Different types of work

Student: ………………………..…………..…..…..…………… Class: …..…….....………. Due date: …..…….…………………...

**1.** Use the features from the box to describe the types of workers stated below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of hours per week is fewer than 35 | Number of hours per week is 35 or more | Hours vary from week to week; for instance, 10 hours one week and 3 hours the next |
| Ongoing employment | May work for more than one employer | Ongoing employment |
| Number of hours may be fixed or variable | No permanent weekly roster | Employed on an ‘as needed’ basis |

**Full-time worker**

Ongoing employment •Number of hours per week is 35 or more

**Part-time worker**

Ongoing employment •Number of hours per week is fewer than 35 •Number of hours may be fixed or

variable

**Casual worker**

Employed on an ‘as needed’ basis •No permanent weekly roster •Hours vary from week to week; for instance, 10 hours one week and 3 hours the next• May work for more than one employer

**2.** Examine the table below and then answer the TRUE/FALSE about how work types differ between the agsexes. Circle the correct answer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TABLE 2 Work differences between the sexes, 2018** | | | |
|  | **% of male employees** | **% of female employees** | **% of total laour force** |
| In full-time work | 75.1 | 45.4 | 60.2 |
| In part-time work | 24.9 | 54.6 | 38.8 |
| In casual work | 19 | 25 | 22 |
| Source: Data complied from Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2018* (cat.no. 6306.0). | | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **a.** | There is a higher percentage of male employees in full-time work than in part-time or casual work. | **T/F** |
| **b.** | The percentage of female employees in full-time and part-time work is almost evenly split with a slightly higher percentage in part-time work. | **T/F** |
|  | The percentage of female employees in full-time and part-time work is almost evenly split  with a slightly higher percentage in part-time work. |  |
| **c.** | There is a higher percentage of male employees in full-time work than women and a higher percentage of women in part-time and casual work than men. | **T/F** |

3. Create a mind-map below, unpacking the benefits of having paid work.

Textbook Questions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Different types of work** | |
| **Question** | **Suggested answer** |
| 1 | The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines paid work as performing services for one hour or more per week in return for receiving an income, whereas unpaid work comprises those tasks performed without receiving an income. |
| 2 | The least number of hours per week that an employee must work to be considered working full-time is 35 hours. |
| 3 | Three examples of volunteer work are firefighting, visiting or befriending the elderly and meal preparation and delivery. |
| 4 | Full-time work describes an employee who works 35 hours or more per week, or who works the minimum number of hours stipulated by the industrial award for that occupation or industry.  Part-time work describes an employee who works less than 35 hours per week.  Casual or seasonal work describes an employee who works only when needed by their employer. |
| 5 | Casual work: Hours vary per week and employment is on an ‘as needed’ basis’.  Part-time work: Ongoing employment but the of hours per week is fewer than 35.  Unpaid work: Tasks performed without receiving an income.  Paid work: Performing services for one hour or more per week in return for receiving money or income. |