

# Alberta Official Statistics

## Educational Attainment of Rural and Small Town Albertans (25 to 64 Years of Age)

- Among Alberta's rural and small town population 25 to 64 years of age, 19.7% had not completed high school in 2011.
- A higher proportion of residents in more rural areas had not completed high school – as high as 30.6% in the No MIZ areas. This is 2.5 times greater than the proportion of all Albertans that had not completed high school (12.3%).
- The share of the rural and small town population with a university degree or certificate is 11.9%, which is comprised of 8.9% with a bachelor's degree and 3.0% with a degree beyond the bachelor's degree. These shares are less than one-half the share within larger urban centres.
- The percentage of rural and small town residents with a high school diploma but no post-secondary education is consistent regardless of the level of integration with urban economies.

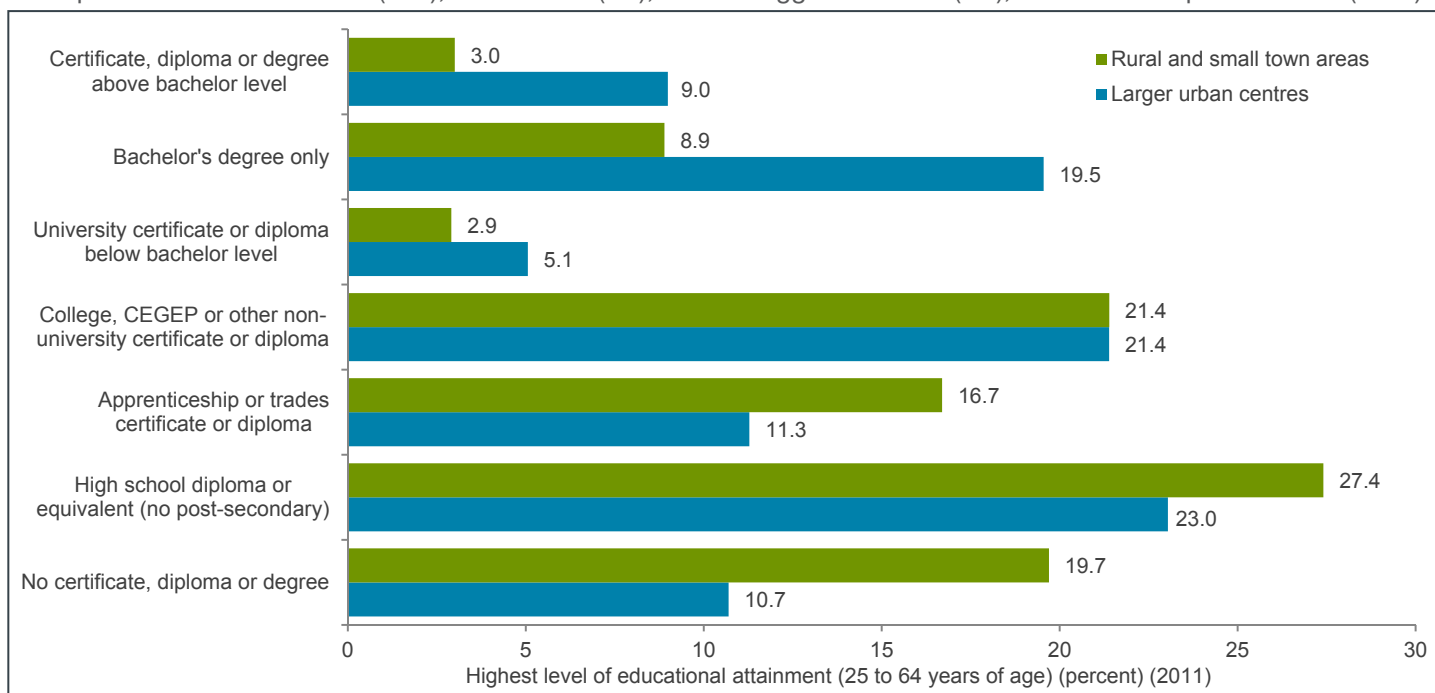
**Notes:** Larger urban centres include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA) as *defined* by Statistics Canada.

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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Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ), Rural Areas (RA), Census Agglomerations (CA), Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)



**Sources:** Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey, Special Tabulation