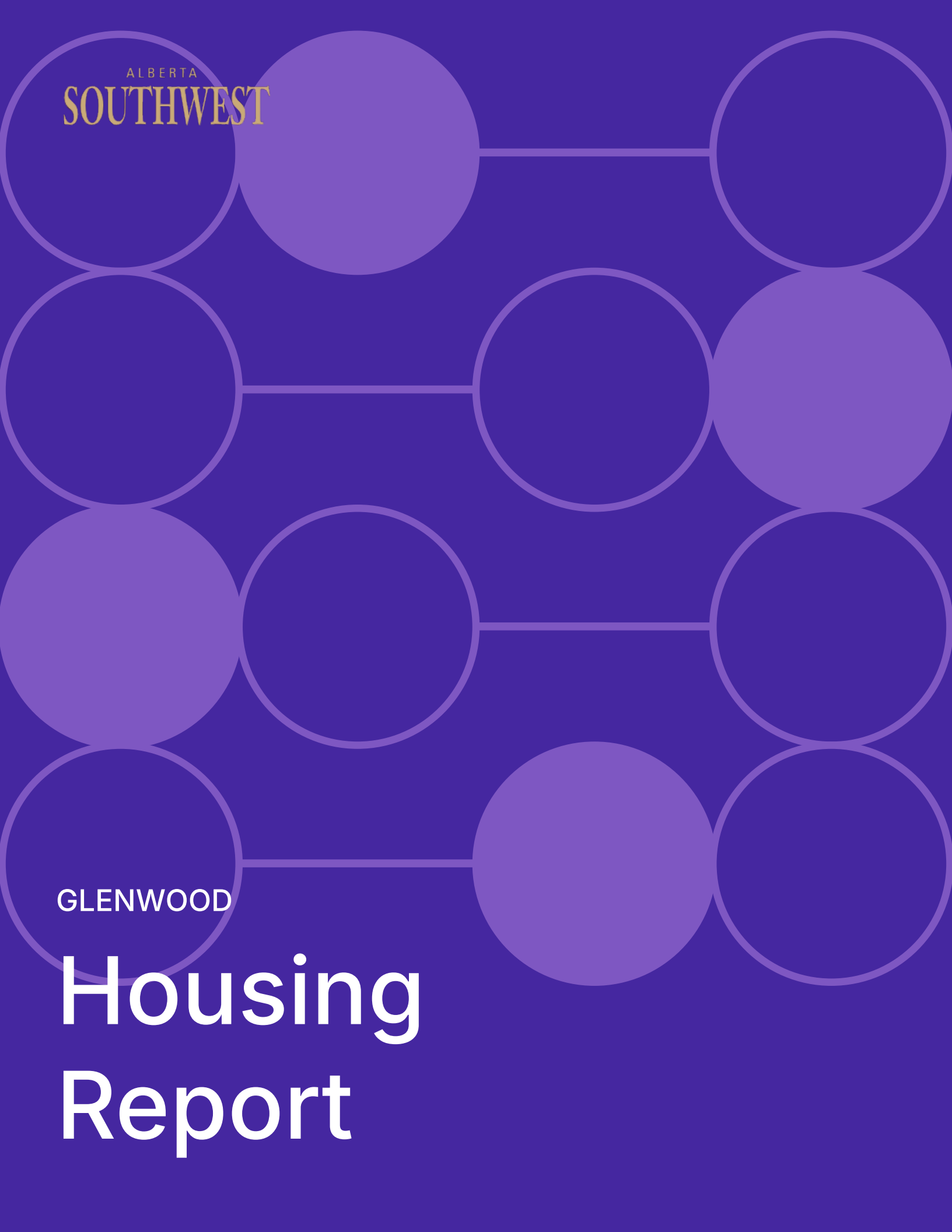




ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

GLENWOOD

Housing Report

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Executive Summary

Glenwood's 2021 housing profile is defined less by acute pressure than by a small, stable housing base with a narrow stock of largely detached family-sized homes. The village recorded 104 occupied private dwellings, only slightly below 2016 and still above its 2011 level, suggesting limited change in the size of the active housing stock over the decade. Ownership remained the dominant tenure, but the mix shifted as owner households declined and renter households increased, leaving a less heavily owner-weighted profile than five years earlier.

The housing stock itself appears concentrated in larger, older dwellings. Single-detached homes accounted for nearly all occupied units, with very little presence of apartments or movable dwellings and no condominium units recorded. Larger layouts were common: homes with three or more bedrooms and seven or more rooms made up most of the stock, while small units were scarce. Average dwelling size changed very little, staying high by room count, and the construction profile remained weighted toward older homes, with many units built before 1980 and none recorded after 2010. At the same time, physical housing conditions were generally favourable in the census snapshot. All private households were recorded as suitably housed, crowding was absent, and no occupied dwellings were reported as needing major repairs.

On affordability, the picture is restrained but not perfectly uniform across measures. Several indicators reported no households in core housing need and no households spending 30% or more of income on shelter, pointing to limited visible housing stress within the measured groups. Yet a separate housing quality indicator identified a small affordability-only segment, suggesting some cost pressure may still have been present in the broader profile. What is clearer is that owner-side costs were rising: both shelter costs and median dwelling values increased between 2016 and 2021, and the share of owners with a mortgage also moved up. Glenwood therefore appears as a village with generally adequate housing conditions and little recorded crowding or repair need, but with a housing market still shaped by larger owner-oriented homes and gradually rising ownership costs.

Households Spending 30%+ on Shelter

In Glenwood, no households in 2021 spent 30% or more of income on shelter costs in the largest group, dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. Owner households fell from 20.0% in 2016 to 0.0%.

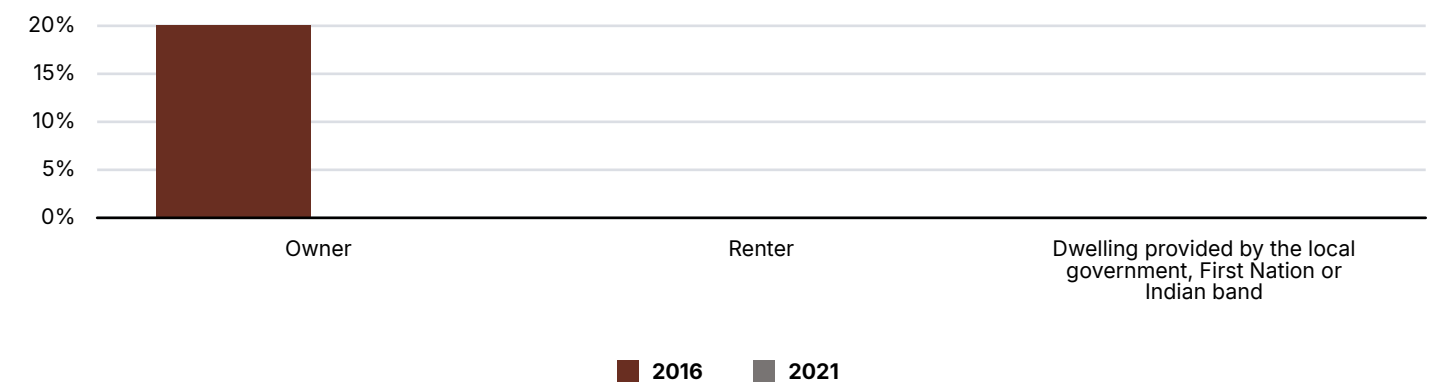


Figure 1.1: Shows the share of households spending 30% or more of income on shelter. It helps indicate the extent of housing affordability pressure. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, no households were recorded as spending 30% or more of income on shelter in 2021 across the tenure groups shown. Owner households were at 0%, renter households at 0%, and dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band were also at 0%. The only change value reported was for owner households, which fell 100 percentage points over five years, ending at zero in 2021. No five-year change was provided for the other tenure groups. Based on the data available, housing cost burden on this measure was absent in the recorded categories that year.

In Glenwood, affordability pressure measured by the share of households spending 30% or more of income on shelter was reported at 0% in 2021 for every tenure shown. Owner households were at 0%, renters were at 0%, and households in dwellings provided by local government, a First Nation or an Indian band were also at 0%. The same pattern appears in the local dissemination area. Within the reported universe, shelter costs were not a recorded burden in this census profile.



Figure 1.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Glenwood)¹

Housing Suitability

In Glenwood, all private households were suitable in 2021, with 95 households in this category. That was down 24.0% from 125 households in 2016, while not suitable households remained at zero.

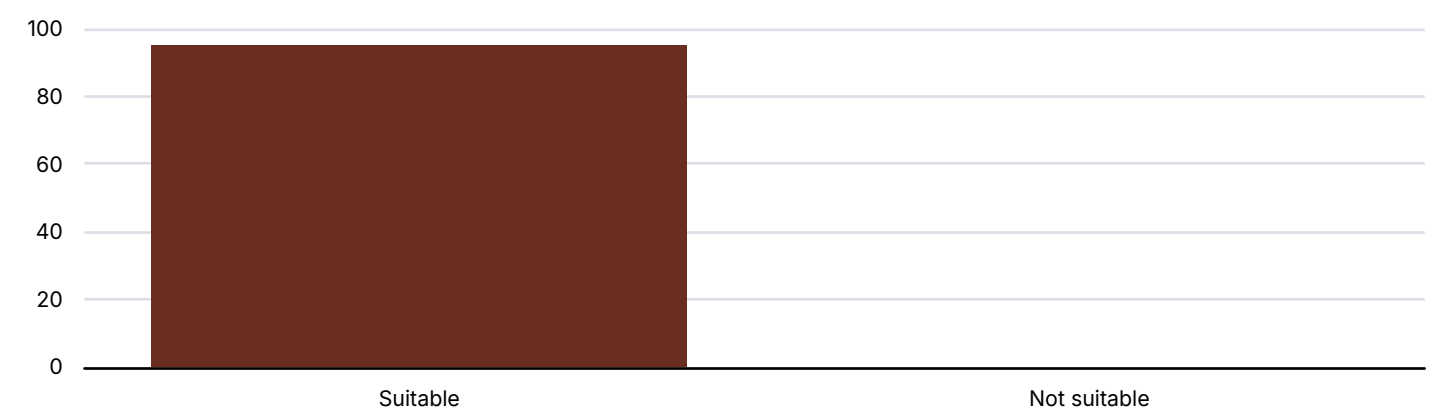


Figure 2.1: Shows whether homes have enough bedrooms for the households living in them. It helps indicate whether housing size matches household composition. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s housing suitability profile was heavily concentrated in suitable homes. Among private households, 95 households were classified as suitable, while none were listed as not suitable. The longer trend shows a sharp shift, with the share of suitable households down 24 percentage points over five years. With no unsuited households recorded in 2021, the main change is the recent decline in suitability rather than a current shortage visible in the counts.

In Glenwood, housing suitability in 2021 was essentially universal among private households. The dataset shows 95 households classified as suitable and none classified as not suitable. That leaves a 5-year change of -24 in the suitable category, pointing to a smaller count than five years earlier. The pattern suggests very limited measured mismatch between household size and available bedrooms, while also showing that the number of suitably housed households declined over the period.

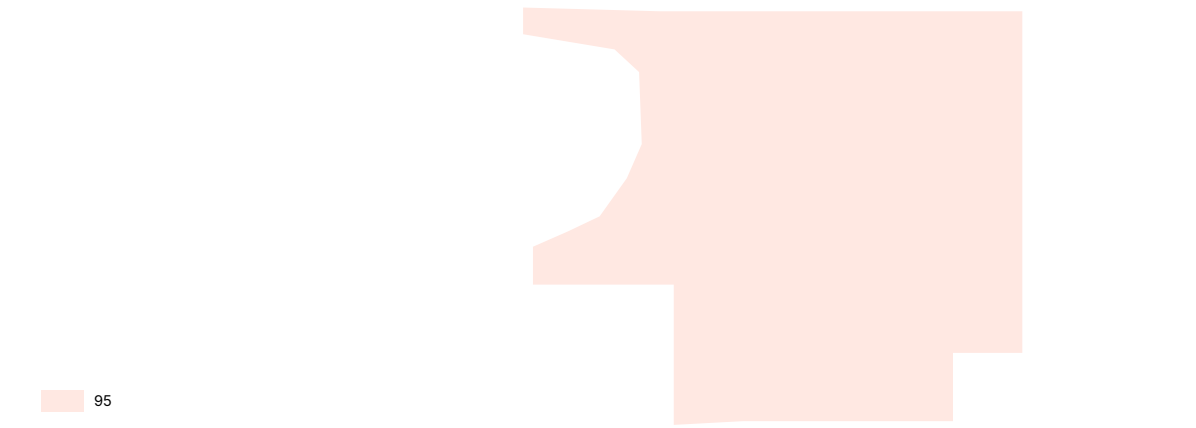


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Suitability - Suitable (Glenwood)¹

Occupied Private Dwellings

Glenwood had 104 occupied private dwellings in 2021, down 2.8% from 2016. That followed an increase from 99 in 2011 to 107 in 2016, showing a recent decline after earlier growth.

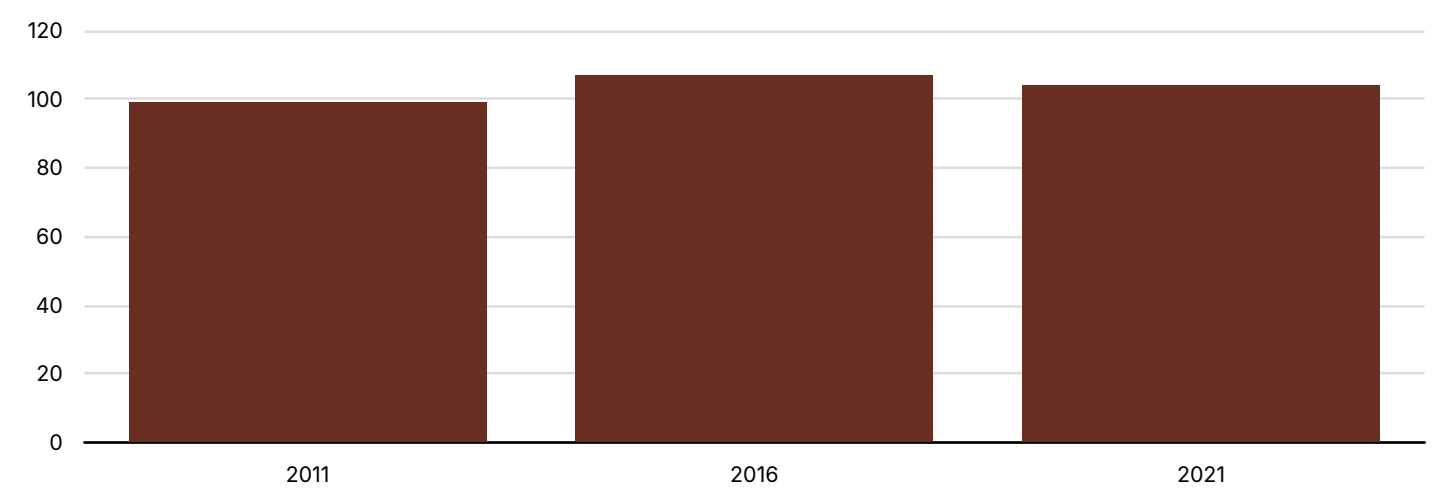
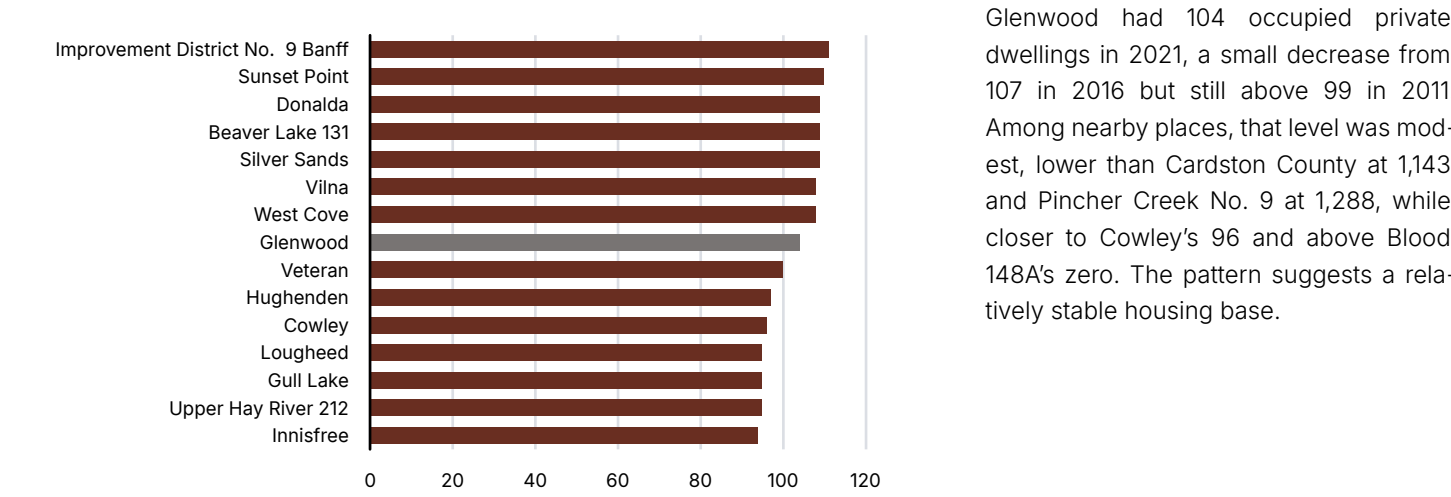


Figure 3.1: Shows the number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents. It helps indicate how much of the housing stock is in active residential use. (Glenwood, 2011-2021)¹

Glenwood had 104 occupied private dwellings in 2021, a slight decline from 107 in 2016. The count was still above the 2011 level of 99, pointing to modest growth across the decade even with the recent pullback. The five-year change from 2016 to 2021 was -2.8%, after an 8.1% increase between 2011 and 2016. That pattern suggests the number of dwellings in active use rose first, then eased somewhat. For a village-sized census subdivision, the series shows a small but steady housing base rather than sharp swings.



Glenwood had 104 occupied private dwellings in 2021, a small decrease from 107 in 2016 but still above 99 in 2011. Among nearby places, that level was modest, lower than Cardston County at 1,143 and Pincher Creek No. 9 at 1,288, while closer to Cowley's 96 and above Blood 148A's zero. The pattern suggests a relatively stable housing base.

Figure 3.2: Comparison of Occupied Private Dwellings with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Median Shelter Costs

Glenwood’s median monthly shelter costs for owner households were \$770 in 2021, up 14.8% from \$671 in 2016. Renter costs remained at \$0, and dwelling-provided costs were also \$0.

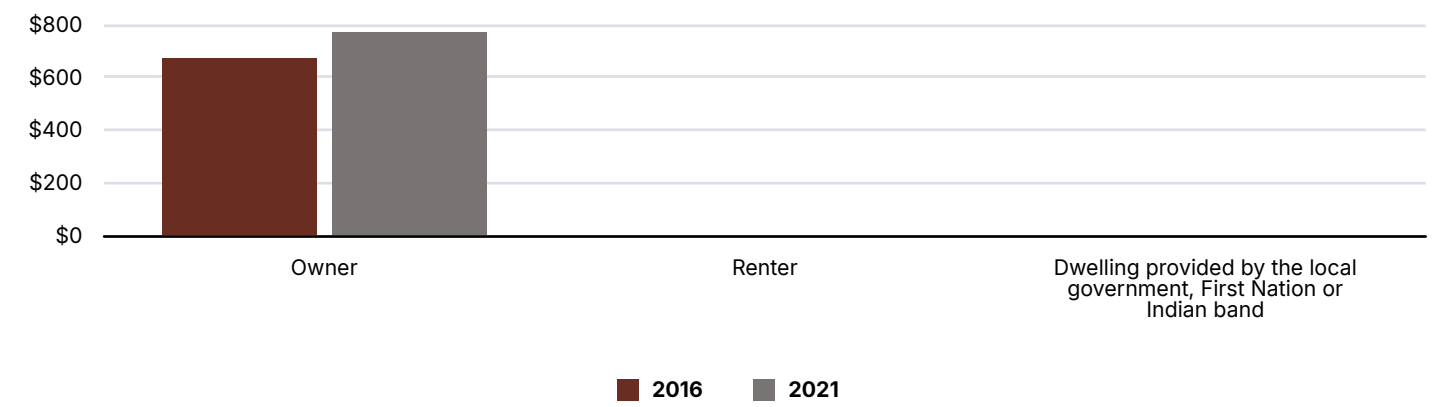


Figure 4.1: Shows median monthly shelter costs. It helps indicate the typical housing expense faced by households. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, median monthly shelter costs in 2021 were \$770 for owner households. That figure was 14.8% higher than five years earlier, pointing to a clear upward trend in owner housing costs. No median shelter cost was reported for renter households, or for dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, both shown as \$0. With only the owner series available, the data offers a limited but clear picture: shelter costs recorded in the census rose over the five-year period for owners.

In Glenwood, median monthly shelter costs in 2021 were reported only for owner households, at \$770. That figure was 14.8% higher than five years earlier. No renter households or households in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band were shown, with both recorded at \$0. The pattern suggests a very narrow shelter-cost profile in the available data, centred on owner housing. With no rental figure to compare, the main signal is the modest rise in owner costs over the five-year period.



Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Glenwood)¹

Tenant Households in Subsidized Housing

In Glenwood, 0.0% of tenant households lived in subsidized housing in 2021, unchanged from 2016. The share was identical in both years, indicating no recorded tenant households in subsidized housing.



Figure 5.1: Shows the share of tenant households living in subsidized housing. It helps indicate the role of assisted housing in meeting local need. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Tenant households in subsidized housing were not recorded in Glenwood in either 2016 or 2021. Within the universe of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the share remained at 0% across both census years. The pattern is flat rather than changing, with no measurable increase or decline over the five-year period. On the available data, Glenwood shows no observed tenant presence in subsidized housing for either vintage, so the figure provides no sign of movement in this aspect.

Glenwood had no tenant households living in subsidized housing in either 2016 or 2021, within the count of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. The share was 0% in both censuses, showing no change over the period. That level was below several nearby places that recorded non-zero shares in 2021, including Pincher Creek at 18.6%, Claresholm at 12.5%, Fort Macleod at 13.3%, and Cardston at 22.7%. Many other comparators also remained at 0%.

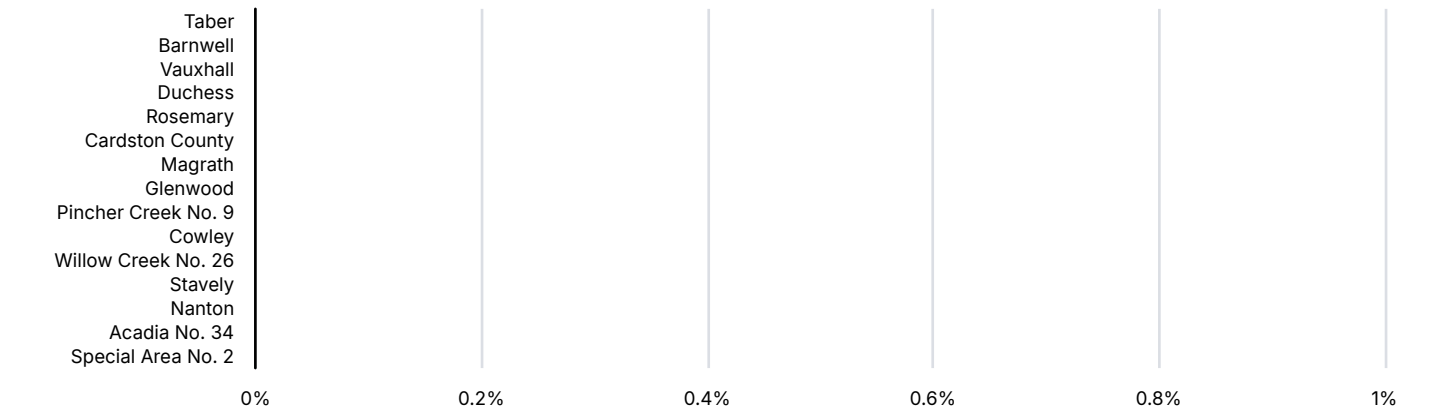


Figure 5.2: Comparison of Tenant Households in Subsidized Housing with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Core Housing Need by Tenure

In Glenwood, core housing need was 0.0% for both owners and renters in 2021. Neither tenure group recorded any households in core housing need, leaving no gap between the two groups.



Figure 6.1: Shows core housing need separately for owners and renters. It helps indicate which tenure group faces greater housing stress. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood showed no core housing need among either tenure group in the measured household universe. Both owners and renters were recorded at 0%, making the local profile unusually flat on this measure. The gap between tenure groups was also 0 percentage points. That means there was no difference to describe between owner households and renter households in the available data. With only one year provided, there is no time trend to assess. The figures simply show that, for the reported census year, core housing need was not present for either tenure category in Glenwood. This leaves the tenure breakdown clear but limited: both groups were at the floor of the scale, with no variation visible in the dataset.



In Glenwood, core housing need was reported at 0.0% for both owner households and renter households in 2021. Within the scope of owner and tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, there was no difference between tenure groups. That flat result appears in the village and also in the descendant dissemination area, where owners and renters were each at 0.0%. The dataset shows no tenure-based housing stress for this measure at this geography and time.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Glenwood)¹

Condominium Status

Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings were entirely not condominiums in 2021, with 100 units. That count fell 16.7% from 120 in 2016, while condominium units remained at zero in both years.

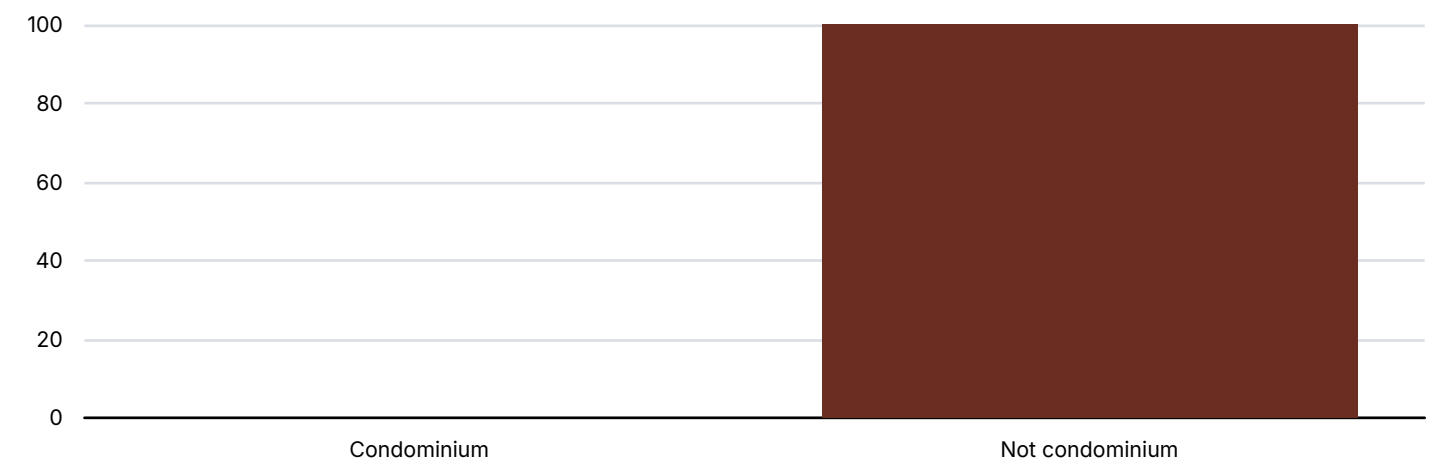


Figure 7.1: Shows whether residential properties are condominiums or non-condominiums. It helps indicate the mix of the housing stock. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the occupied private dwelling stock in 2021 was entirely non-condominium housing. Condominium units accounted for 0% of the total, while non-condominium dwellings made up 100%. The five-year change data shows a decline of 16.7 for the non-condominium share over the period. Because the condominium share was already at zero in 2021, the housing mix appears highly concentrated rather than mixed. With no condominium presence recorded in the 2021 profile, Glenwood’s housing stock falls at the non-condominium end of the distribution. The data does not support a broader interpretation beyond that pattern.



In Glenwood, the housing stock covered by occupied private dwellings was entirely non-condominium in 2021. Condominium units accounted for 0 housing units, while non-condominium units accounted for 100. The five-year change for non-condominium dwellings was -16.7, pointing to a decline in that share over time, though the dataset does not show the prior level or any cause. This leaves Glenwood with a fully non-condominium profile.

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Condominium Status - Not condominium (Glenwood)¹

Number of Bedrooms

Glenwood’s housing stock in 2021 was led by 4-or-more-bedroom dwellings at 45 units, down 30.8% from 2016. Three-bedroom homes followed at 35, while 2-bedroom units rose 33.3% to 20.

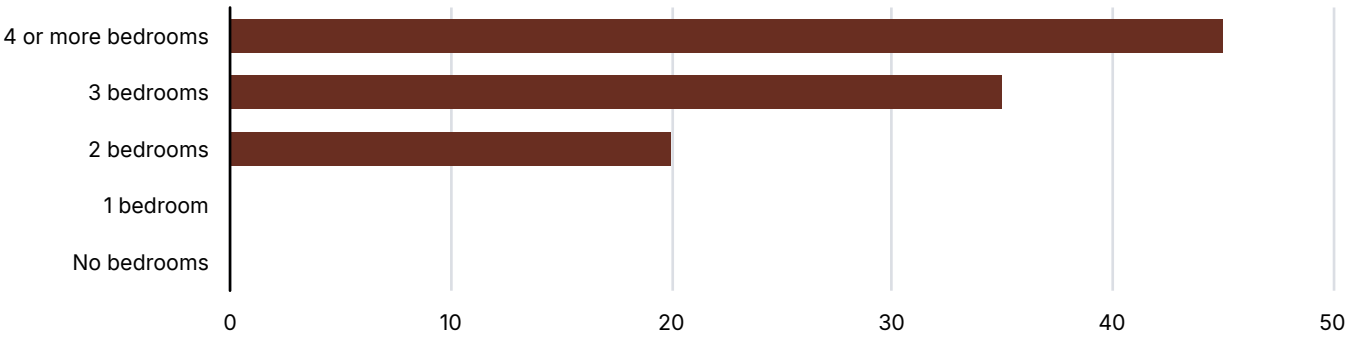


Figure 8.1: Shows the number of bedrooms in dwellings. It helps indicate whether the housing stock offers smaller or larger homes. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings in 2021, the housing mix was dominated by larger units. Homes with 4 or more bedrooms accounted for 45 units, followed by 3-bedroom dwellings at 35 and 2-bedroom dwellings at 20. No dwellings were recorded with no bedrooms or 1 bedroom. Over the previous five years, 2-bedroom homes increased by 33.3%, while 3-bedroom units fell by 12.5% and 4-or-more-bedroom homes declined by 30.8%, pointing to a changing size mix.

Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings in 2021 were concentrated in larger homes, with 45 units having four or more bedrooms and 35 with three bedrooms. Smaller units were limited: 20 dwellings had two bedrooms, while no dwellings had no bedrooms or one bedroom. Over five years, two-bedroom dwellings rose 33.3%, but three-bedroom units fell 12.5% and four-or-more-bedroom units fell 30.8%. The mix suggests a housing stock tilted toward larger dwellings, with little presence of compact units. That pattern points to a relatively family-oriented structure within the local housing stock, at least by bedroom count.



Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Bedrooms - 4 or more bedrooms (Glenwood)¹

Average Rooms per Dwelling

Glenwood’s average rooms per dwelling edged down to 7.5 in 2021 from 7.6 in 2016, a 1.3% decline over five years. The latest figure remains above seven rooms per dwelling.

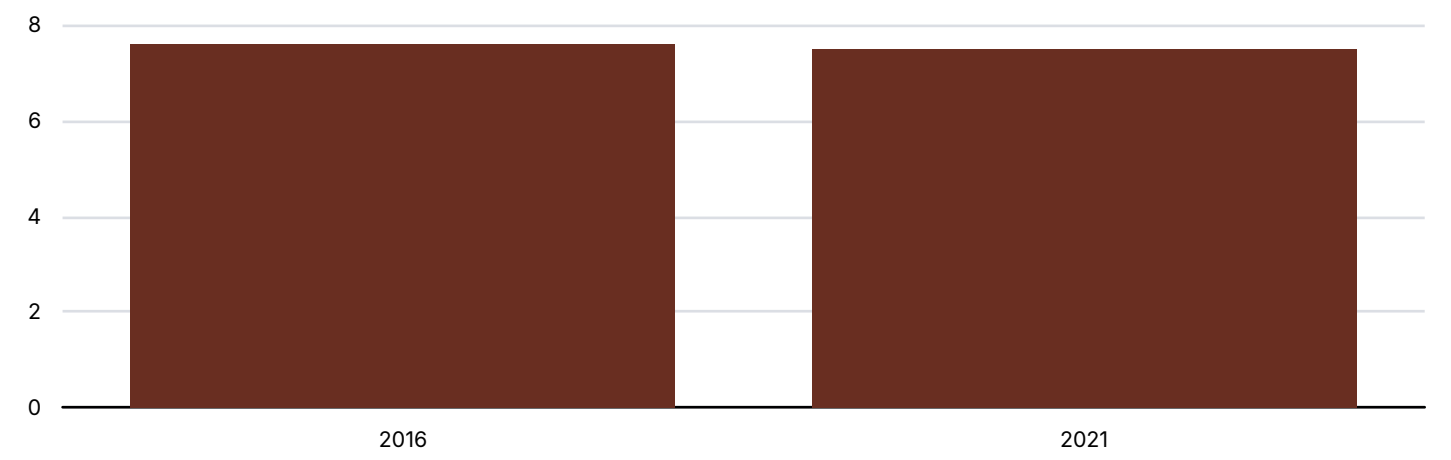


Figure 9.1: Shows the average number of rooms in occupied dwellings. It helps indicate the size of the housing stock available to residents. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s average rooms per dwelling was 7.6 in 2016 and 7.5 in 2021 for occupied private dwellings. The change over the five-year period was -1.3%, a small decline rather than a major shift. With only two observations, the clearest pattern is stability at a high room count, with the 2021 figure edging just below the earlier level. That points to a housing stock whose average dwelling size changed very little over the period.

Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings averaged 7.5 rooms in 2021, down slightly from 7.6 in 2016, a 1.3% decline. That places the village near the upper end of the local comparisons, though below Cardston County at 8.1, Magrath at 7.9, and Cardston at 7.8. It was still above several nearby places, including Nanton at 6.8 and Pincher Creek at 6.9. The pattern suggests a comparatively large housing stock, with little recent change.

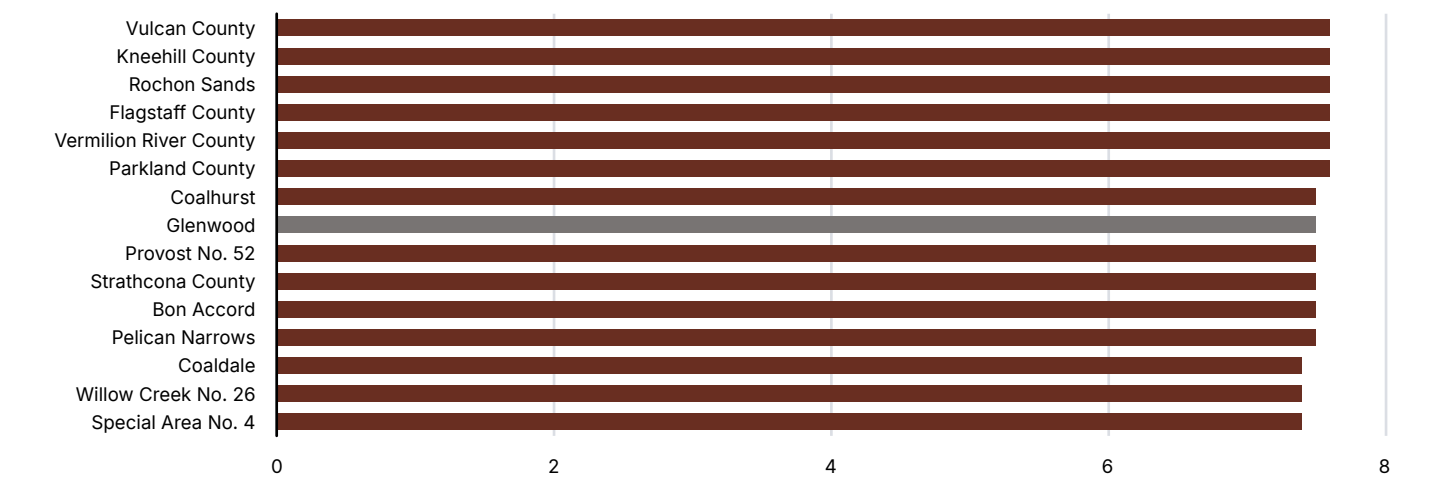


Figure 9.2: Comparison of Average Rooms per Dwelling with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Household Crowding

In Glenwood, all private households were classified as one person or fewer per room in 2021, down from 120 households in 2016, a 16.7% decline. No households were recorded with more than one person per room.

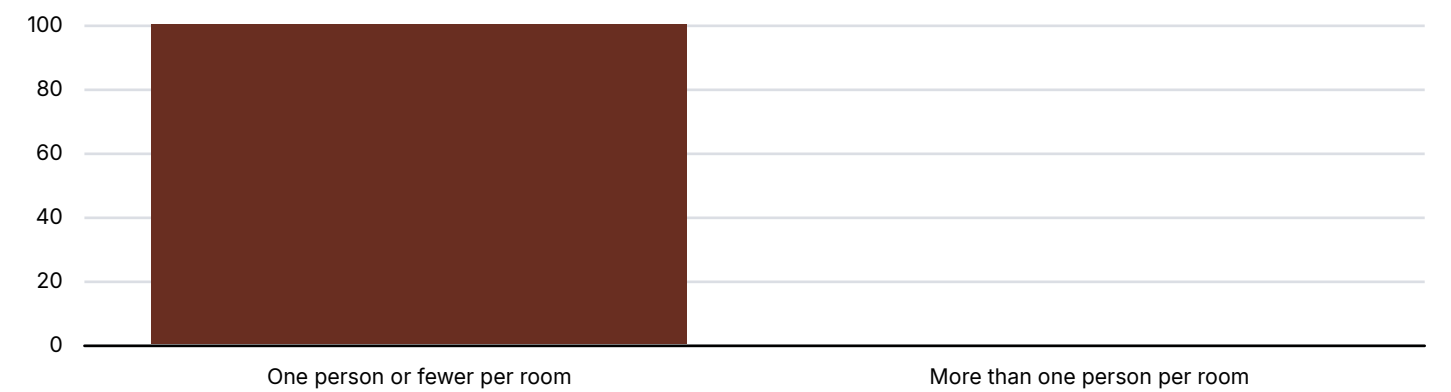


Figure 10.1: Shows how many people live relative to the number of rooms in a household. It helps indicate overcrowding and pressure on available living space. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, household crowding was absent in 2021. All private households were recorded as having one person or fewer per room, while none had more than one person per room. That points to a fully uncrowded profile in the census snapshot. The five-year change shows the uncrowded category fell by 16.7%, but it still accounted for all 100 households measured. With no households above one person per room, the pattern remained uniform rather than mixed, suggesting limited variation in household crowding at that time.

In Glenwood, household crowding was not a visible issue in 2021. All private households were recorded as living at one person or fewer per room, while none were in the more crowded category of more than one person per room. The pattern was unchanged in the nearby dissemination area as well. The 5-year change of -16.7 points for the uncrowded share suggests a shift in composition, but not overcrowding.



Figure 10.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Crowding - One person or fewer per room (Glenwood)¹

Dwelling Condition

In Glenwood, 95 occupied private dwellings needed only regular maintenance or minor repairs in 2021, down 9.5% from 105 in 2016. No dwellings required major repairs, falling from 15 to 0.

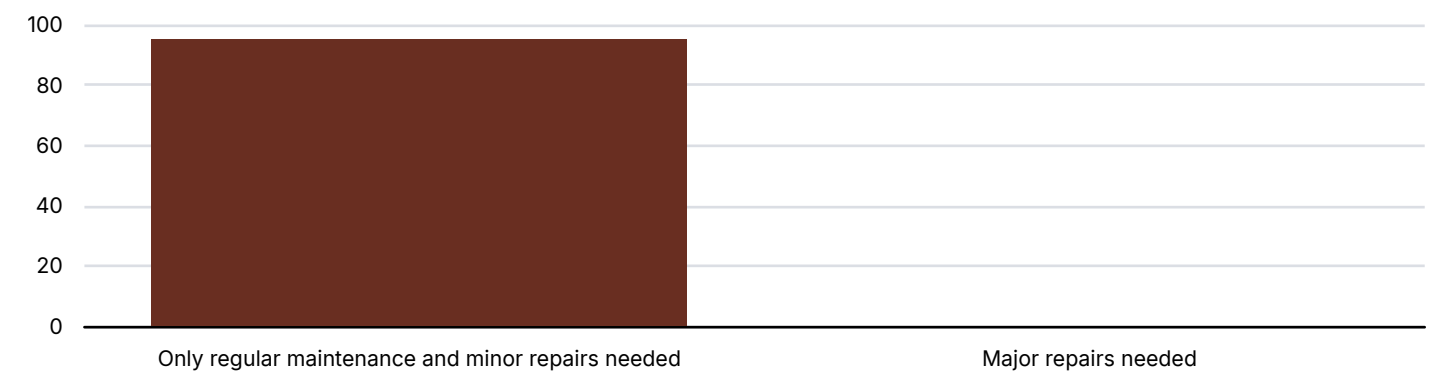


Figure 11.1: Shows the condition of dwellings based on whether they need regular maintenance, minor repairs, or major repairs. It helps indicate housing quality and renovation needs. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, occupied private dwellings were overwhelmingly in good condition in 2021. The Census Profile shows 95 housing units needing only regular maintenance or minor repairs, while no dwellings were reported as needing major repairs. That pattern points to a housing stock concentrated at the lower end of repair needs. The 5-year change adds a clear downward shift in the maintenance-only category, at -9.5%, while major repairs stayed at 0. With no reported major-repair dwellings, the recent trend is best read as a modest reduction in the number of dwellings requiring only minor upkeep.

In Glenwood, housing condition in 2021 was concentrated in the least severe category. Ninety-five occupied private dwellings were reported as needing only regular maintenance or minor repairs, while none needed major repairs. Compared with five years earlier, the count in the minor-repair category fell by 9.5%, and the major-repair category declined by 100% to zero. This points to a dwelling stock that was largely in acceptable condition, with no reported major repair need in the census count.



Figure 11.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Condition - Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed (Glenwood)¹

Shelter Cost Ratio

In Glenwood, 85 households spent less than 30% of income on shelter costs in 2021, down 15% from 2016. The 30% or more group fell to zero households, a 100% decline.

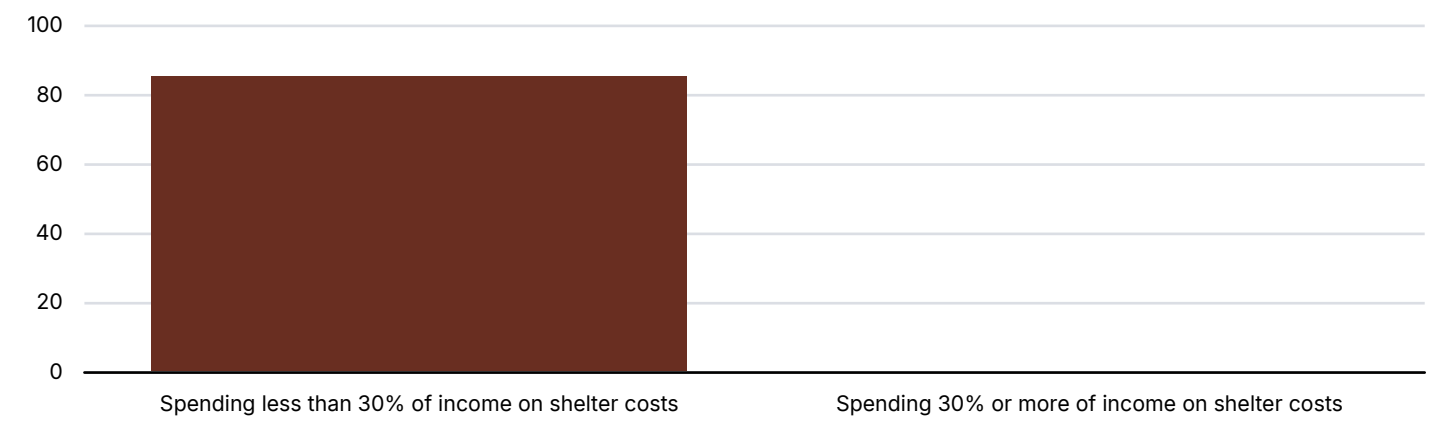


Figure 12.1: Shows the share of household income spent on shelter costs. It helps indicate how heavy housing costs are relative to income. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 shelter cost ratio data points to a household profile concentrated below the 30% threshold. Among owner and tenant households with income above zero, 85 households spent less than 30% of income on shelter costs, while no households were recorded at 30% or more. The lower-cost category also fell by 15 households over five years. The higher-cost category dropped to zero, a 100% decline. With no comparator in the dataset, the clearest pattern is a shift toward lower shelter-cost burden.

In Glenwood, shelter costs appear light for the households counted in this measure. In 2021, 85 households, or those with income above zero in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, spent less than 30% of income on shelter costs. No households were recorded at 30% or more. Compared with five years earlier, the lower-cost group was down 15, while the higher-cost group fell by 100. The same pattern appears in the descendant dissemination area, suggesting a very similar local profile.



Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Shelter Cost Ratio - Spending less than 30% of income on shelter costs (Glenwood)¹

Median Dwelling Value

Glenwood’s median dwelling value reached \$250,000 in 2021, up 24.9% from \$200,167 in 2016. The five-year increase lifted the local median by nearly \$50,000 over the period.

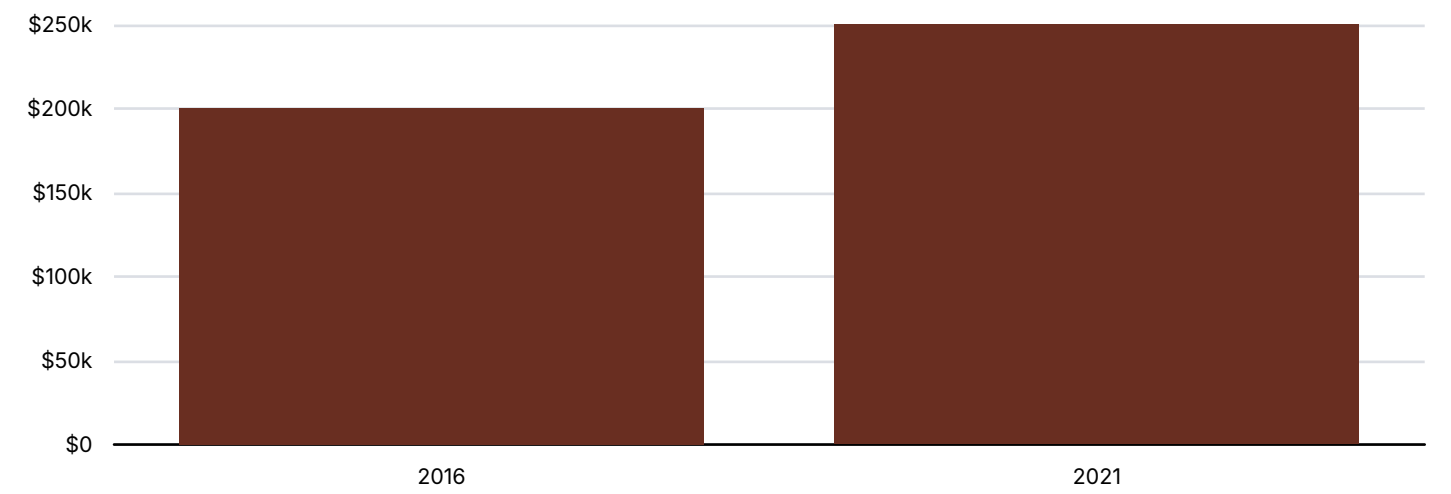
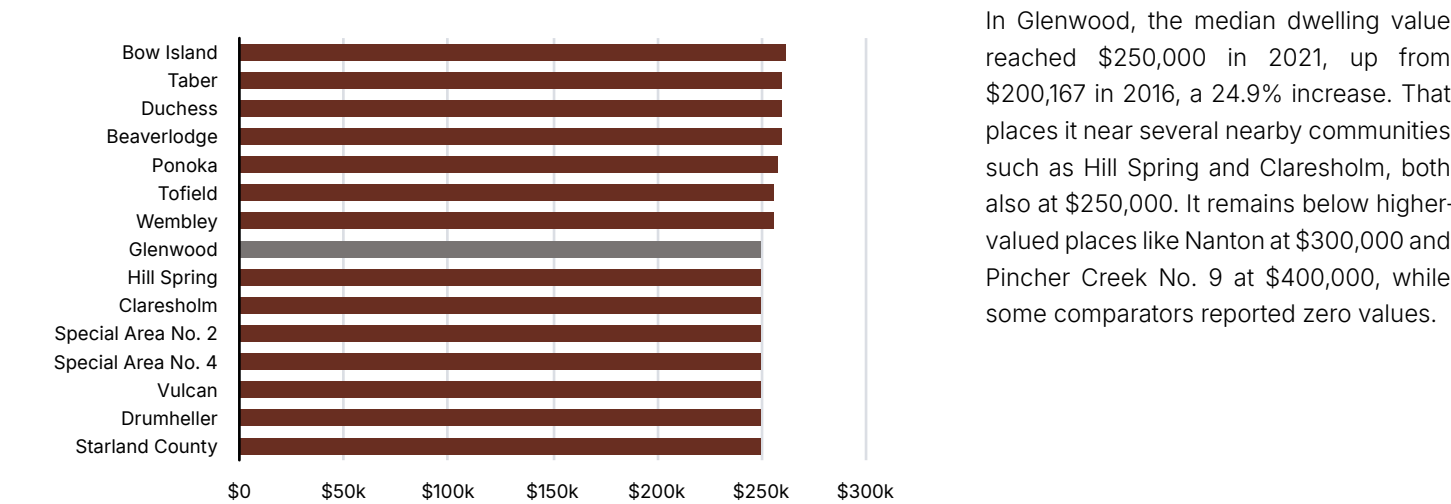


Figure 13.1: Shows the median value of residential dwellings. It helps indicate the typical price point in the local ownership housing market. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s median dwelling value rose over the five-year period covered by the data, reaching \$250,000 in 2021 from \$200,167 in 2016. That increase of 24.9% points to a clear upward move in the local ownership housing market. The figures apply to owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, so they describe the typical value of homes in that segment rather than the full housing stock. With only two observations, the main story is the shift itself: Glenwood’s median dwelling value was higher in 2021 and changed noticeably from its 2016 level.



In Glenwood, the median dwelling value reached \$250,000 in 2021, up from \$200,167 in 2016, a 24.9% increase. That places it near several nearby communities such as Hill Spring and Claresholm, both also at \$250,000. It remains below higher-valued places like Nanton at \$300,000 and Pincher Creek No. 9 at \$400,000, while some comparators reported zero values.

Figure 13.2: Comparison of Median Dwelling Value with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Number of Rooms

In Glenwood, 8 or more rooms remained the largest group at 55 housing units in 2021, while 7-room dwellings fell to 10, a 71.4% decline over five years.

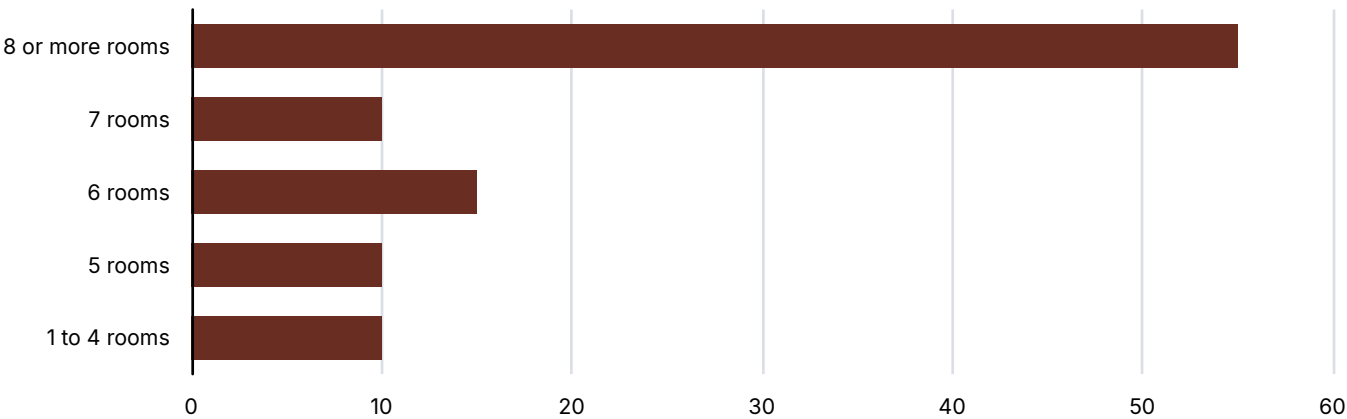


Figure 14.1: Shows the total number of rooms in dwellings. It helps indicate the size and layout of the housing stock. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood's occupied private dwellings, the 2021 room mix was weighted toward larger units. Homes with 8 or more rooms accounted for 55 housing units, while 6-room dwellings numbered 15. Smaller categories were limited, with 10 units each in the 1 to 4 room, 5-room, and 7-room groups. The five-year change points to a shift toward larger dwellings: 8-or-more-room units rose 10%, while 5-room units fell 50% and 7-room units declined 71.4%.

In Glenwood's occupied private dwellings in 2021, the housing stock was tilted toward larger layouts. The largest category was 8 or more rooms, with 55 dwellings, and it also rose 10% over five years. By contrast, there were 15 dwellings with 6 rooms, 10 with 5 rooms, 10 with 7 rooms, and 10 with 1 to 4 rooms. The mix suggests a housing profile shaped more by larger homes than by compact units, with only limited room-count change in most categories.

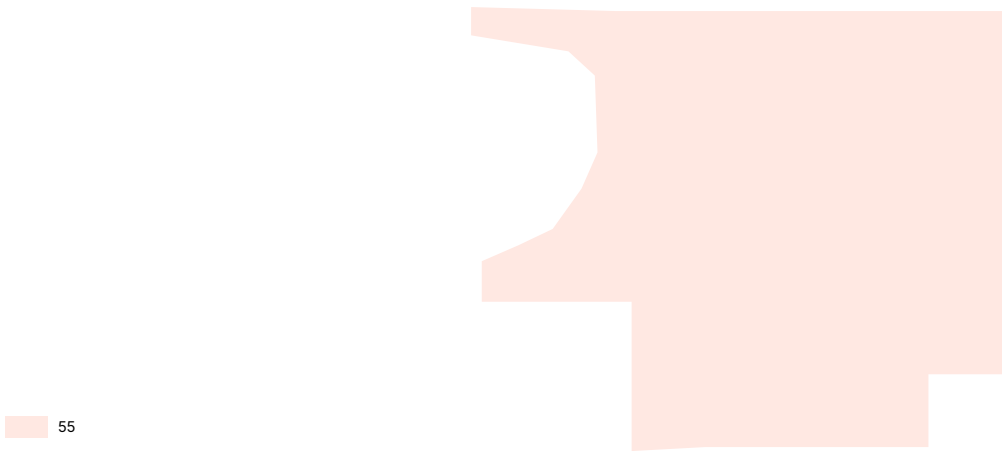


Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Rooms - 8 or more rooms (Glenwood)¹

Dwelling Construction Period

In Glenwood, dwellings built in 1961 to 1980 and 1960 or before were the largest groups in 2021, each at 25.0%. Since 2016, both fell from 50.0% and 40.0%, while 1981 to 2000 rose to 30.0%.

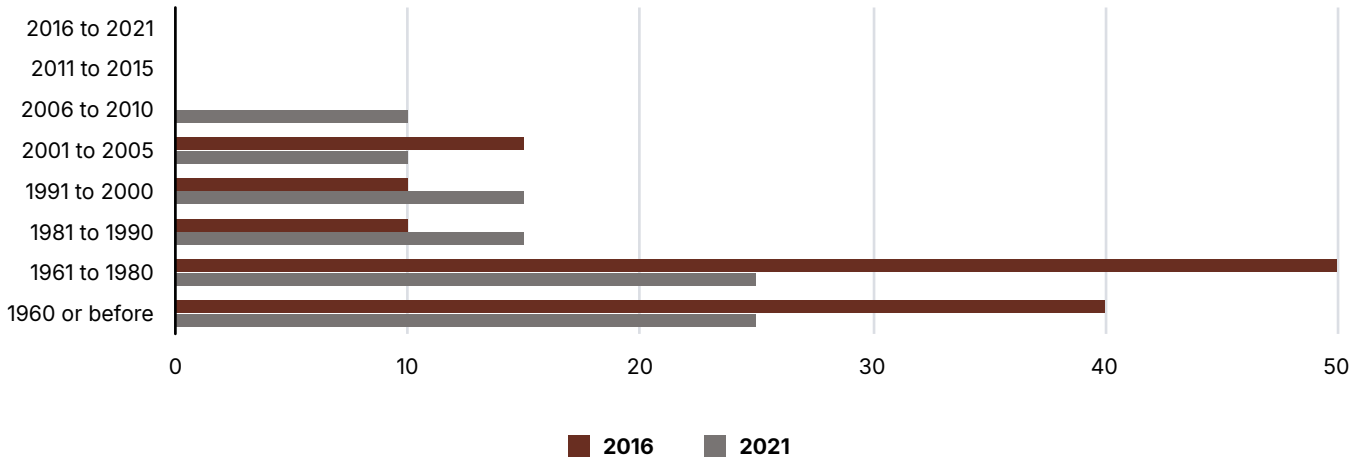
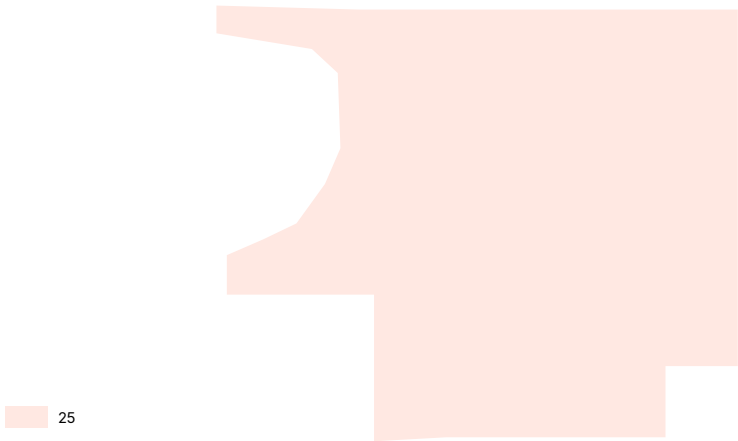


Figure 15.1: Shows when dwellings were built. It helps indicate the age of the housing stock and periods of residential growth. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s dwelling stock is concentrated in older construction periods, with most occupied private dwellings built in 1960 or before or between 1961 and 1980. In 2021, each of those bands accounted for 25 housing units. Smaller shares were recorded for 1981 to 1990 and 1991 to 2000, at 15 units each, while 2001 to 2005 and 2006 to 2010 each had 10 units. The newer periods were limited, with no dwellings reported from 2011 to 2015 or from 2016 to 2021. Five-year change points to a mixed pattern: older bands declined, while the 1981 to 2000 periods grew.



In Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings, the housing stock is concentrated in older construction periods. In 2021, 25 dwellings were built in 1960 or before and another 25 between 1961 and 1980. Smaller groups date to 1981 to 1990 and 1991 to 2000, with 15 dwellings in each period. Newer construction is limited: 10 dwellings were built from 2001 to 2005, 10 from 2006 to 2010, and none after 2010.

Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Construction Period - 1960 or before (Glenwood)¹

Owner Households with a Mortgage

In Glenwood, 57.1% of owner households had a mortgage in 2021, up from 47.6% in 2016. The share increased 19.96% over five years, a rise of 9.5 percentage points.

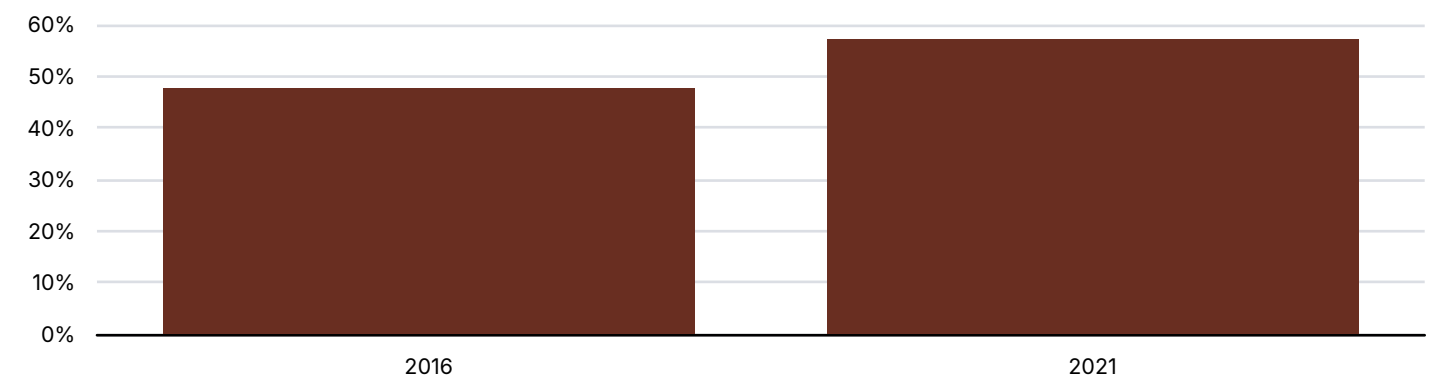


Figure 16.1: Shows the share of owner households with a mortgage. It helps indicate how many homeowners still carry housing debt. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, the share of owner households with a mortgage increased between the 2016 and 2021 censuses. The figure rose from 47.6% to 57.1%, a gain of 9.5 percentage points over the period. The five-year change was 20.0%, showing a clear upward shift in the share of owner households carrying housing debt. Within the census universe of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, Glenwood moved to a higher mortgage prevalence by 2021.

In Glenwood, 57.1% of owner households had a mortgage in 2021, placing the village near the upper end of the local comparisons. That share was up from 47.6% in 2016, a 20.0% increase over five years. Nearby values were similar in some places, including Nanton at 57.2%, Cardston at 59.5%, and Willow Creek No. 26 at 61.5%. By contrast, Claresholm was at 54.0%, Fort Macleod at 54.6%, and Magrath at 55.9%, while several reserve communities reported 0%. Glenwood’s pattern suggests a relatively mortgage-dependent owner market compared with several neighbouring communities, though it is not the highest in the group.

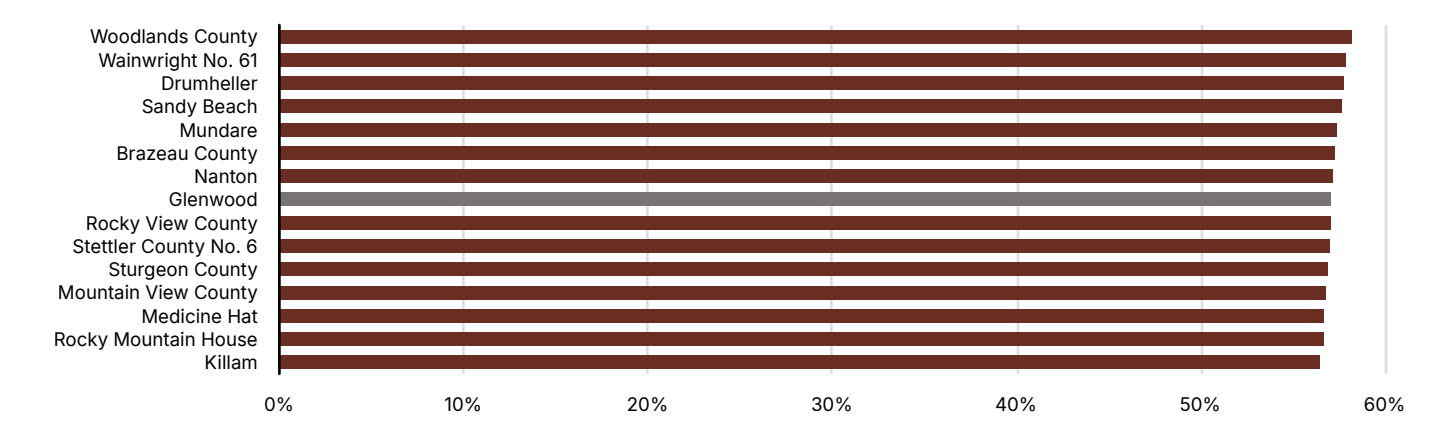


Figure 16.2: Comparison of Owner Households with a Mortgage with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Housing Quality Indicators

Acceptable housing accounted for 75.0% of occupied private dwellings in Glenwood in 2021, while 10.0% spent 30% or more of income on shelter costs only. No dwellings were not suitable or needed major repairs only.

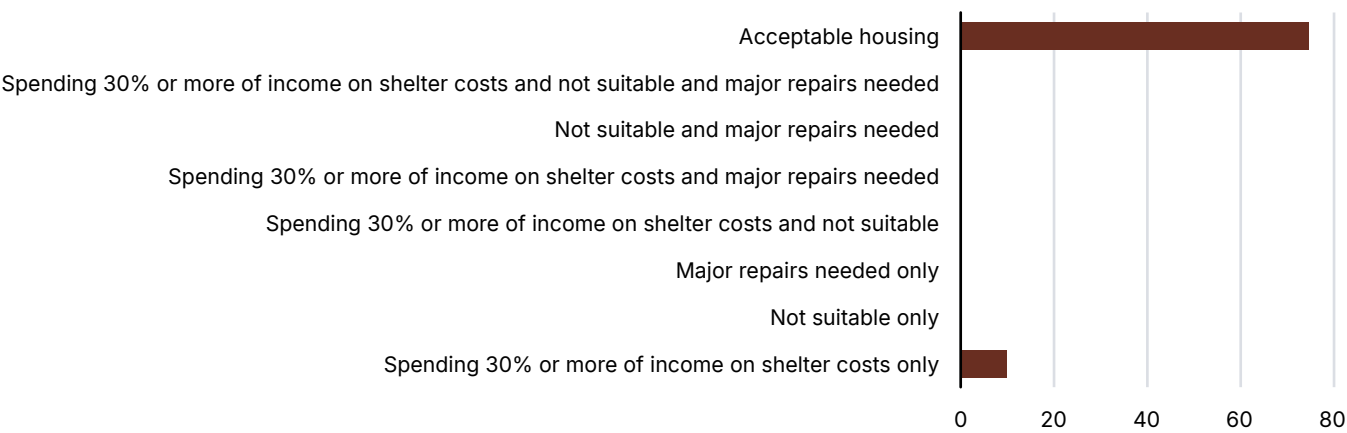


Figure 17.1: Shows key housing quality indicators such as adequacy, suitability, and affordability. It helps indicate whether housing conditions meet household needs. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 housing quality picture was mostly stable, with acceptable housing accounting for the clear majority of occupied private dwellings. The dataset shows 75 housing units classified as acceptable housing and 10 units spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs only. Every other listed problem category was recorded at 0, including not suitable only, major repairs needed only, and the combined measures. That pattern suggests limited housing quality issues in the recorded measures, with affordability appearing more prominent than suitability or repair concerns. With only one year provided, there is no time trend to assess, but the 2021 snapshot points to a small number of cost-stressed households alongside otherwise acceptable conditions.



In Glenwood, 2021 housing quality indicators for occupied private dwellings show a largely favourable pattern, with most reported units classified as acceptable housing. Cost pressure was present, but other quality concerns were not recorded in the data. Acceptable housing accounted for 75 units, while 10 units were spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs only. All other listed combinations of unsuitable housing and major repair needs were 0, suggesting the issue was limited to affordability rather than physical condition.

Figure 17.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Quality Indicators - Acceptable housing (Glenwood)¹

Dwelling Structure Type

Glenwood’s housing stock remained dominated by single-detached houses in 2021, at 95.0%. Apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys and movable dwellings each accounted for 5.0%, while row houses fell from 5.0% in 2016 to 0.0%.

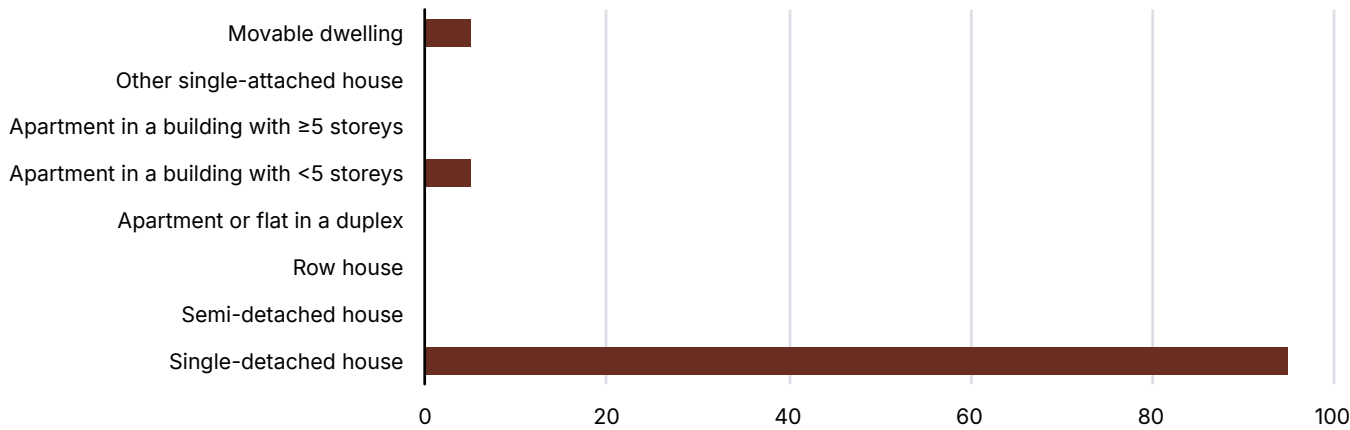


Figure 18.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings were overwhelmingly single-detached in 2021, with 95 units in that form. The remaining stock was small and limited to 5 apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys and 5 movable dwellings. Several other structure types were not present, including semi-detached houses, duplex apartments, apartments in buildings with five or more storeys, and other single-attached houses. The five-year change points to a slightly narrower mix than before. Single-detached houses declined by 5 units, and row houses fell to zero, a 100% drop over the period. That leaves Glenwood with a housing pattern centered almost entirely on one structure type.



Figure 18.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Structure Type - Single-detached house (Glenwood)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings were overwhelmingly single-detached houses. That type accounted for 95 housing units, while apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys and movable dwellings each accounted for 5. Semi-detached homes, row houses, duplex apartments, larger apartments, and other single-attached houses were absent. The 5-year change shows the stock became even more concentrated, with single-detached houses down 5 and row houses falling to zero. The mix points to a very limited range of dwelling forms, with only small pockets of apartment and movable housing.

Housing Tenure

In Glenwood, owner households remained the largest tenure group at 75 in 2021, down 25% from 2016. Renter households rose to 30, a 50% increase, while government-provided dwellings stayed at zero.

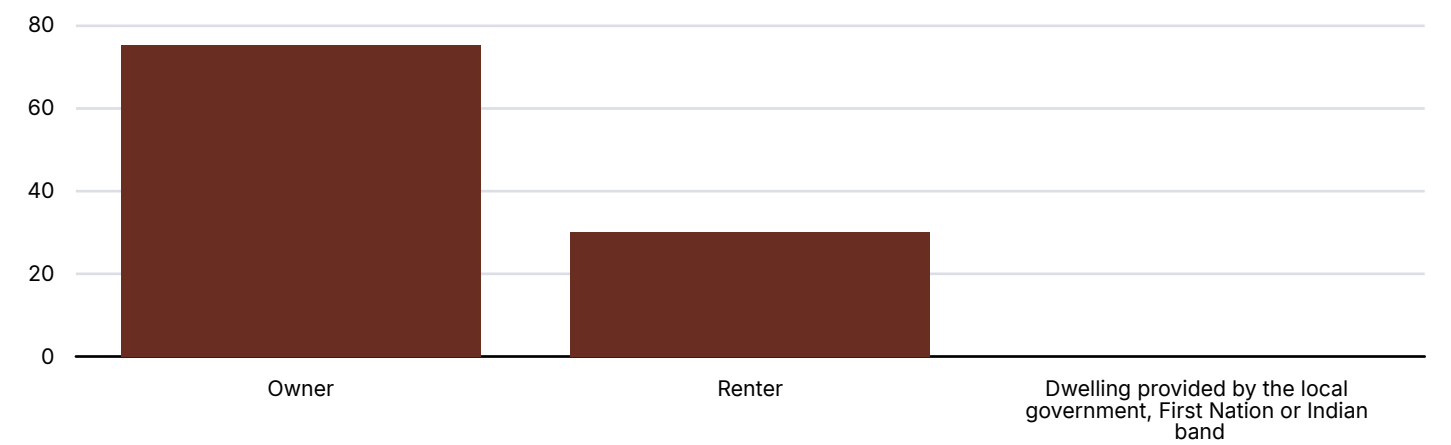


Figure 19.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s private households were mainly owner-occupied, with 75 owner households compared with 30 renter households. That pattern points to a tenure profile still centered on ownership, even though the rental side is present. The five-year change shows a clear shift. Owner households were down 25 from the earlier census, while renter households were up 50. Households provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band were recorded at 0 and did not change. Together, the figures show a tenure mix that is moving away from a more owner-heavy pattern toward a somewhat more balanced one, based on the data available.



Glenwood’s housing tenure in 2021 was mostly owner-occupied, with 75 owner households compared with 30 renter households. That mix points to a clear ownership majority, even as renting appears to have expanded over the previous five years, rising by 50 households. Owner households fell by 25 over the same period, while no households were reported in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band.

Figure 19.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Glenwood)¹

Average Shelter Costs

Glenwood’s average monthly shelter costs were \$920 for owners in 2021, up 26.4% from \$728 in 2016. Renters paid \$800, while locally provided dwellings recorded no cost.

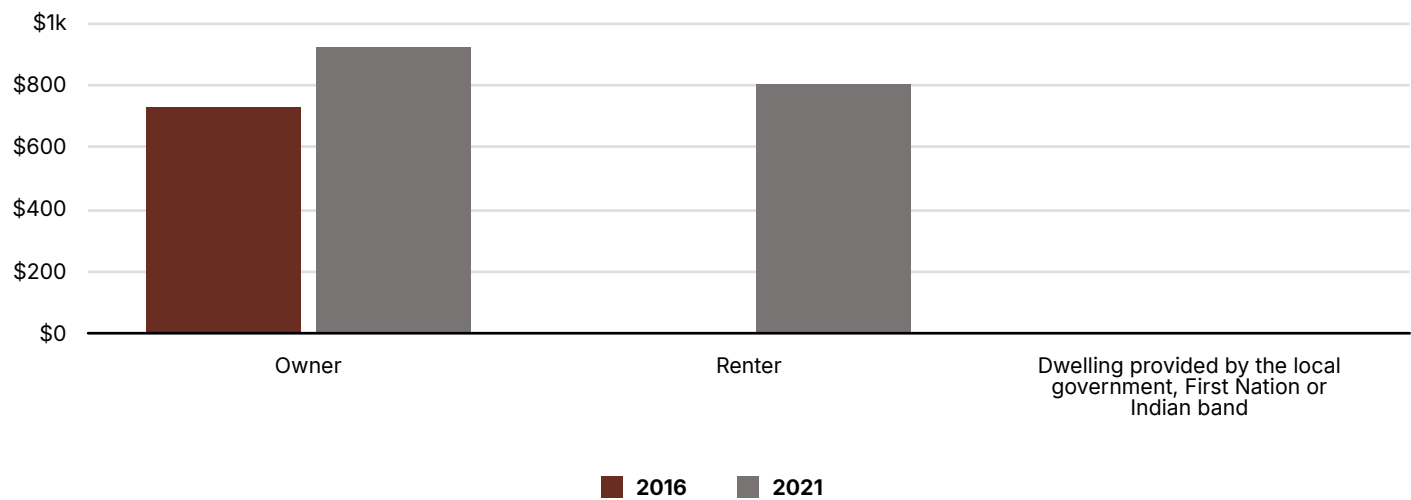
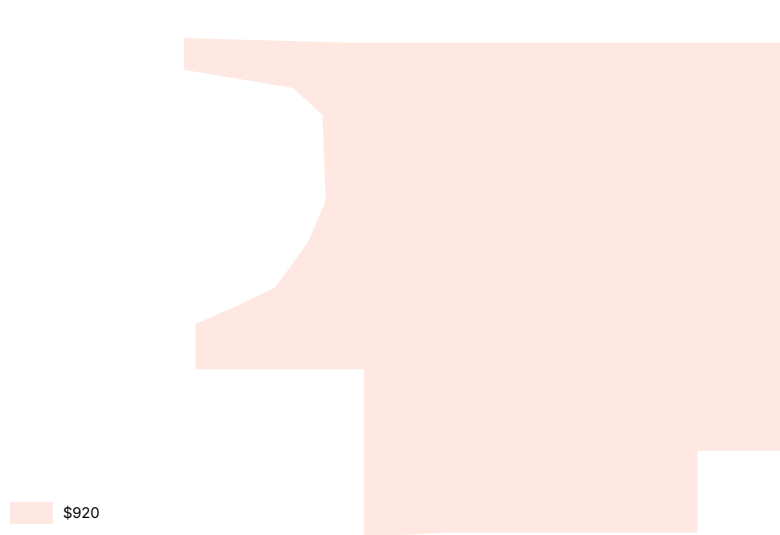


Figure 20.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were modest but varied by tenure. Owner households paid \$920 per month, while renter households paid \$800. Housing provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band was recorded at \$0. The owner figure also shows a 26.4% increase over five years, suggesting upward movement in owner shelter costs during that period. With only one tenure showing a change value, the clearest pattern is the gap between owner and renter costs, alongside recent growth in owner payments.



In Glenwood, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were \$920 for owner households and \$800 for renter households, within the universe of owner and tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. A third tenure category, dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, recorded \$0. Owner costs also rose 26.4% over five years, while no change was reported for renters or provided dwellings. The pattern shows higher costs for owners and recent growth on that side.

Figure 20.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Glenwood)¹

Core Housing Need

In Glenwood, 85 households were not in core housing need in 2021, while 0 households were in core need. Most households were outside core need, with no recorded core need in the dataset.

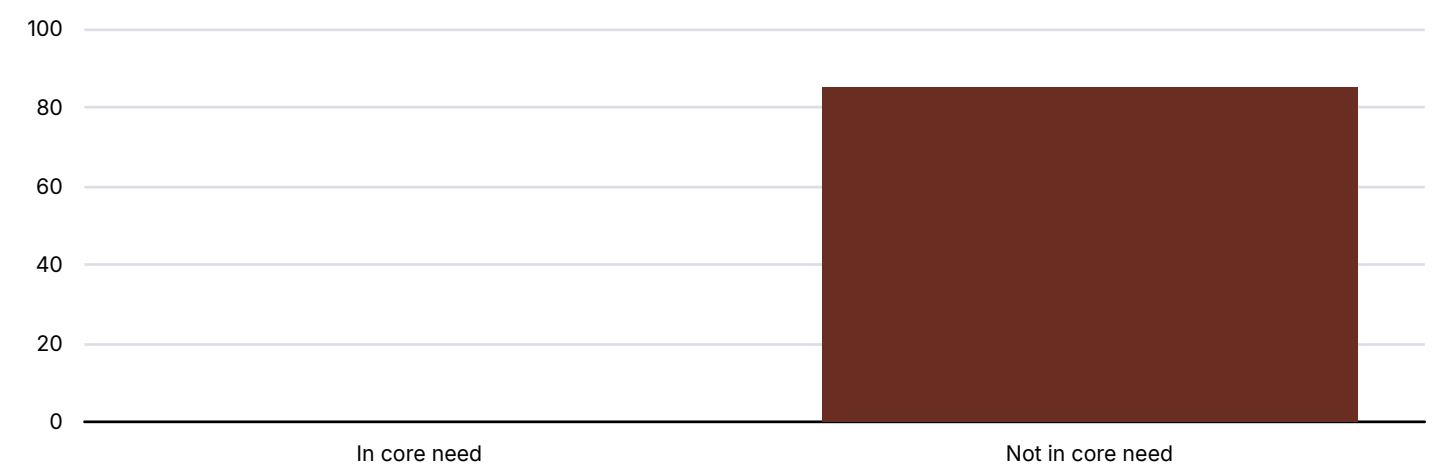


Figure 21.1: Shows the share of households living in housing that is unaffordable, unsuitable, or in need of major repairs. It helps indicate overall housing stress in the community. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood showed no core housing need among the households reported in the census profile. The count was 0 households in core need and 85 households not in core need, pointing to a profile concentrated entirely outside housing stress for the measured universe. Because the data provide only one year, no time trend can be established from this dataset alone. The snapshot is still clear: within the households counted, core housing need was absent and all recorded households fell into the not in core need category.



In Glenwood, housing stress was not evident in the 2021 census profile for the households covered by this measure. Zero households were recorded as being in core housing need, while 85 were not. That pattern suggests the local housing situation was stable within the measured group, with no reported cases of unaffordability, unsuitability, or major repair need. The count is small, so the result should be read as a narrow snapshot rather than a broad trend.

Figure 21.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Core Housing Need - Not in core need (Glenwood)¹

Data Sources

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

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