

in the labour force numbered 1,972,000, about half of whom were married (excluding widowed, divorced and separated). Total employment in that year averaged 6,609,000, an increase of 41.6 p.c. over 1946. The number of men employed (4,698,000) was 30.2 p.c. higher and the number of women employed (1,911,000) was 80.8 p.c. higher.

Between 1946 and 1964, employment in agriculture dropped from 1,186,000 to 630,000, a decline of 46.9 p.c. On the other hand, employment in non-agricultural industries increased by 71.8 p.c. from 3,480,000 to 5,979,000 and the number of paid workers employed in non-agricultural industries rose by 79.5 p.c. from 2,990,000 to 5,368,000. Important changes also occurred in the distribution of employment among industries. In 1964, the goods-producing industries accounted for 41 p.c. and the service-producing industries for 56 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 1964 the proportion was one in ten. The proportion employed was substantially higher in 1964 than in 1946 in trade and service industries. In all other non-agricultural industry groups the proportion employed was little changed. In 1964, 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 7.1 p.c. in 1961; it averaged 4.7 p.c. in 1964. 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 5,884,000 in 1964 compared with 3,950,000 in 1946, an increase of 49 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 1955-64

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1947-54 are given in the 1962 Year Book, pp. 710-711.

Year	Popu- lation (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	58.6	3.1	85.1	...	5.5	9.4	14.8
1955.....	5,290	14.8	63.2	4.0	82.1	...	6.0	11.9	17.9
1956.....	5,398	13.7	65.4	3.2	82.2	...	6.2	11.6	17.8
1957.....	5,559	12.8	65.1	4.4	82.3	...	6.4	11.4	17.7
1958.....	5,684	11.7	63.3	6.6	81.7	...	6.8	11.6	18.4
1959.....	5,785	11.3	64.2	5.6	81.0	...	7.2	11.7	19.0
1960.....	5,890	10.7	63.4	6.6	80.7	...	7.5	11.7	19.3
1961.....	5,991	10.4	62.7	6.7	79.8	...	8.1	12.1	20.2
1962.....	6,094	9.8	63.8	5.4	79.1	...	8.6	12.3	20.9
1963.....	6,215	9.3	64.2	5.0	78.5	...	9.0	12.5	21.5
1964.....	6,351	8.8	65.1	4.2	78.1	...	9.5	12.4	21.9

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.