

# EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

As a country develops economically, the distribution of employment across different sectors—primary (agriculture, mining), secondary (manufacturing, processing and assembly), tertiary (services), and quaternary (knowledge and information)—tends to shift in a predictable pattern.

**Read the statements below and write these on the graph with a label clearly indicating when this happened.**

1. As the manufacturing industries develop, there is a shift towards more complex manufacturing, which often leads to job creation in industries that produce high-value goods.
2. Extraction industries such as mining and logging become more mechanised, reducing employment in these areas.
3. Increased job opportunities in the city lead to urbanisation and higher disposable incomes, which in turn increase demand for retail, education, and healthcare services
4. The introduction of machinery such as tractors and enhanced agricultural techniques reduces the need for labour in the agricultural sector.
5. Economic growth encourages investment in manufacturing facilities such as robotics in car manufacturing that utilise advanced technologies, thereby decreasing the reliance on manual labour.
6. Economic advancement fosters a greater focus on research and development, particularly in scientific and technological fields, increasing employment opportunities in these areas.
7. As economies mature, there is a heightened need for professional services such as finance, real estate, and business consulting, which creates more jobs in these fields.
8. Increased job opportunities in the city lead to urbanisation and higher disposable incomes, which in turn increase demand for retail, education, and healthcare services
9. The rise of the knowledge economy in developed countries leads to more jobs in information technology and data analysis sectors.

Figure 1: Changes over time in the employment structure of a country.

