

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

RANCHLAND NO. 66

Community Overview

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Executive Summary

Ranchland No. 66 is a very small community whose recent profile is defined less by steady change than by fluctuation and concentration. Its population stood at 100 in 2025, above the late-2010s low but below the brief rebound reached in 2021, leaving a pattern of sharp swings rather than sustained growth. That small scale carries through much of the local picture. The age structure is uneven and noticeably older, with the population concentrated in later working ages and early senior years and the median age rising to 54.4 in 2021. Younger cohorts are comparatively thin, and some age groups recorded no residents at all, reinforcing the sense of a community with a narrow demographic base.

The social profile is similarly concentrated. English overwhelmingly dominates the mother-tongue mix, with German the only other language recorded at a non-zero count. The population in private households remains largely non-immigrant, while visible minority counts are absent in the available data. Ethnic origin is led by English, with Scottish a distant second and a few other origins present in much smaller numbers. Education levels cluster around high school, college-type credentials, and bachelor's degrees, with some movement away from trades credentials. Household and family patterns are also limited in range: smaller households predominate, couple-family households form the core of the mix, and several other family and household types are absent. Across these measures, Ranchland No. 66 appears less diverse in composition than simply small in scale.

Housing and work reflect that same narrow structure. Occupied dwellings are centered on single-detached homes, and by 2021 ownership had become the only recorded housing tenure after renter households fell to zero. Average shelter cost data are sparse, but owners recorded a monthly cost of \$640 in 2021. Employment is concentrated in a small number of sectors and occupations, with other services showing a sharp short-term rise in 2025 and the occupational profile increasingly centered on natural resources, agriculture, and related work. The result is a community that remains highly specific in its makeup: small, older, owner-based, and focused in both housing and employment rather than broadly spread across many demographic or economic categories.

Total Population

Ranchland No. 66 had 100 people in 2025, up 26.6% over five years. The population had fallen to 75 in 2019, then rebounded to 113 in 2021 before easing slightly.

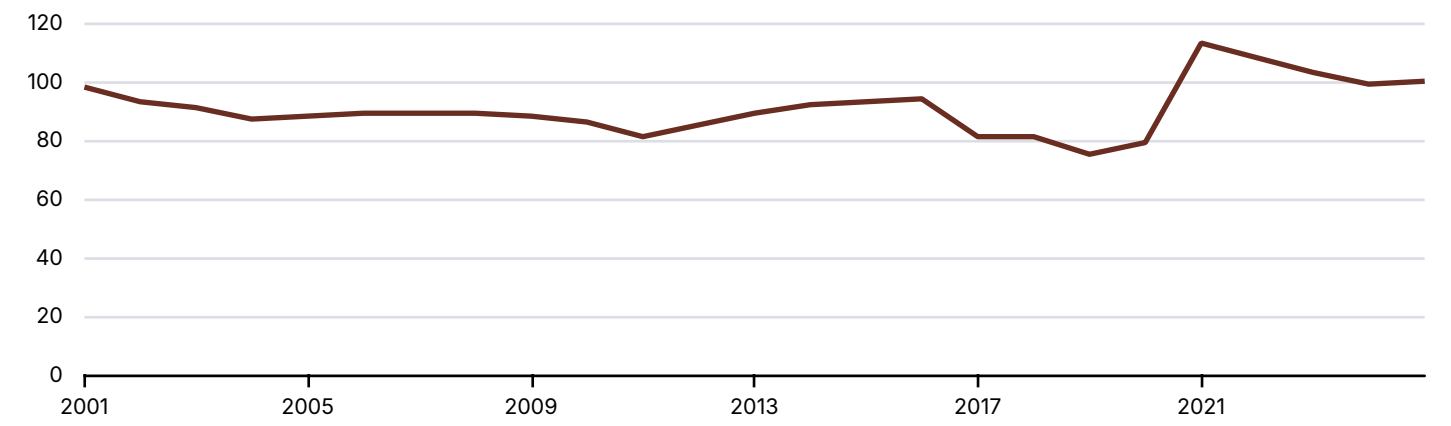


Figure 1.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Ranchland No. 66, 2001-2025)¹

Ranchland No. 66’s total population has been fairly small but notably uneven over time, with the clearest story being a long period of decline followed by a sharp rebound in the early 2020s. In 2025, the population stood at 100 people, up from 99 in 2024 and well above the low point seen a few years earlier. The series shows an early slide from 98 people in 2001 to 81 in 2011, then a recovery to 94 in 2016. After that, the population fell again to 75 in 2019 before rising to 113 in 2021. It then eased

to 108 in 2022, 103 in 2023, and 99 in 2024, before reaching 100 in 2025. The 5-year change for 2025 was 26.58%. That recent change matters because it follows a much lower base in the late 2010s. Even after the pullback from 2021, the 2025 level remains above the pre-2021 range. Taken together, the pattern suggests a small population that has experienced pronounced swings rather than steady growth or decline.

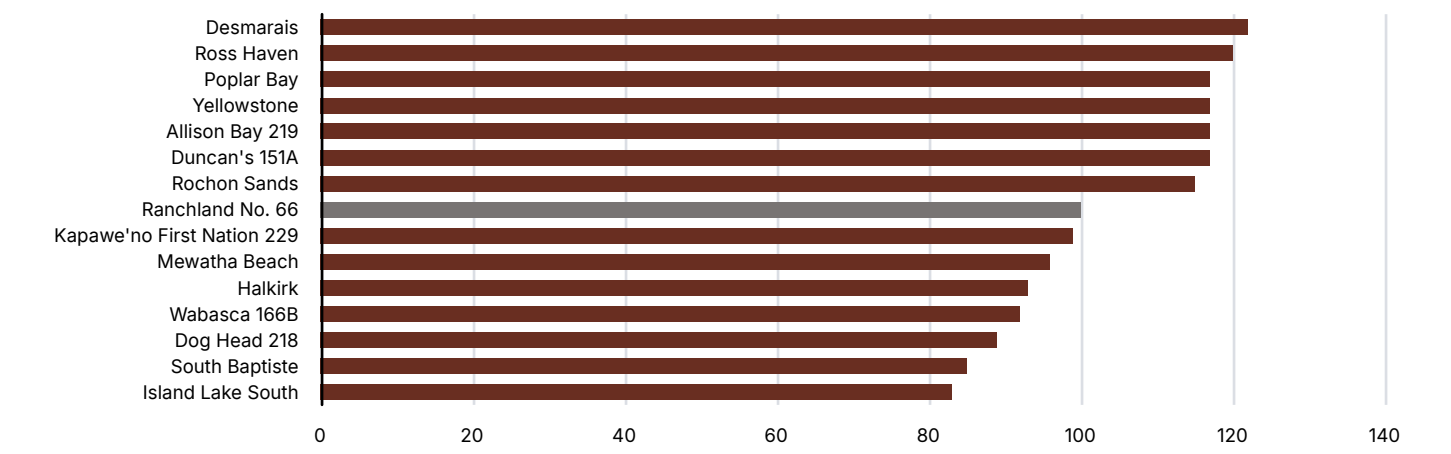


Figure 1.2: Comparison of Total Population with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2025)¹

Age Groups

Ranchland No. 66’s largest age group in 2021 was 65 to 69 years at 15 people. The 35 to 39 group doubled to 10 people, while 50 to 54 fell to zero.

Ranchland No. 66’s 2021 age profile is concentrated in later working and early senior ages, with 65 to 69 the largest group at 15 people. Several other midlife and older cohorts are also notable at 10 people each, including ages 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 60 to 64. In contrast, some younger and middle-age groups are small or missing, giving the population an uneven shape across age bands. Compared with 2016, the most obvious changes occurred among younger and youngest-adult groups. The 5 to 9, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 50 to 54, and 85 years and over categories all dropped to zero in 2021, each representing a -100.0% change. Meanwhile, the 35 to 39 group doubled from 5 to 10 people, and 55 to 59 declined from 10 to 5. Overall, the population is thin in some younger cohorts and more concentrated in older ages.

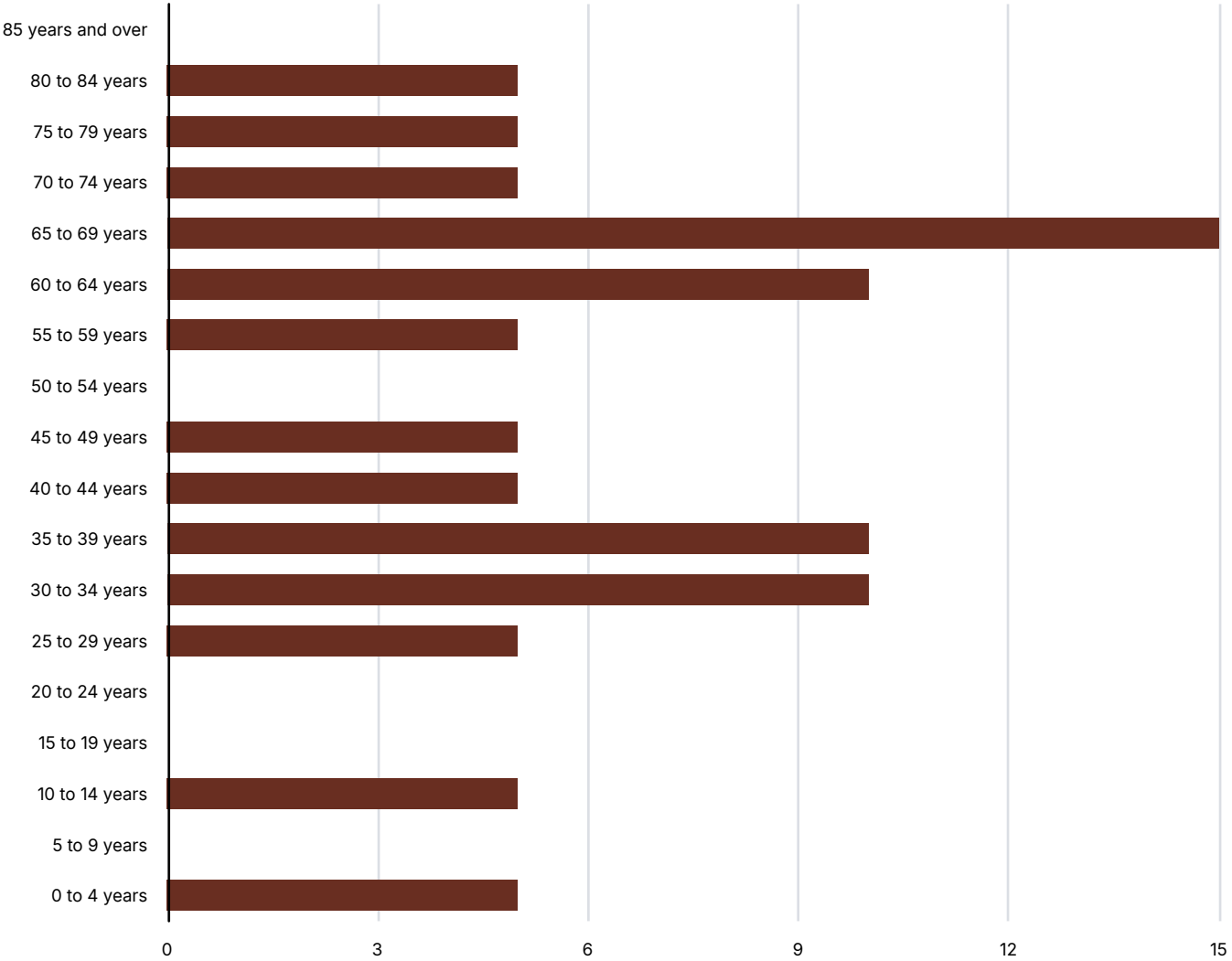


Figure 2.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Mother Tongue

English was the largest and most changed mother tongue in Ranchland No. 66, with 105 people in 2021, up 16.7% over five years. German followed with 5 people, unchanged.

In 2021, mother tongue in Ranchland No. 66 was highly concentrated. English was by far the largest group, and it was also the language with the strongest recent growth in the data. This points to a very small linguistic profile with one clear dominant language. English accounted for 105 people and grew 16.7% over five years. German was a distant second at 5 people, with no change over the same period. The remaining listed languages, including Satuotine Yati (North Slavey), Dutch, Catalan, Lingala, Harari, Nehiyawewin (Plains Cree), Dinka, and

Lithuanian, were each recorded at 0. The gap between English and every other language is striking. With only one nonzero minor language besides English, the distribution is much more concentrated than a mixed-language profile. The five-year increase for English stands out because there was no comparable movement among the other recorded languages. Taken together, the data show a community where English dominates the mother tongue profile, while other languages play a very limited role in the recorded population.

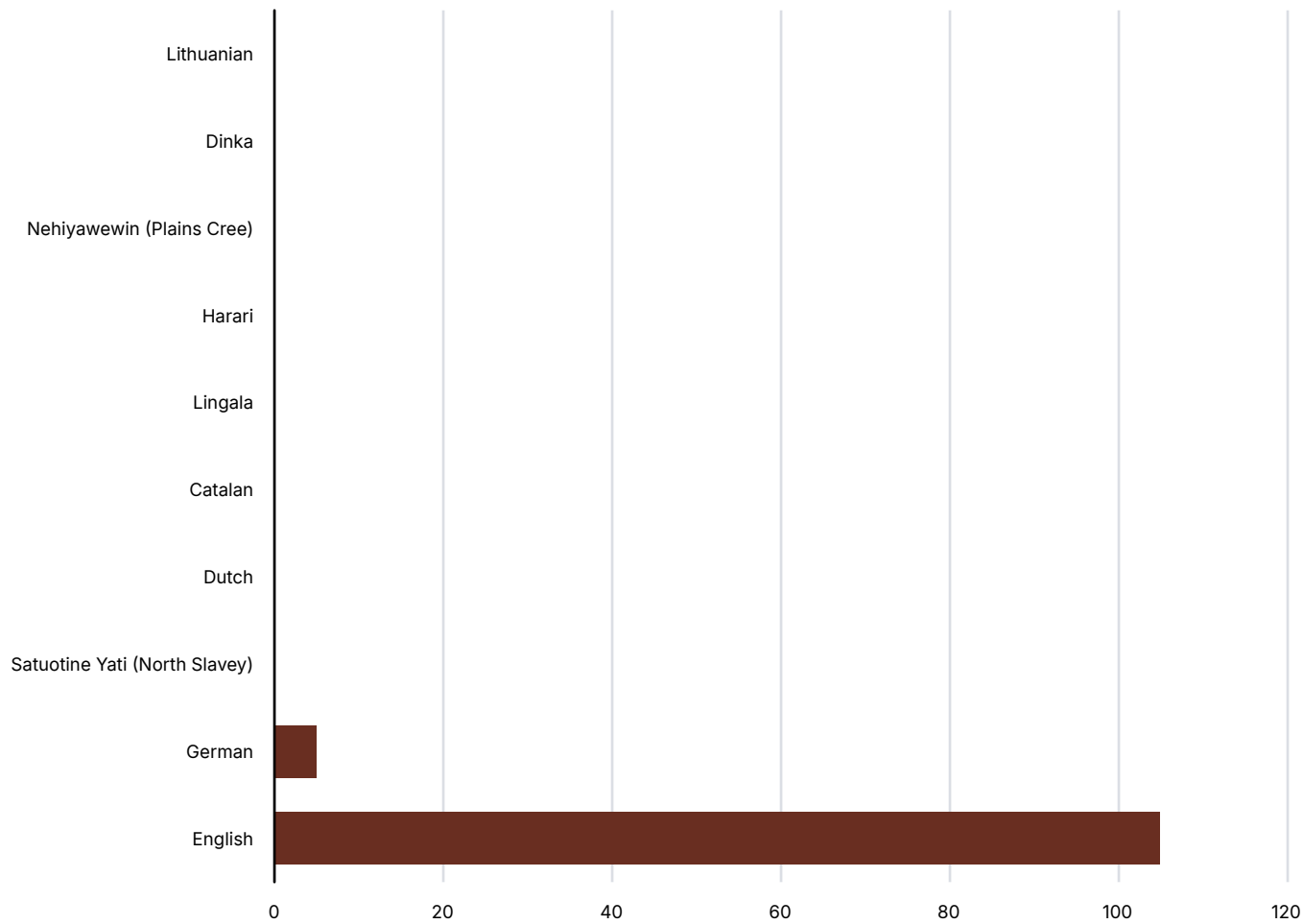


Figure 3.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Immigrant Status

Ranchland No. 66 was dominated by non-immigrants in 2021, with 70 people. Immigrants remained at 10, while non-immigrants fell 39.1% from 115 in 2016, narrowing the gap with immigrants.

Ranchland No. 66’s population in private households is small and clearly shaped by non-immigrants. In 2021, non-immigrants numbered 70 people, compared with 10 immigrants and no non-permanent residents. That leaves non-immigrants as the dominant group in the local immigrant-status mix. The most visible change is in the non-immigrant count, which fell 39.1% over five years, from 115 people in 2016 to 70 in 2021. Immigrants were unchanged at 10 people, while non-permanent residents remained at 0. As a result, the overall population

count captured here declined from 125 to 80, with the reduction concentrated entirely among non-immigrants. This pattern suggests that immigrant status in Ranchland No. 66 is relatively stable at the smaller end of the population mix, while the main shift over time came from a shrinking non-immigrant base. The data do not show growth in the immigrant or non-permanent resident groups to offset that decline. The 2021 profile is still overwhelmingly non-immigrant, but it is smaller than it was in 2016.

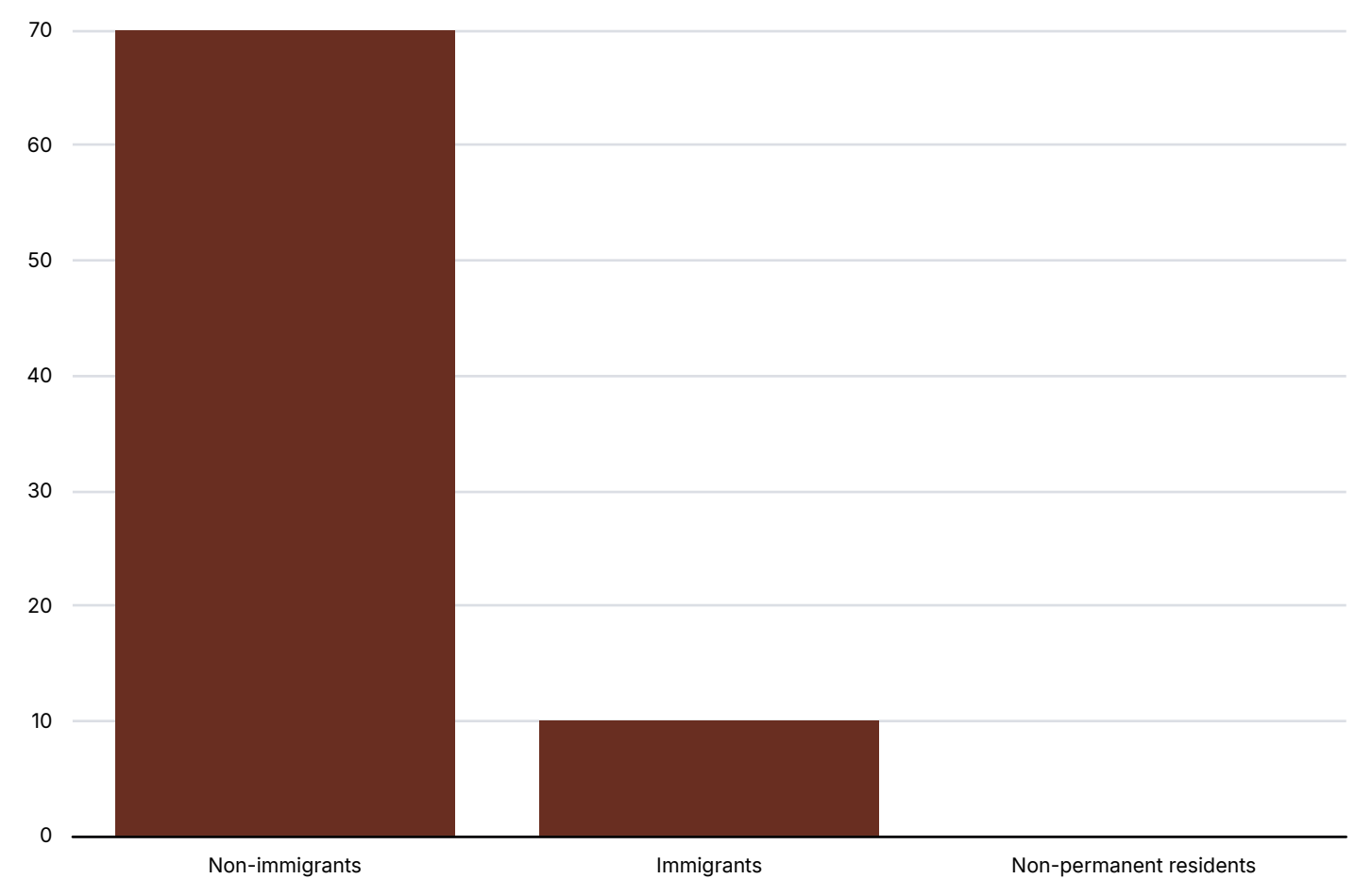


Figure 4.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Visible Minority

Ranchland No. 66 recorded no residents in any visible minority group in 2021. Latin American was the largest group at 0 people, unchanged from 2016, when all listed groups were also at zero.

Ranchland No. 66 shows no recorded population in any visible minority group in the available data for both 2016 and 2021. Within the population living in private households, every listed group, including South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority not included elsewhere, and multiple visible minorities, is reported at 0 people. The dominant pattern is complete absence across the entire visible minority profile rather than a split between larger and smaller groups. That

leaves no internal concentration to describe, and there is no change to track over time between the two reference years. Because every category is zero, Ranchland No. 66 appears fully unrepresented in this measure in the dataset provided. The data supports a very limited reading: for this topic, the community's visible minority counts are flat and uniformly absent across both years. This is a straightforward case of zero values across the full category set.

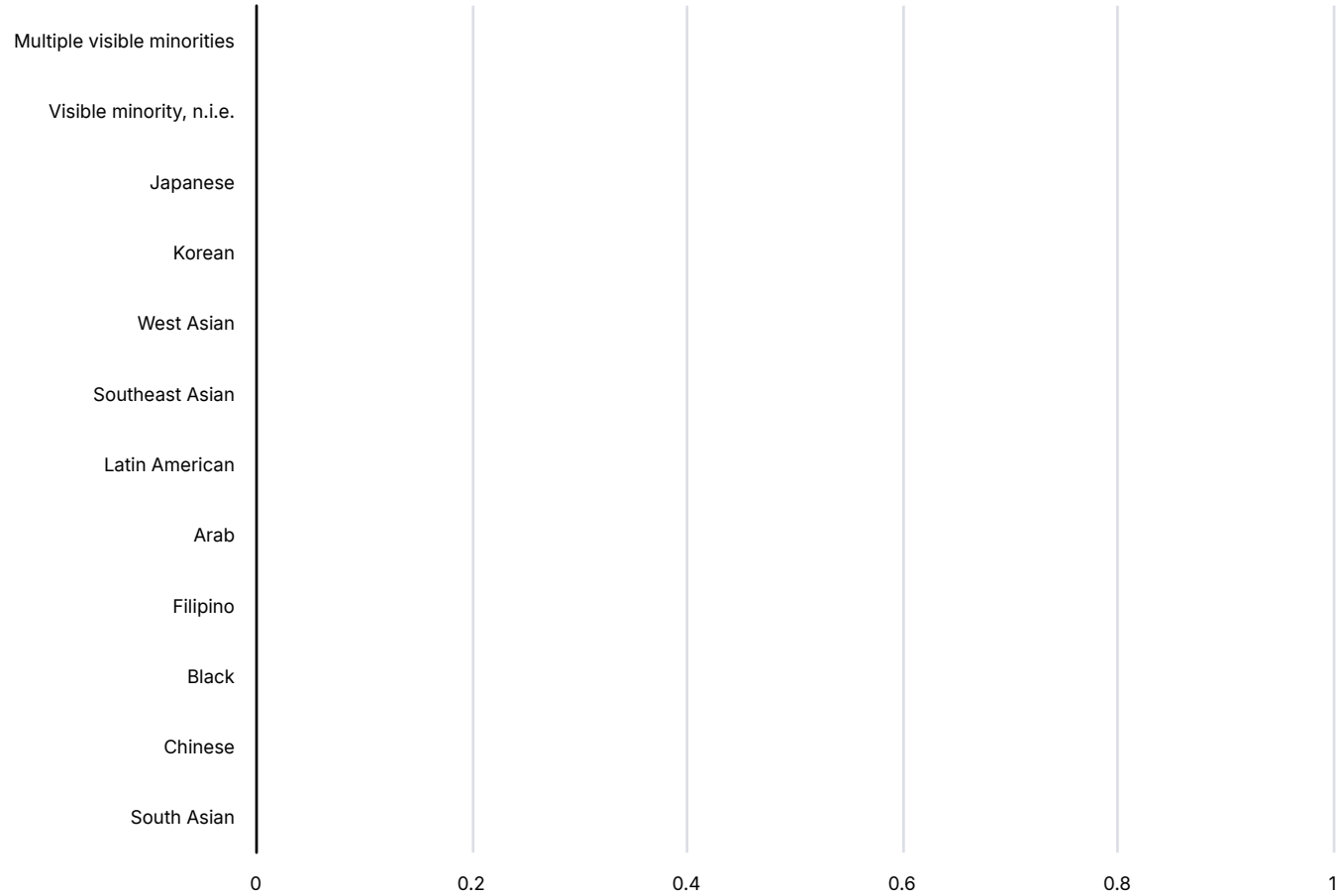


Figure 5.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Ethnic Origin

English is the largest ethnic origin in Ranchland No. 66 at 40 people, followed by Scottish at 20. Irish fell to 10, down 77.8% over five years, while Scottish rose 33.3%.

Ranchland No. 66's ethnic origin profile in 2021 is concentrated in a small number of reported ancestries, with English standing as the largest group. The pattern is shaped more by a few leading origins than by broad diversity across many categories. English was reported by 40 people and was down 20.0% over five years. Scottish followed at 20 people, and it was the only other group with clear growth, rising 33.3%. Ukrainian, Polish, and Irish each accounted for 10 people. The five-year shifts show a mixed picture. Scottish gained ground, while English declined moderately and Irish fell sharply, down 77.8% from its earlier level. That leaves the distribution less evenly balanced than the changes alone might suggest. Taken together, the 2021 data point to a small ancestry mix in which one origin remains clearly dominant, but some smaller groups have moved in different directions over time.

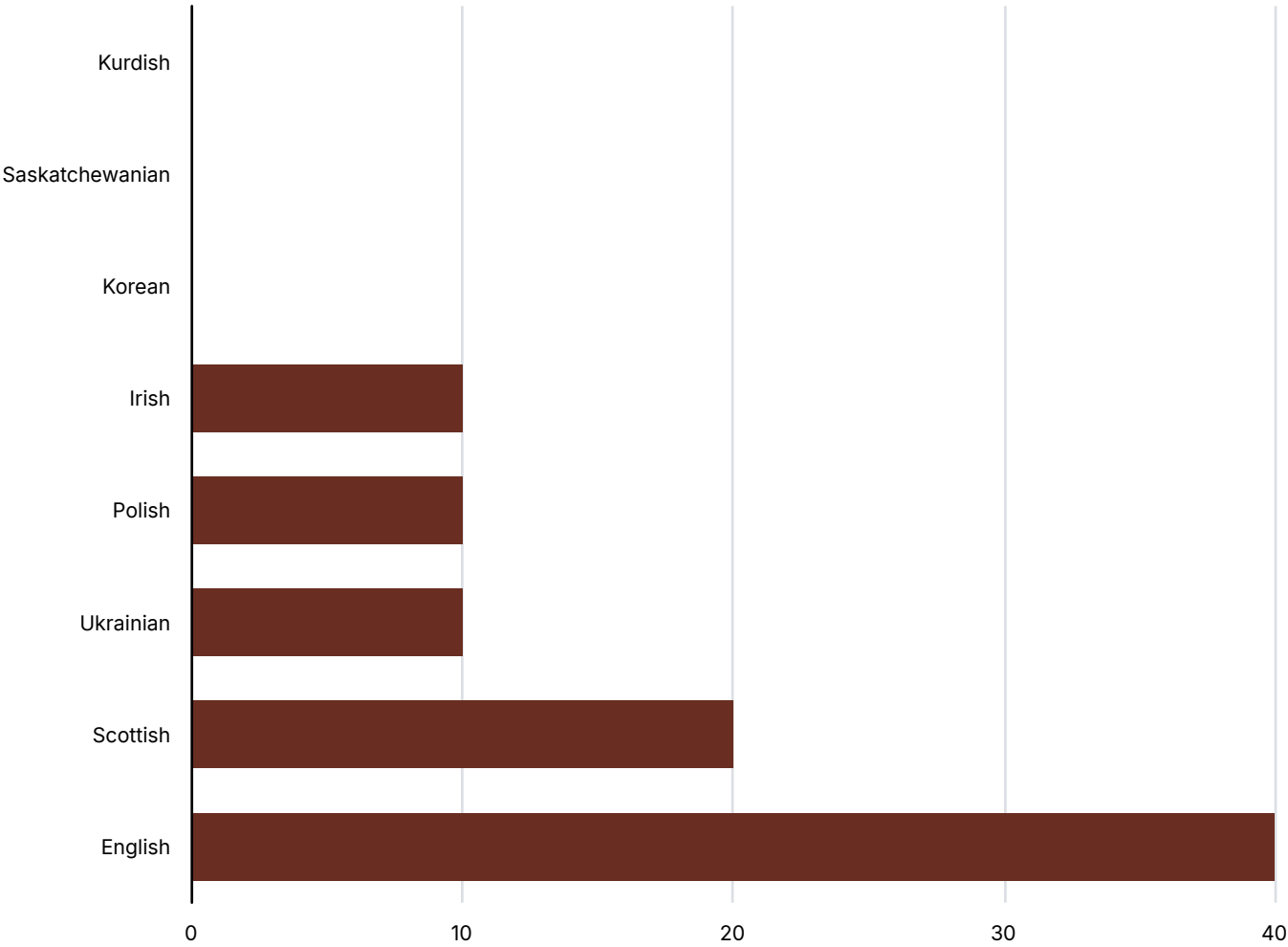


Figure 6.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Highest Education Level

In Ranchland No. 66, high school diploma remained the largest credential group in 2021 at 30 people, down 25% from 2016. Bachelor’s degrees rose to 15, while apprenticeship credentials fell to zero.

Ranchland No. 66’s highest education level profile in 2021 was centered on secondary schooling, with the largest group made up of residents whose highest credential was a high school diploma or equivalent. The distribution was fairly compact, with only a few education levels accounting for most of the measured population aged 15 and over in private households. In 2021, 30 people had a high school diploma or equivalent, 15 had a college, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma, and 15 held a bachelor’s degree. Apprenticeship or

trades credentials were recorded at zero, and master’s degrees and earned doctorates were also zero. Compared with 2016, the high school group fell from 40 to 30 people, a decline of 25.0%. Bachelor’s degrees rose from 10 to 15 people, a 50.0% increase. Apprenticeship or trades credentials dropped from 10 to zero, the largest percentage change. Overall, the pattern suggests a modest shift toward university-level credentials while college-level education remained stable.

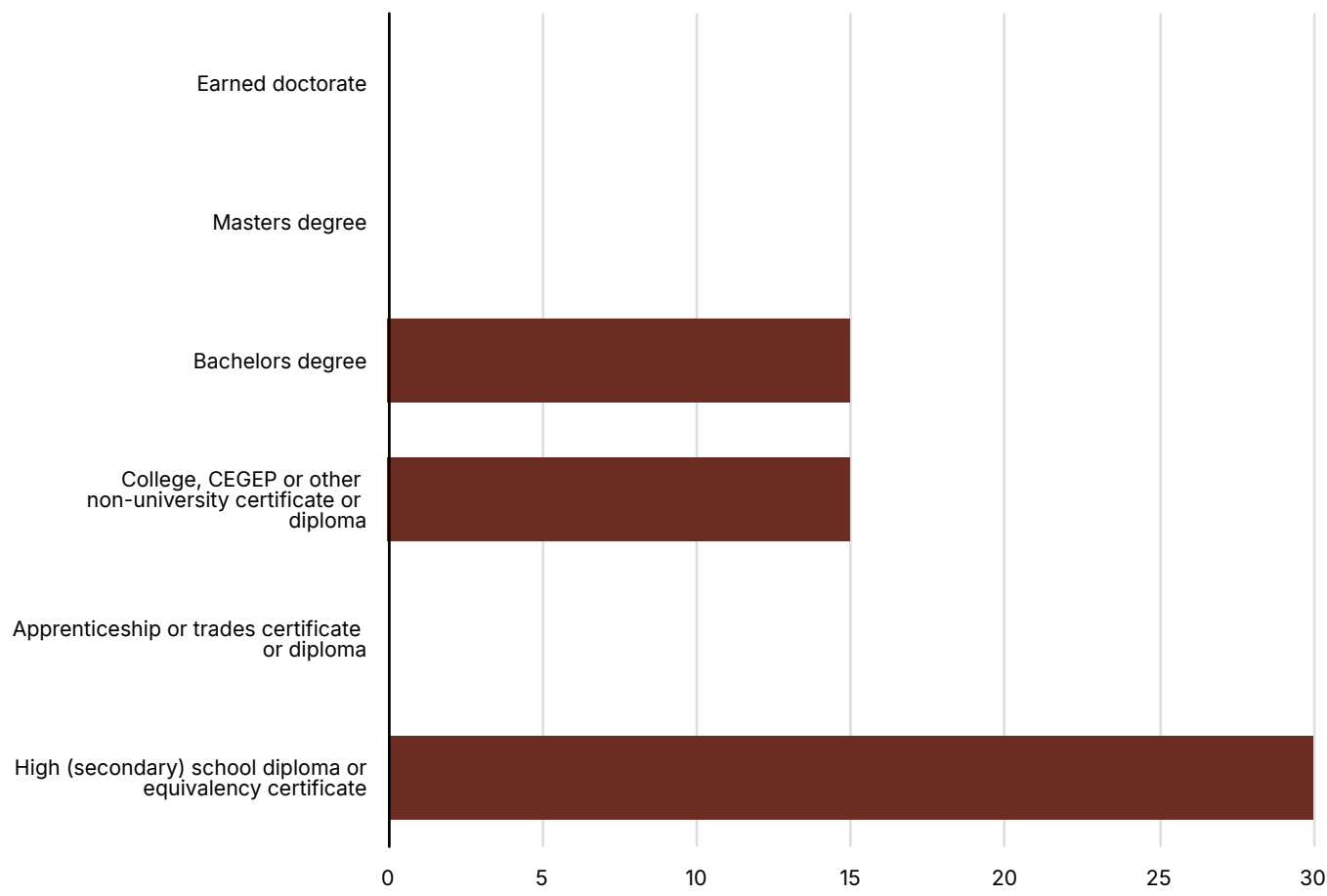


Figure 7.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Household Size

In Ranchland No. 66, 1-person, 2-person, and 3-person households each accounted for 10 households in 2021, the largest groups. Four-person households totaled 5, while 5-or-more-person households remained at zero.

Ranchland No. 66 has a very small and stable household-size profile in 2021. The distribution is evenly spread across the smaller household categories, with 1-person, 2-person, and 3-person households each at 10 households, while 4-person households are lower at 5 households and households with 5 or more people are absent. The 2021 pattern matches 2016 exactly for every reported group. Each of the three smallest household-size categories remains at 10 households, 4-person households

remain at 5, and 5-or-more-person households stay at 0. That leaves no reported change over the five-year period. Because the counts are identical in both years, the main story is stability rather than shift. The mix is concentrated in smaller household types, and there is no sign of growth in larger household arrangements within the reported data. For household planning, this suggests demand is centered on smaller units, with little evidence of larger-household need in the available figures.

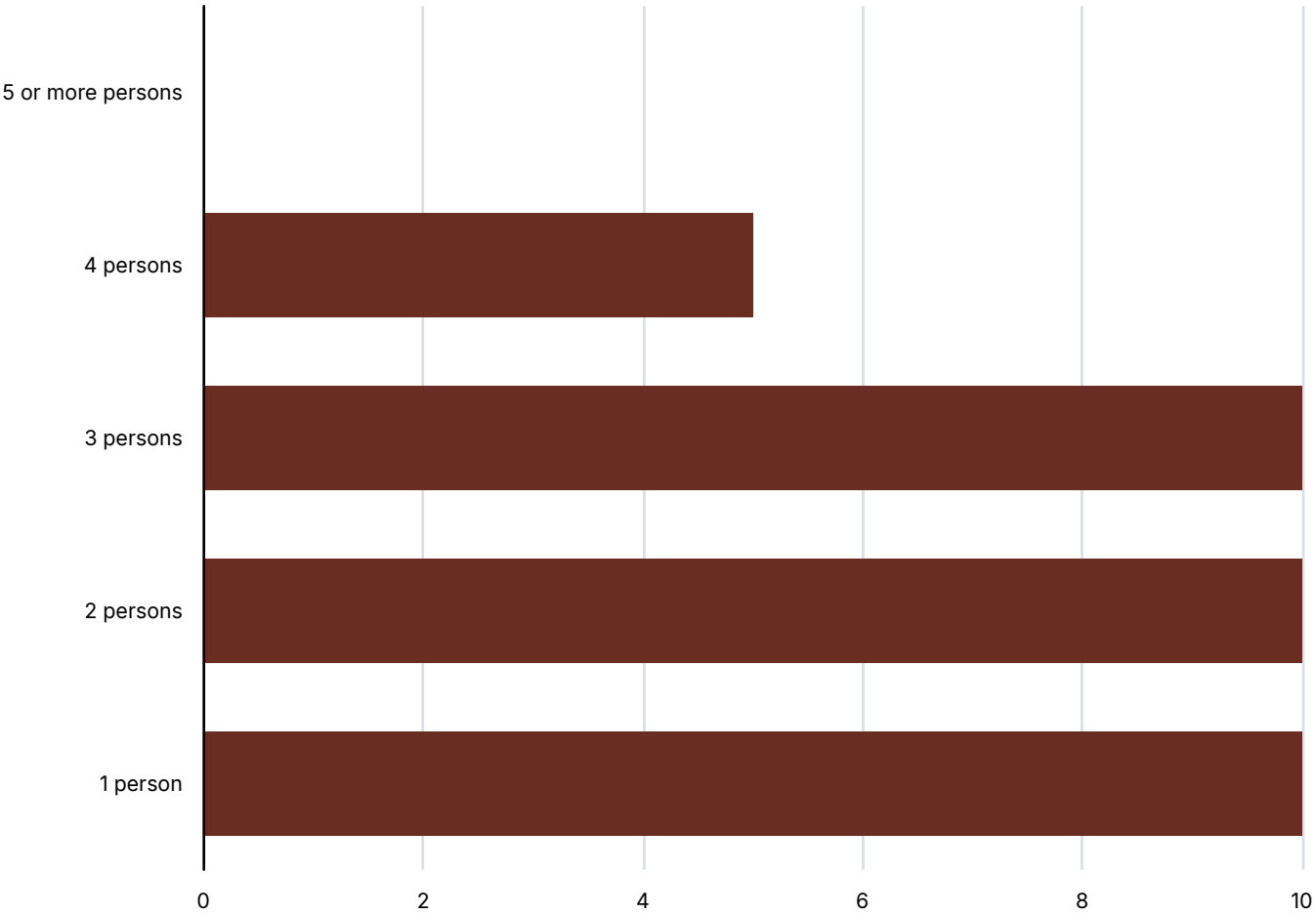


Figure 8.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Household Type

In Ranchland No. 66, couple-family households with children were the largest group at 15 households in 2021, unchanged from 2016. Couple-family households without children fell to 10 households, down 33.3% over five years.

Ranchland No. 66’s household mix is narrow and fairly stable, with a few household types accounting for all recorded households. In 2021, couple-family households with children were the largest group at 15 households, while couple-family households without children and one-person households each accounted for 10 households. Several other household types were recorded at zero, including one-parent-family households, multigenerational households, multiple-census-family households, one-census-family households with additional persons, and two-or-more-person non-census-family households. The main shift over time was not in the largest group but in the child-

less couple-family category, which fell from 15 households in 2016 to 10 in 2021, a 33.3% decline. By contrast, couple-family households with children were unchanged at 15 households, and one-person households also held steady at 10. That pattern points to a household structure concentrated in couple-family living arrangements, with limited diversity across other household forms. The absence of several categories suggests a very small and focused mix rather than a broad spread of household types.

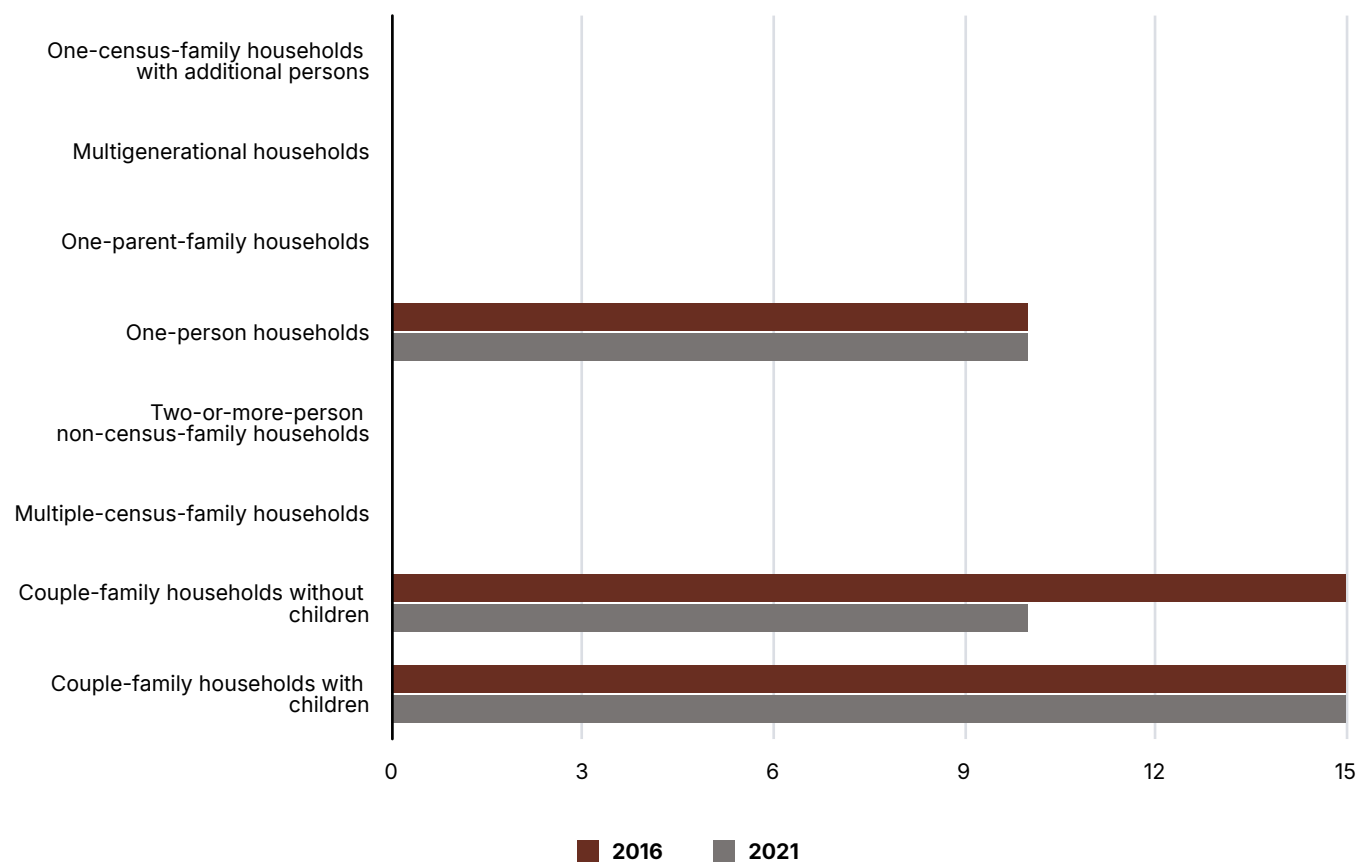


Figure 9.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)²

Population in Private Households

Ranchland No. 66 had 90 people in private households in 2021, unchanged from 2016 after rising from 80 in 2011. The five-year change was 0.0%, following a 12.5% increase over 2011 to 2016.

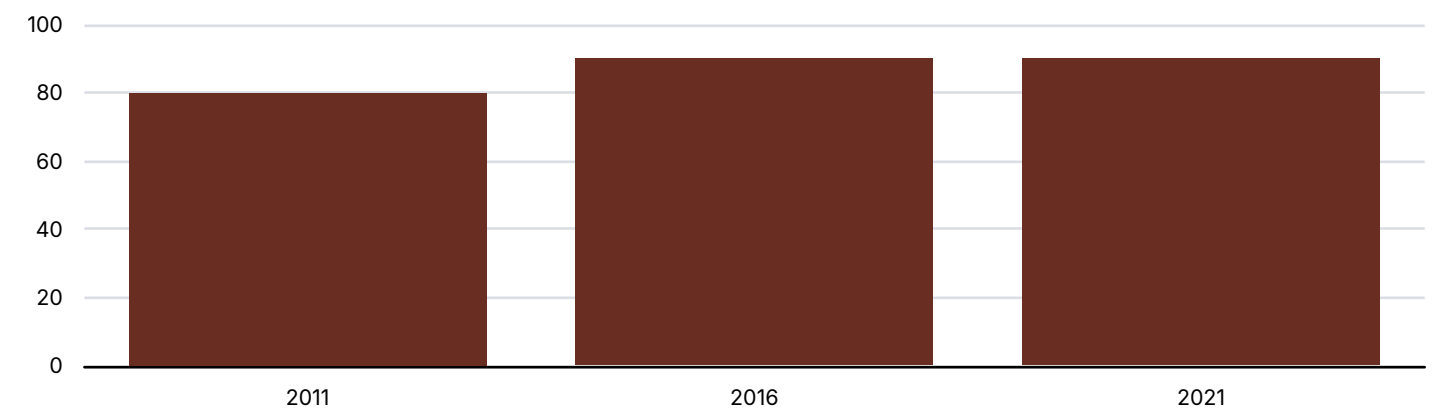


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of people living in private households. It helps indicate how much of the population lives in standard household settings rather than collective dwellings. (Ranchland No. 66, 2011-2021)²

In Ranchland No. 66, the population living in private households was 90 people in 2021. The series shows a small place with a stable household population over time: it rose from 80 people in 2011 to 90 in 2016, then remained unchanged at 90 in 2021. That means the most recent five-year change was 0.0%, after a prior increase of 12.5% between 2011 and 2016. The pattern is one of early growth followed by stabilization rather than continued

expansion. Because the data cover only three points, it does not show whether the 2016 level marked a temporary peak or a longer plateau. Still, the 2021 figure suggests that the number of residents in standard household settings held steady through the latest census period. For a measure focused on private households, this kind of flat recent trend points to continuity in the local residential population rather than short-term change.

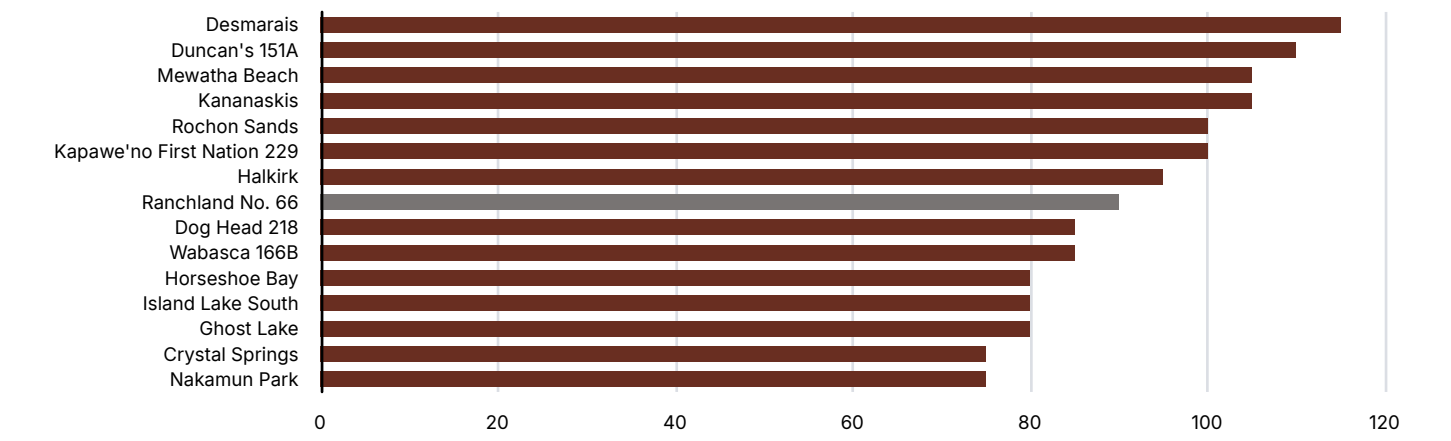


Figure 10.2: Comparison of Population in Private Households with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Family Type

In Ranchland No. 66, married couples with children were the largest family type in 2021 at 10 people, down 33.3% from 2016. Married couples without children held at 10, while one-parent families fell to zero.

Ranchland No. 66’s family structure in 2021 was concentrated in a small number of family types. Married couples with children and married couples without children each accounted for 10 people. Common-law couples with children formed a smaller group at 5 people, while common-law couples without children and one-parent families were both absent. This shows a limited and uneven mix of census families in private households. The largest group, married couples with children, declined from 15 people in 2016 to 10 in 2021, a 33.3% decrease over five years.

Married couples without children remained unchanged at 10 people. One-parent families fell from 5 people to none, a 100% decline. Overall, the change was more a contraction in specific family types than broad diversification. The disappearance of one-parent families and the drop in married couples with children left married couples as the core of the family profile, making the 2021 family mix narrower and less balanced than five years earlier.

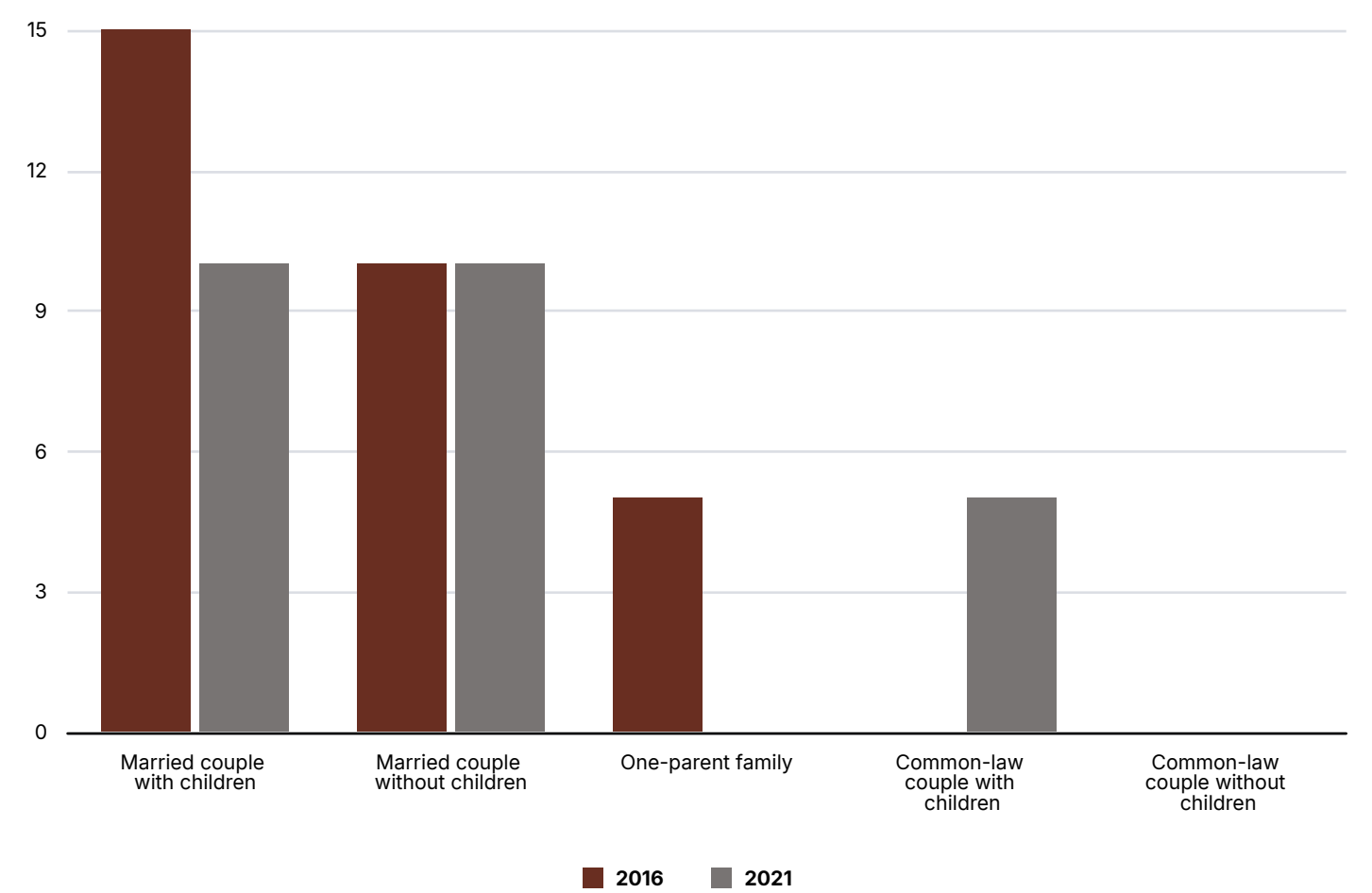


Figure 11.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)²

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 occupied private dwellings are heavily concentrated in one structure type. In 2021, single-detached houses made up 40.0% of the housing stock, while movable dwellings accounted for 0.0%. The rest of the listed structure types were also at 0.0%, leaving a very narrow mix. The time trend points in the same direction. Single-detached houses increased from 35.0% in 2016 to 40.0% in 2021, a 14.3% rise over five years. Movable dwellings moved the other way, falling from 5.0% to 0.0%, a 100.0% decline. No other structure type

recorded a share in either year. That pattern suggests a housing stock that is strongly centered on detached homes, with little or no presence of denser forms such as apartments, row houses, or semi-detached units. The change over time reinforces that concentration rather than offsetting it. For 2021, the main takeaway is simple: Ranchland No. 66’s dwelling structure is dominated by single-detached houses, with movable dwellings no longer present in the recorded mix.

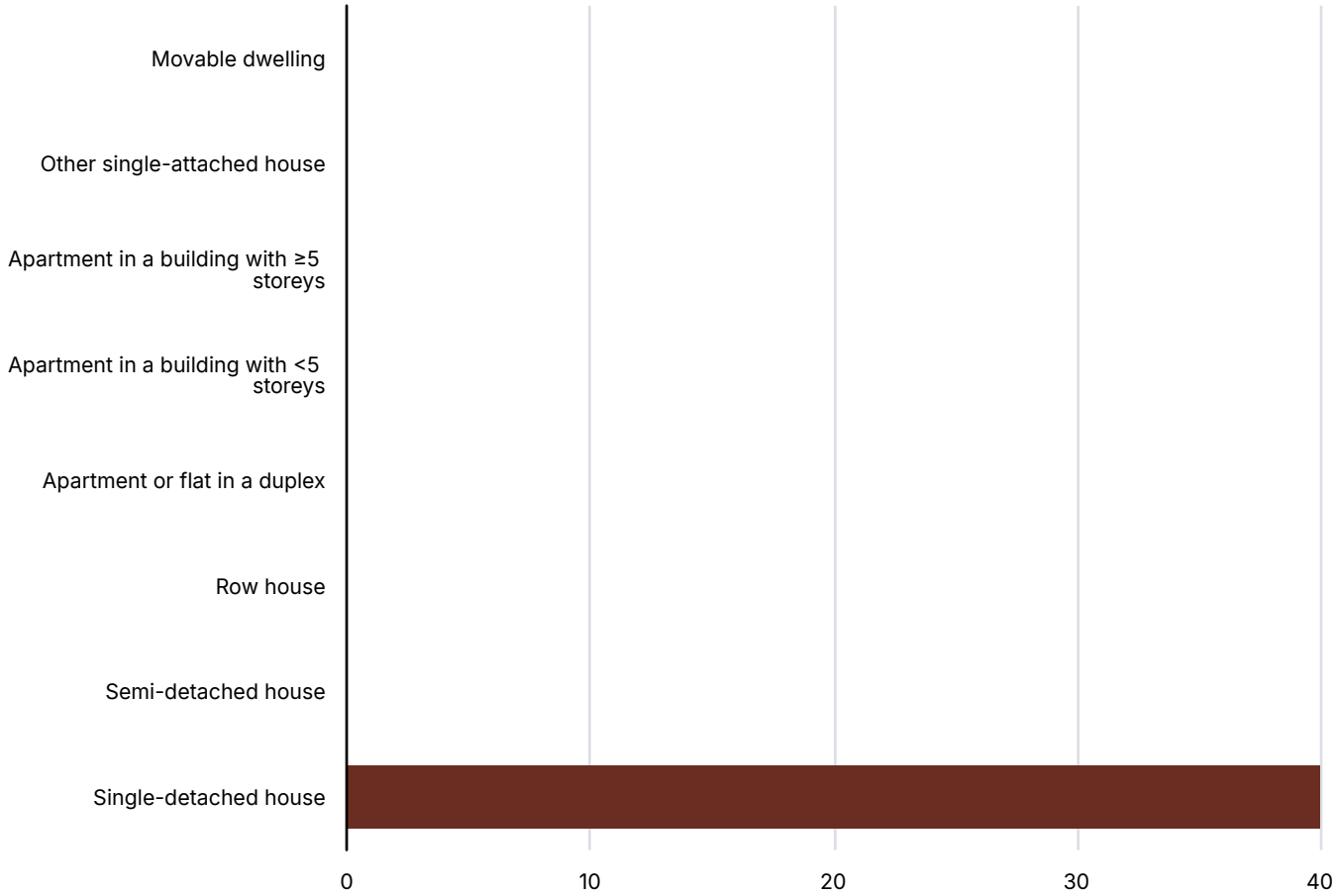


Figure 12.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

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.

Housing tenure in Ranchland No. 66 shifted strongly toward ownership between 2016 and 2021. In 2021, owner households were the only recorded tenure type and the largest group, at 35 households. Renter households fell to 0, and households in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation, or Indian band also remained at 0. Over the five-year period, the two tenure categories moved in opposite directions. Owner

households increased from 30 in 2016 to 35 in 2021, a rise of 16.67%. At the same time, renter households dropped from 20 to 0, a 100% decline. This means the housing profile changed from a mixed tenure pattern in 2016 to a fully owner-based one in 2021. Overall, the data suggest a simple but notable shift in the community's housing structure, with ownership becoming dominant and no remaining rental presence in the latest year.

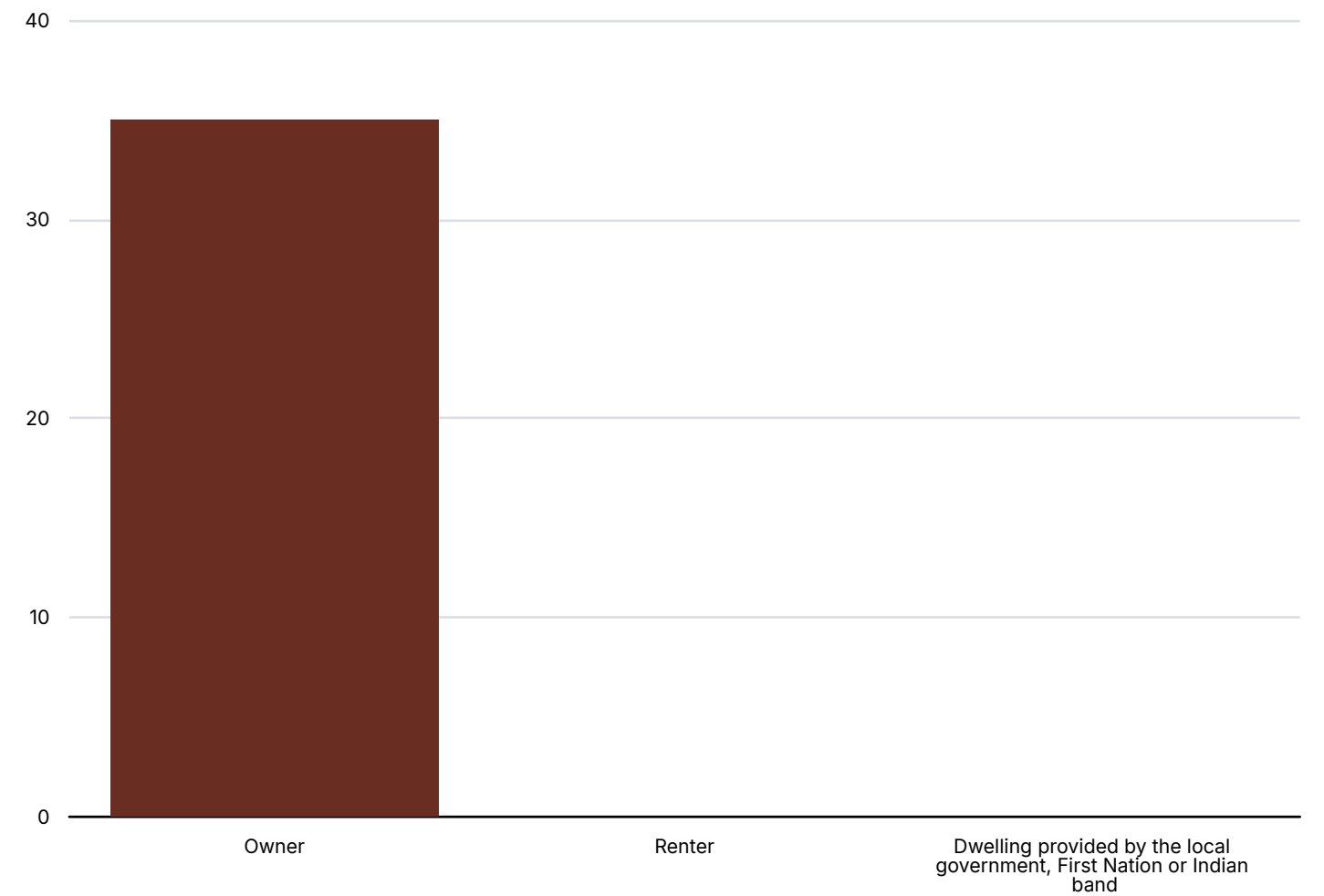


Figure 13.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

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.

For Ranchland No. 66, the most notable pattern in average monthly shelter costs is the owner figure for 2021. In the owner-and-tenant household universe, owners paid an average of \$640 per month in shelter costs in 2021, which is the only current value provided and the main point of reference in the data. The time series also shows that in 2016, both owner and renter shelter costs were recorded as \$0.0, making the 2021 owner value the only non-zero observation available. A 2021

renter figure is not provided, so a direct comparison between owners and renters is not possible. With no benchmark for the parent area and no complete renter value for 2021, the clearest takeaway is the change from zero recorded costs in 2016 to a positive owner cost in 2021. On its own, the dataset suggests that owner shelter costs were measurable in 2021, while the renter side cannot be assessed from the figures given.

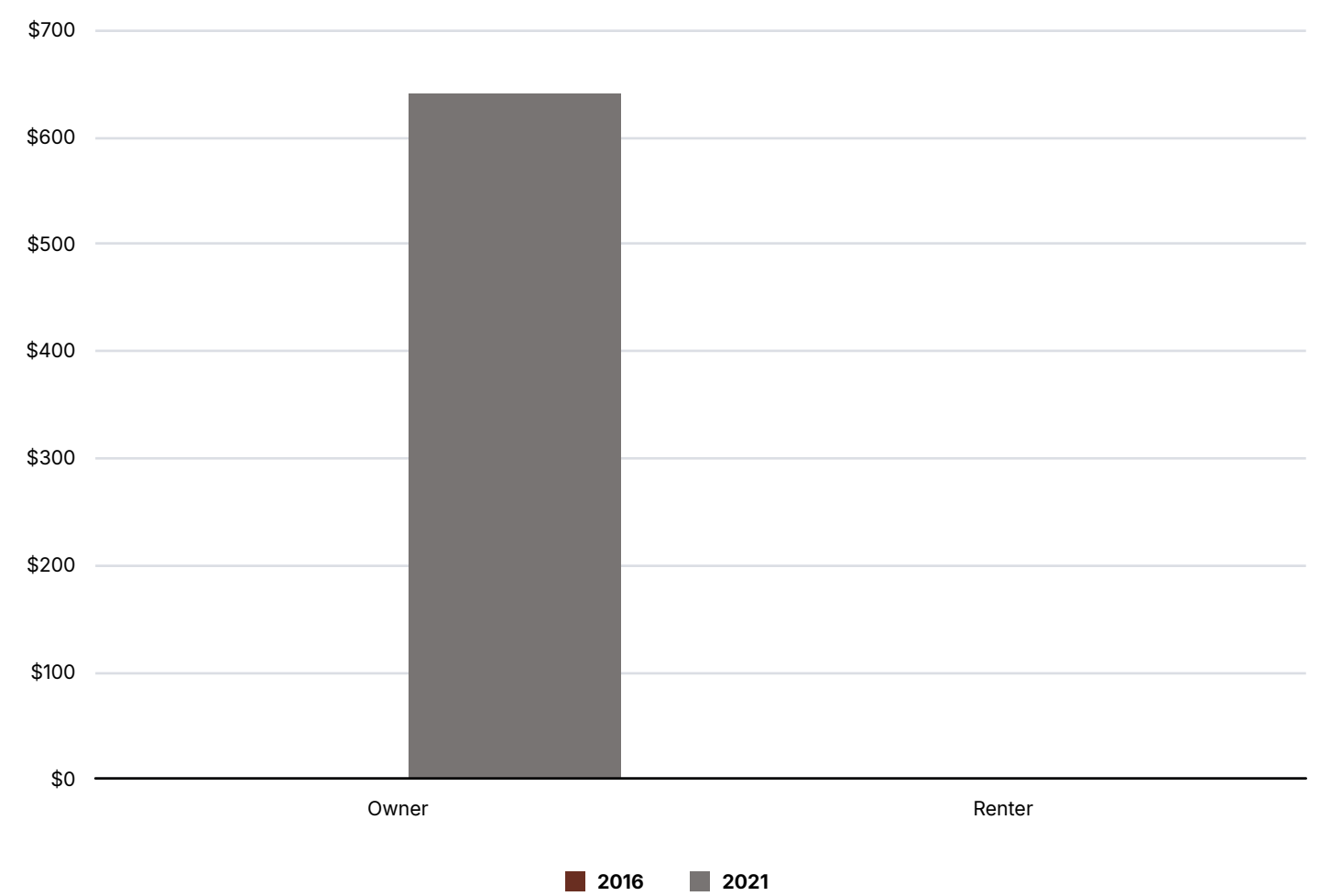


Figure 14.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)²

Population Density

Ranchland No. 66 had no recorded population density in 2021, with 0.0 people per square kilometre. The measure was also 0.0 in 2016 and 2011, showing no change across the period.

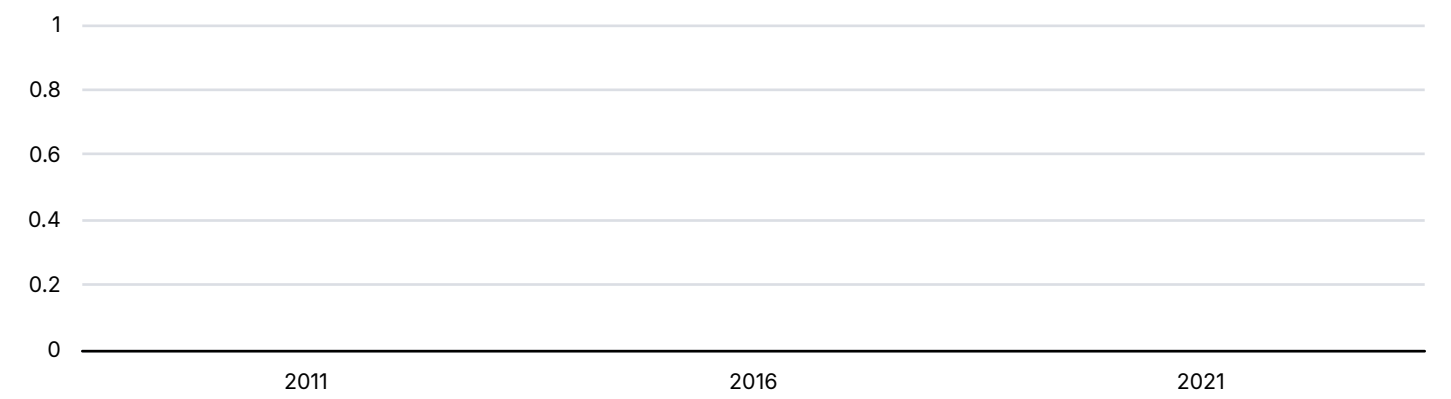


Figure 15.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Ranchland No. 66, 2011-2021)²

Ranchland No. 66 has had no recorded population density in the data shown for 2011, 2016, and 2021. In each of those census years, the value is 0.0 people per km2, which places the location at the lowest possible level on this measure across the full period provided. The pattern is unchanged over time: 0.0 people per km2 in 2011, 0.0 in 2016, and 0.0 again in 2021. Because the series contains only zero values, there is no measurable increase, decrease, or fluctuation to describe within

the dataset. For a measure that normally captures how closely people are settled on the land, this means the location remains unpopulated in the available figures. The data do not provide any additional detail on nearby areas, land use, or reasons for the result, so the safest reading is simply that population density was consistently absent across the reference years. The clearest takeaway is steady zero density throughout the period.

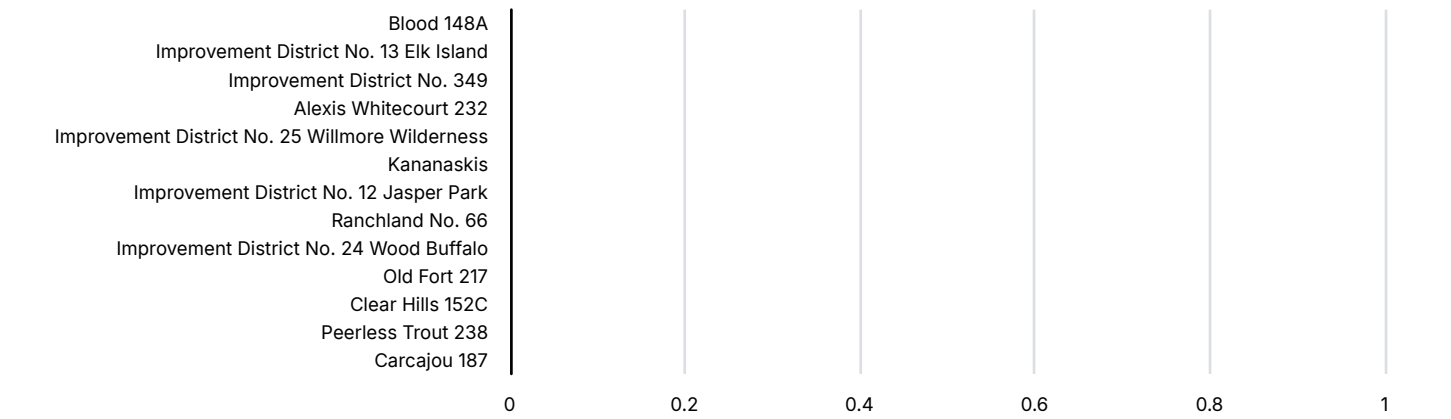


Figure 15.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Median Age

Ranchland No. 66 had a median age of 54.4 years in 2021, the highest in the series. It was 40.0 in 2016 and 41.2 in 2011, rising 36.0% over five years.

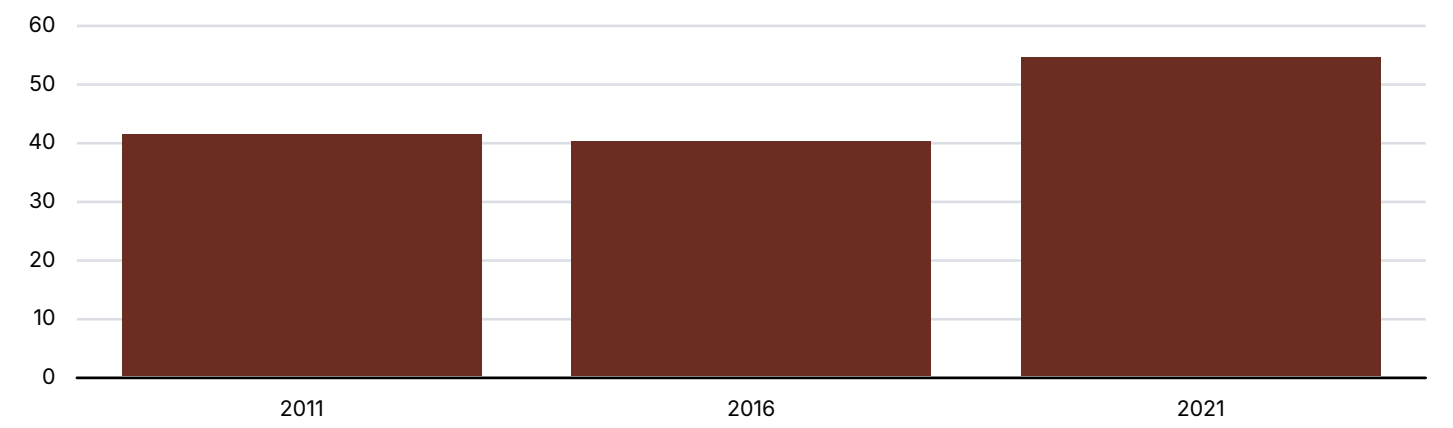


Figure 16.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Ranchland No. 66, 2011-2021)²

Ranchland No. 66 had a median age of 54.4 years in 2021, placing the midpoint of its population well into older adulthood. That figure sits above its earlier levels, showing a clear shift over time rather than a stable age profile. In 2011, the median age was 41.2 years, and it edged down to 40.0 years in 2016 before rising sharply by 2021. The five-year change reported for 2021 was 36.0%, which captures the strength of that recent increase. The pattern is notable because the direction changed

from a small decline in the earlier period to a pronounced rise by the latest reference year. With no comparator data provided, the main story is internal change: Ranchland No. 66 moved from a middle-aged profile to one centered much higher on the age scale. Read plainly, the data suggests a population whose age structure became substantially older by 2021. That makes the recent jump more important than the earlier dip, since it defines the current profile of the community.

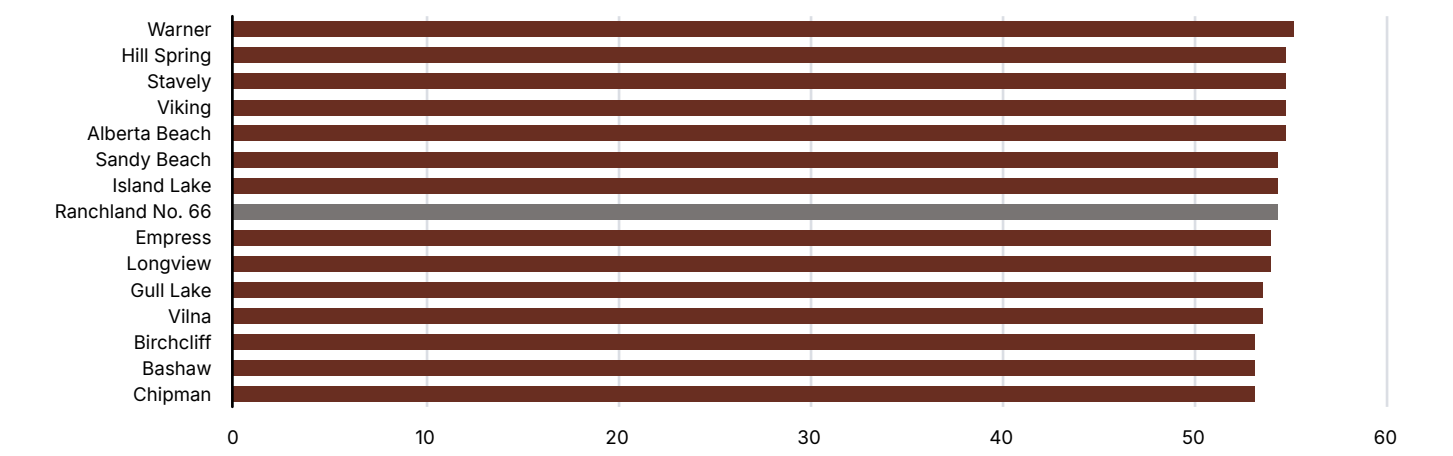


Figure 16.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Employment by Sector

Other services and manufacturing each employed 12 people in Ranchland No. 66 in 2025. Other services rose from 2 people in 2024, a 500.0% increase, making it the largest and most changed sector.

In 2025, employment in Ranchland No. 66 was concentrated in just a few industry sectors for the population aged 15 years and over. Other services (except public administration) was the largest sector and also showed the biggest change from the previous year. Manufacturing was present, but on a much smaller scale. Other services employed 12 people in 2025, up from 2 people in 2024, which represents a 500.0% increase. Manufacturing accounted for 2 people in 2025. Based on these available figures, the local employment profile appears narrow

and heavily weighted toward a single service category rather than broadly distributed across multiple industries. The year-to-year shift is more significant than the absolute numbers. Although the increase from 2 to 12 is substantial in percentage terms, it still reflects a small number of jobs. Manufacturing's 2 workers provide a limited balance, but the overall picture remains one of concentration in other services and a sharp rise from the prior year.

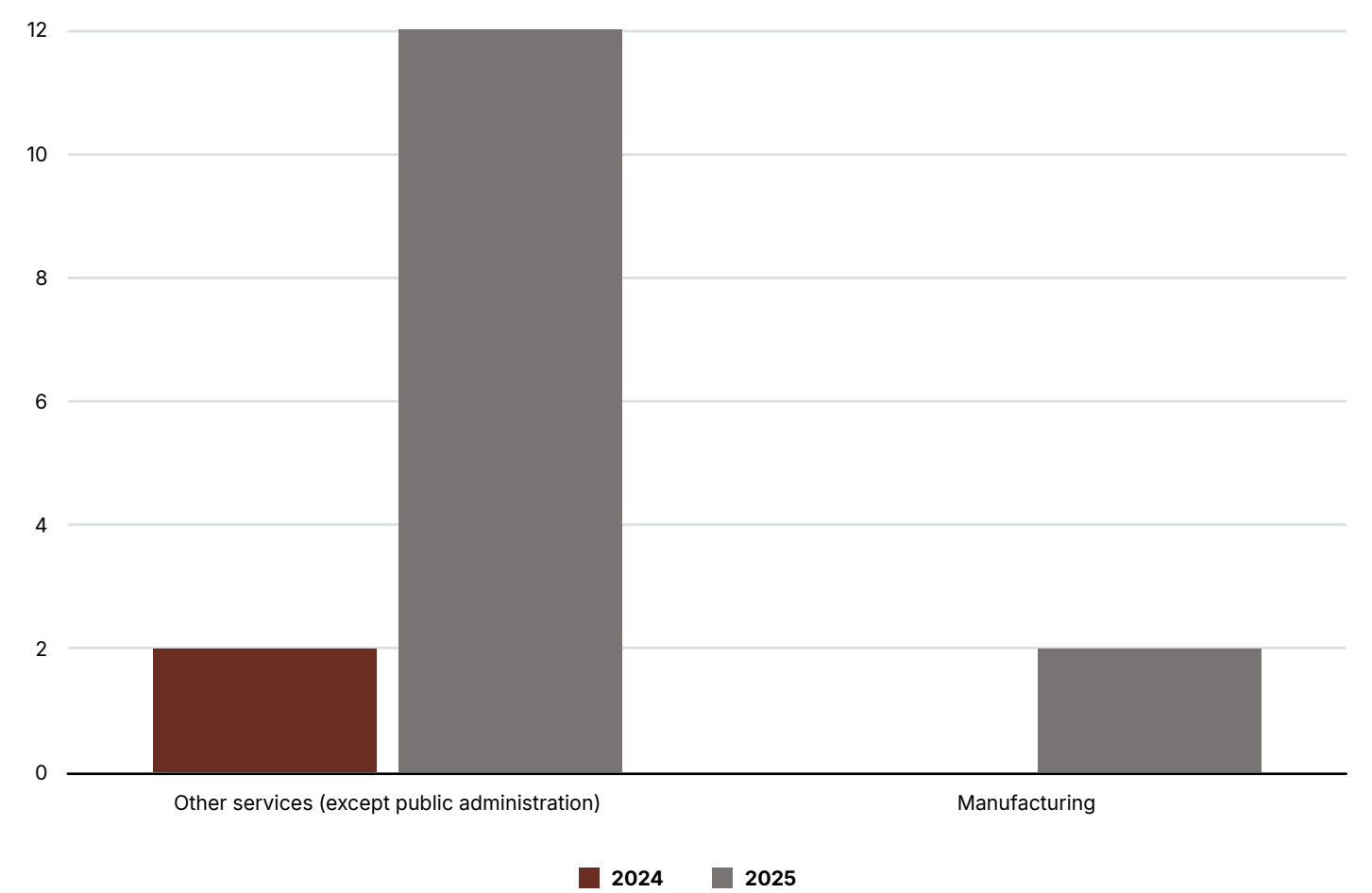


Figure 17.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Ranchland No. 66, 2024-2025)³

Employed Residents by Occupation

Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations became the largest group in Ranchland No. 66 at 35 people in 2021, up 133.3% from 15 in 2016, while legislative and senior management fell to zero.

In 2021, employed residents in Ranchland No. 66 were concentrated in just a few occupation groups. Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations were the largest category, with 35 people, while business, finance and administration occupations accounted for 10 people. Several other occupation groups had no recorded workers. The five-year trend from 2016 to 2021 shows a clear shift. Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations increased from 15 to 35 people, a gain of 133.3%. Over the same period, legislative and senior management occupations dropped from 25 to 0, and both sales and service occupations and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations declined from 10 each to 0. As a result, the 2021 employment profile is much more focused than it was five years earlier. In 2016, employment was spread across four non-zero groups; by 2021, only two groups remained, pointing to a narrower occupational mix centered on agriculture and natural resources.

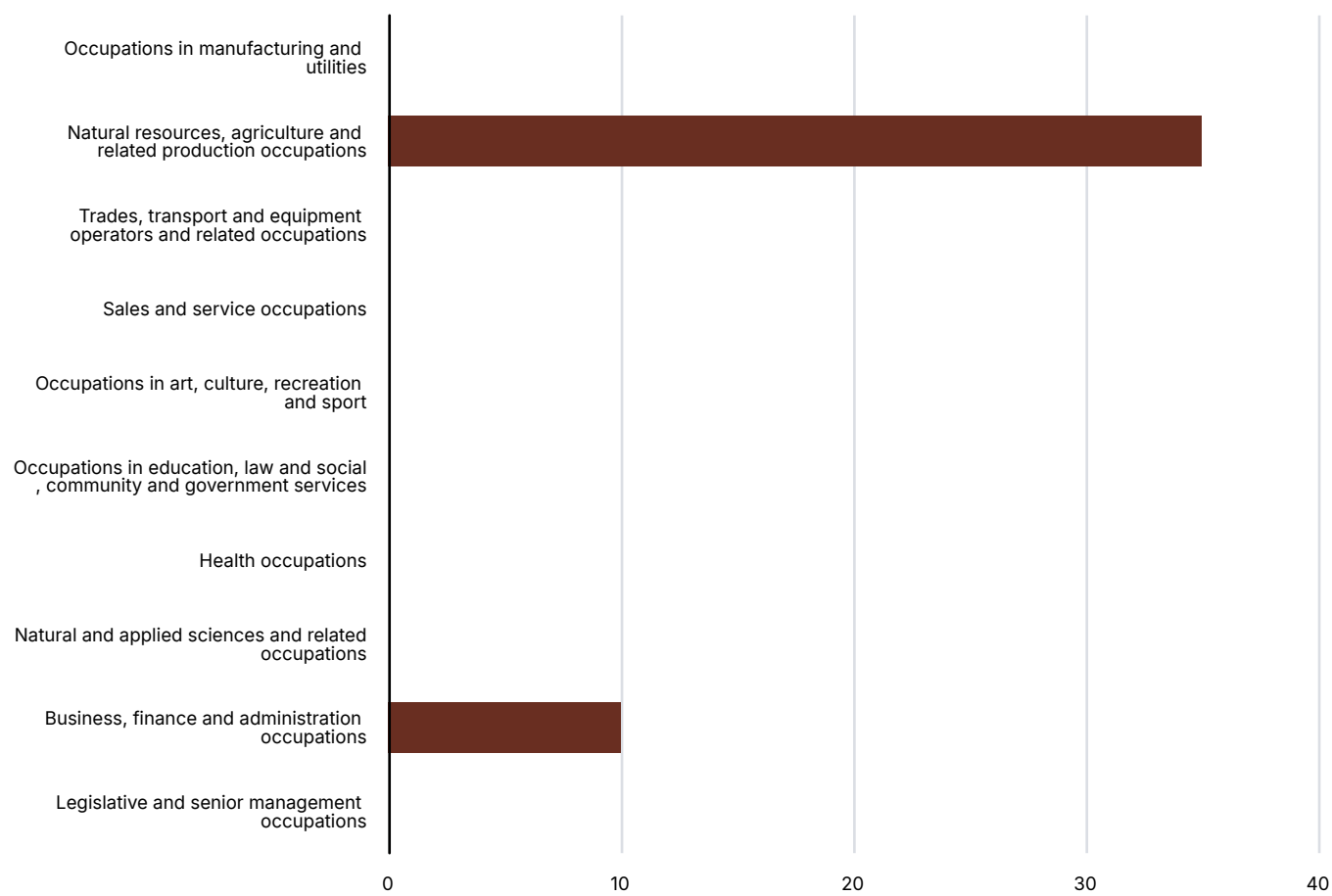


Figure 18.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)²

Employment Rate

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House posted a 66.6% employment rate in June 2026, up 5.1% from a year earlier. It remained below its August 2024 peak of 72.5%, but above the March 2026 low of 64.0%.

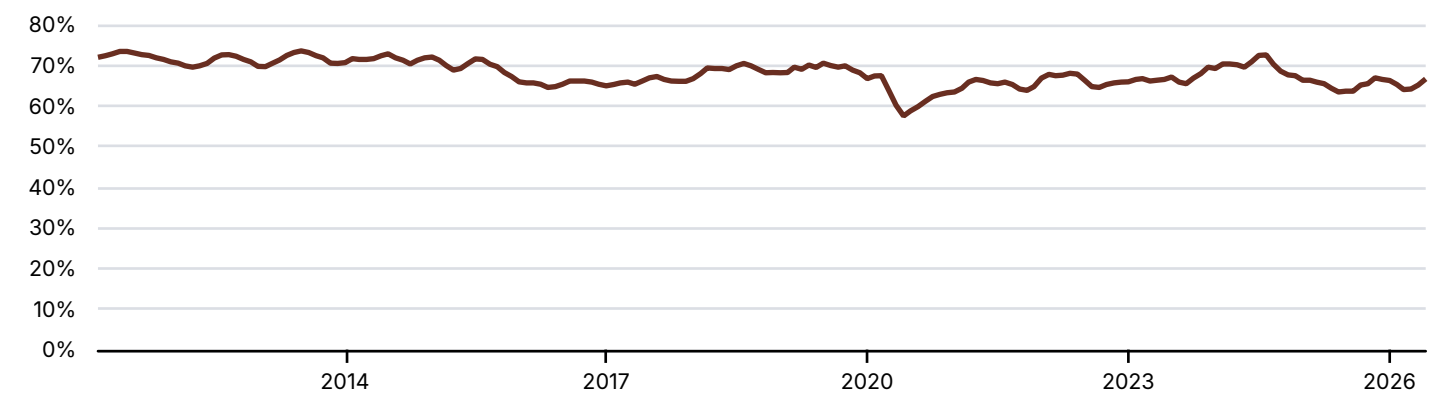


Figure 19.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2011-2026)⁴

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House had an employment rate of 66.6% in June 2026, placing the working-age population in a moderately employed position by its recent history. The latest reading is above the lows seen in 2020 and early 2025, but still below the higher levels recorded earlier in the series. The monthly pattern has been uneven. The rate fell to 63.4% in June and July 2025, then recovered to 66.9% in November before easing again early in 2026. By June 2026, it had climbed

1.5 points from May and was up 5.05% from a year earlier. Longer term, the series shows a clear swing from a high of 73.5% in 2013 to a low of 57.5% in June 2020, followed by a gradual recovery. Recent gains have brought the rate back into the mid-60s, though not yet to the stronger levels seen before 2020. The pattern suggests a labour market that has improved from recent weakness, but one that remains below its earlier peaks.

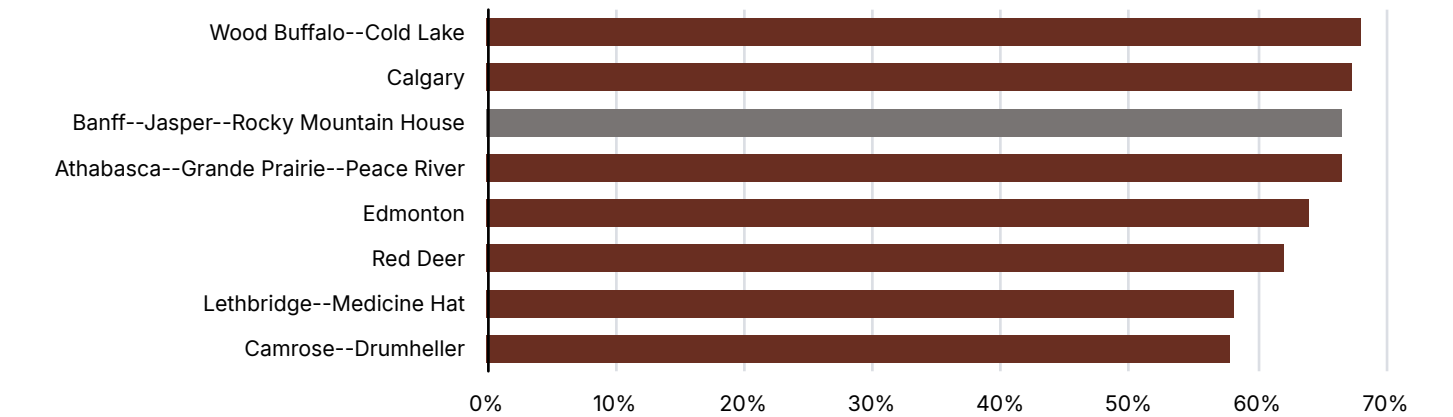


Figure 19.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2026)⁴

Unemployment Rate

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House's unemployment rate was 5.0% in June 2026, down 30.6% year over year. It hit 3.8% in December 2024, rose to 7.5% in May 2025, then eased back to 5.0%.

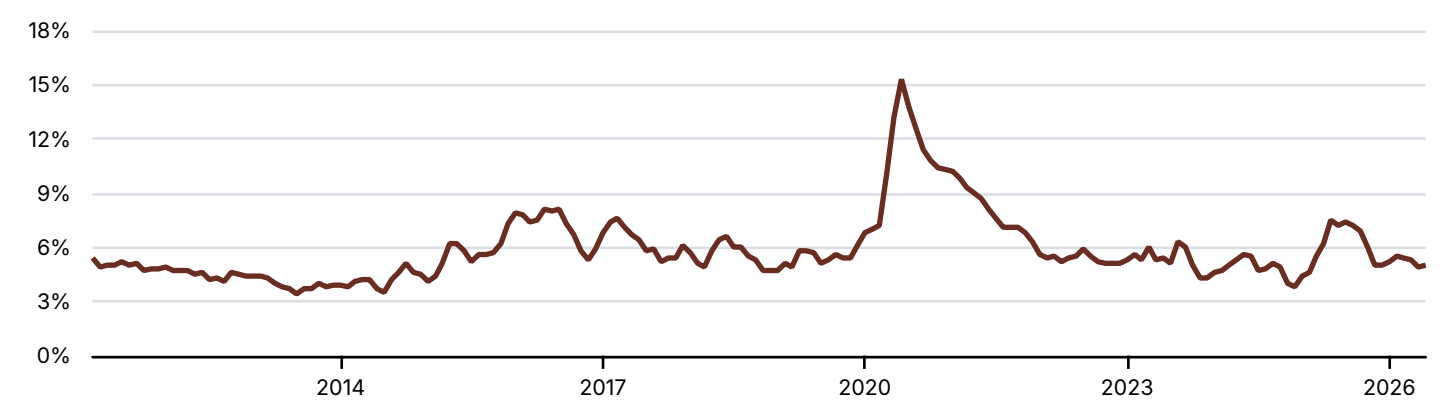


Figure 20.1: Shows the share of the labour force that is unemployed and actively seeking work. It helps indicate labour market weakness and job search pressure. (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2011-2026)⁴

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House's unemployment rate stood at 5.0% in June 2026, within a series that has moved sharply over time. This labour market measure applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households, and its most notable feature is the large swing from the pandemic period to a more moderate level today. The rate rose from 3.8% in late 2024 to 7.5% in May 2025, then eased back to 5.0% by June 2026. Earlier in the series, unemployment reached an

even higher 15.3% in June 2020. More recently, the rate was below its level a year earlier, with a 30.6% decline in June 2026 compared with June 2025. Overall, the monthly pattern points to a volatile series rather than a steady trend. After the 2025 peak, the location returned toward the 5% range through late 2025 and early 2026, before another spring increase and a partial reversal in the latest month.

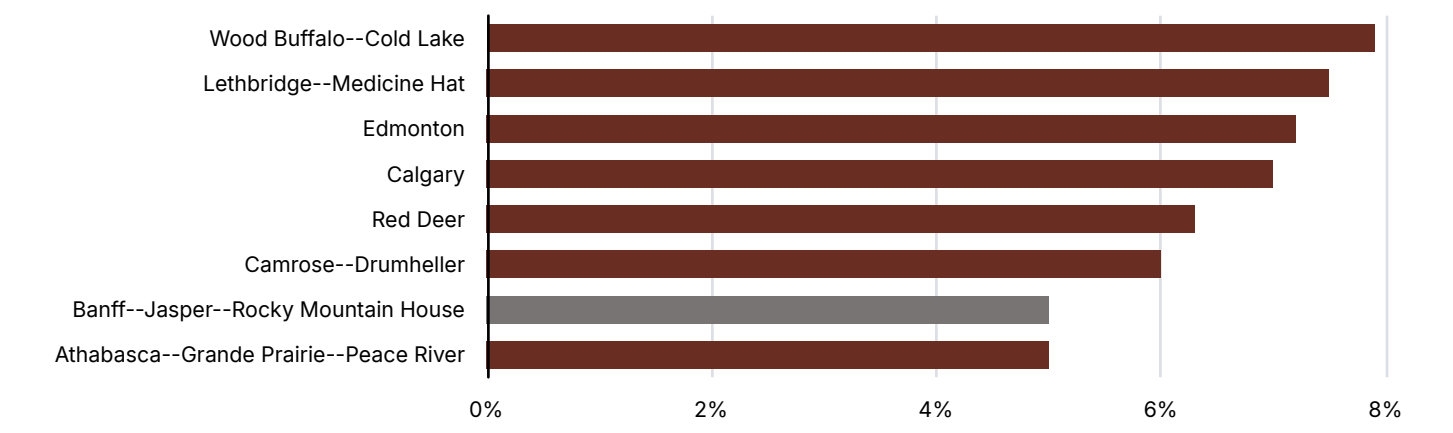


Figure 20.2: Comparison of Unemployment Rate with other locations (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2026)⁴

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Population Estimates, Tables 17-10-0005-01, 17-10-0150-01, 17-10-0148-01, 17-10-0152-01, and 17-10-0155-01. Published in Jan 14, 2026.
2. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.
3. Statistics Canada, Business Register; Localintel, Employment by Industry Estimates of Census Areas. Published in Mar 13, 2026.
4. Statistics Canada, Labour Force Characteristics, Table 14-10-0462-01. Published in Jul 10, 2026.

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