

# Women in Industry

Cristina Oyón

Director of Technology, Innovation & Sustainability

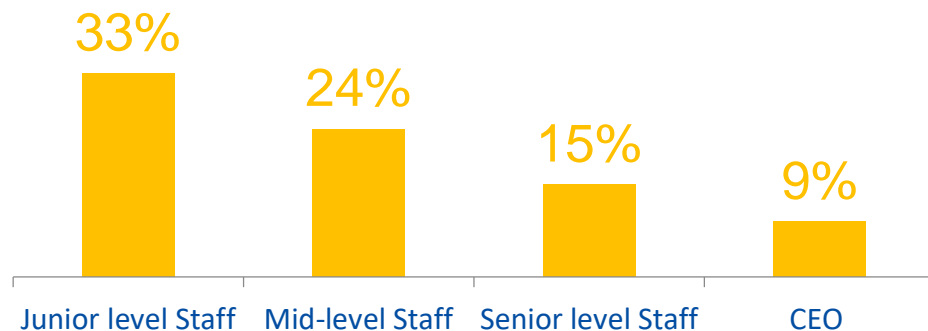
SPRI, the Business Development Agency of the Basque Country



# Women are underrepresented in Manufacturing and STEM education

**47%** of the labor force is made up by women, but only **20%** of the manufacturing workforce

Across all industries, women make up on average:



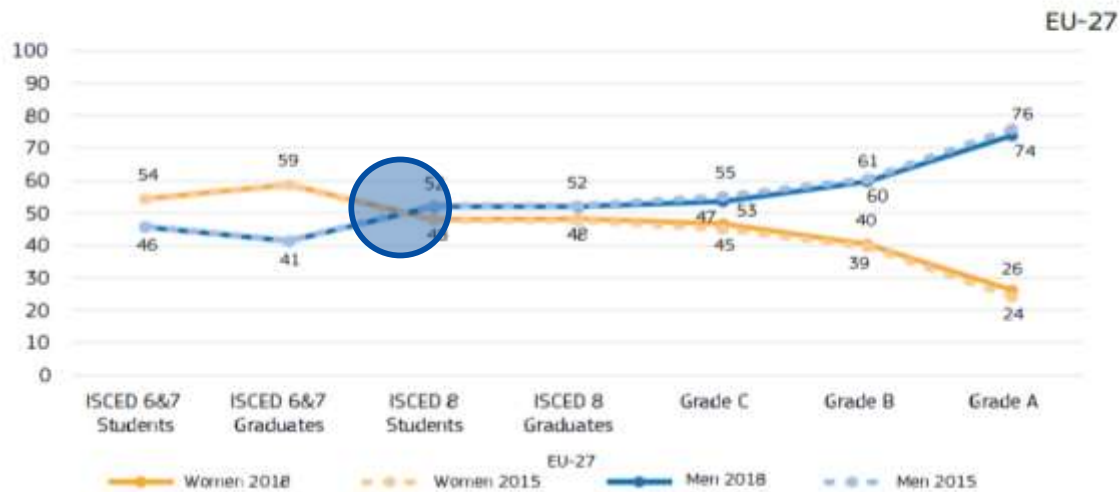
**3/4** of the female population don't even consider manufacturing as a potential career

Only **1/3** manufacturing professionals and **1/4** manufacturing leaders are women

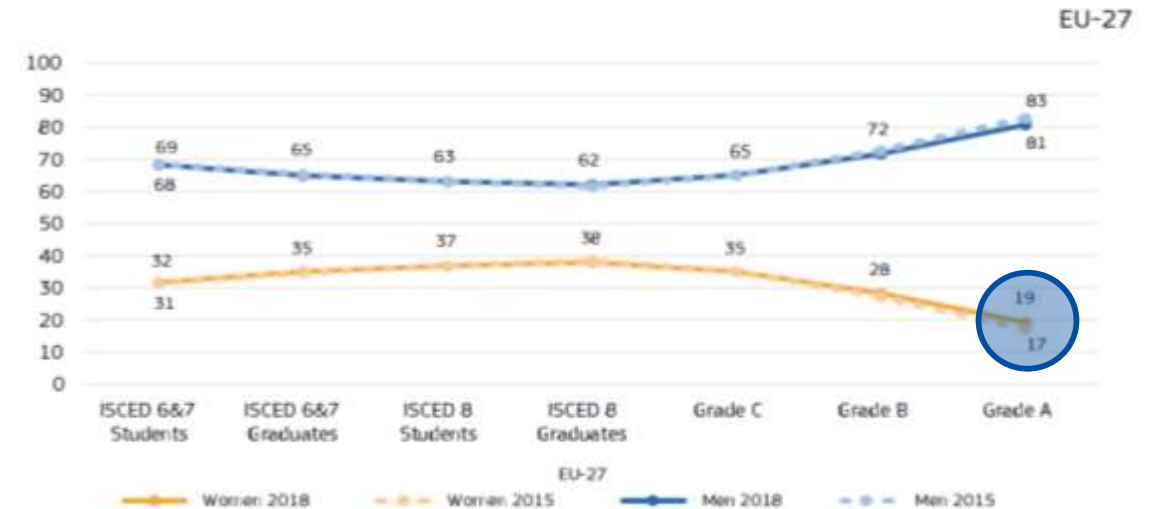
In 2018 only **24 out of every 1,000** women with a tertiary education degree had studied an **ICT-related subject**

# As well as in research careers, specially when the professional level increases.

Proportion (%) of men and women in a typical academic career, students and academic staff, EU-27 & EU-28, 2015-2018



Proportion (%) of men and women in a typical academic career in science and engineering, students and academic staff, EU-27 & EU-28, 2015-2018



Source: "She Figures 2021" Research. European Commission

**Grade A:** The single highest grade / post at which research is normally conducted within the institutional or corporate system

**Grade B:** All researchers working in positions that are not as senior as the top position (A) but definitely more senior than the newly qualified PhD holders (C)

**Grade C:** The first grade/post into which a newly qualified PhD (ISCED 8) graduate would normally be recruited within the institutional or corporate system

**Grade D:** Either postgraduate students not yet holding a PhD (ISCED 8) degree who are engaged as researchers (on the payroll) or researchers working in posts that do not normally require a PhD.

# Gender equality no longer remains just a matter of human rights, but a fundamental question to ensure competitiveness and economic recovery.

Gender gap has a consequent effect on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of countries, relating that: By 2050, improving gender equality would lead to an increase in **EU GDP per capita of 6.1% to 9.6%**

Improvements in gender equality would lead to an additional **10.5 million jobs in 2050**

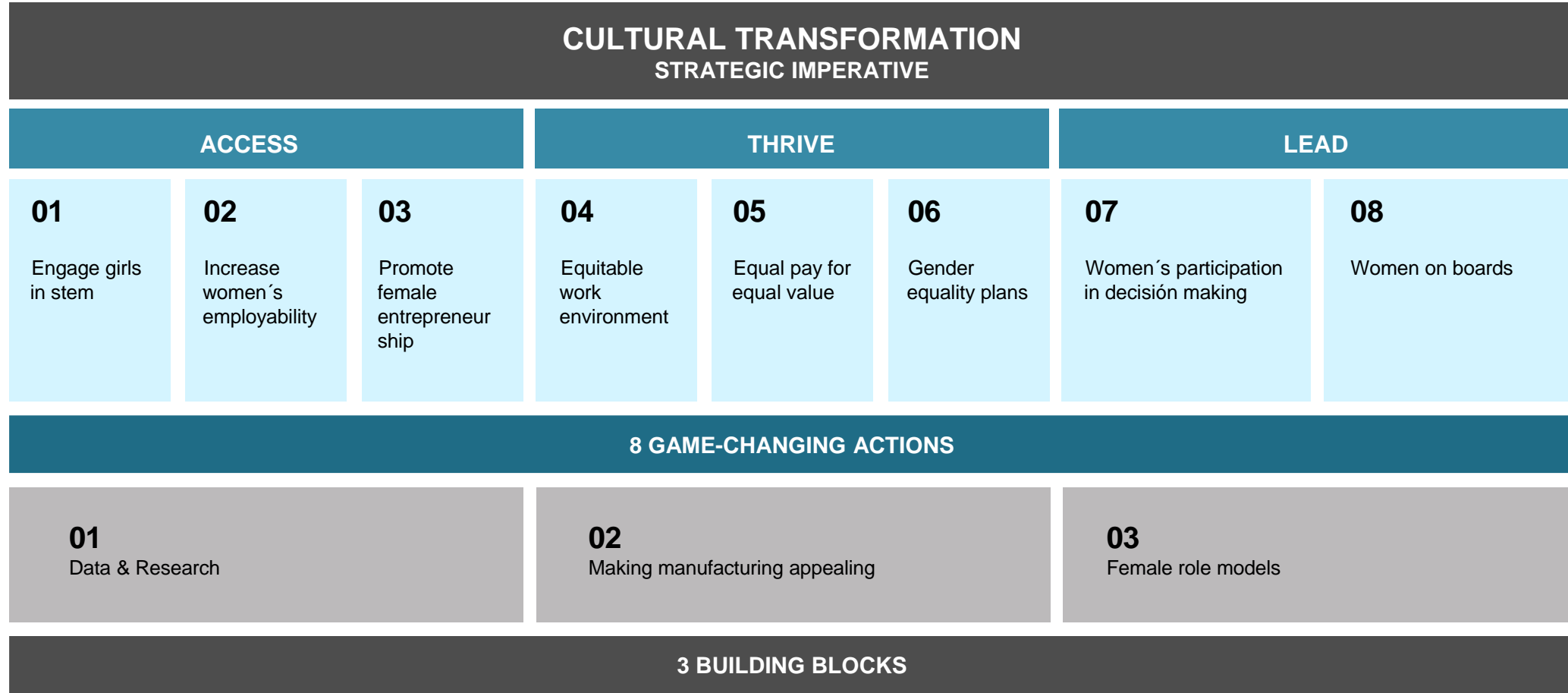
Closing the gender pay gap could boost female earnings across the OECD by over **US\$2 trillion per annum**

# 3 major stages to work on: Access & Thrive & Lead

Fostering women to...	...overcoming current barriers...	...and seizing new opportunities....	...with recommendations for action....
<b>ACCESS</b>	Digital gap. Not enough interest in STEM	Sustainability, servitization –new business models	Create awareness – communicate attractiveness of manufacturing and new opportunities.
<b>THRIVE</b>	Working conditions	More flexibility, more diverse and equitable workplace	Change mindset towards outcome oriented working models and boost innovation through diversity
<b>LEAD</b>	Glass ceiling	Not only economic values, but also social and environmental sustainability	Mainstream gender issues in industrial policies and company strategies with data, objectives and resources

**...in a new industrial model for high added value manufacturing, that becomes part of the solution to climate and social crisis**

# 8 game-changing actions & 3 building blocks to achieve the cultural transformation imperative





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Cristina Oyón

cristina@spri.eus



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