

## ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

REGIONAL CODE	NAME OF REGION	STRUCTURAL FACTORS	FUNCTIONAL FACTORS	PRODUCTION FACTORS	MARKETING FACTORS
81	Lethbridge Prairie	Mid-grass prairie, with intensive agriculture fostered by irrigation.	Lethbridge, a 3rd-order centre, and the third largest centre in Alberta, is dominant; it has a distinct zone of influence.	Agriculture (mixed farming products and sugar beets in irrigated areas, ranch livestock towards the foothills).	A separate marketing area dominated by Lethbridge, except for Newell County, which should be tied to Census District I and Region 80. <i>Market index 93.</i>
82	Alberta Rocky Mountain/Foothills	Predominantly a structural region characterized by mountains and foothills.	Functionally diffused, with Blairmore, a 1st-order centre, serving the main or Crownsnest zone, Calgary dominating the central or Banff zone, Red Deer serving the north-eastern zone along the Red Deer spur, and Jasper zone tied to Edson.	Mining (coal), forestry and tourism.	A heterogeneous marketing area. <i>Marketing index 116.</i>
83	Calgary-South Central Alberta	Largely mid-grass prairie, though it extends into the foothills (High River district).	Calgary is a 5th-order centre; Drumheller is a 2nd-order centre.	Manufacturing (agricultural products such as meat and flour, oil and other chemical products), agriculture (livestock and mixed farming), and mining (coal and oil).	Calgary is the dominant wholesale marketing centre for Southern Alberta, as well as reaching into Region 90. <i>Market index 116.</i>
84	Red Deer	Largely a 'badlands' region with adjacent mixed farming.	Red Deer is a 3rd-order centre.	Agriculture (mixed).	The Red Deer area is a 'watershed' between the Calgary and Edmonton areas of influence. <i>Market index 91.</i>
85	East Central Alberta Prairie	A structural region comprising the northern portion of the Alberta Prairie, and the adjacent fringe of the Park Belt.	Lloydminster is a 1st-order centre. The rest of the region has strong ties with Edmonton except for Stettler's ties with Red Deer.	Agriculture (mixed).	The region is touched by Saskatoon from the east, but dominated by Edmonton from the west. <i>Market index 84.</i>
86	Edmonton Metropolitan-Parklands	A rich farming belt stretching from the northern portion of the Alberta Prairie through the cultivated Park Belt.	Functionally a well-defined region characterized by the dominance of Edmonton (a 5th-order centre) as a transportation, trade, and service focus.	Agriculture (mixed), manufacturing (agricultural and oil refinery products), mining (oil, gas, and coal), and (along the region's northern fringe) forestry.	Edmonton is the dominant marketing centre. It also performs wholesale functions for all regions to the north and north-west. <i>Market index 112.</i>
87	North-eastern Alberta	A physiographic area, although the Canadian Shield intrudes in the eastern part.	The Lower Athabasca zone is functionally unorganized except for the railway to Fort McMurray from Edmonton. The southern Beaver River District zone is developing.	Largely a marginal area. There is some activity in forestry, fishing, and trapping. The Athabasca tar sands have vast oil possibilities. Agriculture in the south.	The region depends largely on Edmonton as its marketing centre. <i>Market index 83.</i>
88	North-western Alberta/Peace River	The Peace River is a distinct geographic area, an isolated extension of the Great Plains Belt and the Park Belt, surrounded by parklands.	Few lines of communication. A distinct region, with growing small centres, serviced from the Edson and Grande Prairie local offices.	Agriculture (wheat and mixed farming products), mining (oil, gas, and coal), and forestry.	Distinct marketing units, although tied to Edmonton wholesale functions. <i>Market index 81.</i>
<b>Regions of British Columbia</b>					
90	East Kootenay	The eastern part of the geographic area of south-eastern British Columbia.	Functionally tied along the Kootenay Valley. There are production and functional ties with Region 91 because the Kimberley metals are smelted and refined at Trail, but these ties are offset by other factors such as marketing patterns and the independent growth potential of the region. Cranbrook is a 2nd-order centre.	Mining (lead, zinc, coal), forestry, and tourism.	The considerable marketing influence of Calgary warrants separating this region from Region 91. <i>Market index 138.</i>
91	West Kootenay	The western part of the geographic area of South-eastern British Columbia.	A major mining area integrated around the Trail smelting and refining facilities. Trail is a 2nd-order centre. It is supplemented by Nelson, also a 2nd-order centre. The Revelstoke District is treated as a distinct zone because of difficulty of access; if this zone could be separated from Census District 2 it would be preferable to link it to Census District 6 in Region 93.	Manufacturing (smelting and refining, pulp and paper), mining (silver, tungsten), and forestry (along the Arrow Lakes) serving the integrated pulp and lumber facilities at Castlegar.	Trail is the principal marketing centre, but it is not completely dominant. <i>Market index 134.</i>
92	Okanagan Valley	The southern part of the Fraser Plateau physiographic area.	A string of 2nd-order centres at Vernon, Kelowna, and Penticton; a 1st-order centre at Princeton; and a marginal sub-zone at Grand Forks.	Agriculture (specialized: fruit and vegetables in the irrigated portions along the lake, ranch livestock elsewhere because of the arid climate), and mining (silver, copper).	There is no dominant marketing centre. Each of the zones may be taken as a separate marketing unit in a chain. <i>Market index 96.</i>

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93	South Central British Columbia	The northern portion of the Fraser Plateau physiographic area.	Although the region is structurally and topographically a unit, functionally it is not a unit because the PGE Districts in the north are tied along the Pacific Great Eastern line. Also the Merritt area is structurally and functionally more closely related to Region 92, particularly to Princeton. Therefore, while Kamloops is the 2nd-order centre for the region, there are, in the present system, three somewhat independent districts tied in.	Agriculture (vegetables, livestock, dairy products) and mining (gold).	Not an integrated marketing unit, though Kamloops is to some extent a marketing centre. <i>Market index 115.</i>	
94	Vancouver Metropolitan-Lower Fraser	A distinct geographical area, comprising the Coastal Trench Lowlands.	A fundamental unit tied to the 5th-order metropolitan centre of Vancouver, with a satellite 2nd-order centre at Chilliwack and a 1st-order centre at Mission City. There is an additional local office in New Westminster to facilitate servicing the region.	Manufacturing (varied, but especially forest products and foods) and agriculture (specialized dairy and fruit farming).	Vancouver is the dominant marketing centre, not only for this region but for much of Regions 95 and 96. <i>Market index 117.</i>	
95	Victoria-Vancouver Island	A separate geographic area, consisting of two physical areas, the coastal lowlands in the south-east and the Coast mountains in the remainder of the island.	A distinct functional unit with a regional personality. The principal centre is Victoria, a 4th-order centre. Duncan, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, and Courtenay are 2nd-order centres, and are somewhat independent. The Northern District in particular tends to independence, being more closely related to Vancouver than to Victoria.	Manufacturing (lumber, pulp and paper, ships), mining (coal), and fishing.	Victoria is the principal marketing centre, though not dominant. Vancouver performs a major wholesaling role for much of the island. <i>Market index 118.</i>	
96	North-western British Columbia	The coastal area, plus the north-western section of British Columbia.	The region is not functionally integrated internally, its coastal nature stressing the importance of shipping services tied in with Vancouver. Nevertheless, Prince Rupert and Kitimat are 2nd-order centres, the	Manufacturing (lumber, pulp and paper, fish products, aluminum), forestry, fishing.	Prince Rupert, in its own hinterlands, is an important marketing centre, but the rest of the region is within the Vancouver marketing area. <i>Market index 132.</i>	
97	North Central British Columbia	A distinct physiographic area, termed the Nechako Plateau.	Most activity is tied to the immediate environs of the two transportation routes, the Canadian National Railway Northern Line and the Pacific Great Eastern extension. Prince George is a 2nd-order centre, Quesnel a 1st-order centre.	Agriculture (ranch livestock and mixed farming products - the latter marginal) and forestry.	The marketing pattern is not integrated; it is scattered along the railway lines. Northern development may, however, have an integrating effect. <i>Market index 114.</i>	
98	North-eastern British Columbia	The region consists predominantly of the extension of Region 88, but it also includes the separate mountainous Finlay-Parsnip District.	Dawson Creek is a 2nd-order centre.	Agriculture (mixed farming products) and mining (oil and gas).	The marketing pattern is similar to that of Region 88, access being provided by the Alaska Highway. With the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern into this area formerly isolated from the rest of the province, there may be some reorientation of the pattern. <i>Market index 108.</i>	
<b>Northern Canada</b>						
11	Yukon	A mountainous separate physiographic area.	A distinct functional and political unit, with a 1st-order centre at Whitehorse.	Mining (gold, silver, lead) and trapping.	A separate isolated marketing unit. <i>Marketing index 146.</i>	
12	Mackenzie	A combination of two physiographic regions: the Mackenzie Lowlands and a portion of the Arctic mainland.	This political region can be treated also as a functional unit because of economic and population factors. Yellowknife, Fort Norman, and Inuvik are district centres.	Mining (gold, radium, oil), fishing, and trapping.	A separate marketing unit (because of distinct access problems). Dominated by Edmonton wholesaling. <i>Market index 120.</i>	
13	Keewatin	This eastern portion of the Arctic mainland is treated as a single region because it is structurally homogeneous, a functional unit, a production unit involving mining and Eskimo livelihood, and a marketing unit.				<i>Market index 91.</i>
14	Franklin	The northern islands are also treated as a single distinctive region. This regional distinction would be maintained even with the combination of Keewatin District and Franklin District in a single administrative unit, provided that data was still presented separately for the two regions. Otherwise they would have to become zones of a new Region 13.				<i>Market index 136.</i>