

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

GLENWOOD

Workforce Report

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Executive Summary

Glenwood presents the picture of a small labour market that weakened between 2016 and 2021 while becoming more concentrated in a limited set of work patterns, sectors, and qualifications. Labour force participation and employment both declined over the period, leaving a smaller share of residents either working or looking for work. By 2021, employment and non-participation were evenly split at 95 people each, and no unemployment was recorded. That mix does not suggest broad labour market strength so much as a very small workforce with reduced overall engagement. Work activity follows the same pattern: the largest group did not work, while both full-year full-time and part-year or part-time work fell over five years.

The composition of work also shifted. Usual workplace employment remained the largest place-of-work category, but it fell sharply, while home-based work increased and no fixed workplace address declined. Class of worker data still points to a workforce centered mainly on permanent positions, with only a small short-term segment and no fixed-term employment recorded. Across industries and occupations, the village's employed residents were concentrated rather than widely spread. Health care and social assistance was the largest industry within the resident labour force, alongside smaller clusters in agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, education, and other services. Occupations were led by education, law and social, community and government services, followed by trades, transport and equipment operators. Several sectors and occupation groups had no recorded workers, reinforcing the narrowness of the employment base. More recent employment counts for 2025 also show a small job base spread across only a few sectors, with accommodation and food services and public administration standing out.

Education data adds a more stable note to the profile. High school completion was more common than having no certificate, diploma or degree, and the largest credential group in 2021 was also high school completion. College credentials and smaller numbers of bachelor's and master's degrees were present, while apprenticeship and trades qualifications fell sharply over five years. The broad impression is of a village with modest educational attainment and some credential depth, but a labour market that had become smaller, less active, and concentrated in a relatively narrow range of jobs by 2021.

Place of Work Status

In Glenwood, usual workplace employment remained the largest category in 2021 at 65 people, but it fell 31.6% from 2016. No fixed workplace address dropped to 15 people, while home-based work rose to 20.

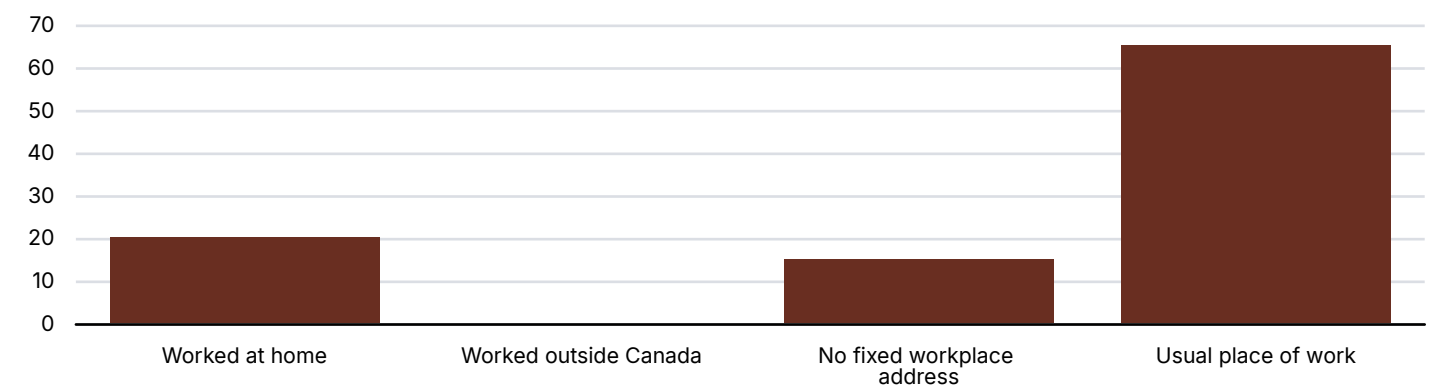


Figure 1.1: Shows whether people work from home, at a usual workplace, or at no fixed workplace. It helps indicate how work is organized across locations. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 census shows most employed residents aged 15 and over worked at a usual place of work, with 65 people in that category. Another 20 people worked at home, while 15 had no fixed workplace address. No one reported working outside Canada. The five-year changes point to a shift in where work is done. Working at home rose by 33.3%, while no fixed workplace address fell by 50.0% and usual place of work declined by 31.6%.

In Glenwood, most of the employed labour force aged 15 and over worked at a usual workplace in 2021, with 65 people in that category. Another 20 people worked at home, while 15 had no fixed workplace address. No one was recorded as working outside Canada. The five-year changes point to a shift in work location patterns. Worked at home rose by 33.3%, while usual workplace and no fixed workplace fell by 31.6% and 50.0% respectively, suggesting a smaller but more home-based work profile.



Figure 1.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Place Of Work Status - Usual place of work (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.

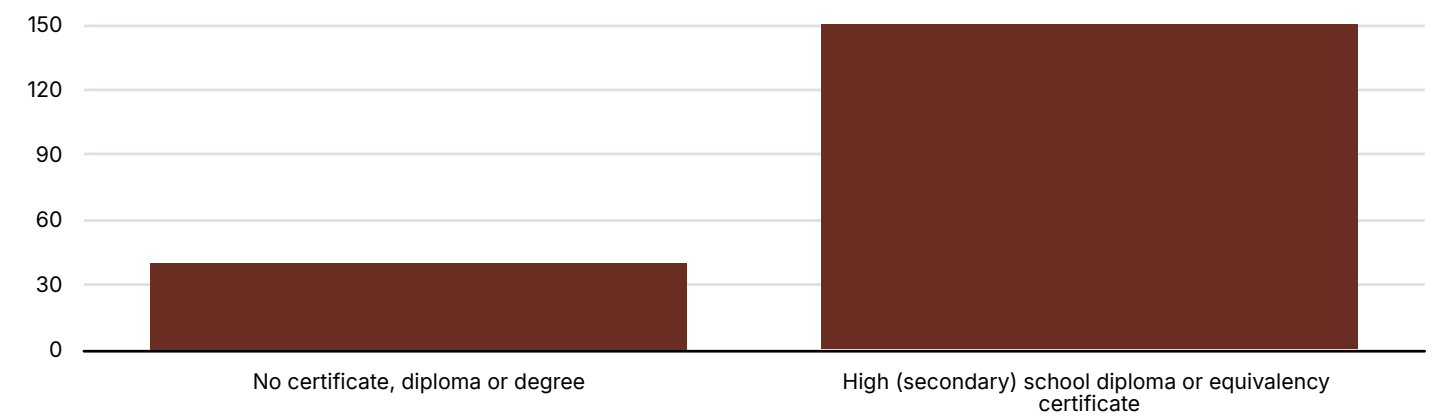


Figure 2.1: Shows whether residents have completed high school or an equivalent credential. It helps indicate a basic foundation for workforce participation and further study. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 Census shows a limited snapshot of high school completion among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The data provided identifies 150 people with a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, compared with 40 people with no certificate, diploma or degree. That points to a larger completed-secondary group than non-completers in the figures available. Because only two education categories are shown, the dataset does not provide the full picture of all credential levels.

In Glenwood, the 2021 high school completion profile shows more residents with a secondary credential than without one. Among people aged 15 and over in private households, 150 had a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, while 40 reported no certificate, diploma or degree. The gap suggests a clear tilt toward basic educational attainment, though the dataset does not provide the full population total or any further breakdown. For this aspect, Glenwood’s pattern is straightforward and centered on credential presence.



Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (Glenwood)¹

Labour Force Participation Rate

Glenwood’s labour force participation rate was 51.3% in 2021, down from 62.0% in 2016. That five-year change equals a 17.3% decline, leaving participation 10.7 percentage points lower.

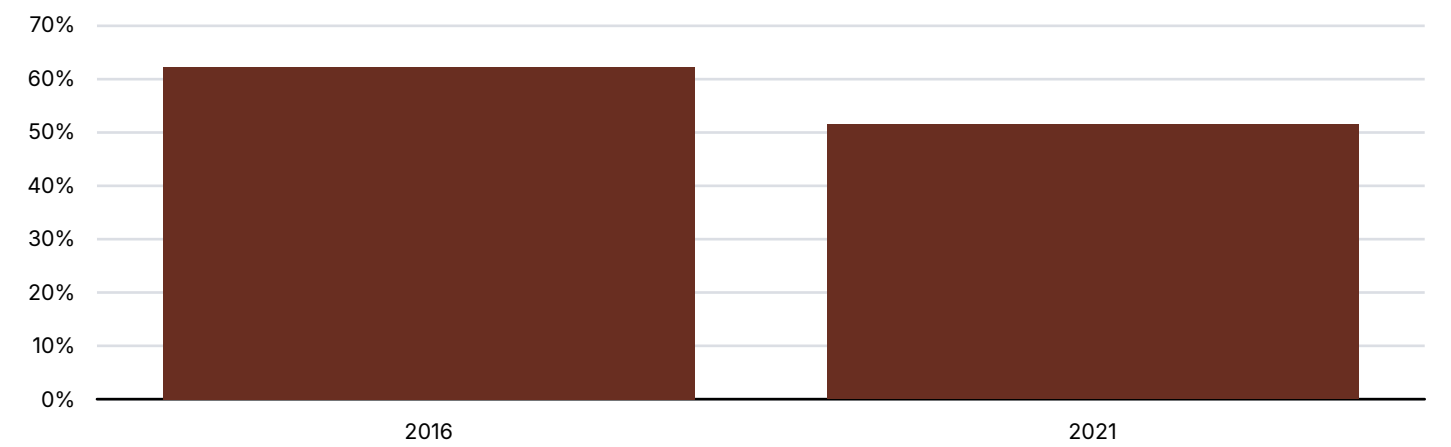
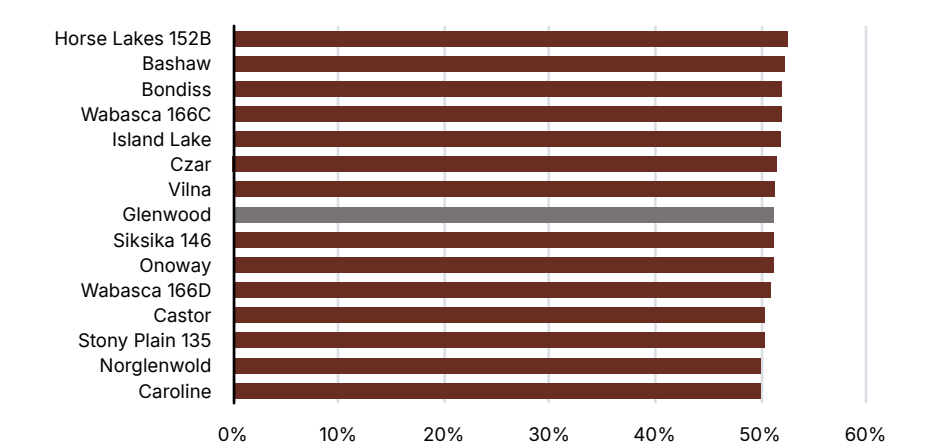


Figure 3.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed or actively looking for work. It helps indicate the level of labour market engagement. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s labour force participation rate declined between the 2016 and 2021 censuses, pointing to a weaker level of labour market engagement over that period. In 2016, 62.0% of the total population was in the labour force. By 2021, the rate had fallen to 51.3%, a drop of 10.7 percentage points. The longer-term change supplied for 2021 shows a decrease of 17.3%. Taken together, the figures show a clear downward shift rather than short-term volatility. With no comparator included in the dataset, the main pattern is the size and direction of Glenwood’s decline. The data suggest that a smaller share of residents were either working or actively looking for work in 2021 than five years earlier.



Glenwood’s labour force participation rate was 51.3% in 2021, down from 62.0% in 2016. That 17.3% five-year decline places it below several nearby communities, including Nanton at 64.2%, Pincher Creek No. 9 at 65.8%, and Cardston County at 68.1%. The figure is closer to lower-participation places such as Hill Spring at 34.6% and Blood 148 at 41.0%, pointing to weaker labour market engagement than many peers.

Figure 3.2: Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rate with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Labour Force Status

In Glenwood, the largest labour force status group remained 95 people not in the labour force in 2021. Employed residents fell from 140 in 2016 to 95, while unemployed residents declined from 15 to zero.

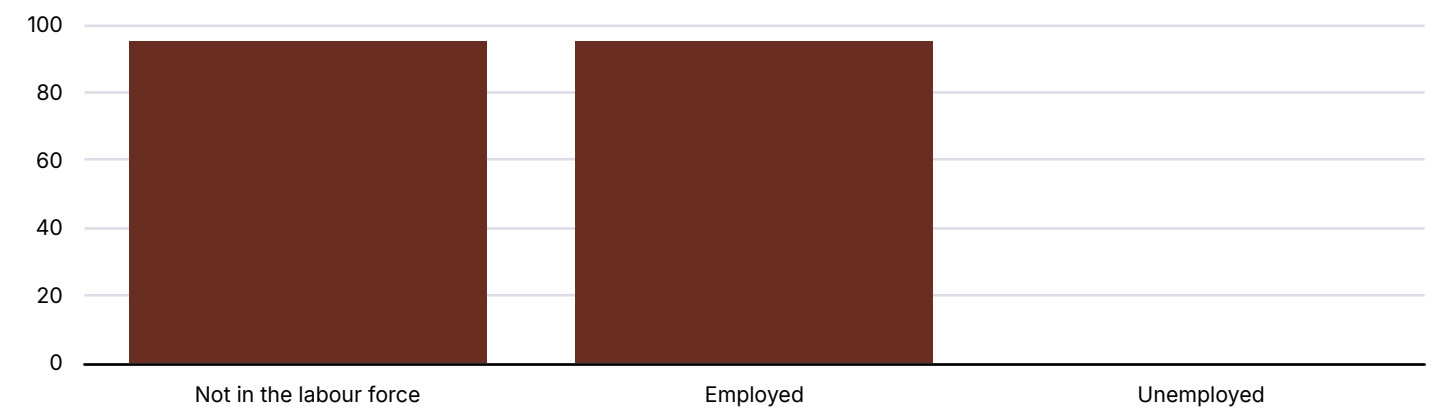


Figure 4.1: Shows whether residents are employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force. It helps indicate how people are participating in the labour market. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, labour force status in 2021 was evenly split between people employed and those not in the labour force, while no residents aged 15 and over were unemployed. Each of the two main categories accounted for 95 people, making participation appear balanced between work and non-participation. The Census Profile shows a small population base in this age group, so the figures should be read as a snapshot rather than a broader trend. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

In Glenwood in 2021, labour force status was evenly split between employment and being outside the labour force, with 95 people in each group among residents aged 15 years and over. No residents were unemployed, so the village showed a very tight labour market profile at that point. At the descendant dissemination area level, the pattern was similar for unemployment at zero, while employment was down 29.6% over five years and those not in the labour force were unchanged.



Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Labour Force Status - Not in the labour force (Glenwood)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%.

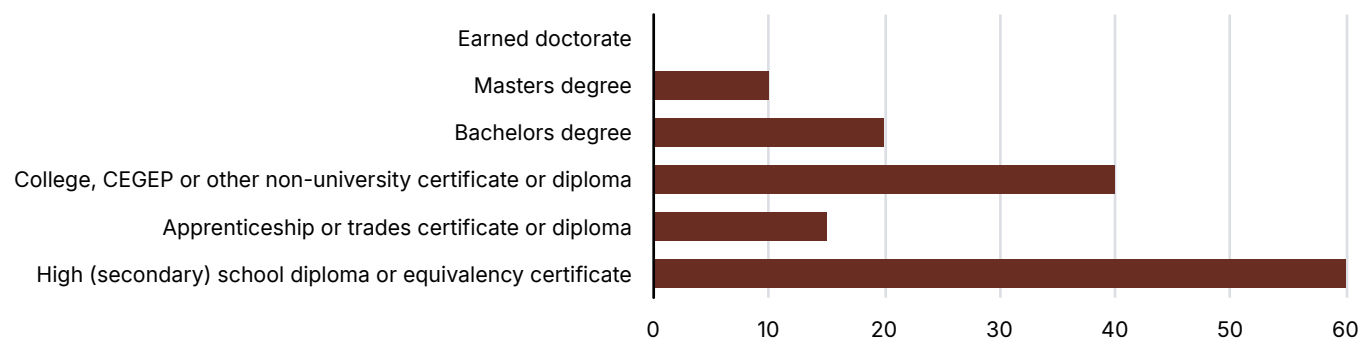


Figure 5.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Glenwood’s education profile in 2021 was centered on secondary and postsecondary credentials among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The largest group had a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with 60 people. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificates and diplomas accounted for 40 people, while 20 held a bachelor’s degree and 10 a master’s degree. Apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas were reported for 15 people. Over the previous five years, the high school group rose by 50%, while apprenticeships or trades fell by 81.25%. College credentials were unchanged and master’s degrees were flat.

Glenwood’s education profile in 2021 is concentrated in mid-level credentials, with the largest count at high school completion. Among residents aged 15 and over in private households, 60 people had a high school diploma or equivalency, 40 held a college, CEGEP or other non-university credential, and 20 had a bachelor’s degree. Smaller groups were recorded for apprenticeships or trades certificates, at 15 people, and master’s degrees, at 10. No earned doctorate was reported. The five-year change is mixed: high school completion rose by 50, college credentials were unchanged, and apprenticeship or trades credentials fell by 81.25.



Figure 5.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (Glenwood)¹

Work Activity

In Glenwood, the largest work-activity group in 2021 was did not work at 80 people, unchanged from 2016. Worked full year full time fell to 50 people, while part-year and/or part-time declined to 65 people.

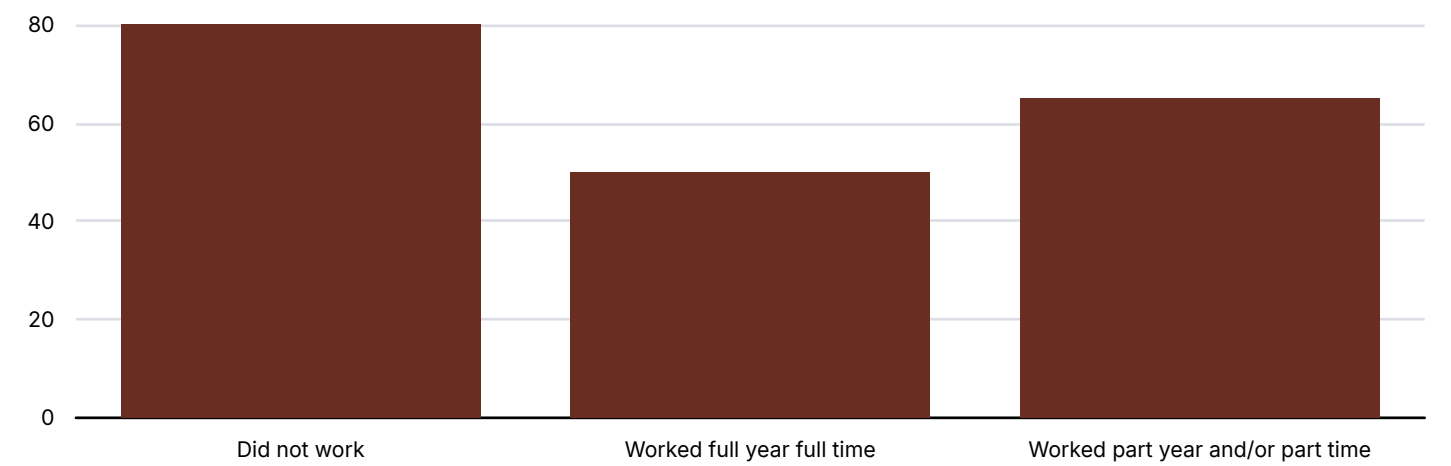


Figure 6.1: Shows the amount of work activity people had during the reference period. It helps indicate attachment to work over the year, not just at a single point in time. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, work activity in 2021 shows a mixed pattern among residents aged 15 years and over. The largest group was people who did not work, at 80. Another 65 people worked part year and/or part time, while 50 worked full year full time. Compared with five years earlier, the number who did not work was unchanged, but full-year full-time work fell by 33.3% and part-year or part-time work declined by 31.6%. The data points to a smaller working population overall, with the sharpest declines in the two categories tied to paid work.



In Glenwood, work activity in 2021 was mixed among the population aged 15 years and over. The largest group did not work, at 80 people, while 65 people worked part year and/or part time and 50 worked full year full time. Over five years, the full-year full-time and part-year or part-time groups both fell by about 33%, while the non-working group was unchanged.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Work Activity - Did not work (Glenwood)¹

Class of Worker

Permanent positions were the largest worker class in Glenwood in 2021, at 60 people. Casual, seasonal or short-term positions accounted for 10, while fixed-term work had no reported workers.

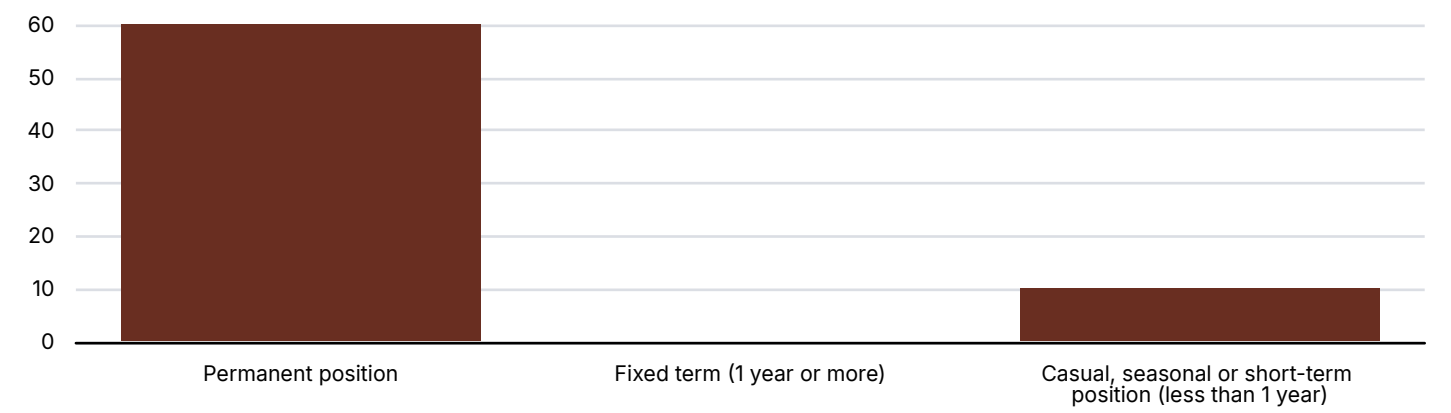


Figure 7.1: Shows whether workers are employees, self-employed, or unpaid family workers. It helps indicate the structure of work in the local economy. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the available 2021 census data on class of worker shows a small, clearly employee-based pattern among the population aged 15 years and over. Permanent positions accounted for 60 people, while casual, seasonal or short-term positions made up 10. Fixed-term jobs of one year or more were not recorded. The mix suggests that stable employment was the main form of work captured in the data, with only a small short-term segment and no measured fixed-term presence.

In Glenwood, the 2021 class-of-worker profile for people aged 15 and over was concentrated in permanent positions. There were 60 people in permanent positions, 0 in fixed-term positions of 1 year or more, and 10 in casual, seasonal or short-term positions of less than 1 year. The distribution points to a small local workforce with little fixed-term employment and a modest short-term segment. With no broader benchmark in the dataset, the clearest pattern is the dominance of permanent work.



Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Class Of Worker - Permanent position (Glenwood)¹

Employment Rate

Glenwood’s employment rate was 48.7% in 2021, down 13.0% from 56.0% in 2016. This places the five-year change at a decline of 7.3 percentage points.

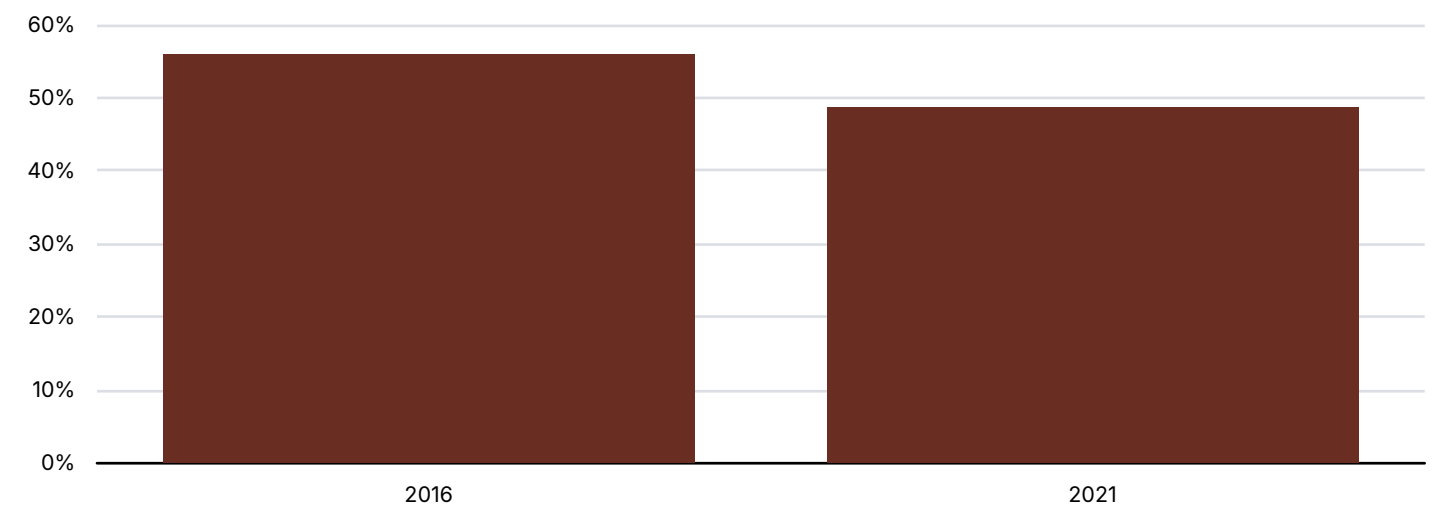
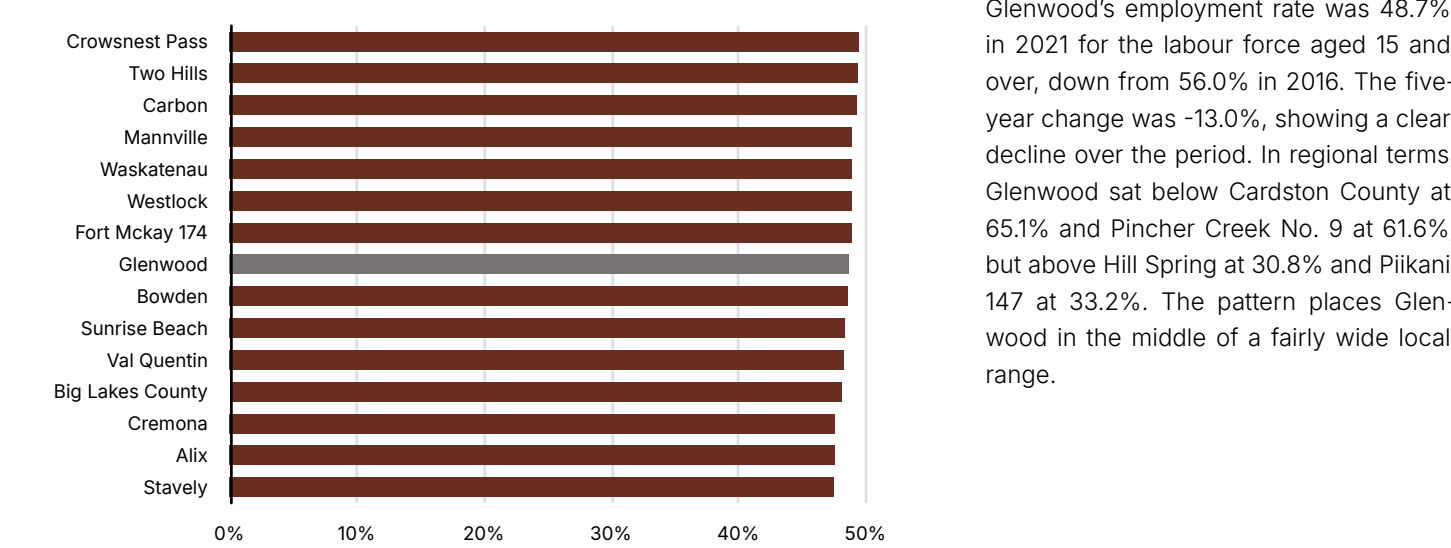


Figure 8.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s employment rate for the labour force aged 15 years and over declined between the two census points shown. In 2016, 56.0% of the working-age population was employed, and by 2021 the rate had fallen to 48.7%. That five-year change of -13.0% points to a clear downward trend rather than a stable pattern. Within this measure, the 2021 figure leaves Glenwood below its earlier level by 7.3 percentage points, suggesting weaker employment participation over the period captured in the data.



Glenwood’s employment rate was 48.7% in 2021 for the labour force aged 15 and over, down from 56.0% in 2016. The five-year change was -13.0%, showing a clear decline over the period. In regional terms, Glenwood sat below Cardston County at 65.1% and Pincher Creek No. 9 at 61.6%, but above Hill Spring at 30.8% and Piikani 147 at 33.2%. The pattern places Glenwood in the middle of a fairly wide local range.

Figure 8.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Work Activity

In Glenwood, the largest work-activity group in 2021 was did not work at 80 people, unchanged from 2016. Worked full year full time fell to 50 people, while part-year and/or part-time declined to 65 people.

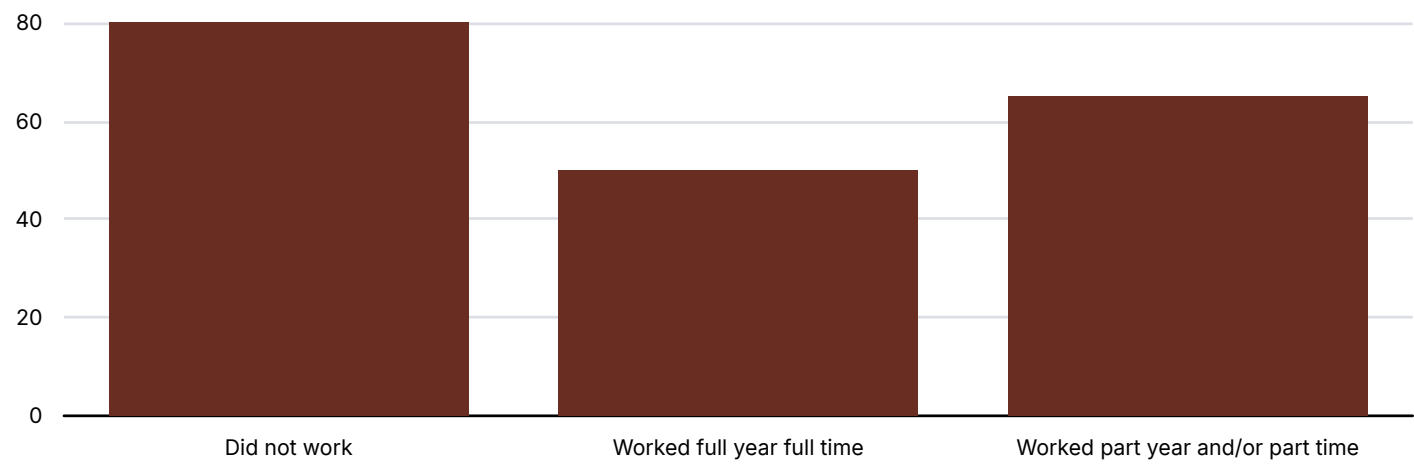
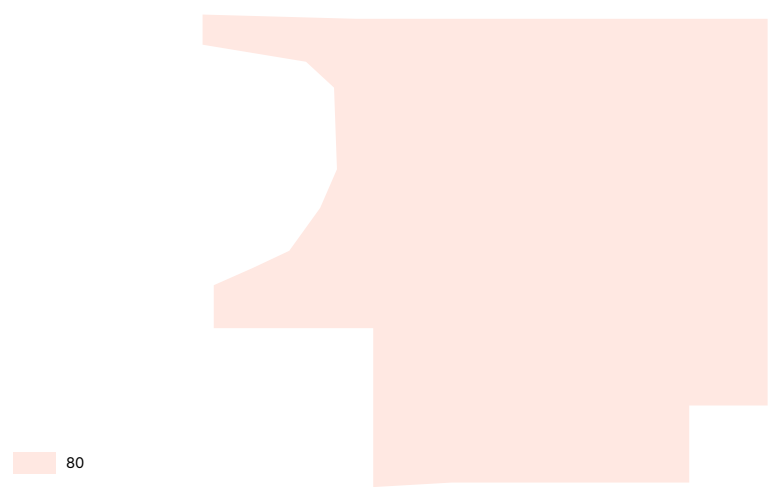


Figure 9.1: Shows the amount of work activity people had during the reference period. It helps indicate attachment to work over the year, not just at a single point in time. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Among Glenwood residents age 15 and over, work activity in 2021 was split across three categories, with the largest group reporting that they did not work. That group numbered 80 people. Another 65 people worked part year and/or part time, while 50 worked full year full time. The five-year changes point to decline in the two working categories. Full-year full-time work fell 33.3%, and part-year and/or part-time work fell 31.6%. The non-working group showed no change over the period. This pattern suggests that, over five years, the working population became smaller in both full-time and part-time forms, while the non-working group stayed stable.



In Glenwood, work activity in 2021 was mixed among people aged 15 and over. The largest group did not work, at 80 people, while 65 worked part year and/or part time and 50 worked full year full time. Over five years, both working categories declined, while those not working were unchanged.

Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Work Activity - Did not work (Glenwood)¹

Labour Force Participation Rate

Glenwood’s labour force participation rate was 51.3% in 2021, down from 62.0% in 2016. That five-year change equals a 17.3% decline, leaving participation 10.7 percentage points lower.

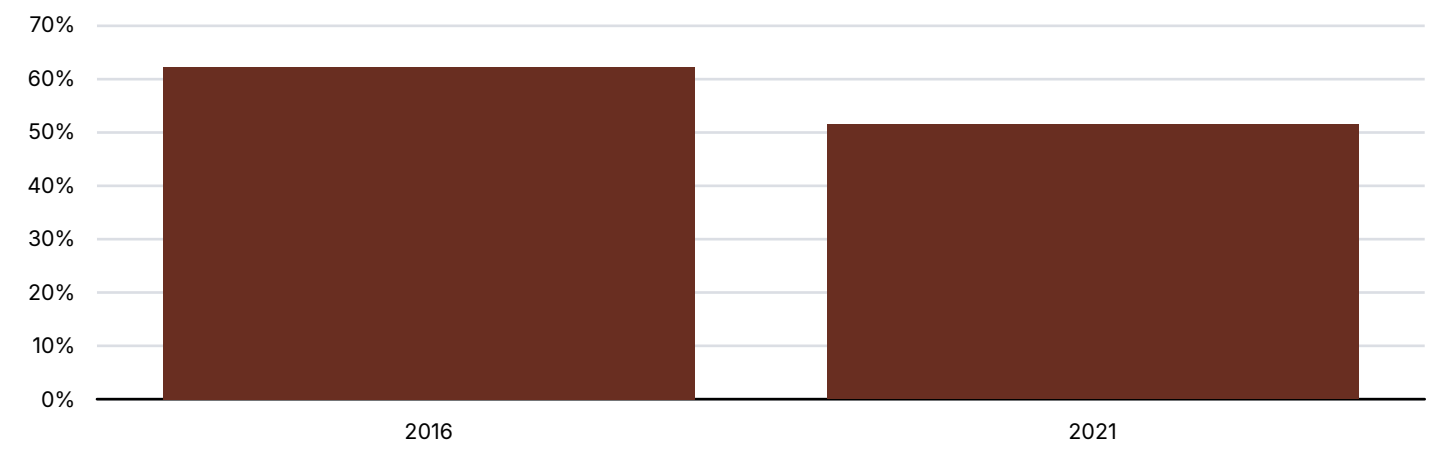
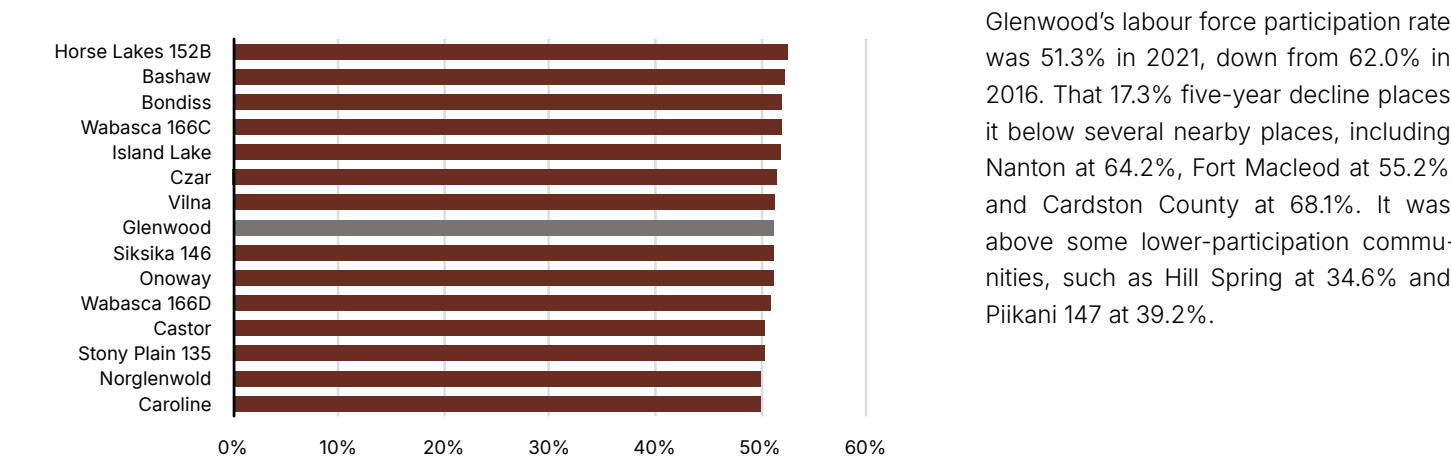


Figure 10.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed or actively looking for work. It helps indicate the level of labour market engagement. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s labour force participation rate declined between the 2016 and 2021 censuses, pointing to a weaker level of labour market engagement among the total population. The rate stood at 62.0% in 2016 and fell to 51.3% in 2021, a drop of 10.7 percentage points. The five-year change was -17.3%, showing that the decrease was substantial over the period. With no comparator in the dataset, the main pattern is the shift over time rather than a ranking against other places. The figures show a clear downward movement across the five-year span. In practical terms, Glenwood had a smaller share of its working-age population in the labour force in 2021 than in 2016, based on the census data provided.



Glenwood's labour force participation rate was 51.3% in 2021, down from 62.0% in 2016. That 17.3% five-year decline places it below several nearby places, including Nanton at 64.2%, Fort Macleod at 55.2%, and Cardston County at 68.1%. It was above some lower-participation communities, such as Hill Spring at 34.6% and Piikani 147 at 39.2%.

Figure 10.2: Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rate with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Employment Rate

Glenwood’s employment rate was 48.7% in 2021, down 13.0% from 56.0% in 2016. This places the five-year change at a decline of 7.3 percentage points.

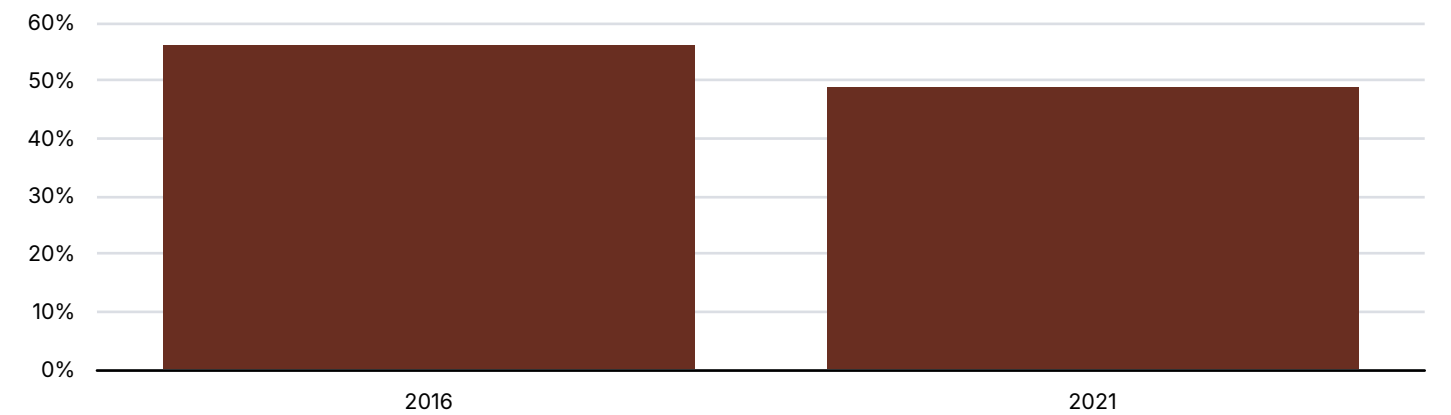


Figure 11.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s employment rate, measured for the labour force aged 15 years and over, declined between 2016 and 2021. In 2016, 56.0% of the working-age population was employed. By 2021, the rate had fallen to 48.7%. That change amounts to a 13.0% decrease over five years. The data show a clear downward shift in employment participation during the period, with the 2021 rate remaining below the 2016 level rather than recovering.

Glenwood’s employment rate was 48.7% in 2021, down from 56.0% in 2016. That 13.0% five-year decline places the village below several nearby Alberta comparators and points to a weaker labour market within the labour force aged 15 years and over. By 2021, Glenwood sat below Nanton at 58.4%, Pincher Creek No. 9 at 61.6%, and Cardston County at 65.1%. It was closer to Claresholm at 47.2% and above Hill Spring at 30.8%. The pattern suggests Glenwood’s employment rate was mid-to-lower range regionally and moved downward over the period.

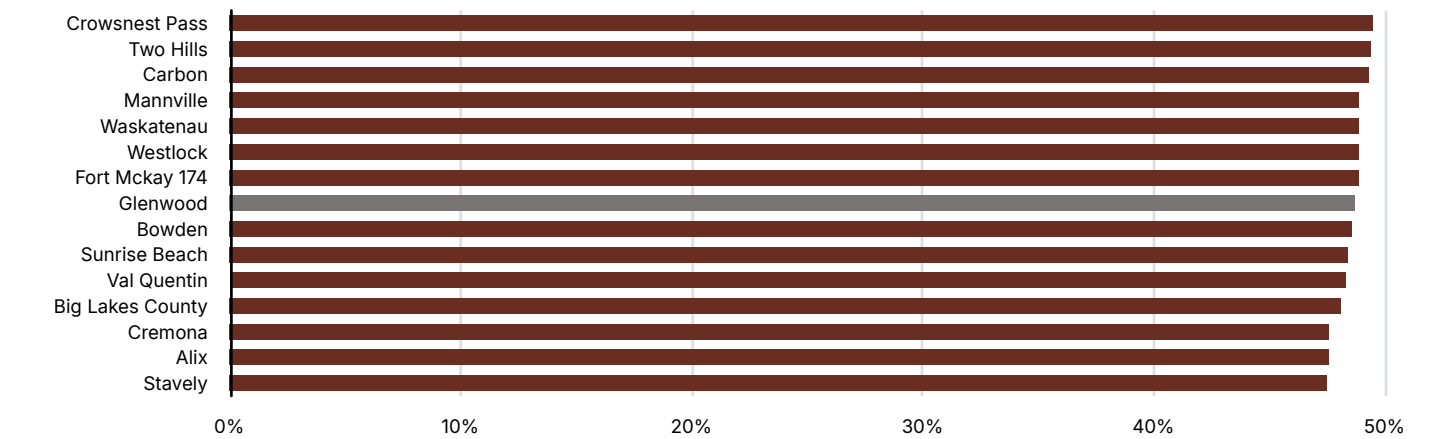


Figure 11.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Labour Force Status

In Glenwood, the largest labour force status group remained 95 people not in the labour force in 2021. Employed residents fell from 140 in 2016 to 95, while unemployed residents declined from 15 to zero.

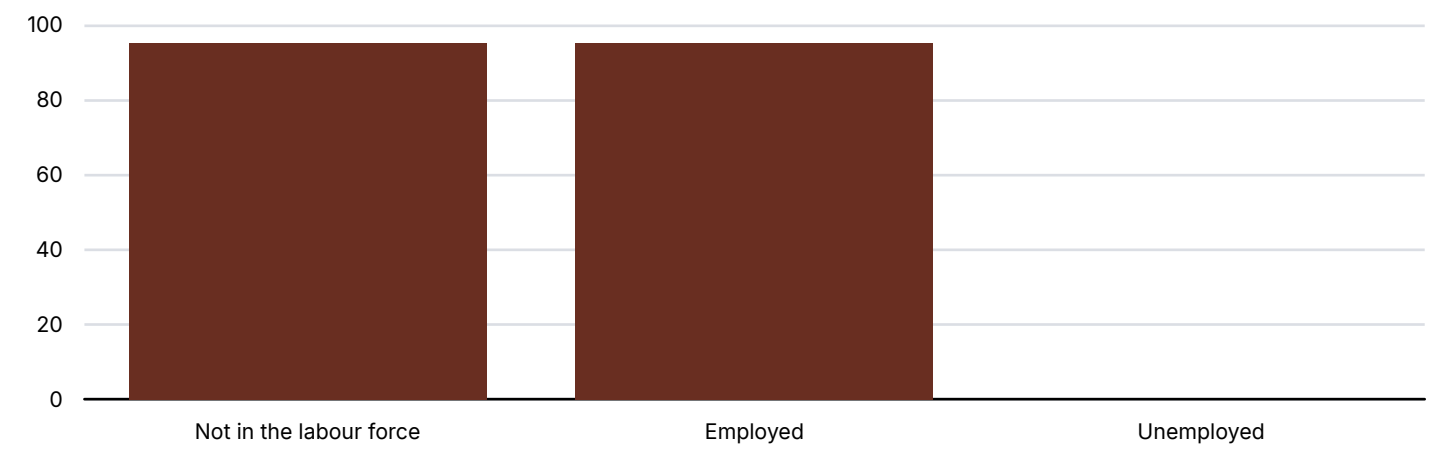


Figure 12.1: Shows whether residents are employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force. It helps indicate how people are participating in the labour market. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s labour force status among residents aged 15 years and over was evenly split between employment and non-participation. The village recorded 95 employed residents and 95 people not in the labour force, while unemployment was zero. That mix points to a very small labour market profile rather than a strongly active or inactive one. With 190 residents in the age group, the two main categories were equal in size. Because only one year is provided, the data show a snapshot rather than a trend. The absence of unemployed residents suggests no measured unemployment at that time, though the overall counts are small. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile



In Glenwood, labour force status in 2021 was evenly split between employment and non-participation among residents aged 15 years and over. There were 95 employed people and 95 people not in the labour force, while unemployment was recorded at zero. That balance suggests a small local labour pool with limited measured joblessness. At the dissemination area level, employment was down 29.6% over five years, while non-participation was unchanged.

Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Labour Force Status - Not in the labour force (Glenwood)¹

Resident Labour Force

Glenwood’s labour force remained small and shifted toward health care and social assistance, which grew to 15 people in 2021 from 10 in 2016. Arts, entertainment and recreation fell to zero.

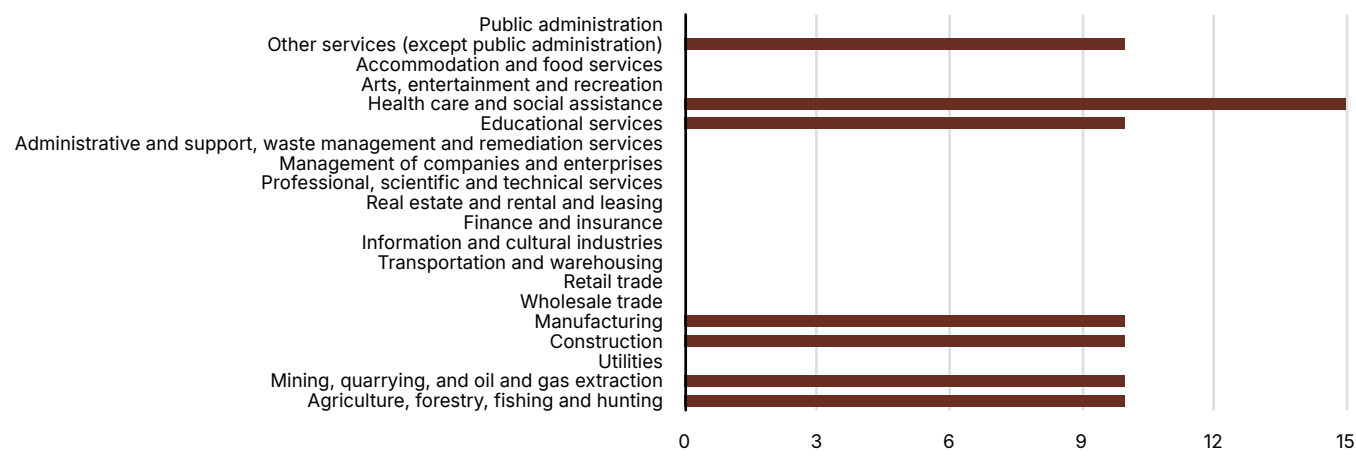
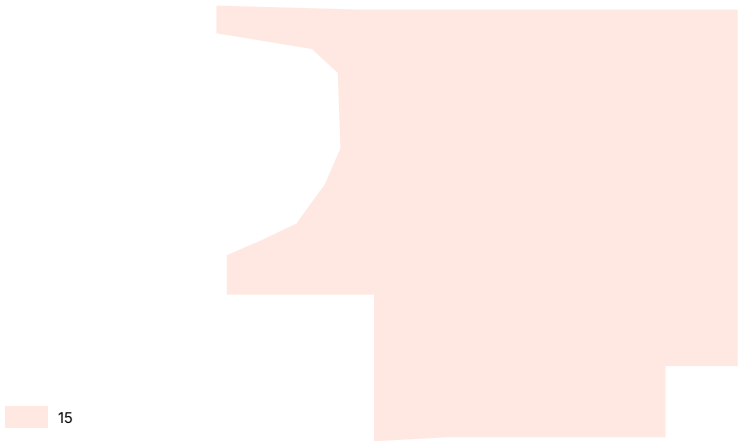


Figure 13.1: Shows the number of residents who are in the labour force. It helps indicate the size of the locally available workforce. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s resident labour force aged 15 and over was small and unevenly spread across sectors. Health care and social assistance was the largest industry at 15 people, while agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, education, and other services each had 10. Several sectors had no residents in the labour force. The five-year changes show a mixed shift. Health care and social assistance rose 50%, while construction fell 33.3% and manufacturing fell 50%. Utilities, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, real estate, administrative support, arts, and public administration were at zero in 2021 after declines over the period.



In 2021, Glenwood’s resident labour force was small and concentrated in a few sectors within the labour force aged 15 and over. Health care and social assistance had 15 people, while agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, education, and other services each had 10. Most other sectors had no resident labour force at all. Health care rose 50% over five years, while utilities, retail, transportation, and public administration fell to zero. The pattern points to a narrow local labour base, with limited spread across sectors and modest recent growth in health care.

Figure 13.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Industry Sector - Health care and social assistance (Glenwood)¹

Employment by Sector

Glenwood’s employment remained concentrated in agriculture and public administration in 2025, with 12 people and 8 people respectively. Agriculture was unchanged from 2024, while public administration rose 166.7% from 3 people.

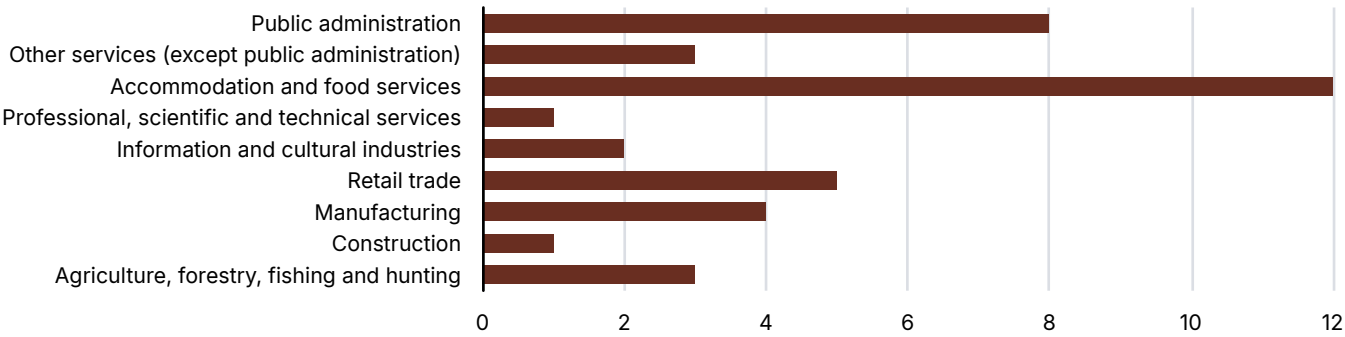


Figure 14.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Glenwood, 2025)²

In 2025, Glenwood’s employment was concentrated in accom-
modation and food services, which had 12 employees, followed
by public administration with 8. Retail trade had 5, manufactur-
ing 4, and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and other
services had 3 each. Smaller sectors included information and
cultural industries at 2, while construction and professional,
scientific and technical services each had 1 employee. Most
sectors showed no change from the previous year. Public ad-
ministration was the clearest mover, rising 166.7% over 1 year,
while the rest were stable or unchanged.

In Glenwood, employment in 2025 was concentrated in a few
sectors among employees aged 15 and over. Accommodation
and food services was the largest employer with 12 people,
followed by public administration with 8, retail trade with 5, and
manufacturing with 4. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
and other services each had 3 workers, while information and
cultural industries had 2. Construction and professional, scien-
tific and technical services each had 1. The pattern shows
a small local job base spread across several sectors, with
public administration showing the only notable year-over-year
increase.



Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Naics - Accommodation and food services (Glenwood)²

Employed Residents by Occupation

In Glenwood, occupations in education, law and social, community and government services became the largest group at 35 people in 2021, up 133.3% from 2016, while trades, transport and equipment operators fell to 30.

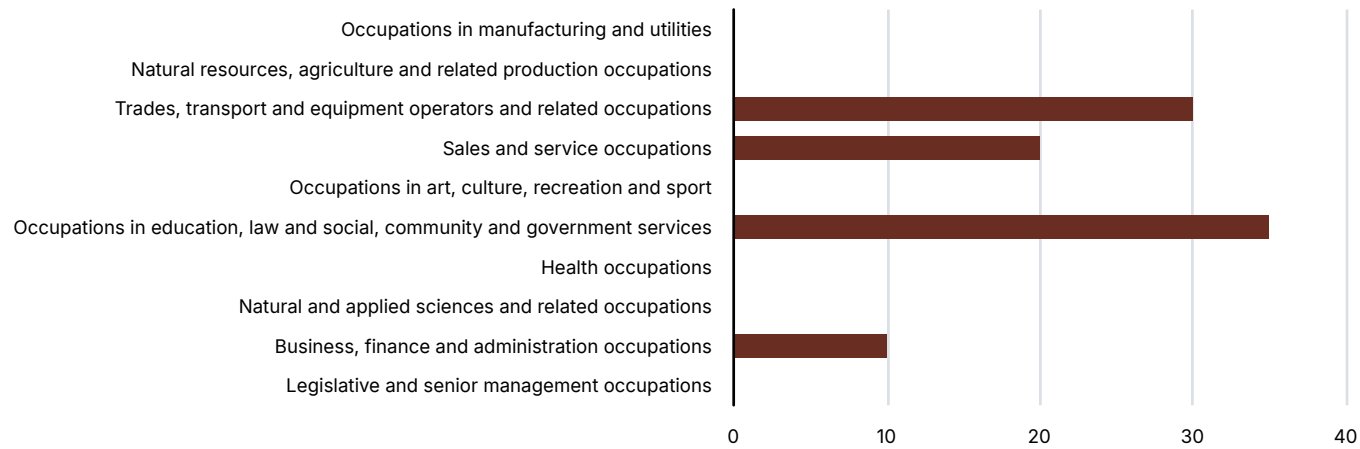
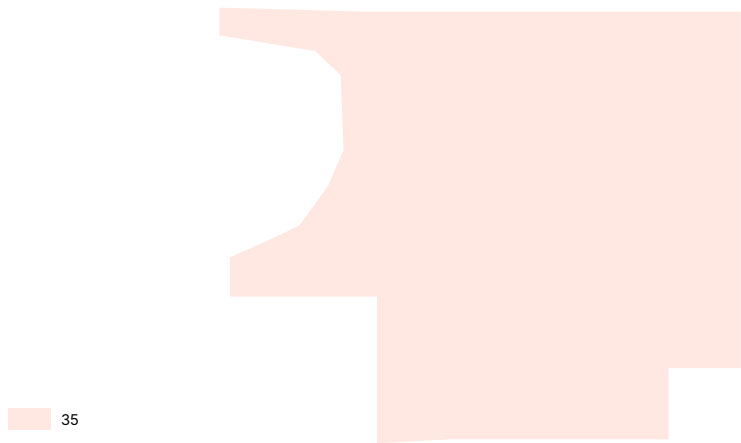


Figure 15.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, employed residents in 2021 were concentrated in a few occupation groups rather than spread evenly across the labour force aged 15 and over. The largest count was in occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, at 35 people, up 133.3% over five years. Trades, transport and equipment operators followed at 30, while sales and service occupations accounted for 20. Business, finance and administration occupations totalled 10. Several groups, including management, sciences, health, arts, natural resources, and manufacturing, recorded zero workers.



In Glenwood, employed residents are concentrated in a small set of occupations, with education, law and social, community and government services leading at 35 people in 2021. Trades, transport and equipment operators account for 30, while sales and service and business, finance and administration each contribute 20 and 10 people respectively. Several other occupation groups report no employed residents. The mix suggests a narrow local employment profile, with growth strongest in the education and community services group over five years.

Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Occupation - Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (Glenwood)¹

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.

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