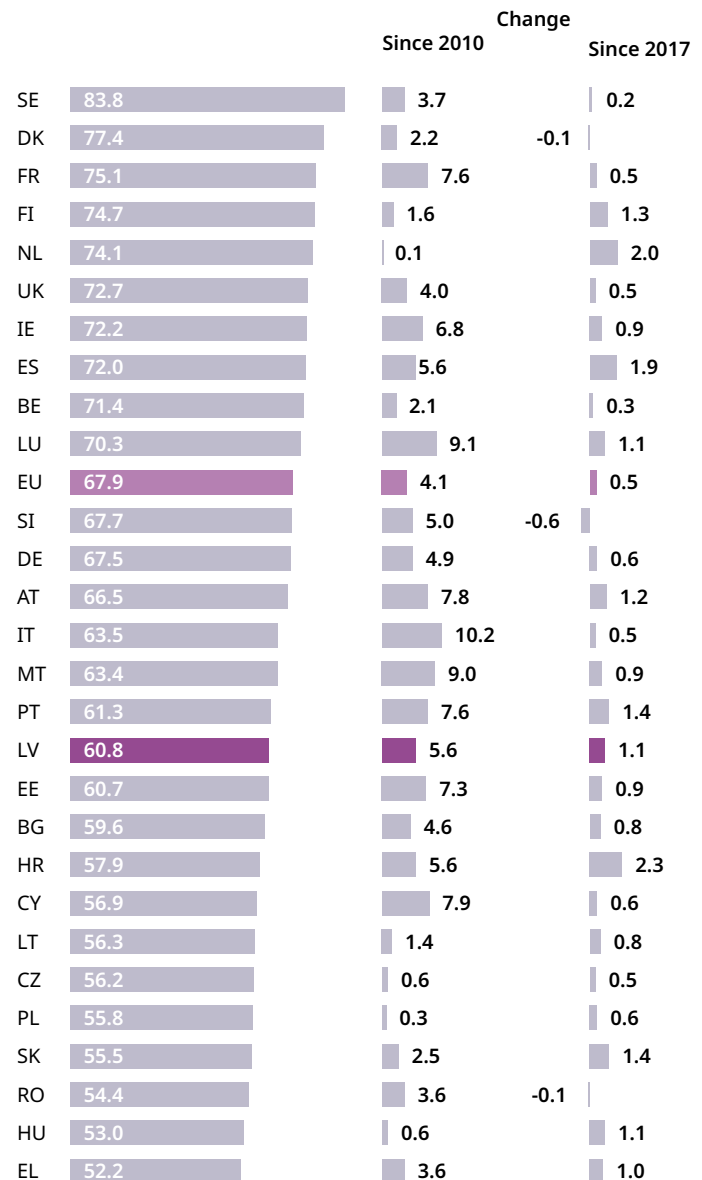


Progress on gender equality in Latvia since 2010

With 60.8 out of 100 points, Latvia ranks 17th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Latvia's score is 7.1 points lower than the EU's score.

Since 2010, its score has increased by 5.6 points. Latvia's score has increased only slightly (by 1.1 points) since 2017. The country's ranking has dropped by one place since 2010.



Best performance

Latvia's score is highest in the domain of health (78.4 points), although this is one of the lowest scores in the EU (ranking 26th). The second highest score is in the domain of work (74.0 points), in which Latvia ranks 12th.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domains of knowledge (49.3 points) and money (65.2 points). In both domains, Latvia is among the lowest performing Member States (ranking 28th and 26th, respectively).



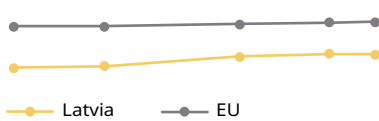

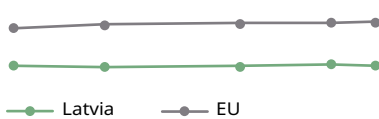
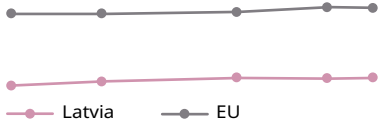
Biggest improvement

Since 2010, Latvia's score has improved the most in the domain of power (+ 14.6 points), although its ranking has remained the same (14th).

A step backwards

Progress has stalled in the domain of knowledge (+ 0.1 points), in which Latvia lost one place in the ranking. It also dropped by three places in the domain of work, in which the score has increased only by 1.4 points.

Explore Latvia's Index results

Scores	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	Trends in scores 2010-2018 Country and EU trends
 Overall Index	55.2	56.2	57.9	59.7	60.8	
Work	72.6	74.3	73.6	74.2	74.0	
 Participation	86.9	86.9	87.8	89.3	90.1	
Segregation and quality of work	60.7	63.5	61.8	61.7	60.8	
Money	58.9	59.6	64.3	65.5	65.2	
 Financial resources	43.5	43.5	51.9	53.7	54.6	
Economic situation	79.8	81.5	79.5	80.0	78.0	
Knowledge	49.2	48.8	48.9	49.7	49.3	
 Attainment and participation	60.5	62.2	59.1	62.3	61.1	
Segregation	40.0	38.3	40.5	39.7	39.7	
Time	62.0	60.8	65.8	65.8	65.8	
 Care activities	78.2	75.1	89.8	89.8	89.8	
Social activities	49.2	49.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	
Power	34.8	37.9	39.0	44.1	49.4	
 Political	38.1	43.7	40.5	36.7	40.6	
Economic	37.5	42.1	44.2	45.6	46.1	
Social	29.5	29.5	33.2	51.4	64.3	
Health	77.3	77.9	78.4	78.3	78.4	
 Status	80.0	80.5	79.8	79.0	79.9	
Behaviour	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	
Access	88.3	89.7	92.3	92.9	92.1	

About the Index

Each year, we score the EU Member States and the EU as a whole to see how far they are from reaching gender equality. The Index uses **a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 is for total inequality and 100 is for total equality.**

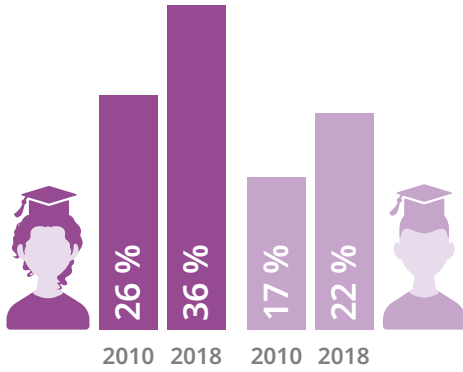
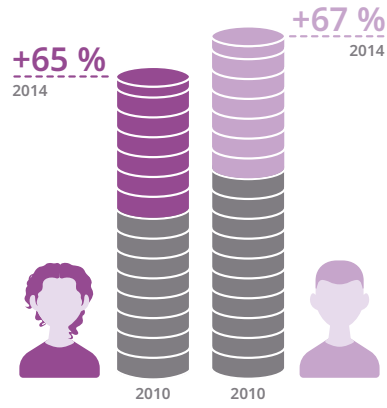
The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and **their subdomains. Two additional domains** are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, (dis)ability, country of birth, education and family type. The domain of violence against women measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. The Index is composed of **31 indicators.** The Gender Equality Index 2020 also includes **a thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work.**

Key highlights



Financial situation improved for both women and men

The mean monthly earnings of both women and men have increased significantly since 2010.



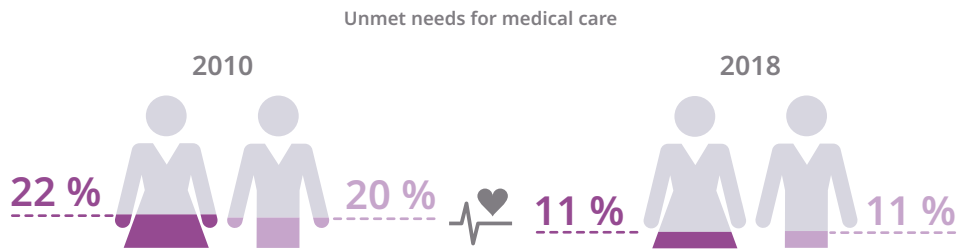
More graduates from tertiary education

Tertiary educational attainment is increasing among both women and men.

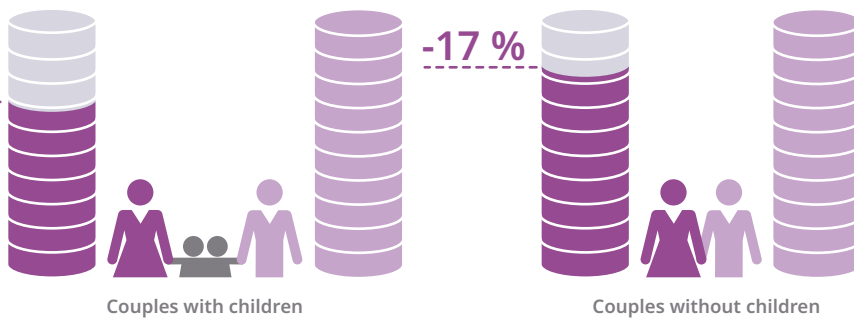


Improved access to medical care

Unmet needs for medical care have decreased for both women and men.



-31%



Gender inequalities in earnings persist

Women earn 18% less than men. The gap is wider in couples with children than in couples without children.

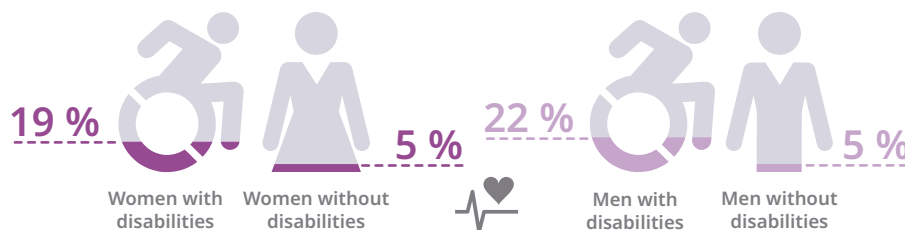


Uneven concentration of women and men in education is a persistent problem

More women than men are studying education, health and welfare, or humanities and the arts.



Unmet needs for medical care









People with disabilities have more barriers accessing healthcare

People with disabilities have more barriers accessing healthcare



Explore Latvia's performance by indicator

Indicators			Latvia		EU	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
Work						
	Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15 +, %, 2018)	50	62	42	57
		Duration of working life (15 +, years, 2018)	37	37	34	39
	Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15 +, %, 2018)	26	5	31	8
		Flexibility (15 +, %, 2015)	25	26	23	27
		Career Prospects Index (15 +, points, 0-100, 2015)	63	61	63	64
Money						
	Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16 +, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	1 047	1 283	2 249	2 809
		Mean yearly household net income** (16 +, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	11 344	12 514	17 860	18 668
	Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16 +, %, 2018)	27	21	17	16
		Income distribution (16 +, %, 2018)	15	14	20	19
Knowledge						
	Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15 +, %, 2018)	36	22	26	25
		Participation in lifelong learning (15 +, %, 2018)	15	12	17	16
	Segregation	Segregation in education (15 +, %, 2017)	39	13	43	21
Time						
	Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18 +, %, 2016)	40	38	38	25
		Cooking and/or housework every day (18 +, %, 2016)	82	57	79	34
	Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15 +, %, 2015)	17	23	28	32
		Voluntary or charitable activities (15 +, %, 2015)	9	7	12	11
Power						
	Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	21	79	32	68
		Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	30	70	32	68
		Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	24	76	29	71
	Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	29	71	29	71
		Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	25	75	25	75
	Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	32	68	38	62
		Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	80	20	37	63
		Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	25	75	17	83
Health						
	Status	People in good health (16 +, %, 2018)	43	52	67	72
		Life expectancy (years, 2018)	80	70	84	78
		Healthy life years (years, 2018)	54	51	64	63
	Behaviour	Smoking and drinking** (16 +, %, 2014)	24	57	28	48
		Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables** (16 +, %, 2014)	29	34	36	40
Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16 +, %, 2018)	11	11	4	3	
	Unmet need for dental examination (16 +, %, 2018)	16	19	4	4	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making). *FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. **EU: non-weighted average.
Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>



Violence

Why is there no score for the violence domain?

There is no new data to update the score for violence, which is why no figure is given. Eurostat is currently coordinating an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence, with results expected in 2023. EIGE will launch a second round of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide in 2022. Both data sources will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gaps in violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.



Data gaps mask the true scale of violence.

The EU needs comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable data to develop effective policies that combat violence against women.

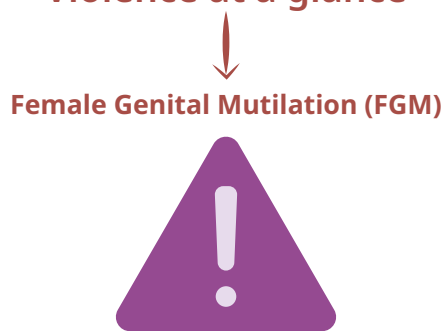
Violence at a glance



Femicide

**9 women killed by a family member
5 women killed by their partner**

Source: Eurostat



Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

No data available



Cyberviolence

**4 % of women experienced
online harassment**

Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey



During the COVID-19 lockdowns, women in violent relationships were stuck at home and exposed to their abuser for long periods of time, putting them at greater risk of domestic violence. Even without a pandemic, women face the greatest danger from people they know.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on violence against women and domestic violence. Latvia signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2016 but is yet to ratify it.



Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- use and development of digital skills and technologies;
- digital transformation of the world of work (segregation, working conditions, work-life balance);
- broader consequences of digitalisation for human rights, violence against women, and caring activities.

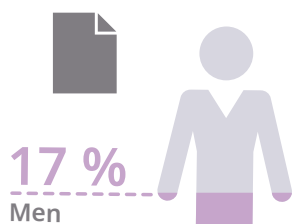
Internet daily users, among those with low level of formal education



ICT graduates



Created or edited electronic documents at work



Main indicators	Latvia		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16–74, %, 2019)	75	76	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16–74, %, 2019)	26	22	31	36
<i>Information skills</i>	70	66	71	71
<i>Communications skills</i>	71	65	67	66
<i>Problem-solving skills</i>	51	54	56	63
<i>Software skills</i>	31	27	39	44
Training to improve digital skills (16–74, %, 2018)	17	15	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (% , 2018)	26	74	20	80
ICT specialists (15 +, %, 2019)	36 (s)	64 (s)	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25–64, %, 2019)	26	74	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16–74, %, 2018)				
<i>Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.</i>	38	34	37	42
<i>Used other computerised equipment</i>	17	15	8	13
<i>Exchanged emails</i>	31	26	32	36
<i>Created or edited electronic documents</i>	22	17	24	28
<i>Used social media</i>	11	8	9	11
<i>Used applications to receive tasks or instructions</i>	11	12	10	14
<i>Used occupation-specific software</i>	21	17	19	24
<i>Developed or maintained IT systems or software</i>	1	4	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20–64, %, 2018)	:	:	17	5
Working time arrangements among ICT specialists (20–64, %, 2015, national-level data not available)				
Gender pay gap in ICT (% , 2014)		9		11

In the EU, 21 % of women and 22 % of men entirely determined their working hours themselves, compared with 13 % of women and 18 % of men in other occupations

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, digital economy and society statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey).
s: Eurostat estimate.
: = not available.

Some areas of concern (e.g. platform work and artificial intelligence) are not covered by the indicators owing to a lack of EU-wide comparable data.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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