

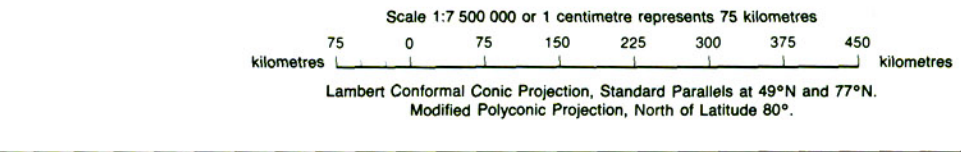
CANADA MANUFACTURING

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MANUFACTURING

1. This map shows all centres that, at the time of the 1981 Census of Canada, were the place of residence for a manufacturing labour force of 400 or more. The centres consist of one or more Census Subdivisions. These centres make up several Census Subdivisions as Census Agglomerations (CA) and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) as defined for the 1981 Census.

2. The classification of manufacturing used here is based on that used in the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (Statistics Canada 1972). The SIC classifies manufacturing into 23 Major Groups. These have been further categorized into three classes (after Green 1980). These classes, along with their component SIC Major Groups and group numbers, are as follows:

Food and Textile Processing (F)

- 1 - Food and Beverage Industries
- 2 - Tobacco Products Industries
- 4 - Leather Industries
- 5 - Textile Industries
- 6 - Knitting Mills
- 7 - Clothing Industries

Resource Processing and Fabricating (R)

- 3 - Rubber and Plastic Products Industries
- 8 - Wood Industries
- 10 - Paper and Allied Industries
- 12 - Primary Metal Industries
- 17 - Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries
- 18 - Petroleum and Coal Products Industries
- 19 - Chemical and Chemical Products Industries

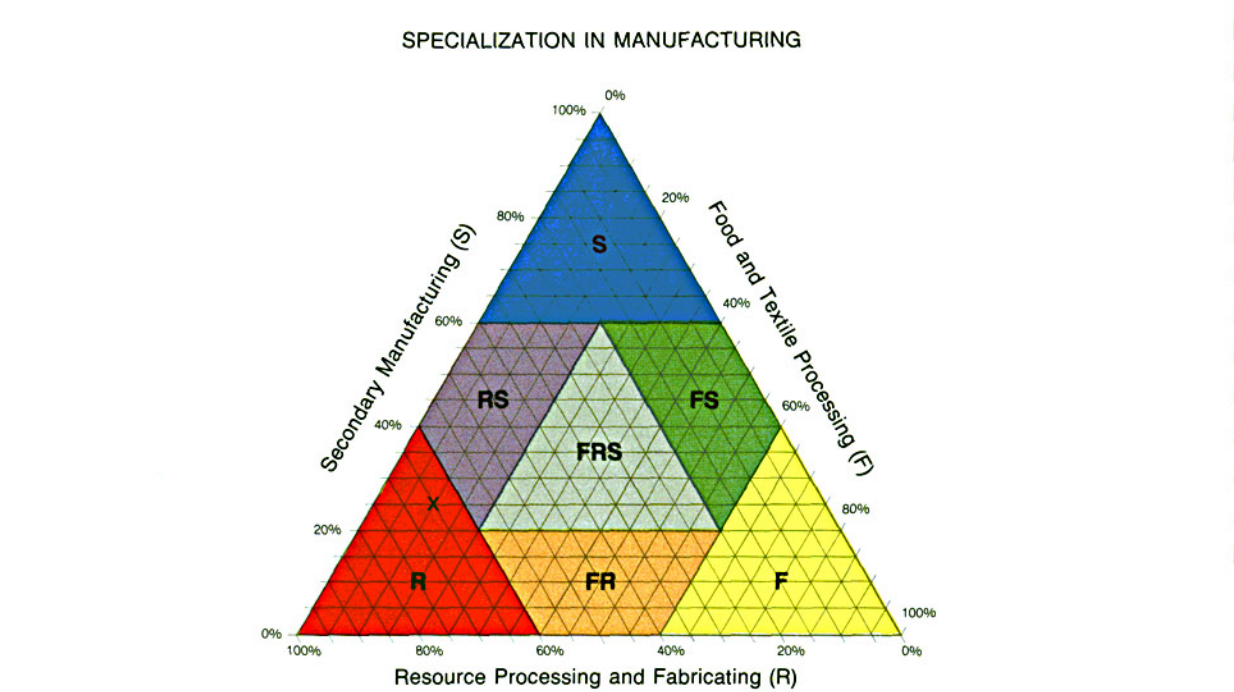
Secondary Manufacturing (S)

- 9 - Furniture and Fixture Industries
- 11 - Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
- 13 - Metal Fabricating Industries
- 14 - Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)
- 15 - Transportation Equipment Industries
- 16 - Electrical Products Industries
- 20 - Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

3. The percentage of the manufacturing labour force in the three classes has been calculated for each manufacturing centre. As the sum of percentages is always 100%, it is possible to plot the percentages of each centre on a ternary diagram. The diagram illustrated below can then be divided into zones to show types of specialization in manufacturing. Each zone is represented by a colour that corresponds to the manufacturing types shown on the map. The zones labeled F, R and S contain the most highly specialized centres: in each case 60% or more of the manufacturing labour force in a particular class. The zones midway between the corners represent a specialization in two of the three classes. The centre zone contains the least specialized or most diversified centres. The following example illustrates the use of the ternary diagram: location A is specialized in resource processing and fabricating, with 65% of its manufacturing labour force engaged in resource processing and fabricating, 25% in secondary manufacturing and 10% in food and textile processing.

4. Labour force, as defined by Statistics Canada is: "...the population 15 years and over, excluding inmates, who, in the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981) were 'Employed or Unemployed' (Statistics Canada 1982). The unemployed were included only insofar as they: (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or (b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less."

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RESIDENT MANUFACTURING LABOUR FORCE IN MAJOR CENTRES, 1981

| Date | Manufacturing Labour Force (000) | | Percentage of Total Labour Force | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|----|
| | 1981 | 1971 | F | R |
| Toronto, CMA | 288,625 | 212,640 | 37 | 43 |
| Montreal, CMA | 336,792 | 274,250 | 37 | 42 |
| Vancouver, CMA | 89,325 | 73,935 | 13 | 42 |
| Edmonton, CMA | 53,815 | 44,995 | 13 | 42 |
| Winnipeg, CMA | 45,695 | 39,415 | 12 | 36 |
| St. Catharines, CMA | 41,345 | 29,860 | 29 | 34 |
| London, CMA | 39,125 | 29,665 | 22 | 32 |
| Quebec, CMA | 29,375 | 21,345 | 33 | 29 |
| Ottawa, CMA | 26,325 | 20,415 | 14 | 26 |
| Calgary, CMA | 25,825 | 14,225 | 16 | 22 |
| Thunder Bay, CMA | 13,600 | 8,825 | 23 | 21 |
| St. John's, CMA | 12,525 | 9,695 | 7 | 22 |
| Halifax, CMA | 11,425 | 8,860 | 11 | 17 |
| St. John's, CMA | 8,470 | 7,475 | 18 | 30 |
| St. John's, CMA | 7,990 | 7,035 | 9 | 18 |
| St. John's, CMA | 7,310 | 5,225 | 38 | 15 |
| St. John's, CMA | 6,400 | 5,225 | 32 | 40 |

*Data for 1971 are shown for the population as they existed in 1981.

