

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

RANCHLAND NO. 66

Workforce Report

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Executive Summary

Ranchland No. 66 is presented in the available data as a very small community with a narrow but distinct education and labour market profile. Educational attainment is led by high school completion, which is both the largest reported completion category and the most common highest credential in 2021. The profile remains modest in scale, with some movement within a limited set of credentials rather than a broad spread across many levels of attainment. At the same time, the workforce data describe a place where activity is concentrated in a small number of work arrangements, sectors, and occupations, giving the local economy a highly focused character.

That concentration is especially clear in the labour force and occupational patterns. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting stands out as the dominant field among resident workers in 2021, growing from 2016 while several other previously recorded sectors fell to zero. Employment by occupation shows the same shift, with natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations becoming the largest group and expanding sharply over the period, while management, sales and service, and trades-related roles disappeared from the reported counts. Work arrangements are similarly narrow. All recorded workers were in permanent positions, with no fixed-term or casual workers shown. Place of work became more balanced than it had been in 2016, but only within a limited range: working at home remained the largest category, while work at a usual place of work increased and no fixed workplace address fell to zero. The 2025 sector snapshot also points to a small base with activity concentrated in very few reported industries, led by other services.

Education adds nuance to this picture without changing its overall shape. High school credentials still form the main base of attainment, but the mix of highest credentials shifted somewhat between 2016 and 2021, with bachelor's degrees increasing while apprenticeship credentials fell away. College-level attainment held steady, and no master's or doctoral credentials were recorded. Across the report, Ranchland No. 66 appears as a community with limited scale, little diversification in the categories shown, and a workforce increasingly centered on agriculture and related occupations, supported by a credential profile that remains anchored at the secondary and college levels with some modest growth in university attainment.

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 2021, high school completion in Ranchland No. 66 is concentrated in one clear group. Among residents aged 15 years and over in private households, 70 people had a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, making this the largest listed category for the area. The only other education credential shown is no certificate, diploma or degree, and that category has a value of 0 people. This leaves the high school credential as the visible base level of educational attainment in the

data provided. Because no additional credential categories are listed, the dataset gives a narrow but clear snapshot rather than a full education profile. The main takeaway is the absence of recorded residents without a credential and the presence of a small group with secondary completion. Read as a completion measure, the figures suggest a community where high school attainment is present within the categories reported, without a spread across other lower-attainment groups.

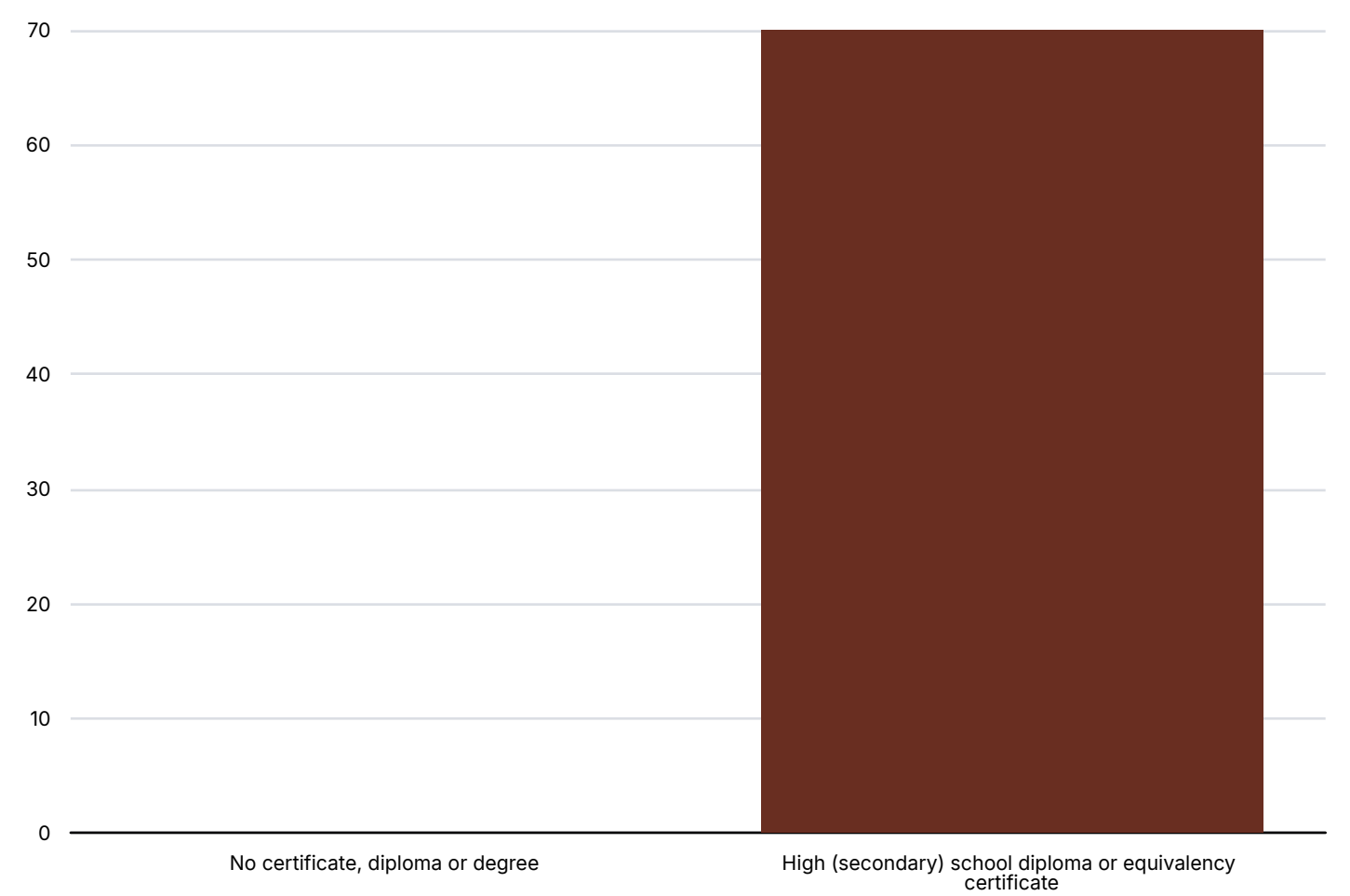


Figure 1.1: Shows whether residents have completed high school or an equivalent credential. It helps indicate a basic foundation for workforce participation and further study. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

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 level profile in 2021 is led by residents whose top credential is a high school diploma or equivalency certificate. That group is still the largest at 30 people, though it has shrunk from 40 in 2016. College, CEGEP, or other non-university certificates or diplomas account for 15 people, unchanged over the five-year period. Bachelor’s degrees also rose to 15 people from 10 in 2016, while apprenticeship or trades certificates fell from 10 to 0. Master’s degrees and earned doctorates remain at 0. The pattern suggests a

shift away from trades credentials and toward university-level completion, even as secondary and college credentials remain important parts of the local profile. Because no benchmark is provided, the clearest comparison is with the earlier period rather than with another geography. In plain terms, the education mix appears modestly more academic in 2021 than in 2016, but still anchored by residents whose highest completed credential is at or below the college level.

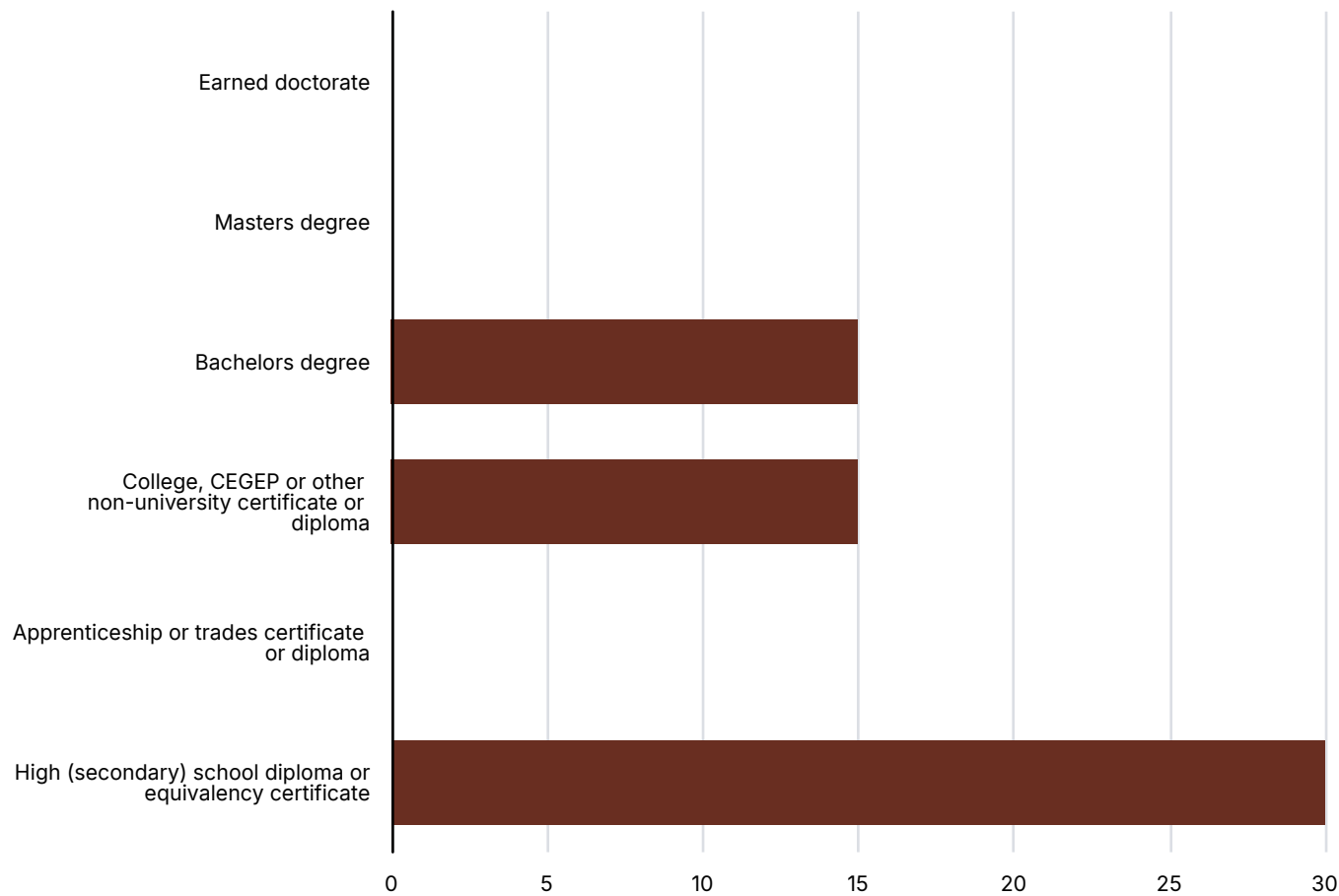


Figure 2.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Class of Worker

Permanent positions accounted for all recorded workers in Ranchland No. 66 in 2021, with 20 people. Fixed-term and casual, seasonal or short-term positions each recorded 0 people.

In 2021, Ranchland No. 66 had a very narrow class-of-worker profile among the population aged 15 years and over. The largest group was permanent positions, with 20 people. The other two categories shown, fixed term positions of one year or more and casual, seasonal or short-term positions of less than one year, were both recorded at 0 people. That pattern leaves all of the reported worker count concentrated in permanent positions. With no fixed-term or short-term workers in the data,

there is no visible spread across the other classes of worker for the location. Because the dataset provides only one year and no comparator, it does not show change over time or how Ranchland No. 66 compares with nearby areas. The clearest feature is the absence of any reported workers outside the permanent category. The data point to a simple structure in the local workforce classification: only one worker type is represented in the reported counts, and the rest are absent from this table.

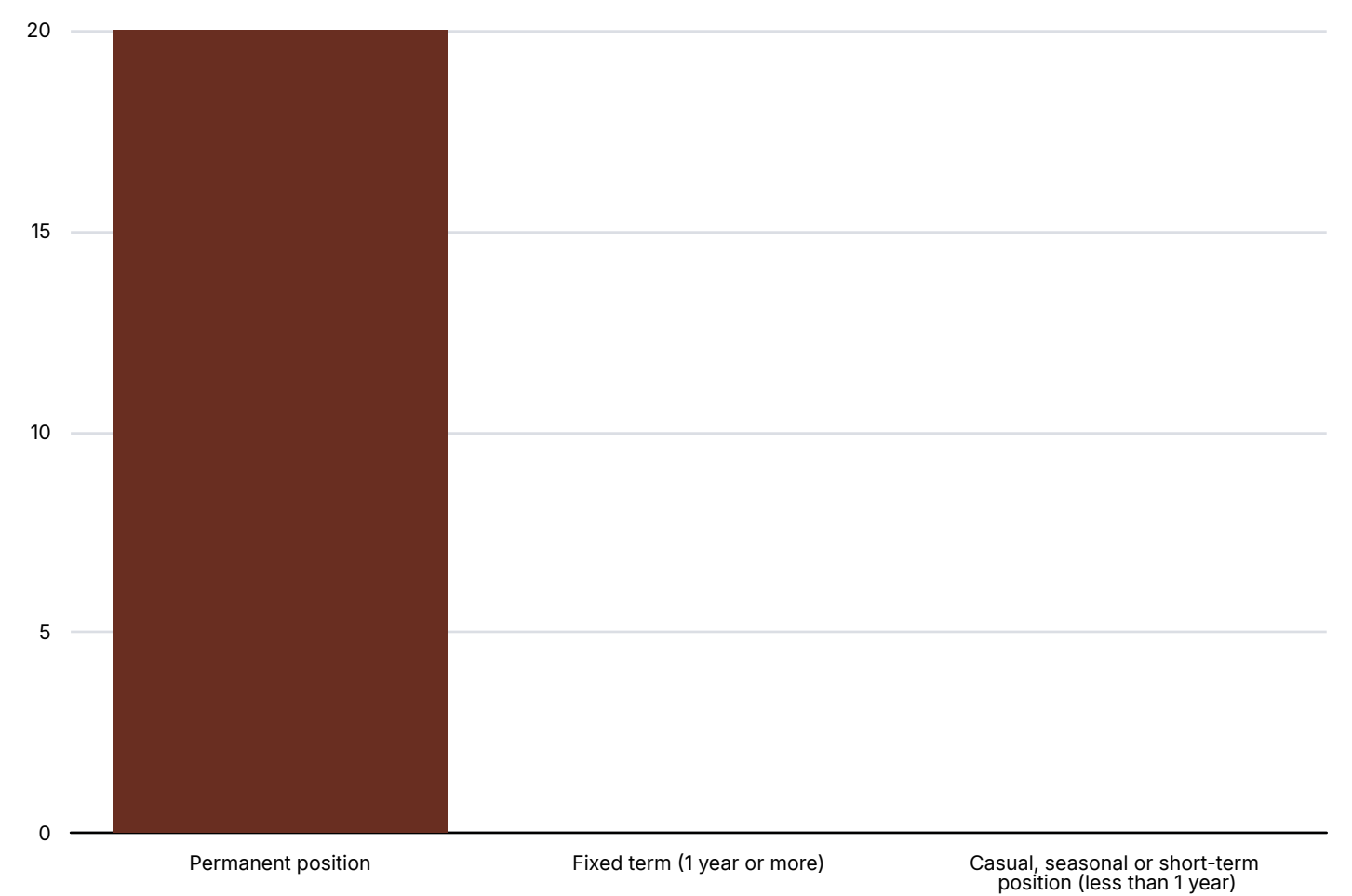


Figure 3.1: Shows whether workers are employees, self-employed, or unpaid family workers. It helps indicate the structure of work in the local economy. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Place of Work Status

Worked at home remained the largest group in Ranchland No. 66 in 2021 with 25 people, down 28.6% from 2016. Usual place of work doubled to 20, while no fixed workplace fell to zero.

In Ranchland No. 66, the pattern of work locations shifted between 2016 and 2021. Work at home remained the largest category, but it was less dominant than before. The data points to a move toward more work being done at a usual workplace, while no fixed workplace address disappeared entirely. In 2021, 25 people worked at home, down from 35 in 2016, a 28.6% decline over five years. The number working at a usual place

of work rose from 10 to 20, doubling over the same period. No fixed workplace address fell from 15 people to 0, a complete drop. Worked outside Canada stayed at 0 in both years. Overall, the clearest pattern is an internal rebalancing. Home-based work still led in 2021, but its margin narrowed as more workers were counted at a usual workplace. The sharpest decline was the category that fell to zero.

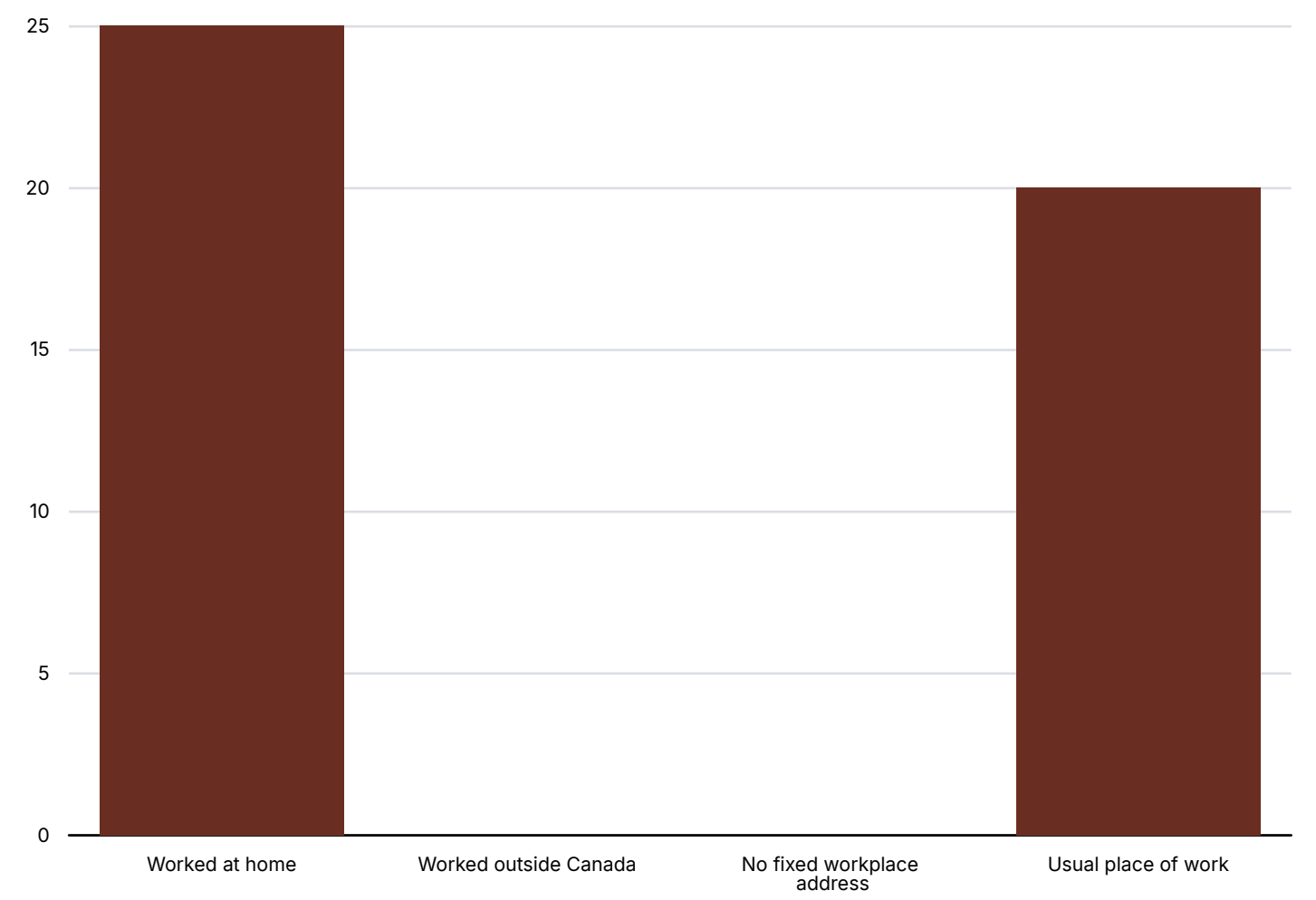


Figure 4.1: Shows whether people work from home, at a usual workplace, or at no fixed workplace. It helps indicate how work is organized across locations. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Employment by Sector

Other services and manufacturing each employed 12 people in Ranchland No. 66 in 2025. Other services rose from 2 people in 2024, a 500.0% increase, making it the largest and most changed sector.

In 2025, employment in Ranchland No. 66 was most notable for the rise in Other services (except public administration). That sector reached 12 people and stood out as both the largest group and the most changed group in the available data. The sector's employment increased by 500.0% from the previous year, up from 2 people in 2024 to 12 in 2025. Manufacturing was much smaller at 2 people in 2025. With only these sector figures available, the distribution appears narrow rather than broad-based. The comparison suggests a strong concentration

in Other services relative to the other reported sector. Manufacturing remained small, while Other services accounted for the clear majority of the employment shown here. No broader benchmark is provided, so the story is about local structure rather than regional standing. Taken together, the data show a small employment base with one sector expanding quickly over the year. That leaves Ranchland No. 66 with a sector mix that is simple and highly concentrated in the figures provided.

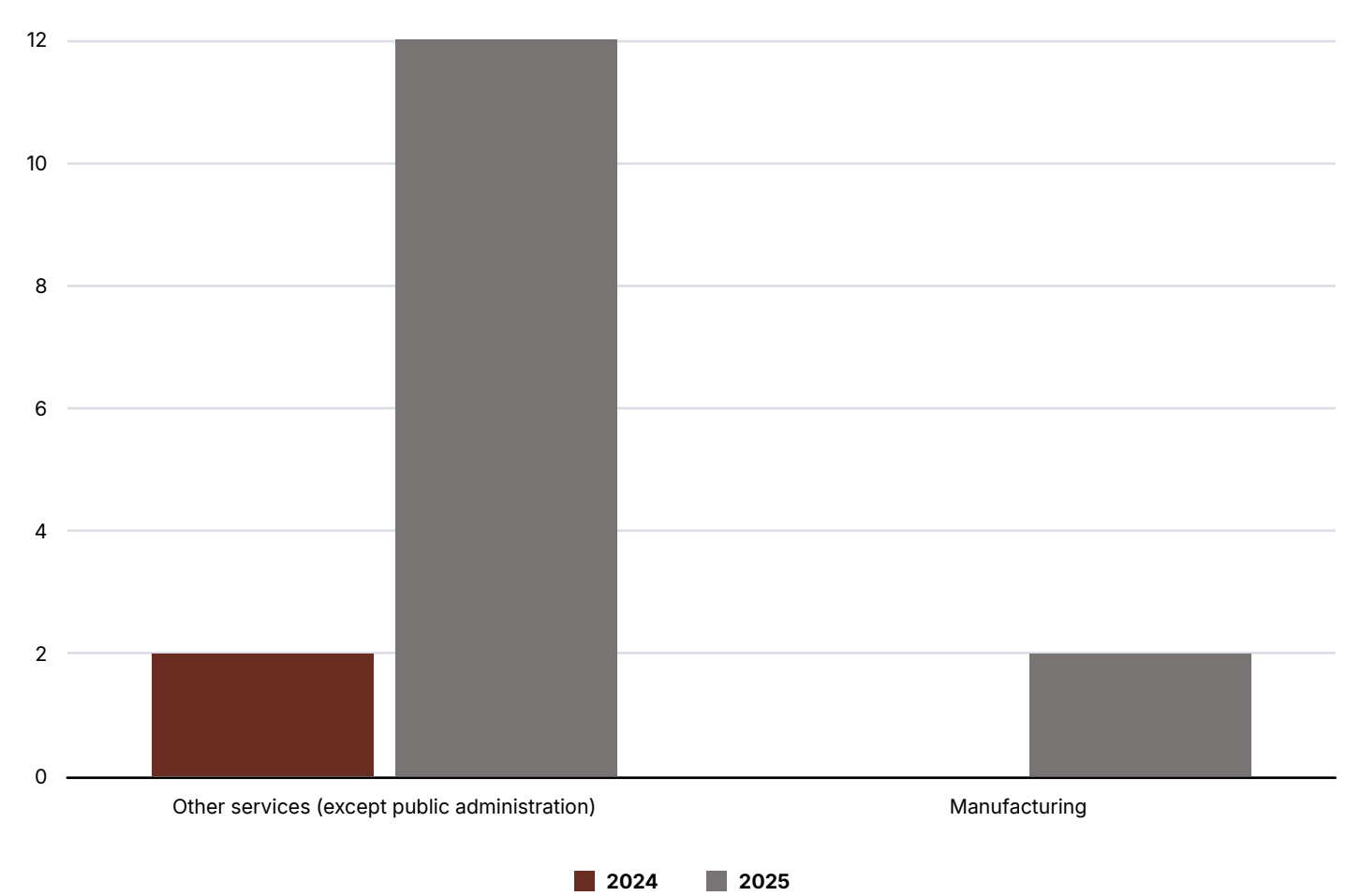


Figure 5.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Ranchland No. 66, 2024-2025)²

Resident Labour Force

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

Ranchland No. 66’s resident labour force in 2021 was marked by a single clear concentration: agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. That sector accounted for 35 residents, making it the largest group in the local labour force and the only one with a non-zero count in the 2021 data. The next most notable change was in real estate and rental and leasing, which dropped to zero. The agricultural group rose from 25 residents in 2016 to 35 in 2021, a 40.0% increase over five years. In contrast, real estate

and rental and leasing declined from 10 residents to 0, a 100.0% decrease. Several other sectors that each had 10 residents in 2016, including arts, entertainment and recreation, health care and social assistance, educational services, other services, and accommodation and food services, also recorded 0 in 2021. Overall, the labour force shows a very narrow sectoral mix, with growth concentrated in agriculture while other activities disappeared from the 2021 snapshot.

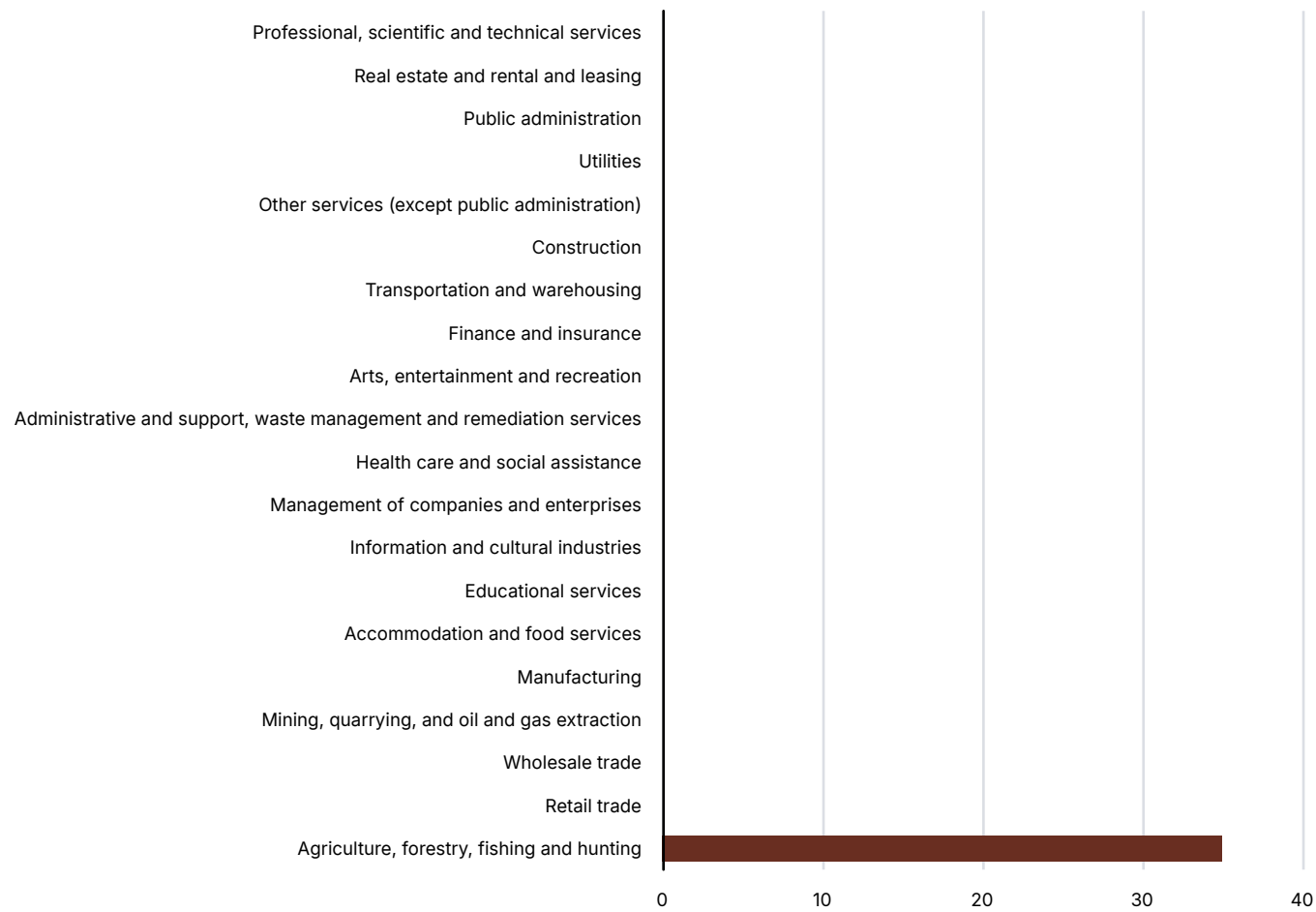


Figure 6.1: Shows the number of residents who are in the labour force. It helps indicate the size of the locally available workforce. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Employed Residents by Occupation

Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations became the largest group in Ranchland No. 66 at 35 people in 2021, up 133.3% from 15 in 2016, while legislative and senior management fell to zero.

In Ranchland No. 66, employment by occupation in 2021 was concentrated in a few groups, with natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations standing out as the largest category at 35 people. That group also showed the clearest shift over time, rising 133.3% from 15 people in 2016. By contrast, legislative and senior management occupations fell from 25 to 0, while sales and service occupations and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations both dropped from 10 to 0. The rest of the occupational profile was small or absent. Business, finance and administration occupations accounted for 10 people in 2021, but several other groups, including health, education, law, social and community services, art, culture, recreation and sport, and manufacturing and utilities, were recorded at zero. The pattern suggests a workforce that became more concentrated in natural resources and agriculture between 2016 and 2021, with fewer residents in management, service, and trades roles. Source: not provided in dataset.

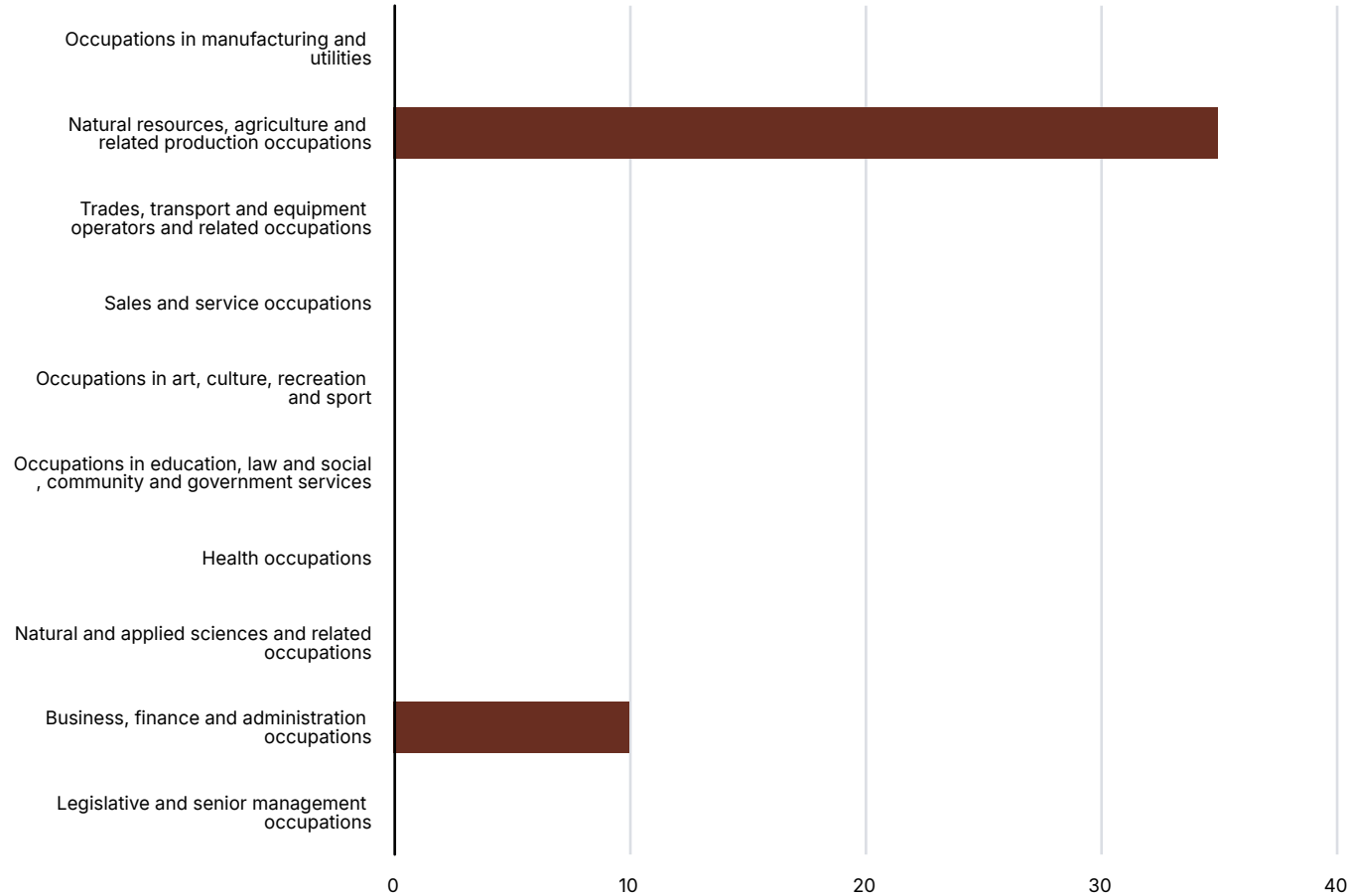


Figure 7.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Ranchland No. 66, 2021)¹

Labour Force Status

In June 2026, employed residents remained the largest group at 193,700 people, up 5.6% from a year earlier. Unemployed residents numbered 10,200, down 28.7% year over year, while those not in the labour force stood at 87,000.

In Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, labour force status is dominated by employment, while unemployment has shown the sharpest recent swings. As of June 2026, 193,700 residents age 15 and over were employed, compared with 10,200 unemployed and 87,000 not in the labour force. Employment was also up 5.62% from a year earlier, showing a solid recent gain. The labour market has moved through several clear phases in the dataset. Employment fell from the mid-190,000s in 2024 to

183,400 in June 2025, then recovered through late 2025 and early 2026. Unemployment moved the opposite way, dropping to 9,700 in May 2026 before rising to 10,200 in June. The not-in-the-labour-force group reached 94,000 in March and April 2026 before easing back. Taken together, the pattern shows a labour market that remains employment-heavy, with short-term volatility mostly appearing in unemployment and participation outside the labour force.

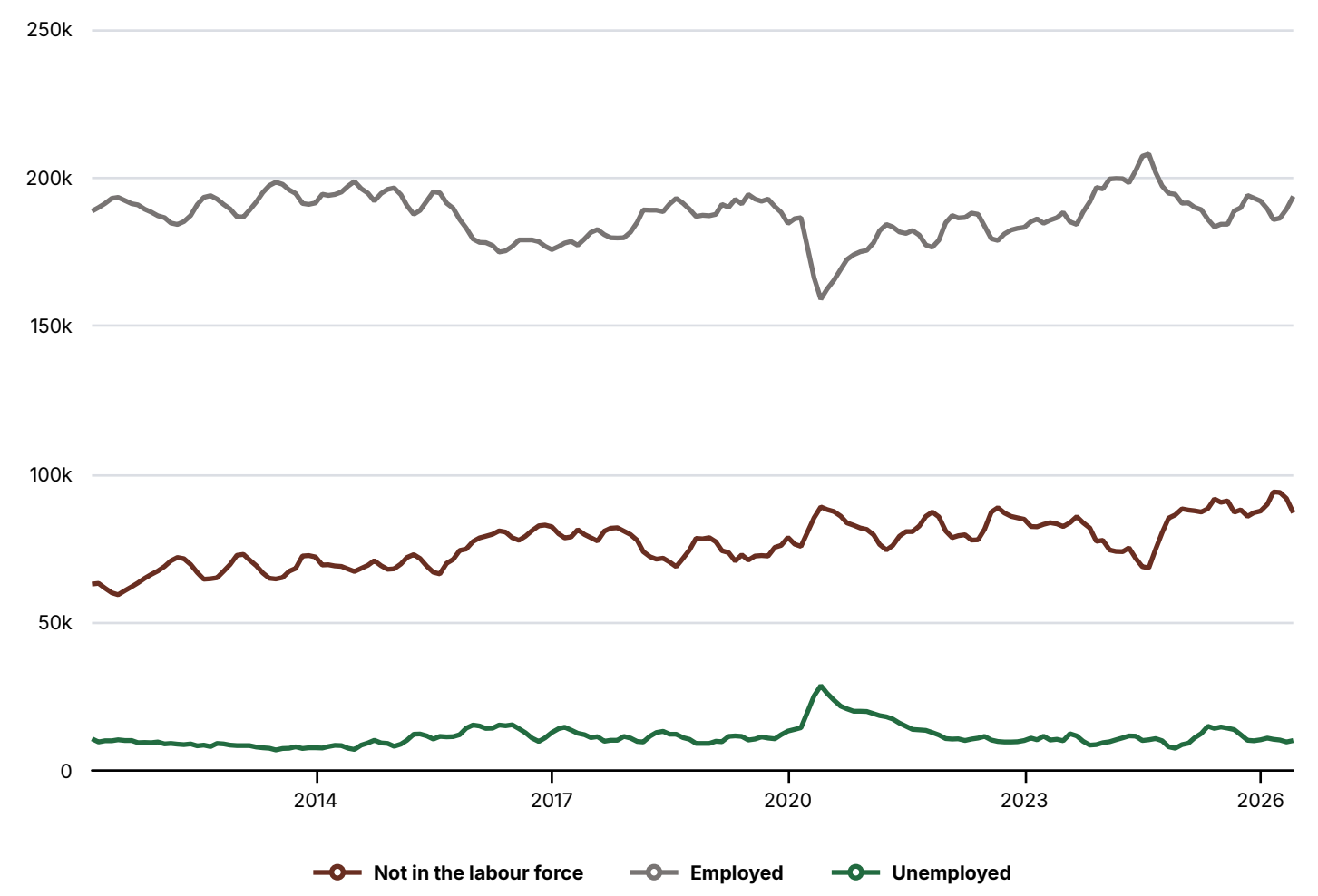


Figure 8.1: Shows whether residents are employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force. It helps indicate how people are participating in the labour market. (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2011-2026)³

Work Activity

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House had 159,200 people who worked full year full time in June 2026, up 0.06% from a year earlier. The part year and/or part time group totalled 34,500 people, rising 41.98% year over year.

In June 2026, Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House showed a clear split in work activity. The largest group was people who worked full year full time, at 159,200 people. The most changed group was those who worked part year and/or part time, at 34,500 people. That second group was much smaller, but its recent growth was far faster. The full-year full-time group was essentially flat over the latest year, up just 0.06%. By contrast, the part-year and/or part-time group rose 41.98% year over year. Earlier periods show the full-year full-time count falling

from higher levels, including 171,300 in August 2024, before easing back to June 2026. The pattern suggests stronger recent movement in less continuous work than in full-time year-round work. Within the population aged 15 years and over in private households, the main story is not broad expansion across all work types, but a rebound concentrated in part-year and part-time activity. That makes June 2026 look more like a mixed work year than a steady full-time one.

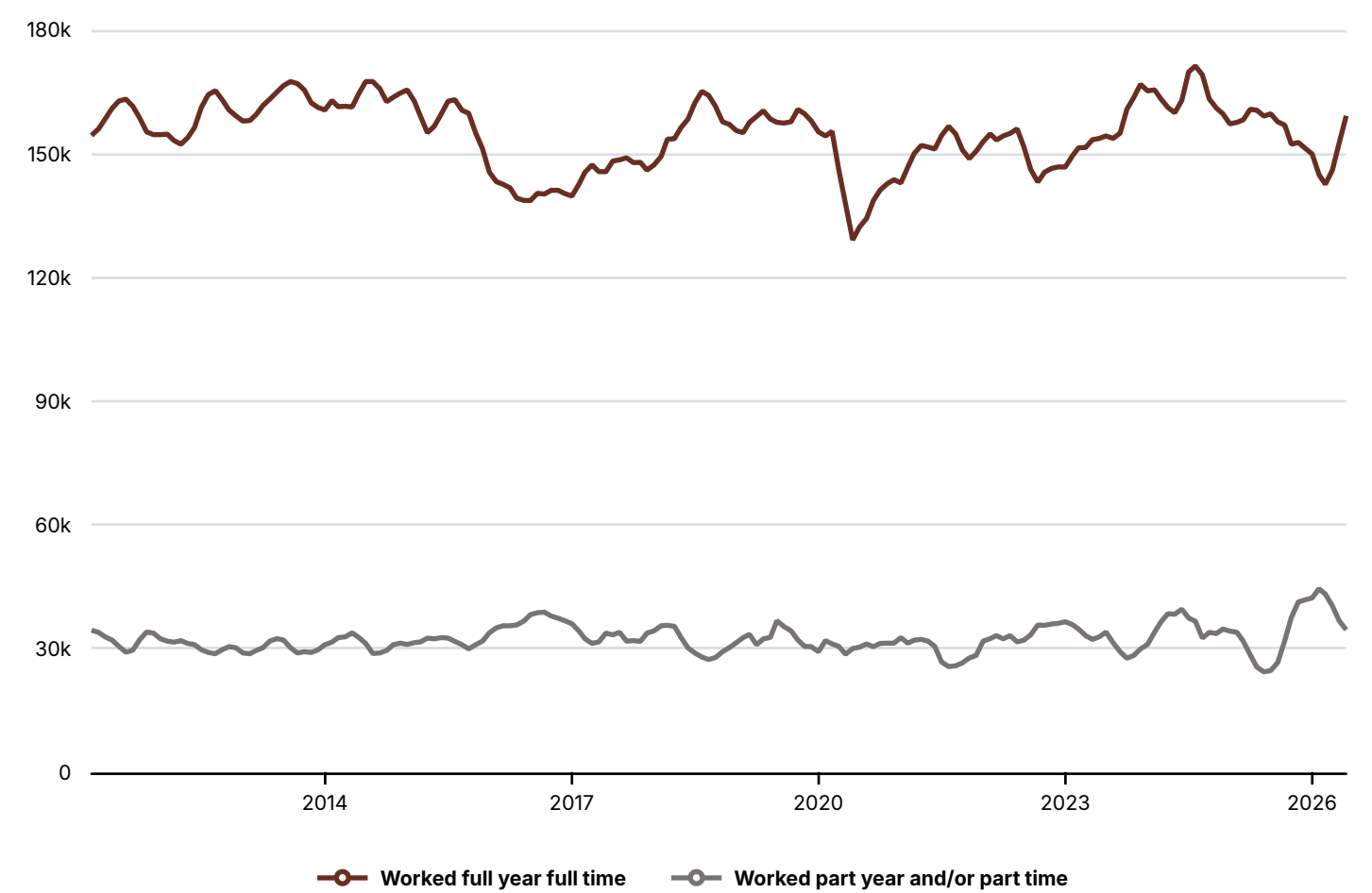


Figure 9.1: Shows the amount of work activity people had during the reference period. It helps indicate attachment to work over the year, not just at a single point in time. (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2011-2026)³

Labour Force Participation Rate

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House posted a labour force participation rate of 70.1% in June 2026, up 2.6% from a year earlier, above March's spring low of 67.6%, and below the 76.2% peak in August 2024.

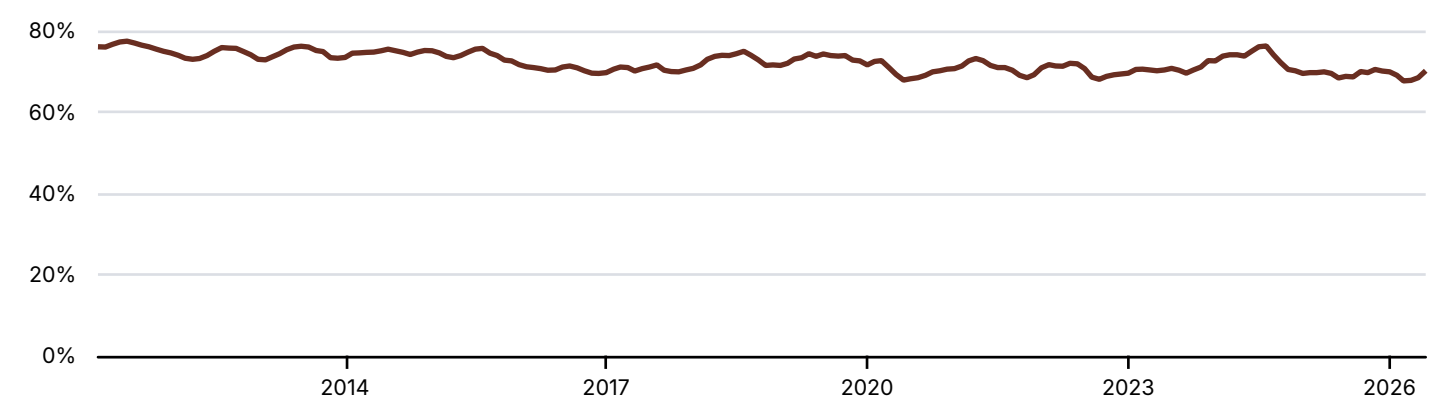


Figure 10.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed or actively looking for work. It helps indicate the level of labour market engagement. (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2011-2026)³

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House's labour force participation rate stood at 70.1% in June 2026 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households. The series shows a clear cyclical pattern rather than a one-way trend, with notable swings over time and a recent recovery after a weaker start to the year. The rate reached 76.2% in August 2024, then fell to 70.1% by December 2024 and slipped further to 67.6% in March 2026. Since then, it has moved back up to 70.1% in June

2026, which is 2.6 percentage points above a year earlier. That rebound follows a low point of 67.6% in March 2026. The recent level is still below the mid-2024 peak, but it is stronger than the trough seen in early 2026. The pattern suggests participation in this area can change quickly across seasons and short periods, with periods of expansion followed by sharp pullbacks. For labour market engagement, the main story is not steady growth or decline, but volatility with a partial recovery by mid-2026.

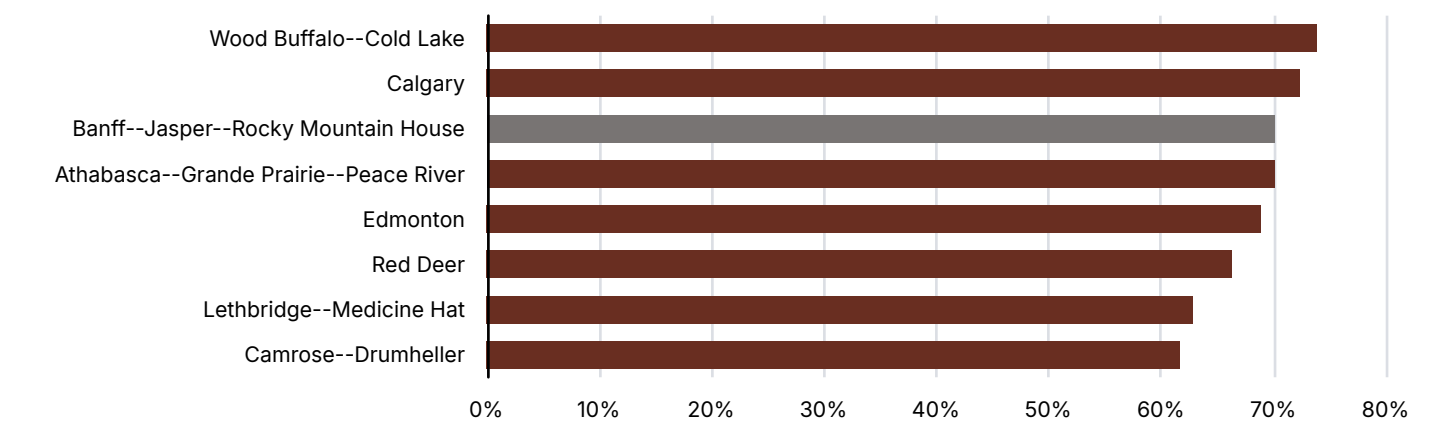


Figure 10.2: Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rate with other locations (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2026)³

Employment Rate

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House posted a 66.6% employment rate in June 2026, up 5.1% from a year earlier. It remained below its August 2024 peak of 72.5%, but above the March 2026 low of 64.0%.

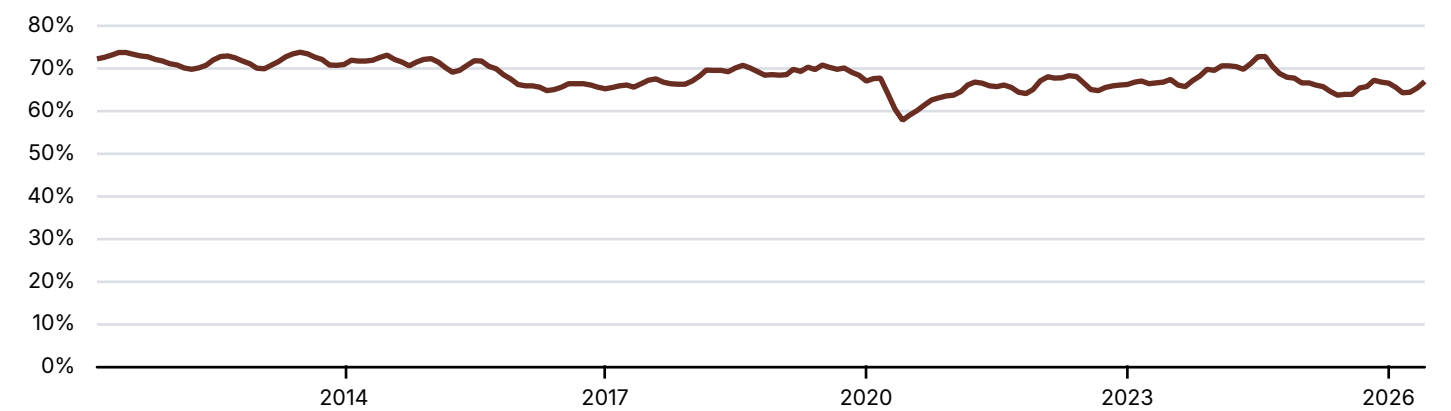


Figure 11.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2011-2026)³

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House had an employment rate of 66.6% in June 2026 for people aged 15 years and over living in private households. The series follows a clear cycle over time, with relatively high rates in the early 2010s, a sharp decline in 2020, a strong recovery through 2024, and then a softer level in 2025 and mid-2026. The latest reading of 66.6% was up 5.05% from a year earlier. It remains well above the low

point of 57.5% in June 2020, after which the rate rose steadily and reached 72.5% in August 2024. Earlier in the series, employment was generally in the low 70s, including 73.5% in July 2013. Overall, the pattern is not a steady rise or fall, but a pronounced rebound followed by moderation. The late-2024 peak gave way to weaker readings in early 2026, including 63.4% in June 2025 and 64.0% in March 2026.

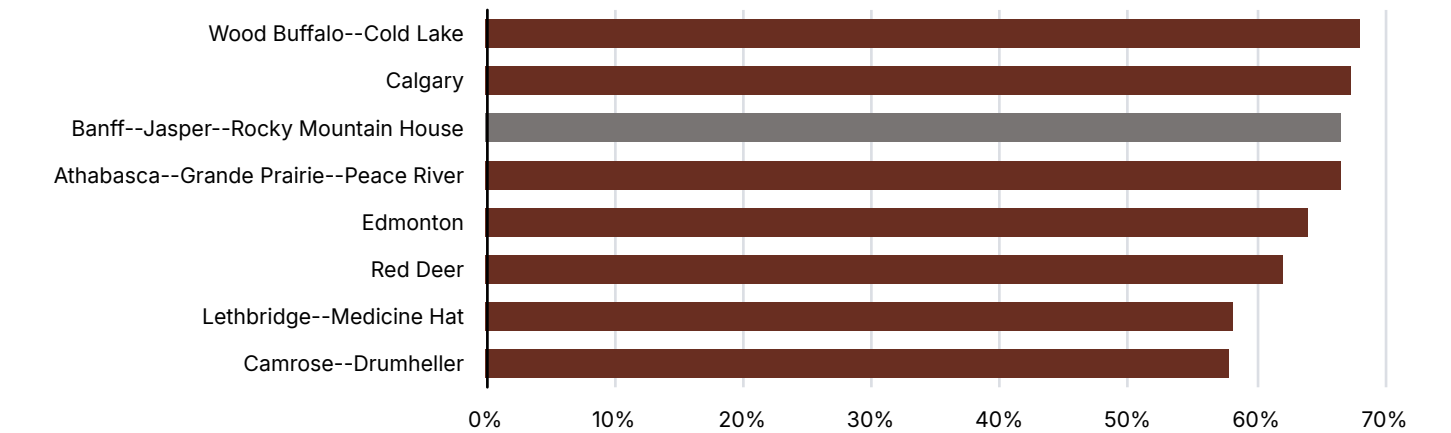


Figure 11.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2026)³

Unemployment Rate

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House's unemployment rate was 5.0% in June 2026, down 30.6% year over year. It hit 3.8% in December 2024, rose to 7.5% in May 2025, then eased back to 5.0%.

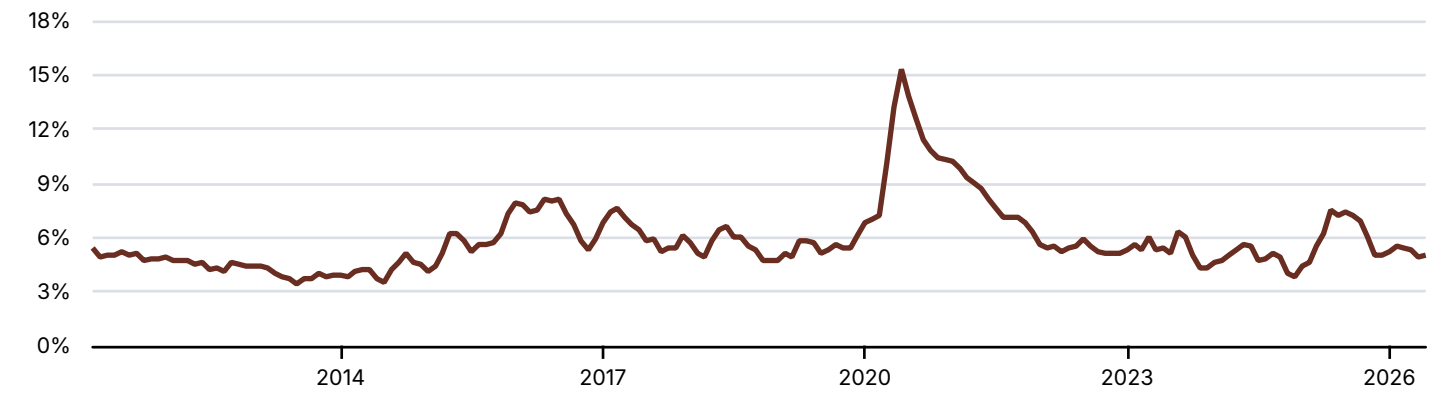


Figure 12.1: Shows the share of the labour force that is unemployed and actively seeking work. It helps indicate labour market weakness and job search pressure. (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2011-2026)³

Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House had an unemployment rate of 5.0% in June 2026. The series shows a clear cycle over time rather than a steady line, with sharp increases during some periods and a later return to more moderate levels. The most striking movement came in 2020, when unemployment climbed from 7.2% in March to 15.3% in June. After that peak, the rate eased through 2021 and 2022, reaching 5.1% by the end of 2022. It then dipped further to 3.8% in December 2024 before

rising again in spring and summer 2025. Recent readings point to renewed upward pressure before a partial easing. The rate moved from 4.9% in May 2026 to 5.0% in June 2026, while the 1-year change was -30.6%, reflecting a lower rate than a year earlier. That pattern suggests a labour market that has improved from the pandemic-era spike but remains uneven month to month. The latest figure sits near the middle of the recent range rather than at either extreme.

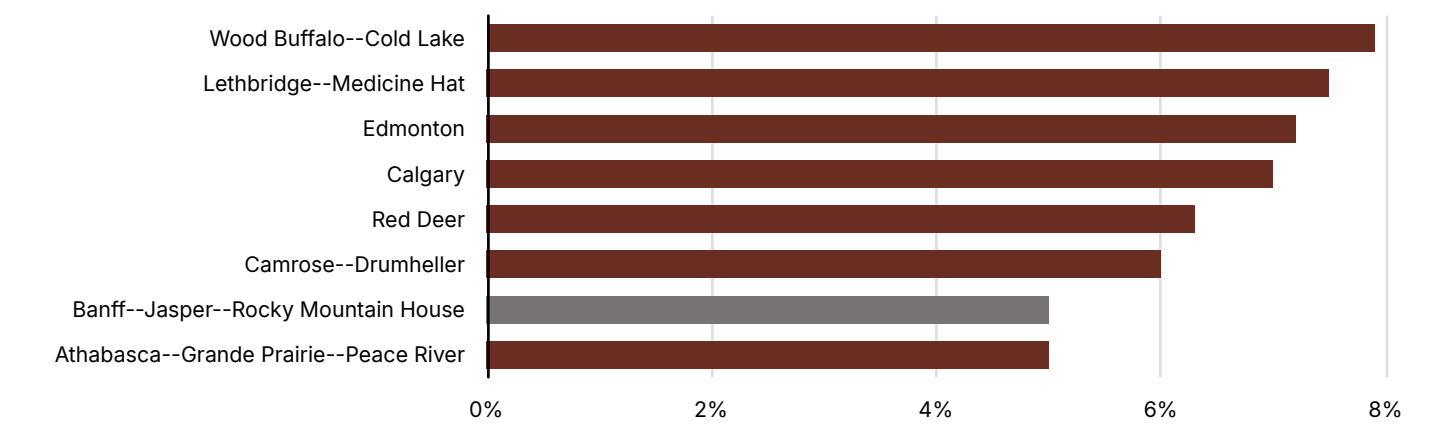


Figure 12.2: Comparison of Unemployment Rate with other locations (Banff--Jasper--Rocky Mountain House, 2026)³

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.
2. Statistics Canada, Business Register; Localintel, Employment by Industry Estimates of Census Areas. Published in Mar 13, 2026.
3. Statistics Canada, Labour Force Characteristics, Table 14-10-0462-01. Published in Jul 10, 2026.

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