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# **National Report 2006**

## **Statistical Review on Homelessness in Latvia**

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## **Introduction**

The primary aim of the Latvian 2006 Statistical Review is “to focus on the issues associated with DATA COLLECTION and the MEASUREMENT ISSUES involved in relation to each of the national categories as defined within the ETHOS typology” (National Report Guidelines for 2006).

In this report the author gives an overview on the existing data collection systems and tries to identify the measurement issues using the ETHOS definition and typology.

ETHOS – European Typology on Homelessness and Housing Exclusion consists of 4 conceptual categories, 13 operational categories and 25 subcategories – generic definition. (Table 1).

**Table 1. ETHOS – typology on homelessness and housing exclusion**

<b>Conceptual category</b>		<b>Operational Category</b>		<b>Generic Definition</b>
ROOFLESS	1	People Living Rough	1.1	Sleeping Rough (No access to 24+ hours accommodation)/No abode Contacted by
	2	People staying in a night shelters	2.1	Overnight shelter
HOUSELESS	3	People in accommodation for the homeless	3.1	Homeless hostel
			3.2	Temporary accommodation
	4	People in women’s shelter	4.1	Women’s shelter accommodation
	5	People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1	Temporary accommodation/reception centres (asylum)
			5.2	Migrant workers accommodation
6	People due to be released from institutions	6.1	Penal institutions	
		6.2	Medical institutions	
7	People receiving support due to homelessness	7.1	Residential care for homeless people	
		7.2	Supported accommodation	
		7.3	Transitional accommodation with support	
		7.4	Accommodation with support	
INSECURE			8.1	Living temporarily with family or friends (not through choice) (Housing/Social Service records)
			8.2	Living in dwelling without a standard legal (sub)tenancy (excludes squatting)
			9.1	Legal orders enforced (rented housing)
			9.2	Re-possession orders (owned housing)
			10.1	Living under threat of violence from partner or family (police recorded incidents)

INADEQUATE			11.1	Mobile home/caravan (which is not holiday accommodation)
			11.2	Illegal occupation of the site (e.g. Roma/Traveler/Gypsy)
			11.3	Illegal building (squatting)
			12.1	Dwellings unfit for habitation under national legislation (occupied)
			13.1	Highest national norm of overcrowding

In Latvia there is no umbrella state organization, state agency or department dealing with homelessness and collecting data on homeless persons. Statistical data by ETHOS typology is included in statistical data and information of different institutions. Measurement and data collection on homeless persons is incomplete and it is impossible to provide measurement on all ETHOS categories. In this report I focus on two concept categories: ROOFLESS and HOUSELESS.

### ***Data Collection and Measurement issues***

There is no single department or agency collected data on homeless persons. Statistics on homeless persons are not included in the National Programme for the Central Statistical Bureau, and therefore there is no unified system for data collection on homeless or persons at risk of homelessness. Homeless persons are included in the National Programme on poverty reduction and social inclusion 92006-2008). However, at present there is no unified data collection system on homeless population.

The Latvian census, which was carried out in 2000, did not include information about the homeless. According to the Census definition households at fixed places of living were interviewed and data provided by household member was registered. It means that by definitions roofless persons were not included in the Census. Night shelters were not included in the addresses of the registered households and therefore were not attended. Only one type of homeless persons has appeared during the Census – persons living together with their relatives or friends (ETHOS 8.1). In 2000 these persons still were holders of the old Soviet Passports (that were changed in early 1990-ies) and for various reasons had no national personal identity number (given by state to each registered inhabitant of Latvia and necessary for legal employment, education, health

services, social assistance, participation in the elections etc.). The total number of such persons was about 800.

There are no official data available on operational category 1 – “*Sleeping Rough*” and there is no agency collecting information on operational category No 1. Therefore it is not possible to give any estimations on the number of rough sleepers.

In order to collect information on various categories of homeless several data sources have to be employed.

1. The main data source of data collection on homeless is annual statistical data collected by the ***Social Service Board (SSB)***. Social Service Board is a state institution under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare, taking part in realization of the social policy of the state in the field of social services and social assistance. SSB publishes the annual reports at least since 1999. The statistics collected and published in SSB publications have slightly changed and improved since 1999. However, some data are not comparable.

“*The Annual Report on social services and social assistance in parish/town*” are available at the Central Statistical Bureau. Part of the data is publicly available. SSB provides information on persons of the following ETHOS operational categories:

- Homeless persons staying at a municipal or private night shelter; gender division of persons staying at night shelters;
- Persons in long term medical care;
- Persons staying at institutions for persons released from imprisonment;
- Persons in social housing.

2. Data on Asylum Seekers is collected by the ***Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs***, which is a supervisory body of the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Latvia responsible for issue of identity documents and travel documents, maintenance of the Population Register, implementation of state migration policy, including development and implementation of repatriation and asylum policy.

3. The information on evictions is responsibility of the ***Ministry of Justice***. This information is not publicly available.

4. Data on housing are partly available from the *Department of Housing, Ministry of Regional development and local governments*. However, the available data are more oriented towards construction facilities, housing loans, housing development trends, etc.

5. Data on social housing, data on service hotels are summarized in the statistical publication *Housing Stock in Latvia*, published by the *Central Statistical Bureau* from 1999 to 2004. After 2004, data are partly available on the internet [www.csb.gov.lv](http://www.csb.gov.lv). The first publication provides statistical information only on *the municipal housing stock*.

### **Annual data from Social Service Board**

Annual *Report on Social Services and Social Assistance in Parish/Town* produced by *Social Service Board (SSB)* provides data on homeless people of the following ETHOS operational categories:

- Homeless staying in a night shelter (2.1).
- Persons in long term medical care (6.1.);
- Persons staying at institutions for persons released from imprisonment (6.2.);
- Legal orders enforced (rented housing) (9.1) - persons in social housing.

The report is an outcome of the data collection from parishes and towns providing social services and social assistance to population. Statistics on social services in Latvia are collected since 1999. However, volume of data collected in 1999 differs from data collection in 2002 and onwards. For example, data on homeless persons who use night shelters are available since 2002. (Data on homeless at night shelters are not published from 2004.)

The objective of the data collection is to monitor the number of social services by number of places and duration of being in social service institutions, social characteristics of service recipients, financing the services, characteristics of the personnel, type of provision of services (municipal provision or purchase from private providers).

*Social Service Board (SSB)* is a state institution under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare, taking part in realization of the social policy of the state in the field of social services and social assistance. SSB was established in 1996 (as Social Assistance Fund). Its activities were defined in the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 863 “Social Service Board Statute” and was renamed as *Social Service Board* accordingly (4.11.2004). SSB administrates the state budget resources for social service institutions, controls expenditure of these resources, as well as provides informative and methodological assistance to institutions providing social services and social assistance. SSB main tasks include:

- to plan and prepare project of requisite budget resources for financing the state social services;
- to coordinate the assignment of the social services financed by the state;
- to submit proposals to the Ministry of Welfare about improvement of regulatory enactments in social services and social assistance sphere;
- to control quality of rendering the social services, review and provide responses to complaints and proposals about quality of social services and social assistance;
- *to collect, summarize and analyze statistical data about realization of the social policy;*
- to develop and update register of social services providing institutions;
- to provide information and consultations to physical and legal persons about issues related to social services and social assistance, inform society by means of SSB home page, bulletin “Social assistance news”, seminars and other activities about the state financed social services and the procedures of receiving those services;
- to manage resources of the EU Structural Funds grant schemes (ERDF and ESF).

### **Legal Background of the Statistics on Homeless**

The legal background of the collection of the statistics is based on the existing legislation on statistical information:

1. The State Law on Statistics (*Latvijas Vēstnesis, No 306/307, 1997, Amendments: Ziņotājs, No 5, 1999, No 8, No 21, 2004, Latvijas Vēstnesis, No 53*),

2. The Law on Social Services and Social Assistance (*Latvijas Vēstnesis, No 168 (2743) 19.11.2002*),
3. Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No 863 “On Social Service Board” (*Latvijas Vēstnesis, No 174, 03.11.2004*).

*The State Law on Statistics* declare that State institutions and municipalities may collect statistical information (Art. 7), each legal and physical entity in Latvia (institution, organization, etc.) is obliged to provide gratuitously statistical data for implementation of the National work program of Statistics.

*The Law on Social Services and Social Assistance* was adopted in 2002, and it replaced Law on Social Services (adopted in 1995, *Vēstnesis* No 176, 14.11.1995). The Law on Social Services and Social Assistance determines the types of social services, conditions of provision, relationship between the social service provider and the receiver, and the financing principles of social services.

The main objective of social services, as declared in the Law, is to define principles of receiving and providing social work, social care, social rehabilitation services, the persons who are eligible to receive those services and assistance, and the financial principles of social care and social rehabilitation services (Art.2.).

According to Art. 9, municipality is obliged to provide necessary social services to a person who is registered within the territory of municipality (Art.9.1.). If necessary, person, whose place of residence cannot be recognized and who has turned up, should be provided with night shelter or shelter (Art.9.3)

The objective of *social services* is to secure not lowering the quality of life to persons who are not able to secure themselves because of age or functional disorders (Art.18).

The objective of social assistance is to provide material support to poor households (persons) in critical situations in order to satisfy their primary needs and to enable collaboration of able body persons into improvement of their situation.

Social services are provided by municipal institutions, NGOs, religious communities, private companies and private persons. However, municipalities are responsible for the provision of social services.

*Social care service* is a set of measures aimed at the satisfaction of the basic needs of those persons who have objective difficulties taking care of themselves due to old age

or functional disorders, and includes services at the place of residence of the person as well as in long-term social care institutions (Law On Social Services and Social Assistance defines the following assistance as home care, Section 1).

*Social care services can be organized at the place of residence of a person as services, which are approximated to the family environment [home care, services at a day care centre, service apartment, group house/apartment, and others].*

Besides, also the *social rehabilitation service* can be provided. These are a set of measures aimed at the renewal or improvement of the social functioning abilities in order to ensure the recovery of social status and integration into society and includes services at the place of residence of the person and at a social care and social rehabilitation institution, or at the place of residence or at a social care and social rehabilitation institution; social rehabilitation services can be provided at the place of residence of a person. These services are available at the place of residence (individual social work with a client, services of specialised workshops, services of crisis centres, day care centres, and others) or at institutions.

Services are available at *day care centre* – an institution which during the day provides social care and social rehabilitation services, development of social skills, education and opportunities for spending free time for persons with mental impairments, disabled persons, children from needy families and families with circumstances unfavourable to the development of the child, as well as persons who have reached the age that entitles one to receive the State old-age pension.

Social services can be organized in the institutions or institution type services.

Recently, the scheme of *group house (apartment)* – a separate apartment owned by a local government which is inhabited by 4 – 12 persons with mental impairments or a residential house where the services of social work specialists are provided.

*Long-term social care and social rehabilitation institution* is a social institution, which provides a person who cannot take care of himself or herself due to old age or state of health, as well as orphans and children left without parental care with housing, full care and rehabilitation.

The Social services institutions compatible with ETHOS typology and eligible to homeless people are following: night shelters, crisis centers, social integration centre and social rehabilitation centres, social housing.

*Night shelter* is a social institution providing lodging, dinner and personal hygiene opportunities for persons without a defined place of residence or persons in a crisis situation (Law on Social services and social assistance, Section 1). The law defines *shelter* as a social institution which provides persons without a defined place of residence or persons in a crisis situation with the possibility of short-term residence, food, opportunities for personal hygiene and the services of social work specialists (*ibid*). However, statistics does not differentiate *night shelter* and *shelter* and statistical forms of yearly reporting include only information on *night shelters*.

Law defines the *service apartment* as an apartment owned by a local government which is let out and adjusted for a person with serious functional disorders in order to increase the possibilities for the person to live independently and to take care of him or herself (*ibid*).

A temporal *crisis centre* is a social institution where short-term psychological and other types of assistance are provided to persons in a crisis situation. To receive services at the crisis centre, a person turns directly to the centre (Art.14).

Information on asylum seekers is collected by the *Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs*. The Republic of Latvia considers a person to be an asylum seeker, if he/she has submitted an application to receive asylum, because he/she is afraid of persecution in the country of his/her citizenship or previous host country (if the person is stateless) due to the following reasons: race, religion, ethnicity, social status, political conviction. The asylum seeker is considered to be a refugee from the moment he/she receives the refugee status (Asylum Law, adopted in 2002). In order to become an asylum seeker in the Republic of Latvia, the person must submit an application to the State Border Guard at the border control point or its territorial office. After the application is submitted, officials of the State Border Guard interview the asylum seeker. In order to clarify all the issues necessary to decide on whether to give or reject the refugee status, the asylum seeker must co-operate with the authorities involved in

the asylum procedure and provide the information essential in the decision-making stage. If the person stays in Latvia without having appropriate legal basis, for example, a valid visa or a residence permit, he/she is accommodated at the asylum seekers reception centre “Mucenieki” for the time the request is processed. The decision is made within 3 months (with a possibility to extend the period for examination up to 12 months for substantiated reasons) and the person is informed about it immediately. If there are well-grounded suspicions that the asylum seeker is not entitled to request asylum in Latvia, the request is reviewed within 2 working days. The asylum seeker has the right to appeal against a negative decision of the Department of Refugee Affairs at the Refugee Affairs Appeal Council. Upon submitting the application to receive the refugee status, the person receives an asylum seeker identity document for the time period the application is processed. The identity document ensures the rights to stay at the asylum seekers reception centre and within its administrative territory with the permission of the centre’s administration. The refugee is issued a travel document, which is also the identity document and the permanent residence permit. The person with the refugee status has economical, social, personal and other rights and freedoms as well as responsibilities provided by the Article 8 “On Human Basic Rights” of *Satversme* (the Constitution of Latvia). Additionally to the said rights, the refugee may freely leave and enter Latvia, and invite his family members residing in foreign countries. For the first 12 months after receipt of the refugee status, the person receives allowance for living and learning the national language of the state, if the refugee has no other means of sustenance. Asylum seekers and refugees who have stayed at the centre were coming from Afghanistan, Congo (Zaire), Morocco, Armenia, Belarus, Slovakia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Pakistan, Angola, Iraq, Russia, Tajikistan and Nigeria. The biggest number of asylum seekers simultaneously staying at the centre has been 27 persons. While there are a small number of asylum seekers, in order to exploit rooms usefully, the centre cooperates with NGO’s and municipalities which carry out social projects and which are in need of temporary housing of persons. It is possible to house 2 asylum seekers at each room. There are also family rooms. Kitchen, laundry, TV room and nursery room is also available for the centre inhabitants. Asylum seekers are obliged to comply with the internal rules of procedure

of the centre. Apart of temporal housing the following services can be provided at asylum seeker institution as well: information and consultation, psychological consultation, social work, rehabilitation, meals, education, children care, free-time planning, domestic and other services.

Three times a week adults and children are offered Latvian language training; children can also attend drawing, manual training and math lessons in order to prepare for the school.

## **2.2 Data Collection**

*Social Service Board (SSB)* administers the collection of statistical data and provides with data the Central Statistical Bureau. SSB sends the Statistical report forms to municipalities/local governments. Each institution at the parish and city level has to fill the reports and send them the coordinator of the social issues of the district level by January 31. District coordinators have to summarize the data and send them to SSB by February has to fill the report form and to send it back to the SSB before February 16. Institutions have to report on 12 different report forms concerning social services and social assistance. SSB partly publishes the data on internet page [www.spp.lv](http://www.spp.lv) Data on paper format are available at the SSB and at the Central Statistical Bureau (on request). Data are not available publicly in a publication format of Central Statistical Bureau.

## **2.3 Data Elements**

*Report form* on social service provision first has to be harmonized and adopted by the Central Statistical Bureau. The social service department or person responsible for social issues (in case if there are less than 3000 inhabitants) on the local municipality/parish/town level fills in the reports on social service providers (01015) – municipal or bought from service providers (NGOs, private, other municipal), including:

- Home care offices
- *Long-term social care and social rehabilitation institutions for adult persons (0101501)*
- Long-term social care and social rehabilitation institutions for children

- *(night) shelters for homeless (0101510)*
- Day care centres for persons with mental disorders
- Day care centres for persons with physical disabilities
- Day care centres for disable children
- Day care centres for children from poor families and families, which have unfavourable conditions for child development
- Day care centres for pensioners
- Day care centres (other)
- *Crises centres (0101508)*
- Service apartments
- Group houses (apartments)
- Specialised workshops
- Social rehabilitation providers for ex-convicts from prisons
- Social rehabilitation providers for persons with addictions
- Other social service or social rehabilitation service providers.

Each municipality/parish aggregates and analyzes local data and reports on the total amount of the services supplied and about the service providers (3 categories – NGO, municipality, other municipality or private) demanded locally. The municipalities fill the forms and send to the State Social Board, which analyzes and summarizes the data.

For the ETHOS typology most useful is the Statistical report data on homeless night shelters (0101510), crises centres (0101508), long term institutions for adults (0101501), institutions for persons released from prisons (0101513), etc..

Statistical report on housing can be aggregated from municipal data on housing problems. These reports include

- residents of the temporary housing;
- number of persons in long-term social care and social rehabilitation institutions for adults;
- service apartments;
- group houses/apartments;

- number of social houses and social apartments, number of households and persons staying at social houses and social apartments, number of children and retired among them;

As the *Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs* is responsible for the analysis of migration processes, statistical data are collected and analysed allowing to draw conclusions on the development and tendencies of migration processes in Latvia. According to the United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) data on the first 9 months of 2005, the number of asylum seekers in the EU Member States decreased by 16 per cent compared to the first 9 months of 2004. The office publishes statistical data on:

- the number of asylum seekers, by year and by month
- the country of birth of asylum seekers
- the dynamics of number of asylum seekers (1998-2005)
- number of individuals whom the refugee status has been granted (1999-2001).

Data are available in the Annual Report of Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs and on web page [www.ocma.gov.lv](http://www.ocma.gov.lv)

Data on the persons released from the places of imprisonment are in the Reports of Ministry of Justice and the Reports of the Department of Imprisonment and at the Central Statistical Bureau on request.

*Department of Housing, Central Statistical Bureau* collects and provides information on *social housing, service hostels, etc.. Service hostels (dienesta viesnīca)* are defined as “permanent living for the period of work or studies, but no longer than one year or the whole period of studies. Hostels are arranged by enterprises, businesses, institutions or organizations according to a prior agreement with the respective local government concerning the number of beds, compliance with sanitary norms and technical standards and other rules” (*Housing Stock in Latvia, 2003*).

## 2.4 Data collection and Measurement issues

Data on the ETHOS categories have to be searched at various data sets. The data from the Social service and social assistance providers secures only part of the statistical data on various ETHOS categories of homeless persons. Other data sources provide additional information. However, not all ETHOS categories can be obtained from various kinds of Statistical reports.

### Statistical Update

#### 1. People Living Rough

There are no data on the number of people living and sleeping rough, in a public space. There is no institution that is collecting data on rough sleepers. There are even no approximate figures on rough sleepers in Latvia.

#### 2. Night shelters

According to the Latvian Law on Social services and Social Assistance night shelter is „a social institution providing lodging, dinner and personal hygiene opportunities for persons without a defined place of residence or persons in a crisis situation” which is a temporary accommodation service.

The data on the number of night stay places is available annually since 2002. Some data on night shelters is available since 1998 (number of persons who have used the night shelter during the year).

**Table 2. Night shelters in Latvia (2002-2005)**

	2001	2005
Number of shelters	11	20
Number of places at temporary shelters	656	
Received overnight shelter per year	1647	5812
Overnight shelter (090102) provided by municipality		2413

*Source:* Report of Social Service Board, 2006.

In 2005, in the night shelters there were 76 places for women. Altogether, 1582 women have used night shelters during 2005, and 190 children and teenagers have used the night shelters.

## **Houseless**

### ***People in Accommodation for the Homeless***

Temporary residence services for longer stay (from 1 to 6 month in certain cases even longer) in Latvian temporary housing can be seen as an equivalent to “Hostels for homeless”.

**Table 3. Residents in lodging houses in 2004 and 2005 by duration and reasons**

<b>Number of residents</b>	2004	2005
Service apartments (090111)	5	43
Group homes	4	5
Persons under dependence	174	120
Long term care and social rehabilitation institutions for adult persons (050101) bought from providers		3227
Long term care and social rehabilitation institutions for adult persons (090101) delivered by municipality		1951
Persons suffered disaster		
Crises centres for women (090208) Bought services		3708
Persons after imprisonment (090113+ 090213)		33
Crises centres (090108) delivered by municipality		528

Data on the elderly homes are collected by the social Service Board. The elderly persons (mainly single) with low pensions who are not able to cover the housing costs or who are not able to manage to live independently have the right to apply for old age home. In many municipalities there are waiting lists to get to the old age home. Old age home is run by municipality or the service is bought from other service provider – NGO or private/ legal provider (See table).

**Table. Number of persons at old age homes, 2003 and 2005.**

	2003	2004
Old age homes, total	3142	3065
Including:		
Run by municipality	2738	2636
Bought from other service providers	404	429

#### ***4. People in Women’s shelters***

Crises centre can be seen as an equivalent of women's shelter. Crises centre is a social care institution which provides a support and temporary accommodation for women and children who have suffered from violence.

**Table. Persons in crises centres**

	Crises centres				
	Municipal institutions	NGOs	Other municipalities	Private	Total
<b>2005</b>	8	10	30	1	49

*Source:* State Social Service Board, Summary of State Statistical Report, 2006.

### ***5. People in Accommodation for asylum seekers***

Temporary accommodation for asylum seekers in Latvia is an institution, which provides temporary accommodation for foreigners seeking asylum during the asylum granting status decision making procedure.

**Table. Number of residents in the centre for asylum seekers, 1998-2005**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of asylum applicants	58	22	5	14	30	5	7	20

*Source:* Office of the Citizenship and Immigration, [www.ocma.gov.lv](http://www.ocma.gov.lv)

### ***6. People released from imprisonment***

Latvia is country with a high number of imprisonment of offenders. Every year more than 2000 convicts are released from prisons (See Table).

**Table. Number of persons released from imprisonment**

Year	Persons released from imprisonment
2000	2296
2001	2520
2002	2517
2003	2578
2004	2579

*Source:* Data from Central Statistical Bureau

According to legislation municipality, where the person comes from, is responsible for providing the living place for ex-prisoners. However, that is not always

realized. There are 5 municipal and NGO centres, which provide temporary accommodation for persons after imprisonment.

**Table. Number of institutions and number of places in temporary accommodation for persons after imprisonment provided in municipal and NGO institutions**

	Municipal	NGO	Number of persons
2004	2	3	?
2005	4	1	24

*Source:* State Social Service Board, Summary of State Statistical Report, 2005;  
State Social Service Board, Summary of State Statistical Report, 2006.

## ***Insecure Housing***

### **8. People Living in Insecure Accommodation**

#### ***8.1 Temporarily with Family or Friends***

In Latvia data is not regularly collected on how many citizens live together with family or friends not through choice. There are two data source that give some insight on the size of this category of people.

Census data collection had shown in 2000 that there are about 800 persons who live together with friends or relatives. These persons do not have identification number (introduced in early 1990-ies) and do not have Latvian passports, which mean that they may not apply for legal job, social services and pension.

Another data source might be an approximate estimation of this insecure housing subgroup data on the number of persons (families) on the waiting list for renting social housing. Social housing is a type of dwelling non-commercially acquired or rented by low income persons and families which meet the requirements of Law on State Support to acquire social rented housing. Tenants of social housing pay a certain part of rent fee, which is calculated by municipality offering the social housing.

Household may apply for the social housing if they have rent debts and have received a status of a poor household, or if they have been evicted from the apartment because of debts for housing and the household has a child under 18.

#### ***8.2 Living in dwelling without the standard legal (sub)tenancy***

Latvia started the reform of declaration of living place in 2004. before that every person had to be assign to certain living place, which had to be reported in person's passport by Dept. of Passports. Reform means that people do not have to be assigned to a certain place, but have to declare their living place themselves. There is no information about the number of person without permanent living place.

## 9. People Living under Threat of Eviction

### 9.1 Legal orders enforced (rented housing)

In Latvia the state support for housing is provided in two forms: allocating favourable credits to households willing to build/buy their own housing and renting social housing from municipalities. Social housing is rented in accordance to the order at the municipality social housing waiting list. There are two main types of waiting lists – preferential and common.

**Table. Social houses and number of persons in social housing**

	Number of social houses	Number of social apartments	Number of persons in social houses and social apartments
2001	56	910	4707
2002	66	877	5154
2003	74	930	5022
2004	82	1229	5742
2005	84	1210	6878

Source: data from Ministry of Regional development and local governments [www.rapl.m.gov.lv](http://www.rapl.m.gov.lv)

### 9.2 Re-possession orders (owned housing)

In 1991 Law of Restitution of Ownership Rights to Residential Houses (their parts) to their former Owners or Inheritors came in to the force. According to this law tenants from the denationalized residential buildings might be evicted under certain conditions.

## 10 People Living under Threat of Violence

The information about people living under the thread of violence is not collected in Latvia. The number of social risk families can be an estimated of this insecure housing subgroup. Family is considered as a social risk family if it faces chronic

poverty, parent/parents members are addicted to alcohol or drugs and children do not receive a proper care. No statistics provided on social risk families.

## **Inadequate Housing**

### ***11. Persons living in temporary/non-standard structures***

Statistics on housing stock collects the data on type of dwelling. The dwellings are classified as a conventional and non-conventional dwelling. Conventional dwelling is an individual house or part of individual house, or apartment. Conventional dwelling has to have lighting, heating, which is appropriate for long term accommodation and corresponds to regulations of construction and hygiene, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers (Law on municipal assistance concerning dwelling, Art.16.3).

Non-conventional dwelling is a dwelling which is not adapted to human habitation during the whole year. National statistics does not collect information on population living at caravans, summerhouses or other non-conventional structures.

Person can be provided with temporary accommodation if the regular accommodation has crashed and municipality is not able to provide with a dwelling. Temporary accommodation could be provided for a period less than one year (Law on municipal assistance concerning dwelling).

Persons who have non adequate dwelling conditions may apply for improvement of dwelling. Persons may register on 1 or several registers/waiting lists. Law regulates who and how may register. Statistics provide information on two waiting lists - preferential and common waiting list. Persons who have very bad/critical living conditions are on the preferential waiting list for improvement of their dwelling conditions. Table shows that the number of persons on preferential waiting list is diminishing rather slowly.

**Table. Number of persons on the waiting list for the improvement of dwelling situation a**

	Registered for improvement of dwelling conditions		Preferential waiting list		Common waiting list	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
Total	11682	12347	2252	4755	9330	7592
Incl. Riga	6225	6395	1320	2876	4905	3519

*Source:* Housing Stock in Latvia, Riga, 2003, Housing Stock in Latvia, Riga, 2005

### ***13. People Living in Extreme overcrowding***

#### **Country definition**

Latvian legislation does not define extreme overcrowding. There are other normative that define when person may apply for improvement of living conditions. These normatives are related with person's economical conditions, disability, etc. (Law on municipal assistance in improvement of dwelling conditions).

### ***13. Highest national norm of overcrowded***

There are no normatives that define highest national norm of overcrowding and no data on this issue.

## References.

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The Law on Social Support to Improve the Dwelling Situation.

Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers No 863 “On Social Service Board” (*Latvijas Vēstnesis, No 174, 03.11.2004*).

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Sociālo pakalpojumu pārvalde, „Sociālie pakalpojumi un sociālā palīdzība Latvijā 2005.gadā”, Riga, 2006.

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Ministru kabineta noteikumi Nr.711, Kārtība, kādā pašvaldības izvēlas piedāvājumus un slēdz līgumus par dzīvojamās mājas vai dzīvojamās telpas nomu, Riga, 2006.

Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments, [www.rapl.m.gov.lv](http://www.rapl.m.gov.lv)

Central Statistical Bureau, [www.csb.gov.lv](http://www.csb.gov.lv)

**Annex. Draft Report form of 2006 on social services provided by  
municipality/parish.**

**Statistical Form for the STATE Statistical Report for Social Service Board  
(selected chapters)**

Latvijas Republikas Labklājības ministrija

**Sociālo pakalpojumu pārvalde**

Kurbada iela 2

Rīga, LV-1009

Tālr. 7114600

Fakss: 7114611

2006. gada \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ noteikumiem Nr.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Saskaņota ar Centrālo  
statistikas pārvaldi  
2006.g. \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_  
vēstuli Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

**Periods - gads**

**VALSTS STATISTIKAS PĀRSKATS**

**UPDK**

**PĀRSKATA IESNIEGŠANA IR OBLIGĀTA**

(Valsts statistikas likuma 7., 10. un 11. pants )

**Iesniedz:**

- pagastu un pilsētu sociālie dienesti (atbildīgās personas)  
2007. gada 31. janvārim

- rajonu /republikas pilsētu sociālo jautājumu koordinētāji  
05.02.2007. līdz 16.02.2007.)

**PĀRSKATS PAR SOCIĀLAJĒM PAKALPOJUMIEM UN  
SOCIĀLO PALĪDZĪBU PAGASTĀ/PILSĒTĀ 2006.GADĀ**

\_\_\_\_\_ nosaukums \_\_\_\_\_

Rajona nosaukums \_\_\_\_\_

Pagasta / pilsētas nosaukums \_\_\_\_\_

Pagasta padomes ( pilsētas domes) priekšsēdētājs \_\_\_\_\_

Tālr. \_\_\_\_\_ Fakss \_\_\_\_\_ E- pasts \_\_\_\_\_

Pagasta padomes (pilsētas domes) adrese \_\_\_\_\_

Sociālā dienesta adrese \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sociālā dienesta vadītājs \_\_\_\_\_

Tālr.

speciālisti \_\_\_\_\_

Kontaktpersona, ja pagastā / pilsētā nav sociālā dienesta

vai sociālā darbinieka

1. JAUTĀJUMI PAR SOCIĀLO PAKALPOJUMU UN SOCIĀLĀS PALĪDZĪBAS SNIEGŠANU PAGASTĀ / PILSĒTĀ 2006. GADĀ

1. Ziņas par padomes/domes sociālo dienestu	Kods	Atbilstošo atzīmēt ar "1"
1.1 Vai pagastā / pilsētā ir <b>sociālais dienests</b>	01011	0
1.1.1.vai pašvaldībā ir divlīmeņu sociālo dienestu struktūra	010111	0
1.2 ja pagastā/pilsētā nav sociālā dienesta, sociālo darbu organizē:	01012	0
1.2.1 pastāvīgā darbā esošs sociālais darbinieks (-i)	010121	0
1.2.2. cits p/v darbinieks amatu/darba pienākumu apvienošanas kārtībā	010122	0

1.3. Ziņas par sociālo pakalpojumu sniedzējiem	Kods	Pašvaldības institūcijas*) (skaits)	Institūcijas**), no kurām pašvaldība pērk pakalpojumus (institūciju skaits)		
			NVO	citas p/v	privātas
<b>Sociālo pakalpojumu sniedzēji:</b>	01015	0	0	0	0
no tām - aprūpes mājās biroji (dienesti)	0101503	0	0	0	0
- ilgstošas sociālās aprūpes un sociālās rehabilitācijas institūcijas pieaugušām personām	0101501	0	0	0	0
- ilgstošas sociālās aprūpes un sociālās rehabilitācijas institūcijas bērniem	0101502	0	0	0	0
- bezpajumtnieku (nakts) patversmes	0101510	0	0	0	0
- dienas aprūpes centri personām ar garīga rakstura traucējumiem	0101517	0	0	0	0
- dienas aprūpes centri personām ar fiziska rakstura traucējumiem	0101518	0	0	0	0
- dienas aprūpes centri bērniem invalīdiem	0101505	0	0	0	0
- dienas aprūpes centri bērniem no trūcīgām ģimenēm un ģimenēm, kurās ir bērna attīstībai nelabvēlīgi apstākļi	0101506	0	0	0	0
- dienas aprūpes centri pensionāriem	0101507	0	0	0	0
- dienas aprūpes centri (pārējie)****)	0101509	0	0	0	0
- krīzes centri***)	0101508	0	0	0	0
- servisa dzīvokļi***)	0101511	0	0	0	0
- grupu mājas (dzīvokļi***)	0101516	0	0	0	0
- specializētās darbnīcas***)	0101512	0	0	0	0
- sociālās rehabilitācijas pakalpojumu sniedzēji sodu izcietušām personām ****)	0101513	0	0	0	0
- sociālās rehabilitācijas pakalpojumu sniedzēji atkarībā nonākušām personām****)	0101514	0	0	0	0
- citi, likumā neminētu sociālās aprūpes vai sociālās rehabilitācijas pakalpojumu sniedzēji (minēt, kādi) _____	0101515	0	0	0	0

*) Pašvaldības institūcijas(t.sk.institūciju struktūrvienības), kuras izveidojusi un uztur p/v
** ) nevalstisko organizāciju, citu pašvaldību, valsts, privātpersonu izveidotas institūcijas
*** ) atbilstoši Sociālo pakalpojumu un sociālās palīdzības likuma (2003.01.01) 1. pantā lietotiem terminiem
**** ) atbilstoši Sociālo pakalpojumu un sociālās palīdzības likuma (2003.01.01) 27. panta 2. punkta not.tiesībām

7.1.5.3. Citos tiesību aktos noteiktie - Dzīvokļa pabalsti		Kods	Izlietotie līdzekļi (Ls)	Ģimeņu skaits (sk. *)	Personu skaits (sk. *)
<b>Dzīvokļa pabalsti kopā</b>		<b>070503</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
tajā skaitā:	• naudā	0705031	0	0	0
	• mantiskā formā	0705032	0	0	0
– pabalsti īres un komunālajiem maksājumiem		<b>07050301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
tajā skaitā:	• naudā	070503011	0	0	0
	• mantiskā formā	07053012	0	0	0
– pabalsti kurināmā iegādei		<b>07050302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
tajā skaitā:	• naudā	070503021	0	0	0
	• mantiskā formā	070503022	0	0	0
– dzīvokļa pabalsti - citi		<b>07050303</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
tajā skaitā:	• naudā	070503031	0	0	0
	• mantiskā formā	070503032	0	0	0
Piešķiršanas princips pabalsti īres un komunālajiem maksājumiem		Kods	Atbilstošo atzīmēt ar "1"		
	ienākumu testēšana	070503014	0		
	pēc piederības grupai	070503015	0		
	iestājoties situācijai	070503016	0		
Piešķiršanas princips pabalsti kurināmā iegādei		Kods	Atbilstošo atzīmēt ar "1"		
	ienākumu testēšana	070503024	0		
	pēc piederības grupai	070503025	0		
	iestājoties situācijai	070503026	0		
Piešķiršanas princips dzīvokļa pabalsti - citi		Kods	Atbilstošo atzīmēt ar "1"		
	ienākumu testēšana	070503034	0		
	pēc piederības grupai	070503035	0		
	iestājoties situācijai	070503036	0		
<b>7.1.5.3.a. Dzīvokļa pabalsti -personas -kopā</b>		<b>Kods</b>	<b>Personu skaits kopā</b>	<b>Vīrieši</b>	<b>Sievietes</b>
<b>Personas ģimenē</b>		<b>0705033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
No tām	• darbaspējīgie pieaugušie	<b>07050331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	- strādājošie	070503311	0	0	0
	- nestrādājošie	070503312	0	0	0
	- persona bērna kopšanas atvaļinājumā	070503313	0	0	0

• <b>bērni</b> (līdz 17 gadiem ieskaitot)	<b>07050332</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
- no tiem <b>bērni invalīdi</b>	070503321	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
• <b>pieaugušie invalīdi</b>	<b>07050333</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
• <b>pensionāri</b>	<b>07050334</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

\*) ja persona vai ģimene gada laikā ir saņēmusi vairākus pabalstus vai pabalstu/-s vairākas reizes, **kopsummu** rindā (kods 070503 aile 2 un 3) tā tiek uzskaitīta vienu reizi; ja pabalsts attiecas uz visu ģimeni, tad jāuzskaita visus ģimenes locekļus vienu reizi;

**Table. Denationalised residential buildings and apartments**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Denationalised residential buildings	1857	3497	1724	1082	1011	541	283	226	66	20	14
Denationalised apartments, number, thousands	11,4	24,8	14,1	8,9	8,5	4,9	2,6	2	0,6	0,1	0,1