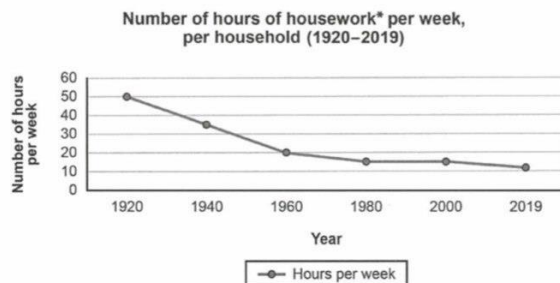
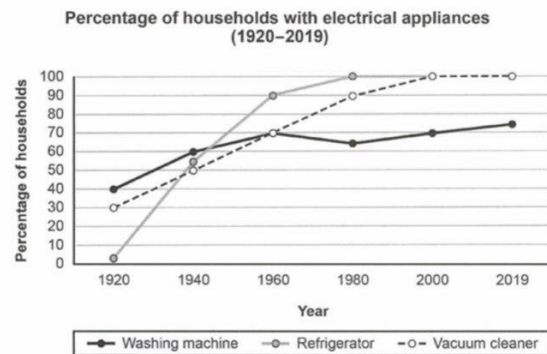


The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



*housework = washing clothes, preparing meals, cleaning

Given are two line graphs depicting the proportions of families of the same nationality possessing three sorts of electrical apparatus, as well as the time devoted by these families, in hours per week (h/w), to household chores done by these appliances from 1920 to 2019.

What is conspicuous at a glance is that, despite a negligible decrease for washing machines, the number of families equipped with home appliances has increased throughout the span, which inversely matches with the length of time spent on carrying out tasks pertained to these devices.

Regarding washing machine, the most prevalent device in 1920, the percentages of households employed it, having stood at 40 percent, rose moderately to just over 70 percent in 2019, with a significant climb by 1960 and a slight dip in 1980. Turning to vacuum cleaner users, however, the general trend was upwards; starting from 30 percent, exceeding that of washing machines in 1960, before hitting a peak at 100 percent in 2000 when it leveled off towards the end of the period. Similarly, refrigerator owners soared, with an abrupt rise from just over zero to 100 percent in 1980, when it remained stable from then onwards, while surpassing that of two other devices during less than a decade around 1940.

Conversely, the country experienced a descending pattern in the number of hours spent on doing household works by these appliances on a weekly basis, with time declining sharply from 50 h/w in 1920 to 20 h/w in 1960, followed by a steady drop to be halved.