

## Economic Activities Sectors

On the bottom or back of your table (printed copies only), simply list any 5 countries, but not the US.

Why did you select those 5 countries?

What “things” do we use to characterize a country?

Geographic region, the people, form government, resources and their economy.

Goal: Focus on four economic activity sectors of a country’s economy.

These sectors define the proportion of the population engaged in an activity sector.

Sectors:

Write this information in the boxes provided.

Then list three examples of primary economic activities or items.

1. Primary-the production of naturally existing or culturally improved resource. In other words, natural resources.
  - a. Developing countries rely heavily on primary economic activities as the main source of their economy. U.S. less than 1% in this area.
2. Secondary-we add value to natural resources by changing them into products to be sold in the market place. In other words, making stuff.
  - a. U.S. ~20% in this sector.
3. Tertiary-activities connected to providing a service of some type.
  - a. U.S. ~80% in this sector
4. Quaternary-is a specialized knowledge sector and scientific research

# Economic Activities

## United States

<b>GDP-Composition, by sector of origin:</b> <b>Agriculture: 0.9% (2017 est)</b> <b>Industry: 19.1% (2017 est)</b> <b>Services: 80% (2017 est)</b>
Agriculture-products: Wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton, beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, fish, forest products.
Industries: Highly diversified, world leading high technology innovation, second-largest output in the world, petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining.

1. What conclusions can you draw based on this information? Write your response on the back of the page.

## Uganda

<b>GDP-Composition, by sector of origin:</b> <b>Agriculture: 28.2% (2017 est)</b> <b>Industry: 21.1% (2017 est)</b> <b>Services: 50.7% (2017 est)</b>
Agriculture-products: Coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava, potatoes, corn, millet (seeds), pulses (beans), cut flowers, beef, goat meat, poultry, and fish
Industries: Sugar processing, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement, steel production

1. What conclusions can you draw based on this information? Write your response on the back of the page or bottom of you table.

Let’s focus on coffee for a moment. Coffee is one of the most important agricultural commodities in the world.

It ranks second in international trade after oil.

Trace the coffee bean to the market using the economic activity sector continuum below.



With the five countries that you have selected, visit <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/> and examine the agricultural/natural resource products of each country. Take the most important item, usually first one listed, and trace the item to the market using the economic activity sector continuum as you did with coffee in Uganda.

Make sure that with each country, you do not duplicate any of the items.

