

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 4 WATERTON

Mobility & Commuting Report

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Executive Summary

Improvement District No. 4 Waterton in 2021 appears as a small, stable community where most residents remained in place and most work and travel patterns stayed close to home. Recent mobility was dominated by people who had lived there a year earlier, with only a small interprovincial inflow and no recorded intraprovincial or external migrants in that one-year snapshot. The five-year picture was similarly anchored by non-movers, while the main movement that did appear was within Alberta rather than from outside it. Across both timeframes, the population profile is defined less by turnover than by continuity.

Work patterns followed the same compact structure. A usual workplace remained the main arrangement, although that group was smaller than in 2016, while a smaller number worked from home and no one reported a no fixed workplace address. Among those commuting to a usual place of work, destinations were concentrated either within the improvement district itself or in another census subdivision in the same census division, with no recorded commuting to another province or territory and no cross-division commuting within Alberta. Travel times were correspondingly short: commutes were concentrated entirely in the under-15-minute category, and departure times were clustered in the early morning, especially between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. This is a commuting pattern with a narrow geographic reach and little spread across the day.

The same narrow range appeared in how people travelled. Driving was the leading commuting mode, with walking the only other mode reported in meaningful numbers, while public transit, cycling, passenger travel, and other methods were absent. Compared with 2016, several parts of the commuting profile became smaller, including the usual-workplace group, local commuting counts, walking, and the number of very short commutes. Even so, the broad character of the area remained consistent: Improvement District No. 4 Waterton is marked by a settled resident base, employment organized mainly around a conventional workplace, and everyday travel that is short, local, and limited to a small number of routes and modes.

Place of Work Status

Usual workplace remained the largest category in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton in 2021 at 50 people, down 37.5% from 2016. Working at home rose to 15 people, while no fixed workplace address fell to zero.

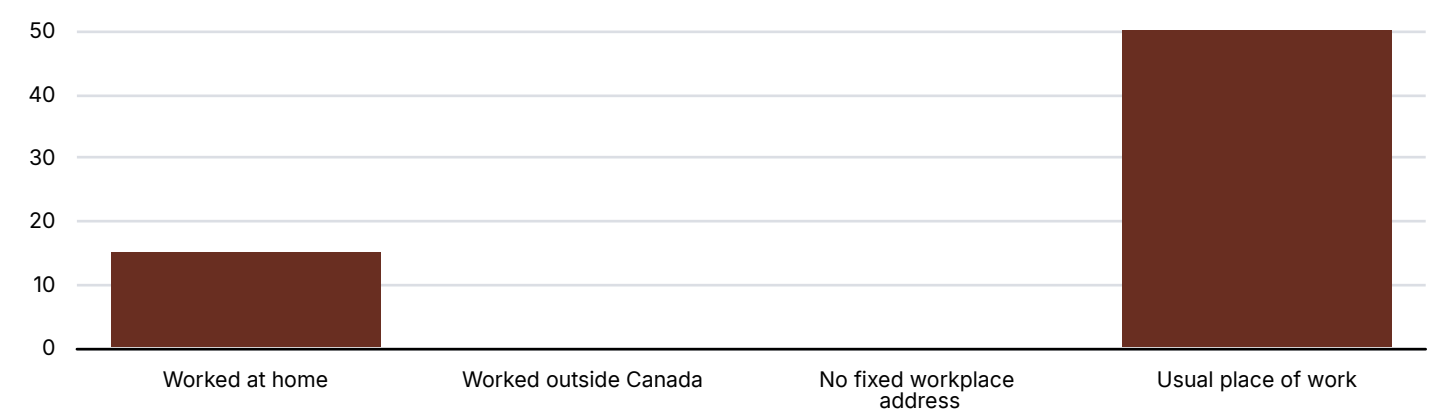


Figure 1.1: Shows whether people work from home, at a usual workplace, or at no fixed workplace. It helps indicate how work is organized across locations. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, 2021)¹

In 2021, work patterns in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton were centered on a usual workplace, with 50 employed residents in that category. Another 15 people worked at home, while no one reported working outside Canada or having no fixed workplace address. The 5-year change points to a smaller usual-workplace group, down 37.5%, and no fixed workplace work, down 100%. Home-based work had no reported 5-year change.

In 2021, work in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton was centered on a usual place of work, with 50 people in that category. Another 15 people worked at home, while no one reported working outside Canada or at a no fixed workplace address. The 5-year changes point to a shift in how work is organized. Usual place of work was down 37.5, and no fixed workplace address fell by 100. The home-based figure was stable enough to show no recorded change.

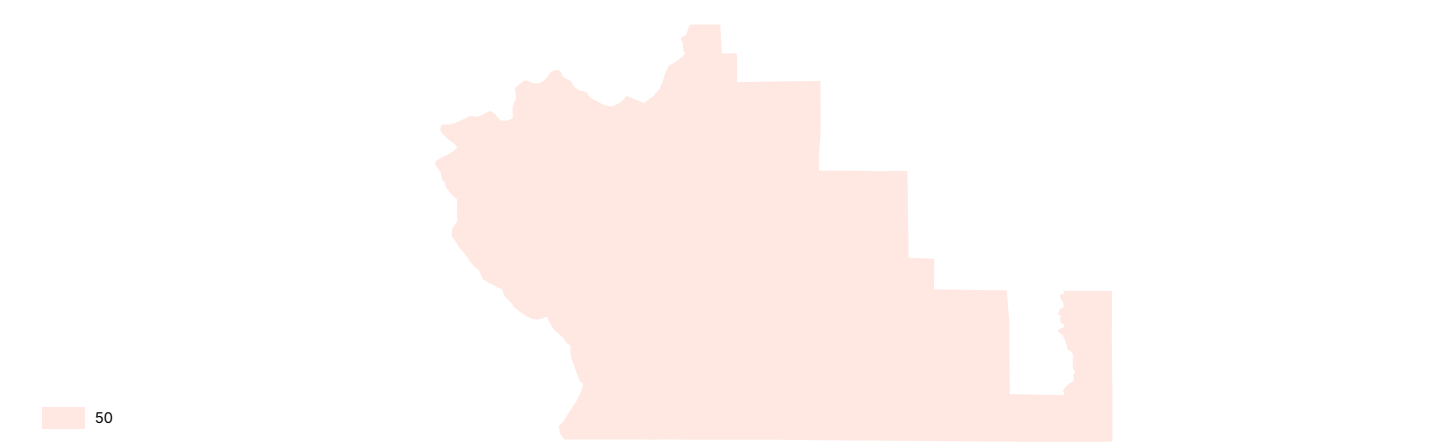


Figure 1.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Place Of Work Status - Usual place of work (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton)¹

Lived Here 1 Year Ago

Non-movers accounted for 95 people in 2021, up 5.6% from 2016. Interprovincial migrants remained at 10 people, while intraprovincial migrants fell from 10 to zero, and non-migrants also dropped to zero.

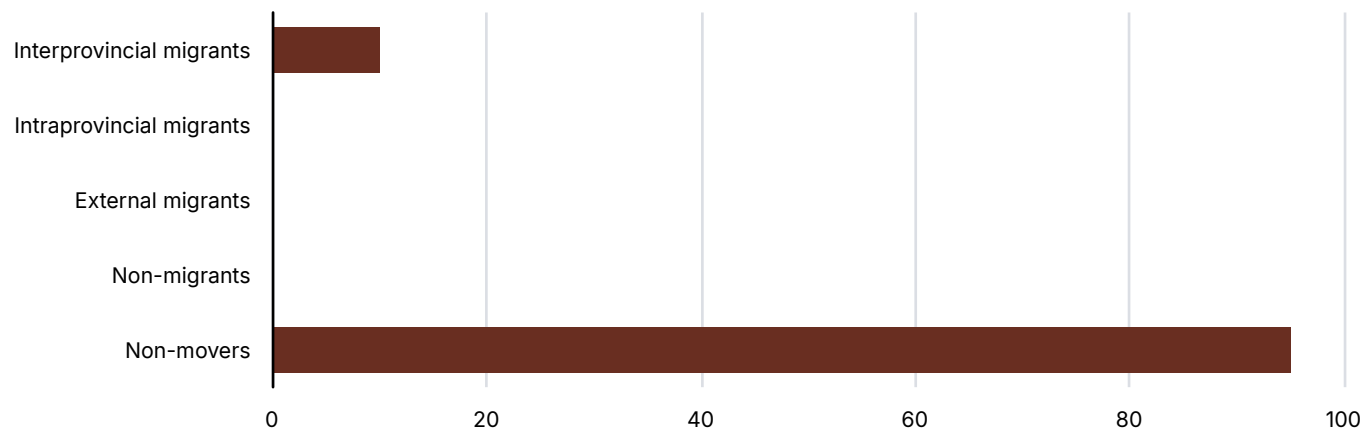
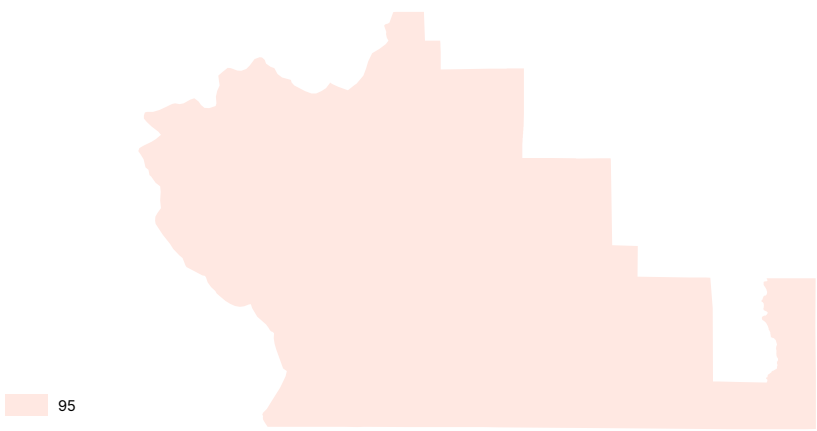


Figure 2.1: Shows where residents lived one year ago compared with their current location. It helps indicate recent mobility and short-term population churn. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, 2021)¹

In 2021, recent residence patterns in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton were dominated by people who had already been there a year earlier. The main feature is stability: 95 residents were non-movers, while only 10 were interprovincial migrants. Other mobility categories were essentially absent in the data. Non-migrants and intraprovincial migrants were both recorded at 0, as were external migrants. That leaves the location with a very limited short-term inflow from within Alberta or from outside Canada in this snapshot. The pattern suggests low turnover in the resident base over the previous year, with movement concentrated outside the province rather than within it.



In Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, the 2021 mobility profile points to a very stable resident base. The largest group was non-movers at 95 people, while interprovincial migrants accounted for 10. Non-migrants, external migrants, and intraprovincial migrants were all reported as 0. That pattern suggests limited short-term turnover, with any recent inflow coming from outside the province rather than within Alberta.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Mobility Status - Non-movers (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton)¹

Lived Here 5 Years Ago

Non-movers remained the largest group at 75.0% in 2021, unchanged from 2016. Non-migrants fell to 10.0% from 15.0%, while intraprovincial migrants rose to 25.0%.

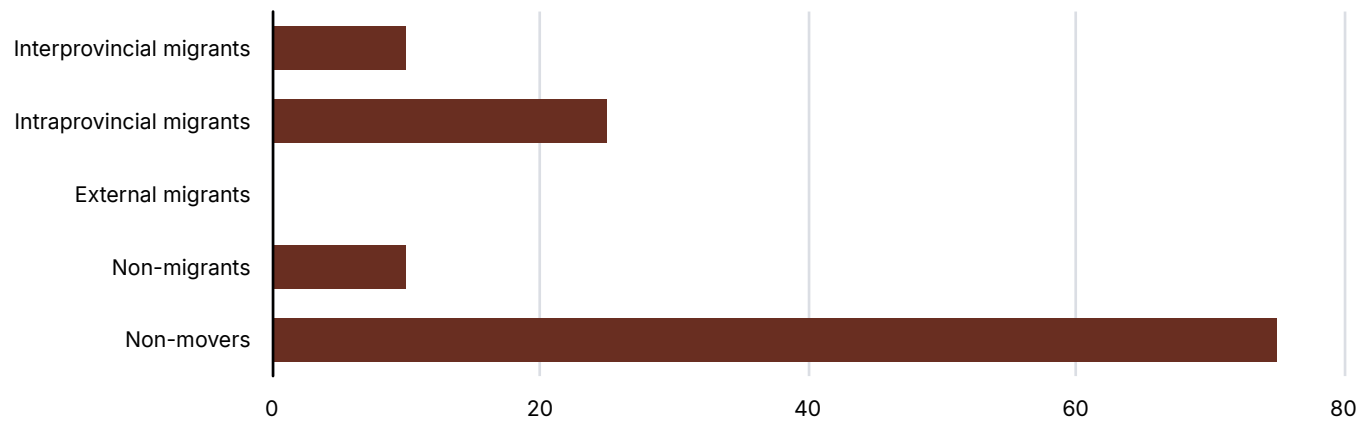


Figure 3.1: Shows where residents lived five years ago compared with their current location. It helps indicate longer-term mobility and migration patterns. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, 2021)¹

In 2021, Improvement District No. 4 Waterton showed a fairly stable mobility profile among its total population. Most residents, 75 people, lived in the same place five years earlier. Another 25 people were intraprovincial migrants, while 10 were non-migrants and 10 were interprovincial migrants. External migrants were recorded at zero. The mix suggests limited long-distance movement, with the largest share remaining local.

In 2021, Improvement District No. 4 Waterton showed a fairly stable five-year residence pattern. Most people, 75, were non-movers, while 25 were intraprovincial migrants and 10 were interprovincial migrants. Only 10 were non-migrants, and external migrants were recorded at 0. The mix suggests limited recent turnover, with mobility concentrated within Alberta rather than from outside the province. Overall, the profile points to a population with a strong local base.

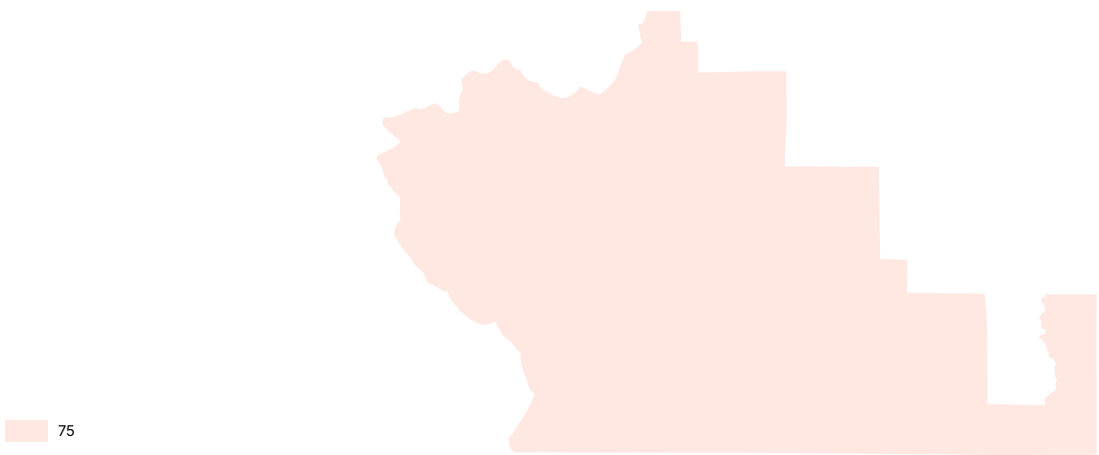


Figure 3.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Mobility Status - Non-movers (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton)¹

Commute Destination

In 2021, commuting was split mainly between travel within Improvement District No. 4 Waterton and to another census subdivision in the same census division, at 30 people and 15 people. Inner-area commuting fell 57.1% since 2016.

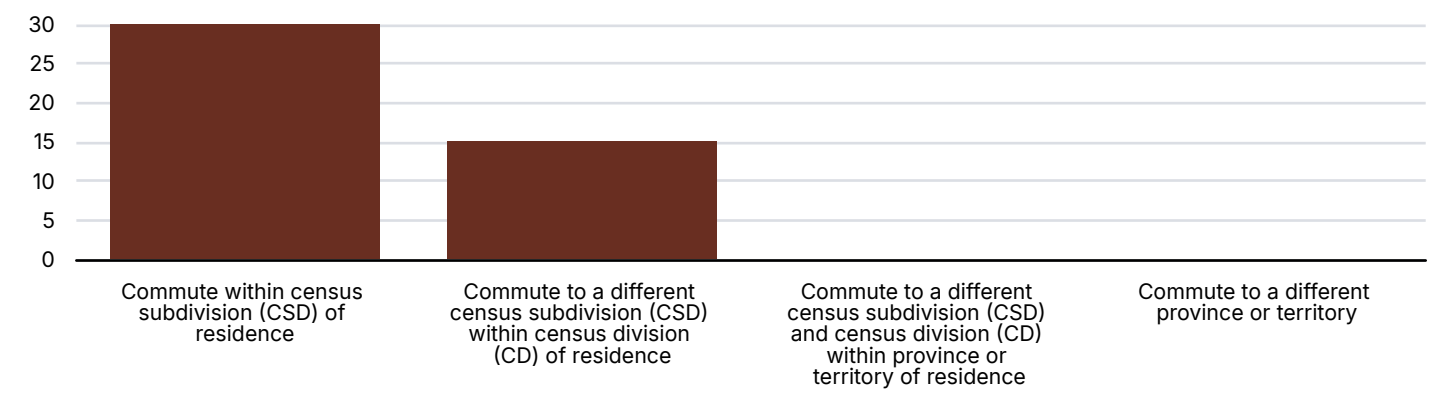


Figure 4.1: Shows where residents travel for work. It helps indicate whether the area functions mainly as a self-contained labour market or as part of a wider commuting region. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, 2021)¹

In 2021, commuting from Improvement District No. 4 Waterton was concentrated close to home. Of the employed labour force with a usual place of work, 30 people commuted within their census subdivision and 15 travelled to another census subdivision in the same census division. No residents commuted to another province or territory, and cross-division commuting within the province was down 100% over five years.

In 2021, commuting patterns in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton were split between local and nearby destinations. The largest group, 30 people, worked within the same census subdivision, while 15 people commuted to another census subdivision within the same census division. No one traveled to another province or territory, and none commuted to a different census subdivision and census division within the province. This profile suggests a compact commuting footprint centered close to home, with limited longer-distance travel.

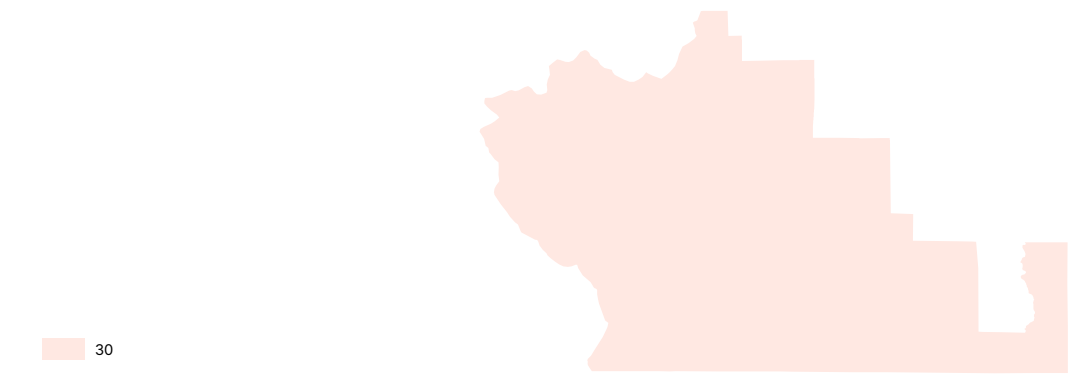


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Commuting Destination - Commute within census subdivision (CSD) of residence (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton)¹

Time Leaving for Work

In Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, the largest work departure group was 15 people between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m. in 2021, down 57.1% from 2016; the 9 a.m. to 11:59 a.m. group fell to zero.

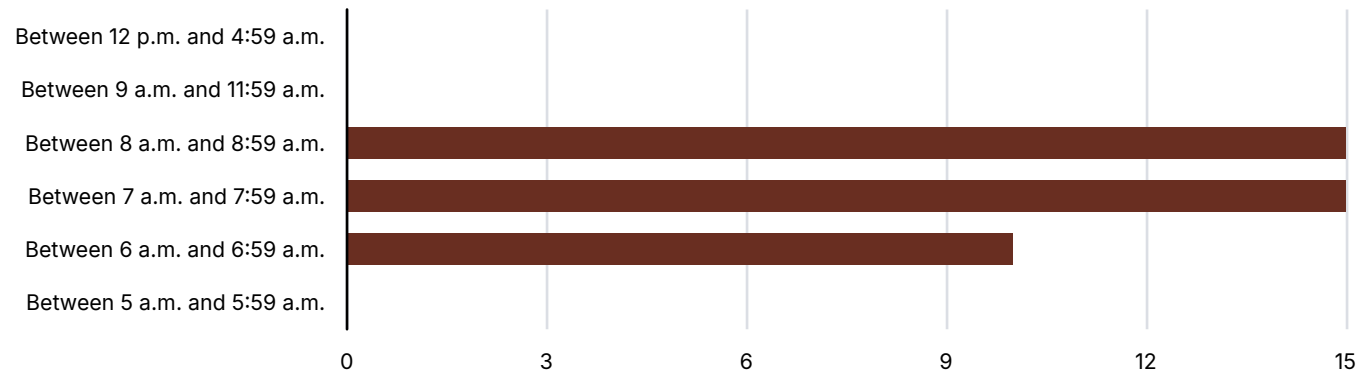


Figure 5.1: Shows the time of day residents usually leave for work. It helps indicate commuting patterns and peak travel demand. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, 2021)¹

In 2021, commuting departure times in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton were concentrated in the early morning. The largest shares of employed residents with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address left between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m. and between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m., with 15 people in each period. Another 10 people left between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m., while no one was recorded leaving between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m. or after noon. The pattern suggests a short, fairly concentrated morning travel window rather than a broad spread across the day.

In Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, the 2021 commuting pattern is concentrated in the morning. The largest groups left for work between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m. and between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m., with 15 people in each period. Another 10 people left between 6 a.m. and 6:59 a.m., while no one was recorded leaving between 5 a.m. and 5:59 a.m. or after 9 a.m. The 5-year change shows mixed movement, with a 57.1% drop in the 7 a.m. hour and a 50.0% increase at 8 a.m.

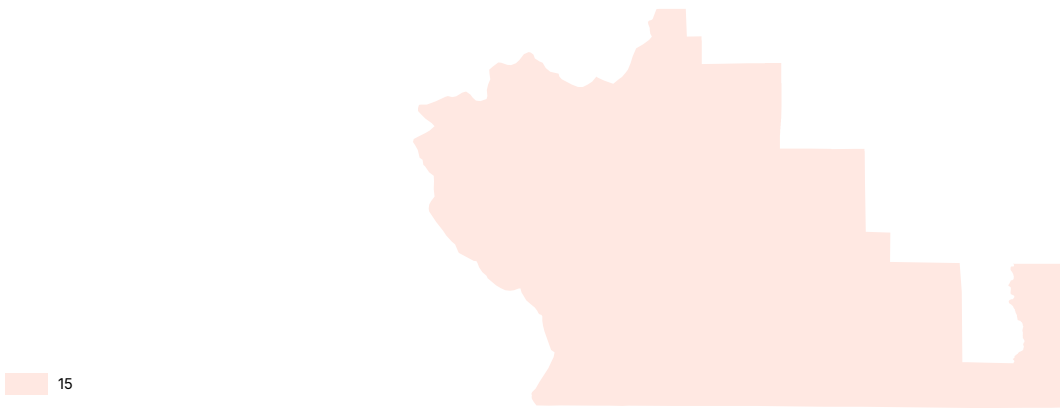


Figure 5.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Time Leaving Work - Between 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton)¹

Commute Duration

In 2021, 35 people commuted less than 15 minutes in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, down 53.3% from 2016. The 15 to 29 minute group fell to zero from 10 people.

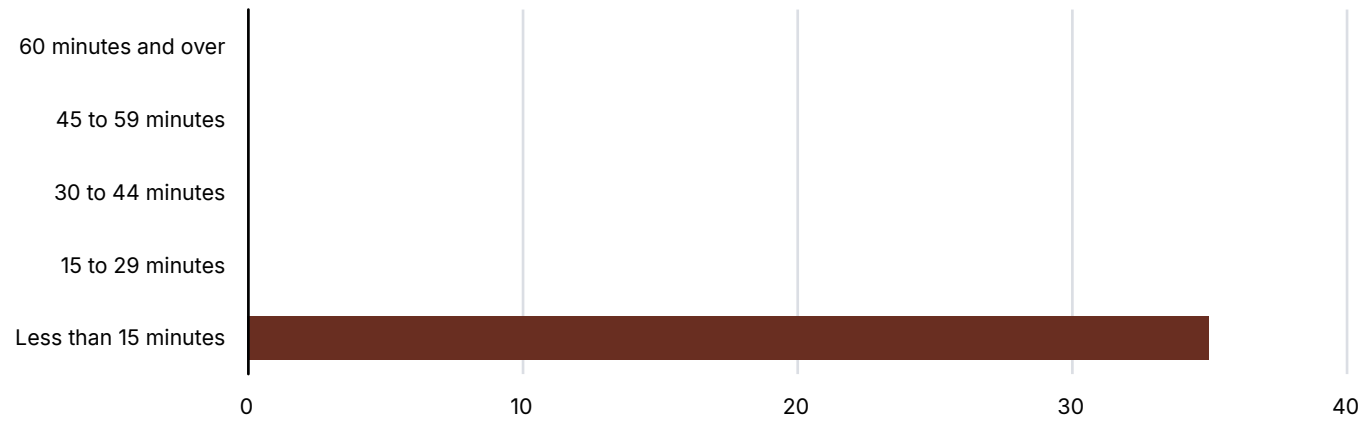


Figure 6.1: Shows how long residents typically spend travelling to work. It helps indicate commuting burden and jobs-housing balance. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, 2021)¹

In Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, commute durations were concentrated almost entirely in the shortest category in 2021. Among the employed labour force aged 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address, 35 people reported commuting less than 15 minutes. The other duration bands were all at zero, including 15 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, 45 to 59 minutes, and 60 minutes and over. This points to a very short commuting profile.

In Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, commuting times are concentrated at the shortest end of the scale. In 2021, 35 employed residents had commutes of less than 15 minutes, while no residents were recorded in the 15 to 29, 30 to 44, 45 to 59, or 60-minute-plus categories. Compared with five years earlier, the under-15-minute group fell 53.3%, and the 15 to 29-minute group dropped to zero. The pattern shows a very small commuting base with limited variation in travel duration.

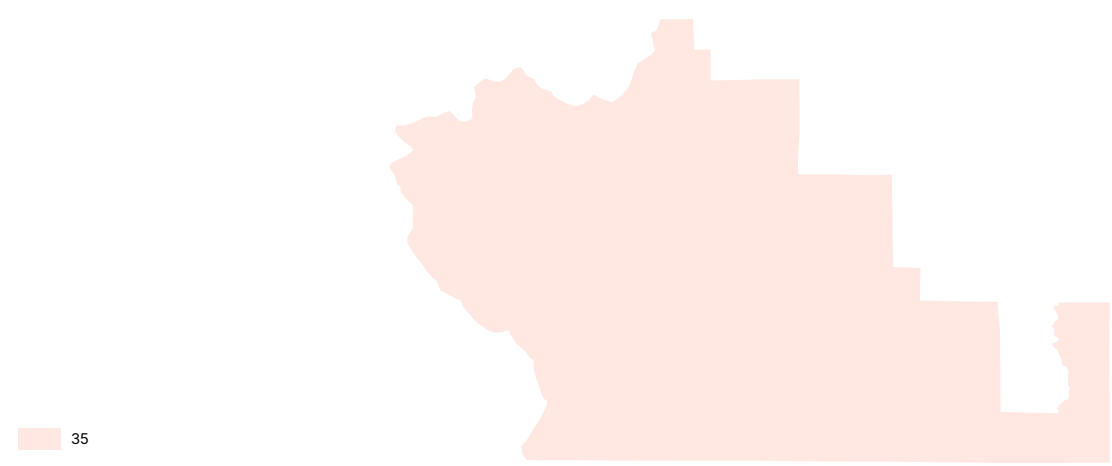


Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Commuting Duration - Less than 15 minutes (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton)¹

Main Mode of Commuting

In Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, driving was the largest commuting mode in 2021 at 25 people, unchanged from 2016. Walking fell to 15 people from 45, while bicycle and other method dropped to zero.

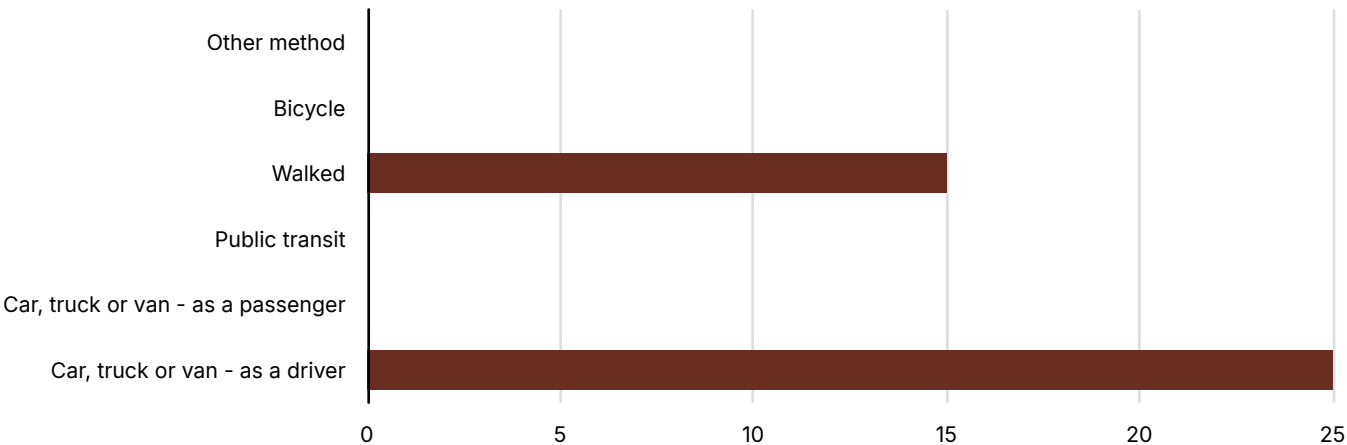
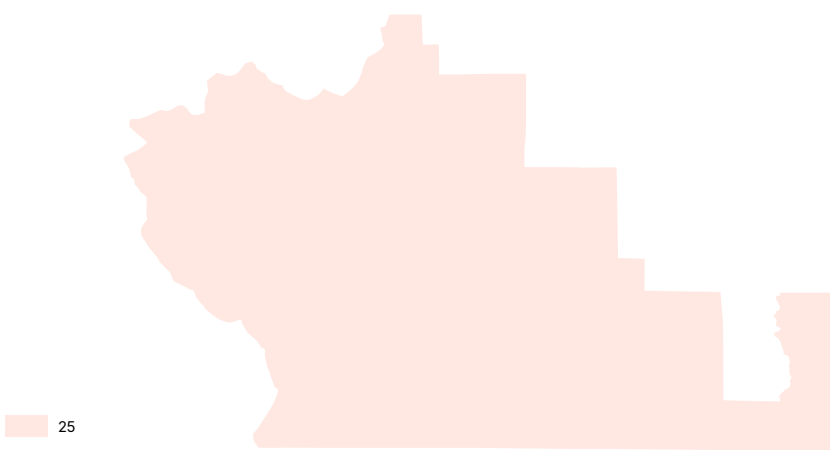


Figure 7.1: Shows the main mode residents use to get to work. It helps indicate dependence on driving, transit, walking, cycling, or other travel modes. (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, 2021)¹

In 2021, commuting in Improvement District No. 4 Waterton was concentrated in private vehicles, with 25 residents mainly travelling as car, truck or van drivers. Walking was the only other reported mode with a meaningful count, at 15 people. Public transit, cycling, carpool passenger travel, and other methods were all at 0. The recent trend points to decline in some non-driving modes. Walking fell by 66.7% over five years, while bicycle use and other methods each dropped by 100%. Driving was unchanged over the same period. The pattern shows a small commuting profile with limited mode variety and little evidence of shift toward alternatives.



In Improvement District No. 4 Waterton, commuting in 2021 was concentrated in a small set of travel modes within the employed labour force aged 15 and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address. The main mode was driving a car, truck or van, used by 25 people, while 15 people walked. No one reported commuting as a passenger, by public transit, bicycle, or other method.

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Commuting Mode - Car, truck or van - as a driver (Improvement District No. 4 Waterton)¹

Data Sources

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

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