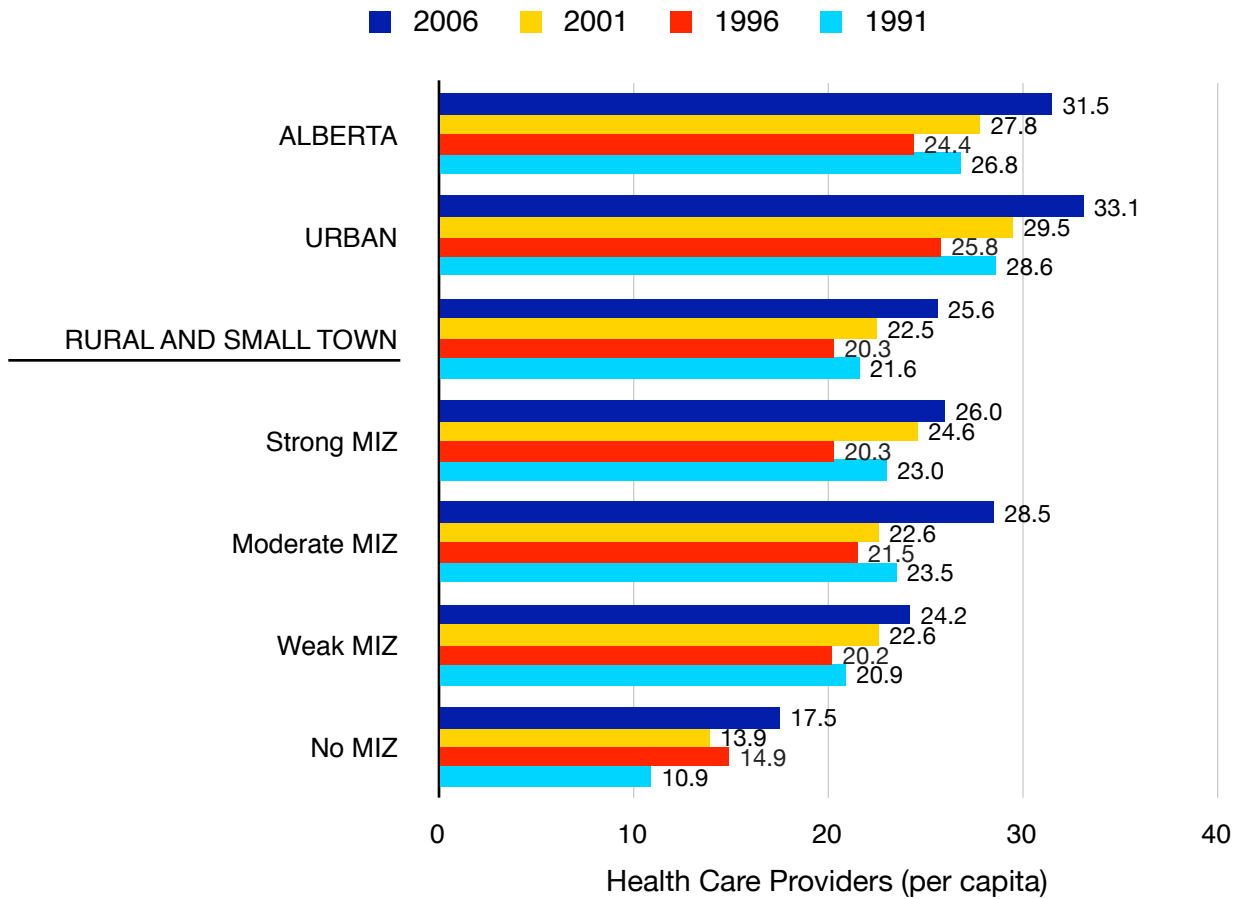


Rural and Small Town Alberta¹: Per Capita Healthcare Providers



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991

- Per capita healthcare providers refers to the number of individuals working in medicine or health occupations per 1,000 people.
- In all census years, per capita health care providers is higher in urban than in rural Alberta.
- With the exception of rural communities that are moderately integrated with urban economies (Moderate MIZ) in 2006, per capita healthcare providers decreases as metropolitan influence decreases, with No MIZ having the fewest health care providers per 1,000 people (17.5).
- Per capita healthcare providers has noticeably increased since 1996 in all regions of Alberta.

¹ **Rural and Small Town:** Includes rural communities that have a population of less than 10,000 and where less than 50% of employed individuals commute to a Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration.
MIZ stands for "Metropolitan Influence Zone" and denotes the level of integration of rural communities with urban economies, as measured by work commuting flows. The larger the proportion of the working population commuting to an urban centre, the stronger the level of integration with the urban economy. The level of commuting defining each MIZ is as follows:
Strong MIZ: 30% to 49%; **Moderate MIZ:** 5% to 29%; **Weak MIZ:** 1% to 4%; **No MIZ:** 0%