

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

RANCHLAND NO. 66

Quality of Life Report

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Executive Summary

In 2021, Ranchland No. 66 appears as a very small, highly concentrated community across most reported measures. Its social profile is shaped by a limited set of categories rather than a broad mix: English is overwhelmingly the main mother tongue, non-immigrants are still the clear majority, and the small immigrant population is narrow in character, with all recorded immigrants having arrived between ages 25 and 44. Religion is similarly concentrated, divided mainly between people reporting no religion and those identifying as Christian. Across these topics, the picture is not one of diversity spread across many groups, but of a community marked by a few clearly prevailing characteristics and very little representation beyond them.

Several of the most notable changes from 2016 to 2021 point to contraction in some long-standing population groups alongside a more selective shift in composition. The non-immigrant population fell sharply while the immigrant count stayed unchanged, narrowing the gap without altering the broader pattern of non-immigrant dominance. Reported ethnic origins also shifted within a small set of groups rather than through broad expansion, with English remaining the largest origin, Scottish increasing, and Irish declining markedly. The age structure changed more sharply than many other measures: the median age rose to 54.4, well above earlier census points, suggesting a much older population profile in 2021 than in the recent past. Household and family patterns remained fairly simple, centered on couple households and married couples, with fewer couple households without children and no recorded one-parent families by 2021.

Housing and education reinforce the sense of a community becoming more concentrated rather than more varied. Home ownership accounted for all recorded households in 2021 after renter households disappeared from the data, leaving a fully owner-based tenure profile. Education still centered on high school completion, but the highest-credential mix became less dominated by high school alone as bachelor's degrees increased and apprenticeship credentials fell to zero. Taken as a whole, Ranchland No. 66 appears in the data as older, smaller in several key population segments, and increasingly defined by a narrow set of linguistic, household, housing, and social characteristics rather than by a broad internal mix.

Mother Tongue

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

Ranchland No. 66’s mother tongue profile in 2021 is very concentrated. English is by far the dominant first language still understood by residents, while only a small number of people report other mother tongues. English accounts for 105 people and is also the largest group and the most changed group in the data. Its 5-year change is 16.67%, showing moderate growth over the period. German is the only other language with a non-zero count, at 5 people, and it shows no change over five years. The remaining languages listed, including Satuotine Yati (North

Slavey), Dutch, Catalan, Lingala, Harari, Nehiyawewin (Plains Cree), Dinka, and Lithuanian, each record zero people. That leaves the language profile with a clear single-language pattern and very limited diversity in the reported counts. Within the total population excluding institutional residents, the data suggests that linguistic roots in Ranchland No. 66 are strongly centered on English, with only a small secondary presence of German. Source: not provided in dataset.

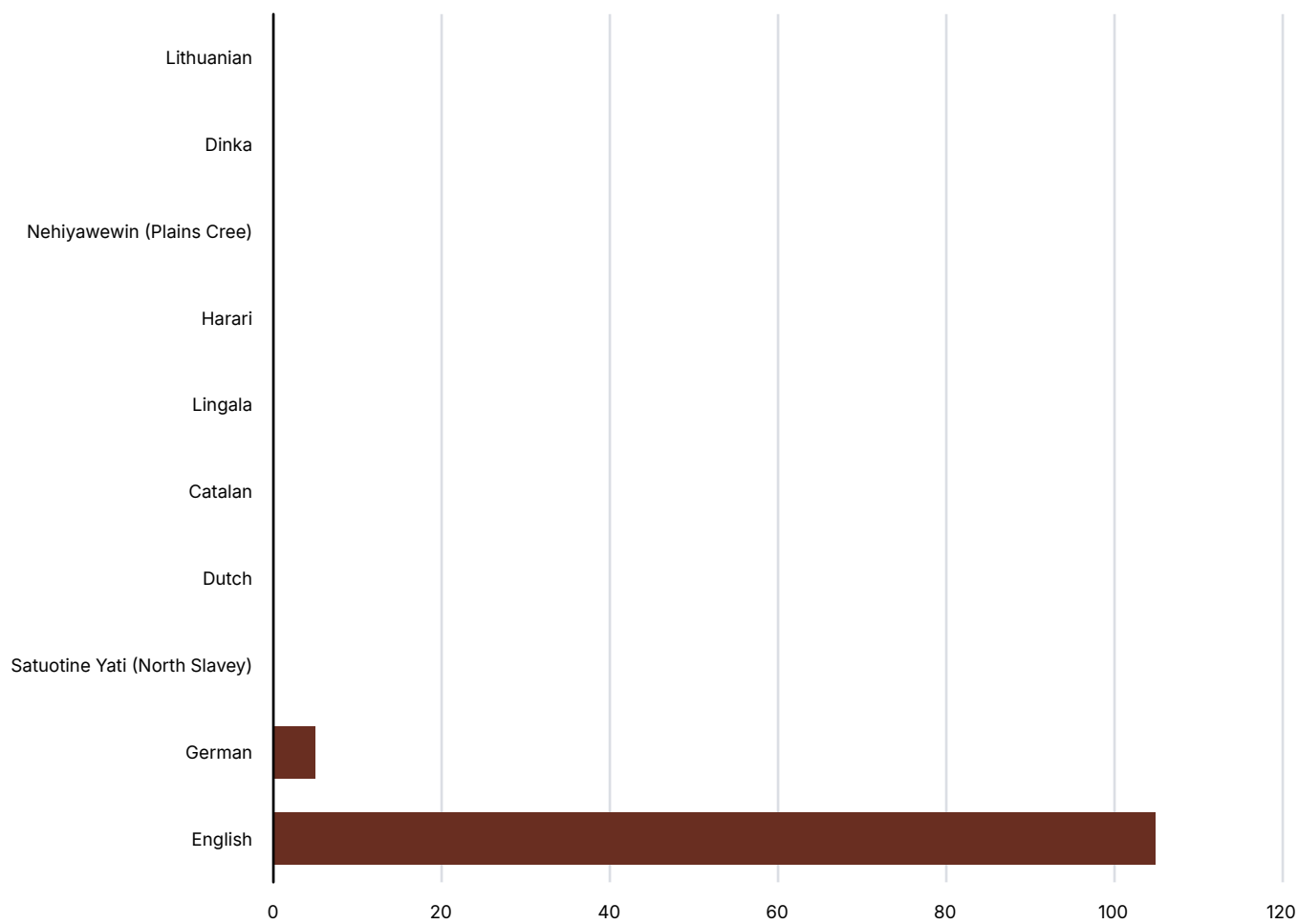


Figure 1.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Immigrant Status

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

Ranchland No. 66’s immigrant status profile is dominated by non-immigrants, with immigrants present at a much smaller level and no non-permanent residents recorded in either 2016 or 2021. The main change over time is a sharp decline in the non-immigrant count, while the immigrant count stayed the same. In 2021, non-immigrants numbered 70, down from 115 in 2016, a 39.1% decrease over five years. Immigrants remained at 10 in both years, and non-permanent residents

stayed at 0. As a result, the total population in this measure was lower in 2021 than in 2016, driven almost entirely by the drop in non-immigrants. Overall, the pattern shows stability in the smaller immigrant group and contraction in the larger non-immigrant group. Immigration did not expand during this period, so the profile changed mainly because the non-immigrant base shrank.

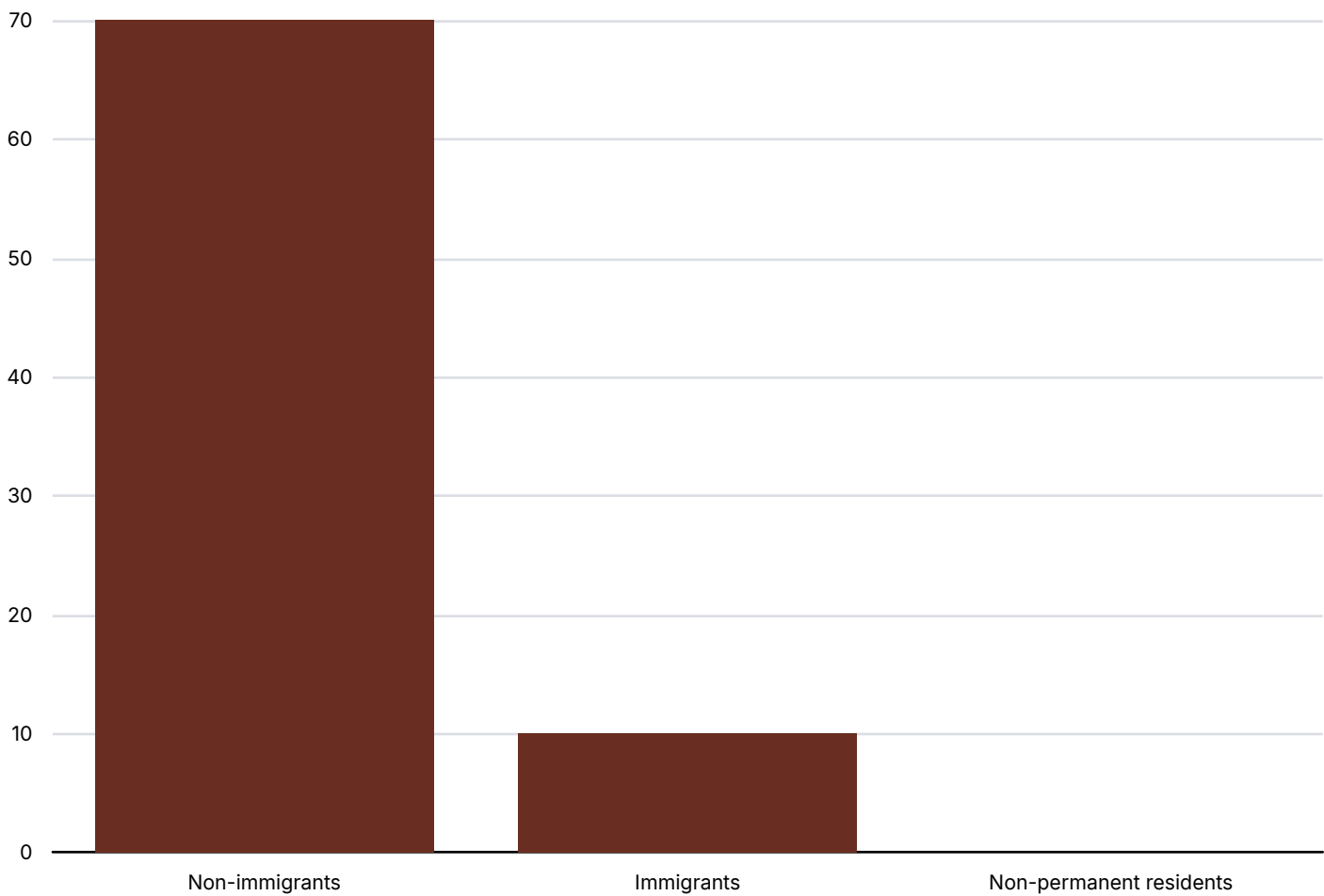


Figure 2.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Age at Immigration

In Ranchland No. 66, immigrants aged 25 to 44 years were the largest group in 2021, with 10 people. All other age-at-arrival groups recorded zero, unchanged from 2016.

Ranchland No. 66 has a very small immigrant population in private households by age at immigration, and the 2021 profile is concentrated in one group. All 10 people were first brought in at ages 25 to 44, while the other age-at-immigration categories each recorded zero. That means the entire measured population falls within working age at arrival, with no recorded immigrants who first arrived as children or at older ages. The 2021 count is also the first non-zero pattern shown in the data.

In 2016, every age-at-immigration category was zero, including under 5 years, 5 to 14 years, 15 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, and 45 years and over. The shift is not large in absolute terms, but it does mark a change from no recorded immigrant presence in this measure to a small, entirely adult-arrival group. For Ranchland No. 66, this suggests a narrow age-at-arrival profile rather than a mixed one, with immigration represented only by adults in the prime working ages.

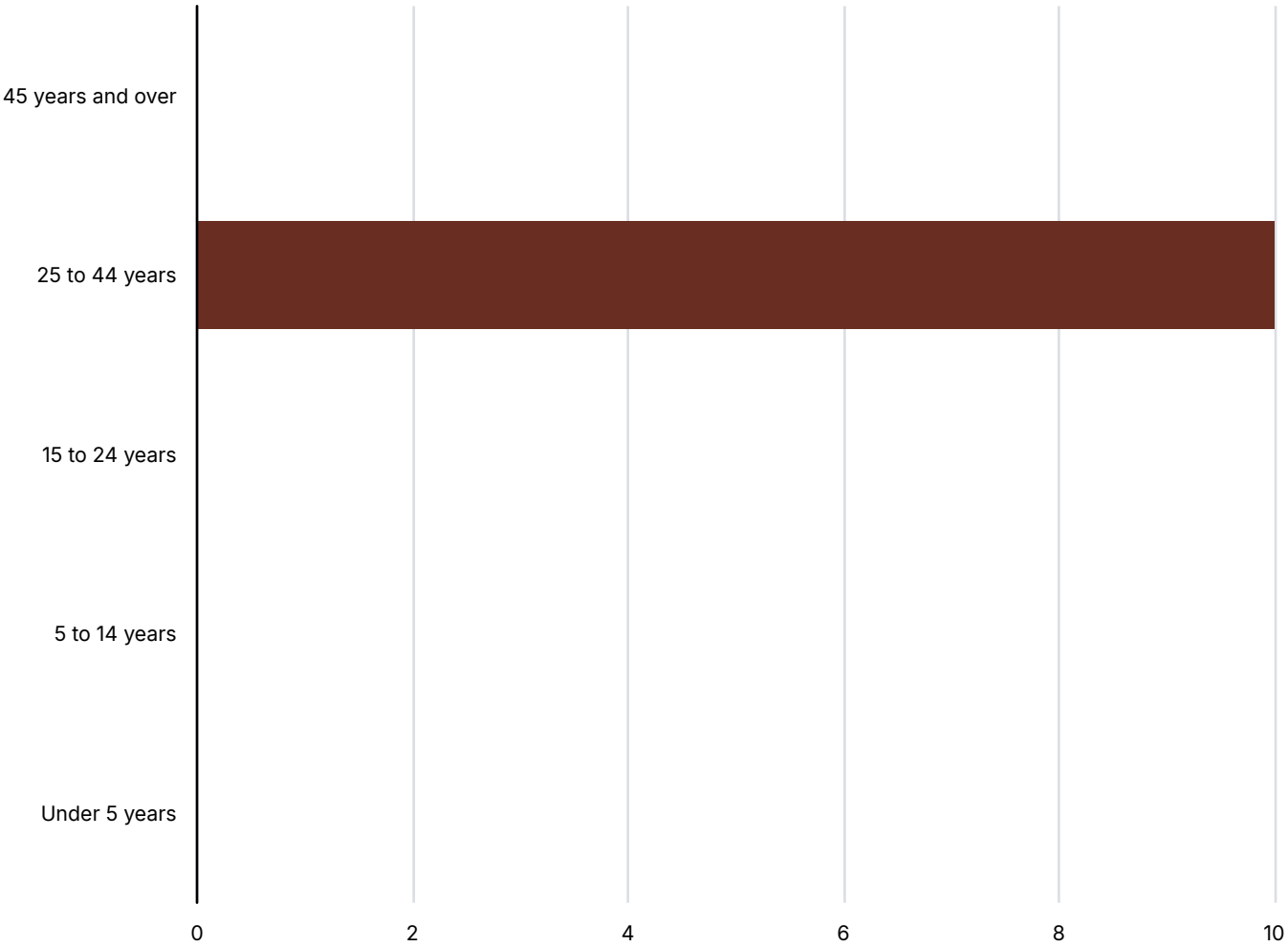


Figure 3.1: Shows the age at which immigrants first arrived in the country. It helps explain whether newcomers arrived mainly as children, working-age adults, or older adults. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Ethnic Origin

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

In 2021, Ranchland No. 66's reported ethnic origins in private households were concentrated in a small set of groups, with English as the largest at 40 people. Scottish was the second-largest group at 20 people, while Ukrainian, Polish, and Irish each stood at 10 people. The remaining listed origins, including Korean, Saskatchewanian, and Kurdish, were reported at 0. The 5-year change shows a mixed picture. English, the largest group, fell by 20% over the period. Scottish moved in the opposite direction, rising by 33.3%. Irish saw the sharpest

shift, dropping by 77.8%, even though it still appeared among the reported origins. Ukrainian and Polish were present at the same level, but no 5-year change was provided for either. Taken together, the data suggests a small and fairly concentrated pattern of reported origins, with one clear leading group and several much smaller ones. The changes over five years point to movement within the mix rather than broad growth across all groups.

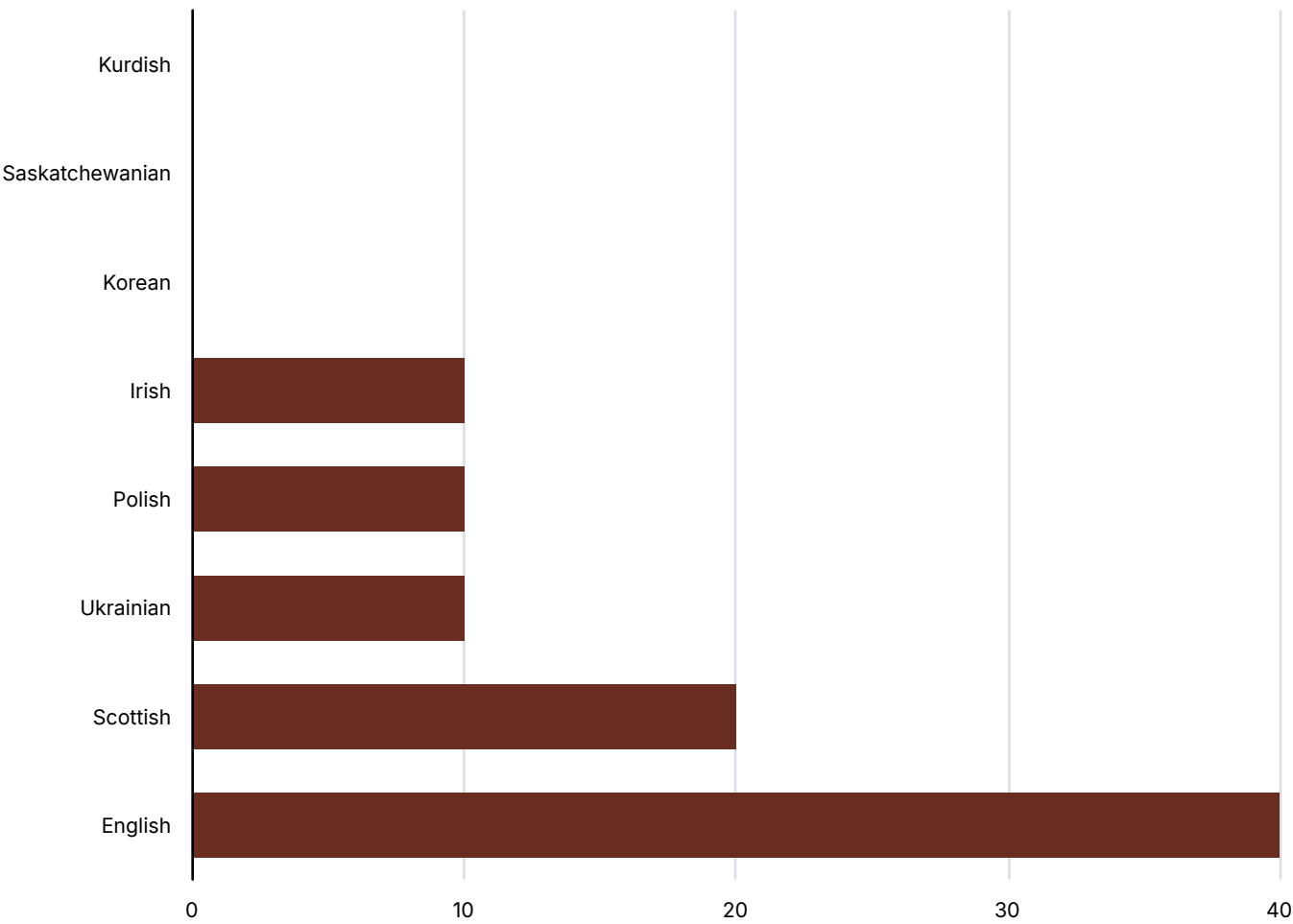


Figure 4.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Religion

In Ranchland No. 66, no religion and secular perspectives was the largest group at 45 people, ahead of Christianity at 35. All other listed religions recorded 0 people in 2021.

In 2021, religion in Ranchland No. 66 was split between two reported groups: 45 people with no religion and secular perspectives, and 35 Christians. No other religious affiliation registered a count above zero in the dataset. That makes the local profile very concentrated rather than broadly mixed. The largest group was no religion and secular perspectives at 45 people. Christianity followed at 35 people. Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, traditional Indigenous spirituality, and other religions and spiritual traditions were all recorded at 0 people. With no

benchmark or earlier year provided, the clearest pattern is the narrow spread across categories. The difference between the two non-zero groups is 10 people, while every other category is absent from the count. For a 2021 snapshot of the population in private households, Ranchland No. 66 shows a simple religious profile with little internal diversity. The data suggests a community where non-affiliation is slightly more common than Christian identification, and where other faith groups were not represented in the counts provided.

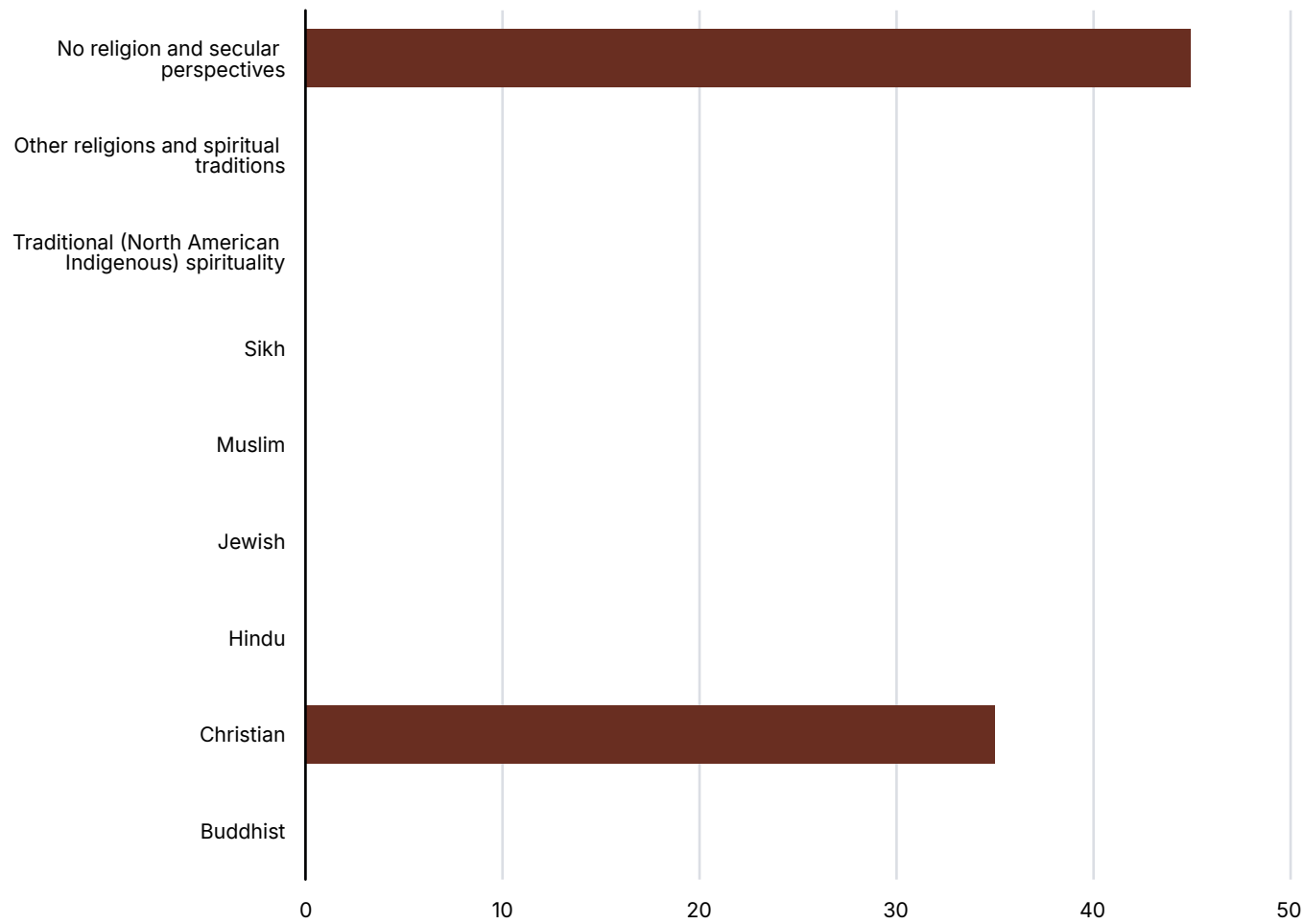


Figure 5.1: Shows residents' religious affiliation. It helps indicate the spiritual and faith-based diversity of the community. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

High School Completion

In Ranchland No. 66, the largest education group in 2021 was residents with a high school diploma or equivalent, at 70 people. No certificate, diploma or degree was recorded for 0 people.

In Ranchland No. 66, the available data for 2021 shows a very narrow picture of high school completion among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The largest group is people with a high school diploma or equivalent, at 70 people. The only other category shown is those with no certificate, diploma, or degree, and that count is 0. Because the dataset provides only these two figures, the most visible pattern is concentration in one completed-education category with no recorded residents in the no-credential group. That leaves no room to assess

balance across a fuller range of education levels, but it does show that the community's reported education profile is limited to a small count in the categories provided. For this topic, the key point is simply that the available 2021 data points to high school completion being present, while non-completion is not represented in the supplied figures. Source: not provided in dataset A fuller education profile would be needed to describe the community beyond this basic split.

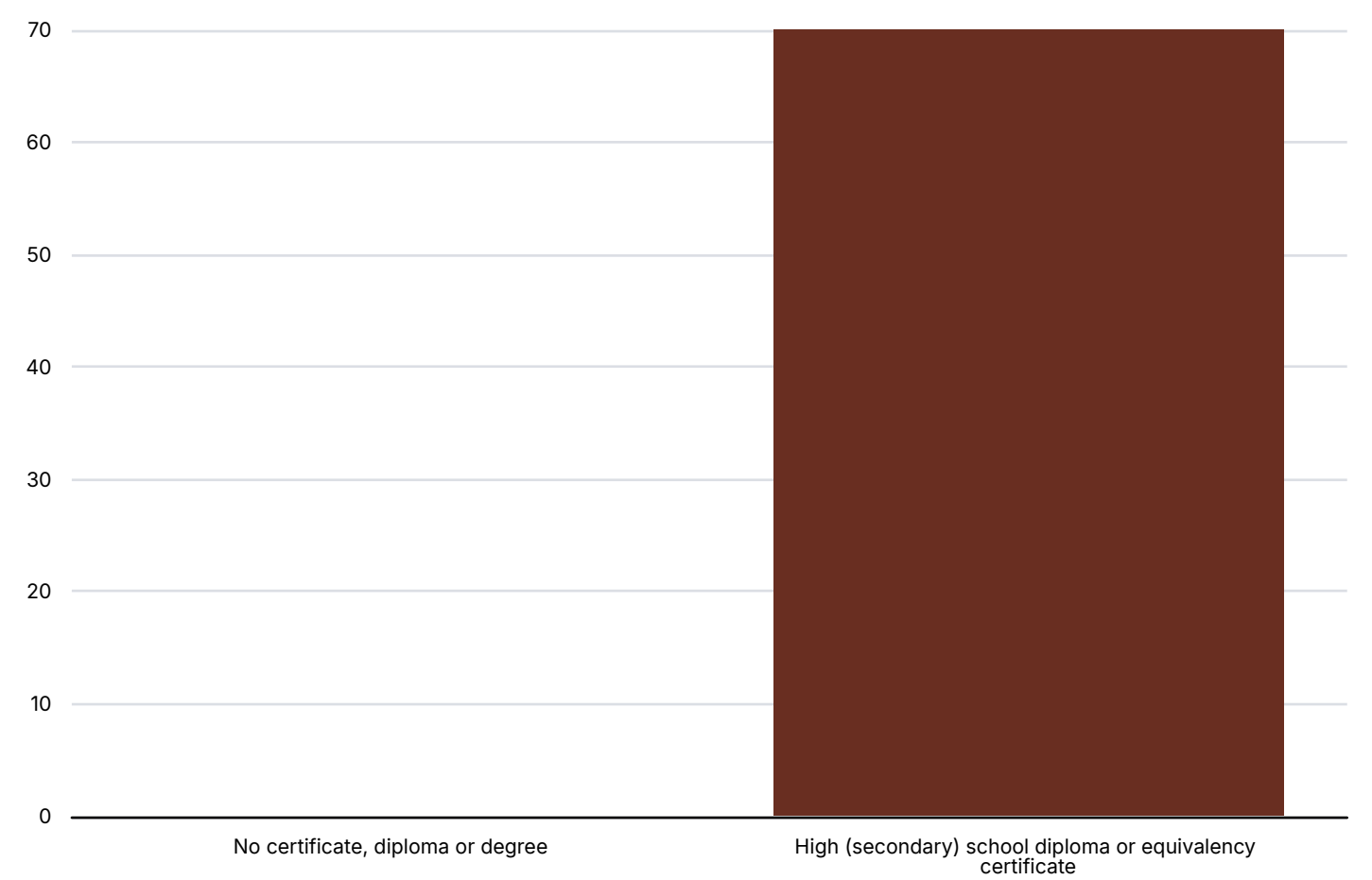


Figure 6.1: Shows whether residents have completed high school or an equivalent credential. It helps indicate a basic foundation for workforce participation and further study. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Highest Education Level

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

Ranchland No. 66’s highest education profile in 2021 was led by residents whose top credential was a high school diploma or equivalent, with 30 people in that group. College, CEGEP, or other non-university certificates accounted for 15 people, and 15 people also held a bachelor’s degree. Apprenticeship or trades certificates were at zero. This marks a shift from 2016. High school as the highest credential fell from 40 to 30 people, a 25.0% decline over five years. Apprenticeship or trades

credentials dropped from 10 to zero, a 100.0% decrease. By contrast, bachelor’s degrees rose from 10 to 15 people, a 50.0% increase, while college-level credentials were unchanged at 15. Overall, the education mix is more even than in 2016, with less concentration in high school and trades categories and more in bachelor’s degrees. Because the dataset does not include shares or a benchmark, this is best read as a local shift in credentials rather than a comparison with nearby areas.

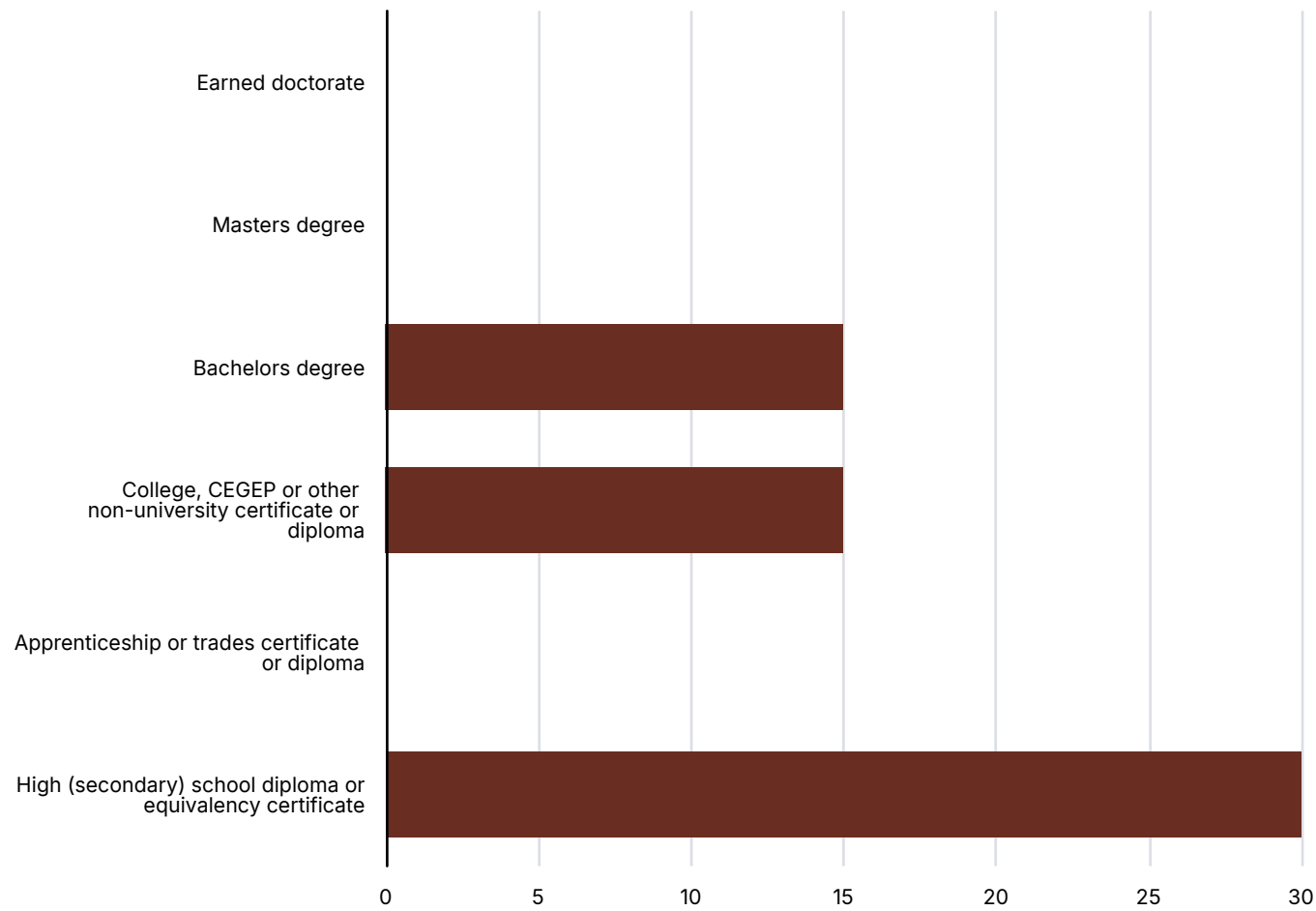


Figure 7.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Household Type

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

Ranchland No. 66's household profile is characterized by a narrow range of living arrangements, with couple-family households and one-person households forming the core. In 2021, couple-family households with children accounted for 15 households, the same number as in 2016, while one-person households remained steady at 10. The main change over the five-year period was in couple-family households without children, which declined from 15 households in 2016 to 10 in 2021, a drop of 33.3%. Several other household types were recorded

at zero in 2021, including one-parent-family households, multigenerational households, multiple-census-family households, one-census-family households with additional persons, and two-or-more-person non-census-family households. Overall, the data suggest a relatively simple household structure rather than a broad mix of living arrangements. The stability in households with children and one-person households points to consistency, while the decline in couple-family households without children is the only notable shift.

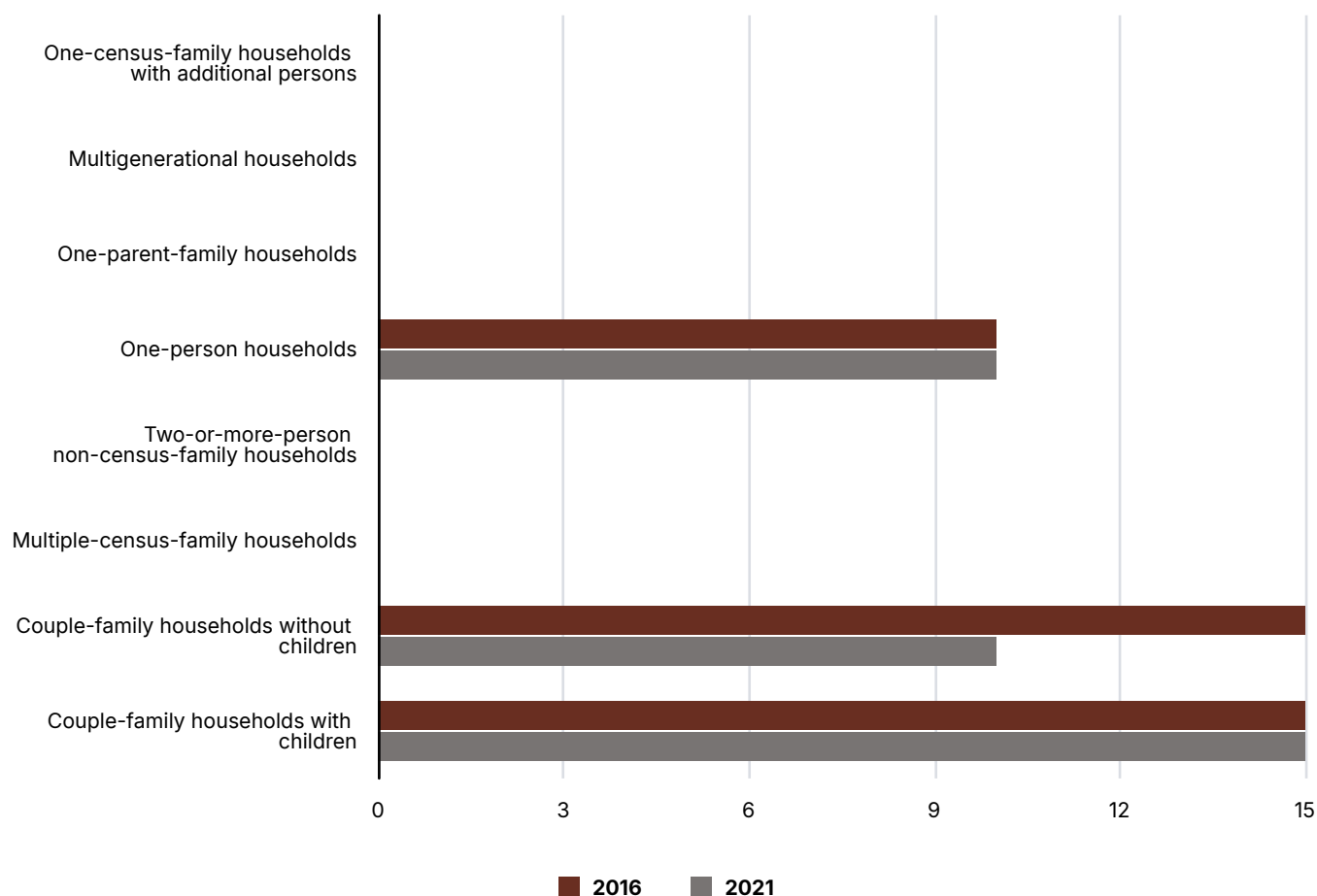


Figure 8.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Family Type

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

Ranchland No. 66’s family profile in 2021 was centered on married couples with children, which remained the largest family type despite a decline from 2016. Overall, the family mix was small and fairly concentrated, with only a few family types appearing in the data. Married couple with children families numbered 10 people in 2021, down from 15 in 2016, a 33.3% decrease over five years. Married couple without children also totaled 10 people in 2021 and showed no change over the period. Common-law couple with children accounted for 5 people,

while common-law couple without children was recorded at 0. One-parent families also fell to 0 people, after having 5 in 2016, representing a 100% drop. This pattern suggests a shift away from one-parent families and toward a more even balance between married couple families with and without children. The 2021 structure remains dominated by married couples, while the earlier presence of one-parent families is no longer reflected in the data.

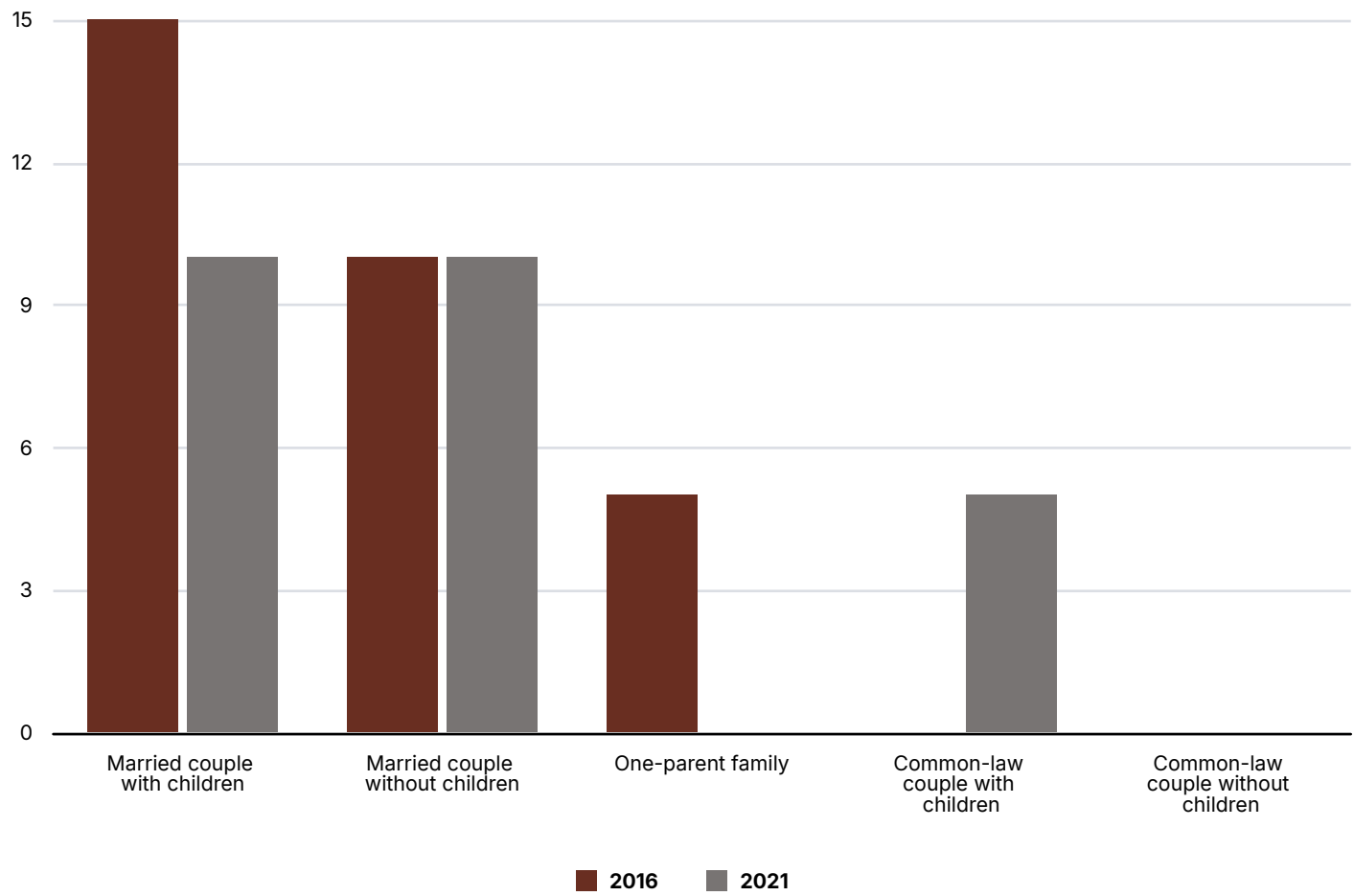


Figure 9.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Housing Tenure

Owner households were the largest group in Ranchland No. 66 in 2021 at 35 households, up 16.7% from 2016. Renter households fell to zero from 20, while provided dwellings remained at zero.

Ranchland No. 66’s housing tenure profile in 2021 was completely concentrated in owner households. The largest group was owners, with 35 households, while renters were absent and no households were recorded as living in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. That pattern reflects a shift from 2016, when the community had 30 owner households and 20 renter households. Over the five-year period, owner households increased by 16.7%, while renter

households fell by 100.0% to zero. With all recorded private households now in the owner category, the tenure mix is much more one-sided than it was five years earlier. The change is driven not by growth across every group, but by the disappearance of the rental segment alongside modest owner growth. For housing tenure, Ranchland No. 66 in 2021 was defined by ownership rather than a mixed owner-renter balance.

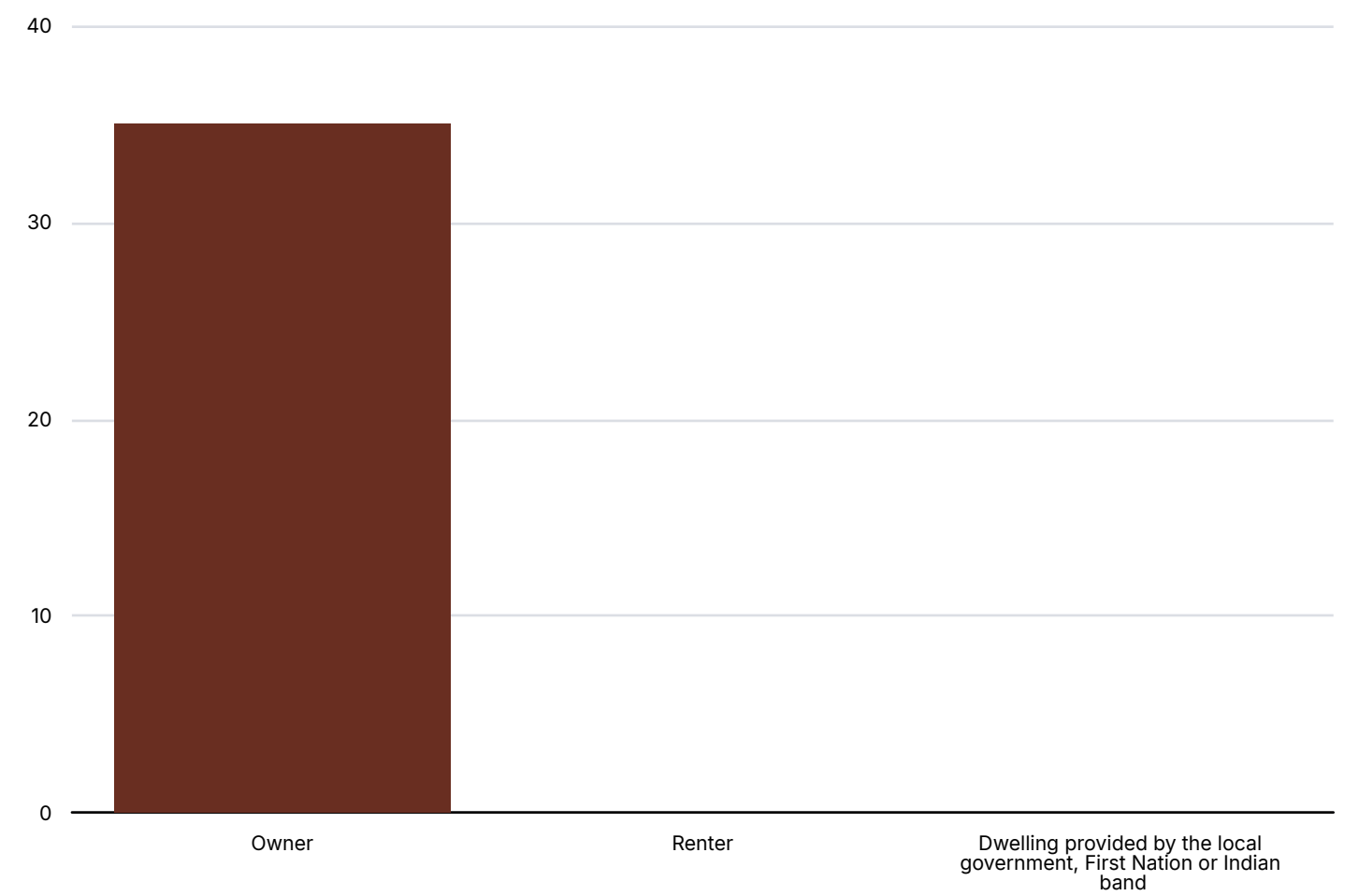


Figure 10.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Average Shelter Costs

In Ranchland No. 66, owners had average monthly shelter costs of \$640 in 2021. Tenure groups other than owners recorded \$0, including renters and dwellings provided by local government, First Nation or Indian band.

For owner households in Ranchland No. 66, the average monthly shelter cost was \$640 in 2021. That figure gives a narrow view of housing expenses in the area, but the dataset contains very limited time detail for this tenure. The only other values shown are 2016 figures of \$0 for both owner and renter households. Those entries do not provide a usable comparison with the 2021 owner cost, so the 2021 value stands as the clear-

est point in the record. Because the dataset does not include a full series, a renter value for 2021, or a comparable benchmark, it is not possible to describe a trend or a tenure gap from these data alone. The safest reading is simply that owner shelter costs were recorded at \$640 per month in 2021 for owner households in owner-occupied private dwellings.

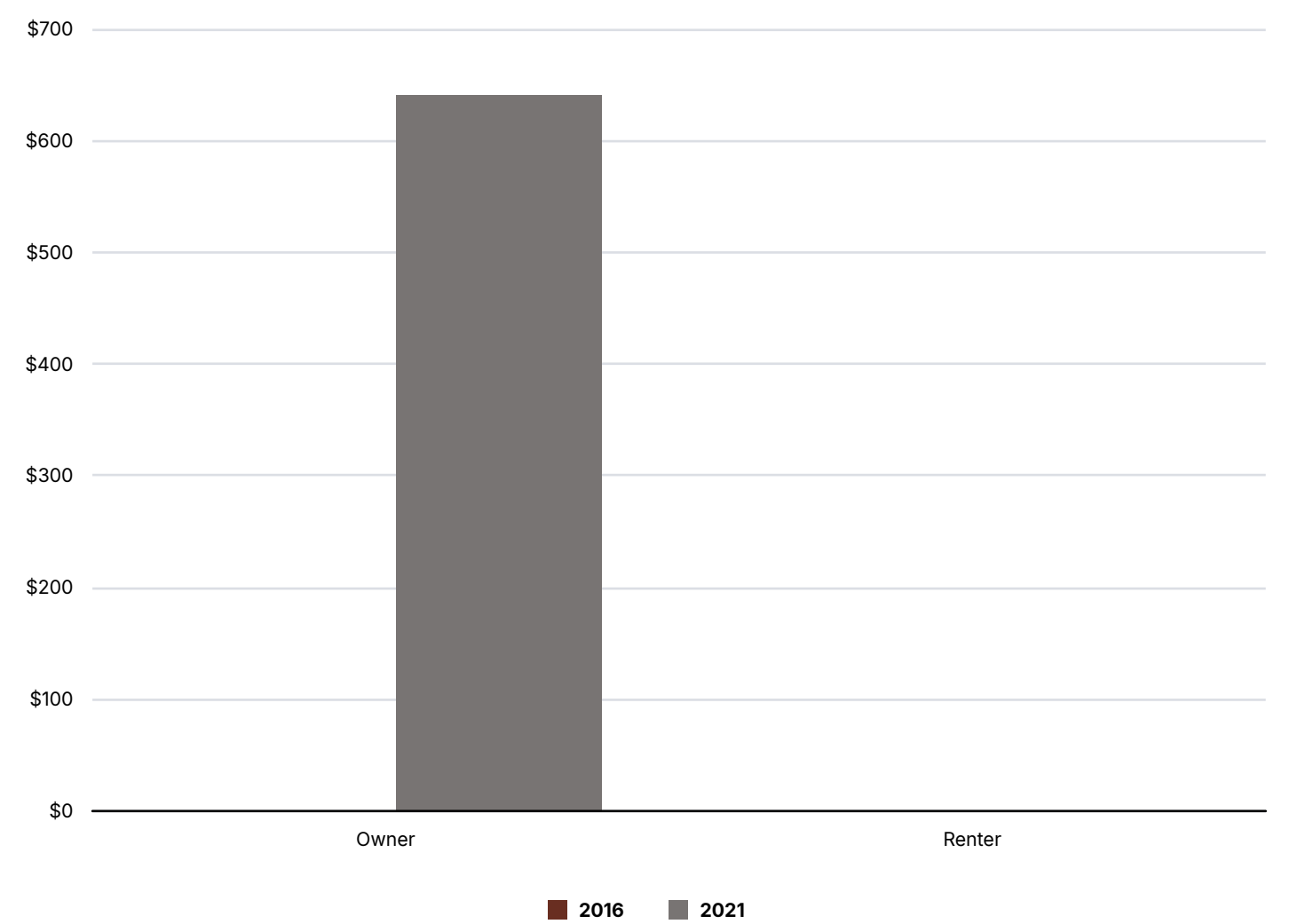


Figure 11.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Ranchland No. 66, 2016-2021)¹

Population Density

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

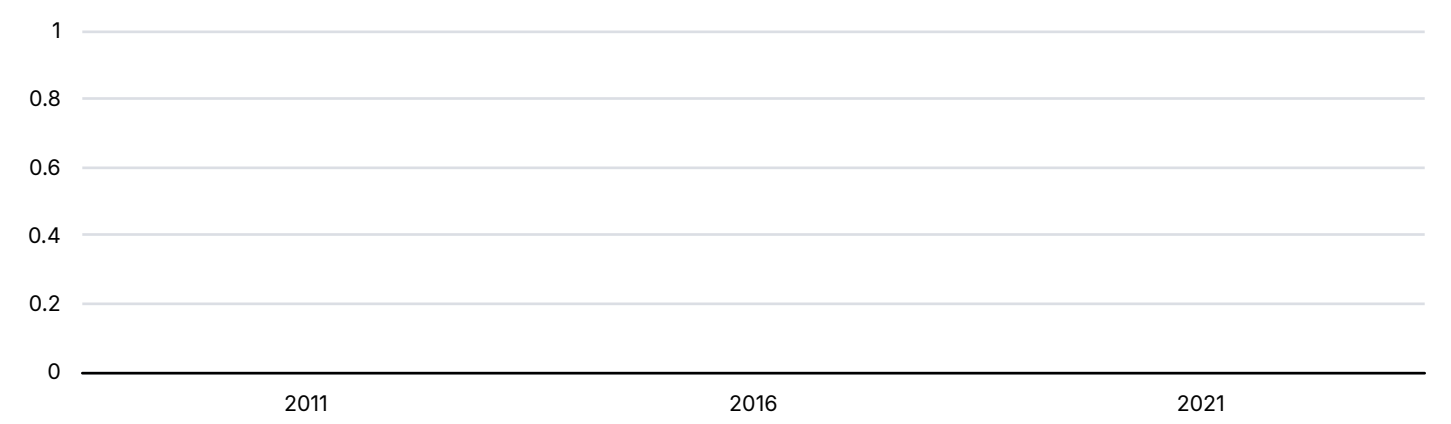


Figure 12.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Ranchland No. 66, 2011-2021)¹

Ranchland No. 66 has a population density of 0.0 people per km2 in the 2021 reference year, and the same value appears in both 2016 and 2011. The pattern is unusually flat: there is no change across the three census points shown, and the location remains at zero throughout the period. The data points are simple but consistent. In 2011, density was 0.0 people per km2. It stayed at 0.0 in 2016 and again in 2021. With no increase or

decrease across the decade, the measure shows a completely unchanged density profile. Compared with its own earlier values, Ranchland No. 66 does not show any sign of becoming more compact or more populated in this measure. The lack of movement across 2011, 2016, and 2021 is the main structural feature in the series. For this topic, the clearest takeaway is stability at zero density across the full period provided.

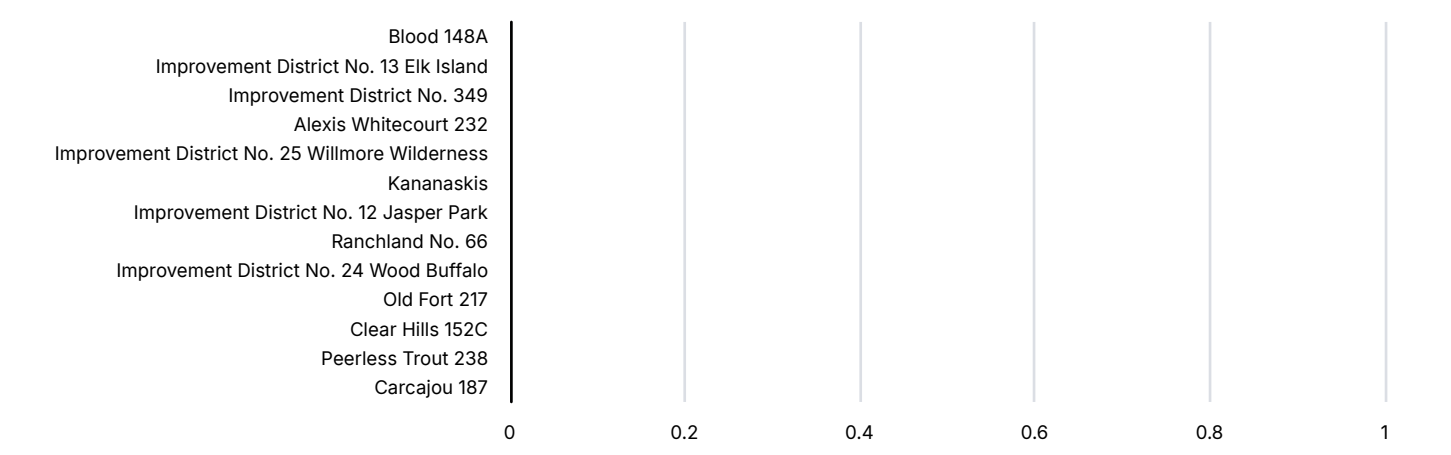


Figure 12.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Median Age

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

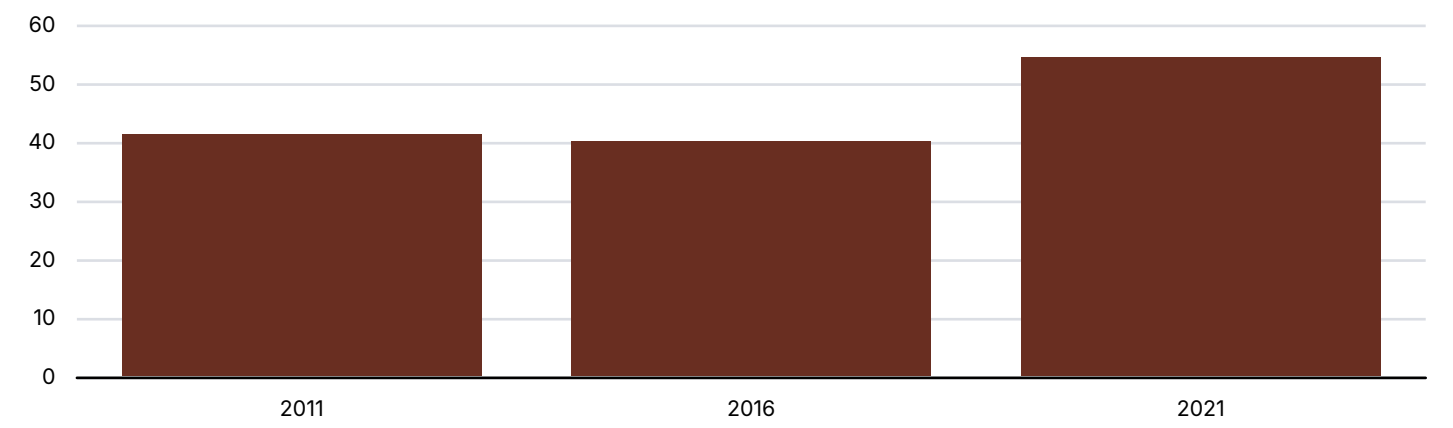


Figure 13.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Ranchland No. 66, 2011-2021)¹

Ranchland No. 66 has a notably high median age in 2021, and the main feature of the data is a sharp rise after a relatively stable earlier period. With the median age measured for the total population, the midpoint of the age distribution sits well above what it was a decade earlier. The median age was 41.2 years in 2011, edged down to 40.0 years in 2016, then climbed to 54.4 years in 2021. That is a gain of 36.0% over five years, which is much larger than the small decline seen in the earlier period.

Taken together, the pattern points to a population that aged quickly between 2016 and 2021 rather than gradually across the full decade. The 2021 figure is the key standout, because it is not just higher than the earlier years but far above them. For this topic, Ranchland No. 66 reads as a place with an older age profile at the 2021 reference point, based on the midpoint of its population distribution.

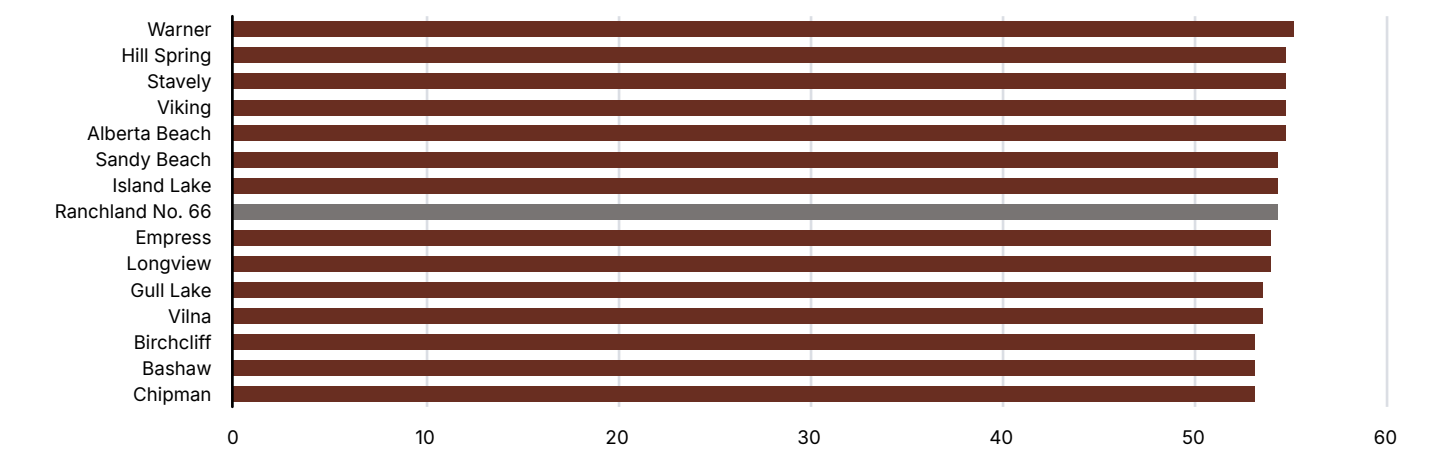


Figure 13.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Data Sources

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

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