

The background is a solid purple color. It features a decorative pattern of circles and horizontal lines. There are four rows of circles. The first and third rows have three circles each, while the second and fourth rows have two circles each. Horizontal lines connect the circles in each row. The circles are of two shades of purple: a lighter shade and a darker shade. The text 'ALBERTA SOUTHWEST' is located in the top left corner, and 'RANCHLAND NO. 66' is in the bottom left corner. The title 'Housing Report' is at the bottom left in a large, white, sans-serif font.

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

RANCHLAND NO. 66

Housing Report

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Executive Summary

Ranchland No. 66's housing profile is small, narrowly structured, and centered on detached owner housing. The number of occupied private dwellings rose modestly over the past decade, reaching 41 in 2021, pointing to continued growth in active housing use even as the pace slowed from the earlier five-year period. Beneath that gradual increase, the housing stock appears highly concentrated rather than varied. Detached homes fully dominated the recorded dwelling mix in 2021, with no other structure type present in the data, and the stock was also entirely non-condominium. The tenure picture was similarly concentrated: owner households increased while renter households fell to zero, leaving ownership as the only recorded tenure form by 2021.

The strongest internal shift was toward larger homes. By 2021, the dwelling mix was weighted heavily toward units with four or more bedrooms and toward layouts with seven rooms or, especially, eight or more rooms. Average rooms per dwelling also rose sharply, from 6.1 in 2016 to 8.0 in 2021, reinforcing the same pattern of a housing stock that became more spacious over time. At the same time, the recorded construction profile tilted toward older homes, with dwellings built in 1960 or earlier becoming the largest group in 2021, while some mid-period construction categories disappeared from the count. Across these measures, the common theme is not expansion into a more diverse housing market, but further concentration around a relatively small set of larger, detached homes.

Housing conditions in Ranchland No. 66 were generally stable and manageable rather than strained by crowding, suitability, or major repair needs. Most dwellings fell into the category requiring regular maintenance or minor repairs, while no occupied dwellings were recorded as needing major repairs. The available household measures also showed no recorded crowding and no households in unsuitable housing. Housing quality indicators were dominated by acceptable housing, though a smaller group of 10 dwellings was identified as spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs. Overall, the picture is of a very small housing base with limited diversity, larger unit sizes, and relatively clean condition indicators, shaped far more by concentration than by variety.

Occupied Private Dwellings

Ranchland No. 66 had 41 occupied private dwellings in 2021, up 7.9% from 2016 and 32.3% from 2011. Growth slowed over the latest five years after a larger earlier increase.

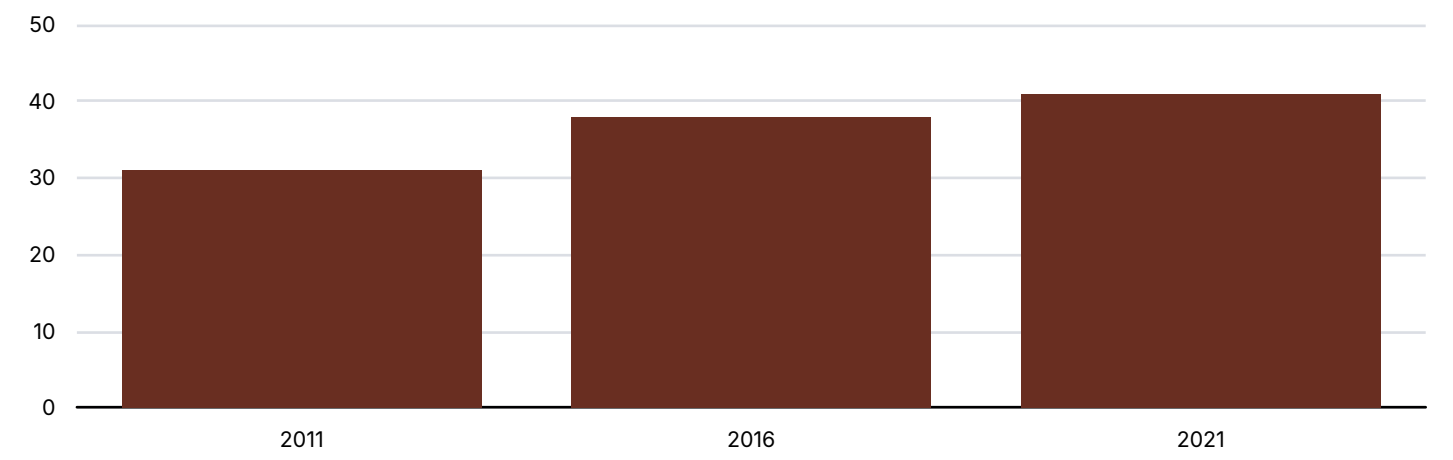


Figure 1.1: Shows the number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents. It helps indicate how much of the housing stock is in active residential use. (Ranchland No. 66, 2011-2021)¹

Ranchland No. 66 had 41 occupied private dwellings in 2021, showing a small but steady increase in the number of homes in active residential use. The pattern is one of gradual growth rather than a sharp shift. The count rose from 31 in 2011 to 38 in 2016, then reached 41 in 2021. That means the community added 10 occupied dwellings over the decade, with the latest five-year period showing a 7.9% increase. The shorter-term

rise was more modest than the earlier five-year gain of 22.6%, suggesting that growth continued but at a slower pace between 2016 and 2021. With no comparator in the data, the clearest story is the internal trend: consistent expansion in occupied housing stock. In practical terms, the figures point to a small housing base that has been gradually filling over time.

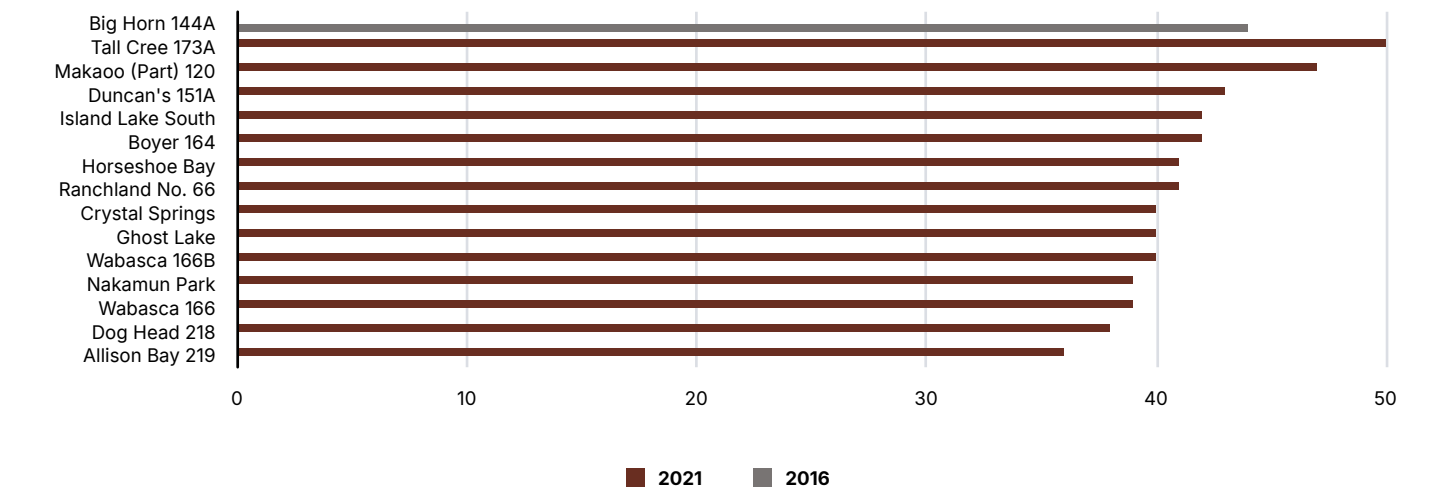


Figure 1.2: Comparison of Occupied Private Dwellings with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Dwelling Structure Type

Single-detached houses were the largest dwelling type in Ranchland No. 66 in 2021 at 40.0% of occupied private dwellings, up from 35.0% in 2016. Movable dwellings fell from 5.0% to zero.

Ranchland No. 66’s dwelling stock is highly concentrated in one structure type. In 2021, single-detached houses accounted for 40 occupied private dwellings, while every other listed type was at zero. That makes the housing mix unusually narrow in this snapshot. The change from 2016 shows a clear shift inside that limited stock. Single-detached houses increased from 35 to 40, a 14.3% rise over five years. Movable dwellings moved in the opposite direction, dropping from 5 to 0, a 100% decline. All other structure types remained at zero in both years. That

pattern suggests the local housing profile is dominated by detached homes rather than a mixed set of building forms. Because the dataset only shows occupied private dwellings and does not provide a benchmark for Division No. 15, the main comparison is over time rather than against a wider area. The key feature is stability at the low end of diversity: the stock became even more concentrated by 2021, with detached housing fully carrying the local mix.

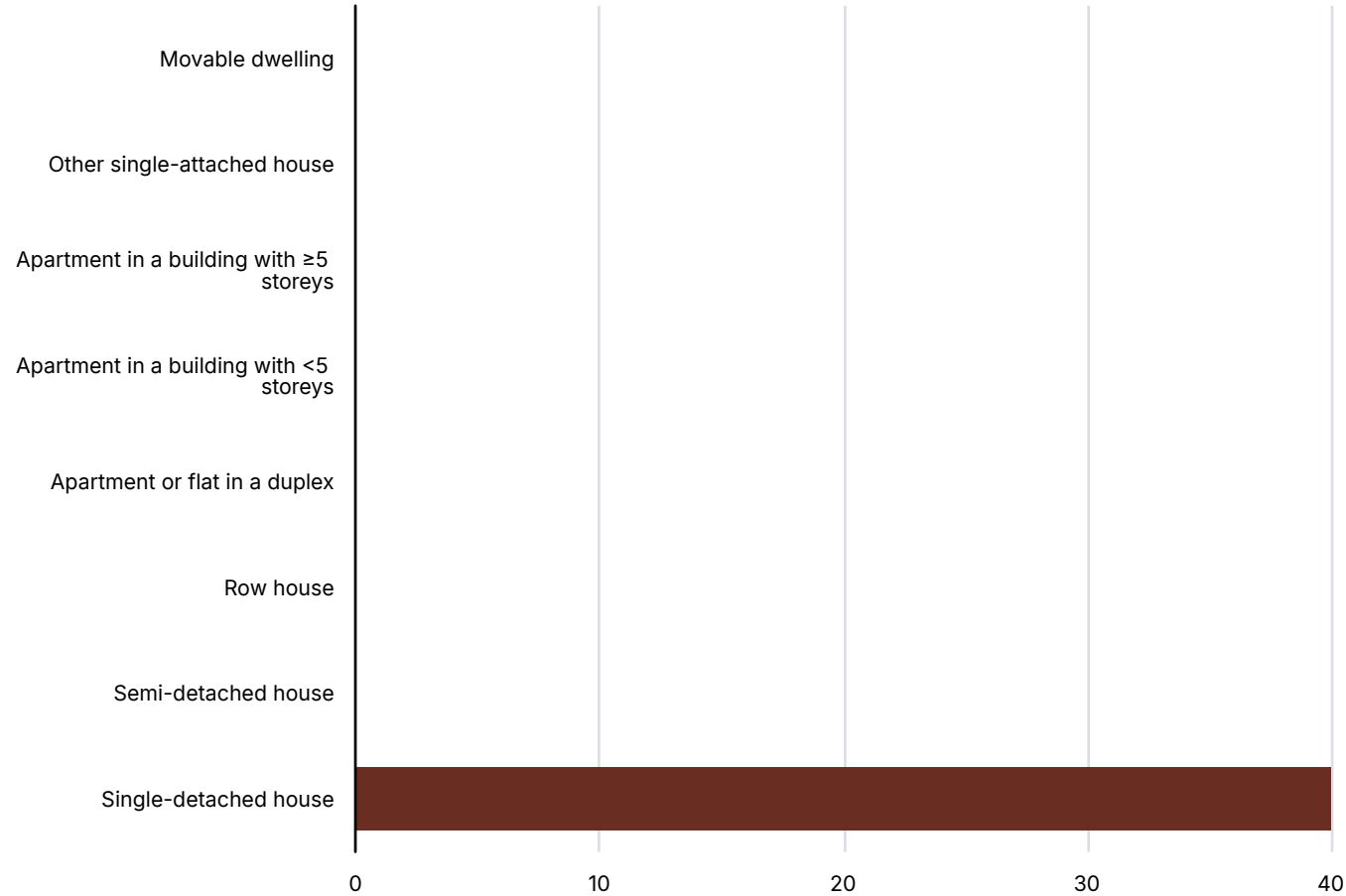


Figure 2.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Number of Bedrooms

Ranchland No. 66’s occupied dwellings were concentrated in four or more bedrooms in 2021, at 35 units. That category more than doubled from 15 units in 2016, while 1- and 3-bedroom homes fell to zero.

In Ranchland No. 66, the 2021 housing mix for occupied private dwellings is concentrated in larger units. Dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms are the largest group, and they are also the category with the strongest change over the period shown. In 2021, 35 dwellings had 4 or more bedrooms, while no units were recorded with no bedrooms, 2 bedrooms, or 3 bedrooms. One-bedroom dwellings also fell to zero. In 2016, the stock was

more mixed, with 25 three-bedroom dwellings, 15 homes with 4 or more bedrooms, and 10 one-bedroom dwellings. The shift is clear: the share of larger homes expanded while the smaller categories disappeared from the count. The 4 or more bedroom group rose by 133.3% over five years, from 15 to 35 dwellings. That pattern suggests a housing stock that is now more heavily tilted toward larger dwellings than it was in 2016.

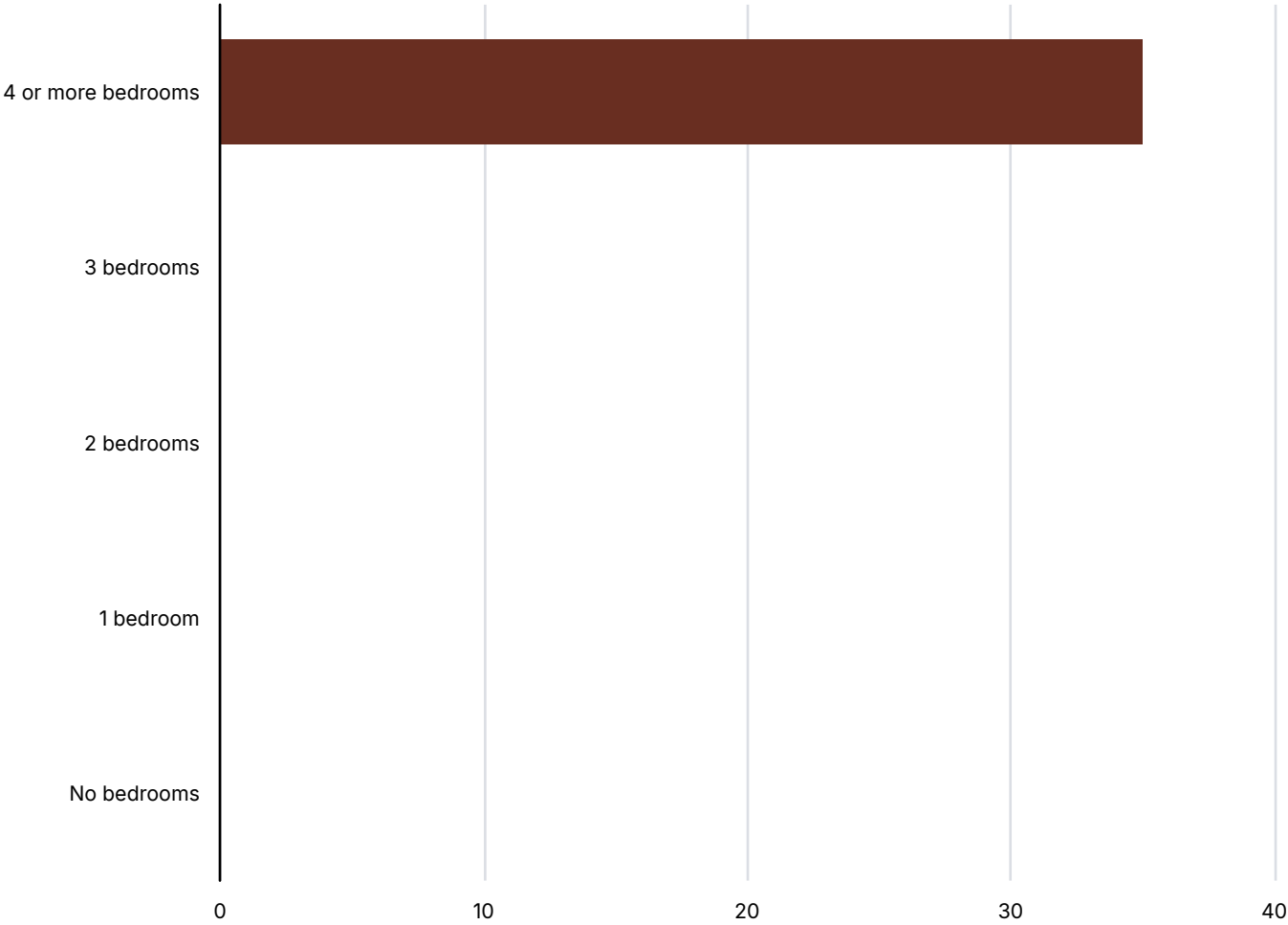


Figure 3.1: Shows the number of bedrooms in dwellings. It helps indicate whether the housing stock offers smaller or larger homes. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Number of Rooms

Ranchland No. 66’s occupied dwellings were concentrated in larger layouts in 2021, led by 8 or more rooms at 20 units. Seven-room dwellings held at 10 units, while 6-room dwellings fell to zero.

In Ranchland No. 66, the 2021 distribution of occupied private dwellings by number of rooms reflects a clear shift toward larger homes. The largest category was 8 or more rooms, with 20 housing units, followed by 7-room dwellings at 10 units. At the other end of the range, 1 to 4 rooms, 5 rooms, and 6 rooms each had 0 units in 2021. The change over the five-year period was most noticeable in the smallest dwellings. Units with 1 to 4

rooms fell by 100.0%, while 8 or more rooms rose by 100.0%. This made the housing stock more concentrated than in 2016, when 1 to 4 rooms, 7 rooms, and 8 or more rooms each had 10 units, and 6 rooms had 20 units. Overall, Ranchland No. 66 now has a small housing inventory that is weighted toward more spacious dwellings.

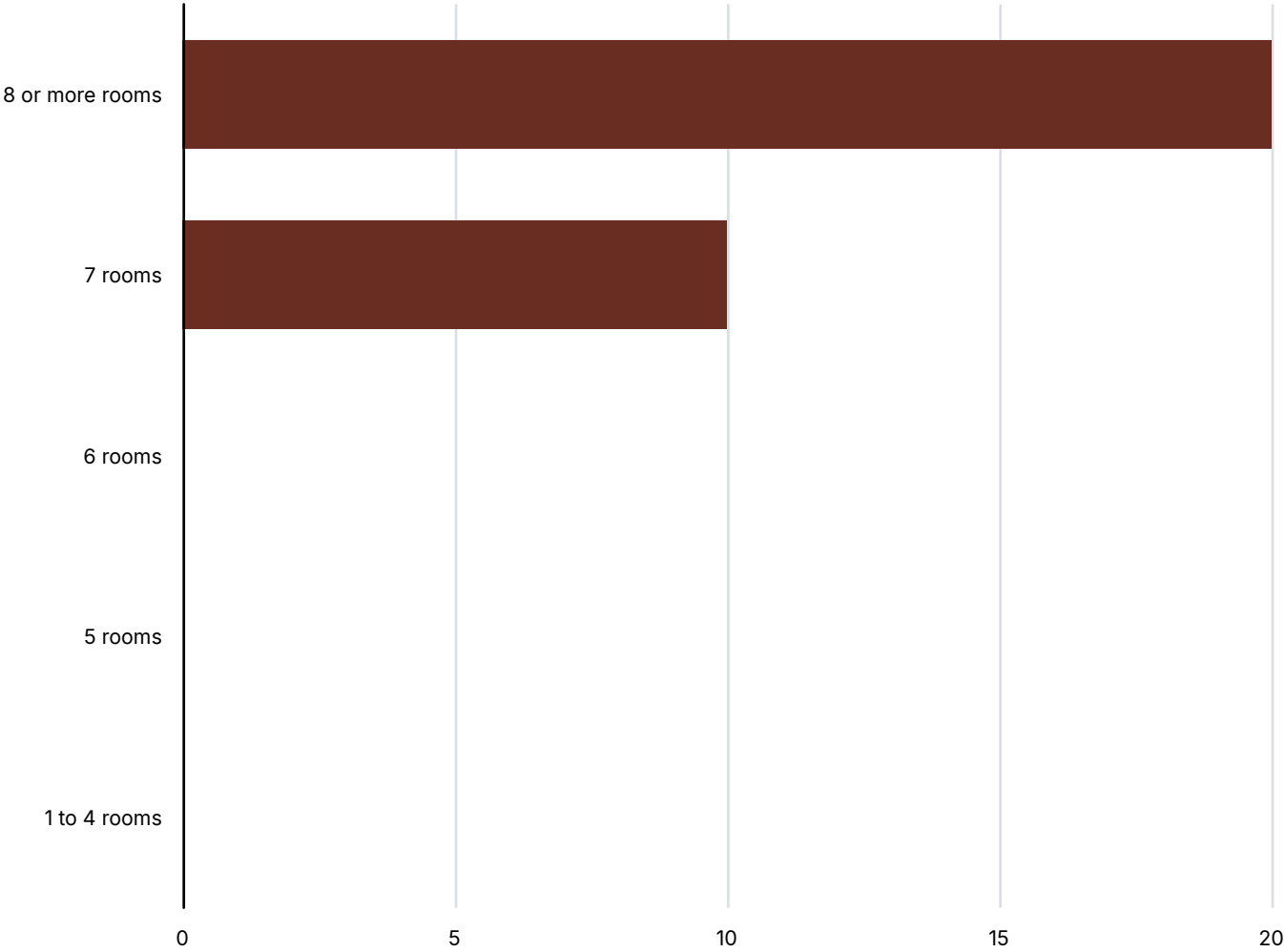


Figure 4.1: Shows the total number of rooms in dwellings. It helps indicate the size and layout of the housing stock. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Dwelling Construction Period

In Ranchland No. 66, dwellings built in 1960 or before became the largest group in 2021 at 20 units, while 1961 to 1980 fell to zero from 15 units in 2016.

Ranchland No. 66’s occupied private dwellings in 2021 were concentrated in older construction periods, with the largest group built in 1960 or earlier. That category accounted for 20 housing units, making it the biggest segment of the local housing stock. The next largest group was 1991 to 2000, with 10 units, while several other construction periods had no dwellings recorded. This pattern had shifted since 2016. In that year,

dwellings built from 1991 to 2000 totaled 20 units, 1961 to 1980 accounted for 15, and 2001 to 2005 added 10. By 2021, the 1961 to 1980 group had fallen to zero, a 100% decline over five years, and the 1991 to 2000 category had dropped by half to 10 units. Overall, 2021 showed a smaller and more concentrated housing stock, with 30 occupied private dwellings across the listed construction periods, compared with 45 in 2016.

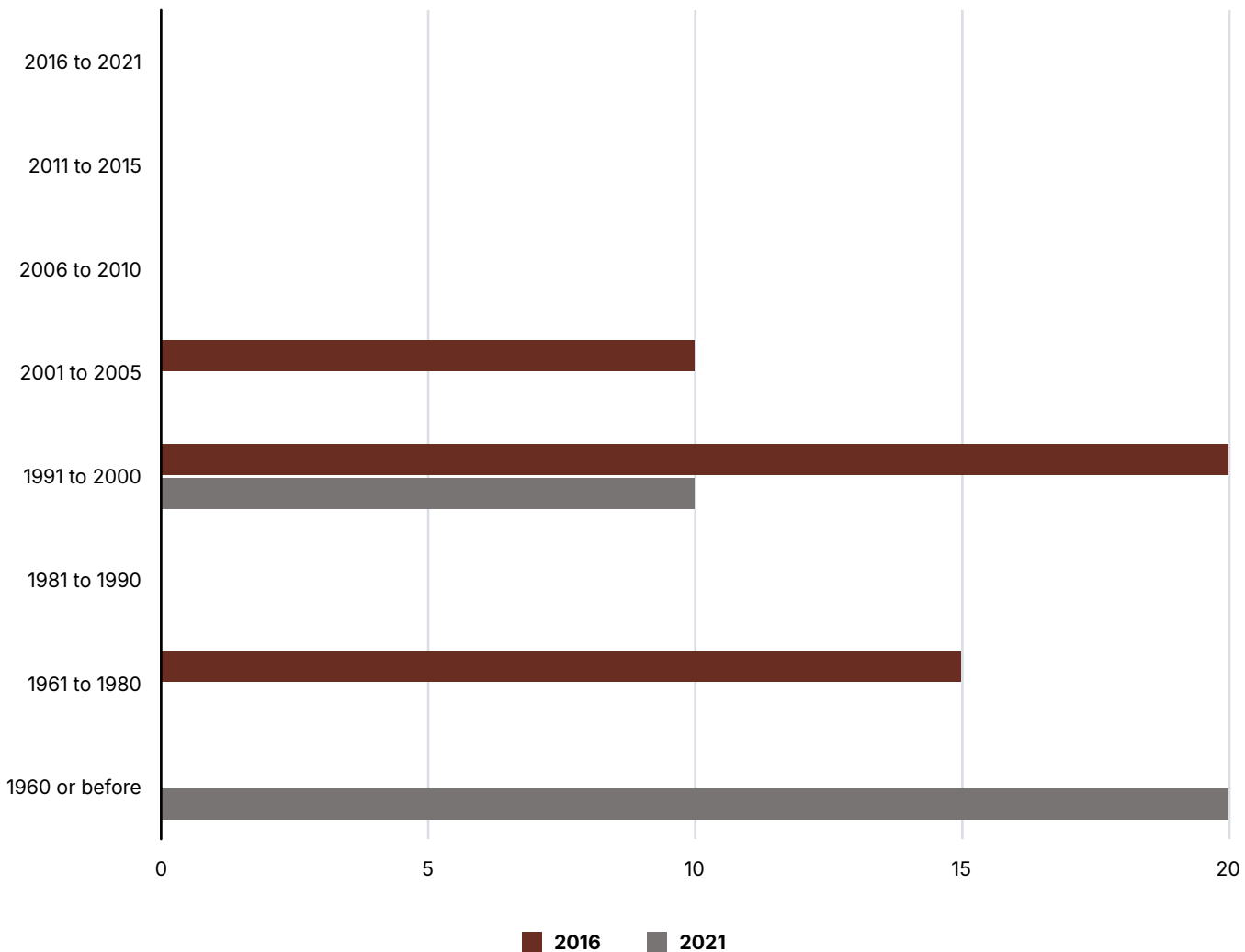


Figure 5.1: Shows when dwellings were built. It helps indicate the age of the housing stock and periods of residential growth. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Dwelling Condition

In Ranchland No. 66, 40.0% of occupied private dwellings needed only regular maintenance or minor repairs in 2021, down from 45.0% in 2016, while 0.0% needed major repairs in both years.

Ranchland No. 66’s dwelling condition profile is centered on homes that need only regular maintenance and minor repairs. In 2021, this was the largest group, and it remained the only substantial category shown in the data. The pattern suggests a housing stock that is mostly in relatively manageable condition within the occupied private dwellings universe. The share in this condition was 40 in 2021, down from 45 in 2016. That equals a 5-year decline of 11.1%. By contrast, dwellings needing major

repairs were recorded at 0 in both 2016 and 2021, so there is no sign of a major-repair category emerging in the period covered. With no comparator series provided, the main story is the shift within the location itself: a modest decrease in the dominant group, while the major-repair count stayed at zero. That keeps the overall structure simple and concentrated. In practical terms, the data points to a small change in housing condition rather than a broad deterioration or improvement.

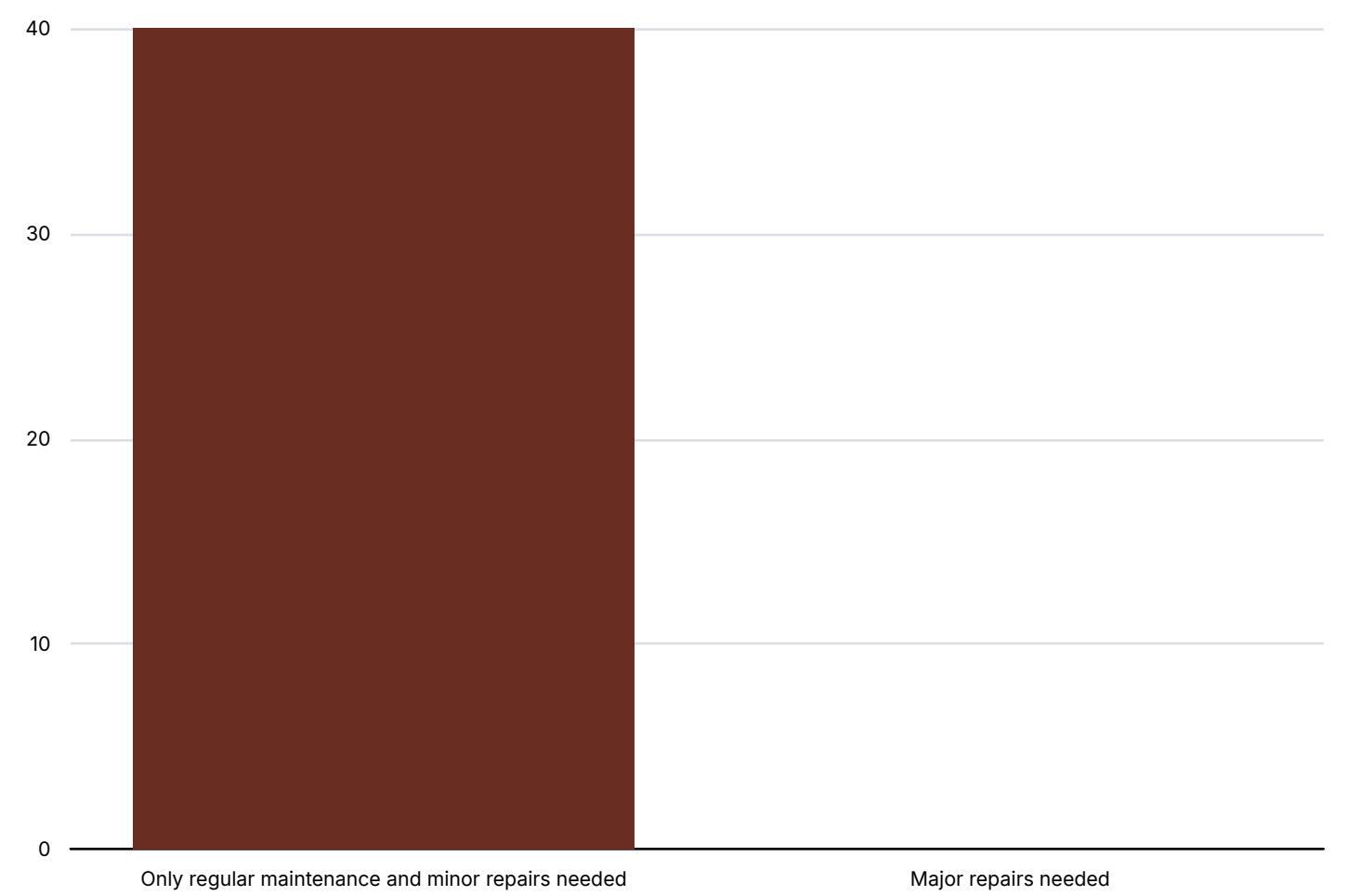


Figure 6.1: Shows the condition of dwellings based on whether they need regular maintenance, minor repairs, or major repairs. It helps indicate housing quality and renovation needs. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Housing Quality Indicators

Acceptable housing was the largest group in Ranchland No. 66 in 2021, at 30 occupied private dwellings. Spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs only accounted for 10 dwellings, while all other categories were zero.

In Ranchland No. 66, the housing quality profile for occupied private dwellings is dominated by the acceptable housing category. In 2021, 30 dwellings were classified as acceptable housing, while 10 dwellings spent 30% or more of their income on shelter costs only. The other housing-quality issues were not recorded separately or in combination: not suitable only, major repairs needed only, and all combined categories shown each had a value of 0. This pattern points to a very simple distribution rather than a mixed one. The data suggests that a small

number of dwellings faced affordability pressure, but there were no recorded cases of suitability problems or dwellings needing major repairs in the categories provided. Because the dataset includes only this location and no comparison benchmark, the clearest takeaway is the internal structure of the counts: acceptable housing is the largest group, and the remaining issues are concentrated in affordability alone. Overall, housing conditions appear relatively cleanly separated from other problem types.

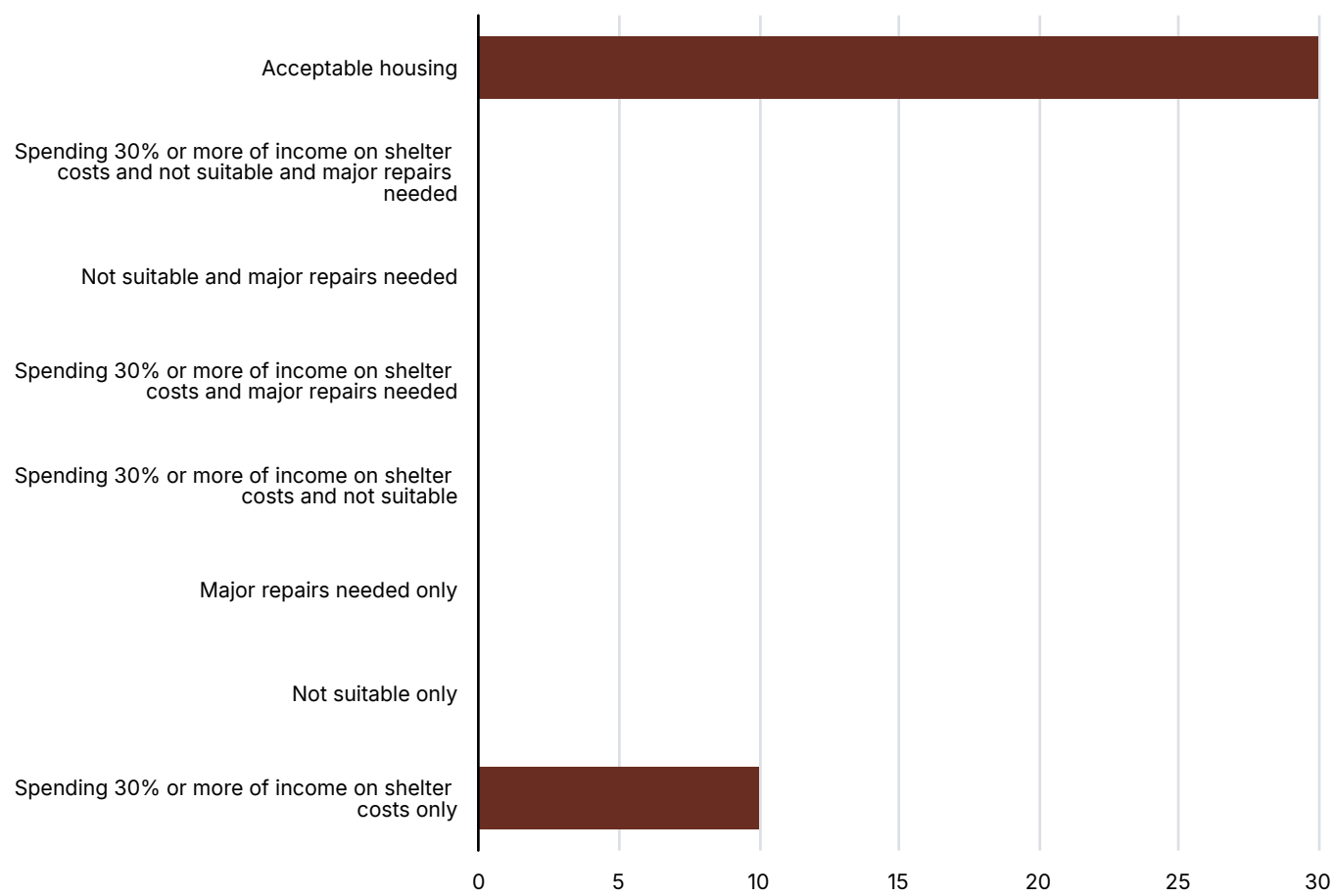


Figure 7.1: Shows key housing quality indicators such as adequacy, suitability, and affordability. It helps indicate whether housing conditions meet household needs. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Condominium Status

Ranchland No. 66’s occupied private dwellings were entirely non-condominiums in 2021, at 40 units. That count fell 11.1% from 2016, while condominiums remained at zero in both years.

In Ranchland No. 66, the occupied private dwelling stock in 2021 was entirely non-condominium based, with no condominiums recorded and 40 dwellings classified as not condominium. That mix leaves the condominium share at zero and makes the non-condominium category the clear dominant pattern in the local housing stock. The same structure was already visible in 2016, when the location also recorded 0 condominiums and 45 non-condominium dwellings. By 2021, the non-condominium count had fallen to 40, a 5-year change of -11.1%. Even with that decline, the overall composition did not shift: all recorded

occupied private dwellings remained in the non-condominium category. This is a very concentrated housing profile. Rather than showing balance between condominium and non-condominium dwellings, the data show complete reliance on one housing form across both years. For this aspect, the main take-away is stability in structure paired with a modest decline in size. Ranchland No. 66’s occupied private dwellings remained fully non-condominium between 2016 and 2021, so the key change was fewer dwellings, not a change in housing mix.

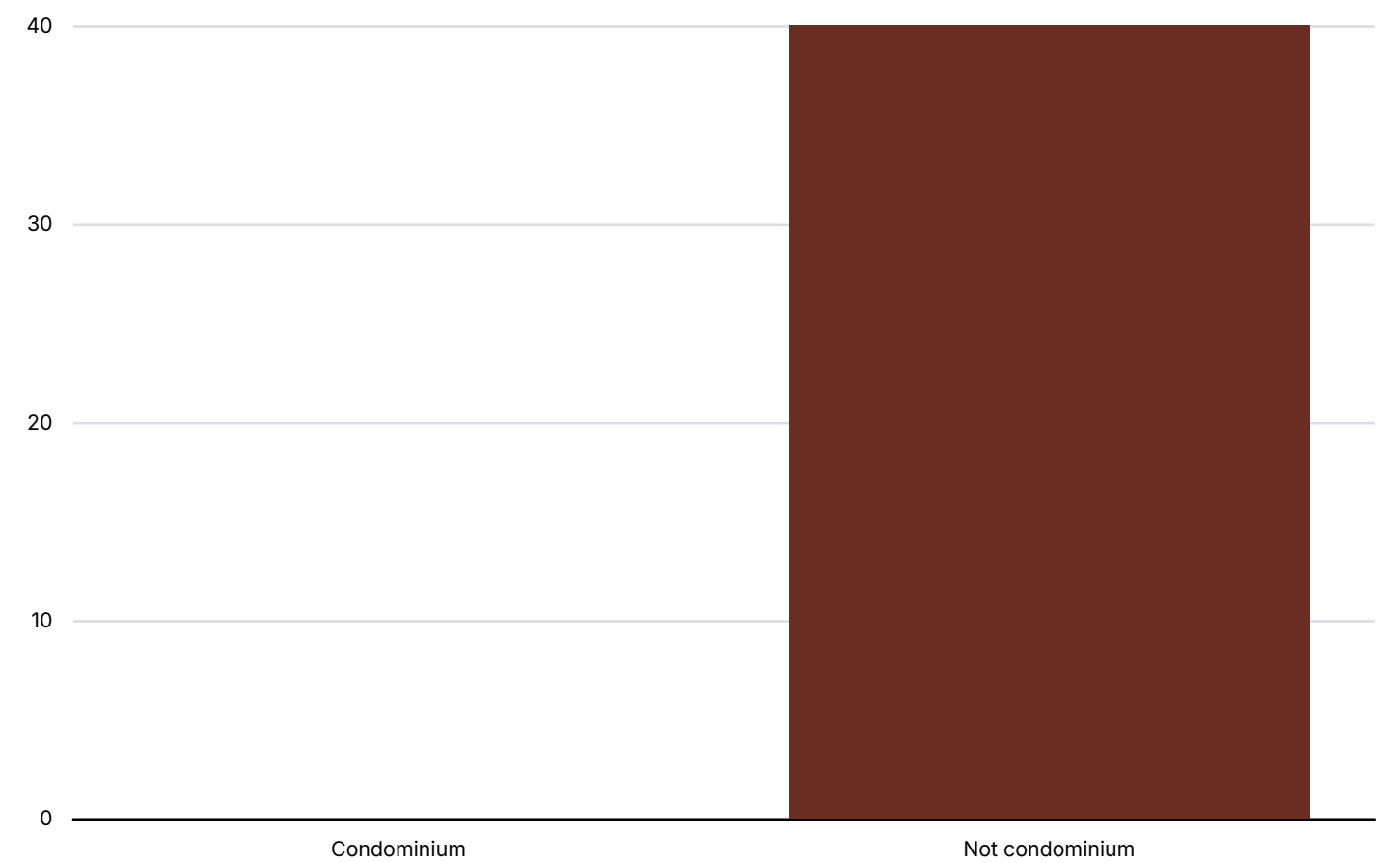


Figure 8.1: Shows whether residential properties are condominiums or non-condominiums. It helps indicate the mix of the housing stock. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Housing Tenure

Owner households were the largest group in Ranchland No. 66 in 2021 at 35 households, up 16.7% from 2016. Renter households fell to zero from 20, while provided dwellings remained at zero.

Ranchland No. 66’s housing tenure picture in 2021 is defined by owner households. Owners were the largest group at 35 households, while renters were recorded at 0 households. No households were listed as living in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The five-year change reinforces that pattern. Owner households increased by 16.67% from 30 in 2016 to 35 in 2021. By contrast, renter households fell from 20 to 0, a 100% decline over the same

period. That shift leaves ownership as the only recorded tenure type in the 2021 data. With no comparator benchmark provided, the main story is internal change rather than comparison with a broader area. The tenure mix moved from a split between owners and renters in 2016 to a fully owner-based profile in 2021. For housing tenure, Ranchland No. 66 shows a clear move toward ownership and away from rental housing, based on the figures available for private households.

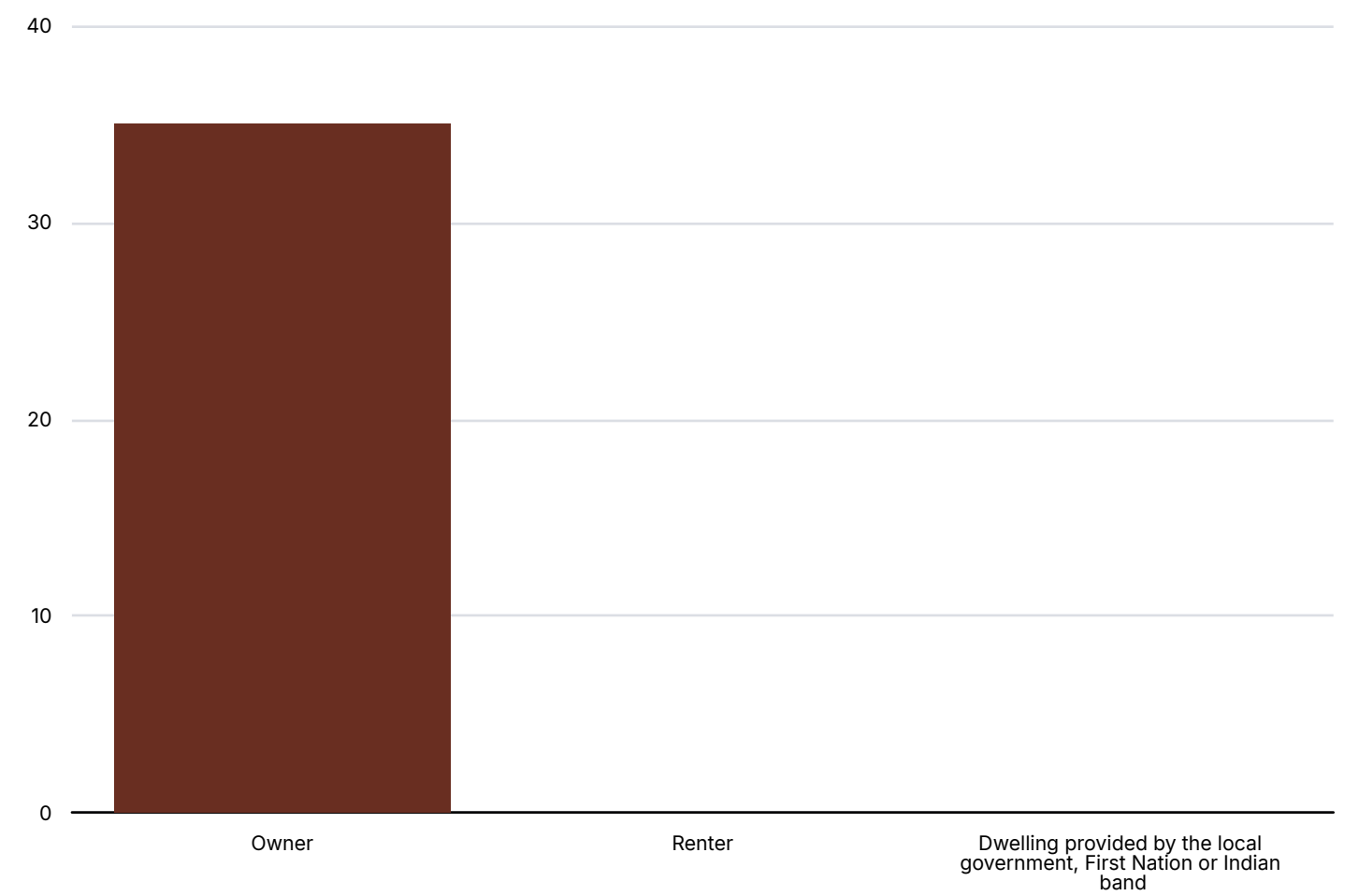


Figure 9.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Household Crowding

In Ranchland No. 66, 40 households had one person or fewer per room in 2021, down 11.1% from 45 in 2016. No households had more than one person per room.

Household crowding in Ranchland No. 66 is concentrated entirely in the category of one person or fewer per room, with 40 private households in 2021 falling into that group. The other category, more than one person per room, has no recorded households. The data also show a decline from 2016 to 2021. Households with one person or fewer per room fell from 45 to 40, a 5-year decrease of 11.1%. This makes it the largest group and also the only group with a measured change over the period. Compared with the total private household picture, the location is very uniform: all recorded households are in the lower crowding category, and none are classified as more crowded. In practical terms, this suggests stable housing space conditions rather than pressure from crowded living arrangements, based strictly on the available counts. The main change is modest, but it points to a slightly smaller number of households in 2021 than five years earlier.

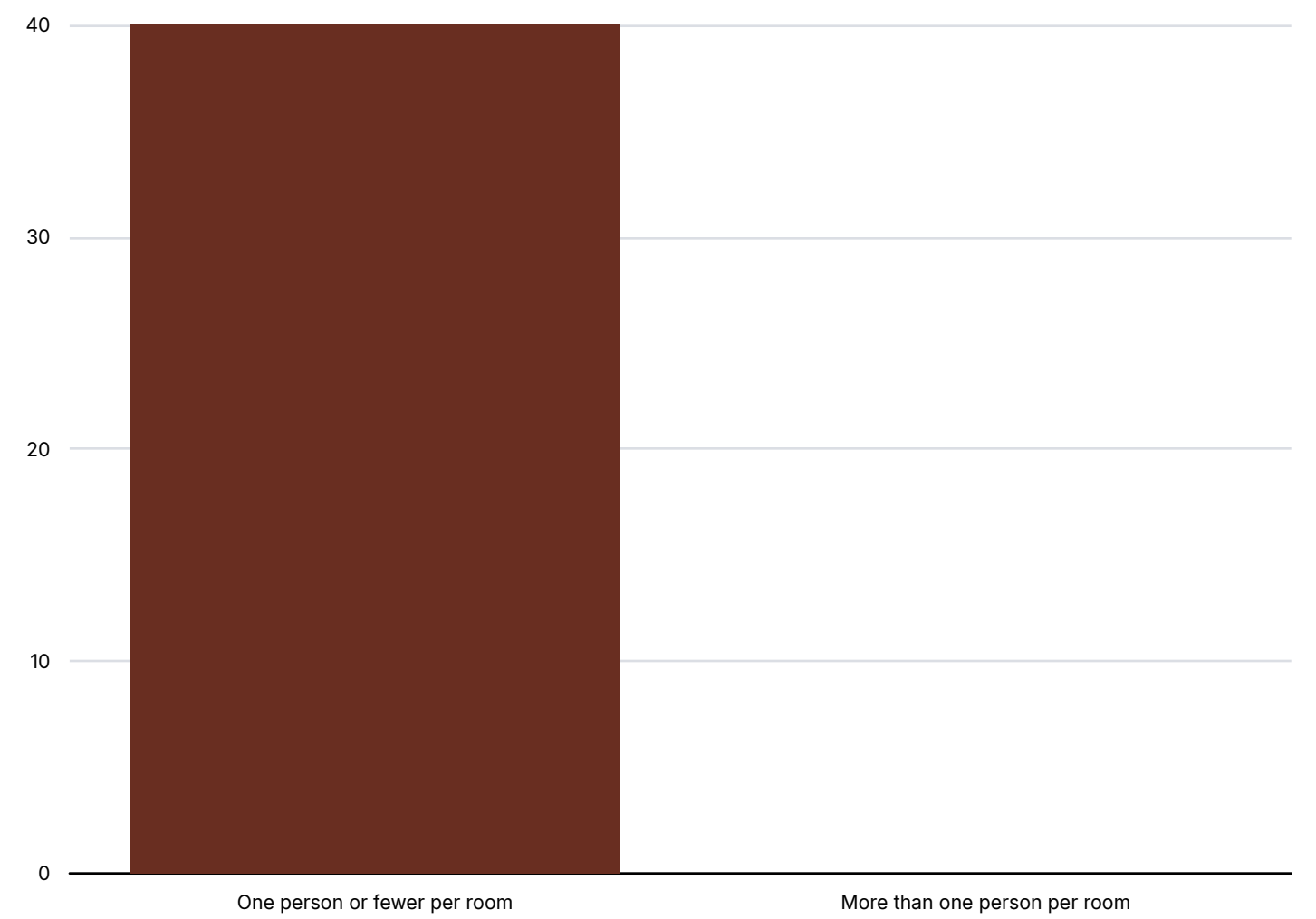


Figure 10.1: Shows how many people live relative to the number of rooms in a household. It helps indicate overcrowding and pressure on available living space. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Housing Suitability

In Ranchland No. 66, suitable households remained the largest group in 2021 at 40 households, down 20.0% from 50 in 2016. Not suitable households were unchanged at 0 households.

Ranchland No. 66’s housing suitability profile is very concentrated: every recorded household in both 2016 and 2021 fell into the suitable category, while none were classified as not suitable. The main change over time is that the count of suitable households declined from 50 to 40 between those two years. That 5-year change of -20.0% shows a smaller suitable household count in 2021, even though the share of households in suitable housing remained complete in the data. The not suitable category stayed at 0 households in both years. Because there are only two categories in the record and no benchmark for comparison, the clearest pattern is stability in composition paired with a lower absolute count. The data do not show any shift toward unsuitable housing. For 2021, the picture is simple: the location still had only suitable households recorded, but fewer than in 2016. That makes the trend easy to read without suggesting any broader cause.

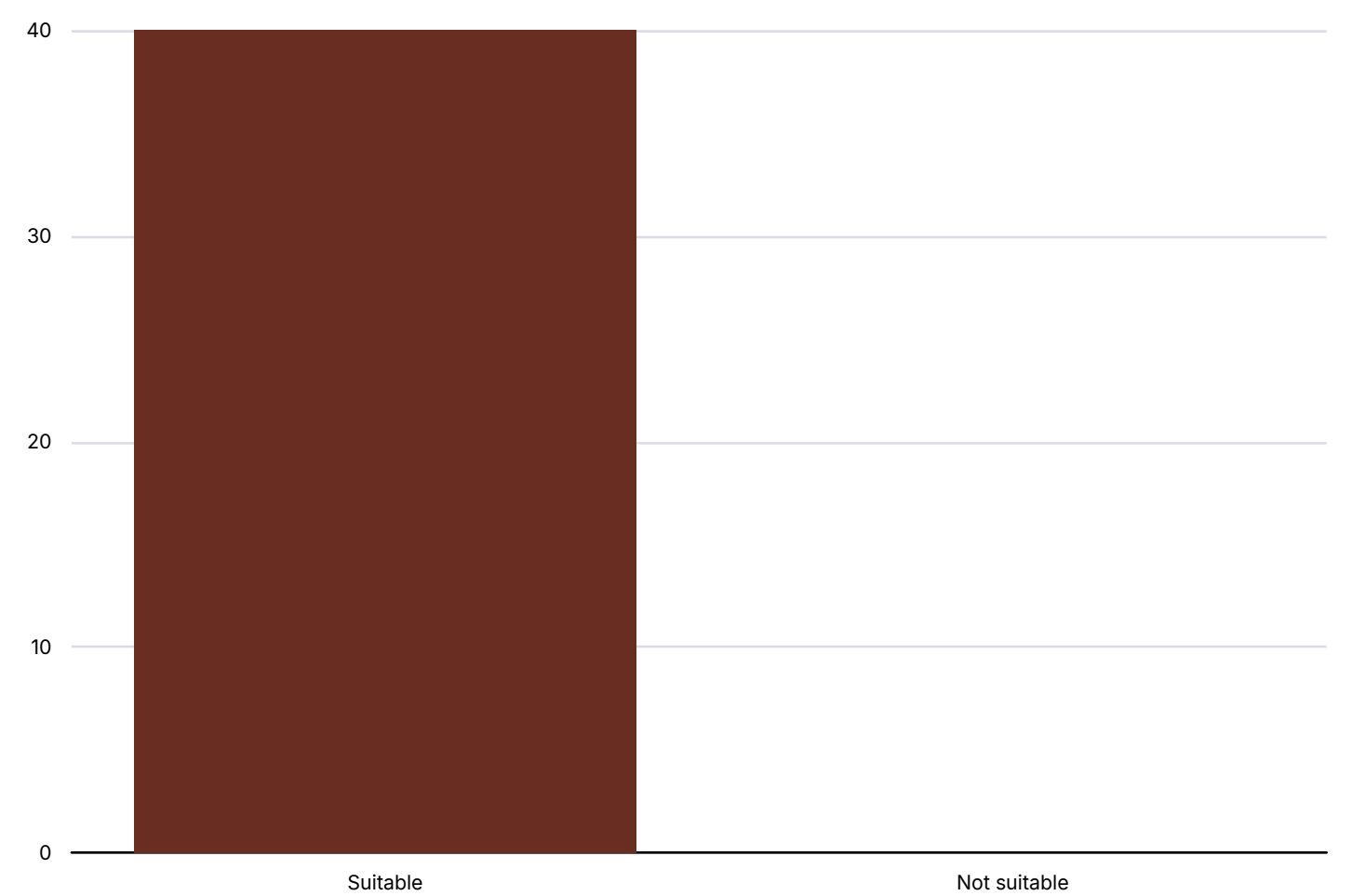


Figure 11.1: Shows whether homes have enough bedrooms for the households living in them. It helps indicate whether housing size matches household composition. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Average Rooms per Dwelling

Ranchland No. 66 averaged 8.0 rooms per occupied dwelling in 2021, up from 6.1 in 2016. That five-year increase of 31.2% shows larger dwellings in the local housing stock.

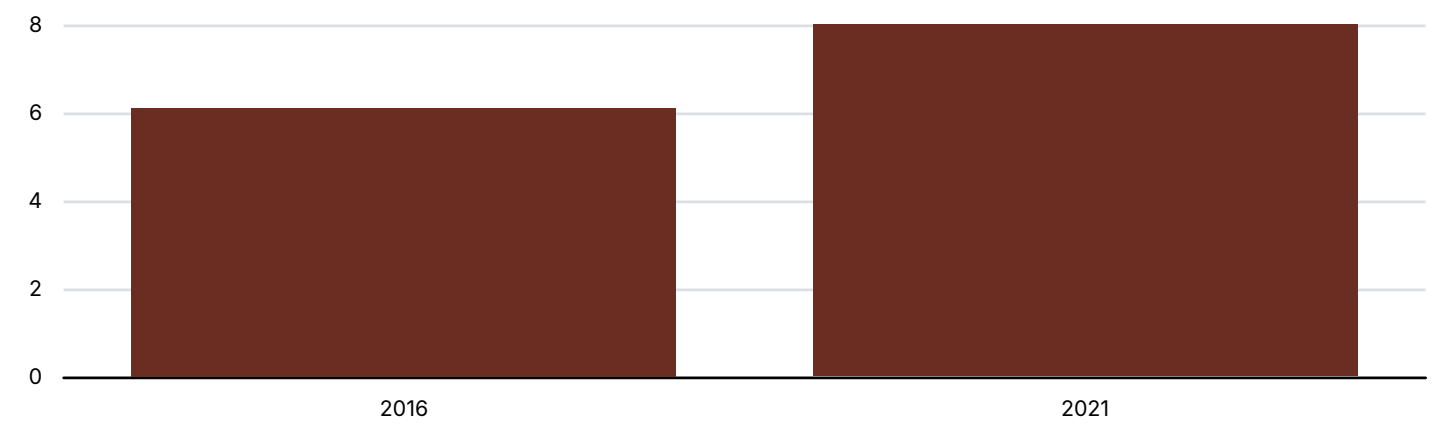


Figure 12.1: Shows the average number of rooms in occupied dwellings. It helps indicate the size of the housing stock available to residents. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Ranchland No. 66 shows a notable increase in average rooms per dwelling in occupied private dwellings, reaching 8.0 rooms in 2021. That places the community at the high end of the housing-size scale within this measure, based on the data provided. The average rose from 6.1 rooms in 2016 to 8.0 rooms in 2021. That is an increase of 1.9 rooms over five years, or 31.2%. The change is large enough to stand out even in a short time series. With no benchmark values for the division or country in the

dataset, the clearest pattern is the sharp rise within Ranchland No. 66 itself. The data does not show how it compares with neighboring areas, but it does show a clear upward shift in the average number of rooms per occupied dwelling. In practical terms, the pattern suggests that the occupied housing stock became larger on average between 2016 and 2021. No further explanation can be drawn from the dataset alone.

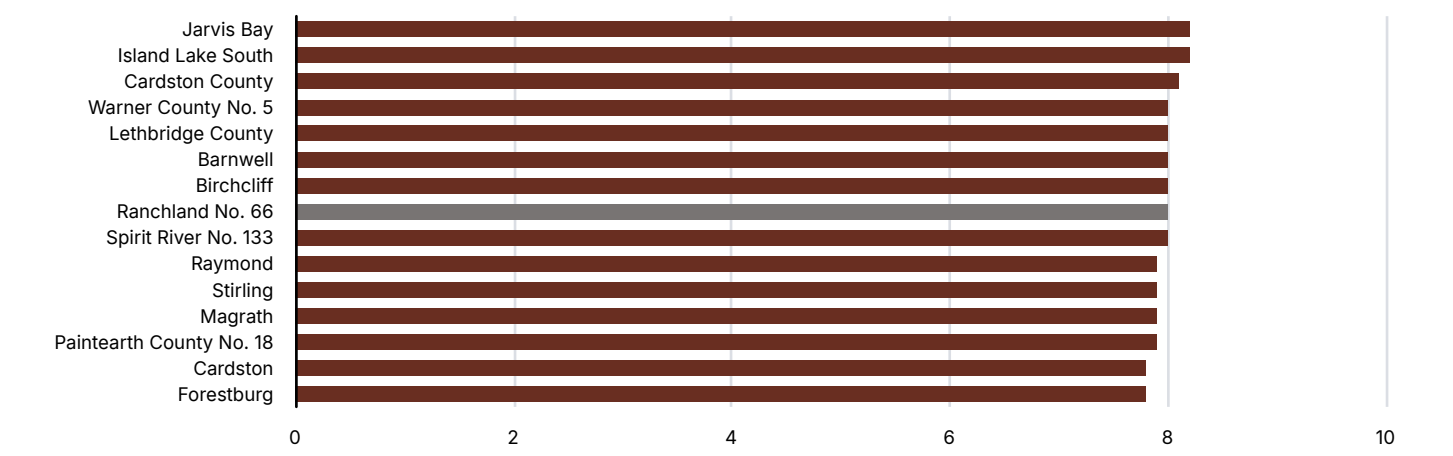


Figure 12.2: Comparison of Average Rooms per Dwelling with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Owner Households with a Mortgage

Ranchland No. 66 recorded 0.0% of owner households with a mortgage in 2021, unchanged from 2016. The share remained at zero across both years, leaving no measured mortgage-bearing owner households.



Figure 13.1: Shows the share of owner households with a mortgage. It helps indicate how many homeowners still carry housing debt. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Ranchland No. 66 had no owner households with a mortgage in either 2016 or 2021. For the share of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings carrying housing debt, the location remained at 0.0% across both reference years. The figures are unchanged: 0.0% in 2016 and 0.0% in 2021. That means the measured share did not move over the five-year period, and the location recorded the same result at both points in time. With no change over time, the main pattern is stability

at the zero level rather than growth or decline. The data do not show any mortgage-backed owner households in this geography for the period covered, so there is no internal variation to describe. In practical terms, the dataset points to a consistently mortgage-free owner household profile within the stated universe. Because the values remain at zero in both years, the clearest takeaway is persistence of the same outcome rather than any shift in housing finance behavior.

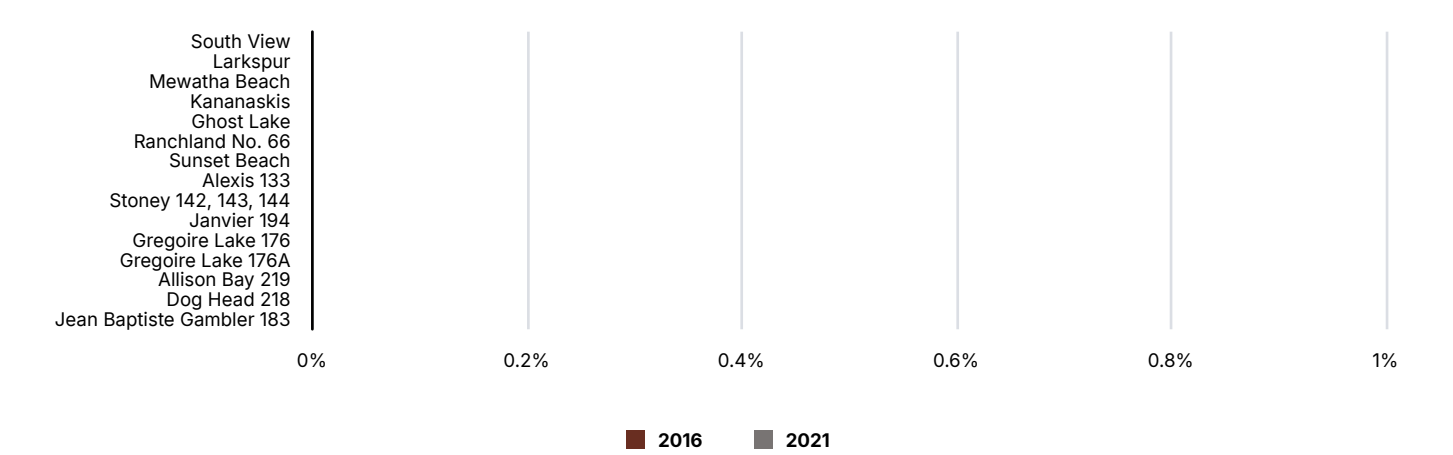


Figure 13.2: Comparison of Owner Households with a Mortgage with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Median Shelter Costs

Ranchland No. 66 recorded median monthly shelter costs of \$0 for owners, renters and dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band in 2021, unchanged from 2016 for owners and renters.

In Ranchland No. 66, median monthly shelter costs were reported as \$0 for both owner households and renter households in 2016. This makes the area unusual for this measure, because the dataset shows no difference between tenure groups and no recorded monthly shelter cost for either group. The owner value is \$0, and the renter value is also \$0. With both figures at the same level, there is no tenure gap to describe and no visible variation in shelter costs across the two categories. The table also provides no additional years, so a trend over time cannot be assessed from these data. For owner and tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the pattern is completely flat. The result is best understood as a direct summary of the recorded values rather than evidence of change, since only one year is available. In practical terms, the dataset provides a very limited picture of shelter spending here: both groups are shown with zero median monthly cost in 2016.

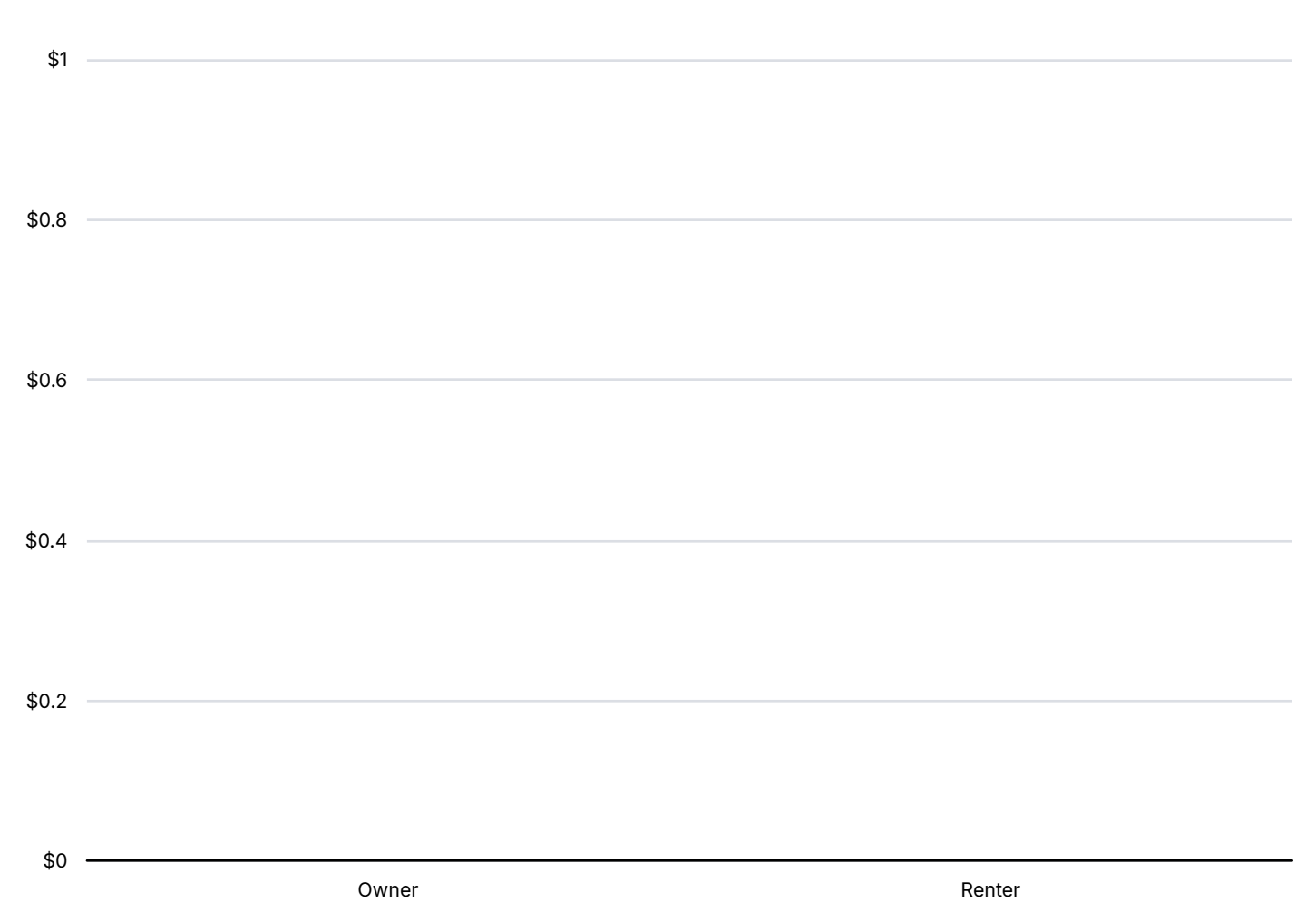


Figure 14.1: Shows median monthly shelter costs. It helps indicate the typical housing expense faced by households. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016)¹

Average Shelter Costs

In Ranchland No. 66, owners had average monthly shelter costs of \$640 in 2021. Tenure groups other than owners recorded \$0, including renters and dwellings provided by local government, First Nation or Indian band.

In Ranchland No. 66, the available shelter-cost data point to owner households as the only clearly reported tenure group in 2021, with average monthly shelter costs of \$640. The dataset also includes 2016 entries for both owners and renters, but both are listed at \$0, so they do not provide a usable basis for comparison. Within the scope of the figures provided, the main signal is therefore the 2021 owner cost level rather than a trend across tenures. Because the dataset does not supply a valid renter value for 2021, it is not possible to compare owner and

renter shelter costs for the reference year. The location-specific pattern is limited to a single positive owner value against earlier zero entries, which suggests that the usable time series is incomplete. That makes the 2021 figure the most important reference point. It gives a basic measure of the monthly housing expense faced by owner households in this place, but the missing or zeroed tenure detail means broader interpretation should be cautious.

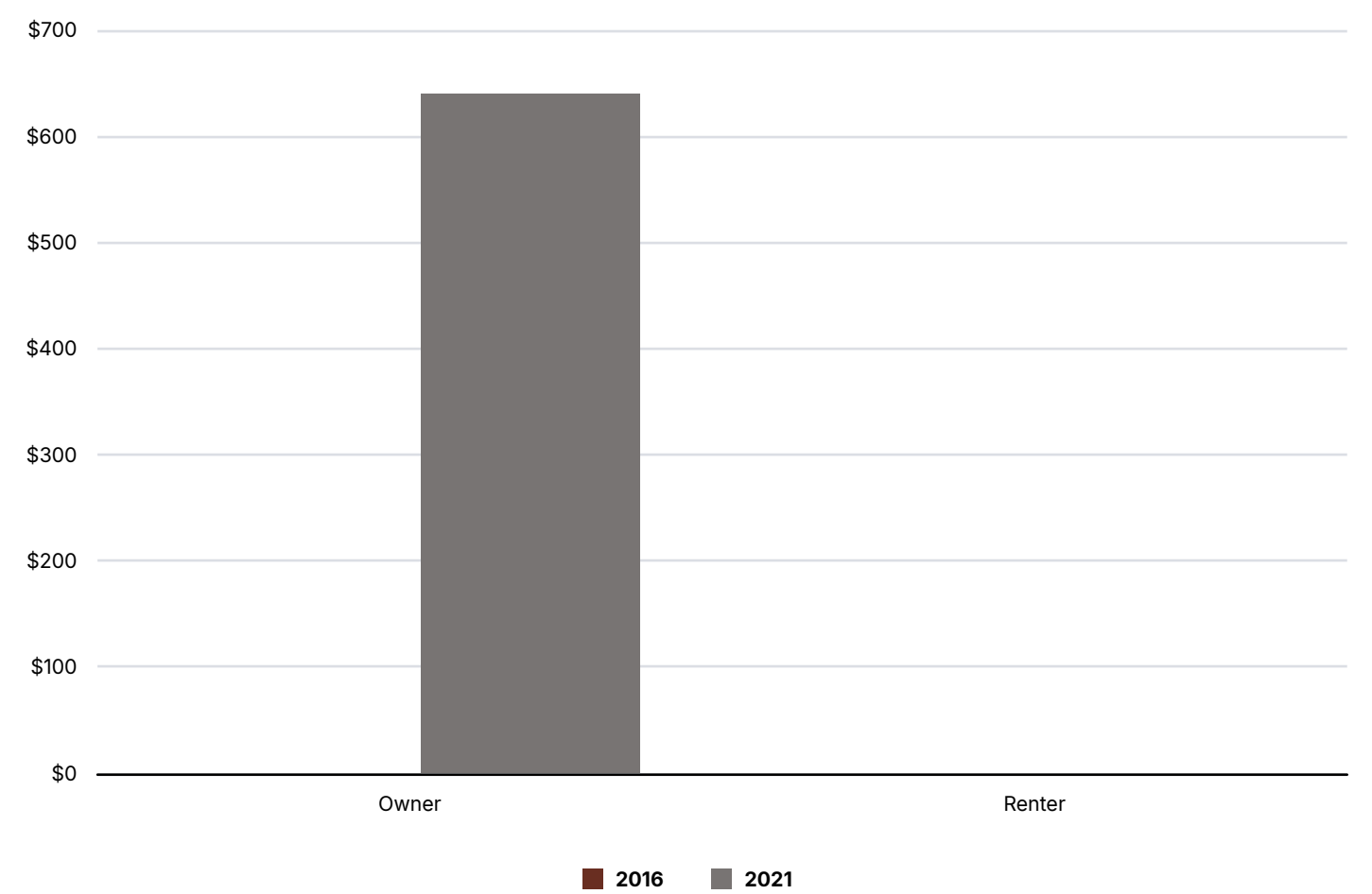


Figure 15.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.

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