of children under the age of three in different European Countries is addressed. The text ends with a conclusion analysis by editor Lluís Flaquer in which, he focuses on the Mediterranean model of welfare based on the family as the institution provider of social well-being and how this factor relates to the labour market and public policies.

2.2 English sources

13) Peterson, Elin. Forthcoming in 2007. The 'other' carers on the political agenda. Framing domestic work(ers) in gender equality policies in Spain. *European Journal of Women's Studies. Special issue on domestic work*.

Keywords: Policy analysis, domestic work, state discourses, the 'others', migration, Spain.

Paid domestic work is often marginalized in public debates on gender equality and care; yet, this article will focus precisely on policy discourses on domestic workers in private households. Exploring questions on how paid domestic workers

⁴ <http://fes-web.org/revista/archivos/res02/03.pdf>

are constructed in state discourses and policies the author aims to discuss contradictions within gender equality policies. The article thereby intends to raise new and urgent questions related to the vision of gender equality in public policy.

14) Gutiérrez-Domènech, María. 2005. Employment transitions after motherhood in Spain. *Labour* 19 (s1): 123–148.

Keywords: sociological study, motherhood, employment, non-employment, childbearing, unemployment, Spain.

This paper investigates transitions from employment to non-employment and downward occupational mobility after motherhood in Spain. Around 40 per cent of Spanish women who were at work 1 year before childbearing leave employment, most permanently, and one-third of these exits move to unemployment. The probability of staying on at work after birth is reduced with the rise of fixed-term contracts and increased with experience and level of education. Downward occupational mobility is not common amongst women remaining employed since they do not switch to part-time jobs.

15) Rodríguez- García, Carla. 2005. A new syndrome challenging welfare states? New social risks, welfare modernisation and territorial reorganisation. The case of social care services for the elderly in Spain. Paper presented at the VII Spanish Political Science Congress, September 21–23, in Madrid, Spain.

Keywords: sociological study, welfare state, care work, elderly, new social risks, Spain.

This paper explores how the emergence of new social risks, the modernisation of welfare states and the changes in territorial reorganization are affecting the conception and implementation of social care services for the elderly in Spain. Over time, Spanish women have become an active part of the paid workforce and in the context of an ageing population a new syndrome challenges the Spanish welfare State.

16) Valiente, Celia. 2005. The changing roles of men in families in Spain. In *Gendering Spanish democracy*, eds. Monica Threlfall, Christine Cousins and Celia Valiente, 187-203. New York: Routledge.

Keywords: sociological study, gender equality policies, care work, employment, men changing roles, Spain.

In the development of gender equality policies and the response to new family trends, gender roles are most dynamic in Spain. Women's massive incorporation to the labour market has challenged traditional gender roles. However, issues concerning care work and women's career promotion remain hot-issues. Gender sensitive education and men-focus social policies are needed in order to strength and enhanced gender equality in Spain. Furthermore, the principle of targeting care policies to women perpetuates traditional gender roles and ignores the changing roles of men in families.

17) Carrasco, Cristina and Arantxa Rodríguez. 2004. Women, families and work in Spain: Structural changes and new demand. *Feminist Economics* 19: 45- 57.

Keywords: sociological and economical study, on-employment, domestic work, care work, welfare, social security, Spain.

This article explores the evolution of the care economy in Spain in the latest half of the twentieth century. The text analyses gender inequalities in the use of time, women's massive incorporation to paid employment and welfare state policies. Our historical account suggests that efforts to strengthen women's position in the labor market must go hand in hand with policies that encourage an equal share of care responsibilities between men and women.

18) Municio-Larsson, Ingered and Carmen Pujol Algans. 2002. Making sense of fatherhood: The non-payment of child support in Spain. In *Making men into fathers: Men, masculinities, and the social politics of fatherhood*, ed. Barbara Hobson, 191-212. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Keywords: Policy analysis, social politics, masculinities, fatherhood, men's movements, family law, Spain.

This text addresses the development of family law in Spain from the end of the Dictatorship in 1975 until these days where the country has caught up with the most advanced western legislation. In the text, it is acknowledged the smooth social consensus and transition to these reforms besides the social controversy around abortion rights. However, the implementation of family law is bringing to the spotlight two very 'touchy' issues: the conflict around cash matters (who should be responsible for supporting children in divorce) and care issues (whether divorced fathers should have greater access to their children)⁵. The authors provide new insights into the studies of men as gendered subjects, including the role of fatherhood, and the emergence of men's movements in contesting and reimagining fatherhood.

19) Valiente, Celia. 2002. The value of an educational emphasis: Child care and restructuring in Spain since 1975. In *Child care policy at the crossroads: Gender and welfare state restructuring*, eds. Sonya Michel and Rianne Mahon, 57-70. New York: Routledge.

Keywords: sociological, child care policy, gender equality, non-employment, Spain.

In this text the author seeks to explain the paradoxical set of developments surrounding child care policies in Post-authoritarian Spain. Firstly introducing the analytical framework, the focus rests upon a description of child care policies in Spain from 1975 onwards. It then examines the main social and political actors in

⁵ This text is interesting for timelines and WHY. It also addresses 'fatherhood' and 'masculinities' which are topics that also fall under the section of Intimate Citizenship. The volume also analyses men's roles, masculinities, fatherhood and social policy in other European Member States.

the area of child care policy. The author refers to the gender aspects that underpin care policies and welfare practices and leads to the conclusion that child care policies in Spain are 'framed', promoted and understood from an educational rationale. This text highlights the intrinsic relation between child care policies, gender equality issues and non-employment.

2.2.1 Comparative studies

20) Bleijenbergh, Inge and Conny Roggeband. Forthcoming in 2007. Equality machineries matter: The impact of women's political pressure on European social care policies. *Social Politics*.

Keywords: social care policies, policy change, women's movements, equality machineries, gender equality, qualitative comparative analysis, sequence analysis; Denmark, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Italy.

This study examines the impact of feminist lobby and EU policies on national policy changes, such as the introduction or extension of public childcare provision, parental leave, and part-time work legislation. The authors compare six countries (Denmark, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Spain and Italy) on the basis of a Qualitative Comparative Analysis and found that women's political activism, especially through national equality machinery, is a prerequisite for the emergence and extension of social care policies. Sequence analysis showed that national machineries are crucial in translating European Union measures into national policies.

21) Le Bihan, Blanche and Claude Martin. 2006. A comparative case study of care systems for frail elderly people: Germany, Spain, France, Italy, United Kingdom and Sweden. *Social Policy and Administration* 40(1): 26-46.

Keywords: Policy analysis, elderly care, social policies; Germany, Spain, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

Comparative studies of European social policies towards frail elderly people typically focus on the systems and their implementation. The study presented in this article, conducted in 2001 in six European countries (Germany, Spain, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Sweden) aims at comparing the rights of the individuals within the different care systems. The methodology used is a case study approach, which draws on a series of situations of dependent elderly people. Therefore, the analysis focuses on the public authorities' responses – the care packages, which determine the type of care required and the financial contribution of the user – in each of the six countries, in relation to the concrete situations of frail elderly people. As local variations are important, in all the countries studied, local authorities have been chosen in each of the countries. This approach gives us interesting concrete elements on the services and financial help which can be given to frail elderly people, but it also enables us to understand precisely the national care systems organized in the different countries and the main difficulties encountered by public authorities in facing this problem of frail elderly people.

22) Villagómez, Elizabeth. 2006. *Gender budgeting in the EU*. Technical group meeting of the interregional and communitarian network for the spreading of equal opportunities actions. Province of Geneva, Department of Agriculture, Ecology and sustainable development, and Equal Opportunities. Geneva, November, 16th, 2006.

Keywords: gender responsive budgeting, European experiences, gender mainstreaming, policy making; the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium.

The text introduces the concept of gender responsible budgeting (GRB) in the EU, showing the experiences of six countries: UK, Sweden, France, Spain, Italy and Belgium. Acknowledging these experiences, the text draws some conclusions: the application of gender responsible budgeting implies a profound change in the way policies are usually formulated and implemented. It requires raising awareness, promoting accountability for budgetary and policy commitments, along with changing budgets in ways in which promotes gender equality. Indeed, Gender Responsible Budget analysis in itself is very important, as a first step. Secondly, it is relevant to recognize women's unpaid care work, recognizing differences in the use of time and resources within households. Also, another challenge implied is citizen participation in the budgetary process. The experiences described in the text show some policy issues across Europe, such as the drive towards decentralization, with several implications affecting the introduction of gender mainstreaming.

23) Ute, Gerhard and Trudie Knijn and Anja Weckwert, eds. 2005. *Working mothers in Europe: A comparison of policies and practices*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Keywords: women's integration into labour market, organization of work and care, welfare systems, social policies, care arrangements; Norway, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands.

Working Mothers in Europe combines comparative perspectives on social policies with analyses of mother's practices as evidenced in macro data and as explored in country-based case studies. Social policy research has emphasized the impact of particular welfare systems and their policies on women's integration into the labour market and the organization of care and work. However, the authors argue that policies are not the only factor, and, hitherto, we have very little knowledge of the precise interactions between social policies and social practices of individuals and families. In order to accurately grasp the cross-country variation of mother's work and care arrangements in Europe, this book assembles a comparative approach towards welfare systems and social policies with an analysis of mothers' social practices in several European countries (Norway, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands).

24) Griffin, Gabriele. 2003. *Employment and women's studies: The impact of women's studies training on women's employment in Europe: Final Report* (available at <http://www.hull.ac.uk/ewsi/Final%20report.htm>)

Keywords: project study, women, employment, education; EU, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom.

The Amsterdam Treaty (1997) identified a gap in the employment rates between women and men in Europe, resulting in the greater economic and social exclusion of women. The report is based on the project on 'Women's Employment, Equal Opportunities and Women's Studies in Europe' which addresses the issue of women's employment by focussing on a particular group of women, those with Women's Studies training in Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, the Netherlands, and the UK. Conducted between October 2001 and October 2003, this is the first cross-European project producing systematic comparative research into the issue of what happens to women with Women's Studies training in the employment market.

25) Anthias, Floya and Gabriella Lazardis. 2000. *Gender and migration in Southern Europe: Women on the move*. Oxford: Berg.

Keywords: sociological study, migrant women, domestic workers, undocumented migrants, migrant labour; Greece, Italy, Spain.

The important role women play in the process of migration to the Western bloc -- and in particular to Southern Europe where they often find jobs in the domestic service, tourist or sex industries -- has been increasingly recognized. This timely book provides essential new insights into the forms of migration and the impact of gender relations on the migration and accommodation process, and also raises general conceptual issues about ways of understanding migration in a global context. At a time when all the member states of the European Union have called for a reduction in immigration in response to its steady growth, the urgency of the topic is apparent. Contributors examine the possible legal, social and economic problems that increased immigration may produce, including: female migration and its relation to changing gender relations in the country of migration; different forms of exclusion faced by male and female migrants; working conditions and status; migrant networks; and women's role in reproducing and maintaining ethnic culture. This book will be essential reading for courses in migration, nationalism, Mediterranean and area studies, gender studies and a range of social science courses. It will also be of use to policy makers and those interested in European developments⁶.

26) Cousins, Christine. 2000. Women and employment in Southern Europe: The implications of recent policy and labour market directions. *South European Society & Politics* 5(1): 97-122.

Keywords: working women, labor policy, labor market, employment; Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain.

This article examines the implications of European Union and national policy directions for women's integration into the labor markets of southern European countries. First, there is a discussion of the distinctive nature of women's

⁶<http://books.google.es/books?vid=ISBN1859732364&id=-8HQMksZhKgC&dq=gender+and+migration+in+southern+europe>

integration into the labor markets of Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Secondly, the paper considers the implications of recent policy directions in relation to public-sector employment, payment structures, small firms, flexible work, and policies to reconcile employment and family life. Despite the welcome focus on mainstreaming gender equality into EU employment policies, many of the developments discussed in this paper would seem to be contradictory to this commitment⁷.

⁷ Useful for selecting legal and policy documents, drawing timelines and addressing WHY.

3 Intimate Citizenship

3.1 Spanish sources

1) Echerraza, Leire. 2007. La legalización del matrimonio homosexual (el cómo y el por qué de una movilización) [The legalization of homosexual marriage (the how and why of a mobilization)]. *Papeles del CEIC*. Vol. 2007/1. Marzo.

Keywords: political and sociological analysis, homosexual marriage, PSOE Government, same- sex law.

The legalization of same-sex marriage puts on the same legal partnership status heterosexual and homosexual citizens. The newly appointed PSOE Government has positively responded to one of the most pursuit demands made by homosexuals. Furthermore, the legal recognition of same-sex marriage represents to a certain extent the 'awaited prize' after years and years of active campaigning. Nevertheless, the approval of the law has been opposed by an important part of Spanish society. This opposition, bringing together the PP, the Church and, especially, the Spanish Family Forum, has hit the headlines and brought to the end a number of separate initiatives. The existence of differences among those in favour and those against the law and the dialectical struggle between the two sides shows that the reason for the conflict and the mobilization cannot be diminished to a simple problem of homophobia: it is definitively far more related to the existence of deep differences concerning the actual meaning and the implication of the terms "family" and "marriage".

2) Platero, Raquel and Emilio Gómez Ceto. 2007. *Herramientas para combatir el Bullying Homofóbico* [Tools to combat homophobic bullying] Madrid: Talasa. Colección Ágora.

Keywords: Educational guide, sexual minorities, homophobia, bullying, lesbianism, homosexuality, bisexuality, transgenderism, LGTB rights, Spain.

The text is geared towards teachers, educators, parents and people who are concerned about the impact of homophobic bullying in formal education (classroom based) provided by trained teachers and, informal education (happening outside the classroom in after school programs and leisure activities).

The main goal of this guide is to improve the education skills and competences of education professionals and parents, not only contributing with information but also promoting positive attitudes towards sexual minorities. By empowering the educational community, society can improve the quality of life of those boys and girls who are rejected and discriminated as soon as they break the 'gender rules'. The authors understand that 'homophobia' affects not only lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual students but also, everyone who is associated with them and who dares to break with the gender order and gender roles. Throughout six independent didactic units, the authors discuss the social construction of sexuality; the basic concepts about lesbianism, homosexuality, bisexuality and transgenderism as well as the recent history of LGTB rights in Spain. The text explores the emergence of partnership, marriage and gender identity rights in

Spain and the specific history of the LGTB movement in Madrid. Based on field work, the authors discuss perceptions of homophobia by analysing the responses of key informants from the city of Rivas Vaciamadrid. Each one of these six units offers five activities, designed and catered for young students and young adults. These activities include, amongst others, group dynamics, film debates, games, brainstorming techniques, Internet research and press articles.

3) Villota, Paloma de and Ignacio Ferrari. 2007. *Aproximación al análisis del IRPF desde la perspectiva de género* [A gender approach to the analysis of the IRPF tax]. Paper presented at the Congress on Public Economy. Santander.

Keywords: policy analysis, tax policy, income tax, second receiver, partnership.

This paper presents an approximation to the differentiated impact that modifications on scale tax /income taxes have on tax payers or 'physical people' (as denominated in Spanish language IRPF). Furthermore, it analyses the impact that it has on women's and men's income as a consequence of gender inequality in the job market. The authors account for the negative effects suffered by the 'second receiver' as a consequence of the no individualisation of taxes. The text addresses the gender bias of tax policy and argues for an individualisation of fiscal policies in Spain.

4) Madruga, Isabel. 2006. *Monoparentalidad y política familiar. Dilemas en torno a la madre cuidadora/madre trabajadora* [Monoparentality and family policy. Dilemmas about the career mother/ working mother]. Madrid: CIS.

Keywords: policy analysis, single- parenthood, new family models, new living arrangements, gender inequality, welfare, single-mothering, poverty.

This book describes and analyzes the phenomenon of single- parenthood and the family policies addressing it. Single- parent families are understood as family structures where a father or a mother has to take care of their child and/or children under the age of eighteen. These families have noticeably grown and are at higher risk of experiencing poverty and exclusion, especially in the case of single-mothers. Furthermore, single parenthood constitutes a family structure where the traditional gendered division of labour in which Western welfare states are based upon is no longer viable. In the context of new family models: the division between a male breadwinner and a non- employed housewife is no longer realistic as a category of analysis. The study accounts empirically for the diversity of institutional responses to the issue and the development of institutional action.

5) Pichardo, José Ignacio. 2006. *Mujeres lesbianas y Derechos Humanos* [Lesbian women and Human Rights]. In *Mujeres, globalización y Derechos Humanos* [Women, globalisation and Human Rights], ed. Virginia Maquiera. Madrid: Cátedra.

Keywords: sociological; lesbianism, LGTB rights, women's rights, feminisms, Spain, sexual expression, family, health, sexual identity.

This case study focuses on the struggle of lesbian women for the recognition of their human rights in the context of a globalized world. Through the bibliographical revision and interviews conducted to women activists of the feminist movement and the freedom movement of LGTB the author, realises and highlights the lack of 'real' rights suffered by lesbian women not only as women or as homosexual people but especially as homosexual women⁸. Upon the case studies the author identifies four areas of concern in reference to lesbian women's rights: The right to peace and a life free of violence, the right to free sexual expression and sexual identity, the right to health and a family⁹. The role played by lesbian women as lobbyists, their demands and struggle in the process towards gender equality is central to this case study. Lesbian women have found spaces for collective agency both, in the freedom movement of LGTB and in the feminist movement. Despite the difficulties found in each of these groups, their presence is crucial in both, the struggle for women's rights as well as sexual rights in general.

6) Vicente, Trinidad and Raquel Royo Prieto. 2006. *Mujeres al frente de familias monoparentales* [Women at the front of monoparental families]. Bilbao: Universidad de Deusto e Instituto de Derechos Humanos.

Keywords: sociological analysis, monoparentality, single-mothers, care economy, conciliation.

Although single- parenthood is by no means a new phenomenon, very little attention has been paid to this issue in Spain in comparison to other European Countries. That is the reason why this book explores the situation of a group of single- parent families, and specially families headed by a solo mother, who are taking care of their children in the municipality of Vitoria- Gasteiz (Basque Country). Using a qualitative methodology, based on in depth interviews, the researchers have taken a closer look at the daily life of these women. Focusing on the economical and working conditions of these women, issues surrounding conciliation are addressed. Being breadwinners as well as careers in a single-mother family unit proves to be a difficult task to accomplish.

7) VV. AA. 2006. *Las mujeres con discapacidad: a la búsqueda de la igualdad* [Women with special needs: In search of equality]. Madrid: CELEM

Keywords: policy analysis, disability, public policy, anti-discrimination policies.

This text comprises the papers presented at the Seminar 'Women with Special needs' which was held in Madrid in 2005 and organized by the Spanish Coordinating Agency for the European Women's Lobby. The Seminar introduces special needs from two perspectives: on the one hand, the public policies which

⁸ See also Jacky Collins 2000: Lesbian Identity in Contemporary Spain: One of the Greatest Taboos ever. In (ed.) Lesley K. Twomey, Women in Contemporary Culture: roles and Identities in France and Spain. Intellect. EN

⁹ The right to express freely Lesbian Sexuality and Lesbian sexual identity and the right to a family are both issues related more to the issue of Intimate citizenship. The right to a life free of violence and the right to a healthy life would probably fit more in the section on Gendered Violence. Although anti-discrimination policies address the right to a life free of violence for LGTB people, public policies regarding gendered violence need to tackle from an intersectional approach the different experiences of gendered violence suffered by lesbian women and heterosexual women.

are, or ought to be addressing special needs women's issues; on the other hand, the roots of the problem and the voices of the protagonists to give testimony of the discriminatory situation they experience. The main goal of the organization and this text is to contribute to the 'normalization' of special needs women's lives and experiences by acknowledging their needs and addressing their demands.

8) Pazos, María. 2005. *Política fiscal y género* [Fiscal policy and gender]. Madrid: Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda [Ministry of Economy and Public Finance].

Keywords: policy analysis, tax policy, gender, public budgeting, tax policies.

This book is based on the Seminar "Tax Politics and Gender" which took place in April 14th, 2005. The text aims to de-construct gender biased tax policies and attempts to identify determinants to address gender fiscal inequalities. It makes reference to the relevance of current equality discourses and legislation to challenge Spanish former models of institutionalized discrimination against women. However, data evidence shows that far from being ideal, Spain is still catching up with Europe in terms of women's equality in employment. This is why; the tax system crystallizes the 'integration' model of women in society. To what extent can most women pursuit professional promotion and high profile carriers without giving up family and personal life? This volume addresses public spending and income tax, the gender aspects of tax regulation and introduces a gender perspective into public budgeting.

9) Tobío, Constanza. 2005. *Madres que trabajan: dilemas y estrategias* [Mothers who work: Dilemmas and strategies]. Madrid: Cátedra.

Keywords: sociological study, women as mothers and workers, reconciliation, women's new roles, family.

Nowadays, most women are part of the employed population and paid work no longer represents a distant option. Spanish women's participation in the labour market has extraordinary increased in the last twenty years, especially among young women. By the year 2000, sixty per cent of mothers in charge of children were part of the labour market. This constitutes an enormous change not only for women but for families, men, corporations, the state, and society as a whole. The book explores reconciliation issues of combining working life and family life; the contradiction between a new labour model –where women are paid workers- and an old one –based in the sexual division of work, where women are mainly care-takers and housewives. Finally, the author addresses the strategies used by mothers so that family and labour realms can be compatible.

10) VV.AA. 2005. *La integración laboral de las mujeres inmigrantes: ¿una oportunidad para la igualdad?* [The Integration of immigrant/ migrant women in the labour market: An opportunity for equality?]. Madrid: CELEM.

Keywords: policy analysis, women's rights, migrant women, migration, sexual and reproductive rights, prostitution, Spain.

The text presents the speeches and papers offered at the Seminar held by the Spanish Coordinating Agency for the European Women's Lobby. The migration phenomenon in Spain is fairly recent and a very hot- issue, affecting not only economic dynamics but also the educational and cultural features of a fast changing society. The text addresses the complexity and width of immigration political frames. With a feminist reflection on risks and opportunities, the text focuses mainly on two issues: attitudes on sexual and reproductive rights and the specific conditions of migrant women in prostitution.

11) Calvo, Kerman. 2004. *Ciudadanía y minorías sexuales: la regulación del matrimonio homosexual en España* [Citizenship and sexual minorities: The regulation of homosexual marriage in Spain]. Madrid: Fundación Alternativas. Papeles de Progreso.

Keywords: policy analysis, same-sex marriage, homosexual families, homosexual rights, Spain, family regulation.

This paper starts by presenting the 'conflict' around the regularisation of homosexual marriage in Spain, as well as the debate put forward by the gay movement regarding the legal status of homosexual families. The work includes a small evaluation of the "size" of the problem and follows by analysing the international and European contexts in which these debates are taking place. By observing current developments in anti-discrimination policies, the author describes how homosexual rights regulation has advanced. This background is used to develop a number of general propositions that link the positive political treatment of homosexual movement's demands with certain political and social events. Lastly, the Spanish case is discussed in depth, presenting realistic political action proposals, which satisfy most parts in the conflict.

12) Platero, Raquel. 2004. *Los marcos de política y representación de los problemas públicos de lesbianas y gays en las políticas centrales autonómicas del Estado Español (1995-2004): Las parejas de hecho* [Political frames and representation of the public problems of lesbians and gays in the central policies of the Autonomous Communities of the Spanish State (1995-2004): same-sex partnerships]. Departamento de Métodos de Investigación y Teoría de la Investigación. Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología de la UCM. Madrid.

Keywords: policy analysis; LGTB rights, same-sex partnerships, political frames, public problems.

In a short period of time, Spain has evolved from a right-wing dictatorship to a member of the European Union, in which profound transformations have emerged, such as women's access to formal equality and the visibility of the struggle for civil rights of gays, lesbians, bisexuals and transgender people. In this process, all stakeholders have debated and linked gay rights to the demand for partnership rights (early nineties to 2002 aprox.) which were transformed later on into same-sex demands (from 2002 and on). Equality policies were explored to locale sexuality discourses, finding a large absence of non normative sexuality. The research discusses the inconsistencies in framing the issue as a transformation of

traditional institutions such as marriage and family, while reproducing the constraints that were meant to be challenged in the very beginning.

13) Osborne, Raquel and Óscar Guash. 2003. *Sociología de la sexualidad* [Sociology of sexuality]. Madrid: CIS-Siglo XXI.

Keywords: sociological study, intimate citizenship, transsexualism, sexual orientation, HIV/AIDS, sexual diversity, fatherhood, motherhood, Spain.

This text is the first publication in Spanish that develops a monographic work on the Sociology of Sexuality. The authors revise the situation in the field in Spain and focus their interests on central questions like, Intimate Citizenship, sexual diversity and transsexualism. The volume includes texts on sex work, sexual harassment and the gendered aspects of HIV/AIDS. It analyses how the political movement for lesbians and gays is articulated in Spain as well as the relation between sexual orientation, fatherhood and motherhood. This text proves to be a central book in the development and academic consolidation of the Sociology of Sexuality in Spain.

14) Pérez-Díaz, Víctor, Elisa Chuliá and Celia Valiente. 2000. *La familia española en el año 2000: innovación y respuesta de las familias a sus condiciones económicas, políticas y culturales* [The Spanish family in the year 2000: innovation and response to its economical, political and cultural conditions]. Madrid: Fundación Argentaria y Visor, D.L.

Keywords: sociological, family crises, demography, public policies, economy, gender relations, freedom.

This text is the result of a research study on family economy in Spain. The authors focus their attention on the contemporary Spanish family and its most outstanding features. They stress that the 'Spanish family' behaves as an agent of great adaptability. Analysing family trends from a historical perspective and drawing connexion between family dynamics and the labour market, the text moves chronologically and addresses current issues related to demography, economy and public policies. In conclusion the study refers to the traditional nuclear family as the family model that takes central stage in the context of Spanish contemporary society. Nevertheless, the authors acknowledge the growing phenomenon of new family models and new living arrangements.

15) Villota, Paloma de. 2000. Análisis de la política fiscal desde una perspectiva de género. La individualización de los Derechos Fiscales como objetivo de una política de igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres [The analysis of fiscal policy from a gender perspective. The individualization of fiscal rights as an objective for equal opportunities policy]. In *La política económica desde una perspectiva de género. La Individualización de los derechos sociales y fiscales en la Unión*

*Europea*¹⁰ [Economic policy from a gender perspective. The individualization of social and fiscal rights in the EU], ed. Paloma de Villota. Madrid: Alianza. 215-250.

Keywords: policy analysis, tax policy, income-tax returns, individualization, European Union, splitting, partnership, gender equality.

This text highlights the need to analyse the gender dimension of fiscal policy in order to avoid gender inequalities and the negative effects product of addressing tax policies from a 'hypothetical' gender blind approach. In turn, the author points out how this so-called neutral perspective in tax policy making and the implementation of it, leads to adverse consequences. Gender is a dimension that has to be incorporated in fiscal policy and public spending in order to avoid discrimination on the basis of marital status and sex. In the second part of the text, the author addresses the negative effects generated by the imposition of '*splitting*' or declaring a shared yearly income-tax return. Eventually, the individualization of social and fiscal rights introduced by the European Union proves to be the right 'framing' and orientation for non-discriminatory and horizontal fiscal policy making.

16) Nieto, José Antonio. 1998. *Transexualidad, transgenerismo y cultura. Antropología, identidad y género* [Transsexualism, transgenderism and culture. Anthropology, identity and gender]. Madrid: Talasa.

Keywords: social and anthropological study, transgenderism, transsexualism, sexual identity, sexual rights, bodily rights.

In text the author focuses on the transgender community and their capacity to transform themselves and the society around them. In intent to break stereotypes and fill the gap of interrupted silences with relevant literature in Spanish, a number of articles address transsexualim/ transgenderism far from the 'medical model' of explaining sexuality. Anthropologists, sociologists, historians and social psychologists contribute to this writing theorizing transsexualism and transgenderism in an innovative way. The focus lies on the dynamics of gender and identity and the politics of sexuality which are intrinsic factors in the conception of intimate life, intimate citizenship and the possible developments in anti-discrimination laws and gender equality policies.

3.2. English sources

17) Platero, Raquel. 2007. Intersecting gender and sexuality and citizenship in gender equality policies in Spain. *Contesting citizenship: Comparative analyses. CRISPP* 10 (4).

Keywords: policy analysis, citizenship, same-sex partnership, lgbt rights, gender equality, Spain, European Union.

¹⁰ This chapter is part of a much wider research directed by the author within the Spanish National Plan I+D conducted for the Women's Institute (Ministry of Social Affairs) titled "Towards a model of individualization of the social and fiscal rights in Spain".

Note that this text draws comparisons between Autonomous Communities and also between some EU member States.

The development of equality policies in Spain has grown increasingly important since its origin with the creation of the National Women's Agency (1983). Over a ten-year period Spain has managed to meet European standards in terms of formal equality policies. In a short period of time, the country transitioned from a right-wing dictatorship into full EU membership, which has brought about enormous changes regarding gender equality issues and women's rights. Other relevant shift concerning the political organization of the State (the 1978 Constitution), sets a model of regional administrative autonomy, neither centralized nor federal in which each region has developed gender equality institutions. Gender equality policies constituted the framework for the development of gay and lesbian friendly policies. Gender equality and gay and lesbian policies have evolved differently at national and regional levels, with a tendency to develop inclusive and innovative policies at both, regional and local institutions. However, the debate at central level has focused on same-sex marriage and lacks an integrated and inclusive perspective. The progressive inclusiveness of lesbians within the equality agenda, the new intersectional approaches to equality and anti-discrimination policies and the approval of gay marriage, account for the evolution of Spanish society, which has been largely influenced by the European Union.

18) Platero, Raquel. 2007. Love and the state: Gay marriage in Spain. *Feminist Legal Studies*, 15 (2).

Keywords: political and sociological analysis, same-sex partnerships, anti-discrimination law, gay marriage, lesbians, gay men, Spain, gender equality.

On 30 June 2005, the Spanish Parliament approved Law 13/2005, which amends the Civil Code to permit same-sex marriage. This formal equality measure put Spain in the spotlight of the international media and at the forefront of anti-discrimination rights. It is the culmination of a series of developments spanning from the last years of the Franco regime (which ended in 1975), through the enactment of anti-discrimination measures in 1995, to the recent fight for kinship recognition. It also follows a recent shift, from 1998 to 2005, towards the enactment of same-sex partnership laws at regional level, the approval of same-sex marriage and finally, the approval of a law on gender identity rights (2007). This legislative note assesses the context in which the new law on same-sex marriage has been enacted. The author argues that although same-sex marriage has been represented by many activists and politicians in Spain as a gender neutral contract, it has the potential for differential impacts on lesbians and gay men. Thus, further research and debates are needed in this area.

19) Platero, Raquel. 2007. Overcoming brides and grooms. The representation of lesbian and gay rights in Spain. In *Multiple meanings of gender equality. A critical frame analysis of gender policies in Europe*, ed. Mieke Verloo. Budapest: CEU, Central European University Press.

Keywords: political and sociological analysis, gender equality, lesbian women, anti-discrimination policies, intersectionality, diversity, gay marriage, Spain.

The main goal of this research is to analyze the representation of gays and lesbians in gender equality policies as well as in mainstream politics. During the

last five years, gay and lesbian rights have become a hot issue in the political arena, where equality bodies and policies are resistant to include the dimension of sexuality and specifically to include lesbians in their actions. Equality and women's issues are interpreted as mostly heterosexual, white, middle class, non-disabled and urban, while "gay issues" such as partnership and marriage rights, are presented mostly as male. There are very little specific references to lesbians in mainstreaming "gay issues", such as marriage debates and law 13/2005. And when lesbians appear in the debate, it is mostly as mothers and as individuals experiencing double discrimination. Nevertheless, the intersectional effects of lesbianism remain unquestioned. Despite discourses on women's diversity, same-sex rights are constructed within institutions that are clearly traditional, such as the family (kinship rights) rather than challenging and transforming those traditional institutions or reinventing them as a core of individual and civil rights. Lesbians are no longer representing disruptive sexuality challenging heterosexist order; the only specific reference to lesbians in the marriage law is the recognition of the second mother in the Civil Code. Lesbians are not in the margins of normative sexuality anymore, but rather becoming a symbol of the same traditional patterns that once activists meant to challenge.

20) Ekins, Richard and David King. 2006. *The transgender phenomenon*. London: SAGE.

Keywords: sociological, transgender, transpositionality, femininities, masculinities, intimate citizenship.

The field of "transgender" and "transpositionality" has been carved out as a new field of inquiry in the past decade, showing the fragmentation and diversification of masculinities and femininities - along with the error of any sharp polarisation. In this text (the authors), bring together a brilliant synthesis of history, case studies, ideas and positions as they have emerged over the past thirty years, and offers a rich but always grounded account of this field, providing a state of the art of critical concepts and ideas to take this field further during the twenty first century. This is a must read for all interested in this new area of inquiry¹¹.

21) Sánchez Amillategui, Fernando and Luis Rodríguez- Piñero Royo. 2006. A 'master image' of inequality: the Spanish CGPJ report on same-sex marriage. European Conference 'Equal Is Not Enough: Dealing with opportunities in a diverse society' (Antwerp, 13-15 Sept. 2006).

Keywords: policy study, same-sex partnership, (in) equality, political goals, conservatism, contemporary political issues, Spain.

During 2004-2005, a heated dispute raged through Spain, as the government coalition pushed forward its proposal of same-sex civil marriage, according to its electoral platform. Moreover, this political and legislative process was supported by a solid sociological majority -about two thirds of Spanish society. Facing a certain defeat, the opponents of the legislation decided to raise the stakes in the battle through the involvement of several controlled institutions.

¹¹<http://www.sagepub.co.uk/booksProdDesc.nav?currTree=Subjects&level1=E00&prodId=Book21749>

One of the most significant cases of such tactics involved the leading judicial body in Spain, the *Consejo General del Poder Judicial*¹² (CGPJ), which issued, without any institutional request, report tensely positioned against the proposed law. This document pivots around the concept of marriage's "master image", and it asks for a definite interpretation of the constitutional provisions for equality. Doing so, it transcends its short-term political goals -a rather desperate blocking attempt- and it can be analyzed as a compendium of conservative discourses about (in)equality. Within this frame, the paper dissects the leading themes of the CGPJ report, connecting them both to legal positions, and to contemporary political issues. Finally, it proposes possible readings of the underlying doctrine.

22) Martín Casals, Miguel. 2003. Same-sex partnerships in the legislation of Spanish autonomous communities. In *Legal recognition of same-sex couples in Europe*, ed. Katharina Boele-Woelki and Angelina Fuchs. Antwerpen: Intersentia. 54-66.

Keywords: legal study; same-sex partnerships, LGTB rights, autonomous communities, Catalonia, legal rights, Spain.

The authors explore the existence of a plurality of legislations dealing with same-sex partnerships in Spain due to the distribution of legislative powers in the Constitution of 1978 among the seventeen autonomous communities. The text focuses on Catalonia and the author contributes to the understanding of legal status of same-sex couples and opposite-sex couples in the legal articulation of formal partnerships. Although the author understands the complexity of plural implementation of partnerships and family laws within the Spanish context, he argues that the concepts of family and marriage ought to be redefined and that, in his opinion, 'what must be terminated is the use of the problems posed by same-sex and opposite-sex couples as a subject matter of symbolic legislation that yields high political dividends'¹³.

23) Luxán, Marta, Pau Miret and Rocío Treviño. 2000. Is the Male Provider Model Still in Place? Partnership Formation in Contemporary Spain. In *Gender inequalities in Southern Europe: Work, women and welfare in the 1990s*, ed. María José González, Teresa Jurado and Manuela Naldini. London: Routledge.

Keywords: sociological, breadwinner, new family models, partnership formation, Southern Europe, gender inequality, Spain.

Presenting studies of the situation on gender inequalities and associated pattern of work and welfare in all southern European countries, this chapter focuses on the interaction of the three major societal institutions - the State, the family and the labour market in Spain and explores whether the 'breadwinner' male provider role still in place in Spanish society and how new family models, partnership formation, lone parenthood, and new living arrangements are affecting the dynamics of

¹² The Spanish General Council for the Judicial System.

¹³ <http://books.google.es/books?vid=ISBN9050952976&id=mcl7C7JgtDMC&pg=PP1&lpg=PP1&ots=4py7pkXJlv&dq=legal+recognition+of+same+sex+couples+in+Europe&sig=WxxAlvuWgXi6yE63XniU8pUfGoQ#PPA67,M1>.

This text is highly regarded as an interesting insight into the socio political make up of Spain in Autonomous communities and as a notable text on same-sex partnership and intimate citizenship debates, family policy, marriage and the relationship between 'love' and the material world through the institutionalisation and legalisation of partnerships. See also for timeline issues and WHY.

gender relations and gender inequalities in the Country . The text is relevant to both, non-employment and intimate citizenship addressing issues that can only be 'framed' by policy makers as interconnected. This is a text that reflects the inner and intrinsic connections between 'intimate' and 'public' life¹⁴.

24) Solsona, Montserrat, René Houle and Carles Simo. 2000. Separation and divorce in Spain. In *Gender inequalities in Southern Europe: Work, women and welfare in the 1990s*, M^a José González. London: Routledge.

Keywords: sociological study; marriage disruption, custody, remarriage, new living arrangements, labour market, gender inequalities, Southern Europe, Spain.

In this study, the authors approach the most recent reality of marriage disruption in Spain available from the retrospective Socio-demographic Survey (1991). Besides the recent evolution of marriage dissolution by separation or divorce, the authors have undertaken a first attempt to study some socio-economic characteristics related to the sociology of divorce, such as age at first marriage, educational attainment, participation in the labour market, custody of children and remarriage. The authors address the historical context of divorce in Spain as well as important generational factors and the relation between economic independence and divorce decisions. Furthermore, the text accounts for the gendered aspects of divorce in the Spanish context.

3.2.1. Comparative Studies

25) Soley-Beltran, Patricia. 2007. Transsexualism in Spain: a cultural and legal perspective. *Sociological Research online*, Volume 12, Issue 1.

Keywords: legal and sociological study; transgenderism, transsexualism, sex-reassignment, social policies, Spain, the UK.

In this paper the author presents an overview of the current legal, social and political situation of transsexual and transgender people in Spain. The study is based on qualitative data gathered from in-depth interviews with transsexual people, transgender activists and legal experts in Spain, including some aspects of a cross-cultural comparison between Spain and the UK. The empirical study accounts for the development of social policies related to sex-reassignment and their evolution in the last decade in Spain, as well as for transsexual associations and activism, issues of social exclusion and prostitution". Abstract by the author see¹⁵

26) Paternotte, David. 2006. Gay and lesbian rights in Belgium, France and Spain: examples of multilevel activism? Paper presented at the XVth Conference of the Council for European studies, 30 March-3 April 2006.

Keywords: comparative study, same-sex couples, political debates, gay and lesbian cross- cultured activism, multilevel activism, Belgium, France, Spain.

¹⁴ This text can be relevant for both Intimate Citizenship and Non-employment.

¹⁵ *Sociological Research Online*, Volume 12, Issue 1, <<http://www.socresonline.org.uk/12/1/soley-beltran.html>>

This paper explores the ways in which gay and lesbian movements have used the territorial division of power as a strategic resource for their struggle. This question can be reframed in the terms of collective action sociology, for considering the different scales or levels of power as institutional opportunities. The text aims at exploring how and whether the geography of power takes part into the structure of opportunity available to activists in every country and also whether changes in a political system create new possibilities for collective action.

27) Calavita, Kitty. 2005. *Immigrants at the margins: law, race, and exclusion in Southern Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Keywords: Legal study; Immigration laws, Italy, Spain, anti-discrimination, racialization, social exclusion, citizenship.

This volume explores immigration law in Spain and Italy, and exposes the tension between the temporary legal status of most immigrants, and the government emphasis on integration. It demonstrates the connections among immigrants' role as cheap labour--carefully inscribed in law--and their social exclusion and racialization. At the broadest level, the book engages questions of citizenship and belonging in this global era. It uniquely combines analysis of immigration laws and immigrants' daily experiences¹⁶.

28) Boele-Woelki, Katharina and Angelika Fuchs, eds. 2003. *Legal recognition of same-sex couples in Europe*. Antwerp: Intersentia.

Keywords: same-sex couples, registered partnership, same-sex marriage, legislation, EC, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, France, Germany, the United Kingdom.

The legal recognition of same-sex couples in Europe has undergone dramatic changes over the last few years. Following the Scandinavian model, many European countries have adopted statutes on registered partnerships or are currently debating draft legislation. The differences are bigger than one would expect at first sight. This book provides detailed information about the current state of affairs. It contains chapters on Denmark (Ingrid Lund-Anderen, The Danish registered partnership act), Finland and Sweden (Matti Savolainen, The Finnish and the Swedish partnership acts- Similarities and divergencies), the Netherlands (Katharina Boele-Woelki, Registered partnership and same-sex marriage in the Netherlands), Spain (Miquel Martín Casals, Same-sex partnerships in the legislation of Spanish autonomous communities), France (Xavier Tracol, The Pacte Civil de Solidarité), Germany (Karsten Thorn, The German law on same-sex partnerships and: Karsten Thorn, The German conflict of law rules on registered partnerships), The United Kingdom (Ian Summer, Legal Position of same-sex couples in English law), Scandinavia (Maarit Jantera-Jareborg, Registered partnerships in private international law: The Scandinavian approach).

¹⁶<http://books.google.es/books?vid=ISBN0521846633&id=pMwe7INji-MC&dq=immigrants+and+the+margins:+law,+race+and+exclusion>

29) Merin, Yuval. 2002. Countries progressing toward the recognition of same-sex partnerships: Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the Czech Republic. In *Equality for same-sex couples: the legal recognition of gay partnerships in Europe and the United States*, ed. Yuval Merin. Chicago: Chicago University Press. 151-159.

Keywords: policy analysis, same-sex partnerships, citizenship rights, western societies, Europe, lesbians, gay men.

In this text, the author addresses the legal developments and policy debates surrounding same-sex partnerships in the opening of the institution of marriage to lesbian women and gay men. Drawing timelines of the issue in the different European countries, the text account for the hotness of a debate most present in Western Societies and illustrates the policy developments regarding the legal recognition of same-sex partnerships in Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the Czech Republic.

30) De Villota, Paloma and Ignacio Ferrari. 2001. *The impact of tax/ benefit system on women's work*. Madrid: Mimeo- Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Keywords: tax policy analysis; European Union, tax/benefit system, discrimination, marital status, individualization.

This report highlights the need to analyse fiscal policy from a gender viewpoint to avoid the harmful effects produced by approaches based on hypothetical tax neutrality and underline the adverse results brought about by many such measures. Hence, both income tax and public spending must be designed from impartial approaches and not discrimination depending on the marital status of individuals or their sex to prevent distortions such as those mentioned in the second part of this work, where an exhaustive analysis is made of the perverse effects brought about by taxing income either as joint income or by splitting and family ratio. The gradual move towards individualised social and fiscal rights envisaged by the European Union provides the suitable reference framework for orientating public policies. (The authors) present an analysis of the effects of the tax/benefit system on the labour supply of women in Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Sweden. These countries have been chosen since they have very different fiscal systems¹⁷.

31) Valiente Fernández, Celia. 2001. Gendering abortion debates: state feminism in Spain. In *Abortion politics, women's movements and the democratic state. A comparative study of state feminism*, ed. Dorothy McBride. 229-45. New York: Oxford University Press.

Keywords: policy analysis, abortion, democracy, citizenship, women's movement, and abortion politics.

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http://www.agende.org.br/docs/File/dados_pesquisas/trabalho_educacao/Impacto%20dos%20impostos%20no%20trabalho%20feminino%20-%20espanhol.pdf

Report translated from Spanish to English. Original title 'El Impacto de los Impuestos y transferencias sociales en el empleo remunerado de las mujeres'.

This chapter is a well grounded text on abortion politics in the Spanish State. The text describes how the feminist movement and the women's movement lobbied in the struggle for sexual and reproductive rights in Spain highlight the right to a safe and legal abortion as a basic step to build an equal society. The chapter explores the relationship between women's policy agencies and women's movements in abortion politics and sexual and reproductive rights. The full volume edited by Dorothy McBride also comprises a historical insight (between the 1960s and 2000) to abortion politics in eleven democratic states, some of them within the EU.

4 Gender-based Violence

4.1 Spanish sources

1) Bustelo, María. Forthcoming in 2007. La violencia contra las mujeres: un problema con historia [Violence against women: a problem with history]. In *Mundos de mujeres. De ayer a hoy: Violencia y migraciones*, ed. Teresa Langle de Paz. Madrid: Editorial Complutense.

Keywords: public policy analysis, frame analysis, gender violence, policies for fighting gender violence in Spain.

The author reflects on when and how the problem of violence against women appears as a public issue in the Spanish policy arena- that is when the problem gets public attention- and acts as a catalyst for public intervention from the governments and public administrations. Thus, the chapter aims to be a reconstruction of the most recent history of violence against women as a public issue, identifying the ways in which it is represented and the solutions that are given for dealing with it. Hence, the chapter concentrates not on the phenomenon of gender violence as such, but on the public policies that have been formulated and implemented to tackle it and, their evolution during the last years. For the discussion, the author uses the results obtained through the research project MAGEEQ, funded by the European Commission through the V Framework Programme.

2) Amnesty International. 2006. *España: Más derechos, los mismos obstáculos*. [More rights: same obstacles], June.

Keywords: policy report, gender violence, comprehensive law against gender violence, women's rights, AI recommendations, gender violence indicators, evaluation, Spain.

A year after the full introduction of the Comprehensive Law against gender violence, Amnesty International analyses whether the measures initiated have got round to overcome the obstacles that women victims of violence had been experiencing before the law. This report gathers data from eight different regions of Spain drawing forty recommendations and proposing eighteen fairly basic indicators to evaluate at the end of the term of office, whether the institutional response to combat violence against women, is really working to in the benefit of women's rights.

3) Amnesty International. 2005. *¡Hay que actuar a tiempo! Detección de la violencia de género y atención a las víctimas en el ámbito sanitario español* [Acting right on time! Detecting gender violence and attention to victims in the Spanish health service], November 24.

Keywords: policy report, violence against women, national health system, Spain.

Violence against women in family settings is probably the most common and invisible human rights abuse happening in our society and, it constitutes a severe

public health problem that potentially affects half of the population. According to international legislation, the Spanish State has the duty to “act with the required urgency to prevent research and punish all violent acts against women”.

4) Amnesty International. 2005. *Más allá del papel. Hacer realidad la protección y la justicia para las mujeres ante la violencia de género en el ámbito familiar*. [Beyond documents. Making real the protection and justice for women suffering gender violence in a family setting], May.

Keywords: policy report, gender violence, women’s rights, Spain.

The report is based on the testimonies of women survivors of gender violence in family settings. The report shows the obstacles that stop these women from having real access to appropriate assistance, protection and justice in Spain.

5) García Calvo, Manuel. 2005. Evolución frente a la respuesta jurídica contra la violencia familiar de género [Evolution in the face of the legal response to family gender violence]. *Cuadernos penales José María Lidón* 2: 17-55.

Keywords: legal analysis, comprehensive law against gender violence, feminist movement, institutional response.

The author addresses the following question in the article: ‘Is the legal response the most suitable one to deal with gender violence?’ The penal response had as objective to punish the perpetrators in order to prevent gender violence. Besides, legal punishment pretends to enhance public confidence by singling out the offenders. These men represent a symbol of social reproach and this can easily divert the attention away from the underpinnings and roots of gender based violence. In order to understand the roots of the problem, Criminology and Sociology of social control demonstrate that this penal strategy is not the most effective solution to achieve public safety or to avoid social risks.

6) Amnesty International. 2004. *Recomendaciones de Amnistía Internacional al Proyecto de Ley Orgánica de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género*. [Recommendations of Amnesty International for the basic Law Draft of Comprehensive Measures against gender violence].

Keywords: policy analysis, comprehensive law, gender violence, recommendations, law proposal, Spain.

AI welcomes the introduction of a comprehensive law and the intervention of the State in order to prevent, address and sanction violence against women. However, the organisation considers that there are still many issues to be addressed in the bill. For this reason AI has developed a document incorporating recommendations in the hope that they will be acknowledge and introduced to improve the law proposal.

7) Ammesty Internacional. 2003. *Mujeres invisibles, abusos impunes. Mujeres migrantes indocumentadas en España ante la violencia de género en el ámbito*

familiar [Invisible women *without papers* in Spain in the face of gender based violence crimes in family settings], Julio.

Keywords: policy report, migrant women without papers, public policy, gendered violence, comprehensive law against gender violence, discrimination, protection, intersectionality, Spain.

The protection of women's human rights in the face of gender based violence in family settings and affective relationships has become an issue of public concern. The problem has generated many political debates, parliamentary actions and governmental initiatives in Spain. AI considers positive that Spanish authorities do recognize this problem and the terrible consequences suffered by the victims who survive these awful abuses, not to mention the increasing number of women who have been assassinated by their partners and ex-partners. Although there is awareness of the number of foreign women who ask for support to immediate attention systems, none of the measures proposed has approached the specific situation of non-protection that '*without papers*' migrant women experience in Spain.

8) Miguel, Ana de. 2003. El movimiento feminista y la construcción de marcos de interpretación: el caso de la violencia contra las mujeres [The feminist movement and the construction of frame analyses: the case of violence against women]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* 35: 127- 150.

Keywords: sociological study, social movements, feminist movement, gender violence, patriarchy.

In the last two decades, new and thought-provoking approaches to Social Movements have emerged. This article adopts a constructivist and cultural focus; in particular it supports the thesis that social movements play a crucial role in creating new frameworks to interpret reality. From this theoretical standpoint the author develops a better understanding of the influence the feminist movement has had on changes in gender relations. The study analyses the role of the feminist movement in the process of redefining and rejecting violence against women. This process has brought about new perspectives on the causes of violence as well as recognizing it as a 'public' problem and no longer a 'private' matter.

9) Osborne, Raquel. 2001. *La violencia contra las mujeres: realidad social y políticas públicas* [Violence against women: social reality and public policies]. Madrid: Uned.

Keywords: sociological study, violence against women, public policies, feminist movement.

This text explores how the concept of gendered violence was coined to articulate a problem suffered by women just for the sake of being women. This was not always the case. From the seventies onwards and in response to the demands made by the feminist movement, sexual aggressions were redefined and contextualised as the expression of male's control and abuse over women. As a result, the attention derived from the stigmatised 'victims' to the 'doers' and perpetrators of these violent acts. Initiatives were promoted to encourage women

to report domestic aggressions emphasizing the problem as a public issue rather than a private matter to be dealt with, within the couple. The text also describes how the term sexual harassment came about to 'name' the multiple sexual remarks, unwanted proposals and forced acts that generation after generation of women had been suffering especially in their work places. About these issues evolves this book pretending to contribute to Gender Studies and the eradication of gendered violence as the huge social problem that violates women's rights and represents one of the greatest obstacles in the achievement of gender equality.

4.2 English sources

10) Villavicencio, Patricia, María Bustelo and Carmen Valiente. Forthcoming in 2007. Domestic violence in Spain. In *The Encyclopedia of Domestic Violence*. New York: Routledge.

Keywords: policy analysis, sociological analysis, domestic violence in Spain, gender violence risk factors, institutional response to domestic violence, policy and services resources.

The authors give an overall assessment of domestic violence in Spain. Some sociological and statistical data is provided first, and second, the evolution of cultural risk factors for domestic violence is discussed. In the second part of the article, the institutional response to domestic violence in Spain is addressed, identifying the different policy instruments that have been used to tackle this issue, such as violence plans within the more general gender equality policies, and the new Comprehensive Law passed on December 2004. Finally different resources and services for victims available at the moment in Spain are described.

11) Vives-Cases, Carmen, Diana Gil-González, Mercedes Carrasco-Portiño and Carlos Álvarez-Dardet. 2006. Gender based violence in the Spanish parliamentary agenda (1979-2004). *Gaceta Sanitaria* 20(2)¹⁸.

Keywords: public policy analysis, decision-making, parliamentary debates, gender-based violence.

The aim of this article is to examine systematically the characteristics of the processes of formulating and taking decisions on gender-based violence in the Spanish Parliament. The method used in the search was performed for all parliamentary initiatives on gender-based violence in the Spanish parliament (1979-2004) and their qualitative content was analyzed. The ratio between initiatives on gender-based violence and those on other issues was calculated by years and legislatures. The probability of presenting initiatives on gender-based violence was analyzed by sex and political group (government vs. opposition) (odds ratio, 95% CI and statistical significance using the Mantel-Haenszel method). The main results are the following: in the 26 years studied, there were 322,187 initiatives, of which 569 concerned gender-based violence. Initiatives on

¹⁸ Available at http://www.scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0213-91112006000200009&lng=en&nrm=iso .

this issue increased in 1998 (4.12 per 1,000), 2001 (4.49 per 1,000) and 2004 (9.19 per 1,000). Sixty-seven percent were questions to the government. The majority of the initiatives were registered without agreement or decision (81%). Men had a higher probability of asking questions (OR = 17.08; 95%CI, 5.91-55.62), but women instigated 60% of the initiatives. Parliamentary groups in government showed a higher probability of asking questions (OR = 2.63; 95%CI, 1.32-5.31), but 88% of the initiatives were promoted by the opposition. To sum up, the process of policy construction has already started in Spain, which could lead to the development of 'true' policies on gender-based violence in the future. Parliamentary activity on this issue should be maintained in the long-term, as the problem shows no sign of abating.

12) Valiente, Celia. 2003. The politics of prostitution. The women's movement, state feminism and parliamentary debates in post-authoritarian Spain. Paper presented at the Centre for Advancement of Women in Politics School of Politics, Queens University, Belfast.

Keywords: policy analysis, prostitution debates, public policies, Spain.

This paper has shown that in post-authoritarian Spain, the women's movement has had a very modest impact on the parliamentary debates on prostitution that preceded the major legal changes in this policy area at the central state level. It is true that the content of the 1995, 1999 and 2000 reforms studied coincided with some of (but not all) the goals of the women's movement. However, this coincidence has to be interpreted with extreme caution. Prostitution is an issue of low priority for most groups in the women's movement. The part of the movement concerned with prostitution is profoundly divided on the issue. Different groups have supported different (even opposite) goals in this policy domain (abolitionism, regulation, or neither of the two). Therefore, with the possible exception of prohibition, any measure undertaken by policy makers will necessarily coincide with at least one group's goal within the women's movement. The movement, or people close to it, have to a very limited extent participated directly in the parliamentary debates on prostitution, although only in the second discussion. The empirical evidence examined in this paper suggests that two reasons may account for this limited participation: the small amount of debate within and mobilisation of the movement as a whole, around prostitution, and the closed nature of the policy environment (parliament) in which decisions are made that convert the legislative chamber into an arena almost impermeable to outside influence¹⁹.

13) Valiente, Celia. 2000. Combating violence against women. In *Gendering Spanish democracy*, eds. Celia Valiente, Mónica Threlfall and Christine Cousins, 101-104. London: Routledge.

Keywords: multidisciplinary study, violence against women, domestic violence, social and political actors, Spain.

¹⁹ <http://www.qub.ac.uk/cawp/research/spain.pdf>

This text explores the debates in public policy to combat violence against women in a broad sense and the national policy developments in the hot-issue of 'domestic violence'. The first section sets out the background to the problem, its legal position, the timeline of the issue and the constraints in implementation and representation of the problem in numerical terms. The second part contains an analysis of the characteristics of this policy area that have hindered the implementation of the problem in Spain and in other countries. The chapter concludes by focusing on the role played by different social and political actors who have been involved in the policy-making process in Spain since the beginning of Democracy in the mid seventies.²⁰

14) Valiente, Celia. 2000. Regulating sexual harassment at work. In *Gendering Spanish democracy*, eds. Celia Valiente, Mónica Threlfall and Christine Cousins, 81-100. London: Routledge.

Keywords: policy analysis, sexual harassment, labour law, penal code, gender inequality, Spain.

This chapter analyses the policy process that lead to the explicit prohibition of; sexual harassment perpetrated by employers in the Spanish labour law (in 1989) and the penal code (in 1995), and of unwanted sexual moves perpetrated by co-workers in the Penal code (in 1999). It is argued that the main problem in this policy area is the lack of implementation of public policy. The chapter also examines the elaboration of sexual harassment regulation through distinctive policy stages; Problem definition and agenda setting; policy formulation; and policy implementation.

15) Valiente, Celia. 1999. But where are the men? Central-state public policies to combat violence against women in post-authoritarian Spain (1975-1999). Paper presented at the Seminar "Men and Violence Against Women", October 7-8. COE-Strasbourg.

Keywords: policy analysis, violence against women, AVAW policies, men, sexist public policy, gender inequality, EU, Spain.

In post-authoritarian Spain (1975-1999), policies against violence against women (referred to hereafter as AVAW policies) have been similar to AVAW policies elaborated in other European Union (EU) member states in recent decades. Such measures have mainly been of two types: legal reforms, in order to declare violent actions against women unlawful acts which are punishable; and social services for victims of violence, for instance, refuges for battered women. In Spain, AVAW policies have reached only partial achievements because of the implementation deficit which exists in this policy area. Measures are formulated but weakly implemented. In this paper, the author identifies an additional problem (of lesser importance than the implementation deficit) regarding Spanish AVAW policies. Most policies are directed at victims, that is, women, but not at male perpetrators of violence, who are the cause of the problem. The first (and longest) section of this paper describes the main AVAW policies in Spain since 1975. The second

²⁰ This text gives testimony of the prevalence of domestic violence in the changing socio-political context of modern Spain. Good for timelines and WHY.

section explains that policies address mainly women, and to a much lesser extent, men. The third section presents the incomplete implementation of AVAW policies.

16) Valiente, Celia. 1998. Sexual harassment in the workplace: Equality policies in post-authoritarian Spain” In *The politics of sexuality*, eds. Terrell Carver and Véronique Mottier, 169-179. London: Routledge.

Keywords: multidisciplinary study, sexual harassment, timeline of the issue, public policy, gender equality, sexuality, sexual politics, post-authoritarian Spain.

This chapter reflects the complex relationship between sexuality, patriarchy and politics. The author addresses the issue of sexual harassment balancing theoretical knowledge with policy analysis on gendered violence issues. The work provides with a historical account of the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace in post-authoritarian Spain. Furthermore, it describes the changes associated with the emergence of sexuality as a political issue. By interpreting the gendered aspects of sexuality and policy making, the text analysis the events surrounding the politics of sexual harassment in the context of a new Spanish democracy.

4.2.1 Comparative studies

17) Krizsan, Andrea, María Bustelo, Andromachi Hadjiyanni and Fray Kamoutsi. Forthcoming in 2007. Domestic violence: A public matter. In *Multiple meanings of gender equality. A critical frame analysis of gender policies in Europe*, ed. Mieke Verloo. Budapest: Central European University.

Keywords: policy analysis, domestic Violence, gender equality, different interpretations, women’s citizenship; EU, Austria, Greece, the Netherlands, Hungary, Slovenia, Spain.

In the last few decades the recognition of a domestic violence as a criminal offence has passed from a feminist demand to a major public issue. This recognition is the result of ongoing discussions and struggles across Europe. Generally speaking, in today’s Europe, domestic violence is considered a matter of concern for the entirety of society, a matter in which public intervention is required by states that are supposed to protect its citizens. This recent recognition has different interpretations across and within countries. This chapter sets out to explore the range of interpretations found in six European Countries and the EU, and especially their connection to gender equality.

18) Campani, Giovanna. 2004. Trafficking for sexual exploitation in Southern Europe: Realities and policies. In *Women and trafficking*, ed. Simona Zavratnik, 29-40. Ljubljana: Peace Institute.

Keywords: sociological study, trafficking, sexual exploitation, smuggling, migrations, EU directives, sex trade; Eastern Europe, Southern Europe, Spain, Italy, Portugal, France.

This paper presents the main findings of a recent research project on 'trafficking for sexual exploitation and the Sex trade', conducted in Southern European countries; Italy, Spain, Portugal and France, under the aegis of the European Daphne and Stop projects.

The general approach of the research stresses the importance of the distinction between the concept of 'trafficking in human beings' and 'smuggling of migrants'. The phenomenon of trafficking is addressed by the author as a modern form of slavery. And it concludes that in Spain and Portugal scanty knowledge and the lack of data and debate on THB seem to mainly reproduce the directives of the EU on the issue rather than to give response to the problem and suggest possible solutions in Portugal and Spain. The author points out how restrictive migratory policies and the neo-liberal transition of Eastern Europe are at the origin of the trafficking phenomenon.

19) Roggeband, Conny. 2004. Immediately I thought we should do the same thing. International inspiration and exchange in feminist action against sexual violence. *The European Journal of Women's Studies* 11: 159-175.

Keywords: diffusion, international feminist networks, sexual violence, women's movement; Spain, the Netherlands.

Cross-national traffic of feminist ideas has contributed to a growth of the international women's movement and has shaped national movements. These processes have only recently become the subject of study and theoretical discussion. The theoretical models that have been developed so far fail to take into account the complex nature of intercultural communication. No attention is paid to problems of interpretation and translation that may occur and how 'adopters' use the example of others. Instead, this article proposes an empirically grounded, alternative model of the process, based on the cases of women's organizations against sexual violence in the Netherlands and Spain. The author's approach focuses on the processes of communication – the relationship between source and followers and the conditions that facilitate or impede communication – and the conditions that lead to adaptation.

5 OPERA- Gender training books and manuals

The documentation of gender training and gender mainstreaming initiatives in Spain can be scarce. Many times, interesting things are happening in terms of gender equality training but they do not become compiled in a book or manual. Nevertheless, there are a fair but uneven number of gender training manuals in the different autonomous communities. We ought to take this OPERA section as a fairly tiny representation of all the interesting and relevant works on gender mainstreaming and gender training in Spain. The acknowledgment of all the most relevant manuals is still in process and is to be further developed.

This section gives some of the documentation of gender mainstreaming and gender training but there are also training manuals on anti-discrimination that address gender equality issues in Spain.

1) Dirección general de la Mujer. 2007. *Guía práctica de intervención en violencia de género* [Practical manual on intervention in gender based violence cases]. Dirección general de la Mujer: Cantabria.

Keywords: Training manual. Gender based violence.

This practical guide intends to contribute with the specific resources to get to know the key factors on intervention in gender based violence cases. It covers special communication skills, attitudes as well as main key strategies to prevent and advice citizens on gender based violence issues. The guide mainly caters for victims, professionals, family victims and aggressors.

2) Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer. 2006. *7 Lenguaje administrativo no sexista* [7 Non-sexist language in the administration]. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: Manual on the use of non-sexist language.

Tackling the problems of linguistic sexism, this manual develops several strategies and alternative solutions to the use of administrative sexist language. The guide also introduces a Decalogue on non-sexist language and relevant additional documentation on this particular topic.

3) Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer. 2006. *8 La igualdad de género como factor de calidad* [8 Gender equality as a quality factor]. Madrid: LIKADI

Keywords: Gender manual on quality and management.

The main objective of this manual is to guide and orientate technical teams to integrate a gender perspective to the systems of quality management. The synergies created by addressing quality from a gender perspective, will most definitively result in a substantial improvement of public services management.

4) Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer. 2003. *1 Introducción al enfoque integrado o mainstreaming de género. Guía básica* [1.Introduction to the gender perspective or gender mainstreaming. Basic guide]. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: gender mainstreaming manual.

Gender mainstreaming and equal opportunities between women and men have become one of the priorities in the European political agenda. This manual is the first of a series of support guides directed to technical personnel and it ought to provide practical formulas to integrate a gender perspective in the planning and managing of policies towards a more equal public administration.

5) Instituto de la Mujer. 2003. *Presupuestos públicos con perspectiva de género* [Gender public budgeting]. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: gender budgeting manual.

This manual introduces first of all, a theoretical revision of what are public budgeting then moving to gender sensitive public income and public spending from a gender perspective. The guide provides a clear insight into the importance of gender friendly budgeting in order to improve gender equality.

6) Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer.2004. *5 Indicadores de género* [5 Gender indicators]. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: Gender indicators manual.

This manual compiles definitions and uses of gender indicators as well as the process of constructing them. The guide focuses on practicality offering three different cases; gender indicators in the building of a sanitary infrastructure (the case of a hospital), gender indicators in a project on help services to residences and gender indicators in benefits to self-employment.

7) Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer.2005. *6 Guía para identificar la pertinencia de género* [6 Guide to identify gender impact]. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: Gender impact manual.

The manual introduces first and most, the intuitional context and normative in which this guide is framed. It then explores the definition of gender impact and the basic elements to analyse it. Offering several practical

cases on gender impact, it also provides with key recommendations to satisfactorily identify gender impact.

8) Instituto de la Mujer. 2004. *4 Urbanismo con perspectiva de género* [4 Urbanism with a gender perspective]. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: Gender mainstreaming manual, gender and urban space, gender and urbanism.

Why is it important to integrate a gender perspective in urbanism? This manual assesses the differential impact that conventional urban planning has on women and men. The guide makes substantial recommendations and offers a case study at regional level.

9) Instituto de la Mujer. 2004. *3 Género y Salud* [3 Gender and health]. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: Gender mainstreaming, health sector, gender and health.

This manual firstly introduces a theoretical background on the social construction of women's health in an andocentric world and its consequences. It follows by introducing the integrated gender perspective as a strategy and tool to reduce and remove social inequalities in the health system. The text advocates and provides with techniques to avoid gender inequalities promoting a gender mainstreaming approach and a gender perspective on all issues concerning women's and men's health.

10) Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer. 2002. *Mainstreaming o enfoque integrado de Género: Manual de aplicación en Proyectos de Empleo*. [Mainstreaming or integrated gender perspective: A manual for employment projects]. 2ª edición. Madrid: LIKADI.

Keywords: gender mainstreaming manual.

This text comprises tools on gender mainstreaming or the integration of a gender perspective in all the actions conducted by personnel of public institutions. This manual focuses particularly on employment.

11) Comisión Europea. 2001-2005. *Hacia una Estrategia Comunitaria sobre Igualdad entre Hombres y Mujeres* [Towards a communitarian strategy on equality between men and women].

Keywords: communitarian action plan on gender equality

This text reproduces the Commission's proposal on the 7th June 2000 "Towards a common communitarian frame strategy about equality between men and women (2001-2005) and the decision by the

commission 20th December 2000 where a common action program is established. This text is available in eleven EU official languages.

12) EMAKUNDE. 2000. *Buenas prácticas de igualdad de oportunidades en los proyectos de empleo y formación* [Good practices in equal opportunities projects on training and employment]. Vitoria- Gastéis.

Keywords: Good practices on gender equality employment projects.

The text comprises good practices on equal opportunities on employment projects and training. EMAKUNDE is the Basque Women's Institute.

13) Pérez Pérez, F. 2000. *Estudio sobre la aplicación del mainstreaming en programas sociales en la ciudad de A Coruña* [A study about the implementation of gender mainstreaming in social programs in the city of A Coruña]. A Coruña: Fundación Mujeres.

Keywords: Gender mainstreaming

This text defines gender and describes how it is a dimension that has to be incorporated in all policies, planning and processes. Thus, gender is considered as part of the general analysis of all the activities, policy, programme, event or process. The text explains how gender ought to be mainstreamed and should not be considered as a separate issue.

14) Lorenzo García, F. 1999. *Manual de procedimientos. Desarrollo de proyectos integrales de empleo dirigidos a mujeres*. [Manual of procedures. The development of integrated employment projects for women]. Madrid: Fundación Mujeres.

Keywords: Gender training manual

This manual is intended to be used by personnel in public institutions seeking procedural guidance for developing employment projects for women.

15) VV.AA. 1999. *Mainstreaming de género. Marco conceptual, metodología y presentación de "buenas prácticas"* [Gender mainstreaming. Conceptual frame, methodology and "good practices"]. Instituto de la Mujer. Madrid.

Keywords: Gender mainstreaming manual.

The first part of the text is an introduction to the conceptual framework of gender mainstreaming. The second part explains the conditions that facilitate gender mainstreaming and the essential requirements to integrate it. The text also describes the most relevant available elements

to mainstream gender and maps the main actors involved in the process. The third part is effective for supporting specific gender mainstreaming actions. It covers the aspects that should be taken into account (gender awareness) before and while developing actions as well as indications to manage the process. It finally comprises several examples on gender mainstreaming initiatives.

16) VV.AA. 1999. *Guía para una selección de personal no sexista* [Guide for a non-sexist selection of personnel] EOI. Madrid: Instituto de la Mujer.

Keywords: Gender training manual.

This text brings together good practices and guidelines for a non-sexist selection of personnel. The manual challenges traditional approaches to recruitment in employment and introduces innovative perspectives to promote gender equality in employment.

17) EMAKUNDE. 1998. *Guía metodológica para integrar la perspectiva de género en proyectos y programas de desarrollo* [Methodological guide to integrate a gender perspective in development projects and programs] Vitoria- Gasteís: Emakunde.

Keywords: manual on gender and development.

This guide compiles methods to integrate gender mainstreaming in the development processes taking into account social, economic, political and cultural factors. The text acknowledges the gender gaps in the international cooperation activities, projects and programs and announces specific targets towards gender equality that need to be introduced in the development programs.

6 FRAGEN

This section includes two types of archives and documentation centres. The first type consists of archives mostly located at Equality bodies (such as Women's Institutes and Women's General Directorates), and to a lesser extent at NGOs and feminist organizations. The second type consists of archives linked to universities. We decided to include all these centres because they are specialized on women's studies and in them it is possible to find documentation from feminists and women's movements. All archives are presented below by region.

National level

**Asociación Universitaria de Estudios de las Mujeres (AUDEM)
[University Association of Women's Studies]**

Filología Italiana
Facultad de Filología
Calle Palos de la Frontera s/n
41004 Sevilla
Tel: +34 954551576 / +34 654060740

Databases:

Apdo. Correos 4058
18080 Granada
Tel: +34 958161104
Fax: +34 958/161104

Note: This multidisciplinary association has several objectives, like promoting Women and Gender Studies, coordinating Institutes, Seminars and Women's Studies Centres in the different Spanish Universities, and strengthening the activities of these places through the organization of scientific meetings, and allowing debates of the experts.

Centro de Estudios de Género. Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED) [Centre of Gender Studies. National University of Distance Education]

Facultad de Filología
Departamento de Filosofía, y Moral y Filosofía Política.
Senda del Rey, 7
8040 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 398 8445
E-mail: camoros@fsof.uned.es

Note: The Centre, run by Celia Amorós Puente, develops several areas of study: gender, science and technology; gender and language; gender and multiculturalism; and gender and equality. Apart from academic activities

(courses, seminars, conferences...), the Centre organizes an annual award and biannual activities of evaluation.

Centro de Documentación del Instituto de la Mujer [Women's Institute Documentation Centre]

Calle Condesa de Venadito, 34,
28027 Madrid

Tel: + 34 91 363 80 46/54

Fax: + 34 91 363 80 47

E-mail : inmujer@mtas.es

Webpage:

http://www.mtas.es/mujer/servicios/centro_documentacion/cendoc.htm

Andalucía

Biblioteca de la Asociación de Estudios Históricos de las Mujeres [Library of the Women's Historical Studies Association]

Facultad de Filosofía. Campus Teatinos.

29071 Málaga

Tel: +34 95 2131780/ +34 95 213 1751

Fax: +34 95 2131823

Biblioteca de la Delegación de Mujer y Juventud. Diputación de Granada [Library at the Women and Youth Department, Government of Granada] Palacio de Bibataubín s/n

18071 Granada

Tel: +34 958 24 71 01 / +34 958 71 12 / +34 958 71 14

Fax: +34 958 24 71 00

E-mail: rrodriguezmartin@corp.dipgra.es

Webpage: <http://www.dipgra.es/cpmujer.htm>

Biblioteca del Área de la Mujer de la Diputación de Granada [Women's Library at Granada's Council Women's Department]

Periodista Barris Talavera, 1,

18014 Granada

Tel: +34 958 24 71 12

Fax: +34 958 24 71 00

E-mail: manolast@corp.dipgra.es

Biblioteca del Instituto de Estudios de la Mujer. Universidad de Granada [Women's Library at the Women's Studies Institute. University of Granada]

Universidad de Granada. Centro de Documentación Científica.

Rector López Argüeta, s/n

18071 Granada
Tel: +34 958 24 83 66
Fax: +34 958 24 28 28
E-mail: insmujer@azahar.ugr.es

Biblioteca y Centro de Documentación del Centro de la Mujer [Library and documentation centre of the women's centre]

Plus Ultra 16,1º I
21001 Huelva
Tel: +34 959 263100 / +34 959 244500
Fax: +34 959 244370

Cátedra de Estudios sobre el Género. Universidad de Córdoba [Women's Studies. University of Córdoba]

Antigua Facultad de Veterinaria. Aula M^a Teresa León.
Avd. Medina Azahara
14071 Córdoba
Tel: +34 957 21 89 15
E-mail: biblioteca@uco.es

Centro de Documentación del Servicio Provincial de la Mujer. Diputación de Málaga [Documentation Centre at the Women's Regional Service. Council of Malaga]

Carretería, 60. 1ª Planta
29008 Málaga.
Tel: + 34 952 06 02 32
Fax: +34 952 60 20 66
E-mail: bcamujer@malaga.es
Webpage:
<http://www.malaga.es/areas/derechos/sermujer/departamentos/biblioteca.asp>

Centro de Documentación "María Zambrano". Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer

[Documentation Centre 'María Zambrano'. Andalusian Women's Institute] Alberto Lista, 16,

41003 Sevilla

Tel: +34 95 503 59 08 /09/11 (documentation); +34 95 503 59 19 (publications)

E-mails: documentacion.iam@juntadeandalucia.es (documentation) ; publicaciones.iam@juntadeandalucia.es (publications)

Webpage: <http://www.junta-andalucia.es/iam>

Centro de Documentación "Mercedes Fòrmica". Fundación Municipal de la Mujer. Ayuntamiento de Cádiz [Documentation Center "Mercedes Fòrmica". Local Women's Foundation. Council of Cádiz]

Plaza Palillero s/n.

11100 Cádiz

Tel: + 34 956 21 11 99

Fax: +34 956 21 12 65

E-mail: fundacion.mujer@telefonica.net;

plandeigualdadfmm@telefonica.net

Instituto de Estudios de las Mujeres. Universidad de Granada [Institute of Women's Studies. Granada University]

Centro de Documentación Científica

Rector López Argüeta, s/n

Tel: +34 958 248 366

Fax: +34 958 242 828

E-mail: insmujer@ugr.es

Note: The centre is attached to the Granada University, is a multidisciplinary research centre dedicated to the Women's and Gender Studies. The Institute develops research activities, specialized courses and scientific spreading, and maintains several collaboration agreements with other equality agencies and institutions. Besides, it participates in national and international nets with European and Latin American Universities.

Aragón

Centro de Documentación del Instituto Aragonés de la Mujer [Documentation Center, Aragon Women's Institute]

María Agustín, Ave. 38.

50004 Zaragoza

Tel: +34 976 445211

Fax: +34 976 441442

Seminario Interdisciplinar de Estudios de la Mujer. Universidad de Zaragoza [Interdisciplinary Seminar on Women's Studies. University of Zaragoza]

Facultad de Medicina. Aulario B. c/ Domingo Miral, s/n

50009 Zaragoza

Tel: +34 976 76 17 08

Fax: +34 976 76 16 64

E-mail: siem@posta.unizar.es

Webpage: <http://wzar.unizar.es/siem/>

Asturias

**Centro de Documentación. Casa de Encuentro de las Mujeres
[Documentation Center, Women's Center]**

Jerónimo Ibrán 19
33600 Mieres
Tel: +34 985 45 12 41
Fax: +34 985 45 37 29
E-mail: casaenmi@mixmail.com

**Centro de Documentación del Instituto Asturiano de la Mujer
[Documentation Centre at the Asturias Women's Institute]**

Avenida de Galicia 12
33005 Oviedo
Tel: +34 985 96 20 10
Fax: +34 985 96 20 13
E-mail: docmujer@princast.es

**Centro de Documentación y Biblioteca de la Casa de Encuentro de las
Mujeres de Gijón. Oficina Municipal de la Mujer del Ayuntamiento de
Gijón**

**[Documentation Centre and Library at the Women's Home in Gijón.
Women's Local Office in the Council of Gijón].**

Canga Argüelles 16-18
33202 Gijón
Tel: +34 985 18 16 28
Fax: +34 985 18 16 36
E-mail: oficinadeingualdad@gijon.es
Webpage: <http://www.ayto-gijon.es>

**Centro de Documentación. Servicios Municipales de la Mujer del
Ayuntamiento [Documentation Centre at the Council Women's
Services]**

Palacio de Maqua, c/ Cámara 23, 2ª planta
33400 Avilés
Tel: +34 985 52 75 46
Fax: +34 985 52 10 30
E-mail: mujer@ayto-aviles.es

Balear Islands

**Centro de Documentación y Biblioteca del Institut Balear de la Dona
[Documentation Center and Library at the Balear Islands Women's
Institute]**

Aragó, 26, 1er E
07006 Palma de Mallorca
Tel: +34 971 77 51 16 / +34 971 77 52 50
Fax: +34 971 77 49 38
E-mail: documendona@caib.es
Webpage: <http://ibdona.caib.es>

Basque Country

Centro de Documentación de Emakunde/Instituto Vasco de la Mujer [Documentation Center at the Basque Women's Institute]

Manuel Iradier, 36
01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz
Tel: +34 945 01 67 23
Fax: +34 945 01 67 01
E-mail: emakunde.documentacion@ej-gv.es
Webpage: <http://www.emakunde.es>

Emakumeari Buruzko Dokumentazio eta Ikasketa Zentrua [Documentation and Women's Studies Center]

Pelota, 10, 2º A
48005 Bilbao
Tel: +34 94 416 23 37
Fax: +34 94 416 23 37
E-mail: zentroa@emakumeneak.org
Webpage: <http://www.emakumeak.org>

Canary Islands

Biblioteca y Centro de Documentación del Instituto Canario de la Mujer [Library and Documentation Centre of the Canary Islands Women's Institute]

Juan Manuel Durán 6, 3 I.
35007 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Tel: +34 928 223800.
Fax: +34 928/223150

Centro de Estudios de las Mujeres. Universidad de La Laguna [Centre of Women's Studies. La Laguna University]

Edificio del Campus Central.
38071 La Laguna
Tel: +34 922 317889
Fax: +34 922 317611
E-mail: bhernanp@ull.es, agomez@ull.es, memonzon@ull.es
Note: the Centre aims to promote gender and feminist studies, to coordinate researches programs, to publish books, articles or any other work that focus on gender equality, and to develop advising tasks in this area.

Servicio de Documentación del Centro Municipal de la Mujer de Telde [Documentation Service at the Local Women's Center in Telde]

León y Castillo, 3 (San Juan)

35200 Telde (Gran Canaria)
Tel: +34 928 13 90 62
Fax: +34 928 69 63 64
E-mail: mujer@ayuntamientodetelde.org
Webpage: <http://www.ayuntamientodetelde.org>

Castilla y León

Centro de Documentación de la Mujer en Castilla y León [Women's Documentation Center in Castilla y León]

Avda. Simón Nieto, 10
34005 Palencia
Tel: +34 979 70 14 40
E-mail: jcylcdocmd@terra.es

Centro de Documentación y Biblioteca de la Mujer. Asociación para la Participación de la Mujer "Rosa Chacel" [Women's Documentation Center and Library. Association for Women's Participation "Rosa Chacel"]

Menéndez Pelayo, 1, 1º
47001 Valladolid
Tel: +34 983 39 73 25
Fax: +34 983 39 73 25
E-mail: cddocumujerva@infonegocio.com
Webpage: <http://www.asociacionrosachacel.galeon.com/biblioteca.html>

Catalonia

Biblioteca Francesca Bonnemaison [Library Francesca Bonnemaison]

Sant Pere més Baix, 7, 2ª planta
08003 Barcelona
Tel: +34 93 268 73 60 / +34 932 684 218 / +34 933 190 834
Fax: +34 93 310 64 01 / + 34 933 151 432
E-mail: b.barcelona.fb@diba.es / domingoeg@diba.es / ccd@bonnemaison-ccd.org
Webpage: <http://www.bcn.es/icub/biblioteques/>

Note: In 1909, Francesca Bonnemiason, along with other women, created the 'Women's Popular Library' in Barcelona, the first women's library in Europe. The 'Popular Cultural Institute', attached to the Library, brought near the culture to women. The Bonnemaison's legacy was specially recovered in the nineties, when the feminist and women movement began a campaign for recovering spaces. The Centre's aim is to support of the feminist movement, supporting cultural activities.

Centre de Documentació de l'Institut Català de les Dones. Generalitat de Catalunya [Documentation Center at the Catalan Women's Institute. Catalonia Government]

Plaza Pere Corominas, 1
08001 Barcelona
Tel: +34 93 495 16 09
Fax: +34 93 321 61 11
Webpage: <http://www.gencat.net/icdones>

Centre Municipal d'Informació i Recursos per a les Dones. Ajuntament de Barcelona [Local Information Center and Resources for Women. Council of Barcelona]

Camélias, 36 – 28
08024 Barcelona
Tel: +34 93 285 03 57
Fax: +34 93 581 30 61
E-mail: ncastells@mail.bcn.es
Webpage: <http://www.cird.bcn.es>

Centre de recerca de dones (DUODA). Universidad de Barcelona [Centre of Women's Research. Barcelona University]

Baldiri Reixac, s/n
08028 Barcelona
Tel: +34 934481399
Fax: +34 934481398
E-mail: duoda@dl.ub.es

Note: In 1982, a group of feminist researchers of the Barcelona University joined to create a new place within this University, an open place where love for knowledge could be expressed through a close relationship, beyond the hierarchical power. Some years later, they felt the need of creating groups of students who discovered the feminine genealogy of knowledge. That is why a postgrade on Women's History was created (1987). In 2000, an on-line Master on Feminism of Difference began. These academic activities are thought as an inversion to enrich any profession, employment, talent and vocation.

Centre de Recursos i Assessorament per a la Dona, (CRAD). Regidoria de la Dona. Ajuntament de Badalona [Center for Women's Resources and Support. Women's Department. Badalona Council]

Mar, 55
08911 Badalona
Tel: +34 93 483 29 69
E-mail: fescudero@aj-badalona.es

Fundació Maria Aurèlia Capmany [Foundation Maria Aurèlia Capmany]
Junta de Comerç, 17, entresuelo

08001 Barcelona
Tel: +34 93 301 11 95
Fax: +34 93 301 07 63
E-mail: fmac@fmac.org
Webpage: <http://www.fmac.org/>

Grup d'Estudis Geografia i Gènere. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona [Geography and Gender Studies Group. Autonomous University of Barcelona]

Departament de Geografia y Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics. Edifici E 2
08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona)
Tel: +34 93 581 30 60
Fax: +34 93 581 30 61
E-mail: hpujol@ced.uab.es

Programa Municipal para la Mujer del Ayuntamiento de L'Hospitalet [Local Programm for Women, Council of L`Hospitalet]

Santa Eulàlia 101-baixos
08902 L`Hospitalet (Barcelona)
Tel: +34 93 298 18 70
Fax: +34 93 298 18 71
E-mail caid@l-h.es
Webpage: <http://www.l-h.es/caid/>

Extremadura

Biblioteca y Centro de Estudios y Documentación Fundación 8 de Marzo [Library and Docuementation Center, Foundation 8th of March]

Alvarado, 21
06800-Mérida
Tel: +34 924 330582
Fax: +34 924 330582
E-mail: nalua@eresmas.net

Galicia

Biblioteca-Centro de Documentación Alecrín [Documentation Center and Library Alecrin]

García Barbón, 30, 5º, Of. 8.
36201 Vigo
Tel: +34 986 43 94 59
Fax: +34 986 22 93 39
E-mail: biblioteca@alecrin.org
Webpage: <http://www.alecrin.org/>

**Feminario de Investigación. Universidad de Vigo [Research *Feminario*.
Vigo University]**

Feminario: Feminismo y Resistencia (Teorías y Prácticas)

Facultad de Filología y Traducción

Universidad de Vigo

Campus Lagoas-Marcosende

36200 Vigo

Tel: +34 986812333

Fax: +34 986812380

E-mail: bmartin@uvigo.es

Note: This research centre has several areas of study: feminist critical analysis, gender literary study, intersectionality, identity theories, among others. Besides, it develops academic activities, like seminars, courses and conferences.

Madrid

**Biblioteca del Instituto Universitario de Estudios de la Mujer.
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid [Women's Studies Institute Library.
Autonomous University of Madrid]**

Edificio del Rectorado, 2º entreplanta.

Campus Cantoblanco. Carretera de Colmenar Viejo, km. 15

28049 Madrid

Tel: +34 91 497 50 00

Fax: +34 91 397 55 53

E-mail: iuem@uam.es

Webpage: <http://www.uam.es/otroscentros/institutomujer/default.htm>

Biblioteca de Mujeres [Women's Library]

Villaamil, 12

28039 – Madrid

Tel: +34 618 573 477

E-mail: bibliomujer@inicia.es

Webpage: <http://www.mujerpalabra.net/bibliotecademujeres>

**Casa de la Mujer de Alcobendas. Servicio de Documentación y
Biblioteca [Documentation and Library Services. Alcobendas
Women's Center]**

Málaga, 50

28100 Alcobendas (Madrid)

Tel: +34 91 654 37 87 / +34 91 654 31 99

Fax: +34 91 654 88 84

E-mail: casamujer@aytoalcobendas.org

**Centro de Documentación del Instituto de la Mujer [Women's Institute
Documentation Center]**

Condesa de Venadito, 34
28027 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 363 80 52
Fax: +34 91 363 80 47
E-mail: LVillanua@mtas.es
Webpage:
http://www.mtas.es/mujer/servicios/centro_documentacion/cendoc.htm

Centro de Documentación y Publicaciones. Federación de Mujeres Progresistas [Documentation Center at the Federation of Progressive Women]

Ribera de curtidores, 3
28005 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 539 97 99 / +34 91 539 02 38
Fax: +34 91 527 03 02
E-mail: fmp@fmujeresprogresistas.org
Webpage: <http://www.fmujeresprogresistas.org/>

Centro de Información, Documentación y Asesoramiento de la Mujer. Ayuntamiento de Móstoles [Women's Information, Documentation and Support. Council of Mostoles]

Centro Cultural Villa de Móstoles.
Pza. de la Cultura, s/n. 2ª pl. esc. B.
28931 Móstoles (Madrid)
Tel: +34 91 664 76 10 / +34 91 664 76 24
Fax: 91 664 09 98
E-mail: mujer@ayto-mostoles.es

Centro de Investigación y Formación Feminista. Fundación CIFFE [Feminist Research and Training Center]

Almagro, 28, Bajo, Local 32
28010 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 308 71 68
Fax: +34 91 308 71 68
E-mail: fundacionciffe@teleline.es

Dirección General de la Mujer de la Consejería de Trabajo de la Comunidad de Madrid [Women's General Directorate, Labour Department, Government of Madrid]

Gran Vía 12
28013 Madrid
Tel: +34 91 521 74 97
Fax: +34 91 523 14 84
E-mail: ana.perez@madrid.org

**Instituto de Estudios Feministas. Universidad Complutense de Madrid
[Institute of Feminist Studies. Complutense University, Madrid]**

Facultad de Económicas.

Edificio 6, despachos 77, 78 y 79.

Somosaguas Campus

28223 Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid)

Tel: +34 913942976

Fax: +34 913942977

E- mail: instifem@rect.ucm.es

Note: it was founded in 1983 by a group of professors and students of Social Sciences and Humanities. Their aim was to join forces in the Feminist Studies realm. The objectives of the Institute are mainly to create and maintain multidisciplinary teams on feminist and gender studies, to spread scientific knowledge, to create a debate and analysis frame, to develop academic activities and to support research projects on the subject, and to publish the works developed in the Institute or others considered interesting in this area.

**Instituto Universitario de Estudios de la Mujer. Universidad Autónoma
[Institute of Women's Studies. Autonomous University]**

Rectorado.

Tercer entresuelo.

28049 Madrid

Carretera Colmenar, km.15.

Campus de Cantoblanco.

Tel: +34 914974595

Fax: +34 914975553

E-mail: iuem@uam.es

Note: the centre is focused on the contribution of women to the research in every scientific field. Its final objective is to contribute to an active participation of women in the creation of scientific knowledge and to promote feminist theoretical and intellectual approaches.

**Vindicación feminista. Centro de documentación [Documentation
Center, Feminist Vindication]**

Magdalena 29, 1º A

28012 Madrid

Tel: +34 91 369 44 88

Fax: +34 91 369 44 88

E-mail: centrodocvindi@yahoo.es

Webpage: <http://www.vindicacionfeminista.com>

Murcia

**Centro de Documentación. Consejería de Presidencia. Secretaría
Sectorial de la Mujer y de la Juventud [Documentation Center,
Department of Presidente. Women and Youth Secretary]**

Avda Infante Don Juan Manuel, 14. Edificio Administrativo, 3ª Planta.
30011 Murcia
Tel: +34 96835 72 47
Fax: +34 968 35 72 52
E-mail: JoseL.Carceles@carm.es
Webpage: <http://www.imrm.es>

Navarra

**Centro de Documentación del Instituto Navarro de la Mujer
[Documentation Center, Navarra Women's Studies]**

Estella, 7 entreplanta izda
31002 Pamplona
Tel: +34 948 20 66 04
Fax: +34 948 20 63 92
E-mail: rosario.bergasa.gonzalez@cfnavarra.es
Webpage: <http://www.cfnavarra.es/inam/index.htm>

**Centro de Documentación y Biblioteca de la Mujer de Instituto de
Promoción de Estudios Sociales Elkartea [Women's Documentation
Centre and Library, Institute of Social Studies]**

Tejería, 28
31001 Pamplona
Tel: +34 948 22 59 91
Fax: +34 948 21 32 79
E-mail: ipesnavarra@telefonica.net

The Region of Valencia

**Biblioteca de la Dirección General de la Mujer de Alicante [Library at
the Alicante Women's General Directorate]**

General Pintos, 21
03010 Alicante
Tel: +34 965 25 25 61
Fax: +34 965 25 24 61
E-mail: chinea_ant@gva.es

**Biblioteca de la Dirección General de la Mujer [Library at the Castellon
Women's General Directorate]**

Enseñanza, 10
12001 Castellón
Tel: +34 964 22 80 14
Fax: +34 964 23 95 67
E-mail: agusti_dol@gva.es

Biblioteca de la Dirección General de la Mujer [Library at the Valencia Women's General Directorate]

Náquera, 9

46003 Valencia

Tel: +34 961 97 16 09

Fax: +34 96 398 56 30

E-mail: sanchis_eli@gva.es

Webpage: <http://www.pre.gva.es/dgm/tlpdgm.html>

Centro de Estudios de las Mujeres. Universidad de Alicante [Women's Studies Centre. Alicante University]

Aulario II, Primera Planta.

San Vicente- Carretera de Alicante, s/n

Alicante

Tel: +34 96 590 94 15 / +34 96 590 9658

Fax: +34 96 590 9803

E-mail: cem@ua.es

Note: Following the trend of other Spanish universities, the University of Alicante created a multidisciplinary centre on Women's Studies. The centre's aim is to create a space for reflection and development on gender studies, taking a critical approach and supporting the promotion of equality.

Instituto Universitario de Estudios de las Mujeres. Universidad de Valencia [University Institute of Women's Studies. Valencia University]

Blasco Ibáñez, Ave. 32

46010 Valencia

Tel: +34 9639 83135

Fax: +34 9638 64029

E-mail: iu.estudis.dona@uv.es

Note: The Institute is composed by students, researchers and professors, who suggest a critical revision of academic discourses. The Institute promotes the relations of scientific cooperation with other agencies and institutions. Besides, a main objective is to elaborate alternative proposals to satisfy the social needs, from an open perspective in agreement with the need of promoting gender equality.