



**THE ENGINEERING COUNCIL (UK)  
2002 SURVEY OF  
REGISTERED ENGINEERS  
FULL REPORT**

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July 2002

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## INTRODUCTION

### EC (UK)



The Engineering Council (UK) was created in March 2002. It is a direct successor of the chartered institution first established in 1982 to promote and regulate the engineering profession in the UK. It continues to run the Register of Chartered Engineers, Incorporated Engineers, and Engineering Technicians.

The focus of EC (UK) is on the regulation of the profession, achieved through the work of the Engineering Institutions, who undertake the assessment of individuals and of education and professional development programmes.

For further information visit: [www.engc.org.uk](http://www.engc.org.uk)

### The Engineering and Technology Board (ETB)



The ETB came into being on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2002 and has a vision to become the acknowledged champion of the engineering and technology community in the UK. Its mission is to support, serve and add value to this community, promoting ethical use of engineering and technology to enhance UK competitiveness and quality of life.

### The ETB Network Members

The ETB is a partnership between business, industry, the professions and academia. It values the support of its Network Members, a growing number of organizations with a keen interest in the health of the engineering, technology and science community.

Members' benefits include Envoy People, an e-mail newsletter.

For further information, visit:

[www.etechnology.co.uk](http://www.etechnology.co.uk)

[www.etechnology.co.uk/network](http://www.etechnology.co.uk/network)

The ETB works together with the EC (UK), institutions and trade associations to improve the perception of engineering and engineers.

## **BACKGROUND**

ERS Market Research has bi-annually since 1995 been commissioned by The Engineering Council to conduct its major Survey of Registered Engineers.

These surveys have addressed a broad range of issues pertinent to engineers and the future of engineering, issues which have included earnings, qualifications, responsibilities, training and development, career satisfaction and the European Union.

These surveys have involved the distribution of questionnaires to around 25,000 engineers and have always drawn a minimum response rate of in excess of one third of recipients. This has given us numbers of completed questionnaires which have been large enough to facilitate in-depth question on question analysis. In particular, the earnings information in our reports on these surveys has been very detailed indeed.

This year, as in both 1998 and 2000, we have been commissioned by The Engineering Council to run a much shorter survey among a smaller sample to update the available information on earnings. This years' questionnaire also sought views on the anticipated impact of the new Engineering and Technology Board and sought to measure levels of support for the various views which have been put forward on the question of whether or not Britain should sign up for membership of the Single European Currency.

The Engineering Council provided us with the names and addresses of 9,199 members. All had UK based registered addresses and each was believed to be aged under 65.

Questionnaires were sent to the sample of Registered Engineers by ERS Market Research on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> May 2002. By the extended closing date of Friday, July 5<sup>th</sup>, 3,664 completed questionnaires had been received at our offices, giving us a pleasing response rate of 39.8%. This compares with the 34.2% response rate which the main survey drew last year and the response rate of 39.4% drawn by the last shorter survey of Registered Engineers which we conducted for The Engineering Council in 2000.

The questionnaire took the form of a four page document, the first page of which was devoted to a letter of introduction from Mr. Andrew Ramsay, Acting Executive Director of Engineering Council (UK). In his letter, Mr. Ramsay urged recipients to respond and stressed our role as guarantor of the confidentiality of people's opinions. A pre-paid return envelope, addressed to ERS Market Research, was also included in the mailing.

In addition to overall responses, this report also shows separately the response to each question from respondents giving each section of registration. In addition, the 2002 responses are shown alongside the 2001 responses when the same or similar questions have been put, in order to facilitate easy monitoring of change.

## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

### Among our respondents:

- ◆ 72.2% are Chartered Engineers;
- ◆ 23.4% are Incorporated Engineers;
- ◆ 4.5% are Engineering Technicians.

7.8% were unemployed and seeking re-employment at some time during the year ending 5<sup>th</sup> April 2002.

This is true of:

- ◆ 7.6% of Chartered Engineers;
- ◆ 8.5% of Incorporated Engineers;
- ◆ 6.8% of Engineering Technicians.

*Chartered Engineers had average earnings of £51,960 – 3.9 % above the 2001 figure;*

*Incorporated Engineers had average earnings of £35,922 – 0.3% above the 2001 figure;*

*Engineering Technicians had average earnings of £34,014 – 12.4% above the 2001 figure.*

61.1% feel that the UK should adopt the single European currency either as soon as possible or if and when the Government's economic conditions are met.

This is true of:

- ◆ 62.6% of Chartered Engineers;
- ◆ 57.9% of Incorporated Engineers;
- ◆ 53.4% of Engineering Technicians.

## **SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS ...CONT.**

83.7% feel that the UK will eventually join the single currency.

This is true of:

- ◆ 83.9% of Chartered Engineers;
- ◆ 83.5% of Incorporated Engineers;
- ◆ 82.0% of Engineering Technicians.

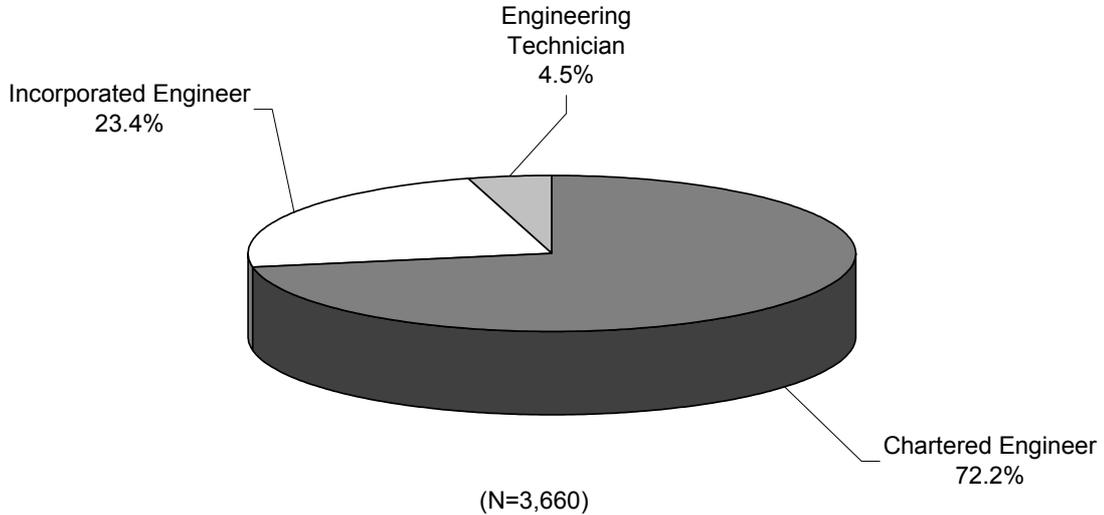
28.7% feel that the formation of the new Engineering and Technology Board, working alongside the Engineering Council (UK), will lead to more effective representation for engineering and engineers – 6.4% feel that representation will be less effective.

Those feeling that more effective representation will result include:

- ◆ 23.5% of Chartered Engineers (6.6% feel that representation will be less effective);
- ◆ 41.8% of Incorporated Engineers (5.2% feel that representation will be less effective);
- ◆ 43.6% of Engineering Technicians (9.2% feel that representation will be less effective).

## PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

### 1. Please indicate your section of registration:



	2002 (N=3,660)	2001 (N=9,226)
Chartered Engineer	72.2%	71.0%
Incorporated Engineer	23.4%	23.3%
Engineering Technician	4.5%	5.7%

The proportion of respondents giving each section of registration this year is pretty much in line, not only with last year and with the proportions drawn to respond each time we have conducted this research, but also with the proportion in each section among registrants as a whole.

**2. Are you:**

	<b>2002 (N=3,658)</b>	<b>2001 (N=9,276)</b>
Male	96.7%	96.9%
Female	3.3%	3.1%

This year, as last, the overwhelming majority of our respondents are found to be male – a fact which holds true in each section of registration. This is entirely consistent with the gender profile of Engineering Council members as a whole.

	<b>2002 Chartered Engineer (N=2,639)</b>	<b>2001 Chartered Engineer (N=6,522)</b>	<b>2002 Incorporated Engineer (N=854)</b>	<b>2001 Incorporated Engineer (N=2,134)</b>	<b>2002 Engineering Technician (N=163)</b>	<b>2001 Engineering Technician (N=523)</b>
Male	95.9%	96.4%	98.9%	98.5%	98.8%	98.5%
Female	4.1%	3.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%

**3. Were you unemployed and seeking re-employment at any time during the year ending 5<sup>th</sup> April 2002?**

	<b>2002 (N=3,643)</b>	<b>2001 (N=9,255)</b>
Yes	7.8%	5.5%
No	92.2%	94.5%

As can be seen above, there has been something of an increase since the 2001 survey in the proportion of respondents who indicated that, during the previous financial year, they have experienced a period of unemployment, during which they have been seeking re-employment. This, as can be seen below, is reflected among respondents giving each section of registration.

	<b>2002 Chartered Engineer (N=2,629)</b>	<b>2001 Chartered Engineer (N=6,492)</b>	<b>2002 Incorporated Engineer (N=850)</b>	<b>2001 Incorporated Engineer (N=2,130)</b>	<b>2002 Engineering Technician (N=162)</b>	<b>2001 Engineering Technician (N=525)</b>
Yes	7.6%	5.5%	8.5%	5.4%	6.8%	6.3%
No	92.4%	94.5%	91.5%	94.6%	93.2%	93.7%

**4. Which of the following best describes your *current* employment status?**

	<b>2002 (N=3,627)</b>	<b>2001 (N=9,200)</b>
An employee	72.0%	75.9%
Self employed (including principal or partner in a firm)	9.5%	8.8%
Contract worker	2.2%	2.4%
Retired early (before expected age)	7.3%	5.1%
Retired or partially retired	7.0%	6.5%
Unemployed and seeking re-employment	1.6%	0.9%
In receipt of long term sickness benefit	0.3%	0.2%
Student receiving tax-free grant or on reduced pay from your employer	0.1%	0.2%

In figures which are very similar to last year, more than seven in 10 respondents are found to be employees, one in seven is (partially) retired and slightly less than one in 10 are found to be self-employed.

This year, as last, Engineering Technicians (who tend to be younger) are least likely to be retired and most likely to be employees.

	<b>2002 Chartered Engineer (N=2,616)</b>	<b>2001 Chartered Engineer (N=6,457)</b>	<b>2002 Incorporated Engineer (N=846)</b>	<b>2001 Incorporated Engineer (N=2,116)</b>	<b>2002 Engineering Technician (N=163)</b>	<b>2001 Engineering Technician (N=520)</b>
An employee	71.3%	73.9%	74.2%	79.9%	73.6%	83.5%
Self employed (including principal or partner in a firm)	9.7%	9.6%	8.3%	6.6%	11.7%	8.1%
Contract worker	1.7%	2.1%	3.5%	3.3%	2.5%	1.7%
Retired early (before expected age)	7.7%	5.5%	7.1%	4.9%	3.1%	2.1%
Retired or partially retired	7.8%	7.7%	4.7%	3.9%	6.1%	2.1%
Unemployed and seeking re-employment	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%
In receipt of long term sickness benefit	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	0.4%
Student receiving a tax-free grant or on reduced pay from your employer	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%

## INCOME

**5. Please enter your gross basic annual income from employment, including any London or large town allowance, before deduction of Income Tax, National Insurance and Pension contributions, as at 5<sup>th</sup> April 2002.**

*Respondents were asked to exclude any overtime, bonus and commission payments, unearned income and pension from previous employment.*

*If respondents were solely or partly self-employed, they were asked to state net profit before tax for the year 2001/2002 less expenses allowed for tax, but before the deduction of personal, capital or other expenses.*

*If their financial year ends at a date other than 5th April, respondents were asked to estimate their net profit before tax for their financial year ending between 6th April 2001 and 5th April 2002.*

			Average basic income	Median basic income
2002	Chartered Engineer	(N=2,009)	£48,629	£40,000
2001	Chartered Engineer	(N=5,191)	£46,667	£40,000
2002	Incorporated Engineer	(N= 675)	£34,168	£32,000
2001	Incorporated Engineer	(N=1,789)	£33,149	£30,000
2002	Engineering Technician	(N= 132)	£32,217	£26,750
2001	Engineering Technician	(N= 452)	£27,823	£25,000

The table above shows the average and median basic income (i.e. discounting any bonus and/or commission payments) of respondents, analysed by section of registration, from the 2002 and 2001 surveys.

In both cases, respondents who indicated that they had been unemployed during the relevant financial year or in receipt of long term sickness benefit have been excluded from these calculations.

There is an increase in both average and median basic income from the 2001 survey among Incorporated Engineers and Engineering Technicians. The median basic income of Chartered Engineers has remained at the same level as that of the 2001 survey, though the average basic income has risen by 4.2%. The rise in average basic income for Incorporated Engineers is 3.1% and for Engineering Technicians it is 15.8%. In the case of Engineering Technicians, however, we need to be cautious about reading too much into this, given the relatively small number of responses involved.

**6. Please enter all overtime, bonus and commission payments received in the 12 months to 5<sup>th</sup> April 2002.**

*Respondents who were self-employed were asked to leave this question blank.*

*The table below shows the average bonus and/or commission payments received by respondents giving each section of registration. No median is shown since the majority of respondents did not indicate that they received a bonus or commission payment. Respondents who were unemployed at any time during the last financial year, are retired, or who are in receipt of long term sickness benefit have again been excluded from these figures.*

			<b>Average bonus among all respondents</b>
2002	Chartered Engineer	(N=2,009)	£3,330
2001	Chartered Engineer	(N=5,191)	£3,330
2002	Incorporated Engineer	(N= 675)	£1,754
2001	Incorporated Engineer	(N=1,789)	£2,679
2002	Engineering Technician	(N= 132)	£1,797
2001	Engineering Technician	(N= 452)	£2,450

The table above shows the average bonus given by all respondents who indicated that they have been in full time work throughout the year and shows how the averages from 2002 compared with those from 2001. As can be seen, among Chartered Engineers the average bonus among all respondents has not altered. Among Incorporated Engineers and Engineering Technicians, however, it has fallen. The relatively low number of Engineering Technician respondents requires us to be cautious before reading too much into this. The numbers among Incorporated Engineers are greater, however, and ought, therefore, to be more reliable as an indicator of trends.

**6. Please enter all overtime, bonus and commission payments received in the 12 months to 5<sup>th</sup> April 2002.**

The table below shows the average and median bonuses from the 2002 and 2001 surveys among those who received a bonus, i.e. following the exclusion of those who told us that they had received no bonus or commission.

As the table below reveals, the average bonus among Chartered Engineers who have received a bonus has fallen by £121, while among Incorporated Engineers and Engineering Technicians, the average bonus has fallen by £1,824 and £1,403 respectively. The median bonus among bonus recipients has increased among Chartered Engineers (by £635), but has remained the same among both Incorporated Engineers and Engineering Technicians.

			<b>Average bonus among bonus recipients</b>	<b>Median bonus among bonus recipients</b>
2002	Chartered Engineer	(N= 875)	£7,645	£4,000
2001	Chartered Engineer	(N=2,235)	£7,766	£3,365
2002	Incorporated Engineer	(N= 278)	£4,260	£3,000
2001	Incorporated Engineer	(N= 788)	£6,084	£3,000
2002	Engineering Technician	(N= 57)	£4,162	£3,000
2001	Engineering Technician	(N= 199)	£5,565	£3,000

## AVERAGE AND MEDIAN EARNINGS

*The tables which follow show the average earnings of our respondents (i.e. the total of the basic incomes of those who indicated their basic income, plus the additional payments given, divided by the number of respondents who indicated their basic income).*

*Once again, respondents who are retired, who were unemployed at any time during the last financial year or who were in receipt of long term sickness benefit have been excluded from these calculations.*

*As a result of rounding up figures to the nearest pound, the amount shown in the tables may vary slightly from the total of average basic income and average bonus shown in previous tables.*

			<b>Average earnings</b>	<b>Median earnings</b>
2002	Chartered Engineer	(N=2,009)	£51,960	£42,500
2001	Chartered Engineer	(N=5,191)	£49,997	£41,000
2002	Incorporated Engineer	(N= 675)	£35,922	£34,000
2001	Incorporated Engineer	(N=1,789)	£35,828	£31,500
2002	Engineering Technician	(N= 132)	£34,014	£28,500
2001	Engineering Technician	(N= 452)	£30,273	£26,643

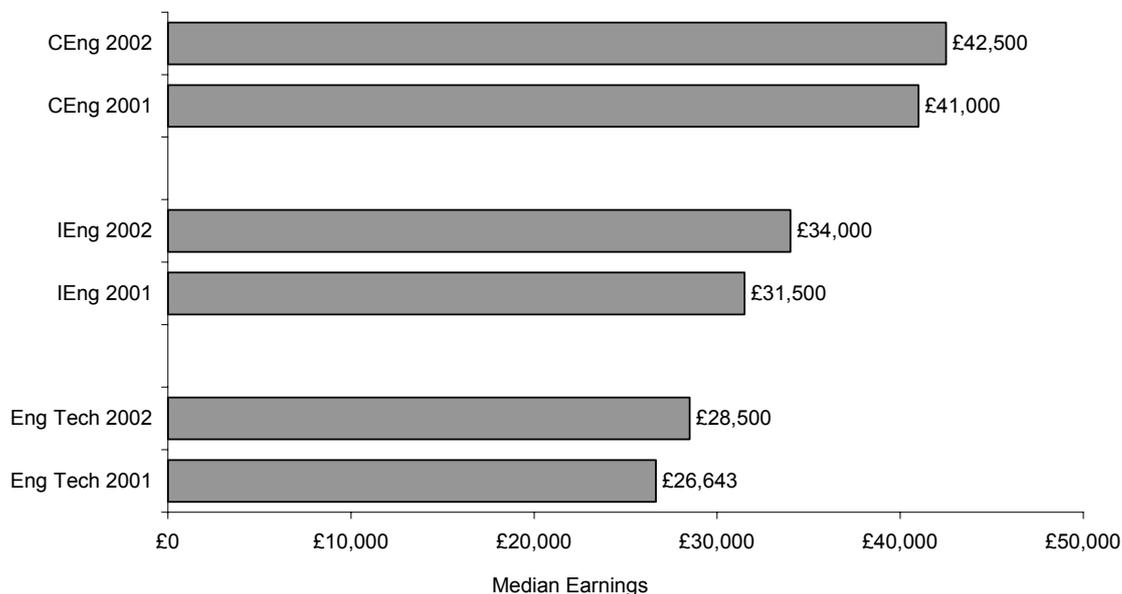
The table above shows the average and median earnings (basic income plus bonus/ commission) of respondents in 2002 and 2001, analysed by section of registration.

The table below shows the earnings by decile for each section of registration, such that, in the case of Chartered Engineers, the 10% decile figure represents the earnings of the 201<sup>st</sup> respondent (10% of the 2,009 respondents) and the 90% decile figure represents the earnings of the 1,808<sup>th</sup> respondent (90% of the 2,009 respondents) when the respondents are ranked in the order of lowest to highest earnings. The two extremes of 0% and 100% (i.e. the engineer from each grade earning the least and the most) are not shown, and, therefore, there are only nine figures.

	<b>Chartered Engineer</b>	<b>Incorporated Engineer</b>	<b>Engineering Technician</b>
10% Decile	£29,140	£23,074	£19,510
20% Decile	£32,910	£26,000	£23,285
30% Decile	£36,000	£28,500	£25,000
40% Decile	£39,500	£31,000	£26,040
50% Decile	£42,500	£34,000	£28,500
60% Decile	£46,500	£36,079	£31,960
70% Decile	£52,000	£40,000	£35,730
80% Decile	£60,000	£45,000	£40,000
90% Decile	£75,000	£50,700	£45,719

## AVERAGE AND MEDIAN EARNINGS ...CONT.

The chart below shows the median earnings for each section of registration from the 2002 survey, alongside those from the survey in 2001.



The table below, showing the change in median earnings from the 2001 survey to the 2002 survey, reveals that the median earnings of respondents from each section of registration have risen, and all have risen above the headline rate of inflation for the last financial year (1.5%).

	<b>Actual increase in median earnings</b>	<b>Percentage change in median earnings</b>
Chartered Engineer	£1,500	3.7%
Incorporated Engineer	£2,500	7.9%
Engineering Technician	£1,857	7.0%

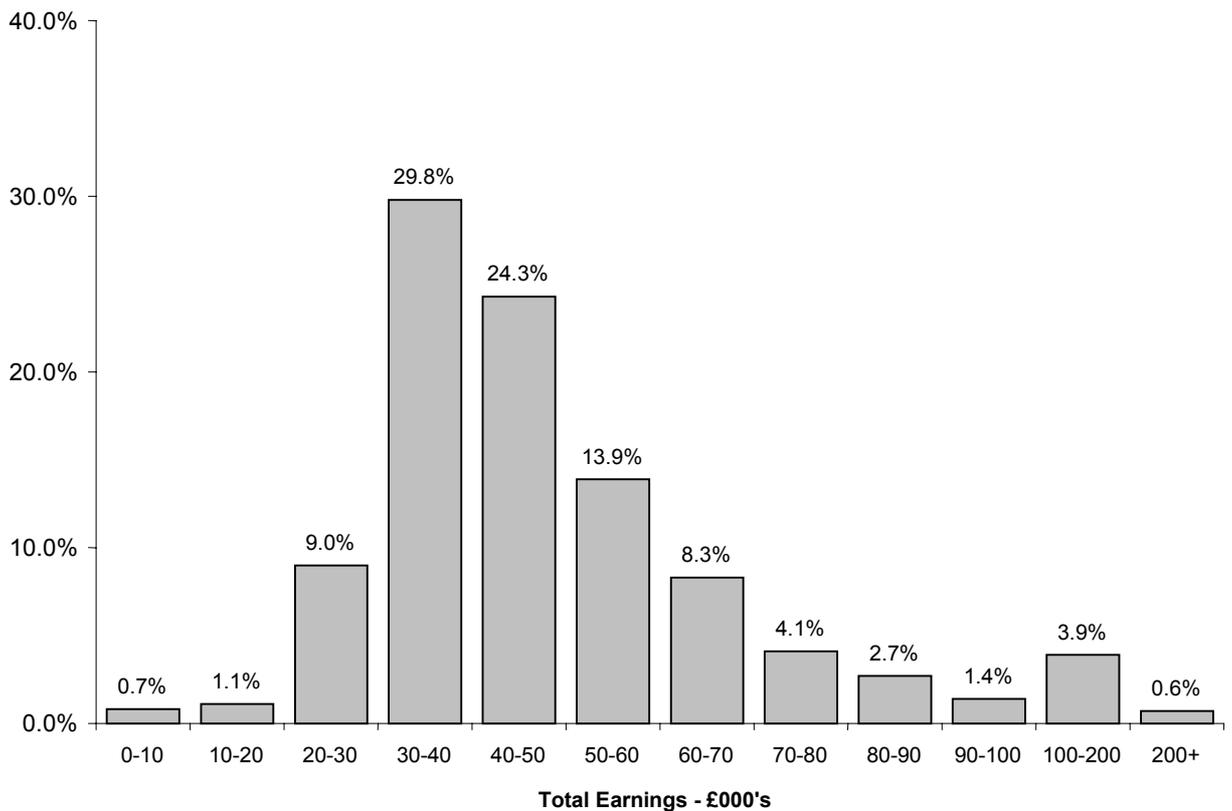
The change in average earnings varies greatly across the three sections of registration, with Engineering Technicians experiencing an increase of 12.4%, compared to 3.9% for Chartered Engineers and just 0.3% for Incorporated Technicians. Once again, however, it is important to remember the relatively small number of Engineering Technicians taking part and the consequence that figures for this group will be somewhat unreliable.

	<b>Actual increase in average earnings</b>	<b>Percentage change in average earnings</b>
Chartered Engineer	£1,963	3.9%
Incorporated Engineer	£ 94	0.3%
Engineering Technician	£3,741	12.4%

## AVERAGE AND MEDIAN EARNINGS ...CONT.

The charts below and on the following pages show the proportion of respondents from each section of registration whose earnings fall into each of the given bands. As previously, those who are retired or who were unemployed and seeking re-employment at any time during the last financial year are excluded, as are those in receipt of long term sickness benefit. In the £10,000-£20,000 earnings band, the total includes those answering £10,001 up to and including £20,000, those earning £20,001 to £30,000 are included in the next band and so on.

### CHARTERED ENGINEER

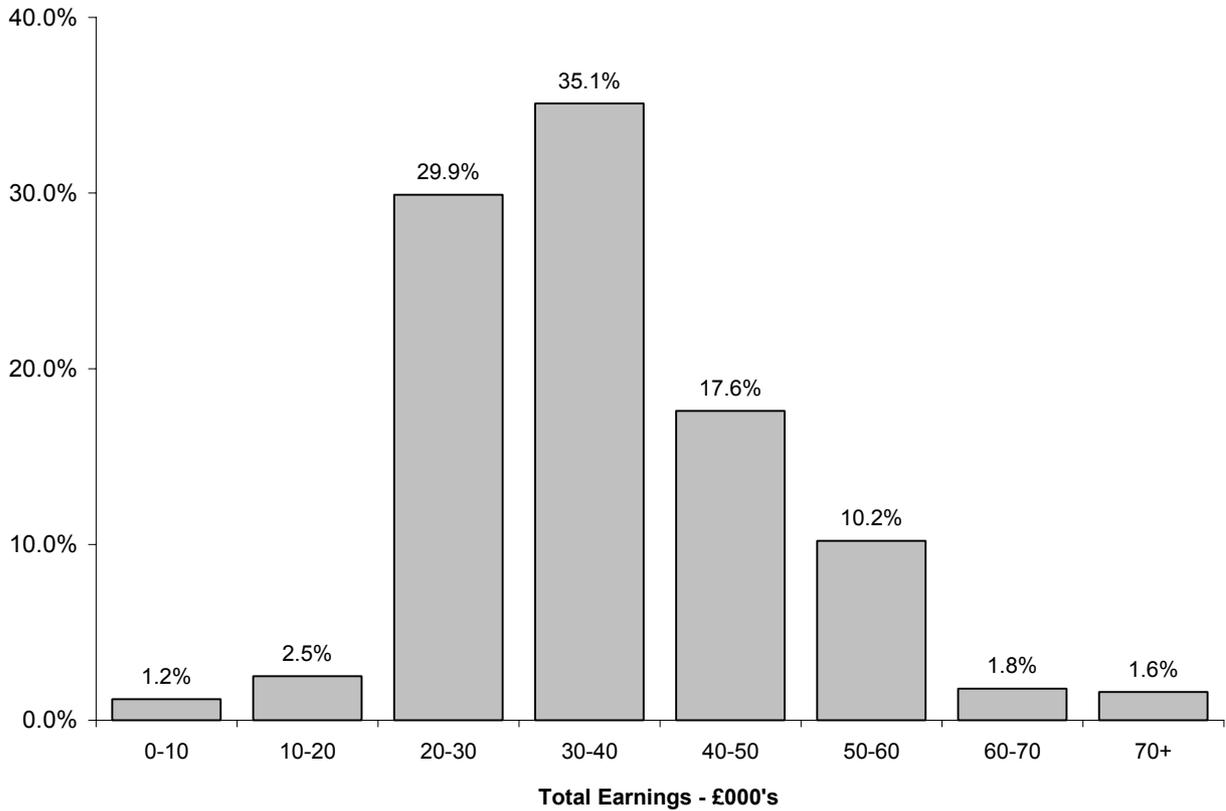


As can be seen above, more than half of Chartered Engineers responding (54.1%) had total earnings in the last financial year of between £30,001 and £50,000.

## AVERAGE AND MEDIAN EARNINGS ... CONT.

### INCORPORATED ENGINEER

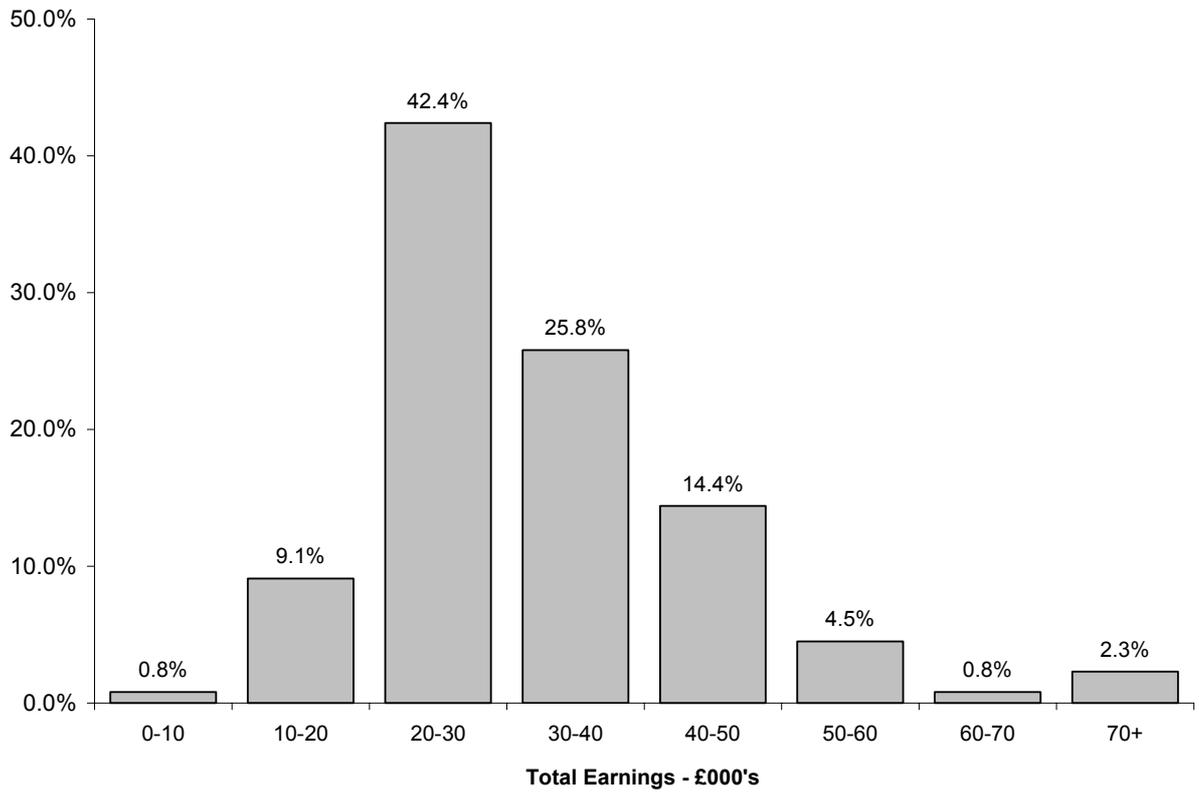
The table below, showing the total earnings of Incorporated Engineer respondents in the year up to 5th April 2002, reveals that the clear majority (65.0%) earn between £20,001 and £40,000.



## AVERAGE AND MEDIAN EARNINGS ...CONT.

### ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN

68.2% of Engineering Technicians stated that they earned between £20,001 and £40,000 as can be seen below.



## ETHNIC GROUP

### 7. Please tick the appropriate box:

	<b>2002 (N=3,621)</b>	<b>2001 (N=7,962)</b>
White	97.4%	97.4%
Black Caribbean	0.2%	0.2%
Black - African	0.1%	0.3%
Black - Other	0.1%	0.1%
Indian	0.8%	0.9%
Pakistani	0.1%	0.2%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.0%
Chinese	0.3%	0.3%
Other ethnic group	0.9%	0.7%

As can be seen above, this year, as last, 97.4% of participants gave their ethnic group as white. This is true of a minimum of 97% of respondents giving each section of registration.

	<b>2002 Chartered Engineer (N=2,617)</b>	<b>2001 Chartered Engineer (N=5,483)</b>	<b>2002 Incorporated Engineer (N=842)</b>	<b>2001 Incorporated Engineer (N=1,897)</b>	<b>2002 Engineering Technician (N=159)</b>	<b>2001 Engineering Technician (N=489)</b>
White	97.1%	97.2%	98.2%	98.0%	98.1%	98.4%
Black-Caribbean	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Black-African	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Black-Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Indian	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Pakistani	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chinese	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Other ethnic group	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%

## FIELD OF WORK

8. Please read through the following list and select the *one* field of work that is most appropriate to your employer.

	2002 (N=3,499)	2001 (N=7,900)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3%	0.2%
Petroleum, petrochemicals	4.7%	5.2%
Nuclear fuel processing	1.0%	0.9%
Electricity supply and distribution	4.7%	4.0%
Gas supply and distribution	1.3%	1.6%
Other forms of energy-supply/distribution	0.2%	0.5%
Water supply industry	2.7%	2.6%
Mining and quarrying	0.7%	0.5%
Metal manufacturing	1.4%	1.5%
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	3.1%	3.2%
Man-made fibres production	0.1%	0.1%
Non-metallic mineral manufacture	0.1%	0.1%
Manufacturing systems engineering	0.9%	0.9%
Industrial plant and steelwork	0.6%	0.7%
Machine tools manufacture	0.1%	0.2%
Other mechanical engineering	1.7%	2.0%
Office machinery and computer manufacture	0.3%	0.3%
Information systems engineering	4.7%	3.9%
Electronic and telecommunications equipment manufacture	3.3%	4.5%
Electrical machinery or equipment manufacture	1.3%	1.3%
Motor vehicles and parts manufacture	1.8%	3.3%
Shipbuilding and repair	1.0%	1.2%
Aerospace manufacture	3.8%	4.1%
Instrument engineering	0.8%	0.8%
Other metal goods manufacture	0.7%	0.5%
Food, drink and tobacco manufacture	1.1%	1.0%
Other manufacturing industries	2.5%	2.4%
Construction	7.8%	8.5%
Distribution, hotels and catering	0.3%	0.2%
Repairs of consumer goods and vehicles	0.1%	0.3%
Transport operation and maintenance	3.8%	3.8%
Postal services and telecommunications	2.6%	2.5%
Banking, finance, insurance, business services	1.9%	2.0%
Consultants	15.2%	12.2%
National government administration	2.6%	2.5%
Local government administration	4.7%	4.8%
Higher education	3.2%	3.3%
Further education	1.1%	1.0%
School education	0.4%	0.4%
Research and development	2.3%	1.5%
Hospitals	1.1%	1.0%
Other medically related engineering	0.4%	0.3%
Professional institution/national body	0.7%	0.6%
Armed forces	2.5%	2.9%
Other engineering	4.3%	4.3%

This year, as last, the two most commonly cited fields of work are Consultancy (15.2%) and Construction (7.8%).

**8. Please read through the following list and select the *one* field of work that is most appropriate to your employer ...Cont.**

The table below shows further analysis of the responses to this question by section of registration. As can be seen, Consultancy is the most commonly cited field of work for both Chartered Engineers and Incorporated Engineers.

	<b>Chartered Engineer (N=2,505)</b>	<b>Incorporated Engineer (N=830)</b>	<b>Engineering Technician (N=161)</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Petroleum, petrochemicals	5.3%	2.5%	5.0%
Nuclear fuel processing	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Electricity supply and distribution	3.9%	7.3%	3.1%
Gas supply and distribution	1.2%	1.2%	3.1%
Other forms of energy-supply/distribution	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Water supply industry	3.0%	2.2%	0.6%
Mining and quarrying	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Metal manufacturing	1.3%	1.8%	0.6%
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry	3.6%	1.8%	1.9%
Man-made fibres production	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Non-metallic mineral manufacture	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Manufacturing systems engineering	0.5%	2.3%	0.0%
Industrial plant and steelwork	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%
Machine tools manufacture	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Other mechanical engineering	1.2%	2.8%	4.3%
Office machinery and computer manufacture	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Information systems engineering	5.7%	2.3%	1.9%
Electronic and telecommunications equipment manufacture	3.8%	1.8%	3.7%
Electrical machinery or equipment manufacture	1.1%	1.6%	3.1%
Motor vehicles and parts manufacture	1.7%	2.0%	2.5%
Shipbuilding and repair	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%
Aerospace manufacture	4.2%	2.5%	3.7%
Instrument engineering	0.8%	0.6%	1.9%
Other metal goods manufacture	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%
Food, drink and tobacco manufacture	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%
Other manufacturing industries	2.2%	3.3%	4.3%
Construction	8.2%	6.1%	9.3%
Distribution, hotels and catering	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Repairs of consumer goods and vehicles	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%
Transport operation and maintenance	2.7%	6.4%	8.1%
Postal services and telecommunications	2.5%	2.9%	2.5%
Banking, finance, insurance, business services	2.1%	1.8%	0.0%
Consultants	17.5%	10.1%	6.2%
National government administration	2.9%	1.7%	2.5%
Local government administration	3.5%	8.6%	3.1%
Higher education	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Further education	0.6%	2.3%	2.5%
School education	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Research and development	2.8%	1.2%	0.6%
Hospitals	0.7%	2.2%	1.2%
Other medically related engineering	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%
Professional institution/national body	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%
Armed forces	2.0%	3.6%	4.3%
Other engineering	3.0%	7.1%	10.6%

**8. Please read through the following list and select the *one* field of work that is most appropriate to your employer ...Cont.**

The tables below and on the following page show the overall proportions of respondents from each of the 11 'Industry Level SIC 92' bands, which section of membership they belong to and how the 45 'employment groups' have been amalgamated into the 11 SIC codes.

	<b>(N=3,499)</b>
Agriculture	0.3%
Mining and Quarrying (Mining)	0.7%
Manufacturing	39.4%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (Utilities)	8.9%
Construction	7.8%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.4%
Transport and Communication	6.4%
Financial Intermediation (Finance and Business)	19.5%
Public Administration (Public Sector)	9.7%
Education, Health and Social Work	6.2%
Other Services (Other)	0.7%

	<b>Chartered Engineer (N=2,505)</b>	<b>Incorporated Engineer (N=830)</b>	<b>Engineering Technician (N=161)</b>
Agriculture	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Mining and Quarrying (Mining)	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Manufacturing	39.6%	36.7%	48.4%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (Utilities)	8.3%	11.0%	7.5%
Construction	8.2%	6.1%	9.3%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.2%	0.5%	1.9%
Transport and Communication	5.2%	9.3%	10.6%
Financial Intermediation (Finance and Business)	22.4%	13.1%	6.8%
Public Administration (Public Sector)	8.4%	13.9%	9.9%
Education, Health and Social Work	5.9%	7.5%	3.7%
Other Services (Other)	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%

**8. Please read through the following list and select the *one* field of work that is most appropriate to your employer ...Cont.**

<b>Field of Work</b>	<b>Industry Level SIC 92 code</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<b>Agriculture</b>
Mining and quarrying	<b>Mining and Quarrying (Mining)</b>
Petroleum, petrochemicals Nuclear fuel processing Metal manufacturing Chemical and pharmaceutical industry Man-made fibres production Non-metallic mineral manufacture Manufacturing systems engineering Industrial plant and steelwork Machine tools manufacture Other mechanical engineering Office machinery and computer manufacture Information systems engineering Electronic/telecommunications equipment manufacture Electrical machinery or equipment manufacture Motor vehicles and parts manufacture Shipbuilding and repair Aerospace manufacture Instrument engineering Other metal goods manufacture Food, drink and tobacco manufacture Other manufacturing industries Other engineering	<b>Manufacturing</b>
Electricity supply and distribution Gas supply and distribution Other forms of energy-supply/distribution Water supply industry	<b>Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (Utilities)</b>
Construction	<b>Construction</b>
Distribution, hotels and catering Repairs of consumer goods and vehicles	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>
Transport operation and maintenance Postal services and telecommunications	<b>Transport and Communication</b>
Banking, finance, insurance, business services Consultants Research and development	<b>Financial Intermediation (Finance and Business)</b>
National government administration Local government administration Armed forces	<b>Public Administration (Public Sector)</b>
Higher education Further education School education Hospitals Other medically related engineering	<b>Education, Health and Social Work</b>
Professional institution/national body	<b>Other Services (Other)</b>

**8. Please read through the following list and select the *one* field of work that is most appropriate to your employer ...Cont.**

The tables below show the average and median earnings for the 11 SIC 92 groups further analysed by Grade of Membership.

*Only those SIC groups which had more than 50 respondents answering the earnings questions are included in the following tables.*

**Chartered Engineers**

		<b>Average earnings</b>	<b>Median earnings</b>
Manufacturing	(N=797)	£54,353	£45,000
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (Utilities)	(N=137)	£50,048	£43,331
Construction	(N=174)	£52,228	£40,000
Transport and Communication	(N= 97)	£60,243	£50,000
Financial Intermediation (Finance and Business)	(N=464)	£48,433	£41,600
Public Administration (Public Sector)	(N=171)	£42,497	£39,900
Education, Health and Social Work (Education and Health)	(N=114)	£39,416	£37,750

**Incorporated Engineers**

		<b>Average earnings</b>	<b>Median earnings</b>
Manufacturing	(N=245)	£34,598	£32,146
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (Utilities)	(N= 61)	£42,469	£41,025
Transport and Communication	(N= 60)	£41,436	£41,785
Financial Intermediation (Finance and Business)	(N= 91)	£39,780	£35,000
Public Administration (Public Sector)	(N=102)	£31,571	£30,500

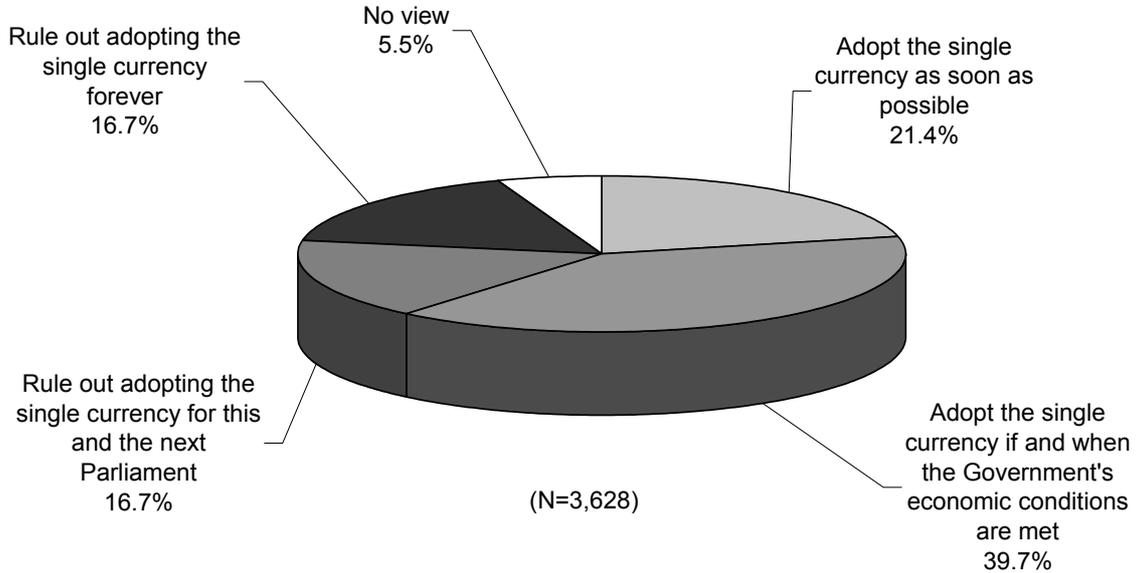
**Engineering Technicians**

		<b>Average earnings</b>	<b>Median earnings</b>
Manufacturing	(N=63)	£31,453	£30,000

## THE SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY

### 9. Which of the following would you most like to see the UK do:

*This question was not included in 2001.*



<b>(N=3,628)</b>	
Adopt the single currency as soon as possible	21.4%
Adopt the single currency if and when the Government's economic conditions are met	39.7%
Rule out adopting the single currency for this and the next Parliament	16.7%
Rule out adopting the single currency forever	16.7%
No view	5.5%

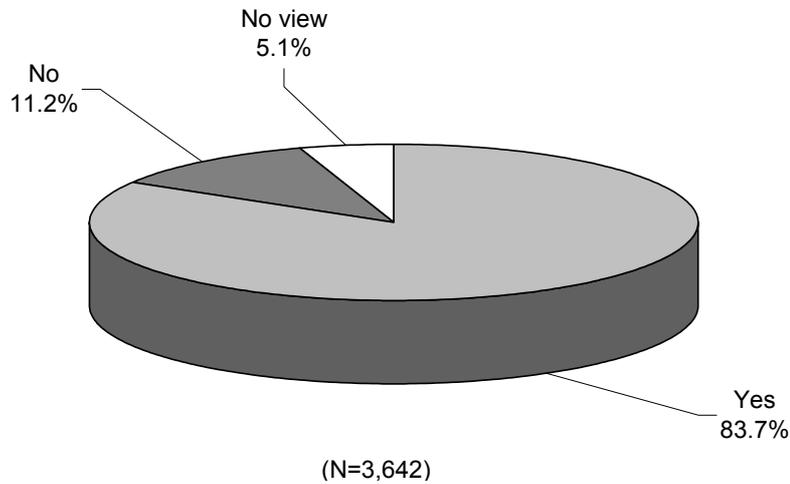
As can be seen above, 61.1% of respondents indicated that they favour joining the single currency either as soon as possible or if and when the Government's economic conditions are met, a further 33.4% wish to rule out adopting the single currency either forever or, at least, for the lifetime of this and the next Parliament.

As can be seen below, those wishing to join - at least if and when the Government's economic conditions are met - account for the majority of respondents giving each section of registration (62.6% of Chartered Engineers, 57.9% of Incorporated Engineers and 53.4% of Engineering Technicians).

	<b>Chartered Engineer (N=2,612)</b>	<b>Incorporated Engineer (N=850)</b>	<b>Engineering Technician (N=163)</b>
Adopt the single currency as soon as possible	22.6%	18.4%	17.2%
Adopt the single currency if and when the Government's economic conditions are met	40.0%	39.5%	36.2%
Rule out adopting the single currency for this and the next Parliament	17.7%	14.2%	12.3%
Rule out adopting the single currency forever	14.1%	22.4%	30.1%
No view	5.6%	5.5%	4.3%

**10. Do you think that the UK will eventually join the single currency?**

*This question was not included in 2001.*



<b>(N=3,642)</b>	
Yes	83.7%
No	11.2%
No view	5.1%

As can be seen above, almost 17 in 20 respondents indicated that they think that the UK will eventually join the single currency, a finding which is reflected among respondents giving each section of registration.

	<b>Chartered Engineer (N=2,629)</b>	<b>Incorporated Engineer (N=849)</b>	<b>Engineering Technician (N=161)</b>
Yes	83.9%	83.5%	82.0%
No	10.8%	11.9%	13.7%
No view	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%

Predictably, as can be seen below, those who favour the UK joining the single currency are more likely than those who are not in favour to feel that the UK will eventually join. In each group, however, those thinking that the UK will ultimately sign up are in the majority.

<b>Should the UK join the single currency?</b>	<b>Will the UK eventually join the single European currency?</b>			
	<b>N</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No view</b>
Adopt the single currency as soon as possible	<b>776</b>	97.3%	2.1%	0.6%
Adopt the single currency if and when the Government economic conditions are met	<b>1,437</b>	96.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Rule out adopting the single currency for this and the next Parliament	<b>603</b>	69.5%	20.7%	9.8%
Rule out adopting the single currency forever	<b>603</b>	53.7%	38.1%	8.1%
No view	<b>201</b>	73.1%	4.5%	22.4%

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### 11. Do you think that the formation of the new Engineering and Technology Board, working alongside the Engineering Council (UK) will:

*This question was not included in 2001.*

	<b>(N=3,637)</b>
Lead to more effective representation for engineering and engineers	28.7%
Have no impact on the quality of representation for engineering and engineers	31.0%
Lead to less effective representation for engineering and engineers	6.4%
No view	33.9%

As can be seen above, those who feel that the formation of the new Engineering and Technology Board will lead to more effective representation for engineering and engineers outnumber those who take the opposite view by more than four to one. The majority of respondents, however, (64.9%) have yet to be convinced that the change will have a significant impact.

Interestingly, as can be seen in the table below, Incorporated Engineers and Engineering Technicians among our respondents are markedly more likely than Chartered Engineers taking part to believe that the effect of the new body will be to provide more effective representation for engineering and engineers.

	<b>Chartered Engineer (N=2,622)</b>	<b>Incorporated Engineer (N=849)</b>	<b>Engineering Technician (N=163)</b>
Lead to more effective representation for engineering and engineers	23.5%	41.8%	43.6%
Have no impact on the quality of representation for engineering and engineers	33.2%	27.3%	16.6%
Lead to less effective representation for engineering and engineers	6.6%	5.2%	9.2%
No view	36.7%	25.7%	30.7%

**12. The EC (UK) and the ETB may wish to communicate with you from time to time to inform you about their work and what they are doing to support engineers and engineering. If so, what would be your preferred means of communication?**

*This question was not included in 2001.*

	<b>(N=3,609)</b>
Your Institution journal	48.5%
Occasional direct, paper-based mail	22.2%
Electronic-based, direct mail	14.6%
Electronic magazine (e-zine)	3.9%
A web site	6.5%
An ETB magazine	1.6%
An EC (UK) magazine	2.4%
Telephone contact	0.3%

Respondents were asked to tick one box only.

As can be seen above, individual Institution journals were easily the most frequently mentioned means by which our respondents wish to receive information from the Engineering Council (UK) and/or the new Engineering and Technology Board. Occasional direct, paper-based mail and electronic-based mail are the two other options from the pre-prepared list which drew more than 10% support.

Once again, these findings are reflected when replies are analysed by section of registration.

	<b>Chartered Engineer (N=2,606)</b>	<b>Incorporated Engineer (N=839)</b>	<b>Engineering Technician (N=161)</b>
Your Institution journal	47.3%	51.7%	50.9%
Occasional direct, paper-based mail	23.1%	19.4%	23.0%
Electronic-based, direct mail	14.9%	13.8%	13.7%
Electronic magazine (e-zine)	4.1%	3.9%	1.9%
A web site	6.7%	6.0%	5.0%
An ETB magazine	1.2%	2.6%	2.5%
An EC (UK) magazine	2.3%	2.5%	3.1%
Telephone contact	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%