



EIGHT HOUR DAY

Celebrate 150 years
of work, rest & play

Losing the Eight Hour Day?

Teacher resources to support Later Years student activities on topics related to the winning of the eight hour day in Victoria.

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Teacher Notes

Pdf 125kb

VELS Unit Level 6

Pdf 215kb

Student Resources

Pdf 158kb

Acknowledgements

These education materials were prepared by Kay Boulden, Museum Victoria Education Officer, to support *Celebrate 888—150 years of work, rest and play*. This project is funded by Arts Victoria in partnership with Museum Victoria, Victorian Trades Hall Council, University of Melbourne, RMIT University, Melbourne Workers Theatre, Australian Centre for the Moving Image, State Library of Victoria and History Teachers Association of Victoria.

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TR 1 Leave Entitlement Comparisons (OHT Master)

Country	Minimum Leave (days)	Leave (days) plus Public Holidays
Australia	20	30
United States*	0	10
Japan*	10	25
New Zealand**	15	26
Sweden	25	36
Italy	20	32
France	25	36

* There is no legal leave entitlement in the United States, and 10 days is the legal limit in Japan, however the *average* annual leave *taken* is 17 days in the US and 18 days in Japan.

** New Zealand goes to four weeks annual leave in 2007.

Source: *How Australia Compares*, Rodney Tiffen and Ross Gittens, University of Sydney 2004.

TR 2 40-hour week

(OHT Master)

The forty-hour week?

- ✚ Over-employment, underemployment, unemployment, casualisation, flexible shift and roster arrangements, unpaid work—all aspects of work in the 21st century.
- ✚ In 2002, 30% of Australian full-time workers were working 50 hours or more a week.
- ✚ One in four full-time workers now works 45 hours or more a week.
- ✚ Stress, fatigue and related health issues are of increasing concern as working hours get longer. Family relationships and community involvement also suffer.
- ✚ Over 25% of all workers are in casual employment which is often precarious and poorly paid, and where workers have little control over the hours they work.
- ✚ Over 70% of those in part-time work want full-time employment.
- ✚ In 2002, over half a million part-time Australian workers wanted extra hours.
- ✚ In 1954, 29% of women worked. Now the figure is around 68%. In many families women still do all or most of the domestic work. This 'double shift' means that after a full day's work women begin a second job when they leave to go home at 5pm.

TR 3 How Australia Compares

Rodney Tiffen (University of Sydney) and Ross Gittins (senior economics editor at The Sydney Morning Herald) published *How Australia Compares* in November 2004.

The book examines how the eighteen advanced democracies compare on a range of aspects of social life.

The numbers indicate position in relation to the eighteen countries in the sample, with 1 being the best and 18 the worst.

	United States	Sweden	Australia
Gap between rich and poor	17	1	14
Child poverty	18	1	12
Paid maternity leave	16	12	17
Public child-care places	14	2	10
Hours of work	16	9	17
Part-time employment	4	9	17

Source: www.australianreview.net/digest/2004/11/horvath.html

TR 4 Digital story-telling criteria sheet

Name(s): _____

Title of Presentation: _____

Criteria	Teacher comments
<p>Knowledge and understanding</p> <p>Preparation, composition and presentation demonstrate depth of knowledge, understanding of context, and capacity to select material to develop a coherent and persuasive text.</p>	
<p>Appropriate format</p> <p>The content, structure and form of the presentation show an ability to make choices appropriate to the audience, to be selective and critical in using a variety of source materials, and to make effective and creative use of a range of media and technologies.</p>	
<p>Thinking</p> <p>The presentation demonstrates ability to develop questions that probe viewpoints and perspectives, to explore changes thinking, and to analyse and reflect on a range of perspectives and perceptions.</p>	
<p>Communication</p> <p>Evidence of ability to use questions or presentation devices that explore implicit and explicit meanings.</p> <p>Evidence of ability to use the potential of the presentation mode to communicate meaning clearly and effectively.</p>	