

in the labour force numbered 1,858,000, about half of whom were married (excluding widowed, divorced and separated). Total employment in that year averaged 6,364,000, an increase of 36.4 p.c. over 1946. The number of men employed (4,567,000) was 26.5 p.c. higher and the number of women employed (1,797,000) was 70.0 p.c. higher.

Between 1946 and 1963, employment in agriculture dropped from 1,186,000 to 641,000, a decline of 46.0 p.c. On the other hand, employment in non-agricultural industries increased by 64.5 p.c. from 3,480,000 to 5,723,000 and the number of paid workers employed in non-agricultural industries rose by 71.7 p.c. from 2,990,000 to 5,133,000. Important changes also occurred in the distribution of employment among industries. In 1963, the goods-producing industries accounted for 45 p.c. and the service-producing industries for 55 p.c. of total employment compared with 60 p.c. and 40 p.c., respectively, in 1946. The most notable shift was in agriculture. In 1946, about one in four employed persons worked in agriculture whereas in 1963 the proportion was one in ten. In other primary industries the proportion employed also declined substantially but in manufacturing and in transportation and other utilities it remained about the same. In all other industry groups the proportion employed was higher in 1963 than in 1946. In the later year, almost one out of every two employed women worked in service industries as compared with one out of every three in 1946.

On an annual average basis, unemployment as a percentage of the labour force fluctuated widely during the period, ranging between 2.2 p.c. in 1947 and 7.2 p.c. in 1961; it averaged 5.5 p.c. in 1963. Throughout the period, unemployment rates were substantially lower for women than for men.

The number of persons 14 years of age or over not in the labour force averaged 5,730,000 in 1963 compared with 3,950,000 in 1946, an increase of 45 p.c. Housewives and students together constituted more than 80 p.c. of the total in the later year; the number of women keeping house increased by almost one third during the period and the number of students more than doubled.

3.—Percentage Distribution of the Population 14 Years of Age or Over in the Labour Force and Non-labour Force Categories, by Sex, 1946 and 1954-63

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1947-53 are given in the 1962 Year Book, pp. 710-711.

Year	Population (14 years of age or over)	Percentage Distribution of the Population 14 Years of Age or Over							
		Labour Force				Not in Labour Force			
		Employed		Unem- ployed	Total	Women Keeping House	Persons Going to School	Other	Total
		Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture						
MALES									
	'000	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1946 ¹	4,400	23.4	58.7	3.1	85.2	...	5.5	9.3	14.8
1954.....	5,188	16.2	61.8	4.2	82.2	...	5.8	12.0	17.8
1955.....	5,290	14.8	63.3	4.0	82.1	...	6.0	11.9	17.9
1956.....	5,397	13.6	65.4	3.2	82.2	...	6.2	11.6	17.8
1957.....	5,552	12.7	65.2	4.4	82.3	...	6.3	11.4	17.7
1958.....	5,671	11.6	63.4	6.7	81.7	...	6.8	11.5	18.3
1959.....	5,767	11.2	64.3	5.6	81.1	...	7.3	11.6	18.9
1960.....	5,876	10.6	63.6	6.6	80.8	...	7.6	11.6	19.2
1961.....	5,980	10.3	62.9	6.8	80.0	...	8.1	11.9	20.0
1962.....	6,078	9.7	64.1	5.5	79.3	...	8.6	12.1	20.7
1963.....	6,192	9.3	64.5	5.0	78.8	...	9.0	12.2	21.2

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.