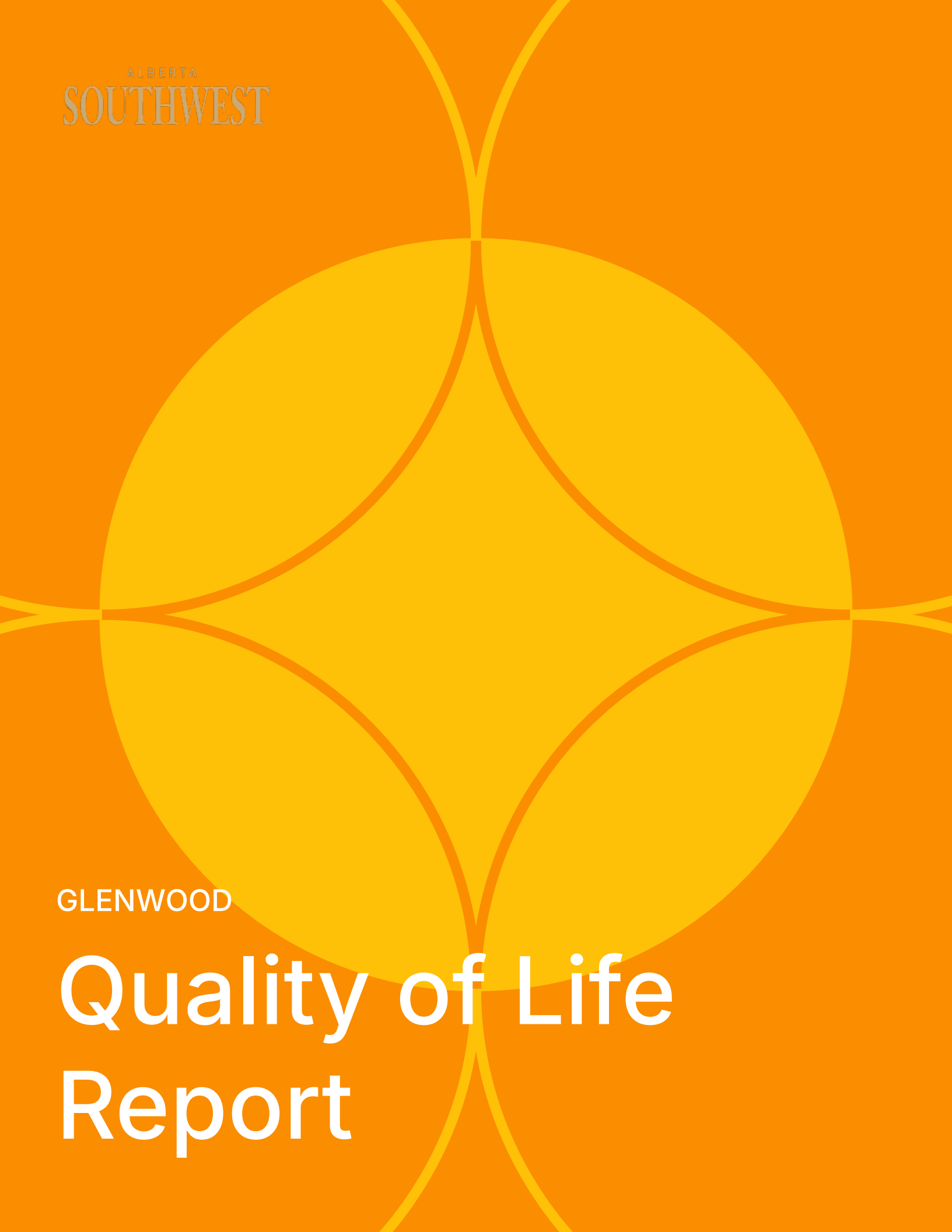




ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

GLENWOOD

Quality of Life Report

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Executive Summary

Glenwood in 2021 appears as a small village with a concentrated social profile and signs of recent demographic change. Its population characteristics are notably narrow in several respects: Christianity accounted for about two-thirds of reported religious affiliation and no religion for about one-third, with no other listed faith groups recorded; English was the only mother tongue shown with a non-zero count; and the population in private households was overwhelmingly non-immigrant, with only a small immigrant presence and no non-permanent residents. Ethnic origins were more varied than language or immigration status, but even there the pattern was selective rather than broad, led by English alongside Dutch, Scottish, German, Norwegian, American, Irish, and Métis reporting.

The village's recent movement was uneven. Median age rose sharply to 42.8, indicating a noticeably older population midpoint than five years earlier. Family and household patterns also shifted away from child-rearing forms: married couples without children were the largest family type, while married couples with children declined, and couple-family households with children fell substantially as a share of households. Housing remained owner-dominant, but ownership contracted while renting grew, suggesting a changed tenure mix rather than a reversal of the overall structure. Population density followed a similar pattern of change without long term expansion, rising between 2011 and 2016 before falling back close to its earlier level by 2021.

Education and housing conditions add to the picture of a community centered on established, mid-range patterns rather than broad diversification. High school completion was more common than having no credential, and the largest education groups were at the secondary and non-university postsecondary levels, with smaller numbers holding university degrees and none reporting doctorates. Household incomes were spread mainly across middle-income bands rather than concentrated at the lowest or highest ends. Housing costs were higher for owners than renters, and owner shelter costs rose over five years. At the same time, the census recorded no households in core housing need. The combined picture is of a village that remains stable in some of its basic structures, but is becoming older, less centered on households with children, and somewhat less anchored in ownership than it was five years earlier.

Religion

In Glenwood, Christianity is the largest affiliation at 195 people, followed by no religion and secular perspectives at 95. Other listed religions each record zero people in 2021.

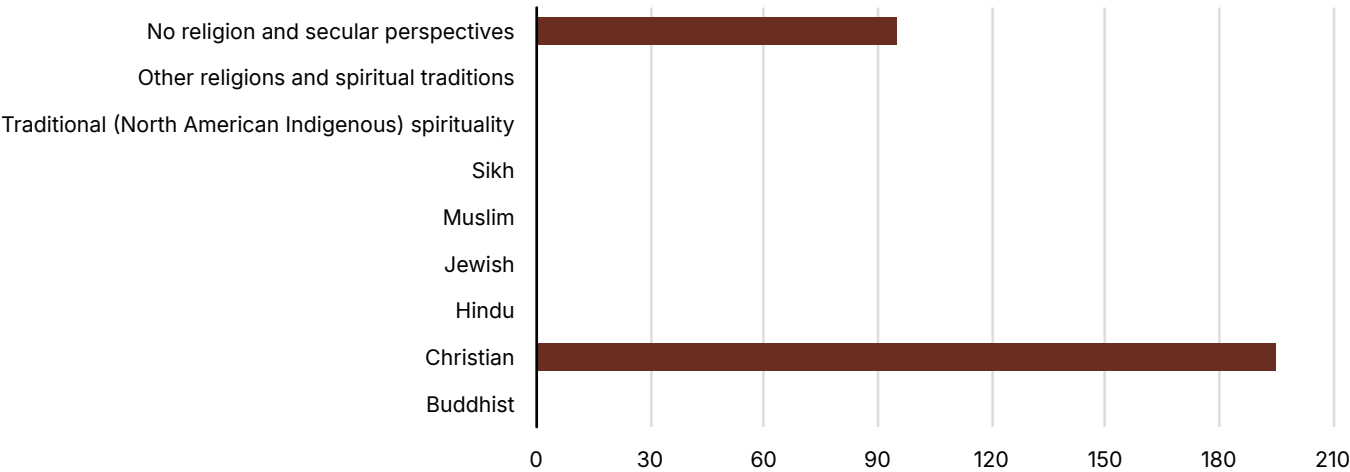
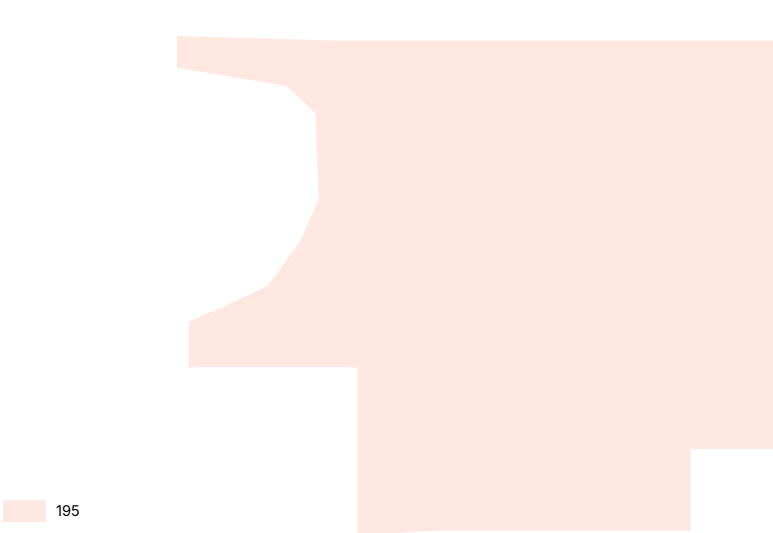


Figure 1.1: Shows residents' religious affiliation. It helps indicate the spiritual and faith-based diversity of the community. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s religious profile was concentrated in two groups. Christian affiliation accounted for 195 people, while 95 residents reported no religion or secular perspectives. All other listed affiliations were recorded at zero. That pattern leaves Glenwood with a total of 290 residents in the census count for religion. The distribution is narrow, with Christianity making up the larger share and no other faith groups appearing in the data. Relative to that total, the Christian count was about two-thirds of residents, while no religion and secular perspectives represented about one-third.



In 2021, Glenwood’s religious profile was simple and concentrated. Christianity was the largest affiliation, with 195 people, while 95 people reported no religion or secular perspectives. All other listed traditions were recorded at zero. That means Christians accounted for about 67.2% of residents in private households, compared with 32.8% with no religion or secular perspectives. The pattern leaves little visible diversity across the remaining categories.

Figure 1.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Religion - Christian (Glenwood)¹

Family Type

In Glenwood, married couples without children were the largest family type in 2021 at 30 people, unchanged from 2016. Married couples with children fell to 25 people, a 37.5% decline.

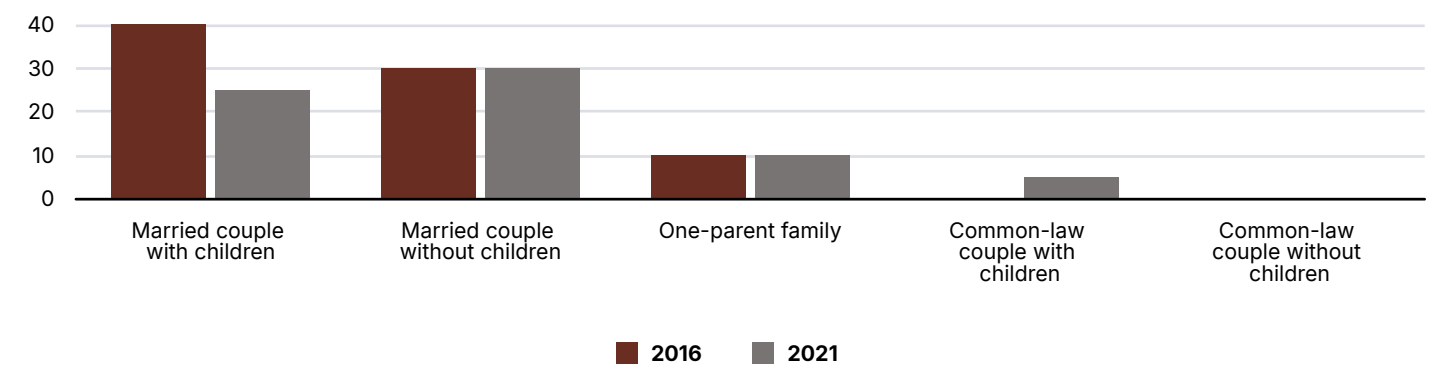


Figure 2.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, census families in private households were dominated in 2021 by married couples without children, at 30 people, followed by married couples with children at 25. One-parent families numbered 10, while common-law couples with children accounted for 5 and common-law couples without children were absent. The five-year changes point to a stable but shifting mix: married couples with children fell 37.5%, while married couples without children and one-parent families were unchanged. That leaves the family structure concentrated in couple families, with fewer child-rearing households than before.

In Glenwood, census families in private households were dominated by couple families in 2021, with married couples without children the largest group at 30 people and married couples with children close behind at 25. One-parent families accounted for 10 people, while common-law couples with children were smaller at 5 and common-law couples without children were absent. The pattern points to a family structure centered on married couples, with limited representation from other family types and little change in the main categories over five years.



Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Type - Married couple without children (Glenwood)¹

Ethnic Origin

English remained Glenwood’s largest ethnic origin group in 2021 at 145 people, though it fell 32.6% over five years. Dutch rose to 70 people, the biggest increase, up 75.0%.

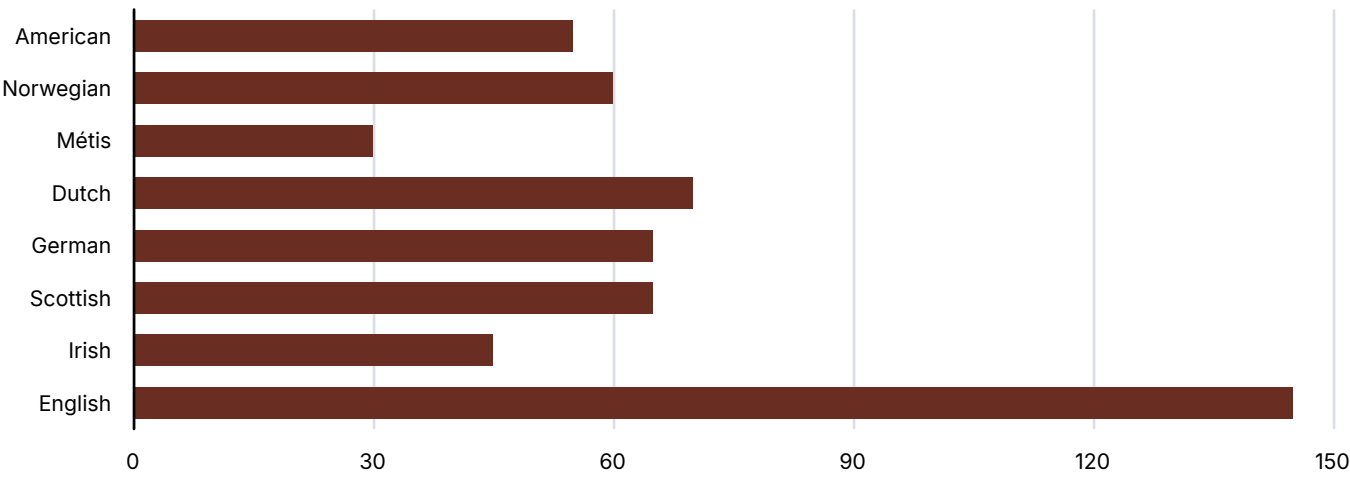
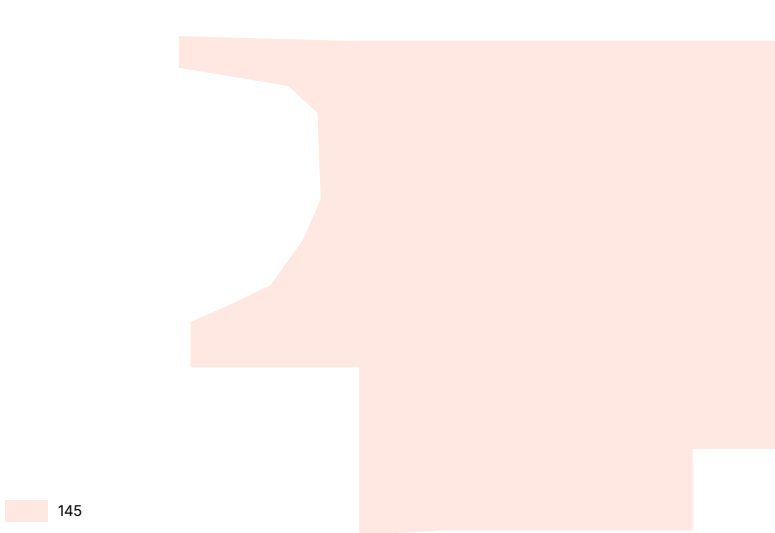


Figure 3.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s reported ethnic origins were led by English, with 145 people, followed by Dutch at 70 and Scottish and German at 65 each. The community also reported Norwegian, 60, American, 55, Irish, 45, and Métis, 30, within the population in private households. The five-year changes show a mixed pattern. Dutch rose by 75%, and Norwegian increased by 71.4%. By contrast, English fell by 32.6%, Scottish by 50%, German by 48%, and Irish by 65.4%. This points to a shifting mix of origins rather than a single stable pattern. The data suggests both long-established and growing reported origins in Glenwood.



In 2021, Glenwood’s reported ethnic origins were led by English at 145 people, with Dutch at 70, Scottish and German at 65 each, and Norwegian at 60. Irish stood at 45, American at 55, and Métis at 30. The pattern shows a mix of established origins alongside smaller groups. Recent change was uneven: English fell 32.6% over five years, while Dutch rose 75% and Norwegian rose 71.4%. Irish and Scottish also declined sharply.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Ethnic Origin - English (Glenwood)¹

Mother Tongue

English is the largest and most changed mother tongue group in Glenwood, with 260 people in 2021. That total was 10.3% lower than five years earlier, while listed other languages each recorded zero.

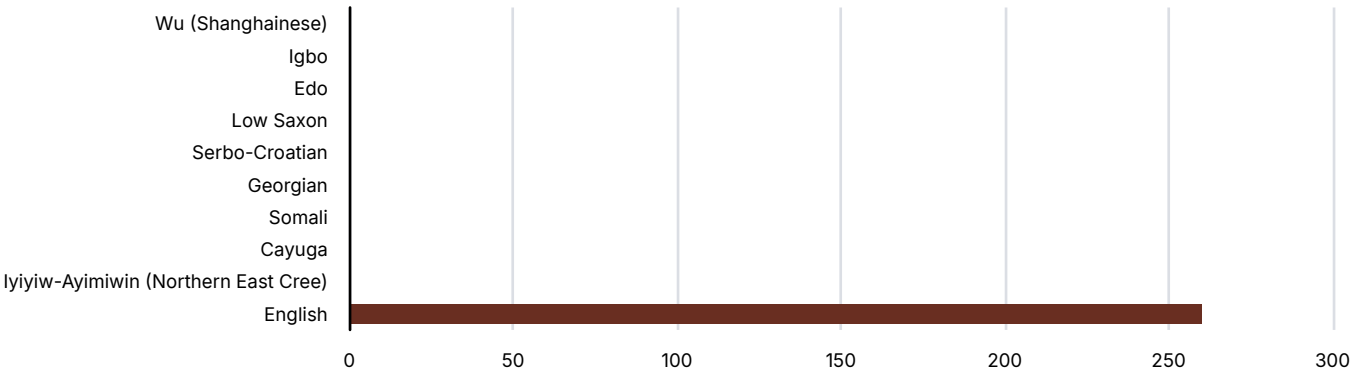


Figure 4.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, mother tongue data for 2021 points to a very narrow linguistic profile. English was the only reported mother tongue with a non-zero count, at 260 people, and it declined by 10.34% over five years. The other listed languages, including Iyiyiw-Ayimiwin (Northern East Cree), Cayuga, Somali, Georgian, Serbo-Croatian, Low Saxon, Edo, Igbo, and Wu (Shanghainese), each recorded 0 people. This pattern suggests limited linguistic diversity in the population counted here.

In Glenwood, mother tongue is overwhelmingly concentrated in English. In 2021, 260 residents reported English as their first language still understood, while the other languages shown in the data, including Iyiyiw-Ayimiwin (Northern East Cree), Cayuga, Somali, Georgian, Serbo-Croatian, Low Saxon, Edo, Igbo and Wu (Shanghainese), each recorded zero. English also declined by 10.34% over five years. The pattern points to a very narrow linguistic profile in this census subdivision, with no visible diversity in the languages listed.



Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Glenwood)¹

Population Density

Glenwood’s population density was 197.9 people per square kilometre in 2021, down 13.9% over five years. It had risen from 197.2 in 2011 to 229.9 in 2016 before falling back.

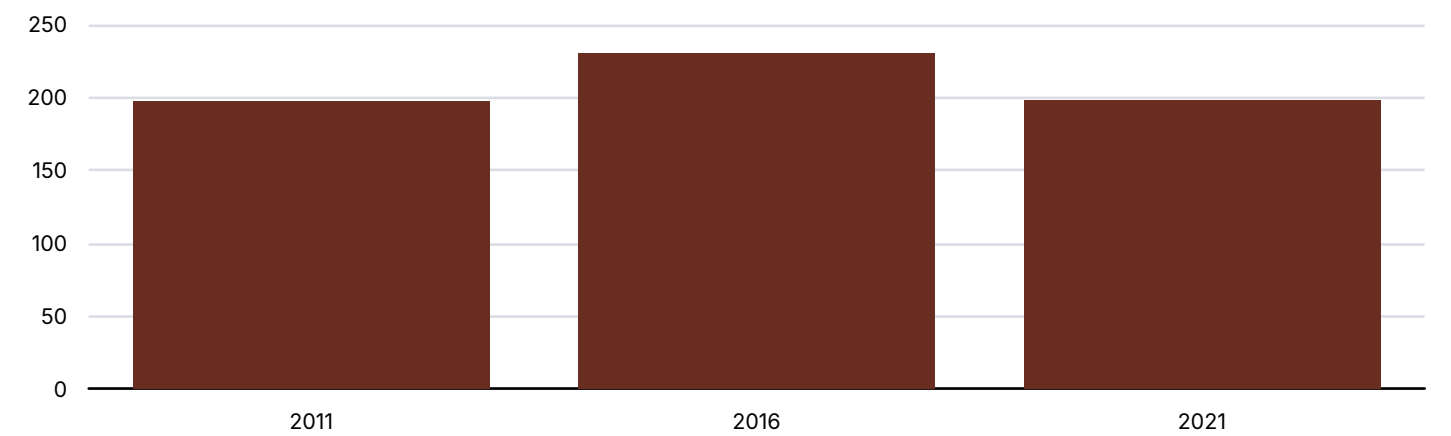


Figure 5.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Glenwood, 2011-2021)¹

Glenwood’s population density has moved in a modest but uneven pattern over the last decade. In 2011, it stood at 197.2 people per km2, rose to 229.9 in 2016, then slipped back to 197.9 in 2021. The 2016 level was the high point in the series, while the latest figure is close to the 2011 level. The five-year change helps show that shift clearly: density increased by 16.6% from 2011 to 2016, then declined by 13.9% from 2016 to 2021.

Glenwood’s population density was 197.9 people per km2 in 2021, keeping it in a mid-range position among nearby places. It had risen to 229.9 in 2016 before falling 13.9% over the next five years. Even with that decline, Glenwood remained far denser than several rural comparators such as Cardston County at 1.4, Piikani 147 at 3.7, and Blood 148 at 3.3. By contrast, it was less dense than nearby towns including Cardston at 434.1, Magrath at 422.0, and Nanton at 423.9.

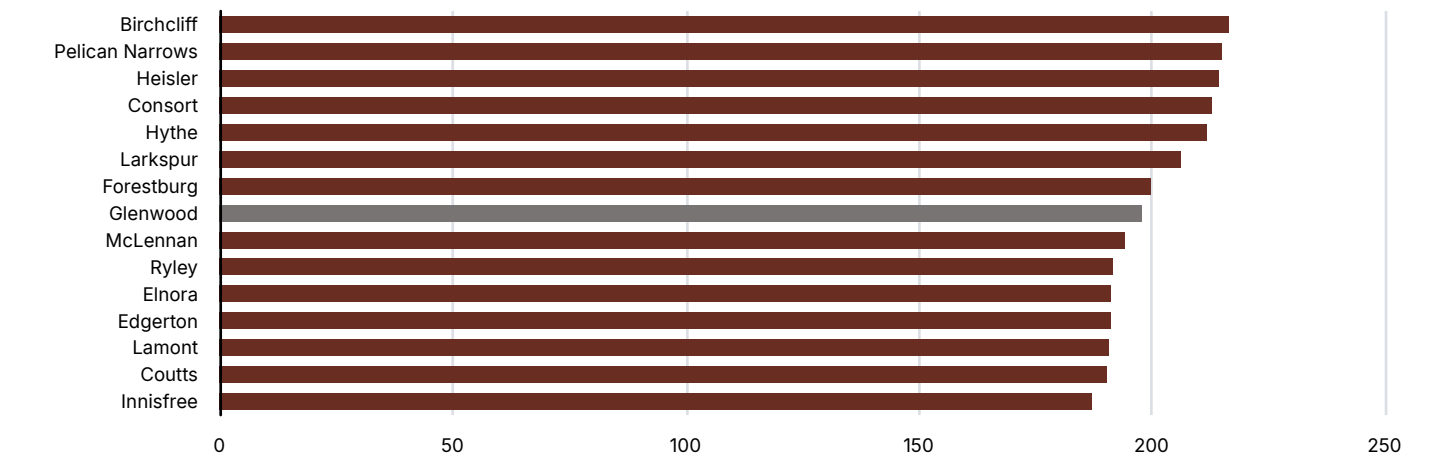


Figure 5.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Highest Education Level

In Glenwood, the largest group in 2021 had a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, at 60 people, up 50% from 2016. Apprenticeship or trades credentials fell to 15, down 81.3%.

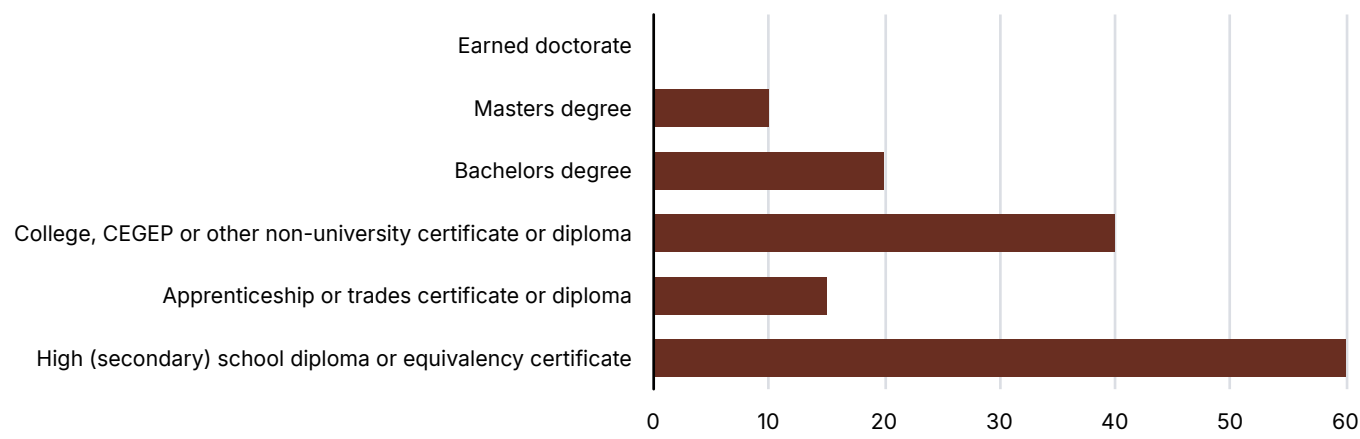


Figure 6.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Glenwood’s education profile in 2021 was concentrated in mid-level and secondary credentials, with some movement over the previous five years. The largest group was residents with a high school diploma or equivalent. High school was reported for 60 people, up 50 from five years earlier. College, CEGEP or other non-university credentials stayed at 40 people, while apprenticeships or trades certificates fell to 15, down 81.25%. Bachelor’s degrees numbered 20, and master’s degrees were 10, both smaller than the certificate and diploma groups. No earned doctorates were reported. The pattern suggests a profile led by secondary and postsecondary certificates rather than advanced degrees.



In Glenwood, the educational profile in 2021 was centered on mid-level credentials, with 60 people holding a high school diploma, 40 a college or non-university diploma, and 20 a bachelor’s degree. Smaller counts had trades training or a master’s degree. The five-year changes were mixed. High school diploma holders rose by 50, college credentials were unchanged, and master’s degrees were unchanged, while apprenticeship or trades certificates fell by 81.25. No one reported an earned doctorate.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (Glenwood)¹

Household Type

In Glenwood, couple-family households without children were the largest group at 35% in 2021, unchanged from 2016. One-person households fell to 25%, while couple-family households with children declined from 50% to 25%.

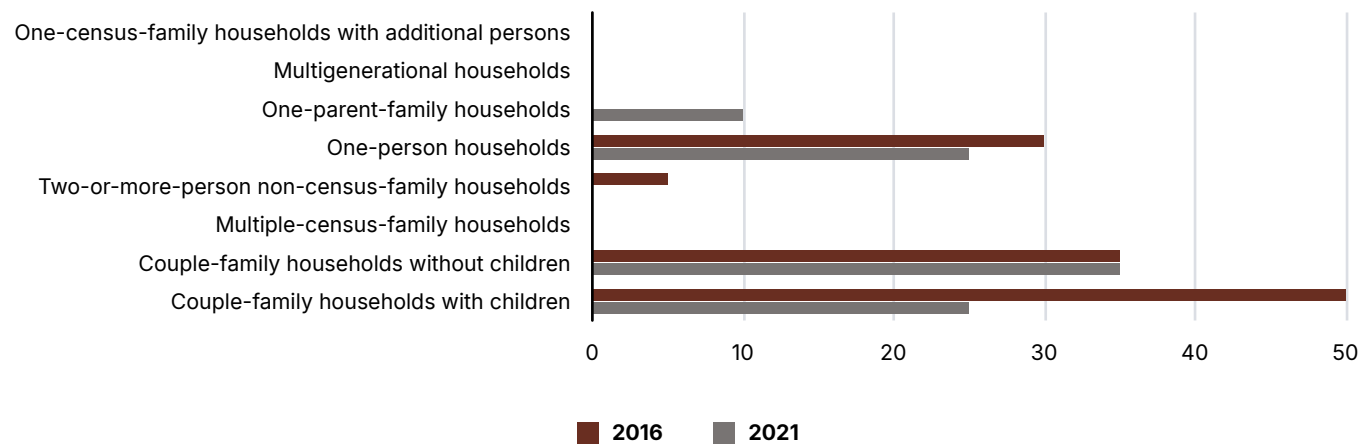
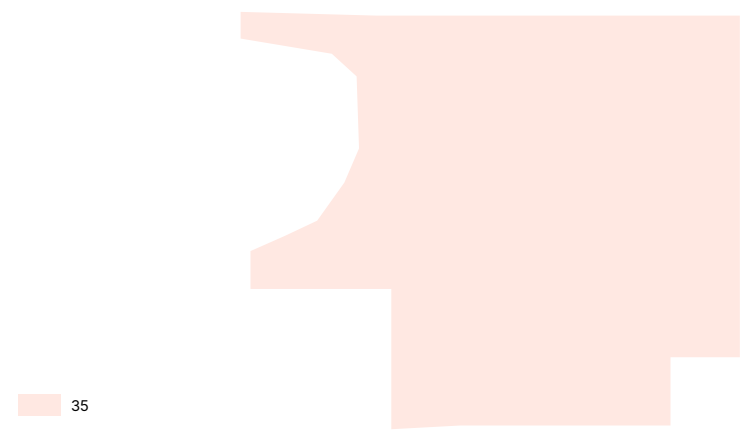


Figure 7.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood’s private households in 2021, the mix was concentrated in a few household types. Couple-family households without children were the largest group at 35 households, while couple-family households with children and one-person households each numbered 25. One-parent-family households accounted for 10 households. The longer-term pattern shows a shift in composition. Couple-family households with children fell by 50% over five years, and one-person households declined by 16.7%. Couple-family households without children were unchanged. Several other household types were recorded at zero, including multigenerational and multiple-census-family households, suggesting a limited range of household forms in the village.



In Glenwood, private households in 2021 were concentrated in a few types. Couple-family households without children were the largest group at 35 households, while couple-family households with children and one-person households each accounted for 25. One-parent-family households numbered 10, and several other household types were absent. Over five years, couple-family households with children fell by 50%, one-person households declined by 16.7%, and couple-family households without children were unchanged.

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Type - Couple-family households without children (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.

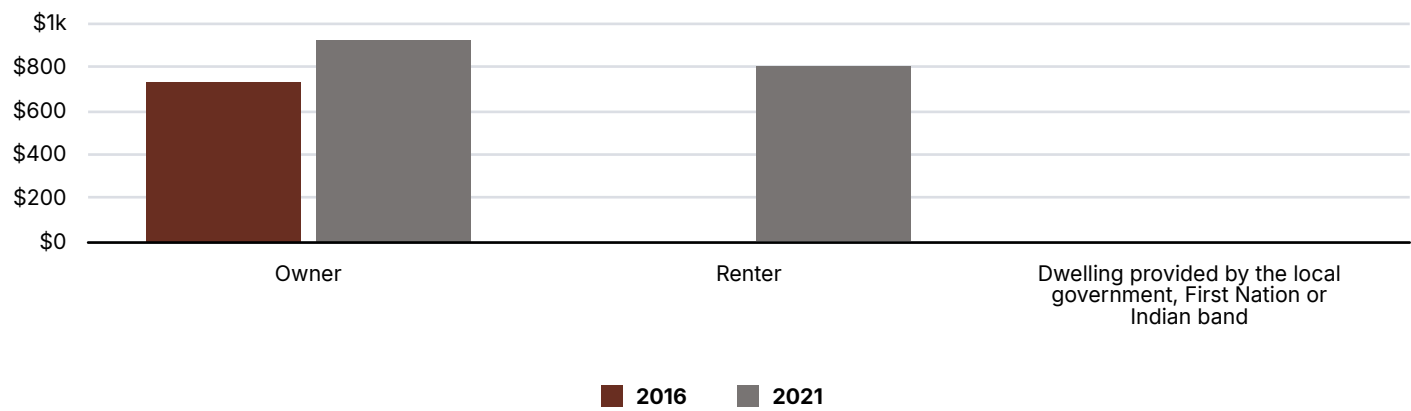


Figure 8.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were \$920 for owner households and \$800 for renter households, within non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. A third tenure category, dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, recorded \$0. The only time trend available is for owners: their average cost was 26.4% higher than five years earlier. No change value is shown for renters, so their trend cannot be assessed from this data alone.

In Glenwood, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were higher for owner households than for renters. Owners paid \$920 a month, while renters paid \$800. A third tenure category, dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, was recorded at \$0. The owner figure also shows a five-year increase of 26.4%, suggesting a clear rise in housing costs for that group over the period. With no comparable change reported for renters, the data points to a simple pattern: owners faced the stronger upward pressure, while renter costs were lower and unchanged in the dataset provided.



Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Glenwood)¹

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.

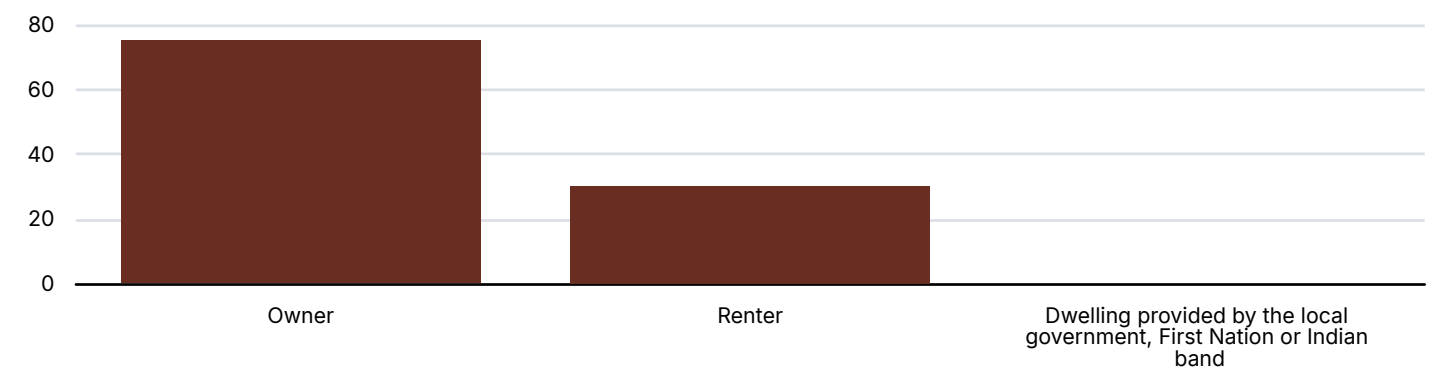


Figure 9.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, housing tenure in 2021 was weighted toward ownership, with 75 owner households compared with 30 renter households among private households. Over the previous five years, owner households fell by 25, while renter households rose by 50. The category for dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band was recorded at zero. The pattern points to a shift toward renting within a still owner-dominant housing mix, based on the census profile data for 2021.

Glenwood's housing tenure in 2021 was tilted toward ownership, with 75 owner households and 30 renter households among private households. No households were listed in the category for dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The 5-year change shows a mixed shift: owner households fell by 25, while renter households rose by 50. That points to a smaller ownership base and a larger rental presence than five years earlier. Taken together, the figures suggest a community where ownership still dominates, but renting has gained ground.



Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Glenwood)¹

Household Total Income Groups

In Glenwood, the largest household income group in 2021 was \$70,000 to \$79,999, with 10 households, tied with several other brackets. Compared with 2016, this group doubled from 5 households.

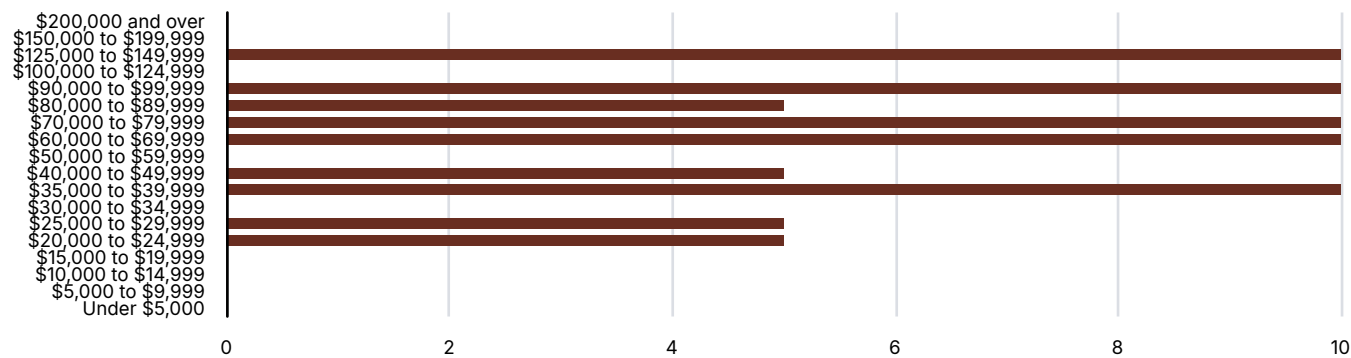


Figure 10.1: Shows households across total income groups. It helps indicate how household incomes are distributed from lower- to higher-income ranges. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Glenwood's household income profile in 2021 is concentrated in the middle ranges, with several brackets showing small counts and many lower and upper brackets at zero. Among private households, the largest groups were \$35,000 to \$39,999, \$60,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, and \$90,000 to \$99,999, each with 10 households. Smaller counts appeared in \$20,000 to \$24,999, \$25,000 to \$29,999, \$40,000 to \$49,999, \$80,000 to \$89,999, and \$125,000 to \$149,999, each with 5 or 10 households. Five-year changes were mixed, with several brackets rising by 100 and others falling by 50 or 100.

In 2021, Glenwood's private households were concentrated in middle-income bands, with 10 households each in the \$35,000 to \$39,999, \$60,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, and \$90,000 to \$99,999 ranges. Lower and highest bands were mostly empty. Recent changes were mixed. The \$35,000 to \$39,999, \$60,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, and \$125,000 to \$149,999 groups each rose by 10 households over five years, while several lower and upper brackets fell to zero.



Figure 10.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Income Group Household - \$35,000 to \$39,999 (Glenwood)¹

High School Completion

In Glenwood, the largest group in 2021 had a high school diploma or equivalent, with 150 people, compared with 40 people with no certificate, diploma or degree.

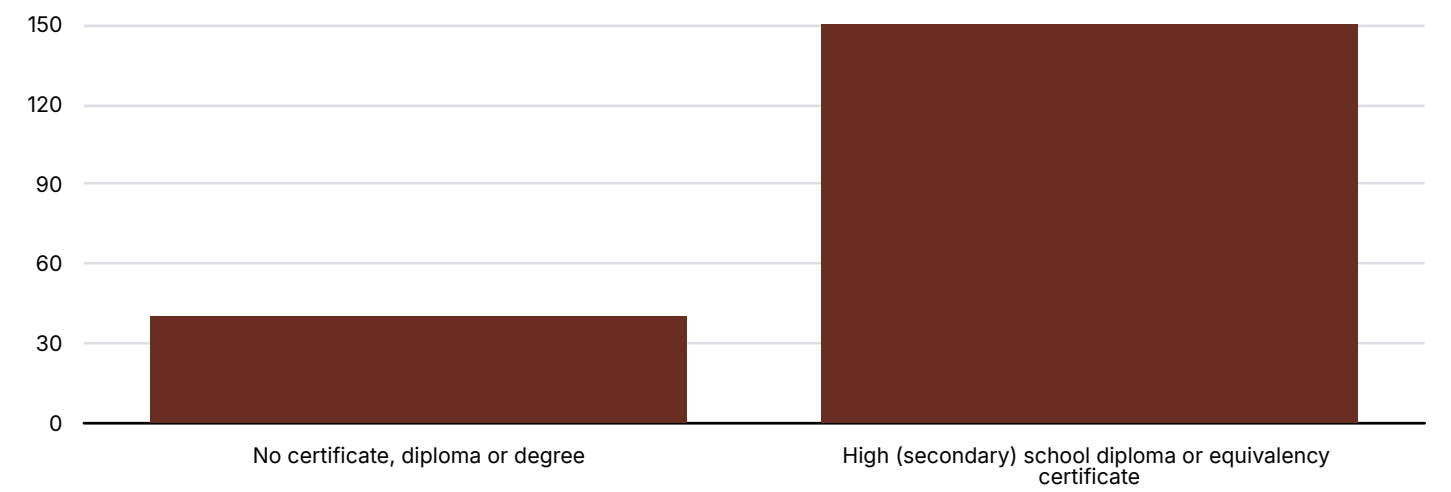


Figure 11.1: Shows whether residents have completed high school or an equivalent credential. It helps indicate a basic foundation for workforce participation and further study. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, high school completion in 2021 shows a modest split among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The data records 150 people with a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, compared with 40 people with no certificate, diploma or degree. With only one census year provided, there is no time trend to describe, but the snapshot suggests that completed secondary schooling is more common than having no formal credential. The dataset does not show additional educational levels, so broader attainment cannot be assessed.



In Glenwood, high school completion is the larger part of the picture for residents aged 15 and over in private households. In 2021, 150 people had a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, while 40 people had no certificate, diploma or degree. That means the village had a clear concentration at the secondary-school level, with fewer residents lacking any credential. The balance suggests a basic educational foundation is present, even though a smaller group remains without formal completion.

Figure 11.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (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.

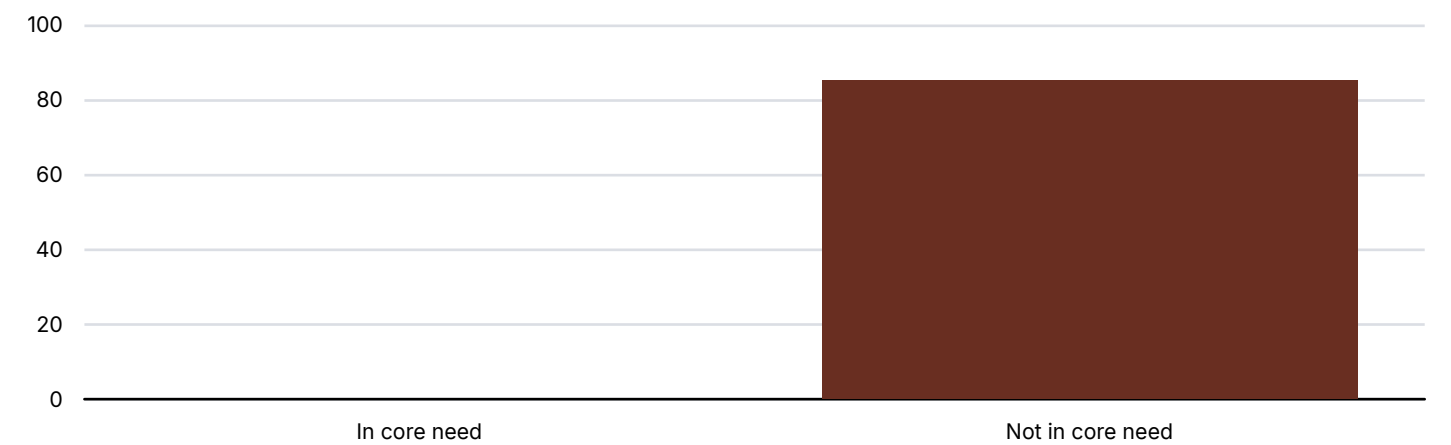


Figure 12.1: Shows the share of households living in housing that is unaffordable, unsuitable, or in need of major repairs. It helps indicate overall housing stress in the community. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 census shows no households in core housing need among the households covered by this measure. The dataset records 0 households in core need and 85 not in core need, pointing to a profile with no observed housing stress in this snapshot. Because the count in core need is zero, there is no share to compare against within Glenwood for that category. The available figures suggest that the measured households were entirely outside core housing need in 2021. This is a simple pattern, but a clear one: the local housing picture in this dataset is defined by the absence of households in core need rather than by any measured burden.



Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Core Housing Need - Not in core need (Glenwood)¹

Median Age

Glenwood’s median age reached 42.8 years in 2021, up from 35.6 in 2016 and 34.9 in 2011. The five-year change was 20.2%, showing a larger increase than earlier in the period.

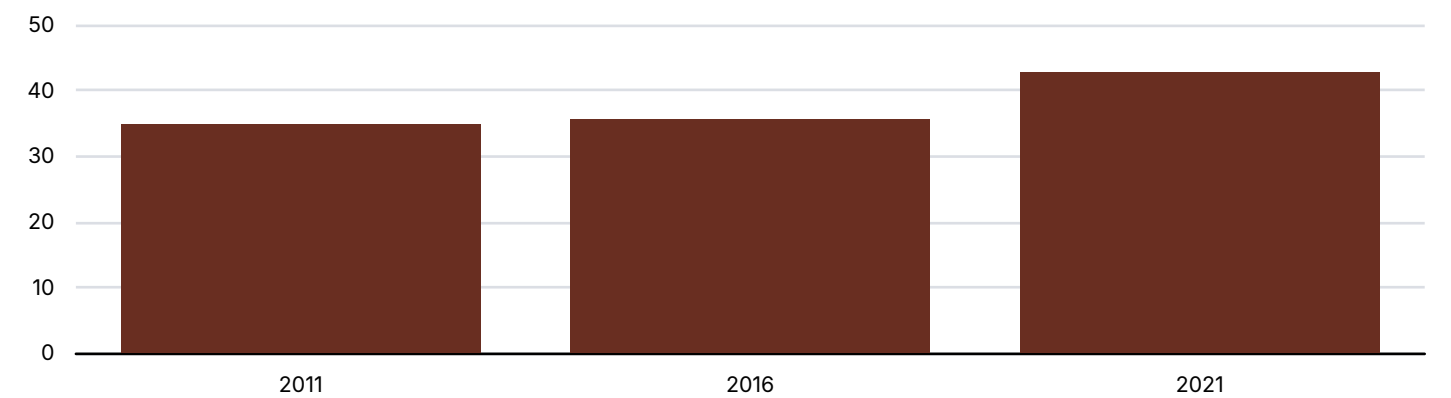


Figure 13.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Glenwood, 2011-2021)¹

Glenwood’s median age has risen steadily over the past decade, suggesting an older population midpoint in the village’s total population. In 2011, the median age was 34.9 years, edging up to 35.6 in 2016 before climbing to 42.8 in 2021. The largest change occurred in the most recent period, with a 5-year increase of 20.2%. The pattern shows relatively modest aging at first, followed by a much sharper shift by 2021.

Glenwood’s median age has risen sharply in recent years, placing it near the older end of the local comparison set. In 2021, the median age was 42.8 years, up from 35.6 in 2016 and 34.9 in 2011. That 7.2-year increase over five years stands out among nearby places. By 2021, Glenwood was older than Cardston County at 36.4 and Magrath at 36.0, but younger than Nanton at 52.8 and Claresholm at 56.8. Compared with its 2016 level, Glenwood moved from a relatively mid-range age profile to one closer to the regional older communities. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile

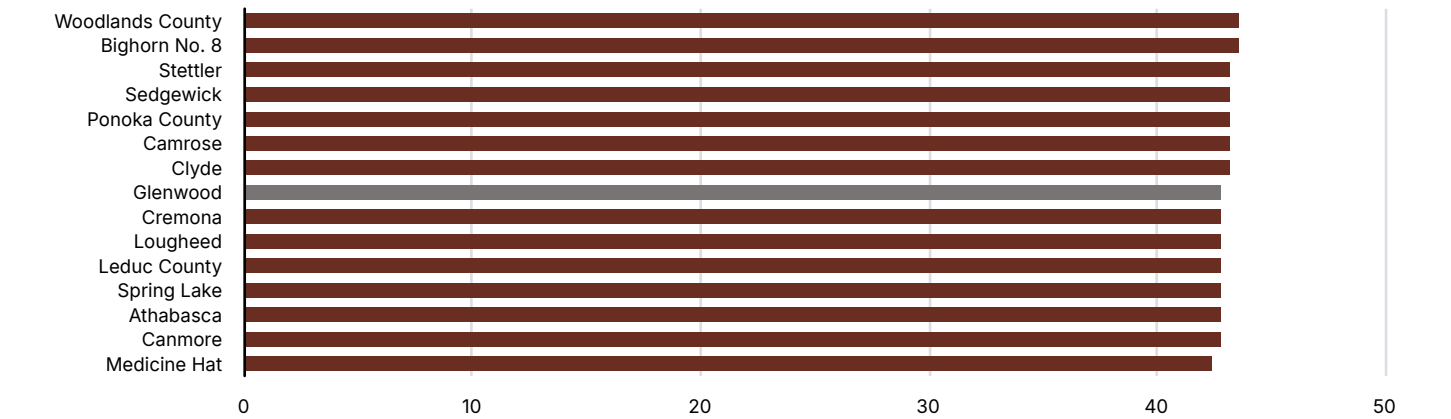


Figure 13.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Age at Immigration

In Glenwood, the largest immigrant age-at-arrival group in 2021 was 25 to 44 years, at 0 people, while 15 to 24 years also fell to 0 from 15 in 2016, a 100% decline.

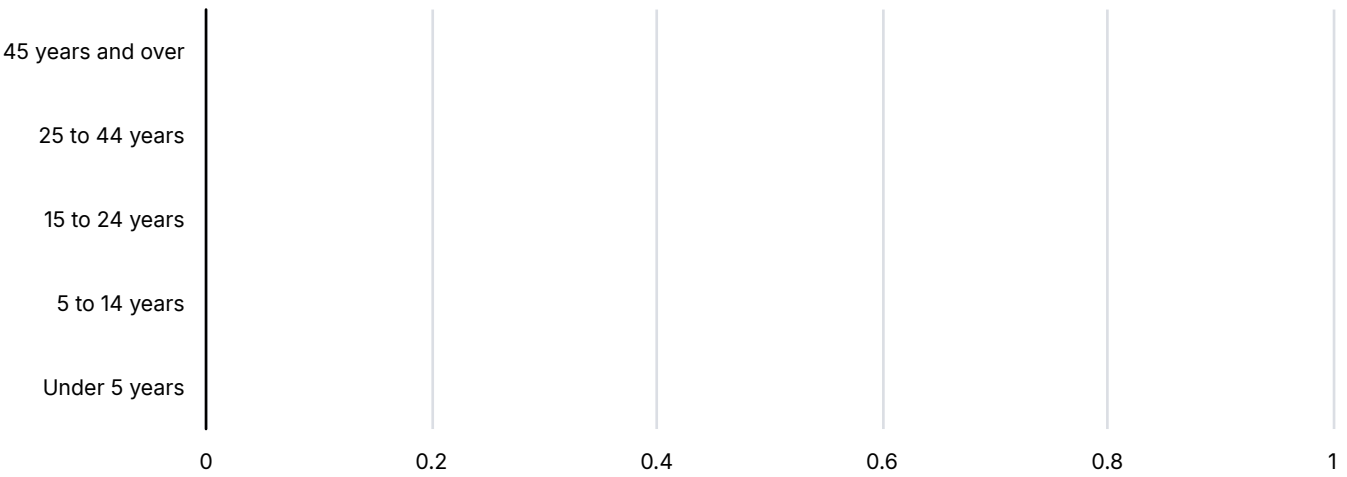
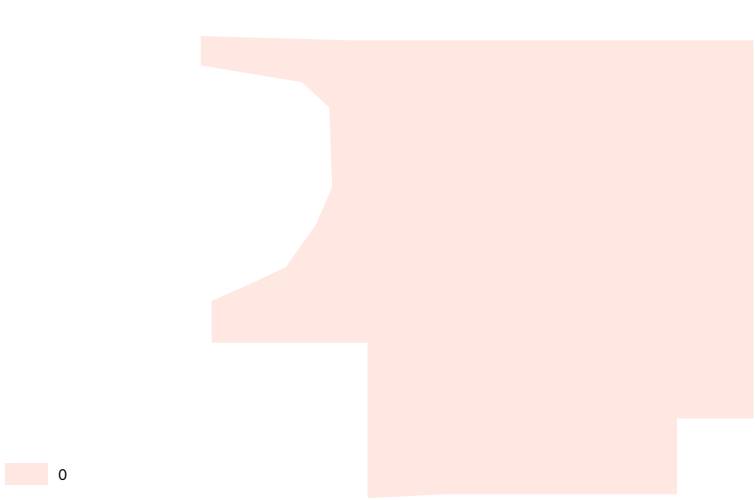


Figure 14.1: Shows the age at which immigrants first arrived in the country. It helps explain whether newcomers arrived mainly as children, working-age adults, or older adults. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 profile for immigrant age at arrival shows no recorded population in any age group. The counts were zero for those who first arrived under 5 years, at ages 5 to 14, 15 to 24, 25 to 44, and 45 years and over. The 5-year change was -100% for the three youngest groups, while the two older groups had no change value reported. Within the immigrant population in private households, this leaves no visible age-at-arrival pattern to compare across groups. The data suggest a complete absence of immigrants in this measure for 2021.



In Glenwood, the age at immigration profile for the immigrant population in private households was entirely empty in 2021. Every age group recorded 0 people, from under 5 years through 45 years and over. That leaves no visible pattern by arrival age and no basis for comparing child, working-age, or older immigrants within the village. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age At Immigration - Under 5 years (Glenwood)¹

Immigrant Status

In Glenwood, non-immigrants remained the largest group in 2021 at 270 people, down 20.6% from 2016. Immigrants declined more, to 20 people, while non-permanent residents stayed at zero.

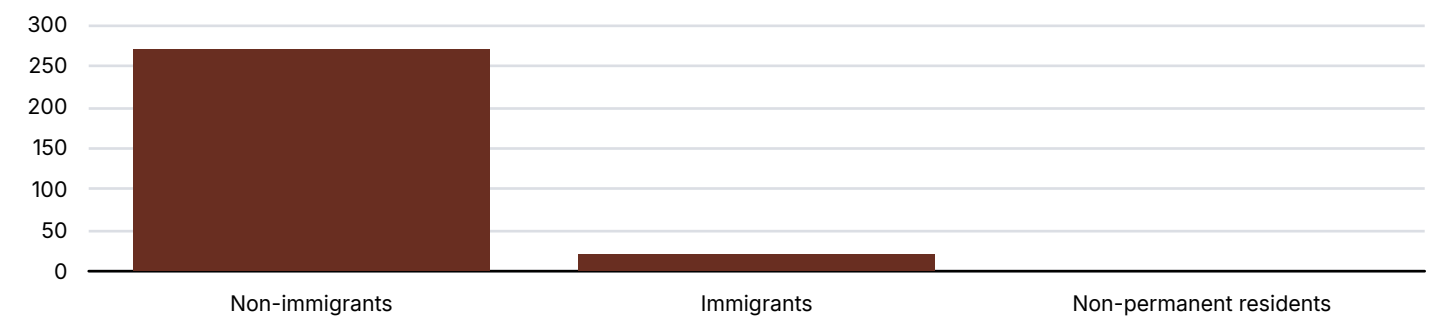


Figure 15.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s immigrant-status profile was dominated by non-immigrants. The community also had a small immigrant presence and no non-permanent residents recorded in the private-household population. Non-immigrants numbered 270 people, down 20.6% over five years. Immigrants numbered 20 people, a larger drop of 42.9% over the same period. Non-permanent residents were 0. The sharper decline among immigrants suggests that change in Glenwood’s population composition was uneven rather than uniform. With no non-permanent resident count, the profile was concentrated in the non-immigrant group. Taken together, the 2021 figures point to a stable but narrowing immigrant share within the village’s private-household population.

In 2021, Glenwood’s population in private households was overwhelmingly non-immigrant. Non-immigrants numbered 270, compared with 20 immigrants and no non-permanent residents, showing a very limited immigrant presence in the community. The five-year change also points to decline across the two groups present: non-immigrants fell 20.6% and immigrants dropped 42.9%. The descendant dissemination area shows the same pattern, suggesting the local immigrant-status mix is sparse and has contracted over time.



Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Immigrant Status - Non-immigrants (Glenwood)¹

Data Sources

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

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