

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada / Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada
THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA 5th EDITION
CANADA
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
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 Scale 1:7 500 000 or 1 centimetre represents 75 kilometres
 Kilometers 75 0 75 150 225 300 375 450
 Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels at 49°N and 77°N.
 Modified Mercator Projection, North of Latitude 80°

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1971-1986

The fifteen-year period 1971-86 witnessed extraordinary growth in the Canadian labour force. The influx of those born in the "baby-boom" years of the 1950s and 1960s, and the accelerated participation rate of women, resulted in the addition of over four million new workers representing a total labour force increase of 50%. This map shows the magnitude of growth in the labour force for this time period, by occupational class. A gender breakdown of this growth is presented as a graph.

Employment growth (or decline) is shown by proportional symbols where change for a geostatistical unit over the time period amounted to 1 500 workers or more. The map reveals a number of key characteristics of employment growth during this period. Firstly, virtually all change in activity represented growth. Only three instances of employment decline are large enough to be identified at this level of spatial aggregation and in each case decline was limited to the Primary Industries and Trades class. Secondly, the spatial concentration of employment growth is immediately apparent, but occurred in the six nodes of Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa-Hull with a number of other urban centres across Canada accounting for much of the remaining rural areas and extensive rural areas in the West, the North, Ontario and Québec experienced little change. The pattern of employment opportunity clearly favours urban dwellers and urban activities. Thirdly, significant regional differences emerge in the degree of concentration of employment growth. In Ontario and Québec growth was highly concentrated in a few centres but it was more dispersed in Alberta, British Columbia, and the Maritime provinces. The occupational classes were derived from the 1971 Standard Occupational Classification (Statistics Canada 1971). The occupational Major Groups were consolidated into three classes as follows:

Managerial and Professional Managerial, administrative and related occupations Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics Occupations in social sciences and related fields Occupations in religion Teaching and related occupations Occupations in medicine and health Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	Primary Industry and Trades Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations Fishing, hunting, trapping and related occupations Forestry and logging occupations Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations Processing occupations Machining and related occupations Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations Construction trades occupations Transport equipment operating occupations Materials handling and related occupations, not elsewhere classified Other crafts and equipment operating occupations
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Clerical, Sales and Service
 Clerical and related occupations
 Sales occupations
 Service occupations

Two residual Major Groups (Occupations not elsewhere classified; Occupations not stated) are not shown on the map, instead, in each geostatistical area, the combined change for these two groups was reduced to zero through prorating its value among the other three classes.

The map illustrates a disproportionate growth in two of the three occupational classes—Managerial and Professional, and Clerical, Sales and Service—during this time interval. The Primary Industry and Trades class lagged far behind, and, in fact, accounted for the only declines shown. These changes reflect a technology- and market-driven restructuring of the Canadian economy during this period which favoured a rapid growth of the service sector.

Employment growth by occupational class and gender is shown on an accompanying graph. Women accounted for more than 50% of the overall employment growth over the 15-year period as the female labour force itself increased by more than 80%. There was a pronounced difference among the occupational classes in terms of growth accounted for by women; the proportion was slightly over half in the Managerial and Professional class, three-quarters in the Clerical, Sales and Service class, but only one quarter in Primary Industries and Trades. These proportions were remarkably consistent from place to place.

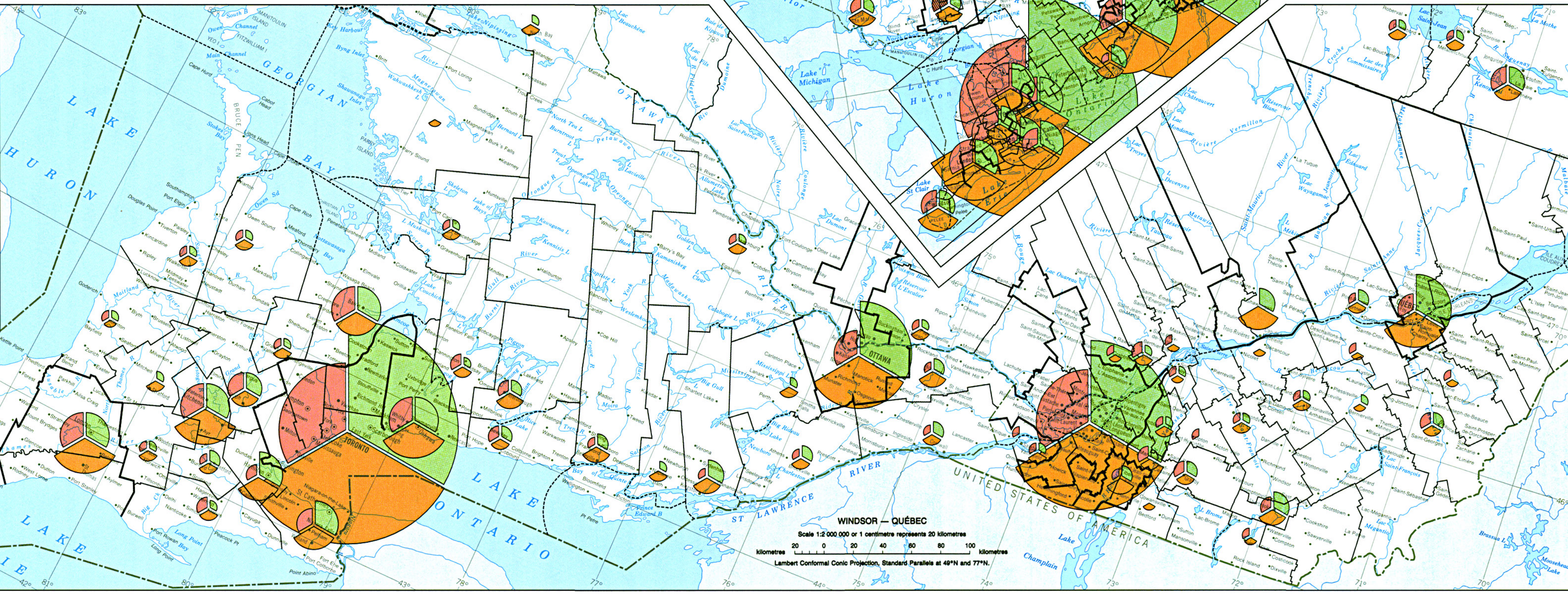
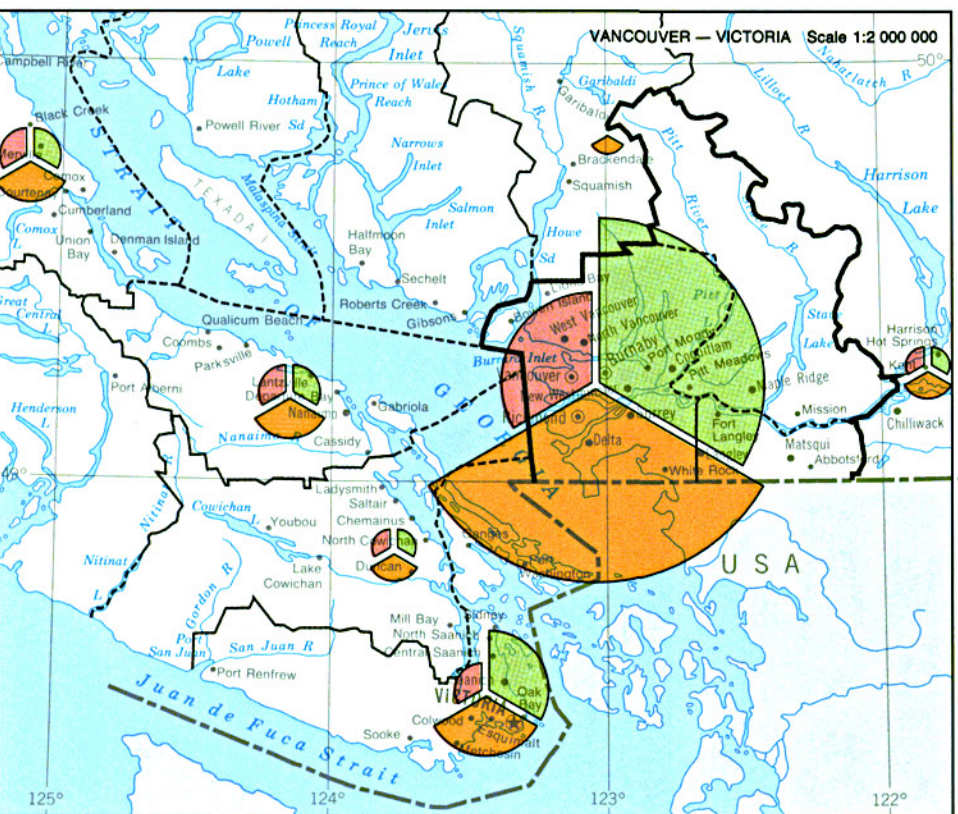
Experienced labour force data from the 1971 and 1986 Censuses of Canada were used for this analysis since data on employment by occupation are not published at a sub-provincial level. The experienced labour force is defined as the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who had worked during the period from January 1 of the year preceding the Census to the date of Census-taking (Statistics Canada, 1987).

The geostatistical areas used on this map correspond to 1986 Census Divisions (CDs) or aggregations of two or more CDs. Units were consolidated when significant boundary changes between 1971 and 1986 precluded a meaningful comparison of data sets at the CD level of spatial resolution. CDs were also consolidated to approximate Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) in order to represent the reality of integrated urban regions. In such cases, CDs were combined when 50% or more of their population fell within the same CMA or CA. Symbol placement within a geostatistical area is at the approximate population centroid.

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Digital technologies were used in part for the production and publication of this map.

SOURCES
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EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 1971-1986

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

- Primary Industry and Trades (red)
- Managerial and Professional (green)
- Clerical, Sales and Service (orange)

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND DECLINE
(thousands of workers)

- Employment Growth (white)
- Employment Decline (hatched)

1 500 - 2 999
 3 000 - 5 999
 6 000 - 11 999
 12 000 - 24 999
 25 000 - 49 999
 50 000 - 99 999

Symbols are scaled individually for values of 100 000 and over.

GEOSTATISTICAL AREAS

- Census Divisions (solid line)
- Aggregated Census Divisions (dashed line)