



WAINWRIGHT

Community Overview

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Executive Summary

Wainwright is a small but steadily growing community whose recent profile combines moderate population growth with gradual demographic change. The population reached 6,996 in 2025 after a long upward climb that included only a brief mid-period dip, while the number of people living in private households also rose consistently through 2021. Its age structure remains centered on working-age adults, especially people in their 30s, but the population is also getting older at the margins: the median age edged up to 38, and several older age groups expanded quickly. The town's linguistic and immigration patterns changed as well. English remained overwhelmingly dominant as a mother tongue, yet immigrant residents increased strongly between 2016 and 2021, and Filipino residents became the largest visible minority group, pointing to a community that is still concentrated in its overall profile but more varied than before.

Household and housing patterns suggest a town anchored by ownership and detached housing, while also shifting toward smaller living arrangements. One-person households were the most common household type in 2021 and grew over the previous five years, while couple families with children declined and one-parent families became more visible. Household size data reinforces that pattern: smaller households remain the core of the local mix, even as the largest households also grew from a low base. Single-detached homes continued to dominate the housing stock, with smaller gains in other structure types such as movable dwellings and duplex-style units. Ownership remained the larger tenure form, though renter households also increased modestly. Housing costs rose for both owners and renters, but much faster for owners, widening the gap between the two. At the same time, median dwelling values continued to increase, though more slowly than earlier in the decade.

The local social and economic picture is broadly stable rather than dramatic. Educational attainment is led by high school completion, with meaningful numbers of residents holding college, trades, and university credentials. Household incomes are weighted toward the middle and upper ranges, with relatively few households in the lowest brackets and some growth at the top end. Employment is anchored by educational services, with health care and retail also prominent, while the occupational mix leans toward sales and service, trades, and public-facing work. Wainwright's overall profile is of a growing town with a solid core, an aging but still work-oriented population, and gradual diversification within a largely established local structure.

Total Population

Wainwright’s population reached 6,996 people in 2025, up 3.1% over five years. The count rose from 5,242 in 2001 to 6,564 in 2014, dipped to 6,436 in 2016, then increased again to 6,996 by 2025.

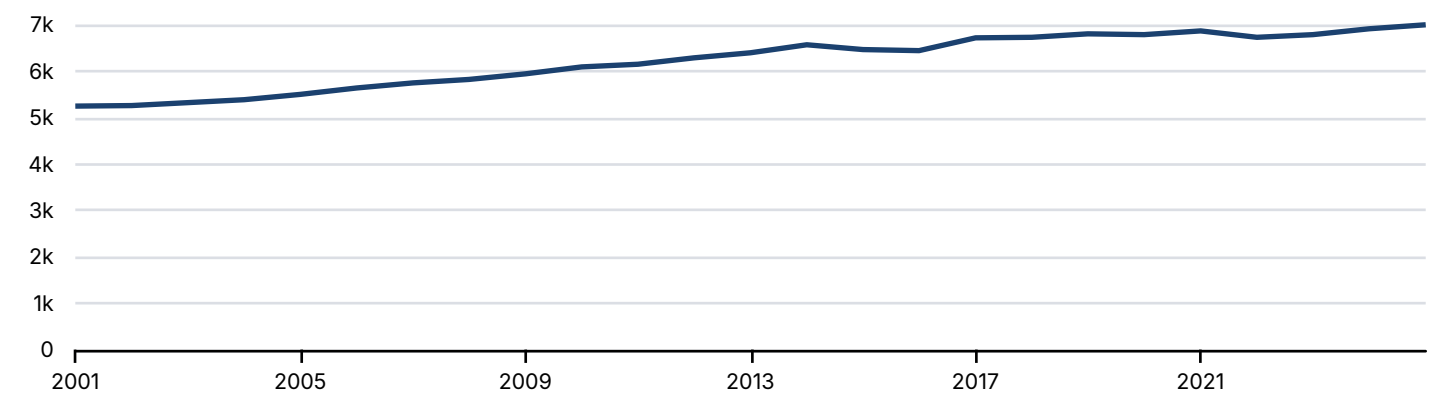


Figure 1.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Wainwright, 2001-2025)¹

Wainwright’s total population stands at 6,996 people in 2025, continuing a long rise in the number of residents. The clearest pattern is steady long-term growth, with a small dip in the middle of the series but a renewed upward trend in recent years. The area grew from 5,242 people in 2001 to 6,996 in 2025, an increase of 1,754 people. Growth was especially strong through the early 2010s, when the population moved from 5,635 in 2006 to 6,564 in 2014. After easing to 6,436

in 2016, it rebounded to 6,712 in 2017 and reached 6,901 in 2024 before edging up again this year. The five-year change also supports that recent momentum. The population is 3.1% above its level five years earlier, which points to moderate but persistent expansion rather than rapid acceleration. For a basic population benchmark, Wainwright appears to be on a stable upward path. That makes the current population level useful as a baseline for interpreting other indicators tied to the local area.

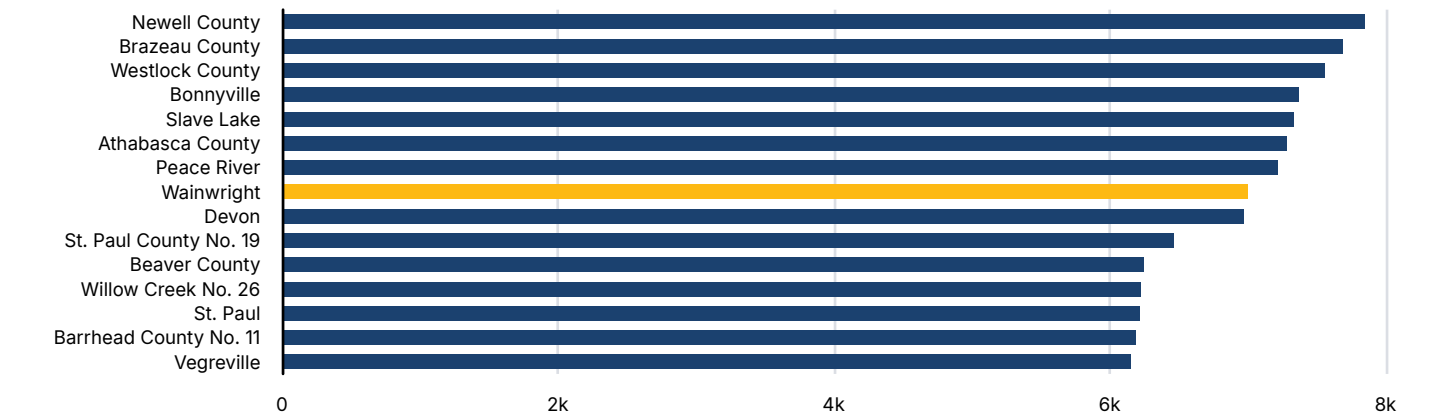


Figure 1.2: Comparison of Total Population with other locations (Wainwright, 2025)¹

Age Groups

Wainwright's largest age groups in 2021 were 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years, both with 505 people. The 60 to 64 group grew most over five years, reaching 420, a 58.5% increase.

Wainwright's 2021 age profile was concentrated in working-age adults, with the largest cohorts in the 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 brackets, at 505 people each. Other nearby age groups were also sizable, including 25 to 29, 40 to 44, 50 to 54, and 55 to 59, each ranging from about 380 to 445 people. The most notable change over the five-year period was among older residents. The 60 to 64 group grew to 420 people, a 58.5% increase, while

those aged 85 and over rose to 245, up 32.4%. Growth was also seen in children aged 5 to 9, which reached 435 people, and in the 70 to 74 and 80 to 84 groups, which increased to 230 and 170 respectively. Meanwhile, some groups declined, including ages 25 to 29 and 50 to 54. Overall, the population remains strongest in middle adulthood, but older age groups are expanding more quickly.

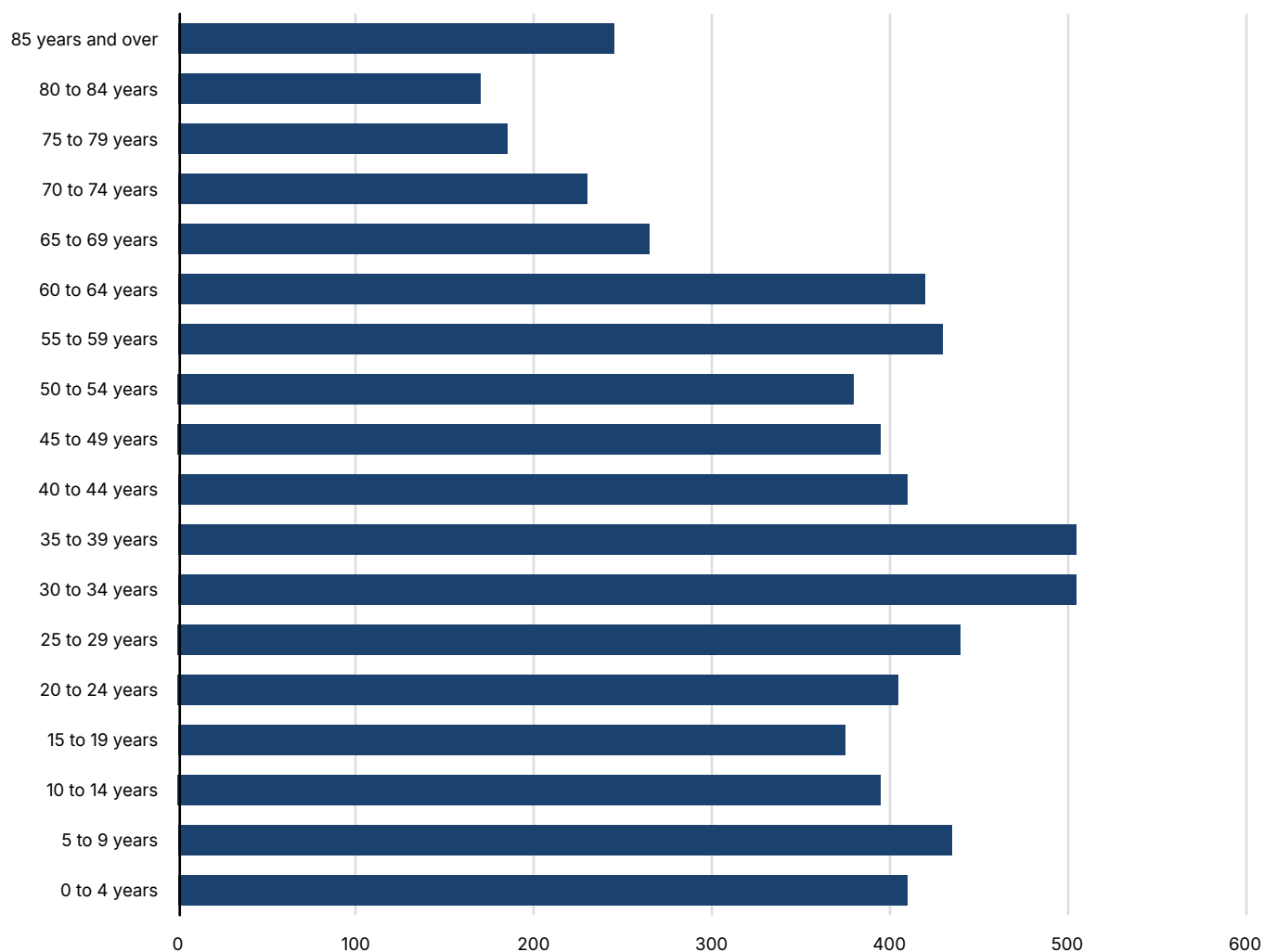


Figure 2.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Mother Tongue

English remained Wainwright’s largest mother tongue in 2021, with 5,425 people, up 1.1% in five years. Tagalog followed at 195, rising 25.8%, while French was 155, down 16.2%, and Spanish reached 60, a 300.0% increase.

Wainwright’s 2021 mother tongue profile is firmly anchored in English, which is by far the largest group at 5,425 people. The remaining language mix is much smaller, with only a handful of other mother tongues appearing in modest numbers. As a result, the town’s linguistic profile is relatively concentrated, even though several minority languages are present. Among the next largest groups, Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino) stands out at 195 people, followed by French at 155 and Spanish at 60. Other

languages are represented by only a few dozen residents or fewer, including German at 30, Ukrainian at 25, Malayalam and Arabic at 20 each, and Afrikaans and Urdu at 15 each. The five-year change pattern is mixed. English is essentially stable, rising by 1.1%, while Spanish shows the sharpest increase at 300%. Tagalog also grew by 25.8%, and Ukrainian rose by 66.7%. Overall, English remains dominant, but smaller language groups are adding diversity.

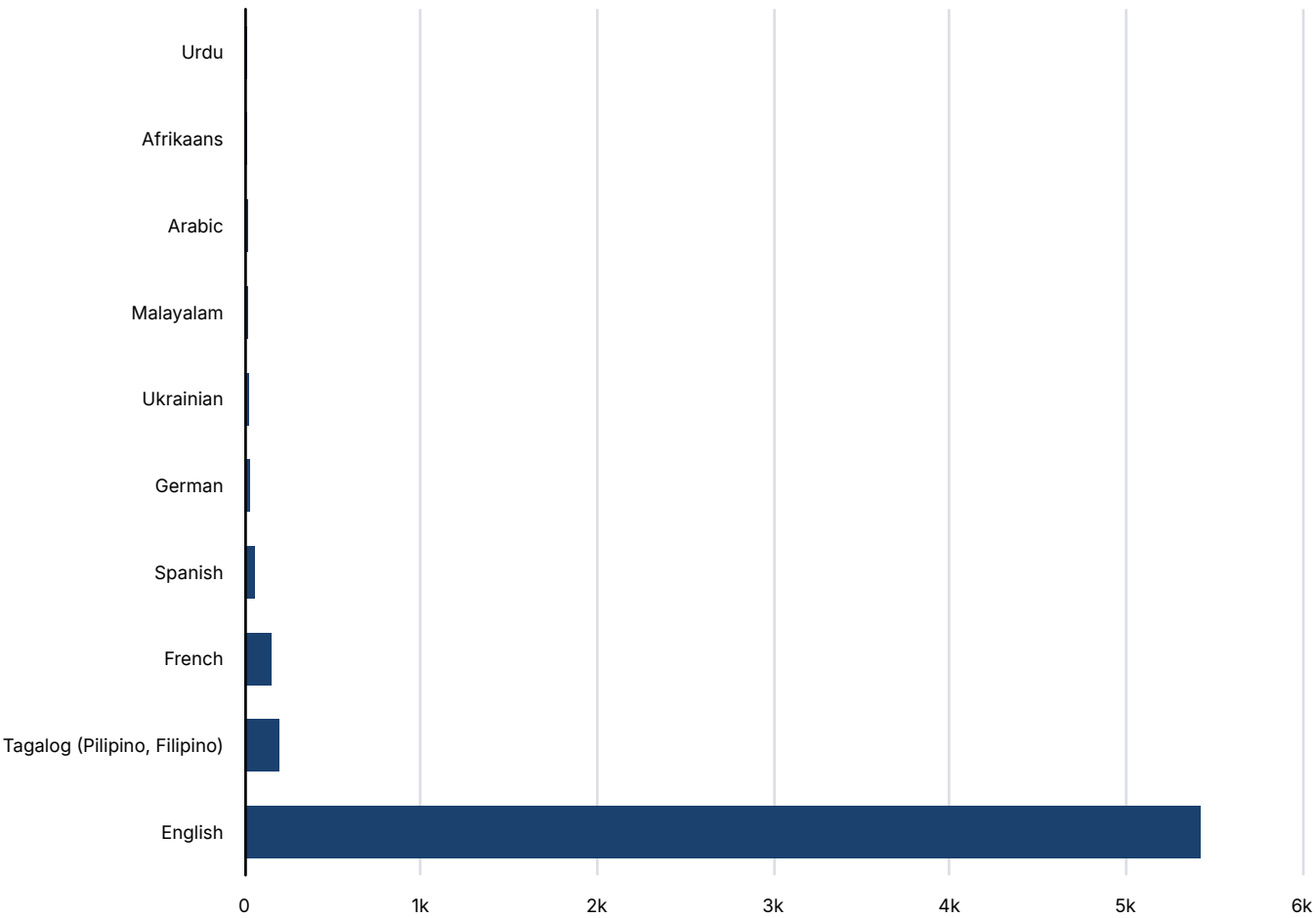


Figure 3.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Immigrant Status

Wainwright’s population was largely non-immigrant in 2021, with 5,400 non-immigrants, up 0.8% from 2016. Immigrants increased to 840, a 68.0% rise, while non-permanent residents fell to 25, down 81.5% over the five years.

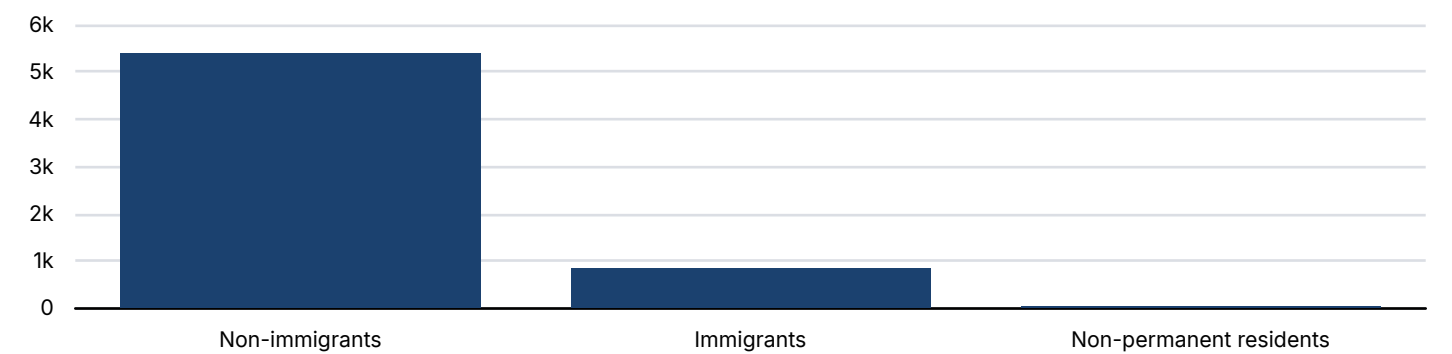


Figure 4.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Wainwright’s population in private households is dominated by non-immigrants, but the immigrant-status mix shifted between 2016 and 2021. Non-immigrants remained the largest group at 5,400 people in 2021, while immigrants rose to 840 people and non-permanent residents fell to 25. The strongest change was among immigrants, up 68.0% over five years. By contrast, non-immigrants increased only 0.8%, and non-permanent residents declined 81.5%. This creates a picture of modest stability at the largest end of the distribution, alongside a much smaller but growing immigrant population and a sharp drop in non-permanent residents.

Wainwright’s immigrant status profile in 2021 was dominated by non-immigrants, who numbered 5,400 people. Immigrants formed a much smaller group at 840 people, while non-permanent residents were the smallest category at 25. Compared with 2016, the non-immigrant population was nearly flat, rising 0.8% over five years, but the other groups shifted more sharply: immigrants grew 68.0%, and non-permanent residents fell 81.5%. The pattern points to limited change in the largest group alongside a more active turnover at the smaller end of the population.

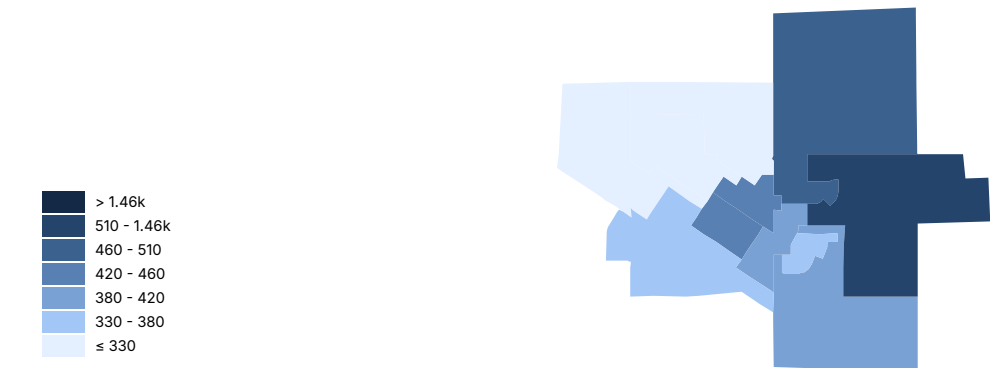


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Immigrant Status - Non-immigrants (Wainwright)²

Visible Minority

In 2021, Wainwright’s visible minority population was led by Filipinos at 480, up 54.8% from 2016. Multiple minorities rose to 75, South Asians to 120, Chinese to 35, while Black residents declined to 25.

Wainwright’s visible minority population in 2021 was led by Filipino residents, with 480 people, making it the largest group in the community. The profile also shows strong movement over time, with several smaller groups changing sharply between 2016 and 2021. Filipino residents increased from 310 to 480 people, a 54.8% rise. South Asian residents grew from 55 to 120, up 118.2%. Latin American residents rose from 10 to 50, while multiple visible minorities climbed from 10 to 75, a 650.0% increase. The pattern is uneven rather than broad-

based. Some groups expanded quickly, including South Asian, Latin American, Korean, and multiple visible minorities, while others declined, such as Black residents, which fell from 40 to 25, and Arab residents, which dropped from 70 to zero. This mix of growth and decline suggests that visible minority diversity in Wainwright changed noticeably over the five-year period, but the increase was concentrated in a few groups rather than spread evenly across all categories.

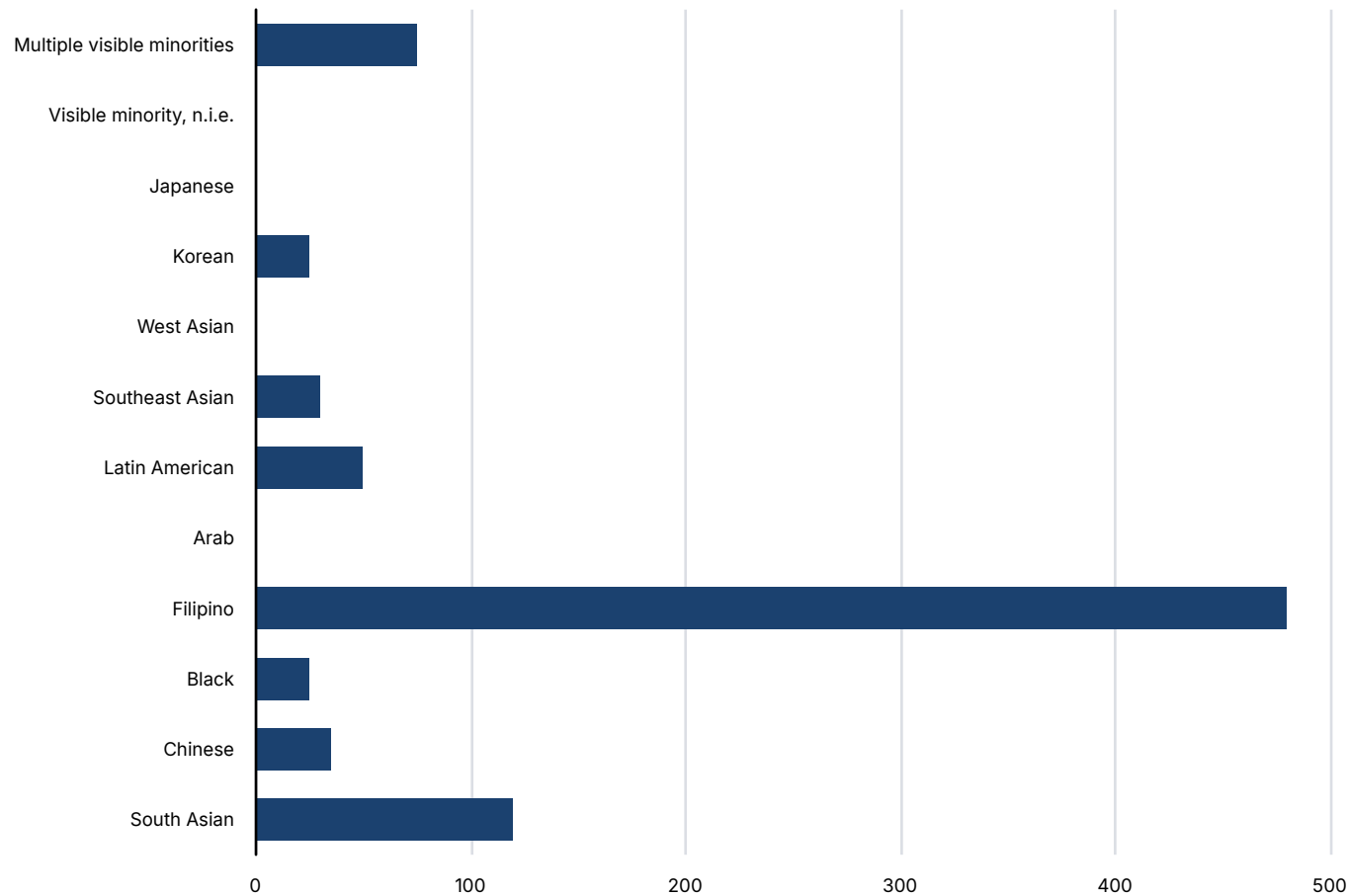


Figure 5.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Ethnic Origin

In 2021, Wainwright’s largest ethnic origin group was English, with 1,480 people, down 20.2% in five years. Scottish followed at 1,185, German at 1,040, and Irish at 1,020. Filipino rose the most, up 58.6% to 460.

Wainwright's 2021 ethnic origin profile shows a blend of long-established ancestries and one fast-growing group. Among residents in private households, English is the largest reported origin, at 1,480 people, while Filipino is the most notable changer over the past five years. The overall picture is less about one dominant ancestry and more about a broad range of origins with different recent trends. After English come Scottish at 1,185, German at 1,040, Irish at 1,020, and Canadian at 990.

French, n.o.s. accounts for 740 people, followed by Ukrainian at 490 and Filipino at 460. Five-year change is negative for most of the larger groups, including English (-20.2%), German (-20.9%), Irish (-25.8%), and Canadian (-54.5%). Filipino stands out because it rose 58.6% over five years. Overall, the data suggest a community where several traditional origins remain prominent, while some newer or smaller origins are growing quickly.

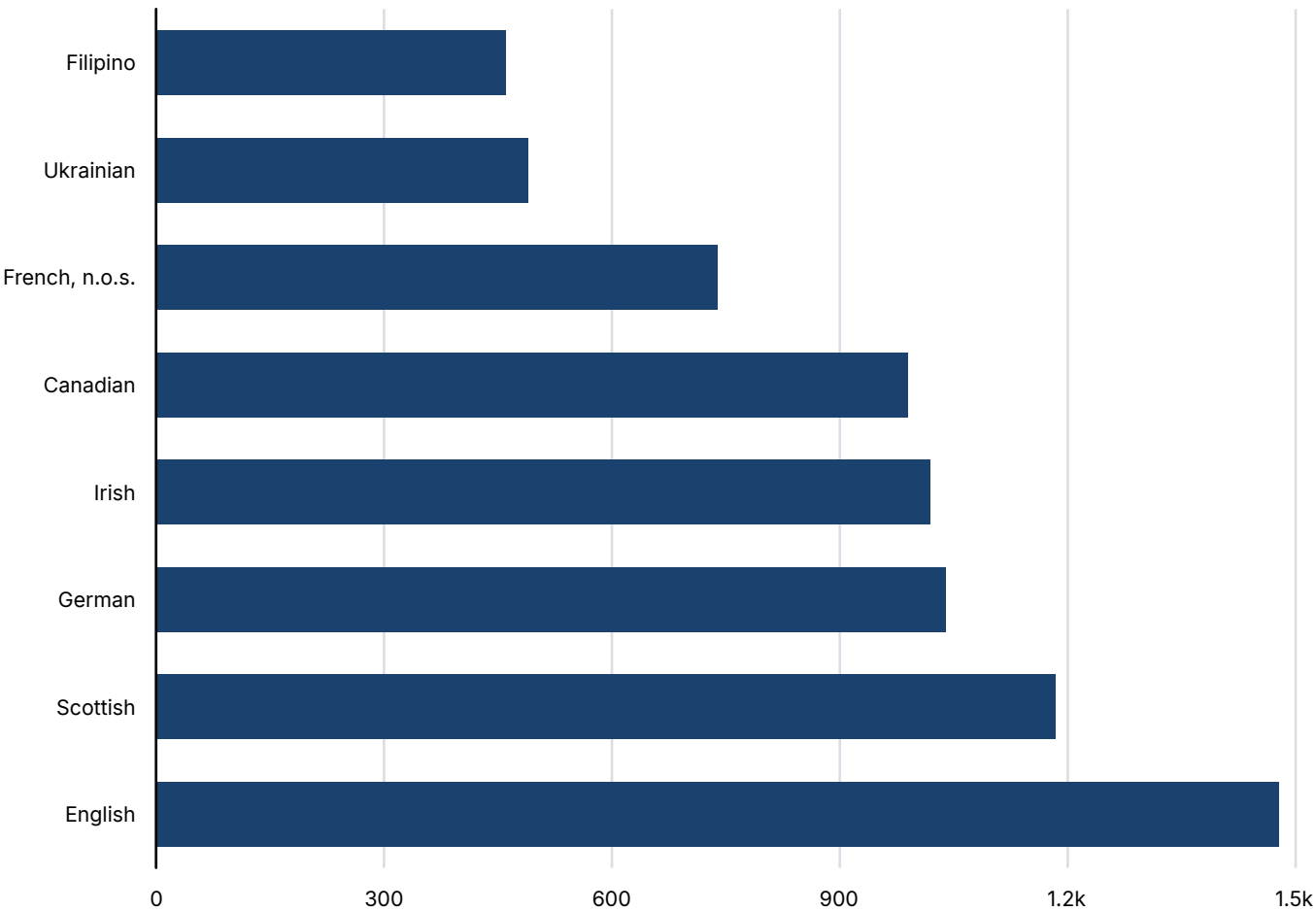


Figure 6.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Highest Education Level

Wainwright’s largest education group in 2021 was residents with a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, at 1,715 people, up 61.8% from 2016. College credentials followed at 905 people, while bachelor’s degrees reached 600 and apprenticeship or trades certificates totalled 565. Masters degrees rose to 70 and earned doctorates to 20.

In 2021, Wainwright’s educational profile was led by residents whose highest credential was a high school diploma or equivalency certificate. This was the largest group at 1,715 people, and it also showed the strongest five-year growth among the categories listed. Other credential groups were also significant. There were 905 residents with a college, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma, and 565 with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. Wainwright also counted 600

people with a bachelor’s degree, 70 with a master’s degree, and 20 with an earned doctorate. From 2016 to 2021, the biggest increase was in the high school category, which rose from 1,060 to 1,715 people, up 61.8%. Bachelor’s degrees grew from 475 to 600, and master’s degrees increased from 45 to 70. Apprenticeship or trades credentials declined slightly from 595 to 565, while college-level credentials rose from 810 to 905.

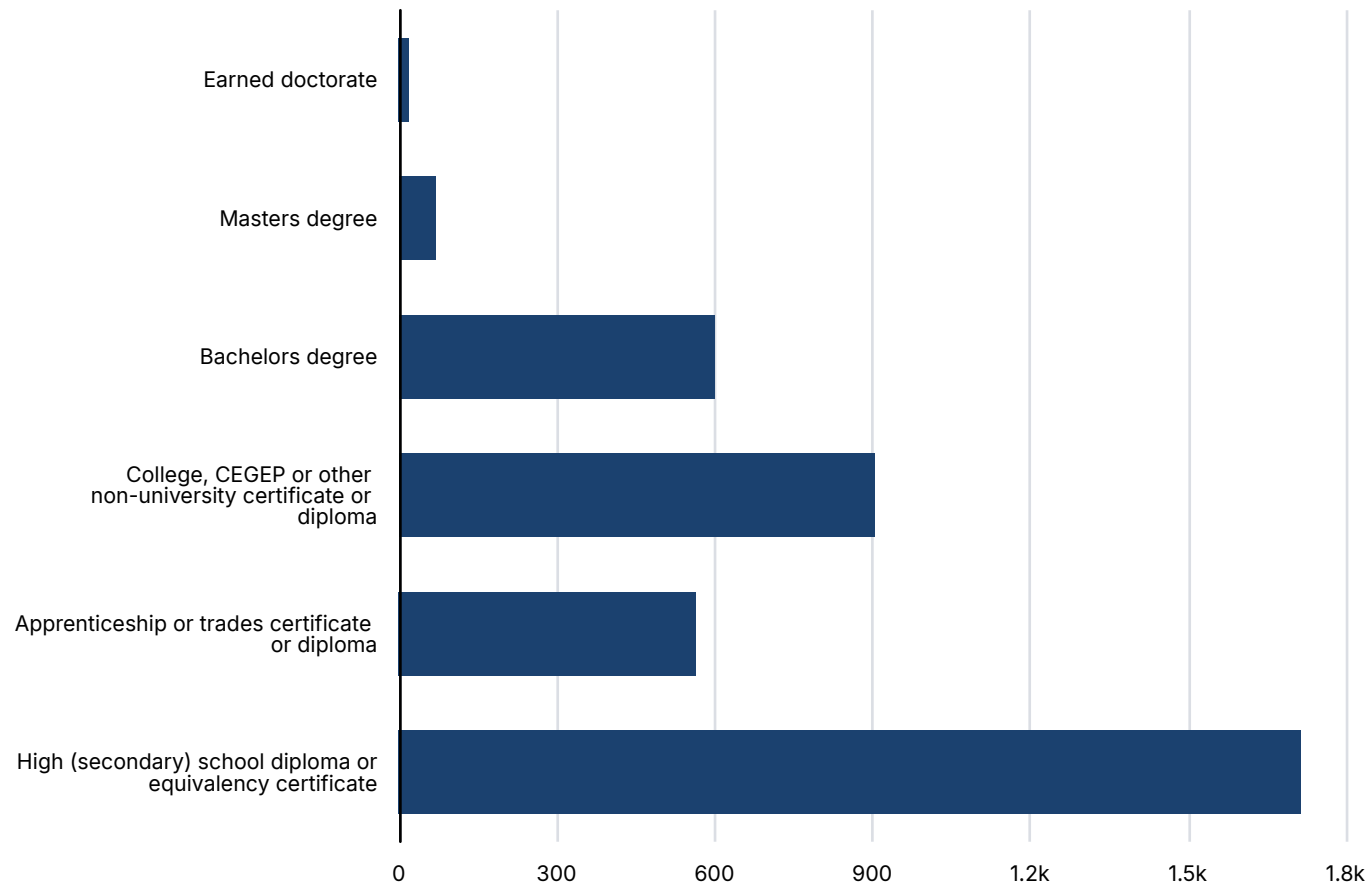


Figure 7.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Household Total Income Groups

Wainwright’s largest household income group in 2021 was \$150,000 to \$199,999, with 305 households, up 15.1% from 2016. The \$5,000 to \$9,999 group fell to 10 households, while \$200,000 and over rose to 175 households, up 20.7%.

Wainwright’s household income profile in 2021 is skewed toward the middle and upper ranges, with the largest concentration in higher income brackets. The biggest group was \$150,000 to \$199,999 at 305 households, followed by \$125,000 to \$149,999 at 235 and \$70,000 to \$79,999 at 225. By contrast, the lowest brackets remained much smaller, including 20 households under \$5,000 and 10 households in the \$5,000 to \$9,999 group. Compared with 2016, the strongest movement was in the lower end of the distribution. Households earning \$5,000

to \$9,999 fell by 60.0%, and \$15,000 to \$19,999 also dropped by 60.0%. At the same time, the top bracket of \$150,000 to \$199,999 rose 15.1%, while \$200,000 and over increased 20.7% to 175 households. Several mid-income groups also expanded, including \$80,000 to \$89,999, which grew 36.7% to 205 households. The pattern suggests a distribution that is not only centered above the middle of the income scale, but also increasingly weighted toward higher-income households by 2021.

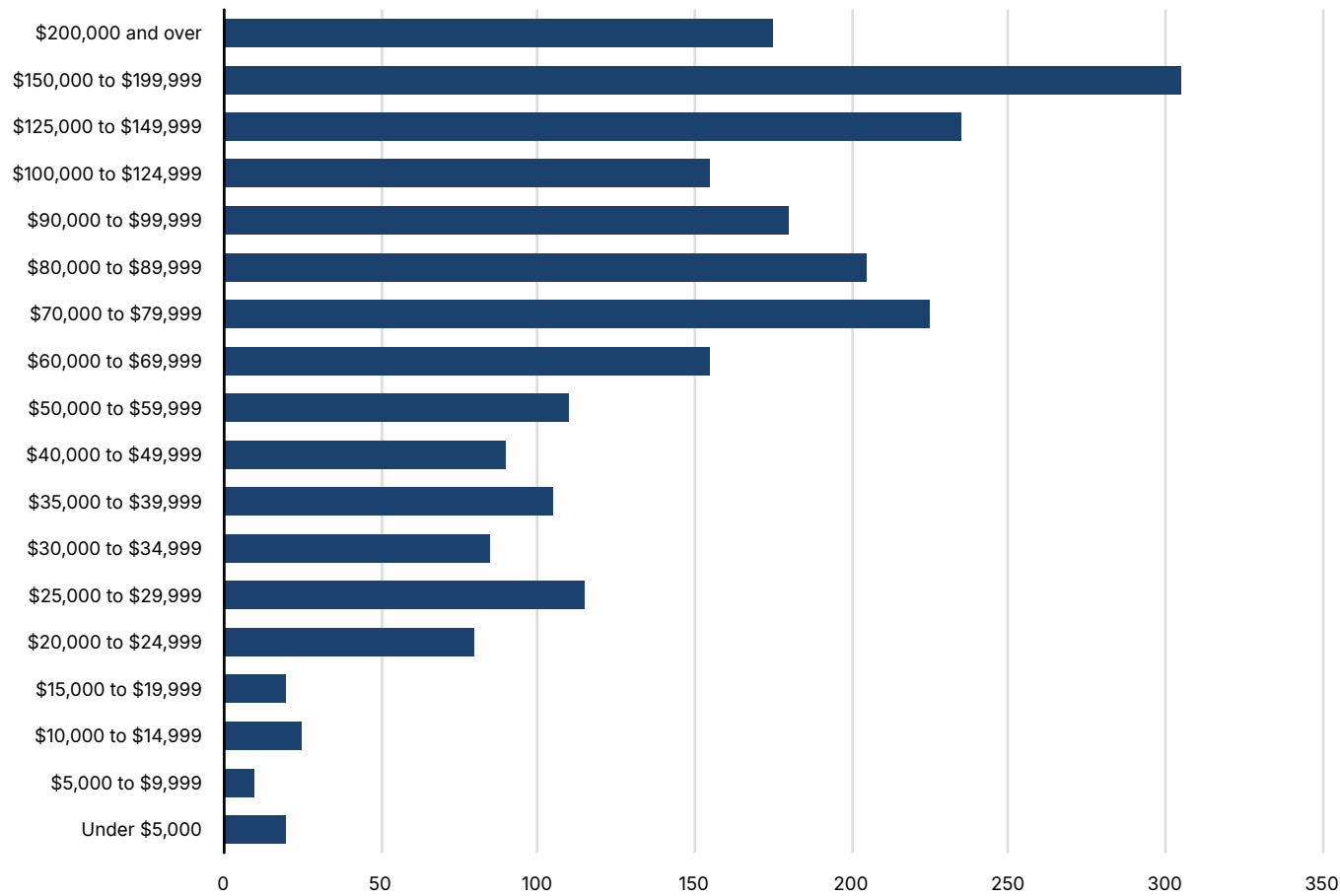


Figure 8.1: Shows households across total income groups. It helps indicate how household incomes are distributed from lower- to higher-income ranges. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Household Size

In Wainwright in 2021, two-person households were largest at 930, while five-or-more-person households grew fastest, up 21.1% to 230. One-person households rose to 830, four-person fell to 320, and three-person stayed at 355.

Wainwright's private households in 2021 were most commonly two-person households, but the mix was fairly balanced across the main size categories. The household profile points to a community with a strong presence of smaller households, alongside a meaningful share of larger family-sized homes. Two-person households were the largest group at 930 households, followed by one-person households at 830. Three-person households held steady at 355, while four-person households were slightly lower at 320. Households with five or more persons were the smallest group, though they still numbered 230. The five-year pattern shows modest change in the middle of the distribution

and more movement at the edges. One-person households rose by 12.2% and five-or-more-person households increased by 21.1%, while two-person households grew by 2.8%. Three-person households were unchanged, and four-person households declined by 4.5%. That combination suggests a household structure that is not dominated by a single size class. Instead, Wainwright's profile is anchored by smaller households, with some growth in both the smallest and largest household types.

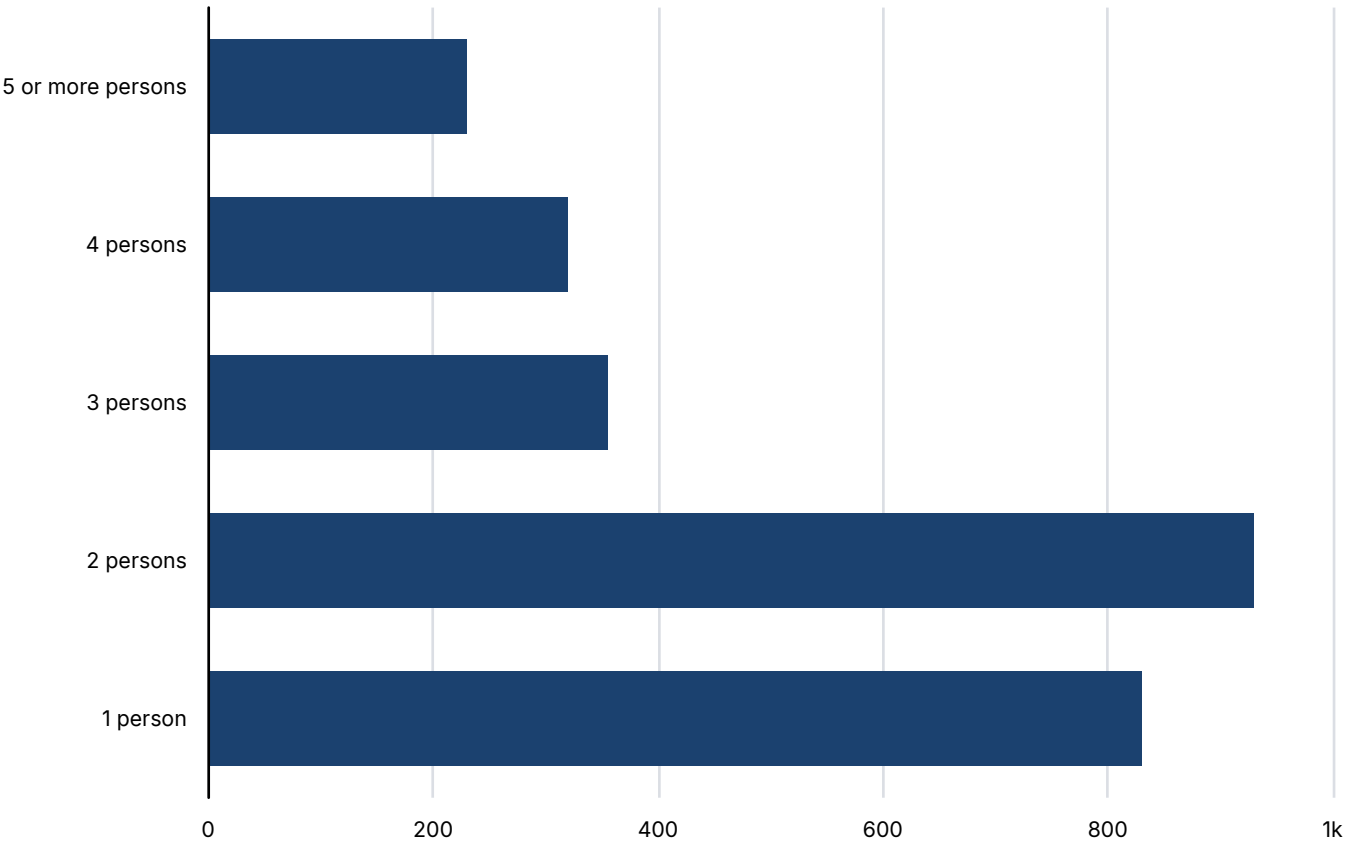


Figure 9.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Household Type

In Wainwright in 2021, one-person households led at 830, up 12.2% from 2016. Couple families with children fell to 680, while those without children were nearly unchanged at 695; multiple-census-family households dropped to 5.

In 2021, Wainwright's private households were most often one-person households, which reached 830 and remained the largest household type. That category also grew by 12.16% over five years, making it the clearest sign of change in the local household mix. The next largest categories were couple-family households without children at 695 and couple-family households with children at 680. The latter fell by 26.49% from 2016, while the former declined by 4.79%. Smaller household types included one-parent-family households at 235, two-or-more-person non-census-family households at 115, one-census-family households with additional persons at 75,

multigenerational households at 35, and multiple-census-family households at 5, which dropped by 75%. Taken together, the distribution shows a household structure that is shifting away from larger family forms and toward smaller living arrangements. The rise in one-person households and the contraction in households with children are the main movements in the data. For Wainwright, the household picture in 2021 is defined by growth at the smallest end and decline in some family-based categories.

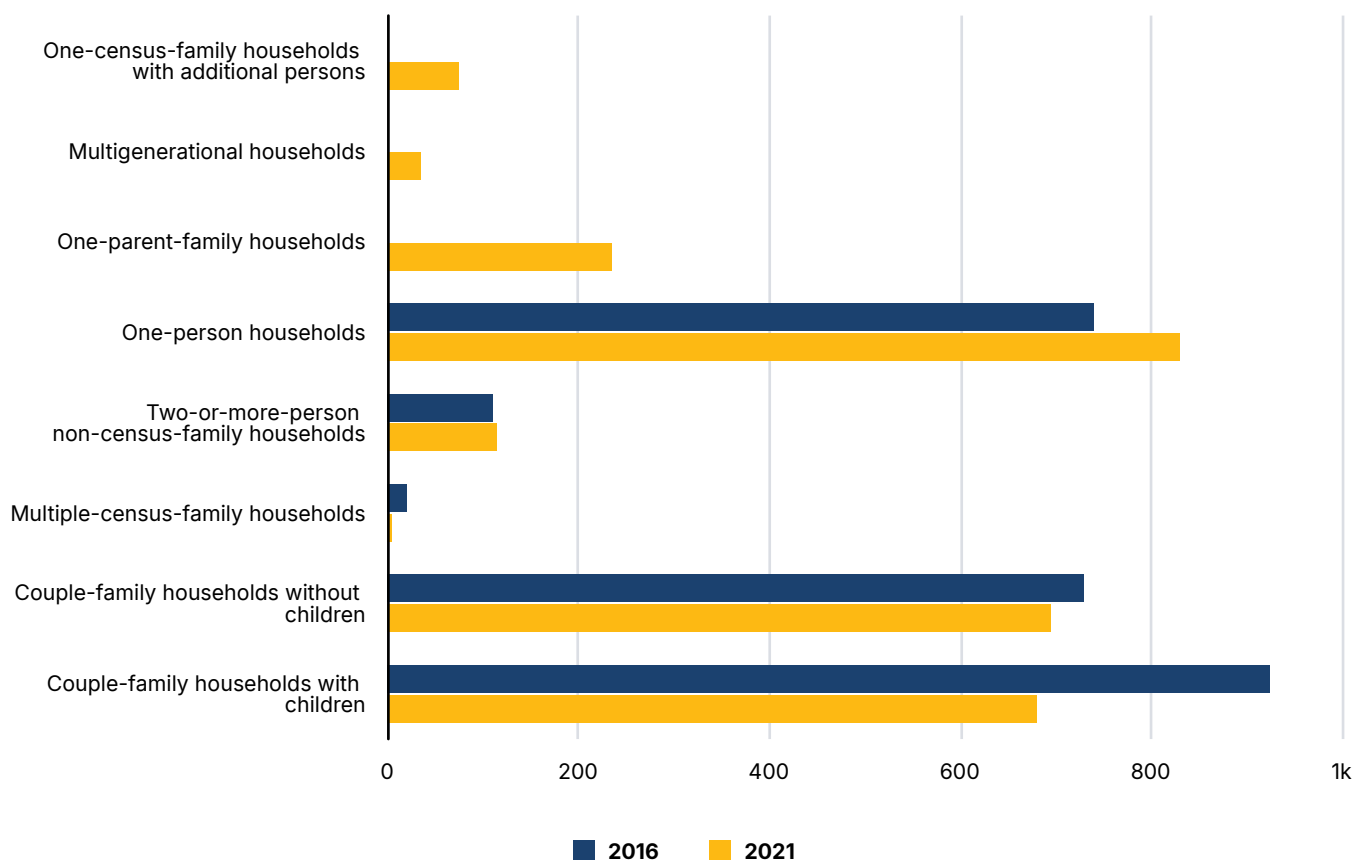


Figure 10.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Wainwright, 2016-2021)²

Population in Private Households

Wainwright’s population in private households reached 6,265 in 2021, up from 5,985 in 2016 and 5,665 in 2011. The 2021 level was 4.7% higher than 2016, following 5.7% growth over the previous five years.

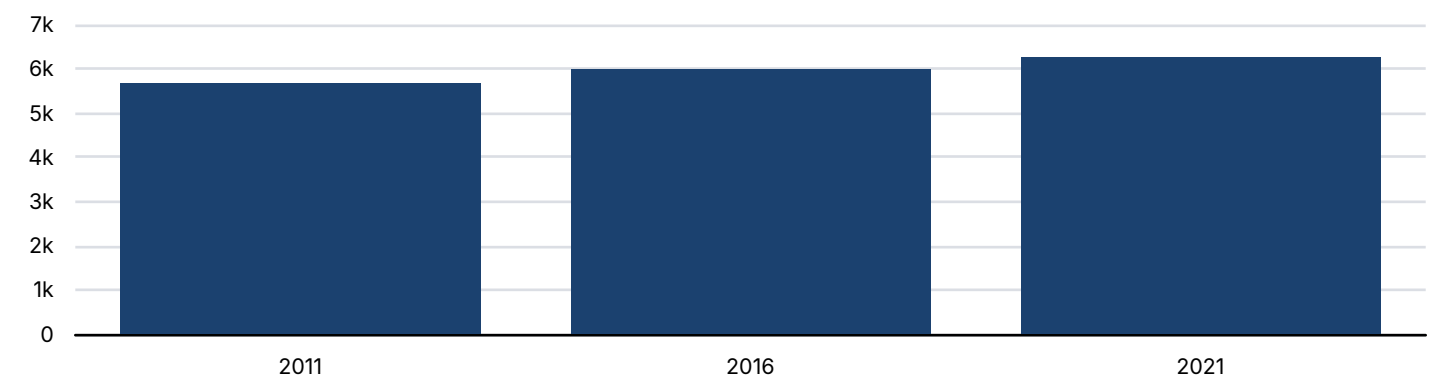


Figure 11.1: Shows the number of people living in private households. It helps indicate how much of the population lives in standard household settings rather than collective dwellings. (Wainwright, 2011-2021)²

Wainwright’s population in private households was 6,265 people in 2021. The figure gives a clear view of how many residents lived in standard household settings, rather than in collective dwellings, at that point in time. The series shows steady growth across the period provided. In 2011, the population in private households was 5,665 people, rising to 5,985 in 2016 and then to 6,265 in 2021. That means the total increase over the decade was 600 people, with the most recent five-year period adding 280 people. The 5-year change for 2021 was 4.68%, following

a 5.65% increase in the earlier five years. The pattern is one of consistent, moderate expansion rather than sharp fluctuation. With no benchmark values included for Division No. 7 or larger comparisons, the main story is the location’s stable upward trend. This suggests that the number of people living in private households has been gradually increasing in Wainwright over time, with growth continuing through the most recent census year.

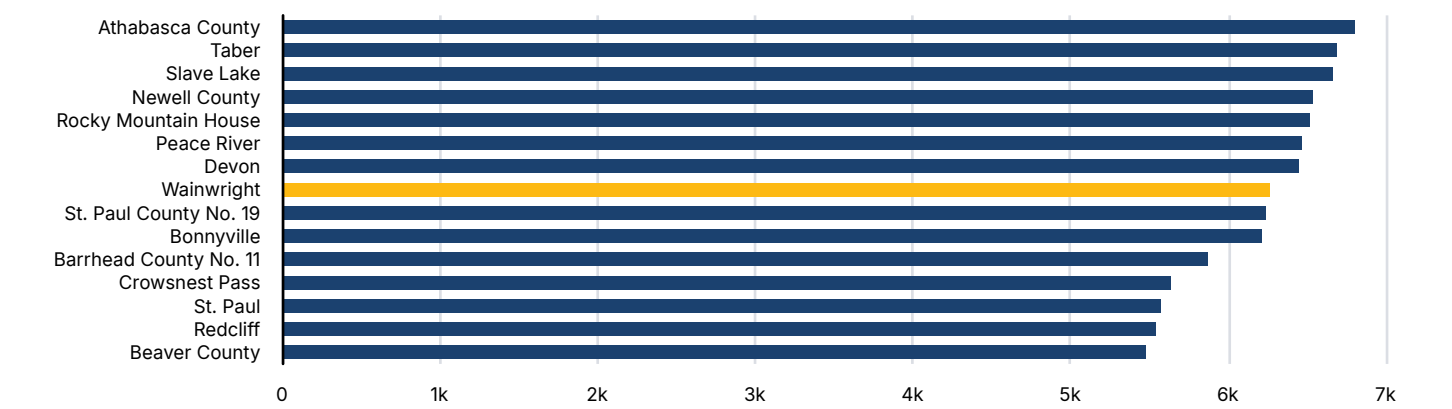


Figure 11.2: Comparison of Population in Private Households with other locations (Wainwright, 2021)²

Family Type

In Wainwright, married couples with children remained the largest family type in 2021 at 615 people, while married couples without children followed at 570. Over five years, married couples without children fell by 23.5%, compared with a 13.4% decline for married couples with children, while one-parent families rose to 285 from 245.

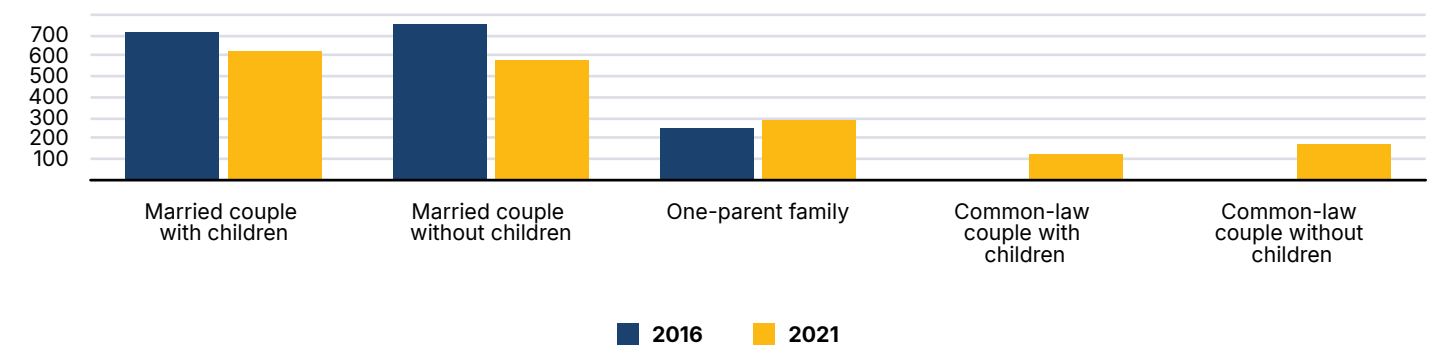


Figure 12.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Wainwright, 2016-2021)²

In 2021, Wainwright’s family structure was still led by married couples with children, but the mix shifted over the five years toward fewer couple families and more one-parent families. Married couple with children families numbered 615, while married couple without children was close behind at 570. One-parent families totaled 285, and common-law families were smaller at 165 without children and 120 with children. Compared with 2016, one-parent families increased, while both married-couple family types declined.

Wainwright’s family mix in 2021 was led by married couples with children, at 615 people, followed by married couples without children at 570. One-parent families numbered 285, while common-law couples accounted for 285 combined, split between 120 with children and 165 without children. The clearest change over five years was in married couples without children, which fell 23.5%. Married couples with children also declined, by 13.4%, while one-parent families rose 16.3%. The pattern points to a smaller core of married-couple families and a more visible share of other family types in 2021.

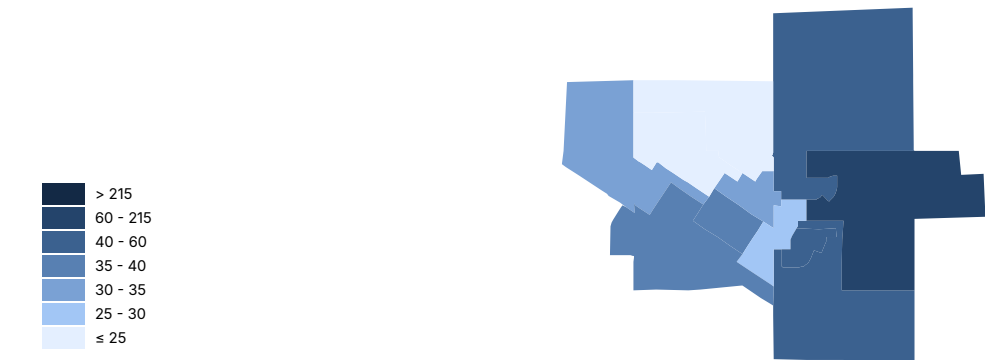


Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Type - Married couple with children (Wainwright)²

Dwelling Structure Type

Wainwright’s housing stock remained centered on single-detached houses in 2021, with 1,765 units, up 3.5% from 2016. Movable dwellings grew fastest, from 105 to 135, while apartments under five storeys edged down from 250 to 245.

Wainwright’s occupied private dwellings in 2021 were still dominated by single-detached houses, though the housing mix included a modest range of other structure types. The stock remains strongly concentrated in low-density forms, with apartments and movable dwellings representing smaller but noticeable shares. Single-detached houses were the largest category at 1,765 units, up 3.5% from 2016. Other types included 245 apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys, 200 semi-detached houses, and 180 row houses. Movable dwellings

reached 135 units, a 28.6% increase over five years. Growth was strongest in movable dwellings, followed by apartment units in duplexes, which rose to 135 units, up 17.4%. By contrast, apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys slipped slightly, and apartments in buildings with five or more storeys remained minimal at just 5 units. Overall, the pattern shows a housing stock still centered on detached homes, with some smaller types growing from a low base.

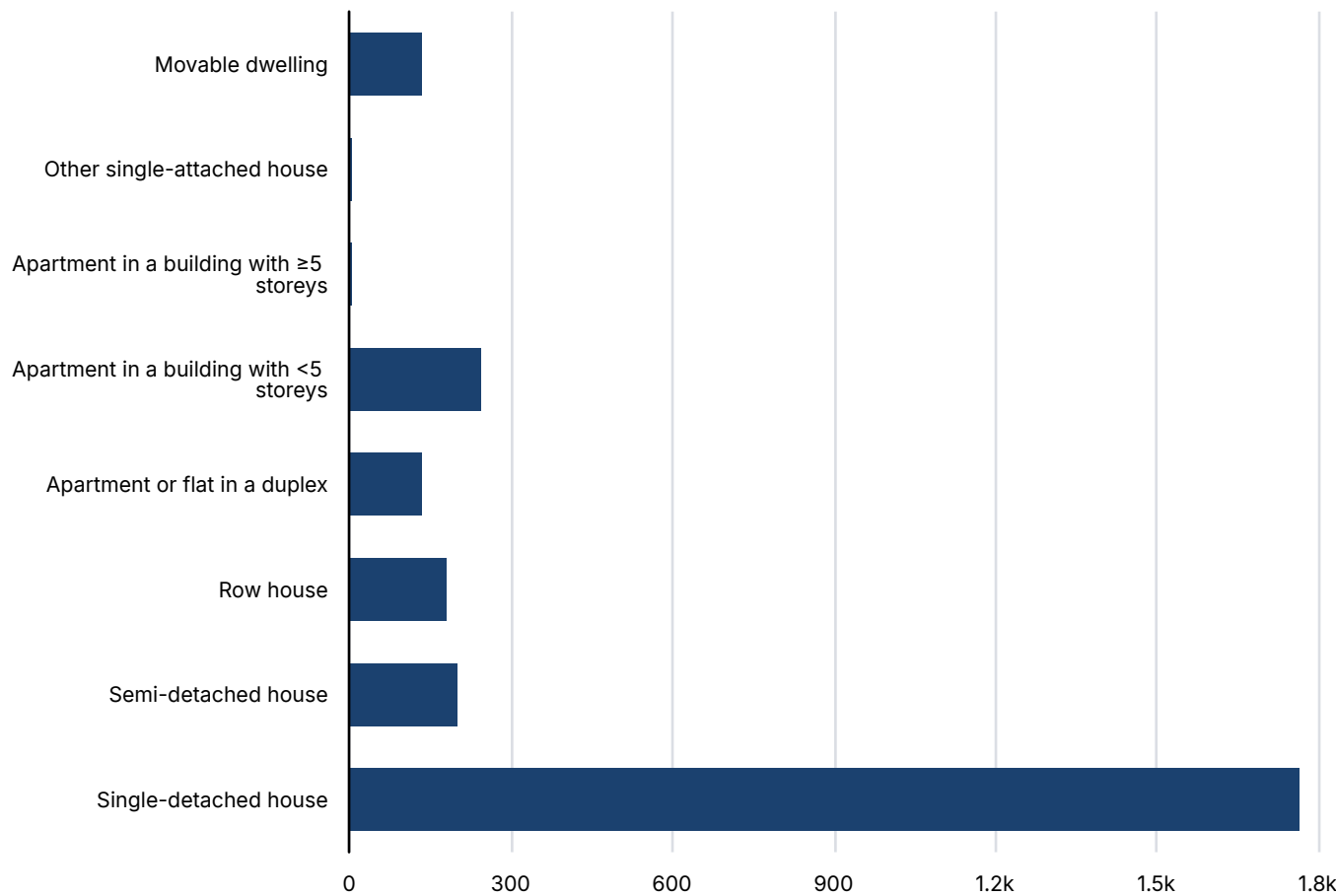


Figure 13.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Housing Tenure

Owner households remained the largest tenure group in Wainwright, rising 5.1% to 1,870 in 2021. Renter households grew 6.0% to 790, while dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band remained at zero.

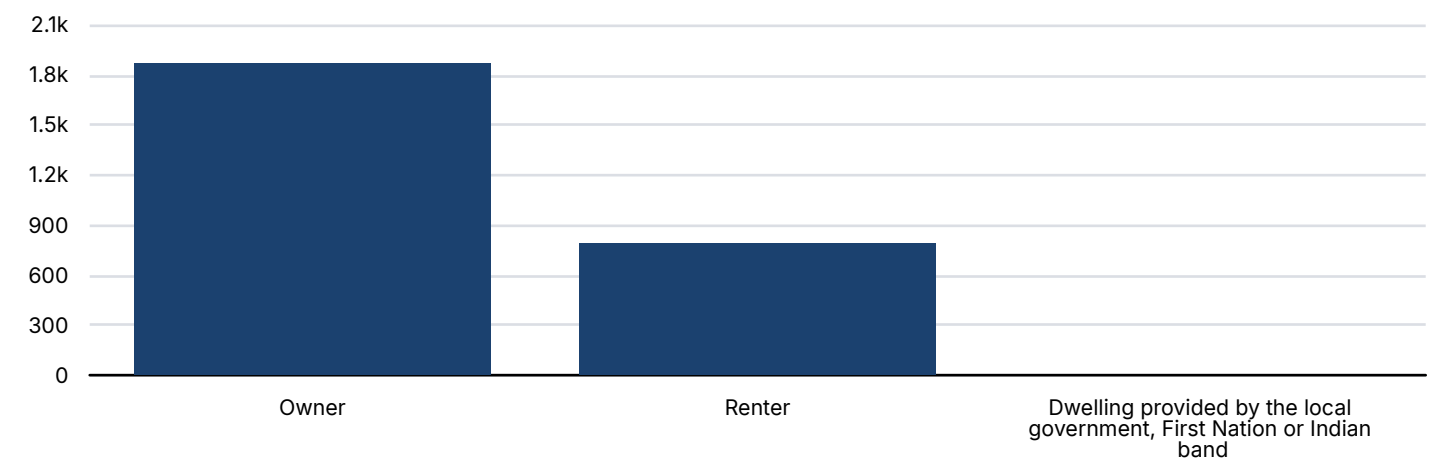
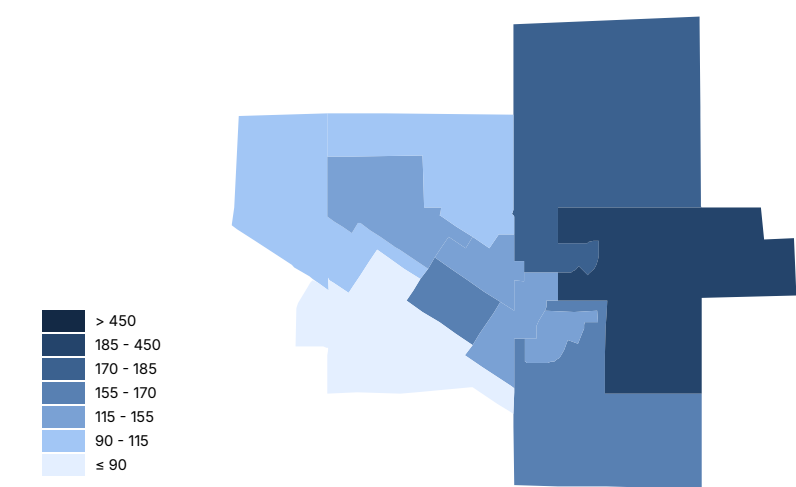


Figure 14.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Wainwright's housing tenure profile in 2021 was dominated by owner households, with 1,870 owner households compared with 790 renter households. A small number of households, 0, were recorded as living in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. Compared with 2016, both major groups grew: owners rose from 1,780 to 1,870, a 5.1% increase, and renters increased from 745 to 790, up 6.0%. The pattern points to a community where ownership remains the larger tenure type, while rental housing also expanded modestly over the five-year period.



Wainwright's housing tenure mix in 2021 was dominated by owner households, with 1,870 owner households compared with 790 renter households. Households provided housing by the local government, First Nation or Indian band were not present in either 2016 or 2021. Both main tenure groups grew from 2016 to 2021. Owner households increased from 1,780 to 1,870, a 5.1% rise, while renter households rose from 745 to 790, up 6.0%. That keeps ownership as the larger share of private households, while rental housing remains a meaningful part of the local mix.

Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Wainwright)²

Average Shelter Costs

Wainwright’s owner households had the highest average monthly shelter costs in 2021 at \$1,332, up 13.9% from \$1,169 in 2016. Renter costs were lower at \$1,138, rising 4.3% from \$1,091 over the same period.

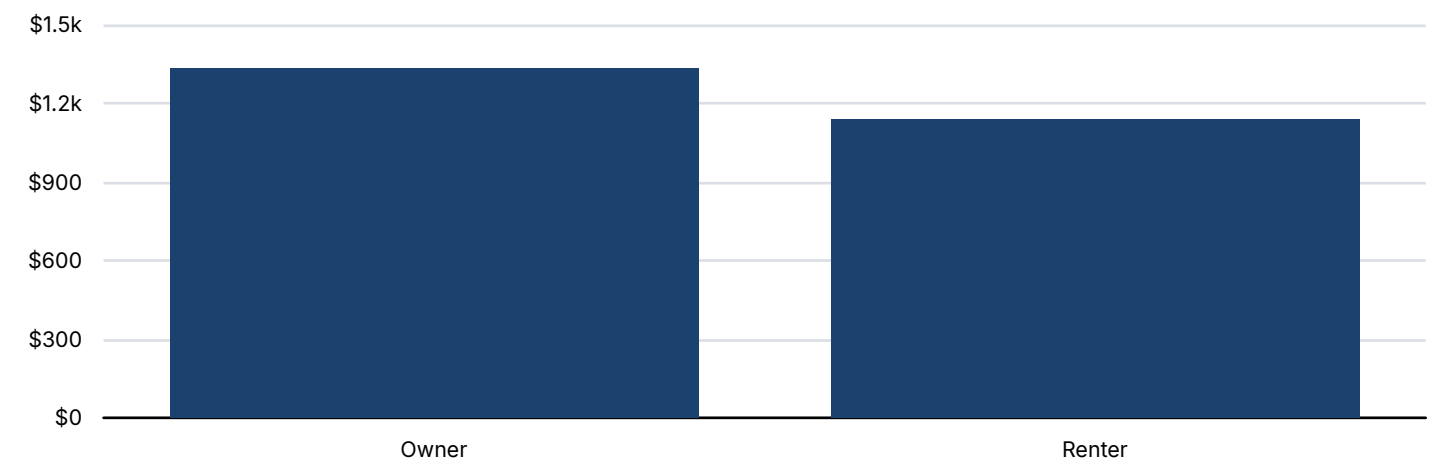
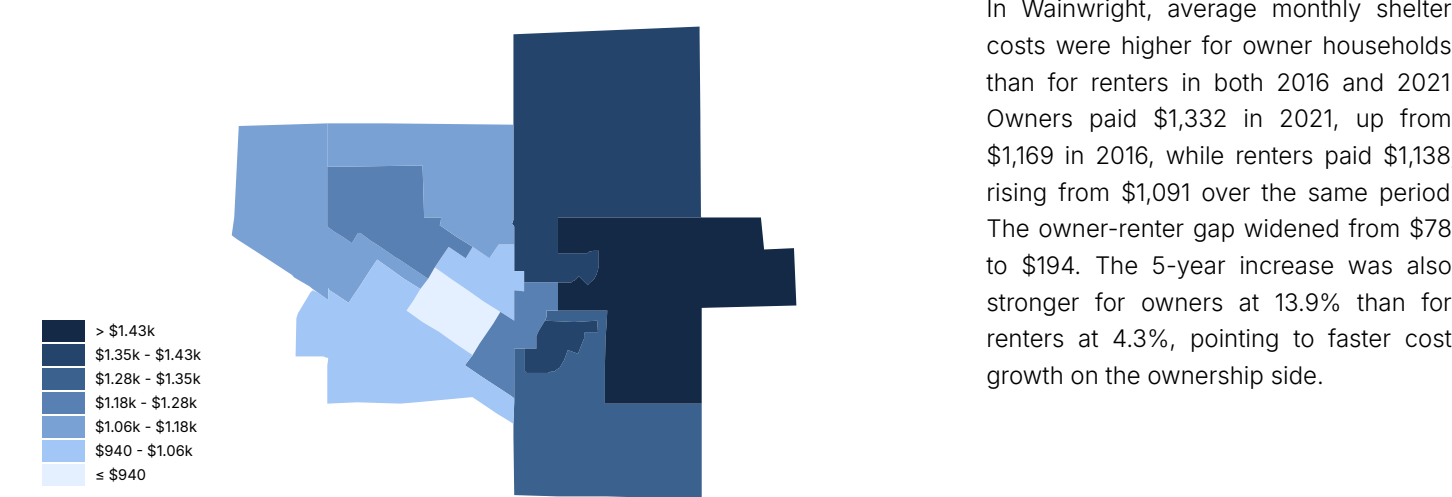


Figure 15.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Wainwright’s average monthly shelter costs were higher for owners than renters in 2021. Owners paid \$1,332 per month, while renters paid \$1,138, showing a clear gap between the two tenure groups. Both groups also saw higher costs than in 2016. Owner costs rose from \$1,169 to \$1,332, a 13.9% increase over five years. Renter costs increased from \$1,091 to \$1,138, a 4.3% rise over the same period. The larger increase for owners means the gap between owner and renter shelter costs widened over time. The pattern points to stronger cost growth among owner households than among renters in this period.



In Wainwright, average monthly shelter costs were higher for owner households than for renters in both 2016 and 2021. Owners paid \$1,332 in 2021, up from \$1,169 in 2016, while renters paid \$1,138, rising from \$1,091 over the same period. The owner-renter gap widened from \$78 to \$194. The 5-year increase was also stronger for owners at 13.9% than for renters at 4.3%, pointing to faster cost growth on the ownership side.

Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Wainwright)²

Median Dwelling Value

Wainwright’s median dwelling value reached \$276,000 in 2021, up 2.6% from 2016 and 10.3% from 2011. The value rose from \$250,253 in 2011 to \$269,134 in 2016, then to \$276,000 in 2021.

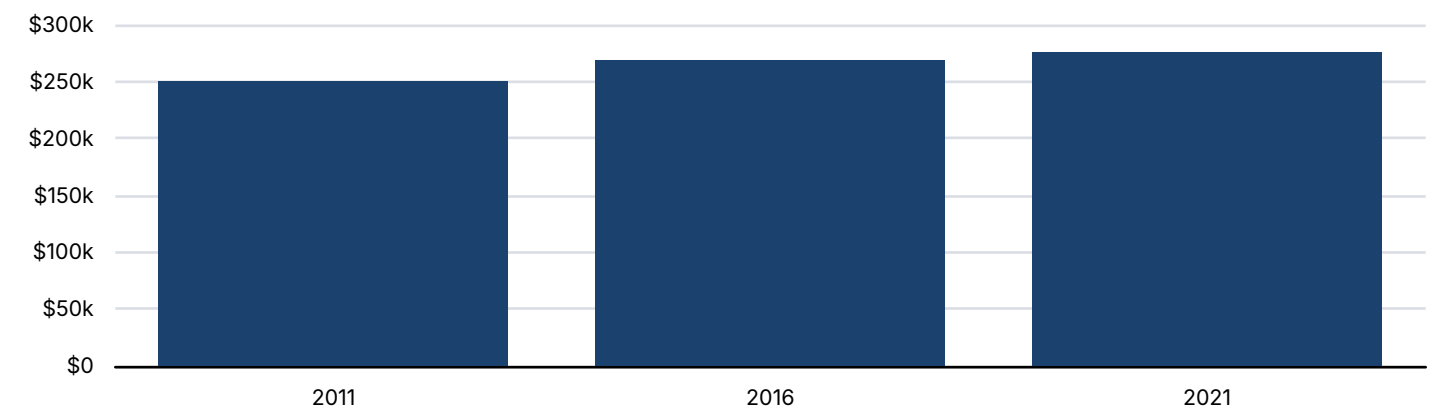


Figure 16.1: Shows the median value of residential dwellings. It helps indicate the typical price point in the local ownership housing market. (Wainwright, 2011-2021)²

Wainwright’s median dwelling value reached \$276,000 in 2021, placing the local ownership housing market at a modestly higher level than in earlier census years. The series shows a steady rise across the period, rather than sharp swings. In 2011, the median value was \$250,253. By 2016, it had climbed to \$269,134, a 7.5% increase over five years. Growth continued to 2021, when the median value rose to \$276,000, though the five-

year gain slowed to 2.6%. The pattern suggests that housing values in Wainwright have continued to edge upward, but the pace of change became more subdued after 2016. That is a different picture from the stronger increase seen in the earlier part of the decade. For owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the data points to a market with gradual appreciation rather than rapid escalation.

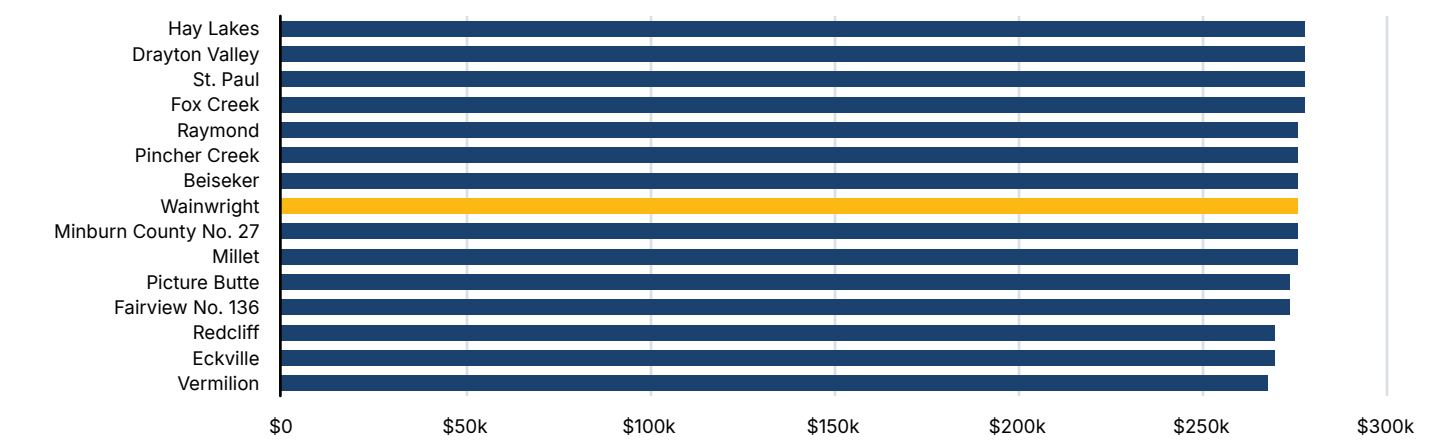


Figure 16.2: Comparison of Median Dwelling Value with other locations (Wainwright, 2021)²

Population Density

Wainwright's population density was 543 people per km2 in 2021, down 21.16% from 2016. The earlier period rose from 665.4 in 2011 to 688.7 in 2016, before the later decline.

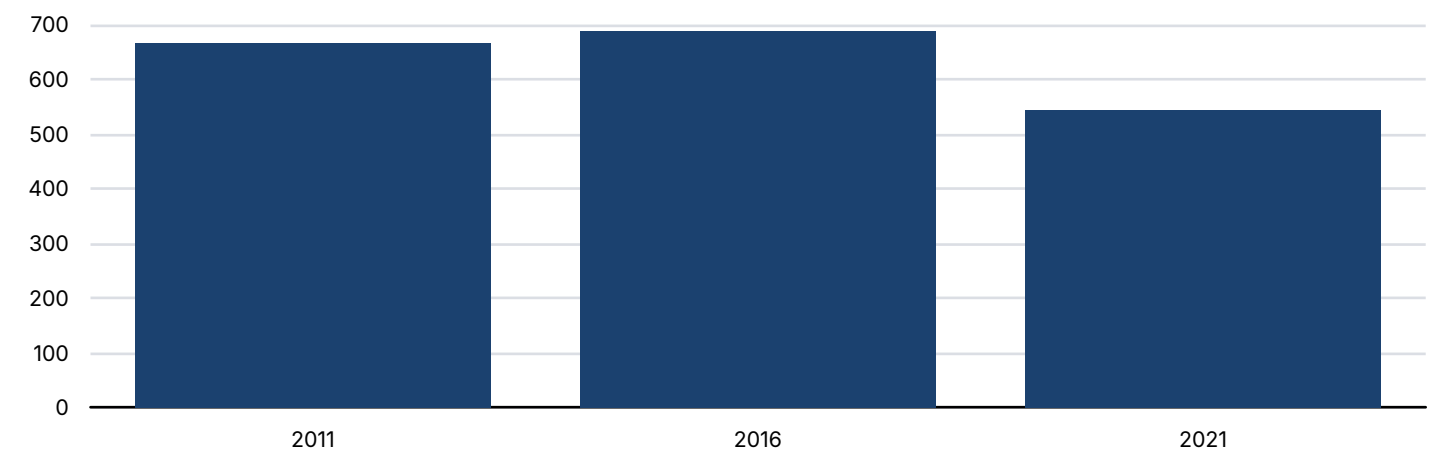


Figure 17.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Wainwright, 2011-2021)²

Wainwright's population density was 543 people per km2 in 2021, showing a notable decline from earlier years. The pattern is one of modest growth followed by a sharper recent drop, which makes the 2021 figure stand out as the lowest in the series provided. In 2011, density was 665.4 people per km2. It then edged up to 688.7 in 2016, a 3.5% increase over five years. By 2021, it had fallen to 543, a 21.16% decline from 2016.

That sequence suggests a change in direction after a period of slight increase. The recent fall is much larger than the earlier gain, so the longer-term picture is one of net decline in how densely populated the area is. For a measure of settlement concentration, this means Wainwright became less compact over the most recent five-year period in the data.

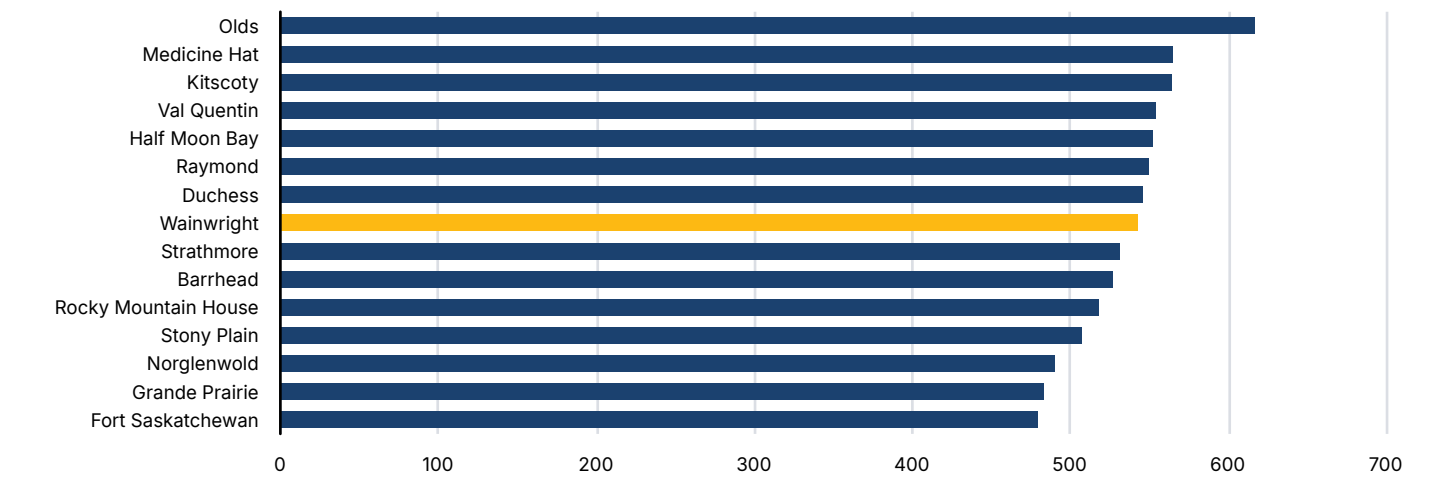


Figure 17.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Wainwright, 2021)²

Median Age

Wainwright’s median age was 38.0 years in 2021, up from 37.5 in 2016 and 37.0 in 2011. The median age increased by 1.33% over the latest five-year period, matching the 1.35% rise from 2011 to 2016.

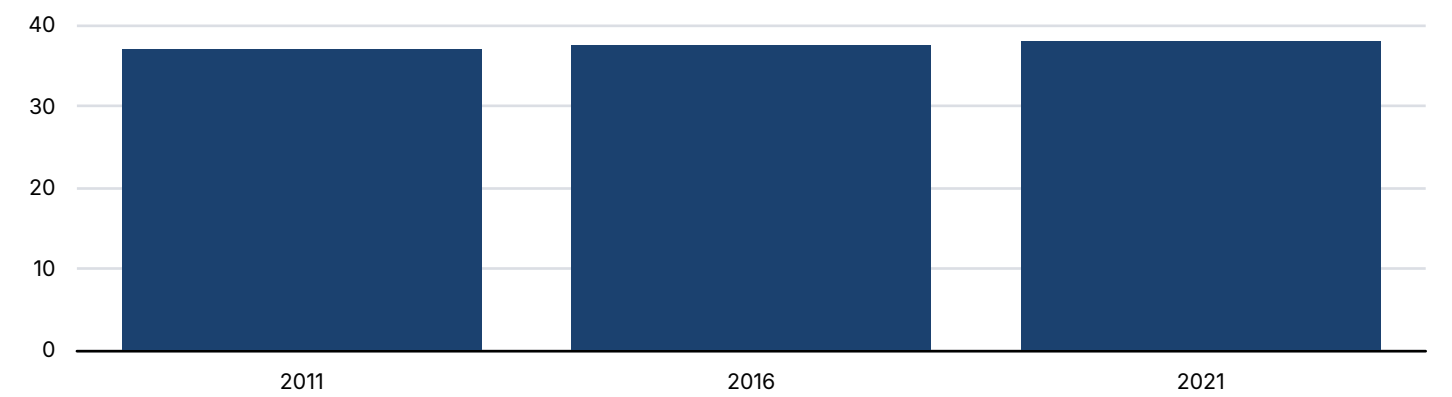


Figure 18.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Wainwright, 2011-2021)²

Wainwright's median age in 2021 was 38 years, placing the midpoint of its population in the late 30s. The figure points to a population that is neither especially young nor especially old, based on the available data. The median age has edged upward over time. It was 37 years in 2011, rose to 37.5 years in 2016, and reached 38 years in 2021. That is a gain of 1 year across the decade, with a 5-year change of 1.33%. With no benchmark shown for the broader area, the clearest pattern is the steady,

incremental increase within Wainwright itself. The movement is gradual rather than abrupt, suggesting a consistent aging trend in the midpoint of the age distribution. For a total population, a rising median age can reflect a shift toward older age groups in the middle of the distribution, but the dataset does not show the cause. The main takeaway is simple: Wainwright’s population became slightly older between 2011 and 2021.

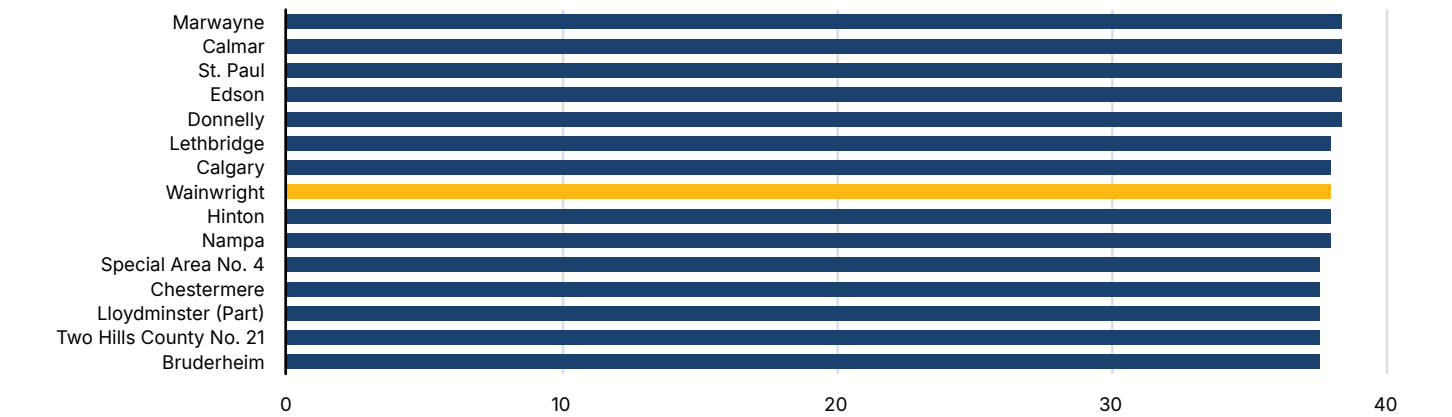


Figure 18.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Wainwright, 2021)²

Employment by Sector

Wainwright’s largest employment sector in 2025 was educational services, with 1,948 people, up 2.2% yearly and 6.0% over five years. Health care, social assistance, and retail trade followed.

Wainwright’s 2025 employment mix is led by educational services, still the largest sector with 1,948 workers. It also posted modest growth, rising 2.2% over the past year and 5.98% over five years, making it the clearest anchor in the local sector profile. Health care and social assistance is the next biggest employer at 863, followed by retail trade at 699 and construction at 406. Accommodation and food services is also notable at 335, while mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction stands

at 276. Smaller sectors remain well below those levels, including manufacturing at 61, utilities at 37, and arts, entertainment and recreation at 32. The recent trend is mixed: finance and insurance was the strongest riser, up 47.83% to 102, wholesale trade climbed to 163, and health care rebounded to 863. In contrast, transportation and warehousing dropped 40.98% to 144, while education remained near its peak.

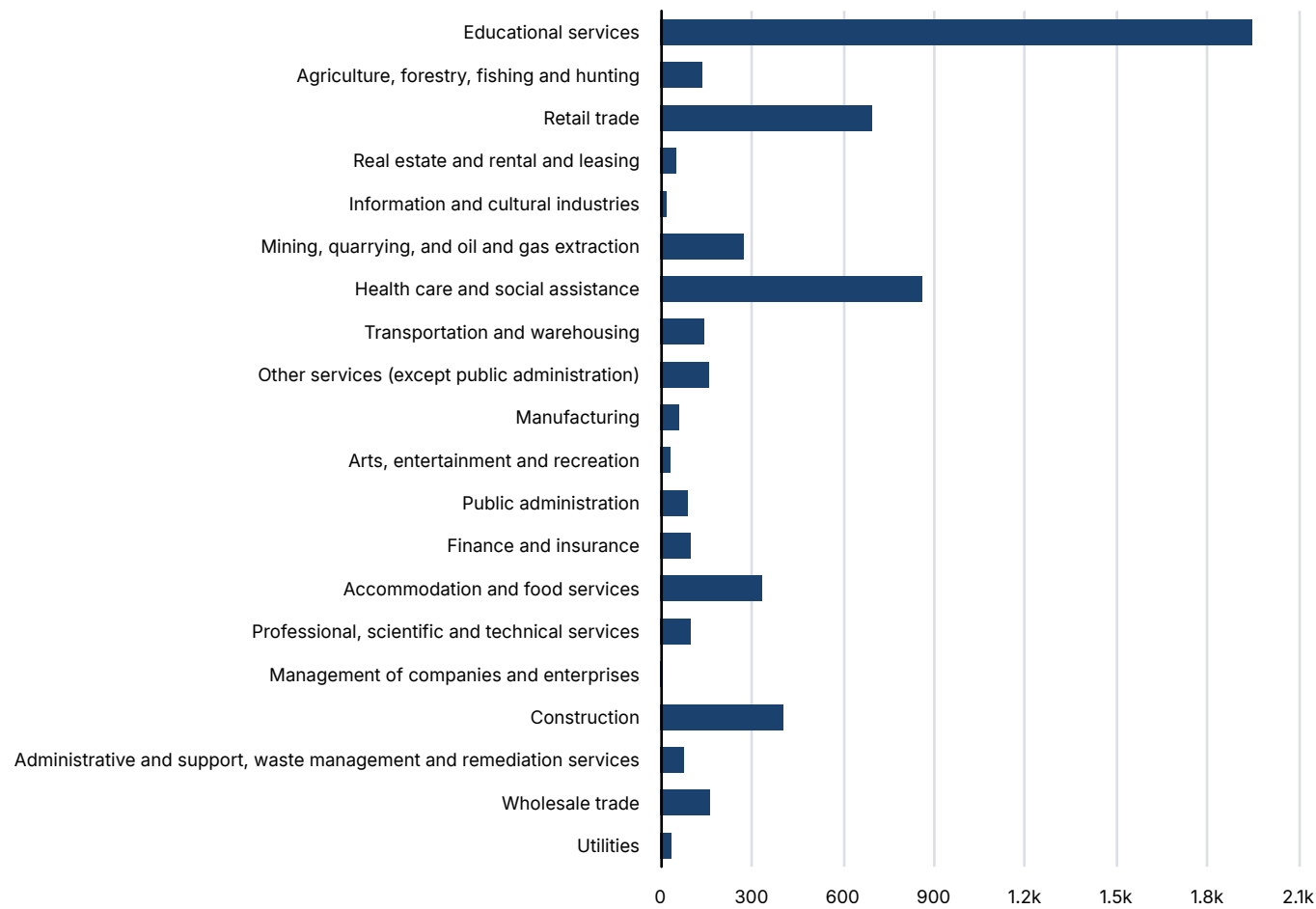


Figure 19.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Wainwright, 2025)³

Employed Residents by Occupation

Sales and service occupations remained the largest group in Wainwright in 2021 at 925 people, little changed from 920 in 2011 and 915 in 2016. The next largest groups were trades, transport and equipment operators at 730 people and occupations in education, law and social, community and government services at 530 people.

Wainwright's employed residents in 2021 were spread across a broad occupational mix, but sales and service occupations remained the largest group at 925 people. This category has been remarkably stable, rising only slightly from 915 in 2016 and 920 in 2011. Overall, the workforce still leans toward service, trades, and public-facing roles. Several other major groups also grew by 2021. Business, finance and administration occupations reached 500 people, while education, law and social, community and government services rose to 530. Health occu-

pations increased to 300, and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations climbed to 730. By contrast, natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations slipped to 245, and manufacturing and utilities declined slightly to 105. The most dramatic change was in legislative and senior management occupations, which fell to just 10 people in 2021 from 410 in 2016. Overall, the data point to a workforce anchored in sales, trades, and service work, with notable gains in administrative, education, and health roles.

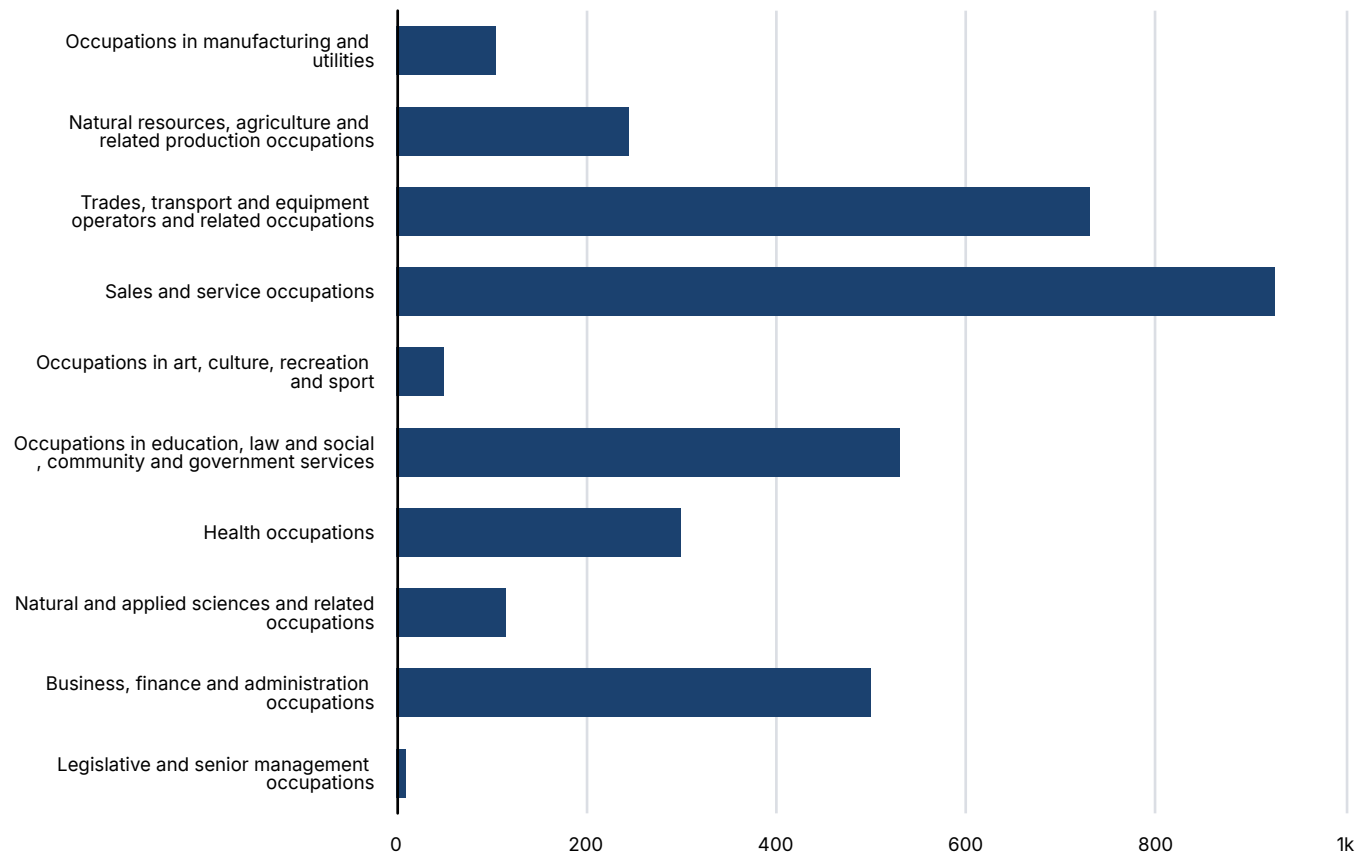


Figure 20.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Wainwright, 2021)²

Employment Rate

Camrose--Drumheller's employment rate was 57.9% in June 2026, down 9.5% from a year earlier. The rate had reached 64.6% in December 2025, then declined through the first half of 2026 to 57.9%.

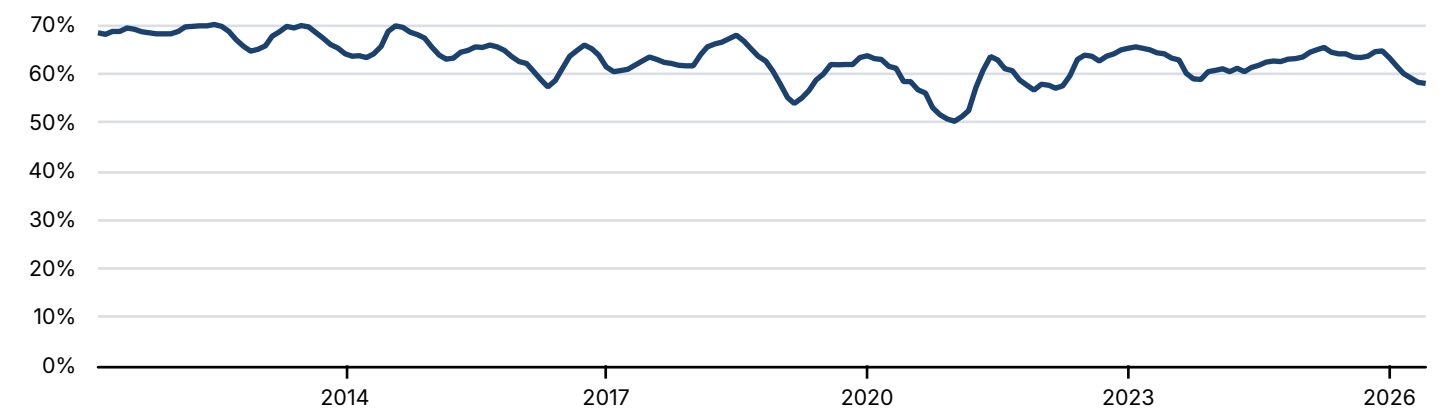


Figure 21.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Camrose--Drumheller, 2011-2026)⁴

Camrose--Drumheller's employment rate stood at 57.9% in June 2026, measuring the share of the population aged 15 and over in private households that was employed. The latest reading places the local labour market below the levels seen through much of 2025. The series has moved down steadily in recent months. After reaching 64.6% in December 2025, the rate slipped to 63.1% in January 2026, then to 61.4% in February

and 59.9% in March. By June, it had fallen 9.53% from a year earlier. Earlier in the series, the rate reached 70.0% in July 2012 and later dropped to 50.1% in January 2021. That longer history shows a pattern of sharp swings rather than a smooth trend. The rebound from the 2021 low was followed by a renewed weakening in 2026. At this point, the main feature is not the level alone but the speed of the recent decline.

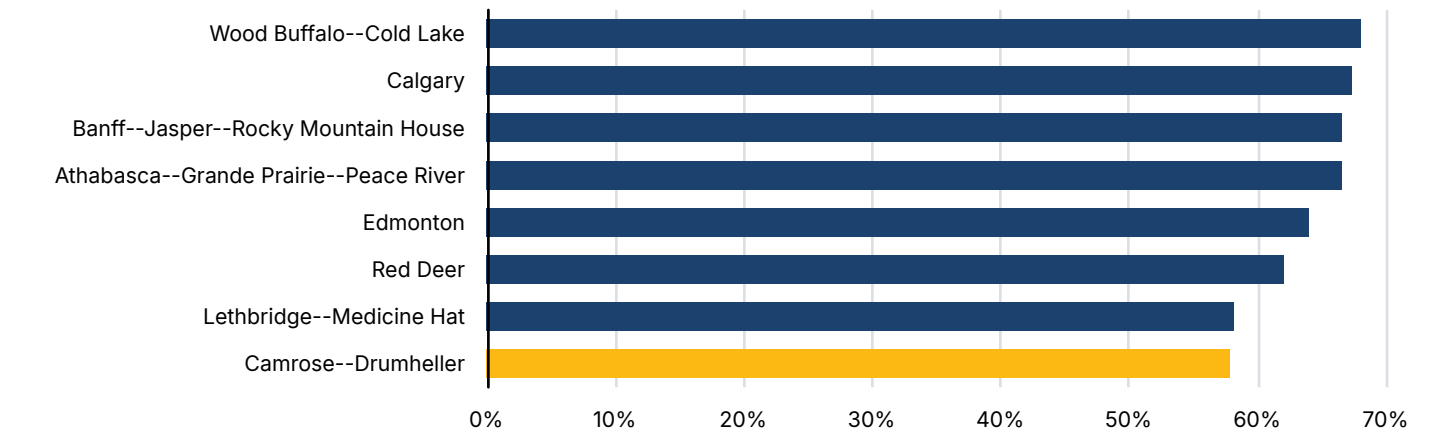


Figure 21.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Camrose--Drumheller, 2026)⁴

Unemployment Rate

Camrose--Drumheller's unemployment rate was 6.0% in June 2026, up 5.3% from a year earlier. It was lower than the recent peak of 7.9% in March 2026, but higher than 4.5% in December 2025.

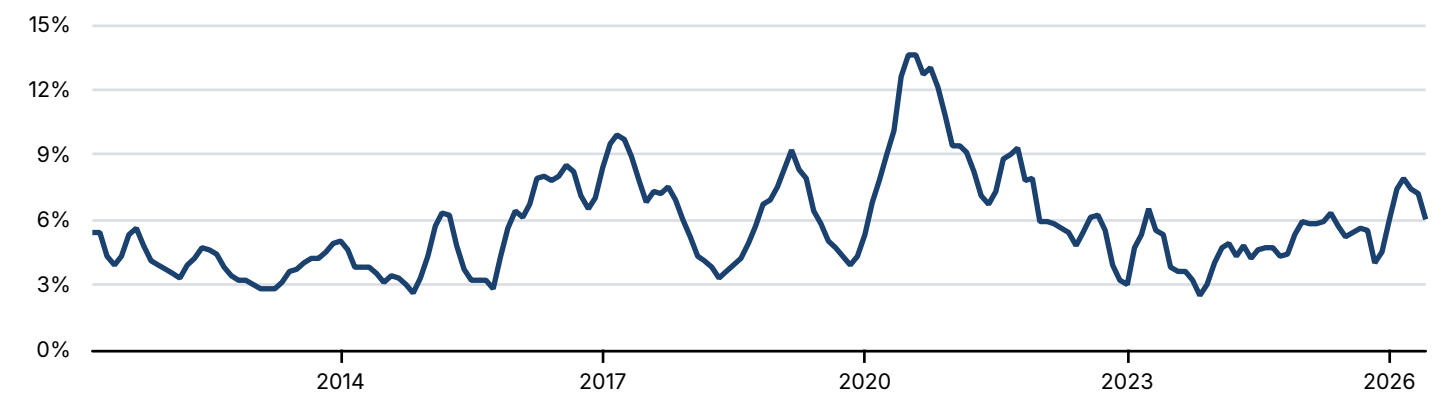


Figure 22.1: Shows the share of the labour force that is unemployed and actively seeking work. It helps indicate labour market weakness and job search pressure. (Camrose--Drumheller, 2011-2026)⁴

Camrose--Drumheller's unemployment rate stood at 6.0% in June 2026, placing the labour market in a moderately weakened position compared with the low point seen late in 2025. The series is volatile, but the most recent pattern is a clear rise from 4.5% in December 2025 to 6.0% by June 2026. The latest reading was 1-year change of 5.26%, showing that unemployment is slightly higher than a year earlier. In the months leading up to that point, the rate moved up from 4.0% in November

2025 and 4.5% in December to 6.0% in January 2026, then climbed further to 7.4% in February and 7.9% in March before easing back. Without a comparator series, the main story is the location's own swing between tight and looser labour-market conditions. The current level remains well below the peaks reached in 2016 and 2020, but it is above the late-2025 trough. For June 2026, the unemployment rate signals renewed job search pressure after a brief period of improvement.

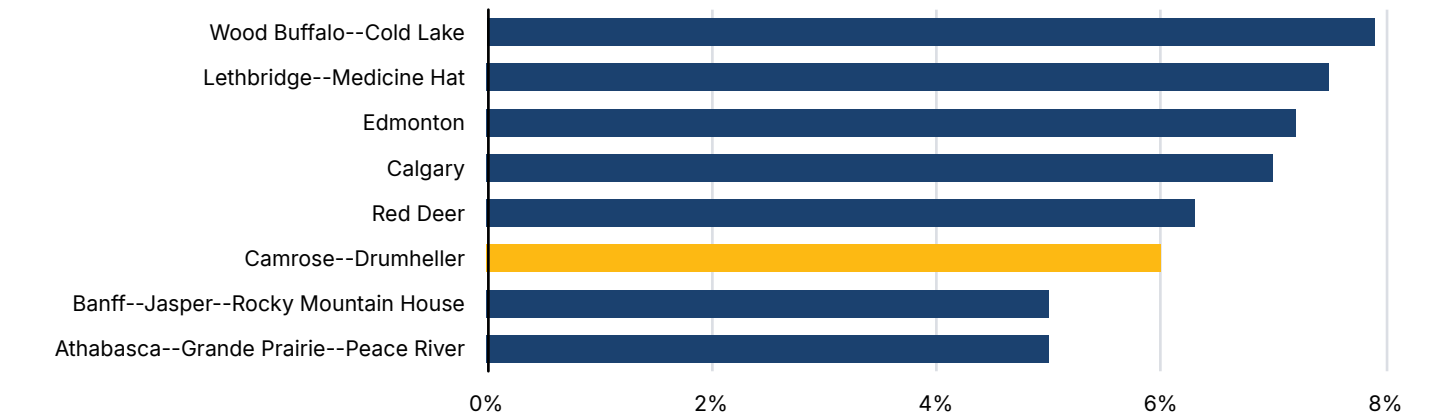


Figure 22.2: Comparison of Unemployment Rate with other locations (Camrose--Drumheller, 2026)⁴

Data Sources

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

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