

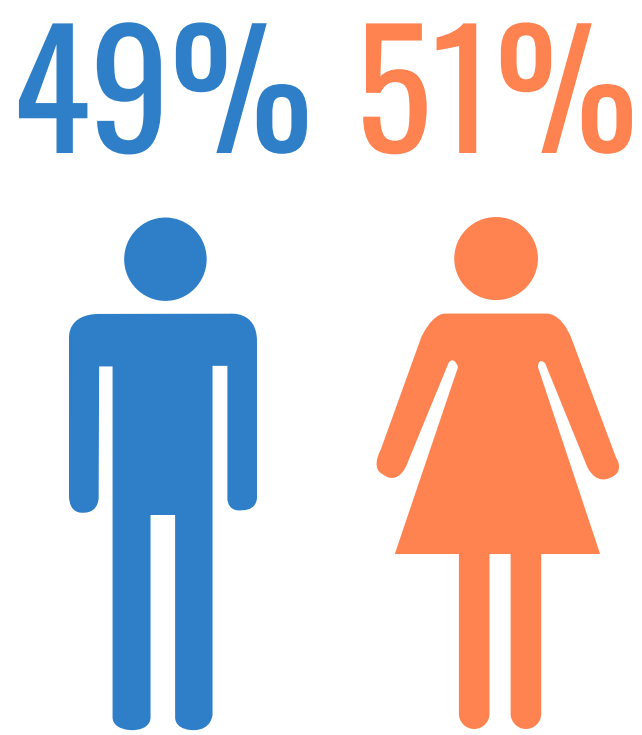
Updated: Oct 2017
Checked: Nov 2017

280,037

The number of women and girls who live in Sheffield

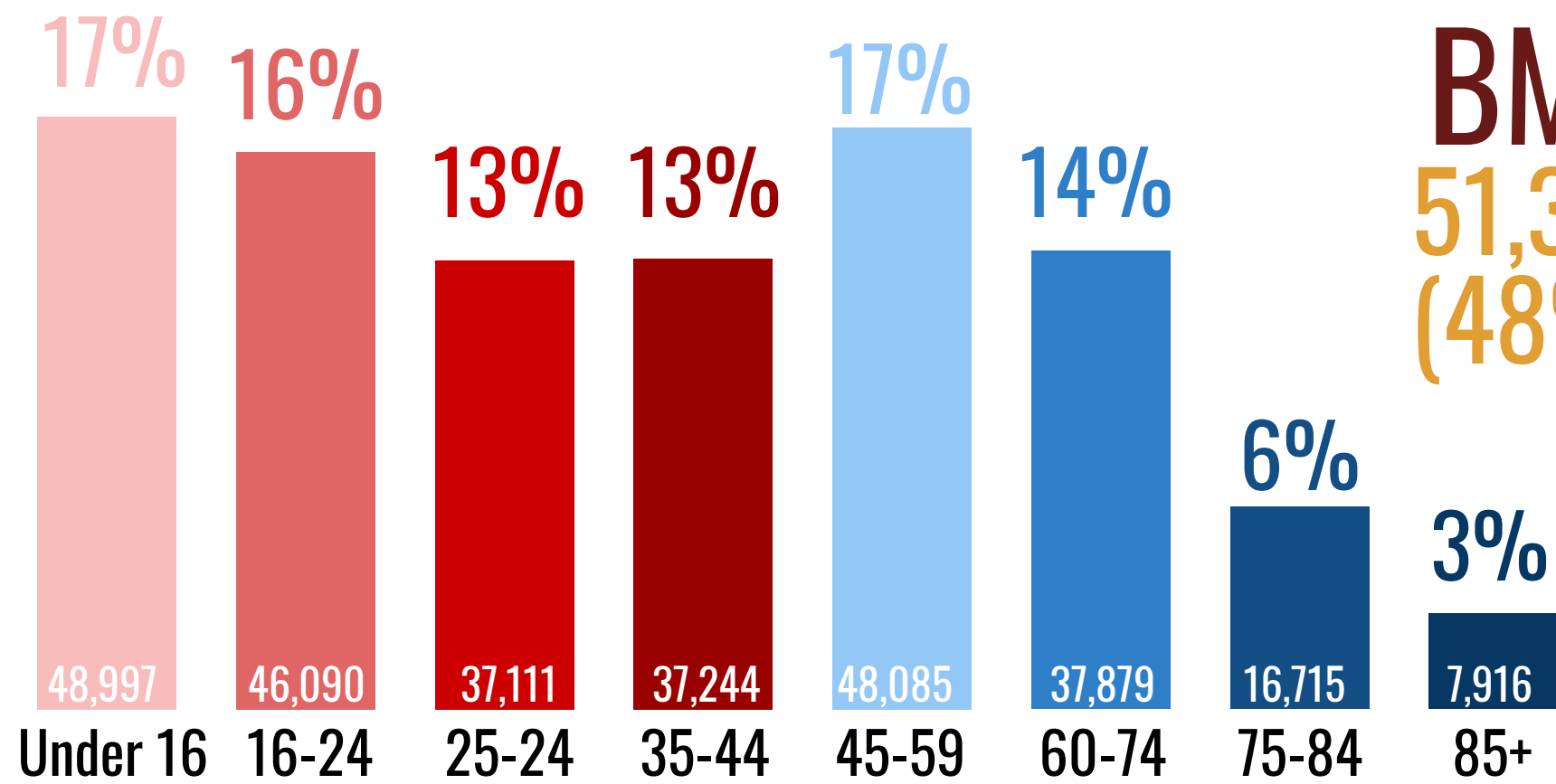
Source: Census 2011

Population Gender Split



Source: Census 2011

Female Population, by age group

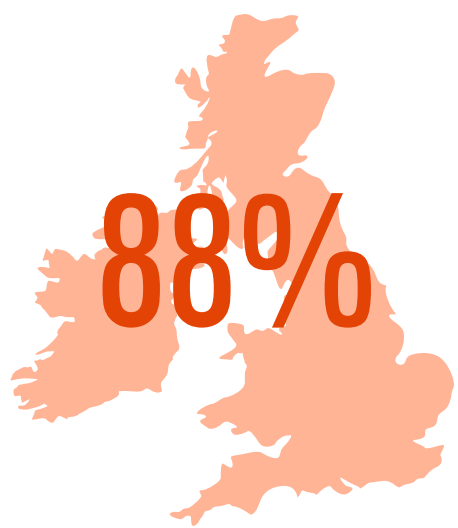


BME
51,331
(48%)

Sheffield's female Black and Minority Ethnic population

Source: Census 2011

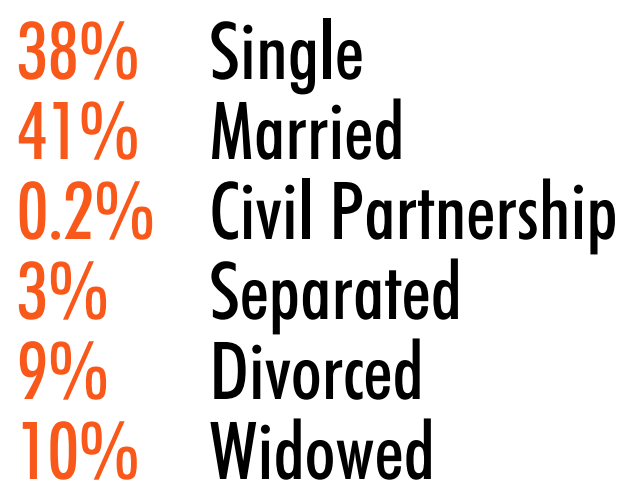
RELIGION



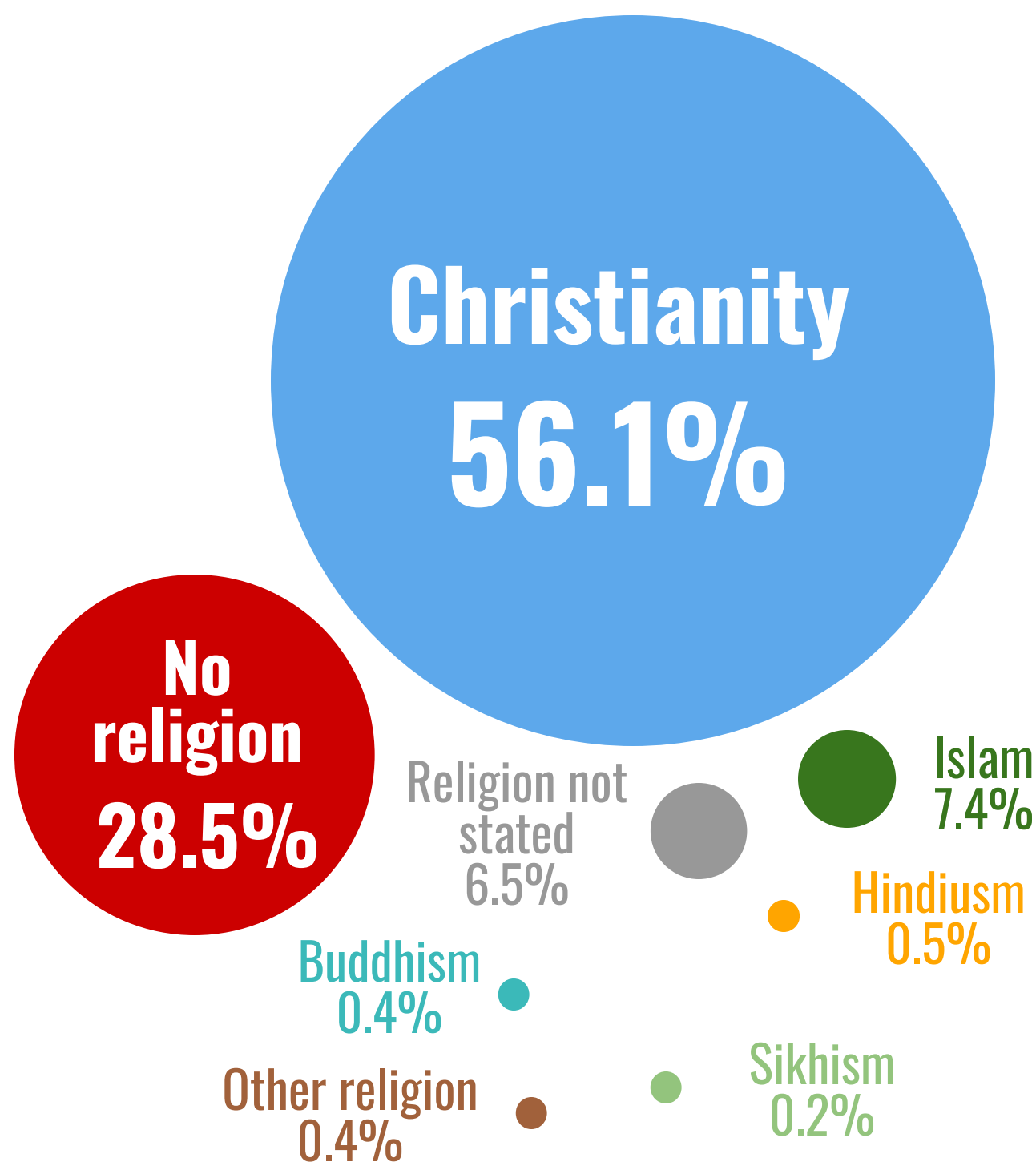
Sheffield's female residents born in the UK

Source: Census 2011

MARITAL STATUS



Source: Census 2011



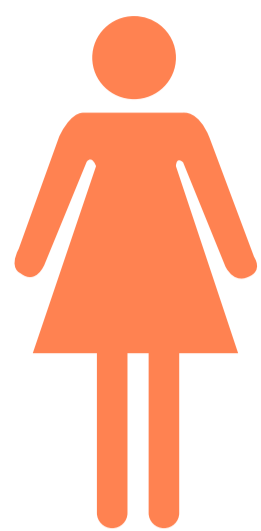
9,232 Sheffield residents cannot speak English, or cannot speak English very well. 60% of these are women

This profile is part of a series of profiles about different communities in Sheffield:

www.sheffield.gov.uk

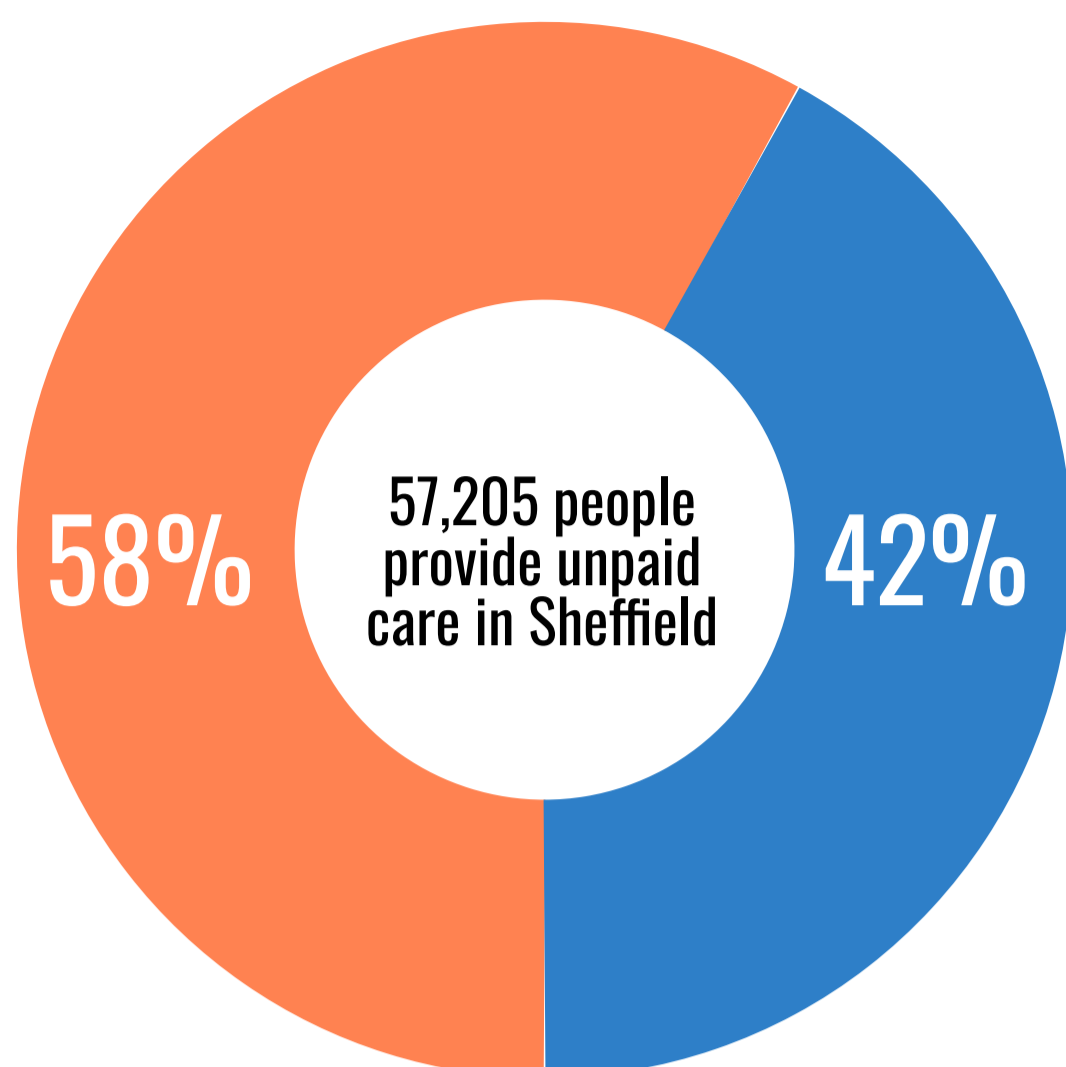
Produced by Performance and Research Team, Sheffield City Council

CARERS



33,062

Women providing unpaid care, 12% of the female population. 58% of carers are women.



24,143

Men providing unpaid care, 8% of the male population. 58% of carers are men.

This represents an inequality gap of 3% citywide

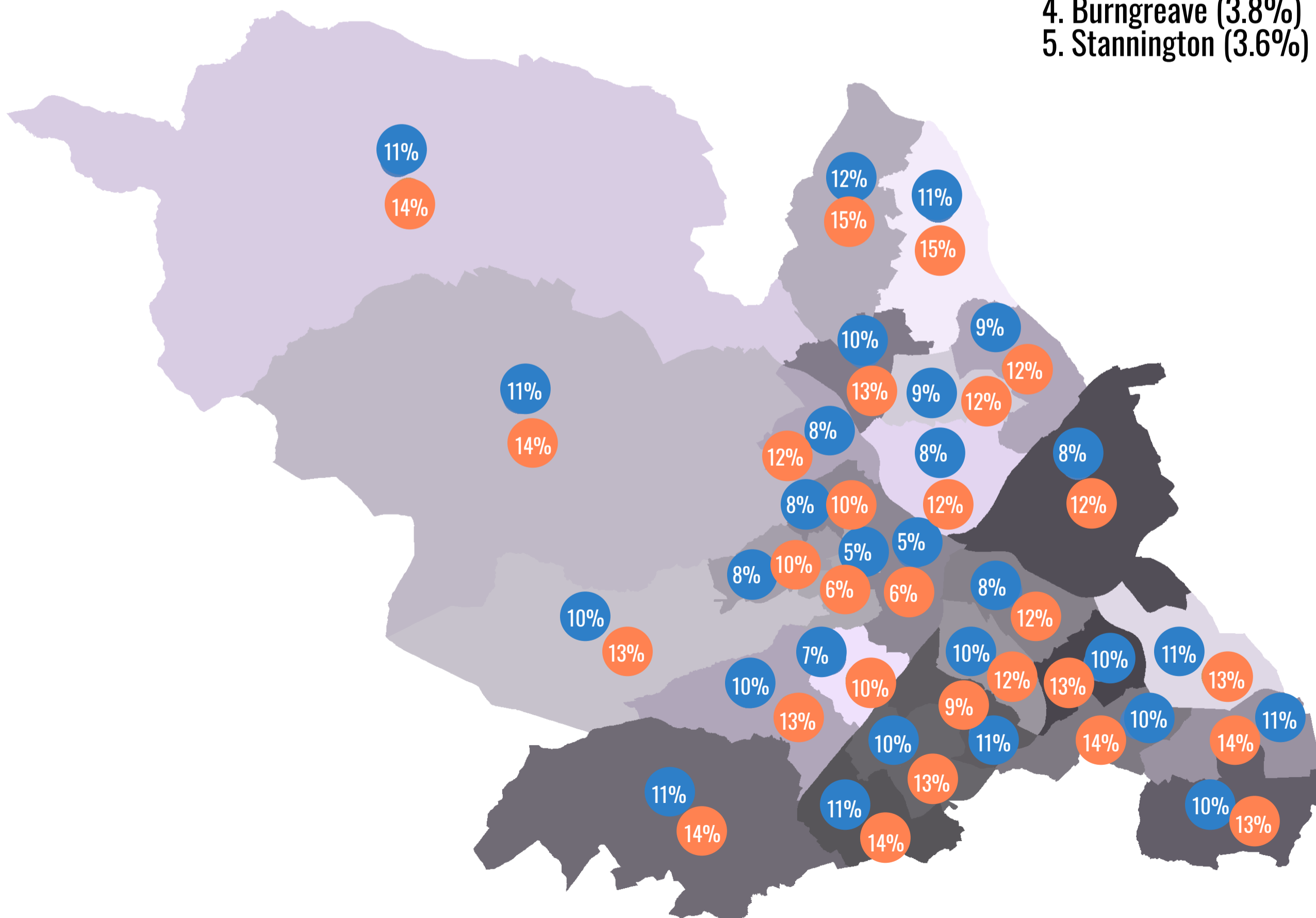
Source: Census 2011

CARER GENDER INEQUALITY IN SHEFFIELD WARDS

The percentage of the male and female ward population who provide unpaid care

LARGEST INEQUALITY GAPS

1. East Ecclesfield (4.4%)
2. Beighton (3.8%)
3. Hillsborough (3.8%)
4. Burngreave (3.8%)
5. Stannington (3.6%)



LONE PARENTS

89% of lone parent households are headed by a female, **14,841** in total



11% of lone parent households are headed by a male, **1,769** in total



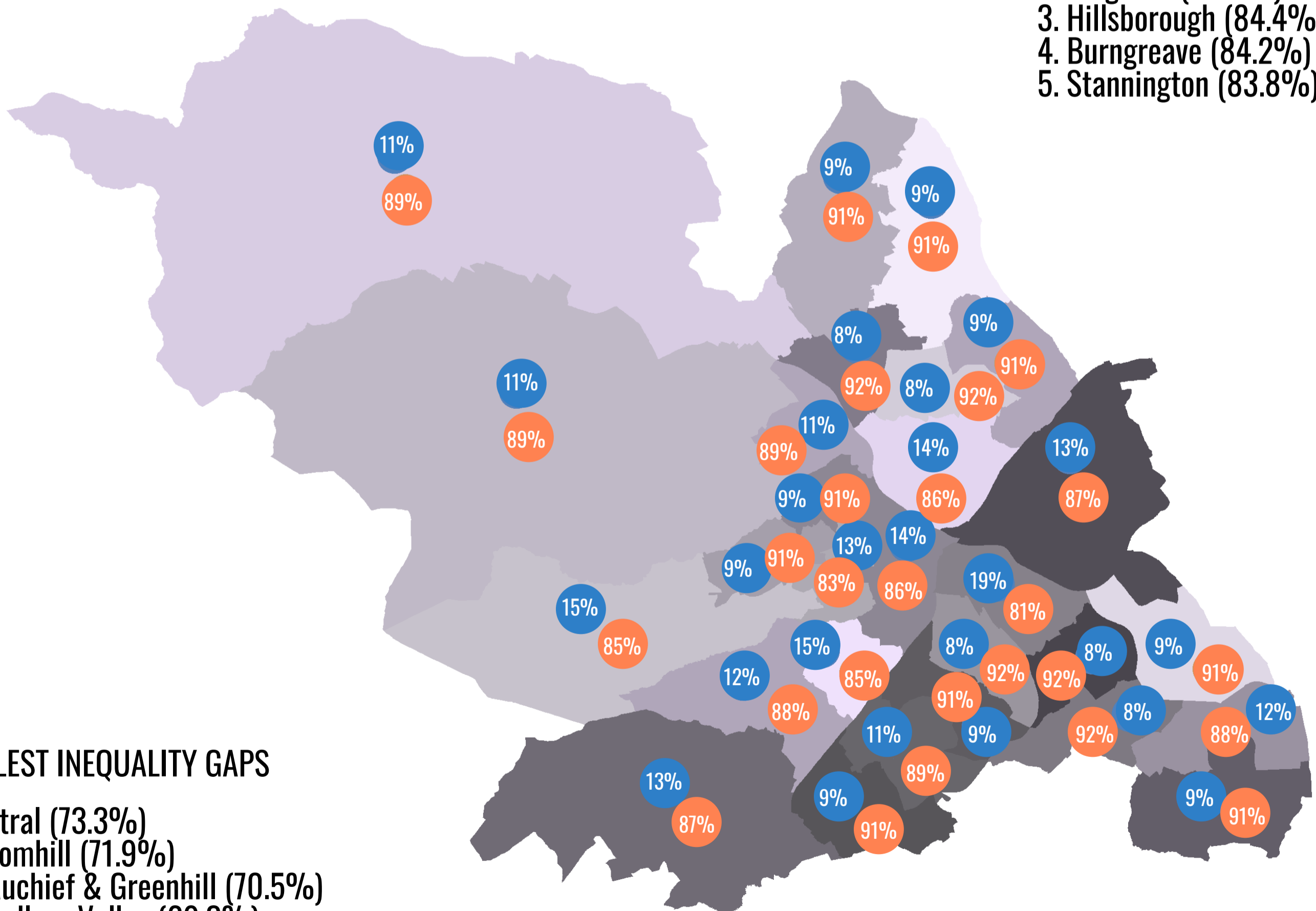
This represents an inequality gap of **78%** citywide

LONE PARENT GENDER INEQUALITY IN SHEFFIELD WARDS

The percentage lone parent households headed by males and females, by ward

LARGEST INEQUALITY GAPS

1. West Ecclesfield (84.7%)
2. Beighton (84.6%)
3. Hillsborough (84.4%)
4. Burngreave (84.2%)
5. Stannington (83.8%)



SMALLEST INEQUALITY GAPS

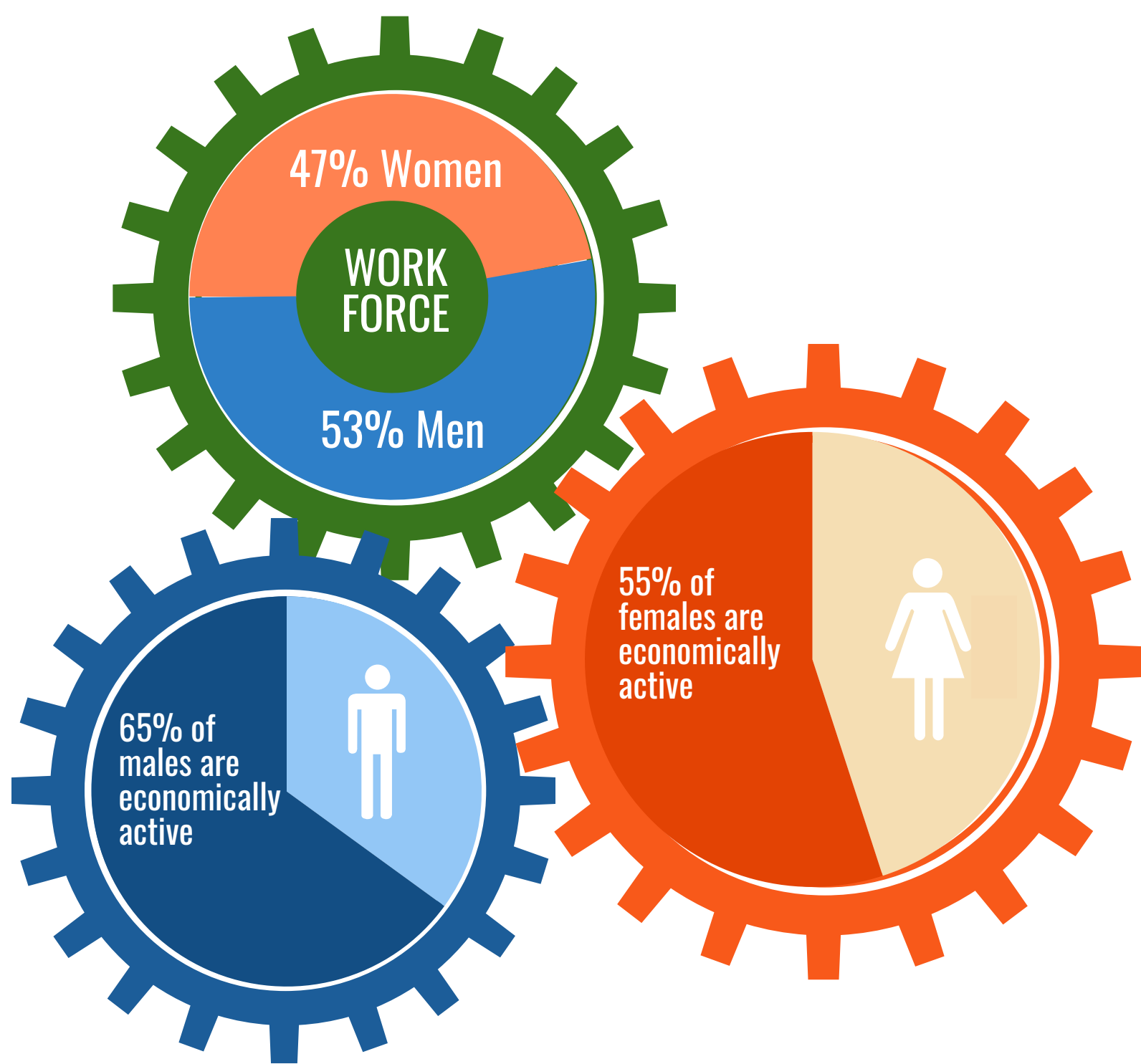
1. Central (73.3%)
2. Broomhill (71.9%)
3. Beauchief & Greenhill (70.5%)
4. Gleadless Valley (69.3%)
5. Richmond (62.9%)

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LABOUR MARKET

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



55% of are women economically active

127,474 in total

- 22% Part-time employee (9% men)
- 25% Full-time employee (39%)
- 3% Self-employed (10%)
- 4% Unemployed (7%)

45% of are women economically inactive

103,566 in total

- 23% Retired (17% men)
- 9% Students (10%)
- 6% Looking after the home or family (1%)
- 4% Long-term sick or disabled (5%)
- 2% Other (2%)

Source: Census 2011

Sheffield City Council employs 5,917 women, 67% of the total workforce.

Source: SCC 2015

UNEMPLOYMENT

4% Women aged over 18 in Sheffield are unemployed, the same as the national average. 7% of men are unemployed in Sheffield

11% Women aged 16 – 24 in Sheffield are unemployed compared with 10% nationally. 14% of 16-24 year old males are unemployed in Sheffield

HOURS WORKED

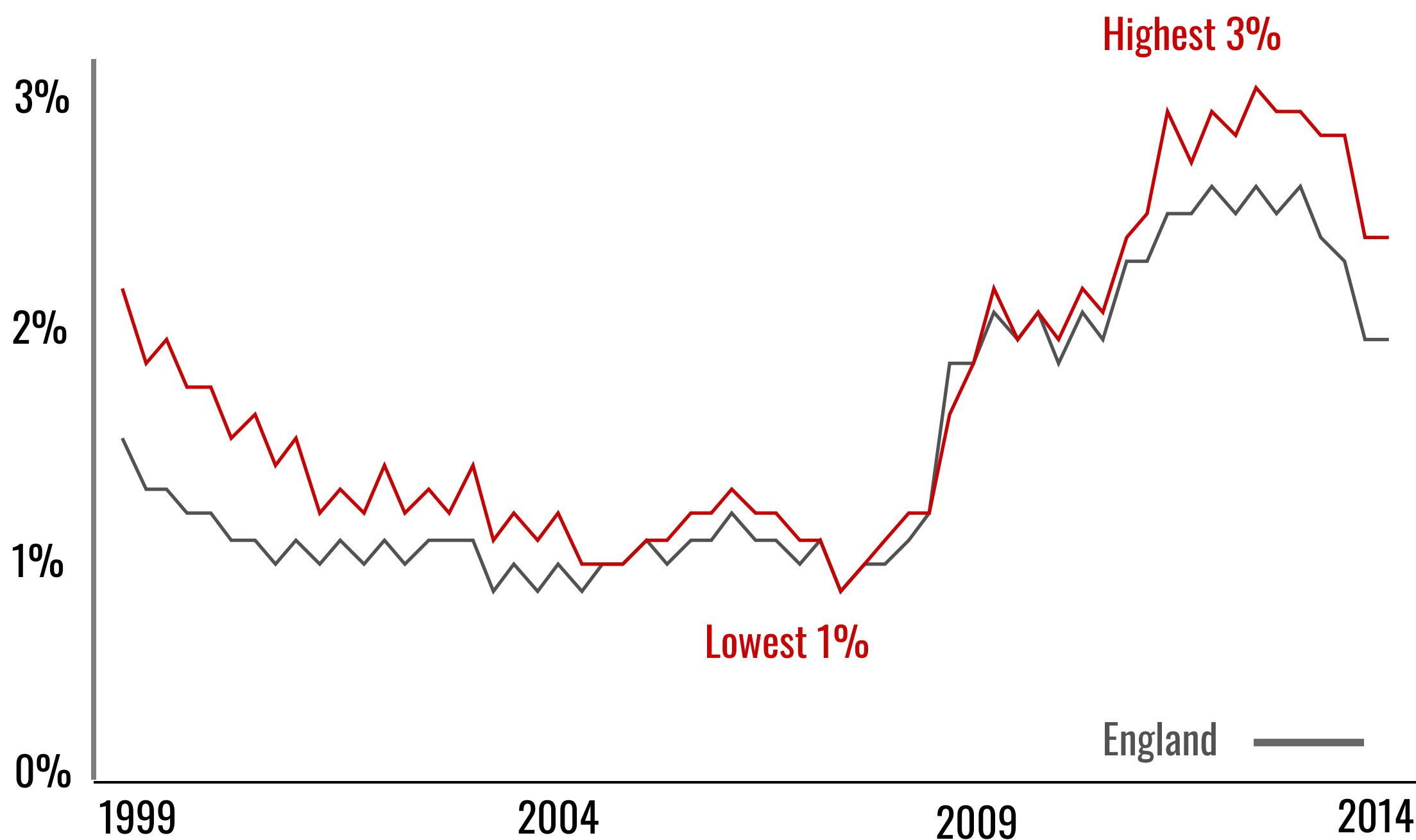
52% Just over half of working women in Sheffield work full-time hours compared with 81% of men.

15% Women working less than 15 hours per week compared with 7% of men

Source: Census 2011

JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE

Percentage of female working age population claiming JSA



Source: DWP 2014

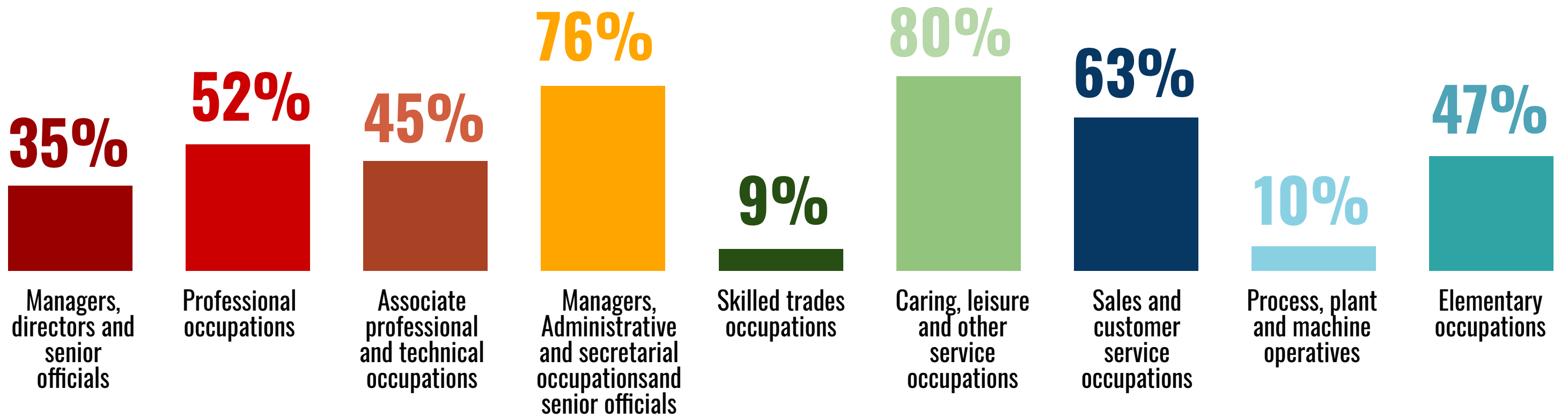
OCCUPATION

The proportion of employees in occupations, who are female:



These figures are similar to the national averages

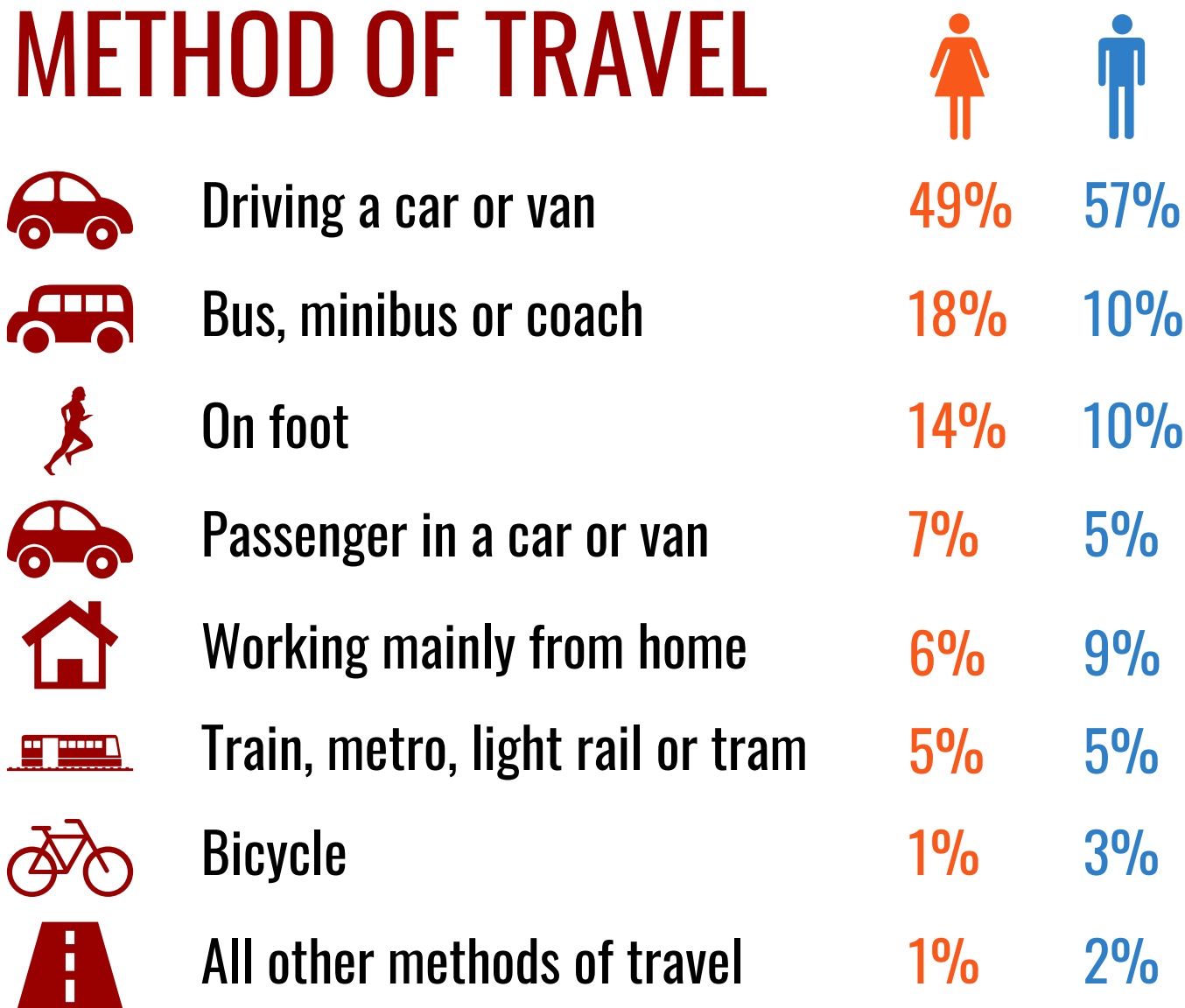
Managers, directors and senior officials are women



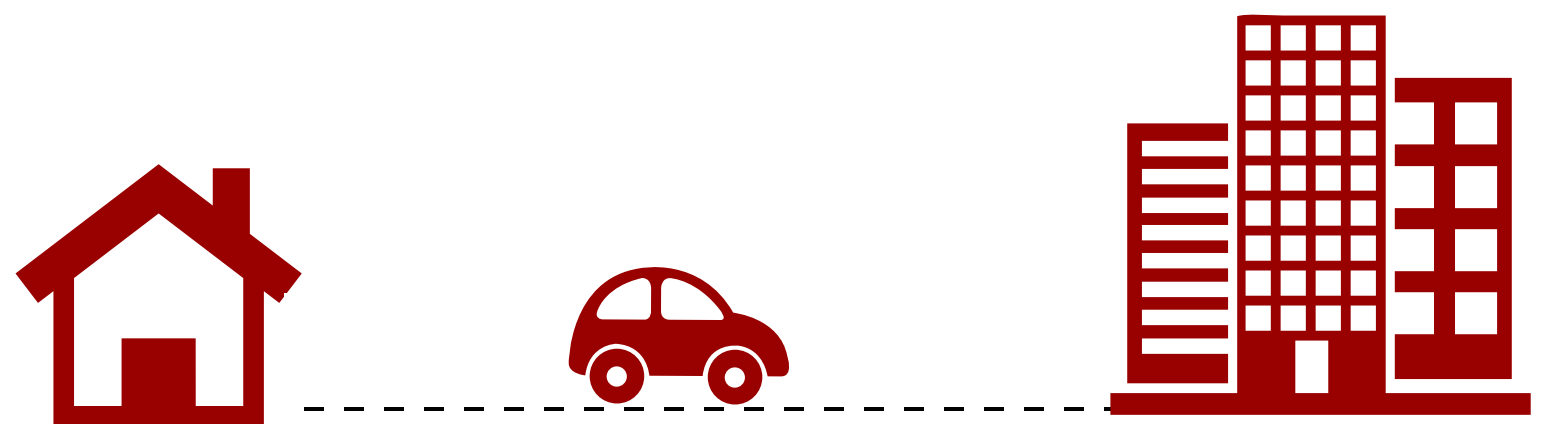
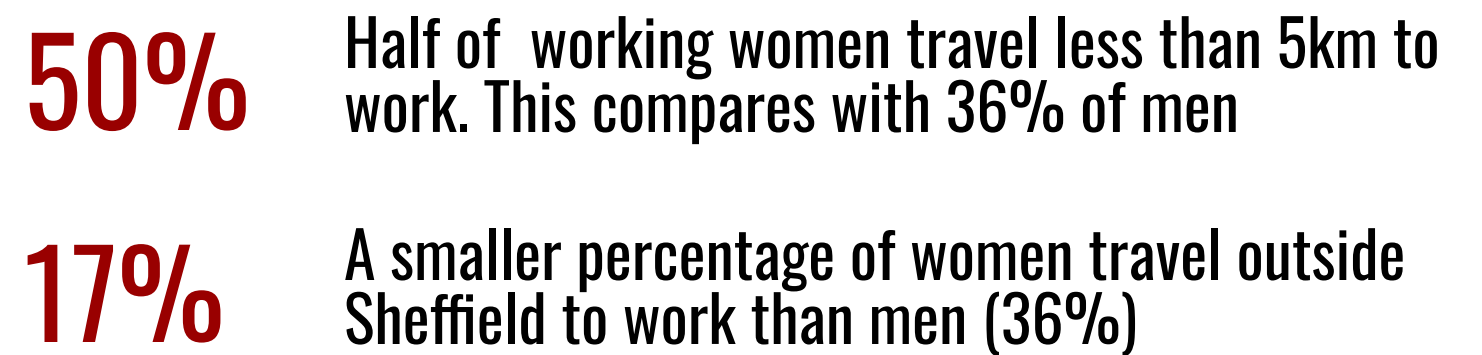
Source: Census 2011

TRAVEL TO WORK

METHOD OF TRAVEL



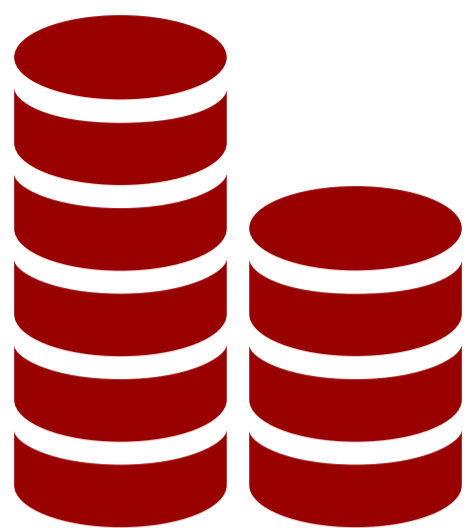
DISTANCE OF TRAVEL



Source: Census 2011

GENDER WAGE GAP

Women's full-time median annual earnings in 2014 were £21,767 compared with £25,879 for men



The gender wage gap in Sheffield for median gross hourly earnings is 17%. In other words, for every £1 a man earns, a woman earns 83p

Women are paid more than men for part-time work, however there are fewer men in this sector, so the gap applies to a smaller proportion of the workforce. Furthermore, a greater proportion of women work full-time than part-time. These factors contribute to there being a larger overall gap, in favour of male wages.

The full-time gender wage gap in Sheffield for gross hourly earnings is 11%. In other words, for every £1 a man earns, a woman earns 89p. This has grown from a 6% gap in 2013

The part-time gender wage gap in Sheffield for gross hourly earnings is -15%. In other words, for every £1 a man earns, a woman earns 1.15p. This has shrunk from a -16% gap in 2013

The gender wage gap has narrowed slightly since 2002. If the rate of change were to continue in this same pattern into the future, it would take another 27 years, until 2041, for men and women to be paid the same*

The gender wage gap
in 2002

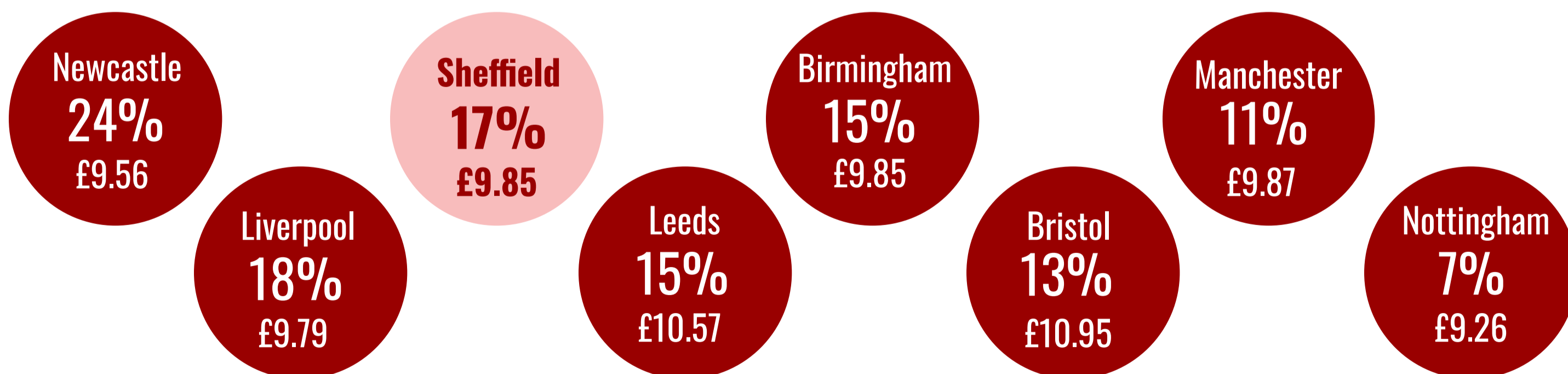
21%

The gender wage gap
in 2014

17%

Nationally, the total gender wage gap is 20%, although it is narrowing at a more rapid rate than in Sheffield.

Compared with other Core Cities, Sheffield has the 3rd highest gender wage gap, although it also has the fourth highest hourly wage for females.



Comparing local authorities in England from the largest to the smallest gender wage gap, Sheffield is ranked 224 out of 323.

Source: ASHE 2014

* N.B. This is an approximate calculation based on projecting forward the gender wage gap series of numbers from 2002 – 2014. This does not take into account factors which could effect wages, such as economic and policy changes etc.



DECISION MAKING

52%

More than a third of Sheffield Councillors are female. This is above the national average of around 31%, according to a 2013 Local Government Association census of members.

In addition to this, Sheffield also has two female members of parliament.

Sources: LGA 2013

61%

Nearly two thirds of School Governors in Sheffield are female

Sources: SCC 2014

67%

Nationally, women make up more than two thirds of head and deputy head teachers

Sources: TDA 2012

Sheffield University Executive Board

Men 7 (58%)
Women 5 (42%)

Hallam University Board of Governors

Men 12 (63%)
Women 7 (37%)

Chamber of Commerce Board

Men 8 (89%)
Women 1 (11%)

Sheffield University Executive Board

Men 17 (58%)
Women 13 (42%)

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Board of Directors

Men 7 (62%)
Women 5 (38%)

Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Council of Governors

Men 8 (44%)
Women 10 (56%)

Sheffield Children's Hospital Foundation Trust Board of Directors

Men 12 (86%)
Women 2 (14%)

Sheffield Children's Hospital Foundation Trust Council of Governors

Men 9 (32%)
Women 19 (68%)

Sheffield City Region LEP Private Sector Board

Men 7 (78%)
Women 2 (22%)

Sheffield City Region LEP Public Sector Board

Men 6 (75%)
Women 2 (25%)

South Yorkshire Police Senior Command Team

Men 4 (67%)
Women 2 (33%)

Clinical Commissioning Group Governing Body

Men 13 (72%)
Women 5 (28%)

Source: Organisation websites 2015



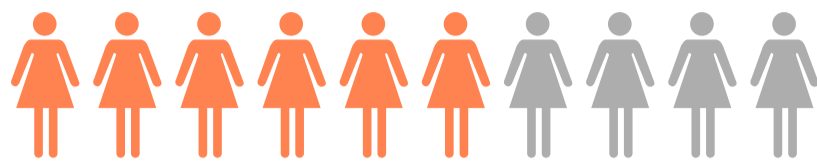
21.6%

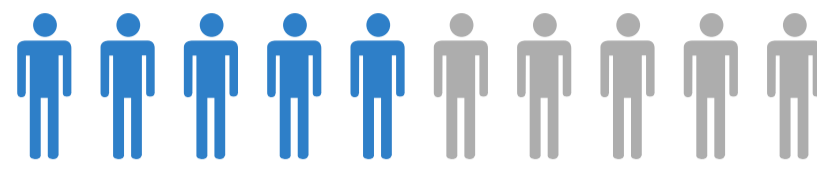
Nationally, just under a quarter of FTSE 100 company directors are women. This was just below the target of 25% by 2015. However, only 7% of Executive Directors are women

Source: Census 2011

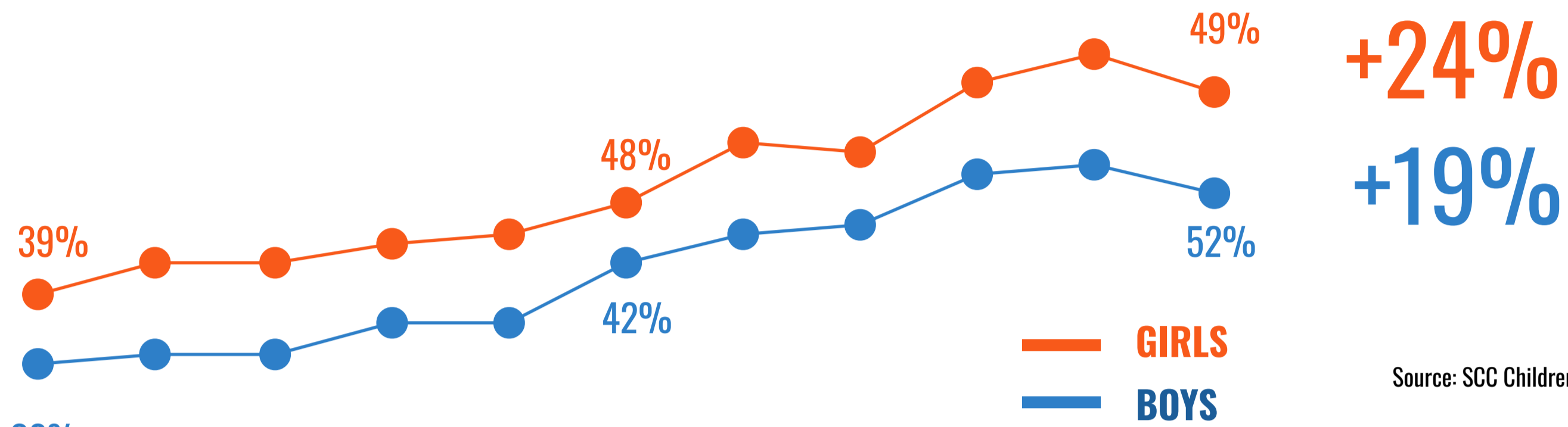
EDUCATION

GCSE Attainment: Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs (A* - C) including Maths and English

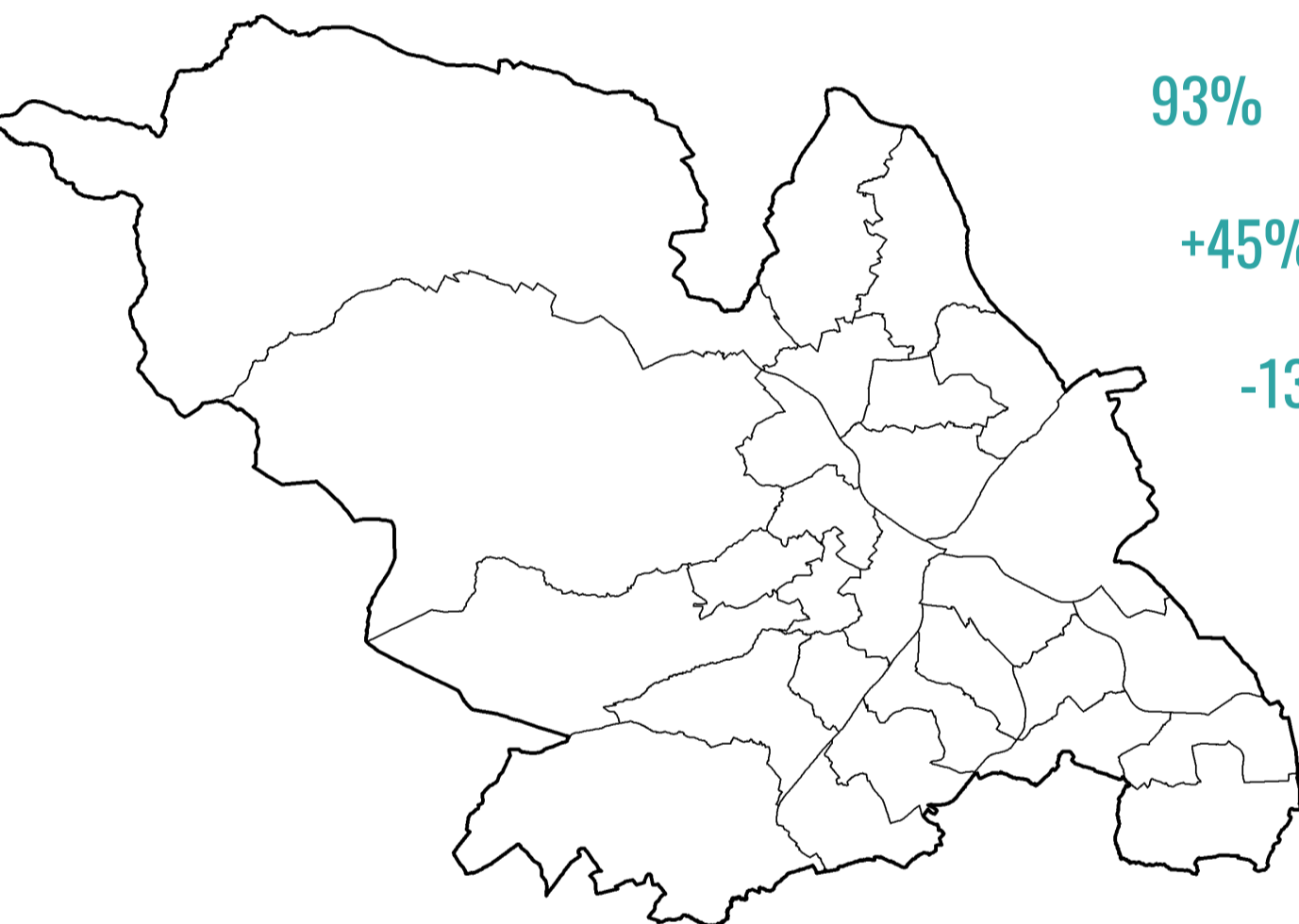
GIRLS  **63%**

BOYS  **52%**

GCSE attainment for girls in Sheffield is below the national average (66%), a difference of 3%. This is slightly less than the gap for boys, which is 4%.



Source: SCG Children's Services 2015



- 93%** Dore & Totley has the highest female GCSE attainment in the city
- +45%** Shiregreen & Brightside has experienced the highest increase in female attainment since 2010
- 13%** Crookes has seen female results fall the most since 2010
- 25%** Female attainment is significantly higher than male attainment in Walkley, the largest gap in Sheffield
- 13%** The largest gap in favour of male attainment is in Broomhill ward

Source: SCG Children's Services 2015

POST-16 EDUCATION

27% More than a quarter of women have no formal qualifications, compared with just under a quarter of men (22%). This gap increased in older age groups, for example 67% of women aged over 65 have no qualifications compared with 52% of men. However, this only applies to 9% of those aged 16-24 compared with 8% of males in that age group.

Source: Census 2011

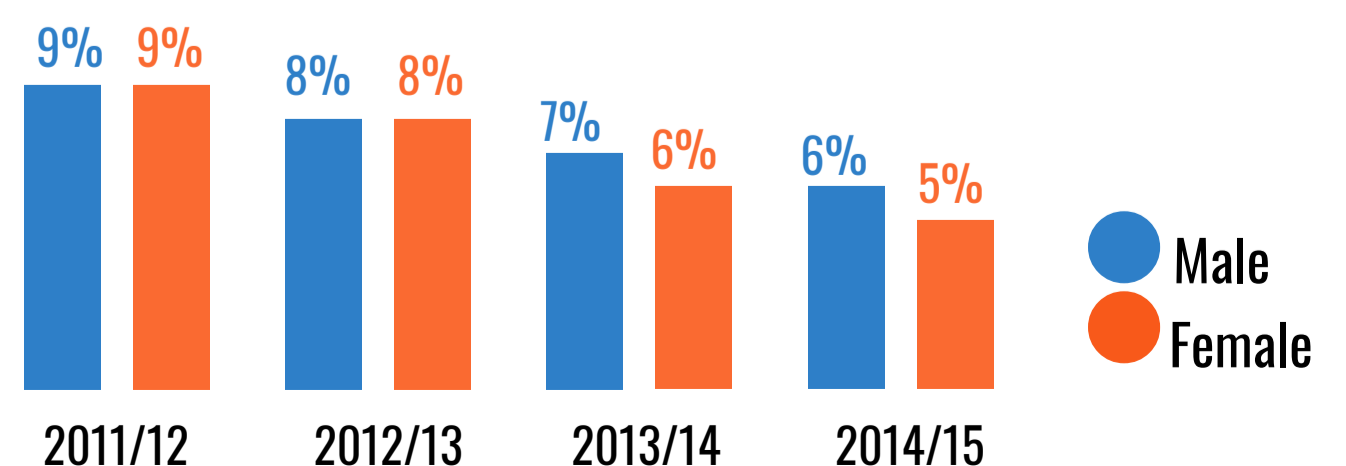
25% One in four women are qualified at level 4 and above, (including Higher Education Certificates and professional diplomas) compared with 26% of men.

Source: Census 2011

54% More than half of students at Sheffield's two universities are female

Source: HESA 2012

The proportion of 16 to 18 year olds categorised as Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET), by gender



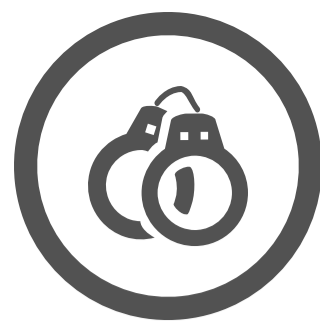
* Not in Education, Employment or Training

Source: SCG Children's Services 2015



In Sheffield 5,041 people started apprenticeships in 2012/13, 56% of whom were women. The number of women starting apprenticeships has grown more rapidly than men since 2008/09

Source: SFA & BIS 2013



COMMUNITY SAFETY

5.4% Nationally, the British Crime Survey suggests that around 5 in every 100 women have been a victim of personal crime, compared with 6 in every 100 men. 2% of women surveyed had been a victim of violent crime compared with 4% of men. More women were the victims of theft than men; 1.4% compared with 1.2%

16% Nationally, a relatively small proportion of people arrested in 2010/11 were women. Female arrests have fallen by 13% since 2006/7 compared with a 7% fall in male arrests
Source: Ministry of Justice 2011

28% In Sheffield, just over a quarter of first time entrants to the Youth Offending service in 2012/13 were female. This is an increase from 22.5% the previous year.
Source: Sheffield City Council 2015

DOMESTIC ABUSE



Source: SY Police 2014

83% The vast majority of domestic abuse victims are female

19% Around a fifth of victims are aged between 25 and 29

7% A small proportion of perpetrators are women

31% Only a third of female domestic abuse victims access the support that they need

Source: DACT 2013

Wards with the highest incidents of domestic abuse



Source: SY Police 2014

1:80,000

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37.2 The number of reported rapes of females in Sheffield per 100,000 female population in 2010/11

This rate has grown from 27.7 in 2008/09. The actual number of reported rapes of females has grown from 75 to 102 during this period.

Source: DACT 2013

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION, FORCED MARRIAGE, HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE AND CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The World Health Organisation define FGM as “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons”. FGM has been illegal in the UK since 1984, and the 2003 FGM Act made it illegal for UK citizens to take a child from the UK abroad for FGM, even if it is a legal practice in that country.

Source: DACT 2013

There are no official figures for the prevalence of FGM in the UK and Sheffield, however the charity FORWARD estimate that nationally around 20,000 children are ‘at risk’ each year from FGM. It is also estimated that in Sheffield around 2.14% of live births in 2004 were to women who have undergone FGM, which would mean around 130 babies at risk. Although there is a lack of local information, the practice is commonplace in countries that have significant communities living in Sheffield. This includes Eritrea, Somalia and Yemen as well as, to a lesser extent, Congo, Nigeria and Liberia.

Source: WHO 2010

Forced Marriage (FM)

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Home Office state that “A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used”. Forced marriage became a criminal offence in 2014, which includes taking someone overseas to force them to marry or marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage.

There are no official statistics to indicate the prevalence of FM both nationally and locally, although the Forced Marriage Unit reported involvement in 1,485 cases in 2012. Of these cases, 82% involved female victims.

Source: DACT 2013

Additionally, a large proportion of cases involved countries with significant communities in Sheffield, including Pakistan (47% of cases), Bangladesh (11%), India (8%) Somalia (1.2%), Nigeria (0.9%) and Yemen (0.6%).

Source: Forced Marriage Unit 2012

Honour based violence (HBV)

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) both define HBV as “a crime or incident, which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community”. HBV is not defined as a specific criminal offence, however resulting actions, such as murder, kidnap, rape and violence are. This makes it hard to establish the prevalence of HBV in the UK, although the figure is thought to be around 2,800 ‘honour’ crimes per year (7 per day).

Source: DACT 2013

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The NSPCC define CSE as “a form of sexual abuse that involves the manipulation and/or coercion of young people under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for things such as money, gifts, accommodation, affection or status”. It is very difficult to assess the exact number of young people who are victims of CSE either nationally or at a local level as it is a form of abuse that leaves victims confused, frightened and reluctant to make disclosures and many are often unaware they are being exploited due to manipulation from the perpetrator.

Sexual exploitation can happen to children of any age, gender, sexual orientation or ethnic background. A 2011 assessment of CSE victims by the Child Exploitation & Online Protection Centre (CEOP) found the vast majority of victims were female, although gender was unknown in a third of cases. The assessment also found that 87% of offenders were males, 4% female and 9% unknown.

Source: CEOP 2011



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

GENERAL HEALTH

Bad or very bad health

6.5%



6.0%



long-term health problem or disability

20%



18%



9.6% of females in Firth Park are in bad or very bad health, the highest in Sheffield

2.7% of females in Ecclesall are in bad or very bad health, the lowest rate in the city

26% of females in Beauchief and Greenhill have a long-term health problem or disability, the highest rate in Sheffield

9% of females in Broomhill have a long-term health problem or disability, the lowest rate citywide

Source: Census 2011

30 The rate of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 in Sheffield. This is higher than the national average of 28

14% The percentage of mothers smoking at delivery in Sheffield. This is higher than the national average of 12.7%

Source: Public Health England 2014

LIFE EXPECTANCY



82.4

Sheffield's female life expectancy is slightly below the national average of 83

The gap between female and male life expectancy is 3.7 years.

Source: Public Health England 2014



78.7

Female life expectancy, by ward

	Rank	Ward	Life Expectancy
HIGH	1	Dore & Totley	87.3
	2	Fulwood	86.4
	3	Stannington	86.4
LOW	26	Shiregreen & Brightside	79.6
	27	Broomhill	79.5
	28	Burngreave	76.9

Gap between male and female life expectancy

	Ward	Gap (years)	Gap (years)	Gap (years)
HIGH	Beauchief & Greenhill	84.7	77.0	7.7
	Woodhouse	81.9	77.2	6.3
	Manor Castle	83.4	3	6.1
LOW	Nether Edge	83.3	81.9	1.4
	Ecclesall	85.8	81.9	1.4
	Burngreave	76.9	3	0.9

Source: Sheffield City Council 2015

HOUSING

HOMELESSNESS

Official statistics on homelessness, taking account of gender, are limited. However:

16% Nationally, only a small proportion of hidden homeless are female.

Source: Crisis 2011

10% Further estimates state that nationally only 1 in 10 people sleeping rough are female.

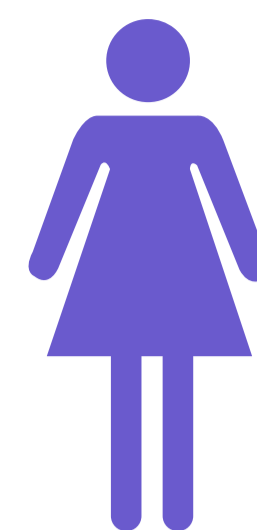
Source: CHAIN 2015

55% However, more than half of homeless applications in Sheffield were made by households headed by a female

36% Within this, more than a third of all applications were female lone parents with dependent children

18% Just under a fifth of all applications were made by female one person households

Source: DCLG 2015



More than half of Sheffield City Council housing tenants are female. The north of the city has the highest proportion of female tenants, 60% of the total, whilst the North West has the smallest with 52%. In addition to this, 60% of sheltered/interim housing tenants across the city are female.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

A list of organisations, including contact details, is available from the [Sheffield Directory](#) website.

Sheffield Directory is managed by Sheffield City Council. Whilst every effort is made to ensure accuracy, Sheffield City Council cannot accept responsibility for, any errors or omissions. Please note that the inclusion of any group in this report does not mean they have been vetted or recommended by Sheffield City Council.

SOURCES

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Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2015, homelessness data tables

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