• Women were better educated as a result of the Education Act of 1918. (They were more employable due to better education)

However, the civil service, the education sector and new professions operated a “marriage bar”, which meant that women had to resign their posts when they got married.

This was a bad thing because women were restricted to the house and having children.

• 1920’s Newspapers claimed that women should accept:

‘...proper and natural employment...rather than competing for jobs with men’

(Martin Pugh- We danced all night, ch9. p179)

This meant that women were expected to work in certain workplaces and were restricted when it came to the amount of choice they had in choosing employment. They weren’t given the right to choose

• By 1931, a working woman's weekly wage had returned to the pre-war situation of half the male rate in most industries.

Cheap labour. Treated badly, poor quality of life and in result they were looked down on. Struggle for single mothers as they had families to raise and were living on bad wages. And in 1935, the Union of Post office workers put a halt to female employment altogether

• Women workers were usually excluded from supervisory roles or work that was considered to be “skilled”, despite women’s successes in such jobs during WWI.

After the War they were expected to go back into domestic work and raise families and settle down. Women weren’t able to prove themselves.