



ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

HILL SPRING

Housing Report

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Executive Summary

Hill Spring's 2021 housing picture is small, highly concentrated, and largely stable. The village had 73 occupied private dwellings, continuing a modest decline from 74 in 2016 and 78 in 2011, but with little change in the most recent five years. Ownership remained the dominant tenure, with 55 owner households and 10 renter households, and the housing stock was almost entirely single-detached and entirely non-condominium in the reported occupied dwelling categories. The village's homes also leaned toward mid-sized and larger layouts, with no no-bedroom or one-bedroom dwellings reported, an average of 6.6 rooms per dwelling, and the stock concentrated in six-room and eight-or-more-room homes.

The most consistent theme across the available measures is the near absence of recorded housing stress. No households were reported as spending 30% or more of income on shelter, no households were identified as being in core housing need, and no households were recorded as living in unsuitable or crowded conditions. Housing quality concerns were also narrow rather than broad-based: most occupied dwellings were classified as acceptable, while a smaller group required major repairs. At the same time, the stock appears older and structurally simple. Dwellings built in 1960 or before formed the largest construction period, with smaller groups from 1961 to 1980 and 2006 to 2010, and no units were recorded from several intervening or more recent periods. This leaves Hill Spring with a housing profile shaped more by an established low-diversity stock than by recent expansion or a varied mix of forms.

Costs and values add to that picture of stability within a narrow owner-focused market. Median monthly shelter costs for owners rose to \$608 in 2021, while average owner shelter costs edged down to \$700, and renter figures were recorded at \$0 in the available data. Median dwelling value stood at \$250,000, essentially unchanged from 2016 after a sharp increase between 2011 and 2016. The share of owner households with a mortgage rose to 36.4% in 2021 after falling to zero in 2016, but the broader impression remains the same: Hill Spring's housing market is small, owner-oriented, older in character, and marked in the census by very limited signs of affordability, suitability, or crowding pressure.

Households Spending 30%+ on Shelter

In Hill Spring, no households in any tenure group spent 30% or more of income on shelter in 2021. Owners and renters were both at 0.0%, unchanged from 2016.

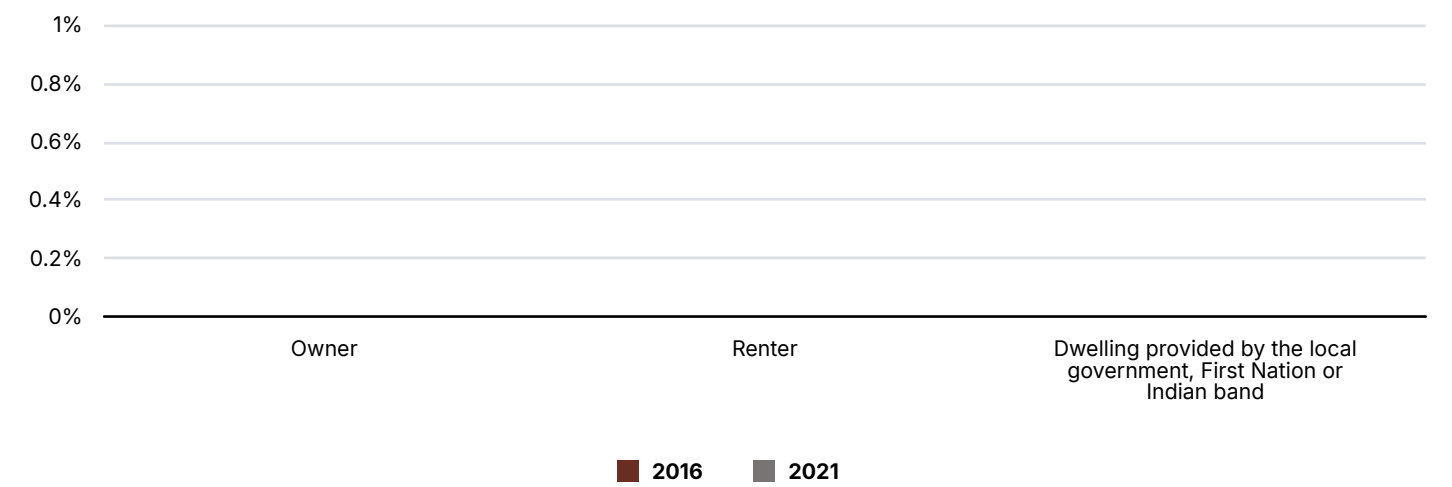


Figure 1.1: Shows the share of households spending 30% or more of income on shelter. It helps indicate the extent of housing affordability pressure. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 Census shows no households spending 30% or more of income on shelter in any reported housing tenure group. Owner households, renter households, and households in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band were all at 0%. That pattern leaves no sign of housing cost burden in the available breakdown for this Census Subdivision. Because every tenure category is recorded at zero, there is no variation to compare across owners, renters, or subsidized dwellings. The data therefore point to a flat result rather than a shifting trend in housing affordability pressure, at least within the categories reported for 2021.



In Hill Spring, housing affordability pressure as measured by households spending 30% or more of income on shelter was recorded at 0.0% in 2021 for owner households, renter households, and households in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. Within this measure, no tenure category showed any reported share above the threshold. The same 0.0% pattern appears in the linked dissemination area, suggesting a very limited burden in the data rather than a mix of high and low values.

Figure 1.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Hill Spring)¹

Housing Suitability

In Hill Spring, suitable households remained at 65, unchanged from 2016. Not suitable households were 0, leaving the distribution unchanged over five years.

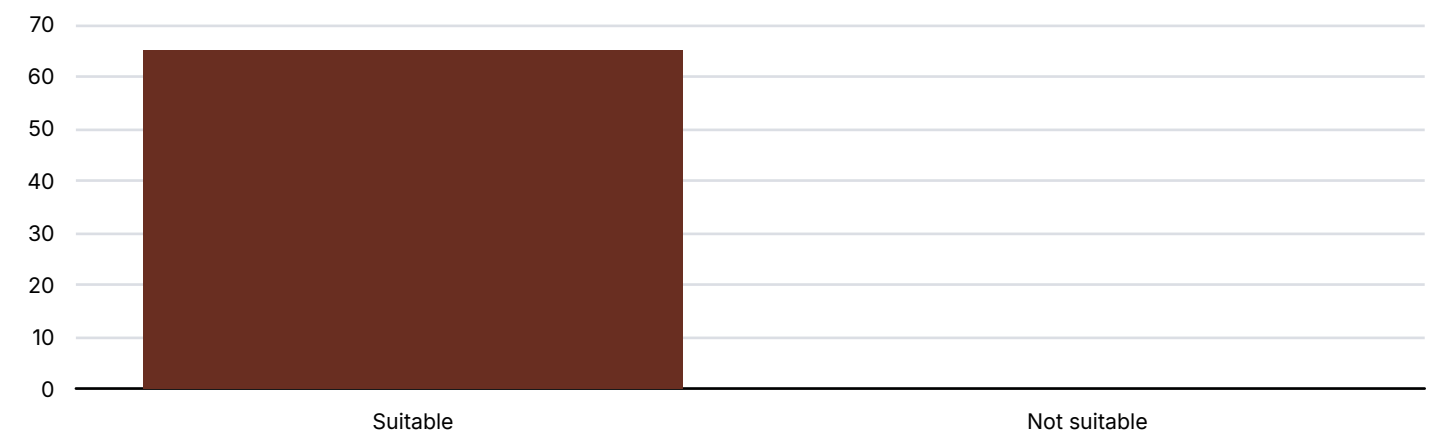


Figure 2.1: Shows whether homes have enough bedrooms for the households living in them. It helps indicate whether housing size matches household composition. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, housing suitability data for private households in 2021 shows that 65 households were in suitable housing, while no households were recorded as not suitable. The 5-year change for suitable housing was 0, pointing to no movement over the period captured here. With only one reported category showing a count, the picture is straightforward: the available census data does not show a mismatch between household size and bedroom count in this small location.

In Hill Spring, housing suitability in 2021 was fully concentrated in the suitable category among private households. The census profile shows 65 households classified as suitable and no households classified as not suitable. The five-year change was 0, indicating no shift in this measure over the period. With only one category reported and no shortfall recorded, the data point to a stable picture of bedroom adequacy for households in the village.

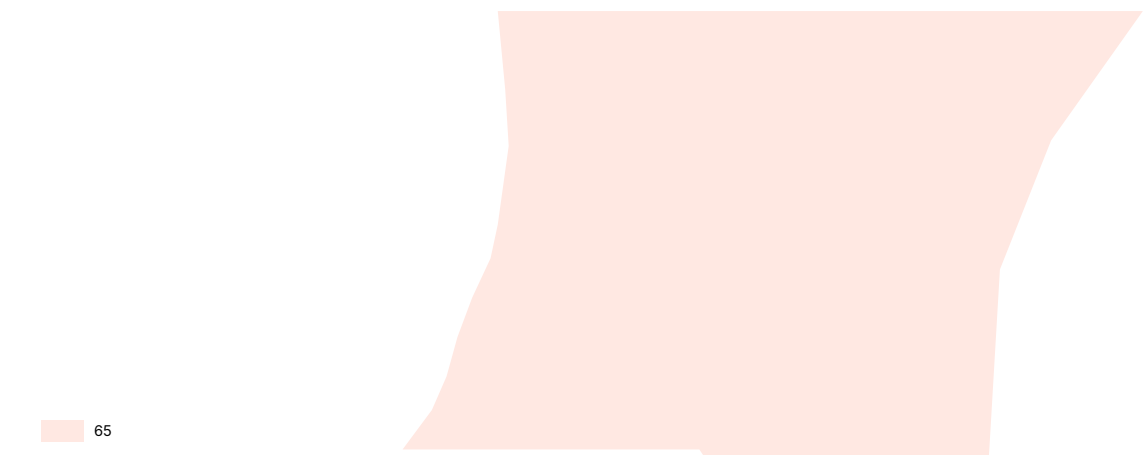


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Suitability - Suitable (Hill Spring)¹

Occupied Private Dwellings

Hill Spring had 73 occupied private dwellings in 2021, down from 74 in 2016 and 78 in 2011. The five-year change was -1.35%, while the decade decline reached 6.4%.

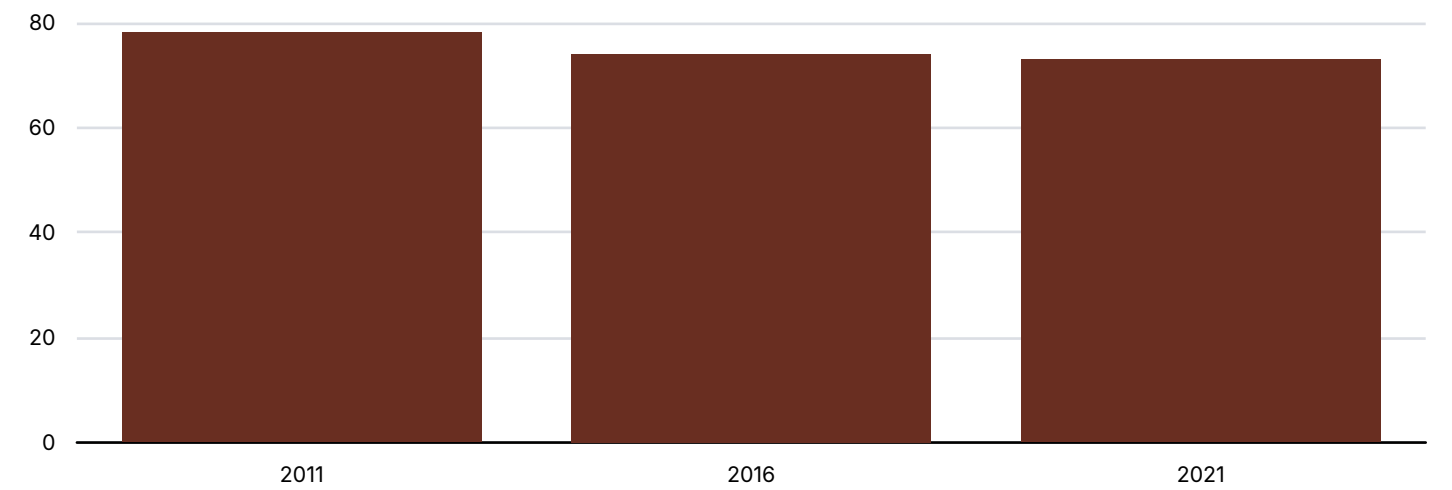
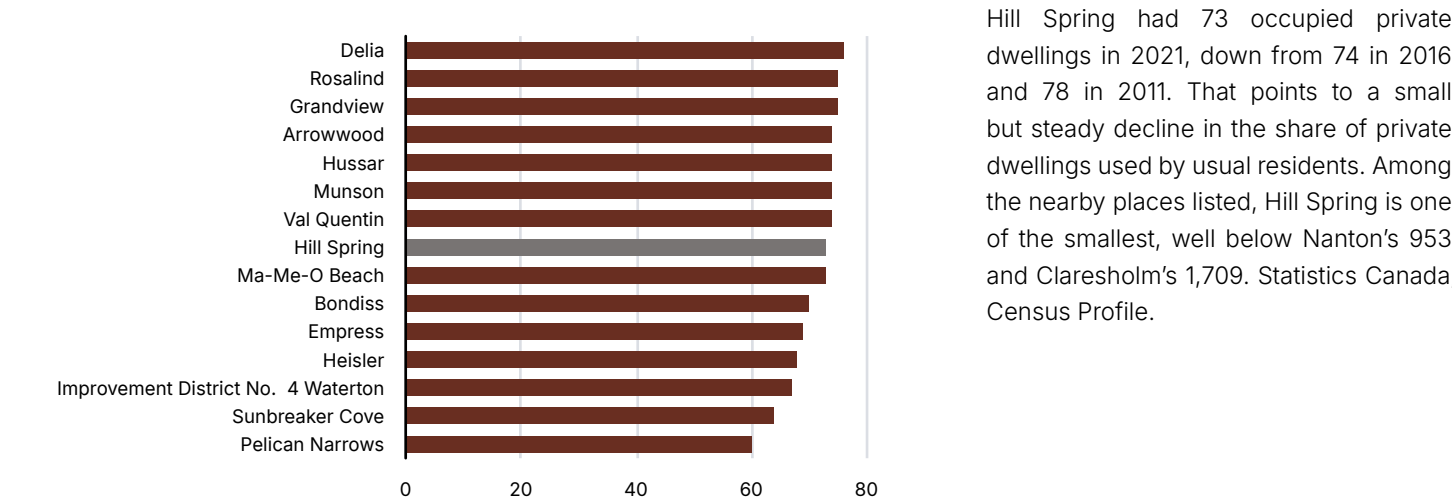


Figure 3.1: Shows the number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents. It helps indicate how much of the housing stock is in active residential use. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring had 73 occupied private dwellings in 2021, showing a small housing base in active use. The series points to a gradual decline over the last decade and a half, with 78 dwellings in 2011, 74 in 2016, and 73 in 2021. The largest drop came between 2011 and 2016, when occupied dwellings fell by 5.1%. The next five years were nearly flat, with a further decline of 1.4%. Taken together, the pattern suggests stability after an earlier reduction rather than renewed growth. For a small census subdivision, even modest changes can shift the picture noticeably. The main takeaway is a slightly shrinking but steady occupied housing stock.



Hill Spring had 73 occupied private dwellings in 2021, down from 74 in 2016 and 78 in 2011. That points to a small but steady decline in the share of private dwellings used by usual residents. Among the nearby places listed, Hill Spring is one of the smallest, well below Nanton's 953 and Claresholm's 1,709. Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

Figure 3.2: Comparison of Occupied Private Dwellings with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Median Shelter Costs

In Hill Spring, median monthly shelter costs for owner households were \$608 in 2021, up 20.4% from \$505 in 2016. Renter and local-government-provided dwellings recorded \$0 in both years.

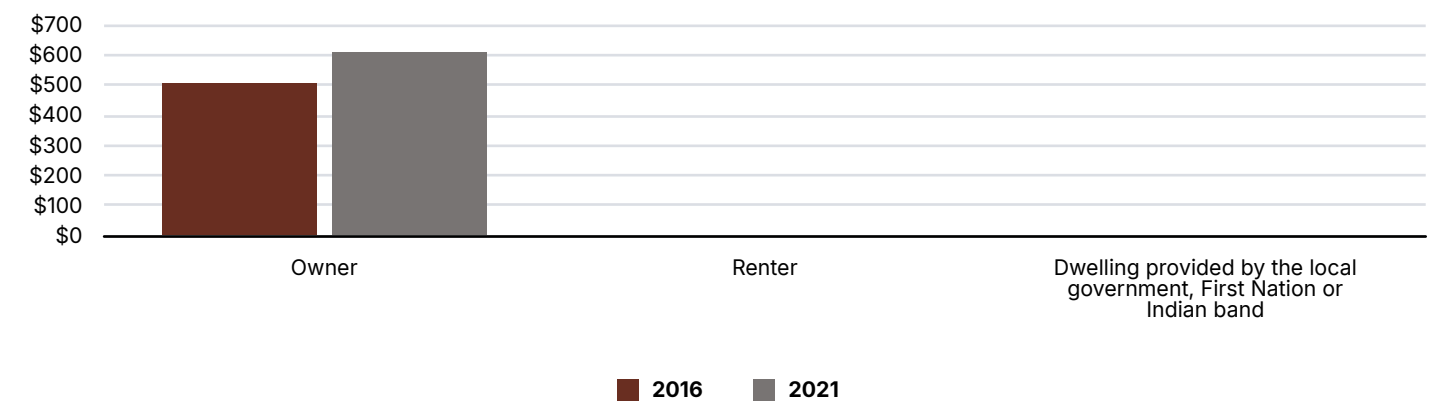


Figure 4.1: Shows median monthly shelter costs. It helps indicate the typical housing expense faced by households. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In Hill Spring, median shelter costs in 2021 were \$608 a month for owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. That figure was 20.4% higher than five years earlier, showing a clear upward move over the period. Renter households and households in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band both recorded \$0, so the data point mainly reflects owner-occupied housing. The pattern suggests a small, owner-focused shelter-cost profile rather than a broad rental market.

In 2021, Hill Spring’s median shelter costs were modest for owner households at \$608 per month, up 20.4% from five years earlier. The same measure was recorded as \$0 for renter households and for dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. That pattern shows the shelter-cost profile is driven entirely by owner-occupied households in the available data. It suggests very limited rental or subsidized housing presence in this small census subdivision.

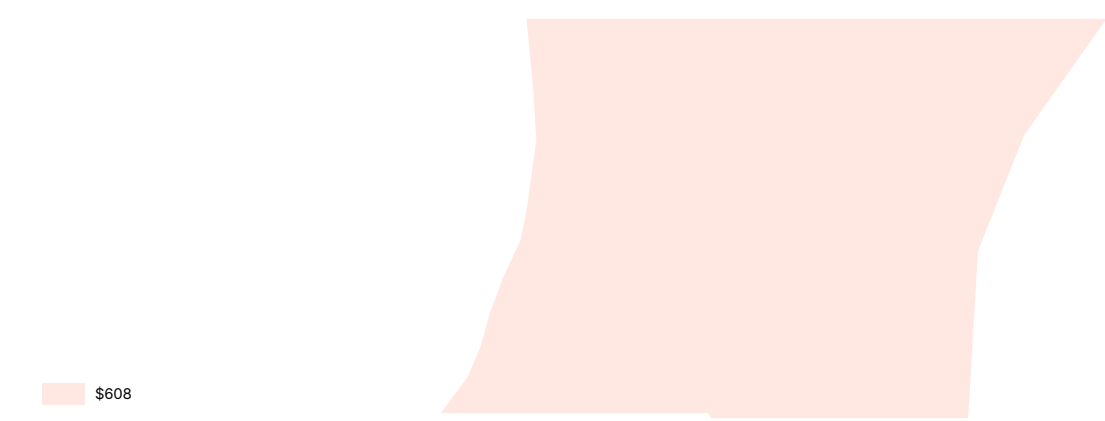


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Hill Spring)¹

Tenant Households in Subsidized Housing

Hill Spring had no tenant households in subsidized housing in 2021, unchanged from 2016 and 2011, when the share also stood at 0.0%.

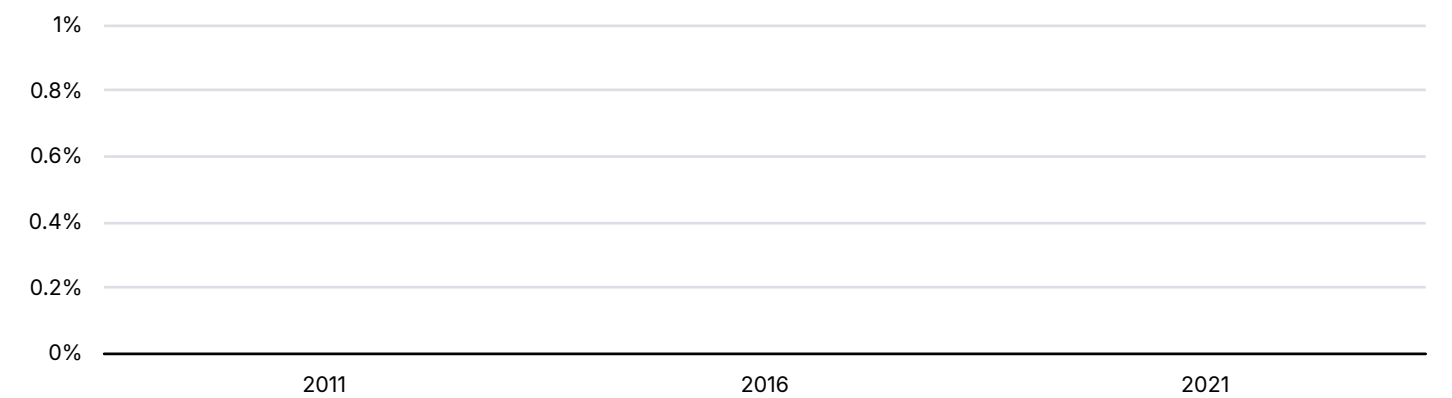


Figure 5.1: Shows the share of tenant households living in subsidized housing. It helps indicate the role of assisted housing in meeting local need. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring recorded no tenant households in subsidized housing in each of the three census years shown, within the scope of tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. The share was 0% in 2011, 0% in 2016 and 0% in 2021. The pattern is flat over time, with no change across the period. Within this measure, subsidized housing accounted for none of the tenant household base in Hill Spring in all three years, so there is no visible shift in the local share.

In Hill Spring, the share of tenant households living in subsidized housing was 0% in 2011, 2016 and 2021 among tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. That places Hill Spring below several nearby places that recorded non-zero shares in 2021, including Claresholm at 12.5%, Fort Macleod at 13.3%, Pincher Creek at 18.6% and Cardston at 22.7%. At the same time, many comparators also remained at 0%, such as Piikani 147, Cowley and Cardston County. The pattern suggests no recorded assisted-housing share for tenant households in Hill Spring across the three censuses.

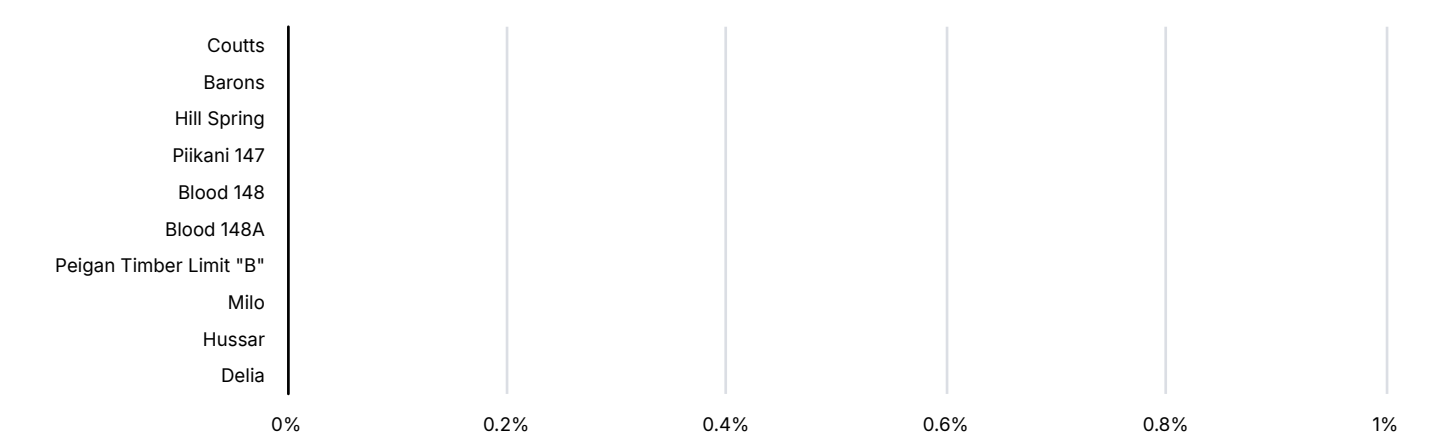


Figure 5.2: Comparison of Tenant Households in Subsidized Housing with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Core Housing Need by Tenure

In Hill Spring in 2021, renters accounted for 0.0% of households in core housing need, while owners also recorded 0.0%, leaving no difference between tenure groups.



Figure 6.1: Shows core housing need separately for owners and renters. It helps indicate which tenure group faces greater housing stress. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, core housing need by tenure was recorded at 0% for both owners and renters in 2021. Within the census profile for owner and tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, neither tenure group showed housing need. The figures are identical across tenure: 0% for owners and 0% for renters. With only one year provided, the data do not show a time trend. The pattern is simple and even, with no difference between tenure groups in the available snapshot.



In Hill Spring, core housing need was absent for both tenure groups in 2021. Among owner households and renter households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the rate was 0% in each case. That leaves no tenure gap to describe in the village’s housing stress profile. The pattern at the broader dissemination area level is the same, with both owners and renters also at 0%. With no recorded core housing need in either tenure, the data suggest a very limited presence of this form of housing pressure in the area.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Hill Spring)¹

Condominium Status

Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings were entirely non-condominium in 2021, with 65 housing units in that category. This was down 7.14% from 70 in 2016, while condominiums remained at zero.

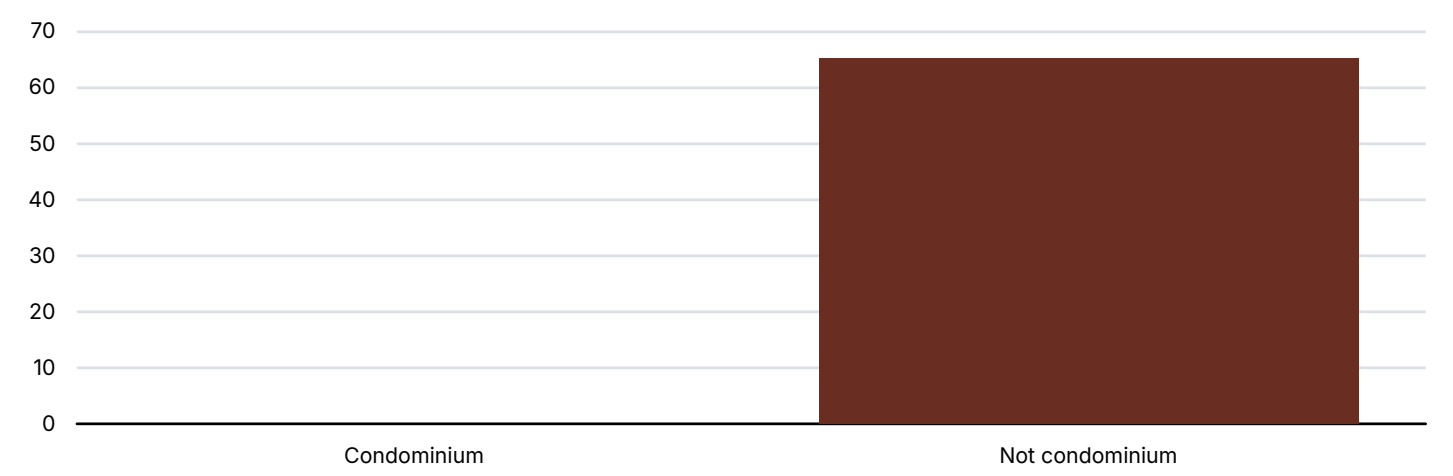
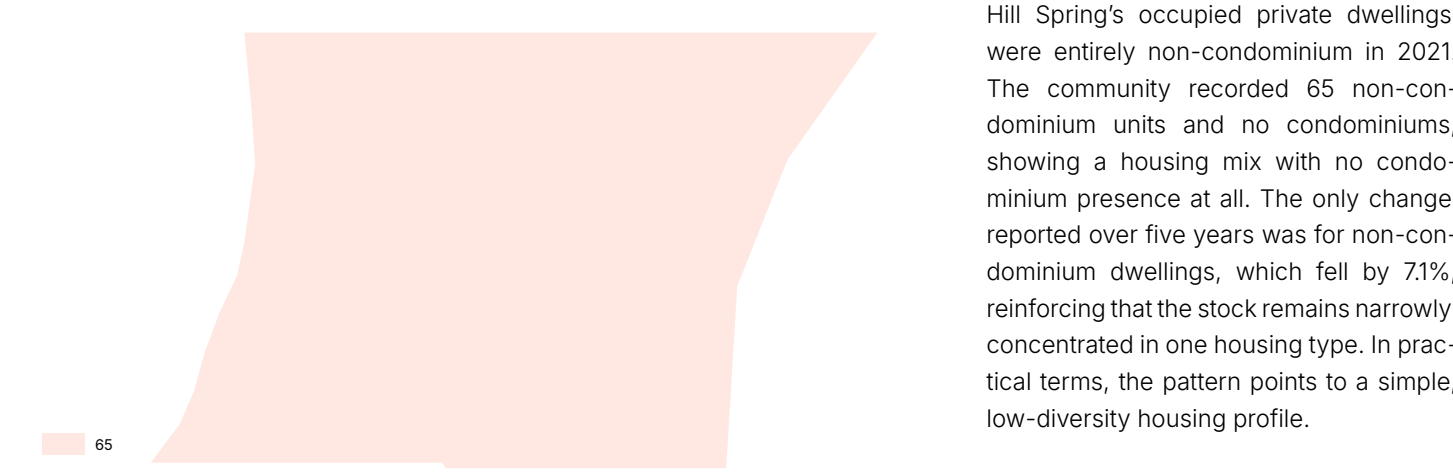


Figure 7.1: Shows whether residential properties are condominiums or non-condominiums. It helps indicate the mix of the housing stock. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 census profile shows an entirely non-condominium housing mix among occupied private dwellings. No occupied dwelling was classified as a condominium, while 65 were recorded as not condominium. The non-condominium count also declined over the previous five years, with a 5-year change of -7.1%. That leaves the local picture defined by a small stock that remained outside the condominium category and became slightly smaller over time. With no condominium units recorded, the housing pattern here is straightforward rather than mixed.



Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings were entirely non-condominium in 2021. The community recorded 65 non-condominium units and no condominiums, showing a housing mix with no condominium presence at all. The only change reported over five years was for non-condominium dwellings, which fell by 7.1%, reinforcing that the stock remains narrowly concentrated in one housing type. In practical terms, the pattern points to a simple, low-diversity housing profile.

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Condominium Status - Not condominium (Hill Spring)¹

Number of Bedrooms

Hill Spring’s housing stock was led by 2-bedroom dwellings in 2021 at 25.0 units, up 66.7% from 2016. Three-bedroom and 4-plus-bedroom homes each accounted for 20.0 units.

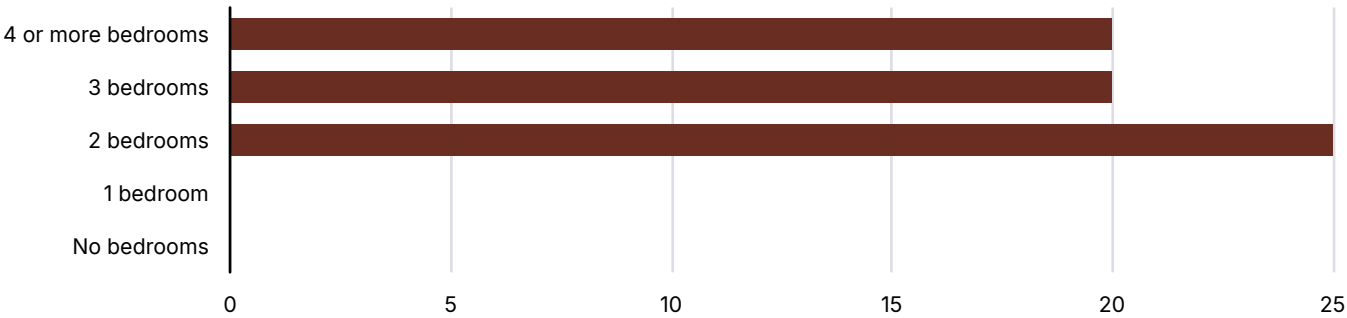


Figure 8.1: Shows the number of bedrooms in dwellings. It helps indicate whether the housing stock offers smaller or larger homes. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings were concentrated in homes with two or more bedrooms, with no dwellings reported in the no-bedroom or one-bedroom categories. The housing stock was therefore tilted toward larger units rather than very small ones. Two-bedroom homes accounted for 25 dwellings, while three-bedroom and four-or-more-bedroom homes each accounted for 20. The two-bedroom category also showed a 66.7% increase over five years, while both three-bedroom and four-or-more-bedroom homes were down 20%. This pattern points to a housing mix centered on mid-sized and larger dwellings, with recent growth most visible in the two-bedroom segment.

In Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings in 2021, the housing stock was concentrated in mid-sized units. Two-bedroom homes were the most common at 25 dwellings, up 66.7% over five years. Three-bedroom and four-or-more-bedroom homes each numbered 20, while no-bedroom and one-bedroom dwellings were absent. The pattern points to a supply shaped around family-sized housing rather than very small units, with limited change at the larger end.

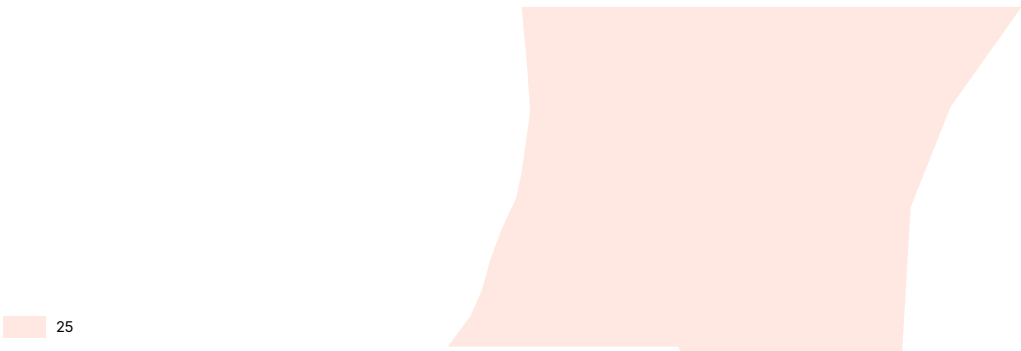


Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Bedrooms - 2 bedrooms (Hill Spring)¹

Average Rooms per Dwelling

Hill Spring’s average rooms per dwelling was 6.6 in 2021, down 7.0% from 2016 but above 2011’s 6.1. The 2011 to 2016 increase reached 16.4%.

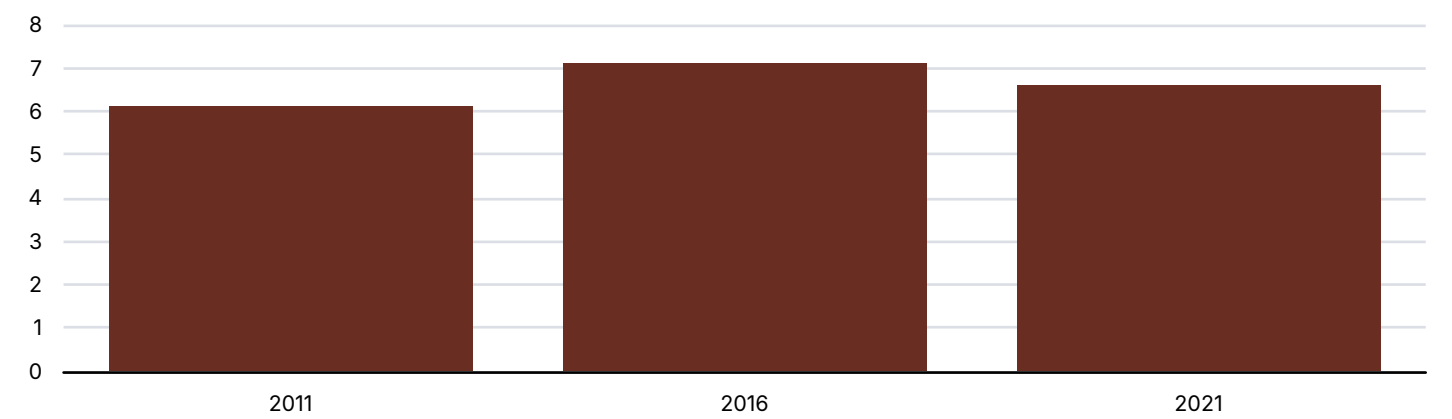


Figure 9.1: Shows the average number of rooms in occupied dwellings. It helps indicate the size of the housing stock available to residents. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s average rooms per dwelling has moved unevenly over the past decade. In 2011, occupied private dwellings averaged 6.1 rooms, rising to 7.1 rooms in 2016 before easing to 6.6 rooms in 2021. The five-year change to 2016 was 16.4%, followed by a 7.0% decline by 2021. The pattern points to a short-term increase followed by a partial pullback, leaving the 2021 level above 2011 but below the 2016 peak.

In Hill Spring, occupied private dwellings averaged 6.6 rooms in 2021, placing the village in the upper middle of the local comparison set. That was down from 7.1 rooms in 2016, after rising from 6.1 in 2011. Among nearby places, Hill Spring sat below Cardston County at 8.1 and Cardston at 7.8, but above Cowley at 6.2 and Stavely at 6.0. It was also slightly below Nanton at 6.8 and Claresholm at 6.7. The pattern suggests a housing stock that is relatively spacious by local standards, even after the recent decline. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

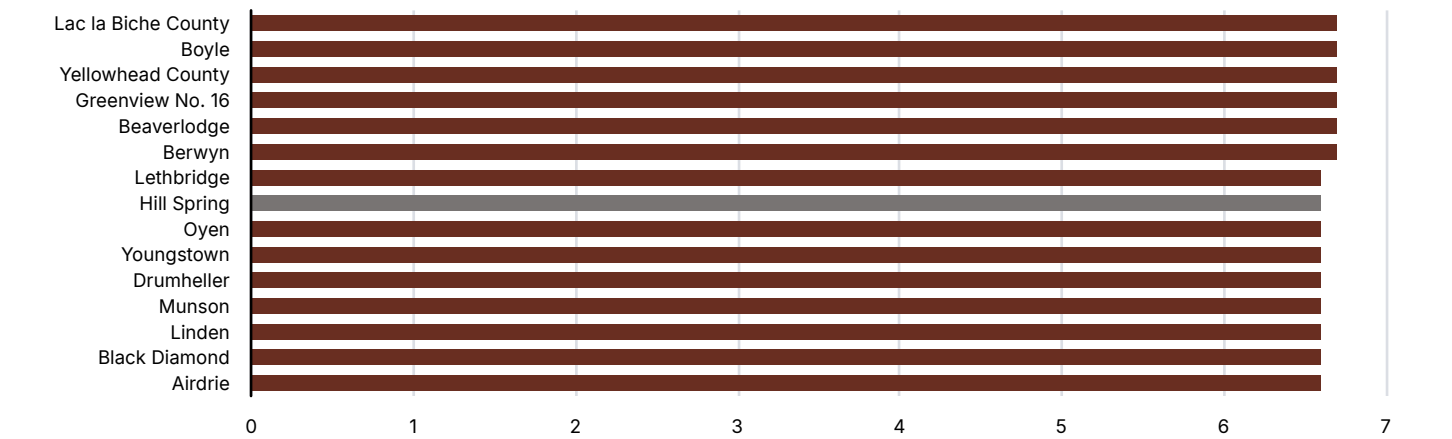


Figure 9.2: Comparison of Average Rooms per Dwelling with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Household Crowding

In Hill Spring, 65 households had one person or fewer per room in 2021, unchanged from 2016. No households were recorded with more than one person per room in either year.

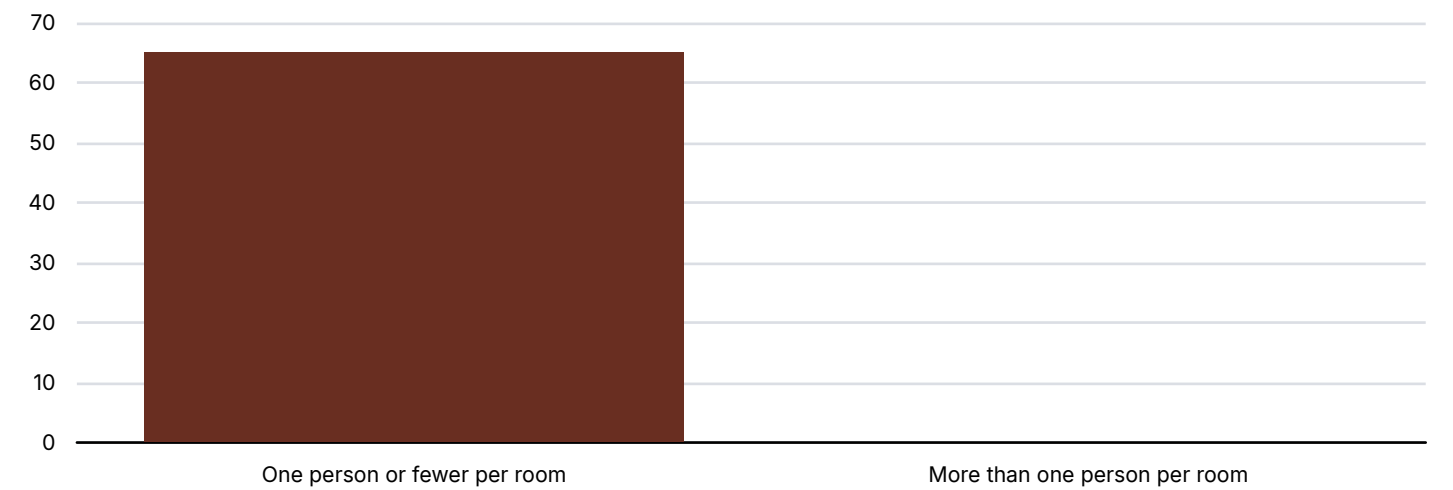


Figure 10.1: Shows how many people live relative to the number of rooms in a household. It helps indicate overcrowding and pressure on available living space. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, household crowding in Hill Spring was minimal. Among private households, 65 were classified as having one person or fewer per room, while none were recorded with more than one person per room. That leaves the local picture entirely on the low-crowding side of the measure, with no observed overcrowded households in the census year. Because the dataset provides only one point in time, it does not support a trend analysis for change over time. The available figures show a straightforward distribution rather than a shifting pattern.



In Hill Spring, household crowding was minimal in 2021. All 65 private households fell into the category of one person or fewer per room, while there were no households with more than one person per room. The 5-year change was flat, with no shift in the reported distribution. Within this small household base, the data shows no sign of crowding pressure in the available census measure.

Figure 10.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Crowding - One person or fewer per room (Hill Spring)¹

Dwelling Condition

In Hill Spring, 55 housing units needed only regular maintenance or minor repairs in 2021, down from 65 in 2016, a 15.4% five-year decline. Major repairs were needed by 10 units.

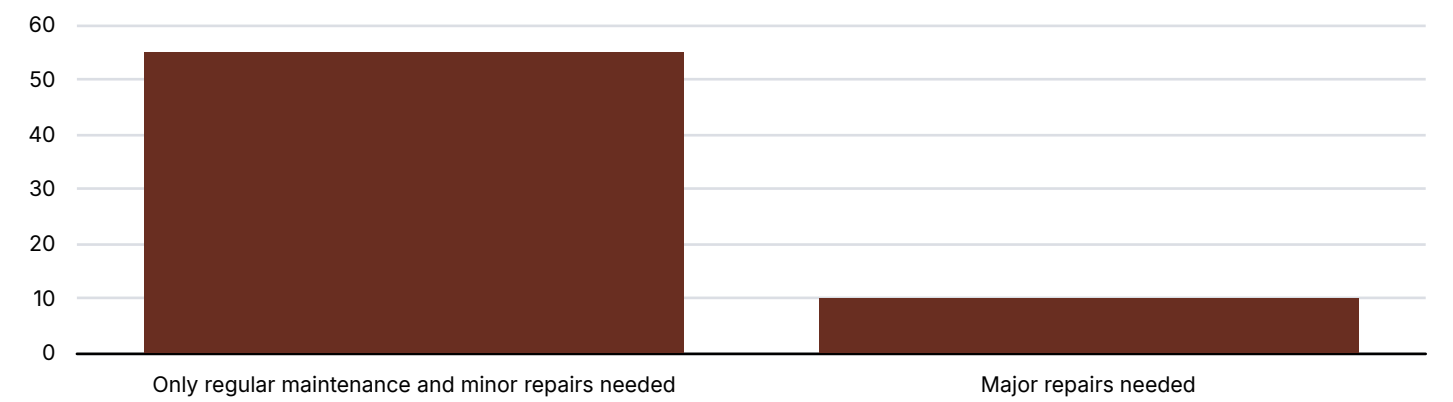


Figure 11.1: Shows the condition of dwellings based on whether they need regular maintenance, minor repairs, or major repairs. It helps indicate housing quality and renovation needs. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 dwelling condition profile for occupied private dwellings shows a majority of units in the best reported condition category. Fifty-five housing units needed only regular maintenance or minor repairs, while 10 required major repairs. The share needing only regular maintenance and minor repairs was 15.4% lower over five years, pointing to a smaller presence in that category than in the earlier period. The figures present a limited but clear snapshot of housing condition.

In Hill Spring, most occupied private dwellings were in the better condition category in 2021: 55 units needed only regular maintenance or minor repairs, while 10 were reported as needing major repairs. That mix suggests a housing stock where basic upkeep is the more common issue than serious structural problems. The five-year change points to a smaller share of dwellings in the maintenance-only category, down 15.4%. The same pattern appears in the related dissemination area, where that category fell 21.4%. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

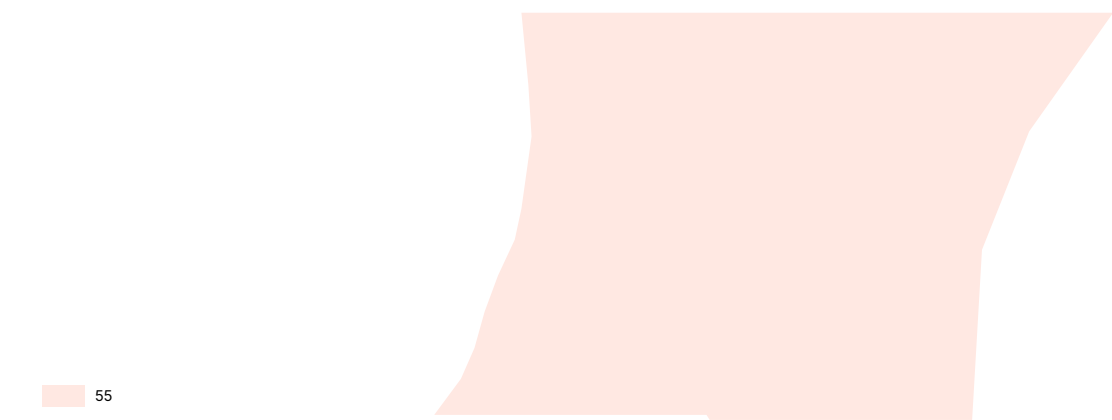


Figure 11.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Condition - Only regular maintenance and minor repairs needed (Hill Spring)¹

Shelter Cost Ratio

In Hill Spring, no households were counted in either shelter cost group in 2021. The same zero count appeared in 2016, leaving both periods unchanged at 0 households.

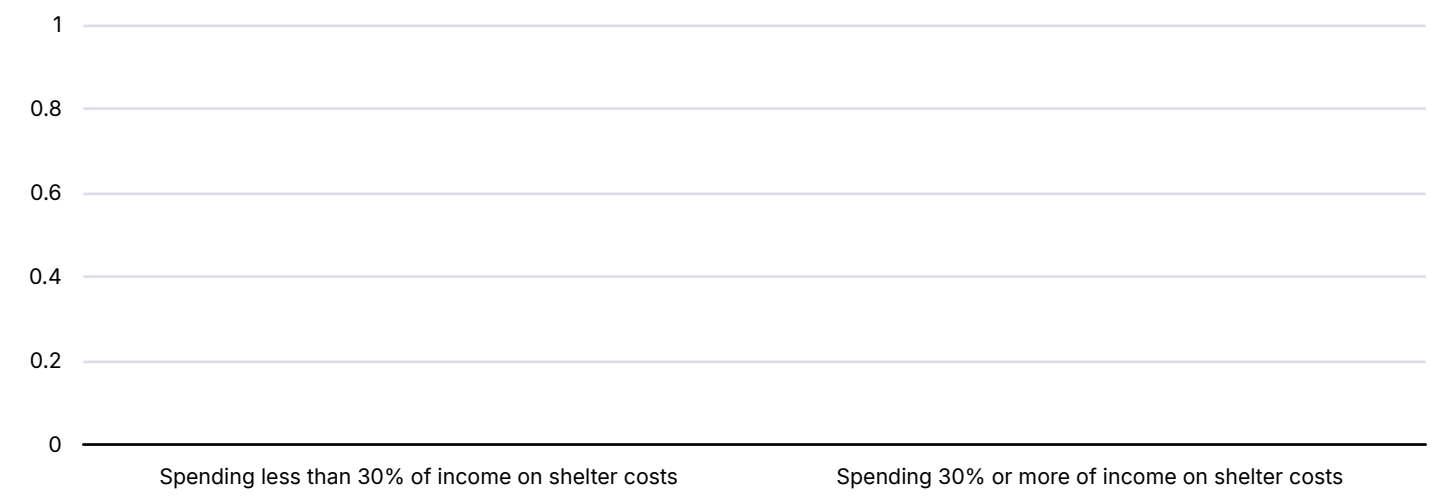


Figure 12.1: Shows the share of household income spent on shelter costs. It helps indicate how heavy housing costs are relative to income. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 shelter cost ratio data show no households recorded in either category for the measured group of owner and tenant households with income greater than zero in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. Both the share spending less than 30% of income on shelter costs and the share spending 30% or more were listed as zero households. That leaves no observed distribution to describe for this location in that year. With both counts at zero, the dataset does not provide a basis for comparing shelter burden levels or tracing a time trend.

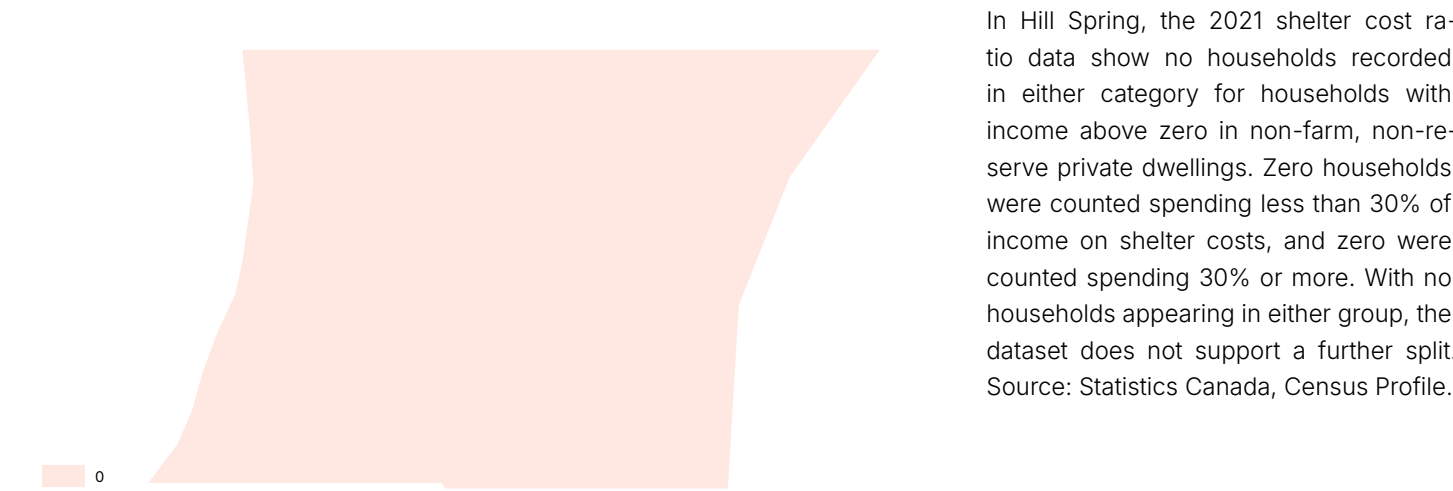


Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Shelter Cost Ratio - Spending less than 30% of income on shelter costs (Hill Spring)¹

Median Dwelling Value

Hill Spring’s median dwelling value was \$250,000 in 2021, essentially unchanged from 2016’s \$250,158. It remained well above 2011’s \$125,282, leaving the five-year change at -0.06% and the decade increase near 99.7%.

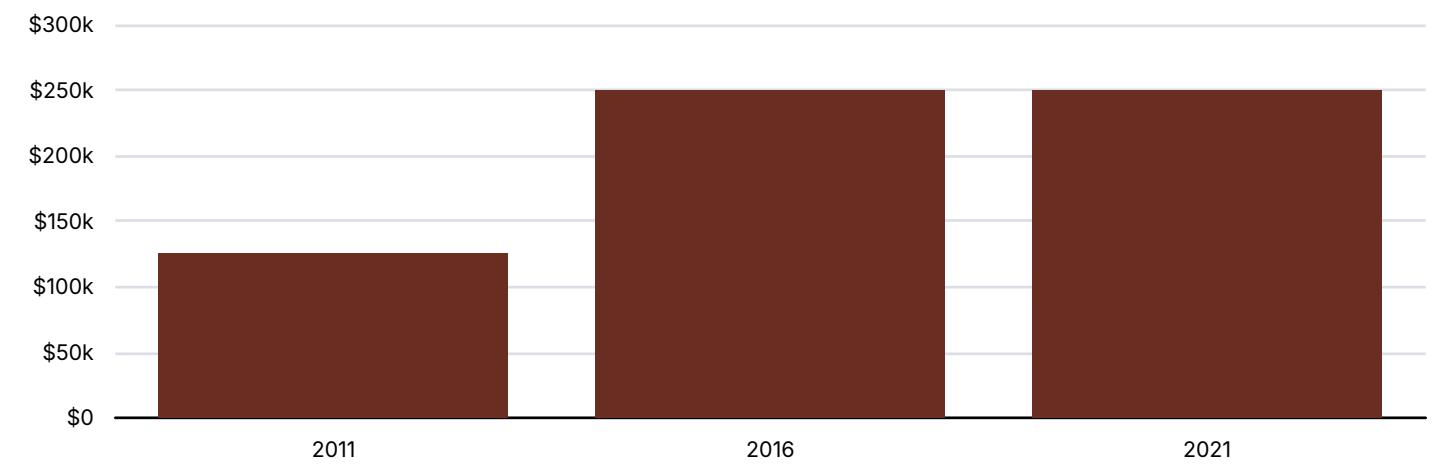
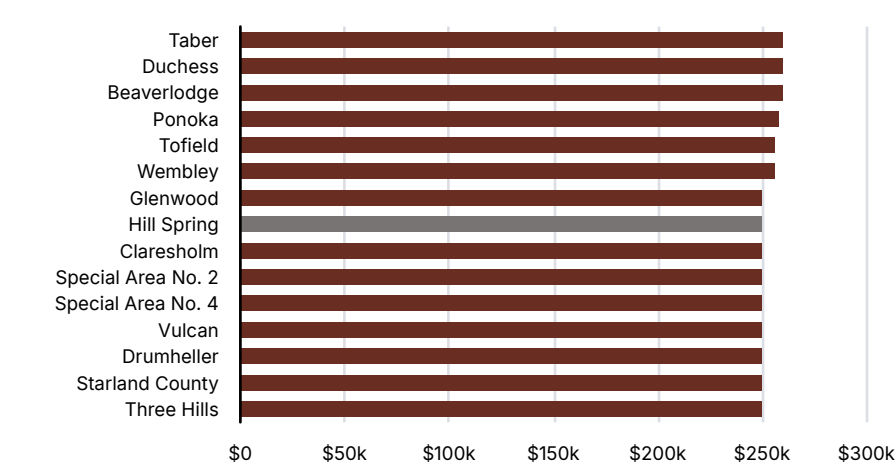


Figure 13.1: Shows the median value of residential dwellings. It helps indicate the typical price point in the local ownership housing market. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s median dwelling value rose sharply over the decade, then held steady. For owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the typical home was valued at \$125,282 in 2011. By 2016, the median value had climbed to \$250,158, a 99.7% increase over five years. In 2021, it was \$250,000, essentially unchanged from 2016 with a 5-year change of -0.1%. The pattern shows a major step up between 2011 and 2016, followed by stabilization rather than continued growth. That leaves the 2021 figure close to the earlier peak. For Hill Spring, the main story is the sharp mid-decade rise and the flat finish.



Hill Spring’s median dwelling value in owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings was \$250,000 in 2021. That was little changed from \$250,158 in 2016, after a much larger rise from \$125,282 in 2011. In regional terms, Hill Spring sat below Nanton at \$300,000 and Cardston County at \$348,000, but was close to Claresholm and Glenwood at \$250,000 and above Fort Macleod at \$240,000. The pattern suggests a steady mid-range housing market.

Figure 13.2: Comparison of Median Dwelling Value with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Number of Rooms

Hill Spring’s housing stock in 2021 was led by 6-room dwellings at 25 units, tied with 8-or-more-room homes at 25. Seven-room dwellings fell to zero from 15 in 2016, while 5-room units declined to 10.

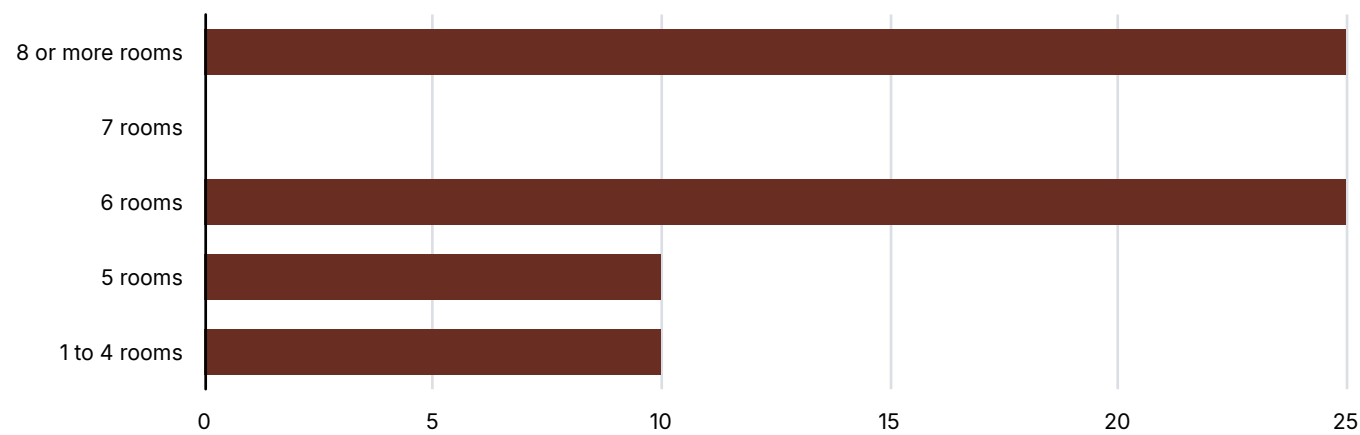


Figure 14.1: Shows the total number of rooms in dwellings. It helps indicate the size and layout of the housing stock. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings in 2021 were concentrated in mid-sized and larger rooms, with the 6-room and 8-or-more-room categories each accounting for 25 housing units. Smaller dwellings were less common: 1 to 4 rooms and 5 rooms each had 10 units. The 5-year change points to uneven movement across the stock. Six-room dwellings rose by 66.7%, while 8-or-more-room dwellings increased by 25. By contrast, 5-room dwellings fell by 33.3%, and 7-room dwellings dropped to zero, a decline of 100%. This mix suggests a housing profile that leaned toward larger dwellings in 2021, even as some room sizes contracted over five years.



Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings in 2021 were concentrated in larger room counts. The village had 25 dwellings with 6 rooms and another 25 with 8 or more rooms, while 10 dwellings each had 1 to 4 rooms and 5 rooms. No dwellings were recorded with 7 rooms. The five-year change was mixed: 6-room dwellings rose 66.7%, 8-or-more-room dwellings increased 25%, 5-room dwellings fell 33.3%, and 7-room dwellings dropped to zero.

Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Rooms - 6 rooms (Hill Spring)¹

Dwelling Construction Period

Hill Spring’s housing stock remained concentrated in older dwellings, with 30 homes built in 1960 or before in 2021. That group fell 14.3% from 2016, while 1961 to 1980 rose to 20 and 2006 to 2010 reached 15.

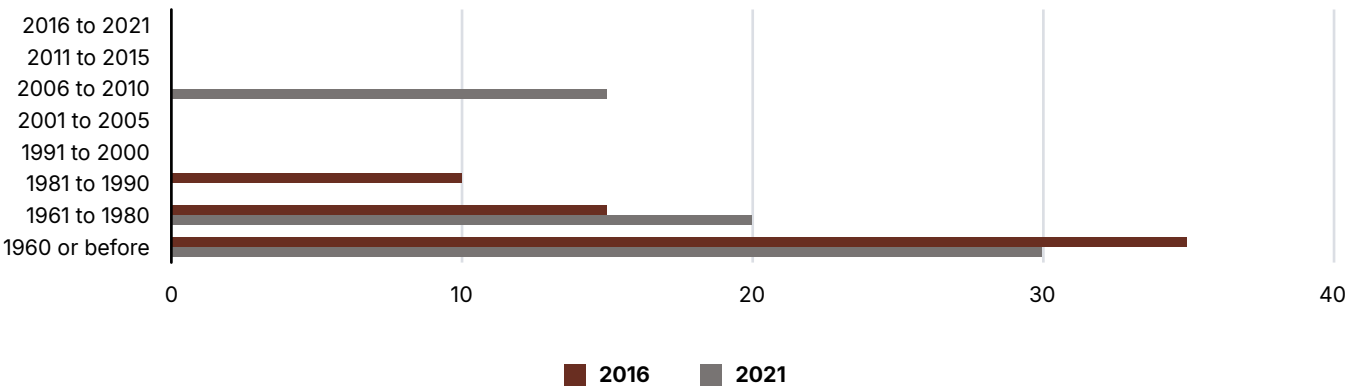


Figure 15.1: Shows when dwellings were built. It helps indicate the age of the housing stock and periods of residential growth. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s housing stock, measured among occupied private dwellings in 2021, is concentrated in older construction periods. The largest share falls in dwellings built in 1960 or before, with 30 units, followed by 20 units from 1961 to 1980 and 15 units from 2006 to 2010. No dwellings are recorded from 1981 to 2005, and none from 2011 to 2021. The pattern points to limited recent construction and a housing base shaped mainly by older buildings.

Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings in 2021 were concentrated in older construction periods. The largest share was built in 1960 or before, with 30 housing units, followed by 20 units from 1961 to 1980. A smaller cluster, 15 units, came from 2006 to 2010, while several other periods had no units at all. This mix points to an uneven housing stock shaped by older dwellings and a limited newer addition. In the local area shown, the pattern is similar, with older homes still dominant and little recent construction.

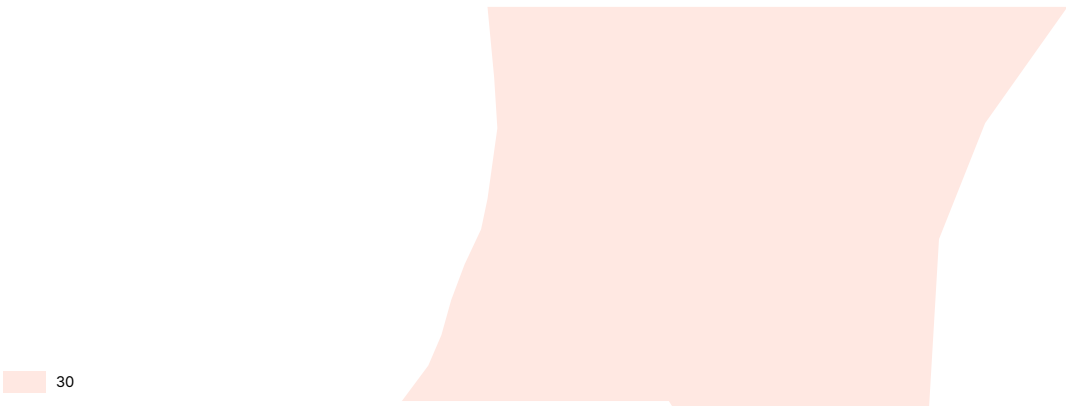


Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Construction Period - 1960 or before (Hill Spring)¹

Owner Households with a Mortgage

In Hill Spring, 36.4% of owner households had a mortgage in 2021, up from 0.0% in 2016 and 17.6% in 2011, marking a large increase over the decade.

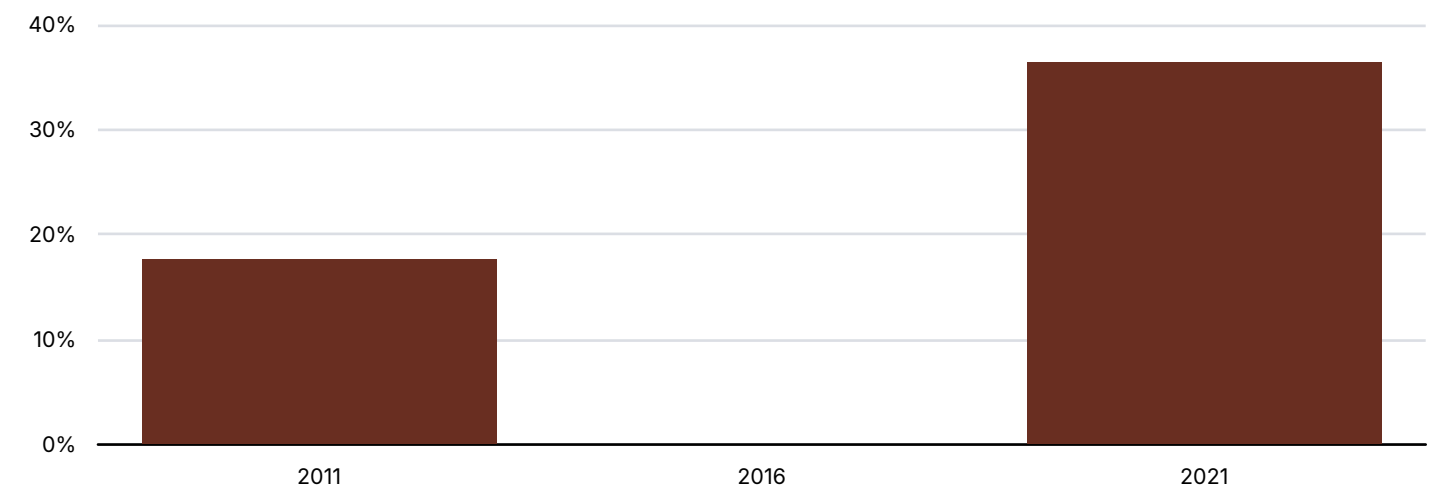
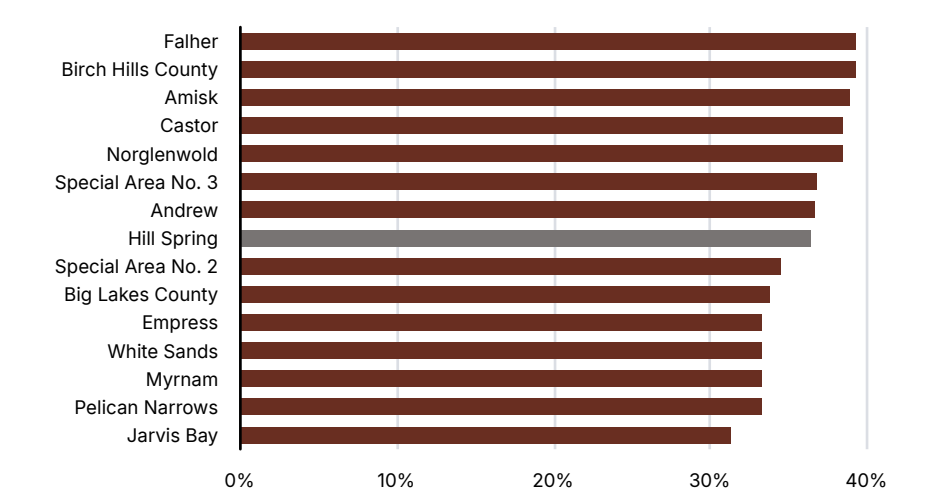


Figure 16.1: Shows the share of owner households with a mortgage. It helps indicate how many homeowners still carry housing debt. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s share of owner households with a mortgage changed sharply across the 2011, 2016, and 2021 censuses. The measure tracks owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. In 2011, 17.6% of owner households had a mortgage. By 2016, the share fell to 0%, a 100.0% decline from the earlier reading. In 2021, it rose to 36.4%, the highest of the three points. The pattern shows a brief drop to none reported in 2016, followed by a clear rebound by 2021. That later figure is more than double the 2011 level. For this topic, Hill Spring’s recent profile is one of recovery after a low point.



In Hill Spring, 36.4% of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings had a mortgage in 2021. That was up from 0% in 2016 and above the 17.6% recorded in 2011, showing a sharp recent shift after a period of no reported mortgage share. Compared with nearby places, Hill Spring was below Claresholm at 54.0%, Cardston County at 51.8%, and Pincher Creek No. 9 at 40.7%, but above the zero values reported for some reserve communities.

Figure 16.2: Comparison of Owner Households with a Mortgage with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Housing Quality Indicators

In Hill Spring, acceptable housing was the largest category at 55.0% of occupied private dwellings in 2021. Another 10.0% reported major repairs needed only, while all affordability and suitability issue combinations were 0.0%.

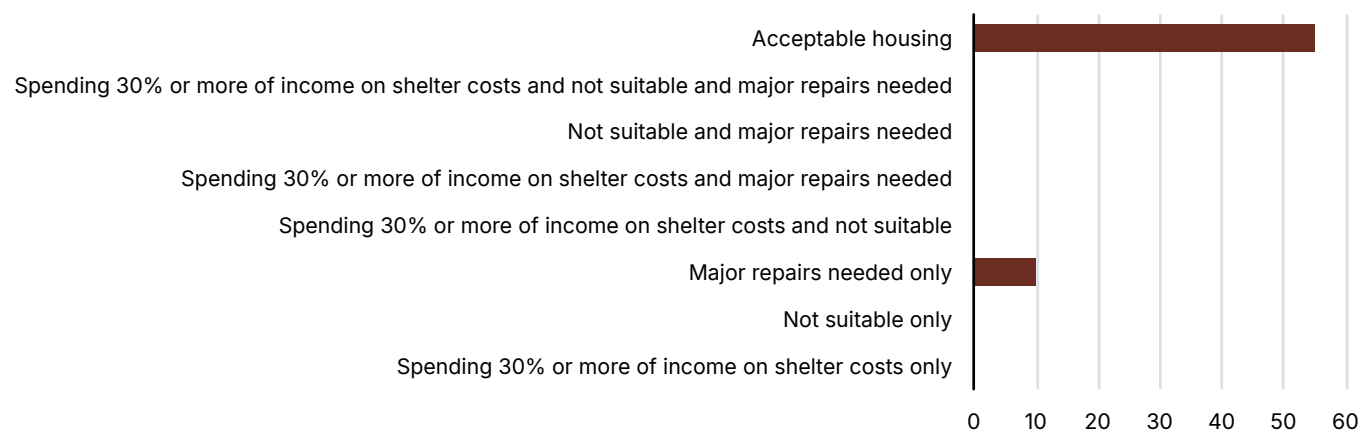


Figure 17.1: Shows key housing quality indicators such as adequacy, suitability, and affordability. It helps indicate whether housing conditions meet household needs. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 housing quality profile for occupied private dwellings is concentrated in one clear category. Most dwellings were recorded as acceptable housing, at 55 units. A smaller share, 10 units, needed major repairs only. The remaining housing quality combinations were all zero, including cases involving shelter-cost burden, suitability problems, or both. With only one year of data, there is no time trend to describe. The pattern instead shows a simple split between acceptable housing and a limited number of dwellings needing major repairs. Within this dataset, housing quality concerns appear narrowly concentrated rather than widespread across multiple measures.



In 2021, Hill Spring's housing quality profile was simple and concentrated. Among occupied private dwellings, 55 were classified as acceptable housing and 10 were identified as needing major repairs. The other listed combinations, including shelter-cost burden and suitability issues, were recorded at zero. That pattern suggests housing conditions were mostly acceptable, with the main issue limited to repair needs rather than affordability or suitability pressures. The nearby dissemination area showed the same mix.

Figure 17.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Quality Indicators - Acceptable housing (Hill Spring)¹

Dwelling Structure Type

Hill Spring’s housing stock remained concentrated in single-detached houses, rising to 75.0% of occupied private dwellings in 2021 from 70.0% in 2016. Movable dwellings fell from 5.0% to 0.0%.

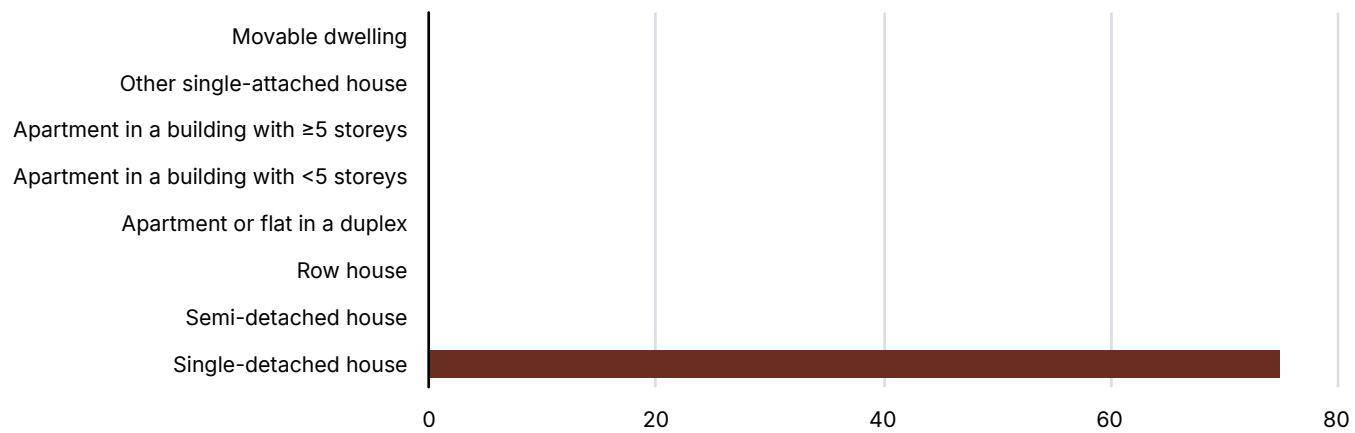


Figure 18.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings were almost entirely single-detached houses. The census profile shows 75 units in that category, while every other structure type was recorded at 0. The only positive presence in the mix was single-detached houses, which also posted a 7.1% five-year increase. By contrast, movable dwellings fell to 0, a 100% decline over five years. With no apartments, row houses, semi-detached homes, or duplex units recorded, the housing stock was far more concentrated than a mixed pattern. The distribution leaves no visible internal variety in dwelling form. That narrow structure suggests a very specific housing profile in 2021: one dominant dwelling type, with the rest absent from the census count.



In 2021, Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings were overwhelmingly single-detached houses, which accounted for 75 housing units. Every other structure type was recorded at 0, including semi-detached houses, row houses, duplex apartments, small and large apartment buildings, other single-attached houses, and movable dwellings. A movable dwelling had a 5-year change of -100%, while single-detached houses rose 7.1% over five years. The housing stock is therefore highly concentrated in one form.

Figure 18.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Structure Type - Single-detached house (Hill Spring)¹

Housing Tenure

In Hill Spring, owner households remained the largest tenure group at 55 in 2021, down 15.38% from 2016. Renter households were unchanged at 10, while dwellings provided by government or First Nation remained at 0.

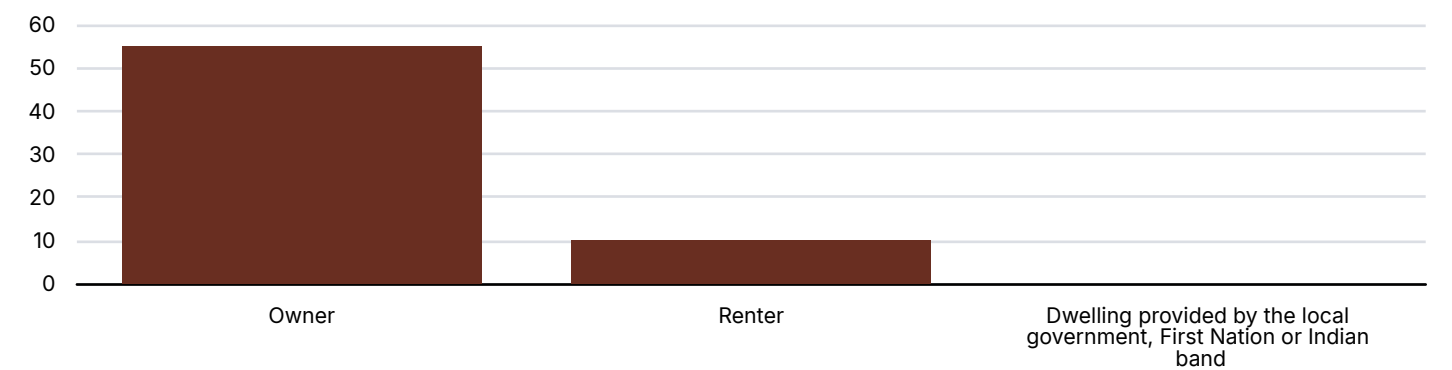


Figure 19.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring's housing tenure was dominated by owner households, with 55 owner households compared with 10 renter households. No households were recorded as living in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The owner count also declined by 15.4% over five years, while the renter count was unchanged. That points to a small tenure mix that remained centered on ownership, with limited rental presence and no recorded public tenure.

In Hill Spring, housing tenure in 2021 was dominated by ownership among private households. There were 55 owner households and 10 renter households, while no households were reported as living in a dwelling provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The pattern suggests a small and strongly owner-oriented housing mix. Owner households also showed a 15.4% decline over five years, while renter households were unchanged. The same tenure pattern appeared in the related area, where owners again numbered 55 and renters 10.

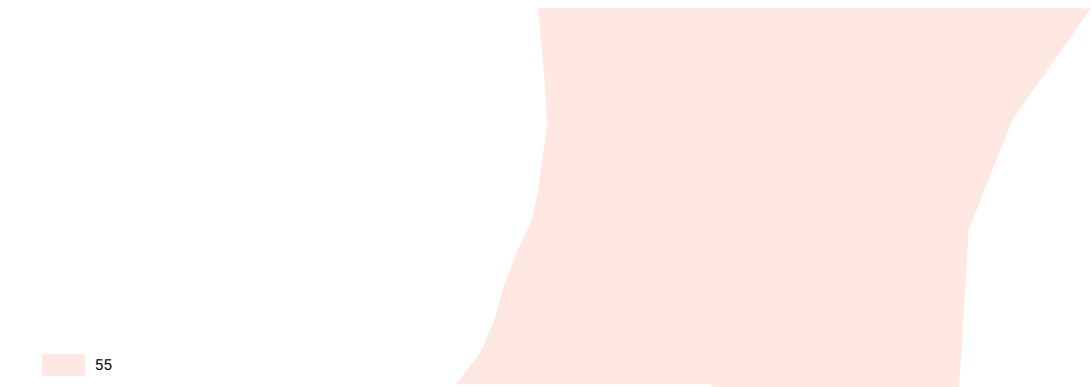


Figure 19.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Hill Spring)¹

Average Shelter Costs

In Hill Spring, average monthly shelter costs for owners were \$700 in 2021, down 4.4% from \$732 in 2016. Renter and government-provided dwelling costs were both recorded at \$0.

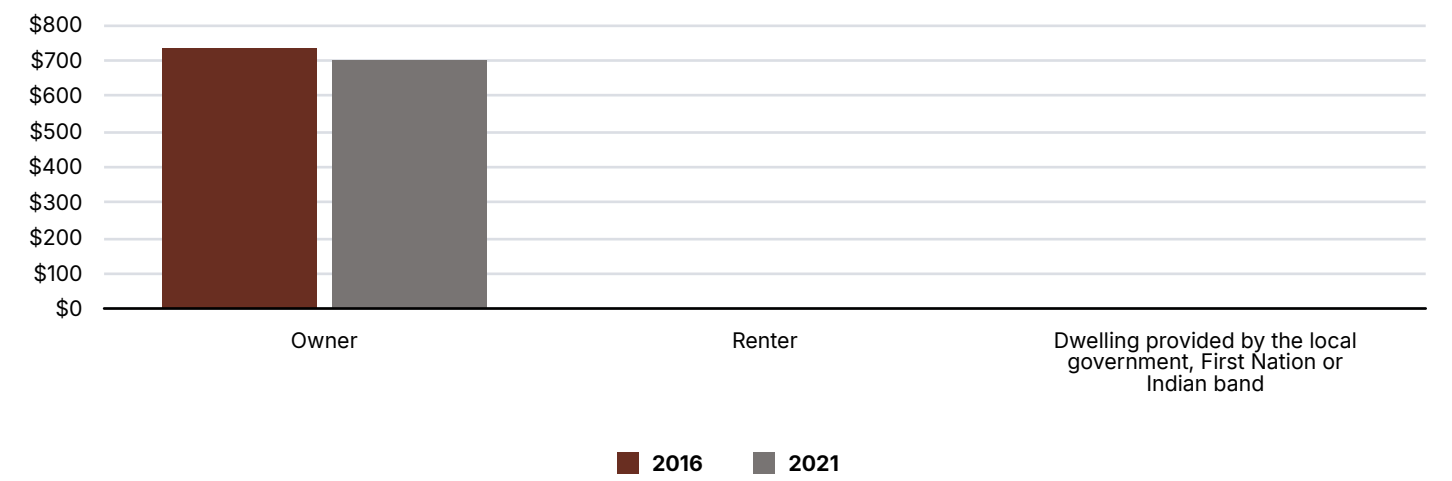
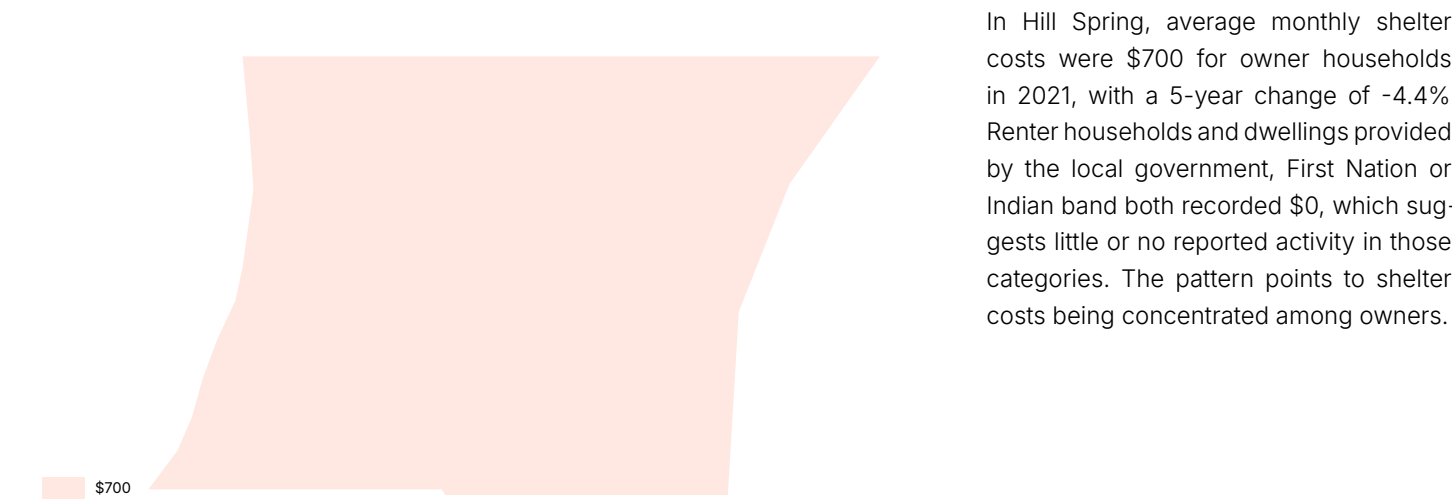


Figure 20.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In Hill Spring, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were reported at \$700 for owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. That figure is paired with a five-year change of -4.4%, pointing to a modest decline over time. The renter and local-government or band-provided dwelling categories both show \$0 in the dataset, so the clearest observed cost pattern is for owners. With only one non-zero value recorded, the data offers a narrow view of shelter costs rather than a full local housing profile. Still, the available figures suggest relatively stable, slightly lower owner costs than five years earlier.



In Hill Spring, average monthly shelter costs were \$700 for owner households in 2021, with a 5-year change of -4.4%. Renter households and dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band both recorded \$0, which suggests little or no reported activity in those categories. The pattern points to shelter costs being concentrated among owners.

Figure 20.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Hill Spring)¹

Core Housing Need

Hill Spring had no households in core housing need in 2021, and none were recorded as not in core need either. The dataset shows 0.0 households in both categories.



Figure 21.1: Shows the share of households living in housing that is unaffordable, unsuitable, or in need of major repairs. It helps indicate overall housing stress in the community. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring shows no recorded households in either reported category for core housing need. The dataset lists 0 households in core need and 0 households not in core need among owner and tenant households in scope. With both figures at zero, there is no measurable split to describe and no time trend available from the data provided. The result is a very limited picture of housing stress in this community, based only on the reported counts.

In Hill Spring, the 2021 core housing need counts are zero in the reported household universe, with 0 households in core need and 0 not in core need. That leaves no observable split between households experiencing housing stress and those not experiencing it. The same pattern appears in the descendant dissemination area, which also shows 0 households in both categories. With no recorded households in either group, the dataset does not provide enough detail to describe drivers or effects for this topic.

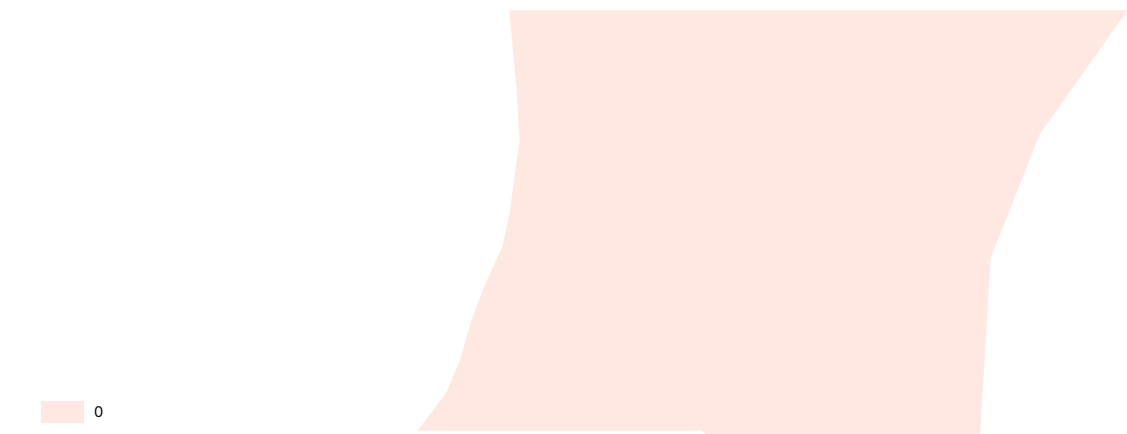


Figure 21.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Core Housing Need - In core need (Hill Spring)¹

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.

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