

Alberta Official Statistics

Per Capita Health Service Providers, Rural and Small Town Alberta

- In 2011, within rural and small town Alberta, there were 26.4 health service providers per 1,000 residents. This share is lower than the 35.0 health service providers per 1,000 residents in larger urban centres.
- Rural and small town areas have fewer health service providers in each occupation category.
- The number of health service providers in “assisting occupations” (which includes nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates, etc.) is essentially the same in rural and small town areas (7.3 per 1,000 residents) compared to larger urban centres (7.4 per 1,000 residents).
- The highest share of per capita health service providers (40.5 per 1,000 residents) is found in cities with a population between 50,000 and 99,999 persons.

Notes: CMA is a Census Metropolitan Area as [defined](#) by Statistics Canada.

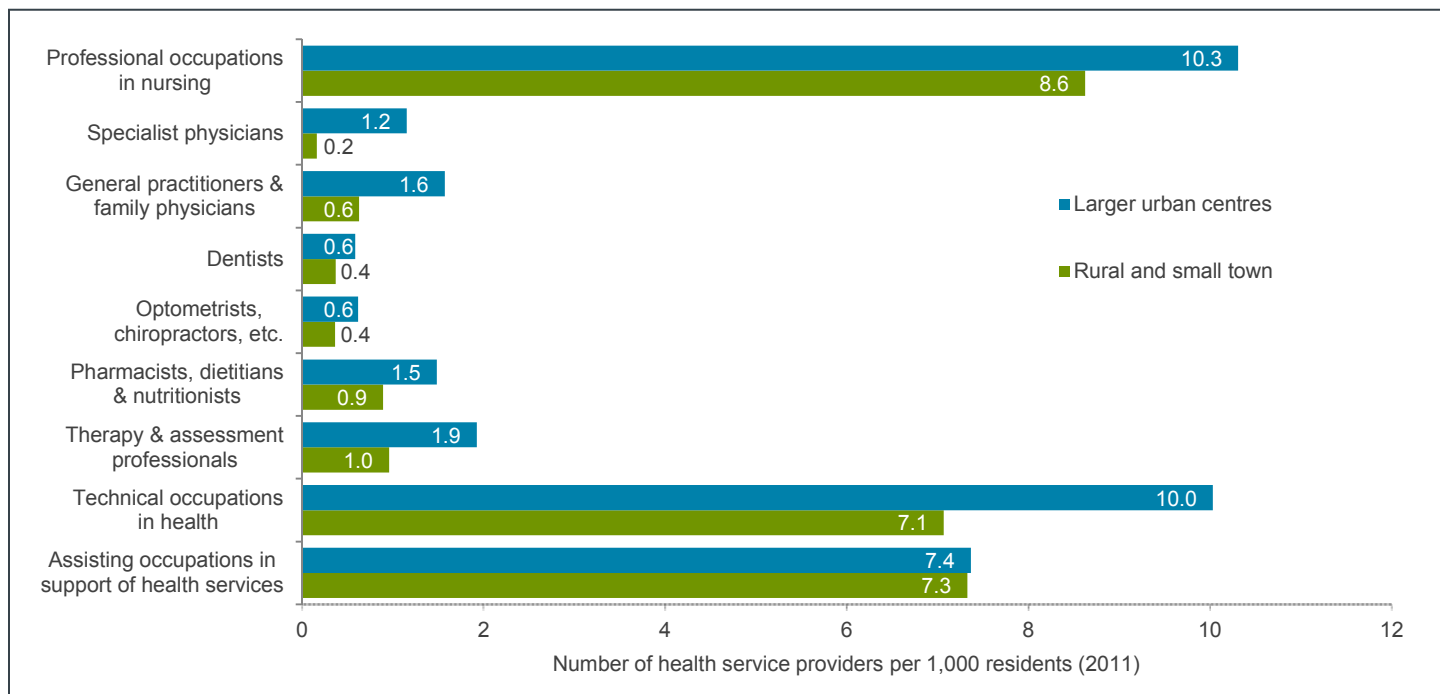
CA is a Census Agglomeration as [defined](#) by Statistics Canada.

Rural and small town areas include rural communities that have a population of less than 10,000 and where less than 50% of employed individuals commute to a CMA or CA.

MIZ stands for “Metropolitan Influence Zones” and denotes the level of integration of rural communities with urban economies. It is measured by the percentage of residents who commute to an urban centre for work. An area is classified as Strong MIZ if 30-49 percent of residents commute to work in an urban centre, Moderate MIZ if 5-29 percent commute, Weak MIZ if 1-4 percent commute, and No MIZ if no residents commute.

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Sources: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey, special tabulation