

UK: Women are severely underrepresented as political news editors , even more so than in political structures in society. Women of color are almost completely locked out of all elements of news and are effectively invisible.

The good news:

- Although still in a minority (less than 4 in 10), the proportion of women who are editors-in-chief in news organizations among the six countries is joint highest in the UK and South Africa.
- Women's ratio of voice in news is better in the UK (1 women to 2 men) than the global average (1 women to 3.3 men).
- This comparatively good performance in terms of women's representation in top news roles and in coverage is supported by the UK ranking highest on the Women, Peace and Security Index relative to the other five countries.
- A potential cumulative revenue opportunity of \$11bn by 2027 and \$38bn by 2032 exists globally from engaging women. For the UK, the opportunity is \$413m by 2027 and \$1.4bn by 2032.

The challenges that women face along the news value chain:

- Women are far off gender parity in their representation as editors-in-chief (2 in 5), political editors (1 in 5), economics editors (less than 1 in 3) and foreign affairs editors (1 in 3). The strikingly low proportion of political editors who are women lags behind their representation in ministerial roles (1 in 4) and in parliament (1 in 3). The news industry therefore performs worse than societal political structures in that respect.
- Women of color are more marginalized in news leadership in the UK than in any other researched country. Compared to their proportion in the UK working population and compared to the US and South Africa, women of color are severely underrepresented or altogether missing from editorial roles in the UK. There are no political, health or foreign affairs editors who are women of color in the UK.
- Moreover, women of color are experiencing extraordinary levels of exclusion and remain invisible within news organizations and the news industry, both as leaders and as protagonists in news stories.
- Global news coverage of stories focusing on gender issues, including seven fundamental gender gaps, is largely absent.
- There are 12 solutions themes which news providers can use to interrupt existing journalistic biases and to intercept the marginalization of women in news leadership and in coverage (see Summary of solutions themes in report).

No.	Area	Part	Fig.	US	UK	South Africa	Kenya	Nigeria	India	India (Nat.)	India (Reg)	Av. of 6	Global	Source
News Leadership (Women)														
1	Proportion of editors-in-chief who are women (2022)	1	4	35%	37%	37%	19%	18%	10%	11%	8%	26%		AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
2	Proportion of political editors who are women (2022)	1	6/8	31%	20%	46%	0%	16%	20%	34%	0%	25%		AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
3	Proportion of economics/business editors who are women (2022)	1	6/13	60%	30%	50%	31%	26%	14%	23%	4%	34%		AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
4	Proportion of health editors who are women (2022)	1	6/11	71%	59%	51%	67%	45%	43%	78%	8%	51%		AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
5	Proportion of foreign editors who are women (2022)	1	15	31%	34%									AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
News Leadership (Women of Color)														
6	Average proportion of surveyed editorial roles held by women of color (2022)	1	7	8%	1%	25%								AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
7	Proportion of editors-in-chief who are women of color (2022)	1	7	13%	3%	20%								AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
8	Proportion of political editors who are women of color (2022)	1	7/10	3%	0%	29%								AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
9	Proportion of economics/business editors who are women of color (2022)	1	7/14	9%	4%	21%								AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
10	Proportion of health editors who are women of color (2022)	1	7/12	6%	0%	31%								AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
11	Proportion of foreign editors who are women of color (2022)	1	7/16	4%	0%									AKAS Editors Analysis (2022)
12	Proportion of working population who are people of color - 50% of working population of color (2022)	1	5	21%	8%	46%								US Census Bureau (2022), AKAS estimates (2022), Statistics South Africa (2022)
News Coverage														
13	Indicator of how many more times men are quoted than women (Masculine vs. feminine pronoun analysis, Jan-May 2022)	Intro	1	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.8	5.0	6.3				3.3	AKAS analysis of GDEL (2022)
14	Indicator of the proportion of online news coverage containing gender equality references (Jan-Jun 2022)	new	new										0.44%	AKAS analysis of GDEL (2022)
15	Proportion of online news coverage containing any of the 7 gender gap terms [pay, health, power, confidence, safety, authority & ageism gaps] (Jan 17 to Mar 22)	2	26										0.02%	AKAS analysis of GDEL (2022)
Societal Context														
16	Proportion of members in the lower or single house who are women (2022)	1	8	29%	35%	47%	21%	4%	15%					Inter-Parliamentary Union Open Data, ranking as of 1st July 2022
17	Proportion of ministerial positions held by women (2021)	1	8/28	46%	24%	48%	30%	10%	9%					Inter-Parliamentary Union Women in Politics 2021 report (2021)
18	Rank on Women, Peace and Security Index 2021 (out of 170)	2	31	21	9	66	90	130	148					PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace and Security and Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (2022)
19	"In general, men are better political leaders than women" (% of respondents who agree with this statement)	2	Based On 33	24%		53%	48%	70%	72%					UN Women, 2022
20	"In general, men are better business executives than women" (% of respondents who agree with this statement)	2	Based On 33	18%		44%	33%	54%	75%					UN Women, 2022
21	"In the media women are typically portrayed in traditional female roles (wife, mother, caregiver or supporting tasks)" (% of respondents who agree with this statement)	2	Based On 33	65%		74%	74%	81%	87%					UN Women, 2022