

An overview of careers in  
engineering and technology  
which covers what engineers  
do, and how to become one



**enginuity**

Engineering and Technology  
Careers 2009



**Engineering? Isn't that all overalls, factories and hard hats?**

The word 'engineering' is likely to make you think of things like shipbuilding, 'engineering works' on the railway lines, or perhaps the mechanic that services or repairs your washing machine or car. You probably have an image in your mind of a person wearing blue overalls and possibly a yellow hard hat? Am I right? Well, maybe not, but in reality, engineering covers a far wider range of businesses and industries; not only building and transport structures, but also jobs in food, cosmetics, medicine and much more.

Engineers work in all kinds of environments. Yes, there are still many jobs in traditional engineering sectors, but engineers are just as likely to work in offices, laboratories or studios, or outdoors, in the air and underground.

And many of these jobs don't involve wearing overalls or hard hats. Engineering today is closely linked with technology and many engineering roles now rely heavily on technological devices and the most recent technological advances. As an engineer you could be designing colour-matching technology to determine the best make-up for different skin tones, working as part of a team on a project to improve the performance of artificial hip joints and the perks of a job in food may include tasting the chocolate prior to production!



OK, give me some examples of jobs that engineers do?

Engineers influence every aspect of modern life and it's likely that today you will have already relied on the expertise of one or more engineers. Perhaps you woke to a DAB clock radio, or used a train or a bus? Maybe you've listened to an iPod? Or watched television? Did you wash your hair today? Do you have a mobile phone in your pocket or trainers on your feet? These have all been designed, developed and manufactured by engineers. Here are some examples of where engineers work to get you started.

#### Sound and acoustics engineer

Sound systems are everywhere – in sports stadia, pubs, clubs, offices, theatres, cinemas, train stations and of course at home. Without the impact of technology and the systems to deliver sound information, much of the entertainment business would not exist. Sound and acoustics engineers are an essential part in delivering the creative vision of, for example, singers and songwriters. Acoustics engineers work with bands and artists to make sure that venues sound as good as possible. In theatre, the set, position of actors and the arrangement of the auditorium are all elements that a sound engineer has to consider.



#### Food engineer

The average UK household spends 15%\* of their annual income on food, so you can see that the food and drinks industry is big business. Finding out which ingredients work well together and give the best flavours is more than a matter of simply good cooking. Engineers are involved in the development and design of the processes and equipment that are used for making ingredients, packaging and distributing food and drink; all to provide the consumer with a fresh, tasty and good-looking product.

#### Motorsport engineer

Are you into cars and motor bikes? As a motorsport engineer, you would design, test and build racing cars and motor bikes in all racing divisions, including single-seater racing (Formula 1, GP2, F3), rallying and bike racing (MotoGP, speedway, Superbikes). Your work would often be at the forefront of engineering technology, because vehicles have to meet strict rules governing motor racing. As an engineer, your work would normally fall into four areas: design, testing, production and racing. At race meetings, you could be setting up vehicles to match track and weather conditions, making fine adjustments during stops and relaying technical instructions to the driver or rider. After races you could be carrying out 'after-tests' on vehicles to look for signs of damage, attending debriefings with the race team to look at what worked well and where to make improvements. And if the race went well – celebrating with the team!

Here are some more examples you might be interested in:

#### Safety engineer

Safety engineers look after us all. They ensure that the buildings we use, the systems we rely on, the transportation we ride and the places in which we work are safe and not hazardous to our health. They interpret risks and foresee problems with existing infrastructure (road layout, buildings, places of work and play) to ensure that modifications and alterations conform to safety standards. They come up with ideas to remove hazards and reduce accidents. If you're the one who responsibly closes gates after walks in the countryside or tells your younger brother off for dropping those banana skins on the pavement, maybe this one is for you.

#### Transport engineer

Ever been stuck in a traffic jam? Well you'll be pleased to know that now more than ever engineers are involved in designing and planning our roads so that we can get to our destination as safely and as quickly as possible. Increasingly transport engineers use 'modelling' in the design process to forecast the types of trips people are likely to make and how frequently they make them in addition to considering human factors such as analysing the existing set up and anticipating how people are likely to react to road layout. They are knowledgeable about the best materials needed to design safe and efficient roads and pavements. Transport engineers work as part of a large team on new and existing projects, providing solutions to a variety of perplexing giant puzzles!

#### Medical engineer

This is about the application of engineering principles to a medical field, sometime called bio-medical engineering. This area of engineering combines design and problem-solving skills with biological sciences to find solutions to a variety of medical problems, such as improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a range of artificial limbs, the diagnostic equipment that is used in hospitals e.g. MRI scans and the latest drugs. It is a relatively new discipline but

one that is constantly expanding to include new areas of research and recent medical advances. Medical engineers may work in hospitals or research and development companies. Medical engineering roles are varied and are likely to involve working with health professionals and a range of suppliers from pharmaceutical companies to the manufacturers of scalpels!

#### Systems engineer

Systems engineers focus on how complex engineering projects should be designed and managed. Issues such as logistics (where things are and how they get to where they should be), the co-ordination of different teams and automatic control of machinery becomes harder when we deal with large and complex projects, for instance the design and running of the international space station. Systems engineering deals with work processes and tools to handle this. Systems engineers would be involved from the start of a project to prototype, testing and right through to launch. They would work with a range of people including users, designers, programmers, project managers and specialist technicians to deliver a solution. They find solutions to very complex problems – and if you enjoy a challenge, this could be your thing.

#### Environmental engineer

The quality of the land, air and water around us is becoming increasingly important with the onset of climate change. Engineers are at the forefront of preserving our planet and ensuring that modern technology is kind to the world in which we live. Being an environmental engineer might mean that you have a special interest in ecosystems and biology, or other branches of engineering like civil engineering (buildings, roads and structures). People who deal in public health matters may also be environmental engineers, helping to ensure that our world is preserved for humans as well as for plants and animals.

### Aeronautical engineer

An aeronautical engineer applies scientific and technological principles to research, design, maintain, test, develop and manufacture high-performance civil and military aircraft, missiles, weapons systems, satellites and space vehicles. Aeronautical engineering offers a wide range of roles and the possibility of an international location. Most engineers specialise in a particular area, such as research, design, testing, manufacture or maintenance. The aerospace industry is a well established major employment sector in the UK, with many rewarding roles available. These roles are challenging but exciting and may involve varied shifts and being away from home for periods of time; but if a 9-5 job seems dull then perhaps this is something for you!

### Textile engineer

Could this one suit you? Textile engineering is the application of scientific and engineering principles to the design and control of all aspects of fibre, textile, and clothing processes, products, and machinery. These include natural and man-made materials, interaction of materials with machines, safety and health, energy conservation, and waste and pollution control. Most textile engineers work on product research and development, either improving current textile based products or creating new products. They may also be involved with finding uses for new fibres, yarns, fabrics, or textile finishes in this country (new organic materials, sports clothing etc..) and overseas where developments in textile technology can allow humans to survive some of the earth's most difficult climates.

### Renewable energy engineer

Renewable energy engineers are concerned with the production of energy through natural resources such as the sourcing and use of wind, solar and wave power. They are involved in developing and maintaining power stations and the machinery used in alternative energy sourcing and production e.g bio-fuel sourced from crops. Energy engineers construct equipment designed by

engineering designers, and conduct testing and make modifications prior to installation and running. This involves extensive use of computer technology. They may work for industry, university or government research departments. They may hold senior positions, head up a team of energy engineers or have a key post in the team. Ultimately these engineers are focussed on finding efficient, clean and innovative ways to supply energy to millions of households for years to come. Renewable energy is extremely important to the future of our planet and that's something that we'd all like to rely on.

Sounds interesting,  
so how do I get into it?

**Firstly, you need to consider whether you enjoy science and mathematics subjects, because many engineering and technology roles are based on science and mathematics principles. Depending on what kind of job you would like, you will probably need qualifications in these subjects. Qualifications in ICT and design and technology (D&T) are also extremely useful.**

It may also be helpful to know that there are three nationally (and internationally) recognised professional levels that you can work towards: Engineering Technician (Eng Tech), Incorporated Engineer (IEng) and Chartered Engineer (CEng). Each of these levels can be achieved by various routes of study – going to university to study an engineering course is just one of the many options available to you.

See the separate *Route Map* included in this resource pack for more information on how to qualify for each level, or alternatively visit [www.english.org.uk](http://www.english.org.uk)

### Still have questions?

**Then why don't you have a look at the following frequently asked questions. We asked careers advisers to tell us the most popular questions about careers in engineering and technology, then we added a few of our own!**

Or you can find out more about what engineers really do at the end of this brochure by reading the profiles of some real life engineers.

Finally, for more information about careers in engineering and technology visit [www.english.org.uk](http://www.english.org.uk)

### Frequently asked questions...

**There are lots of questions people have about engineering and many misconceptions too. In order to answer some of them, we have taken ten of the most frequently asked questions careers advisers\* face, and added a few of our own based on the questions we receive via our website.**

We hope our answers will provide you with a better understanding of the huge range of opportunities that exist within engineering. If you can't find the answer you're looking for, you can always contact us at [www.english.org.uk/contact\\_us.cfm](http://www.english.org.uk/contact_us.cfm)

### What is engineering?

Engineering is practical problem-solving. Engineers use the knowledge they have in a specific field to make things work and to solve problems. Engineers exist in all walks of life: transport, medicine, entertainment, space exploration, environmental management – you name it, engineers have worked on it.

### What jobs are there in engineering?

Take your pick. There are jobs in a very wide range of specialities and roles at many levels from engineering technician to senior engineer, including management and research. Some are more specialist

– for example, non-destructive testing – but many are very multi-disciplinary – robotics or materials development. Because technology is always moving on, engineers often change or widen their specialism during their careers, as well as their job roles. This is one of the reasons engineers enjoy their jobs so much! The roles we have covered here are just a snapshot of the many areas that you could consider as an engineer. You can find out more at [www.english.org.uk/resources.cfm](http://www.english.org.uk/resources.cfm)

### Do I have to be good at... physics/chemistry/mathematics?

Yes – Engineers do need to be good at maths as it is applied to a number of different engineering issues. Physics A Level (or equivalent) is usually required for university engineering courses, and a good understanding of maths and physics concepts is the basis for many engineering solutions. The good news is that whatever your interests at school, there is probably a branch of engineering that will match your desires and interests. For example, a bio-engineer working on the engineering of biological systems would need a good understanding of biology. A chemical engineer who manipulates raw materials to create everyday, useful products would need to be interested in chemistry. There are also plenty of routes into engineering – such as apprenticeships and vocational schemes – that focus more on your experience of practical problem-solving.

### If I only choose science subjects, doesn't that limit my options?

By choosing science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) subjects you are most likely to widen your options later in life rather than narrow them. A wider range of careers would be open to you if you continue with STEM subjects post 16; if you discount STEM subjects after 16, it is very difficult to go back to study them if you change your mind later on. Science and mathematics are valued and useful for the majority of careers – and they are not by any means limiting.

## Frequently asked questions...

### Do I need to go to university to earn a good wage?

Nowadays being a graduate is no guarantee of a higher wage, but in general graduates do go on to earn more throughout their professional life. However, graduates also incur debt during their studies which may take a few years to pay off after graduation. One way to overcome this is to get onto a Bursary scheme run by many engineering employers which pay you an annual Bursary while you study, often in return for you agreeing to work for that company for a period of time.

If you decide not to go to university, taking up an industry apprenticeship straight from school carries the advantage that you earn a salary from day one, while you are training. And the vocational training that you receive during an apprenticeship can lead to a good wage as an engineering technician. See below and the *Route Map* in this pack for more information about engineering technicians (Eng Tech).

Those engineers on the best salaries are often professionally registered – there are three levels of professional engineering registration: Engineering Technicians (Eng Tech), Incorporated Engineers (IEng) and Chartered Engineers (CEng). See the *Route Map* in this pack for more information about how to qualify for each professional level.

### My Dad has a friend who is an engineer. He says it's a dying industry – is it?

Put simply, no. Engineering is often associated with large-scale manufacturing and that sector is perceived as becoming less important to the UK economy. In fact, both these assumptions are incorrect. Engineering applies to all industries – from record-producing to the financial services. And if you do choose to become an engineer in the manufacturing, production and construction industries it is worth noting that they actually represent over a quarter of the UK's economy and accounted for nearly 60% of the UK's exports in 2006\*.

### Is it a good job?

Yes. Engineering is incredibly rewarding – giving you the chance to work with like-minded individuals on complex projects to solve real problems for society. Engineers make a real difference to the world. Over the next few years engineers will find the solutions to a number of global problems - clean water, renewable energy, coastal protection. Engineers shape our lifestyles. They are the forefront of developing new medical solutions and new communications technologies.

Pay is also better than you might expect and coupled with the long-term stability and professional registration, engineering offers an excellent career package. In engineering there's something for everyone. See the *Route Map* in this pack for more information about professional recognition (registration).

### Are there still apprenticeships in engineering?

Yes, there are. Apprentices make up a significant proportion of the people who go into engineering and there is a wide range on offer. Apprenticeships give people the opportunity to engage in work-based learning and to acquire the skills they need through practical experience. Whatever route into engineering you choose, employers are increasingly looking for some degree of work experience to prove you've got what it takes. If you are thinking of doing an apprenticeship, find out more information about engineering-specific apprenticeship schemes at [www.apprenticeships.org.uk](http://www.apprenticeships.org.uk) and all apprenticeships:

If you live in England  
[www.apprentices.co.uk](http://www.apprentices.co.uk)

If you live in Scotland  
[www.careers-scotland.org.uk/Education/Training/ModernApprenticeship.asp](http://www.careers-scotland.org.uk/Education/Training/ModernApprenticeship.asp)

If you live in Wales  
[www.careerswales.com/youngpeople/choices16/apprenticeships\\_training.asp](http://www.careerswales.com/youngpeople/choices16/apprenticeships_training.asp)

If you live in Northern Ireland  
[www.delni.gov.uk/apprenticeshipsni](http://www.delni.gov.uk/apprenticeshipsni)

### Isn't it just for men?

Absolutely not! Year-on-year the number of women working as engineers is increasing, as the range of career options available in design, television, mobile phones, medicine, materials, civil engineering and construction and more expands. Although it is true that the proportion of women in engineering is lower than men, huge strides are being made to ensure that the positive upward trend continues. For more information, please visit the Women Into Science, Engineering and Construction Campaign website at [www.wisecampaign.org.uk](http://www.wisecampaign.org.uk)

### Will I get my hands dirty?

Only if you want to! Engineering encompasses a whole range of industries that might include on-site visits and practical construction work, or it might mean evaluating safety systems from the comfort of your office. Software engineers – who might work from home – are no more likely to get their hands dirty than bank managers. If you're really worried about this one, why not become a chemical engineer and design a new soap to keep those pesky dirt particles at bay?

### How much money do engineers earn?

Each industry sector is different, as is each individual engineering job within that industry. Nevertheless across the board, on average, professional engineers can expect to earn more than £10,000\* per year over and above the national average salary. The prospects for employment and progression are also positive. A large proportion of engineering and technology (E&T) graduates end up working in E&T careers. Employment rates (those who enter full-time, paid employment after leaving university) for E&T graduates in 2007 were increasing annually and stood way above average at 62%. Unemployment rates for this same group were below 10%\*\*.

Research carried out in 2006 showed that 14% of FTSE-100 top executives were qualified engineers.

### How can I get work experience in engineering?

If you are still at school or college speak to your careers adviser/co-ordinator. They may have links with local companies and organisations that will be able to offer you work experience.

You may also find the following information useful.

If you are at school studying A levels then The Nuffield Foundation runs a summer Bursary scheme to provide funded work placements. These are known as science bursaries but cover engineering topics too. See: [www.nuffieldfoundation.org/go/grants/nsbsc/page\\_394.html](http://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/go/grants/nsbsc/page_394.html)

If you are studying a vocational course at further education college, then the 'Engineers Make It Happen' campaign offers a summer Bursary scheme to provide funded engineering work placements. See: [www.engineersmakeithappen.co.uk/students/try\\_working\\_in\\_industry.cfm](http://www.engineersmakeithappen.co.uk/students/try_working_in_industry.cfm)

If you are looking for a longer placement to occupy your gap year between school and university, the Engineering Development Trust runs the 'Year in Industry' scheme. See [www.yini.org.uk](http://www.yini.org.uk)

For more information about work experience visit [www.enginuity.org.uk/resources.cfm](http://www.enginuity.org.uk/resources.cfm)

## Real people

**You've heard about engineers, where they work and what skills they need; but it's difficult to see yourself doing a job when you can't see anyone else doing it. We all know doctors, we've seen pharmacists and lawyers, accountants even, but engineers going about their jobs aren't always obvious to us. The profiles in this next section may help you to see the real people in engineering roles, what they are like, the routes they took to progress and the exciting projects they get involved in on a daily basis.**



### Bernard

Growing up I was lucky enough to have two older brothers who were motor sport fanatics. From this connection I followed various race car series on TV and from this I knew I wanted to learn the basics of race car preparation and engineering – Ross Brawn, Ferrari Formula 1 Chief Engineer, is still my 'hero' of engineering.

Today, I have been lucky enough to have experienced the opportunity to work within the aerospace, automotive and motorsport engineering industries.

I studied physics, chemistry, engineering, technical drawing and maths at A level, went through university and now work for Bombardier Aerospace in Belfast. I regularly use physics and maths at work.

My work allows me to explore new technologies and it is rewarding to see the current developments in the industry, however, finding a suitable application in production for the new technology can sometimes be difficult.

I would strongly advise anyone considering engineering as a career to carefully select the path to become qualified. There are many roads to go down. It is not necessary to start employment with a degree in engineering. I know many people who have started with other engineering related qualifications and have worked their way right up to the top of the ladder.



### Rachel

I took the phrase 'like a kid in a candy store' when I was a student literally and I now work as Process Development Manager for Cadbury. I spend a lot of time in the factory and the company's pilot plant, and get to enjoy tasting new chocolates before anyone else does!

Wanting a job where I could apply science and see a practical outcome, I completed a degree in chemical engineering, which gave good grounding in logical thinking, basic scientific and engineering principles and an excellent platform to choose from a wide variety of careers.

Now at Cadbury for the past five years, I develop the processes for making new confectionery products and optimise existing ones. I enjoy the wide range of products with which I work and have the opportunity to pursue new ideas. I have no regrets about my choice of career or company. But I worked hard to get where I am – the advice I would give to others is what I have followed myself: work hard to get good exam results, try and get some work experience and pursue activities not related to your subject where you can demonstrate other skills, such as influencing and leadership.

To decide if a career is right for you make a list of all the things you enjoy doing or would want from a career (e.g. travel, money, status, work life balance etc.) and then talk to people pursuing this career to see how it meets your expectations.

Now I have the simplest but most rewarding opportunity to see people buy and enjoy the products I have worked on.



### Edwin

Born in Malawi, I moved to the UK in the 80s, went to school in Wiltshire and grew up near Boscombe Down airbase. After doing work experience with the RAF training school in fast jets maintenance and crews, I wanted to become an aircraft technician and travel the world fixing aircraft. I discovered that if I went to my local college and did a BTEC National Diploma (2 years) in Engineering I could start working at Boscombe Down at a higher position than as an apprentice after passing my GCSEs. Then, I went to The University of Bath and did a Bachelors in Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

After university my interest in the military left me, but I still wanted to travel, so I spent 2000 to 2002 working for an Oil Exploration company in Southern Nigeria. Back at home, I joined a Chartered Engineer training scheme on the London Underground, during which time I was seconded to the Channel Tunnel Rail Link and by the end was a Project Engineer and Acting Project Manager responsible for a budget of £3.1 million. In December 2006 I became a Chartered Engineer, and in early 2007 I joined Network Rail, where I became a Signalling Project Engineer. In May 2008, I joined Mace, an Engineering Consultancy and started work on one of their flagship projects: the Shard of Glass at London Bridge (soon to be the tallest building in Western Europe).

In the future, I am working towards registration as an International Professional Engineer (IntPE) for which I hope to apply next summer. I am also hoping to be taking some exams next year to become a fully qualified Project Manager.

For more about the international registers see: [www.engc.org.uk/international/about\\_international\\_register.aspx](http://www.engc.org.uk/international/about_international_register.aspx)



### Neil

Engineering captured my interest as an area to study when I was 13; I built an electric go-kart then, so I was already hooked. Later I became interested in amateur radio and that led me into the field I am in now.

Today at Queen's University, Belfast, I design very advanced antennas for the likes of mobile phones and WiFi. These things are pretty advanced, and I doubt you will see them on the market for at least five years. The stuff I am doing could make your wireless network 100 times faster!

One of the most interesting practical projects I have worked on was when we designed and built a very advanced Wireless LAN circuit at 65 GHz (normally they work on 2.4 GHz). It took four of us 3 years to complete! It really was a world first, and I got to travel to the USA a few times to present the results – very rewarding!

At A level I did maths, physics, and chemistry. I found the electronic bits of physics the most useful and of course, maths was useful. You don't always have to be super duper at maths to do engineering. If you are, great. If not, make sure you get good enough grades. I always like maths that relates to something real like engineering!

There will always be demand for engineers, there is basically nothing on this world that will work without engineers. I would not be typing this up now if it was not for the engineers who designed my PC. Locally there are great opportunities, and if you want to travel, your choices are endless.



### Thomas

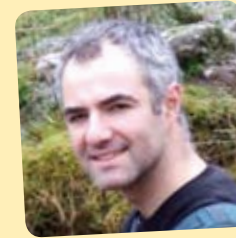
I am a senior engineer and have been working for Arup since 2002 where I specialise in renewable energy services and energy service companies (ESCOs) working within Arup's multi-disciplinary building engineering arm. Opportunities that come with working for Arup include co-ordinating a Communities and Local Government (CLG)-commissioned project with the UK Green Buildings Council to aid in setting a trajectory to zero carbon in new non-domestic buildings, similar to that set for homes.

When I left sixth form, I wanted better A levels so I worked hard during a gap year and secured a place at the University of Nottingham where I went on to get a 2-1 in Environmental Engineering and Resource Management. I sent many letters to secure summer jobs relevant to what I wanted to do and finally secured a job at Arup.

Now, it has all been worth it. I work in many energy engineering tasks including energy planning policy, demand mapping, renewable energy feasibility consulting and infrastructure services.

I work with architects and engineers in multi-discipline teams and have gained knowledge and skills in building services engineering through leading an engineering discipline on projects through construction.

All this has led to me being nominated as a 'young engineer to watch' too. I originally wanted to make a difference and reduce the impacts of buildings on climate change. Now I feel that my role is rewarding and that I can make a difference.



### Andy

I am the director of Sim Energy Ltd, an environmental consultancy. As well as running the company, I specialise in providing energy efficiency solutions, especially with a sight on the new building regulations being integrated into the industry at the present time.

I began work as an electrical engineering apprentice and gradually found myself being involved in more general building services areas but then becoming more specifically involved in the science of engineering, especially around statistics. This was of much use to me when I became self-employed and could apply those maths skills to various areas of work.

I have now found an area of work within which I would happily progress for the rest of my life. Furthermore, being self-employed gives me the flexibility and freedom to enjoy the things I do out of work.

Energy and the environment are becoming very high priorities in the boardrooms of more and more companies and associations, and keeping up-to-date with news and information becomes an interesting challenge. My advice to those who are thinking of getting involved in engineering or in the environment sector is to identify a professional institution and make the most of what they can offer. Groups like CIBSE, IMechE etc. provide valuable technical material, CPD routes and a link into many useful avenues.

See [www.cibse.org](http://www.cibse.org) and [www.imeche.org.uk](http://www.imeche.org.uk) for more information about these organisations.



### Ali

As I enjoyed numbers and problem-solving throughout my schooling, I knew that engineering was the area in which I wanted to start my career. Today, I am working as a Bill of Material (BoM) and Configuration Engineer at F.G.Wilson (Engineering) Ltd.

I studied mathematics and physics for GCSE and A level. Both subjects proved essential for my engineering studies at university but the maths was particularly useful for the theory side of my course. Now that I am working as an Engineer, I find that the programming modules I chose at university are very useful but I still refer back to my physics notes for first principles and theories.

At University, I studied Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

Engineering is an exciting career that opens many doors that are inspiring and challenging. It is so varied, despite having an electrical degree I still have the option of going down other routes such as IT, business analytics, manufacturing and mechanical engineering, and that's just within F.G.Wilson. I am very enthusiastic about engineering as a career because I have benefited from it so much and I am only in my 2nd year in Industry.

I would advise anyone who is interested in studying engineering to really go for it. Gain as much experience as you can with voluntary or paid placements and make as many contacts as possible. Use the internet to research local organisations that are aimed at students in engineering. If I had not completed my placement year, I would never have known that this job existed or that it would suit me so well.

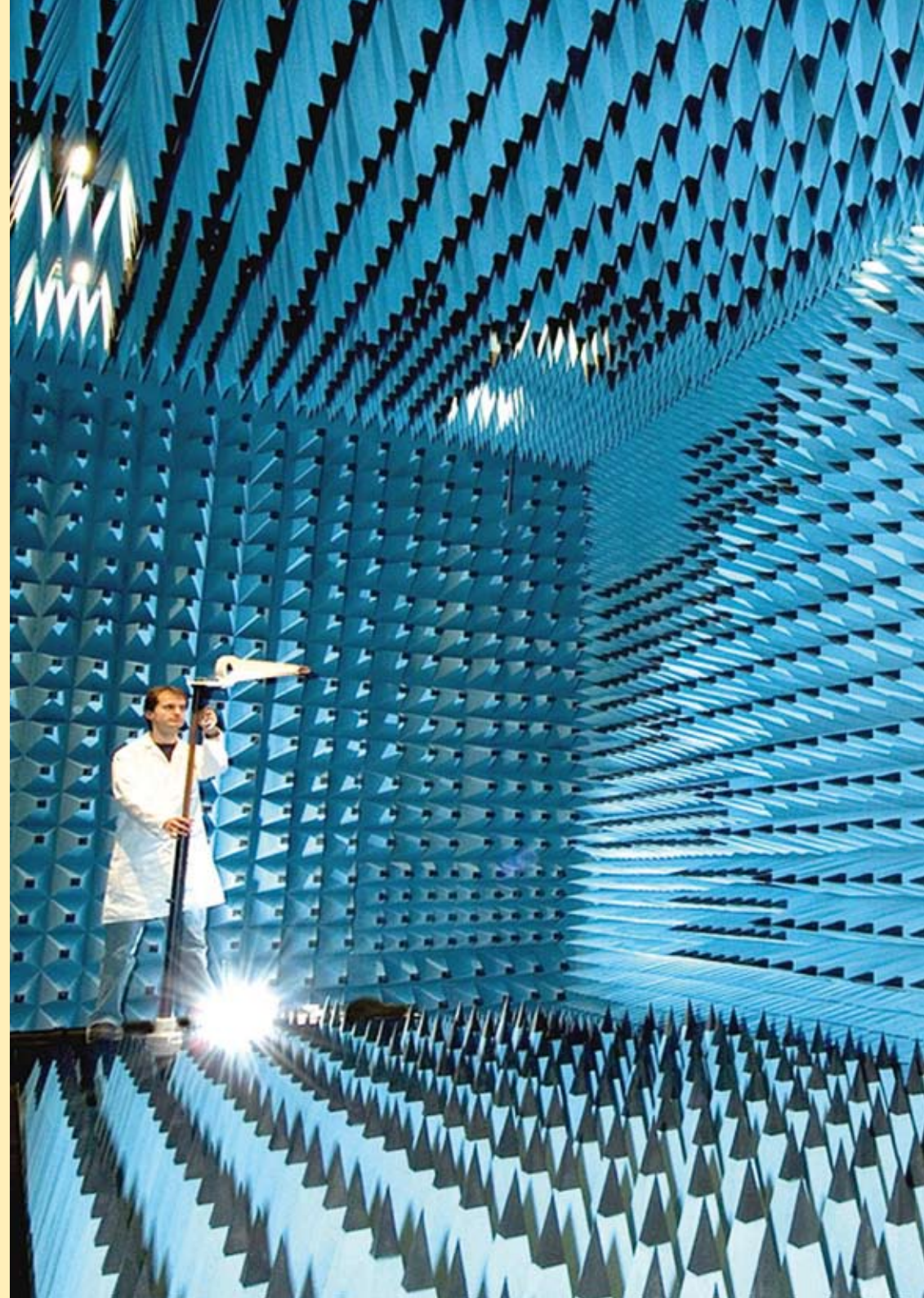
## About the 'Role Model' database

The Role Model database is a great way to learn more about what engineers do, how they got to where they are, and the possibilities that exist along the way. Because research has shown that people are more likely to understand and relate to real life examples of jobs, our role model programme aims to provide a comprehensive database of people working across the science, technology, engineering and mathematics spectrum.

In this brochure we have featured seven of our 900 role models. A role model is anyone working in a science, engineering or technology related job, in any discipline, or individuals who have or are still studying relevant courses. Quite simply, anyone wishing to inspire more people to take up or continue a career in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

By browsing the database you will find not only leading engineers in a wide variety of jobs, but also those who are currently studying or in training to become engineers or build on their existing professional experience.

You can search the database in a number of ways, making sure that you find the type of people you're looking for. The role model database can be found at [www.Enginuity.org.uk/role\\_models](http://www.Enginuity.org.uk/role_models)





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