Chapter 4: Preparing for the Future

Section 1: Kinds of Jobs

To get ready for work, it's smart to start thinking about what you enjoy and the skills you'll need. Getting part-time jobs or learning job skills early can help you prepare. It's also useful to know what kinds of jobs will be in demand in the future.

Economists group jobs into four main sectors:

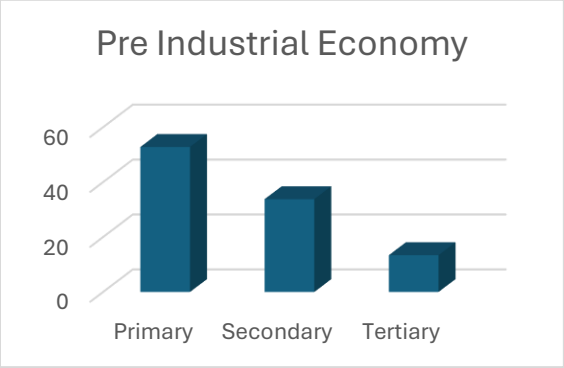
1. ***Primary Sector*** - Jobs that collect natural resources, like farming, fishing, mining, and forestry.
2. ***Secondary Sector*** - Jobs that turn materials into products, like construction, factories, or making clothes and furniture.
3. ***Tertiary Sector*** - Jobs that provide services to others, like teachers, doctors, bus drivers, and salespeople.
4. ***Quaternary Sector*** - Jobs that involve ideas and information, like computer programmers, researchers, and lab workers.

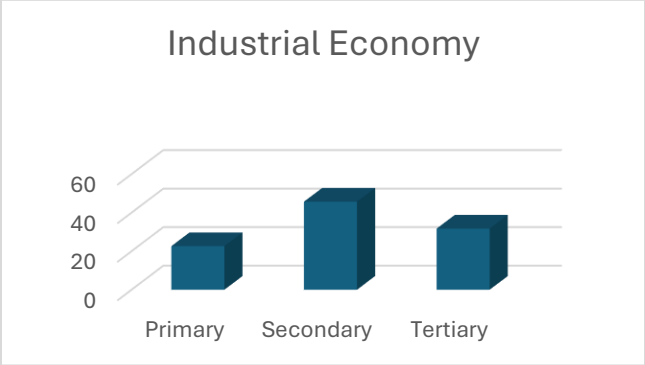
Each sector plays an important role in the economy, and thinking about which one interests you most can help you plan your future career.

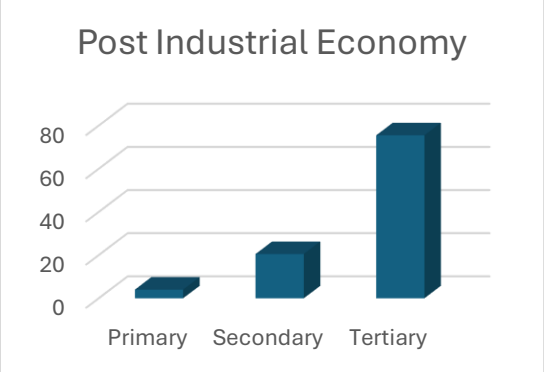
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1. **Demands by Sector for Differing Economies**

	1st	2nd	3rd
Pre-Industrial	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary & Quaternary
Industrial	Secondary	Primary	Tertiary & Quaternary
Post-Industrial	Tertiary & Quaternary	Secondary	Primary







Section 2: The Global View

The Global View

- Every country's economy is connected to others through **global trade** and countries **sell and buy** goods and services internationally.

- Eg: Canada trades oil, hires foreign experts, and sends Canadians abroad for work.
- To plan, Canadians must consider **global economic trends**.

The Effects of a Global Economy

- Canada relies heavily on trade, mainly with the **United States**, but also with many other countries.
- **Benefits of global trade**:
    - Access to a larger market.
    - More products and resources available.
- **Drawbacks**:
    - Canada can't fully control its own economy.
    - If other countries raise taxes or prices (e.g., oil), Canada's economy can suffer.
- Global trade also affects **politics**—countries try to stay friendly even when they disagree (e.g., Canada allowing European fishing to maintain good relations).

Following the Trend

- Most countries move through three main **economic stages**:
    1. **Pre-Industrial** – economies based on farming and raw materials.
    2. **Industrial** – focus on manufacturing and production.
    3. **Post-Industrial** – economies focused on services and information.

- Countries usually **diversify** their economies over time, but not all sectors move at the same pace.

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a) What general relationship do you see between industrialization and real standard of living?

In general, countries that are more industrialized tend to have a ***higher standard of living****. Industrialized and post-industrial nations usually have better infrastructure, more jobs in services and technology, and higher incomes.*

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b) What general relationship do you see between industrialization and birth rate?

As industrialization increases, ***birth rates usually decrease****. In pre-industrial countries, families often have many children to help with work and support. In industrial and post-industrial societies, people have fewer children due to education, urban living, and higher costs.*

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c) Why are Western Europe, the United States, and Japan all shown as post-industrial?

These regions developed early through industrialization, built strong economies, and now rely mostly on ***service industries, technology, and information*** *rather than manufacturing or agriculture. They have high living standards and diverse economies.*

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d) What generalizations do you see about countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America?

Many African and parts of Asian and Latin American countries are still ***developing*** *or* ***newly industrialized****. They often depend on agriculture or resource exports, have lower living standards, and are working to expand manufacturing and technology sectors.*

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e) What might cause shifts to change in the future?

- ***Technology advances*** *(like automation or renewable energy).*

- ***Globalization and trade agreements*.**
- ***Education and investment*** *in infrastructure.*
- ***Political stability*** *and access to resources.*
- ***Climate change*** *could also push some regions to develop new industries.*

Section 3: Forecasting the Future

1. Forecasting the Future

- Just like weather experts predict storms, economists predict what might happen in the economy by studying trends and data.
- They look at things like **social trends** (how people behave and what they care about) and **demographics** (information about populations, like age, gender, or where people live).
- Understanding patterns helps people prepare for future changes in jobs, spending, and society.

🌎 Social Trends

- A **social trend** is a big idea or attitude that changes how people act or what they value.
- Example: More people are worried about the environment.
    - This leads to more use of **solar and wind energy**.
    - That causes **less pollution** and **new jobs**, but also **fewer jobs** in old energy industries (like oil and coal).
- Can start small but grow to affect the whole economy.

👥 Demographics

- **Demographics** are statistics about people—age, gender, location, work, and family life.
- Help predict what a population will need in the future.
- Example: **Canada's aging population**
    - More seniors mean more health problems and higher demand for healthcare workers.
    - Fewer working-age people means fewer taxpayers, so **each worker pays higher taxes**.
    - There's also a need to **train young people** to fill the jobs that older workers leave.

Demographic Trends	Social Trends
• Populations are becoming more urban • Aging population • Families having fewer children AND later • Population growth driven by immigrants (from other provinces AND countries) • Growing rate of inflation means lower average household income	• More and more electric vehicles • Concerns about the environment • An increase in screen-time by youth • Mental health cases on the rise • Rural crime rate rising • Vaping and other substance abuse in youth