

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

STAVELY

Community Overview

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Executive Summary

Stavely is a small Alberta town with a mature population profile, a modest but recovering population base, and a housing market shaped more by stability than rapid change. By 2021 its median age had risen to 54.8, continuing a gradual aging trend over the past decade, with the largest age groups concentrated in later working age and early senior years. That pattern also appears in household composition. Two-person households are the most common, couple families without children remain the largest family type, and larger households are rare and declining. The result is a community whose social profile leans toward smaller, older households rather than younger family growth.

Population trends show movement, but not in a straight line. Stavely grew through the 2000s and mid-2010s, dipped for a period after 2016, then recovered, reaching 577 in 2025, the highest level in the series. Yet this rebound sits alongside a flatter recent picture within private households, where the population held steady from 2016 to 2021. Immigration increased over that same period, but from a small base, and non-immigrants still make up the large majority of residents. The town's language profile is highly concentrated in English, and no visible minority population was recorded in the 2021 census profile. Reported ethnic origins are more varied, with English, Scottish, and German among the largest groups, but the broader demographic picture remains one of a settled and relatively homogeneous community.

Housing and economic patterns reinforce that sense of stability with some recent shifts at the margins. Home values were essentially unchanged between 2016 and 2021, while the housing stock remained overwhelmingly single-detached and strongly owner-occupied, with ownership becoming even more prominent as renter households declined. Shelter costs increased for both owners and renters, with renters still paying more on average. Household incomes were spread across the middle ranges rather than concentrated at either extreme. In the labour market, the employment rate improved noticeably by 2021, and local jobs in 2025 were distributed across several sectors rather than dominated by one. Retail trade, manufacturing, and construction led employment, while occupations were concentrated in sales and service and in trades. Stavely emerges as a small town with gradual demographic aging, a steady ownership-based housing profile, and an economy that is limited in scale but not narrowly defined.

Median Age

Stavely’s median age reached 54.8 years in 2021, up from 53.5 in 2016 and 50.0 in 2011. The five-year increase was 2.4%, following a 7.0% rise over the previous five years.

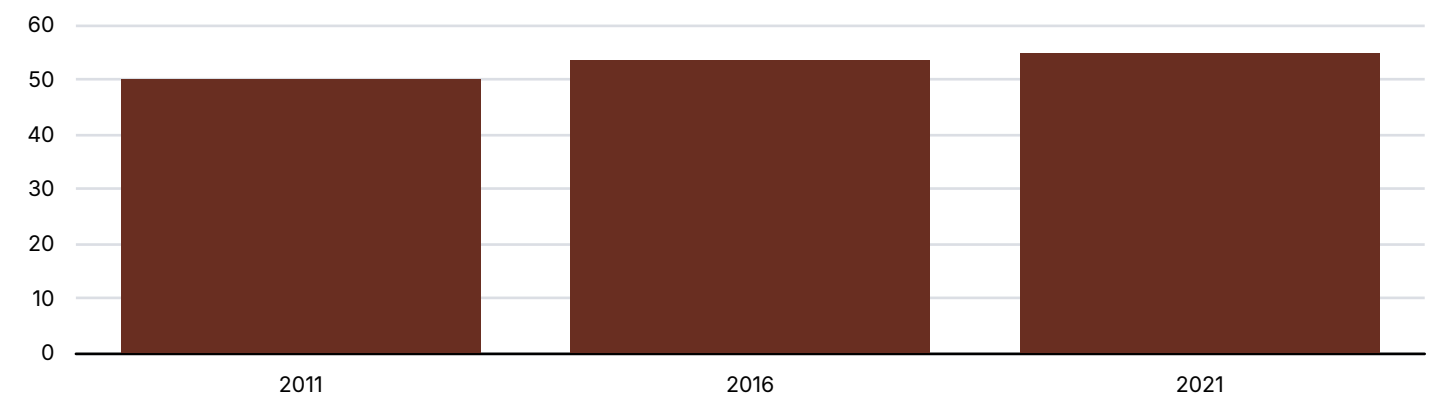


Figure 1.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Stavely, 2011-2021)¹

Stavely’s median age has trended upward over the past decade, pointing to a steadily older population midpoint. In 2011, the median age was 50 years. By 2016 it had risen to 53.5 years, and by 2021 it reached 54.8 years. The increase was larger in the earlier period, with a 7% five-year change by 2016, then a smaller 2.4% rise by 2021. Taken together, the pattern shows gradual ageing rather than a sharp shift.

Stavely’s median age was 54.8 years in 2021, placing it among the older communities in this comparison set. The figure was little changed from 2016, when it stood at 53.5 years, after a larger rise from 50.0 in 2011. That 2021 level was slightly above Hill Spring and equal to the same value recorded for both communities, and higher than Nanton at 52.8 years. It also exceeded Pincher Creek No. 9 at 49.6 and was well above regional younger places such as Cardston County at 36.4. The pattern points to a mature age profile with only modest recent aging.

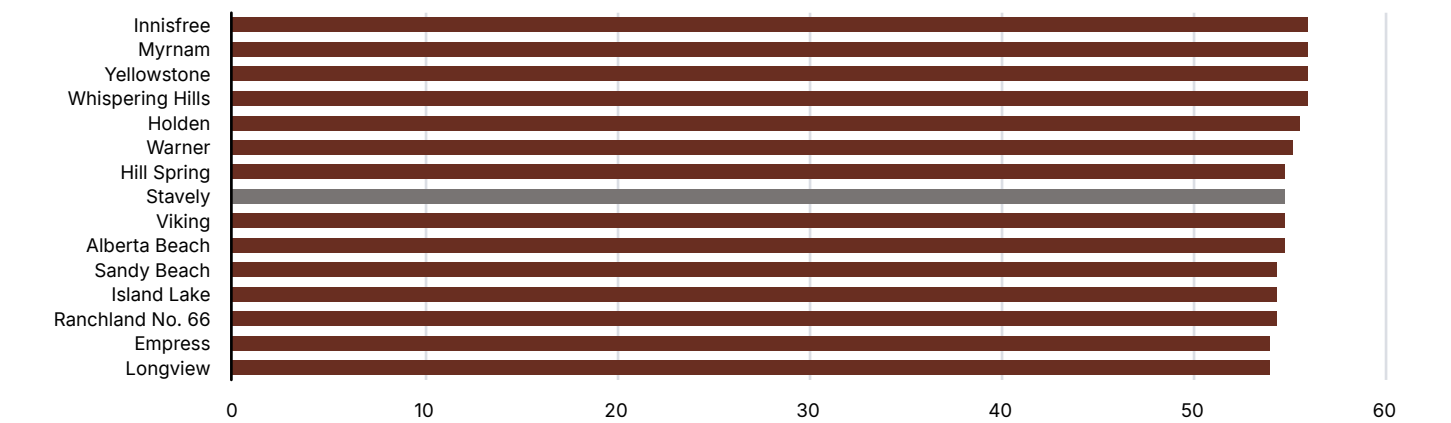


Figure 1.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Immigrant Status

In Stavely, non-immigrants remained the largest group at 470 people in 2021, unchanged from 2016. Immigrants increased from 40 to 65 people, while non-permanent residents stayed at zero.

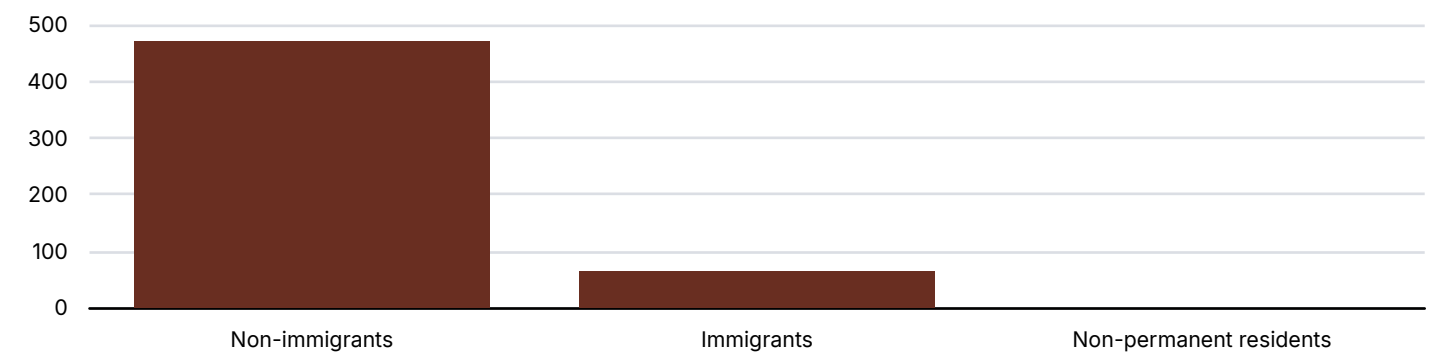


Figure 2.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's population in private households was mostly non-immigrant, with 470 non-immigrants and 65 immigrants. The immigrant count shows a 62.5% five-year increase, while the number of non-immigrants was unchanged over the same period. There were no non-permanent residents recorded. The pattern points to a small community where immigration is present but remains a modest part of the resident profile, with recent growth concentrated among immigrants rather than the broader population.

In 2021, Stavely's immigrant status profile was dominated by non-immigrants, with immigrants forming a smaller but noticeable share of the population in private households. Non-permanent residents were not recorded. The town counted 470 non-immigrants and 65 immigrants. That means immigrants made up about 12.1% of the recorded total, while non-immigrants accounted for the rest. The immigrant count rose by 62.5% over five years, while non-immigrants were unchanged. This points to growth among immigrants without a shift in the larger resident base. For a small subdivision, the pattern suggests immigration is present but still secondary to the settled population.



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

Total Population

Stavelly’s population reached 577 in 2025, up 13.8% over five years. After rising from 434 in 2005 to 552 in 2016, it dipped to 484 in 2018 before recovering.

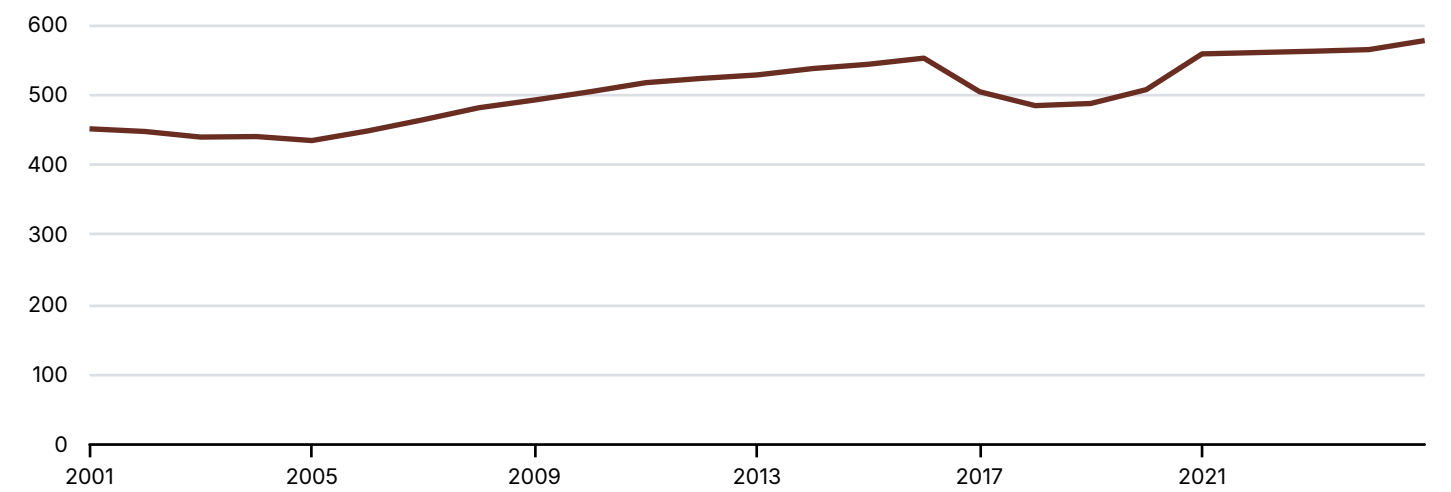
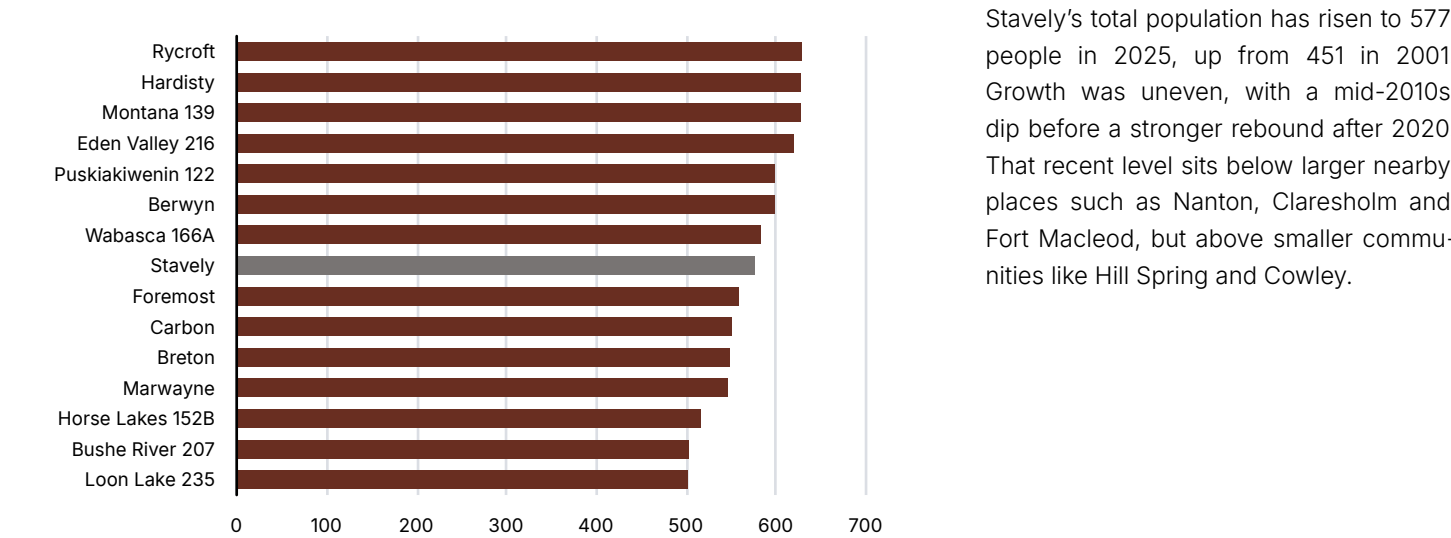


Figure 3.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Stavelly, 2001-2025)²

Stavelly’s total population has moved upward over the period shown, though not in a straight line. The town began at 451 people in 2001 and ended at 577 in 2025, a net increase of 126 residents. Growth was steady through the 2000s and early 2010s, rising from 448 in 2006 to 552 in 2016. That climb was interrupted by a decline to 504 in 2017 and 484 in 2018. Population then recovered, reaching 507 in 2020 and 558 in 2021. The upward trend continued through 2025, when Stavelly reached its highest value in the series at 577. The pattern shows a small community with long-term growth, a brief mid-period setback, and a recent rebound.



Stavelly’s total population has risen to 577 people in 2025, up from 451 in 2001. Growth was uneven, with a mid-2010s dip before a stronger rebound after 2020. That recent level sits below larger nearby places such as Nanton, Claresholm and Fort Macleod, but above smaller communities like Hill Spring and Cowley.

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

Median Dwelling Value

Stavely's median dwelling value was \$224,000 in 2021, down 0.5% from \$225,127 in 2016. The five-year change was small, leaving the typical dwelling price near its earlier level.

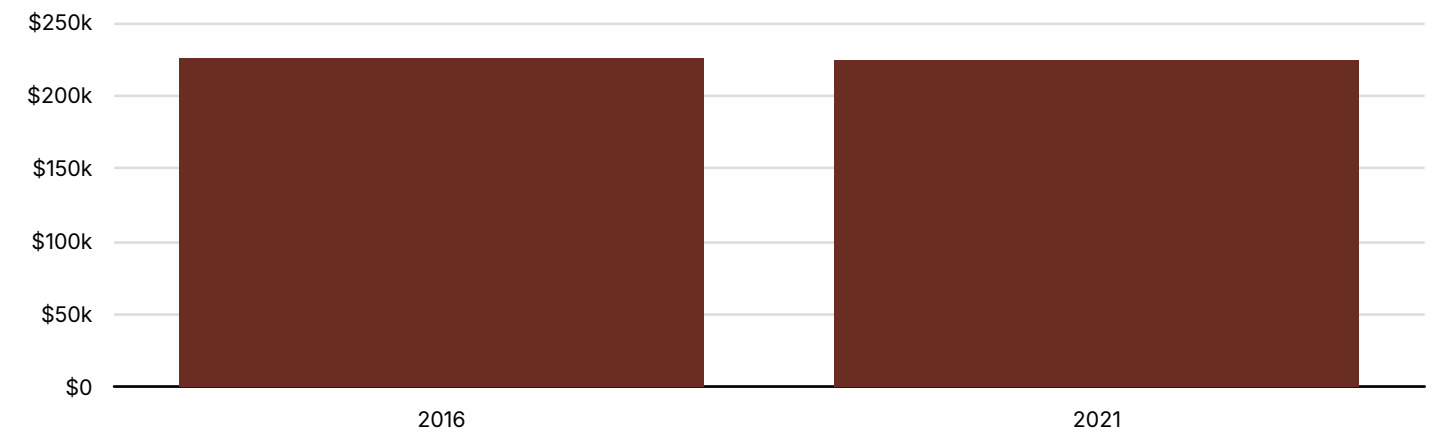


Figure 4.1: Shows the median value of residential dwellings. It helps indicate the typical price point in the local ownership housing market. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

Stavely's median dwelling value was essentially unchanged between the two census years, moving from \$225,127 in 2016 to \$224,000 in 2021. That is a decline of 0.5% over five years, which points to a very stable ownership housing market within the scope of owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. The change is small enough that the typical dwelling value remained near \$224,000 throughout the period. No broader trend can be inferred beyond this slight softening.

Stavely's median dwelling value was \$224,000 in 2021, little changed from \$225,127 in 2016. That 0.5% decline points to a mostly stable ownership housing market over the five-year period. Within the nearby comparison set, Stavely sat below communities such as Nanton (\$300,000), Claresholm (\$250,000) and Fort Macleod (\$240,000), while remaining above places recorded at zero. The pattern suggests a mid-range local value level with limited recent movement.

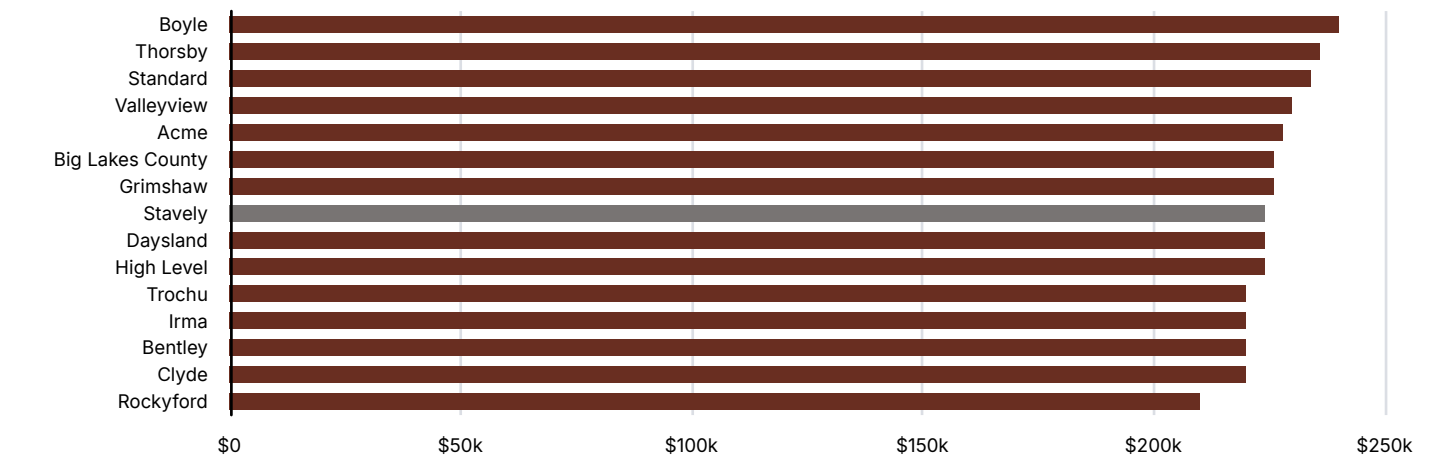


Figure 4.2: Comparison of Median Dwelling Value with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Household Type

Couple-family households without children were the largest group in Stavelly in 2021 at 100 households, up 5.3% since 2016. One-person households followed at 85, while two-or-more-person non-census-family households doubled to 10.

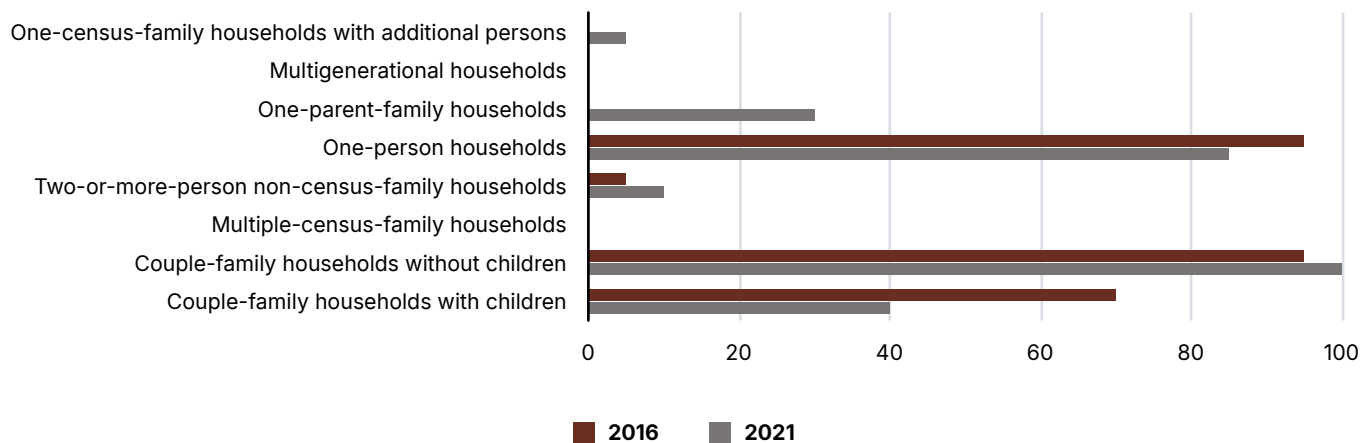
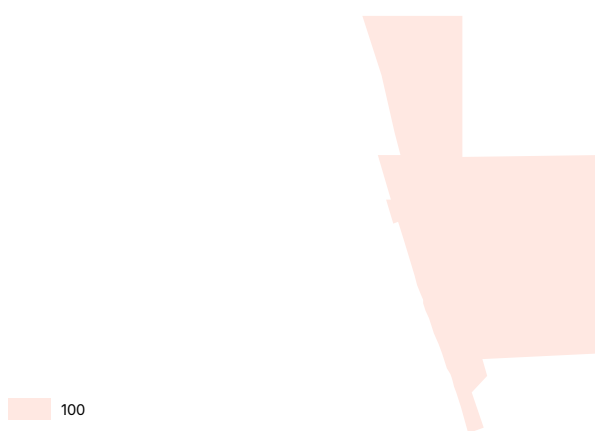


Figure 5.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Stavelly, 2016-2021)¹

In 2021, Stavelly's private households were led by couple-family households without children, at 100 households, followed by one-person households at 85 and couple-family households with children at 40. One-parent-family households numbered 30, while two-or-more-person non-census-family households accounted for 10 and one-census-family households with additional persons for 5. Multigenerational households and multiple-census-family households were both recorded at 0. The five-year changes show a mixed pattern: couple-family households with children fell by 42.9%, one-person households declined by 10.5%, and couple-family households without children rose by 5.3%. Two-or-more-person non-census-family households doubled.



In Stavelly, private households in 2021 were led by couple-family households without children, at 100 households, followed by one-person households at 85. Couple-family households with children accounted for 40, and one-parent-family households for 30. Smaller categories included two-or-more-person non-census-family households at 10 and one-census-family households with additional persons at 5, while multigenerational and multiple-census-family households were absent.

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

Dwelling Structure Type

Stavely’s housing stock remained centred on single-detached houses, unchanged at 230 units in 2021. Movable dwellings doubled to 30 units, while apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys fell to zero from 10 units.

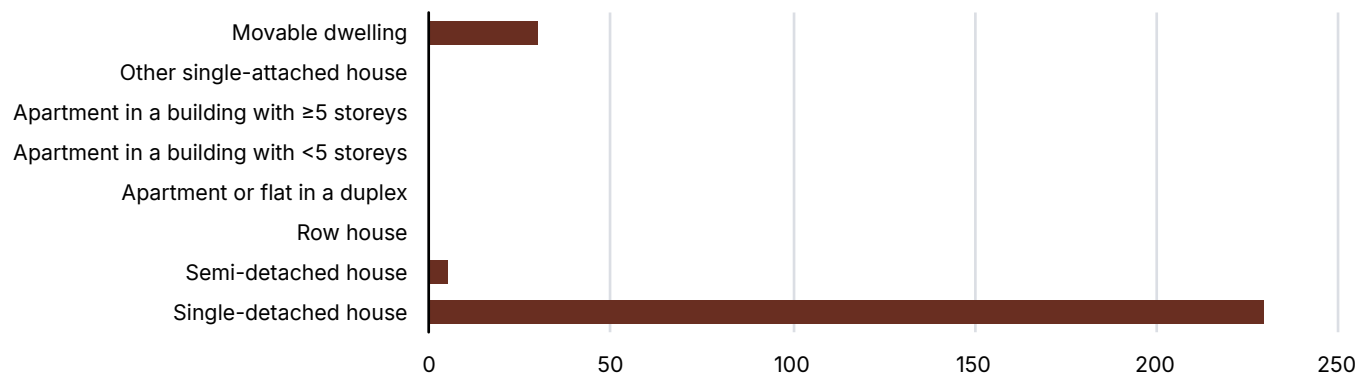


Figure 6.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely’s occupied private dwellings were dominated by single-detached houses, with 230 units, while movable dwellings accounted for 30 and semi-detached houses for 5. Other structure types were absent or negligible, including row houses and apartments in duplexes or larger buildings. The 5-year change data shows a stable core pattern: single-detached and semi-detached homes were unchanged, while movable dwellings doubled from a small base and apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys fell to zero.

In 2021, Stavely’s occupied private dwellings were dominated by single-detached houses, with 230 units. Movable dwellings were the next most common form at 30 units, while semi-detached houses accounted for just 5. The remaining structure types were absent or recorded at zero, including row houses and apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys, which had fallen to zero over five years. The pattern points to a housing stock that is highly concentrated in low-density, stand-alone forms.



Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Structure Type - Single-detached house (Stavely)¹

Housing Tenure

Owner households were the largest group in Stavely in 2021, rising to 245 from 215 in 2016, a 13.95% increase. Renter households fell to 35 from 40 over the same period.

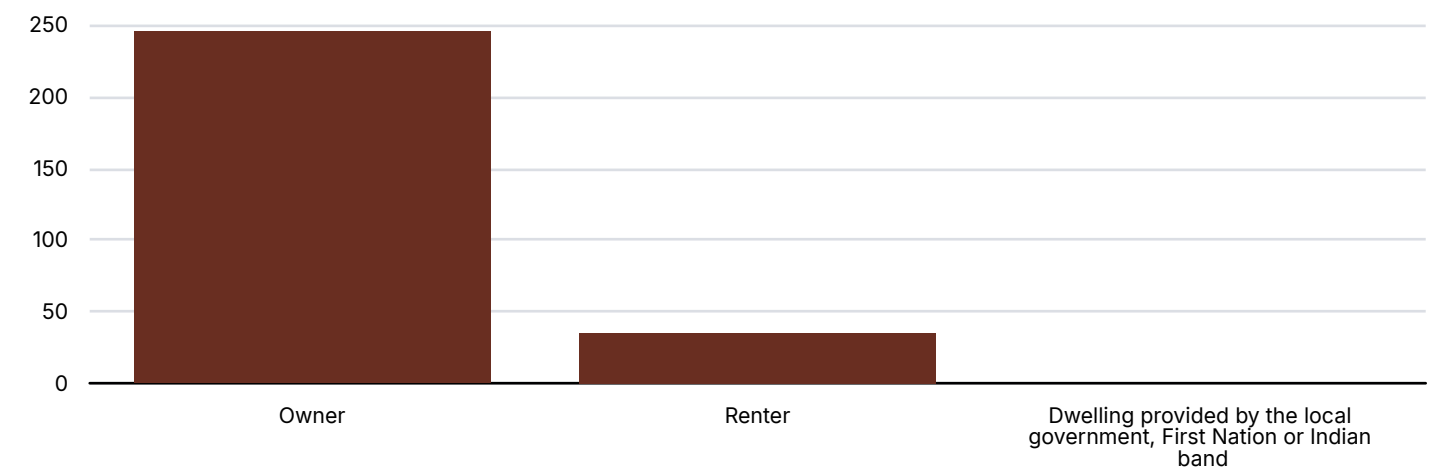
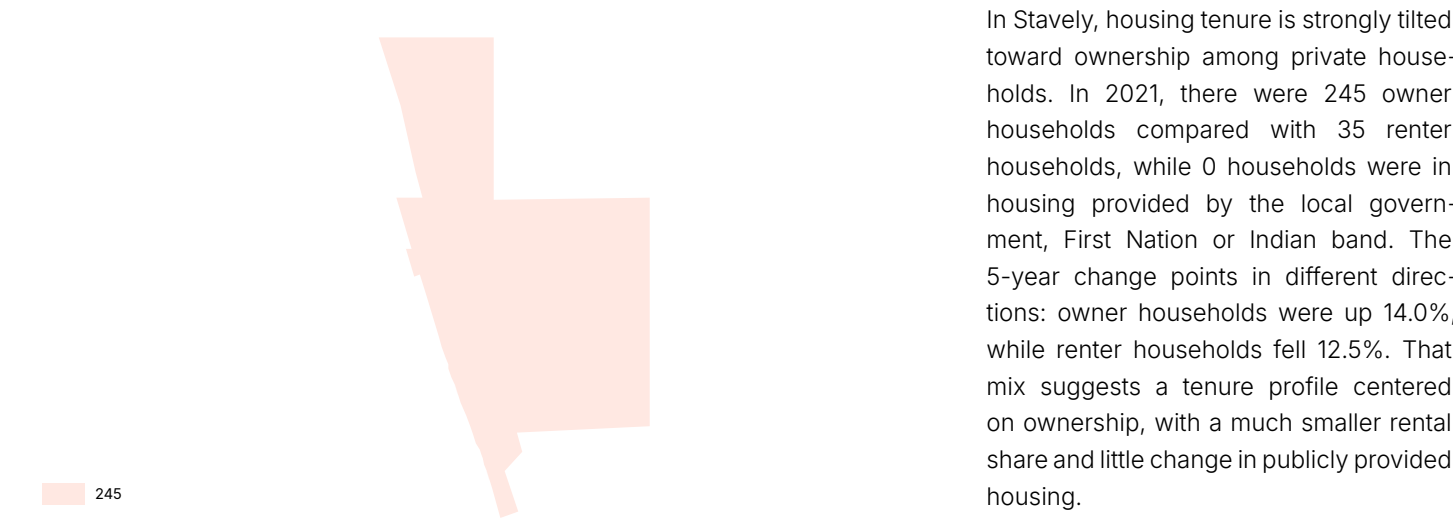


Figure 7.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In Stavely, housing tenure in 2021 was strongly tilted toward ownership among private households. The town had 245 owner households, compared with 35 renter households, and no households were recorded in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. That pattern suggests a small rental segment alongside a much larger ownership base. The five-year change data points to a shift in opposite directions: owner households increased by 14.0%, while renter households fell by 12.5%. With no change recorded for government-, First Nation-, or band-provided housing, the tenure mix appears to have become slightly more owner-heavy over the period.



In Stavely, housing tenure is strongly tilted toward ownership among private households. In 2021, there were 245 owner households compared with 35 renter households, while 0 households were in housing provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The 5-year change points in different directions: owner households were up 14.0%, while renter households fell 12.5%. That mix suggests a tenure profile centered on ownership, with a much smaller rental share and little change in publicly provided housing.

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Stavely)¹

Household Total Income Groups

Stavelly's largest household income group remained \$60,000 to \$69,999 at 30 households in 2021, unchanged from 2016. The biggest shift was \$10,000 to \$14,999, which fell from 5 to 0 households.

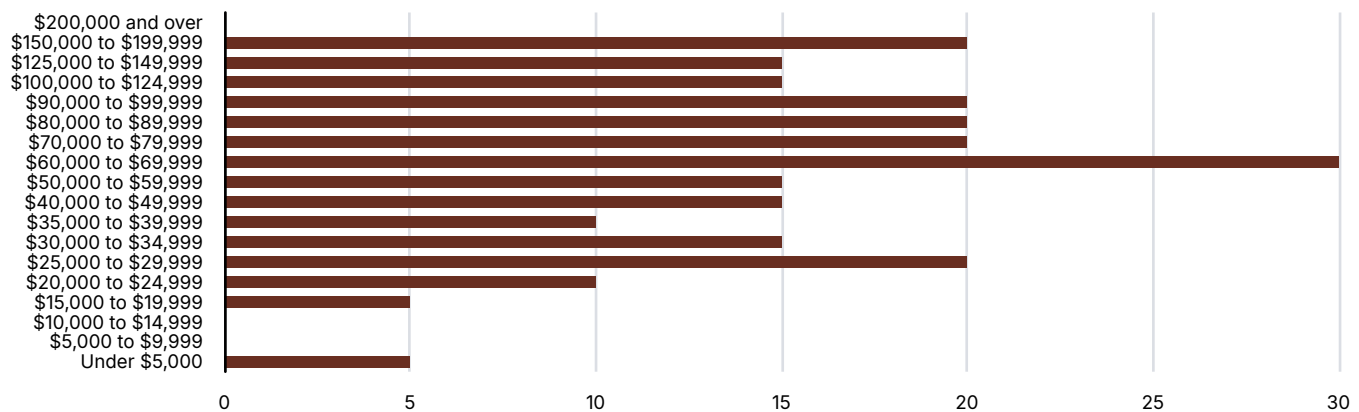


Figure 8.1: Shows households across total income groups. It helps indicate how household incomes are distributed from lower- to higher-income ranges. (Stavelly, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavelly's household income distribution was spread across many middle-income brackets, with 235 private households recorded. The largest single group was \$60,000 to \$69,999, at 30 households. Several other brackets also held notable counts, including \$25,000 to \$29,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, \$80,000 to \$89,999, and \$90,000 to \$99,999, each with 20 households. At the lower end, 5 households were under \$5,000, and 10 were in the \$20,000 to \$24,999 range. Recent change was mixed. The \$150,000 to \$199,999 group doubled over five years, while \$10,000 to \$14,999 fell to zero and several middle brackets were flat or down. The pattern suggests a distribution anchored in the broad middle, with limited presence at the lowest and highest income extremes.



Stavelly's 2021 household income profile is concentrated in the middle ranges, with 30 households in the \$60,000 to \$69,999 group and 20 households each in several nearby brackets. Lower-income groups are smaller, and there are no households recorded at \$200,000 and over. Recent change is mixed, with the \$150,000 to \$199,999 group doubling over five years while some lower brackets declined.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Income Group Household - \$60,000 to \$69,999 (Stavelly)¹

Average Shelter Costs

In Stavely, renter households paid more than owners in 2021, at \$1,100 versus \$960 monthly. Over five years, owner costs rose 27.1%, outpacing renter costs, which increased 9.2%.

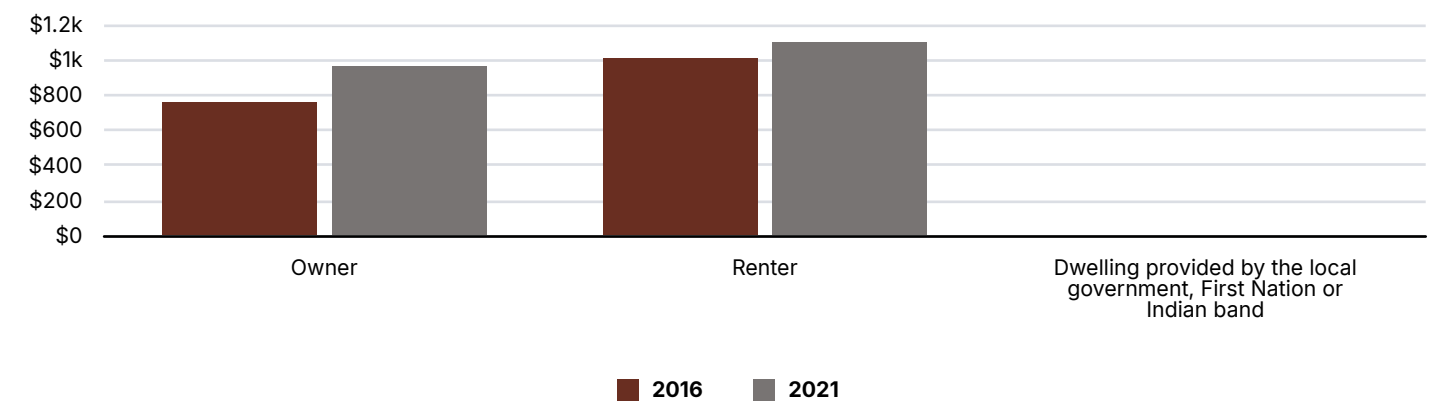


Figure 9.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

In Stavely, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were higher for renters than for owners, and both tenures showed increases over five years. Owner households paid an average of \$960 per month, up 27.1% from five years earlier. Renter households paid \$1,100, up 9.2% over the same period. A third tenure category, dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, was recorded at \$0. Taken together, the figures show a modest but clear upward shift in shelter costs, with renters remaining above owners.

In Stavely, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were higher for renters than for owners. Owner households paid \$960 per month, while renter households paid \$1,100, a difference of \$140. Over five years, costs rose by 27.1% for owners and 9.2% for renters. Within the census subdivision, the pattern is straightforward: renting carried the higher monthly cost, while owner costs grew faster over the period. The category for dwellings provided by government or Indigenous authorities recorded no cost.



Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Renter (Stavely)¹

Population in Private Households

Stavely had 545 people in private households in 2021, unchanged from 2016. That followed a rise from 505 in 2011, a 7.9% increase over five years before flattening.

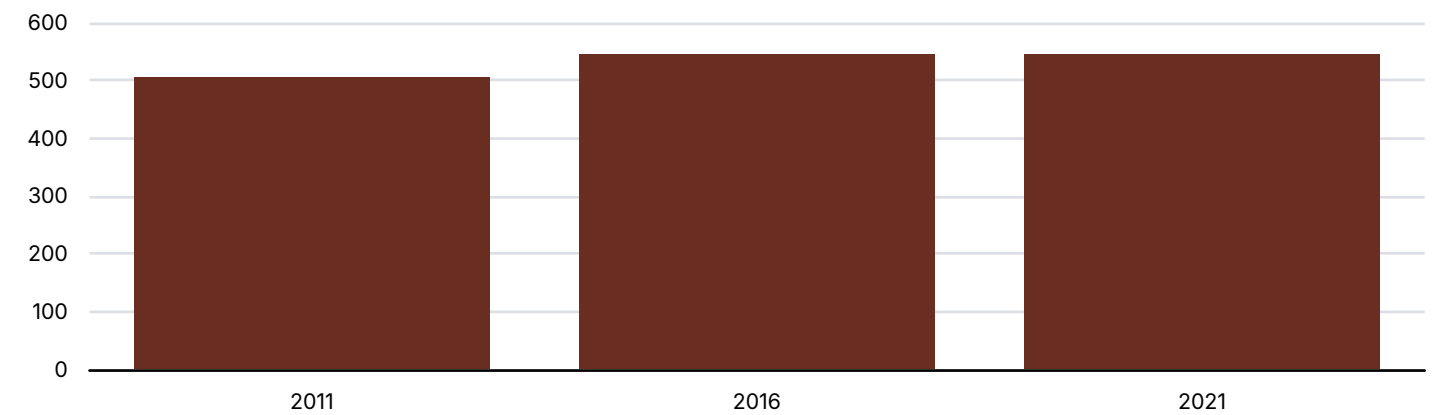


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of people living in private households. It helps indicate how much of the population lives in standard household settings rather than collective dwellings. (Stavely, 2011-2021)¹

Stavely’s population in private households was stable by 2021, with 545 people living in private households. The count was 505 in 2011 and rose to 545 in 2016, before holding unchanged through 2021. That means the five-year change from 2016 to 2021 was 0%, while the earlier five-year period recorded growth of 8.0%. The decade total was a gain of 40 people. The pattern points to a small increase followed by a plateau rather than continued expansion. In household population terms, Stavely’s recent trend is steady, not volatile.

Stavely had 545 people living in private households in 2021, unchanged from 2016 after rising from 505 in 2011. That makes for a modest increase over the decade, with the recent period showing no additional growth. Compared with nearby places, Stavely sits at the small end of the group, above Cowley and Glenwood but far below larger communities such as Claresholm, Cardston, and Nanton. The flat 2016 to 2021 result suggests a stable household population rather than a shifting one.

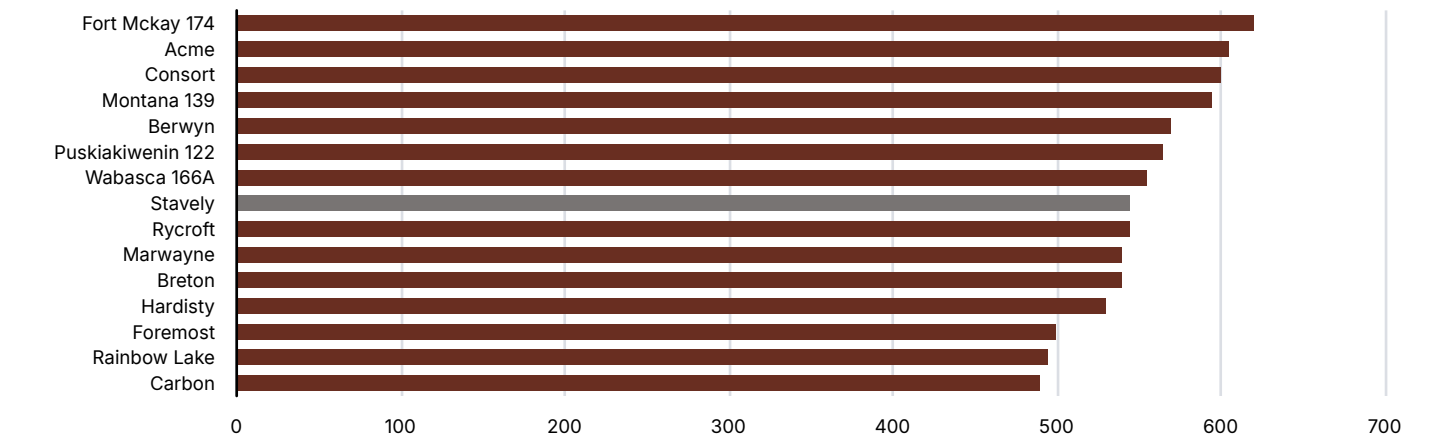


Figure 10.2: Comparison of Population in Private Households with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

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.

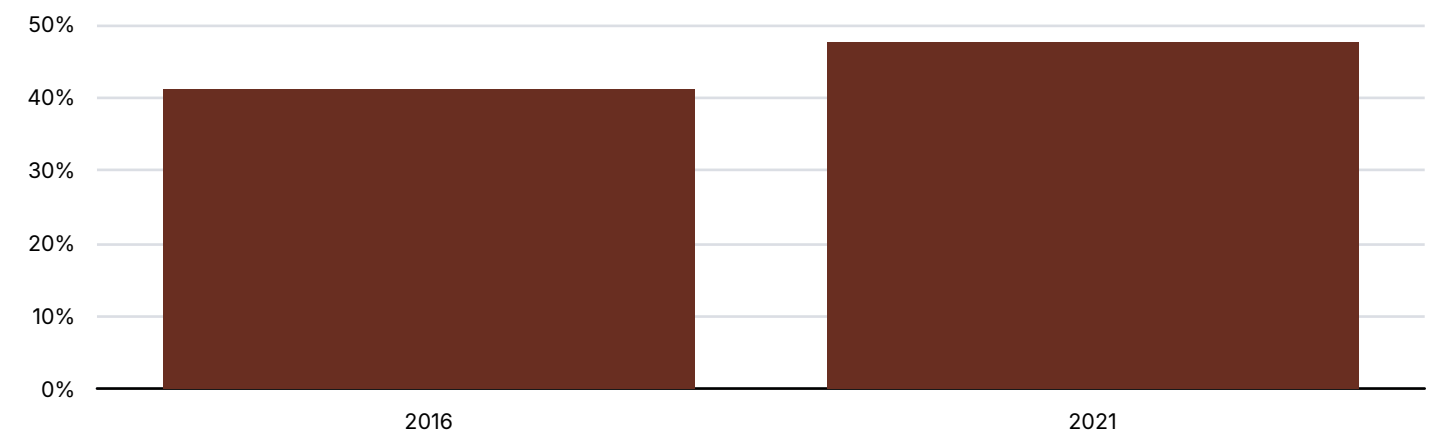


Figure 11.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

Stavely’s employment rate rose between the 2016 and 2021 censuses, pointing to a stronger share of the working-age population in employment. In 2016, the rate was 41.1%; by 2021 it had reached 47.5%. That is an increase of 6.4 percentage points, or 15.6% over five years. The data suggest a clear upward trend in local employment participation. For the labour force aged 15 years and over, the recent direction is plainly positive, even though the level remains under 50%.

Stavely’s employment rate stood at 47.5% in 2021 for the labour force aged 15 years and over. That was up from 41.1% in 2016, a 15.6% increase over five years. In the regional context, Stavely sat below Cardston County at 65.1% and Nanton at 58.4%, but above Hill Spring at 30.8% and Piikani 147 at 33.2%. It was also slightly below Fort Macleod’s 51.5%. The pattern places Stavely in the middle of the local range, with a notable recent gain but a rate that remained under several nearby comparators.

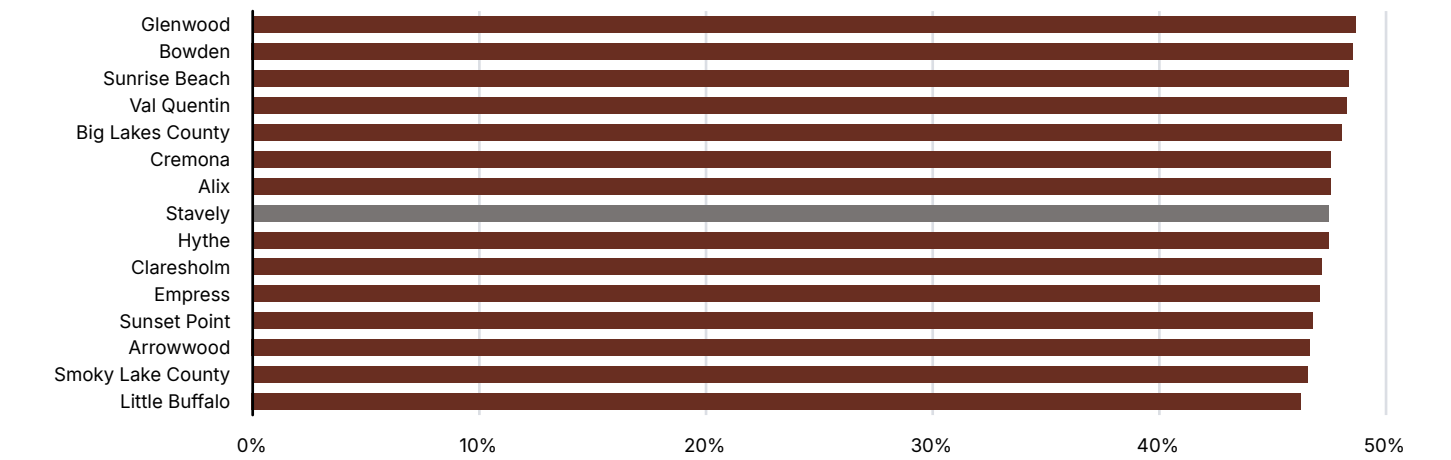


Figure 11.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Household Size

Two-person households were the largest group in Stavely in 2021, at 135, up 17.4% from 2016. One-person households numbered 85, while five-or-more-person households fell to 5, down 50.0%.

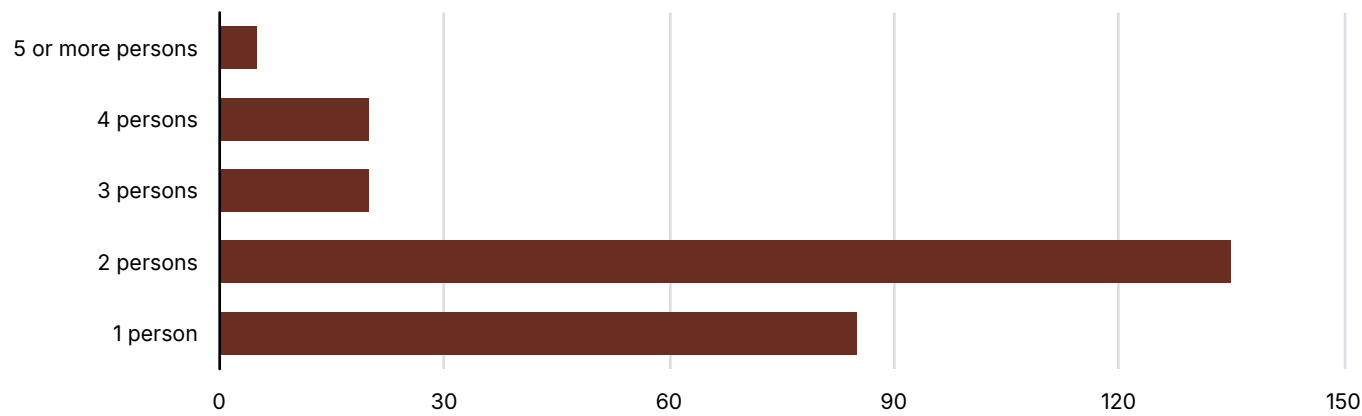
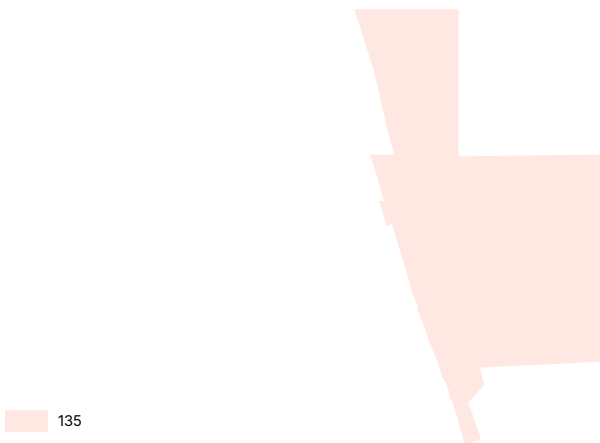


Figure 12.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's household-size profile was concentrated in smaller households, with 1-person and 2-person households making up the largest counts. The pattern suggests a community where smaller living arrangements are more common than larger ones. There were 85 one-person households, down 5.6% over five years, and 135 two-person households, up 17.4%. Three-person households held steady at 20, while four-person households also numbered 20 but fell 20.0%. Larger households were less common. Stavely recorded just 5 households with five or more persons, a 50.0% decline over the five-year period. Taken together, the data point to a household structure weighted toward one- and two-person living, with smaller counts and weaker recent movement among larger household sizes.



In Stavely's private households in 2021, two-person households were the most common arrangement, with 135 households, followed by one-person households at 85. Smaller shares were recorded for three-person and four-person households, each at 20, while five or more persons accounted for just 5 households. The 5-year change points to modest growth in two-person households, steady three-person households, and declines in one-person, four-person, and larger households. This mix suggests a household profile centered on smaller living arrangements.

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

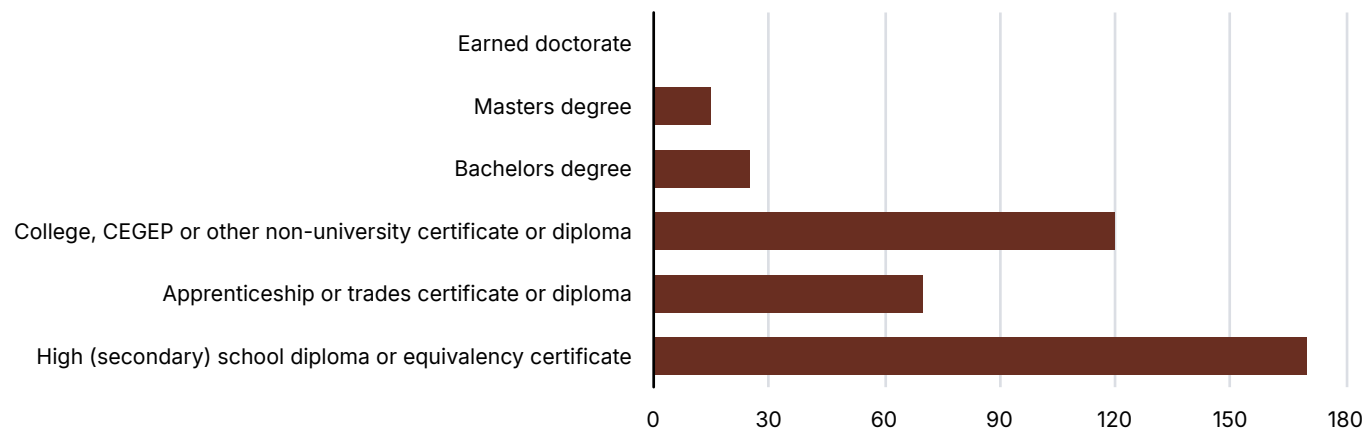


Figure 13.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely’s education profile was concentrated in mid-level credentials among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The largest group had a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, at 170 people, followed by college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas at 120 and apprenticeship or trades credentials at 70. Higher education levels were smaller, with 25 people holding a bachelor’s degree and 15 a master’s degree, while no one reported an earned doctorate. Over five years, most categories grew, especially high school diplomas and college credentials, suggesting a broad increase in educational attainment rather than a shift toward the highest degrees.

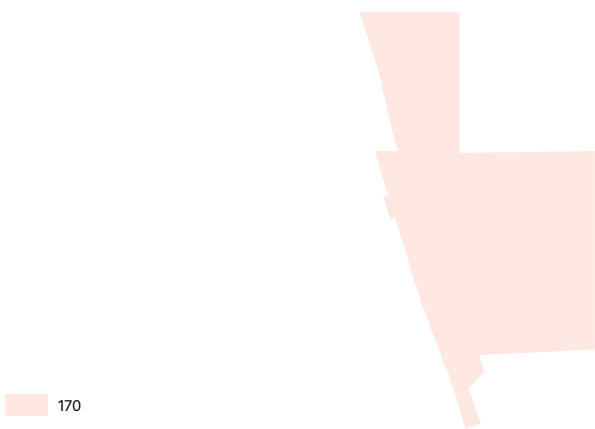


Figure 13.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (Stavely)¹

In Stavely, the educational profile in 2021 was concentrated in mid-level credentials. The largest group had a high school diploma or equivalent, at 170 people, followed by 120 with a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma and 70 with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. Smaller numbers held a bachelor’s degree (25) or a master’s degree (15), and none reported an earned doctorate. This points to a population shaped more by secondary and postsecondary non-degree credentials than advanced degrees.

Population Density

Stavely had 305.3 people per square kilometre in 2021, up 3.1% from 2016. Density was still slightly below 2011's 311.3, leaving the five-year change below the earlier level.

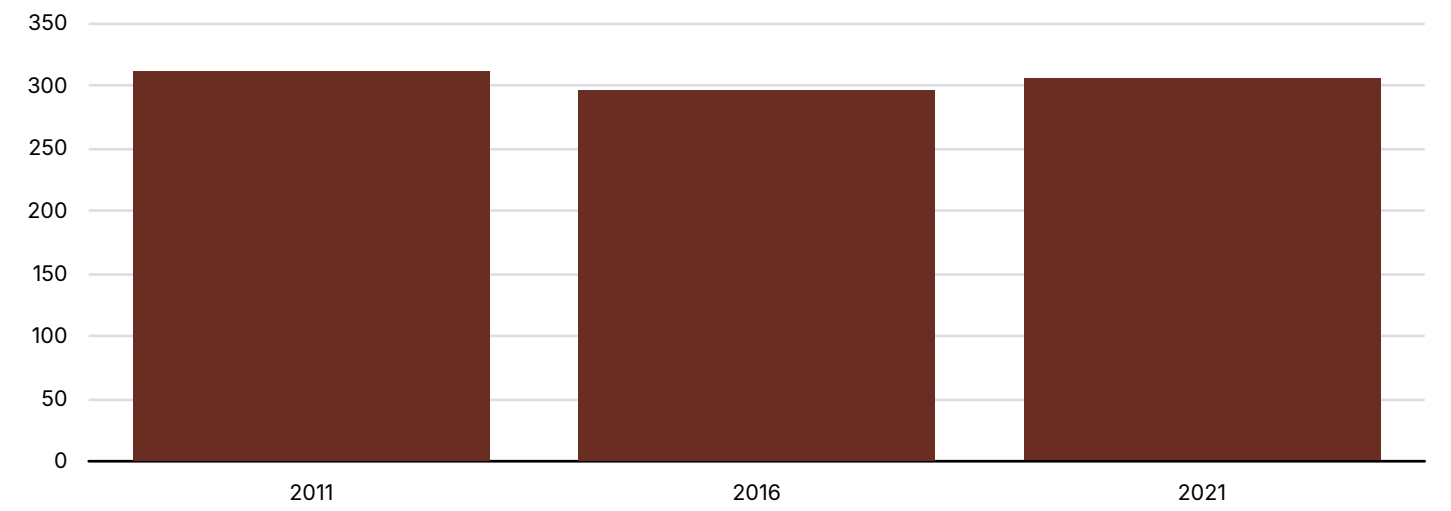
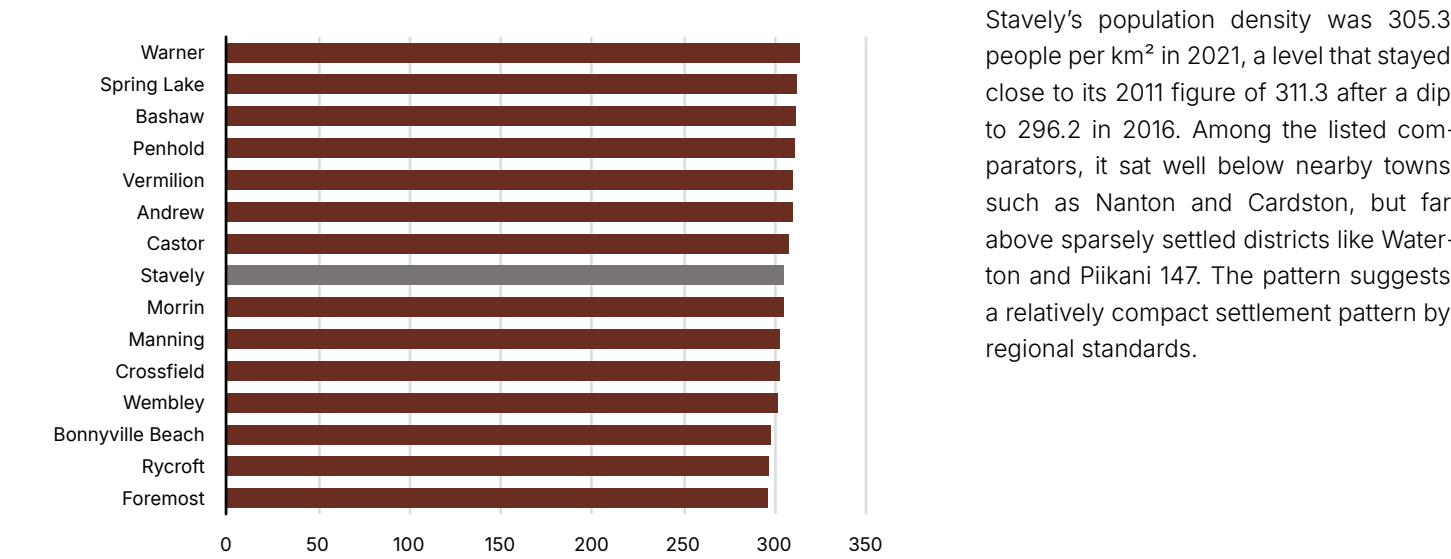


Figure 14.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Stavely, 2011-2021)¹

Stavely's population density has remained fairly stable over the last decade, with modest movement rather than a clear long-term rise or decline. In 2011, the town recorded 311.3 people per km2. That figure fell to 296.2 in 2016, a 4.9% decrease over five years, before recovering to 305.3 in 2021, up 3.1% from 2016. The 2021 level was still slightly below 2011, showing that the recent rebound did not fully erase the earlier drop. The pattern suggests a small but relatively consistent population concentration over time.



Stavely's population density was 305.3 people per km² in 2021, a level that stayed close to its 2011 figure of 311.3 after a dip to 296.2 in 2016. Among the listed comparators, it sat well below nearby towns such as Nanton and Cardston, but far above sparsely settled districts like Waterton and Piikani 147. The pattern suggests a relatively compact settlement pattern by regional standards.

Figure 14.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Mother Tongue

English was Stavely's largest mother tongue in 2021 at 515 people, and also the most changed group, rising 4.0% over five years. Dutch followed with 5 people.

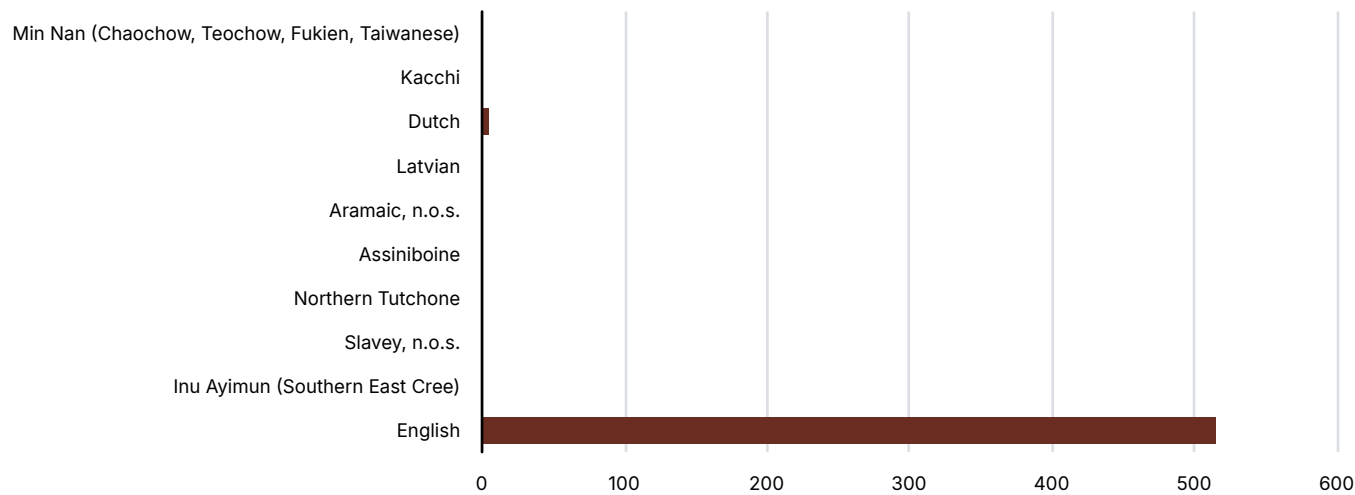
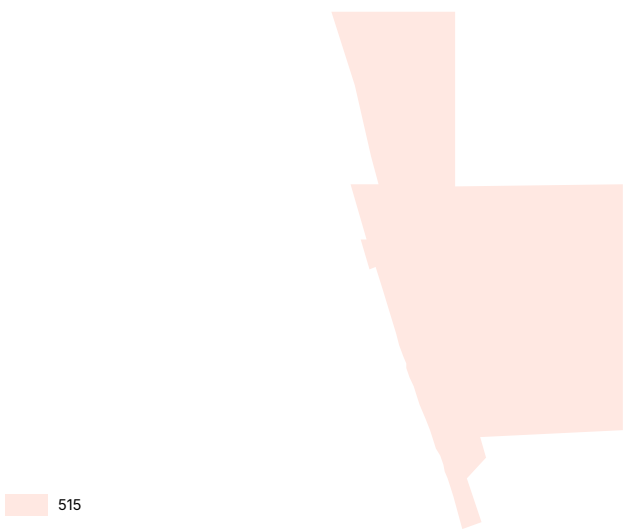


Figure 15.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's mother tongue profile was overwhelmingly concentrated in English. The census recorded 515 people with English as their first language, and that figure rose 4.0% over the previous five years. Dutch was a distant second at 5 people, while the other languages listed were recorded at zero. That pattern shows a very narrow linguistic mix, with little change in the overall structure over the five-year period. The data points to a community where English remains the clear dominant mother tongue.



Stavely's 2021 mother tongue profile is narrowly concentrated in English, with only a small Dutch minority reported. English was the first language learned and still understood by 515 people, while Dutch was reported by 5 people. Several other listed languages, including Inu Ayimun, Slavey, Northern Tutchone, and Assiniboine, recorded zero. The associated dissemination area shows the same pattern: 515 English speakers and 5 Dutch speakers. This points to a highly concentrated linguistic profile, with very limited reported diversity in mother tongue.

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

Visible Minority

Stavelly’s largest visible minority group in 2021 was Filipino, at 0 people, while Korean and visible minority, n.i.e. each fell from 10 people in 2016 to zero, a 100% decline over five years.

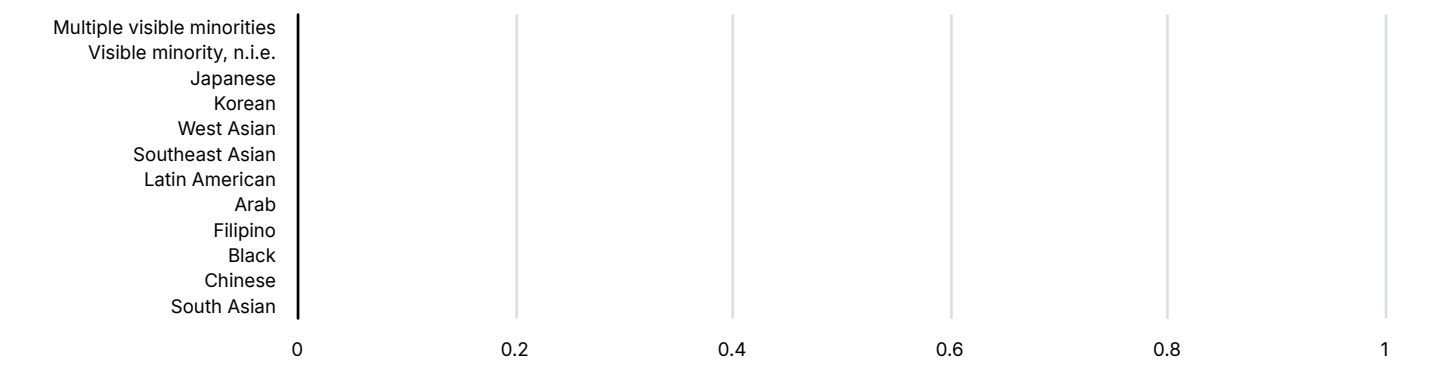


Figure 16.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Stavelly, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavelly recorded no residents in any of the listed visible minority groups within the population in private households. Each category, including South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Japanese, and multiple visible minorities, was reported at zero people. Two categories, Korean and visible minority, n.i.e., also showed a 100% five-year decline, ending at zero in 2021. The pattern points to an absence of recorded visible minority population in the census profile for that year.

In 2021, Stavelly recorded no residents in any visible minority category within the population living in private households. Counts were zero for South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority, n.i.e., and multiple visible minorities. The only change values shown were -100% for Korean and visible minority, n.i.e., which means those categories fell to zero over five years. With no visible minority population recorded, the local pattern is one of complete absence rather than internal diversity.



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

Age Groups

In Stavely, the 70 to 74 years group was largest in 2021 at 65 people, up 62.5% since 2016. The 35 to 39 years group rose 75% to 35 people.

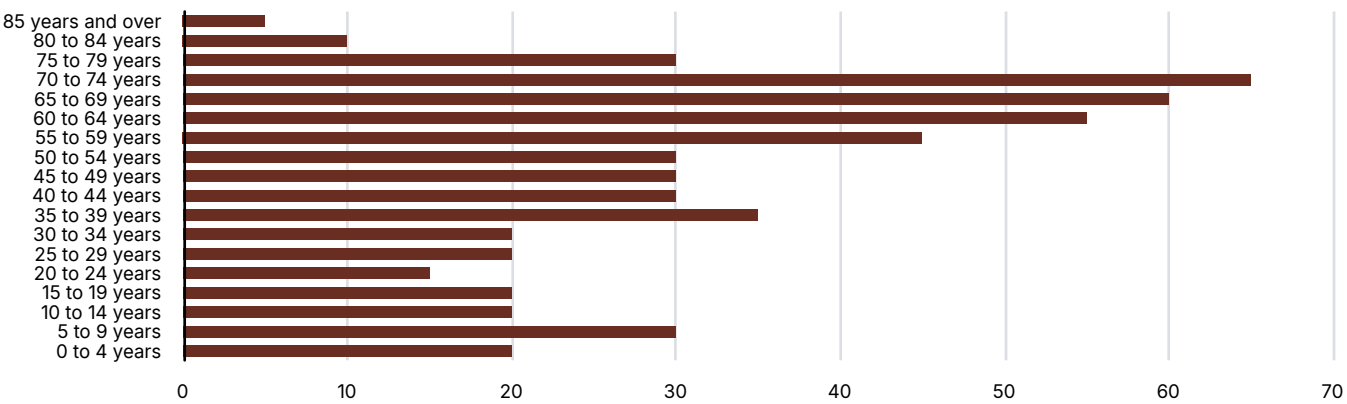


Figure 17.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Stavely, 2021)¹

Stavely’s 2021 age profile is concentrated in older working-age and senior groups, with the largest counts in 65 to 69 years, 60 to 64 years, and 70 to 74 years. Younger cohorts are smaller, especially ages 0 to 4, 10 to 14, and 80 to 84 years. Recent five-year changes are mixed. The 35 to 39 group rose 75%, 70 to 74 increased 62.5%, and 45 to 49 grew 50%, while several younger groups declined by about 33.3%.

In 2021, Stavely’s population profile leaned toward older age groups, with the largest cohorts in the 65 to 69 range at 60 people and 70 to 74 at 65. Smaller children’s groups included 20 people aged 0 to 4 and 20 aged 10 to 14, while the 20 to 24 group was only 15. Over five years, some middle and older ages grew, including 35 to 39 years, up 75%, and 70 to 74 years, up 62.5%, while several younger groups declined. This points to a population that is concentrated in later working age and early senior years.



Figure 17.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age Group - 70 to 74 years (Stavely)¹

Family Type

Married couples without children were the largest family type in Stavelly in 2021 at 75 people, down 21.1% from 2016. Married couples with children fell to 30 people, down 40.0%.

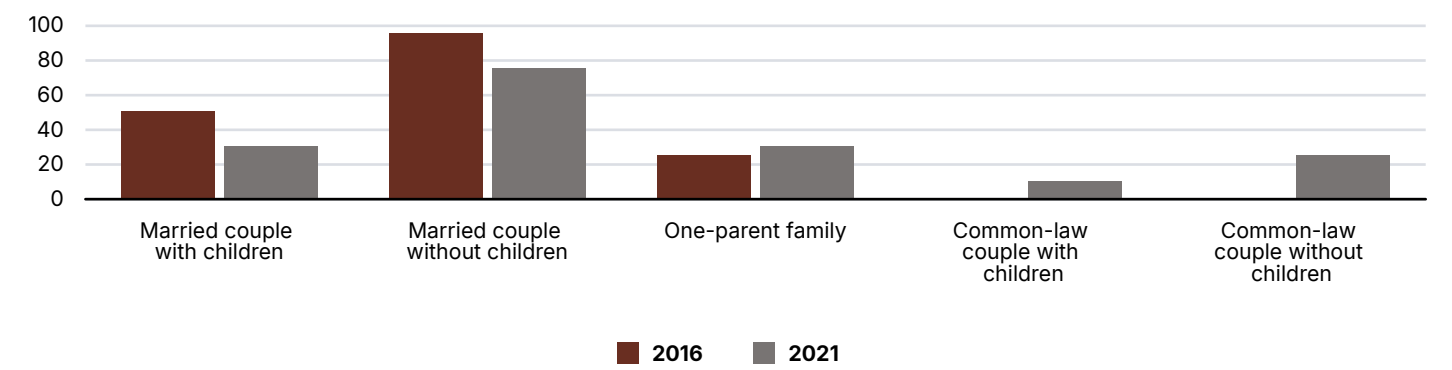


Figure 18.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Stavelly, 2016-2021)¹

In Stavelly, the 2021 family picture was dominated by couple families, especially married couples without children at 75 people, down 21.1% over five years. Married couples with children numbered 30, a 40% decline. One-parent families also counted 30, but rose 20% over the same period. Common-law families were smaller, with 25 without children and 10 with children. The mix shows a shift away from married couples toward a more varied family structure.

Stavelly’s family profile in 2021 was led by couple families, with married couples without children as the largest group at 75 people. Married couples with children and one-parent families each accounted for 30 people, while common-law couples without children totalled 25 and common-law couples with children 10. The 5-year changes point to a mixed pattern. One-parent families grew by 20%, while married couples with children fell by 40% and married couples without children declined by 21.1%. This suggests a family structure that still centres on couple households, but with some recent shift toward lone-parent families.



Figure 18.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Type - Married couple without children (Stavelly)¹

Ethnic Origin

English was the largest ethnic origin group in Stavely at 210 people in 2021, up 5% over five years. Danish recorded the fastest growth, rising 300% to 40 people.

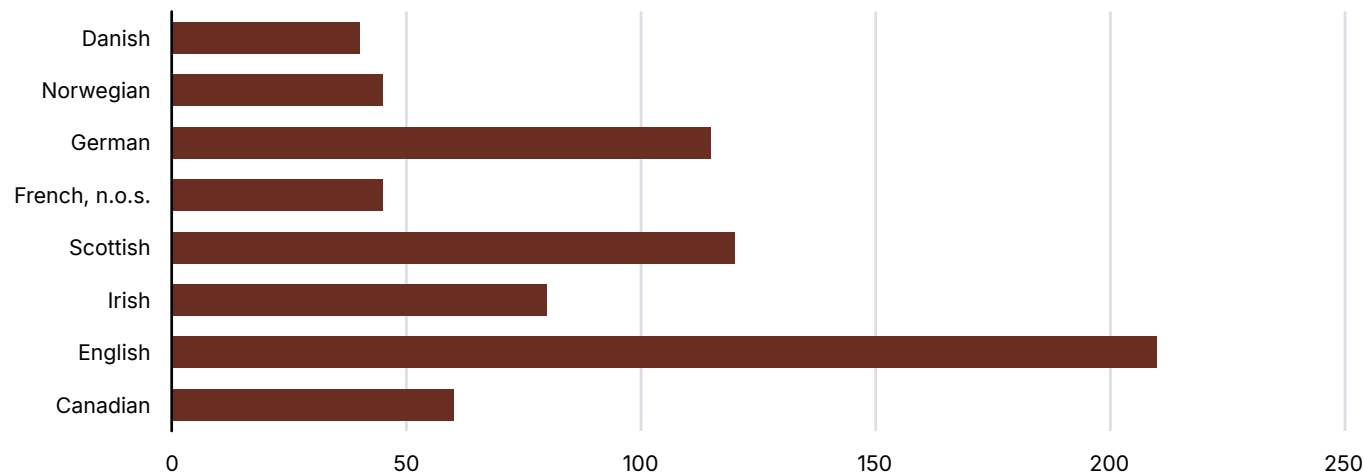
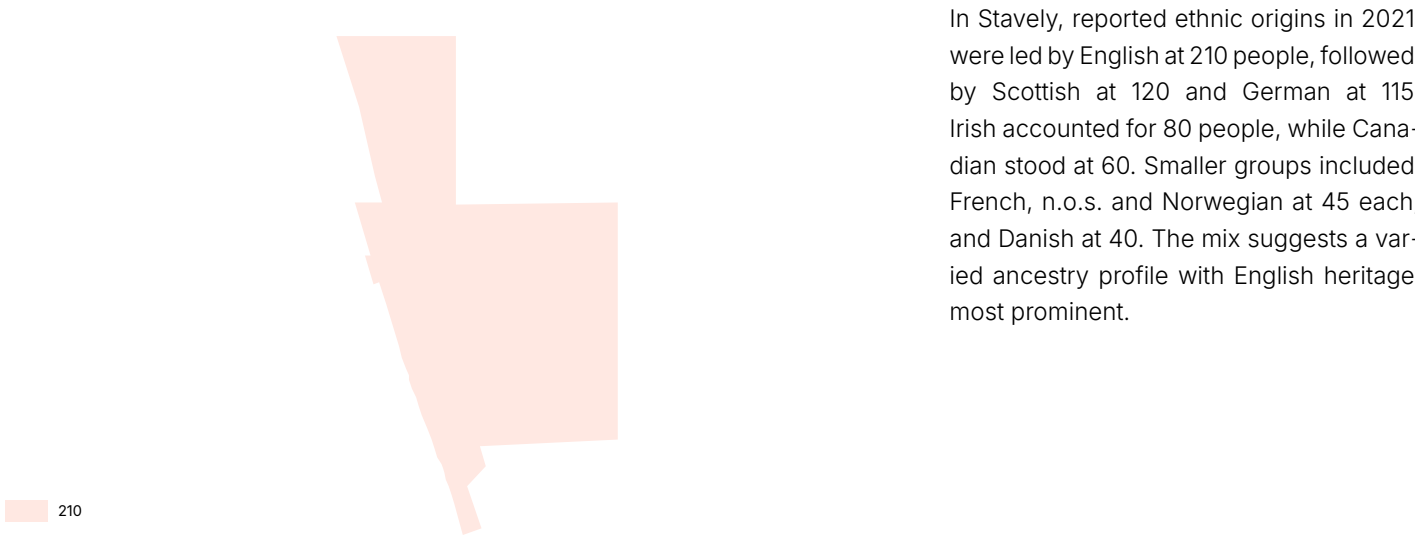


Figure 19.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In Stavely, reported ethnic origins in 2021 show a mix led by English ancestry, with 210 people, followed by Scottish at 120, German at 115, Irish at 80, and Canadian at 60. Smaller counts were recorded for French, n.o.s. and Norwegian, at 45 each, and Danish at 40. The five-year changes suggest a mixed trend: English rose 5%, German increased 21.1%, and Danish grew sharply from a small base, while Canadian fell 62.5%, Irish declined 27.3%, Scottish edged down 4%, and Norwegian slipped 18.2%. The pattern points to shifting ancestry reporting rather than a single clear direction.



In Stavely, reported ethnic origins in 2021 were led by English at 210 people, followed by Scottish at 120 and German at 115. Irish accounted for 80 people, while Canadian stood at 60. Smaller groups included French, n.o.s. and Norwegian at 45 each, and Danish at 40. The mix suggests a varied ancestry profile with English heritage most prominent.

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

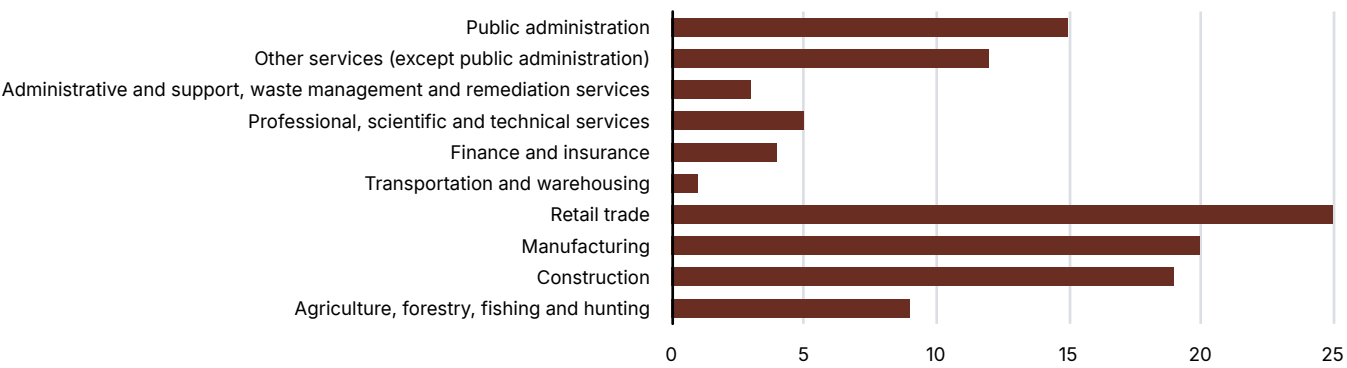


Figure 20.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Stavely, 2025)³

In 2025, Stavely’s employment by sector was spread across a small set of industries, with retail trade, manufacturing, and construction leading local job counts. Retail trade had 25 employees, manufacturing 20, and construction 19. Public administration followed with 15, while other services had 12 and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting had 9. Recent change was mixed. Professional, scientific and technical services rose 66.7% to 5 jobs, while agriculture fell 47.1% and other services fell 29.4%. The pattern suggests a modest, shifting employment base rather than a single dominant sector. Source: Statistics Canada, Employment by Industry, Annual, Table 14-10-0202-01.

In Stavely, employment in 2025 was spread across a small set of industries, with retail trade the largest employer at 25 people. Manufacturing followed with 20, then construction with 19 and public administration with 15. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 9 jobs, while other services had 12. Recent shifts were mixed: professional, scientific and technical services rose 66.7%, while agriculture fell 47.1% and other services declined 29.4%.



Figure 20.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Naics - Retail trade (Stavely)³

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.

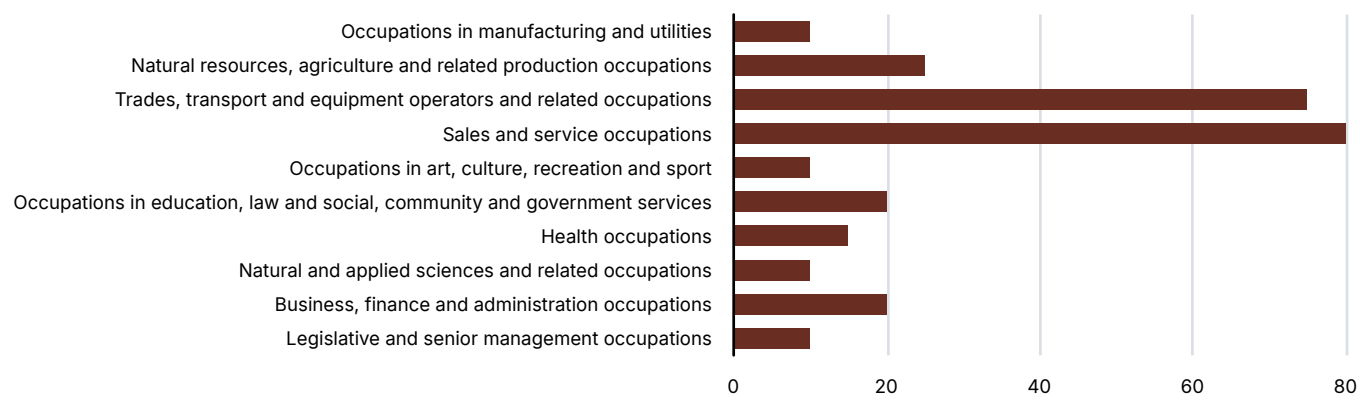


Figure 21.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's employed residents were concentrated in sales and service occupations, with 80 people, followed closely by trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations at 75. These were the largest groups in the labour force aged 15 years and over. Over five years, sales and service rose sharply by 128.6%, while trades gained 25% and education, law and social, community and government services doubled to 20. Some smaller groups held steady or declined.

In Stavely's 2021 labour force aged 15 and over, employment by occupation is concentrated in a few groups. Sales and service occupations are the largest category at 80 people, followed by trades, transport and equipment operators at 75 and natural resources, agriculture and related production at 25. Several smaller groups sit at 20 or fewer people, including business, finance and administration, education-related services, health, and management.



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

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