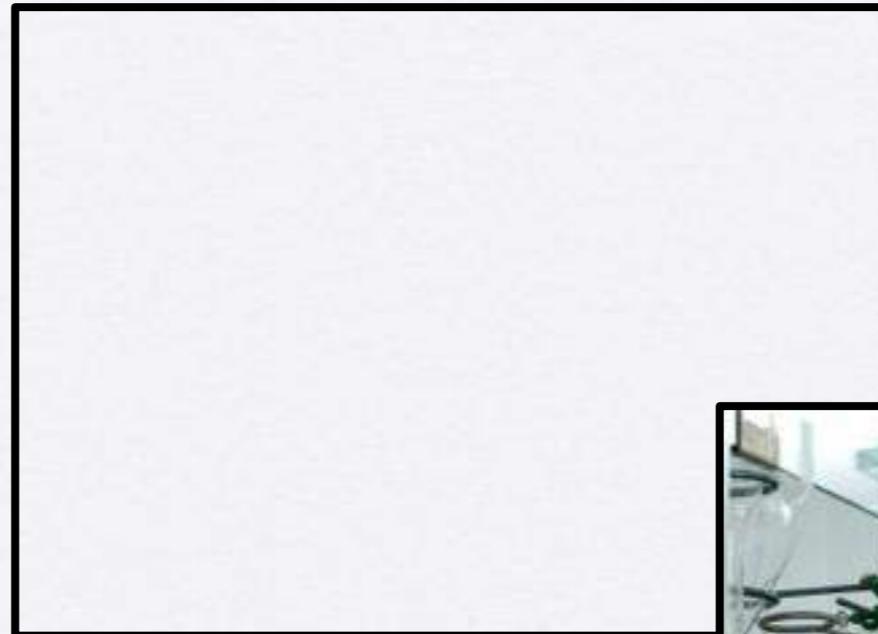
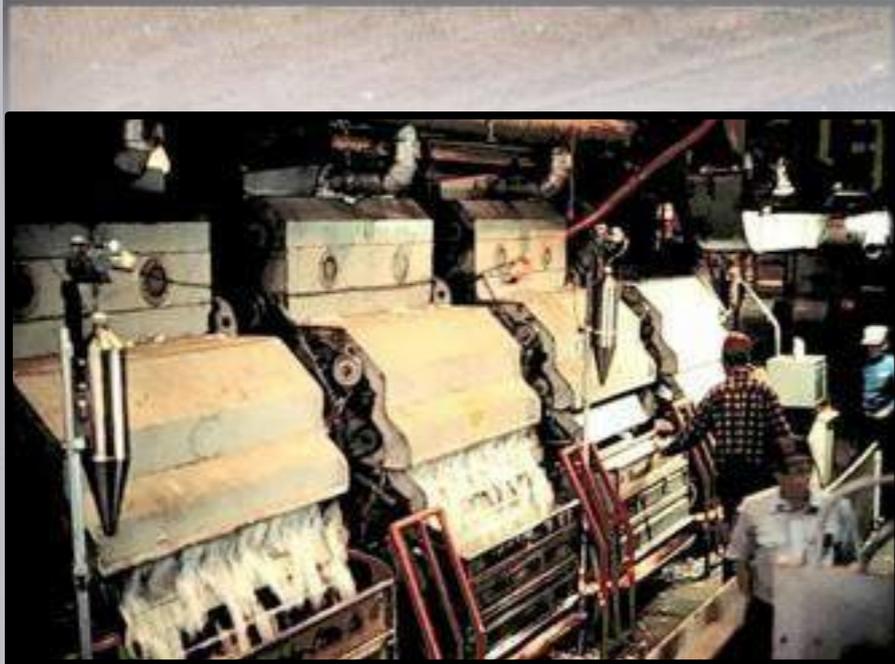


# *Economic Activities*

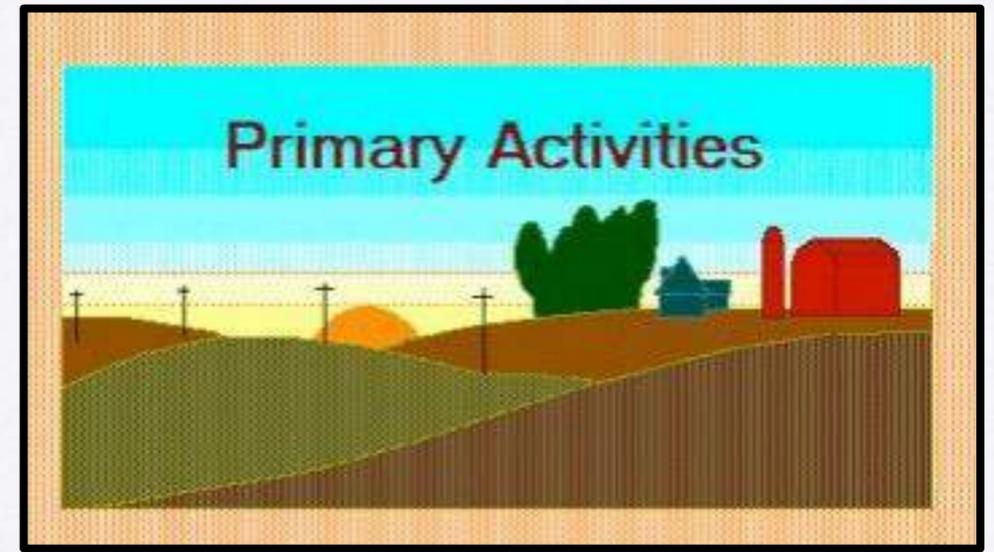
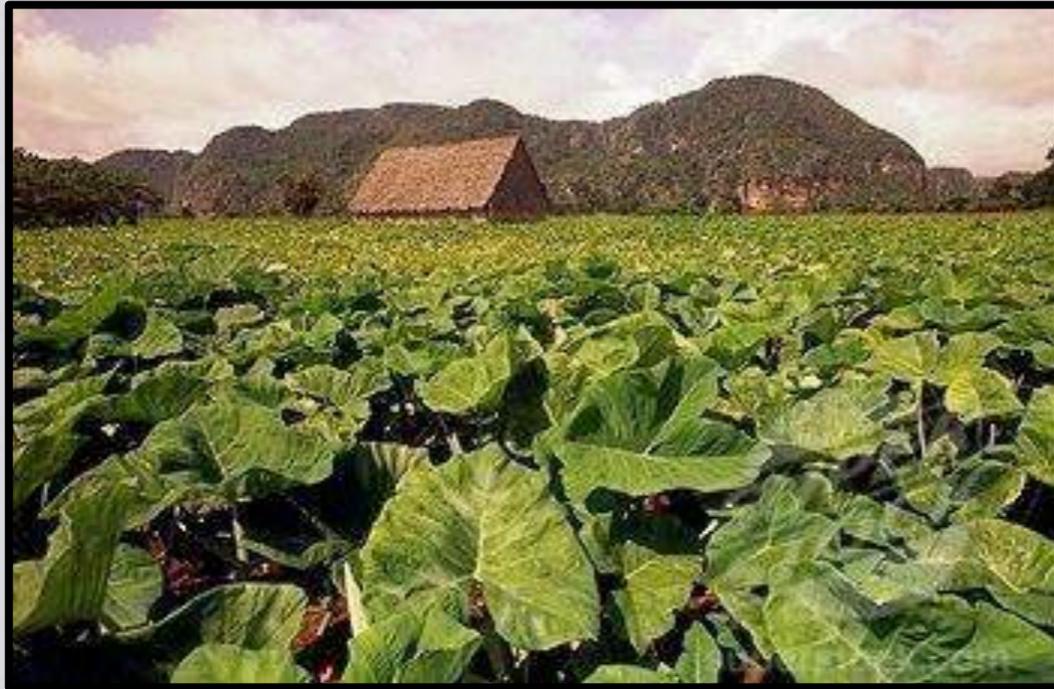
What do people do for work...

Primary Economic Activities  
Secondary Economic Activities  
Tertiary Economic Activities  
Quaternary Economic Activities



# Primary Economic Activities

Involves the extraction and production of raw materials, such as corn, coal, wood and iron. (A coal miner and a fisherman would be workers in the primary degree.)



Agriculture, Fishing, and Mining  
-- just to show a few..



# Secondary Economic Activities

Involves the transformation of raw or intermediate materials into goods e.g. manufacturing steel into [cars](#), or [textiles](#) into clothing. (A builder and a dressmaker would be workers in the secondary degree.)



# Tertiary Economic Activities

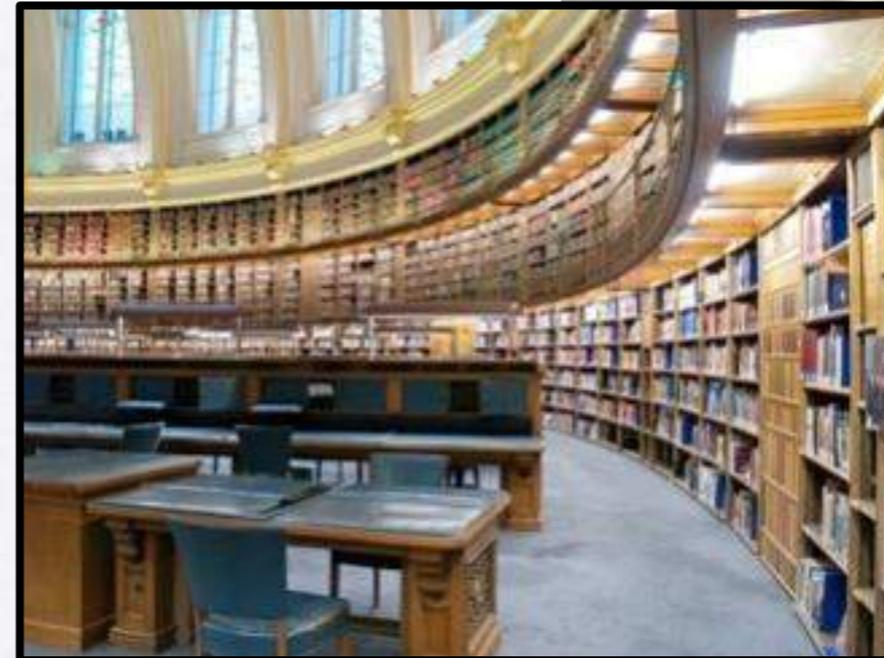
The tertiary sector of the economy is the service industry. This sector provides services to the general population and to businesses. Activities associated with this sector include retail and wholesale sales, transportation and distribution, entertainment (movies, television, radio, music, theater, etc.), restaurants, clerical services, media, tourism, insurance, banking, healthcare, and law.



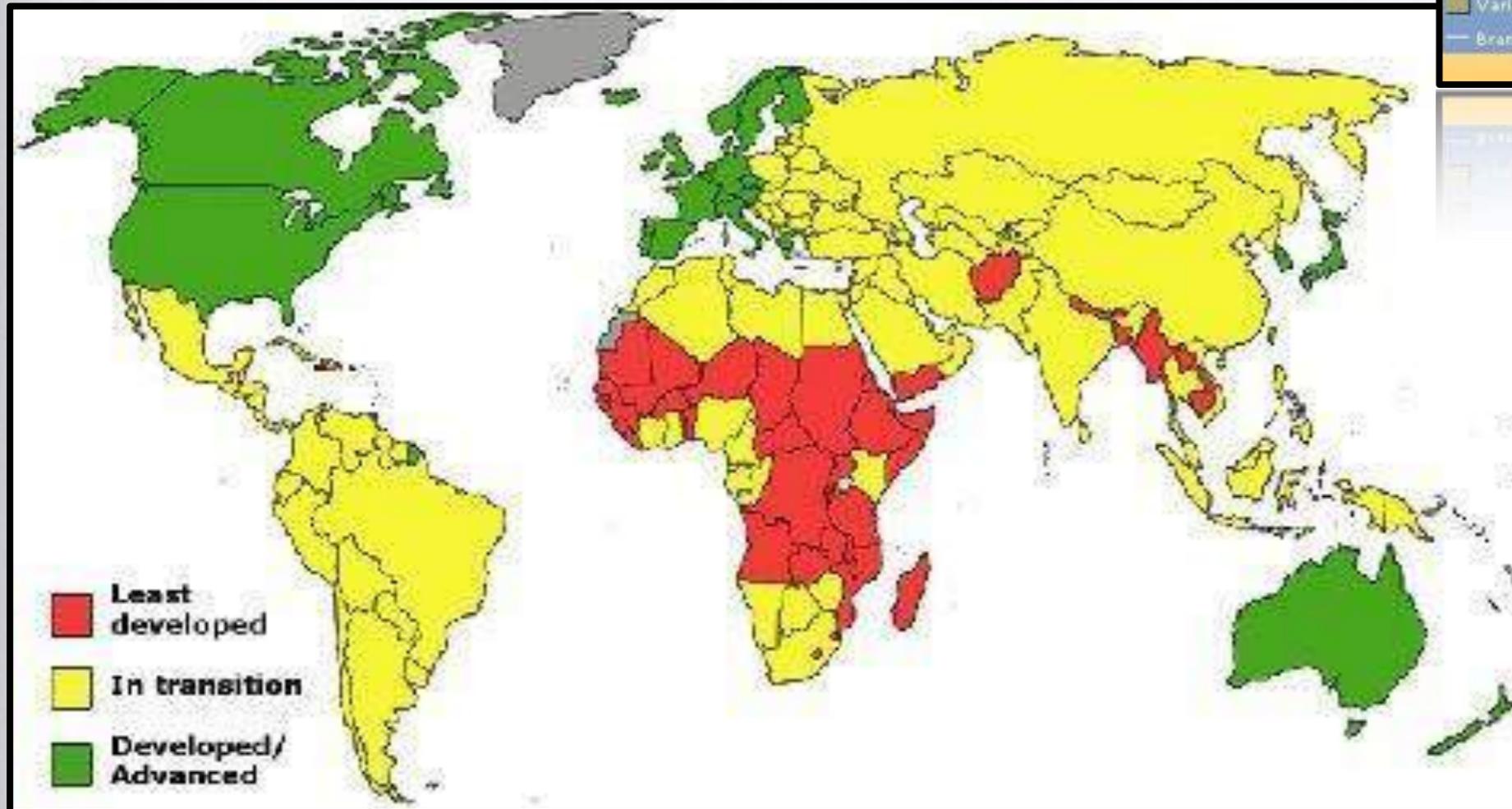
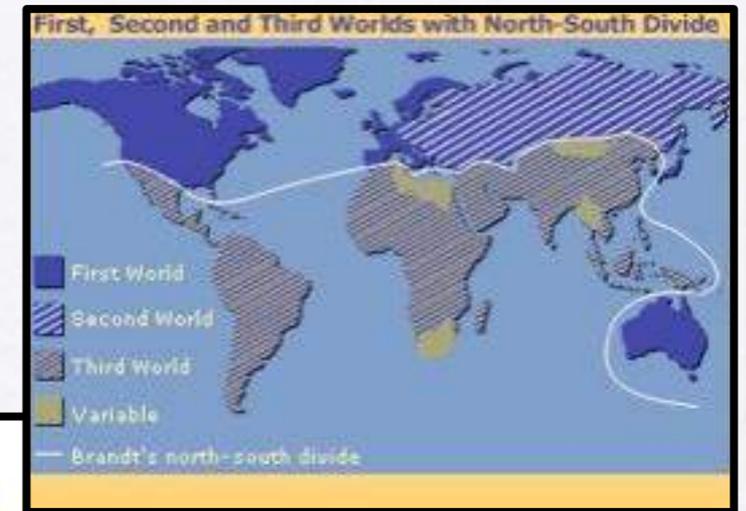
# Quaternary Economic Activities

The quaternary sector of the economy consists of intellectual activities. Activities associated with this sector include government, culture, libraries, scientific research, education, and information technology.

Some consider there to be a branch of the quaternary sector called the quinary sector, which includes the highest levels of decision making in a society or economy. This sector would include the top executives or officials in such fields as government, science, universities, nonprofit, healthcare, culture, and the media.



# Levels of Development of Nations



*Underdeveloped Countries...*

*Developing Countries...*

*Developed Countries...*

# Underdeveloped and Developing Countries

Economically underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America, considered as an entity with common characteristics, such as poverty, high birthrates, and economic dependence on the advanced countries.

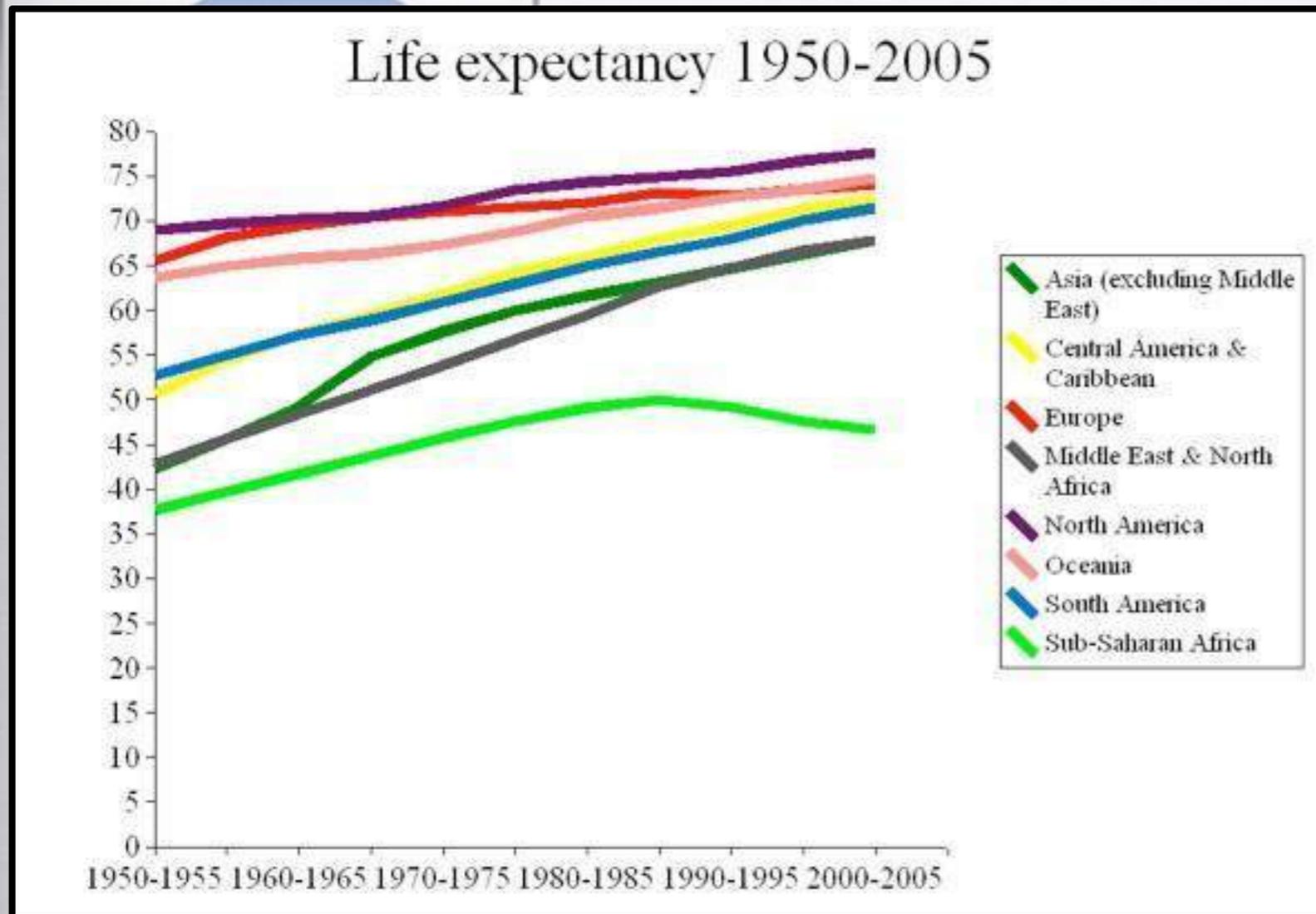
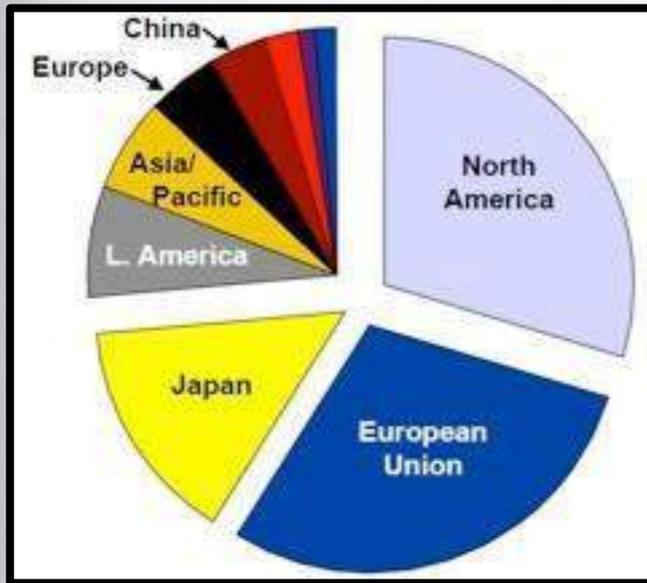
Developing countries show progress of political, social and economical development.



# Underdeveloped and Developing Countries

The development of a country is measured with statistical indexes such as per capita (per person) income, GDP (gross domestic product), life expectancy, the rate of literacy, et cetera. The UN has developed the Human Development Index (HDI), a compound indicator of the above statistics, to gauge the level of human development for countries where data is available.

Developing countries are in general countries which have not achieved a significant degree of industrialization relative to their populations, and which have, in most cases a medium to low standard of living. There is a strong correlation between low income and high population growth.



1950-1955 1960-1965 1970-1975 1980-1985 1990-1995 2000-2005

0

# *Developed Countries*



# Commercial vs Cottage Industry



## Commercial Industry

*allows for mass production, & for products to be sold in markets.*



# Commercial vs Cottage Industry



## Cottage Industry

*Using little advance technology, this industry usually involves production of goods by hand in shops in or near workers' homes.*



# Commercial vs Cottage Industry



# Subsistence Farming/Hunting

*Residents grow or hunt only enough food to feed their families or villages. This agricultural method is used mostly in developing countries.*



# Commercial Farming

