The number of women and girls who live in Sheffield

Population Gender Split

49% Male
51% Female

Female Population, by age group

- Under 16: 48,997
- 16-24: 46,090
- 25-34: 37,111
- 35-44: 37,244
- 45-59: 48,085
- 60-74: 37,879
- 75-84: 16,715
- 85+: 7,916

BME Female Population

51,331 (48%) Sheffield’s female Black and Minority Ethnic population

Sheffield’s female residents born in the UK

88%

MARITAL STATUS

- Single: 38%
- Married: 41%
- Civil Partnership: 0.2%
- Separated: 3%
- Divorced: 9%
- Widowed: 10%

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

Source: Census 2011
CARERS

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

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%)

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A more detailed report about carers in Sheffield is available from the Council’s website
89% of lone parent households are headed by a female, in total

14,841

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

1,769

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%)

A more detailed report about carers in Sheffield is available from the Council’s website
**LABOUR MARKET**

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

- 55% of males are economically active, 127,474 in total (47% Women, 53% Men)
  - 22% Part-time employee (9% men)
  - 25% Full-time employee (39%)
  - 3% Self-employed (10%)
  - 4% Unemployed (7%)

- 45% of females are economically inactive, 103,566 in total (55%)
  - 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

---

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

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

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

Source: Census 2011

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**HOURS WORKED**

- 52%: Just over half of working women in Sheeld 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

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**JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE**

Percentage of female working age population claiming JSA

Source: DWP 2014
OCCUPATION

The proportion of employees in occupations, who are female:

35% Managers, directors and senior officials
52% Professional occupations
45% Associate professional and technical occupations
76% Managers, Administrative and secretarial occupations and senior officials
9% Skilled trades occupations
80% Caring, leisure and other service occupations
63% Sales and customer service occupations
10% Process, plant and machine operatives
47% Elementary occupations

These figures are similar to the national averages.

SOURCE: Census 2011

TRAVEL TO WORK

METHOD OF TRAVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Travel</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driving a car or van</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus, minibus or coach</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On foot</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger in a car or van</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working mainly from home</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train, metro, light rail or tram</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other methods of travel</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTANCE OF TRAVEL

50% Half of working women travel less than 5km to work. This compares with 36% of men.

17% A smaller percentage of women travel outside Sheffield to work than men (36%)

SOURCE: Census 2011
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.

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.

* 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.

Source: ASHE 2014
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield University Executive Board</td>
<td>7 (58%)</td>
<td>5 (42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallam University Board of Governors</td>
<td>12 (63%)</td>
<td>7 (37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber of Commerce Board</td>
<td>8 (89%)</td>
<td>1 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield University Executive Board</td>
<td>17 (58%)</td>
<td>13 (42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield Teaching Hospitals</td>
<td>7 (62%)</td>
<td>5 (38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS Foundation Trust</td>
<td>8 (44%)</td>
<td>10 (56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield Children’s Hospital</td>
<td>12 (86%)</td>
<td>2 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS Foundation Trust</td>
<td>9 (32%)</td>
<td>19 (68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield City Region LEP Private Sector Board</td>
<td>7 (78%)</td>
<td>2 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield City Region LEP Public Sector Board</td>
<td>6 (75%)</td>
<td>2 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Yorkshire Police</td>
<td>4 (67%)</td>
<td>2 (33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Command Team</td>
<td>13 (72%)</td>
<td>5 (28%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: Organisation websites 2015

Source: LGA 2013

Source: SCC 2014

Source: TDA 2012
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.

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

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.

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

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.
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%.

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.

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.

**DOMESTIC ABUSE**

- The total number of crimes and incidents relating to domestic violence in 2013/14: 11,634
- The number of recorded crimes relating to domestic violence in 2013/14: 1,922
- The number of incidents of domestic violence in 2013/14, that are non-crime recordable: 9,712
- The number of crimes and incidents has grown in the last year: 11%

The vast majority of domestic abuse victims are female (83%)

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

A small proportion of perpetrators are women (7%)

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

**Wards with the highest incidents of domestic abuse**

- SOUTHAY (630)
- BURMEREAVE (752)
- DARNALL (641)
- MANOR CASTLE (630)

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

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.
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.

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%).

**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.

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.

**Forced Marriage (FM)**

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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%).

**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).

**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.
## GENERAL HEALTH

### Bad or very bad health

- **6.5%** of females in Firth Park are in bad or very bad health, the highest in Sheffield.
- **9.6%** of females in Ecclesall are in bad or very bad health, the lowest rate in the city.

### Long-term health problem or disability

- **26%** of females in Beuchief 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

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

**30**

Source: Public Health England 2014

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

**14%**

Source: Public Health England 2014

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

**Female life expectancy, by ward**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Life Expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>Dore &amp; Totley</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fulwood</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stannington</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>Shiregreen &amp; Brightside</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broomhill</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burngreave</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Gap (years)</th>
<th>Gap (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beuchief &amp; Greenhill</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodhouse</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>77.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Castle</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nether Edge</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesall</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burngreave</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sheffield City Council 2015
More than half of Sheeld 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.

National 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 Sheeld 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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