

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

HILL SPRING

Demographics Report

Table of Contents

Average Household Size	4
Average Number of Children per Family	5
Indigenous Ancestry	6
Age Groups	7
Family Type	8
Religion	9
Mother Tongue	10
Visible Minority	11
Indigenous Identity	12
Household Size	13
Living Arrangement	14
Marital Status	15
Language Knowledge in Households	16
Household Type	17
Average Family Size	18
Total Population	19
Primary Maintainer Age	20
Median Age	21
Family Size	22

Executive Summary

Hill Spring is a very small village with a demographic profile shaped by stability in household and family structure, an older resident base, and a modest population recovery after earlier decline. Its population stood at 183 in 2025, up from the low reached in 2017, though still reflecting a community that remained small throughout the period described. Household and family measures changed little over time. Average household size returned to 2.3 in 2021, the same as in 2011, while average family size held steady at 2.8 across the last three census points. These patterns suggest a place where the basic structure of daily living has been relatively consistent even as population levels fluctuated.

The strongest demographic feature is age. Hill Spring's median age was 54.8 in 2021, and the largest age groups were 60 to 64 and 65 to 69, each with 25 people. Teenagers were notably scarce, with no residents aged 15 to 19 recorded, and household maintainers were concentrated in older age groups, especially ages 65 to 74. This older profile is reflected in the composition of households and families. Two-person households were the most common, one-person households were also prominent, and larger households were uncommon. Couple-based living arrangements dominated, with married spouses or common-law partners forming the largest group and couple-family households without children outnumbering those with children. Married residents also formed the largest marital status group, while common-law living remained present but limited.

Hill Spring also appears highly concentrated in several aspects of identity and culture. Christianity was the dominant religion, with a smaller group reporting no religion and no residents recorded in other listed faiths. English overwhelmingly dominated both mother tongue and household language knowledge, with German present on a much smaller scale. At the same time, the census snapshot recorded no residents in any visible minority category and no residents in the listed Indigenous identity or Indigenous ancestry categories in 2021. Taken together, Hill Spring emerges as a small, older, couple-oriented community with limited internal diversity in the categories reported and only modest movement in its core demographic patterns.

Average Household Size

Hill Spring’s average household size was 2.3 people in 2021, unchanged from 2011 after dipping to 2.2 in 2016. Over five years, it rose 4.6%, returning to its earlier level.

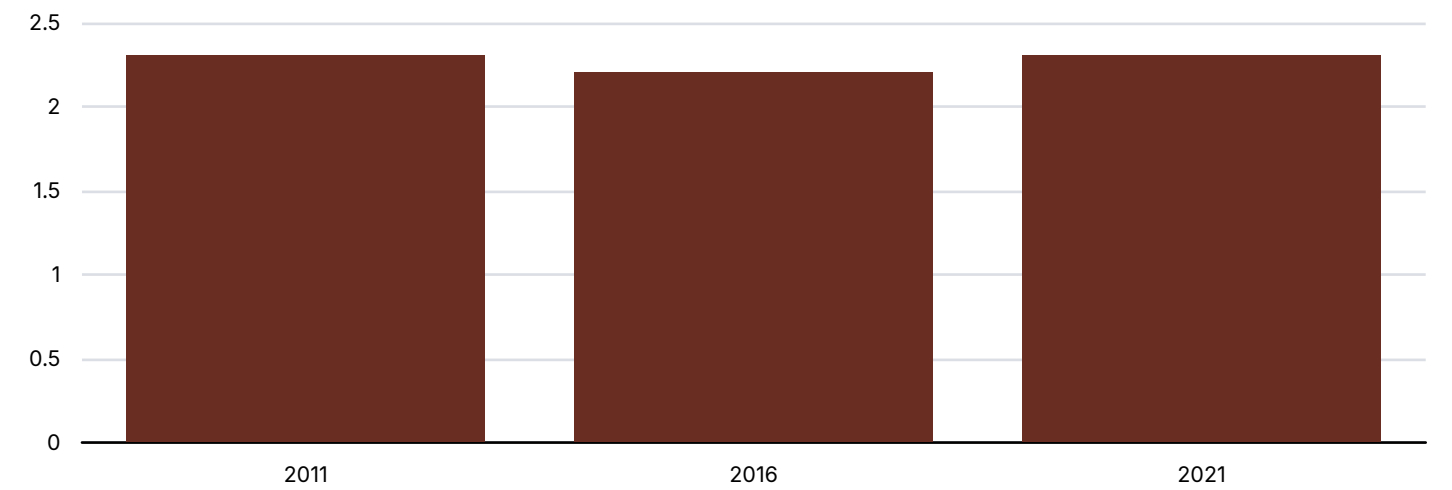
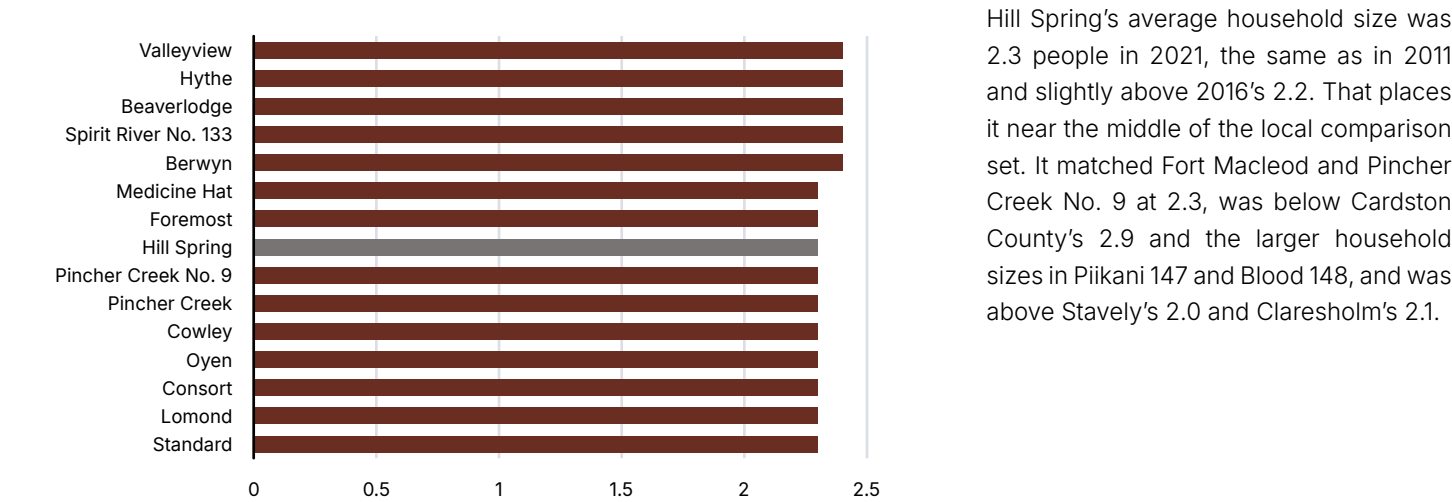


Figure 1.1: Shows the average number of people living in each household. It helps indicate typical living arrangements and the kinds of homes households may need. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s average household size has stayed close to 2.2 to 2.3 people per private household, showing little movement over the last three census points. In 2011, the average household had 2.3 people. That edged down to 2.2 in 2016, a 4.3% decline, before returning to 2.3 in 2021, a 4.5% increase from 2016. The pattern is one of stability rather than sustained change. The brief dip in 2016 was fully reversed by 2021, leaving the measure at the same level as in 2011. For private households, Hill Spring appears to have a consistently small average household size, with recent changes limited to minor fluctuations rather than a clear trend.



Hill Spring’s average household size was 2.3 people in 2021, the same as in 2011 and slightly above 2016’s 2.2. That places it near the middle of the local comparison set. It matched Fort Macleod and Pincher Creek No. 9 at 2.3, was below Cardston County’s 2.9 and the larger household sizes in Piikani 147 and Blood 148, and was above Stavely’s 2.0 and Claresholm’s 2.1.

Figure 1.2: Comparison of Average Household Size with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Average Number of Children per Family

In Hill Spring, census families with children averaged 2.1 children in 2021. That figure gives a direct snapshot of family size in the community, with no additional year-to-year change data provided.

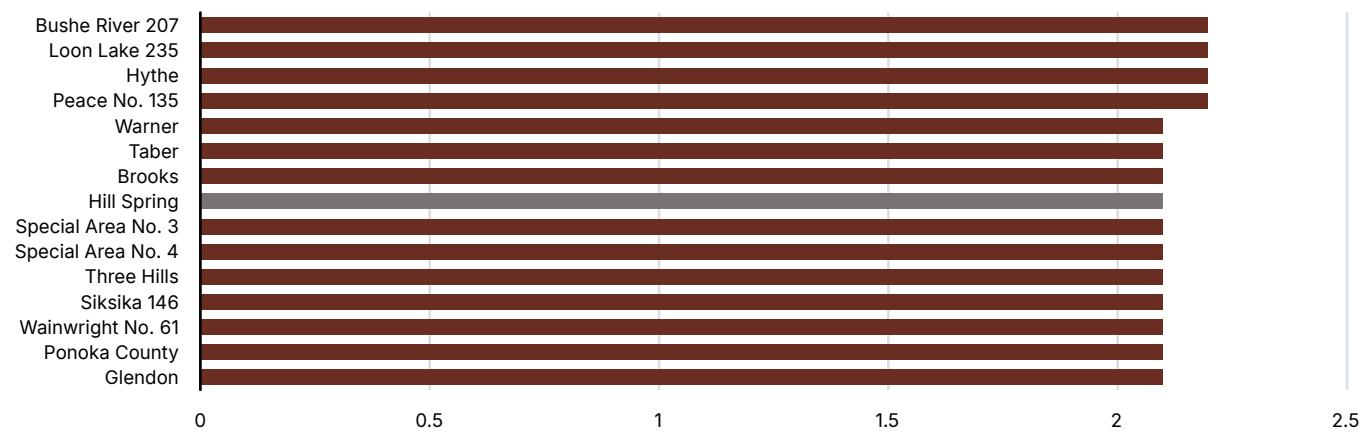


Figure 2.1: Comparison of Average Number of Children per Family with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the average number of children per census family with children was 2.1 in 2021. That places the village above several nearby communities, including Improvement District No. 4 Waterton and Claresholm at 1.8, Nanton and Stavely at 1.7, and Piikani 147 and Fort Macleod at 1.9. It was below Cowley at 2.3, Cardston at 2.3, Glenwood and Magrath at 2.5, and Cardston County at 2.6.

In 2021, Hill Spring’s census families with children had an average of 2.1 children per family. That figure is identical to the corresponding descendant dissemination area value, suggesting a consistent family-size pattern within the local area. With only one measure available, the data points to a modest average family size in this population, which may shape demand for child-focused services in ways that are broadly similar across the subdivision.



Figure 2.2: Distribution of Average Number of Children per Family (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Indigenous Ancestry

Hill Spring recorded 10 people with Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only in 2016, the largest group. By 2021, that group had fallen to zero, while all other ancestry combinations also remained at zero.

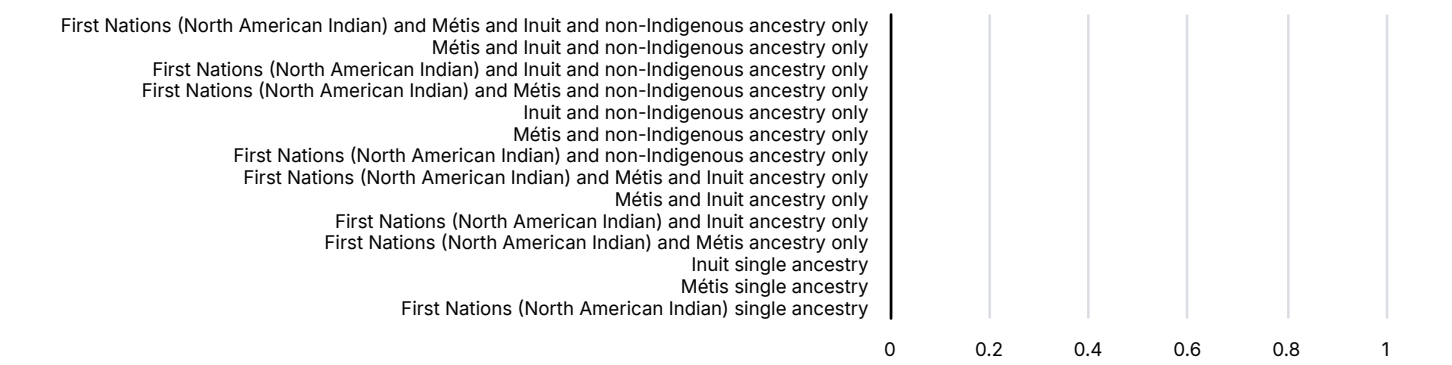


Figure 3.1: Shows residents with Indigenous ancestry. It helps indicate ancestral connections to First Nations, Métis, or Inuit peoples. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring recorded no residents in any of the Indigenous ancestry categories shown for the population in private households. Counts were 0 for First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and all mixed-ancestry combinations. The only change value reported was for Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only, which fell 100% over five years, ending at 0 people. The other categories had no reported change. Taken together, the data points to a very limited Indigenous ancestry presence in this census sub-division at that time. This is a small, flat profile with no visible category concentration.

In 2021, Hill Spring recorded no residents with reported Indigenous ancestry in the census private-household population. Every category shown, including First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and mixed ancestry combinations, had a value of 0 people. The only change figure provided was for Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only, which fell 100% over five years, also ending at 0 people. With no other counts or benchmark data, the pattern is one of complete absence in the recorded categories rather than a mixed distribution.

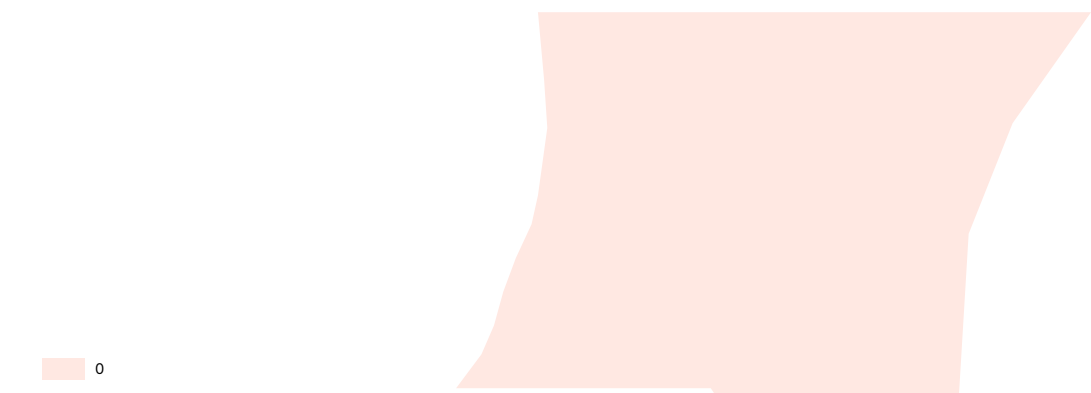


Figure 3.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Indigenous Ancestry - First Nations (North American Indian) single ancestry (Hill Spring)¹

Age Groups

Hill Spring’s largest age group remained 60 to 64 years at 25 people in 2021, unchanged from 2016. The 65 to 69 group rose to 25, while 80 to 84 fell to zero.

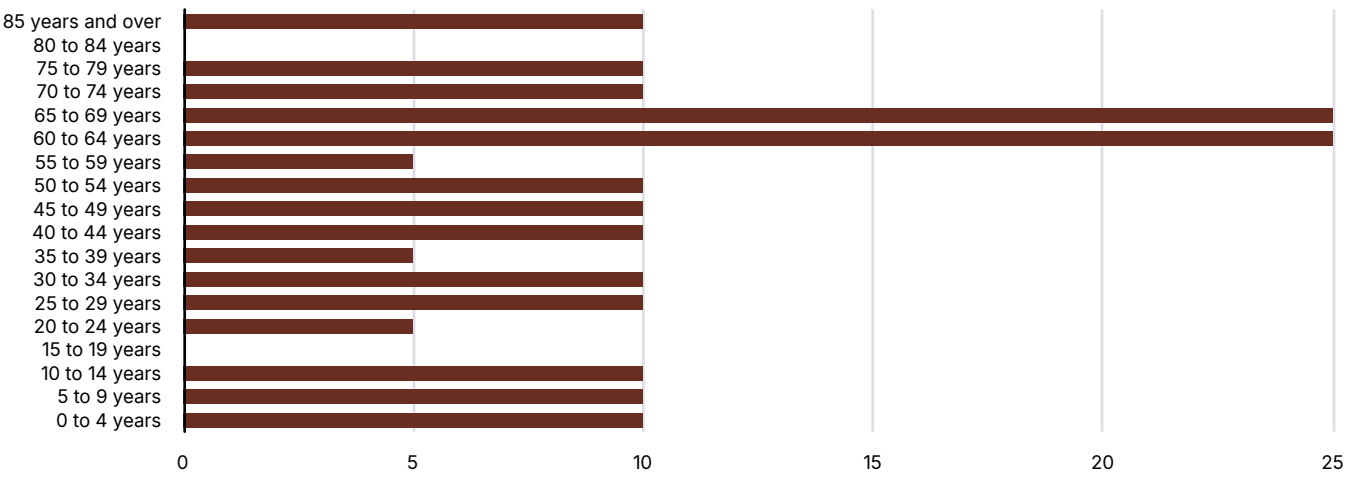


Figure 4.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Hill Spring’s age profile in 2021 was uneven, with a noticeable cluster in the older working and senior years. The largest groups were ages 60 to 64 and 65 to 69, at 25 people each, while several younger brackets were smaller. Children aged 0 to 14 each numbered 10, and ages 15 to 19 and 80 to 84 were both at 0. Ages 25 to 34, 40 to 49, and 75 to 79 were each 10. Over five years, several groups doubled from 5 to 10 or rose from 10 to 25, while 15 to 19 fell to 0. The pattern points to an age structure with limited teenagers and stronger representation among older adults.



Hill Spring’s 2021 age profile is tilted toward older residents, with 25 people in both the 60 to 64 and 65 to 69 groups, the largest cohorts. Younger ages are smaller, including 10 people in several child and working-age bands and none aged 15 to 19 or 80 to 84. The pattern suggests a community with limited youth presence and a strong mid-to-late life concentration.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age Group - 60 to 64 years (Hill Spring)¹

Family Type

Hill Spring’s family mix was led by married couples without children at 25 people in 2021, down 16.7% from 2016. Married couples with children held at 15, while common-law couples without children and one-parent families each numbered 5.

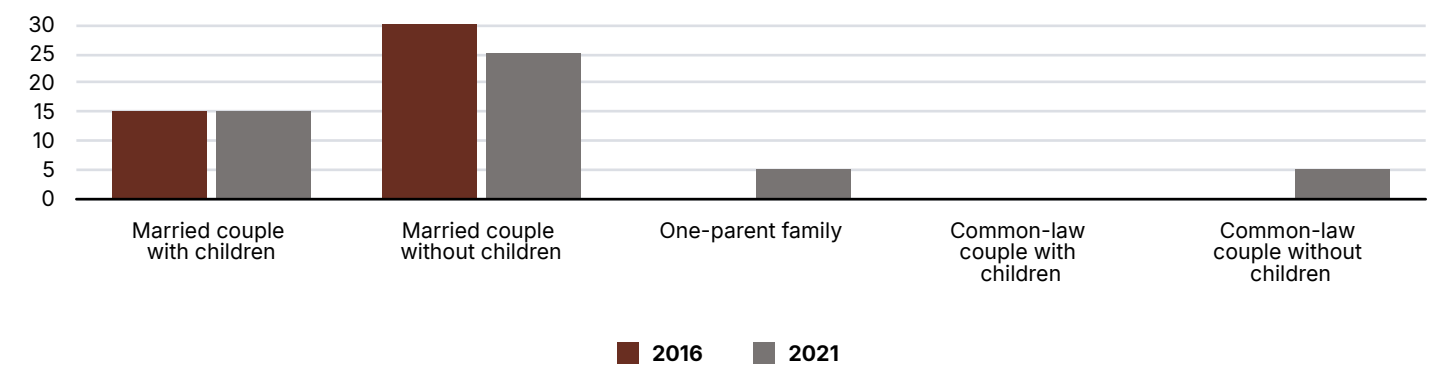


Figure 5.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s census families were concentrated in couple-family households, with married couples without children the largest group at 25 people and married couples with children at 15. Smaller categories included common-law couples without children and one-parent families, each at 5 people, while common-law couples with children were recorded at 0. The recent change pattern is modest but uneven. Married couples without children fell 16.7% over five years, while married couples with children were unchanged. The mix suggests a small community where couple families dominate, but the balance has shifted slightly away from childless married couples.

In Hill Spring, the family profile in 2021 was weighted toward couple families. Married couples without children accounted for 25 people, while married couples with children numbered 15. Smaller categories included 5 people in common-law couples without children and 5 in one-parent families, while common-law couples with children were not reported. The five-year change was flat for married couples with children and down 16.7% for married couples without children. That pattern points to a small, couple-dominated family structure with limited variation across family types.

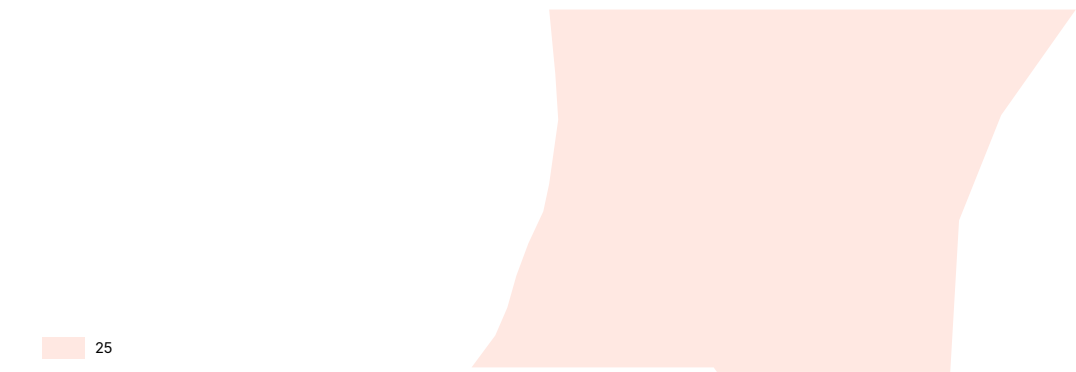


Figure 5.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Type - Married couple without children (Hill Spring)¹

Religion

Christian residents numbered 120 in Hill Spring in 2021, the largest faith group. No religion and secular perspectives counted 30 people, while other listed religions each recorded zero residents.

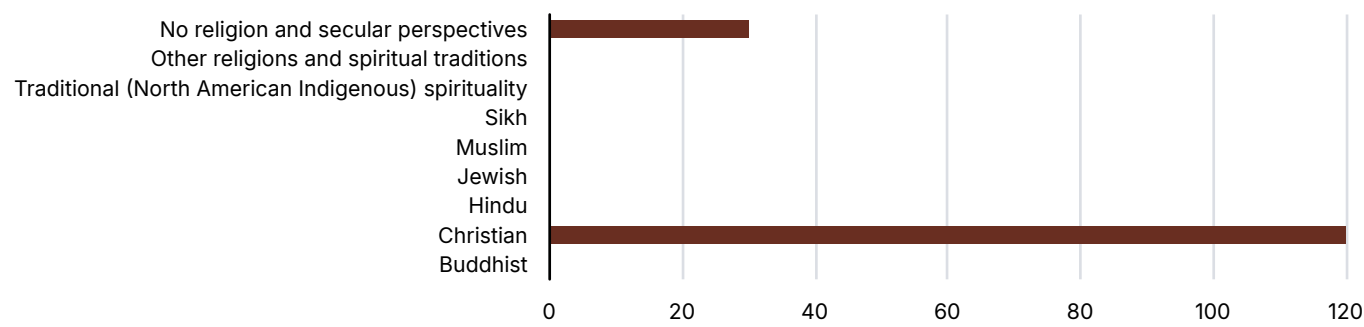


Figure 6.1: Shows residents' religious affiliation. It helps indicate the spiritual and faith-based diversity of the community. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring's religion profile was highly concentrated. Christian affiliation accounted for 120 people, while 30 residents reported no religion or secular perspectives. All other listed affiliations were recorded at zero, leaving little visible religious diversity in the census count. The gap between Christian affiliation and non-religious responses was substantial, with Christians representing the clear majority. Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Traditional Indigenous spirituality, and other religions and spiritual traditions all registered no residents. The pattern suggests a community where one religious affiliation dominates the recorded landscape, alongside a smaller secular population.

In Hill Spring, religious affiliation in 2021 was highly concentrated in one tradition. Among people in private households, 120 residents identified as Christian, while 30 reported no religion and secular perspectives. No residents were recorded in the other listed religious categories. That distribution leaves Christianity at 80% of the total and no religion at 20%. The remaining categories, including Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Traditional Indigenous spirituality, and other religions and spiritual traditions, were all reported at zero. The pattern is simple and narrowly structured.

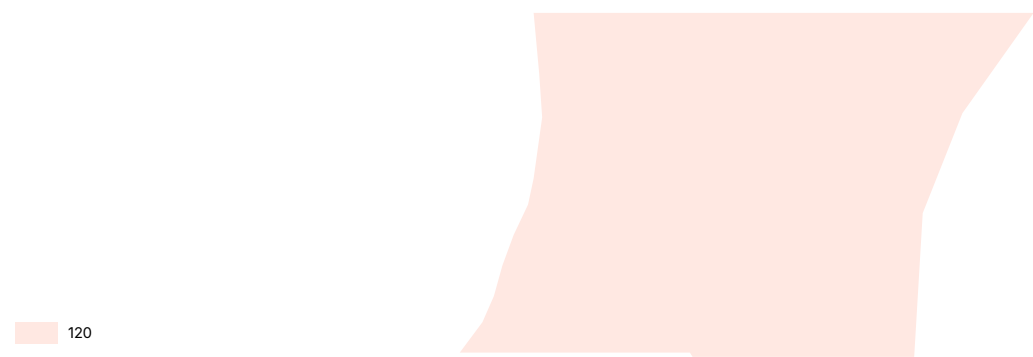


Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Religion - Christian (Hill Spring)¹

Mother Tongue

English remained Hill Spring’s largest mother tongue in 2021 at 150 people, down 3.2% over five years. German rose to 10 people, doubling from five years earlier, while other listed languages were at zero.

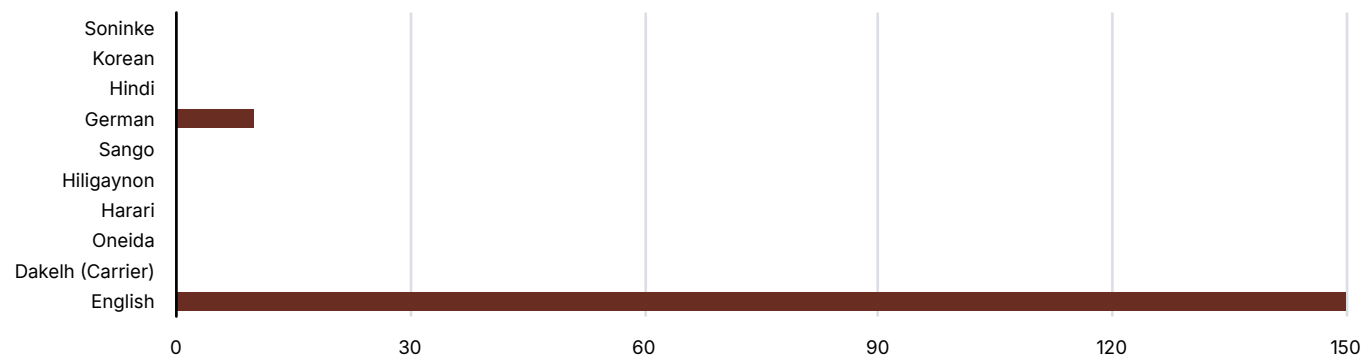


Figure 7.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, mother tongue in 2021 was dominated by English, with 150 people reporting it as their first language still understood. German was the only other language shown with a count above zero, at 10 people. The remaining listed languages, including Dakelh (Carrier), Oneida, Harari, Hiligaynon, Sango, Hindi, Korean, and Soninke, were each reported at zero. The recent trend was mixed. English declined by 3.23% over five years, while German doubled, rising 100% from a small base. Even with that increase, English remained by far the main mother tongue in the community.

In Hill Spring, mother tongue is dominated by English, which was reported for 150 people in 2021. German was the only other language shown with a count above zero, at 10 people, while the remaining languages in the table were recorded at zero. English also declined slightly over five years, down 3.2%, while German rose by 100% from a very small base. The pattern points to a strongly concentrated linguistic profile with limited diversity.

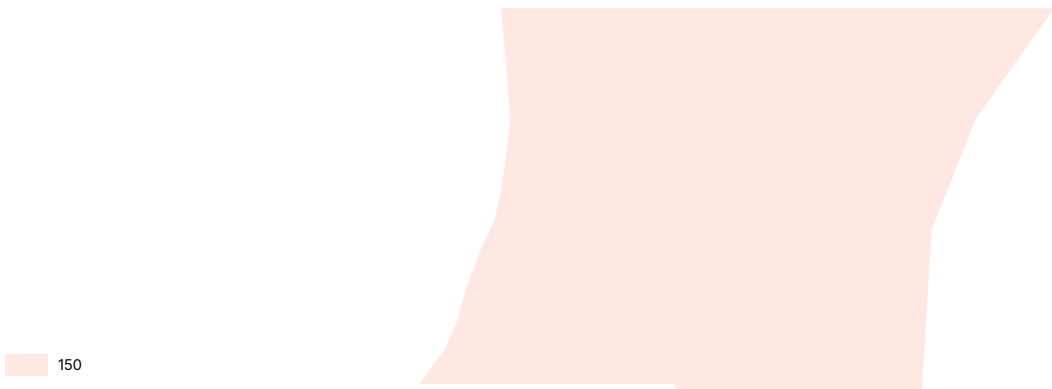


Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Hill Spring)¹

Visible Minority

Hill Spring had no visible minority population in 2021, and every listed group counted 0 people. The largest group was Latin American, also at 0, unchanged from 2016.

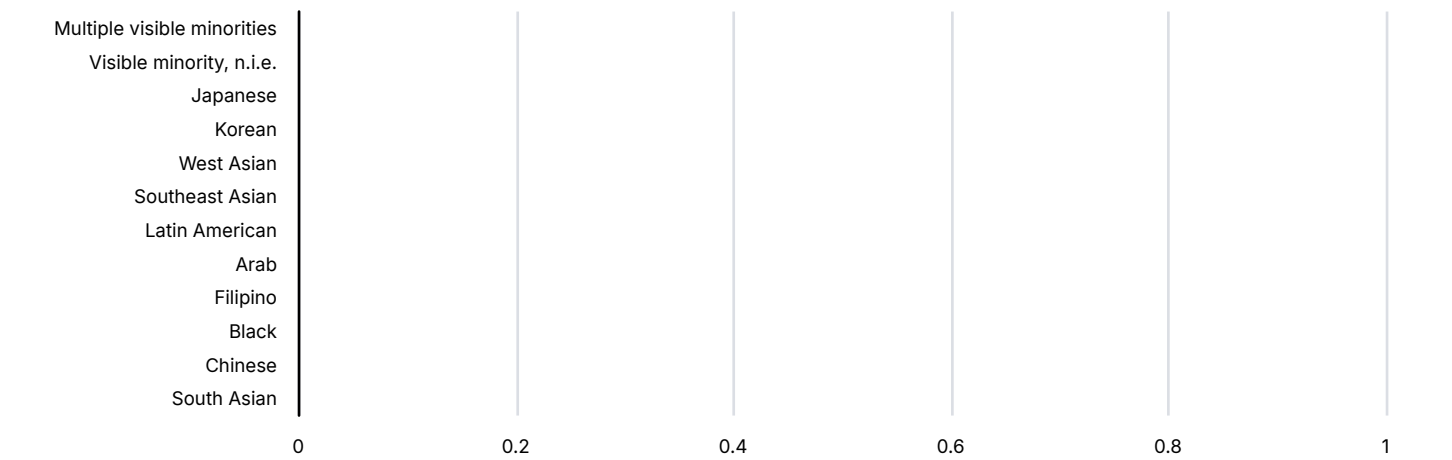


Figure 8.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the visible minority count was zero across every category reported in 2021. The census profile records no residents in South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority, n.i.e., or multiple visible minority groups. Within the population in private households, the pattern is uniformly absent rather than mixed or uneven. This leaves no internal variation to describe for the community in this category. The 2021 snapshot shows a complete lack of recorded visible minority residents in the available groups, so the main feature of the data is consistency across all listed categories.



In Hill Spring, the 2021 census profile shows no residents recorded in any visible minority category within the population living in private households. Every listed group, including South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority not included elsewhere, and multiple visible minorities, is reported at zero. The pattern is the same in the descendant dissemination area, pointing to a very limited visible minority presence in the data available.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Visible Minority - South Asian (Hill Spring)¹

Indigenous Identity

Hill Spring recorded no Indigenous population in 2021 across First Nations, Métis, Inuit, multiple responses, and other responses. Métis fell from 10 people in 2016 to zero, a 100% decline.

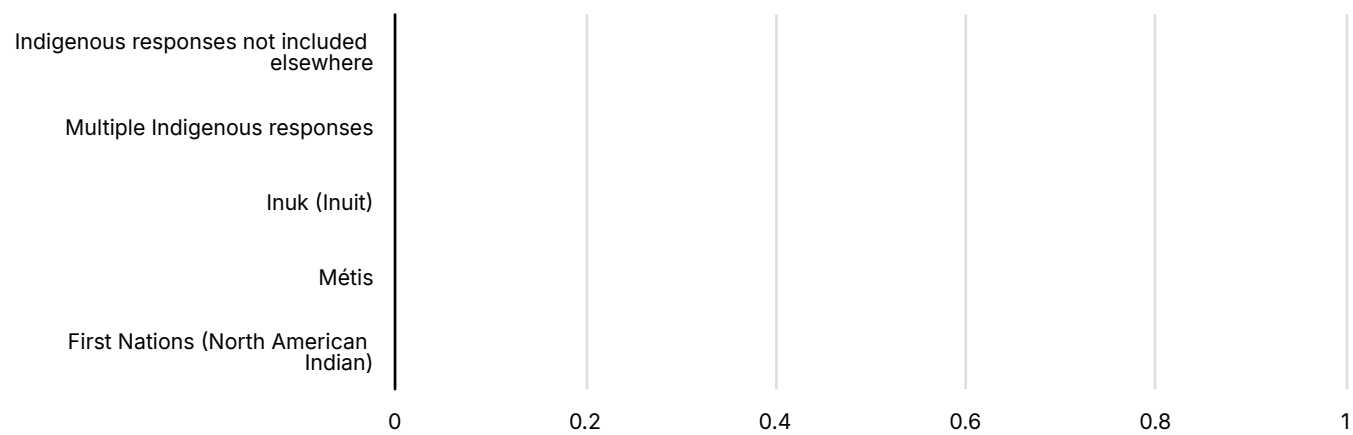


Figure 9.1: Shows residents who identify as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit. It helps indicate the presence of Indigenous communities in the area. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring recorded no residents in any of the Indigenous identity categories shown, including First Nations, Métis, Inuit, multiple Indigenous responses, and Indigenous responses not included elsewhere. The counts were all zero, so the community's Indigenous identity profile in private households was minimal in the census results available here. The only change value provided was for Métis, which was -100 over five years, while the other categories had no change value listed. That points to a very small base in the period before 2021 and no recorded count at the time of the census. Taken together, the data show a flat profile at zero across the listed identities rather than a mixed distribution or recent growth.



In Hill Spring, Indigenous identity is recorded at zero across every reported category in 2021. No residents identified as First Nations, Métis, Inuit, multiple Indigenous responses, or Indigenous responses not included elsewhere, in a population measured in private households. The only change shown is for Métis identity, which fell by 100% over five years, ending at zero. The pattern points to no visible Indigenous-identifying population in this census snapshot.

Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Indigenous Identity - First Nations (North American Indian) (Hill Spring)¹

Household Size

Two-person households were the largest group in Hill Spring in 2021 at 35 households, up 16.7% from 2016. One-person households fell to 20, while three- and four-person households each dropped to 5.

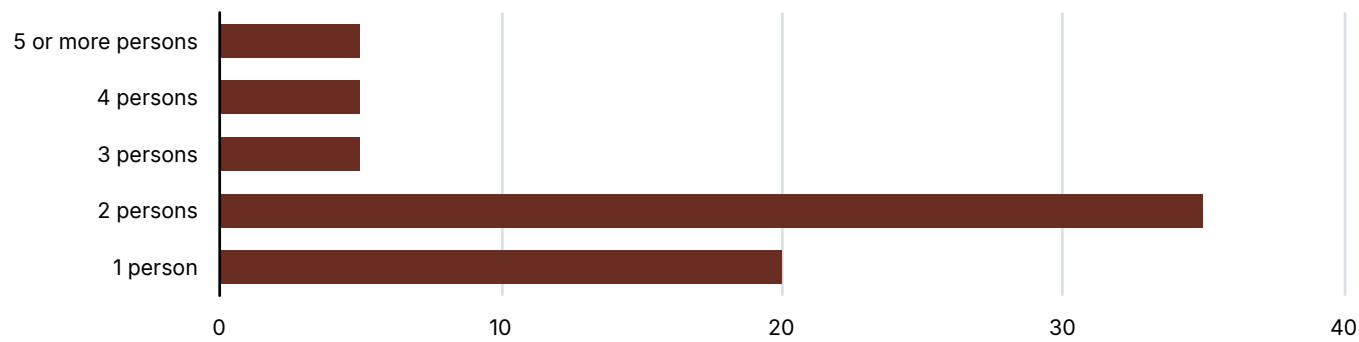


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, household size in 2021 was concentrated in smaller households, with 35 two-person households and 20 one-person households. Larger households were much less common: 5 households each in the three-person, four-person, and five-or-more-person categories. Over the previous five years, one-person households fell 33.3%, while two-person households rose 16.7%. Three-person and four-person households each declined 50.0%, and five-or-more-person households were unchanged. The pattern points to a shift toward smaller household arrangements.

In 2021, Hill Spring’s household size profile was led by 2-person households, which numbered 35. Single-person households were also common at 20, while 3-person, 4-person, and 5-or-more-person households each accounted for 5 households. The 5-year change shows mixed movement. Two-person households rose 16.7%, while single-person households fell 33.3%. Three-person and four-person households each declined 50.0%, and 5-or-more-person households were unchanged. The pattern points to a small-household structure, with the greatest weight in one- and two-person living arrangements rather than larger households.

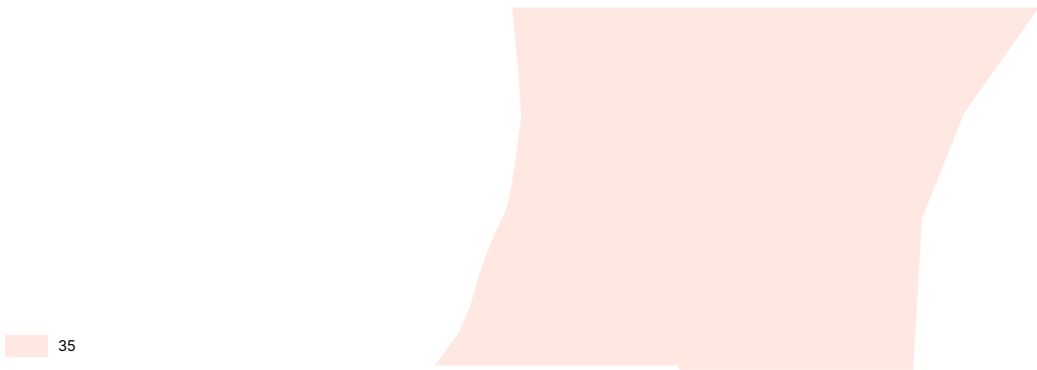


Figure 10.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Size - 2 persons (Hill Spring)¹

Living Arrangement

In Hill Spring, married spouses or common-law partners were the largest group at 95 people in 2021. Children in two-parent families numbered 40, while 20 people lived alone and 5 were parents in one-parent families.

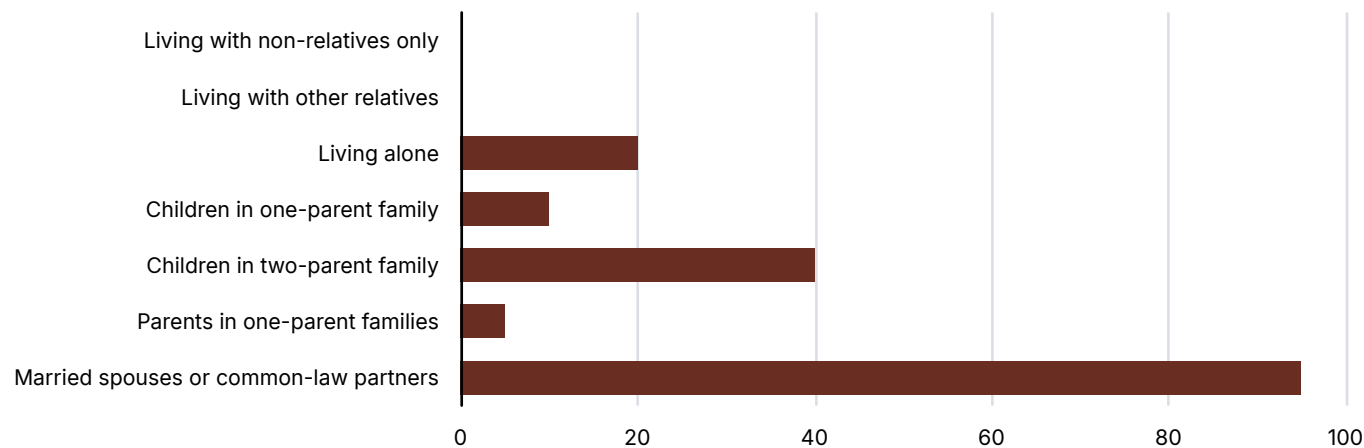


Figure 11.1: Shows residents' living arrangements, such as living alone, with family, or with others. It helps indicate household formation and support networks. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, living arrangements in 2021 were concentrated in family households, with married spouses or common-law partners accounting for 95 people. Children in two-parent families numbered 40, while living alone was also present at 20 people. Smaller categories were much less common, including 10 children in one-parent families and 5 parents in one-parent families. No residents were recorded as living with other relatives or with non-relatives only. The pattern suggests a household profile centered on partnered families, with some solo living but little extended or non-family sharing.



Hill Spring's 2021 living arrangement profile is concentrated in family households. The largest group is married spouses or common-law partners, at 95 people, followed by children in two-parent families at 40 and people living alone at 20. Smaller categories are less common: children in one-parent families total 10, and parents in one-parent families total 5. No residents are recorded as living with other relatives or with non-relatives only. The pattern suggests a household structure centered on couple-based families, with limited non-family living arrangements.

Figure 11.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Living Arrangement - Married spouses or common-law partners (Hill Spring)¹

Marital Status

Hill Spring’s population aged 15 and over was mostly married in 2021, at 85 people, up 13.3% from 2016. Living common-law doubled to 10 people, while the not married group fell to 50.

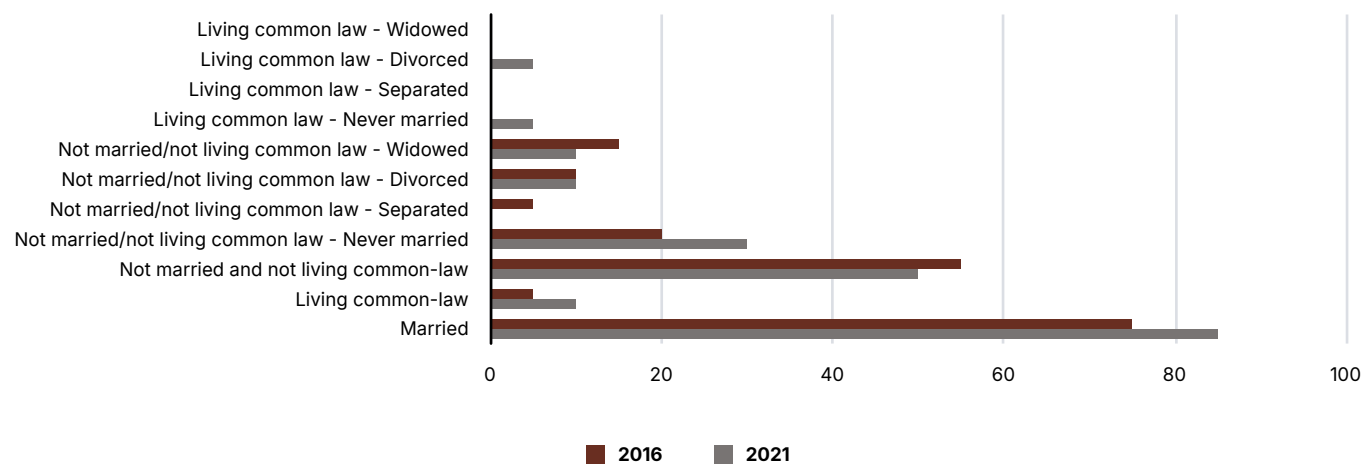


Figure 12.1: Shows the marital status of residents, such as single, married, divorced, separated, or widowed. It helps indicate relationship patterns and household formation. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In Hill Spring, marital status in 2021 was centered on married residents, with 85 people in that category among the population aged 15 and over. Another 50 were not married and not living common-law, while 10 were living common-law. Within the not married group, 30 had never married, 10 were divorced, and 10 were widowed. The five-year changes point to shifting mix rather than a single direction. Married residents were up 13.3%, common-law living doubled to 10 people, and the never-married group rose 50%. By contrast, those not married and not living common-law fell 9.1%, and widowed residents in that group declined 33.3%.



In Hill Spring, marital status in 2021 was dominated by married residents, with 85 people, while 50 were not married and not living common-law and 10 were living common-law. Within the not married group, 30 were never married, 10 were divorced and 10 were widowed. The pattern is similar in the descendant area, suggesting a stable local structure among those aged 15 and over.

Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Marital Status - Married (Hill Spring)¹

Language Knowledge in Households

English was the largest household language in Hill Spring, with 145 households, up 3.6% over five years. German followed at 25 households, while several other languages recorded no households.

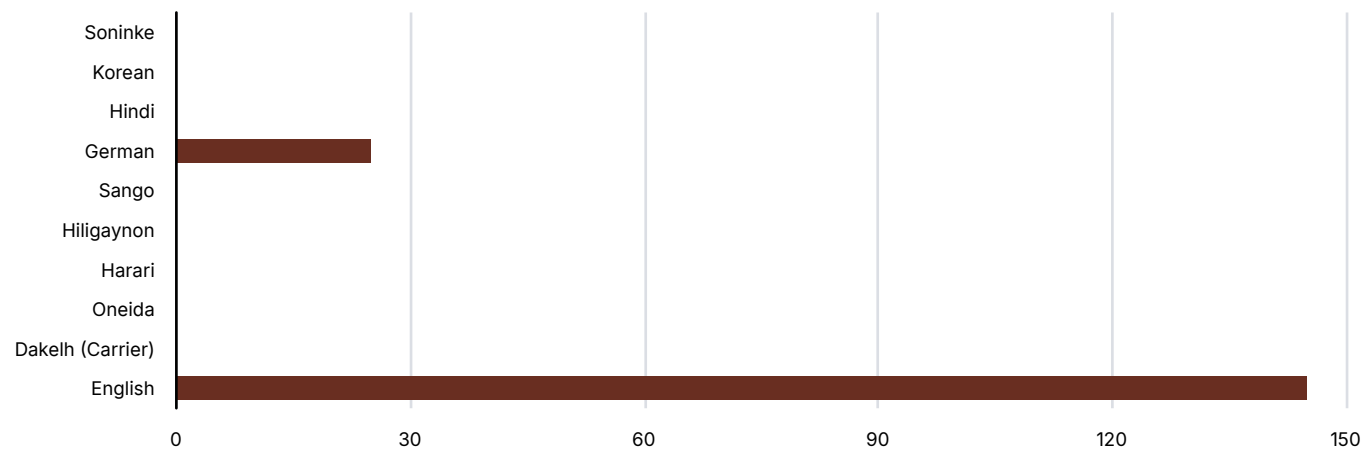


Figure 13.1: Shows the languages household members can speak. It helps indicate multilingual capacity and potential language access needs. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s household language profile was concentrated in a small number of languages. English was the clear leader, reported in 145 households, and it rose by 3.6% over the previous five years. German was a distant second at 25 households. Several other languages listed for the community, including Dakelh (Carrier), Oneida, Harari, Hiligaynon, Sango, Hindi, Korean and Soninke, were recorded at zero households. The pattern suggests limited multilingual spread in the census count and a profile dominated by English, with only a modest presence of German.



Figure 13.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Hill Spring)¹

Household Type

In Hill Spring, couple-family households without children were the largest group in 2021 at 30%, up from 25% in 2016. One-person households fell to 20%, while two-or-more-person non-census-family households dropped to 0%.

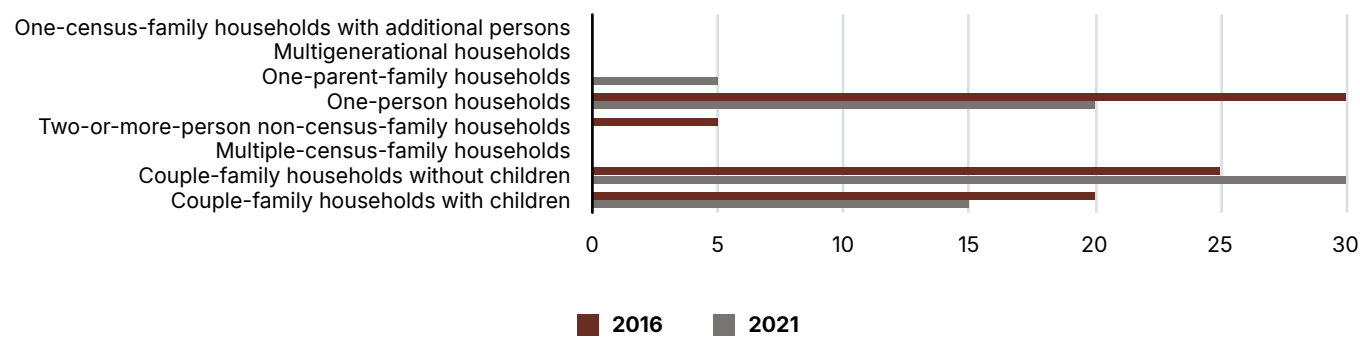


Figure 14.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 household mix was concentrated in family living arrangements, with couple-family households without children at 30 households and couple-family households with children at 15. One-person households were also present at 20, while one-parent-family households accounted for 5. Several other household types were absent in the count, including multigenerational, multiple-census-family, and one-census-family households with additional persons. The five-year change suggests a shift away from some forms and toward others. Couple-family households without children rose by 20%, while couple-family households with children fell by 25% and one-person households declined by 33.3%.

In Hill Spring, the 2021 household mix is centered on couple-family households without children, with 30 households, followed by one-person households at 20 and couple-family households with children at 15. One-parent-family households account for 5 households, while several other household types are absent. The 5-year change shows mixed movement: couple-family households without children rose by 20, one-person households fell by 33.3%, and households with children declined by 25. Two-or-more-person non-census-family households dropped to zero, suggesting a narrower range of living arrangements in the village.

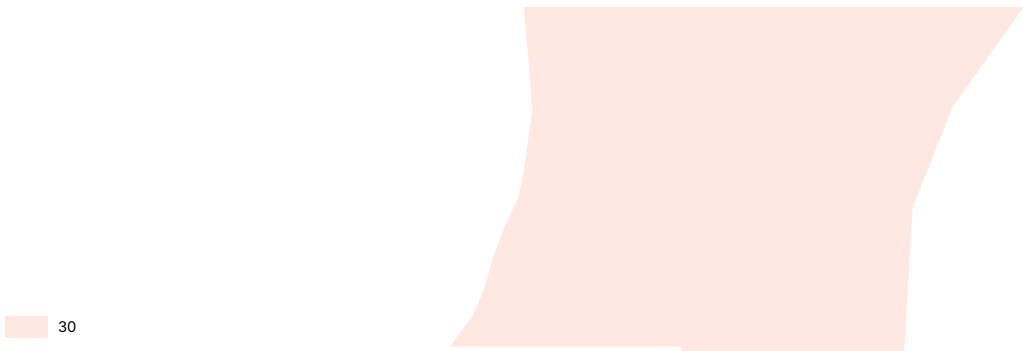


Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Type - Couple-family households without children (Hill Spring)¹

Average Family Size

Hill Spring’s average family size was 2.8 people in 2021, unchanged from 2016 and 2011. The measure was flat across the decade, showing no change in typical family household size.

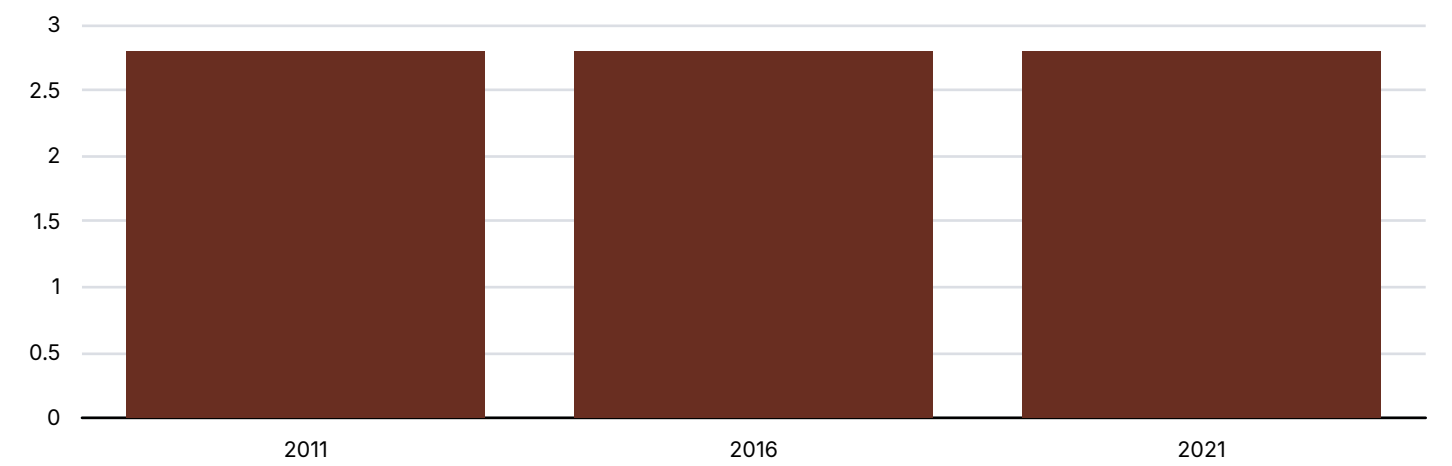
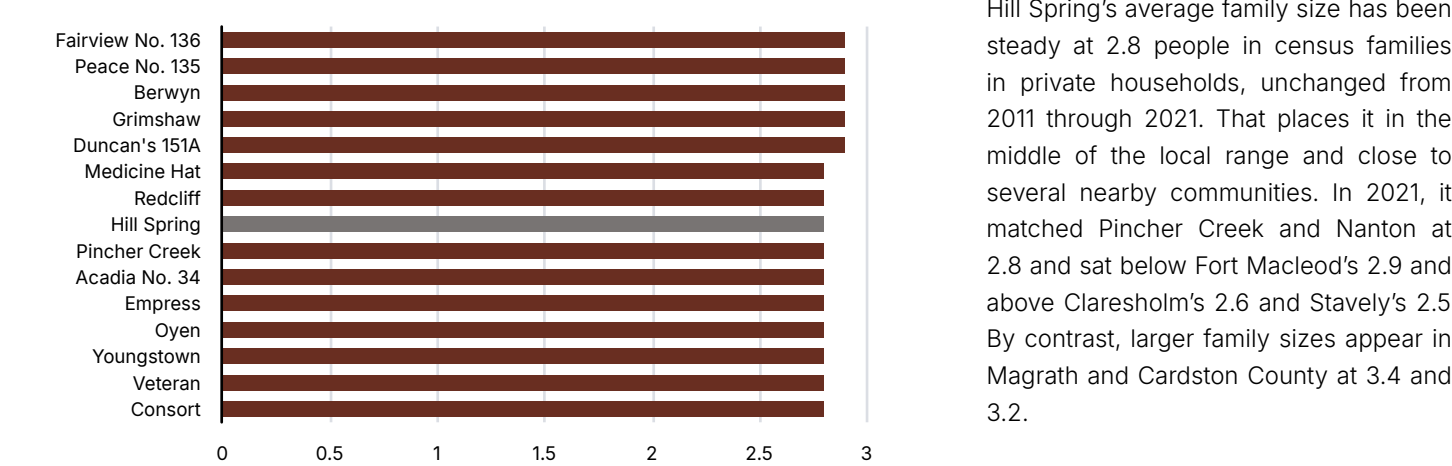


Figure 15.1: Shows the average number of people in family households. It helps indicate typical family living arrangements and space needs. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s average family size has been steady across the last three census years. In 2011, 2016 and 2021, the measure was 2.8 people per family, showing no change over the period. This pattern suggests a stable family structure in the village rather than growth or decline in household size. For census families in private households, the figure remained unchanged through both the 2011 to 2016 period and the 2016 to 2021 period. That consistency points to little short-term movement in typical family living arrangements or related space needs within Hill Spring.



Hill Spring’s average family size has been steady at 2.8 people in census families in private households, unchanged from 2011 through 2021. That places it in the middle of the local range and close to several nearby communities. In 2021, it matched Pincher Creek and Nanton at 2.8 and sat below Fort Macleod’s 2.9 and above Claresholm’s 2.6 and Stavely’s 2.5. By contrast, larger family sizes appear in Magrath and Cardston County at 3.4 and 3.2.

Figure 15.2: Comparison of Average Family Size with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Total Population

Hill Spring’s population reached 183 people in 2025, up 12.3% over five years. It had fallen to 148 in 2017 before recovering each year to 181 in 2024 and 183 in 2025.

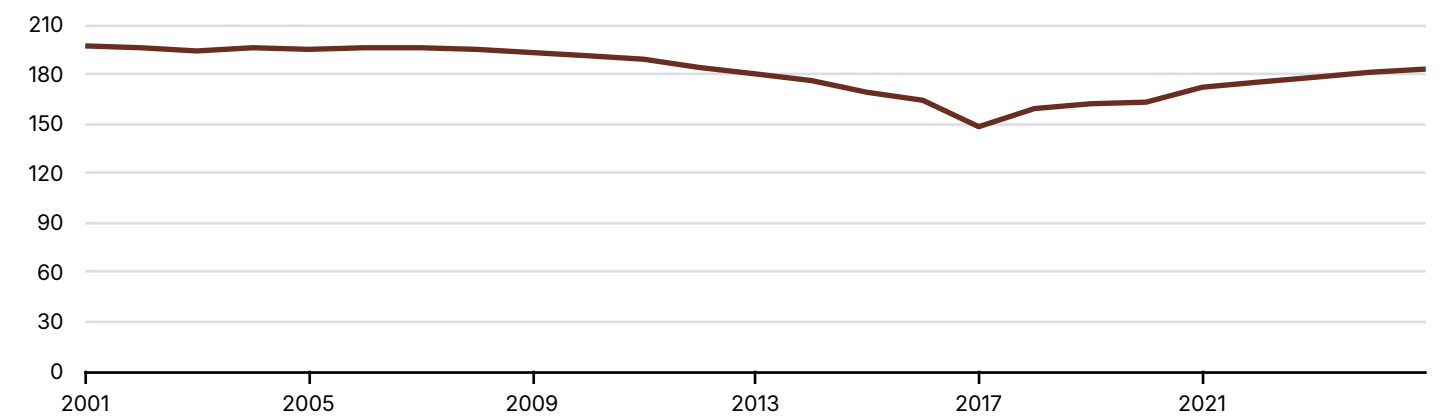


Figure 16.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Hill Spring, 2001-2025)²

Hill Spring’s total population was 183 people in 2025, after a long period of fluctuation and decline. The series began at 197 in 2001 and fell to 164 in 2016. The sharpest drop came in 2017, when population reached 148. After that, the count recovered to 181 in 2024 and 183 in 2025. Recent changes show steady gains, including 11.7% in 2024 and 12.3% in 2025 over the prior five years. The pattern is a small community that contracted for much of the period, then regained some population in the most recent years.

Hill Spring's total population has been small but relatively steady in recent years, after a long mid-period decline. In 2025, the village counted 183 people, slightly above 178 in 2023 and 164 in 2016. The pattern changed sharply after 2008, when the population was 195. It fell to 148 in 2017, then recovered to 172 in 2021 and 183 by 2025. Compared with Cowley, which had 209 people in 2025, Hill Spring remains smaller. It is also far below nearby Claresholm’s 4,242. The data suggest a settlement that has stabilized after earlier losses, but at a modest scale.

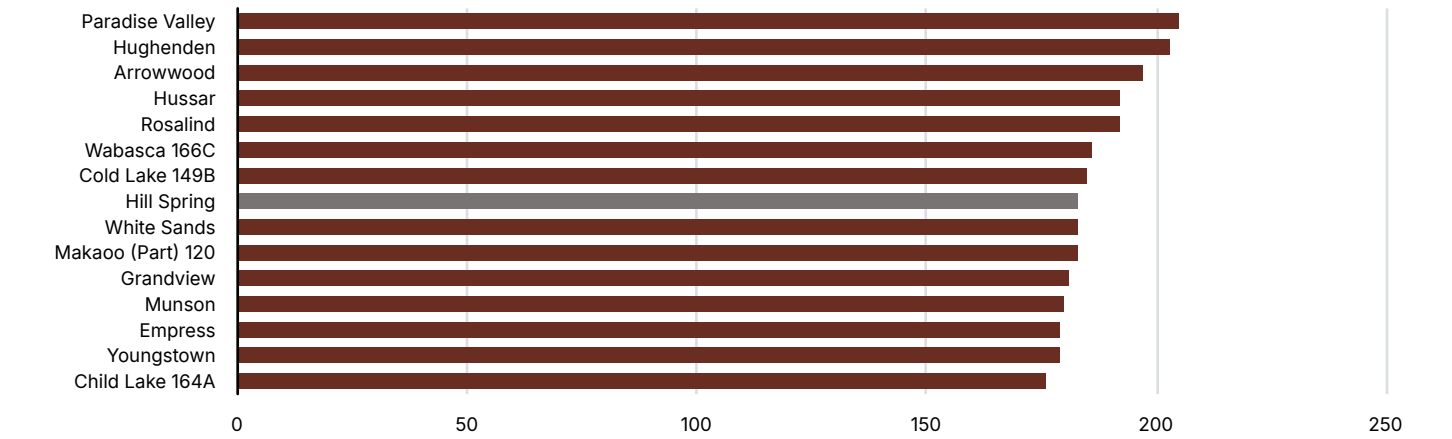


Figure 16.2: Comparison of Total Population with other locations (Hill Spring, 2025)²

Primary Maintainer Age

In Hill Spring, households maintained by people aged 65 to 74 remained the largest group at 25 in 2021. The 55 to 64 group fell to 10, while 85 years and over dropped from 10 to 0.

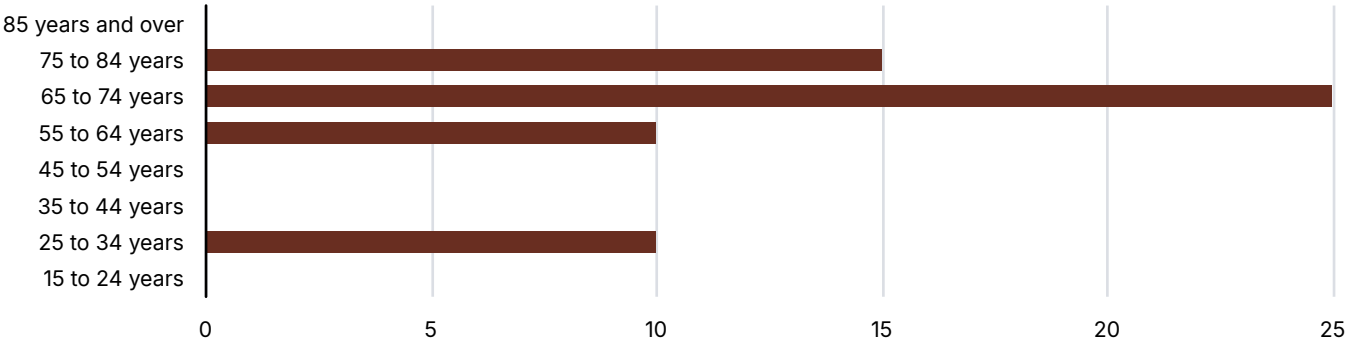


Figure 17.1: Shows the age of the primary household maintainer. It helps indicate which life stages are carrying primary financial responsibility for housing. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Hill Spring's primary household maintainer age profile in 2021 was concentrated in older age groups, with the largest counts in the 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 ranges. Younger and middle-age groups were much smaller or absent. The 65 to 74 group accounted for 25 households, followed by 75 to 84 at 15. The 25 to 34 and 55 to 64 groups each had 10, while 15 to 24, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, and 85 years and over were at 0. Compared with the recent five-year changes shown, 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 were unchanged, 55 to 64 fell by 50%, and 85 years and over dropped by 100%. The pattern points to a stable concentration among older maintainers, with limited representation in younger stages.

In Hill Spring, primary household maintainers in 2021 were concentrated in older age groups. The largest count was among those 65 to 74 years, at 25 households, followed by 75 to 84 years at 15. The 25 to 34 and 55 to 64 groups each accounted for 10 households, while several younger and older bands recorded none. This pattern suggests that housing responsibility rested mainly with older residents, with little representation among younger maintainers.

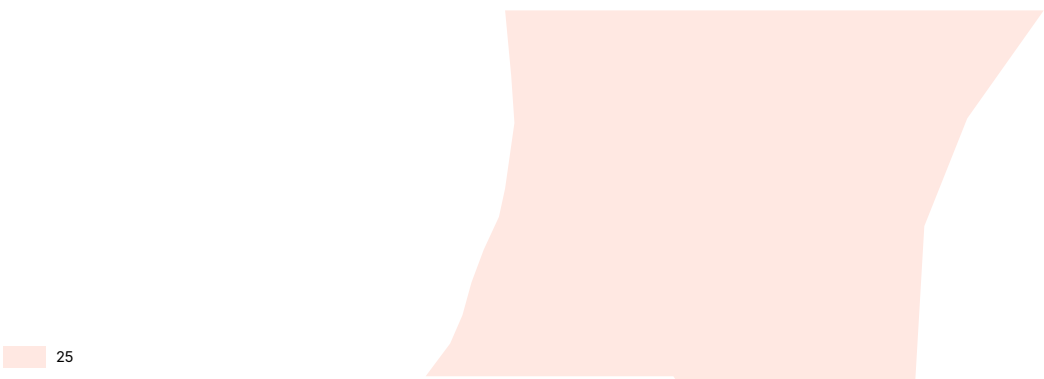


Figure 17.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Maintainer Age - 65 to 74 years (Hill Spring)¹

Median Age

Hill Spring’s median age was 54.8 years in 2021, down 7.12% from 2016’s 59.0 years. It remained above 2011’s 52.0 years, showing a higher midpoint age than a decade earlier.

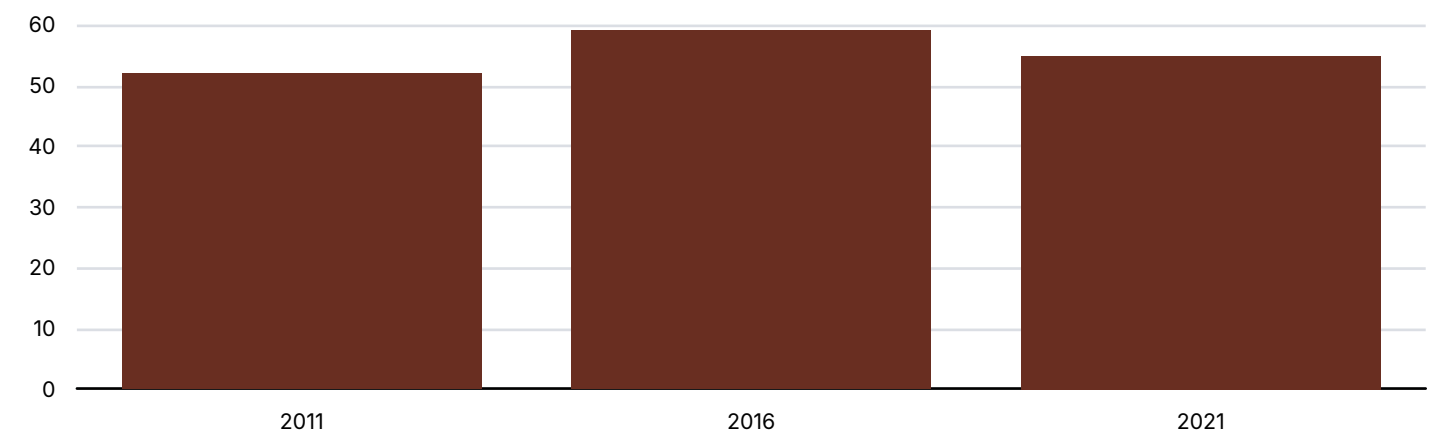


Figure 18.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s median age has shifted over the past decade, moving from 52 years in 2011 to 59 in 2016 before easing to 54.8 years in 2021. The five-year change was 13.5% in 2016, followed by a 7.1% decline by 2021. The pattern points to a population midpoint that remains relatively old, with some recent moderation after a sharper rise earlier in the period.

Hill Spring had a median age of 54.8 years in 2021, placing it among the older communities in the comparison set. The figure was 59.0 in 2016 and 52.0 in 2011, showing a rise followed by a decline. It remained above nearby places such as Nanton at 52.8, Stavely at 54.8, and Claresholm at 56.8, while sitting far above younger communities like Cardston County at 36.4 and Blood 148 at 31.2. The pattern suggests an older population profile, though not as old as the highest-age comparators.

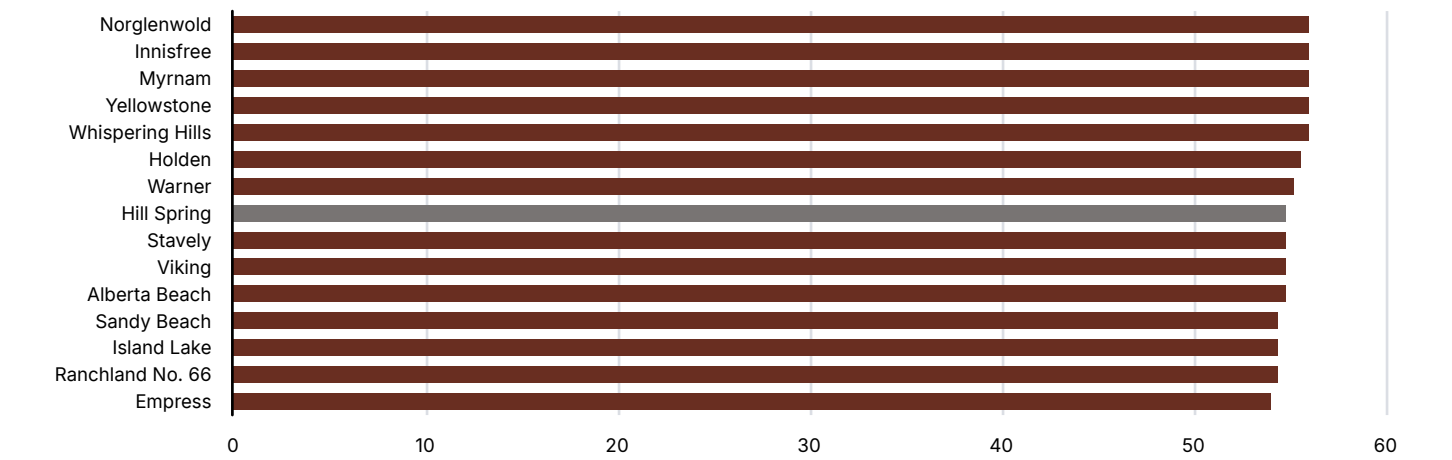


Figure 18.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Family Size

Two-person families were the largest group in Hill Spring in 2021 at 30 people, unchanged from 2016. Three-person families rose to 10 people, while four-person families fell to zero.

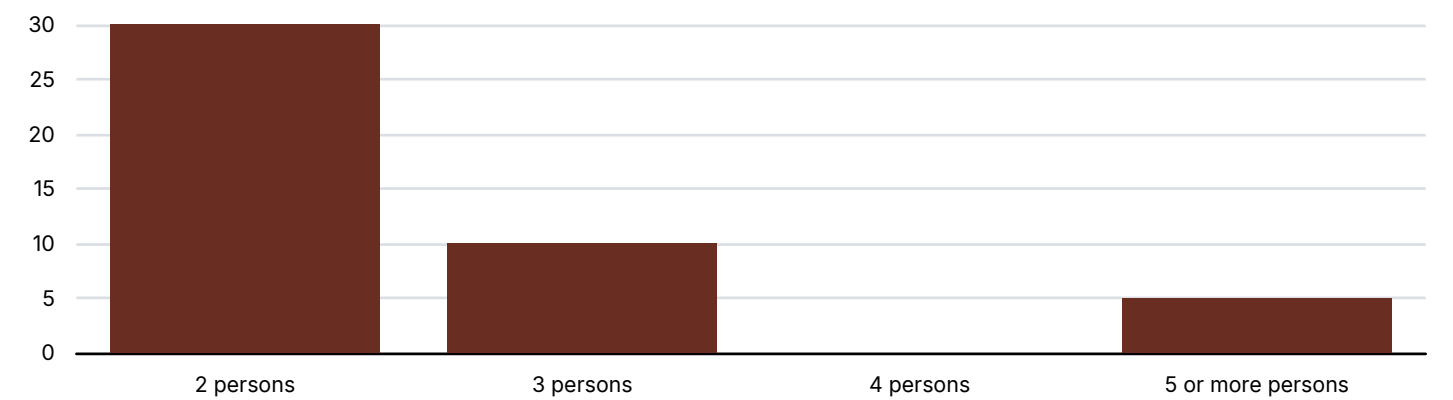


Figure 19.1: Shows the number of people in family households. It helps indicate household composition and the space families may need. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s family households were centered on smaller sizes. Two-person families were the most common group, with 30 households, followed by 3-person families at 10. Five or more persons accounted for 5 households, while 4-person families were absent in the table. The pattern suggests a distribution tilted toward smaller family units. The 5-year change was flat for 2-person and 5+ person families, while 3-person families doubled from the earlier level. The 4-person category declined to zero.

In 2021, family size in Hill Spring was centered on smaller households, with 2-person families making up the largest listed group. The profile points to a modest family structure rather than a broad spread across larger household sizes. There were 30 people in 2-person families, 10 in 3-person families, and 5 in families with 5 or more people. No people were recorded in 4-person families. That distribution suggests a clear tilt toward smaller family households, with limited representation among larger families. For census families in private households, Hill Spring’s family-size pattern is compact and fairly concentrated.



Figure 19.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Size - 2 persons (Hill Spring)¹

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.
2. Statistics Canada, Population Estimates, Tables 17-10-0005-01, 17-10-0150-01, 17-10-0148-01, 17-10-0152-01, and 17-10-0155-01. Published in Jan 14, 2026.

Legal Notice and Disclaimer

This publication was created using the **Localintel Platform** and may include proprietary data, templates, and visualization elements licensed through it. This publication is provided for general informational purposes only. Localintel does not guarantee the completeness, accuracy, or suitability of this information for any particular purpose. No reuse, redistribution, or extraction of source data except as expressly permitted. Use of this publication is subject to applicable terms of use and restrictions available at localintel.com/terms.