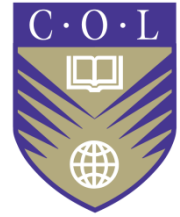


Gender Profile: United Kingdom



General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 5,660,891

Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 5,380,448

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 26,027,724

Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 26,673,914

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 12

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 4.44

Under-five mortality rate for males: NA

Under-five mortality rate for females: NA

Births attended by a skilled health professional: NA

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 0.3%

Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 (World Economic forum 2013): 0.2%

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014b): 79

Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014b): 83

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 100%

Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 100%

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99%

Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2010) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99.87%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99.78%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 95.34%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 95.5%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 52.74%

Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 71.51%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 56.3%

Students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 87%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2008) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 62.2%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 43.8%

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 69%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 56%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 97%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 98%

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 23%

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): 28.4%

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

* * *

Gender Gaps

Health

- A 2013 study by clinical psychologist Daniel Freeman at the University of Oxford suggested that women in the UK are up to 40% more likely to suffer from mental illness than UK men (Ball, 2013).

Education

- In adults aged 24–64, 74% of women compared with 79% of men have completed high school (OECD Better Life Index, 2015).
- In 2011, women outnumbered men in universities by 10%. However, this has not resulted in higher levels of employment or wages for women.

Economic

- Figures released by the Office for National Statistics in 2012 indicated that the hourly full-time pay gap between women and men was 9.6% (King, 2012).
- A 2011 study indicated that in 2010, the difference in the mean hourly earnings of men who worked full-time and women who worked part-time was 34.5% (Perfect, 2011, p. 3).
- Approximately 70% of workers in minimum-wage jobs are female (UK Feminista, 2012).
- Women are sometimes asked about their plans for marriage or motherhood while in a job interview; according to a 2009 report published by the Fawcett Society (a UK charity advocating for women's rights and equality), 14% of white female interviewees had been asked, compared to 20% of those who were Bangladeshi, Black, or Pakistani (Rake & Lewis, 2009, p. 5).

Decision-Making

- According to a 2012 study by the British Broadcasting corporation, women at that time accounted for only 1.3% of brigadiers (or their equivalent) and above across the Army, Navy and RAF; 13.2% of the most senior judges (High Court and above, including Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland); 14.2% of university vice-chancellors; 16.6% of the most senior staff in the police; and 34.7% of senior civil servant positions (Holt, 2012).
- Only one in four members of parliament (MPs) are female, and females from ethnic minorities comprise only 1.2% of MPs, even though they are 4% of the country's population (Bland, 2014).
- According to a 2012 Telegraph report, “A poll of 2,408 women found that less than a third (30%) say that they take an interest in politics, compared with around half of men (47%). Yet 44% of women in the poll stated that Britain would be a better place to live if women were more represented in the corridors of Westminster” (UK Feminista, 2012).

Human Rights

- A 2009 Home Office study conducted in England and Wales revealed that approximately 37% of male and 36% of female respondents (aged 18 and over) believed that a drunk woman should be held fully or at

least partially responsible for being sexually assaulted. In the same study, 25% of men and 27% of women believed this to be true if she was wearing revealing clothing (regardless of whether she had been drinking) (Home Office, 2009, p. 8).

- In a 2010 study conducted by The Havens (a London-based, not-for-profit organisation for rape survivors), only 77% of UK men aged 18–25 consider having sex with someone who has said “no” to be a rape (UK Feminista, 2012).

* * *

References

Ball, James. (2013, May 22). Women 40% more likely than men to develop mental illness, study finds. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <http://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/may/22/women-men-mental-illness-study>

Bland, Archie. (2014, January 26). Sexism in parliament: Where are all the women – and how can Westminster change Britain when it can’t change itself? *The Independent*. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/sexism-in-parliament-where-are-all-the-women--and-how-can-westminster-change-britain-when-it-cant-change-itself-9085516.html>

CIA. (2015). *The world factbook: Country profiles*. Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/xx.html>

Government Equalities Office [United Kingdom]. (2011, September 14). *Think, Act, Report framework*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/think-act-report-framework>

Holt, Gerry. (2012, May 29). Women holder fewer than third of top jobs – BBC research. *BBC News*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-18187449>

Home Office [United Kingdom]. (2009). *Violence against women opinion polling*. Retrieved from http://www.huiselijkgeweld.nl/doc/english/violence-against-women-poll_2009.pdf

King, Mark. (2012, November 22). Gender pay gap falls for full-time workers. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <http://www.theguardian.com/money/2012/nov/22/gender-pay-gap-falls-full-time-workers>

OECD Better Life Index. (2015). *United Kingdom*. Retrieved from <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/united-kingdom/>

Perfect, David. (2011). *Gender pay gaps*. Manchester, UK: Equality and Human Rights Commission. Retrieved from http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/research/gender_pay_gap_briefing_per2.pdf

Rake, K., & Lewis, R. (2009). *Just below the surface: Gender stereotyping, the silent barrier to equality in the modern workplace?* London, UK: Fawcett Society. Retrieved from <http://www.hertsequality.org/downloads/content/Gender%20Stereotyping%20Fawcett%202009.pdf>

Ratcliffe, Rebecca. (2013, January 29). The gender gap at universities: Where are all the men? *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <http://www.theguardian.com/education/datablog/2013/jan/29/how-many-men-and-women-are-studying-at-my-university>

Sedghi, Ami. (2014, May 29). How obese is the UK? and how does it compare to other countries? *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2014/may/29/how-obese-is-the-uk-obesity-rates-compare-other-countries>

UK Feminista. (2012). *Facts and statistics on gender equality*. Retrieved from <http://ukfeminista.org.uk/take-action/facts-and-statistics-on-gender-inequality/>

UN Women. (2012). *Violence against women prevalence data: Surveys by country*. Retrieved from http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/vawprevalence_matrix_june2013.pdf

UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning. (2010). *Effective literacy practice. Bookstart. Country profile: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. Retrieved from <http://www.unesco.org/uil/litbase/?menu=15&programme=89>

UNESCO Institute of Statistics. (2015). *Education*. Retrieved from <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>

United Nations Gender Statistics. (2015). *Countries A–Z*. Retrieved from <http://genderstats.org/Browse-by-Countries>

United Nations Statistical Commission. (2010). *Labor force participation, unemployment and economic sector of employment*. Retrieved from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/Annex%20tables%20by%20chapter%20-%20pdf/Table4Ato4D.pdf>

World Bank. (2014). *Proportion of women holding seats in national parliament*. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS>

World Economic Forum. (2013). *The global gender gap report 2013*. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf

World Health Organization. (2014a). *Life expectancy: Data by country*. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.3?lang=en>

World Health Organization. (2014b). *Women: Data by country*. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.1630>