CHANGING TIMES
Technology has changed the appearance of our national workforce in the last 140 years. Some professions have grown while others have withered away or changed beyond recognition.

In 1992, 24,746,881 people were in employment. This had risen to 30,537,415 by 2014, an increase of 23%.

FAST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
- Nursing auxiliaries and assistants: 1992 - 29,743, 2014 - 300,201 (909%)
- Teaching and educational support assistants: 1992 - 72,520, 2014 - 491,669 (580%)
- Care workers and home carers: 1992 - 296,029, 2014 - 792,003 (168%)
- Actors, dancers, entertainment presenters, producers and directors: 1992 - 47,764, 2014 - 122,229 (156%)

FAST SHRINKING OCCUPATIONS
- Footwear and leather working trades: 1992 - 40,715, 2014 - 7,528 (-82%)
- Typists and related keyboard occupations: 1992 - 123,048, 2014 - 52,580 (-57%)
- Farm workers: 1992 - 137,817, 2014 - 68,164 (-50%)
- Metal machining setters and setter-operators: 1992 - 89,713, 2014 - 49,861 (-44%)

LESS MUSCLE, MORE TLC
One major shift in the workforce has been from labour's historic role as a source of raw power (including cleaners, domestic servants and labourers - eg farm workers and construction labourers) to care, education and service provision for others (such as health, teaching, children's and welfare professionals and care home workers).

Technology has changed the shape of many occupations.

Employment of telephone and telegraph operators peaked in 1971 at around 120,000. By 2011, this figure had shrunk to around 20,000 as the technology became obsolete.

Sources: main: www2.deloitte.com 1871 was the year of the first census that collated detailed occupational data.