## A SNAPSHOTOF THE WOKKPIACE

 QV GFNDFR thenumerals represent the THE NUMERALS REPRESENT
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.


MEDIUM (st-soo ennioreres) $^{\text {I }}$


SMALL ${ }_{(1-\text {-so enioleres) }}$


Men and women are equally
represented in large- and
medium-sized workplaces,
but women are drastically
under-represented in smaller ones.


Women are noticeably under-represented
in mechanical and electrical engineering.



Millennials make up the
highest proportion of
women in the workplace.

## Vearor firh of female SIIREY HESPONOEEIS

$\square$ GENERATION Z (1995-2015)
$\square$ MILLENNIALS (1980-1994)
$\square$ GENERATION X (1965-1979)
$\square$ BABY BOOMERS (1945-1964)
Dramatic shifts in workplace
demographics will continue
to challenge employers to
modernize their recruitment
and promotion policies.

The percentage of female professionals in the engineering and
geoscience professions has not changed over the last five years.


## THEER ARE TWO DIFFERENT WORLLDS IN EVEFY WOKKPLLEE




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 industries, disciplines, and organization sizes.Women are being hired at almost the same rate as men for for entry-level careers.


Early in their careers, women are not promoted at the same rate as men-dramatically reducing their later participation in professional and managerial roles.


Men are typically evaluated on their potential whereas women are evaluated on their experience-which can often be interrupted by a maternity leave.


Women are leaving executive roles at a much faster rate than men are.


Early on in their careers
men and women are essentially paid the same.


After five years' experience, the pay gap begins to widen significantly.


In 2018, female executives earned $88.4 \%$ of what men earned.


## ACTIONS TOCIOSE THE GAP



