



Alberta

Metro, Urban, Rural Continuum

Injury Rate Comparison:

Emergency Department Visits, 2013 – 2022

October 2024

Alberta Metro, Urban, Rural Continuum Injury Rate Comparison: Emergency Department Visits, 2013 – 2022

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SUGGESTED CITATION

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Key Points: Emergency Department Visits, 2013-2022

Overall Injuries

- All geographic area experienced a decrease in the overall injury emergency department visit rate with the exception of moderate urban influence which experienced an annual percent rate change increase of 1.3% each year.
- Rural remote had overall injury emergency department visit rates were almost twice that of the provincial rates.

Animal-ridden

- All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the animal-ridden injury emergency department visit rate.
- Rural area had an animal-ridden emergency department visit rate more than 3 times that of the provincial rate.

Falls

- All geographic area experienced a decrease in the overall injury emergency department visit rate with the exception of moderate urban influence which experienced an annual percent rate change increase of 2.1% each year.

Machinery

- The rural centre experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 6.5% each year.
- The rural geographic area had a machinery emergency department visit rate more than twice that of the provincial rate.

Motor Vehicle

- All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the motor vehicle emergency department visit rate.
- The moderate metro influence area had the largest decrease of motor vehicle emergency department visit rate change with 4.8% each year.

Off-road Vehicle

- All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rate of off-road vehicle injuries.
- Rural remote had an off-road vehicle emergency department visit rates more than 4 times higher than the provincial rate

Poisoning (unintentional / undetermined)

- The majority of the geographic areas experienced an increase in the poisoning emergency department visit rate.
- The geographic area which experienced the largest poisoning emergency department visit rate increase was the metro area with a statistically significant increase of 3.5% each year.

Sports-related

- All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rate of sports-related injuries.
- The metro area experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 4.1% each year.

Suicide / Self-harm

- All geographic areas experienced an increase with the exception of urban areas and rural remote which experienced a decrease of 0.8% and 1.7% each year respectively.
- The rural centre experienced the largest increase, with an increase of 4.3% each year.

Violence / Injury Purposely Inflicted

- All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rate of violence injury with the exception of urban areas which experienced a slight increase of 0.6% each year.
- The moderate metro area experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 3.9% each year.

Introduction

The development of this report is based on the fundamental principle that injury prevention requires knowledge of the frequency and nature of injury incidents. By disseminating injury data, the Injury Prevention Centre's objective is to support local communities, organizations, and groups in the development of coordinated, evidence-based programs and strategies to reduce and prevent injuries to residents of Alberta communities.

This report examines the **leading mechanisms of injuries** of Alberta residents in specifically-defined geographic regions with comparison to the province (Alberta) as a whole.

Injury Prevention Centre Background:

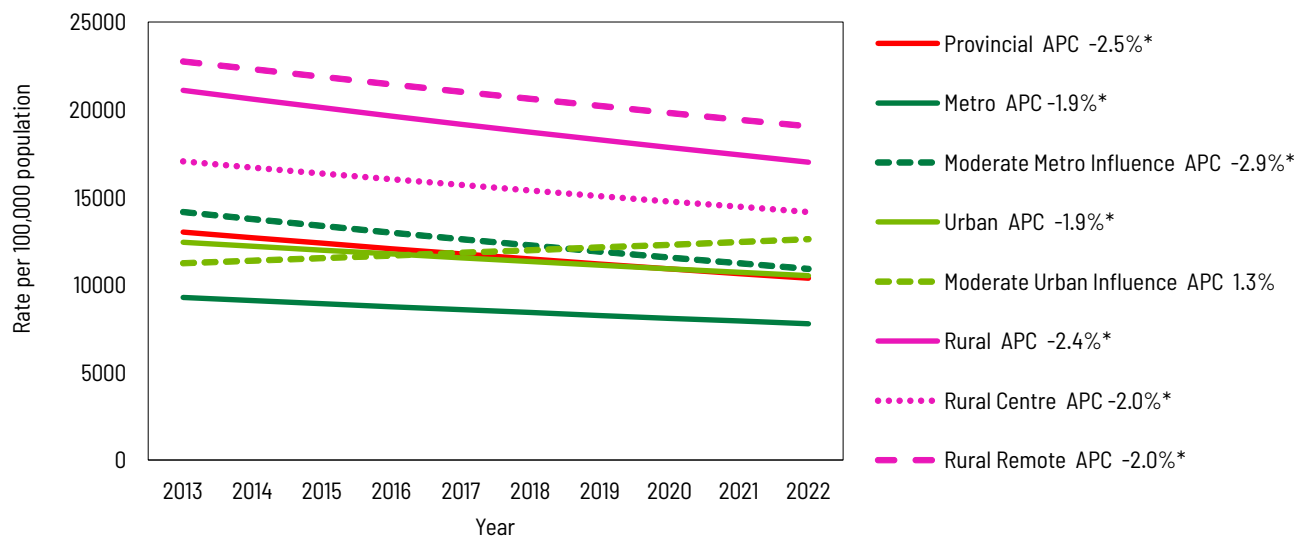
Since 1998, the Injury Prevention Centre (IPC) has been a leader in working with communities and partners to address the issue of injuries in Alberta—an issue that costs Alberta \$7.1 billion each year.

The IPC has a long and proud history of supporting organizations, communities, and individuals to take actions to reduce their injury risk. For decades, often in partnership, we have initiated and implemented province-wide evidence informed initiatives, programs, and advocacy efforts. By focusing on preventing injuries, we can save lives. We can also keep Albertans out of emergency rooms and hospital beds. By taking action, we ensure that Albertans stay healthy and fit so that they can continue to live their lives to the fullest.

Injury data reporting is one service provided by the Injury Prevention Centre. After reviewing this report, you may have questions or want to explore what actions could be taken to reduce the rates of injury in Alberta. The Injury Prevention Centre can help you to identify strategies, activities and programs that address the injury issues of concern in your community. The IPC can provide:

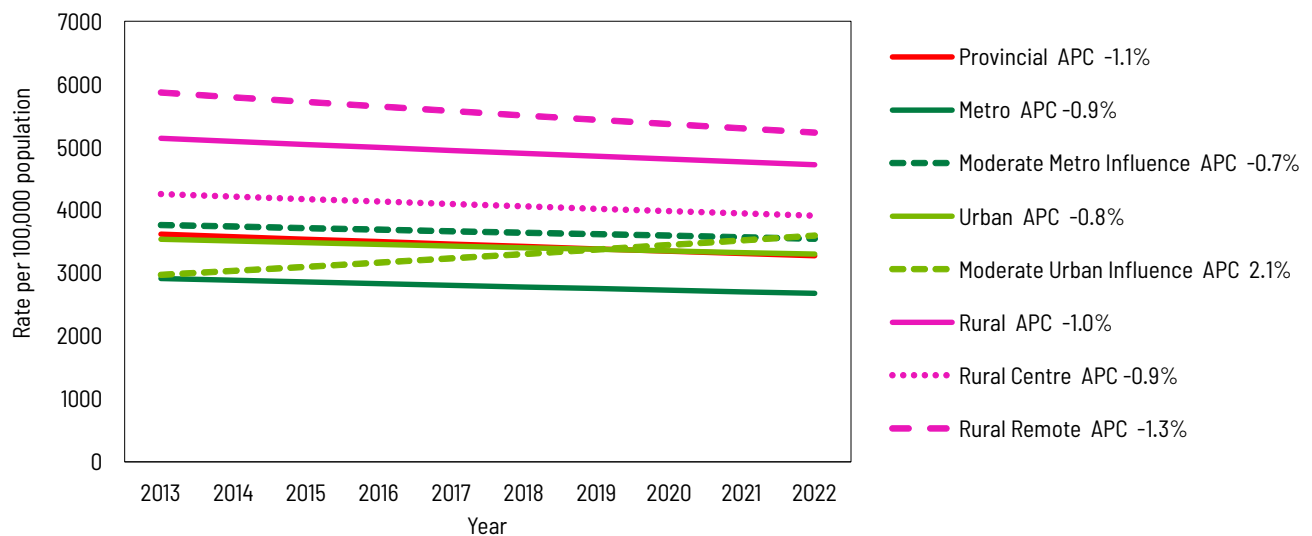
- Evidence-based resources on a variety of injury topics.
- Injury prevention networking and information sharing.
- Programs that address seniors' falls, poisoning, child and youth concussions and head injuries.
- Education opportunities on injury prevention and associated topics.
- Expertise in community engagement, resource development, program planning, implementation and evaluation.

Overall Injury (excluding adverse events / medical & surgical complications) Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



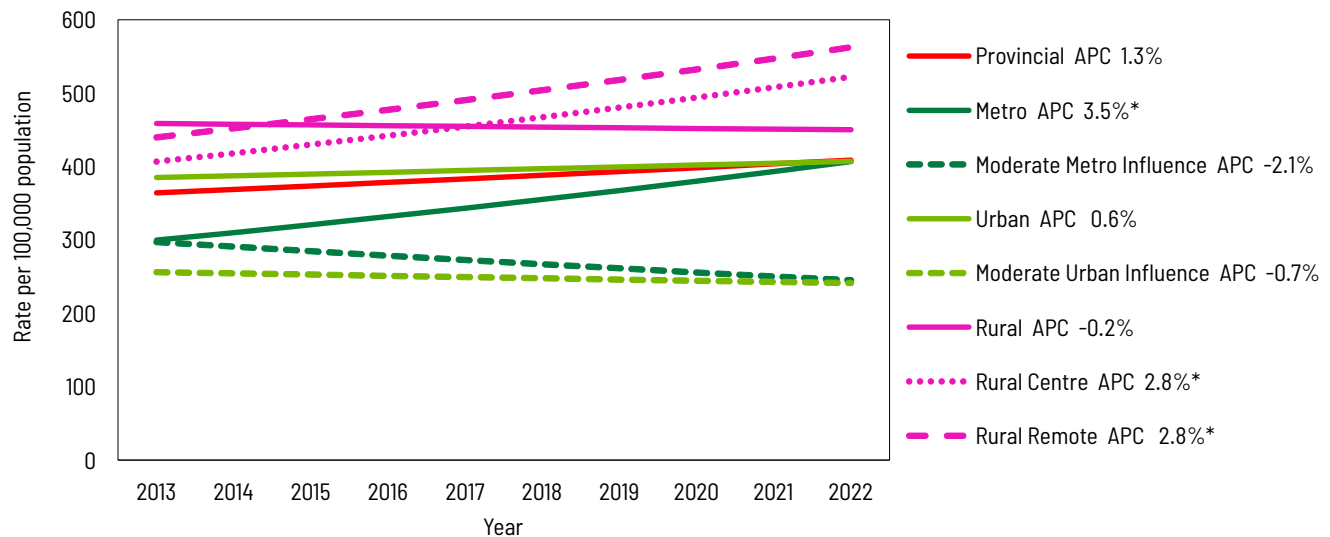
- » The provincial rate experienced a statistically significant decrease of 2.5% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the overall injury emergency department visit rates, excluding residents in moderate urban influence areas. Moderate metro influence areas experienced the largest annual decrease in the overall injury emergency department visit rates with a statistically significant decrease of 2.9% each year.
- » All rural areas (rural, rural centre, rural remote) had overall injury emergency department visit rates much higher than the provincial rate.

Fall Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



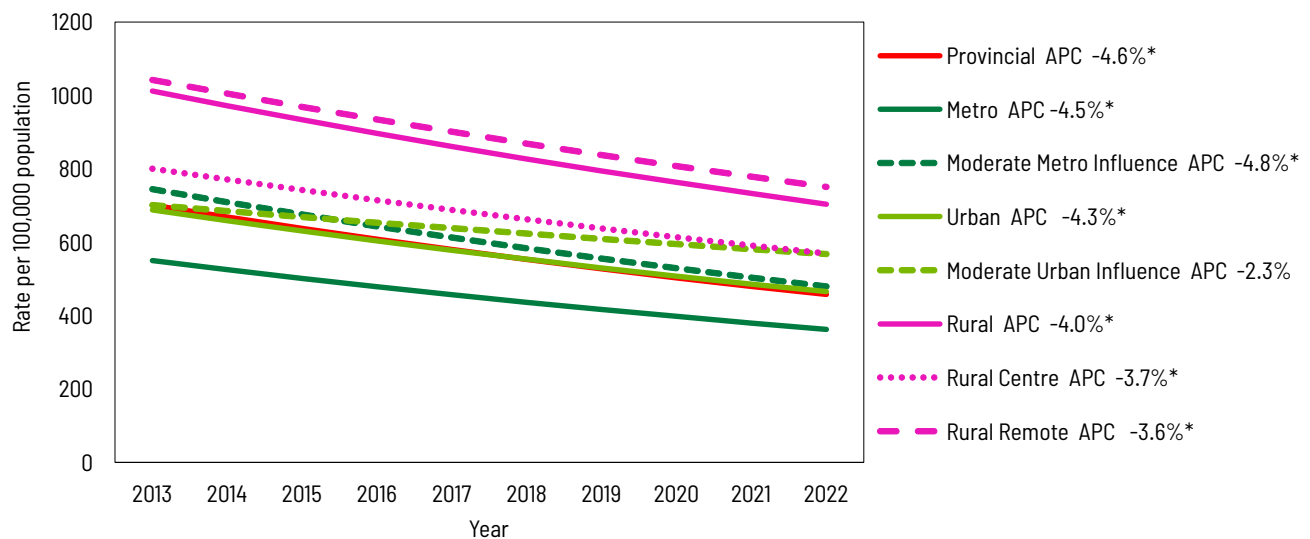
- » The provincial rate experienced a decrease of 1.1% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in emergency department visit rates other than residents residing in moderate urban influence areas. Residents in moderate urban influence areas experienced an increase of 2.1% each year.
- » All rural areas had overall injury emergency department visit rates much higher than the provincial rate.
- » Metro area was the only status that was below the provincial rate. The metro rate experienced a 0.9% decrease each year of fall emergency department visit rate.
- » Rural remote areas experienced the largest decrease in the fall emergency department visit rate of 1.3% each year.

Poisoning (unintentional / undetermined) Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



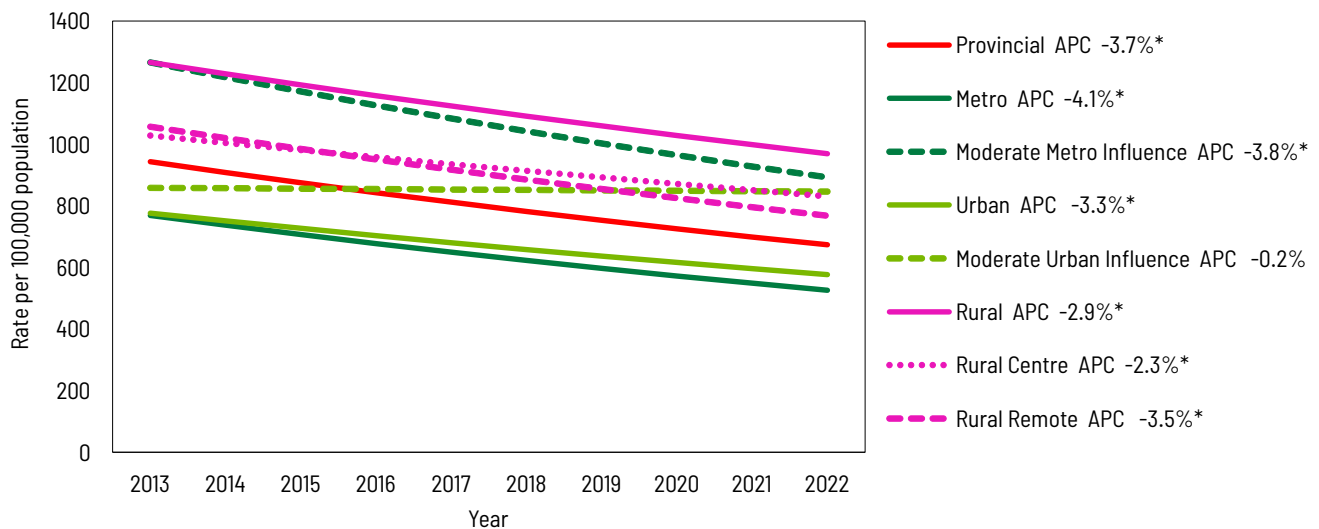
- » The Provincial rate experienced an increase of 1.3% each year.
- » All rural areas had emergency department visit rates much higher than the provincial rate of poison injuries.
- » The metro rate experienced the largest increase in poisoning emergency department visit rates with a statistically significant decrease of 3.5% each year.
- » Both rural centre and rural remote areas experienced an increase of poisoning emergency department visit rate of 2.8% each year.

Motor Vehicle Injury Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



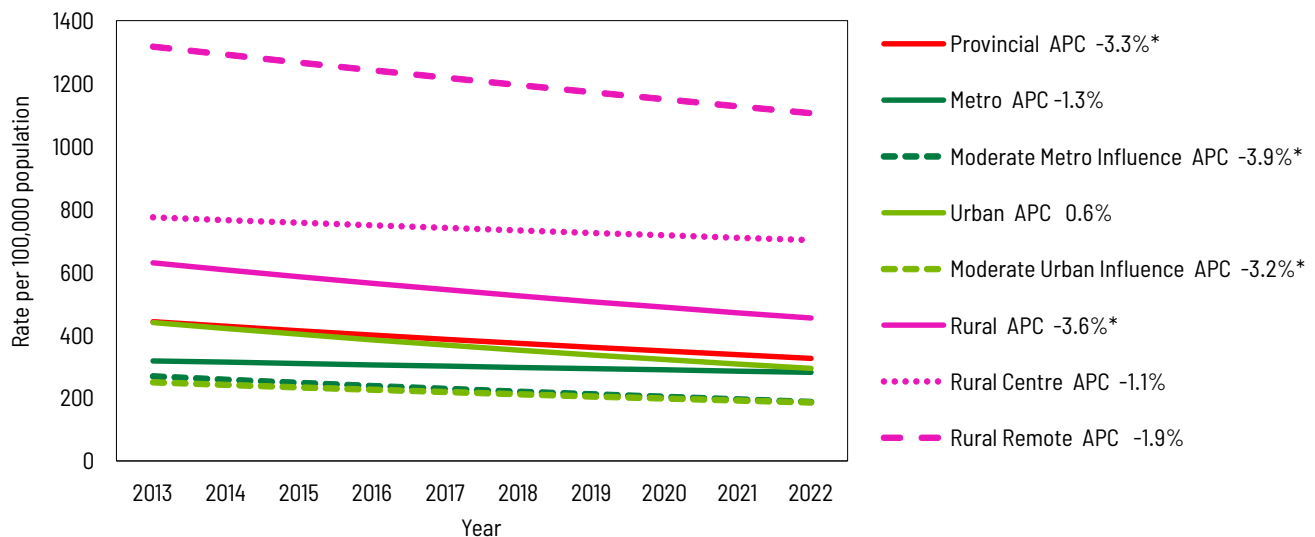
- » The provincial rate experienced a statistically significant decrease of 4.6% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rates of motor vehicle injuries.
- » All rural areas had emergency department visit rates much higher than the provincial rate.
- » The moderate metro influence rate area experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 4.8% each year.
- » Residents in moderate urban influence experienced the smallest decrease, with a decrease of 2.3% each year.

Sports-related Injury Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



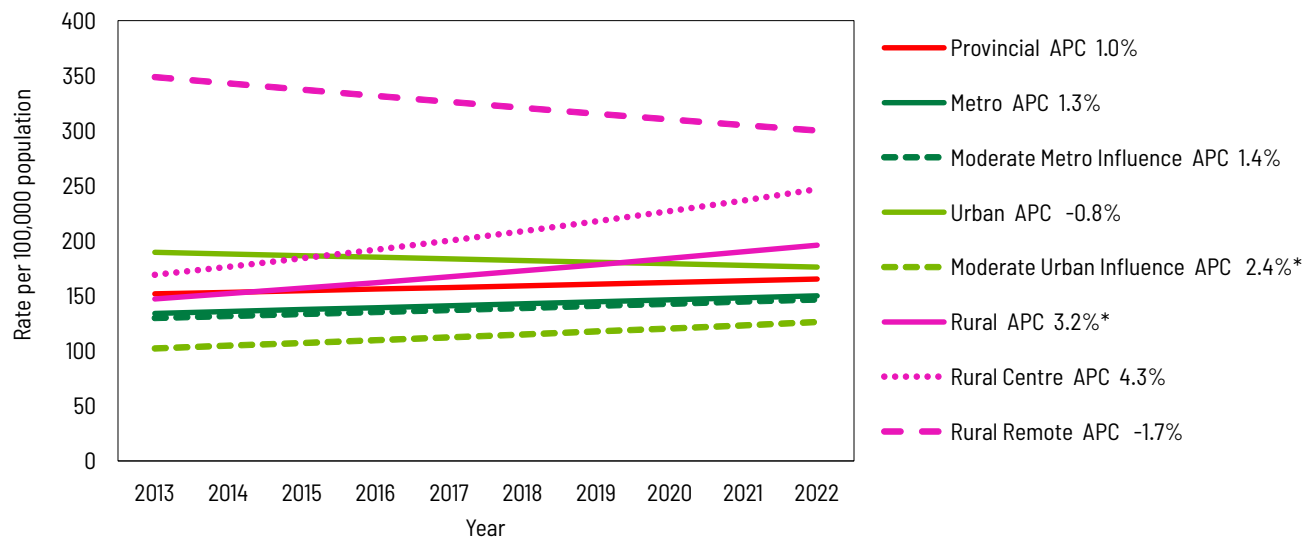
- » The provincial rate experienced a statistically significant decrease of 3.7% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rates for sport-related injuries.
- » The metro area experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 4.1% each year.
- » Residents in moderate urban influence area experienced the smallest decrease, with a decrease of 0.2% each year.

Violence / Injury Purposely Inflicted Injury Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



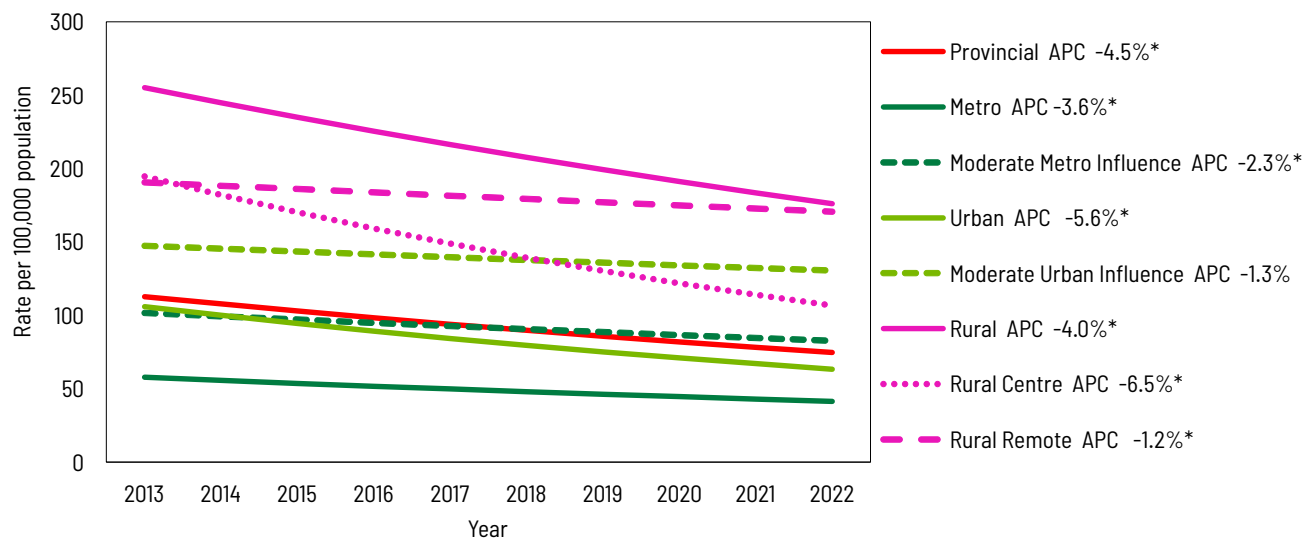
- » The provincial rate experienced a statistically significant decrease of 3.3% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in emergency department visit rates with the exception of urban areas which experienced a slight increase of 0.6% each year.
- » The moderate metro area experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 3.9% each year.
- » Residents in rural centre experienced the smallest decrease, with a decrease of 1.1% each year.

Suicide / Self-Harm Injury Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



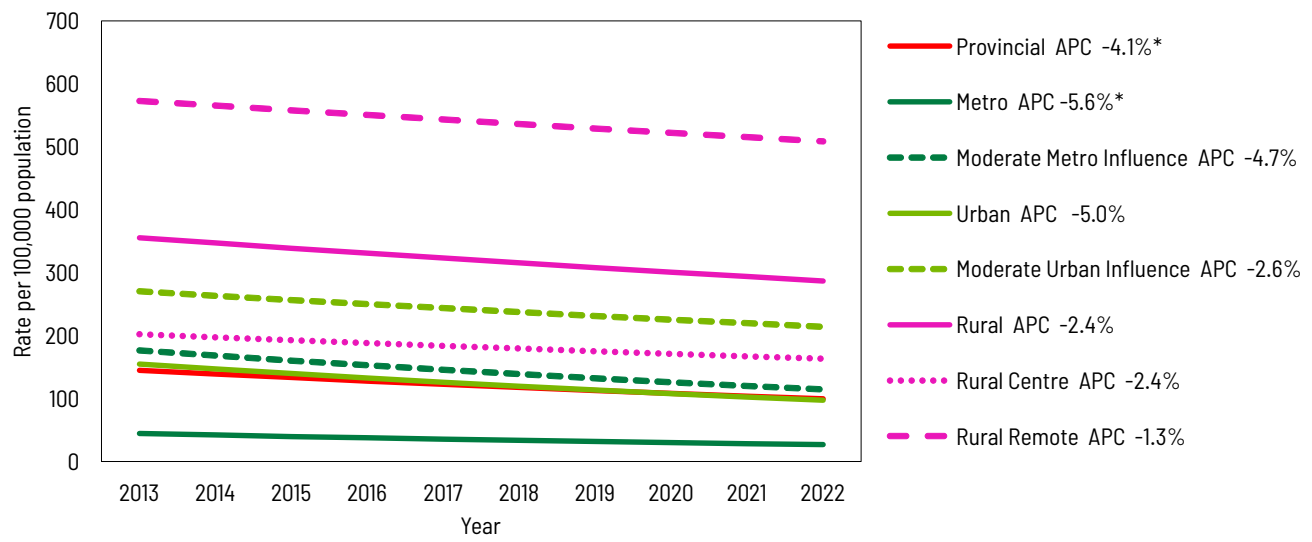
- » The provincial rate experienced a slight increase of 1.0% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced an increase in emergency department visit rates with the exception of urban areas and rural remote which experienced a decrease of 0.8% and 1.7% each year respectively.
- » The rural centre experienced the largest increase, with an increase of 4.3% each year.

Machinery Injury Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



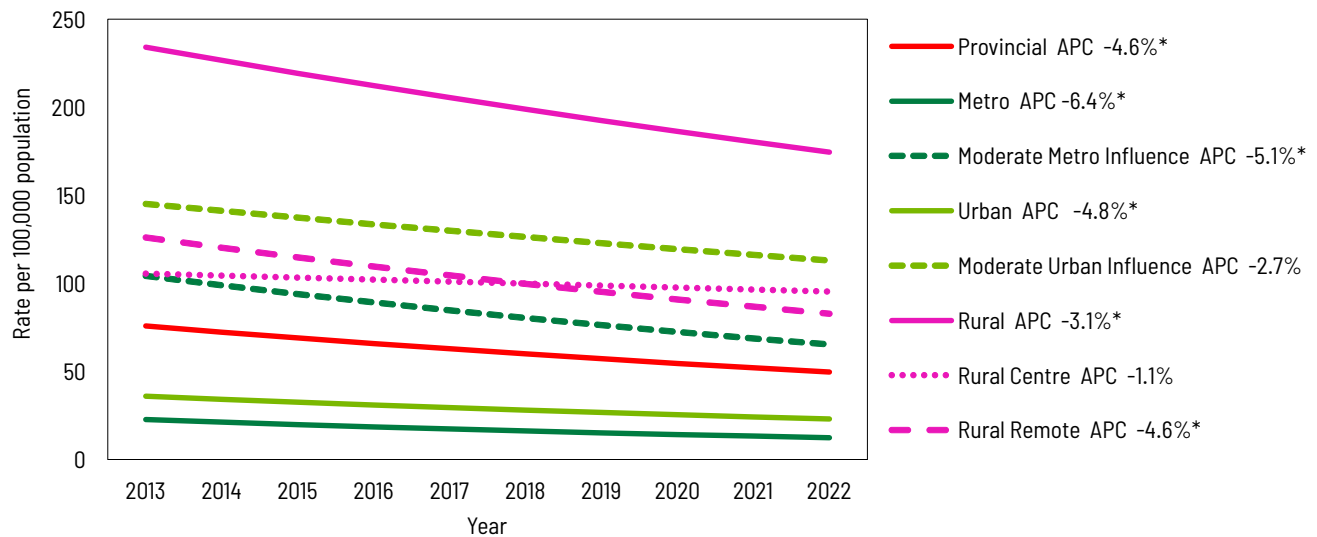
- » The provincial rate experienced a statistically significant decrease of 4.5% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rate.
- » The rural centre experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 6.5% each year.

Off-Road Vehicle Injury Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



- » The provincial rate experienced a statistically significant decrease of 4.1% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rate.
- » The metro areas experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 5.6% each year.
- » Rural remote areas had the smallest decrease, with a decrease of 1.3% each year.

Animal-Ridden Injury Emergency Department Visit Rates by Geographic Area, Alberta, 2013-2022



- » The provincial rate experienced a statistically significant decrease of 4.6% each year.
- » All geographic areas experienced a decrease in the emergency department visit rate.
- » The metro areas experienced the largest decrease, with a statistically significant decrease of 6.4% each year.
- » Rural centre areas had the smallest decrease, with a decrease of 1.1% each year.

Alberta Metro, Urban, Rural Continuum Injury Rate Comparison: Emergency Department Visits, 2013 – 2022

Yearly Average Number of Emergency Department Visits by Geographic Area and Mechanism of Injury, Alberta, 2013-2021

Mechanism of Injury	Status	Yearly Average
All Injuries (excludes adverse events / complication)	Provincial	501,421
	Metro	196,228
	Moderate Metro Influence	72,938
	Urban	49,342
	Moderate Urban Influence	12,232
	Rural	115,631
	Rural Centre Area	27,738
	Rural Remote	19,741
Poisoning (unintentional / undetermined)	Provincial	17,140
	Metro	8,519
	Moderate Metro Influence	1,585
	Urban	1,751
	Moderate Urban Influence	257
	Rural	2,722
	Rural Centre Area	822
	Rural Remote	484
Motor Vehicle	Provincial	24,613
	Metro	10,501
	Moderate Metro Influence	3,475
	Urban	2,483
	Moderate Urban Influence	632
	Rural	5,103
	Rural Centre Area	1,190
	Rural Remote	820
Falls	Provincial	138,617
	Metro	59,103
	Moderate Metro Influence	20,169
	Urban	13,539
	Moderate Urban Influence	3,108
	Rural	29,604
	Rural Centre Area	6,948
	Rural Remote	4,767
Sports-Related	Provincial	36,855
	Metro	15,501
	Moderate Metro Influence	6,920
	Urban	3,050
	Moderate Urban Influence	1,005
	Rural	7,358
	Rural Centre Area	1,811
	Rural Remote	1,032

Alberta Metro, Urban, Rural Continuum Injury Rate Comparison: Emergency Department Visits, 2013 – 2022

Yearly Average Number of Emergency Department Visits by Geographic Area and Mechanism of Injury, Alberta, 2013-2021

Mechanism of Injury	Status	Yearly Average
Violence / Injury Purposely Inflicted	Provincial	17,291
	Metro	7,436
	Moderate Metro Influence	1,335
	Urban	1,667
	Moderate Urban Influence	226
	Rural	3,193
	Rural Centre Area	1,323
	Rural Remote	1,185
Suicide / Self-Harm	Provincial	7,107
	Metro	3,415
	Moderate Metro Influence	847
	Urban	815
	Moderate Urban Influence	122
	Rural	1,056
	Rural Centre Area	378
	Rural Remote	327
Machinery	Provincial	3,921
	Metro	1,160
	Moderate Metro Influence	523
	Urban	355
	Moderate Urban Influence	133
	Rural	1,258
	Rural Centre Area	247
	Rural Remote	158
Off-Road Vehicles	Provincial	5,442
	Metro	852
	Moderate Metro Influence	857
	Urban	574
	Moderate Urban Influence	258
	Rural	1,969
	Rural Centre Area	332
	Rural Remote	555
Animal-Ridden	Provincial	2,715
	Metro	402
	Moderate Metro Influence	499
	Urban	124
	Moderate Urban Influence	132
	Rural	1,250
	Rural Centre Area	181
	Rural Remote	105

Appendix A: Selection of Causes

The selection of leading causes included in this report was based on the number of emergency department visits and the availability of actionable prevention strategies.

Definitions:

All Injuries (excluding adverse events, medical / surgical complications) includes:

All injuries exclude injuries as a result of drugs / medicaments / biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use (i.e. correct drug properly administered in therapeutic or prophylactic dosage as the cause of any adverse effect). Complications of medical devices. This includes breakdown or malfunctioning of medical device (during procedure)(after implantation) (ongoing use). Misadventures to patients during surgical / medical care, surgical / medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure.

Falls includes:

Ice and snow, slipping / tripping / stumbling, due to collision with, or pushing by another person (not sports-related), while being carried or supported by another person, falls involving wheelchairs and other type of walking devices, from furniture, playground equipment including trampolines, stairs / steps, ladders / scaffolding, out of / from buildings or structures, falls from high place, falls from one level to another, falls on same level, unspecified falls.

Poisonings (unintentional / undetermined):

A poisoning may occur when a substance (drug, medication or biological agent) is taken incorrectly. This includes wrong drug being given / taken, wrong dosage, self-prescribed drug taken in combination with a prescribed drug, any drug taken in combination with alcohol. According to coding standards, all poisonings are classified as accidental unless there is clear documentation of intentional self-harm or undetermined intent.

Motor vehicle-related events includes:

Traffic, non-traffic, and boarding incidents on / involving pedestrians, motorcycles, cars / pickup trucks / vans, heavy transport vehicles, buses, other land transport vehicles. Excludes: bicycles and off-road vehicles which are reported separately.

Sports-related activities includes:

Falls on same level from collision, pushing or shoving by or with another person in sports; striking against or struck accidentally by objects or persons in sports; and with subsequent fall.

Appendix A: Selection of Causes

Violence includes:

injuries inflicted by another with the intent to injure or kill, by any means. Including use of firearms, fight / brawl, sexual assault, cutting / piercing (stabbing), maltreatment / neglect / abandonment, drugs / liquid, being struck with a blunt object, and other / unspecified.

Suicide / Self-harm:

(self-inflicted) poisoning, intentional exposure to gas / vapours, intentional self harm from hanging / strangulation / suffocation, firearms, cutting / piercing, and other (explosive materials, smoke / fire / flames, hot steam / hot objects, intentional self-harm with the use of a blunt object, jumping from a high place, jumping / lying before a moving object, intentional crashing of a motor vehicle, other and unspecified means of self-harm.

Machinery:

Contact with lifting / transmission devices, agriculture machinery, contact with other and unspecified machinery.

Off-road vehicles includes:

All motor vehicles designed primarily for off-road use. This includes, ATVs, quads, side-by-sides, utility vehicles, dirt bikes, and snowmobiles.

Animal ridden includes:

Animal-rider or occupant of animal-drawn vehicle injured by fall from or being thrown from, collision with pedestrian, vehicle, railway, fixed object. (i.e. horseback riding and rodeo).

Percentages and rates were not adjusted for the number of participants, frequency of riding, duration of riding or seasonal weather conditions or influences of COVID-19.

Appendix B: Geographic boundaries and definitions¹:

Criteria for Developing Geographic Boundaries in Rural Areas

- In **Rural** areas, acute care sites serve as a reasonable proxy indicator for common services (health and otherwise), also considered were population travel patterns, common infrastructure and geographic accessibility.
- Acute care "catchment" approach identifies common populations in rural areas.
- 75-85% utilization (emergency and inpatient) was used to help define geographic catchments.
- Subzone target population size 25,000 to 55,000+ (Subzone and Health Status Areas).
- Regional target population size 15,000+ (Aggregated Local Geographic Areas).
- Local – no specific target population size (Local Geographic Areas).
- Areas respect natural conditions such as rivers, streams, lakes and parks.
- Municipal boundaries were respected whenever possible.
- In places where dissemination areas (DA) are extremely large, the DA was split based on the location of populations within the DA.
- Transportation routes such as rail lines and major roadways were respected.
- Population characteristics (shared infrastructure and resources, local industry, common travel patterns and local knowledge of "like" populations) were considered.
- In **Urban** centers, city-defined neighborhoods share a common set of services, infrastructure, travel patterns, and geographic accessibility.
- Group / cluster urban areas based on city-defined neighborhoods (~3,000 population).
- Maintain existing neighborhood groups.
- Subzone target population size 25,000 to 55,000+ (larger in metropolitan areas).
- Regional target population size 15,000+.
- Local – no specific target population size.
- City defined neighborhoods were not split or divided.
- Natural conditions such as rivers, streams, lakes and parks were respected.
- Transportation routes such as rail lines and major roadways were respected.
- Group common land usage (residential, commercial, industrial).
- Consider population characteristics and housing (identification of "like" groups of individuals based on neighbourhoods, shared infrastructure and resources, common travel patterns and historical knowledge).
- Group / cluster urban areas based on city-defined neighbourhoods.
- Maintain existing neighborhood groups.

¹ Alberta Health Services and Alberta Health (2017). Official Standard Geographic Areas, Alberta, Canada. Retrieved from: <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/a14b50c9-94b2-4024-8ee5-c13fb70abb4a/resource/70fd0f2c-5a7c-45a3-bdaa-e1b4f4c5d9a4/download/official-standard-geographic-area-document.pdf>

Appendix B: Geographic boundaries and definitions¹:

Rural-Urban Continuum

Purpose: Analytics, reports, planning and monitoring that requires stratification or comparison by rural-urban status.

Primary Recipient: AHS and AH planning, surveillance, monitoring and reporting at provincial and zone levels.

Size: Population size varies. Categories are based on rural-urban classification (considers population density, local industry, distances from major urban centres, LGAs, local knowledge of "like" communities).

Number of Geographic Categories: 7 distinct categories (metro, urban, moderate metro influence, moderate urban influence, rural, rural remote, large rural centres and surrounding areas).

Developing Rural – Urban Continuum Areas

Rural – urban continuum areas are based on the aggregation of Local Geographic Areas (LGAs). The rural-urban continuum areas were defined through the application of multiple criteria listed below:

- population density
- distance from urban centres or major rural centres that provide a variety of services (health and non-health)
- local knowledge about the population, industry type, municipalities, resources, infrastructure, schools, etc.
- travel patterns of populations seeking services (health and non-health)
- place of work and commuting behaviours

Rural-urban continuum is divided into 7 distinct areas:
AHS / AH Official Standard Geographies

Metro Centres – population >500,000. Calgary and Edmonton proper.

Metro Influenced Area – defined by AHS Local Geography areas immediately surrounding Calgary and Edmonton. These are deemed as commuter communities (live outside of Calgary / Edmonton but commute to Calgary / Edmonton for work and business). Calgary metro influenced area includes the towns of:

- Cochrane
- Airdrie
- Okotoks
- Priddis
- Chestermere Lake
- Springbank area

Edmonton metro influenced area includes the towns of:

- St Albert
- Fort Saskatchewan
- Stony Plain & Spruce Grove
- Sherwood Park
- Leduc

Urban – 5 major urban centres with populations > 25,000 but less and 500,000 (Grand Prairie, Fort McMurray, Red Deer, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat).

Moderate Urban Influenced – Local Geographic areas surrounding the 5 urban centres. These areas are typically considered rural given that their populations are low and the Local Geographic areas do not define these areas properly (refer to note below).

¹ Alberta Health Services and Alberta Health (2017). Official Standard Geographic Areas, Alberta, Canada. Retrieved from: <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/a14b50c9-94b2-4024-8ee5-c13fb70abb4a/resource/70fd0f2c-5a7c-45a3-bdaa-e1b4f4c5d9a4/download/official-standard-geographic-area-document.pdf>

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- place of work and commuting behaviours

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- Airdrie
- Okotoks
- Priddis
- Chestermere Lake
- Springbank area

Edmonton metro influenced area includes the towns of:

- St Albert
- Fort Saskatchewan
- Stony Plain & Spruce Grove
- Sherwood Park
- Leduc

Urban – 5 major urban centres with populations > 25,000 but less and 500,000 (Grand Prairie, Fort McMurray, Red Deer, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat).

Moderate Urban Influenced – Local Geographic areas surrounding the 5 urban centres. These areas are typically considered rural given that their populations are low and the Local Geographic areas do not define these areas properly (refer to note below).

¹ Alberta Health Services and Alberta Health (2017). Official Standard Geographic Areas, Alberta, Canada. Retrieved from: <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/a14b50c9-94b2-4024-8ee5-c13fb70abb4a/resource/70fd0f2c-5a7c-45a3-bdaa-e1b4f4c5d9a4/download/official-standard-geographic-area-document.pdf>

Appendix B: Geographic boundaries and definitions¹:

Large Rural Centres and Surrounding Areas – 10,000

to less than 25,000 population (Brooks, Canmore, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Lloydminster, Cold Lake). These areas are considered rural but are defined for the purpose of special studies. All 5 areas have unique populations and industries but belong to the rural area.

Rural Areas – populations less than 10,000 and up to 200 kilometres from a Metro or Urban centre. These include towns, villages, hamlets, and agricultural areas.

Remote – greater than 200 kilometres from a Metro or Urban centre. Industries tend to include oil & gas, forestry, hunting or trapping, tourism, and sometimes pockets of agriculture.

Notes: The areas surrounding the 5 major cities (moderate urban influence), excluding Calgary and Edmonton, are too small at this time to separate from the surrounding rural areas. Hence these areas are considered rural for the purpose of analysis and planning. A redesign of moderate urban influenced areas is under redevelopment. Moderate Metro influenced areas around Edmonton are undergoing redesign to demarcate the rural areas.

For health status assigned to each community by Alberta Health, see appendix B.

¹ Alberta Health Services and Alberta Health (2017). Official Standard Geographic Areas, Alberta, Canada. Retrieved from: <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/a14b50c9-94b2-4024-8ee5-c13fb70abb4a/resource/70fd0f2c-5a7c-45a3-bdaa-e1b4f4c5d9a4/download/official-standard-geographic-area-document.pdf>

Appendix C: Local Area and Corresponding Status

Local	Status
Airdrie	Moderate metro influence
Athabasca	Rural
Banff	Rural
Barrhead	Rural
Beaumont	Moderate metro influence
Beaverlodge	Rural
Black Diamond	Rural
Bonnyville	Rural
Boyle	Rural
Calgary - Centre	Metro
Calgary - Centre North	Metro
Calgary - Centre West	Metro
Calgary - East	Metro
Calgary - Elbow	Metro
Calgary - Fish Creek	Metro
Calgary - Lower NE	Metro
Calgary - Lower NW	Metro
Calgary - North	Metro
Calgary - Nose Hill	Metro
Calgary - SE	Metro
Calgary - SW	Metro
Calgary - Upper NE	Metro
Calgary - Upper NW	Metro
Calgary - West	Metro
Calgary - West Bow	Metro
Camrose & County	Rural centre area
Canmore	Rural centre area
Cardston-Kainai	Rural
Castor / Coronation / Consort	Rural

Appendix C: Local Area and Corresponding Status

Local	Status
Chestermere	Moderate metro influence
City Of Grande Prairie	Urban
Claresholm	Rural
Cochrane-Springbank	Moderate metro influence
Cold Lake	Rural centre area
County Of Forty Mile	Rural
County Of Lethbridge	Moderate urban influence
County Of Warner	Rural
Crossfield	Moderate metro influence
Crowsnest Pass	Rural
Cypress County	Moderate urban influence
Didsbury	Rural
Drayton Valley	Rural
Edmonton - Abbottsfield	Metro
Edmonton - Bonnie Doon	Metro
Edmonton - Castle Downs	Metro
Edmonton - Duggan	Metro
Edmonton - Eastwood	Metro
Edmonton - Jasper Place	Metro
Edmonton - Mill Woods South & East	Metro
Edmonton - Mill Woods West	Metro
Edmonton - NE	Metro
Edmonton - Northgate	Metro
Edmonton - Rutherford	Metro
Edmonton - Twin Brooks	Metro
Edmonton - West Jasper Place	Metro
Edmonton - Woodcroft East	Metro
Edmonton - Woodcroft West	Metro
Edson	Rural
Fairview	Rural remote

Appendix C: Local Area and Corresponding Status

Local	Status
Falher	Rural
Flagstaff County	Rural
Fort Macleod	Rural
Fort McMurray	Urban
Fort Saskatchewan	Moderate metro influence
Fox Creek	Rural remote
Frog Lake	Rural
Grande Cache	Rural remote
Grande Prairie County	Moderate urban influence
High Level	Rural remote
High Prairie	Rural remote
High River	Rural
Hinton	Rural remote
Innisfail	Rural
Jasper	Rural remote
Lac La Biche	Rural
Lacombe	Rural
Lamont County	Rural
Leduc & Devon	Moderate metro influence
Lethbridge - North	Urban
Lethbridge - South	Urban
Lethbridge - West	Urban
Manning	Rural remote
Mayerthorpe	Rural
MD Of Provost	Rural
MD Of Wainwright	Rural
Medicine Hat	Urban
Newell	Rural centre area
Okotoks-Priddis	Moderate metro influence
Olds	Rural

Appendix C: Local Area and Corresponding Status

Local	Status
Oyen	Rural
Peace River	Rural
Pincher Creek	Rural
Planning & Special Area 2	Rural
Ponoka	Rural
Red Deer – East	Urban
Red Deer – North	Urban
Red Deer – SW	Urban
Red Deer County	Moderate urban influence
Rimbey	Rural
Rocky Mountain House	Rural
Sherwood Park	Moderate metro influence
Slave Lake	Rural remote
Smoky Lake	Rural
Spirit River	Rural
St. Albert	Moderate metro influence
St. Paul	Rural
Starland County/Drumheller	Rural
Stettler & County	Rural
Stony Plain & Spruce Grove	Moderate metro influence
Strathcona County Excluding Sherwood Park	Moderate metro influence
Strathmore	Rural
Sturgeon County East	Moderate metro influence
Sturgeon County West	Moderate metro influence
Sundre	Rural
Swan Hills	Rural remote
Sylvan Lake	Moderate urban influence
Taber MD	Rural
Thorsby	Moderate metro influence

Appendix C: Local Area and Corresponding Status

Local	Status
Three Hills / Highway 21	Rural
Tofield	Rural
Two Hills County	Rural
Valleyview	Rural
Vegreville / Minburn County	Rural
Vermilion River County	Rural centre area
Viking	Rural
Vulcan	Rural
Wabasca	Rural remote
Westlock	Rural
Westview Excluding Stony Plain & Spruce Grove	Moderate metro influence
Wetaskiwin County	Rural centre area
Whitecourt	Rural
Wood Buffalo	Rural remote

If you would like additional information about injuries, please visit <http://injurypreventioncentre.ca> or contact us via phone at **780.492.6019** or email ipc@ualberta.ca



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