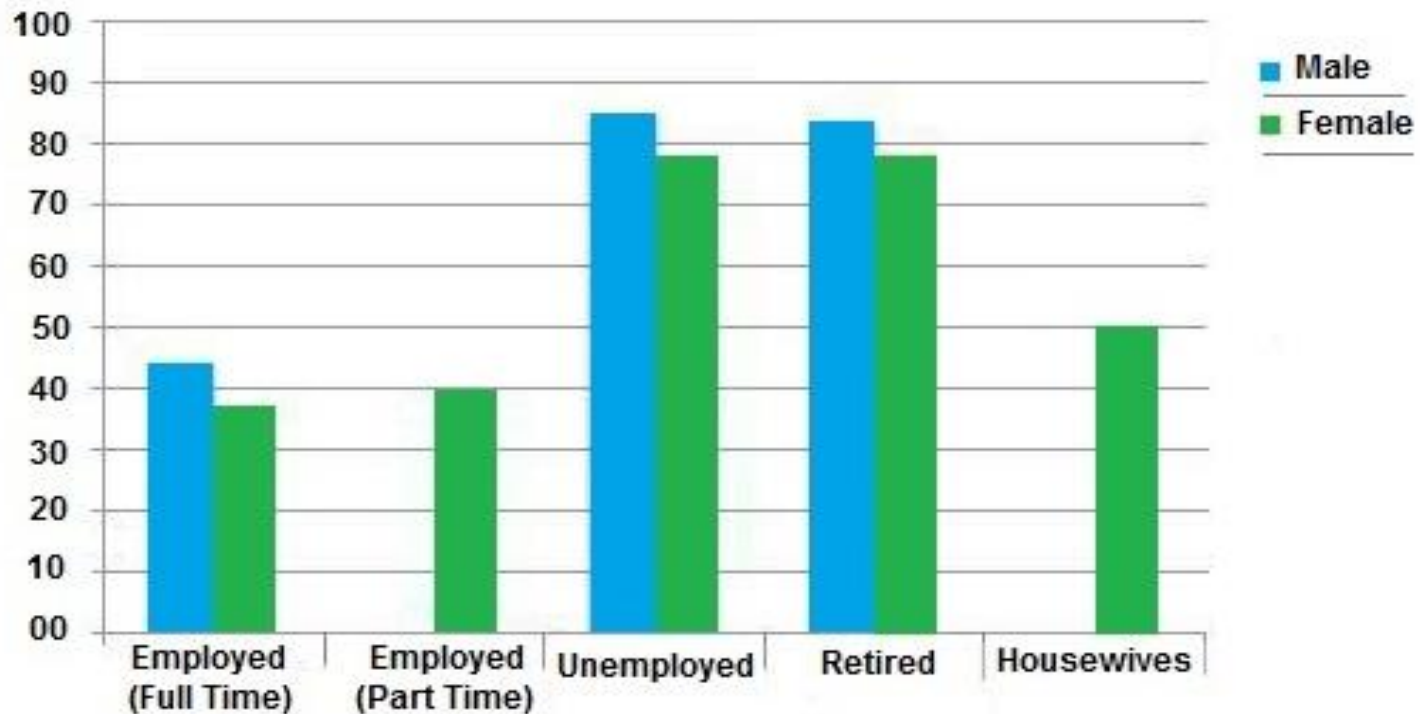


# Bar Graph

**\*\*The chart below shows the amount of leisure time enjoyed by men and women of different employment status.**

- **Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.**
- **Leisure time in a typical week in hour: by sex and employment status, 1998-99.**



## **Model Answer:**

The provided chart shows the number of leisure hours enjoyed by men and women in a typical week in 1998-99, according to gender and employment status. As is observed from the graph, the unemployed and retired men and women had more leisure time than the other type of people.

Among the full time employed people, men had about 45 hours of leisure time on an average per week compared to the 38 hours of leisure time for woman. No data is given for the part-time employed men and woman from this category enjoyed 40 hours of leisure time in a week. This figure is slightly more than the employed woman perhaps because of their employment nature.

Unemployed and retired people had the longest period for leisure activity both for men and woman and men had a bit more hours than the women. As expected the retired and unemployed people enjoyed about 78 to 82 hours per week which is longer than people from other employment status. Lastly housewives enjoyed approximately 50 hours of leisure time which is more than the employed woman but less than the unemployed and retired woman. The graph reflects that men had more leisure time from all status than woman which indicates that woman spent on more time working at home than the male.

The graph summarises that the male enjoy more leisure time than woman and employed people had less time for leisure activity than retired and unemployed people.

(Approximately 244 words)

## **Alternative Answer :**

The graph compares the amount of leisure time enjoyed by people of different employment levels in a typical week in the year 1998-1999.

In the given column graph, no data has been provided for the part-time employed and house-staying men. For rest of the cases, Men have more leisure time than women of the same category. The highest amount of leisure hours are enjoyed by those, who are unemployed. Unemployed men had approximately 85 hours of spare time and women from the same category had about 83 hours. The retired people also enjoyed the same amount of leisure activities as did the unemployed men and women. On the contrary, full-time employed men had a total of 40 hours leisure time compared to about 37 hours of women from the same status. Finally woman with part-time job had 40 hours-time to spend as leisure time and Housewives had 50 hours leisure time.

In conclusion, unemployed and retire people, both men and women enjoyed more leisure time than employed people and men compared to women had more time for leisure activities.

(Approximately 181 words)

The given bar graph depicts the hours of leisure time enjoyed by men and women in a typical week in different employment sectors in the year 1998-99. The first point to note is that, only mild variations between both sexes of free time enjoyment in the given year.

Interestingly, almost equal hours are spent for relaxation by both men and women in unemployed and retired sections. It occupied around 85 and 75 hours by men and women respectively. Whereas, only around half of this figure engaged with free time in employment section with 42 and 38 hours by men and women respectively. Part time employed women and housewives are engaged 40 and 50 hours respectively in leisure time activities and the figure for this sectors for men is not mentioned in the graph.

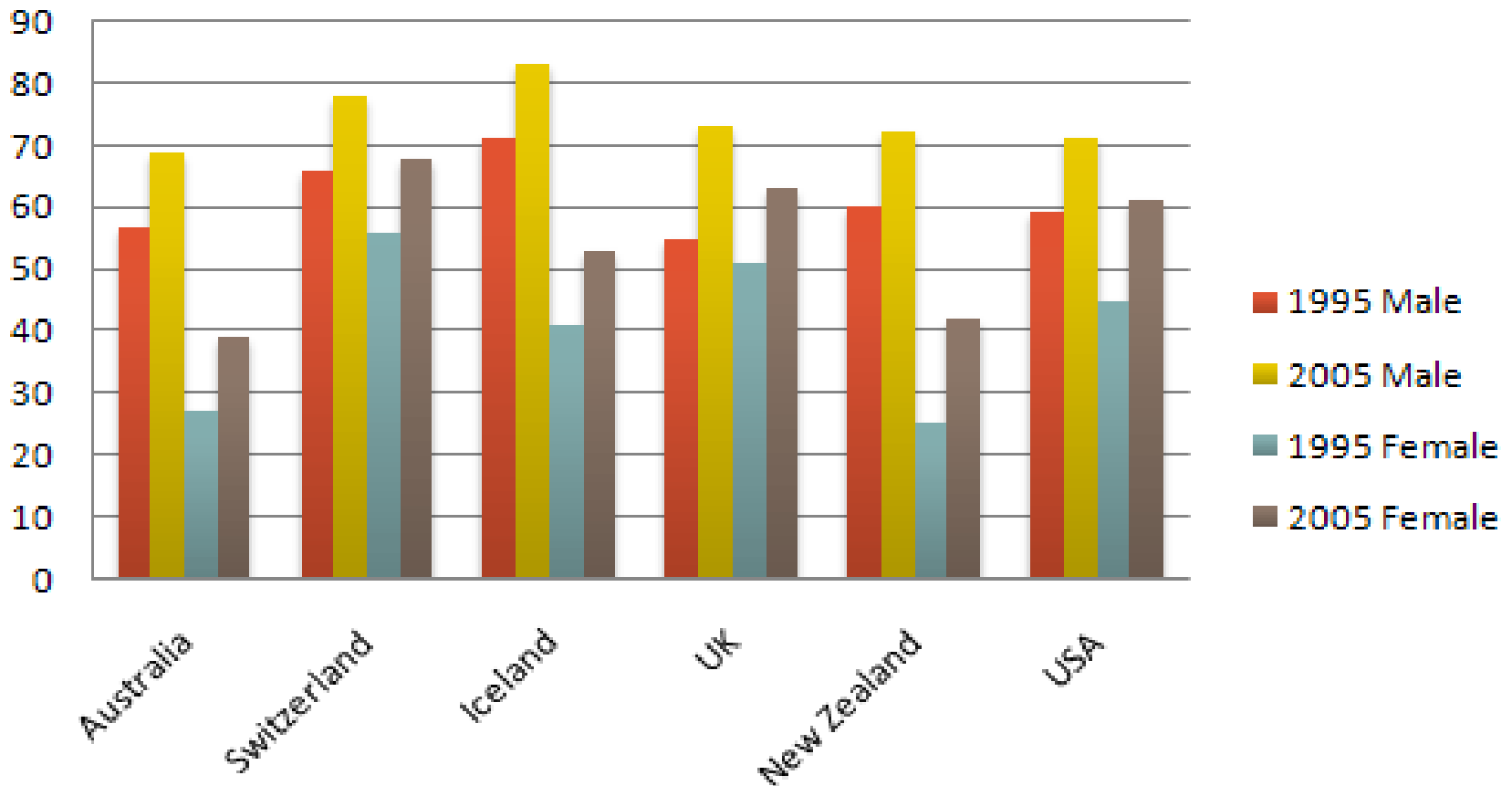
To conclude, it is clear from the graph that, unemployed and retired people are spent more time for enjoyment and males are dominant than females irrespective of employment status.

(Approximately 162 words)

**\*\*The graph below shows information of employment rates across 6 countries in 1995 and 2005.**

**Summarize the information by choosing and describe the main idea, and make comparisons where appropriate**

**Employment Rates, by Country, 1995 - 2005**



### **Sample Answer :**

The supplied bar graph shows changes in employment rates in six countries namely Australia, Switzerland, Ireland, UK, New Zealand and USA between 1995 and 2005. As is observed, more and more people of working age are employed, and there have been significant improvements for women, although they lag behind men in entering the workforce.

The most obvious trend in the graph is that women have lower employment rates in most of the countries in the graph. For example, in Australia in 1995, 57 percent of men could find work or retain a job, but only 27 percent of women. The difference was even bigger in New Zealand, with 60 percent of men. Even in Switzerland and Iceland, slightly more men than women were in the job market.

The second biggest trend in the graph is the improvement in employment between 1995 and 2005. In all countries shown, figures for both men and women improved. The biggest change was in the United Kingdom, from 55 percent of men in 1995 to 73 percent over the ten years period. Furthermore, the increases in employment rates for women were much higher in New Zealand. The percentage of working women jumped from 25 percent to 42 percent, and in the United States from 45 percent to 61 percent over the decade.

In conclusion, all the countries in the graph showed at least a 12 percent increase in employment rates of both men and women over the ten years. While men had relatively higher employment rate throughout the period, more and more women appear to be entering the labor market.

(Approximately 265 words)

## **Answer**

The supplied bar graph compares the employment rates between men and female in 6 different countries for the years 1995 and 2005. As is observed from the given data, the male employment percentage was higher than the female employment percentage in all of the given six countries and the overall employment conditions in Iceland, Switzerland is comparatively better than the other four countries.

As is given in the presentation, initially in 1995, more than 65% male were employed in Switzerland and in Iceland while in other four countries this rate was less than 60%. After 10 years, the male employment percentage reached over 70% except Australia. On the contrary, in 1995, the female employment percentage was over 50% only in Switzerland and for the rest of the countries this was from 28 to 58%. This percentage also increased over the 10 years and in 2005, female employee percentage reached to almost 70% in Switzerland and for the rest of the countries it was 50%.

In summary, male had a better employment record than the female and in 10 years the employment opportunity for male and female both increased.