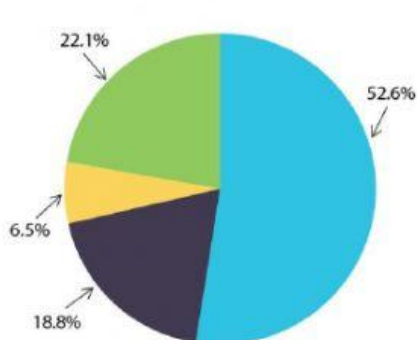


Exercise 4

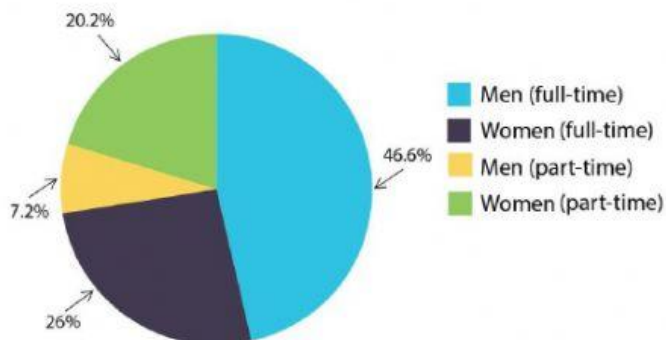
It's important to understand the information given and present the facts in a clear way.

Each sentence from the report covers one topic. Match the topics with the sentences.

Employment in the UK 1988



Employment in the UK 2012



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

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

Details of full-time employment figures.	Details of part-time employment figures.
Details of the percentage of women working full-time.	General description of the charts.
General information about the overall trends.	Overview of the information in the charts.

1. _____

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.

2. _____

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

3. _____

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.

4. _____

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.

5. _____

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.

6. _____

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