

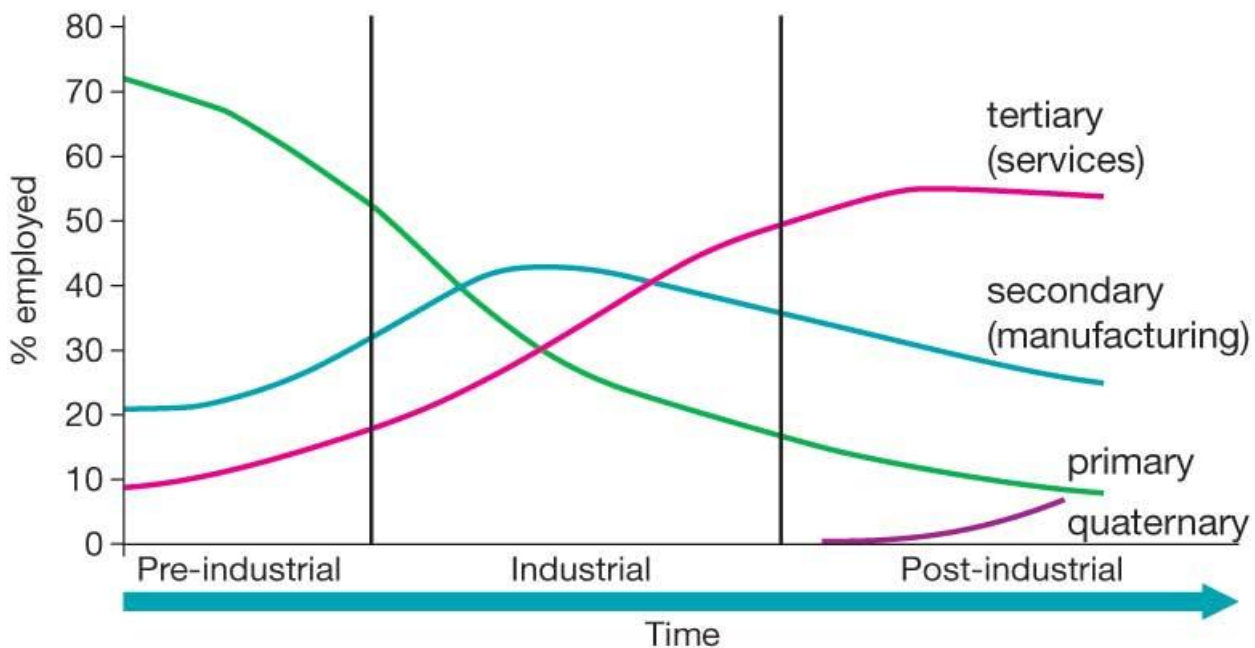
Making a Living

Outline of the Topic

- How is employment changing?
 - How do employment structures vary between two countries?
 - Are there links between economic change and urbanisation?
 - How is the countryside diversifying?
 - What are the environmental impacts of changing employment in a developed country e.g. U.K.?
 - What are the environmental impacts of a rapidly growing city in a developing country?
 - Can Brownfield sites be used to manage employment change?
 - Is there potential in the 'green' employment sector?
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- How is Employment Changing?

In the U.K. there has been a major change in the types of jobs that people have been doing in the last 40 years. There has been a drop in primary and secondary employment and an increase in the tertiary and quaternary sectors. (See Key terms section for definitions.)

The Clark-Fisher model can be used to describe how employment structures change over time.



The Clark Fisher model predicts that as countries develop, they go through three stages:

Low income countries are dominated by primary production and are termed 'pre-industrial'.

As economies develop, the demand for manufactured goods rise and secondary industry grows and dominates. This is the 'industrial phase'.

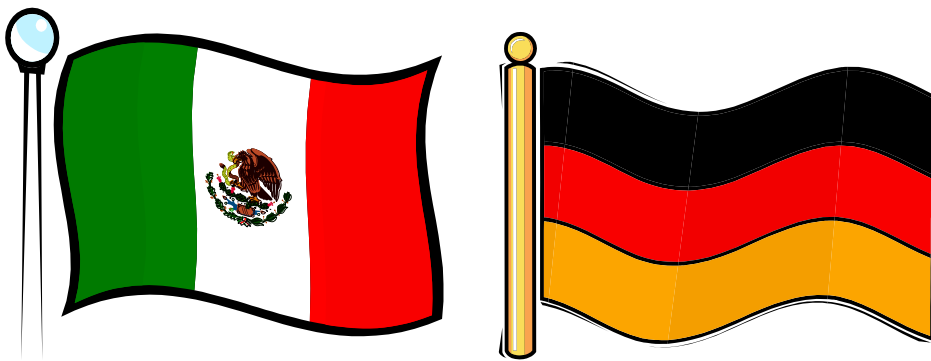
As incomes continue to rise, people use more services which means tertiary and then quaternary industries grow. Countries like this are termed 'post-industrial'.

How Useful is the Clark-Fisher Model?

The model shows us how employment changes over time in many cases but there are some problems:

- It assumes that there is a simple straight development path from less developed to developed but there are many different levels of income and unusual ways that countries have developed. For example, oil rich states such as Saudi Arabia have not followed the same path.
- The model tends to ignore the international context. Manufacturing may decline in one country but be relocated elsewhere.
- Some developing countries may have a large tertiary sector, linked to a large tourist industry, without having developed a secondary industry first.

How do employment structures vary between two countries?



Mexico- an industrialising country	Germany- a deindustrialised country
In the 1950s, manufacturing overtook agriculture as the largest contributor to Mexico's wealth. Mexico's manufactured goods include vehicles, chemicals and food production. Mexico City is a centre for secondary industries as it has a highly skilled workforce and a large consumer market.	Deindustrialisation during the 1970s and 1980s forced economic change in Germany. Manufacturing moved to lower cost countries. Many people are now involved in knowledge-based industries and research in high-end goods such as luxury cars.

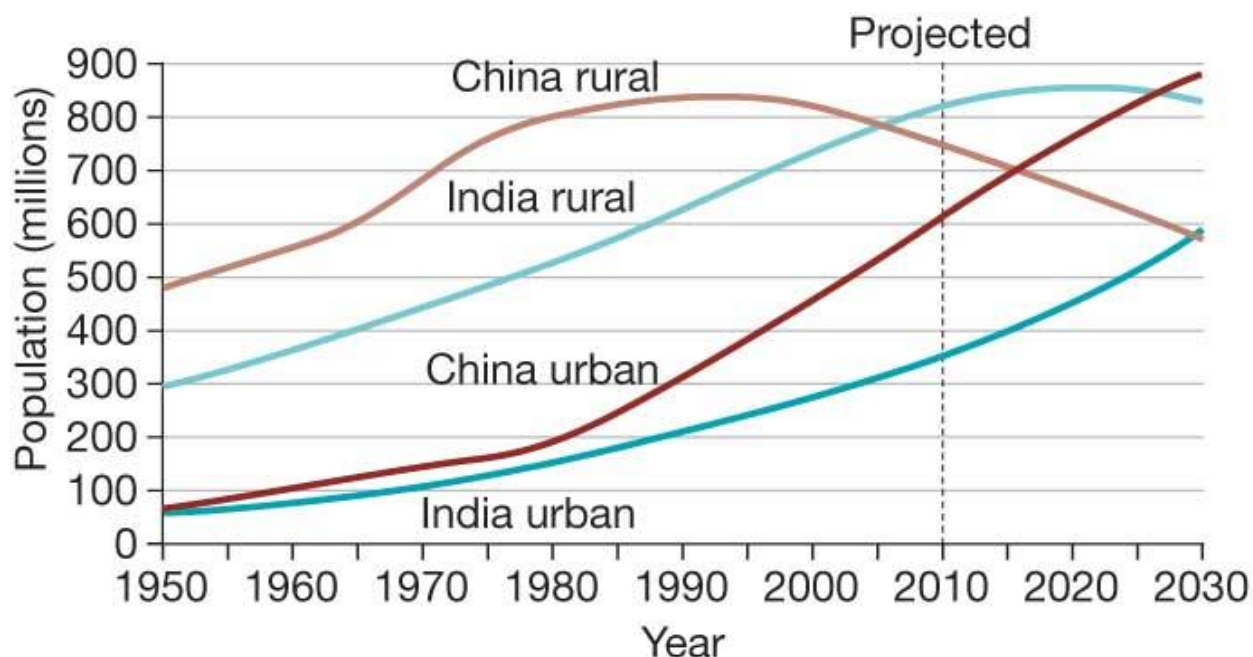
Are there links between economic change and urbanisation?

NICs (Newly Industrialised Countries) are countries like China and South Korea that have developed large manufacturing industries very quickly.

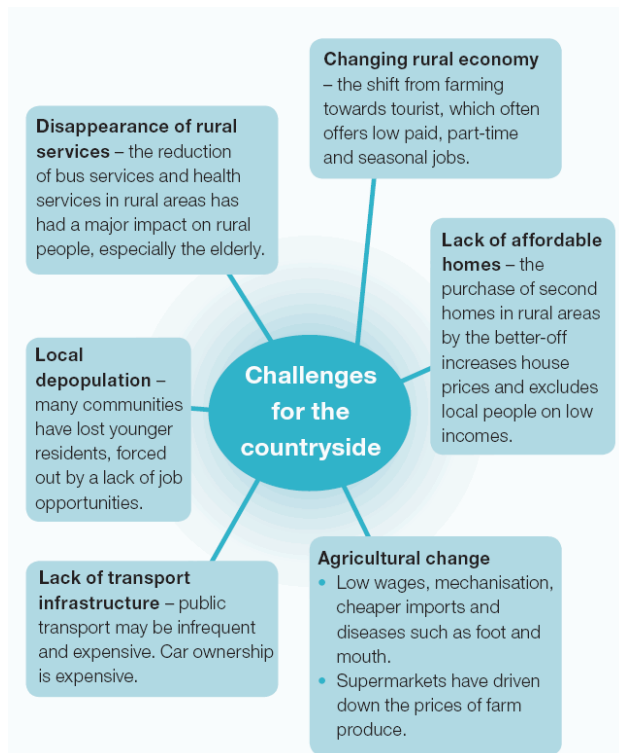
The **informal** economy is shrinking (e.g. shoe shiners, street sellers) being replaced by a **formal** economy. (See Key Terms glossary for definitions)

Informal Economy	Formal Economy
Easy to start working- no documentation needed.	Employees are taxed.
Do not pay tax.	Reasonable wage for location.
Poorly paid.	Formal skills/qualifications are needed.
No safety protection and may involve child labour.	Health and safety laws are in place.
Tends to be small scale.	Tends to be large scale.

As countries like China and India develop, **urbanisation** increases.



Diversification in The Countryside



In recent years, life has become difficult for people in rural areas. There are a number of challenges facing people living in the countryside.

How has the countryside changed?



As incomes from farming have declined, farmers have been encouraged to diversify. New sources of income for farmers include accommodation such as B&Bs and campsites, farm shops and leisure activities such as clay pigeon shooting or off road driving. It may be the case of farming differently e.g. going organic. The picture on the left is of Denbies Vineyard in Surrey. It used to be a pig farm!

What are the environmental impacts of changing employment in a developed country e.g. U.K.?

In countries such as the U.K. the main change in employment is *deindustrialisation*. Industries such as ship building, steel making and textiles have declined majorly in the U.K. and are now often produced overseas. This will lead to economic, social and environmental impacts.

Economic impacts	Loss of income, loss of taxes, increased demand for benefits.
Social Impacts	Well qualified workers are without work, Outmigration, family breakdown, crime.
Environmental Impacts	Derelict land, less energy required for machinery, reduced noise and air pollution.

What are the impacts of employment change in a LEDC? Case Study- Mumbai, India



Mumbai is the commercial capital of India. Its economy has diversified in many ways including:

- New secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries such as engineering, healthcare and information technology.
- Television and satellite network and publishing headquarters are found in Mumbai as well as the Bollywood film industry.
- A number of British and American companies have outsourced services such as call centres to Mumbai.

What are the Environmental Impacts of changing employment in Mumbai?

- Mumbai suffers from air pollution. Burning rubbish and increased emissions from cars and lorries has caused this. As a result many people in Mumbai suffer from respiratory problems.
- As the tertiary and quaternary industries have grown, there is an increase in demand for electricity. Much of Mumbai's electricity is generated from fossil fuels so more greenhouse gases will be produced from the increase in demand for electricity.



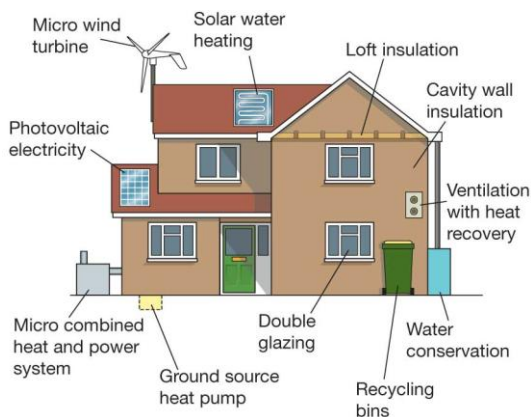
Managing Employment change sustainably

- *Brownfield sites* can be used to manage employment change sustainably.
- The 'green' employment sector includes making green products and services such as renewable energy and ecotourism.



Closure of industry can lead to dereliction of land. Regenerating brownfield sites are a sustainable way of dealing with economic change.

Fort Dunlop in Birmingham is an example of a successful regeneration of a brownfield site. It was a derelict tyre storage facility on the edge of Birmingham. The factory closed in 1980 and the site became derelict. Fort Dunlop opened in 2006 and is a mixed-use development including a hotel and a business park with office and retailing space.



Renewable energy offers a range of employment opportunities including design construction and fitting renewable energy products such as solar power.



Recycling in Curitiba- Curitiba is in South-East Brazil. It became the first city in Brazil to separate its waste. Two-thirds is now recycled. This creates employment as people sort the organic and inorganic waste. Recovered materials are sold to local industries and the profits are used to fund social programmes.

Key terms in Making a Living

Primary Industry - People extract raw materials from land or sea. Farming, fishing and mining are examples.

Secondary Industry- People are involved in manufacturing or processing where raw materials are converted into a finished product, for example, house building, car making or steel processing.

Tertiary Industry is an industry where the main function is to provide a service. There are a wide range of service industries including distribution, retailing and financial services.

Quaternary Industries provide information and expert help. They are often associated with creative or knowledge based industries such as I.T. biosciences and media.

Deindustrialisation refers to the decline in secondary industries which have been replaced with job increases in tertiary and quaternary industries.

The informal economy refers to all economic activities that fall outside the formal economy. It is neither taxed nor monitored and is not included in a country's GNP.

Urbanisation - The increase in the percentage of people living in urban areas (towns and cities).

Stakeholders - The groups of people who have an interest in a decision being made in a local area.

Sustainable Management - meeting the needs of people now and in the future, and limiting harm to the environment.

Diversify - to create more variety in incomes and jobs so that people are not dependent on one activity.

Post-Production -This means looking towards how the countryside should be used when farming declines. It refers to diversification of economic activities in rural areas.

Brownfield Sites- an area of land that has been built on before and is suitable for redevelopment.

Greenfield sites-An area of land that has not been previously built on.

Practice Exam Questions

Approximately 65% of our wine is sold through the Visitor Centre – where we have around 300 000 visitors a year. The remaining wine is sold either through mail order or to trade customers, including a few of the larger supermarkets, such as Sainsbury's and Waitrose.

A press release about diversification at Denbies Farm, now Denbies Vineyard.

1. Give two examples of farm diversification outlined in the press release above.

2 marks

2. Why might a farm diversify?

2 marks

3. Describe the problems faced by the rural economy in the UK.

4 marks

4. Using examples, explain how the growth of industries in developing countries can bring both benefits and problems

4 marks

5. Using examples, explain how employment opportunities in the future could be more sustainable.

6 marks