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PRIME MINISTER

The discussion/dinner at Chequers on Sunday is to be informal and no papers have been circulated. I have spoken to the participants to explain the background, indicating that you will want to cover the following ground:

- (i) whether employment and unemployment will continue to rise together
- (ii) the demographic background
- (iii) the impact of technology; can labour shedding continue at the rate of the recent past
- (iv) what Government has so far done to improve working of Labour market and encourage enterprise and jobs
- (v) what more needs to be done and what priorities are.

As background you might like to look at the note the Policy Unit has prepared. This came out of a remit from the last seminar and can be tabled for the one in May. Also in the folder is a Department of Employment paper circulated to NEDC.

You might like to glance at the summary in paras. 54-66 and at the table and charts.

I will bring with me the briefing folder on unemployment.

(Andrew Turnbull)

30 March 1984

CONFIDENTIAL

MISS THOMAS

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Just to let you know that there is going to be a working seminar at Chequers on Sunday 17 June. The meeting will start at 1700 hours and will be followed by a working supper. Everyone should be away by 2100 hours.

I know this is the weekend that you are planning to have off, but it is the only Sunday when we can get all the necessary Ministers together.

cf

30 March 1984



## National Economic Development Council

THE UK LABOUR MARKET

NEDC(84)29  
27 March 1984

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Employment

1 For their meeting last month the Council had before them a paper prepared by my officials describing employment trends in six leading industrialised countries, including the UK. This provided some of the factual background to the Council's consideration of "where will the new jobs be?" A further contribution to the ground work for the "new jobs" programme is in the attached officials' paper which gives more detailed information about UK labour market developments. The paper should also be read in the context of those presented to the December 1983 Council by the Chancellor and the TUC, both of which described trends in the UK labour market.

2 Since therefore much of the ground has already been covered in some depth, the present paper seeks to avoid repetition by referring back where appropriate to the previous paper. It concentrates on topics which have so far received less attention and for which useful information is readily available.

3 Within this conception, the paper's opening section surveys long run trends in labour force participation and in the pattern of employment in different industrial sectors. The next section touches upon the present industrial, occupational and geographical distribution of employment. Section 3 discusses various work patterns, including hours of work, part-time employment, relationships with establishment size, self-employment, the 'black economy' and ethnic patterns. Finally some projections are attempted in Section 4. The most significant features of the UK labour market reported in the paper are then summarised in paragraphs 54 to 66.

4 My colleagues on the Council are invited to take note of this further factual background and may wish to comment on major features.

## THE UK LABOUR MARKET

### INTRODUCTION

1 This paper surveys trends and patterns in the UK labour market giving emphasis to those areas which have received least attention in earlier papers in the "where will the new jobs be?" programme. There are five sections:-

(i) OVERVIEW

Long run trends in participation in the labour force and the mix of industry.

(ii) WHERE WE WORK NOW

Industrial, occupational and geographical location of workers.

(iii) HOW WE WORK NOW

Hours of work, size of establishment, self employment, the black economy and ethnic patterns of work.

(iv) SOME PROJECTIONS

Labour force projections and possible future changes in patterns of working.

(v) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

## SECTION ONE

## OVERVIEW

## 2 LONG RUN TRENDS IN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Labour force participation depends on a number of interdependent factors. Technical and economic factors influence the labour intensity of the processes of production. Social factors influence the extent to which increased affluence is taken as leisure. The outcome is the result of a complex interaction.

3 By the mid nineteenth century a pattern of total labour force participation had been established which has changed remarkably little to the present day. Table 1 and Chart 1 show the number of economically active people and the population of working age since 1891, with a similar series since 1861. The table shows that the aggregate activity rate has been within two per centage points of 60% for nearly a century, possibly 120 years, though a decline in male activity has been offset by an increase in female activity.

4 In the 122 years shown on table 1 the labour force has more than doubled, increasing from around 10½m in 1861 to 26½m by 1983. In every decade since 1861 the labour force seems to have risen up by at least about a million workers. The proportionate rate of growth was highest around the turn of the century and has been relatively low in the last couple of decades.

5 The increase has been proportionately much more substantial for women than for men. The faster growth of the female labour force arose in part from a slightly higher growth in the number of females than males in the population and in part because of differences in participation rates. Female participation rates have increased virtually throughout the period with the fastest rate of increase taking place since 1961. Male participation rates have decreased, with the fastest rate of decline occurring since 1961. The result has been that females comprised between a quarter and a third of the workforce between 1861 and 1961 but by 1983 this proportion had increased to two fifths.

6 Table two and Chart 2 show the data for the 1970s and projections to 1991, taken from an article in the February 1984 DE Gazette. Although the total participation rate has been virtually unchanged for a century this hides two very different trends.

7 The different changes in male and female activity rates arise from a variety of possible causes. Growing affluence may induce older men to seek work less actively than in earlier years. Increasingly complex technological processes may encourage younger people to spend longer in formal education or training. The increased participation of females may reflect changes in both supply and demand - new social patterns on the one hand and employers' preferences for relatively cheap and flexible workers on the other.

#### LONG RUN TRENDS IN INDUSTRY MIX

8 The pattern of employment by industrial sector has changed substantially during the 140 years for which data is readily available (see chart 3). Male employment has changed much more than female. There has been a substantial reduction in importance of agriculture as a source of male employment, taking nearly a third of the work force in 1841 and less than one tenth of this in 1981.

9 Female employment in services has increased virtually continuously and services are now a more important source of female jobs than manufacturing. Since 1840 the decline in female employment in agriculture has been proportionately much less than that of male employment.

10 The gradual post war shrinkage of manufacturing has been noted in previous papers. This longer run of data shows that the very fast growth of manufacturing had probably ceased by 1911 and, apart from cyclical spurts, the growth rate of manufacturing employment was not very high over the ensuing fifty year period, until employment peaked in the mid 1960s. Services have been an ever growing source of employment.

SECTION TWO:- WHERE WE WORK NOW

- 11 Each of the earlier papers in this programme have paid some attention to the analysis of employment by industry and occupation. Consequently these topics are touched upon only briefly in this section.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

- 12 The TUC Paper (NEDC(83)59) charted in Figure E the relative growth rates of broad bandings of industry over the period 1961 to 1980. The authors noted the different patterns between the various sectors. The only industry groups which expanded employment were in the service sector. Table 4 in this paper shows employees in employment by industry since 1971 on the base of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. There was again a decline in employment in every SIC-level classification of industry in the Index of Production grouping between 1971 and 1983. Textiles and the metal manufacturing and using industries suffered the largest proportionate contraction.
- 13 Employment in most services expanded fairly rapidly until the middle of the 1970s, the only exception being transport and communication, where it declined. Since about 1975 growth of public sector service employment, outside the medical sector, has ceased. Financial services and hotels and catering have continued to expand. Transport has contracted.
- 14 Examination of data for industries as defined under the minimum list headings of the SIC shows an even wider divergence of growth rates. The Chancellor's paper (NEDC(83)58) highlighted MLH industries which expanded employment between the cyclical peaks of 1973 and 1979. The only industry with much over 5% annual growth was petroleum and natural gas and this was from a tiny base. The striking feature of the Chancellor's tables is that all but four of the industries which expanded employment by more than 10,000 are in the service sector.

- 15 Examination of Index of Production industries at MLH level shows the inter industry variation of the contraction of employment. Between 1971 and 1983 contraction was experienced by all manufacturing sectors as defined by SIC orders, but between MLH industries the variations were considerable. For example, the Mechanical Engineering Order (on the 1968 SIC) contracted in total by around two fifths but individual MLH industries within this order varied from a 12% employment expansion in the case of ordnance and small arms, to nearly 75% contraction in textile machinery and accessories.

#### OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

- 16 Other papers in the series have looked at certain aspects of changes in occupations and their current distribution. Table 5 in this paper summarises the broad occupational composition of the workforce in 1961, 1971 and 1981. This shows a marked increase in the proportion in professional occupations (from 2.5% of total employment in 1961 to 4.1% in 1981) employers and managers (9% in 1961 and 12.7% in 1981), and other non-manual occupations (26.4% in 1961 and 33% in 1981). At the same time the proportion of manual workers has fallen (62.1% in 1961 to 50.3% in 1981). The increase in female employment has been aided by the growth of employment in other non-manual occupations, where females predominate.
- 17 Another aspect of occupation which has not been examined so far is the variation in broad patterns by sex. Table 5 presents summary statistics from the Population Censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981. Total non manual employment has grown over the period for both sexes but the proportionate growth rates have been substantially higher for females than males. This is most noticeable in the professional group where the number of females virtually trebled in twenty years whilst the number of males increased by little more than half. In the other two non manual groups the number of females increased in substantial proportion. The number of male "employers and managers" increased but the number of males classified as "other non manual" fell. The net effect of these changes was that by 1981 there were more females than males in non manual occupations.



- 18 In this twenty year period the total number of manual workers has declined but the proportionate fall for females has in aggregate been smaller than for men. This, and the fast proportionate growth for non manuals, reflects the general growth of female employment. In semi skilled and unskilled manual work females now occupy nearly as many jobs as men. This evidence does not necessarily suggest that women have replaced men in jobs: it merely shows that the number of jobs occupied by females has varied in a different manner from the number of jobs occupied by males.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

- 19 Since 1971 the number of people working in services has increased in all regions whilst the number of people in manufacturing has contracted. As a result services now provide more jobs than manufacturing in all regions including the Midlands where in 1971 manufacturing provided more jobs than services. See Table 6.
- 20 The growth in the relative importance in services as a source of jobs has come about in different ways in the various regions. In the West Midlands the main change has been the loss of nearly 400,000 jobs in manufacturing of which over a quarter of a million were lost in the metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries. By way of contrast, in the East Midlands the contraction in manufacturing has been relatively less, about 18%, but service sector jobs have expanded by more than a third. Services in the South West also grew by more than a third whilst in East Anglia the growth was little short of 30%. Whilst the new jobs in services appear to have located more than proportionately in regions with relatively easy access to London the reduction in manufacturing employment has largely reflected the distribution of industry in 1971.

- 21 Those travel to Work Areas (TTWA's) whose labour market mismatch is greatest tend to be concentrated in areas where a dominant industry has contracted substantially. Thus, for example, the problems of certain TTWA's in the West Midlands reflect the contraction of the metal using industries. What is as yet far from clear is the extent to which balance will be restored to such areas by the development of new industries, the resurgence of the old industries, or by migration. Influences on labour mobility are due to be considered later in the programme.

## SECTION THREE HOW WE WORK NOW

## HOURS OF WORK

- 22 The previous Department of Employment paper (NEDC(84)24) noted the reduction in average weekly hours which has taken place in recent years throughout OECD countries. The longer run of UK data presented here in Table 7 suggests that part of the reduction noted there may have been due to cyclical factors since the most recent data indicate that hours worked in manufacturing are now almost back to the level of 1975.
- 23 Nevertheless, it is to be expected that part of the rewards of increasing affluence should have been taken as extra leisure. The reduction in the hours worked during life has manifested itself in a shorter working week, reduced weeks worked per year and reduced years of active labour force participation. Charts 4 and 5 reproduced from a 1983 OECD paper "Working Time Adjustments Consistent with Full Employment" by Sir Bruce Williams, analyse the reduction of life hours of work into these components.
- 24 For males it can be seen that since the second World War the reduction in years worked has been as important a contributory factor as reduced hours per week to the total reduction in life hours worked. For females the story is totally different. Average hours per week have plummeted, largely because of the increase in part time work but total life hours have hardly shrunk at all since 1950 because increased participation rates have broadly offset both the reduction in hours per week and the reduction in weeks per year. Changes in working hours (including the effects of overtime and shiftworking) are due to be considered further in a later paper in the NEDC programme.
- 25 Overtime and shiftworking are important aspects of the total picture of hours of work. The average number of hours per operative working overtime in manufacturing has changed little since the 1960s, fluctuating around  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours a week. However there has been greater

variation in the percentage of operatives working overtime both as a result of cyclical influences and a trend increase between the early 1950s and the mid 1960s, when the proportion rose from around a fifth to a third. Since the mid 1960s there has been no other obvious trend. In 1983 an average of 31.5% of manufacturing operatives worked overtime.

- 26 Pattern of shiftworking are in general very poorly documented. Surveys conducted in 1954, 1964 and 1978 showed that 12%, 20% and 34% of all manual workers in those years respectively were shiftworkers (reported in "The Spread of Shiftwork in the European Community - United Kingdom" published by European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions). These surveys also showed that by 1978 nearly half a million people were working double day shifts, with nearly 440,000 on three-shift systems. Nearly 100,000 worked permanent night shifts whilst about 86,000 people worked twilight or other shifts. All types of shift work were more common in 1978 than 1954 with the biggest proportionate increase being for double day shifts which grew five fold over this period.

#### PRODUCTIVITY

- 27 Manufacturing output per person averaged  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent growth per annum between 1960 and 1973; productivity growth in the economy as a whole over the same period was more modest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. These productivity growth rates compare favourably with any other period of UK history. The mid 1970's represented a break in this pattern. Productivity growth fell back over the 1973-9 cycle to a rate nearer to that experienced in the inter-war period, both manufacturing and whole economy productivity growing by about 1 per cent per annum.
- 28 Productivity performance since 1979 has been unusual in that the manufacturing sector has experienced a rapid increase in output per head, averaging  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent growth per annum since 1980 Q4, whilst output was more or less stable. Compared with the productivity trough of 1980 Q4, manufacturing output per head was over 20% up in 1983 Q4. Manufacturing output per person hour is less affected by cyclical patterns than output per head but it too has risen, by 17%, since the productivity trough of 1980. Outside manufacturing, productivity growth is much closer to its trend rate of 1973-9.

## PART TIME EMPLOYMENT

- 29 In recent years part-time employment has become an increasingly important means of labour force participation by females. Table 8 shows that in 1981 over two fifths of females in employment were employed part time. In Distributive Trades and Miscellaneous Services over half of female employees worked part time. In manufacturing the proportion was a little over a fifth.
- 30 Over the ten years covered by the table, the service sector saw a consistent increase in both the absolute number of part time female employees and the proportion of part time to full time. In manufacturing both of these measures fluctuated. Making longer term comparisons is difficult because of shortages of, and inconsistencies in, the data. However, it seems fairly safe to assume that the proportion of part timers in total female employment in services has increased fairly consistently since at least 1961. In manufacturing the fastest growth of part time female employment as a proportion of the total occurred in the 1960s. Returns from employers show an increase from 11.7% to 17.7% between 1959 and 1966. The 1971 Census of Employment reported 20.1% as the corresponding figure. By 1974 the figure rose to 24.9% but fell back by 1981 to 21.9%.
- 31 These differing patterns of growth in the proportions of part time females employed in manufacturing and services may possibly illustrate the various attractions to employers of part time workers. The growth in part time female employment in manufacturing in the 1950s may have been in response to manufacturers' needs to expand their labour forces rapidly and finding that part time females were a flexible and relatively cheap source of supply. The hypothesis that one determinant of the demand for part time female employees is the need to adjust workforces quickly is supported by the apparent cyclical tendency for the proportion of women who work part time in manufacturing to increase or decrease as the total number of female employees increases or decreases. In addition to being a flexible response to expansion, the growth of female part time employees in service industries may be a reflection of the irregular hours or peak load problems experienced in services.

- 32 Part time employment of males appears to have increased as a proportion of total male employment from 1.1% as reported in the 1961 Population Census, to 5.8% in the 1981 Census of Employment. This development is partly attributable to an increase in the proportion of part time men in individual industries and partly to the increasing proportion of men employed in services. However differences in definition may cast some doubt on its magnitude.

#### SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT

- 33 Table 9, based on the Census of Production, shows that in broad terms the proportion of employees working in establishments with more, or less, than 100 employees (the usual cut off point for a definition of small firms) has not changed much over the last twenty years. From 1930 to 1975 an increasing proportion of the workforce was employed by very large firms (over 500 employees) but this trend seems to have been reversed between 1975 and 1980, when there was some reduction in the proportion of the workforce reported to be working in the largest size band (over 1000 employees). In recent years there has also been an increase in the proportion of people working in establishments with less than 100 employees, from 18.4% in 1970 to 22.3% in 1980.
- 34 The importance of any particular size band of establishment in the job generation process cannot be readily determined from these figures since individual establishments change from one size grouping to another over time.

#### SELF EMPLOYMENT

- 35 In 1981 rather more than two million people were classified as employers and self employed. They comprised just under 7.9% of the working population. The 1951 Population Census recorded in the same category 1.65 million people who at that time comprised around 7.3% of the working population (though slight changes in definitions imply that these figures should only be regarded as indicative of the order of magnitude of the change).

- 36 The intervening years saw first a fall in the number of self employed - the 1966 Census found 1.59 million or 6.4% of the working population - followed by a gradual rise from that date onwards.
- 37 Table 10 shows the number of self employed divided into industry orders. Distributive trades (with 467,000 jobs) is the single largest category followed by miscellaneous services and construction (which have 390,000 and 389,000 jobs respectively.) Agriculture and professional and scientific services are the other orders with large numbers of self employed. The self employed are not well represented in manufacturing except in the timber and furniture sector (included in other manufacturing industries in the table).
- 38 There have been few major changes in the industry-order location of the self employed in the last twenty years. Some decline in the numbers working in agriculture and distributive trades has been recorded and an increase in the number working in the various categories of services. Construction is the one industry to have changed substantially. The number of self-employed construction workers increased by around 150% between the 1961 Census and the early 1970s since when there has been some fall back in numbers.
- 39 The self-employed constituted two fifths of the workforce in agriculture and about a quarter of the workforce in construction in 1981. In most other industrial sectors except timber and furniture the self employed constitute rather small proportions of the total workforce. The borderline between employment and self employment and new forms of contract of employment are issues for later consideration.

#### THE BLACK ECONOMY

- 40 The black economy can be defined as that part of the production of goods and services exchanged for money (or money equivalent) which is not declared to the authorities, and where there is underpayment of tax or overpayment of social security benefits. Participation in the black economy is illegal so it follows that any relevant statistics must be obtained by far less precise methods than the headcounts which underlie most of those used in this paper.

- 41 The Chairman of the Inland Revenue made an "informed guess" to the Public Accounts Committee that the black economy may amount to 6-8 per cent of GDP. Since part of this represents underpayment of PAYE and VAT by traders whose existence is known it seems probable that the undercounting of employment in employment statistics will be much less than this. The main sources of undercounted workers will be "moonlighters" (ie people whose second job is not declared) and "ghosts" (ie people whose sole job is not declared). The net effect on estimates of the working population and the number of registered unemployed of these two groups seems likely to be small.
- 42 Other authors have produced both higher and lower estimates. For example, Dilnot and Morris in an article entitled "What do we know about the black economy" in the March 1981 issue of Fiscal Studies suggested that transactions in the black economy might amount to between 2.3 and 3 per cent of GDP. At the opposite extreme the July 1981 Journal of Economics Affairs contained an article by Fiege entitled "The UK's unobserved economy" which suggested the black economy might amount to 15% of GDP. Again, the total number of labour force participants would be increased by less than the estimated proportion of GDP represented by the black economy.

#### ETHNIC PATTERNS OF EMPLOYMENT

- 43 Surveys have shown variations in ethnic patterns of participation in the labour force and in different industries and occupations. The 1982 Policy Studies Institute survey reported in table 11 shows 43.8% of respondents in the minorities sample to be full time employees, compared with 34.9% of the white sample, of whom, however, a much higher proportion (11.3% as compared with 2.6%) were over the age of 64. All groups of minority ethnic origin, except the Bangladeshi, had a higher proportion of respondents in full time employment than the white sample. The West Indian sub sample had the highest proportion with 50.1% in full time employment. Part time employment was most heavily concentrated amongst white females. Self employment was most common amongst people of Africa-Asian origin, 12.4% of the sample, and lowest amongst West Indians at 2.4%. Unemployment was higher amongst all ethnic minority groups, except the Sri Lankans, than amongst the whites.



- 44 The 1981 Labour Force Survey, table 12, shows the industrial distribution of employment by ethnic origin. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing have a heavy concentration of white workers. West Indian males are more than proportionally represented in "Metal goods, engineering and vehicles" and "Transport and communication". Pakistani or Bangladeshi males are most disproportionately represented in "Other manufacturing industries". All minority group males except West Indians are heavily represented in "Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs."
- 45 The employment distribution of minority group females is also somewhat different from that of the white population. 57.7% of female West Indian or Guyanese were employed in "Other Services" compared with 38.4% of the white females. Indian and Pakistani or Bangladeshi females were more heavily represented in "Manufacturing" than the white females.
- 46 The Labour Force Survey also shows that, in general, non-white minorities are more heavily concentrated in manual work than the white population. This is especially true for West Indian or Guyanese males of whom 86% are employed in manual work compared with 58.4% of white males. An exception to this generalisation arises in the case of the professional socio-economic group where Indian and Chinese, African, Arab mixed or other minority males and all non white females except the West Indian or Guyanese are more than proportionately represented than whites.

## SECTION FOUR: SOME PROJECTIONS

- 47 Any future views of employment depend on a set of assumptions about causal factors such as output, productivity, relative wage changes, the exchange rate and mobility in the work force, both occupational and geographical. Many of these factors are within our own control. There is thus nothing inevitable about the future and the projections reviewed here have been used for illustrative purposes only. In particular, there is room for a better manufacturing employment outcome than has been suggested.
- 48 Labour force projections were presented in the DE Gazette in February 1984 and summarised as Table 2 here. It is estimated that between 1981 and 1991 the total civilian labour force will increase by about three-quarters of a million. This figure results from a combination of increase in population of working age offset, to some extent, by a reduction in activity rates.
- 49 There are different patterns as between the sexes. Both show increases in population of working age but only male activity rates are expected to fall and that in the 55 and over age groups, with little change in the activity rate of men aged 25-54. Women aged between 20 and 54 are expected to participate rather more actively in the labour market in the future.
- 50 Possible future trends in industrial and occupational employment patterns have been discussed in previous papers. All the available evidence from both cross section and time series studies would support the contention that consumption of services will increase as people become more affluent. In spite of productivity developments associated with the adoption of new technology the general conclusion that employment in services will grow seems irrefutable. Employment forecasts, in manufacturing are much more uncertain. The Warwick Institute of Employment Research (IER) Summer 1983 forecasts\* reported

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\* The only available detailed projections by sector and occupation.

in the TUC paper, suggest a small fall in employment in most sectors of manufacturing. But uncertainties over the future path of such important variables as productivity and the exchange rate, are such that this forecast must be subject to a wider margin of error than the forecast for services employment.

- 51 The IER forecasts predict a decline in manual employment amongst the less skilled groups largely offset by an increase in non-manual occupations. This reflects past trends which may or may not be continued into the future. If however manufacturing output and employment are more buoyant it is likely that we will observe a further reduction in the proportion of low skilled manual operatives in the workforce even if the decline in absolute numbers is less than the IER forecast.
- 52 There are no systematic forecasts of changes in other features of the labour market described in this paper. The most realistic assessment may be to assume a continuation of recent trends where these are clear. Hours of work are likely to fall somewhat. This is possibly more likely to manifest itself as an increase in holidays than a reduction in the working week if only because a noticeable increase in time away from the job can be obtained more easily by taking the extra leisure all at one time rather than as a few minutes per day.
- 53 Some increase in self employment seems likely, because during a period of relatively high unemployment self employment is likely to be seen by some people as a preferable option to unemployment. Of the people that take up self employment for this reason a number will be successful and choose to remain in self employment even when paid employment becomes available again.

## SECTION 5: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

- 54 In the last two decades the labour force has been increasing at the rate of over 1m each decade. This increase is entirely due to growth in population of working age since the other factor determining the size of the labour force - the proportion of population of working age in employment or seeking work - has been surprisingly constant over a very long period at about 60%. However, this constant total activity rate is the outcome of changing age and sex specific activity rates. In general, declining male activity rates are balanced by increases in female activity rates.
- 55 As a result of these contrasting trends in the activity rates of males and females, the composition of the labour force has changed significantly. In 1951 females comprised 31% of the labour force and this proportion rose to 33% by 1961, 37% by 1971, and 40% in 1981.
- 56 Interdependently with changes in the labour supply, the industrial and occupational distribution of employment has also changed. In general, employment in the service industries has been increasing while employment in production industries and agriculture has been on a downward trend. Employment has declined since 1971 in all Index of Production industries and construction, and increased in the service industries with the exception of paper products, printing and publishing, postal services, and transport. In retail distribution employment in 1983 was broadly similar to that in 1971. Industries with large employment growth in the private sector were financial services, and hotels and catering while much of the employment growth in the public sector - education, public administration and medical and other health services - has slowed down in recent years.
- 57 The change in industrial employment was accompanied by a change in the occupational distribution of those in employment. There has been a marked increase in the proportion in professional occupations (from 2.5% of total employment in 1961 to 4.1% in 1981) employers and managers (9%

in 1961 and 12.7% in 1981), and other non-manual occupations (26% in 1961 and 33% in 1981). At the same time the proportion of manual workers has fallen (62.1% in 1961 to 50.3% in 1981). The increase in female employment has been aided by the growth of employment in other non-manual occupations, where female workers predominate.

58 The geographical distribution of employment closely reflects the changes in industrial employment. Disproportionately large falls occurred in the North-West, North and West Midlands regions while employment in the South-West, East Anglia and East Midlands regions actually increased. The contraction of manufacturing industries, with a loss of 30% of jobs in the period, affected all regions but in particular the North-West, West Midlands and Wales; and the large increases in the employment in service industries occurred in the South West, East Midlands and East Anglia.

59 For males the hours of work during a lifetime have declined, with reductions in the working week, working year and working life. For females, the large increase in participation rates balanced the big fall in the average number of hours worked per week and per year with the result that since the 1950's input of hours of work during a lifetime has been stable. Overtime and shiftworking have become more significant in the total pattern.

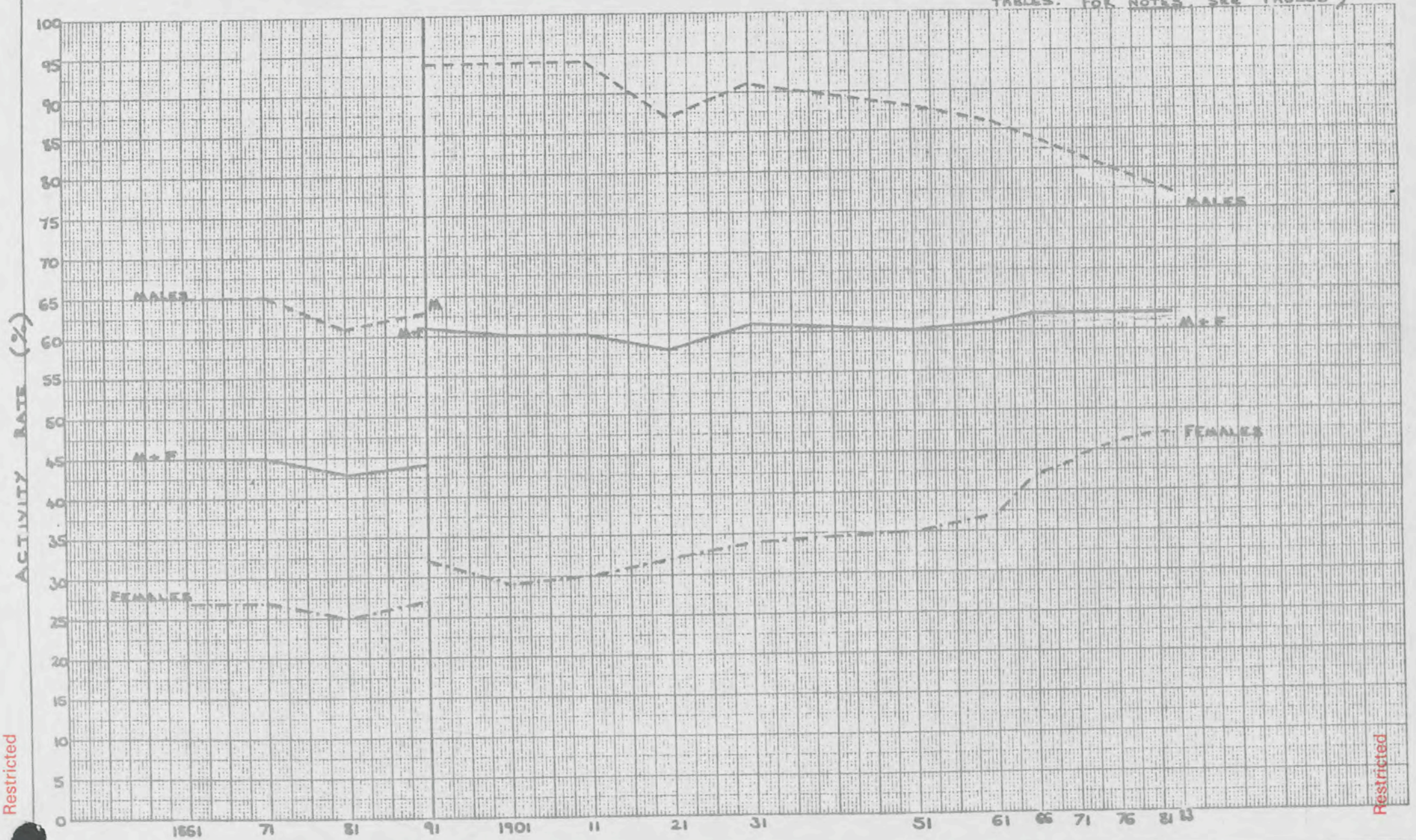
60 The large fall in the average number of hours worked per week by women is due to the increasing proportion of women working part-time. In fact all of the increase in female employment over the last ten years has been in part-time work while the number of women in full-time work has slightly declined. Few men work part-time but the proportion is increasing. Most part-time work is in the service industries.

61 Between 1935 and 1970, the proportion of employment in smaller firms (under 100 employees) was falling. The trend was reversed in the 70's, showing an increase from 18.4% in 1970 to 22.3% in 1980. At the other extreme the proportion of workers in firms with over 1000 employees fell in the 1970's. These changes, though interesting, are not very large and may not signal an established new trend.

- 62 There has been an increase in the number of self-employed in the UK since 1966 but this is the net result of decrease in some years and increases in others, notably since 1979, and not a continuous upward trend. Self-employment is concentrated in some service industries, in agriculture and in construction.
- 63 Some activity in the economy is unrecorded, the so called black economy, and may account for some unrecorded employment. There are a wide range of "guesstimates" of how important this activity is and to what extent it is growing. In terms of numbers in employment the effect of the black economy is much less than its proportional effect on GDP, since a considerable part of this activity is in additional work by people who are already recorded as in employment.
- 64 Survey information from a sample in 1982 indicates that unemployment was higher amongst all ethnic minorities, except Sri-Lankans, than amongst the whites. All ethnic minorities, except the Bangladeshi, had a higher proportion in full-time employment than the white sample, largely as a result of age differences in the ethnic and white samples. Self-employment was most common amongst people of Africa-Asian origin.
- 65 Future views of employment depend upon a range of assumptions, many of which are within our own control. Detailed projections of the UK labour force to 1991 are provided showing that between 1981 to 1991 the civilian labour force is estimated to grow by some three quarters of a million. Contributing to this are an increase in population of working age, an increase - at a slower rate than in the 60's and 70's - in female participation rates and a continued decrease in male participation rates.
- 66 A continued growth of employment in the service industries and in non-manual occupations is expected, though prospects for manufacturing and for manual employment are less certain. On past trends, hours of work are likely to continue to fall, but little is known about the likely future rate of decrease. The recent increase in self-employment may be sustained.

CHART 1 ACTIVITY RATES BY SEX, 1861 - 1983

(SOURCE: BLS HISTORICAL ABSTRACT AND DE GAZETTE, FEB 1984; AND OPCS HISTORIC TABLES. FOR NOTES, SEE TABLES)



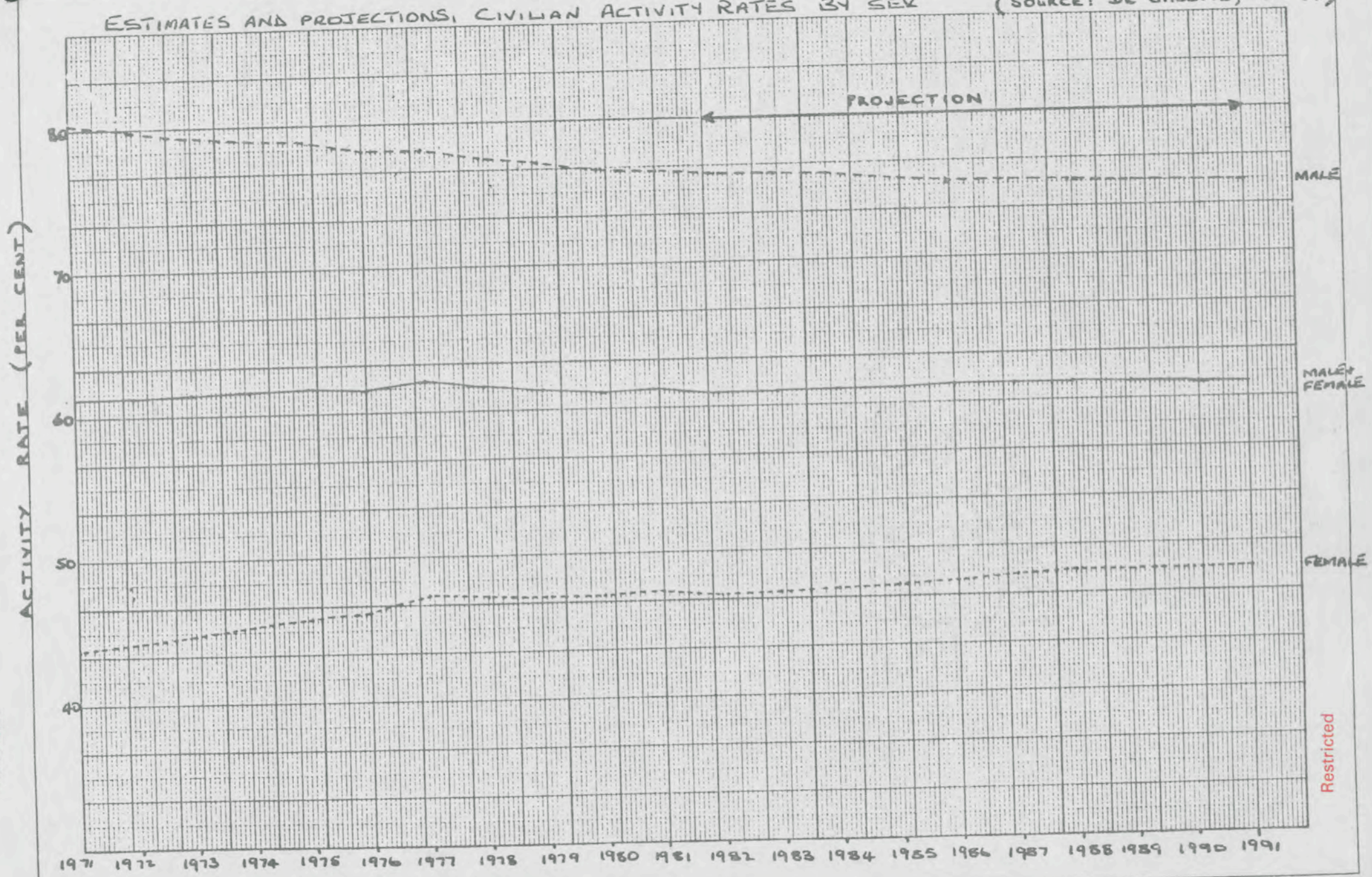
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CHART 2

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS, CIVILIAN ACTIVITY RATES BY SEX

(SOURCE: DE GAZETTE, FEB 84)



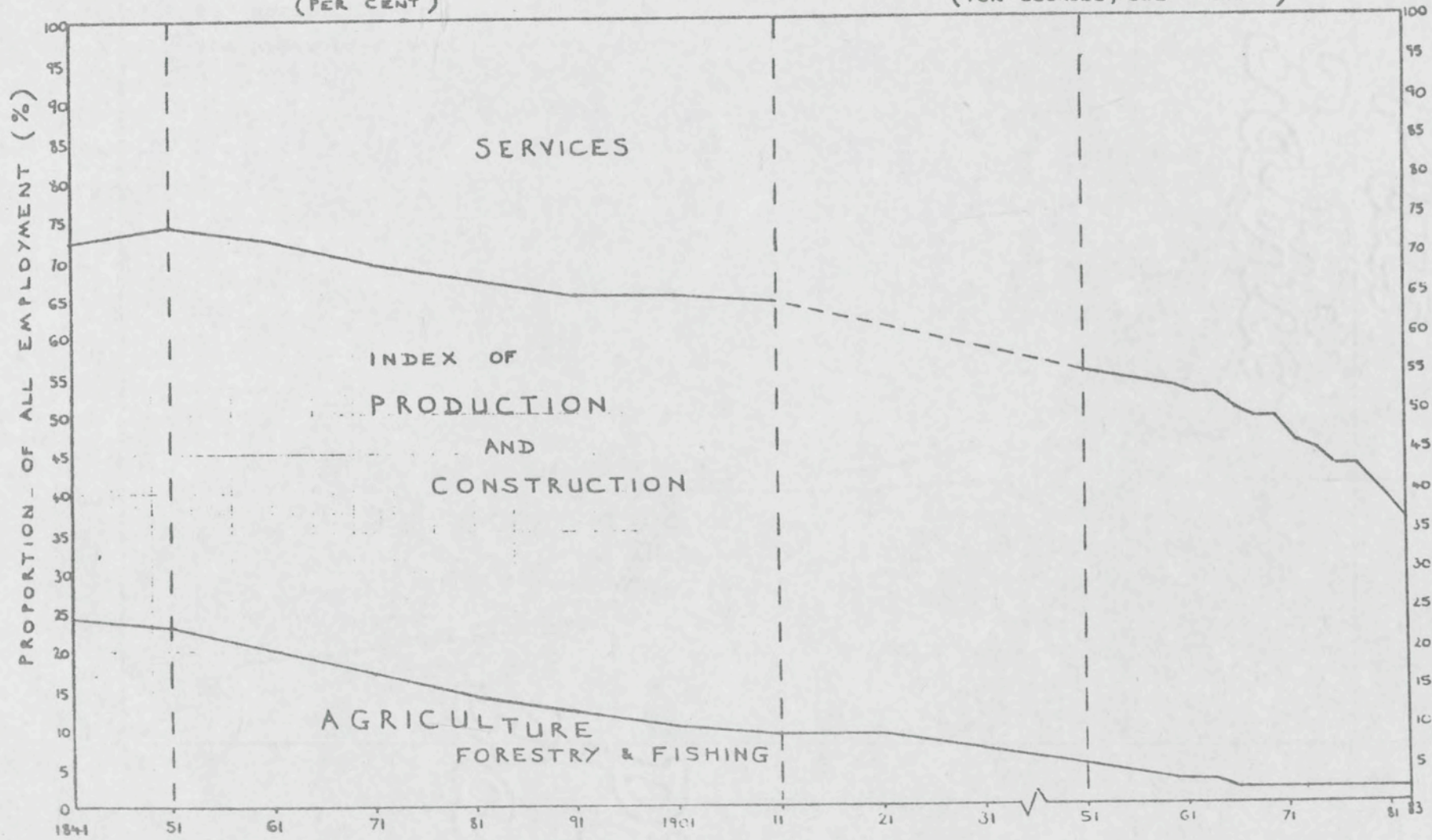
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CHART 3

PROPORTION OF GB EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, MALES AND FEMALES  
(PER CENT)  
(FOR SOURCES, SEE TABLE 3)

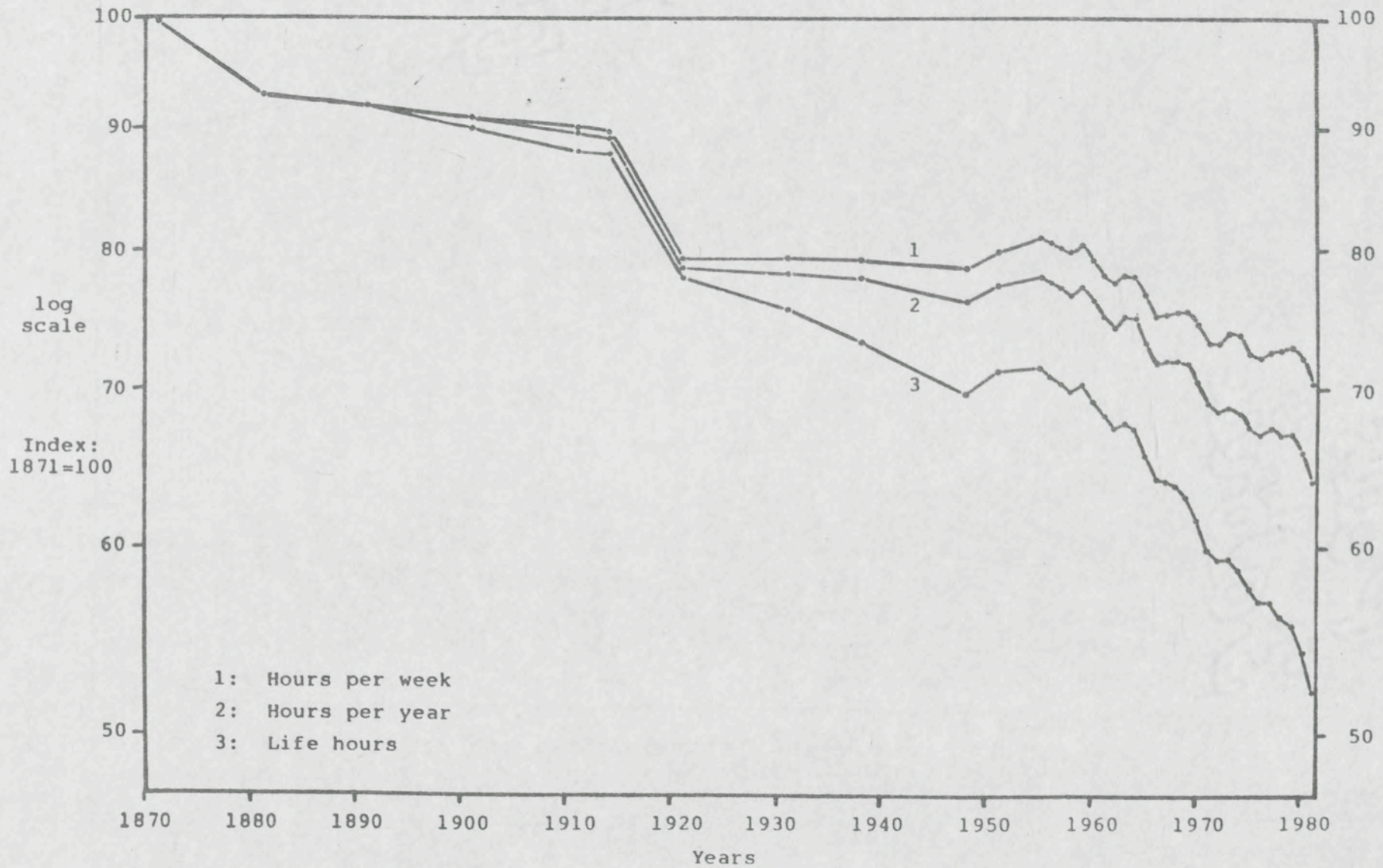


Restricted

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CHART 4

Components of reduction in male life hours of work



Source: Working Time Adjustments Consistent with Full  
Employment by Sir Bruce Williams (OECD, 1983)

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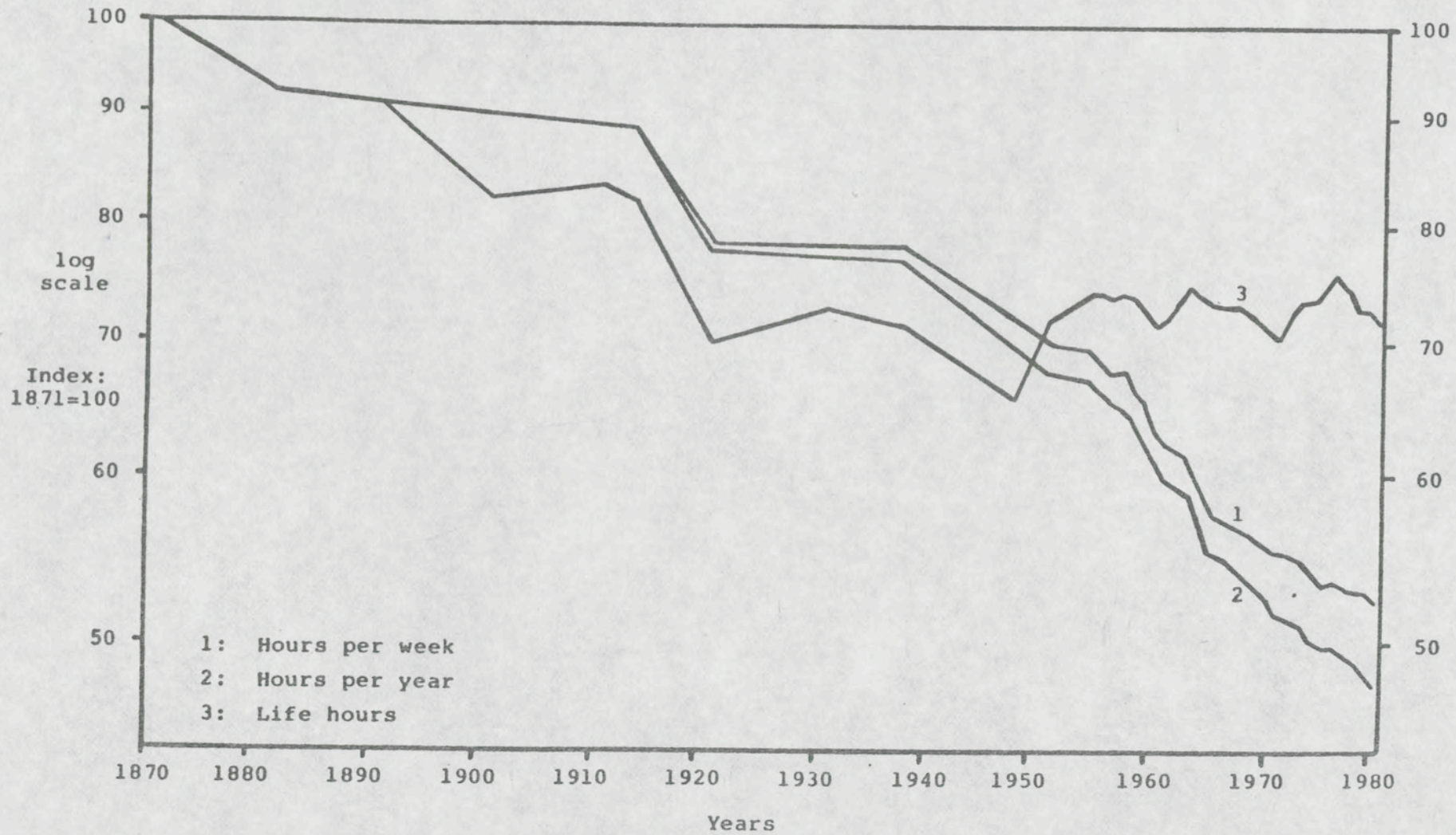
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CHART 5

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Components of reduction in female life hours of work



Source: Working Time Adjustments Consistent with Full Employment by Sir Bruce Williams (OECD, 1983)

**TABLE 2**

## ALL PERSONS CIVILIAN ACTIVITY RATES

## GREAT BRITAIN

	LABOUR FORCE 16+ (THOU)	POPULATION 16+ (THOU)	ACT. RATE (%)	
71	24,868	40,602	61.2	
72	24,926	40,730	61.2	
73	25,096	40,886	61.4	
74	25,213	41,011	61.5	
75	25,343	41,163	61.5	
76	25,454	41,366	61.5	
77	25,855	41,613	62.1	
78	25,837	41,862	61.7	
79	25,870	42,120	61.4	
80	25,970	42,426	61.2	
81	26,150	42,685	61.3	
82	26,150	42,906	60.9	PROJECTIONS ↓
83	26,283	43,134	60.9	
84	26,444	43,334	61.0	
85	26,565	43,526	61.0	
86	26,684	43,695	61.1	
87	26,795	43,868	61.1	
88	26,865	43,988	61.1	
89	26,902	44,051	61.1	
90	26,901	44,063	61.1	
91	26,879	44,050	61.0	

SOURCE: DE STATISTICS BRANCH C5

**TABLE 3**

	TRENDS IN INDUSTRY		PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS			
	NUMBER OF WORKERS					
Males and Females	All Industries and Services (000)	Agriculture Forestry Fishing	Manuf.	Production and Construction	Services	
1841	6,857	24	39	48	27	
51	9,310	23	41	51	25	
61	10,405	20	41	52	28	
71	11,628	17	41	52	31	
81	12,617	14	40	53	33	
91	14,365	12	40	53	35	
1901	16,104	10	40	55	35	
11	18,065	9	41	55	36	
21	19,136	9	33	45	47	
31	20,866	7	31	42	50	
51	22,032(20000)	6(5)	32(38)	42(50)	51(45)	
June 1960	21,450	3	38	50	46	
62	22,006	3	38	49	48	
64	22,302	3	37	49	49	
66	22,787	2	37	48	49	
68	22,186	2	36	47	51	
70	21,993	2	37	47	51	
72	21,650	2	35	44	54	
74	22,297	2	35	43	55	
76	22,048	2	32	41	57	
78	22,273	2	32	41	58	
81	21,385	2	29	37	61	
June 83	20,615	2	27	34	64	

NOTES

1. These figures should be regarded as showing broad trends rather than precise estimates. Prior to 1960 the figures are based on Population Census estimates and include all workers. Later figures, including the bracketed 1951 figures, are for employees only. There are some small changes in industrial classifications used.
2. The proportion of total employment in each sector is based on all employment in industries and services, excluding those employees not classified by industry.
3. In June 1983, figures include an allowance for under-estimation.
4. Figures for 1960-70 are based on the 1971 figures for 1971-80.

SOURCES

HISTORICAL ABSTRACT Tables 102, 103, 136, 137

DE GAZETTE March 1975 and February 1984

Annual Census of Employment 1974-8 and 1981

**TABLE 4**

EMPLOYERS IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (SIC 80)  
(Thousands) Males and Females

[SOURCES: DE GAZETTE, FEB 1984 and DE Statistics Branch C3

NOTE: For 1982-3, the first 5 columns include a supplementary allowance

Years (June)	All Inds & Services	Index of Production & Constr.	Index of Production Industries	Manuf Industries	Service Industries	Apri- culture Forestry, extr. & Fishing	Coal, Oil nat Gas extr. & Processing	Elec, Gas Other Energy	Metal Man ore, mineral extraction	Chemical man-made Fibres	Mechanical Engineer- ing	Office Machinery and electrical engineering	Motor Vehicles & Parts	Other transport equipment	Metal Goods nes	Food, drink & tobacco
1971	21,648	11,034	9,867	7,910	11,361	421	400	388	822	436	1,125	1,018	503	433	576	774
1972	21,650	10,794	9,592	7,640	11,640	416	383	366	787	424	1,048	983	489	412	549	761
1973	22,182	10,970	9,692	7,693	12,068	421	368	353	789	426	1,040	1,000	509	407	562	759
1974	22,297	10,907	9,675	7,737	12,217	404	352	354	782	438	1,053	1,035	496	411	565	771
1975	22,213	10,514	9,297	7,365	12,524	388	356	360	753	429	1,042	964	456	410	532	733
1976	22,048	10,266	9,054	7,131	12,604	382	350	360	716	421	1,012	917	447	404	505	721
1977	22,126	10,244	9,067	7,183	12,679	378	353	355	728	428	1,012	932	463	391	516	721
1978	22,274	10,195	9,024	7,147	12,877	373	358	348	707	431	1,025	934	470	388	520	714
1979	22,639	10,257	9,041	7113	13,239	359	356	356	683	427	1,011	946	433	432	516	715
1980	22,458	9,953	8,737	6,840	13,370	352	357	360	637	414	986	931	412	407	490	707
1981	21,386	9,022	7,910	6,100	13,132	343	344	355	543	379	889	857	355	365	414	666
1982	20,945	7,490	6,463	5,790	13,110	345	329	344	509	363	838	815	319	344	396	644
1983	20,615	7,130	6,152	5,506	13,146	339	313	333	466	340	768	795	307	325	365	611

	Textiles Leather, Footwear, etc	Timber Wooden Furniture Publishing	Construct- ion	Wholesale distrib- ution & repairs	Retail distrib- ution	Hotels & Catering	Transport	Postal Services & Telecom.	Banking, Finance, Insurance	Public Admin	Education	Medical & other health services	Paper Products Printing & Publishing	Other Services
1971	1,016	614	1,167	964	1,951	691	1,091	435	1,318	1,733	1,260	939	592	979
1972	992	618	1,202	983	1,983	733	1,068	434	1,345	1,790	1,315	976	576	1,013
1973	981	647	1,278	1,021	2,063	795	1,047	436	1,422	1,839	1,387	1,002	571	1,054
1974	952	648	1,232	1,023	2,048	808	1,031	434	1,473	1,865	1,450	1,028	586	1,057
1975	881	603	1,217	1,024	2,048	830	1,038	439	1,468	1,941	1,520	1,108	562	1,110
1976	846	602	1,212	1,014	2,023	854	1,012	422	1,472	1,939	1,567	1,137	539	1,163
1977	854	602	1,177	1,034	2,050	867	1,017	411	1,496	1,938	1,548	1,146	534	1,172
1978	824	598	1,171	1,061	2,061	887	1,036	406	1,548	1,947	1,554	1,167	538	1,206
1979	809	595	1,216	1,102	2,133	938	1,039	413	1,638	1,947	1,591	1,186	547	1,249
1980	722	557	1,216	1,137	2,134	966	1,034	428	1,688	1,917	1,574	1,209	541	1,279
1981	618	502	1,112	1,103	2,051	937	974	429	1,627	1,849	1,548	1,243	512	1,284
1982	587	471	1,027	1,090	1,991	952	925	425	1,723	1,813	1,535	1,266	493	1,281
1983	567	462	978	1,075	1,978	923	886	419	1,730	1,827	1,535	1,268	474	1,255

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TABLE 5

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP & SEX. GB 1961, 1971, 1981  
Census of Population

SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP	1961		1971		1981	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
Professional (3,4)	533,494	32,594	689,063	46,280	824,010	96,820
Employers and Managers (1,2,13)	1,715,004	337,535	1,955,486	453,709	2,224,000	625,950
Other non-manual (5,6)	2,503,989	3,486,822	2,604,376	4,271,017	2,484,510	4,917,530
Skilled manual (8,9,12,14)	6,091,841	824,710	5,765,506	749,497	5,025,230	613,140
Semi-skilled manual (7,10,15)	3,104,571	2,284,167	2,580,963	2,428,619	2,171,950	2,135,480
Unskilled (11)	1,286,265	510,656	1,088,076	628,714	687,060	644,230
Armed forces/no reply (16, 17)	513,297	113,756	348,081	123,224	340,010	113,870
TOTAL ALL IN EMPLOYMENT	15,748,460	7,590,240	15,031,550	8,701,060	13,756,770	9,147,020
TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT	15,235,163	7,476,484	14,683,469	8,577,736	13,416,760	9,023,150

(SEG GROUPS 1980)

SOURCE : DE STATISTICS BRANCH C4

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TABLE 6

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

SIC 80

(000s)

	TOTAL EMPLOYEES			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES			METAL WORK & CHEMICAL EMPLOYEES			METAL GOODS, INCR & VEH EMPLOYEES			OTHER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES			SERVICES EMPLOYEES			BANKING, INSURANCE FINANCE EMPLOYEES			CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES		
	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE 1971-83	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE	JUNE 1971	SEPT 1983	% CHANGE
GB	21,648,339	20,701,000	-4.4	7,910,259	5,510,000	-30.3	1,258,370	803,736	-36.1	3,655,084	2,551,306	-30.2	2,996,805	2,123,155	-29.2	11,360,820	13,194,000	16.1	1,317,650	1,794,902	32.4	1,167,454	990,295	-15.2
SE	7,352,854	6,968,698	-5.2	2,215,451	1,550,881	-30.0	245,455	175,330	-28.6	1,114,467	799,433	-28.3	855,529	576,118	-32.7	4,542,201	4,914,948	8.2	689,548	863,601	25.2	357,871	310,451	-13.3
EA	606,741	666,162	9.8	162,766	170,068	11.8	18,368	17,281	-5.9	81,348	70,397	-13.5	93,050	82,390	-11.5	315,387	409,278	29.8	29,004	45,477	56.8	37,914	34,084	-10.1
SW	1,324,968	1,509,555	13.9	422,148	363,193	-14.0	40,829	39,621	-3.0	202,657	181,678	-10.4	178,662	141,894	-20.6	740,337	995,276	34.4	62,070	118,509	90.9	83,461	73,391	-12.1
MP	2,206,663	1,911,210	-13.4	1,108,575	716,193	-35.4	190,208	118,316	-37.8	696,816	431,112	-38.1	221,551	166,765	-24.7	905,321	1,028,940	13.7	86,850	124,115	42.9	98,820	83,366	-15.6
EM	1,351,764	1,412,687	4.5	599,565	489,015	-18.4	76,474	58,167	-23.9	237,714	184,310	-22.5	285,377	246,538	-13.6	554,755	745,879	34.0	50,250	78,894	57.0	63,818	58,250	-8.7
YMH	1,893,020	1,759,105	-7.1	779,130	525,244	-32.6	182,023	105,920	-41.8	266,421	180,586	-32.2	330,686	238,738	-27.8	856,602	1,011,821	18.1	76,692	106,573	39.0	97,032	86,345	-11.0
MW	2,718,608	2,319,254	-14.7	1,151,115	709,318	-38.4	179,974	111,166	-38.2	462,566	299,407	-35.3	508,575	298,745	-41.3	1,335,351	1,423,460	6.6	140,003	169,434	21.0	131,401	109,552	-16.6
N	1,228,974	1,041,511	-15.3	442,562	295,168	-33.3	113,358	65,739	-42.0	188,880	129,229	-31.6	140,324	100,200	-28.6	584,086	611,207	4.6	44,586	60,644	36.0	82,776	60,962	-26.4
M	961,925	893,686	-7.1	323,529	214,401	-33.7	120,681	57,153	-52.6	117,616	90,066	-23.4	85,232	67,182	-21.2	473,542	555,042	17.2	37,028	47,461	28.2	63,841	47,001	-26.4
SCOT	2,002,822	1,896,984	-5.2	675,418	444,716	-34.2	91,000	55,043	-39.5	286,599	185,088	-35.4	297,819	204,585	-31.3	1,051,238	1,210,146	15.1	101,619	130,194	28.1	150,520	126,887	-15.7

NOTE

National totals for all employees, manufacturing and services (cols 1,2,6) in 1983 include a supplementary allowance for underestimation  
 SOURCES: Census of Employment (1971) and March 1984 DE Gazette



TABLE 7

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF MANUAL MEN  
BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

(1968 SIC)

INDUSTRY	1906*	1924*	1935*	October 1938	each year since 1924		1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983
					1946	1950							
FDT	55	46	48.5	49.4	48.7	48.5	49.4	49.1	47.7	46.8	46.2	45.5	45.3
Coal & Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.0	42.6	44.2	45.3
Chemicals	56	47.9	-	48.4	48.3	48.0	48.9	47.3	46.0	44.9	42.7	42.9	43.0
Metal Manuf	55	47	-	-	-	48.0	48.8	47.3	46.0	45.1	41.9	41.6	42.2
Engineering and Shipbuilding Inds:	53	46	48.2	48.0	48.0	47.8	49.3	46.6	46.1	-	-	-	-
1 ME										44.9	42.6	41.5	41.9
2 IE										44.1	42.0	41.9	41.4
3 EE										44.4	42.2	41.6	41.9
4 SME										45.3	43.9	41.8	42.8
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	46.4	47.8	44.8	43.6	42.4	41.4	40.1	40.7
Metal Goods	-	-	-	-	-	47.5	49.0	47.8	46.4	45.2	42.1	41.1	42.1
Textiles	54	45	47.7	47.7	48.2	48.0	48.4	48.0	46.7	44.7	42.4	42.2	43.8
Leather	55	46.2	48.8	47.4	47.4	46.3	47.4	47.7	46.1	45.0	43.7	42.5	43.1
Clothing	52	44	45.4	44.2	44.0	44.3	44.9	44.3	43.0	41.5	40.5	40.1	41.5
BPGC	54	47	48.0	48.7	48.3	49.0	50.4	50.2	48.7	46.9	44.5	43.2	44.5
Timber, Furniture	54	46	48.3	46.9	45.1	47.0	46.4	47.0	46.5	45.6	43.1	41.7	43.5
Paper, Printing, Publishing	53	47	48.6	46.1	46.0	46.4	48.0	47.5	46.5	45.3	42.4	42.5	42.1
OMANUF	-	-	48.2	-	-	48.5	49.8	48.2	47.0	45.5	42.5	41.7	43.0
ALL MANUF	-	-	-	47.8	47.7	47.5	48.6	47.4	46.1	44.9	42.7	41.9	42.6

NOTES: Where whole numbers of hours are shown, these represent unweighted averages of the hours of several constituent industries within the order group; figures for the industrial order group as a whole are not available.

\* Males and females.

SOURCES: BLS HISTORICAL ABSTRACT tables 36, 39, 43, 44 and 45  
DE GAZETTE table 5.4

Restricted

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TABLE 7 (continued)

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF MANUAL WOMEN  
BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	Oct -	1906	1924	1935	1938	1946	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983
FDT					45.8	43.4	43.1	42.9	41.4	39.1	38.5	37.7	37.9	39.0
Coal & Petroleum					-	-	-	-	-	-	39.2	38.6	38.4	39.4
Chemicals					44.0	42.8	42.5	42.4	40.7	38.9	38.7	37.9	38.9	38.4
Metal Manuf					-	-	41.7	41.1	39.6	37.6	37.4	36.7	38.0	38.3
Engineering and Shipbuilding:					44.2	42.8	42.3	42.1	41.4	39.5	-	-	-	-
1 ME					-	-	-	-	-	-	38.1	37.5	37.8	39.0
2 IE					-	-	-	-	-	-	38.2	37.4	38.3	39.3
3 EE					-	-	-	-	-	-	37.7	37.1	37.7	38.0
4 SME					-	-	-	-	-	-	38.4	37.0	35.6	37.4
Vehicles					-	-	41.8	41.9	39.8	38.5	37.9	37.5	37.7	38.3
Metal Goods					-	-	41.1	40.7	39.6	37.9	37.4	36.8	36.9	37.9
Textiles					44.5	43.9	42.3	41.7	41.2	39.1	37.3	36.1	37.1	38.1
Leather					45.7	42.6	41.6	41.3	40.6	38.4	37.3	36.5	37.4	37.6
Clothing					41.7	40.6	40.1	39.8	39.2	37.9	37.2	35.5	36.4	37.0
BRJC					42.6	43.1	41.4	40.9	39.6	38.1	36.9	35.9	37.3	38.4
Timber, Furniture					44.3	41.8	41.8	41.4	39.5	38.4	37.4	37.0	36.8	38.2
Paper, Printing, Publishing					44.4	42.9	42.5	42.6	41.6	39.4	38.9	37.9	38.2	38.4
OMANUF					-	-	42.5	41.7	40.6	39.0	37.8	37.3	37.3	38.6
ALL MANUF					44.3	42.7	41.8	41.5	40.4	38.6	37.7	36.8	37.3	38.1

FOR NOTES AND SOURCES, SEE TABLE FOR MALES.

TABLE 8  
FEMALES

FEMALE PART-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

SIC 68

OOOs  
Source: GB Census of Employment

	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1981	
	PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total	PT	Total
Agriculture	40.6	103.6	40.7	100.9	48.0	114.6	43.0	106.7	43.1	100.6	41.5	98.9	33.1	92.1	32.4	91.4	31	92
Mining and Quarrying	2.8	14.8	2.8	14.7	2.7	13.9	3.0	14.0	3.0	13.9	3.5	14.5	3.6	15.3	3.7	16.4	4	19
Food, Drink and Tobacco	95.2	295.6	93.1	288.5	101.7	294.6	112.4	305.4	98.5	281.9	96.0	275.4	96.8	278.1	98.5	276.4	89	259
Coal and Petroleum	0.8	5.0	0.8	4.6	0.7	4.4	0.7	4.4	0.7	4.2	0.7	4.0	0.6	4.0	0.7	4.8	1	4
Chemicals and Allied	23.5	123.0	22.5	120.4	26.0	123.0	30.2	127.7	27.3	123.7	26.1	118.2	25.6	122.6	26.0	127.4	20	112
Metal Manufacturing	11.9	64.4	11.2	59.0	11.8	58.3	12.7	58.7	11.9	57.4	11.1	53.3	11.9	55.4	11.4	53.3	7	38
Mechanical Engineering	28.5	163.5	25.9	149.8	28.6	150.0	33.1	155.0	31.7	148.0	30.2	142.0	30.0	143.3	29.7	145.8	28	131
Instrument Engineering	10.2	58.5	9.4	54.3	11.7	57.5	14.5	59.8	13.8	56.8	12.1	52.8	11.7	52.8	11.7	54.1	9	46
Electrical Engineering	63.0	304.6	61.4	296.6	74.1	217.6	90.3	338.4	66.9	291.3	56.2	267.4	57.3	276.8	55.0	274.4	39	225
Shipbuilding	2.3	11.8	2.3	11.4	2.5	11.8	2.6	12.0	2.9	12.5	2.9	12.9	3.1	12.0	3.1	12.8	3	11
Vehicles	13.3	105.1	12.0	95.6	13.0	96.8	14.7	98.6	12.3	92.5	11.4	88.2	11.9	89.5	11.1	89.7	8	70
Metal Goods (nes)	40.3	168.2	36.5	159.6	41.4	166.2	48.5	172.5	41.2	154.4	37.1	145.6	38.0	148.6	37.2	147.5	27	111
Textiles	46.8	271.4	43.6	258.7	47.3	256.1	52.9	250.7	48.8	224.6	46.6	216.6	47.9	219.3	44.5	209.1	29	152
Leather	4.4	19.8	3.7	19.0	4.3	19.1	4.8	18.7	5.1	18.3	4.8	17.3	5.0	17.8	4.6	17.2	4	15
Clothing and Footwear	44.1	320.6	44.1	317.8	47.7	314.6	55.0	305.6	56.5	290.0	52.7	275.0	52.6	283.2	52.0	274.6	34	205
Bricks, Pottery, etc	10.1	64.9	10.1	63.3	11.4	64.7	14.3	67.0	13.6	63.7	12.0	59.6	11.9	61.0	11.5	59.1	9	48
Timber Furniture, etc	10.0	49.8	10.1	50.6	12.1	55.3	13.1	53.7	13.4	50.7	12.5	50.2	12.3	49.0	12.5	50.0	12	45
Paper, Printing and Publishing	35.9	191.4	36.3	184.8	40.4	185.4	45.9	192.5	43.3	182.4	40.1	169.9	39.3	170.0	38.7	171.4	39	166
Other manufacturing	30.7	122.7	30.8	120.3	35.2	127.1	41.7	133.7	36.2	118.9	33.4	116.3	32.9	117.2	32.4	117.0	23	90
Construction	24.0	81.9	26.0	85.8	30.6	93.9	31.2	94.6	33.3	96.8	37.2	101.9	39.5	103.3	40.0	107.0	51	122
Gas, Electricity and Water	12.0	59.7	12.2	59.5	12.5	59.7	14.3	63.0	14.7	67.0	14.61	67.3	14.2	64.7	14.2	65.8	14	69
Transport and Communication	45.4	257.4	48.3	253.8	51.8	256.3	53.8	259.6	56.4	264.9	55.2	254.5	54.8	258.1	57.5	267.3	59	281
Distributive Trades	591.2	1,403.4	601.7	1,414.8	672.5	1,486.4	735.4	1,513.4	760.7	1,512.4	753.3	1,486.3	755.9	1,498.9	758.6	1,505.3	775	1,521
Insurance, Banking, etc	123.8	489.7	131.5	504.1	141.6	540.0	160.8	572.4	159.1	558.1	159.6	553.2	176.7	583.2	191.8	619.8	224	694
Prof'nl and Scientific Services	833.6	1,938.4	890.6	2,021.4	948.6	2,115.3	1,009.6	2,200.8	1,103.8	2,345.1	1,144.4	2,417.7	1,146.5	2,421.2	1,160.4	2,435.1	1,224	2,515
Miscellaneous Services	482.7	1,031.3	529.7	1,095.0	596.1	1,171.0	613.7	1,168.5	681.0	1,227.4	736.6	1,294.6	755.6	1,318.5	787.3	1,362.3	892	1,504
Public Administration	129.8	503.9	139.8	526.4	148.5	550.7	168.8	585.7	171.1	614.3	151.2	593.3	147.9	593.3	152.9	602.3	124	542
Manufacturing	470.9	2,340.2	453.8	2,254.2	510.0	2,302.5	587.3	2,354.4	524.0	2,171.2	486.0	2,064.8	488.9	2,100.7	480.5	2,084.9	383	1,726
Services	2,206.5	5,624.1	2,341.6	5,815.5	2,559.1	6,119.7	2,742.1	6,300.4	2,932.1	6,522.2	3,000.3	6,599.6	3,037.3	6,673.2	3,108.6	6,792.1	3,298	7,057
IOP and Construction	509.7	2,496.6	494.8	2,414.2	555.8	2,469.9	635.8	2,526.1	575.1	2,348.3	541.3	2,248.5	546.0	2,283.9	538.4	2,274.1	452	1,936
All Industries and Services	2,757	8,224	2,877	8,331	3,163	8,705	3,421	8,933	3,551	8,973	3,585	8,951	3,617	9,050	3,679	9,158	3,781	9,085

Restricted

Restricted

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
SIC 68

	PT as a percentage of total female employment									Female as a percentage of total employment								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1981	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1981
Agriculture	39.2	40.3	41.9	40.3	42.8	42.0	35.9	35.4	33.6	24.6	24.3	27.2	26.4	25.9	25.9	24.4	24.5	24.7
Mining and Quarrying	18.9	19.0	19.4	21.4	21.6	24.1	23.5	22.6	19.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	32.2	32.3	34.5	36.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.6	34.5	39.7	39.5	40.5	41.3	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.5	40.6
Coal and Petroleum	16.0	17.4	15.9	15.9	16.7	17.5	15.0	14.6	13.4	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.2	10.9	10.7	11.0	12.1	12.1
Chemicals and Allied	19.1	18.7	21.1	23.6	22.1	22.1	20.9	20.4	18.1	28.2	28.4	29.0	29.5	28.9	28.1	28.3	29.1	28.5
Metal Manufacturing	18.5	19.0	20.2	21.6	20.7	20.8	21.5	21.4	19.2	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8
Mechanical Engineering	17.4	17.3	19.1	21.4	21.4	21.3	20.9	20.4	21.5	15.7	15.5	15.7	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.9
Instrument Engineering	17.4	17.3	20.3	24.2	24.3	22.9	22.2	21.6	20.5	35.6	34.9	36.1	37.7	36.9	35.7	35.6	36.4	33.6
Electrical Engineering	20.7	20.7	23.3	26.7	23.0	21.0	20.7	20.0	17.3	38.1	38.0	39.9	40.8	37.9	36.6	37.2	36.6	33.0
Shipbuilding	19.5	20.2	21.2	21.7	23.2	22.5	25.8	24.2	24.2	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.5	8.0
Vehicles	12.7	12.6	13.4	14.9	13.3	12.9	13.3	12.4	11.1	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.8
Metal Goods (nes)	24.0	22.9	24.9	28.1	26.7	25.5	25.6	25.2	24.6	29.4	28.9	29.5	29.9	28.5	28.1	27.9	27.4	25.7
Textiles	17.2	16.9	18.5	21.1	21.7	21.5	21.8	21.3	19.3	46.7	46.4	46.1	45.9	45.5	45.2	45.7	45.5	46.6
Leather	22.2	19.5	22.5	25.7	27.9	27.7	28.1	26.7	28.9	42.6	42.2	43.4	44.2	44.3	43.3	44.3	45.4	45.6
Clothing and Footwear	13.8	13.9	15.2	18.0	19.5	19.2	18.6	18.9	16.7	74.7	74.7	75.3	75.6	75.8	75.7	76.6	76.3	75.1
Bricks, Pottery, etc	15.6	15.8	17.6	21.3	21.4	20.1	19.5	19.5	18.9	21.5	21.5	21.6	22.7	23.5	23.1	23.6	22.8	22.3
Timber, Furniture, etc	20.1	20.0	21.9	24.4	26.4	24.9	25.1	25.0	27.6	18.8	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.4	19.9	20.5
Paper, Printing and Publishing	18.8	19.6	21.8	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.1	22.6	23.4	32.5	32.3	32.6	33.1	32.6	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.8
Other manufacturing	25.0	25.6	27.7	31.2	30.4	28.7	28.1	27.7	25.5	37.0	36.4	36.9	38.1	36.8	36.2	36.2	36.4	35.2
Construction	29.3	30.3	32.6	33.0	34.4	36.5	38.2	37.4	41.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.7	10.7
Gas, Electricity and Water	20.1	20.5	20.9	22.7	21.9	21.7	21.9	21.6	20.9	16.2	17.1	17.8	18.7	19.5	19.6	19.2	19.9	20.4
Transport and Communication	17.6	19.0	20.2	20.7	21.3	21.7	21.2	21.5	20.8	16.7	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.8	18.3	19.8
Distributive Trades	42.1	42.5	45.2	48.6	50.3	50.7	50.4	50.4	51.0	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.9	55.8	55.7	55.5	55.3	55.6
Insurance, Banking, etc	25.3	26.1	26.2	28.1	28.5	28.9	30.3	30.9	32.4	50.9	51.3	51.8	52.0	51.3	50.9	51.7	52.5	52.9
Professional and Scientific Services	43.0	44.1	44.8	45.9	47.1	47.3	47.4	47.7	48.7	66.5	66.7	66.7	67.0	67.7	67.9	68.3	68.1	68.2
Miscellaneous Services	46.8	48.4	50.9	52.5	55.5	56.9	57.3	57.8	59.3	54.1	54.7	55.4	56.0	56.9	57.5	57.5	57.7	58.9
Public Administration	25.8	26.6	27.0	28.8	27.9	25.5	24.9	25.4	23.0	34.2	34.8	35.7	37.8	38.2	37.5	37.9	38.8	38.7
Manufacturing	20.1	20.1	22.1	24.9	24.1	23.5	23.3	23.0	22.2	29.7	29.6	30.0	30.6	29.6	29.1	29.4	29.3	28.7
Services	39.2	40.3	41.8	43.5	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.8	46.7	49.5	50.0	50.7	51.6	52.1	52.4	52.6	52.8	53.8
IOP and Construction	20.4	20.5	22.5	25.2	24.5	24.1	23.9	23.7	23.3	25.3	25.2	25.5	26.1	25.3	24.8	25.2	25.2	24.7
All Industries and Services	33.5	34.5	36.3	38.3	39.6	40.1	40.0	40.2	41.6	38.0	38.5	39.2	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.1	42.6

TABLE 9

(a) NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN UK MANUFACTURING BY ESTABLISHMENT SIZE

MALES AND FEMALES

(THOUSANDS)

ESTABLISHMENT SIZE (BY EMPLOYMENT)

	1-24	(1-99)	25-99		100-499		500-999	1000+	TOTAL	
1930	711	(1605)	894		1815		2135		5554	
1935	706	(1699)	993		1992		1943		5634	
1948	700	(1900)	1200		2281		955	1944	7080	
1951	639	(1915)	1276		2479		1003	2198	7594	
1954	641	(1846)	1205		2485		1008	2234	7672	
1958	619	(1655)	1036		2428		1044	2654	7781	
1963	637	(1606)	969		2439		1132	2775	7952	
1968	661	(1586)	925		2399		1139	2702	7826	
1970	590	(1482)	892		2171		1116	3264	8033	
	1-10	11-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1000-1499	1500+	TOTAL
1975	259 242 447 521 1469				591 1193 1884		993	537 2584 3121		7467
1980	279 256 427 488 1450				620 1050 1670		875	463 2038 2501		6495

(b) PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UK MANUFACTURING BY ESTABLISHMENT SIZE

(PER CENT)

MALES AND FEMALES

	1-24	(1-99)	25-99		100-499		500-999	1000+	TOTAL	
1930	12.8	(28.9)	16.1		32.7		38.4		100	
35	12.5	(30.1)	17.6		35.4		34.5		100	
48	9.9	(26.8)	16.9		32.2		13.5	27.5	100	
51	8.4	(25.2)	16.8		32.6		13.2	28.9	100	
54	8.4	(24.1)	15.7		32.4		13.1	29.1	100	
58	8.0	(21.3)	13.3		31.2		13.4	34.1	100	
63	8.0	(20.2)	12.2		30.7		14.2	34.9	100	
68	8.4	(20.2)	11.8		30.6		14.5	34.5	100	
70	7.3	(18.4)	11.1		27.0		13.9	40.6	100	
	1-10	11-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1000-1499	1500+	TOTAL
75	3.5 3.2 6.0 7.0 19.7				9.2 16.0 25.2		13.3	7.2 34.6 41.8		100
80	4.3 3.9 6.6 7.5 22.3				9.5 16.2 25.7		13.5	7.1 31.4 38.5		100

SOURCES: Business Monitors PA 1002 1980; 1974/5; and Historical Record 1907-70

## Employers and self-employed people — Industrial analysis: Great Britain

Thousand

Industry order(s)	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979	1981
I-XXVII All industries and services	1665	1653	1641	1629	1617	1609	1689	1713	1783	1832	1842	1954	1932	1969	1935	1933	1843	1842	2057
II-XXI Index of production industries	264	276	287	299	311	322	354	381	412	428	445	469	512	571	557	500	432	482	533
III-XIX Manufacturing industries	94	96	99	101	103	105	106	111	118	121	120	125	135	129	132	137	140	137	143
XXII-XXVII Service industries	1071	1056	1040	1025	1010	997	1039	1041	1088	1128	1130	1202	1159	1139	1137	1186	1159	1106	1279
1 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	330	322	313	305	297	289	296	291	283	275	266	282	261	259	241	246	252	254	245
III Food, drink and tobacco	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	6	6	7	7	6	6	8	10	10
II and IV-VI Mining, quarrying, coal, petroleum, chemical products and metal manufacture	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	8	7	8
VII-IX Engineering	10	10	10	12	11	11	11	13	14	16	17	19	20	16	20	21	21	25	29
X-XII Shipbuilding, vehicles and other metal goods	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	15	17	18	18	19	18	17	20	22	19	21	22
XIII-XV Textiles, leather and clothing	24	26	27	29	30	31	30	27	26	25	23	25	26	24	25	21	19	18	19
XVI-XIX Other manufacturing industries	38	38	39	39	38	38	41	45	52	54	54	55	63	63	59	65	66	57	56
XX Construction	169	178	188	197	207	217	247	270	293	307	324	344	377	442	425	363	291	344	389
XXII Transport and communication	46	46	46	46	46	46	51	54	62	68	70	74	77	80	89	92	98	110	125
XXIII Distributive trades	526	512	497	483	469	456	460	452	460	467	468	497	472	465	455	463	462	441	467
XXIV Insurance, banking, finance and business services	32	32	32	32	32	32	35	38	42	47	48	52	50	51	53	53	56	57	84
XXV Professional and scientific services	172	170	168	166	164	163	176	172	180	186	186	197	189	187	193	210	181	173	312
XXVI-XXVII Miscellaneous services	296	296	297	298	299	300	316	324	343	361	358	382	371	356	347	368	362	325	390

TABLE 10 (continued)

## SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE BY REGION: REVISED SERIES 1971-81

REGION	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979	1981
South East	502	540	549	582	607	605	641	640	674	673	635	592	635	700
East Anglia	59	60	66	69	71	71	75	79	81	77	79	68	89	87
South West	166	177	176	188	196	198	210	204	200	182	188	159	148	227
West Midlands	135	140	142	152	153	154	163	164	162	162	166	160	131	170
East Midlands	109	115	121	124	126	124	132	133	131	117	150	141	153	144
Yorkshire and Humberside	135	142	142	150	146	151	160	160	162	165	168	163	130	164
North West	192	199	200	207	208	210	223	213	216	225	210	190	212	217
North	72	72	71	71	78	79	84	80	82	81	68	81	57	84
Wales	104	106	106	102	109	111	118	113	115	110	111	130	100	115
Scotland	135	137	139	138	138	139	148	146	146	143	158	159	188	149
Great Britain	1,609	1,689	1,713	1,783	1,832	1,842	1,954	1,932	1,969	1,935	1,933	1,843	1,842	2,057

SOURCE: DE GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 1983 AND DECEMBER 1976

TABLE II

PSI SURVEY OF RACIAL MINORITIES 1982

ABSOLUTES/COL %

MINORITIES SAMPLE - INDIVIDUALS.  
ACTIVITY STATUS

ACTIVITY STATUS	ETHNIC ORIGIN											SEX		WHITE COMPARISON SURVEY		
	TOTAL	WEST INDIAN	ASIAN	BANGLA DESHI	PAKIST ANI	INDIAN	AFRICA ASIAN	SRI LANKAN	MUSLIM	HINDU	SIKH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	ALL MEN	ALL WOMEN
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	5001	1678	3323	336	935	1241	743	68	1638	846	631	2617	2360	2265	1001	1262
WEIGHTED BASE	10358	3465	6894	617	1840	2672	1634	132	3164	1892	1355	5500	4802	5375	2567	2802
FULL TIME EMPLOYEE	4541 43.8%	1734 50.1%	2807 40.7%	186 30.1%	665 36.1%	1199 44.9%	693 42.4%	65 47.4%	1101 34.8%	835 44.1%	637 47.0%	3086 56.1%	1430 29.8%	1877 34.9%	1324 51.6%	551 19.7%
PART TIME EMPLOYEE	524 5.1%	324 9.3%	200 2.9%	4 .6%	38 2.1%	101 3.8%	48 2.9%	9 6.8%	56 1.8%	74 3.9%	51 3.7%	127 2.3%	397 8.3%	558 10.4%	107 4.2%	450 16.1%
SELF-EMPLOYED	683 6.6%	83 2.4%	600 8.7%	62 10.1%	81 4.4%	244 9.1%	202 12.4%	11 8.4%	213 6.7%	254 13.4%	112 8.3%	547 9.9%	136 2.8%	302 5.6%	229 8.9%	73 2.6%
UNEMPLOYED (RECD)	1520 14.7%	583 16.8%	937 13.6%	114 18.4%	299 16.3%	313 11.7%	206 12.6%	6 4.6%	507 16.0%	215 11.4%	181 13.4%	1054 19.2%	453 9.4%	385 7.2%	263 10.2%	118 4.2%
YEP/ CEP	58 .6%	35 1.0%	23 .3%	- -	- -	15 .6%	8 .5%	- -	10 .3%	7 .3%	5 .4%	32 .6%	26 .5%	21 .4%	16 .6%	5 .2%
TOPS	20 .2%	11 .3%	9 .1%	- -	- -	9 .3%	- -	- -	- -	7 .4%	2 .1%	18 .3%	2 #	2 #	2 .1%	- -
SICK, HOLIDAY, ETC	313 3.0%	162 4.7%	152 2.2%	11 1.7%	68 3.7%	57 2.1%	17 1.0%	- -	102 3.2%	24 1.2%	26 1.9%	183 3.3%	130 2.7%	137 2.5%	79 3.1%	57 2.0%
KEEPING HOUSE ONLY	1805 17.4%	197 5.7%	1608 23.3%	222 35.0%	612 33.3%	492 18.4%	261 15.9%	21 16.0%	1030 32.5%	235 14.0%	237 17.5%	4 .1%	1901 37.5%	924 17.2%	4 .2%	919 32.8%
SCHOOL /COLL	596 5.8%	232 6.7%	365 5.3%	21 3.3%	84 4.6%	156 5.8%	95 5.8%	10 7.6%	141 4.4%	118 6.2%	70 5.1%	317 5.8%	260 5.4%	130 2.4%	79 3.1%	51 1.8%
RETIRED (NOT UNEMP)	348 3.4%	135 3.9%	214 3.1%	3 .5%	23 1.2%	106 4.0%	79 4.8%	4 2.7%	52 1.6%	89 4.7%	34 2.5%	204 3.7%	144 3.0%	856 15.9%	378 14.7%	478 17.1%
UNABLE TO WORK	99 1.0%	47 1.4%	52 .7%	4 .6%	14 .7%	20 .7%	13 .8%	1 .8%	17 .5%	13 .7%	20 1.4%	72 1.3%	27 .6%	164 3.1%	78 3.0%	87 3.1%
OTHER	257 2.5%	125 3.6%	132 1.9%	8 1.3%	35 1.9%	51 1.9%	33 2.0%	6 4.6%	54 1.7%	31 1.6%	31 2.3%	100 1.8%	158 3.3%	81 1.5%	36 1.4%	45 1.6%



Restricted

Table 12. Persons aged 16 and over in employment by ethnic origin, industry division and sex, Great Britain 1981

Ethnic origin and sex	Industry divisions										Percentages	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No reply/ inadequately described/sands = working outside UK	All industries (Thousands = 100%)
<b>Men</b>												
White	3.6	4.9	5.3	16.4	10.9	10.7	14.5	8.5	6.8	17.2	1.3	13,325
West Indian or Guyanese	0.0	1.3	5.0	27.4	11.2	10.6	10.9	18.0	3.2	11.3	1.1	120
Indian	0.0	0.8	4.7	24.4	15.4	4.0	21.1	11.3	6.5	10.8	0.9	174
Pakistani or Bangladeshi	0.4	0.0	6.4	15.2	23.3	-	29.7	11.9	4.0	7.3	1.8	69
Chinese, African, Arab, mixed or other	0.4	1.5	3.1	16.8	7.4	4.3	27.0	9.5	7.5	20.1	2.4	114
Not stated	0.9	1.4	1.4	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.8	4.7	75.3	161
<b>All ethnic origins</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13,962</b>
<b>Women</b>												
White	1.1	1.1	2.3	6.6	11.4	1.3	24.6	2.8	8.9	38.4	1.5	8,945
West Indian or Guyanese	0.0	0.5	0.7	7.8	8.4	0.5	10.2	5.7	6.3	57.7	2.2	107
Indian	0.5	0.2	3.2	12.0	28.7	1.0	20.9	4.2	7.7	21.8	0.0	93
Pakistani or Bangladeshi	0.0	2.4	4.4	12.0	29.5	0.0	11.7	0.0	10.7	29.2	0.0	10
Chinese, African, Arab, mixed or other	0.0	1.2	1.5	5.6	11.7	1.3	26.7	2.9	3.7	38.9	1.5	70
Not stated	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.1	1.9	0.0	7.2	0.5	2.5	15.1	69.8	102
<b>All ethnic origins</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9,328</b>

Persons aged 16 and over in employment by socio-economic group, ethnic origin and sex, Great Britain 1981

Ethnic origin and sex	Socio-economic group							Percentages	
	Professional	Employers, managers	Other non-manual	Skilled manual	Semi-skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Armed forces/ inadequately described/and = 100%) not stated	All groups (Thousands = 100%)	
<b>Men</b>									
White	6.1	16.2	17.9	38.0	15.7	4.7	1.4	13,325	
Non-white	6.6	10.4	14.6	36.7	24.0	6.7	1.0	476	
West Indian or Guyanese	1.7	4.0	7.3	48.6	26.6	10.8	1.1	120	
Indian	9.0	10.5	16.9	36.7	21.8	4.8	0.3	174	
Pakistani or Bangladeshi	4.2	15.4	7.9	31.7	31.8	8.6	0.4	69	
Chinese, African, Arab, mixed or other	9.7	14.0	22.9	27.3	19.7	4.2	2.3	114	
Not stated	1.7	3.3	4.9	10.0	3.7	1.4	75.0	161	
<b>All ethnic origins</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13,962</b>	
<b>Women</b>									
White	1.1	6.6	53.0	7.4	23.4	8.1	0.3	8,945	
Non-white	1.7	2.9	47.2	8.4	33.5	5.6	0.6	281	
West Indian or Guyanese	0.2	1.9	50.0	4.4	34.5	8.4	0.7	107	
Indian	2.9	4.2	41.1	13.0	35.3	3.4	0.0	93	
Pakistani or Bangladeshi	6.7	2.3	39.9	14.1	34.3	0.0	2.7	10	
Chinese, African, Arab, mixed or other	1.8	2.8	52.2	7.7	29.5	5.1	1.0	70	
Not stated	0.3	2.5	16.1	1.7	8.3	2.1	69.1	102	
<b>All ethnic origins</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9,328</b>	

SOURCE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 1981

Restricted

TABLE 13

## OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED AND PER PERSON HOUR

Source CSO

Seasonally adjusted

and DE Gazette Feb 1984

1980 = 100

Whole Economy

Manufacturing

Output per person employed

Output per person employed output per hour

1960		68.9	62.5	
61		69.4	62.1	
62		70.1	62.8	
63		72.2	65.7	
64		75.6	70.8	
65		77.0	71.8	
66		78.2	73.1	
67		80.6	75.7	
68		84.4	81.6	
69		86.1	83.6	
70		87.9	84.9	80.4
71		90.4	86.8	83.6
72		92.6	91.9	88.7
73		96.1	99.8	95.0
74		94.3	98.3	95.6
75		93.0	95.7	93.8
76		95.4	100.7	98.7
77		97.8	102.3	99.6
78		101.1	103.4	100.7
79		102.6	103.9	101.3
80		100.0	100.0	100.0
81		101.5	103.0	104.4
82		104.7	108.9	108.9
83			115.4	114.8
1980	Q4	99.0	97.5	99.7
1981	Q1	99.8	98.9	101.6
	Q2	100.8	101.3	103.0
	Q3	102.4	105.1	105.8
	Q4	102.9	106.8	105.7
1982	Q1	103.2	107.4	105.8
	Q2	104.2	108.6	107.7
	Q3	105.4	109.4	109.5
	Q4	106.0	110.1	109.9
1983	Q1	107.0	113.5	113.4
	Q2	107.0	114.1	114.0
	Q3	108.1	116.3	115.7
	Q4	-	117.8	116.4

Manpower PT 1

Choquet's Seminar