

## POPULATION ACTIVE IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR

The task of this map is to give as accurate a picture as possible of the distribution, by commune of work-place, of the population active in the tertiary sector.

The statistical data is taken from volume 8 of the General Census of Population at 31st December 1970 (National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs). The tertiary sector at that date accounted for 1 702 270 persons (51.02% of the total working population): 1 027 374 men (43.9% of the male active work force) and 674 896 women (67.5% of the total female active work force). All the communes in existence at this date are represented, except for the 19 communes of the Brussels agglomeration for which the information is not available separately.

The total active number of the working population in the tertiary sector is shown, for each commune, by a circle whose size increases according to the number of persons. Where the total is more than 20 000 active population the area of the circle for the commune or agglomeration has been calculated individually; the total value has also been recorded on the map. Communes in which there are less than 20 000 active population have been grouped into 10 classes and the circle representing communes belonging to any one of these classes is drawn proportional to the value representing the median value of the class. For the agglomerations of Antwerp, Liège, Ghent and Charleroi the total figure and the corresponding circle have been drawn on the main map at 1:500 000 scale; detailed figures for each commune are shown in four insets (map scale for these is 1:250 000, but the scale for the circles is the same as that on the main map of the whole country). For the Brussels agglomeration, the total figure only has been shown.

Wherever possible every effort has been made to make the centre of the circle coincide with the official centre of the commune. Where the circles overlap, we have seen to it that the circles themselves, and also their subdivision into sectors, remain clearly visible.

The working population in the tertiary sector has been divided into three categories as much for reasons of principle as for cartographic purposes. The first category (shown in yellow on the map) includes commerce, catering and accommodation, repair shops, banks, insurance agencies, providing services, estate agencies and related services. The second category (in red on the map) concerns transport and communications. The third category (in blue on the map) includes activities difficult to categorise (1.91%) and the other services, notably public administration, national defence and compulsory social security, public cleaning services and cemeteries; teaching, research and development; medical and veterinary services; other public services; recreational and cultural services; personal services; other services (not otherwise spelt out).

The representation of these three categories within the circles has been technically possible for all cases of class 5 and above, i.e. for more than 200 in the working population. The categories for the five agglomerations on the map at the 1:500 000 scale have been given a slightly lighter shade in the same range of colour; in this way the situation of the communes outside the agglomerations, but whose circles are centred within the large circle representing the agglomeration, remains clearly seen.

For classes 2, 3 and 4 (respectively 20-49, 50-99, 100-199 active population) it has not been technically possible to subdivide the circles into sectors. Thus for each of these communes the principal category or categories have been represented according to the following principle: if, for a given commune, the percentage of one category is markedly above the national mean value then it has been tinted the colour of that category. The figures for the national means have been calculated as 43.2% for the first category, 13.0% for the second and 43.8% for the third respectively. For this reason we have regarded as "markedly above the national mean" values greater than 55% for the first category, 15% for the second and 55% for the third category (it goes without saying that the choice of these threshold values can be debated). A total of six situations are possible and they are all represented. Colours have been selected to depict the characteristics of each commune: yellow, where only the first category exceeds the threshold values; red, for the second category; blue, for the third category; orange, for categories 1 and 2; violet for categories 2 and 3; brown has been used where no category reaches a threshold value. Each commune has therefore been represented in a way which indicates its principal characteristic or characteristics.

In the case of communes where there are less than 20 workers active in the tertiary sector, the centre of the commune only has been shown; by proceeding in this way we are nevertheless reminded of the existence of these communes even if the tertiary sector has only a very small significance in absolute numbers.

Communes have been named on the 1:500 000 scale map for the following reasons: all communes including more than 5 000 active working people in the tertiary sector, chief towns of arrondissements and the other towns of level 2 (as depicted on sheet 28A of the Atlas of Belgium, edition 1950-1972). On the inset maps, on the contrary, the names of all the communes in the agglomerations have been shown. The map reader should find this helpful.

A comparison of this map with the map on sheet VIII.2 (Working population by workplace commune) would show that the tertiary sector has a greater relative importance in the communes with a regional function. This works well, everything being equal, as much for the more densely populated areas as for those where there are fewer people. Beside these communes there are some others where the tertiary sector has become well developed (e.g. Zaventem, Florennes); here it concerns communes which do not completely perform a particular regional function but which are characterised by a specific tertiary activity (airport, military base, tourism, scholarly establishments or hospitals...).

The composition of the tertiary sector is shown by the relative importance of the colours. In many communes this composition varies only slightly from the average for the country as a whole. In other communes a specialisation emerges clearly: thus, for example, the first group is mainly represented in communes with a touristic character; the second, in ports, railway nodes and a certain number of frontier communes; the third, in communes where administrative, military, medical or educational institutions are important.

In addition to showing the individual characteristics of each commune, the map also makes clear general characteristics such as the greater relative presence of the third group in certain parts of the country, or the existence of regions where, in a large number of communes, the tertiary sector is very feebly represented.