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| Once the war was over, many women were not re-employed by factories that changed from making war goods to other goods.  | Women’s pay remained lower than that of men’s post-war. |
| Their work remained clerical, domestic or shop-work based.  | Women developed the aptitude an appetite for work.  |
| After the post-war dip, the percentage of married women aged 45-54 in the workforce rose from 10.1% in 1940 to 22.2% in 1950. This was largely because women had been trained in a wider range of jobs because of the war.  | The war changed the attitudes of husbands more generally towards married women working. In 1936, 82% of people thought married women should not work; in 1942, this was 13%. |
| The small number of women who moved from clerical positions into businesses such as insurance and advertising faced hostility from both the positions they left behind and the male world that they entered.  | About half of married women who worked during the war left work, though choice, social pressure or because the federally funded day-care centres closed in 1946. Some remained open for a year mainly to cover the period whilst soldiers returned home to find work |
| Although not all men returned to their jobs, most wanted them back. | Widowed, divorced or separated women had little choice but to work. |

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