## Introduction to International Economics Update to Chapter 24 Structural Change and Adjustment

## **Structural Change**

Sectoral Composition of GDP, selected years (% of GDP)

|               |               | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Low income    | Agriculture   |      | 38   | 38   | 35   | 25   |
| Low income    | Manufacturing |      | 12   | 12   | 11   | 13   |
| Low income    | Services      |      | 50   | 50   | 54   | 62   |
| Middle income | Agriculture   | 25   | 20   | 18   | 11   | 10   |
| Middle income | Manufacturing | 24   | 26   | 23   | 22   | 20   |
| Middle income | Services      | 51   | 54   | 59   | 67   | 70   |
| High income   | Agriculture   | 6    | 4    | 3    | 2    | 1    |
| High income   | Manufacturing |      | 24   | 21   | 18   | 16   |
| High income   | Services      |      | 72   | 76   | 80   | 83   |

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Online.

Consider the data presented in Table 24.1. This presents gross domestic product (GDP) of low, middle and high income countries, spit up between agriculture, manufacturing and services for years reported by the World Bank in its World Development Indicators. Not all years are available, but if we were to generalize from the data in this table, we can see that, as development proceeds, agriculture declines from approximately 40 percent of GDP to approximately 2 percent of GDP. Manufacturing initially increases from approximately 10 percent of GDP to approximately 25 percent of GDP and subsequently falls below 20 percent of GDP. Services increase from approximately 50 percent of GDP to approximately 80 percent of GDP.