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 |

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| --- |
| **Full-time worker** |
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|  |
| **Part-time worker** |
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|  |
|  |
| **Casual worker** |
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|  |

**2.** Examine the table below and then answer the TRUE/FALSE about how work types differ between the sexes. 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** |
|  |  |  |
| **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.