

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

RANCHLAND NO. 66

Industry Report

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Executive Summary

Ranchland No. 66 is marked by a very small and highly concentrated economic profile, where a handful of firms and jobs shape most of the visible patterns in the data. The picture across employment, business establishments, and the resident labour force is not one of breadth, but of narrow activity spread across a limited number of sectors. That makes the area's profile especially sensitive to year-to-year shifts, with even small changes in headcounts or establishment counts altering the local distribution noticeably.

The clearest pattern in the current employment data is the dominance of one service-related segment. Other services, reflected in the industry detail by grant-making and giving services, accounts for the largest share of reported employment and also shows the sharpest recent increase, while manufacturing and animal food manufacturing remain much smaller. At the same time, the business base is limited and uneven. Total establishments fell from the previous year, and the sector mix remained compact, with agriculture, other services, construction, real estate, and manufacturing making up the small number of active businesses reported. Agriculture stands out less because of scale than because of volatility: it was the largest establishment sector a year earlier, then dropped sharply, leaving a more compressed distribution across sectors. The size structure reinforces this pattern. Most businesses are still very small, with nonemployer firms forming the largest group, and micro establishments accounting for all businesses in most reported sectors.

The longer-run labour force picture adds an important contrast. While the current employment data is concentrated in a service category, the resident labour force in 2021 was centered on agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, which reached 35 people and grew from 2016, even as several other sectors fell to zero or remained absent. That combination suggests a local economy with a narrow base viewed from more than one angle: highly concentrated employment in the latest reported industry data, a small and changeable establishment base, and a resident labour force still anchored in agriculture. Ranchland No. 66 emerges as a place where specialization is strong, scale is limited, and modest shifts can quickly reshape the economic picture.

Largest Industries

Grant-making and giving services was the largest industry in Ranchland No. 66 in 2025, with 12 workers and a 500.0% increase from a year earlier. Animal food manufacturing employed 2 workers.

In Ranchland No. 66, the local industry employment picture is very small and concentrated in just a few activities. The largest listed group is grant-making and giving services, which employed 12 people in 2025. It is also the most changed category, with employment up 500.0% from a year earlier. The other listed industry, animal food manufacturing, employed 2 people. Together, the two industries represent only a narrow slice of the local employment mix in the data provided, with one clearly

standing out in both size and recent growth. The comparison between the two groups shows a sharp split: grant-making and giving services is both the largest and fastest-growing listed industry, while animal food manufacturing remains much smaller and shows no reported year-over-year change. With no broader benchmark in the dataset, the main pattern is internal concentration rather than comparison to a wider area.

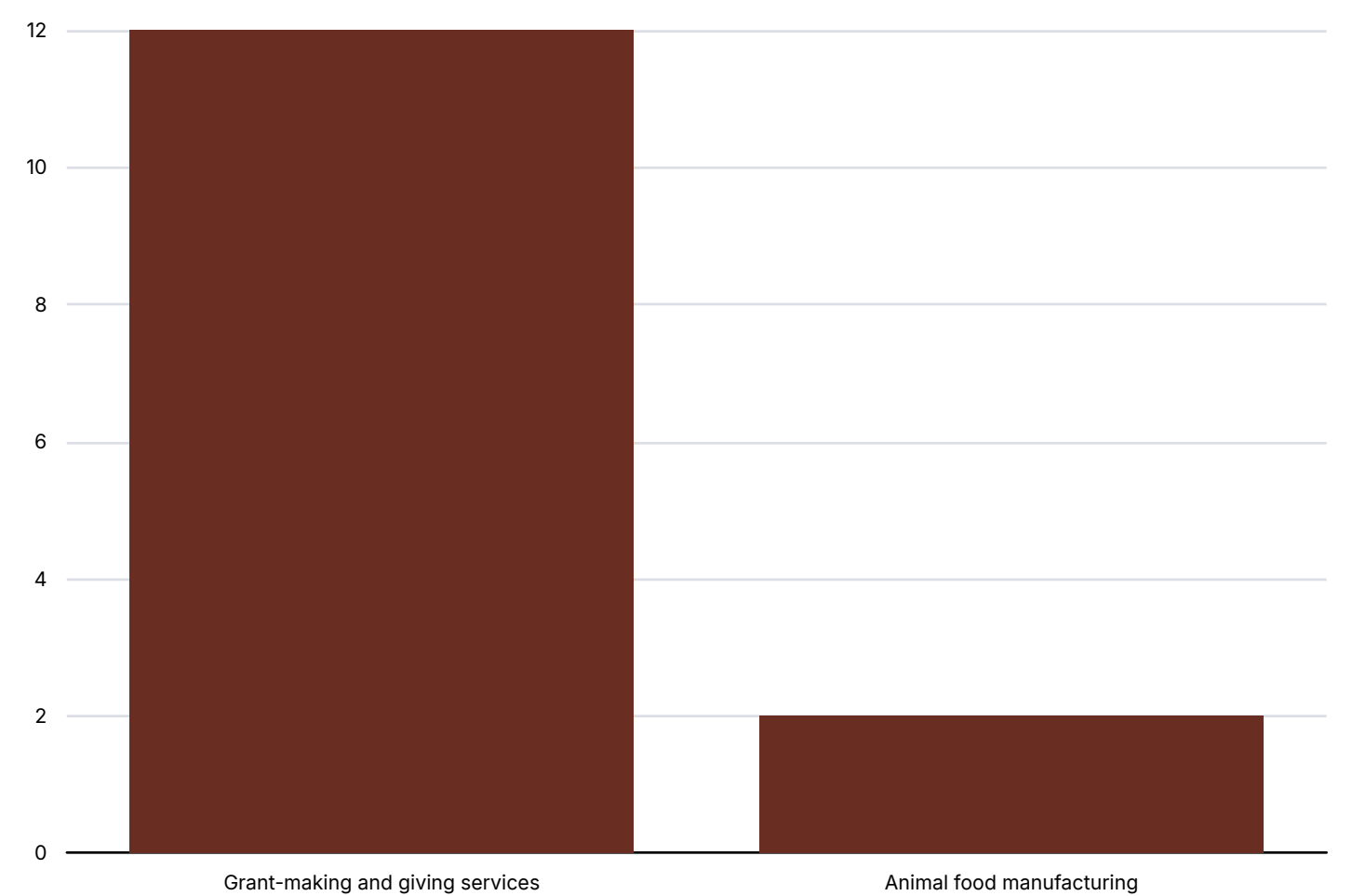


Figure 1.1: Shows the industries with the highest employment. It helps identify the biggest sources of jobs in the local economy. (Ranchland No. 66, 2025)¹

Declining Industries

Grant-making and giving services had the largest and most changed employment group in Ranchland No. 66 at 12 people in 2025, up 500.0% from a year earlier. Animal food manufacturing also had 2 people.

Ranchland No. 66’s employment data for 2025 does not show a broad picture of decline within the industries listed here. The largest group in this set is grant-making and giving services, with 12 people employed, and it is also the most changed group, posting a 500.0% increase over one year. Animal food manufacturing is much smaller, with 2 people employed, and no change figure is provided for that industry. The narrow size of the employment counts suggests this is a very limited slice of local industry activity rather than a wide cross-section

of the economy. Within the data provided, there are only two industries, and neither shows a recorded job loss. That means the available figures do not support a narrative of declining employment for these categories. The clearest takeaway is that the dataset is too sparse to characterize Ranchland No. 66 as having declining industries on the evidence shown. Instead, it highlights very small employment bases and one industry with sharp year-over-year growth.

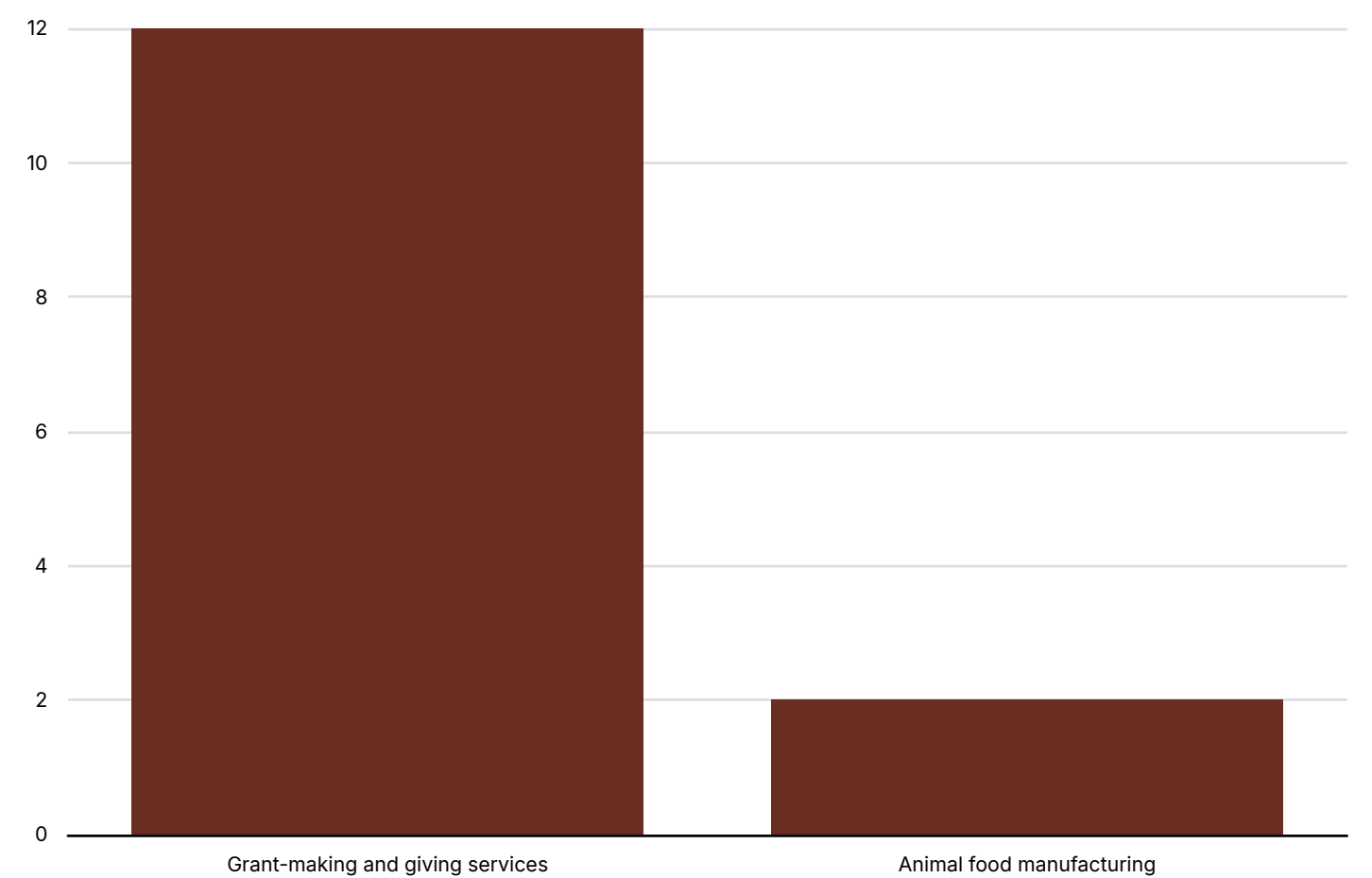


Figure 2.1: Shows industries where employment has decreased the most over the selected time period. It helps identify parts of the local economy that are losing jobs. (Ranchland No. 66, 2025)¹

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 is concentrated in a very small set of sectors, with other services (except public administration) standing out most clearly. That sector has 12 people employed, up from 2 in 2024, a 500.0% increase. It is both the largest group shown and the one with the strongest year-to-year change. Manufacturing is also present, but at a much smaller scale, with 2 people employed in 2025. Taken together, the data show a narrow employment base in the sec-

tors reported here, with most of the visible movement coming from other services. Compared with the parent division, there is no benchmark in the dataset to show whether these counts are high or low. The clearest pattern is internal: one sector expanded quickly while the other remains small. That makes the local employment picture look highly concentrated in the limited sector data provided, and especially sensitive to changes in other services.

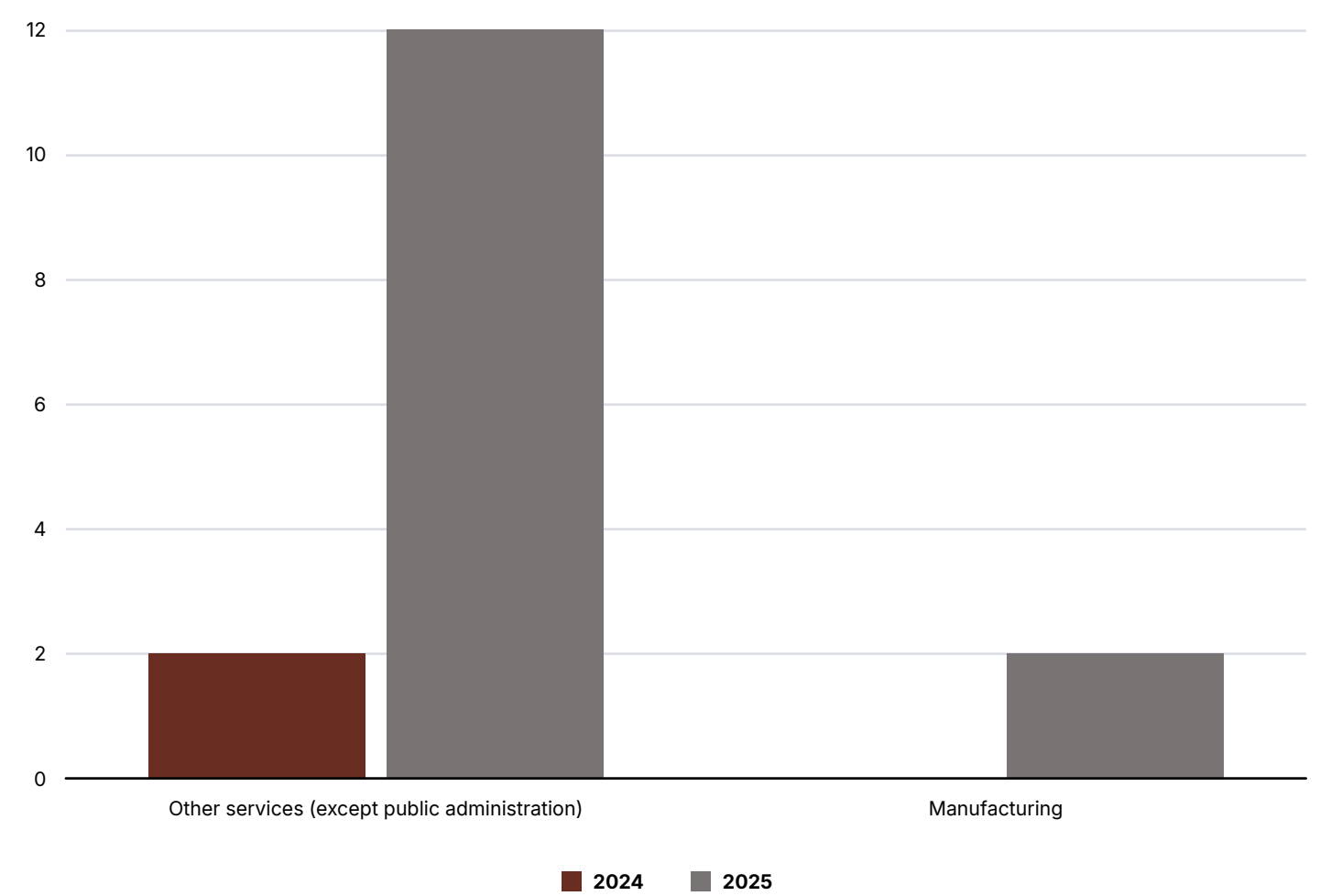


Figure 3.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Ranchland No. 66, 2024-2025)¹

Establishments by Sector

Ranchland No. 66’s business base was led by agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting in 2025 with 2 establishments, tied with other services. Agriculture fell 71.4% from 7 in 2024, while other sectors each had 1 establishment.

Ranchland No. 66 has a very small business base spread across a handful of sectors, with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting standing out as the main shift in 2025. The sector mix is narrow, and no single category dominates by a wide margin for long. In 2025, agriculture accounted for 2 establishments, while other services, real estate and rental and leasing, construction, and manufacturing each had 1 or 2 establishments. The agricultural count fell 71.4% from 7 in 2024, after rising from 1 in 2023

to 7 in 2024. That pattern suggests the local business profile can change quickly when the total number of establishments is this small. In 2024, agriculture was clearly the largest group; by 2025, it was still the largest individual sector, but only slightly ahead of the others. The main takeaway is a compact and uneven sector mix, where year-to-year changes in one small category can reshape the local distribution.

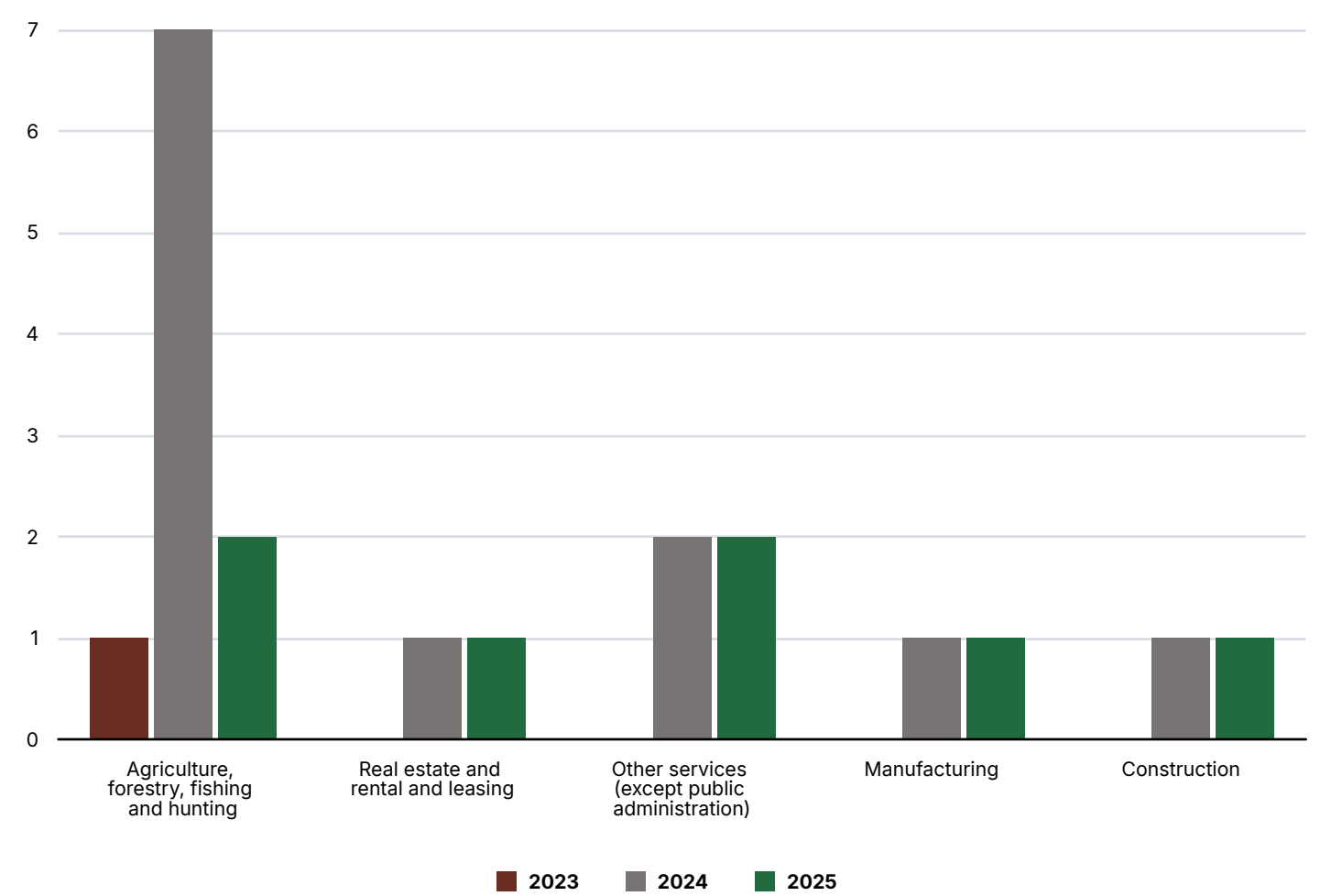


Figure 4.1: Shows how business establishments are distributed across sectors. It helps indicate the sector mix of the local business base. (Ranchland No. 66, 2023-2025)²

Business Establishments

Ranchland No. 66 had 8 business establishments in 2025, down 38.5% from 13 in 2024. The count remains above 2023's 1, after a 1,200.0% increase between 2023 and 2024.

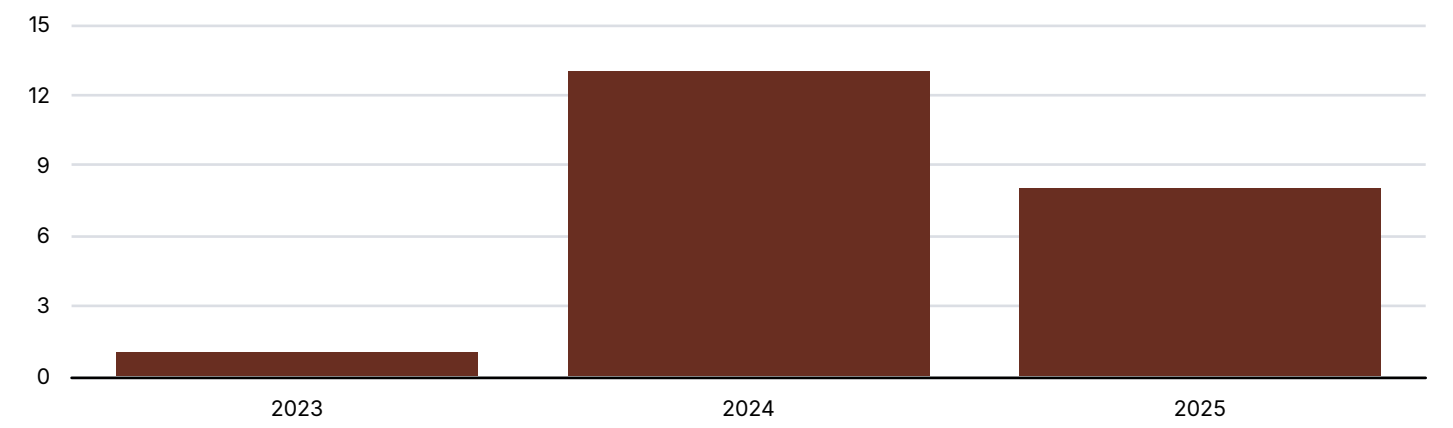


Figure 5.1: Shows the total number of active business establishments in the area, including those without employees. It helps indicate the scale and diversity of the local business base. (Ranchland No. 66, 2023-2025)²

Business establishments in Ranchland No. 66 were small in number and changed sharply over the recent three years. The area had 1 active business establishment in 2023, rose to 13 in 2024, then fell to 8 in 2025. That leaves the 2025 count below the prior year, but still well above the 2023 level. The year-to-year pattern is the clearest feature in the data. From 2023 to 2024, the number of establishments increased by 1,200.0%, then declined by 38.5% in the following year. Even after that

drop, the local business base remained larger than it was at the start of the period. Because no benchmark is provided, the main story is the swing within the area itself rather than comparison with a wider region. The data suggest a very small business base that can change quickly from year to year when a few establishments are added or removed. For 2025, Ranchland No. 66 still had 8 businesses, showing some retained presence despite the recent decline.

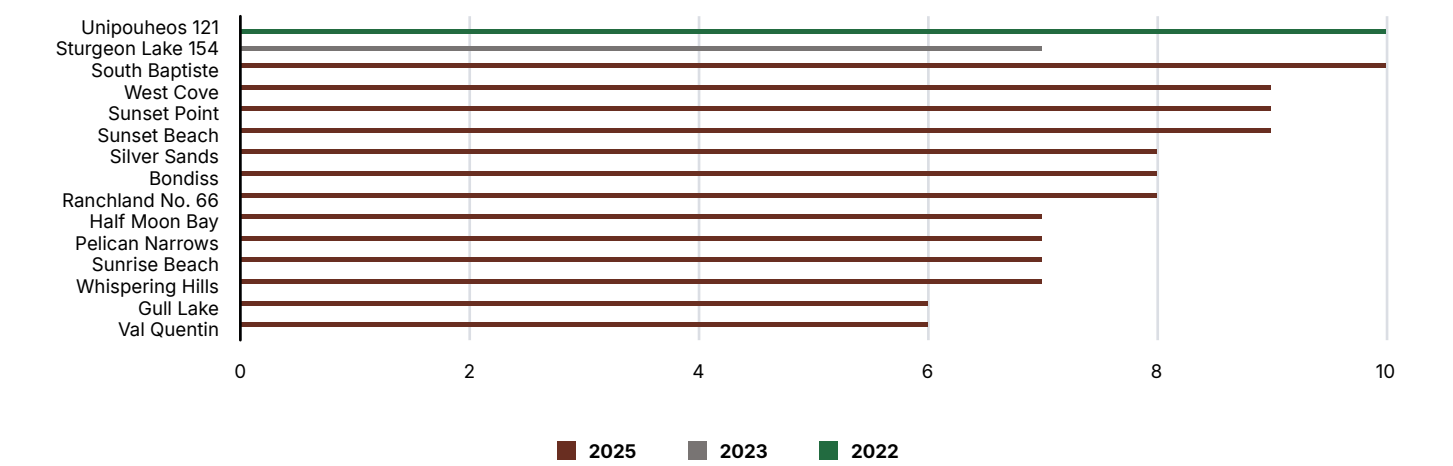


Figure 5.2: Comparison of Business Establishments with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2022-2025)²

Establishments by Size

Ranchland No. 66 was dominated by establishments without employees in 2025, with 6 businesses. That category fell 50% from 2024, while 1 to 4 employee firms remained at 1 and 10 to 19 employee firms also numbered 1.

Ranchland No. 66’s 2025 business establishment mix is centered on very small operations, with businesses without employees forming the largest group. That category remains the defining feature of the local size profile, even though it changed sharply over the past year. In 2025, the location had 6 establishments without employees, down from 12 in 2024, a 50.0% decline. By contrast, the 1 to 4 employee category held steady at 1 establishment in both years, while the 10 to 19 employee cat-

egory also accounted for 1 establishment in 2025. As a result, the local distribution remains concentrated at the smallest end of the scale. Nonemployer businesses still outnumber the other reported size groups, but the gap narrowed after the drop in that category. The presence of one firm in the 10 to 19 employee range adds a small higher-employment segment, though not enough to change the overall pattern.

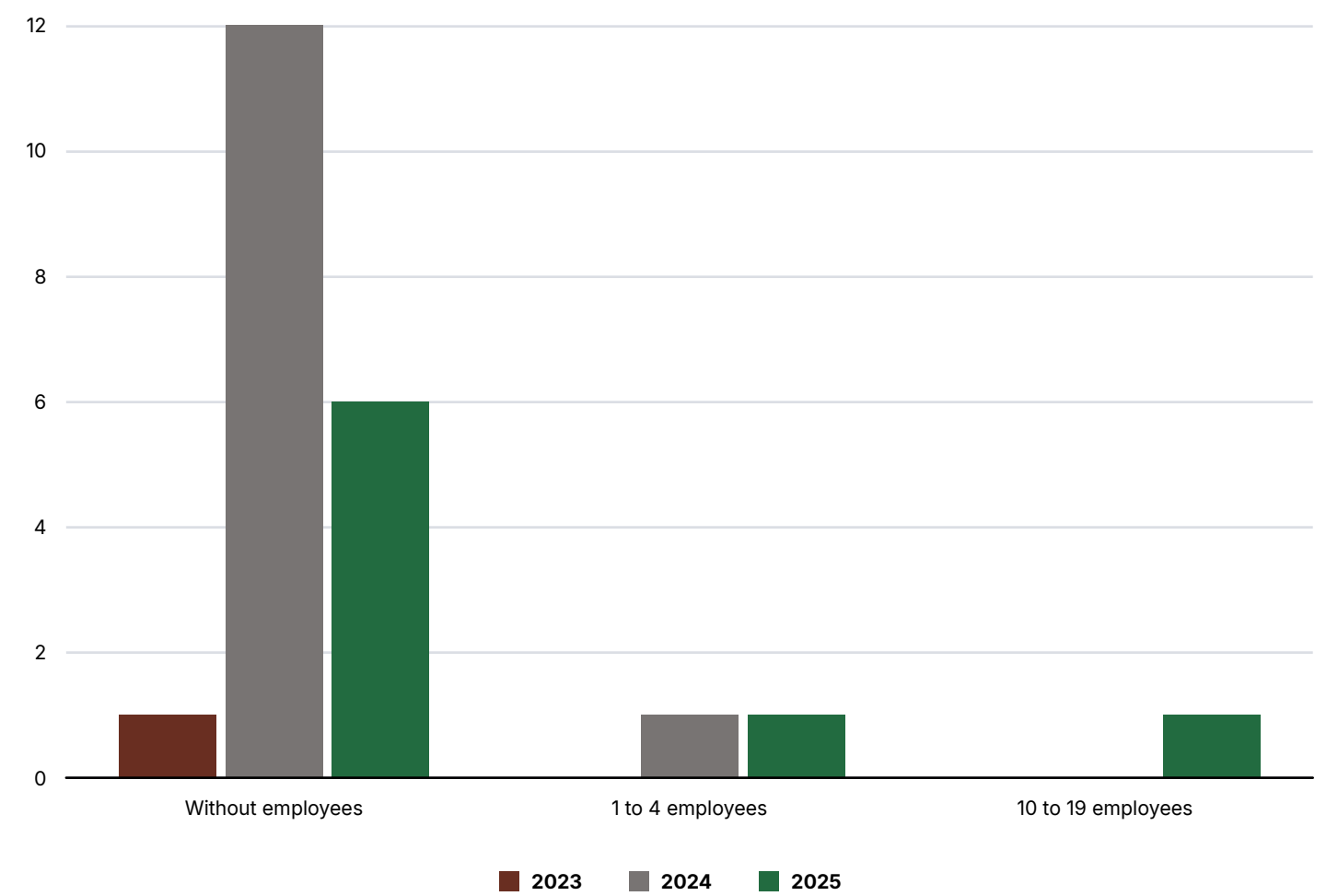


Figure 6.1: Shows how businesses are distributed by number of employees. It helps indicate whether the local economy is dominated by very small, small, or larger firms. (Ranchland No. 66, 2023-2025)²

Largest Sectors

Other services (except public administration) employed 12 people in Ranchland No. 66 in 2025, up 500.0% from a year earlier. Manufacturing also employed 2 people, showing a much smaller sector.

In 2025, employment in Ranchland No. 66 was concentrated in a very small number of sectors, with other services employing the most people. That sector accounted for 12 people in the local workforce, making it the largest group in the data provided. Other services also showed the most notable recent movement, with 1-year growth of 500.0%. Manufacturing was much smaller by comparison, with just 2 people employed. The gap between the two sectors is large enough to show a highly uneven

employment mix rather than a broad spread across many industries. With only these two sectors shown, the pattern is simple but clear: Ranchland No. 66’s employment base in this dataset is small and concentrated, and the year-over-year change is driven almost entirely by the largest sector. The manufacturing figure remains limited in size and does not show a change value here. The data points to a local economy where a single service sector dominates the available employment picture.

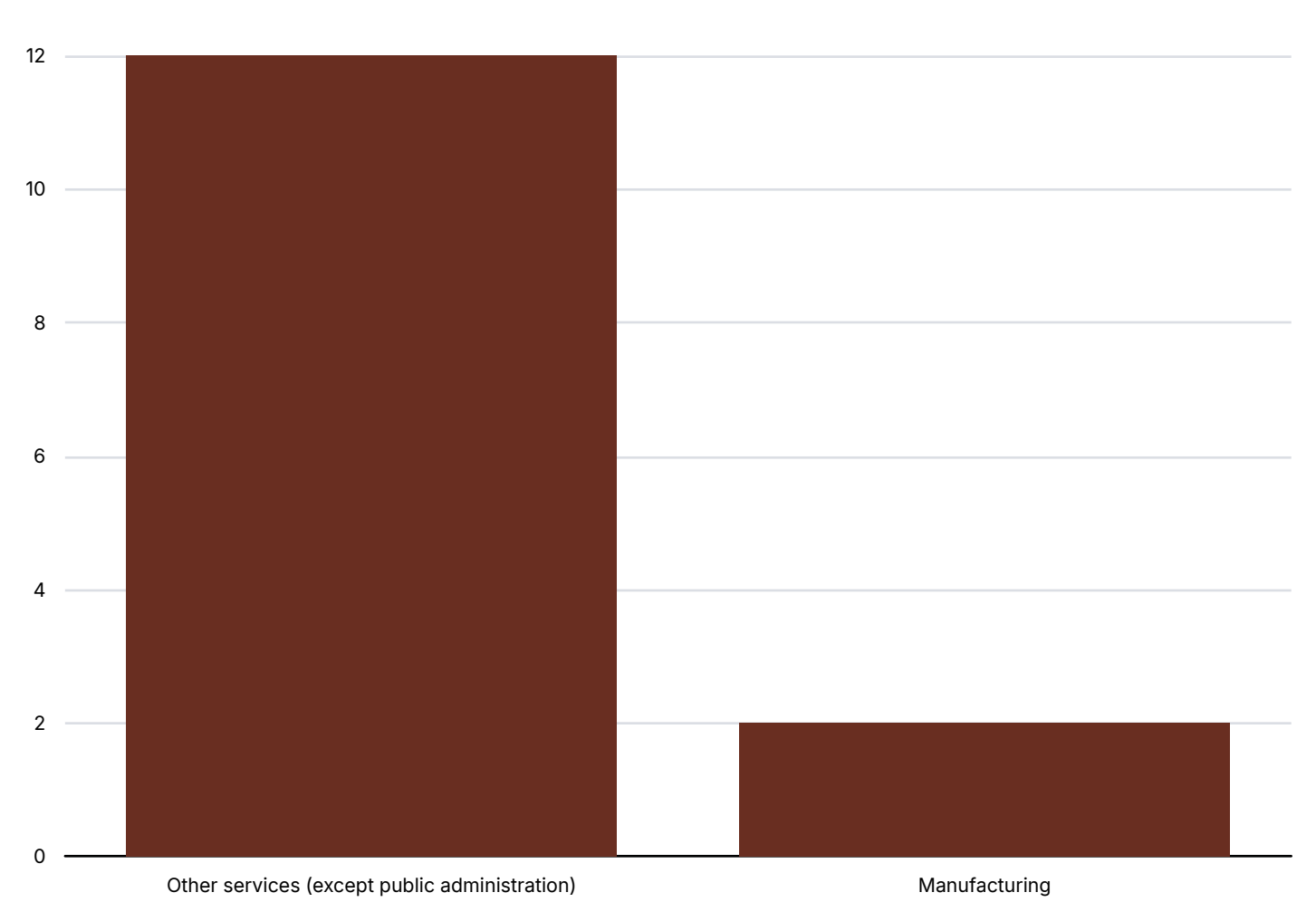


Figure 7.1: Shows the sectors employing the most people. It helps identify the largest pillars of the local economy. (Ranchland No. 66, 2025)¹

Specialist Sectors

Other services (except public administration) is the most specialized sector in Ranchland No. 66, with an LQ of 20.98, though it fell 15.7% from a year earlier. Manufacturing follows at 1.61.

Ranchland No. 66’s specialist sectors are marked by a very strong concentration in one area of employment. In 2025, Other services, except public administration is the dominant specialized sector, with a location quotient of 21.0. This indicates that employment in that sector is far more concentrated locally than in the national average. The same sector has also softened recently, as its location quotient fell 15.7% from the previous year. Even with that decline, it remains the largest and most

distinctive part of the local profile. By contrast, Manufacturing has a much lower location quotient of 1.6, pointing to only modest specialization. With no benchmark beyond the national comparison built into the location quotient, the main pattern is sharp sectoral concentration rather than a broad spread of specialized employment. The gap between the leading sector and manufacturing is substantial, showing that the local specialization structure is narrow and centered on a single sector.

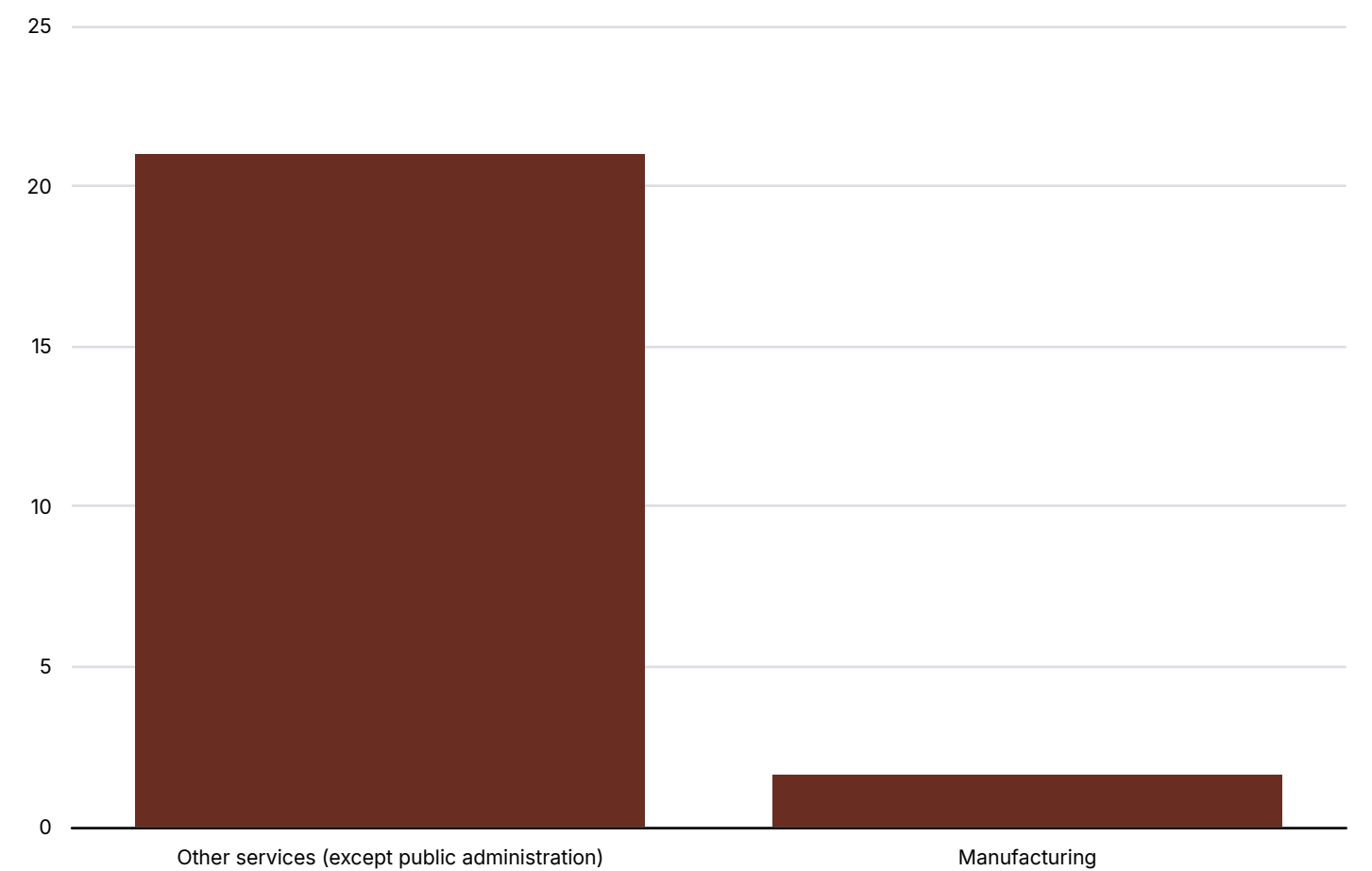


Figure 8.1: Shows sectors where the local economy has the highest level of specialization based on employment concentration compared with the national average. Sectors are categorized based on specialization (location quotient) and recent employment growth or change in concentration. (Ranchland No. 66, 2025)³

Micro Establishments Share

In Ranchland No. 66, micro establishments accounted for 100.0% of businesses in most sectors in 2025. Other services fell to 50.0%, down 50.0 percentage points from 2024, while agriculture remained unchanged at 100.0%.

Ranchland No. 66 shows an extremely concentrated micro-establishment profile in the sectors reported here. In 2024 and 2025, the share of businesses with 0 to 4 employees was 100.0% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; construction; manufacturing; and real estate and rental and leasing. That means the local business base in those sectors was made up entirely of very small firms. The only exception in the latest year was other services (except public administration), where the micro-establishment share fell to 50.0% in 2025 after being

100.0% in 2024. Its 1-year change was -50.0 percentage points, while the other listed sectors showed no change from the prior year. The pattern suggests a very small-business-dominated structure, with almost no variation across sectors except for the drop in other services. Because the dataset only reports shares for selected sectors, it does not show the full local economy, but within the reported business categories, micro establishments are the dominant form.

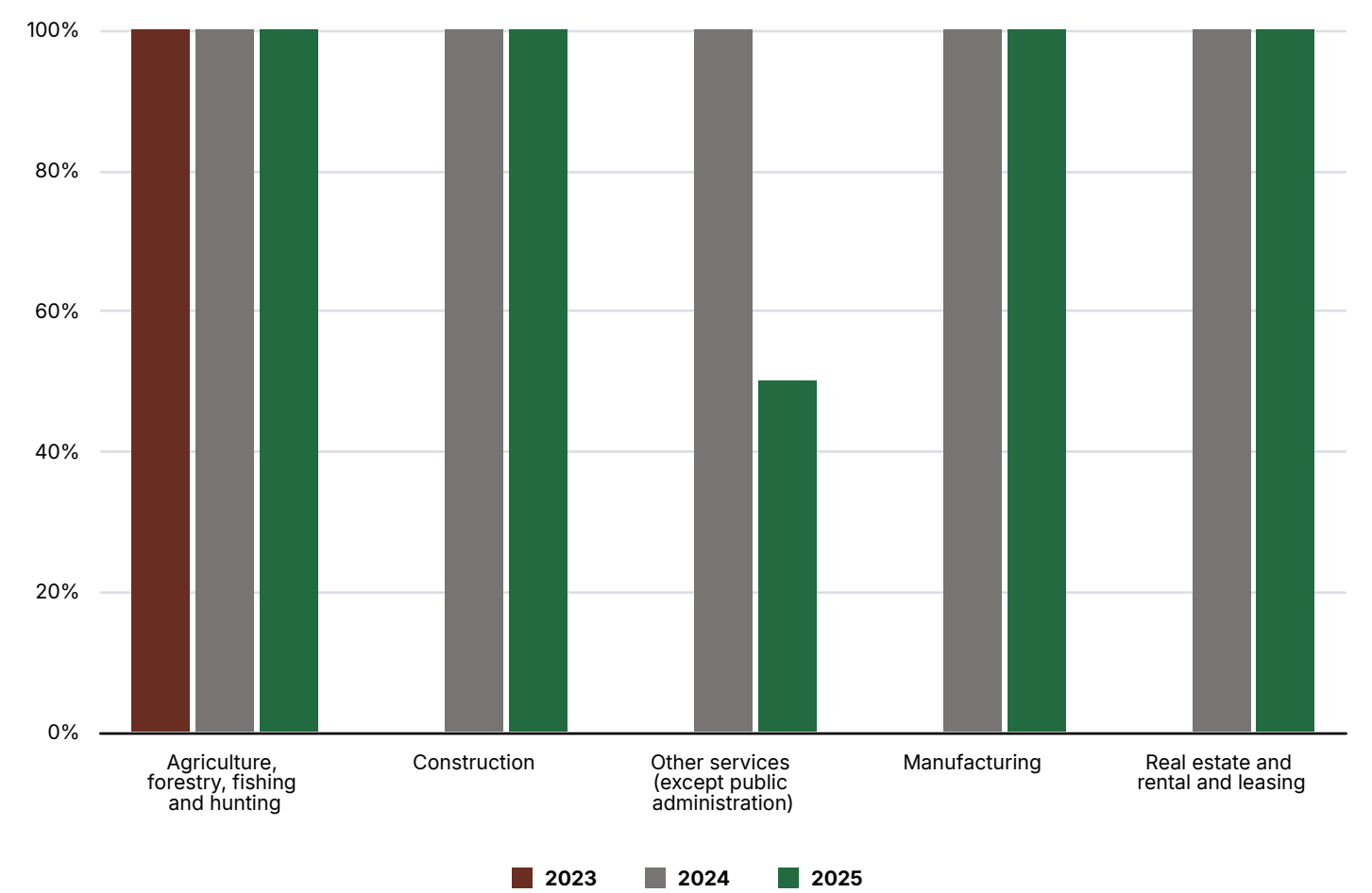


Figure 9.1: Shows the share of businesses with 0 to 4 employees. It helps indicate how much the local business base is made up of very small firms. (Ranchland No. 66, 2023-2025)⁴

Resident Labour Force

Ranchland No. 66’s resident labour force in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting reached 35 people in 2021, up 40% from 2016. Real estate and rental and leasing fell to zero, a 100% decline.

In 2021, Ranchland No. 66’s resident labour force was concentrated in a single industry: agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. That sector accounted for 35 people, making it the largest part of the local labour force profile. By comparison, several other sectors had no residents recorded at all. The most notable change over time was also in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, which increased from 25 people in 2016 to 35 in 2021, a 40.0% rise. At the opposite end, real estate and rental

and leasing dropped from 10 people in 2016 to zero in 2021, a 100.0% decline. Similar decreases to zero were seen in accommodation and food services, educational services, health care and social assistance, arts, entertainment and recreation, and other services. Overall, the picture is of a very narrow labour force mix, with one dominant sector and many others absent or minimal. Even in a small place, modest headcount changes can significantly alter the sector balance.

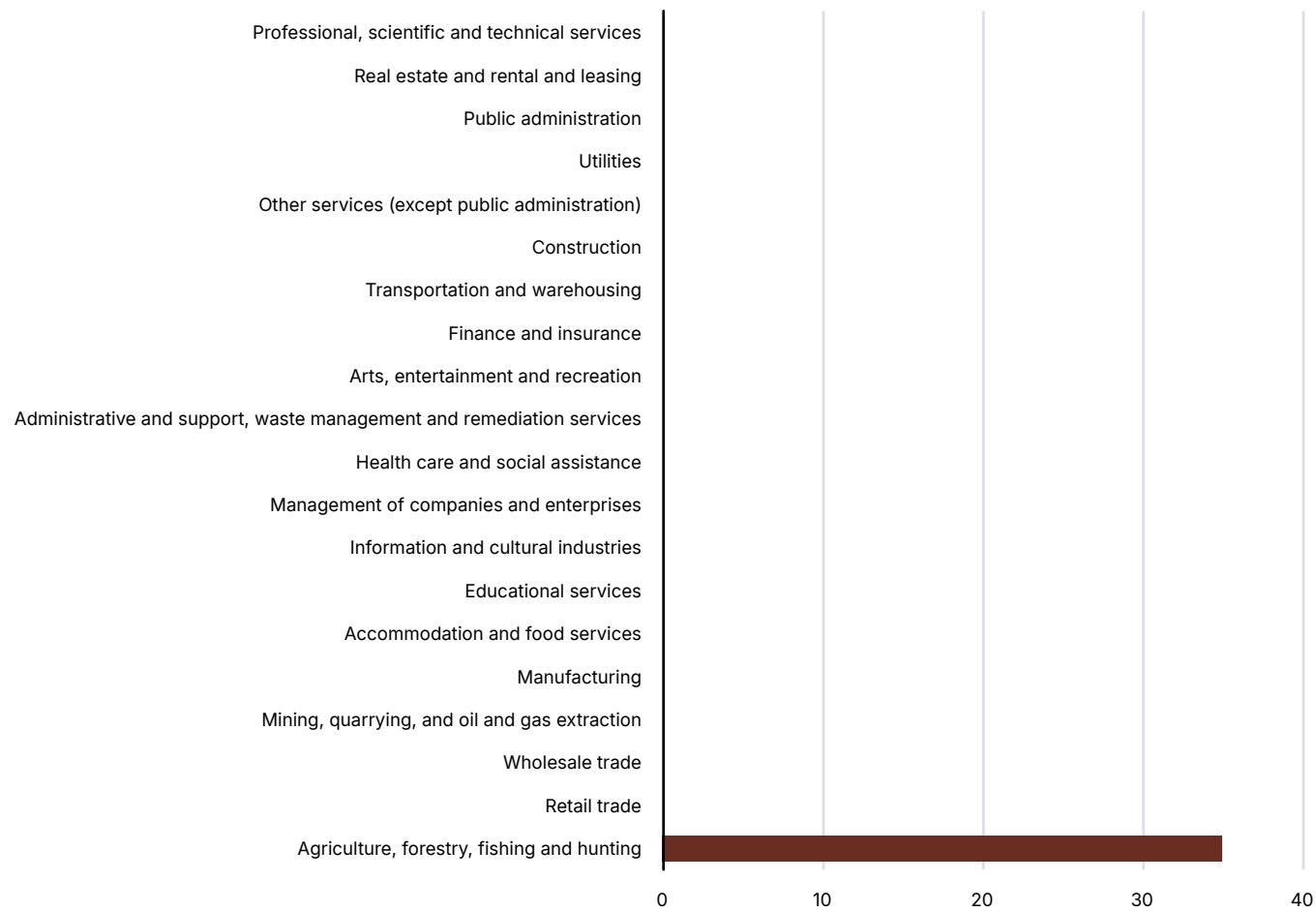


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of residents who are in the labour force. It helps indicate the size of the locally available workforce. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)⁵

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Business Register; Localintel, Employment by Industry Estimates of Census Areas. Published in Mar 13, 2026.
2. Statistics Canada, Business Register. Published in Jun 1, 2025.
3. Statistics Canada, Business Register; Localintel, Employment Location Quotient by Industry Estimates of Census Areas. Published in Mar 13, 2026.
4. Statistics Canada, Business Register; Localintel, Micro Establishments Share of Census Areas. Published in Mar 13, 2026.
5. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.

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