# Women in Engineering: Environmental Scan 

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## WIE Strategic Planning Activities

- WIE is growing very fast and it is really coming from the grass roots. Currently, WIE has >12,000 members and >90 Affinity Groups worldwide.
- WIE needs to understand who its members are and their present and future needs and use this information to determine how meet their needs.
- Recommended steps for planning activities:
- Environmental scan to organize WIE member statistics and learn what is happening in sister societies and other organizations
- Evaluation and analysis of any existing in house research including the Market Segmentation Study and previous WIE survey
- PULSE survey of IEEE members to measure awareness of WIE
- Two Bulletin Board Focus Groups (WIE member segments)
- WIE Summit with professional strategic planners and a report
- A new membership survey
- Other activities


## WIE Membership Data

## WIE Membership

Trend in WIE Membership


## WIE Membership by Grade:

December 2005


2005 Total $=12,178$

Source: WIE Counts Master Excel file

## Trends in WIE Membership



## WIE Affinity Groups and Membership by Region: January 2006

## WIE's growth results in a large concentration of members and WIE affinity groups in IEEE Regions 8, 9 and 10.



Source: IEEE Membership Database, 24 Jan 2006

## WIE Regular and Student Branch Affinity Groups and Membership by Region: Jan 2006



Source: IEEE Membership Database, 24 Jan 2006

## WIE Membership: Jan 2006 Largest Memberships by Country and Grade



## WIE Membership: Jan 2006

## Largest Memberships by Country and Gender



## Background Data on WIE Members by Higher Grade and Student Memberships

|  | Higher Grade | Student | WIE Membership |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |
| < 20 yrs | 0.0\% | 10.6\% | 7.6\% |
| 20-24 yrs | 26.6\% | 55.0\% | 46.9\% |
| 25-29 yrs | 20.7\% | 22.2\% | 21.8\% |
| 30-34 yrs | 14.2\% | 7.0\% | 9.1\% |
| 35+ yrs | 38.5\% | 5.1\% | 14.7\% |
| Mean | 33.8 | 24.2 | 26.9 |
| Median | 30.0 | 22.0 | 24.0 |
| Region |  |  |  |
| US | 61.2\% | 27.9\% | 37.4\% |
| Canada | 6.3\% | 4.2\% | 4.8\% |
| Eur Africa ME | 15.6\% | 22.5\% | 20.5\% |
| Latin America | 7.1\% | 20.6\% | 16.7\% |
| Asia Pacific | 9.9\% | 24.8\% | 20.5\% |
| Gender |  |  |  |
| Female | 83.3\% | 64.5\% | 69.9\% |
| Male | 16.1\% | 34.7\% | 29.4\% |
| Unknown | 0.5\% | 0.8\% | 0.7\% |

WIE membership is typically younger (27 yrs) than IEEE's membership (43 yrs). While student members drive down the average age, WIE's higher grade members at 34 years are also typically younger than IEEE membership at 47 years.

Three out of every ten WIE members are male.

Source: IEEE Membership Database, 24 Jan 2006

## Background Data on WIE Members by Higher Grade and Student Memberships

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Higher <br> Grade | Student | WIE |
| Membership |  |  |  |$|$

On average, WIE members have belonged to IEEE for four years. Students average 2.6 years of IEEE membership, while WIE's higher grade members average 7.1 years.

Source: IEEE Membership Database, 24 Jan 2006

# IEEE Higher Grade Membership 

IEEE Membership Database

## Years of IEEE Membership for HG Members

IEEE Higher Grade Members
(Percentage distributions)


Average Years of IEEE Membership

|  | Mean | Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | All HG Members |  |  |
| IEEE | 13.3 | 11.0 |  |
| WIE | 7.1 | 4.0 |  |
|  | Female |  |  |
|  | 8.8 |  |  |
| IEEE | 6.0 |  |  |
| WIE | 6.7 | 4.0 |  |
|  | Male |  |  |
| IEEE | 13.7 | 11.0 |  |
| WIE | 9.5 | 4.0 |  |

Source: IEEE Member Database, Higher Grade Members not including Life Members, January 2006

## IEEE Membership Grade

(Percentage distributions)


Source: IEEE Member Database, Higher Grade Members not including Life Members, January 2006

## Age of Higher Grade Members

Age of IEEE HG Members


Average Age of HG Members

|  | Mean | Median |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | All HG Members |  |  |
| IEEE | 44.2 | 44.0 |  |
| WIE | 33.8 | 30.0 |  |
|  | Female |  |  |
| IEEE | 38.8 | 38.0 |  |
| WIE | 33.8 | 31.0 |  |
|  | Male |  |  |
| IEEE | 44.6 | 45.0 |  |
| WIE | 33.9 | 26.0 |  |

Source: IEEE Member Database, Higher Grade Members not including Life Members, January 2006

## Percentage of Higher Grade Members Belonging to an IEEE Technical Societies

(Percentage of members)


Source: IEEE Member Database, Higher Grade Members not including Life Members, January 2006

## Employer's Primary Line of Business at Member's Location

## (Percentage distributions)



## Job Title

(Percentage distributions)


## Principle Function of Job

(Percentage distributions)


## IEEE HG Members by Region

(Percentage distributions)


Source: IEEE Member Database, Higher Grade Members not including Life Members, January 2006

# IEEE Student Membership in WIE 

IEEE Membership Database

## Characteristics of Student Members in WIE

## (Percentage distributions)




Source: IEEE Membership Database, 24 Jan 2006

## Characteristics of Student Members in WIE

(Percentage distributions)



Source: IEEE Membership Database, 24 Jan 2006

# Female GOLD Members <br> IEEE Membership Database 

## Summary of Jobs Held by Female GOLD Members

- Lines of Business
- More than one out of every five female GOLD members works for a university, college, other educational institution or library followed by:
- Power production, generation, transmissions, and distribution (9\%), which looks like one entry point for many younger women engineers
- Software (8\%) and
- Government agencies and armed forces (7\%)
- Unfortunately, $\mathbf{1 7 \%}$ of the members under 25 did not supply information on their company's line of business
- Job Function
- Most female GOLD members are in engineering - 17\% report engineering not elsewhere classified, 16\% R\&D engineering, 11\% software design and development and $11 \%$ in hardware, analog or digital engineering
- Job Responsibility
- As with job function, most female GOLD members are in engineering
- Job Title
- Almost one-third of female GOLD members reports working as other professional technical staff and 15\% are design engineers. The data on jobs and where members work reveal little information about female GOLD member since many members are classified in "other" and information not supplied categories.


## Line of Business Reported by Female GOLD Members by Age

(Percentage distributions)

| Line of Business | Under 25 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35 to 39 | 40 + | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| University, college/other educ. inst., libraries | $15.2 \%$ | $17.7 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ | $23.1 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ | $21.1 \%$ |
| Power production, generation, trans., and dist. | $12.4 \%$ | $11.3 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ |
| Software | $8.4 \%$ | $7.8 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $7.8 \%$ |
| Gov't Agencies/ Armed Forces | $8.0 \%$ | $7.9 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ |
| Telecomm. srvs, telephone (including cellular) | $3.6 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Aircraft,Missles,Space and Grnd. Supt. Equip. | $5.2 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ | $3.1 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| Communications Sys. \& Equip. | $1.6 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $4.0 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ |
| IC's and Microprocessors | $2.8 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ |
| Semi's,Cmpnts,Subassmbl,Mtrls \& Supplies | $1.2 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ |
| Computers | $0.8 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $1.9 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ |
| Industrial Equip,Controls \& Systems | $3.6 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $2.3 \%$ |
| Medical Electronic Equipment | $2.0 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | $2.3 \%$ |
| Companies using \&/or incorp. electronics | $1.6 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ |
| Others in the field (all groups >2\%of total) | $10.0 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ | $14.7 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ |
| Others (allied to this field) | $6.8 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ |
| Not Supplied | $16.8 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |
| Sum | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Base (N) | 250 | 780 | 785 | 156 | 200 | 2,171 |

Source: IEEE Membership Database, April 2006

## Job Function Reported by Female GOLD Members by Age

(Percentage distributions)

| Job Function | Under 25 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35 to 39 | 40 + | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Engineering (not elsewhere classified) | $23.6 \%$ | $20.9 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ | $14.1 \%$ | $15.0 \%$ | $17.3 \%$ |
| Research \& Development Engineering | $5.2 \%$ | $17.6 \%$ | $19.9 \%$ | $19.9 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ | $16.2 \%$ |
| Education /Teaching | $9.2 \%$ | $11.3 \%$ | $19.1 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ | $13.8 \%$ |
| Software Design/Development | $10.8 \%$ | $10.4 \%$ | $10.2 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $14.5 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ |
| Consulting | $4.4 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| Project Engineering Management | $2.8 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ |
| Design/Development Engineering-Analog | $4.4 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ |
| Design/Development Engineering-Digital | $5.2 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ |
| Hardware Engineering | $3.6 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $3.8 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $2.9 \%$ |
| Computer Science | $1.6 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ |
| Other Management | $1.2 \%$ | $2.3 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $10.5 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ |
| Other | $12.8 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ | $9.4 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ |
| Not Supplied | $15.2 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $1.9 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ |
| Sum | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Base (N) | 250 | 780 | 785 | 156 | 200 | 2,171 |

Source: IEEE Membership Database, April 2006

## Job Responsibility Reported by Female GOLD Members by Age

(Percentage distributions)

| Job Responsibility | Under 25 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35 to 39 | $40+$ | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Engineering | $32.4 \%$ | $32.4 \%$ | $26.8 \%$ | $26.3 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $28.5 \%$ |
| Engineering Design | $12.4 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ | $18.1 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $9.5 \%$ | $17.4 \%$ |
| Software: Science/Management/Engineering | $11.2 \%$ | $12.3 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ |
| Education/Teaching | $2.8 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ | $18.1 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $11.9 \%$ |
| Consulting | $4.4 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| Engineering or Scientific Management | $0.8 \%$ | $1.9 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| Management other than Engineering | $1.6 \%$ | $2.3 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $5.1 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ |
| Other | $18.4 \%$ | $14.2 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ | $14.3 \%$ |
| Not Supplied | $16.0 \%$ | $4.1 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $1.9 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| Sum | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Base (N) | 250 | 780 | 785 | 156 | 200 | 2,171 |

Source: IEEE Membership Database, April 2006

## Job Title Reported by Female GOLD Members by Age

## (Percentage distributions)

| Job Title | Under 25 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35 to 39 | 40 + | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other Professional/Technical | 36.4\% | 34.4\% | 27.8\% | 26.9\% | 36.5\% | 31.9\% |
| Design Engineer | 10.0\% | 19.6\% | 15.5\% | 11.5\% | 7.0\% | 15.3\% |
| Software Engineer | 10.8\% | 9.5\% | 8.8\% | 10.3\% | 9.5\% | 9.4\% |
| Dean/Professor/Instructor | 0.8\% | 6.0\% | 15.0\% | 14.7\% | 5.5\% | 9.3\% |
| Member of Technical Staff | 4.8\% | 7.1\% | 7.6\% | 11.5\% | 11.0\% | 7.7\% |
| Hardware Engineer | 4.8\% | 4.4\% | 4.1\% | 3.8\% | 2.5\% | 4.1\% |
| Consultant | 3.6\% | 2.7\% | 3.3\% | 4.5\% | 4.5\% | 3.3\% |
| Engineering Manager | 1.6\% | 1.5\% | 2.7\% | 2.6\% | 6.5\% | 2.5\% |
| Other Management | 1.2\% | 0.8\% | 3.1\% | 2.6\% | 7.5\% | 2.4\% |
| Computer Scientist | 0.4\% | 1.2\% | 2.8\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 1.6\% |
| Chief Engineer/Chief Scientist | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 1.0\% | 1.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.6\% |
| Retired | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 1.5\% | 0.3\% |
| Not Supplied | 25.6\% | 12.3\% | 8.0\% | 8.3\% | 7.5\% | 11.6\% |
| Sum | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Base (N) | 250 | 780 | 785 | 156 | 200 | 2,171 |

Source: IEEE Membership Database, April 2006

## IEEE 2004 Segmentation Study Survey Data

Note: The Segmentation Study survey sent invitations to 11,500 IEEE members (excluding students and Life members). The survey garnered 3,665 responses, a $32 \%$ response rate.

The base ( N ) for the data on females from the IEEE segmentation study are between 225 and 228 respondents, depending on the topic. The base for the males is over 3,400. Consequently, the margin-of-error is a bit higher but still in an appropriate range for this scan.

## Reasons for Joining IEEE by Gender

(Percentage of respondents)

| Reasons to Join | Male | Female | Gap |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Remain technically current | 61.6\% | 53.3\% | -8.3 | Remain technically current and obtaining publications are major reasons why WIE members join IEEE. |
| Obtain IEEE publications | 53.4\% | 48.9\% | -4.5 |  |
| To join IEEE Societies | 43.5\% | 37.9\% | -5.6 |  |
| Enhance career opportunities | 40.8\% | 39.2\% | -1.6 |  |
| Enhance stature within profession | 34.2\% | 33.0\% | -1.1 |  |
| Network | 30.5\% | 38.8\% | 8.3 |  |
| Professor suggested it | 29.0\% | 34.8\% | 5.8 |  |
| Show supportior profession | 26.9\% | 28.6\% | 1.8 |  |
| Continuing education | 21.8\% | 16.3\% | -5.5 | Network opportunities, reduced fee at conferences and the influence of a professor are more important reasons for females than for males. |
| Obtain reduced fees at conferences | 17.2\% | 23.3\% | 6.1 |  |
| Participate in local activities | 17.0\% | 16.7\% | -0.3 |  |
| Discounts on prof and pers svcs | 15.8\% | 11.0\% | -4.8 |  |
| Participate in standards dvipmt | 5.7\% | 5.3\% | -0.4 |  |
| IEEE email alias w/ virus protect | 3.0\% | 2.2\% | -0.8 |  |
| Other, please specify | 3.9\% | 5.7\% | 1.9 |  |

## Reasons Members Maintain Their IEEE Membership

(Percentage of respondents)

| Why Do You Maintain Membership | Male | Female | Gap |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Remain technically current | $66.3 \%$ | $66.2 \%$ | 0.0 |
| Obtain IEEE publications | $59.4 \%$ | $57.9 \%$ | -1.5 |
| To join IEEE Societies | $39.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | -6.0 |
| Show support for profession | $32.2 \%$ | $30.7 \%$ | -1.5 |
| Enhance | $30.8 \%$ | $31.6 \%$ | 0.8 |
| Network | $29.8 \%$ | $35.1 \%$ | 5.2 |
| Enhance career opportunities | $29.5 \%$ | $35.5 \%$ | 6.1 |
| Continulng education | $29.2 \%$ | $26.8 \%$ | -2.4 |
| Discounts on prof \& $\&$ pers sves | $25.9 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ | -0.5 |
| Obtain reduced fees at conferences | $20.1 \%$ | $26.8 \%$ | 6.7 |
| Participate intocalactivities | $18.5 \%$ | $20.2 \%$ | 1.6 |
| IEEE email alias w/ virus protect | $13.4 \%$ | $10.5 \%$ | -2.9 |
| Participate in standards dvlpmt | $9.4 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ | 1.6 |
| Other, please specify | $4.3 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ | -0.3 |

Remain technically current and obtaining publications are also major reasons why WIE members maintain their IEEE membership.

Networking, reduced fee at conferences and enhanced career opportunities are more important reasons to maintain membership for females than they for males.

## Areas of Technical Interest by Gender

(Percentage of respondents)

| Areas of Interest | Male | Female | Gap |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Communications \& Info | $49.0 \%$ | $50.9 \%$ | 1.9 | Females are more likely <br> to have a technical <br> interest in <br> communications, <br> computer engineering <br> and geoscinces and less <br> likely to an interest in <br> circuits and devices than <br> are males. |
| Computer Engineering | $43.3 \%$ | $44.7 \%$ | 1.4 |  |
| Circuits \& Devices | $30.9 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | -11.9 | $24.7 \%$ |
| $25.2 \%$ | 0.5 |  |  |  |
| Signal Processing | $23.6 \%$ | $18.6 \%$ | -5.0 | $21.2 \%$ |
| $16.8 \%$ | -4.4 |  |  |  |
| Power \& Energy | $18.4 \%$ | $11.9 \%$ | -6.5 | $10.6 \%$ |
| Control \& Automation | $14.3 \%$ | -3.7 |  |  |
| Instrumentation, Measuremnt \& Testng | $12.1 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | -4.6 |  |
| Electromagnetics | $4.8 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | 1.0 |  |
| Optics \& Optoelectronics | $3.4 \%$ | $3.5 \%$ | 0.2 |  |
| Geosci., Ocean Tech \& Remote Sensing | $13.3 \%$ | $12.8 \%$ | -0.4 |  |
| Nuclear \& Plasma Sciences |  |  |  |  |
| Other, please specify |  |  |  |  |

## Fields Where Members Hold Degrees by Gender

(Percentage of respondents)

| FieIds Where You Hold a Degree | Male | Female | Gap |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical/Electronics Eng | $70.7 \%$ | $57.2 \%$ | -13.5 |
| Comp Sci/Eng | $25.3 \%$ | $36.9 \%$ | 11.6 |
| Physics | $10.4 \%$ | $10.4 \%$ | -0.1 |
| Business or Finance | $7.3 \%$ | $5.4 \%$ | -1.9 |
| Mathematics | $6.6 \%$ | $11.7 \%$ | 5.2 |
| Industrial Engineering | $3.2 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | -0.1 |
| Mechanical Engineering | $3.1 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | -1.3 |
| Materials Sci/Eng | $1.3 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | 0.5 |
| Medicine | $0.6 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ | 0.3 |
| Other | $9.1 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ | 1.7 |

Females are more likely to hold a degree in computer science, computer engineering and mathematics and less likely to hold a degree in electrical and electronics engineering than are males.


## Importance vs Satisfaction

|  | Importance |  | Satisfaction |  | Imp vs Sat Difference |  | Members see room for |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | improvement |
| Online access to trans, journals \& mags | 64\% | 72\% | 49\% | 59\% | -15 | -14 | here, but |
| Online access to standards | 61\% | 70\% | 36\% | 50\% | -25 | -19 | females would |
| Online access to conference proceedings | 52\% | 62\% | 40\% | 51\% | -12 | -11 | like better |
| Continuing education ops | 48\% | 60\% | 29\% | 42\% | -19 | -18 | discounts on |
| Rep on public policy issues | 46\% | 48\% | 29\% | 38\% | -17 | -9 |  |
| Discounts on products and svcs | 46\% | 61\% | 31\% | 40\% | -15 | -21 | resources and |
| Promoting profession to general public | 46\% | 52\% | 30\% | 41\% | -15 | -11 | improvements |
| Networking | 44\% | 57\% | 27\% | 40\% | -17 | -17 | in scholarship |
| Conferences | 42\% | 57\% | 50\% | 58\% | 8 | 2 | programs. |
| Online career resources | 41\% | 55\% | 25\% | 34\% | -16 | -21 | $\square$ |
| Printed books | 40\% | 46\% | 41\% | 48\% | 0 | 2 |  |
| Print trans, journals \& mags | 40\% | 43\% | 55\% | 61\% | 14 | 18 |  |
| E-mail alias w/ virus protection | 36\% | 46\% | 55\% | 62\% | 19 | 16 |  |
| Print standards | 34\% | 38\% | 39\% | 53\% | - 5 | 15 |  |
| Insurance \& other financial prods/svcs | 30\% | 33\% | 44\% | 47\% | 14 | 14 |  |
| Opportunities for leadership roles | 29\% | 40\% | 24\% | 43\% | -5 | 3 |  |
| Print conference proceedings | 28\% | 32\% | 39\% | 49\% | 11 | 17 |  |
| Ability to participate in Standards Devlpmt | 27\% | 32\% | 32\% | 37\% | 4 | 5 |  |
| Local Meetings | 27\% | 37\% | 31\% | 39\% | 4 | 2 |  |
| Online collaboration tools (Forums, etc.) | 26\% | 35\% | 27\% | 34\% | 1 | -1 |  |
| Awards \& Scholarships | 24\% | 39\% | 25\% | 32\% | < | -7 |  |
| Print career resources | 20\% | 26\% | 20\% | 24\% | 0 | -2 |  |
| Females are more likely than males to rate each item important and satisfied. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Summary Segments by Gender

## (Percentage distributions)



Source: IEEE 2004 Member Segmentation Study

## Usage of IEEE Products by Gender

(Percentage of respondents)

| Usage of IEEE Products | Male | Female | Gap |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I have an IEEE credit card | $5.3 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ | 0.4 |
| I have an IEEE e-mail alias | $39.4 \%$ | $32.8 \%$ | -6.6 |
| I have made a financial contribution to IEEE | $13.4 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ | -3.3 |
| I have purchased IEEE products | $53.7 \%$ | $43.2 \%$ | -10.4 |
| I have used Xplore | $39.8 \%$ | $39.4 \%$ | -0.4 |
| I participate in an IEEE insurance program | $23.9 \%$ | $15.0 \%$ | -8.9 |
| I subscribe to IEEE MDL | $13.0 \%$ | $13.8 \%$ | 0.8 |
| I subscribe to What's New | $35.7 \%$ | $30.4 \%$ | -5.3 |

Females are less likely to have purchased an IEEE product or participated in an IEEE insurance program than are males.

## IEEE Activities by Gender

(Percentage of respondents)

| Activity Level in Past 2 Years | Male | Female | Gap |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accessed articles through Xplore | $42.0 \%$ | $40.1 \%$ | -1.9 |
| Accessed or purchased IEEE standard | $35.9 \%$ | $27.8 \%$ | -8.2 |
| Attended IEEE conference | $46.8 \%$ | $48.9 \%$ | 2.1 |
| Attended Iocal IEEE activity | $39.6 \%$ | $35.0 \%$ | -4.7 |
| Participated in IEEE continuing educ. program | $12.9 \%$ | $10.6 \%$ | -2.3 |
| Participated in IEEE standards activity | $8.8 \%$ | $7.9 \%$ | -0.8 |
| Purchased IEEE book | $45.0 \%$ | $41.7 \%$ | -3.3 |
| Reviewed or edited IEEE article | $23.1 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ | 6.1 |
| Served in leadership role in IEEE | $7.6 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | 3.8 |
| Spoke at IEEE meeting or conference | $23.9 \%$ | $25.6 \%$ | 1.7 |
| Submitted article to IEEE publication | $23.7 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ | 5.5 |
| Subscribed to IEEE publication (not incl. free) | $33.2 \%$ | $36.9 \%$ | 3.7 |
| Used IEEE career svcs on Web | $20.4 \%$ | $25.3 \%$ | 4.9 |
| Volunteered at IEEE function | $10.7 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | 2.6 |

Females are less likely to have accessed or purchased an IEEE standard but more likley to review and edit an IEEE article than are males.

Source: IEEE 2004 Member Segmentation Study

## Employment Status

## (Percentage distributions)



Source: IEEE 2004 Member Segmentation Study

## Total Income

(Percentage distributions)


Source: IEEE 2004 Member Segmentation Study

## IEEE WIE Member Survey, July 2002

- Survey available to $\mathbf{5 , 0 0 0}$ members for eight months
- 464 responses (9\%)
- Survey Problems:
- Methodological problems
- Open-ended questions
- Members joined and left WIE over the survey period
- Technical difficulties
- Respondent profile (students vs professionals difficult)
- Study says "the main findings are sound"


## Top 4 Reasons for Joining WIE

(Percentage of respondents)

| Increase visibility of women in tech. fields | $77 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Access to info. on this topic | $66 \%$ |
| Support the WIE committee | $60 \%$ |
| Network with other women | $55 \%$ |

- Increase visibility of women in technical fields dovetails with WIE's mission. Respondents who work for large companies with more than 50 employees are more like than those in smaller companies to join WIE to increase the visibility of women in technical fields.
- Middle-aged members (31-40 yrs) are more likely to have joined WIE to network with other women than are members in other age groups, particularly those over age 50 and under age 31.

Source: IEEE Women in Engineering Member Survey, Final report, July 2002

## Top 5 Topics of Interest

(Percentage of respondents)

| State-of-the-art technology | $77 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| International information | $63 \%$ |
| Mtgs/conf. for networking | $60 \%$ |
| Career resources | $55 \%$ |
| Other topics | $69 \%$ |

- Topics of interest varied significantly by certain demographic characteristics.
- Career resources is of more interest to:
- Respondents in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa than it is to those in the U.S. or Asia and the Pacific
- Those with master's degrees or doctorates than respondents with only a bachelor's degrees
- International information is of more interest to:
- Respondents under age 50 than older respondents
- Full-time students than it is to higher grade members
- Respondents employed in private industry compared to those working for educational institutions
- Respondents employed by large organizations (>10,000 employees) than it is to employees in smaller companies

Source: IEEE Women in Engineering Member Survey, Final report, July 2002

## Top 5 Things WIE Can Do For IEEE-Related Disciplines

(Percentage of respondents)

| Support younger women's/girls' entry into engineering/ science | $17 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Increase networking opportunities for women engineers | $13 \%$ |
| Increase visibility of women in engineering/ science professions | $8 \%$ |
| Other professional development support | $7 \%$ |
| Promote prominent women engineers/provide role models | $7 \%$ |

- Respondents were asked to write in the top three things that WIE can do for the IEEE-related disciplines. More than half ( $61 \%$ ) of respondents offered at least one suggestion. The most frequently mention items are listed above.
- Respondents who have achieved Doctorates are more likely to mention increasing the visibility of women in engineering as a top priority for WIE than are respondents who possess only lesser degrees.

Source: IEEE Women in Engineering Member Survey, Final report, July 2002

## Other Professional Associations

## American Chemical Society (ACS)

- ACS has two major initiatives: the Women Chemists Committee (WCC) and the PROGRESS Project.
- WCC
- Its mission is to be leaders in attracting, developing and promoting women in the chemical sciences. To achieve this mission, the WCC provides products and services to women chemists and chemical engineers. This includes the following:
- WCC/Eli Lilly \& Company Travel Award, which provides funding for undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral women chemists to travel to scientific meetings in 2006 to present the results of their research.
- Overcoming Challenges Award recognizes a woman undergraduate from a two-year or four-year institution for her efforts in overcoming hardship to achieve success in chemistry.
- WCC Web site provides information about the ACS initiatives to increase participation of women in the chemical sciences, an on-line mentoring program, and links to all the WCC programs and products. (See next slide)
- Technical programs at local, regional and national ACS meetings. Women have an opportunity to hear about ground-breaking research and technological advances by women scientists at ACS meetings that are held throughout the US.
- ACS PROGRESS
- PROGRESS (Participation, Reflection, Openness, Grants, Resources, Education, Site Visits, Successes) is a pilot project. This ACS initiative offers lectureship grants to 'rising star' women chemists to speak at Carnegie Research Extensive Universities. Articles and data are available through this project to help women thrive in the chemical workplace.
- Through programs and services such as these the ACS continues to attract women scientist to its meetings and to join as members of the world's largest scientific society.


## Women Chemists Committee

1. Attract women to a profession in the chemical sciences.
2. Provide leadership for career development opportunities for women in the chemical sciences.
3. Promote and recognize the professional accomplishments of women in the chemical sciences.

But. What does WCC "do"?

## Attracting

WCC Travel Awards (pdi 73kb)
Overcoming Challenges Award - 2004 Recipient Announcement (pdi 162kb) Overcoming Challenges Award (pdt 150 kb )
Other Awards (pdf 275kb)

## Advocacy

ACS Award Nominations (pdt 73kb)
PROGRESS: Speaker Funding Opportunities (the "Be Visible" Program)
AAAS Award Nominations
AAAS Graduate Scholars Program
ISC Award Announcement and Call for Nominations (pdi 22kb)
Other Related Links

## Programming \& Communications

What WCC Does for Youl - WCC Overview (pdf 260kb)
WCC Newsletters
WCC Members (pdf 120kb)
Photos
Washington, DC August 2005 Meeting (pdt 43kb)
San Diego March 2005 Meeting (.pdt 43kb)

## Local \& Regional

List of Contacts for Local WCC Groups
How to Start a Local WCC
Regional Programming (pdf 18kb)
Tips for Regional Programming (pdf 18kb)
Hints on Winning a WCC ChemLuminary Award (pdf 27kb)

## Developing

PROGRESS: Business \& Leadership
PROGRESS: "GROW Grants"
Successful Women Chemists Articles
"On-line" Mentoring and Career Chat
Position Announcements
General Items of Interest
We want your help or advice

## News \& Events

The WCC is pleased to announce the forthcoming book,Successful Women in
Chemistry. Corporate America's Contribution to Science (pdf 567kb): This book will provide inspirational reading for anyone interested in achieving success in chemistry or any technical field. Insightful opening remarks by ACS Executive
Director Madeleine Jacobs underscore the book's timeliness for today's readers.
This book will be available for sale at key WCC events in Washington, D.C.
Project ENHANCE: Research funding provided by the National Science
Foundation. Results from the Women's Survey are now available. Thank you to all of

## American Chemical Society (ACS)

- As more women earn chemistry degrees (at all levels) and enter the workforce in chemistryrelated fields ACS female membership is expected to increase.
- The percentage of female members in ACS increased steadily from $15 \%$ in 1985 to $24 \%$ in 2000. This rate of increase slowed between 2000 and 2005 when $25 \%$ of ACS members are female. ACS data show, on average, female members are younger than male members.



## American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE)

- AIChE's Women's Initiatives Committee:
- will lead in promoting the entry, development, and full participation of women in the Institute and the profession.
- Strategies
- Develop and/or distribute information on women in the profession
- Mobilize AIChE to meet the needs of existing and potential female members of AIChE and the profession
- Provide networking means for women in AIChE
- Increase the visibility of women within AIChE and the profession

AIChE Membership


## American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA)

The AIAA does not currently have an interest group devoted to its female membership. AIAA's current professional membership is 30,000 and approximately 1,500 are women.

One reason for AIAA members have not formed a women's committee or special interest group may be because there is a society called Women in Aerospace (WIA). WIA and AIAA started collaborating on some activities.

## American Mathematical Society (AMS)

The AMS does not have a particular interest group or section populated by women. At a glance AMS membership data show the percentage of women is increasing among all NEW members for selected years:

1985: 15.3\%
1995: 16.9\%
2005: 27.2\%
These percentages are only for those who reported their gender and they represent only NEW members in a given year, not all AMS members.

A number of mathematics and related scientific societies have formed the Joint Committee on Women (JTWOMEN). The committee membership includes AMS-ASA-AWM-IMS-MAA-NCTM-SIAM. The committee monitors data collected by some of the societies but does not actually conduct data collection on their own.

The Association for Women in Mathematics is an organization in mathematics specifically devoted to women. Its URL is http://www.awm-math.org/

## Mathematical Association of America (MAA)

- The MAA's Committee on Women in Mathematics frequently partners with the Association for Women in Mathematics (AWM), but MAA does not have a SIG or other membership program for women in mathematics.
- MAA tracks the participation of women in the following aspects of the association.



## Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM)

SIAM does not have a separate organization or interest group for women. SIAM does participate with the Association for Women in Math (AWM). For example, AWM has sessions at the SIAM Annual Meeting that are intended to develop young talent in applied mathematics and to educate young people on professional issues.

At the end of 2005, SIAM's membership was 10,756, up from 8,670 in 2002. Much of that growth has been among student members. SIAM's membership is currently $15 \%$ female, up from $11 \%$ in 2002. A look at SIAM's non-student versus student breakdown shows females make up 11\% of nonstudent members (up from $10 \%$ in 2002) and $24 \%$ of student members (up from 20\% in 2002).

One more indication of increased participation by women is from SIAM conference attendees. From 1996 to 1998, approximately 14\% of were women and from 2003 to 2005 the percentage has increased by about one percentage point.

## American Society of Agricultural \& Biological Engineers (ASABE)

Statistics from the last few years show the percentage of female ASABE members is on the rise. For instance, in 2002, $9 \%$ of overall ASABE members were female compared to $11 \%$ in 2005. Student statistics have increased by only one percentage point since 2002, with $25 \%$ of students being female in 2005. ASABE's total membership is approximately 9,000 individuals.

ASABE does not have any sort of organized group for female members. They report they "have started to see some interest over the last few years through an informally organized Women in ASABE luncheon held at our annual meeting." ASABE staff report that "this group is really just getting off the ground and should grow."

ASABE recently changed its name after nearly 100 years. It was the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and now is the American Society of Agricultural \& Biological Engineers.

## SPIE Women in Optics (WiO)

- SPIE WiO is small compared to WIE. In 2005, the community was around 185 women, which
for Optical Engineering is an increase of about $75 \%$ from 2004. The new growth is due to an increase in SPIE student membership (19\% of SPIE new students are women, compared to $10 \%$ of 'regular' members being women).
- WiO was formed to promote personal and professional growth for women through community building, networking opportunities and encouraging young women to choose optics as a career. Membership in WiO is open to all and is free for SPIE Student Members.
- For the last two years WiO has produced a calendar (www.spie.org/wio) which has been quite popular. It was created to encourage young women to explore career opportunities in optics, as well as support the role that women are currently playing. WiO also produces a quarterly newsletter, hold luncheons and presentations at conferences and provides WiO members with a directory of members.
- Recently interest was expressed in developing opportunities for mentorship (likely with students) and engaging in an outreach program (panel presentations where SPIE holds a meeting).


## ASME

ASME's membership was 4.8\% female (4,809 female members) at year-end 2005-an increase over previous years. Since 1989, the percentage female had hovered around 4\%.

ASME staff report they are "encouraged by the percentage of females by age." In the 20-24 age cohort, 16\% of ASME's members are female; 25-29, 12\%; and, 30-34, $9 \%$.

Engineering is not a traditional education choice for women. Of those women who do choose engineering, they choose mechanical engineering last. Computer, bio and computer engineering are the first choice of women.

## ASME (contid)

What is ASME doing to attract women into engineering in general and to Mechanical Engineering and ASME specifically?

The Center for Leadership and Diversity sponsors a competitive grants program (Diversity Action Grant Program) to provide ASME student sections with grants ranging from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,500$ to host events which encourage women and under-represented minorities become members of the student sections or encourage young women and under-represented minorities to pursue engineering educations. The Center also hosts an annual diversity forum in conjunction with the IMECE.

Perhaps the most important single activity that the Center for Leadership and Diversity is undertaking to promote the involvement of females in ME and ASME is its effort to incorporate "diversity as strategy" into ASME's organizational model. If ASME is going to achieve its goal of being the premier engineering society in the world, it must incorporate strategic diversity into its business plan.

## ASME (cont'd)

Another way in which ASME is seeking to increase the participation of women and under-represented minorities in engineering is through the annual awarding of the ASME Johnson \& Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc. Medal. This is the first and only ASME society-level award which is presented in recognition of outstanding promotion of diversity within the engineering profession. It was awarded for the first time in November 2005.

ASME is incorporating diversity and inclusiveness training in VOLT Academy training materials, it is actively involved in E-Week and it collaborates with the Girl Scouts of America.

ASCE is involved in the Extraordinary Women Engineers project, which will produce a book about women engineers, as well as a video and materials for use by teachers to encourage girls to go into engineering.

## Institute of Industrial Engineers (IIE)

- IIE serves women in engineering and science as a member of The Extraordinary Women Engineers Coalition (EWEC), as is IEEE.
- IIE does not have groups such as IEEE's WIE, our groups are technically oriented and not gender specific.


## International Society for Pharmaceutical Engineering

At this time, ISPE doesn't have a special group serving women specifically.

## Extraordinary Women Engineers Coalition (EWEC)

- The EWEC is a consortium of over 50 professional, academic, governmental and corporate organizations committed to increasing the number of women in the engineering profession.
- Extraordinary Women Engineers Project (EWEP) consists of a book on women engineers and an outreach campaign to high-school guidance counselors and educators that includes workshops, a television program, posters, and promotion and placement of the book. The book is published. More information at the website: www.engineeringwomen.org



## Society of Women Engineers

- 19,000 members in 2006
- $45 \%$ professional
- 55\% students
- Professional memberships have grown 35\% over the past 3 years
- 400 Sections: 100 professional, 300 student
- 2004 financials: Revenue: \$4.6M, Expenses \$4.3M
- Dues
- \$100 for professional membership
- \$78 for joint membership with National Society of Black Engineers (NSBE) or the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers (SHPE)
- \$20 for students
- Membership includes SWE Magazine
- SWE national conference attracted 4,200 engineering professionals, students and corporate representatives in 2005

Source: Betty Shanahan, SWE Executive Director \& CEO, and Karen Horting, Director of Development.

## Society of Women Engineers

## K-12 and College Programs

- Girl Scout Science in Action Badge
- Career guidance web site for junior and senior high school students
- Elementary School
- SILLY SLIME — Pre-K-2
- Hotel Legos - Grades 3-4
- Middle School/ Junior High School
- Mentor Program with a science curriculum
- Essay Contest
- High School
- Communication Pandemonium
- Engineering: A Canny Career
- College
- Prepare for Your Future - Career workshop
- Peer mentoring program to reduce Freshman attrition in the college of engineering


## Other Programs

- Scholarships - financial assistance to women admitted to accredited baccalaureate or graduate programs, in preparation for careers in engineering, engineering technology and computer science. Scholarships and fellowships range from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each. In 2005, SWE distributed over $\$ 300,000$ in national scholarships.
- Professional Development Programs - training targeted to entry, middle, senior and executive management
- Career Center - résumé database and job bank


## Potential Partnering Opportunities for WIE and SWE

- On-line courses and training
- Conferences
- Mentoring
- Local face-to-face seminars
- Local initiatives


## National Academy of Engineering

NAE Membership Totals

| (Feb 2006) |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Active Member | 1,973 |
| Member Emeritus | 242 |
| Foreign Associate | 185 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 0}$ |

The Engineer Girl website is part of the NAE's Celebration of Women in Engineering project. This project tries to bring national (U.S. and Canada) attention to the opportunity that engineering represents to all people at any age, but particularly to women and girls.


## American Physical Society (APS)

- APS has a nine member (male and female) Committee on the Status of Women in Physics. CSWP is dedicated to the recruitment, encouragement, and retention of women in physics. Details about their programs can be found at http://www.aps.org/educ/cswp/index.cfm
- CSWP programs for Students
- Female Friendly Physics Departments: survey of graduate programs in physics assessing the climate for women at various graduate schools
- APS/IBM Research Internship Program for Undergraduate Women
- "Physics in Your Future" - four-color booklet for middle and high school girls on a career in physics.


## American Physical Society (contd)

- CSWP programs for Department Chairs
- Improving the Climate for Women in Physics Site Visits
- Best Practices for Recruiting and Retaining Women in Physics compiled by the CSWP
- The Roster of Women and Minorities in Physics lists the names and qualifications of over 4,000 women and minorities in physics.
- CSWP programs for Women Faculty
- Professional Skills Development for Women Physicists - two one-day workshops for women faculty who wish to improve their leadership skills. A future workshop will be offered for women at national labs and research facilities in 2007.
- M. Hildred Blewett Scholarship for Women in Physics -candidates are women who have had to give up doing research for a time due to family reasons and would now like to resume their careers.
- CSWP programs for Everyone
- CSWP Events at APS Annual Meetings include invited sessions, networking breakfasts, and receptions
- Colloquium Speakers List of Women in Physics
- The Gazette, the official newsletter of the CSWP
- Friends of CSWP List serve offers interested APS members an opportunity to hear more about the work of the CSWP
- WIPHYS (Women in Physics) is a listserve for subscribers around the world who want to exchange advice, network, and discuss issues of interest to women in physics.


## American Institute of Physics (AIP)

For statistical reports on women in physics, the American Institute of Physics has published the report Women in Physics and Astronomy 2005 which can be found at http://www.aip.org/statistics/trends/gendertrends.html


## Women's Engineering Society

- WES is based in the UK with 668 members in 2001, $5 \%$ living overseas and another 5\% working abroad
- WES mission is to raise female participation in engineering through increased status of engineering as a career; reduced stereotyping in career choices; and improved employment policies.
- WES Core Activities:
- Networking, mentoring; working with schools, promoting engineering and technology; working with employers on good practice; awards; multidisciplinary conference; journal; circles, student groups, involved in local events; lectures and events, celebrating role-model women engineers; participation in policy-making at various levels.


## Sister Organization Membership Trends

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| AAAS | 148,863 | 146,742 | 139,077 | 136,400 | 128,000 | NA |
| ACS | 163,016 | 163,503 | 161,144 | 159,126 | 158,126 | 158,423 |
| AIChE | 48,624 | 48,237 | 45,002 | 43,023 | 38,800 | 37,295 |
| AIP-APS | 42,662 | 41,570 | 42,007 | 42,851 | 43,258 | 43,462 |
| ASME | 119,820 | 117,799 | 117,795 | 116,091 | 110,578 | 111,120 |
| ASCE | 125,690 | 123,535 | 130,041 | 133,000 | 133,500 | 135,000 |
| IEEE | 366,135 | 377,342 | 382,483 | 361,138 | 365,483 | 367,395 |

AIP-APS is American Institute of Physics—American Physical Society

## Industry and Private Companies

- IEEE


## Women in Technology International

## http://www.witi.com/

- WITIBaalnc is a woman owned business, offering women-specific solutions that are marketed to small businesses and corporations, as well as providing WITI Professional Association (WITI). WITI was founded 1989 as a worldwide network dedicated to helping women advance by providing access to, and support from, other professional women working in all sectors of technology.
- WITI products and services include: Networking, WITI Marketplace, Career Services/Search, National Conferences and Regional Events, Publications and Resources, Small Business Programs, Research, Bulletin Boards and more.
- WITI's Mission: to empower women worldwide to achieve unimagined possibilities and transformations through technology, leadership and economic prosperity.
- WITI's Goals

1. Provide a platform of connections, resources and opportunities
2. Transform corporate and media perceptions of women
3. Create a pipeline of women to fill leadership positions in corporate America
4. Demonstrate that advancing women directly contributes to the prosperity of all
5. Influence top leaders in government, academia and industry to recognize the purchasing power of women
6. Encourage girls and young women to choose business and technology careers

- WITI Networks: Professional, Corporate, Global Executive and Student


## Women in Technology International http://www.witi.com/



Partners

$\underset{\substack{\text { Forbes } \\ \text { Gartner }}}{\text { OSNO }} \quad$ OSBC $=$

Z. ZIIF DAVIS MEDAA

| WITI Demographics |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| (103,000 registered users, statistics as of July |  |
|  |  |
| Gender Breakdown: | $94.2 \%$ |
| Female | $5.8 \%$ |
| Male |  |
|  | $42.6 \%$ |
| Educational Breakdown: | $34.4 \%$ |
| Bachelors Degree | $3.5 \%$ |
| Masters Degree | $11.6 \%$ |
| Ph.D. | $7.8 \%$ |
| Some College/AA |  |
| Other |  |
|  | $14.2 \%$ |
| Level of Responsibility Breakdown: |  |
| Business Ow ner/Entrepreneur/Self-employed | $36.9 \%$ |
| Executive | $26.9 \%$ |
| Manager | $15.8 \%$ |
| Staff | $1.9 \%$ |
| Student | $0.1 \%$ |
| Retired | $4.2 \%$ |
| Other |  |
|  |  |
| Salary Breakdown: | $1.6 \%$ |
| Over 300K | $9.6 \%$ |
| $\$ 150 \mathrm{~K}$ - \$300K | $23.8 \%$ |
| $\$ 110 \mathrm{~K}$ - \$149K | $12.1 \%$ |
| $\$ 96 \mathrm{~K}$ - \$110K | $21.2 \%$ |
| $\$ 71 \mathrm{~K}$ - \$95K | $10.4 \%$ |
| $\$ 56 \mathrm{~K}$ - \$70K | $10.2 \%$ |
| $\$ 41 \mathrm{~K}$ - \$55K | $7.1 \%$ |
| $\$ 25 \mathrm{~K}$ - \$40K | $4.1 \%$ |
| Under \$25K |  |


| WITI Demographics |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (103,000 registered users, statistics as of July 2005) |  |
| Industry Breakdown: |  |
| Information Technology | 22.0\% |
| Computers, Semiconductors, Software | 17.8\% |
| Consulting, Education/Training, Recruitment | 13.5\% |
| Other Industries Agriculture, Architecture/Engineering, Associations/Organizations/NonProfits, Chemical, Construction, Miscellaneous, Real Estate, Services, Transportation, Utilities/Gas/Electric | 9.1\% |
| Banking/Finance, Financial, Insurance, Legal/Mediation | 8.4\% |
| Internet Services, Telecommunications | 6.5\% |
| Automotive, Consumer Goods, Electronics, Food, Manufacturing, Wholesale, Oil | 4.9\% |
| Advertising, Marketing, Public Relations | 3.4\% |
| Biomedical, Biotech/Pharmaceuticals, Healthcare | 4.0\% |
| Entertainment, Communications/Media, Publishing | 3.9\% |
| Federal Government/Military, Government, Public Administration, State \& Local Government | 2.0\% |
| Academia, Research/Development | 2.0\% |
| Aerospace, Security | 1.8\% |
| Hospitality, Restaurant, Retail, Tourism | 0.7\% |
| Title Breakdown: |  |
| Engineer, Harware, IT, Programmer, Software Developer, Systems, Web Developer/Producer, Database Admin | $27.2{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Business Development, Corporate Communications, International Business, Marketing, Public Relations, Sales | 17.2\% |
| Board of Directors/Advisory Board, Chairwoman/ Chairman, CEO, CFO, CIO, COO, CTO, CSO, CMO, VP, President | 18.1\% |
| Consultant | 9.1\% |
| Other Environment, Professional Association/Grant Distribution, Manufacturing, Professor/Teacher, Student, Miscellaneous | 6.0\% |
| Product Development, Quality, Research | 6.5\% |
| Administration, Facilities, Operations, Contracts, Procurement, Public Affairs | 4.5\% |
| Human Resources, Training, Ethics | 5.1\% |
| Customer Service, Tech Support, Tech Writing | 3.4\% |
| Attorney, Mediator | 1.0\% |
| Accounting, Finance, Stocks | 1.8\% |

## The End

