

ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

REGIONAL CODE	NAME OF REGION	STRUCTURAL FACTORS	FUNCTIONAL FACTORS	PRODUCTION FACTORS	MARKETING FACTORS
31	Saint John-Southern New Brunswick	Most of the Southern New Brunswick geographic area.	Saint John is a dominant 4th-order centre. Sussex, Minto, and St. Stephen are subsidiary 1st-order centres.	A diversified economy, with manufacturing (shipbuilding, oil and sugar refining, pulp, food processing, etc.), mixed agriculture and dairying, fishing (particularly in Charlotte County), and coal mining.	Saint John is the marketing centre and a major national port. <i>Market index 77.</i>
32	Upper Saint John Valley	Saint John Valley geographic area.	Railway and highway transportation along the Saint John River routes. Fredericton, Woodstock, and Edmundston are 2nd-order centres. Fredericton is the largest and most dominant.	Specialized agriculture (potatoes), forestry, and manufacturing (pulp and paper, wood-working, textiles).	A marketing chain, with Fredericton as the most important link. <i>Market index 69.</i>
33	North-eastern New Brunswick	A combination of two physiographic regions, New Brunswick Highlands and New Brunswick Lowlands.	A string of smaller 2nd-order centres at Newcastle, Bathurst, and Campbellton.	Manufacturing (pulp and paper, lumber), forestry, fishing, a little agriculture and mining.	Weak marketing links. Could be regarded as a marketing chain. <i>Market index 61.</i>
Regions of Québec					
40	North Shore/New Québec	Part of the Canadian Shield, and a fairly uniform physiographic area, but determined primarily by its being the single county of Saguenay.	A marginal primary producing area, isolated, with communications by water, air, and a new railway line. Sept-Îles, Forestville, and Baie-Comeau are 1st-order centres.	Primary industries—forestry, iron-ore mining, fishing, and trapping.	A marginal marketing belt, characterized by difficult access. Three remote district zones are involved: Anticosti, New Québec-Labrador, and New Québec-West. <i>Market index 88.</i>
41	Gaspé Peninsula/South Shore	A combination of 3 geographic areas: Appalachian Highlands, South Shore Coastal Lowlands, and the Gaspé Peninsula.	A string of non-dominant local office centres. Rivière-du-Loup is a 3rd-order centre; Montmagny, Rimouski, and Gaspé are 2nd-order centres; Chandler, New Richmond, Causapsca, and Matane are 1st-order centres.	Primary industries—forestry, fishing, and mixed agriculture. Tourism important in the Gaspé Peninsula.	A chain of small marketing centres, mainly supplied from Québec. The isolated Magdalen Islands are serviced largely from Moncton. <i>Market index 46.</i>
42	Saguenay Valley/Lake St. John	Approximately coincides with the widely recognized geographic region of the Saguenay, although with two geographic sub-zones: the Chicoutimi-Saguenay belt and the Lake St. John Basin.	A string of local office areas. Chicoutimi-Jonquière is a 4th-order centre; Port Alfred and Alma are 2nd-order centres; Roberval and Dolbeau are 1st-order centres.	Manufacturing (aluminum and pulp and paper), forestry, mixed agriculture, and dairying.	A marketing unit supplied in the main from Québec. <i>Market index 73.</i>
43	Québec Metropolitan-Eastern Laurentians	A combination of two geographic types: the Québec Plains and the Eastern Laurentians, plus part of the South Shore Appalachians.	Greater Québec is a functionally dominant 5th-order centre, with two local offices (including Lévis). La Malbaie and Saint-Georges are subsidiary 2nd-order centres.	Manufacturing (pulp and paper, shipbuilding, small industries), tourism, and agriculture (dairying and market gardening for the metropolitan area).	Québec is the dominant marketing centre for eastern Québec, and a major national port. The South Shore Appalachian zones are functionally tied in with this region despite structural similarities with Regions 41 and 45. <i>Market index 72.</i>
44	Trois-Rivières-St-Maurice Valley	A combination of two geographic areas: the Trois-Rivières Plain and the East-Central Laurentians.	Trois-Rivières and Shawinigan are 4th-order centres; Louiseville and La Tuque are 1st-order centres.	Manufacturing (pulp and paper, chemicals, textiles), forestry, and some agriculture.	Trois-Rivières is the key marketing centre. Berthier District has more structural and functional ties with the Trois-Rivières Plain and the interior uplands than with the Montréal Environs. <i>Market index 73.</i>
45	Sherbrooke-Eastern Townships	Approximately coincides with the Lower Québec Appalachian geographic area, consisting of the Piedmont of the South Shore and the Interior Plateaux.	Recognized as a functional unit despite absence of complete dominance by a regional centre. Sherbrooke and Granby are 4th-order centres; Thetford Mines is a 3rd-order centre; Victoriaville and Drummondville are 2nd-order centres; Lac-Mégantic, Asbestos, and Magog are 1st-order centres.	Manufacturing (textiles dominant), agriculture (mixed farming, dairying, livestock), and mining (especially asbestos).	The marketing pattern is tri-focal, with Sherbrooke dominant only within its fairly immediate area, Montréal impinging on the north and west sides, and Québec exerting its influence in the north-eastern part. <i>Market index 71.</i>
46	Montréal Environs	A combination of the Montréal Plain and West Central Laurentians, excluding the Montréal Metropolitan Region lying within it.	A constellation of smaller local office centres surrounding Montréal, with close functional ties with that centre. Joliette and Farnham are 4th-order centres; Sorel, Saint-Jean, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Sainte-Thérèse, Saint-Jérôme, Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts, and Lachute are 2nd-order centres; Mont-Laurier and Cowansville are 1st-order centres.	Highly diversified manufacturing, market gardening, tobacco. Important year-round tourism in the Laurentians.	There are strong marketing and production ties with Montréal. Missisquoi County is in this region because of functional ties, despite some structural similarities with adjacent counties of Region 45. <i>Market index 77.</i>

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47	Montréal Metropolitan Region	Montréal and Jésus islands and the South Shore county of Chambly, Metropolitan structure.	This is the strongest 5th-order centre in the country, with national functions. These functions warrant separate analysis for this region, independent of its environs. There are two local offices, one (with sub-offices) for Montréal and one at Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue for the western part.	Very extensive and varied manufacturing.	This is a dominant wholesale and retail centre. <i>Market index 114.</i>
48	Hull-Western Laurentians	Approximately coincides with the Western Laurentians geographic area, plus the narrow riverside plain.	Functional relations extend to and along the Ottawa River. Hull is a 4th-order centre; Buckingham and Maniwaki are 1st-order centres.	Manufacturing (pulp and paper), forestry, and marginal agriculture.	Hull is the dominant marketing centre. <i>Market index 83.</i>
49	Western Québec	A geographic area consisting of the western part of the Canadian Shield within Québec.	A string of mining communities. Rouyn and Val-d'Or are 4th-order centres.	Mining (non-ferrous metals, gold) very important; lumbering, and pulp and paper.	This is a marginal marketing area with no dominant centre, being supplied from wholesale firms in Québec, Montréal, and Toronto. Mistassini District is included because of census units, but eastern Mistassini District could be integrated with Region 42. <i>Market index 76.</i>
Regions of Ontario					
50	Ottawa/Kingston-Eastern Ontario	A recognized geographic area. East of the Pembroke-Kingston front, the Eastern Ontario Lowlands is topographically uniform.	A constellation of local offices along two axes, the Ottawa River valley and the St. Lawrence River valley, bordering on a common hinterland. Ottawa is a 5th-order centre; Kingston and Cornwall are 4th-order centres; Pembroke is a 2nd-order centre; Renfrew, Arnprior, Carleton Place, Perth, Smiths Falls, Hawkes-	The region is a dairy-farming unit. Governmental and other services in Ottawa. Varied manufacturing (pulp and paper, textiles, some small industries) in the other centres.	Ottawa is the main marketing centre although the St. Lawrence River string of localities is supplied by goods moving along the Montreal-Toronto route. <i>Market index 108.</i>
51	Peterborough-Central Lake Ontario	The portion of the St. Lawrence Lowlands which is on the eastern section of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, plus part of the Canadian Shield which protrudes diagonally across the northern part.	Peterborough is a 4th-order centre. Otherwise, mainly a string of local office centres along the lake. Belleville, Trenton, and Lindsay are 2nd-order centres; Napanee, Picton, and Cobourg are 1st-order centres. Haliburton County is included in this region rather than with the adjacent structurally related Georgian Bay counties because its communications are through this area.	Secondary industries in the centres referred to, agriculture (ranging from intensive fruit and vegetable canning and dairy farming to general farming and marginal operations), and tourism (important in the Shield portion).	A chain of marketing centres, falling within the dominant Toronto wholesale area. Durham County is a district zone because of the encroachment of the Oshawa urban fringe, but largely belongs in this region. <i>Market index 95.</i>
52	Toronto Metropolitan Region	A highly organized portion of the north shore of the Lake Ontario Plains.	A metropolitan conurbation area centred on Toronto, a 5th-order centre, with related manufacturing suburbs in an arc from Oshawa (a 4th-order centre) to Oakville (1st-order), including Brampton (2nd-order) and Newmarket (1st-order). In addition there are local offices at Weston and New Toronto as well as within the Toronto area.	Very extensive and varied manufacturing; truck gardening, fruit growing, and milk-shed activities in an agricultural hinterland. Ontario County is included in this region rather than in Region 51 because the post-war growth of automobile manufacturing at Toronto and Oakville has led to Oshawa having new ties with this region; and including Ontario County facilitates analysis of the area impact of automobile production trends.	Toronto is predominant as a marketing centre, both wholesale and retail. <i>Market index 129.</i>
53	Hamilton/St. Catharines-Niagara	The Niagara Peninsula is a unique geographic area and requires a separate region. To it are tied the uplands in the Hamilton orbit. Brant County is structurally not part of the Peninsula, but is integrated into this region because of its functional ties.	Hamilton is a 5th-order centre. The following 4th-order major centres are in a southern crescent: St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Welland, Brantford. Also in this string are the 1st-order centres of Fort Erie and Port Colborne. This is a traditional functional region, influenced by its position with respect to the Toronto area and the United States, and the Welland Canal. Wentworth County is included in the region because Hamilton is a functional centre for the region (although some definitions of the region do not include Hamilton). Burlington in Halton County could also be included because it is part of Metropolitan	Manufacturing (diversified; especially steel, steel products, and other heavy manufacturing related to the strategic location of the region). Specialized agriculture (peaches, grapes, other fruit, and dairying). Hydro-electric-power production at Niagara Falls exerts a great influence.	Hamilton is the dominant marketing centre, though St. Catharines is also important. <i>Market index 126.</i>
				Hamilton, but since the rest of the county is in the Toronto orbit the whole county is zoned to Region 52. If Halton County were to be redefined, Burlington should be transferred to Wentworth and Region 53.	