

## ECONOMIC REGIONS

The map of sixty-eight economic regions of Canada and the table describing them are taken from *Economic Geography of Canada* by P. Camu, E.P. Weeks, and Z.W. Sametz, published in 1964 by MACMILLAN OF CANADA, Toronto; MACMILLAN & CO. LTD. London; and ST. MARTIN'S PRESS, New York. The material is presented in this atlas by permission of the publishers.

The principles upon which the economic regions are based are discussed at length in *Economic Geography of Canada*. Physiographic factors, transportation and communication, population and labour force, and production and marketing factors have been taken into account in delineating the regions. To maintain compatibility with a large body of census information the regions are, in most cases, aggregates of intact *census divisions* - the smallest areas for which there is a variety of official data on demographic and economic phenomena. Because census division boundaries were created in the past and without clear regard even to the then-current economic and demographic phenomena, the shape of a region may not precisely accord with the distribution of the present economic and demographic phenomena by which the entire region is descriptively characterized.

One of the main intentions of the authors was to delineate the largest possible sub-provincial areas for which certain useful economic generalizations can be stated. If this purpose has been attained, each region would be expected to respond to economic changes more or less as a unit, in the sense that economic changes at places within a region would have effects throughout the region but not necessarily in adjoining regions. This is not to say that changes outside a region would not affect the region, since there are many economic relationships between even widely separated regions.

The table entitled *Analytical Description of Economic Regions* provides brief descriptive notes on each of the sixty-eight regions. The content and organization of the notes is for the most part self-explanatory, but some explanation is required for terms under the headings *Functional Factors* and *Marketing Factors*.

The heading *Functional Factors* refers to the activities and conditions that tend to tie an area together as a cohesive unit, specifically transportation, communication, and the population distributions and production areas among which transportation and communication take place.

The notes under *Functional Factors* mention *local offices, zones, and first to fifth order centres*. These terms have direct reference to the distribution and size of the labour force, and indirect reference to the distribution and size of the population. The *centres* mentioned in the table are shown on the map.

A *local office* is an office of the National Employment Service\* which has the duty of maintaining records of local employment opportunities and of directing applicants to jobs. These offices are distributed in relation to population in such a way as to minimize travelling distance to the *local office* for the greatest number of persons from all parts of the area served. Because of its centrality to labour force and places of employment the *local office* is an important indicator of the centre of a unit-area or zone of economic activity.

\* Since 1966, National Employment Service Offices have been called Canada Manpower Centres.

A zone (1st-order, 2nd-order etc.) is the area served by a *local office*. A *centre* (1st-order, 2nd-order etc.) is the town or city in which the *local office* is situated. In a few cases zones without local offices have been created. In the table these are referred to as *district zones*.

*1st-order zones* are small *local office areas* that have a labour force of under 10,000.

*2nd-order zones* are minor *local office areas* that have a labour force of 10,000 to 25,000, whether principally of an agricultural or non-agricultural nature.

*3rd-order zones* are *local office areas* with a labour force of 25,000 to 75,000, of which over forty per cent is engaged in agriculture. *3rd-order zones* are always major agricultural areas. A *3rd-order centre* tends to be a commercial rather than a manufacturing centre.

*4th-order zones* are *local office areas* with a labour force of 25,000 to 75,000, of which over sixty per cent is employed in non-agricultural industries. A *4th-order centre* tends to be a manufacturing rather than a commercial centre, and is usually the functional centre of the region.

*5th-order centres* are those *census metropolitan areas* which have a labour force of over 75,000. A *census metropolitan area* is a statistical area created by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering closely grouped municipalities which collectively make up a large urban complex. A *5th-order centre* contains a major *local office*, and is the functional centre of the region.

The six largest *5th-order centres*, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Winnipeg, and Edmonton have multi-regional functions significantly greater than other *centres*. To signify this characteristic the regions to which these *centres* belong are designated as *Metropolitan Regions*.

In the case of Winnipeg and of Montreal the *Metropolitan Region* approximately coincides with the *census metropolitan area*. In the other cases the *Metropolitan Region* includes the *census divisions* of which the *census metropolitan area* forms a part. The *census divisions* in which the *census metropolitan area* of Ottawa is located would qualify as a *Metropolitan Region*, but because it would be divided by a provincial boundary it has not been designated as such.

The *market index* listed under the heading *Marketing Factors* is an indicator of personal purchasing power within a region. The market index is obtained by expressing the regional per capita disposable personal income as a percentage of the national per capita disposable personal income. A marketing index of 62, for example, indicates that for the particular region per capita disposable personal income was 62 per cent of the national per capita disposable personal income in the year preceding the census of 1961.

## ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

REGIONAL CODE	NAME OF REGION	STRUCTURAL FACTORS	FUNCTIONAL FACTORS	PRODUCTION FACTORS	MARKETING FACTORS
<b>Regions of the Atlantic Provinces</b>					
00	St. John's-South-eastern Newfoundland	A combination of two similar physiographic areas: the Avalon Peninsula and the southern and north-eastern coastal areas. The Grand Banks fishing is so important that it may be regarded as an extension of this region.	Coastal shipping and peninsular highways. St. John's is dominant as a 5th-order centre, commercially and administratively serving coastal settlements. Single local office at St. John's. Four zones are involved, the Southern Coast Districts and the Bonavista Bay District being somewhat isolated.	Secondary industries in St. John's, and iron-ore mining at Wabana on Bell Island. Otherwise a fishing hinterland, producing salt, fresh, and fresh-filleted fish. Fresh and fresh-filleted becoming dominant along South Shore to St. John's because of year-round open water. Two-thirds of provincial fish landings are in this region.	St. John's is the dominant marketing centre. <i>Market index 56.</i>
01	Central Newfoundland	Central plateau physiographic area.	Grand Falls is a 2nd-order centre. The Notre Dame District zone is still to some extent functionally related to St. John's, particularly in the north-east fishing sector. The Green Bay District zone is a fishing area tied more to central and western Newfoundland.	Pulp and paper, forestry, non-ferrous metal mining, and the salt fishery of Notre Dame Bay District. Much of the timber for the pulp-and-paper operations comes from the Notre Dame Bay District, thus helping to tie that district into this region. The port of Botwood is also a tying factor.	Grand Falls is increasingly becoming the marketing centre, although the Notre Dame Bay District has coastal contact with St. John's. The Trans-Canada Highway will help to tie the area more thoroughly to Grand Falls as marketing centre. <i>Market index 62.</i>
02	Western Newfoundland	Western highlands physiographic area.	Corner Brook is a 4th-order centre. French Shore fishing ties make it preferable to treat that area still as a separate district.	Manufacturing (pulp and paper, cement), forestry, and some fishing, mining (gypsum), and mixed farming.	Corner Brook is the marketing centre, on railway and coastal routes. <i>Market index 73.</i>
03	Labrador	Part of the Canadian Shield. Separated from the rest of Newfoundland. An obvious geographic and economic region.	A district with no local office (inadequately tied to St. John's local office). Has only isolated non-dominant small communities except in the iron-mining area, where the centres of Wabush and Labrador City have emerged.	Primary industries-fishing, trapping, iron-ore mining. Possible future forestry.	Scattered coastal trading posts are supplied from St. John's. There are new lines of supply by rail from Sept-Îles and by air from Montreal. <i>Market index 100.</i>
10	Prince Edward Island	A separate spatial entity and a homogeneous geographic area.	A functional unit revolving round two local office centres, Charlottetown (a 3rd-order centre) and Summerside (a 2nd-order centre).	Two primary industries, agriculture (mixed farming and potatoes) and fishing, are dominant.	A natural marketing unit, with limited access lines of supply and export. <i>Market index 66.</i>
20	Sydney-Cape Breton Island	A separate spatial entity and a recognized geographic region.	Historically and sociologically distinct. A functional unit in transportation. Sydney is a 4th-order centre. Inverness is a 1st-order centre.	Iron and steel manufacturing, based on coal mining, most significant. Fishing also important, and scattered mixed farming.	The Canso bottleneck makes this a natural marketing unit. <i>Market index 84.</i>
21	Northern Nova Scotia	Mostly comprises the North Shore Lowlands of Nova Scotia physiographic area.	New Glasgow is a 4th-order centre. There is a chain of smaller local offices at Truro (2nd-order centre), Amherst, and Springhill (both 1st-order centres). Transportation tie-in with Truro.	Manufacturing (steel products and textiles) important. There are also mining (coal, salt, gypsum), mixed agriculture, and fishing. Hants County is not included in this region despite some functional ties, because its agricultural and mining activities closely resemble those of adjacent parts of Region 23.	The functional centres may be taken as a marketing chain. Guysborough County, though topographically part of the South Shore physiographic region, is included in this region for reasons of access and marketing. <i>Market index 68.</i>
22	Halifax-South Shore	Most of the Nova Scotia South Shore physiographic area.	Halifax is important as a 4th-order centre, although the other local offices are somewhat independent, with 2nd-order centres at Bridgewater and Yarmouth, and a 1st-order centre at Liverpool.	Manufacturing (shipbuilding, electronics, automobile assembly, textiles, etc.) and fishing important. Forestry of minor importance. Agriculture poor.	Halifax is the marketing centre, though not completely dominant. It also serves as a major national port. <i>Market index 87.</i>
23	Annapolis Valley	Annapolis Lowland, a physiographic area.	Single local office at Kentville, a 2nd-order centre.	Specialized agriculture (especially apples), food processing, and mining (gypsum and barite).	A natural marketing unit. <i>Market index 72.</i>
30	Moncton-South-eastern New Brunswick	Part of the Southern New Brunswick geographic area.	Single local office at Moncton, a 4th-order centre which is a dominant railway centre performing distributing functions for the Maritime Provinces. The marginal district of Kent County could have been tied structurally with Region 33 to the north, but it is functionally integrated with Region 30.	Services, manufacturing (especially foundries, food packing, textiles), lobster fishing, and mixed farming.	Moncton is a wholesale marketing centre for a wide area. This region could be structurally tied to the Southern New Brunswick region, but the wider marketing functions favour separate treatment. <i>Market index 77.</i>