

## ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

REGIONAL CODE	NAME OF REGION	STRUCTURAL FACTORS	FUNCTIONAL FACTORS	PRODUCTION FACTORS	MARKETING FACTORS
54	London-Lake Erie	Western Ontario Plains are the central portion of the South-western Ontario geographic area.	London, a 4th-order centre, is the regional capital, being dominant in finance, transportation, and education. Woodstock, Simcoe, and St. Thomas are 2nd-order satellite centres; Tillsonburg is a 1st-order centre.	Manufacturing (diverse, though tending to be heavy), specialized agriculture (tobacco, dairy products, fruit), mixed farming, and fishing (in Lake Erie).	London is the commercial centre, though eastern fringes may be pulled toward Hamilton. <i>Market index 109.</i>
55	Windsor/Sarnia-Lake St. Clair	The 'corn belt' area, plus the mixed farming belt in Lambton County—in other words the south-western portion of the South-western Ontario geographic area.	The influence of lake-front industrial sites and of the proximity of the United States border is dominant. Windsor and Sarnia are 4th-order centres; Chatham, Leamington, and Wallaceburg are, respectively, 3rd-order, 2nd-order, and 1st-order centres.	Heavy manufacturing (automobiles, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, etc.), specialized agriculture (vegetables), and (in the north) mixed farming.	Windsor is the dominant marketing centre, though Sarnia and Chatham have local marketing roles. <i>Market index 116.</i>
56	Kitchener-Midlands	The northern part of the South-western Ontario geographic area.	A constellation of significant local office centres adjacent to the Toronto-Hamilton axis. Kitchener and Guelph are 4th-order centres; Galt, Stratford, Listowel, and Goderich are 2nd-order centres. Huron County is tied to this region functionally, but structural factors are indeterminate (e.g. soil characteristics are like those of Bruce County but the production pattern is like that of the Midlands).	Manufacturing (diverse) and agriculture (this region is an important part of the major metropolitan milkshed).	The centres tend to be independent as markets, though they are all affected by the proximity of Toronto and Hamilton. <i>Market index 107.</i>
57	Lake Huron/Georgian Bay	A combination of two physiographic areas, the Western Ontario and the Central Ontario Highlands. Manitoulin Island is not considered to be part of this region, although physiographically it is an extension of Bruce County and its two principal activities, livestock-raising and tourism, closely resemble the general pattern of the region. It has predominant functional ties with Region 58 (e.g. Little Current is the coal port for Sudbury), and it is therefore set up as a district zone in that region.	A constellation of counties fronting on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Barrie is a 3rd-order centre; Walkerton, Owen Sound, and Bracebridge are 2nd-order centres; Collingwood, Orillia, Midland, and Parry Sound are 1st-order centres.	Manufacturing (flour and feed, lake vessels, foods), agriculture (livestock mixed farming products), and tourism. Dufferin County is in this region for production and structural reasons, though its functional relationships are southward rather than northward.	A string of minor marketing centres. <i>Market index 83.</i>
58	Sudbury-North-eastern Ontario	The eastern portion of the Canadian Shield in Ontario, plus Manitoulin Island (see Region 57).	A constellation of mining and pulp-and-paper centres. Sudbury, Timmins, and Kirkland Lake are 4th-order centres; North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie are 2nd-order centres; Sturgeon Falls, Elliot Lake and Kapuskasing are 1st-order centres.	Mining (nickel, gold, copper, iron, uranium), manufacturing (steel, non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper), forestry, and agriculture (clay belt).	North Bay is the dominant distribution centre, but Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie are marketing centres for their immediate areas. <i>Market index 116.</i>
59	Lakehead-North-western Ontario	The western portion of the Canadian Shield in Ontario, separated from North-eastern Ontario by a broad non-productive gap.	Functionally tied together by transportation factors, including lake shipping. Fort William and Port Arthur are 4th-order centres; Sioux Lookout and Kenora are 2nd-order centres; Fort Frances is a 1st-order centre.	Manufacturing (flour, buses and trucks, pulp and paper), mining (iron and gold), forestry, and trapping.	The Lakehead cities of Fort William and Port Arthur constitute the dominant marketing centre, although the north-western fringes of the region have some ties with Winnipeg. <i>Market index 112.</i>
60	Regions of the Prairie Provinces Winnipeg Metropolitan Region	A small homogeneous metropolitan region.	The 5th-order metropolitan area of Winnipeg is functionally dominant as a communications, financial, and educational centre for all of Manitoba as well as for its own environs. Furthermore, as an entrepôt or transportation focus for the Prairies the metropolis performs many general functions for many of the Prairie regions. It must, therefore, be differentiated as a separate metropolitan region.	Manufacturing (diverse—meat, clothing, steel products) and services.	A great commercial centre with a two-way marketing flow in relation to many Prairie regions as well as those of Manitoba. <i>Market index 112.</i>
61	South-eastern Manitoba	A largely homogeneous region on the fringe of the Canadian Shield, plus the eastern Red River Valley.	Dominated by Winnipeg.	Agriculture (mixed, and 'pioneer' in nature) and (in the north) pulp and paper.	Dominated from Winnipeg. <i>Market index 84.</i>

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62	Manitoba Inter-Lakes	A largely homogeneous region on the fringe of the Canadian Shield to the north of Winnipeg, plus the North Winnipeg plains.	Dominated by Winnipeg.	Agriculture (mixed), forestry, and fishing (out of Gimli).	Dominated from Winnipeg. <i>Market index 71.</i>
63	South Central Manitoba	Rich Red River Valley, west side, and lower Assiniboine Valley.	Dominated by Winnipeg, although the north-western portion has a 2nd-order centre at Portage la Prairie.	Agriculture (wheat, special crops, dairy products).	Dominated by Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. <i>Market index 68.</i>
64	Manitoba South-western Plains	A geographic area consisting of the drier uplands.	Brandon is a 3rd-order centre, though the eastern districts are part of the Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg hinterlands.	Agriculture (wheat farming predominant); some manufacturing of agricultural products.	Brandon is the marketing centre, except for the eastern portions of Census District 3, influenced by Winnipeg, and Census Districts 7 and 10, influenced by Portage la Prairie. <i>Market index 80.</i>
65	Manitoba Parklands	A geographic area called the Park Belt. It is an area of transition from plains to forest.	Dauphin is a 2nd-order centre.	Agriculture (mixed), manufacturing (minor and related to the agriculture), fishing, and forestry.	There is no strong marketing pattern, but Dauphin performs much of the marketing function. <i>Market index 66.</i>
66	Northern Manitoba	A combination of two physiographic areas: the Manitoba sector of the Canadian Shield and the Manitoba sector of the Hudson Bay Lowlands.	Activity is concentrated along two railway lines, except for intermittent activities served by air and water. The Pas and Flin Flon are 1st-order centres.	Primary industries: nickel-copper mining (including a smelter), fishing, forestry, and trapping.	The pioneer southern fringe around Lake Winnipeg and the areas served by air are tied to Winnipeg. Otherwise, marketing takes place along the two railway lines. <i>Market index 122.</i>
70	Regina-South-eastern Saskatchewan Plains	The southern portion of the mixed-grass, dark-brown-soil prairie, plus the Oxbow portion of the black-soil belt.	Regina is a dominant 3rd-order centre, but it has satellite centres each with a local office, Weyburn (2nd order) and Estevan (1st order). The Moosomin District zone (south Census District 5) could be included in this region because of marketing and communication ties with Regina, but structurally most of	Agriculture (wheat dominant, mixed farming on the north-eastern fringes), governmental services and manufacturing (both at Regina), and coal mining (at Estevan).	Regina is the dominant marketing centre. <i>Market index 92.</i>
71	Saskatchewan Palliser	A dry south-west belt of short-grass, brown-soil prairie. It is the Saskatchewan section of the Palliser Triangle.	Moose Jaw is a 3rd-order centre and an entrepôt; Swift Current is also a 3rd-order centre.	Agriculture (varies from wheat in the north-east to ranch livestock in the south-west), some manufacturing (flour and oil refining at Moose Jaw), and minor mining (clay).	Moose Jaw and Swift Current are the marketing centres. <i>Market index 73.</i>
72	Saskatoon-Central Plains	The northern portion of the mixed-grass, dark-brown-soil prairie.	Saskatoon is a 3rd-order centre also performing functions such as distribution and education; Battleford district zone should be included in Region 74 (an anomaly which can be corrected by redefinition of census districts).	Agriculture (wheat) and manufacturing (mainly agricultural products).	Saskatoon is the dominant marketing centre. In fact, its market influence stretches northwards into Region 74 and eastward into Region 73. On the other hand, the southern district is influenced by Regina. <i>Market index 89.</i>
73	Saskatchewan South-eastern Parklands	Black soil. This is a richly cultivated portion of the Saskatchewan Parkland Belt.	A reason for separation of this region from the other Saskatchewan regions is that it is to a large extent functionally related with Manitoba centres east of it. Yorkton is a 3rd-order centre, but its grip on the west, east, and south fringes is weak, though it has a strong effect to the north.	Agriculture (wheat, feed grains and livestock) is predominant.	The region is largely serviced from Winnipeg, Brandon, and Dauphin rather than from Saskatchewan wholesale centres (except in the case of District Zone 733 south of the Qu'Appelle, which is more accessible from Regina—again, redefinition of census districts should correct this). <i>Market index 63.</i>
74	Saskatchewan Parklands	A geographic area of aspen groves and mixed woods.	Prince Albert is a 3rd-order centre, but North Battleford controls the south-western portion and Lloydminster the south-western corner (both 1st-order).	Agriculture (gradually changing from wheat along the southern fringe to mixed farming products; the northern fringe has pioneer farming). There is forestry potential in the northern fringe.	The region has an important marketing centre in Prince Albert, but it only dominates the central portion. The influence of Saskatoon as a wholesale centre reaches out through this area. <i>Market index 62.</i>
75	Northern Saskatchewan	The Saskatchewan portion of the northern coniferous forest of the Canadian Shield.	This is a residual northern region, functionally disjointed, with no local office of its own; it is served by four centres—Prince Albert, North Battleford, Flin Flon, and Edmonton.	Primary industries: mining (non-ferrous metal, especially uranium), fishing, trapping, forestry.	The region has no marketing focus. It is largely served by air from Prince Albert. <i>Market index 90.</i>
80	Medicine Hat Palliser	Short-grass, brown-soil prairie, semi-arid. It is the Alberta section of the Palliser Triangle.	Medicine Hat is a 2nd-order centre. The Northern Palliser area is marginal, not well tied in functionally to the region, and is, therefore, in Region 83.	Agriculture (ranching in natural areas, sugar beets and greenhouse products in irrigated areas), manufacturing (flour, sugar, pottery, other clay products).	Medicine Hat is the principal marketing centre. <i>Market index 95.</i>