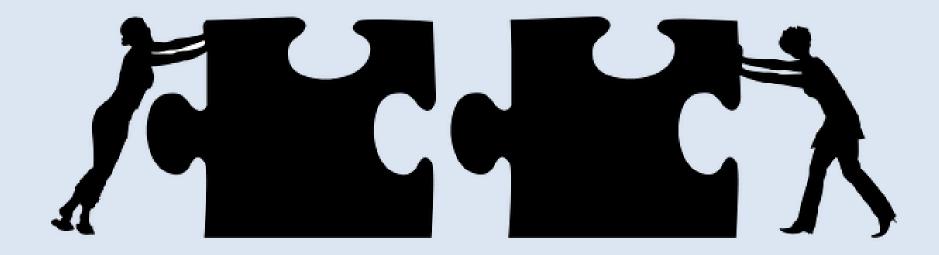


Getting our own house in order – using IR to tackle female progression

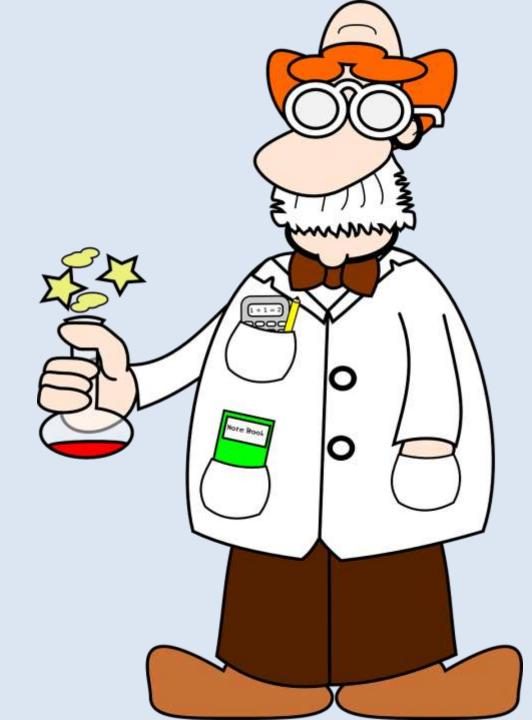
Caroline Wilson, Christine Broughan & Richard Hillier

Higher Education Institutional Research Network 8th Annual UK & Ireland Conference Thursday 10th and Friday 11th September 2015





All images from Pixabay or Flickr (under Creative Commons licence)



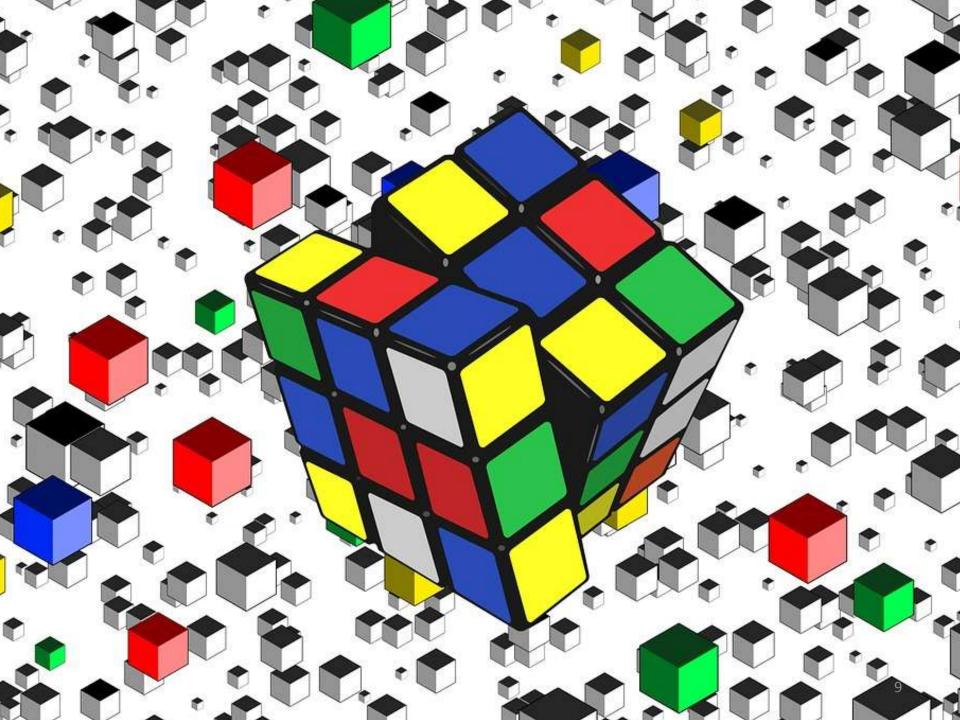






Bimrose et al, 2014

- Themes emerged from qualitative interviews with older women showing that women's careers are influenced by:
 - multiple transitions (gaps caused by births, deaths, redundancy, divorce, caring etc)
 - how these are responded to enhanced resilience, adaptability and tenacity
 - intrapersonal influences personal values and interests
 - work influences factors such as macho culture, how comfortable they are at work
 - financial influences the extent to which choices are constrained by finances
 - and social influences these dominated, with socially gendered roles like homemaker and carer constraining many career choices.



Research questions

 what we can learn from the career stories of older women that may inform career guidance theory, policy and practice.

 Identify reasons (and ways to overcome) imbalance of females (particularly in STEMM) at Grade 9.

| Age | Frequency |
|----------|-----------|
| Under 30 | 1 |
| 30-39 | 3 |
| 40-49 | 9 |
| 50-59 | 7 |
| Over 60 | 1 |
| Total | 21 |

| Grade | Frequency |
|-------|-----------|
| 6 | 3 |
| 7 | 1 |
| 8 | 10 |
| 9 | 5 |
| 10 | 2 |
| Total | 21 |

Lessons for the university...

- Many of the barriers same (in principle) for men as well as women
- Problems less about policy than consistent implementation (rhetoric/practice mismatch)
- Practical actions
 - clearly state under-representation & encourage female application
 - (better) line management/DPR training
 - improved access to progression information (transparency)
 - smooth remaining bias for the traditional linear career (a sector wide problem)
 - encourage women to stay engaged with their career
 - investigate appointments as well as progression

How well did the framework work?

- Themes interact, e.g. transitions/work influences; work influences/opportunities for learning
- Themes appear as relevant to this audience as the mature women from which derived
- Appears useful structure to elicit factors internal/external to women

Any Questions?

caroline.wilson@coventry.ac.uk

Selected Bibliography

- Bimrose, J., Watson, M., McMahon, M., Haasler, S., Tomassini, M., & Suzanne, P. a. (2014). The problem with women? Challenges posed by gender for career guidance practice. *International Journal for Educational and Vocational Guidance*.
- Casper, W. J., Harris, C., Taylor-Bianco, A., & Wayne, J. H. (2011). Work–family conflict, perceived supervisor support and organizational commitment among Brazilian professionals. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 79(3), 640–652.
- Cropsey, K. L., Masho, S. W., Shiang, R., Sikka, V., Kornstein, S. G., & Hampton, C. L. (2008). Why do faculty leave? Reasons for attrition of women and minority faculty from a medical school: four-year results. *Journal of Women's Health* (2002), 17(7), 1111–8.
- Darcy, C., McCarthy, A., Hill, J., & Grady, G. (2012). Work–life balance: One size fits all? An exploratory analysis of the differential effects of career stage. *European Management Journal*, 30(2), 111–120.
- Duberley, J., & Cohen, L. (2010). Gendering career capital: An investigation of scientific careers. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 76(2), 187–197.
- Herman, C., & Webster, J. (2010). Taking a lifecycle approach: redefining women returners to science, engineering and technology. *International Journal of Gender, Science and Technology*, 2(2) pp. 179–205.