

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

STAVELY

Workforce Report

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Executive Summary

Stavely presents a small-town profile in which labour market conditions improved between 2016 and 2021, while remaining fairly balanced between employment and non-participation. Labour force participation rose markedly to 56.6%, and the employment rate also increased, indicating stronger engagement in work or job search than five years earlier. By 2021, employed residents formed the largest labour force group at 235 people, though the number outside the labour force, at 215, remained close behind. Unemployment was much smaller in absolute terms, but it did increase over the period, leaving a picture of progress that was real without being uniformly strong.

Work in Stavely remained anchored mainly in regular workplaces rather than remote or mobile arrangements. Most employed residents reported a usual place of work, and permanent positions clearly outweighed temporary ones. Work activity also shifted in a more active direction: full-year, full-time work rose strongly, part-year or part-time work also increased, and the number of people who did not work declined. Within the resident labour force, activity was spread across a limited set of industries, with construction, retail trade, manufacturing, and health care accounting for much of the local base. The occupational mix followed a similar pattern, led by sales and service roles and trades-related work rather than by large concentrations in professional or managerial fields. A more recent employment snapshot continues that small-scale, mixed structure, with retail trade, manufacturing, and construction among the largest sources of jobs.

Education in Stavely appears centered on secondary and other non-university credentials. Residents with a high school diploma or equivalent substantially outnumbered those with no certificate, diploma, or degree, and high school completion was also the single largest category within the broader education profile. College and trades credentials formed another significant part of the picture, while university degrees were present in much smaller numbers. That combination aligns with the town's employment profile: a workforce with a strong permanent core, growing labour market participation, and a practical credential base concentrated below the university level. The result is a community that showed firmer attachment to work by 2021, even as its labour market remained modest in scale and uneven in intensity.

Place of Work Status

Stavelly’s employed labour force aged 15 and over was most often at a usual workplace in 2021, with 175 people, up 59.1% from 2016. Worked at home rose to 40, while no fixed workplace fell to 25.

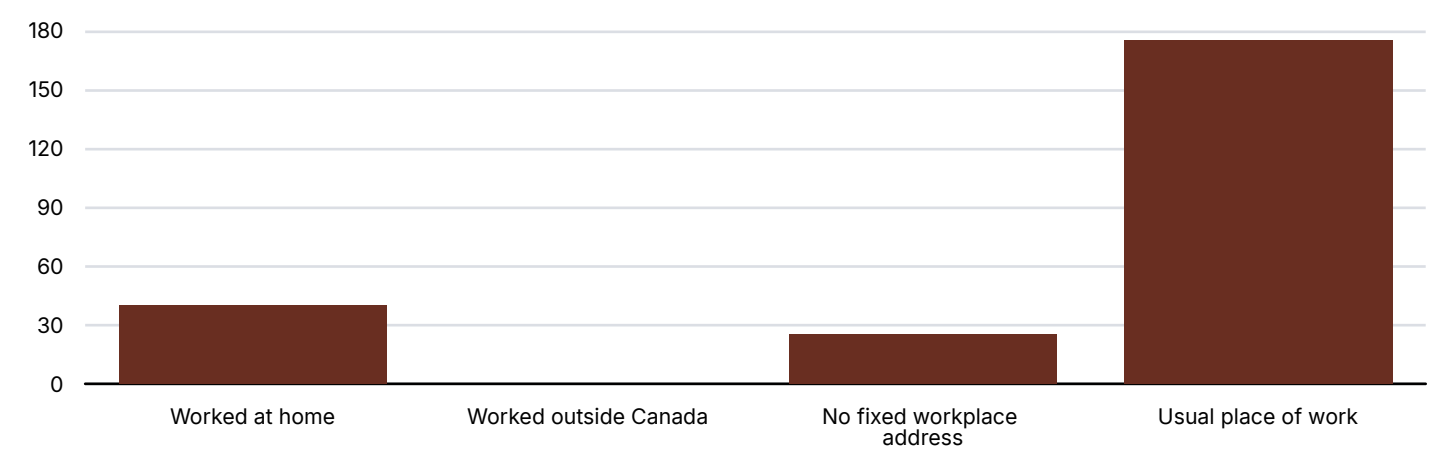
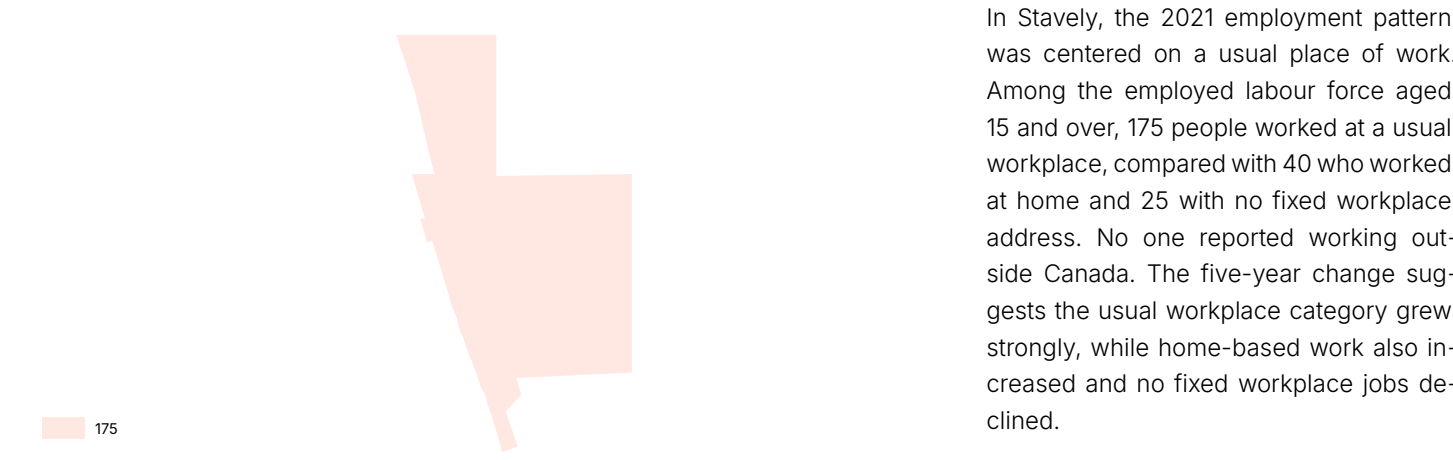


Figure 1.1: Shows whether people work from home, at a usual workplace, or at no fixed workplace. It helps indicate how work is organized across locations. (Stavelly, 2021)¹

In Stavelly, the employed labour force aged 15 years and over was mainly attached to a usual workplace in 2021, while smaller groups worked at home or had no fixed workplace address. The pattern suggests a work profile still centered on regular job locations rather than remote or mobile arrangements. A total of 175 people reported a usual place of work. Another 40 worked at home, and 25 had no fixed workplace address. The 5-year changes point in different directions. Usual workplace employment rose 59.1%, and work from home increased 60%, while no fixed workplace address fell 50%. That mix suggests change in work organization, but the usual workplace remained the dominant form in Stavelly.



In Stavelly, the 2021 employment pattern was centered on a usual place of work. Among the employed labour force aged 15 and over, 175 people worked at a usual workplace, compared with 40 who worked at home and 25 with no fixed workplace address. No one reported working outside Canada. The five-year change suggests the usual workplace category grew strongly, while home-based work also increased and no fixed workplace jobs declined.

Figure 1.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Place Of Work Status - Usual place of work (Stavelly)¹

High School Completion

In Stavelly, 390 people aged 15 and over had a high school diploma or equivalent in 2021, compared with 100 with no certificate, diploma or degree, making diploma holders the largest group.

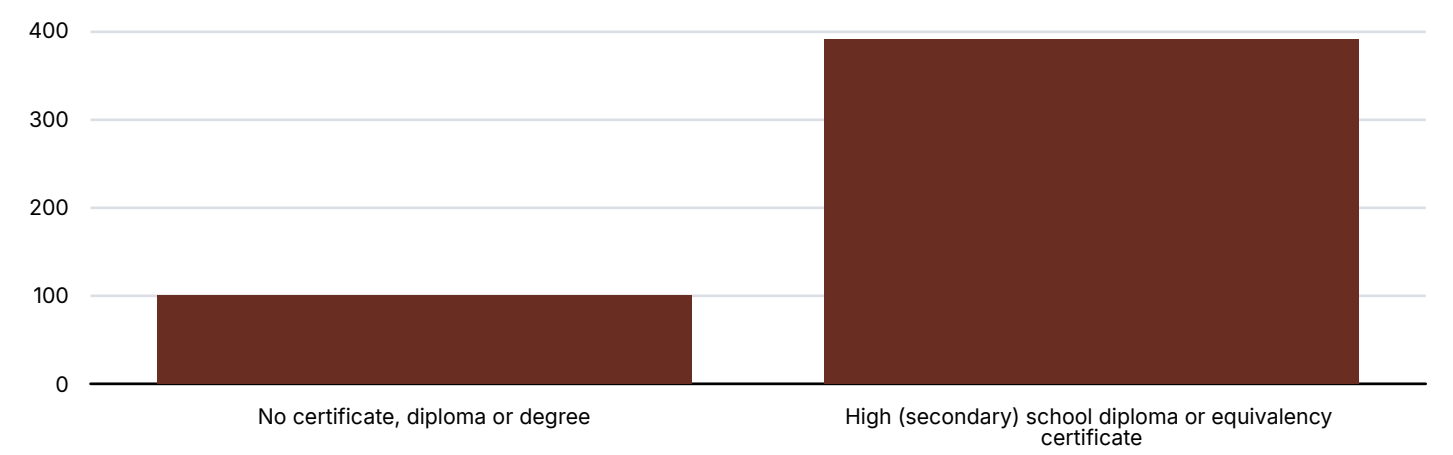
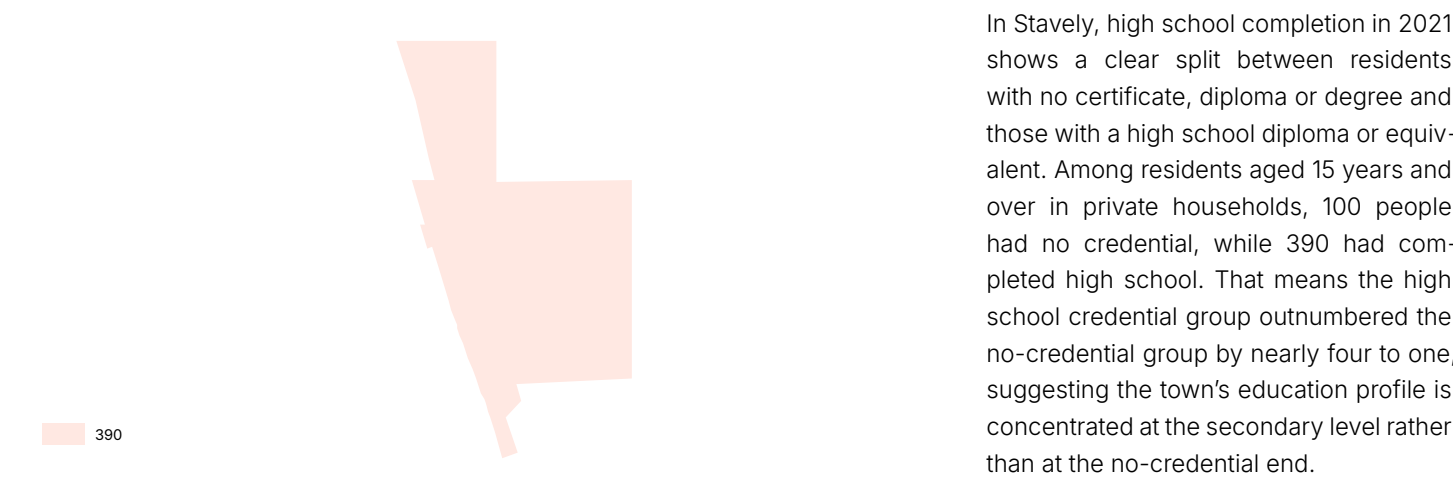


Figure 2.1: Shows whether residents have completed high school or an equivalent credential. It helps indicate a basic foundation for workforce participation and further study. (Stavelly, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavelly's profile for high school completion shows more residents with a completed secondary credential than without one. Among residents aged 15 and over in private households, 390 people had a high school diploma or an equivalent certificate, while 100 had no certificate, diploma or degree. That gap suggests the completed-diploma group was the larger part of the population covered by this measure. The data provided here does not show other education levels, so the pattern should be read as a partial view rather than a full education profile. For this topic, the main feature is the clear presence of a completed high school credential among most of the residents reported in the dataset.



In Stavelly, high school completion in 2021 shows a clear split between residents with no certificate, diploma or degree and those with a high school diploma or equivalent. Among residents aged 15 years and over in private households, 100 people had no credential, while 390 had completed high school. That means the high school credential group outnumbered the no-credential group by nearly four to one, suggesting the town's education profile is concentrated at the secondary level rather than at the no-credential end.

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

Labour Force Participation Rate

Stavely's labour force participation rate reached 56.6% in 2021, up from 45.6% in 2016. The five-year change was 24.1%, showing a clear rise in labour market engagement.

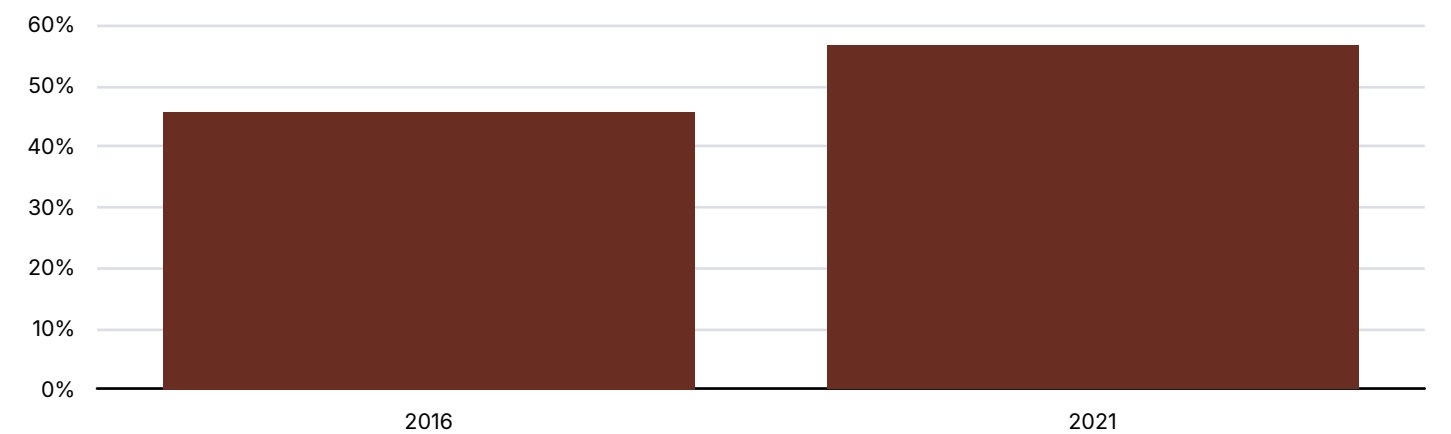


Figure 3.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed or actively looking for work. It helps indicate the level of labour market engagement. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

Stavely's labour force participation rate rose markedly between the 2016 and 2021 censuses, pointing to a stronger level of labour market engagement among the total population. In 2016, the rate was 45.6%. By 2021, it had increased to 56.6%. That is a gain of 24.1% over five years. With no other benchmarks in the dataset, the clearest story is the upward shift itself: more residents were employed or actively looking for work in 2021 than in 2016, and the change was substantial.

Stavely's labour force participation rate rose to 56.6% in 2021 from 45.6% in 2016, a gain of 24.1%. That leaves it below several nearby places, including Nanton at 64.2%, Pincher Creek No. 9 at 65.8% and Cardston County at 68.1%, while above Hill Spring at 34.6%. The pattern shows a notable five-year increase, but also a rate that remains mid-range within the local comparison set.

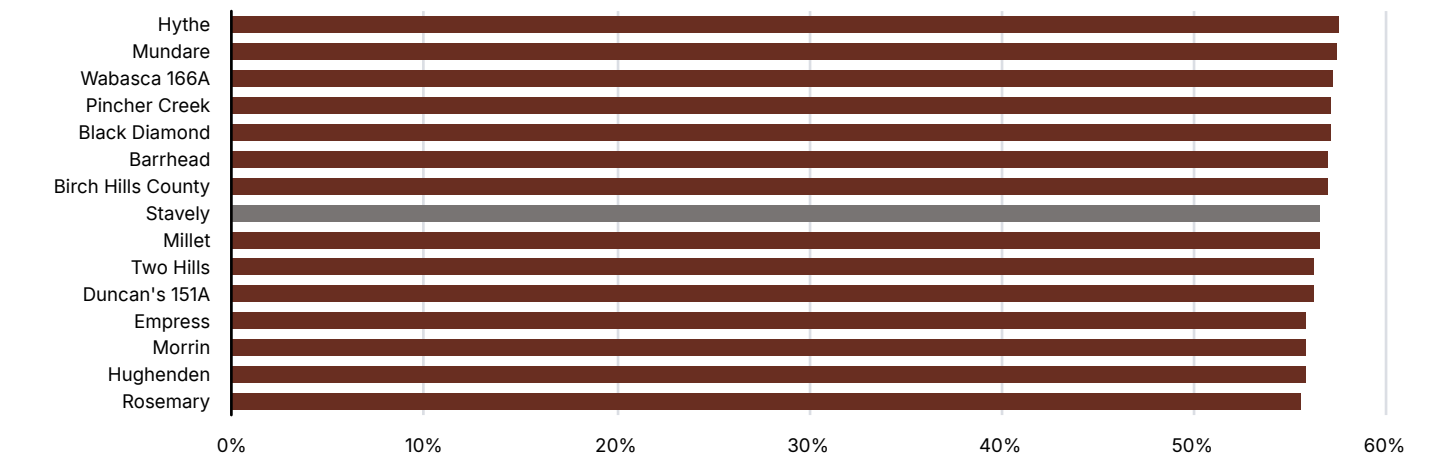


Figure 3.2: Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rate with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Labour Force Status

Employed residents were the largest group in Stavely in 2021 at 235 people, up from 185 in 2016. Those not in the labour force fell to 215, while unemployed residents rose to 45.

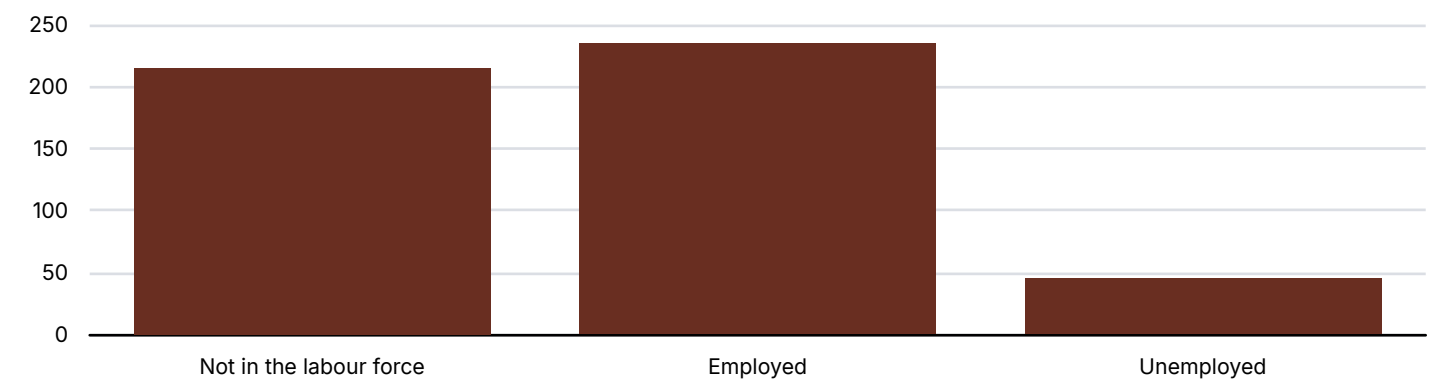


Figure 4.1: Shows whether residents are employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force. It helps indicate how people are participating in the labour market. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely’s labour force status among residents aged 15 and over was fairly balanced, with more people employed than outside the labour force. The town recorded 235 employed residents, 45 unemployed, and 215 not in the labour force. The employed group was the largest category, but the not-in-the-labour-force group was close behind. Unemployment was much smaller at 45 people. This mix suggests a community where labour market participation was substantial, though a notable share of residents were not actively engaged in work or job search. The 2021 profile shows a modest employment lead rather than a sharp split.

In Stavely, labour force status in 2021 shows a slightly larger group outside the labour force than in employment, within the population aged 15 years and over. There were 235 employed residents, 215 not in the labour force, and 45 unemployed. The 45 unemployed point to a relatively small share of the total. Compared with five years earlier, employment was up 27.0%, while the number not in the labour force fell 10.4% and unemployment rose 125%. These shifts suggest a labour market that expanded modestly in employment terms, alongside some movement into active job search. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.



Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Labour Force Status - Employed (Stavely)¹

Highest Education Level

Stavely’s largest education group was high school completion, at 170 people in 2021, up 161.5% from 2016. College credentials followed at 120 people, while apprenticeship or trades reached 70 and bachelor’s degrees 25.

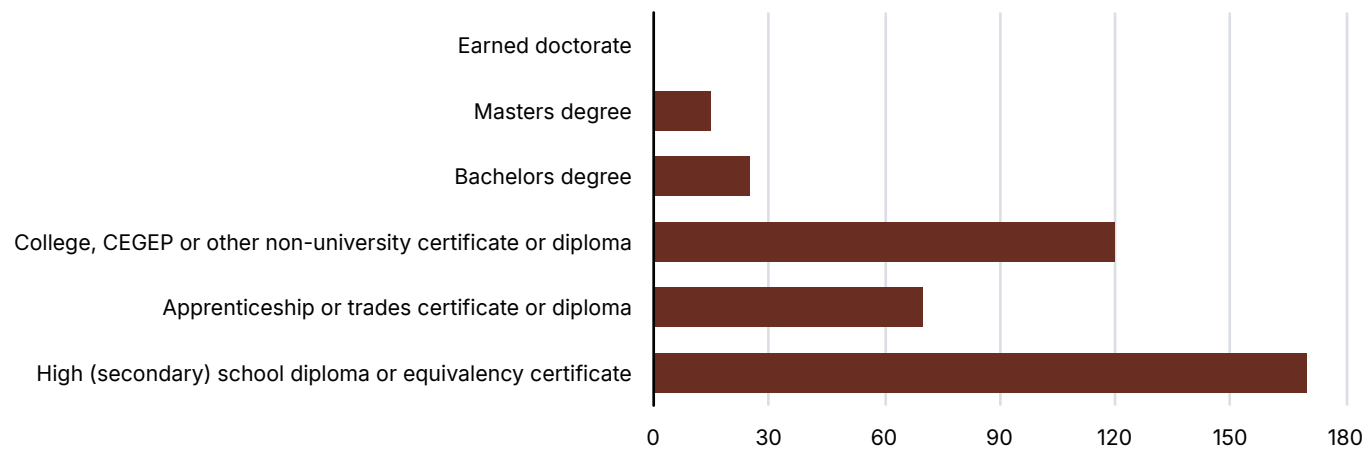
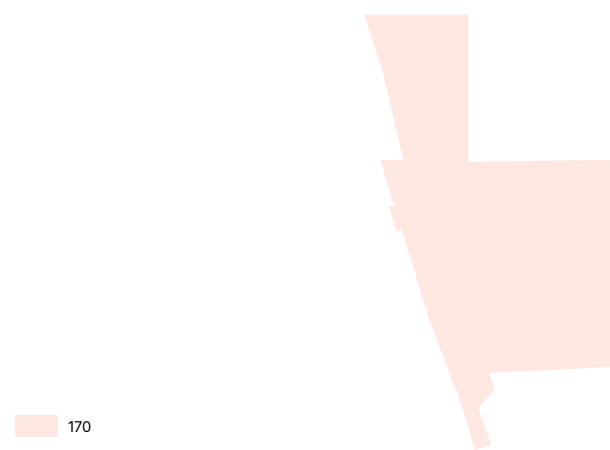


Figure 5.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely’s education profile was concentrated in non-university credentials among residents aged 15 and over. The largest count was for a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, at 170 people, followed by a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma at 120. Apprenticeship or trades credentials accounted for 70 people, while 25 had a bachelor’s degree, 15 a master’s degree, and none reported an earned doctorate. The five-year change points to growth across several levels. High school diplomas rose by 161.5%, college credentials by 118.2%, and bachelor’s degrees by 66.7%. Trades credentials increased by 27.3%.



In 2021, Stavely’s education profile was concentrated in non-university credentials among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The largest group had a high school diploma or equivalent, with 170 people. College, CEGEP, or other non-university certificates followed at 120, while 70 held apprenticeship or trades credentials. Smaller numbers had university degrees: 25 had a bachelor’s degree, 15 a master’s degree, and none held an earned doctorate. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

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

Work Activity

Stavely’s largest work-activity group in 2021 was people who did not work, at 195, down 13.3% from 2016. Worked full year full time rose to 150, a 50.0% increase, while part-year or part-time reached 145.

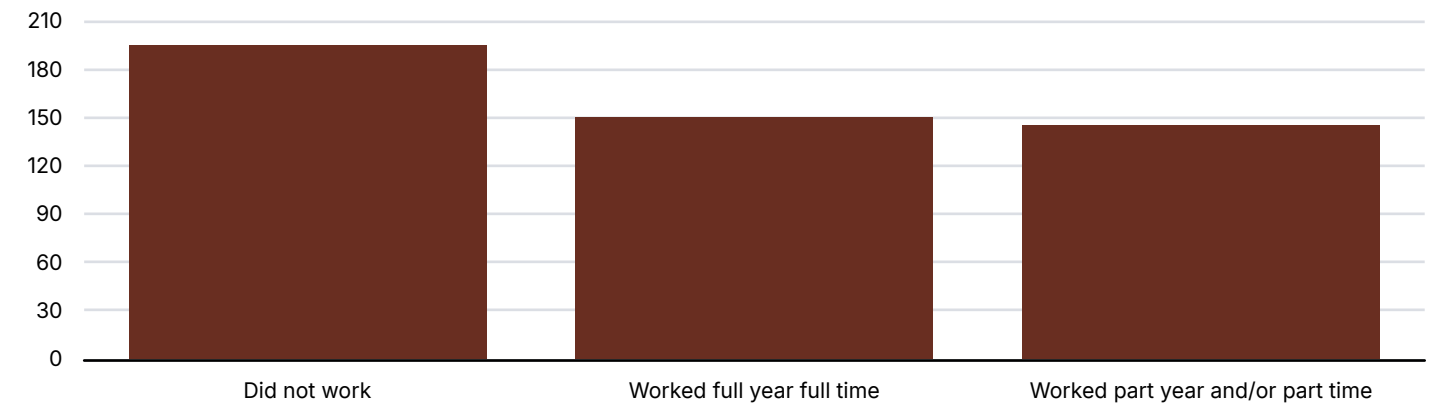


Figure 6.1: Shows the amount of work activity people had during the reference period. It helps indicate attachment to work over the year, not just at a single point in time. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, work activity in Stavely’s population aged 15 years and over showed a fairly even split between people with recent employment and those without any work. A total of 150 people worked full year full time, up 50% over five years, while 145 worked part year and/or part time, up 16%. Another 195 people did not work, down 13.3% over the same period. The mix suggests a shifting pattern of attachment to work, with full-year employment gaining ground.

In 2021, work activity in Stavely was split fairly evenly among adults aged 15 and over, but not in the same way. The largest group did not work, at 195 people, while 150 worked full year full time and 145 worked part year and/or part time. Over five years, full-year full-time work rose 50%, part-year or part-time work increased 16%, and the not-working group fell 13.3%, pointing to a shifting pattern of labor attachment.



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

Class of Worker

In Stavely, permanent positions were the largest class of worker in 2021, with 175 people. Casual, seasonal or short-term positions accounted for 30 people, while fixed-term positions had 15 people.

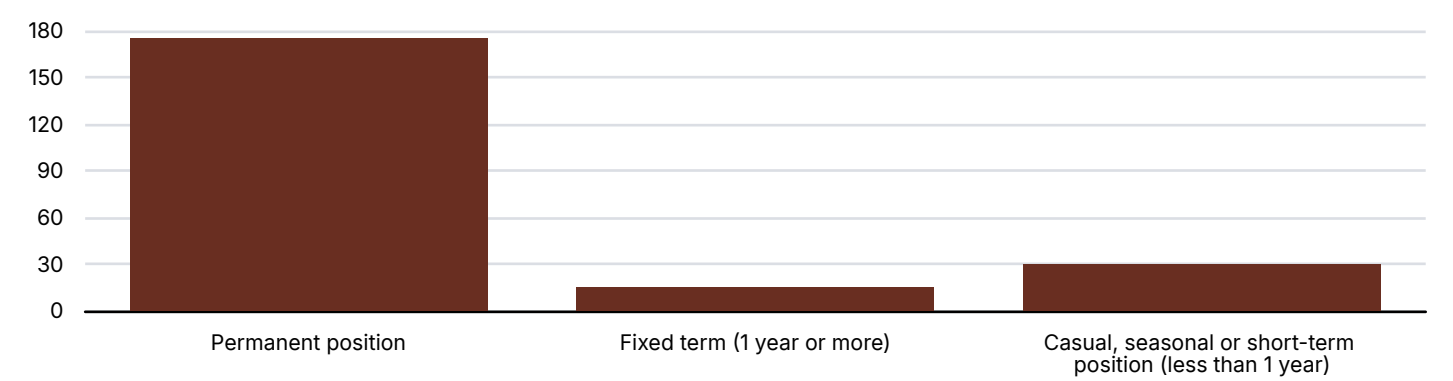


Figure 7.1: Shows whether workers are employees, self-employed, or unpaid family workers. It helps indicate the structure of work in the local economy. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In Stavely, the 2021 class of worker profile for the population aged 15 years and over is concentrated in permanent employment. Permanent positions account for 175 people, compared with 30 in casual, seasonal or short-term positions and 15 in fixed-term jobs of one year or more. With only one year of data, there is no time trend to trace. The distribution still shows a clear tilt toward stable employment, with smaller numbers in temporary arrangements. That pattern provides a simple snapshot of how work was structured in the local labour force in 2021.

In Stavely, the 2021 class of worker profile for the population aged 15 and over is centered on permanent positions. That category accounts for 175 people, far more than the other reported work types. Fixed-term positions make up 15 people, while casual, seasonal or short-term positions account for 30 people. Together, these non-permanent categories total 45 people. The pattern points to a workforce with a strong permanent core and a smaller share in temporary arrangements. The same distribution is reported for the corresponding dissemination area, suggesting a consistent local structure.



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

Employment Rate

Stavely’s employment rate reached 47.5% in 2021, up from 41.1% in 2016. That is a 6.4-point increase over five years, equal to 15.6% growth.

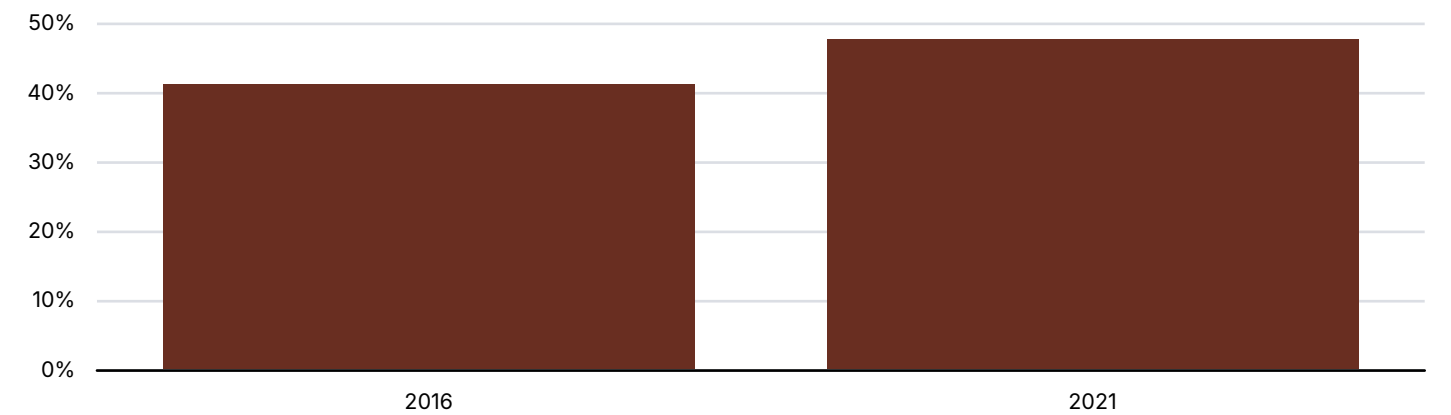


Figure 8.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

Stavely’s employment rate improved between the 2016 and 2021 censuses, pointing to stronger labour market participation among residents aged 15 and over. The share of the labour force that was employed rose from 41.1% in 2016 to 47.5% in 2021. That was an increase of 6.4 percentage points, or 15.6% over five years. With only these two observations, the clearest pattern is steady upward movement rather than a volatile trend. The 2021 figure remains below half of the working-age population, but it is clearly higher than in 2016.

Stavely’s employment rate, measured among the labour force aged 15 and over, rose to 47.5% in 2021 from 41.1% in 2016. That 6.4-point gain points to some improvement in labour market participation and employment. Even so, Stavely sat below several nearby comparators in 2021, including Cardston County at 65.1% and Willow Creek No. 26 at 68.7%, while remaining above Hill Spring at 30.8%. The town’s rate was mid-range rather than leading.

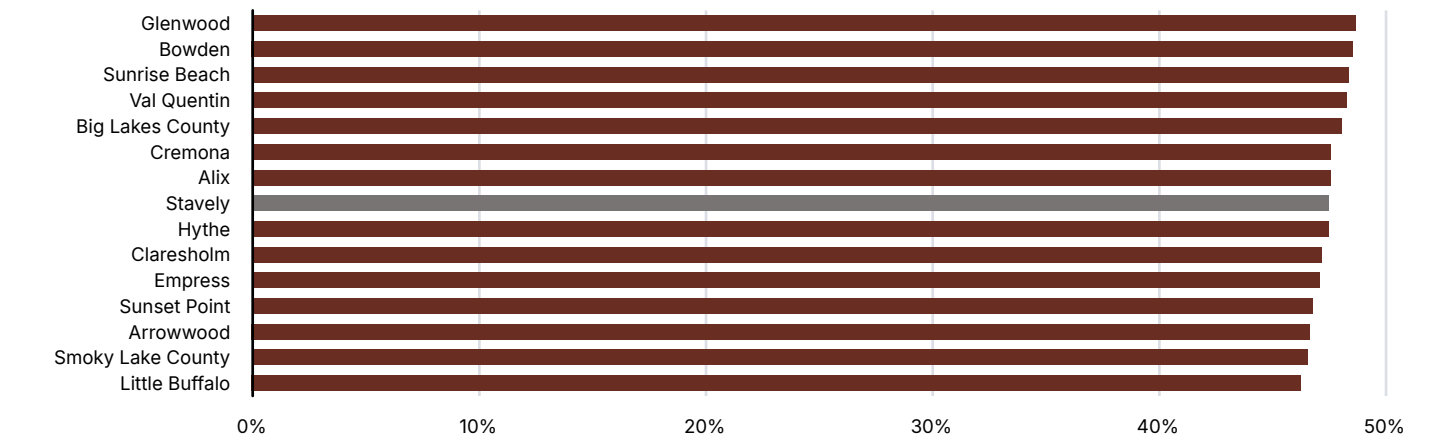


Figure 8.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Work Activity

Stavelly’s largest work-activity group in 2021 was people who did not work, at 195, down 13.3% from 2016. Worked full year full time rose to 150, a 50.0% increase, while part-year or part-time reached 145.

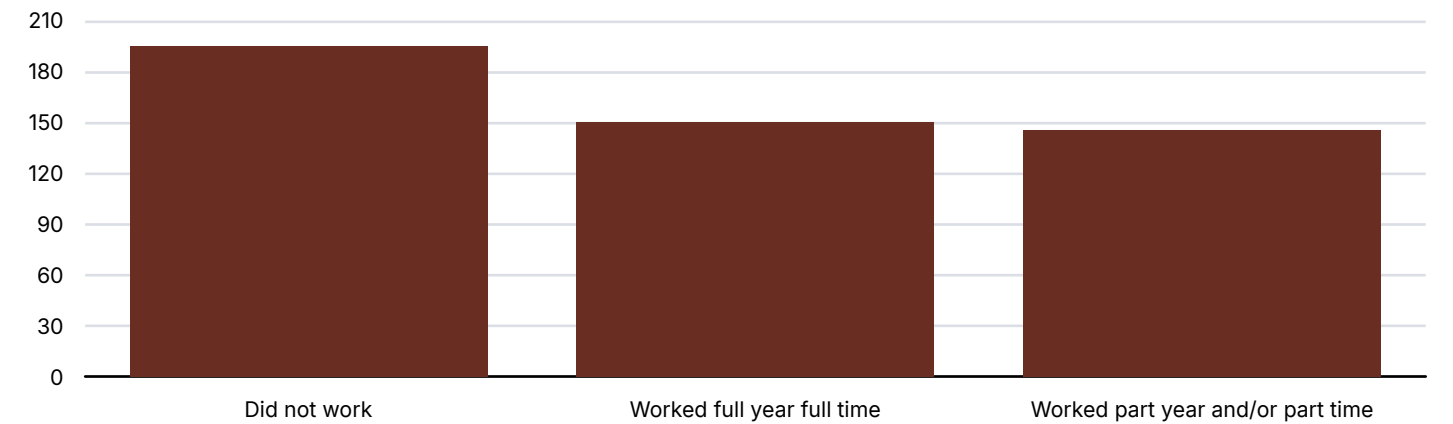


Figure 9.1: Shows the amount of work activity people had during the reference period. It helps indicate attachment to work over the year, not just at a single point in time. (Stavelly, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavelly’s work activity profile for residents aged 15 and over was mixed. The largest group did not work, at 195 people, but 5-year change for this category was down 13.3%. By contrast, 150 people worked full year full time, up 50%, and 145 worked part year and/or part time, up 16%. The pattern shows a shift toward more work participation over time.

In Stavelly, work activity in 2021 was split across three groups among the population aged 15 years and over. The largest count was people who did not work, at 195, while 150 worked full year full time and 145 worked part year and/or part time. Over five years, full-year full-time work rose by 50%, part-year or part-time work increased by 16%, and non-work fell by 13.3%, pointing to a shift in attachment to work.



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

Labour Force Participation Rate

Stavely’s labour force participation rate reached 56.6% in 2021, up from 45.6% in 2016. The five-year change was 24.1%, showing a clear rise in labour market engagement.

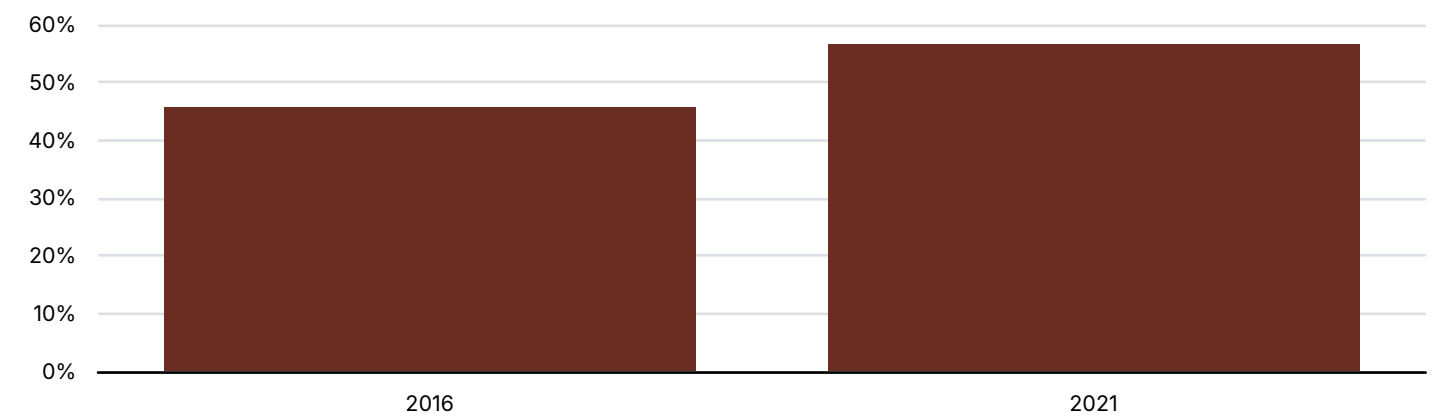


Figure 10.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed or actively looking for work. It helps indicate the level of labour market engagement. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

Stavely’s labour force participation rate rose sharply between the 2016 and 2021 censuses, increasing from 45.6% to 56.6%. That 11.0-point gain, equal to a 24.1% five-year change, points to a stronger share of the working-age population either employed or actively seeking work in 2021. With only these two data points, the main pattern is clear: labour market engagement moved upward over the period.

Stavely’s labour force participation rate was 56.6% in 2021, up from 45.6% in 2016. That 24.1% five-year increase points to a clear rise in labour market engagement over the period. Even with that gain, Stavely remained in the middle of the local range. It was below Nanton at 64.2%, Cardston County at 68.1%, and Cowley at 73.0%. It was above Hill Spring at 34.6%, Piikani 147 at 39.2%, and Blood 148 at 41.0%. The pattern suggests Stavely’s participation level improved strongly, but still sat below several nearby communities in 2021.

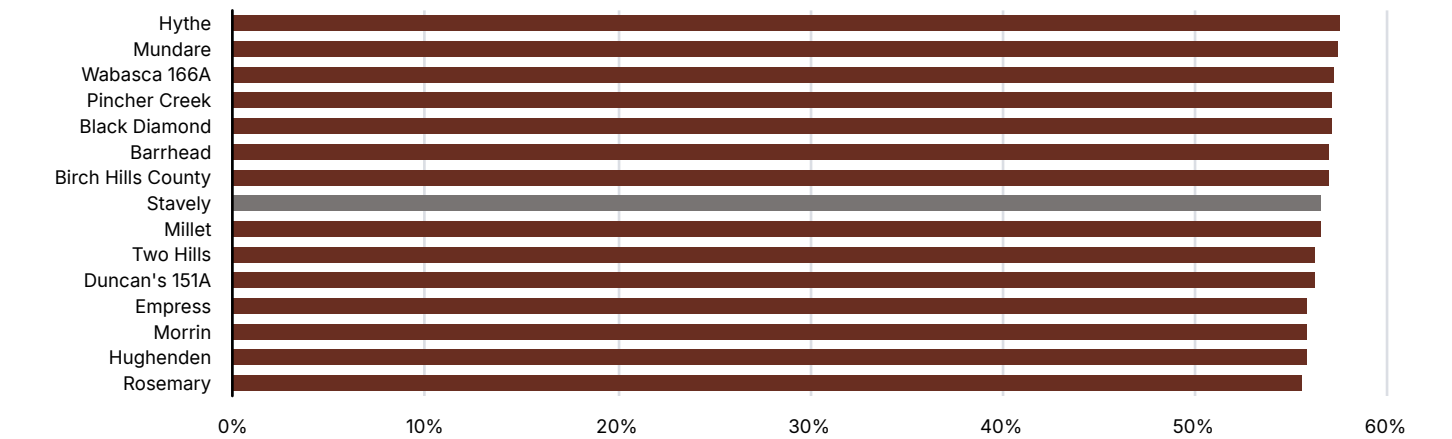


Figure 10.2: Comparison of Labour Force Participation Rate with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Employment Rate

Stavely’s employment rate reached 47.5% in 2021, up from 41.1% in 2016. That is a 6.4-point increase over five years, equal to 15.6% growth.

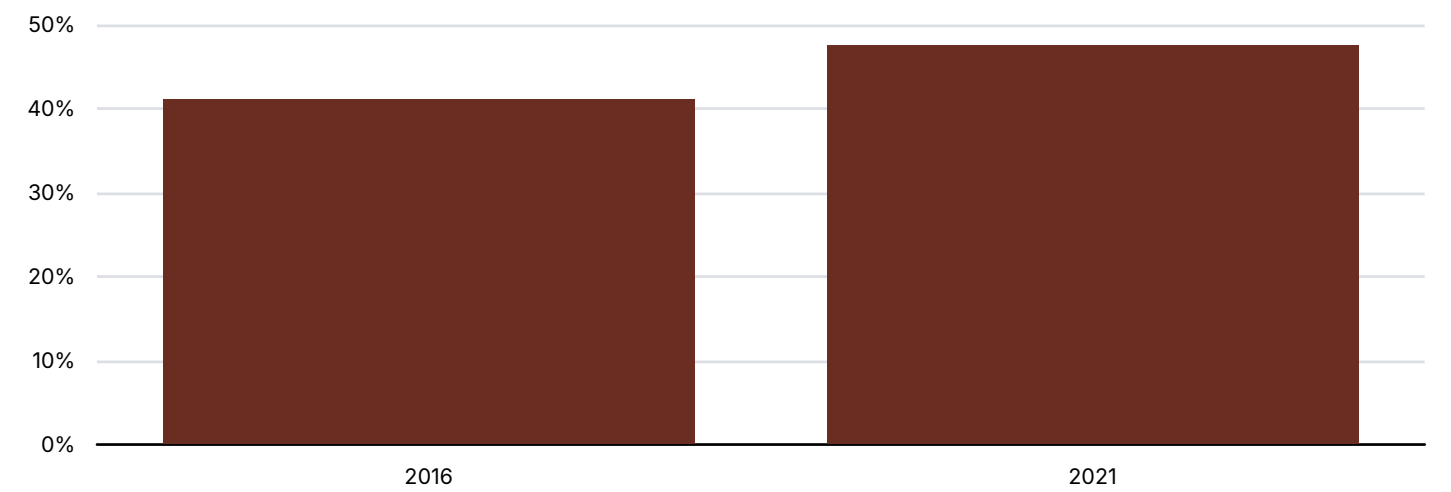
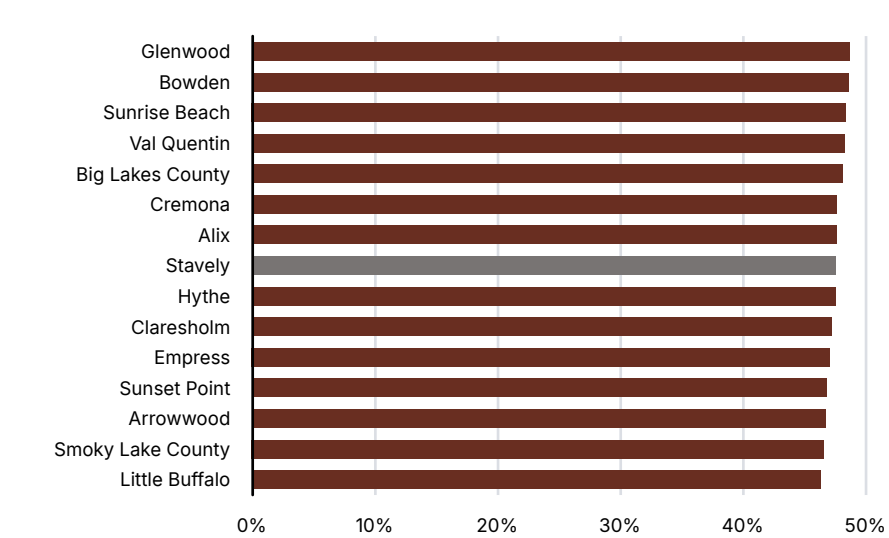


Figure 11.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

Stavely’s employment rate for the labour force aged 15 years and over rose between 2016 and 2021. In 2016, 41.1% of the working-age population was employed, and by 2021 the rate had increased to 47.5%. That represents a 15.57% change over the five-year period. The data points to a clear upward trend rather than a flat or declining pattern. With only two observations available, the picture is limited, but the movement is still notable because it shows stronger labour market participation at the end of the period. The 2021 level remains below half of the working-age population.



Stavely’s employment rate for the labour force aged 15 and over rose from 41.1% in 2016 to 47.5% in 2021. The five-year change was 15.6%, pointing to a clear upward shift in employment participation. Even with that gain, Stavely remained below several nearby places in 2021, including Nanton at 58.4%, Fort Macleod at 51.5%, and Cardston County at 65.1%. By comparison, it was above Hill Spring at 30.8% and Piikani 147 at 33.2%.

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

Labour Force Status

Employed residents were the largest group in Stavely in 2021 at 235 people, up from 185 in 2016. Those not in the labour force fell to 215, while unemployed residents rose to 45.

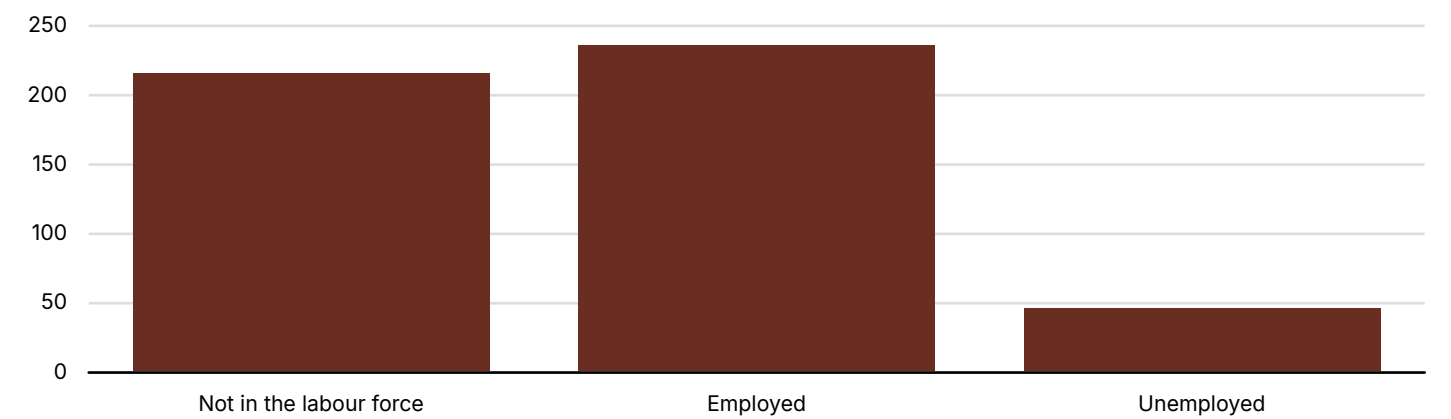


Figure 12.1: Shows whether residents are employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force. It helps indicate how people are participating in the labour market. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In Stavely, labour force status in 2021 shows a small working-age population split between employment and non-participation. Among residents aged 15 years and over, 235 were employed, 45 were unemployed, and 215 were not in the labour force. That means the employed group was only slightly larger than those outside the labour force, while unemployment was much smaller than either group. The profile suggests a labour market shaped more by participation levels than by unemployment alone, based on the 2021 census.

In 2021, Stavely's labour force status profile was fairly balanced, with employed residents forming the largest group at 235 people. Another 215 people were not in the labour force, while 45 were unemployed. That mix shows a community where employment slightly outweighed non-participation, but unemployment remained a smaller share. The numbers suggest a modestly active labour market, with participation spread across work and non-work status.



Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Labour Force Status - Employed (Stavely)¹

Resident Labour Force

Stavelly’s resident labour force remained led by construction with 50 people in 2021, up 66.7% from 2016. Retail trade rose fastest to 35 people, while manufacturing and health care each reached 30.

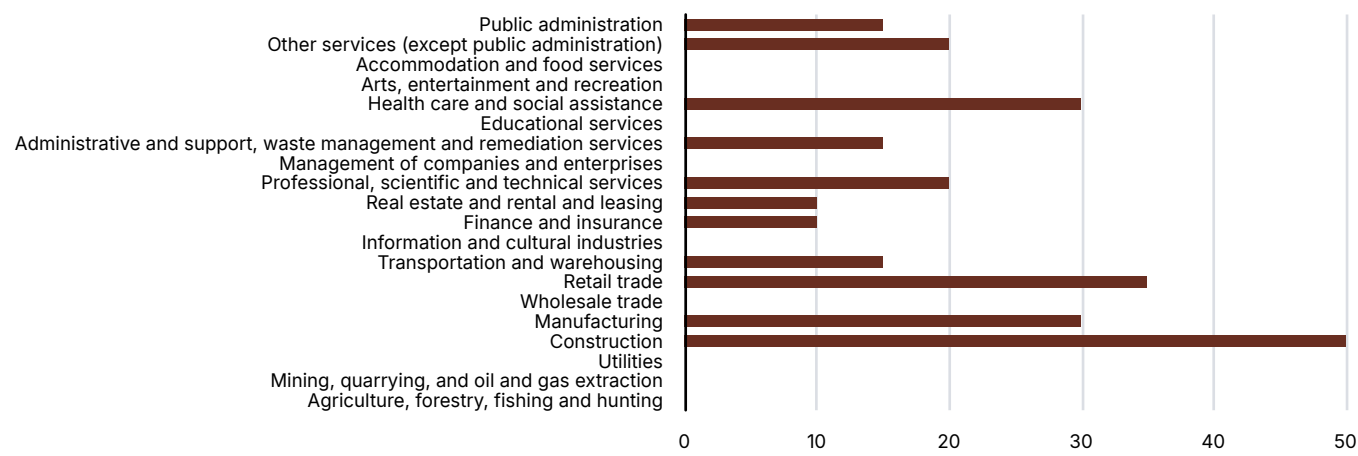
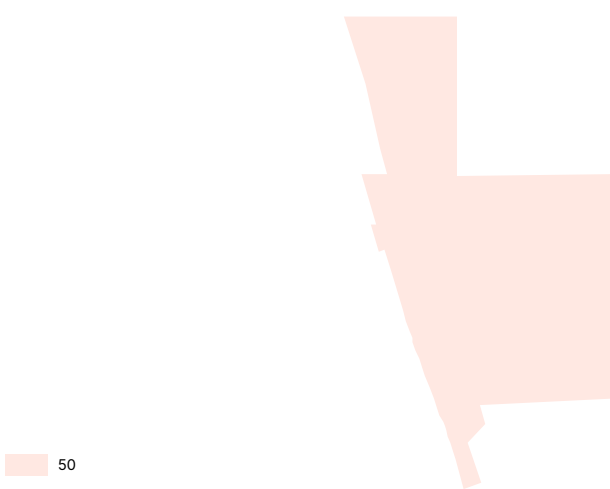


Figure 13.1: Shows the number of residents who are in the labour force. It helps indicate the size of the locally available workforce. (Stavelly, 2021)¹

Stavelly’s resident labour force in 2021 was small and unevenly distributed across industries, with a few service and construction categories carrying most of the activity. Construction had 50 people, retail trade 35, and both manufacturing and health care and social assistance had 30 each. Several sectors recorded no resident labour force, including agriculture, mining, utilities, wholesale trade, and education. Recent change was mixed. Retail trade rose 250% over five years, manufacturing increased 200%, and construction grew 66.7%, while other services fell 20% and several sectors declined to zero.



Stavelly’s resident labour force in 2021 was spread across a small number of sectors, with the largest counts in construction at 50 people and retail trade at 35. Manufacturing and health care and social assistance each accounted for 30, while professional services and other services each had 20. Several sectors, including agriculture, mining, utilities, wholesale trade, information, education, arts, and accommodation, showed no resident labour force. The pattern suggests a limited but mixed workforce base.

Figure 13.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Industry Sector – Construction (Stavelly)¹

Employment by Sector

Retail trade employed the most people in Stavely in 2025 at 25, followed by manufacturing at 20 and construction at 19. Agriculture fell to 9, while public administration held at 15.

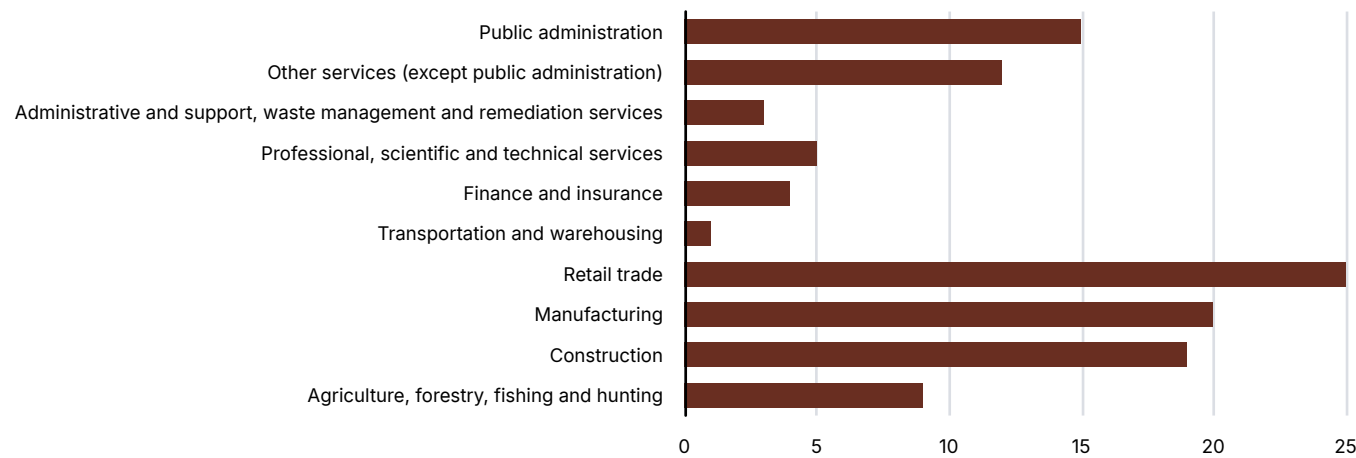
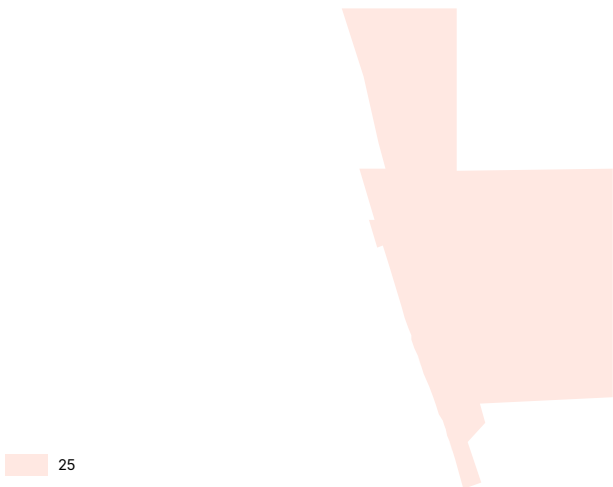


Figure 14.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Stavely, 2025)²

Stavely’s employment in 2025 was spread across a small set of sectors, with retail trade the largest employer at 25 people, followed by manufacturing at 20 and construction at 19. Public administration accounted for 15 jobs, and other services for 12. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting had 9 jobs. Recent change was mixed. Professional, scientific and technical services rose 66.7% to 5 jobs, while construction increased 11.8%. Agriculture fell 47.1%, other services declined 29.4%, and manufacturing slipped 9.1%. Several smaller sectors remained limited, including finance and insurance with 4 jobs, administrative and support services with 3, and transportation and warehousing with 1.



Employment in Stavely is spread across a small set of sectors, with retail trade the largest employer at 25 people, followed by manufacturing at 20 and construction at 19. Public administration accounts for 15 jobs and other services for 12, while agriculture has 9. The sharpest shift is in agriculture, down 47.1% over the year.

Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Naics - Retail trade (Stavely)²

Employed Residents by Occupation

In Stavely, sales and service occupations were the largest group in 2021 at 80 people, up 128.6% from 35 in 2016. Trades, transport and equipment operators followed at 75, while business, finance and administration fell to 20.

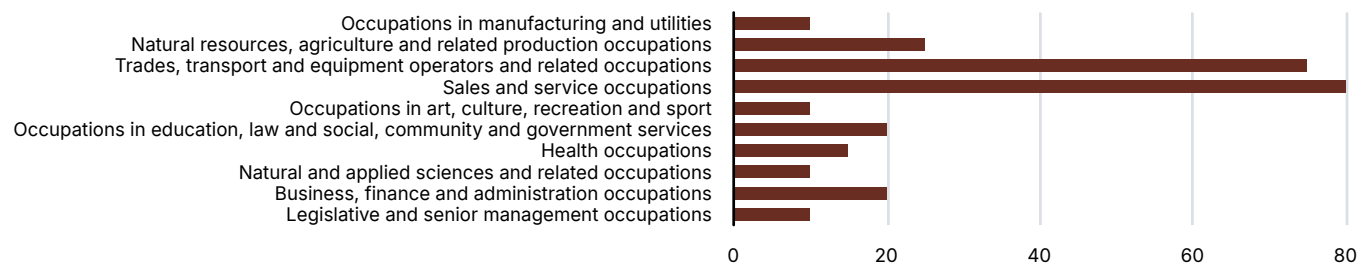


Figure 15.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's employed residents were concentrated in a few occupation groups, with sales and service occupations the largest at 80 people. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations followed at 75, while natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations accounted for 25. Several smaller groups were at 10 or 20 people. Over five years, sales and service rose 128.6%, and education, law and social services doubled, while senior management and business occupations fell by 50%.

In Stavely, employed residents in 2021 were concentrated in sales and service and in trades-related work. These two groups clearly shaped the town's occupational mix within the labour force aged 15 years and over. Sales and service occupations led with 80 people, followed by trades, transport and equipment operators at 75. Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations accounted for 25, while business, finance and administration and education, law and social, community and government services each had 20. Several smaller fields were present at 10 to 15 people, including legislative and senior management, natural and applied sciences, health, art, culture, recreation and sport, and manufacturing and utilities. The pattern shows a work profile centered on service and hands-on occupations, with smaller numbers spread across professional and technical fields.



Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Occupation - Sales and service occupations (Stavely)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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