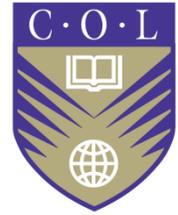


Gender Profile: New Zealand



General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 450,985
Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 429,184

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 1,739,902
Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 1,781,845

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 15
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 4.59

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 6.3
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 5.1

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2010) (WHO, 2014b): 96.2%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 0.1%
Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 0.1%

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 80
Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 84

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24: NA
Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24: NA

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2014) (CIA, 2015): 99%
Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2014) (CIA, 2015): 99%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 98.25%
Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 98.77%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 116.83%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 122.39%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 65.11%

Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 95.15%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 59.4%

Students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 25.3%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 83.4%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 61.9%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 48.7%

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 74%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 61%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 99%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic forum 2013): 99%

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 34%

Human Rights

Girls married before 15: NA

Females married between 15 and 19: NA

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 33.1%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime: NA

* * *

Gender Gaps

Health

- Indigenous women do not enjoy the same life expectancy as their non-Indigenous counterparts. For example, 33% of deaths among Maori women occur before age 65. A 2007 report by Oxfam Australia indicated the life expectancy for Maori females in New Zealand to be 73.2 years, compared with 81.1 years for the female population as a whole (p. 6).

Education

- Women appear to remain underrepresented in engineering and related technology fields. In 2010, only 24% of New Zealanders graduating with a bachelor's degree in engineering or a related technological field were women (Ministry of Women's Affairs & Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand, 2012, p. 5).
- The same study found that among the survey respondents, although similar proportions of male and female engineering graduates were earning between \$60,000 and \$90,000, and between \$90,000 and \$120,000, "twice as many men than women were earning over \$120,000, and more than three times as many women than men were earning between \$30,000 and \$60,000" (p. 4).

Economic

- According to the New Zealand Ministry for Women, as of March 2014, women labour force participation rate is 63.7%, compared with nearly 75% for men.
- As of that same date, the Ministry indicated that the female unemployment rate was 6.4% compared with 5.6% for men, and that "the unemployment rate is highest for Māori and Pacific women."
- The gender pay gap as of 2014 was 9.9%, with about 63% of women's work being unpaid compared with 35% of men's (Ministry for Women).

Decision-Making

- New Zealand has never had more than 35% of its parliamentary seats occupied by women. There has been some discussion in recent years about the implementation of quotas to increase women's political representation.

Human Rights

- A 2015 study by the Ministry for Women indicated that "Māori women are twice as likely to experience violence as other New Zealand women" (p. 4).
- The Ministry of Women's Affairs in a 2012 report indicated that "at least 20 percent of girls in New Zealand are sexually abused." It also cited the 2006 New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey, which found that "the risk of sexual victimisation was two to three times higher for young women (aged 15 to 24 years), Māori women, sole mothers, and welfare recipients." Other groups at high risk of sexual violence and revictimisation include women serving prison terms, women with disabilities, girls in alternative education, lesbian and bisexual women, and refugee women (p. 5–6).

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