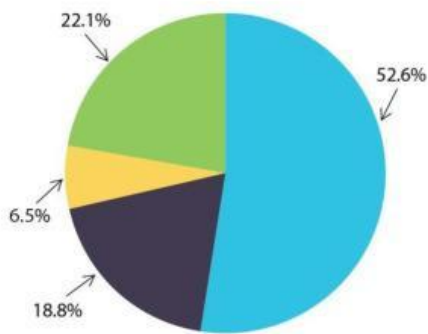


Unit 2: Exercise 3

Look at the charts. Then put the sentences in the correct order to complete the paragraph.

Employment in the UK 1988



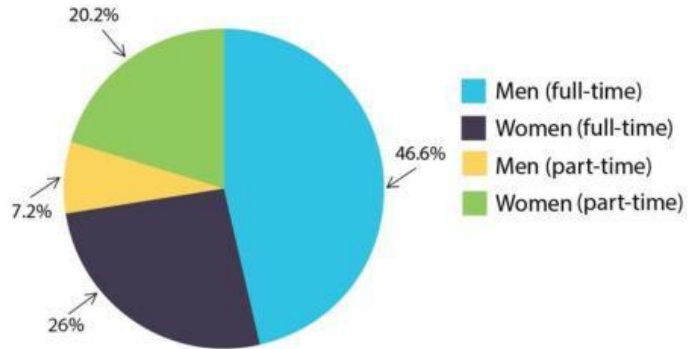
Key:

Number
(in 1000s)

Men (full-time)	12,539
Women (full-time)	4,482
Men (part-time)	1,550
Women (part-time)	5,268

Total 23,839

Employment in the UK 2012



Number
(in 1000s)

Men (full-time)	13,794
Women (full-time)	7,696
Men (part-time)	2,131
Women (part-time)	5,979

Total 29,600

The pie charts show the numbers and percentages of men and women in both full-time and part-time employment in the UK in 1988 and 2012.

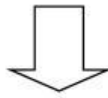
Overall, we can see that all numbers increased but there were significant differences in the proportions for each year.

These changes can be seen in the percentages of the total workforce; in 1988, women in full-time employment made up only 18.8% of working people, but this increased to 26% in 2012.

As well as the number of people working full-time, the number of people working part-time also increased, with women being the largest number in both years: 5,268,000 and 5,979,000, compared with 1,550,000 and 2,131,000 for men.

Firstly, although the number of men in full-time employment was largest in both years, the greatest change was in the number of women working full-time. This increased from 4,482,000 in 1988 to 7,696,000 in 2012.

In conclusion, apart from female full-time employment and male part-time employment, percentage figures decreased between the two years. Most significantly, men working full-time dropped below 50% to 46.6% in 2012.



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