

TALENT 2030

DASHBOARD REPORT 2016

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THE TALENT 2030 DASHBOARD

Talent 2030 is a national campaign which encourages more young people, especially 11-18 year old girls, to pursue further study in subjects that relate to careers in engineering and manufacturing.

We undertake outreach to schools, work with universities and employers and also use social media to engage with young people directly. Our key messages, based on research of what women said would encourage them to look more seriously at engineering and manufacturing are to flag potential earning, the green and sustainable side of the industry and highlighting women role models.

THE DASHBOARD

The purpose of the dashboard is to set out serious targets over a credible timeline which we will monitor every year from 2012-2030. Failure to start improving the way in which girls and young women are encouraged to study in subjects like physics, mathematics and engineering reduces the size of the talent pool and potentially jeopardises the international competitiveness of engineering and manufacturing in the UK.

THE TARGETS

To ensure the future of UK Engineering and Manufacturing, by 2030 we need to see:

25%

of Engineering and Technology **Postgraduates** in the UK to be women

30%

of Engineering and Technology **Undergraduates** in the UK to be women

30%

of **A-Level** Physics Students to be girls

50%

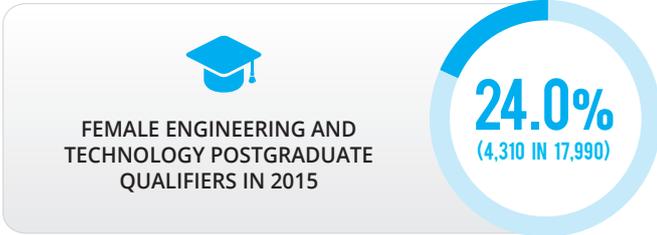
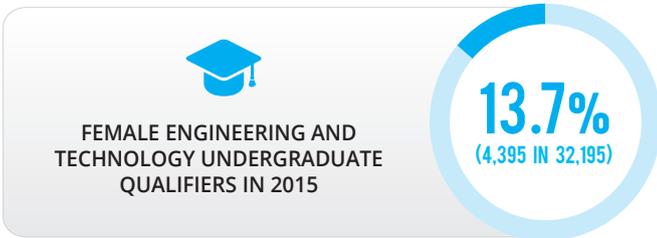
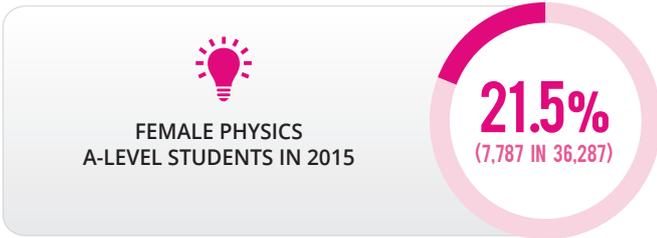
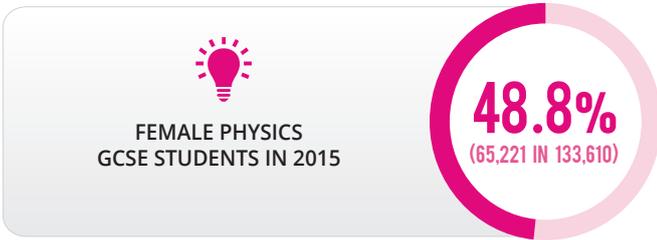
of **GCSE** Physics Students to be girls

CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION

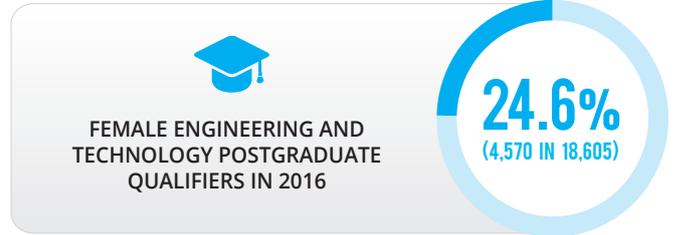
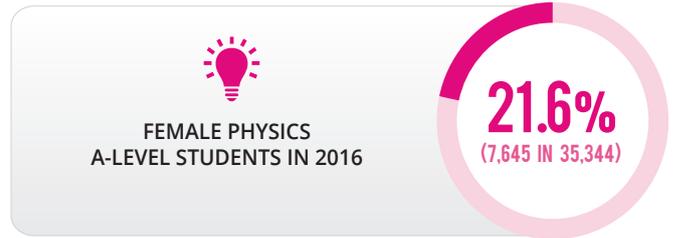
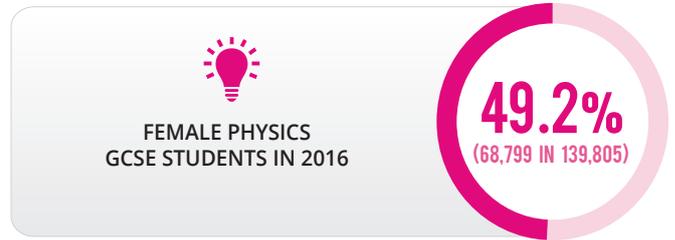
PROGRESS REPORT

ENGINEERING PIPELINE

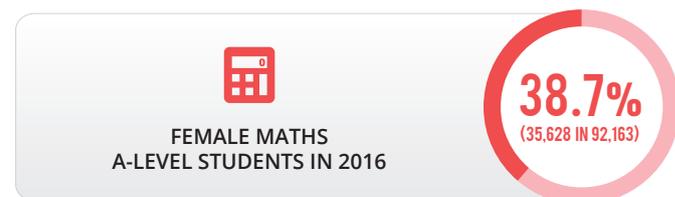
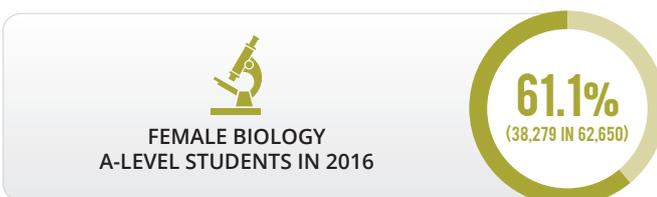
2015 DASHBOARD



2016 DASHBOARD



SUBJECT COMPARISON



TALENT 2030 DASHBOARD

SOURCES OF EVIDENCE

Below are the definitions for the Dashboard according to official sources of data. They are used to update the Talent 2030 Dashboard annually and are freely available. Please note the 2012 dashboard relied on data sources that cannot be traced and thus cannot be updated in order to assess progress. Using official and periodical sources improves the robustness of the evidence and enables updates but it may imply that the baseline numbers change with respect to the previously published 2012 Dashboard. Therefore the 2013 and subsequent dashboards use figures for revised 2012 definitions, even if these do not coincide with the published 2012 Dashboard.

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

% FEMALE GCSE STUDENTS



Joint Council for Qualifications Results (Proportions Sat)

www.jcq.org.uk/examination-results/gcses

% FEMALE A-LEVEL STUDENTS



Joint Council for Qualifications Results (Proportions Sat)

www.jcq.org.uk/examination-results/a-levels

% FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES



HESA data reporting on Engineering and Technology, Medicine & Dentistry and Computer Science qualifiers (Table 10)

www.hesa.ac.uk/content/view/1897/239

% FEMALE POSTGRADUATES



HESA data reporting on Engineering and Technology qualifiers (Table 10)

www.hesa.ac.uk/content/view/1897/239

% FEMALE IN PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS IN UK LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



ONS Labour Market Statistics Quarter2: April-June published August; Table EMP04

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-force-survey-employment-status-by-occupation/index.html

NOTES ON DEFINITIONS

GCSE and A-Level Students (either sat or passed levels) defined as Joint Council for Qualifications Undergraduate and Postgraduate qualifiers by gender not available for Engineering only. Using instead official statistics published by HESA on Engineering and Technology qualifiers. Moreover Postgraduates have ceased to be reported separately as Doctorates and Masters in publicly available official statistics. The new classification spans Postgraduate Research and Postgraduate Taught degrees, both of which include Doctorates and Masters. The new classification is obscure and less well understood by users so overall postgraduate qualifiers to be reported on dashboard instead.

European data not freely available for Engineering professionals alone. (Reporting available on official statistics on Scientists and Engineers of all ages (15-74) as a proportion of the active population but will not be reported in the dashboard as the category is too broad to be comparable to Engineering alone).

Engineers in the Labour Force fill in occupations of varied nature. We are reporting strictly on 3-digit Standard Occupational Classification 2010 212: Engineering Professionals. This excludes technicians and associated professionals; e.g. plumbing and electrical engineers; building and civil engineering technicians and so on. These excluded occupations are predominantly male and therefore a bespoke definition to include them will most likely lower female proportions further down.