



GLENWOOD

Community Overview

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Executive Summary

Glenwood is a small village whose recent profile is defined less by growth than by gradual contraction and an older population structure. The total population stood at 294 in 2025, little changed in the most recent years and only modestly different from where it was two decades earlier, but the path has not been steady. After reaching a higher point in the mid-2010s, both total population and the number of people living in private households moved down, and population density in 2021 had fallen back to about the same level seen a decade earlier. The age pattern shifted more sharply. Median age rose to 42.8 in 2021, and the strongest recent gains were concentrated in older groups, while several child and younger adult cohorts declined.

That change in age structure shows up clearly in households and housing. Smaller households became more prominent, especially two-person households, while larger households and couple families with children declined. Couple households without children became the most common family form, and one-person households remained a substantial part of the mix. Housing itself stayed overwhelmingly single-detached, with very little variation in dwelling type, but tenure changed noticeably. Ownership still dominated in 2021, yet owner households fell while renter households increased, leaving a more visible rental presence than five years earlier. At the same time, median dwelling value and owner shelter costs both rose, pointing to higher housing costs within a still fairly simple and concentrated local market.

The village's social and economic picture is similarly narrow. The population in private households was made up mostly of non-immigrants, with a small immigrant presence that also declined, and the reported mother-tongue profile was almost entirely English. Employment conditions weakened between 2016 and 2021, as the employment rate fell and the local job base remained concentrated in a limited set of occupations and sectors. Education levels were mixed but centered on high school and college credentials rather than advanced degrees. Glenwood emerges as a compact community with stable physical form, limited demographic diversity, and a recent shift toward older residents, smaller households, and a softer labour market.

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.

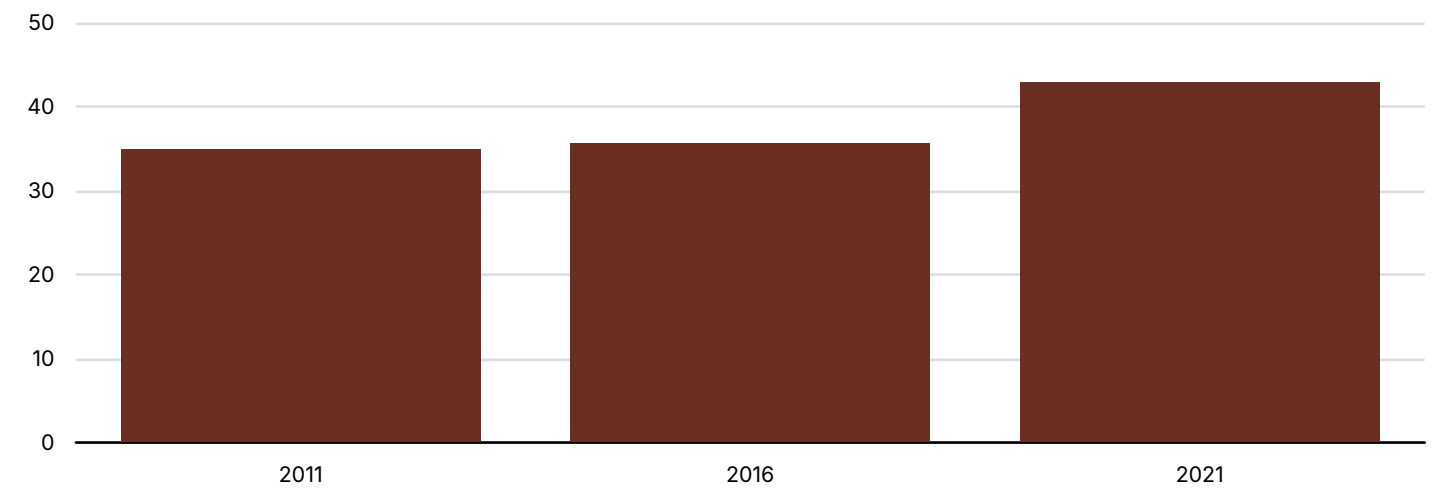
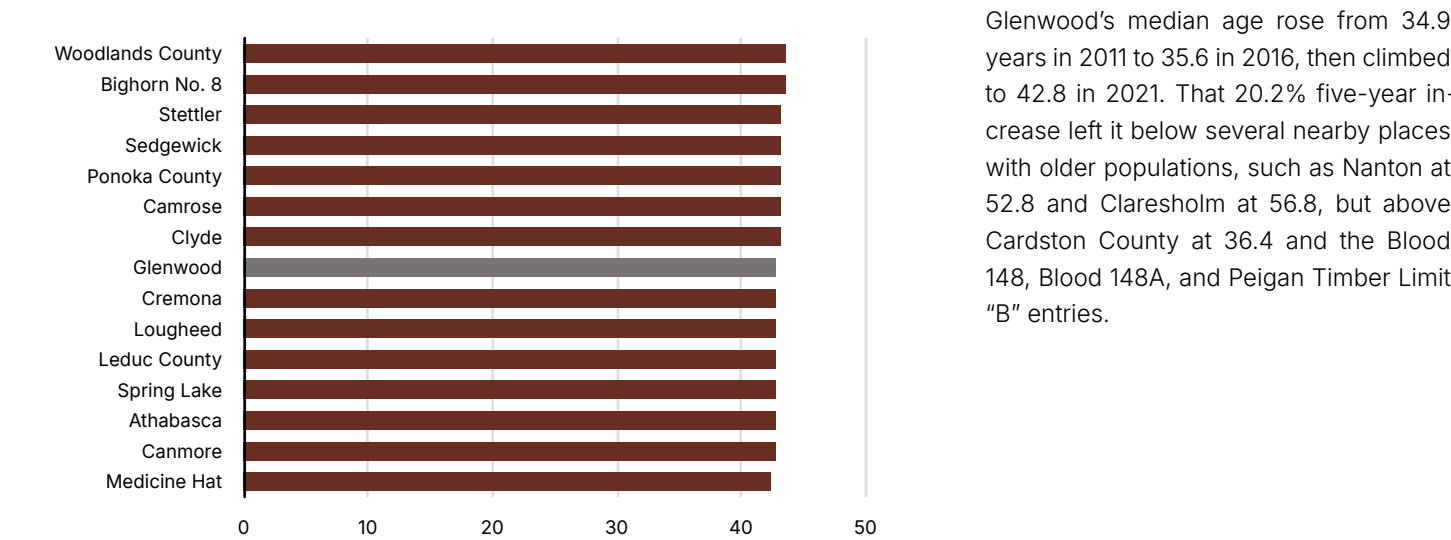


Figure 1.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Glenwood, 2011-2021)¹

Glenwood’s median age rose steadily over the last three census years, pointing to an older midpoint in the population age profile. In 2011, the median age was 34.9 years, increasing slightly to 35.6 years in 2016. By 2021, it had climbed to 42.8 years. The change from 2016 to 2021 was especially pronounced, with a 20.2% increase, compared with only a modest 2.0% rise in the earlier period. That pattern suggests the age distribution shifted upward most recently rather than moving gradually throughout the decade. The data show a clear aging trend in Glenwood’s total population.



Glenwood’s median age rose from 34.9 years in 2011 to 35.6 in 2016, then climbed to 42.8 in 2021. That 20.2% five-year increase left it below several nearby places with older populations, such as Nanton at 52.8 and Claresholm at 56.8, but above Cardston County at 36.4 and the Blood 148, Blood 148A, and Peigan Timber Limit “B” entries.

Figure 1.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)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.

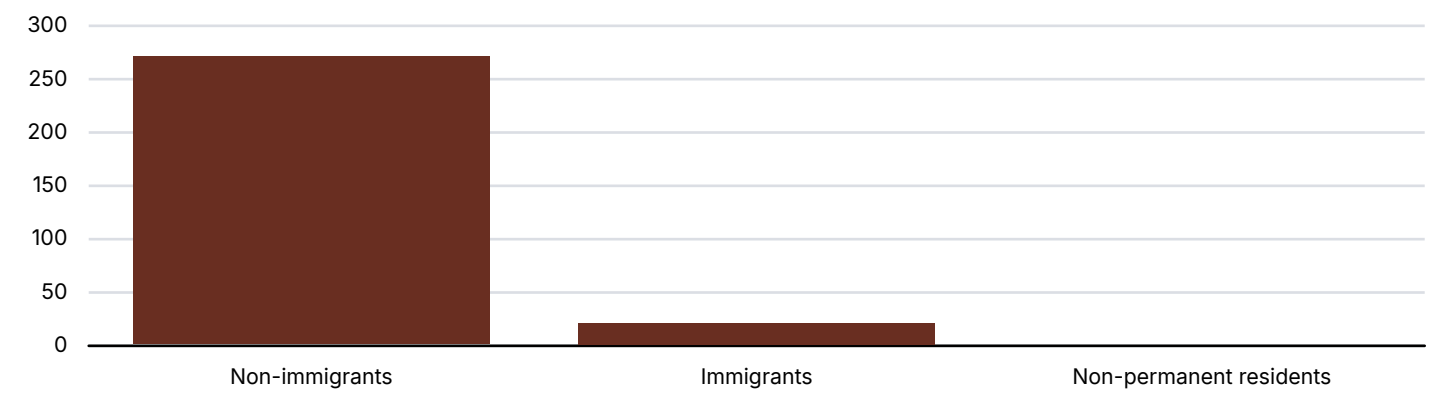


Figure 2.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, immigrant status in 2021 was dominated by non-immigrants, with 270 people in that category. Immigrants numbered 20, while non-permanent residents were recorded at 0. The 5-year change shows decline across the two populated groups, falling 20.6% for non-immigrants and 42.9% for immigrants. That pattern suggests a small population base with fewer residents in both groups than five years earlier. The profile is simple, with no sign of non-permanent residency in the census count.

In Glenwood, the immigrant-status profile in 2021 was dominated by non-immigrants, with 270 people in that group. Immigrants accounted for 20 residents, while non-permanent residents were absent. The five-year change points to a shrinking immigrant population: non-immigrants fell 20.6% and immigrants declined 42.9% over the period. For the population in private households, the pattern suggests a small and declining immigrant presence rather than a diversified mix of status groups.

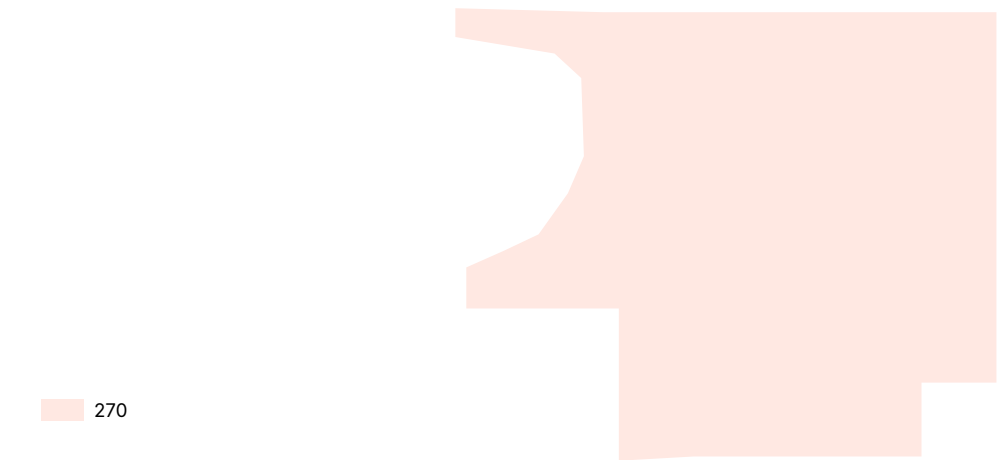


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Immigrant Status - Non-immigrants (Glenwood)¹

Total Population

Glenwood’s population was 294 people in 2025, unchanged from 2024, but down 5.5% over five years. It had reached 323 in 2014 and remained above 290 in most recent years.

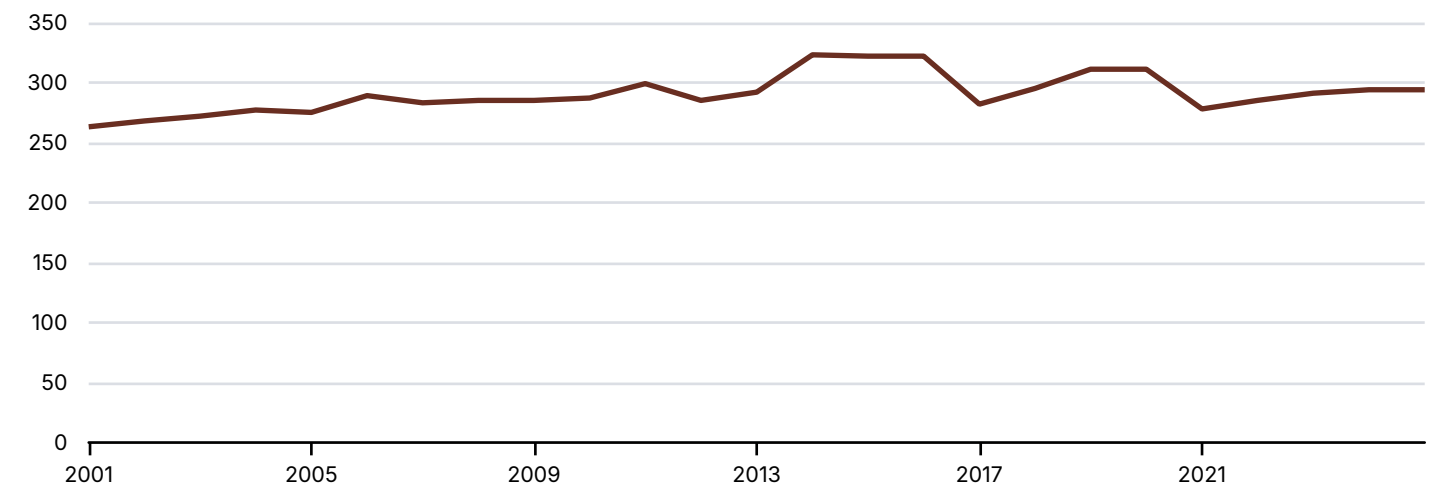
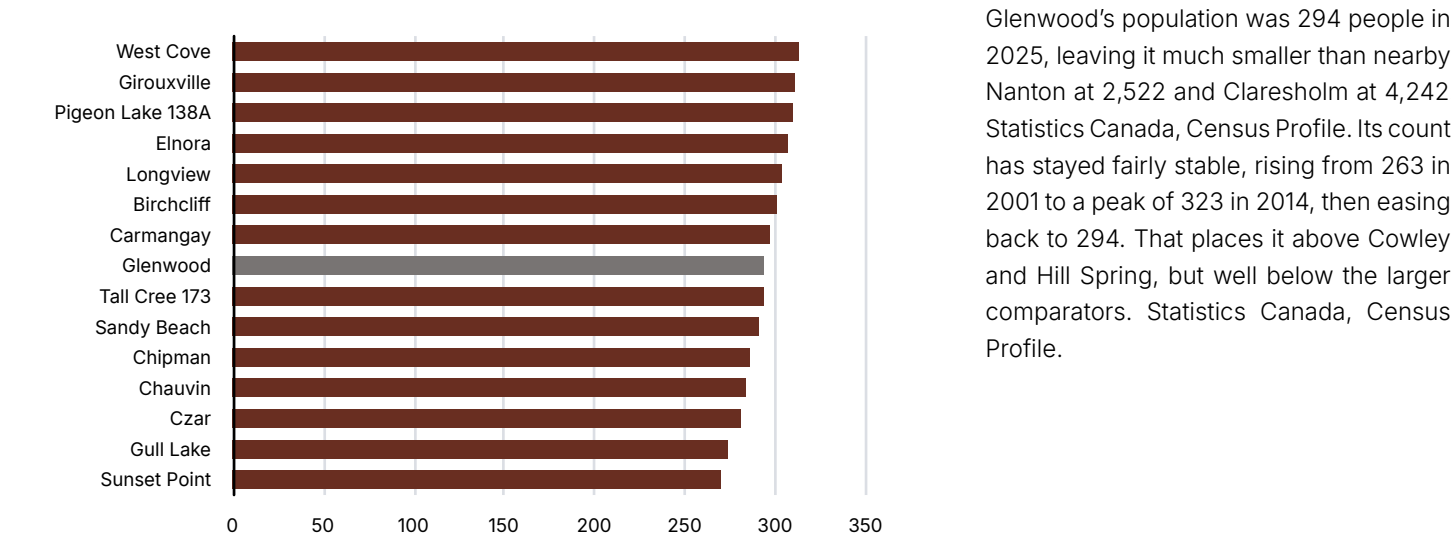


Figure 3.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Glenwood, 2001-2025)²

Glenwood’s total population has been broadly stable over the last 25 years, but with clear ups and downs rather than steady growth. The count rose from 263 people in 2001 to 294 in 2025, a net increase of 31 residents. The strongest gain came in the mid-2010s, when population reached 323 in 2014 and remained near that level in 2015 and 2016. After that, the series weakened, falling to 282 in 2017 and 278 in 2021 before recovering modestly. Recent years show little movement. Population was 285 in 2022, 291 in 2023, and 294 in both 2024 and 2025. The pattern suggests a small community with limited long-term change.



Glenwood’s population was 294 people in 2025, leaving it much smaller than nearby Nanton at 2,522 and Claresholm at 4,242. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Its count has stayed fairly stable, rising from 263 in 2001 to a peak of 323 in 2014, then easing back to 294. That places it above Cowley and Hill Spring, but well below the larger comparators. Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

Figure 3.2: Comparison of Total Population with other locations (Glenwood, 2025)²

Median Dwelling Value

Glenwood’s median dwelling value reached \$250,000 in 2021, up 24.9% from \$200,167 in 2016. The five-year increase lifted the local median by nearly \$50,000 over the period.

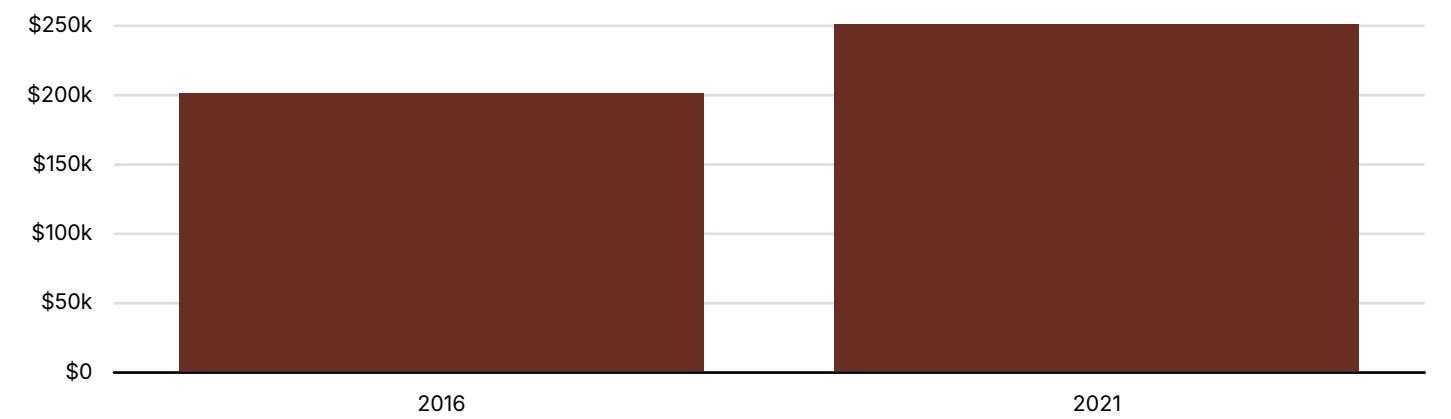


Figure 4.1: Shows the median value of residential dwellings. It helps indicate the typical price point in the local ownership housing market. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s median dwelling value rose between the 2016 and 2021 censuses, pointing to a higher typical price point in the local ownership housing market. Within owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the median value increased from \$200,167 to \$250,000. That change represents a 24.9% gain over five years. The 2021 figure is the clearest marker in the series, while the earlier value provides the base-line for the shift.

Glenwood’s median dwelling value was \$250,000 in 2021, up from \$200,167 in 2016, a 24.9% increase. In this ownership housing market, that placed it near several nearby places that also sat at \$250,000, including Hill Spring and Claresholm, while remaining below higher-valued communities such as Nanton at \$300,000 and Pincher Creek No. 9 at \$400,000. It was above Fort Macleod at \$240,000 and Cowley at \$150,000. The pattern suggests moderate appreciation and a midrange position in the local comparison set.

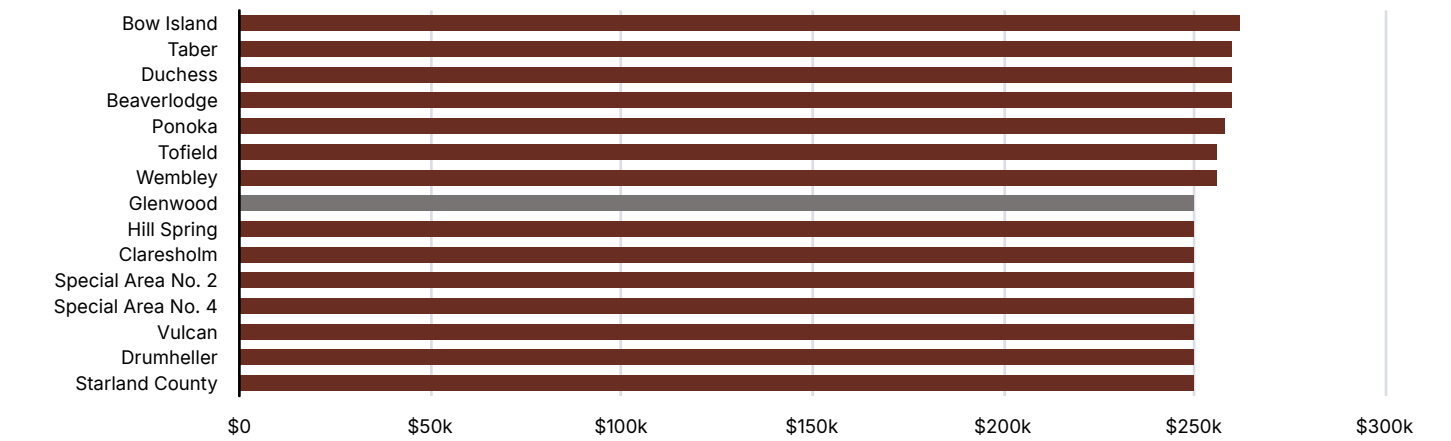


Figure 4.2: Comparison of Median Dwelling Value with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

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%.

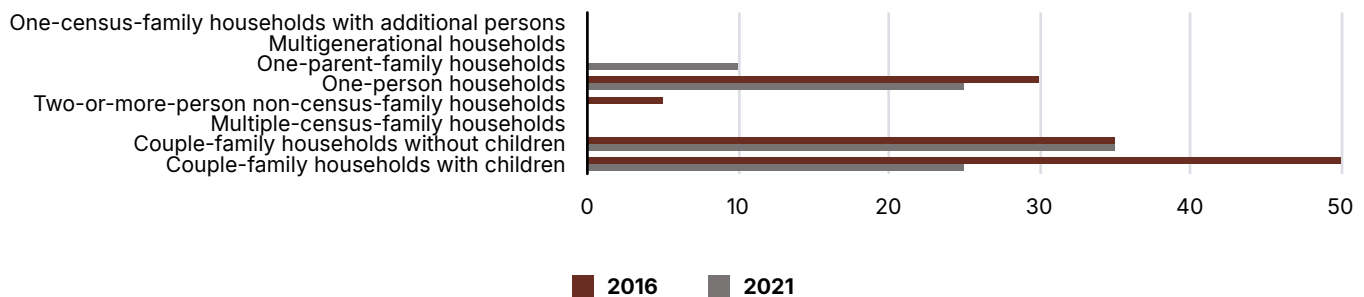


Figure 5.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood's household mix in 2021 was concentrated in a few types, with private households split mainly between couple-family households without children and one-person households. Couple-family households without children numbered 35, while couple-family households with children and one-person households were both at 25. One-parent-family households accounted for 10 households. The 5-year change shows different recent trends. Couple-family households with children fell by 50%, one-person households declined by 16.7%, and two-or-more-person non-census-family households dropped to zero, while couple-family households without children were unchanged. That pattern points to a household structure with limited diversity and some recent contraction in smaller non-family living arrangements.

Glenwood's household mix in 2021 was concentrated in a few types, with couple-family households without children and one-person households each accounting for 25 households. Couple-family households with children followed at 25, while one-parent-family households numbered 10. Several other household types were absent, including multigenerational, multiple-census-family, one-census-family with additional persons, and two-or-more-person non-census-family households. The pattern suggests a small, fairly simple household structure, with family and single-person living arrangements carrying most of the reported count.



Figure 5.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Type - Couple-family households without children (Glenwood)¹

Dwelling Structure Type

Glenwood’s housing stock remained dominated by single-detached houses in 2021, at 95.0%. Apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys and movable dwellings each accounted for 5.0%, while row houses fell from 5.0% in 2016 to 0.0%.

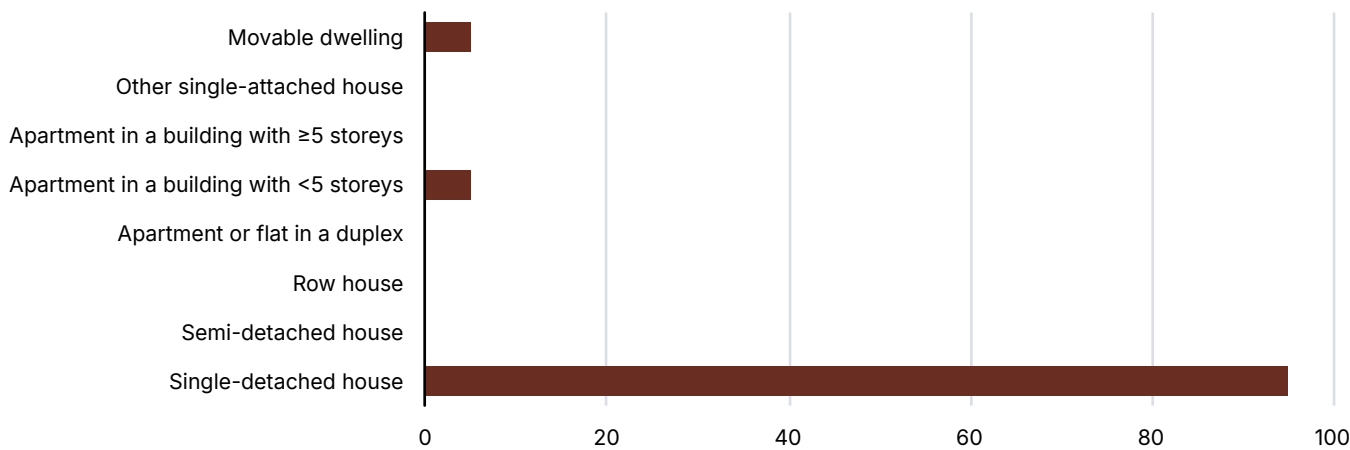


Figure 6.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings were overwhelmingly single-detached houses, which accounted for 95 units. The only other recorded dwelling types were apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys and movable dwellings, at 5 units each. Semi-detached houses, row houses, duplex apartments, apartments in buildings with five storeys or more, and other single-attached houses were recorded at zero. Over five years, single-detached houses fell by 5 units, and row houses dropped by 100%, leaving a very narrow housing mix centered on one structure type.



In 2021, Glenwood’s occupied private dwellings were overwhelmingly single-detached houses. The census counts 95 single-detached homes, alongside 5 apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys and 5 movable dwellings. Other structure types were not recorded. The 5-year change points to a small shift away from single-detached housing, which fell by 5, while row houses dropped to zero after a prior presence. The housing stock remains highly concentrated in one structure type, with only limited diversity.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Structure Type - Single-detached house (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.

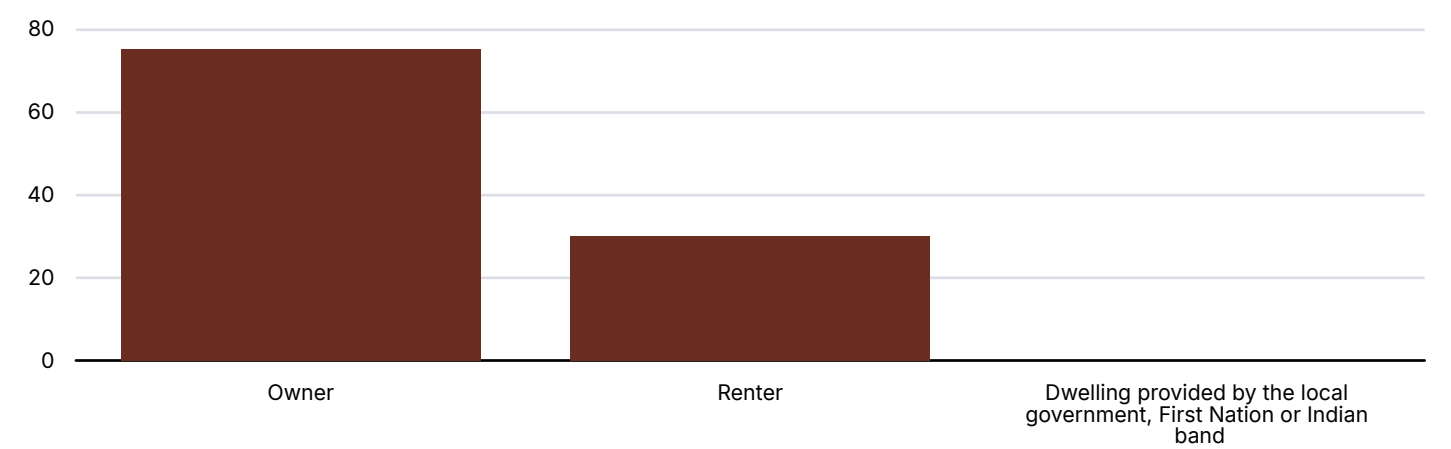


Figure 7.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, housing tenure in 2021 was tilted toward ownership, but the mix changed noticeably over the previous five years among private households. There were 75 owner households and 30 renter households. Dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band accounted for 0 households. The five-year change points in different directions. Owner households were down by 25, while renter households were up by 50. That pattern suggests a smaller ownership base and a growing rental presence, even though owners still outnumber renters. The absence of households in the third tenure category keeps the picture relatively simple.



Figure 7.2: 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.

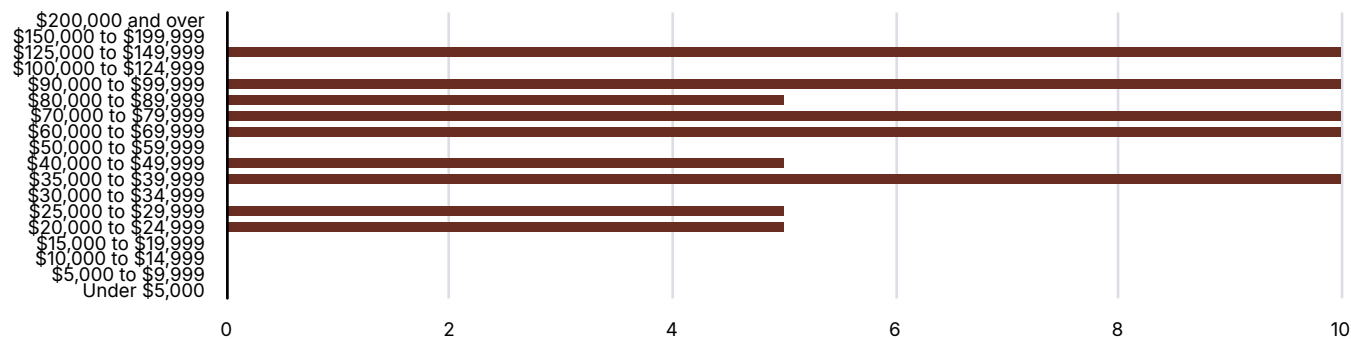


Figure 8.1: Shows households across total income groups. It helps indicate how household incomes are distributed from lower- to higher-income ranges. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, private household incomes in 2021 were spread across a narrow middle band, with several brackets recorded at 5 or 10 households and many lower and higher brackets at zero. The largest counts were in the \$35,000 to \$39,999, \$60,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, and \$90,000 to \$99,999 groups. Five-year change was mixed. Some brackets fell to zero, including \$10,000 to \$14,999, \$30,000 to \$34,999, \$50,000 to \$59,999, \$100,000 to \$124,999, \$150,000 to \$199,999, and \$200,000 and over. Others rose, such as \$35,000 to \$39,999, \$60,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, and \$125,000 to \$149,999.

In Glenwood, the 2021 household income profile for private households is spread across several middle-income brackets, with the largest counts at \$35,000 to \$39,999, \$60,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, \$90,000 to \$99,999, and \$125,000 to \$149,999, each at 10 households. Smaller groups appear at \$20,000 to \$24,999, \$25,000 to \$29,999, \$40,000 to \$49,999, and \$80,000 to \$89,999, each at 5 households. Several lower and upper brackets are at zero.



Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Income Group Household - \$35,000 to \$39,999 (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.

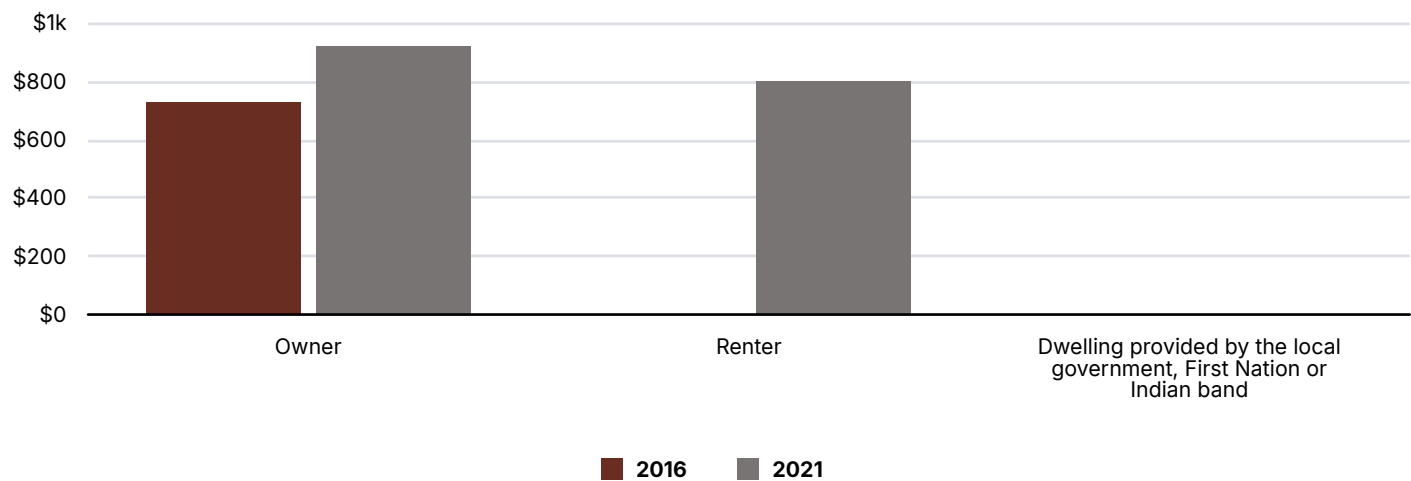
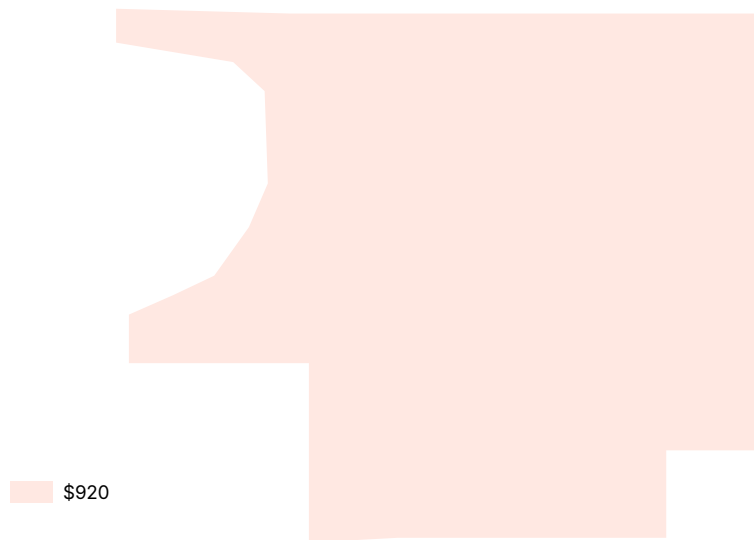


Figure 9.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were higher for owners than renters, with a clearer upward trend visible on the ownership side. The figures cover owner and tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. Owner households paid an average of \$920 per month, while renter households paid \$800. Housing provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band was recorded at \$0. The owner figure also rose 26.4% over five years. That five-year increase suggests owner shelter costs were moving upward more noticeably than renter costs, although no comparable change was provided for renters. The data points to a modest gap between owner and renter monthly shelter costs, with ownership showing the clearest recent increase.



In 2021, average shelter costs in Glenwood were \$920 a month for owner households and \$800 for renters within non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. Housing provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band was recorded at \$0. The owner figure was 26.4% higher than five years earlier, while no five-year change was reported for renters. That split suggests ownership costs rose more visibly than rental costs in this period.

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

Population in Private Households

Glenwood had 270 people in private households in 2021, down 14.3% from 2016. The count rose from 285 in 2011 to 315 in 2016, then fell below the earlier level.

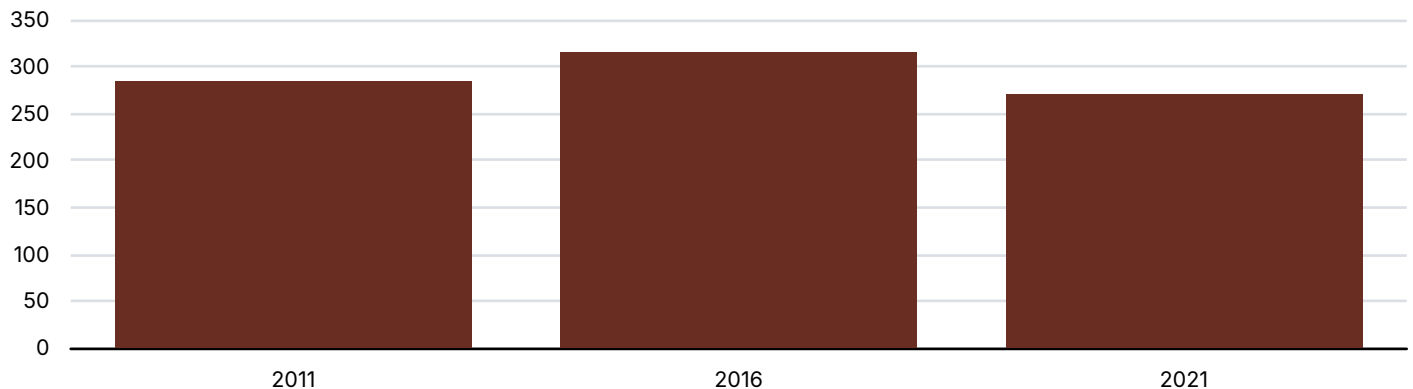


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of people living in private households. It helps indicate how much of the population lives in standard household settings rather than collective dwellings. (Glenwood, 2011-2021)¹

Glenwood's population in private households changed noticeably over the last three census points. The count was 285 people in 2011, rose to 315 in 2016, then fell to 270 in 2021. That means the community gained 30 people, or 10.5%, in the first interval before losing 45 people, or 14.3%, in the next. The result is a net decline from 2011 to 2021. The pattern points to short-term growth followed by a stronger recent contraction in household population.

Glenwood had 270 people living in private households in 2021, down from 315 in 2016 and 285 in 2011. The five-year change was -14.3%, after a 10.5% increase in the previous period. Among the nearby places listed, Glenwood was smaller than most, but not the smallest. Its 2021 count was well below larger communities such as Willow Creek No. 26 (4,925) and Blood 148 (4,550), while exceeding small places like Cowley (220) and Stavely (545). The pattern points to a modest household population that has been uneven over time, with a recent decline after earlier growth.

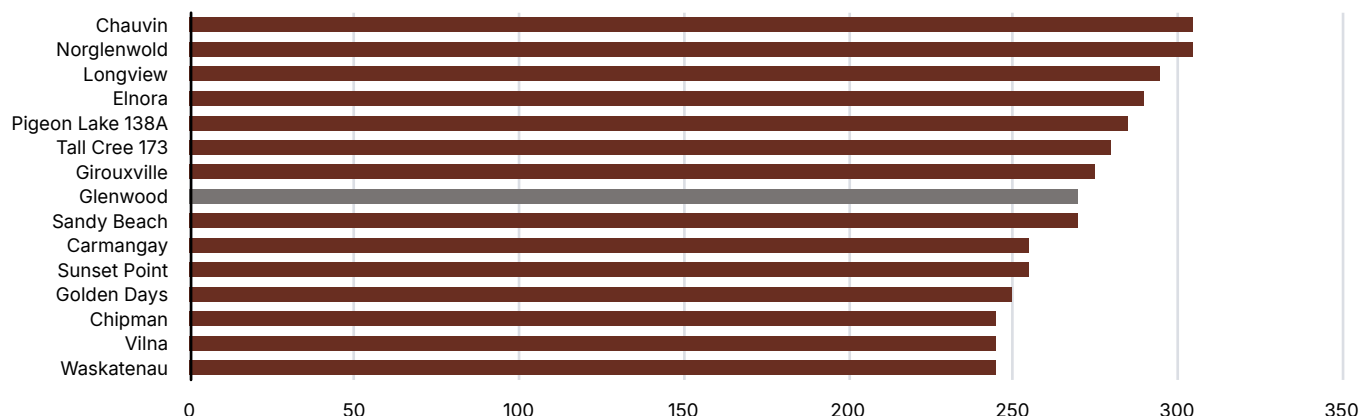


Figure 10.2: Comparison of Population in Private Households with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)¹

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.

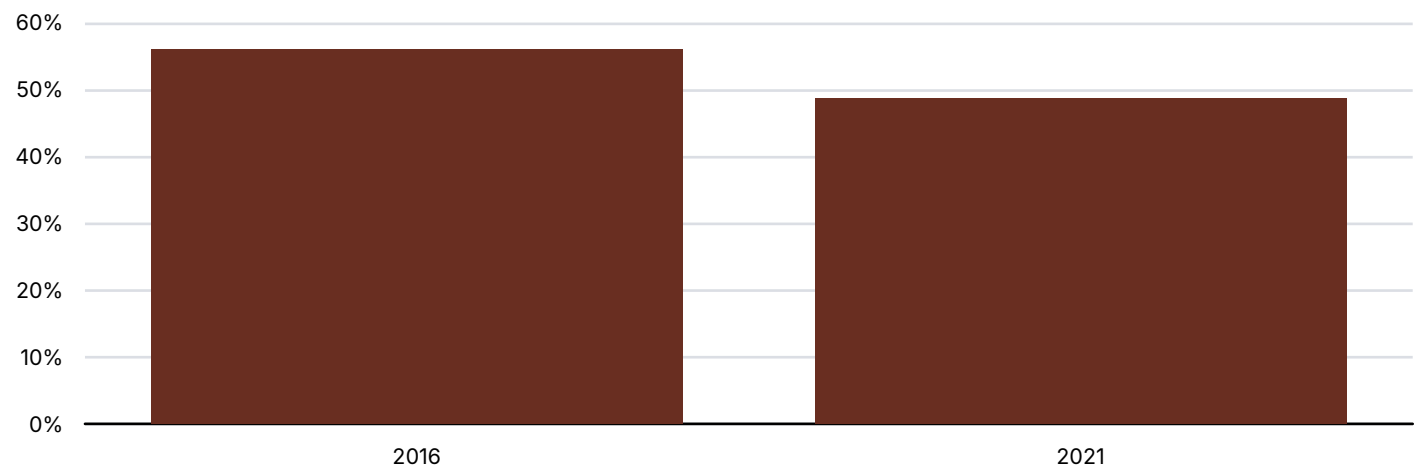
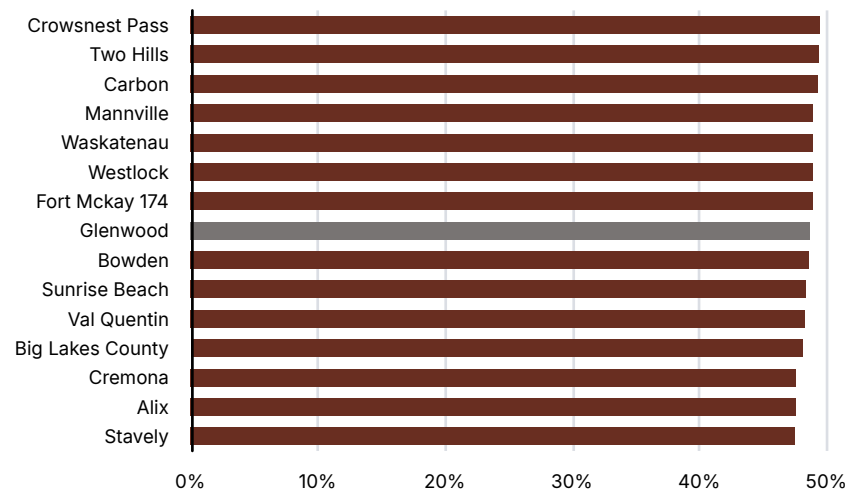


Figure 11.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

Glenwood’s employment rate, measured for the labour force aged 15 years and over, declined over the five-year period shown. In 2016, 56.0% of the working-age population was employed. By 2021, that share had fallen to 48.7%, a decrease of 13.0% over five years. The trend points to weaker labour market participation in 2021 than in 2016, at least within this measure. With only two time points available, the data show a clear downward movement rather than short-term fluctuation. This change matters because the employment rate is a basic indicator of how fully local labour is being used. In Glenwood, the later figure suggests a smaller share of residents in employment than at the start of the period.



Glenwood’s employment rate for the labour force aged 15 and over stood at 48.7% in 2021, down from 56.0% in 2016, a decline of 13.0%. That places it below several nearby comparators, including Cardston County at 65.1%, Pincher Creek No. 9 at 61.6%, and Willow Creek No. 26 at 68.7%. It was still above Hill Spring at 30.8% and Piikani 147 at 33.2%, showing a mid-range position within the local group.

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

Household Size

In Glenwood, 2-person households were the largest group in 2021 at 45 households, up 28.6% from 2016. Households with 5 or more persons fell 40.0% to 15, while 1-person households declined to 25.

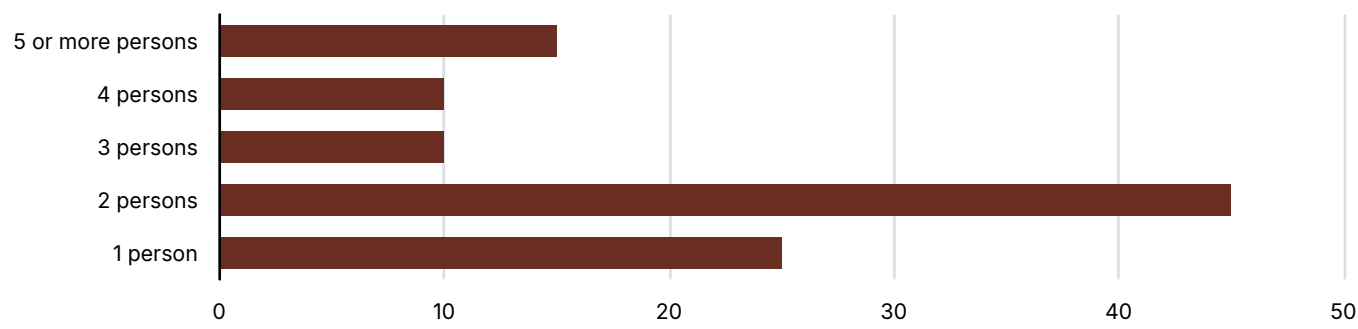


Figure 12.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s private households were concentrated in smaller sizes, with two-person households the largest category at 45. One-person households followed at 25, while five or more persons accounted for 15. The smaller groups also showed mixed change over five years. Two-person households rose 28.6%, but one-person households fell 16.7% and three-person households declined 33.3%. Four-person households were unchanged over the period. Larger households remained a smaller part of the pattern, suggesting a profile centered on modest household sizes. The recent shift points to growth in two-person living arrangements, alongside weaker levels in some other household sizes.

Glenwood’s household size profile in 2021 was centered on smaller households, with 25 one-person households and 45 two-person households among private households. Larger households were less common: there were 10 three-person households, 10 four-person households, and 15 households with five or more people. Over five years, two-person households rose 28.6%, while one-person households fell 16.7% and five-or-more-person households dropped 40.0%. The pattern points to a distribution weighted toward smaller household arrangements, with the strongest recent growth in two-person households.



Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Size - 2 persons (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%.

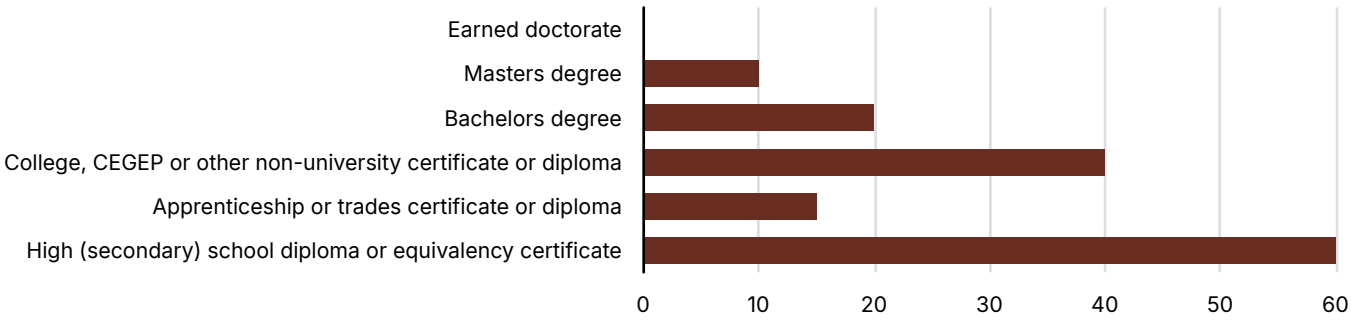


Figure 13.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 education profile for residents aged 15 and over was led by a high school diploma or equivalent, at 60 people, followed by college or other non-university credentials at 40. Bachelor's degrees accounted for 20 people, while 10 had a master's degree. Over five years, high school completion rose by 50%, college credentials were flat, and apprenticeship or trades credentials fell by 81.25% to 15. No earned doctorates were reported.

In Glenwood, the highest education level profile in 2021 was concentrated in secondary and postsecondary credentials among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The largest category was a high school diploma or equivalent, with 60 people. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificates accounted for 40 people, while 20 had a bachelor's degree. Apprenticeship or trades credentials were reported by 15 residents, and 10 had a master's degree. The pattern suggests a modestly mixed educational profile, with secondary and college-level credentials more common than university degrees. No doctorate was reported. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.



Figure 13.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (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.

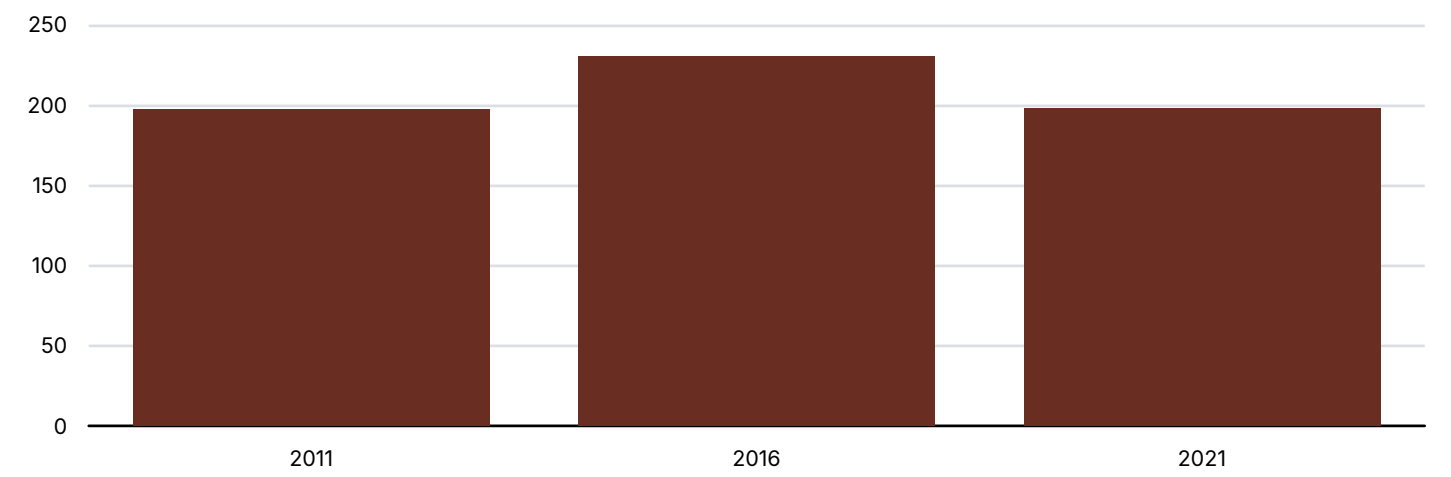
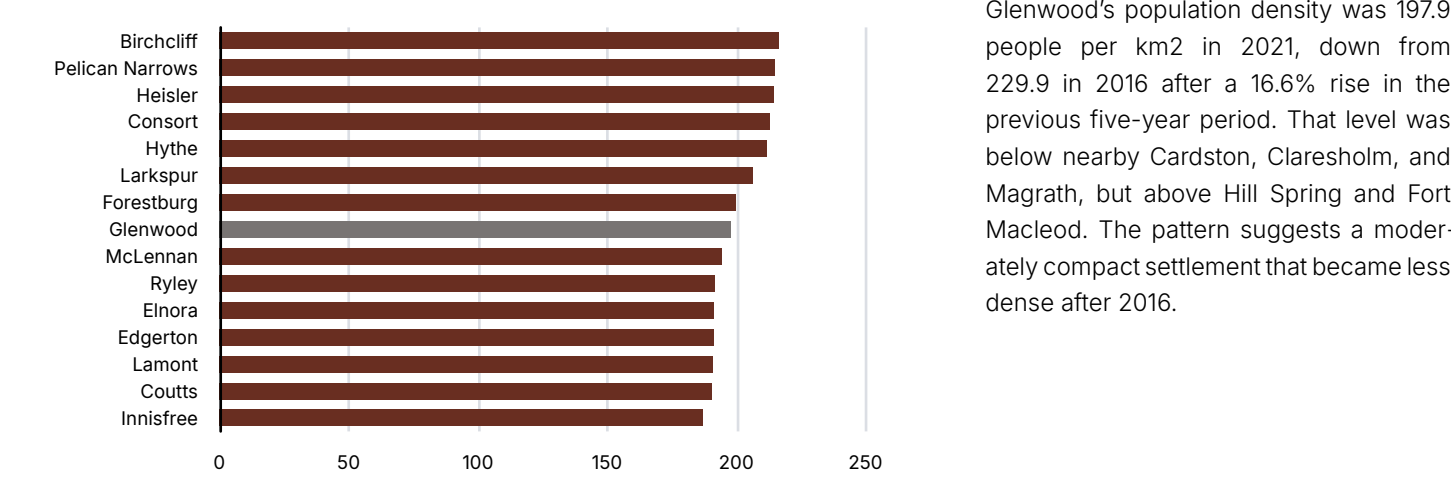


Figure 14.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Glenwood, 2011-2021)¹

Glenwood’s population density has changed only modestly over the last three census points, but the pattern is not flat. In 2011, the village recorded 197.2 people per square kilometre, rising to 229.9 in 2016 before easing back to 197.9 in 2021. The 2016 figure was the high point in the series, up 16.6% from 2011. By 2021, density had fallen 13.9% from 2016, returning to roughly the same level seen at the start of the period. That means the recent decline offset the earlier increase, leaving Glenwood with little net change over the full decade. For a village, the data suggest a population that remains relatively compact, but with short-term movement rather than steady growth. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.



Glenwood’s population density was 197.9 people per km2 in 2021, down from 229.9 in 2016 after a 16.6% rise in the previous five-year period. That level was below nearby Cardston, Claresholm, and Magrath, but above Hill Spring and Fort Macleod. The pattern suggests a moderately compact settlement that became less dense after 2016.

Figure 14.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Glenwood, 2021)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.

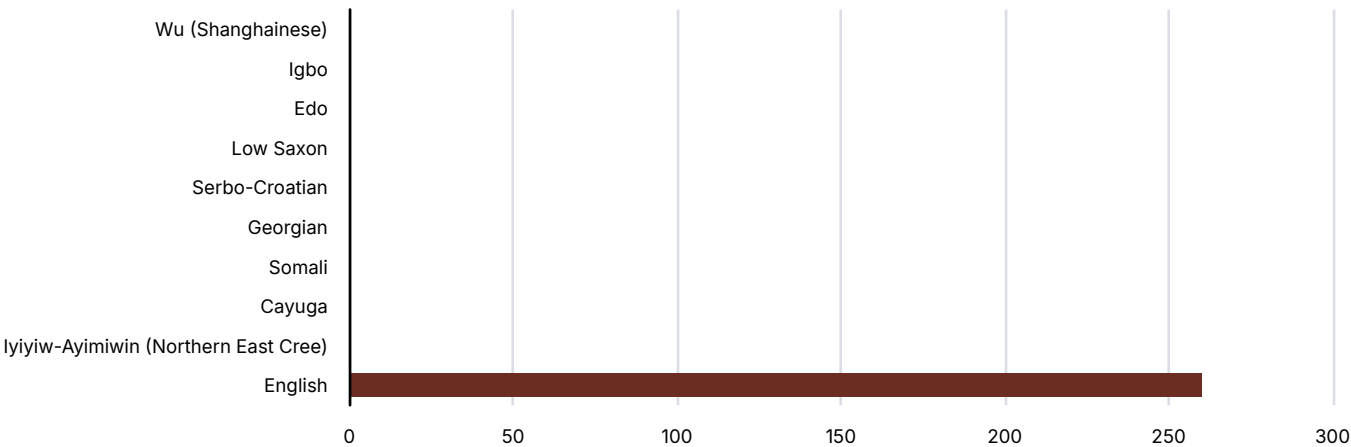


Figure 15.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, mother tongue data for the 2021 census shows a very narrow language profile. English is the only language with a reported population count, at 260 people, while the other listed languages are all recorded at zero. English also declined over the previous five years, with a 5-year change of -10.34%. That points to a smaller English-speaking mother-tongue population in 2021 than in the earlier period covered by the dataset. Within the available data, Glenwood’s linguistic makeup appears highly concentrated and stable in its composition, with no reported presence for the other languages shown.



Glenwood’s 2021 mother tongue profile is narrowly concentrated in English. The village recorded 260 people with English as their first language, and that figure fell 10.34% over five years. All other languages shown in the dataset were at zero, including Somali, Georgian, and Wu. The available data points to a single-language profile with no visible linguistic spread in this measure.

Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Glenwood)¹

Visible Minority

In Glenwood, the largest visible minority group in 2021 was Multiple visible minorities, with 0 people. All listed visible minority groups also recorded 0 people in both 2016 and 2021.

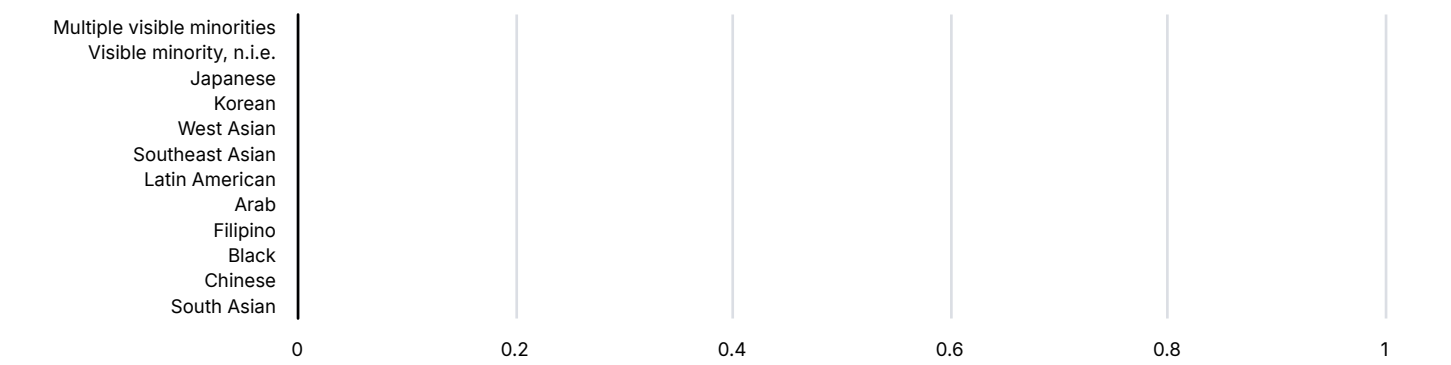


Figure 16.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In Glenwood, the 2021 visible minority profile shows no recorded residents in any of the listed groups within the population in private households. South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority not included elsewhere, and multiple visible minorities were all counted at 0 people. That leaves no visible minority presence to describe by group in this dataset. The pattern is uniform rather than mixed or shifting. For 2021, the data presents a complete absence across the categories provided.

Glenwood recorded no visible minority residents in 2021, within the population in private households. Every visible minority category listed, from South Asian and Chinese to Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority, n.i.e., and multiple visible minorities, was reported at zero. The pattern is consistent at the village level and also in the descendant dissemination area, where the same categories were all zero. That leaves the visible minority profile fully unrepresented in the dataset for this place, with no internal diversity recorded in the 2021 census figures.



Figure 16.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Visible Minority - South Asian (Glenwood)¹

Age Groups

Glenwood’s largest age group in 2021 was 10 to 14 years at 30 people, down 33.3% since 2016. The 70 to 74 group rose to 20 people, a 300.0% increase.

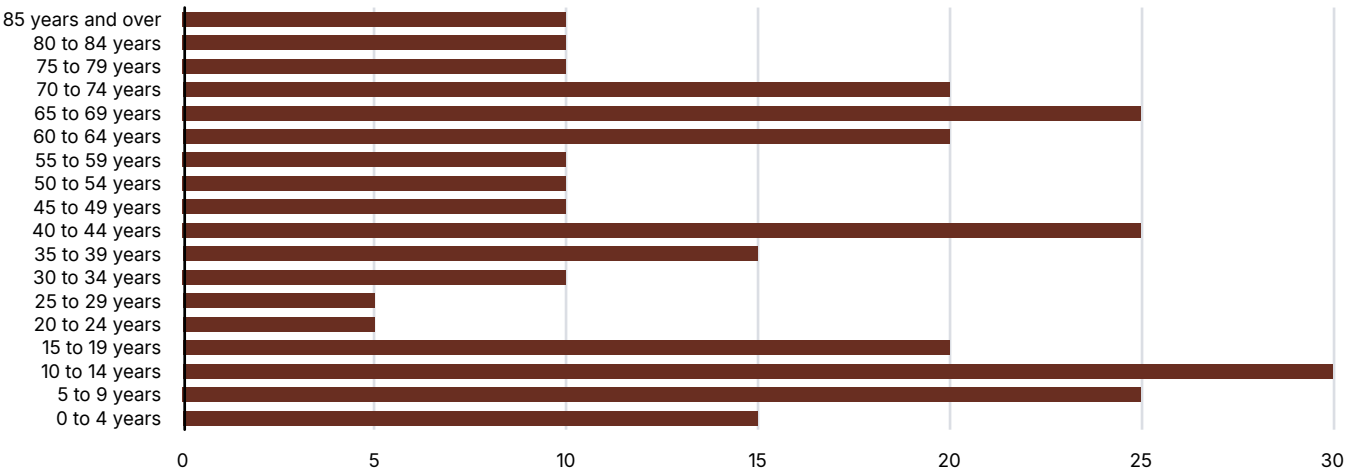
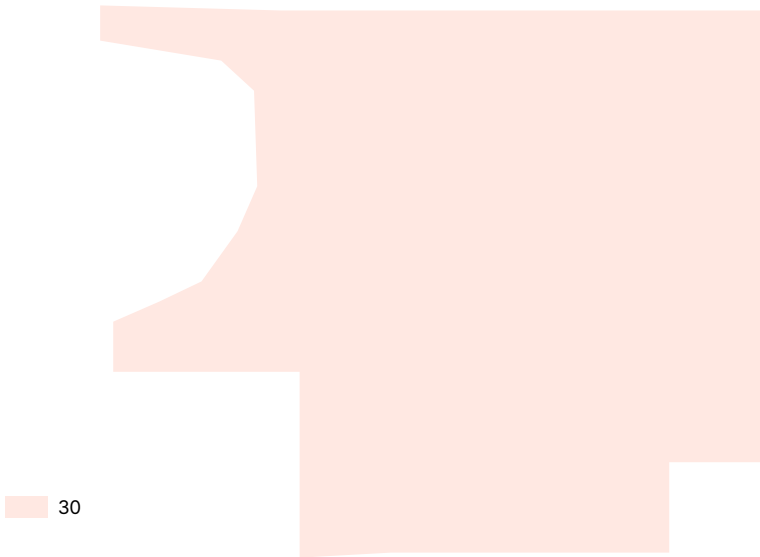


Figure 17.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Glenwood’s 2021 age profile is uneven, with small child and young adult cohorts and stronger middle and older age groups. The largest groups are ages 10 to 14, 5 to 9, 40 to 44, and 65 to 69, each with 25 to 30 people. Recent change is mixed. The 40 to 44 and 65 to 69 groups each grew by 66.7% over five years, while 70 to 74 rose 300%. By contrast, ages 5 to 9 fell 37.5% and 35 to 39 declined 57.1%. This pattern suggests a population that is shifting toward older ages rather than broad-based growth across all cohorts. Smaller younger groups and gains among older residents point to an age structure that is becoming more top-heavy.



Glenwood’s 2021 age profile is concentrated in older cohorts, with 75 people aged 65 and over and 70 aged 0 to 14. The largest single groups are 10 to 14 years and 65 to 69 years, at 30 and 25 people. Recent change is mixed. Children fell, with 0 to 9 years down between 25% and 37.5%, while 70 to 74 years rose by 300% and 85 years and over doubled. This points to a community with notable older-age strength alongside a smaller child population.

Figure 17.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age Group - 10 to 14 years (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.

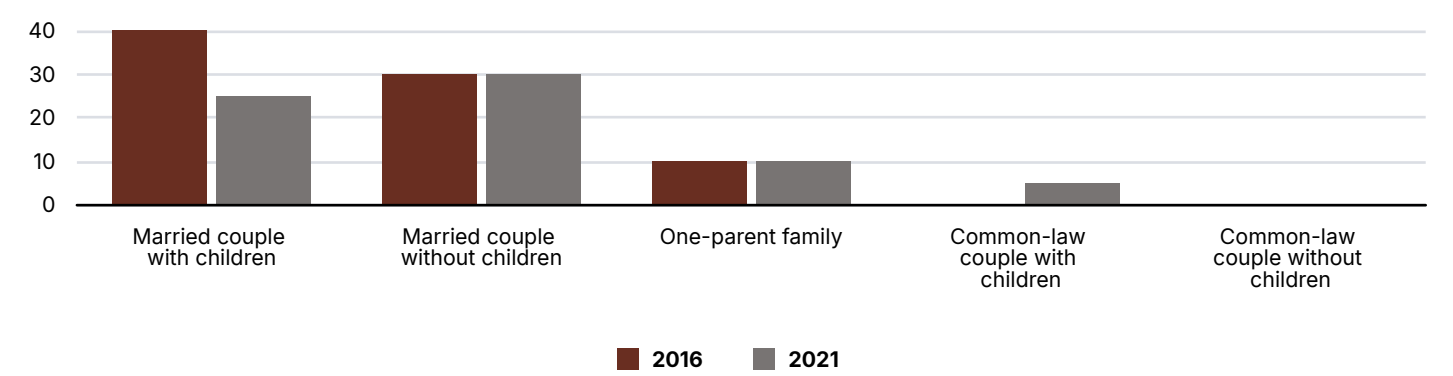


Figure 18.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Glenwood, 2016-2021)¹

In Glenwood, census families in private households were led in 2021 by married couples without children, at 30 people, followed by married couples with children, at 25. One-parent families accounted for 10 people, while common-law couples with children represented 5 and common-law couples without children were at zero. Over five years, married couples with children fell 37.5 percent, while married couples without children and one-parent families were unchanged. The mix shows a shift toward couple families without children.

In Glenwood, family structure in 2021 was concentrated in couple families within census families in private households. Married couples without children were the largest group at 30 people, followed by married couples with children at 25. One-parent families accounted for 10 people, while common-law couples with children numbered 5 and common-law couples without children were not present. The five-year change points to a shift away from married couples with children, which fell 37.5%, while married couples without children and one-parent families were unchanged. Common-law families remained limited in size.



Figure 18.2: 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%.

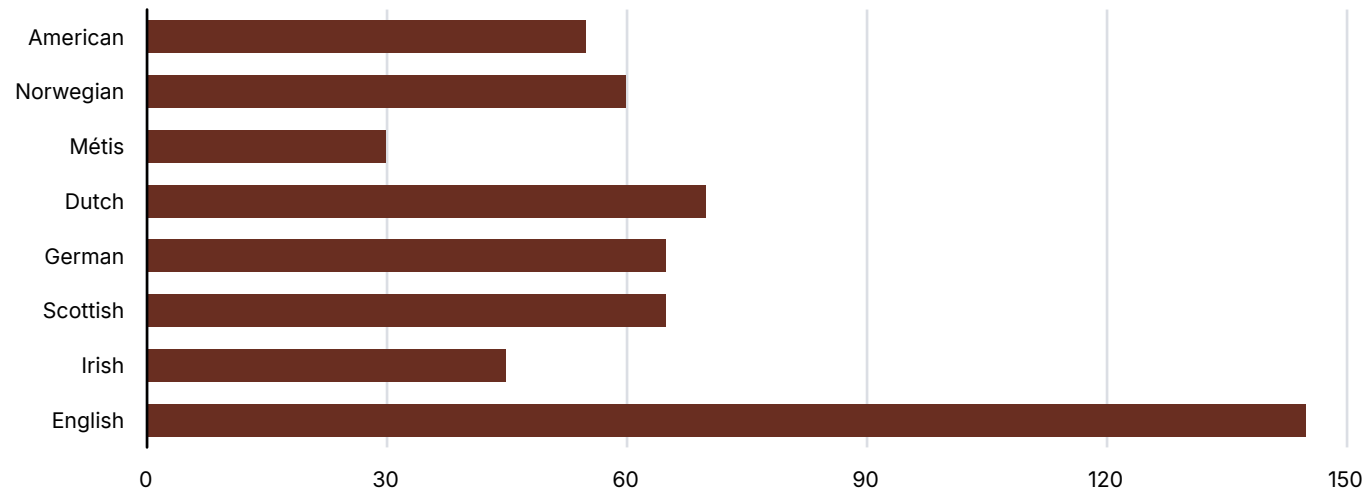
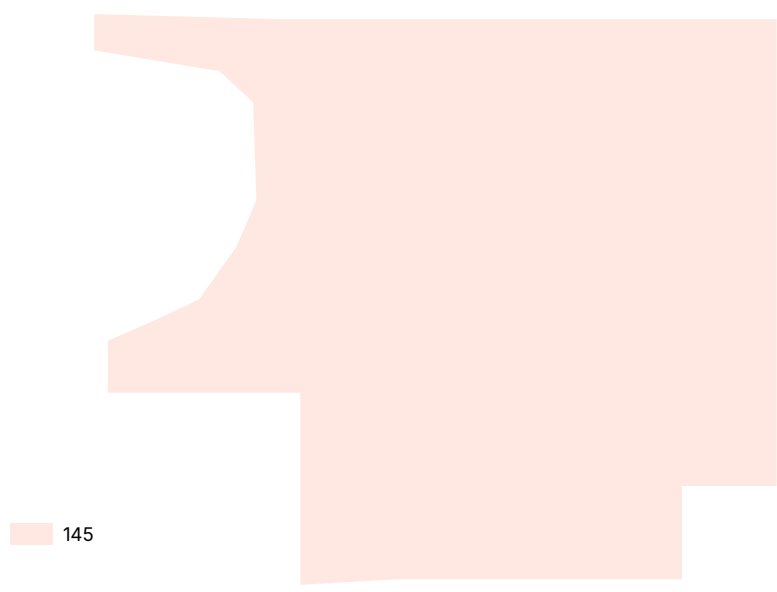


Figure 19.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

In 2021, Glenwood’s reported ethnic origins in private households showed a mix led by English ancestry, with 145 people. Dutch was next at 70, while Scottish and German were both 65, and Norwegian stood at 60. Irish was smaller at 45, Métis at 30, and American at 55. The 5-year changes were uneven: Dutch rose 75 percent and Norwegian 71.4 percent, while Irish fell 65.4 percent and English declined 32.6 percent. That points to a shifting ancestry profile rather than a single stable pattern.



Glenwood’s ethnic origin profile in 2021 is centered on a small set of longstanding origins, with English the largest reported group at 145 people. Dutch, Norwegian, and Scottish origins also appear in notable numbers, at 70, 60, and 65 people respectively, while Irish and German each stand at 45 and 65. Recent change is mixed. Dutch rose 75% over five years and Norwegian increased 71.4%, while English fell 32.6% and Irish declined 65.4%. Métis was reported at 30 people, with no five-year change shown.

Figure 19.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Ethnic Origin - English (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.

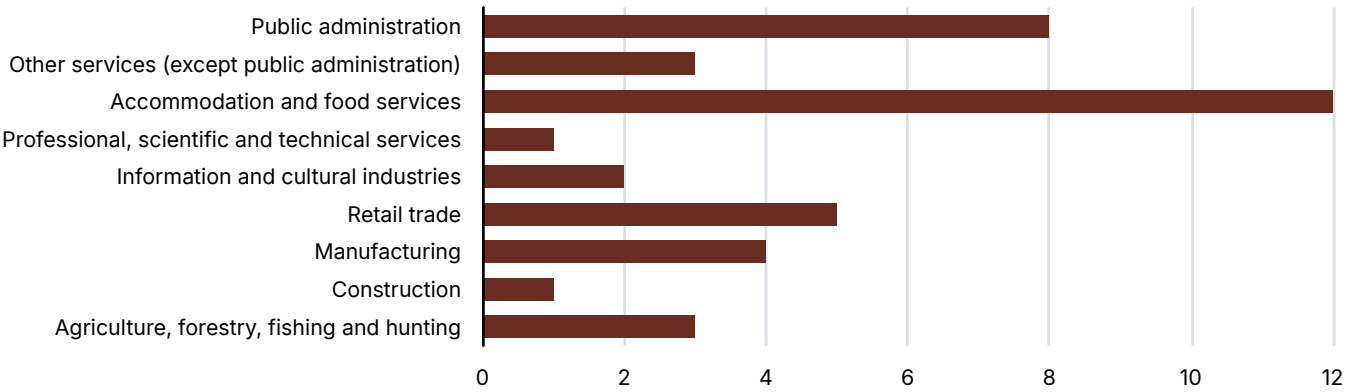


Figure 20.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Glenwood, 2025)³

In 2025, Glenwood’s employment was concentrated in a few sectors, led by accommodation and food services. That sector had 12 workers, followed by public administration at 8, retail trade at 5, and manufacturing at 4. Most sectors were unchanged from a year earlier, while public administration rose sharply by 166.7%, from a small base. The pattern suggests a small local job market with limited sector spread and one noticeable recent gain in public administration.

In Glenwood, employment among people aged 15 and over is concentrated in a few sectors in 2025. Accommodation and food services is the largest employer at 12 people, followed by public administration at 8 and retail trade at 5. Manufacturing accounts for 4, while agriculture and other services each have 3. Smaller counts in construction, information, and professional services point to a narrow job mix.



Figure 20.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Naics - Accommodation and food services (Glenwood)³

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.

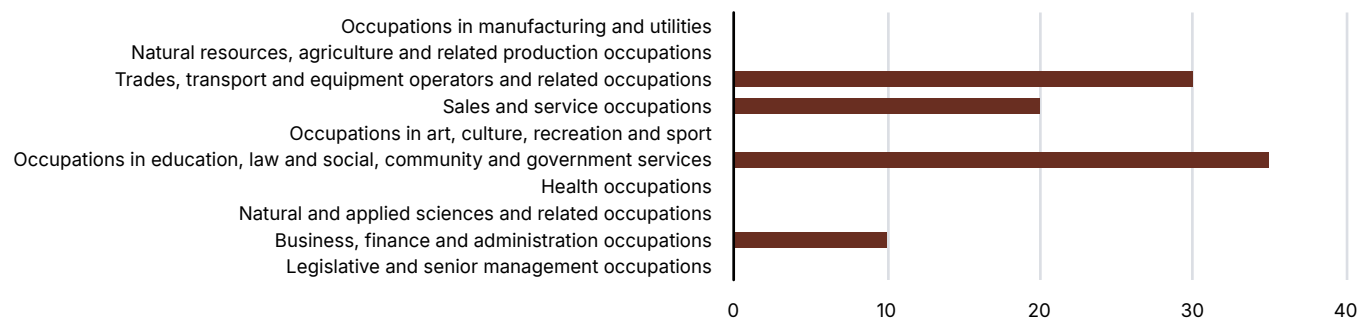


Figure 21.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Glenwood, 2021)¹

Glenwood’s employed residents in 2021 were concentrated in a small set of occupations, with the largest share in education, law and social, community and government services. That group counted 35 people and was the clearest growth area over five years. Trades, transport and equipment operators accounted for 30 people, while sales and service occupations represented 20. Business, finance and administration occupations added 10. Several other occupational groups reported no employed residents in 2021, including senior management, natural and applied sciences, health, arts, resources, and manufacturing. The pattern points to a narrow occupational mix, with recent gains concentrated in one field.

In Glenwood, employed residents in 2021 were concentrated in a few occupation groups rather than spread evenly across the labour force aged 15 years and over. The largest category was occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, with 35 people, followed by trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations at 30 and sales and service occupations at 20. Business, finance and administration accounted for 10 people, while several categories recorded no employed residents. The pattern suggests a narrow occupational mix, with most employment clustered in service and trades roles.



Figure 21.2: 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, Population Estimates, Tables 17-10-0005-01, 17-10-0150-01, 17-10-0148-01, 17-10-0152-01, and 17-10-0155-01. Published in Jan 14, 2026.
3. Statistics Canada, Business Register; Localintel, Employment by Industry Estimates of Census Areas. Published in Mar 13, 2026.

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