



NANTON

Community Overview

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Executive Summary

Nanton is a small town with a distinctly older population profile, a steady household base, and stronger recent population growth than its longer census trend alone might suggest. The median age reached 52.8 in 2021 and changed very little over the previous five years, while the largest age groups were in the 60 to 69 range. Household patterns align with that profile. Two-person households were the most common, one-person households were also numerous, and couple families without children outnumbered couple families with children. The population living in private households rose only modestly between 2016 and 2021, which gives the town a picture of stability at the household level even as its total population moved up more quickly by 2025.

Housing and income patterns reinforce the sense of a mature community with gradual change rather than sharp turnover. Ownership remained the dominant tenure in 2021, though renter households also increased and renter shelter costs rose faster than owner costs. The housing stock was still centered overwhelmingly on single-detached homes, with some growth in semi-detached and movable dwellings but no broad shift away from detached housing. Median dwelling value recovered after a mid-decade dip and reached \$300,000 in 2021, placing Nanton in the middle of its local comparison set. Household incomes were spread across a wide range, but the largest counts sat in middle and upper-middle brackets rather than being concentrated at either end. The town's immigrant and visible minority populations remained relatively small, and mother tongue data showed a strong concentration in English with only limited change in smaller language groups.

Nanton's labour and education patterns are more mixed. The employment rate eased down gradually over the decade, indicating modest weakening rather than a sharp decline. At the same time, the local job base in 2025 showed notable strength in manufacturing, alongside health care, retail, and agriculture, which points to a varied employment structure rather than dependence on a single field. Among employed residents, trades and sales occupations remained prominent. Educational attainment also expanded across several credential levels, especially high school, college, and trades. The resulting picture is of a town that is growing, ownership-oriented, and still rooted in small-household living, with an older age structure shaping much of its social and economic profile.

Median Age

Nanton's median age was 52.8 years in 2021, up slightly from 52.7 in 2016 and 49.4 in 2011. The five-year increase was 0.2%, while the 2011 to 2021 rise was 3.4%.

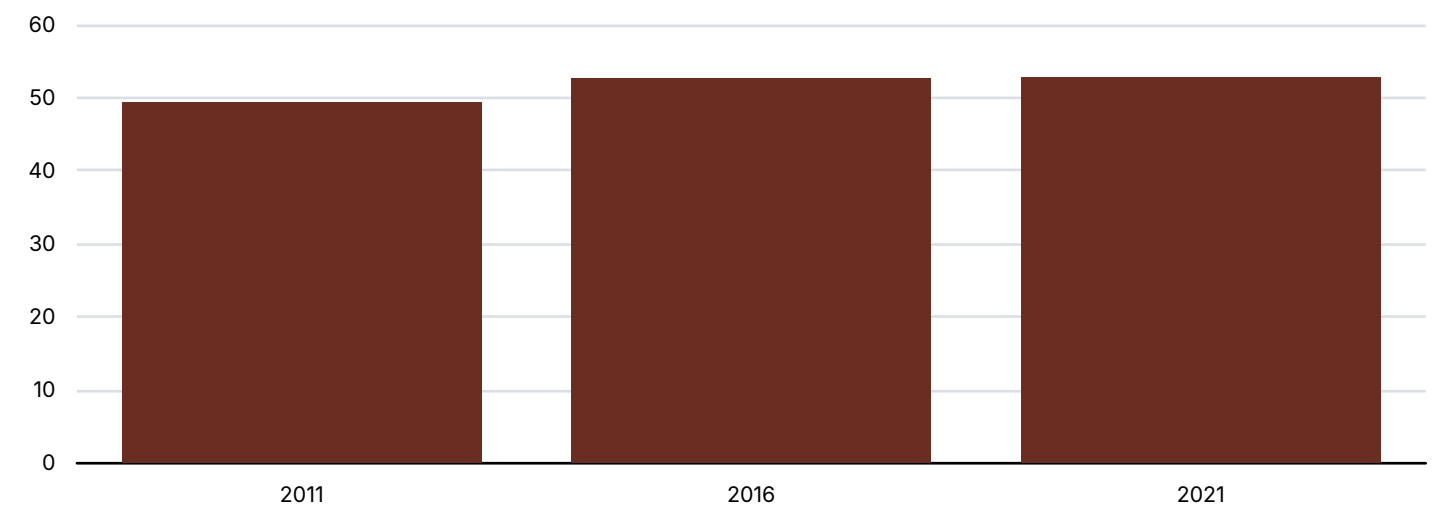
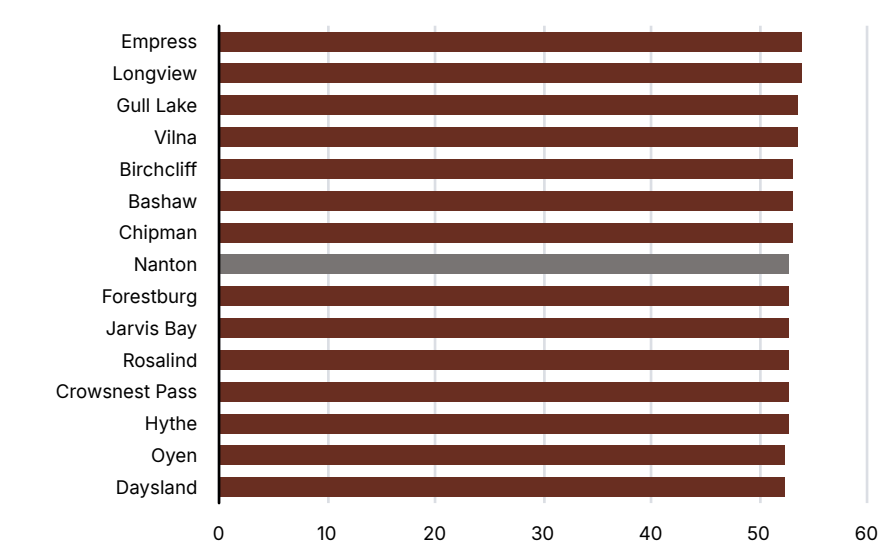


Figure 1.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Nanton, 2011-2021)¹

Nanton's median age has remained high and fairly stable over the past decade, pointing to an older population profile within the town. In 2011, the median age was 49.4 years. By 2016, it had risen to 52.7 years, a 6.7% increase. In 2021, it edged up again to 52.8 years, another 0.2% change. The pattern is one of a sharp increase earlier in the period followed by a much smaller recent shift. That suggests the town's age midpoint has settled at a level well above 50 years, with little movement in the latest census interval.



Nanton's median age was 52.8 years in 2021, placing it among the older communities in this comparison set. The figure changed little from 2016, when it was 52.7, but it was higher than its 2011 level of 49.4. Relative to nearby places, Nanton sat above Pincher Creek No. 9 at 49.6 and well above Fort Macleod at 42.4, but below Claresholm at 56.8 and Hill Spring at 54.8. The pattern suggests a mature age profile that has remained stable over the last five years.

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

Immigrant Status

Non-immigrants remained the largest group in Nanton at 1,870 in 2021, up 3.6% from 2016. Immigrants numbered 220, while non-permanent residents fell to 10, down 60% over five years.

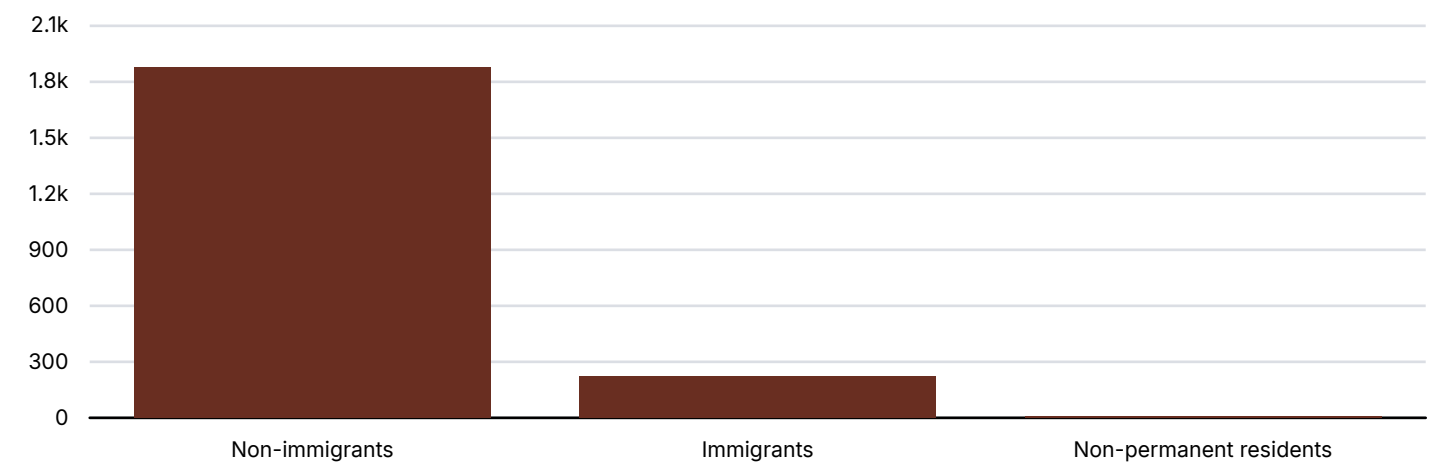


Figure 2.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In 2021, Nanton’s population in private households was dominated by non-immigrants, with 1,870 people. Immigrants accounted for 220 residents, while non-permanent residents were a very small group at 10 people. The 5-year change points to modest growth in the first two groups and a sharp decline in the third: non-immigrants rose 3.6%, immigrants increased 2.3%, and non-permanent residents fell 60%. The pattern suggests a community where immigrant status changed only gradually over the five-year period, with the largest share remaining non-immigrant and only limited movement among the smaller categories.



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

Total Population

Nanton's population reached 2,522 in 2025, up 13.25% over five years. Growth accelerated in recent years, rising from 2,221 in 2021 to 2,522, after a brief dip in 2017.

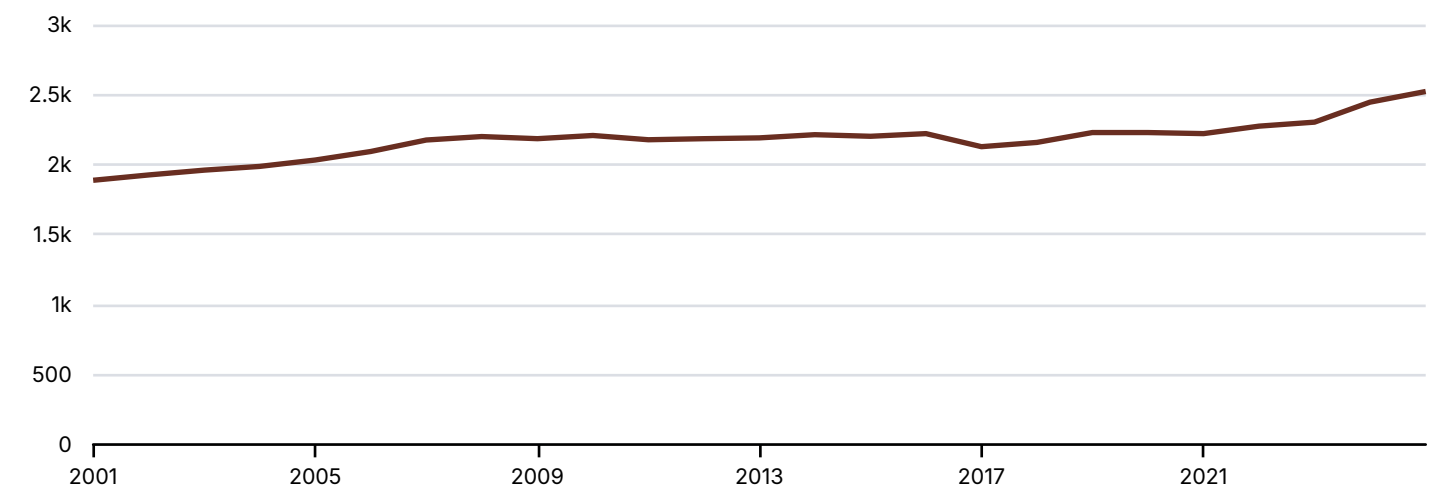
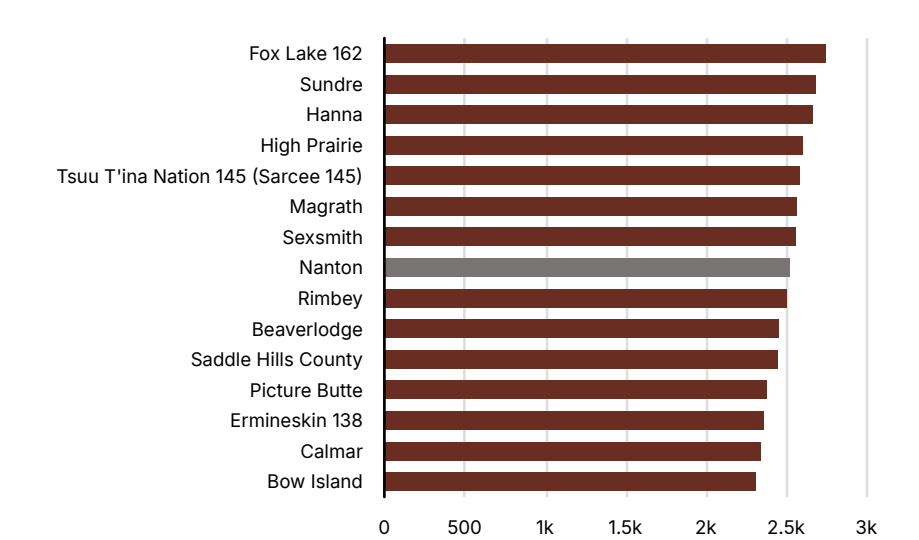


Figure 3.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Nanton, 2001-2025)²

Nanton's total population has trended upward over the last two decades, with only brief pauses and one notable dip. The town grew from 1,887 people in 2001 to 2,522 in 2025, a gain of 635 residents. After steady increases through the 2000s, population edged down in 2011 and again in 2017, before recovering. Recent years show stronger momentum. The population rose from 2,221 in 2021 to 2,522 in 2025, including gains of 52 in 2022, 29 in 2023, 144 in 2024 and 76 in 2025. This pattern suggests continued growth rather than long-term stagnation.



Nanton's total population reached 2,522 people in 2025, placing it below several nearby communities in the dataset. It remains smaller than Claresholm, Fort Macleod and Pincher Creek, while still well above Hill Spring and Cowley. The town has also grown steadily in recent years, rising from 2,221 in 2021 to 2,522 in 2025. That pattern contrasts with some comparables that have been flatter or more volatile, suggesting moderate but sustained population increase.

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

Median Dwelling Value

Nanton's median dwelling value was \$300,000 in 2021, up 7.4% over five years. It had dipped to \$279,428 in 2016 from \$285,519 in 2011 before rising above both earlier levels.

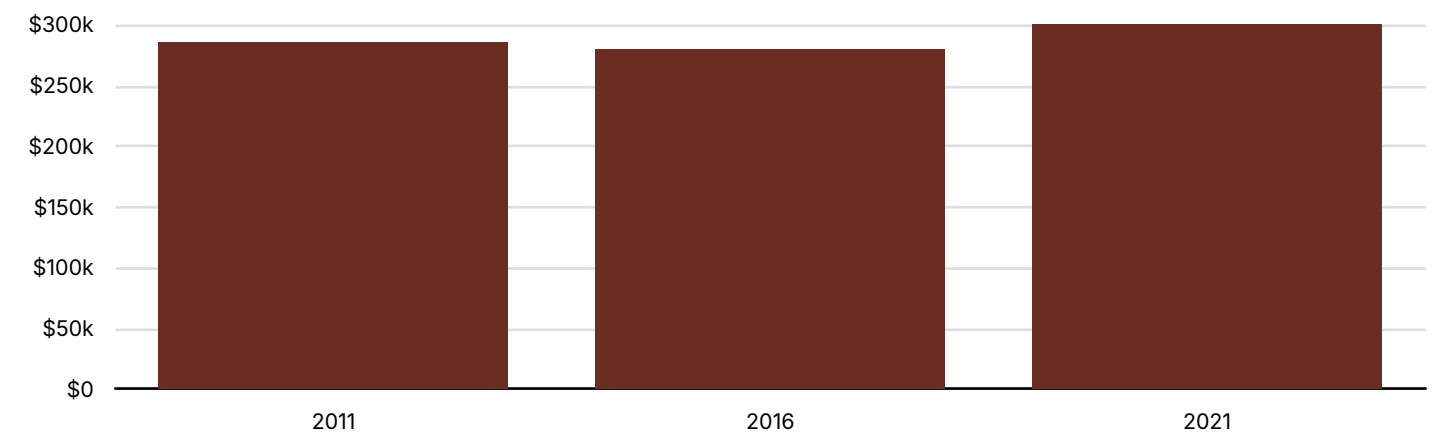


Figure 4.1: Shows the median value of residential dwellings. It helps indicate the typical price point in the local ownership housing market. (Nanton, 2011-2021)¹

Nanton's median dwelling value changed little at first, then rose by 2021. For owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the median value was \$285,519 in 2011, dipped to \$279,428 in 2016, and reached \$300,000 in 2021. That was a decline of 2.1% over the first five-year period, followed by a 7.4% increase in the next five years. The pattern points to a modest mid-decade softening and a stronger recovery by 2021, leaving the town above its 2011 level.

Nanton's median dwelling value stood at \$300,000 in 2021 for owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. That was above its 2016 level of \$279,428, after a slight dip from \$285,519 in 2011 to 2016 and then a 7.4% rise over the next five years. In regional terms, Nanton sat above Claresholm at \$250,000 and Pincher Creek at \$276,000, but below Cardston County at \$348,000 and Pincher Creek No. 9 at \$400,000. The pattern places Nanton in the middle of the local comparison set.

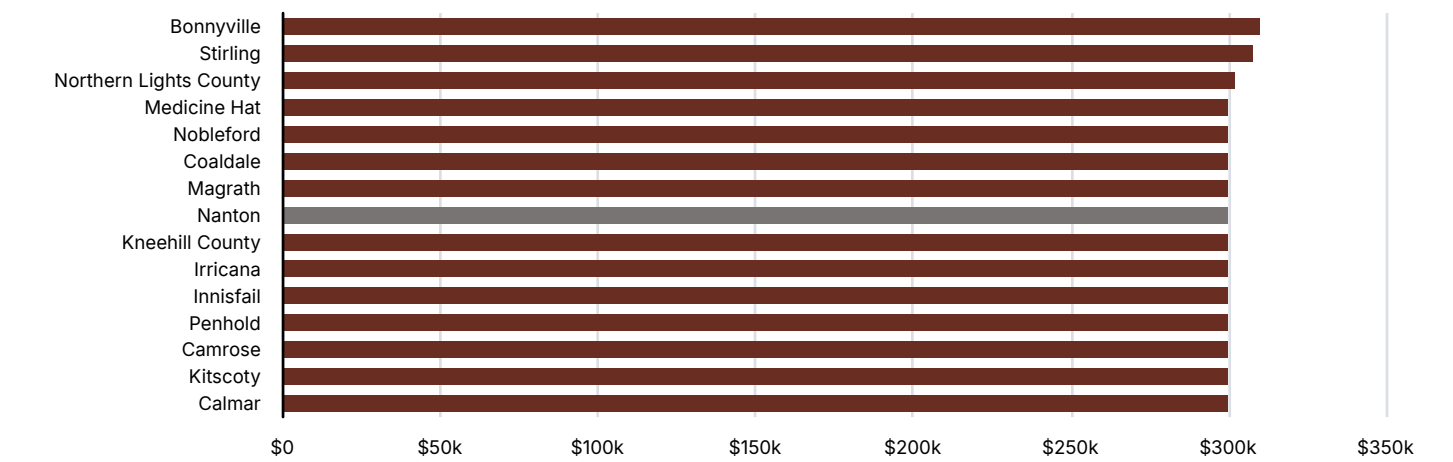


Figure 4.2: Comparison of Median Dwelling Value with other locations (Nanton, 2021)¹

Household Type

In Nanton, couple-family households without children were the largest group in 2021 at 360 households, up 5.9% since 2016. One-person households were close behind at 280, while couple-family households with children fell to 180.

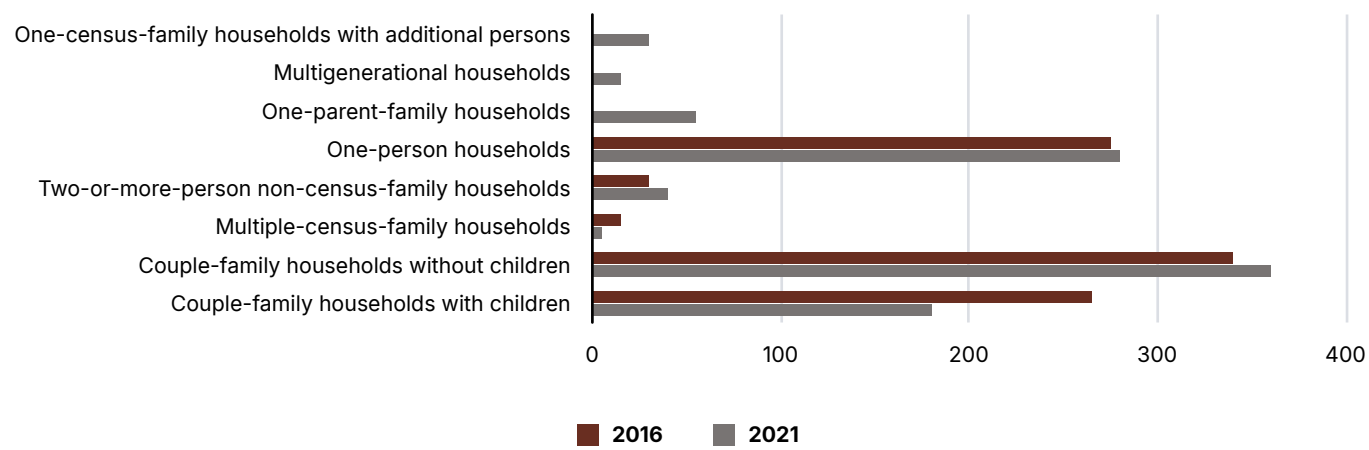


Figure 5.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Nanton, 2016-2021)¹

Nanton's household mix in 2021 was led by family households, with couple families without children forming the largest group at 360 households. One-person households were also common at 280, while couple families with children numbered 180. Together, these three categories account for most private households in the town. The five-year change points to a mixed pattern. Couple families with children fell by 32.1%, while couple families without children rose 5.9%. One-person households increased 1.8%, and two-or-more-person non-census-family households grew 33.3%. Smaller categories remained limited, including 55 one-parent-family households and 15 multigenerational households. The pattern suggests a shift toward smaller and more varied household forms.



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

In 2021, Nanton's private households were led by couple-family households without children, at 360 households, followed by one-person households at 280 and couple-family households with children at 180. Smaller categories included one-parent-family households (55), two-or-more-person non-census-family households (40), and one-census-family households with additional persons (30). The mix points to a community where smaller family households and single-person living arrangements make up a substantial share, while multigenerational and multiple-family households are rare.

Dwelling Structure Type

Nanton’s dwelling stock remained led by single-detached houses at 775 units in 2021, down 1.9% from 2016. Movable dwellings doubled to 40 units, while semi-detached houses rose to 50.

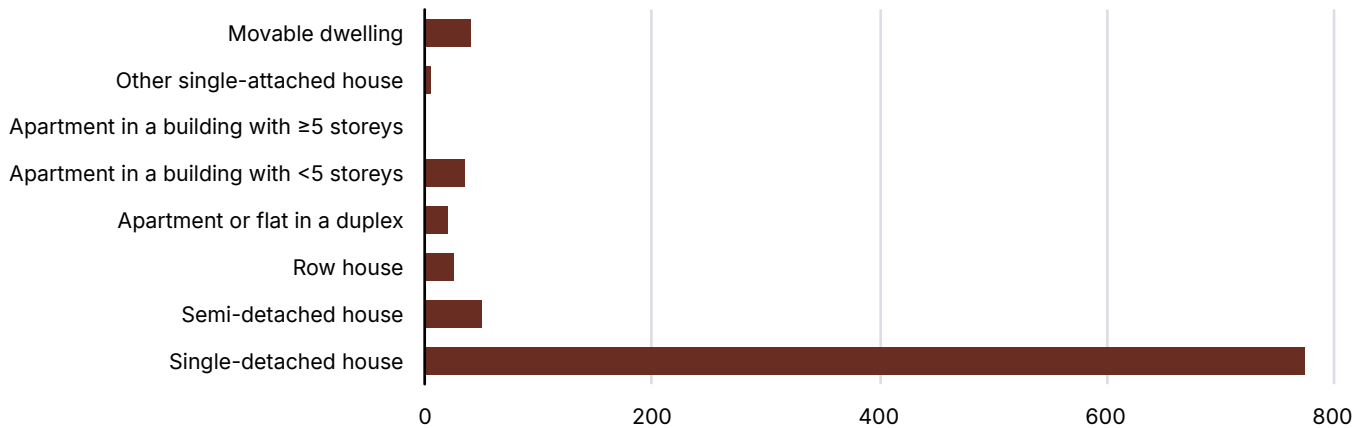


Figure 6.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In 2021, Nanton’s occupied private dwellings were dominated by single-detached houses, with 775 units. The rest of the housing stock was much smaller and more varied: 50 semi-detached houses, 40 movable dwellings, 35 apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys, 25 row houses, 20 apartments in duplexes, and 5 other single-attached houses. The 5-year changes point to mixed movement. Semi-detached houses rose by 25%, movable dwellings doubled, and apartments in smaller buildings were unchanged. By contrast, single-detached houses edged down 1.9%, and row houses fell 28.6%. This pattern suggests a housing stock still centered on detached homes, with modest growth in some smaller or more flexible forms.



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

Nanton’s occupied private dwellings in 2021 were dominated by single-detached houses, with 775 units in that form. The next largest categories were semi-detached houses at 50 and movable dwellings at 40, while apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys accounted for 35 units. There were no apartments in buildings with five or more storeys. The housing mix changed unevenly over five years: semi-detached houses rose by 25%, movable dwellings doubled, and row houses fell by 28.6%, while single-detached houses edged down 1.9%.

Housing Tenure

Owner households remained the largest tenure group in Nanton at 765 in 2021, up 2.7% from 2016. Renter households also rose, reaching 185 and increasing 5.7% over the same period.

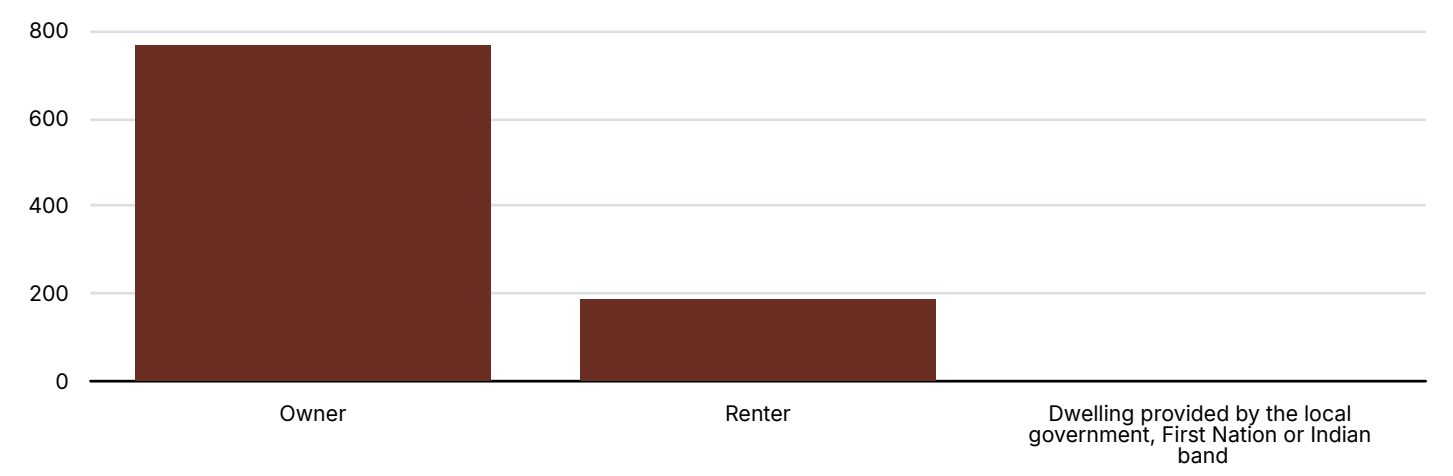
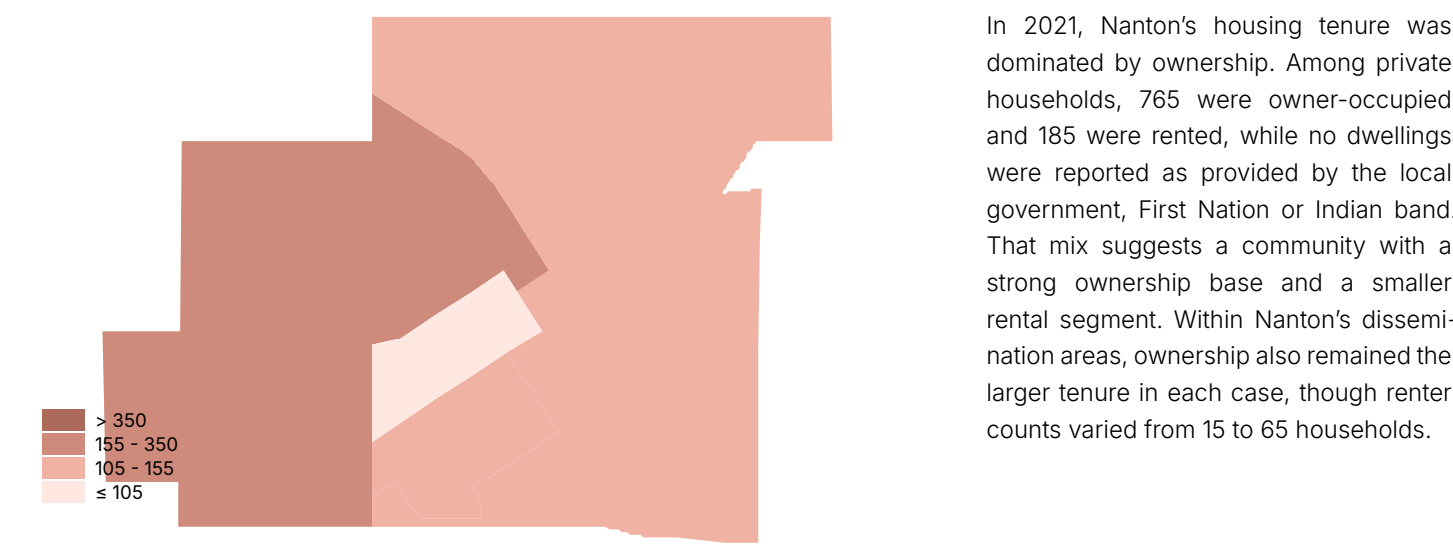


Figure 7.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In 2021, Nanton's housing tenure profile was dominated by ownership. Among private households, 765 were owner households, while 185 were renter households. A third category, dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, recorded no households. The five-year change shows both owner and renter households rising, with owners up 2.7% and renters up 5.7%. That pattern points to a tenure mix that remained firmly ownership-oriented, while rental housing also expanded at a faster pace. The data does not show a shift in balance, but it does show modest growth on both sides.



In 2021, Nanton's housing tenure was dominated by ownership. Among private households, 765 were owner-occupied and 185 were rented, while no dwellings were reported as provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. That mix suggests a community with a strong ownership base and a smaller rental segment. Within Nanton's dissemination areas, ownership also remained the larger tenure in each case, though renter counts varied from 15 to 65 households.

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

Household Total Income Groups

In 2021, households in the \$125,000 to \$149,999 group were the largest at 80, while \$5,000 to \$9,999 doubled to 10, the fastest five-year increase.

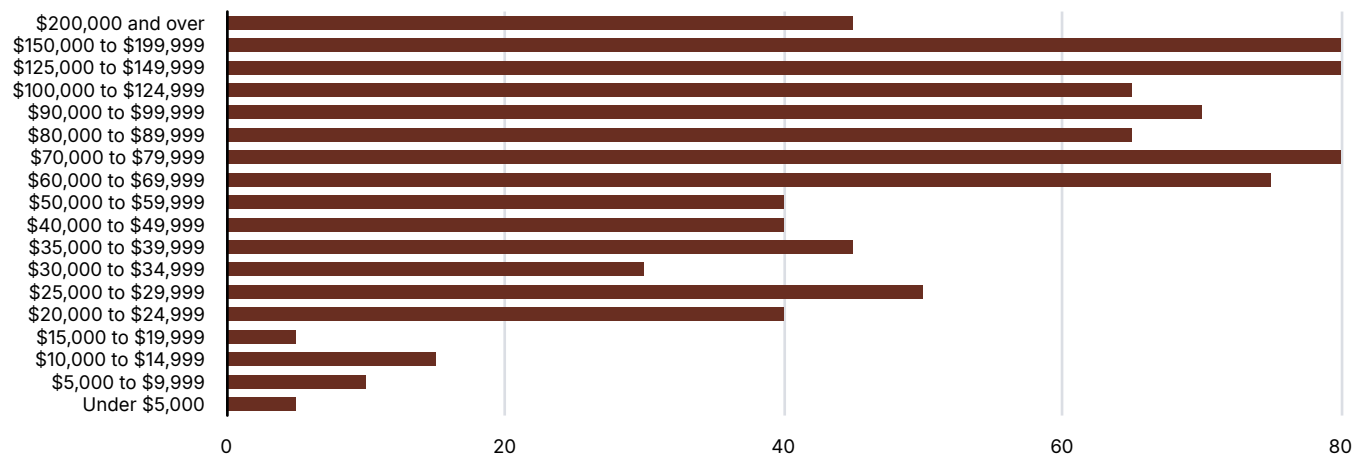
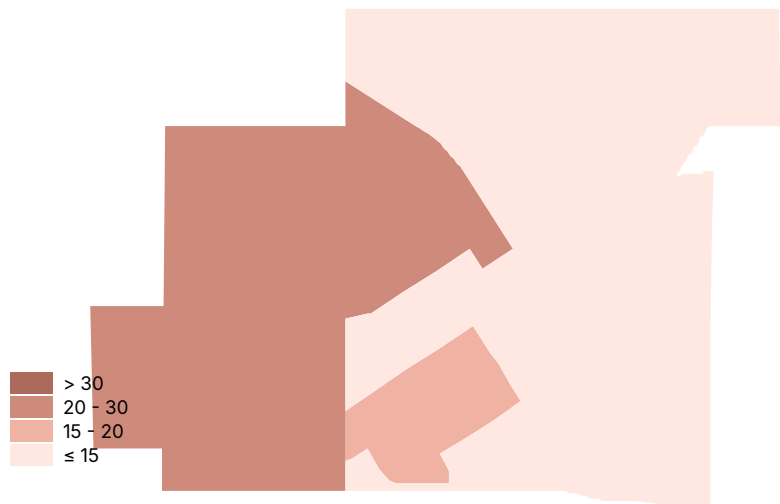


Figure 8.1: Shows households across total income groups. It helps indicate how household incomes are distributed from lower- to higher-income ranges. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In 2021, Nanton’s private households were spread across a wide range of total income groups, with the largest counts clustered in the middle and upper-middle ranges. The single biggest bands were \$70,000 to \$79,999 at 80 households, \$125,000 to \$149,999 at 80, and \$150,000 to \$199,999 at 80. Lower-income groups were smaller, including 5 households under \$5,000 and 5 in the \$15,000 to \$19,999 range. Recent change was mixed. Several mid-income bands fell over five years, such as \$20,000 to \$24,999, down 33.3%, and \$15,000 to \$19,999, down 83.3%. Higher bands grew, including \$100,000 to \$124,999 and \$125,000 to \$149,999, both up 33.3%.



In 2021, Nanton’s private households were spread across a broad income range, with the largest counts in the middle and upper-middle brackets. The \$25,000 to \$29,999 group had 50 households, while \$70,000 to \$79,999 had 80 and both \$125,000 to \$149,999 and \$150,000 to \$199,999 also had 80. The pattern suggests a mixed income profile rather than concentration at one level.

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

Average Shelter Costs

In Nanton, average monthly shelter costs were higher for owners than renters in 2021, at \$1,196 versus \$1,130. Over five years, owner costs rose 5.6%, while renter costs increased 16.7%.

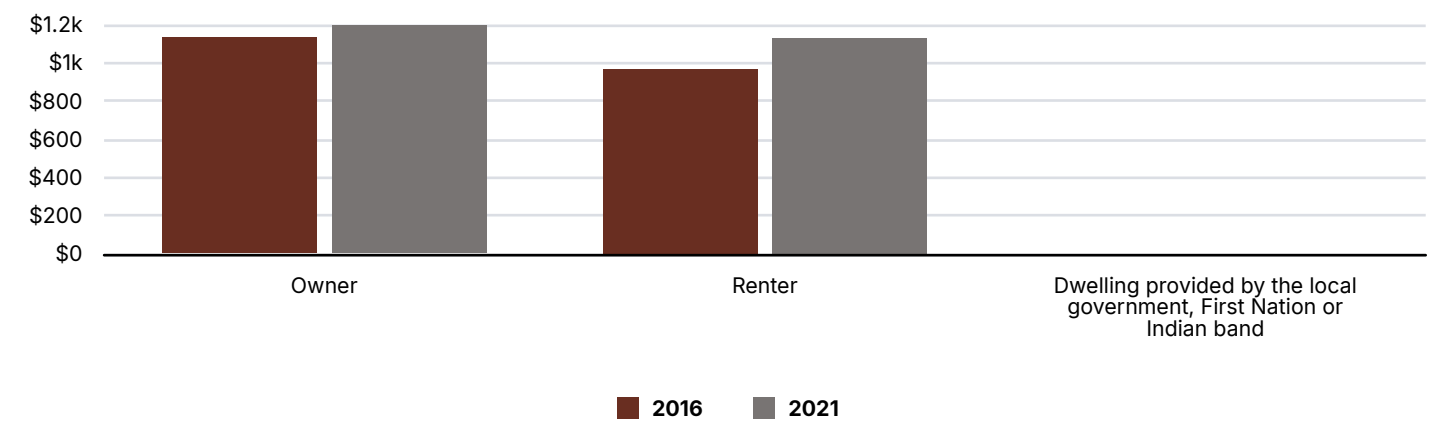


Figure 9.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Nanton, 2016-2021)¹

In Nanton, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were higher for owners than renters, within owner and tenant households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. Owners paid \$1,196 a month, while renters paid \$1,130. Over five years, owner costs rose 5.6%, compared with a 16.7% increase for renters. Shelter provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band was recorded at \$0. The pattern points to steadier owner costs and faster growth in renter costs over the period.

In 2021, Nanton's average monthly shelter costs were \$1,196 for owner households and \$1,130 for renter households, within non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. Owner costs rose 5.6% over five years, while renter costs increased 16.7%. A local government, First Nation or Indian band provided dwelling category was recorded at \$0. The gap between owners and renters was modest, but the faster renter growth points to rising pressure on tenant housing costs.



Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Nanton)¹

Population in Private Households

Nanton had 2,090 people in private households in 2021, up 3.0% over five years. The count was unchanged at 2,030 between 2011 and 2016 before rising by 60 people by 2021.

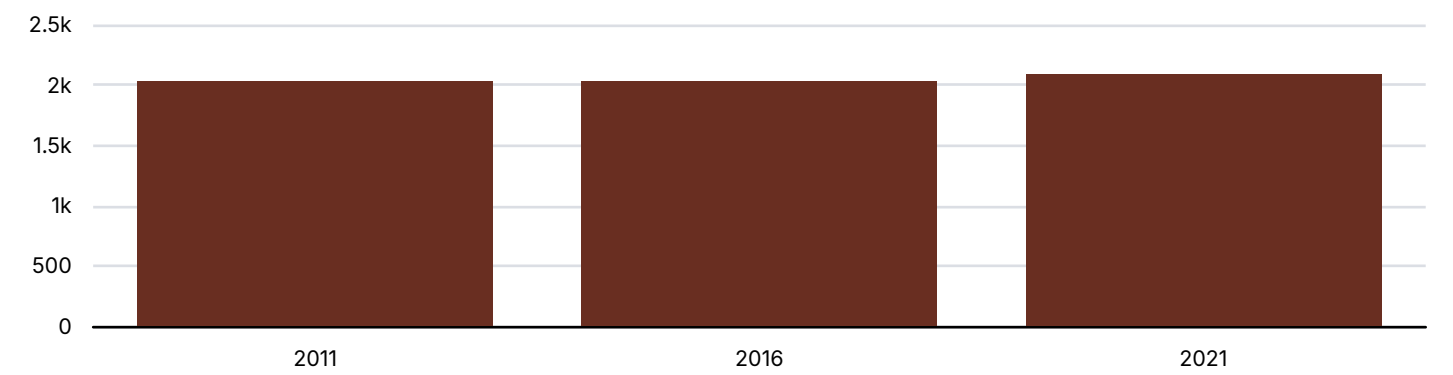


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of people living in private households. It helps indicate how much of the population lives in standard household settings rather than collective dwellings. (Nanton, 2011-2021)¹

In Nanton, the population in private households was 2,030 people in both 2011 and 2016, before rising to 2,090 in 2021. The increase over the full period was modest, with no change between 2011 and 2016 and a 3.0% rise by 2021. Within the scope of people living in private households, the pattern is one of stability followed by slight growth. That suggests a largely steady household population over the decade, with only a small recent uptick.

Nanton had 2,090 people living in private households in 2021, up from 2,030 in 2011 and unchanged in 2016. The 5-year change to 2021 was 3.0%. Compared with nearby places, Nanton remained mid-sized in this group. It was smaller than Claresholm at 3,540, Fort Macleod at 3,185, and Pincher Creek at 3,465, but larger than Stavely at 545 and Cowley at 220. The recent increase was modest, especially beside faster gains in Willow Creek No. 26, up 11.8%, and Fort Macleod, up 10.8%. Nanton's pattern is steady rather than volatile, with only slight growth over the decade.

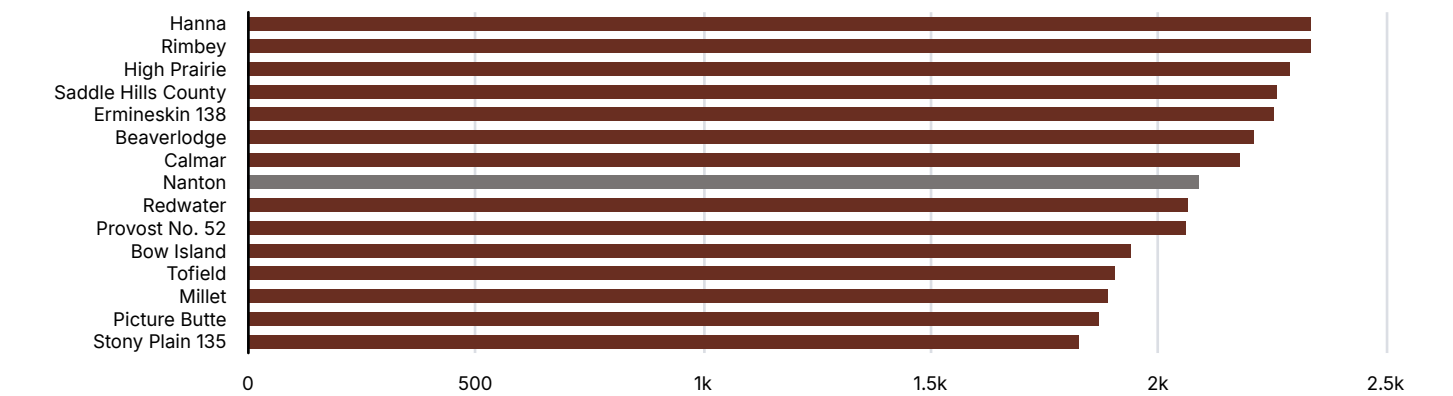


Figure 10.2: Comparison of Population in Private Households with other locations (Nanton, 2021)¹

Employment Rate

Nanton's employment rate was 58.4% in 2021, down from 59.3% in 2016 and 59.6% in 2011. The five-year change was -1.52%, showing a gradual decline over the decade.

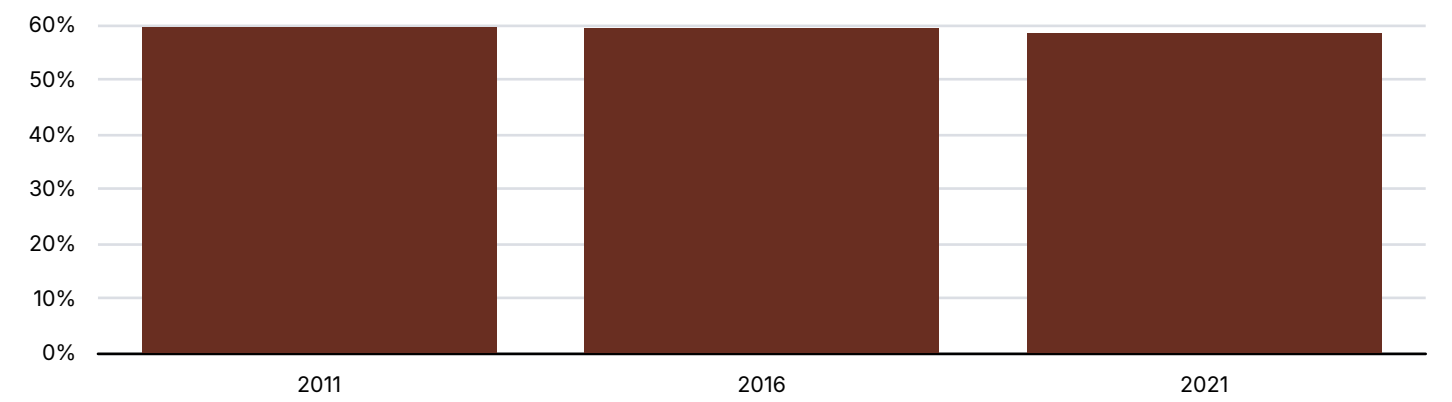


Figure 11.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Nanton, 2011-2021)¹

Nanton's employment rate for the labour force aged 15 years and over edged down over the census years shown. It was 59.6% in 2011, slipped to 59.3% in 2016, and then fell further to 58.4% in 2021. The latest figure is 1.2 percentage points below 2011 and 0.9 points below 2016. That means the pattern is a gradual decline rather than a sharp drop, with each census showing a slightly lower share of residents employed.

Nanton's employment rate was 58.4% in 2021, placing it in the middle of the local comparison set and below several nearby municipalities. The measure applies to the labour force aged 15 and over. The rate was 59.6% in 2011 and 59.3% in 2016, so the town has drifted down only slightly over time. Its 5-year change from 2016 to 2021 was -1.5%. By 2021, Nanton was above Claresholm at 47.2% and Pincher Creek at 53.0%, but below Cowley at 62.2% and Cardston County at 65.1%. The pattern suggests a fairly steady employment rate with modest weakening, rather than sharp movement.

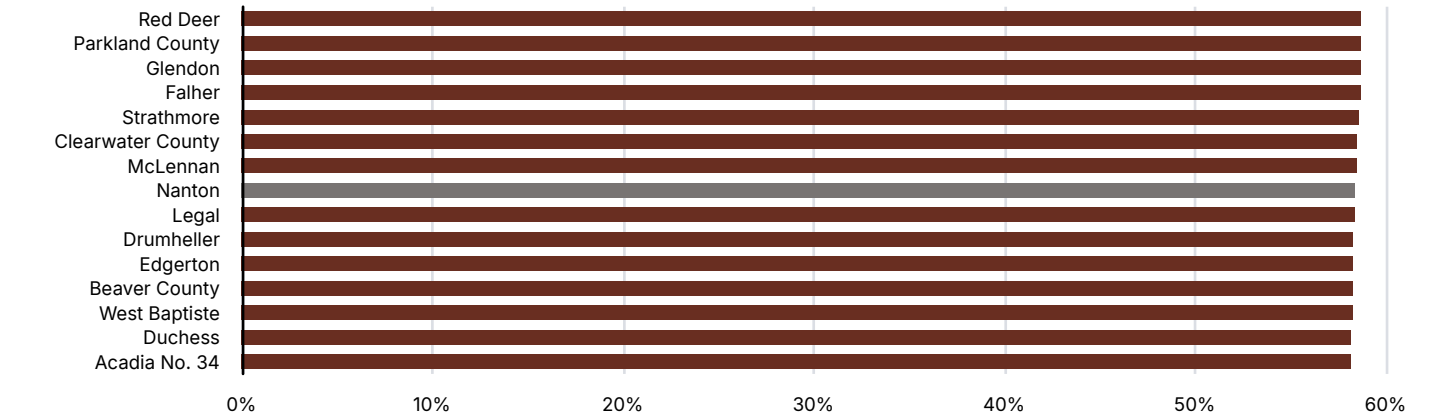


Figure 11.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Nanton, 2021)¹

Household Size

In Nanton, two-person households were the largest group in 2021 at 435, up 10.1% from 2016. One-person households held at 275, while three-person households fell to 85, down 15.0%.

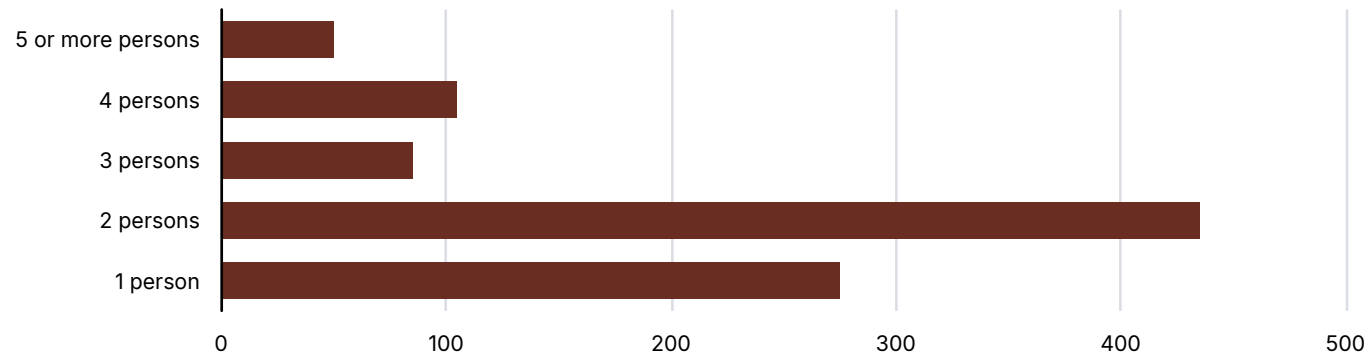


Figure 12.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In Nanton, household size in 2021 was concentrated in smaller households. One-person households numbered 275, and two-person households were larger at 435, making these the main household types. Three-person households accounted for 85, while four-person households reached 105 and five-or-more-person households totaled 50. Recent change was mixed. Two-person households rose 10.1% over five years, and five-or-more-person households increased 11.1%, while three-person households fell 15.0% and four-person households edged down 4.5%. One-person households were unchanged.

In Nanton's private households in 2021, smaller households dominated. Two-person households were the largest group at 435, followed by one-person households at 275. Three-person households totaled 85, four-person households 105, and five or more persons 50. Compared with 2016, two-person households rose 10.1% and five-or-more-person households 11.1%, while three-person households fell 15.0%. The pattern points to a household profile centered on smaller living arrangements.



Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Size - 2 persons (Nanton)¹

Highest Education Level

In Nanton, the largest group in 2021 had a high school diploma or equivalency, at 590 people, up 71.0% from 2016. College credentials followed at 400, while master's degrees rose to 35, a 250.0% increase.

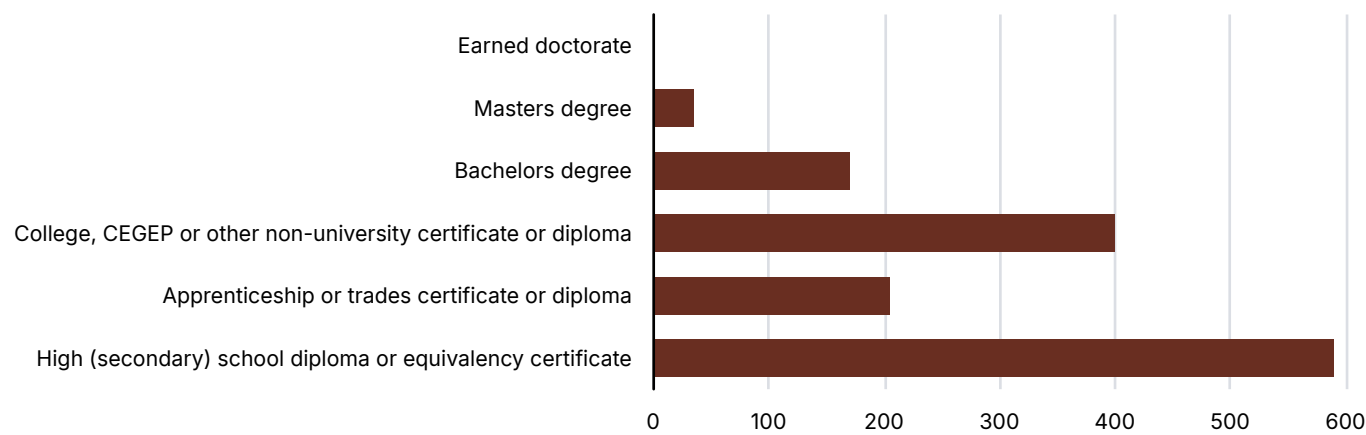


Figure 13.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Nanton, 2021)¹

Nanton's education profile in 2021 shows a concentration in mid- to upper-level credentials, with the largest groups holding a high school diploma or equivalency certificate and college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma. The town also has smaller but notable shares with university degrees, including 170 people with a bachelor's degree and 35 with a master's degree. The five-year changes point to broad growth across these categories. The number with a bachelor's degree rose by 41.7%, while master's degrees increased by 250.0%. College credentials grew by 73.9%, and high school diplomas by 71.0%. This pattern suggests an expanding educated population across several credential levels, rather than growth limited to one segment.



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

In Nanton, the education profile for residents aged 15 and over in private households is concentrated in high school, college and trades credentials. In 2021, 590 people had a high school diploma, 400 had a college or other non-university certificate, 205 held an apprenticeship or trades certificate, and 170 had a bachelor's degree. A further 35 had a master's degree, while no one was recorded with an earned doctorate. Across the town's dissemination areas, college and bachelor's attainment varied more than high school completion.

Population Density

Nanton's population density was 423.9 people per square kilometre in 2021, down 3.1% over five years. It fell from 437.4 in 2016 and 443.9 in 2011, showing a gradual decline.

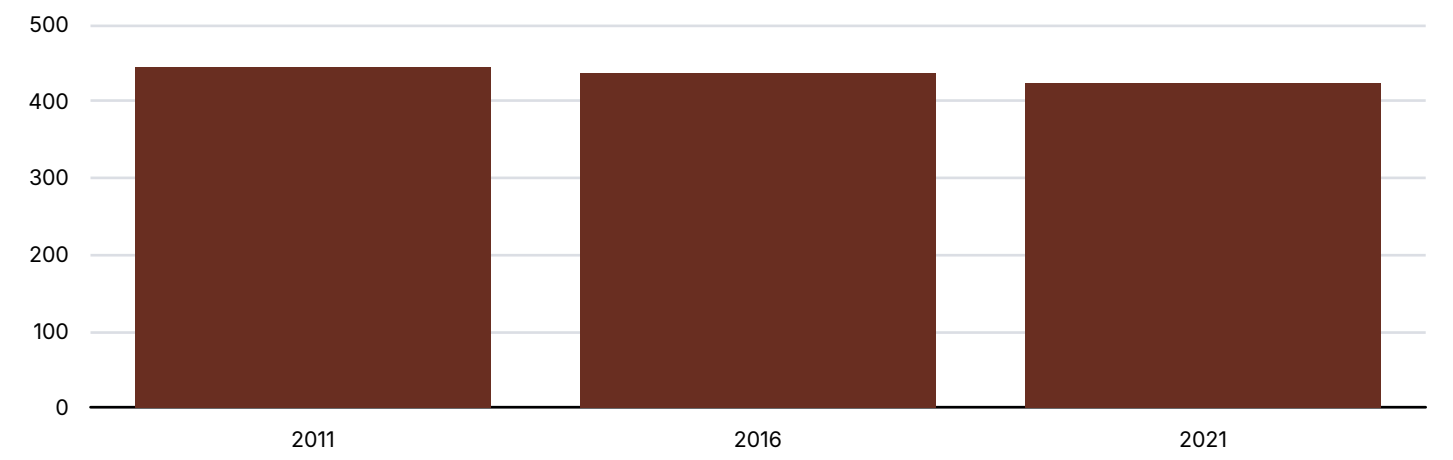


Figure 14.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Nanton, 2011-2021)¹

Nanton's population density has edged down over the last decade, showing a gradual easing in how closely people are concentrated within the town. In 2011, density stood at 443.9 people per km2. It slipped to 437.4 in 2016, a 1.5% decline, and fell further to 423.9 in 2021, down 3.1% over five years. The pattern points to a modest but steady reduction in density rather than a sharp shift.

Nanton's population density was 423.9 people per km2 in 2021, making it one of the more compact places in the comparison set. It was slightly below Cardston at 434.1 and Magrath at 422.0, and well above Claresholm at 362.1 and Pincher Creek at 367.1. The town's density has edged down from 443.9 in 2011 and 437.4 in 2016, showing a modest decline over the period. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

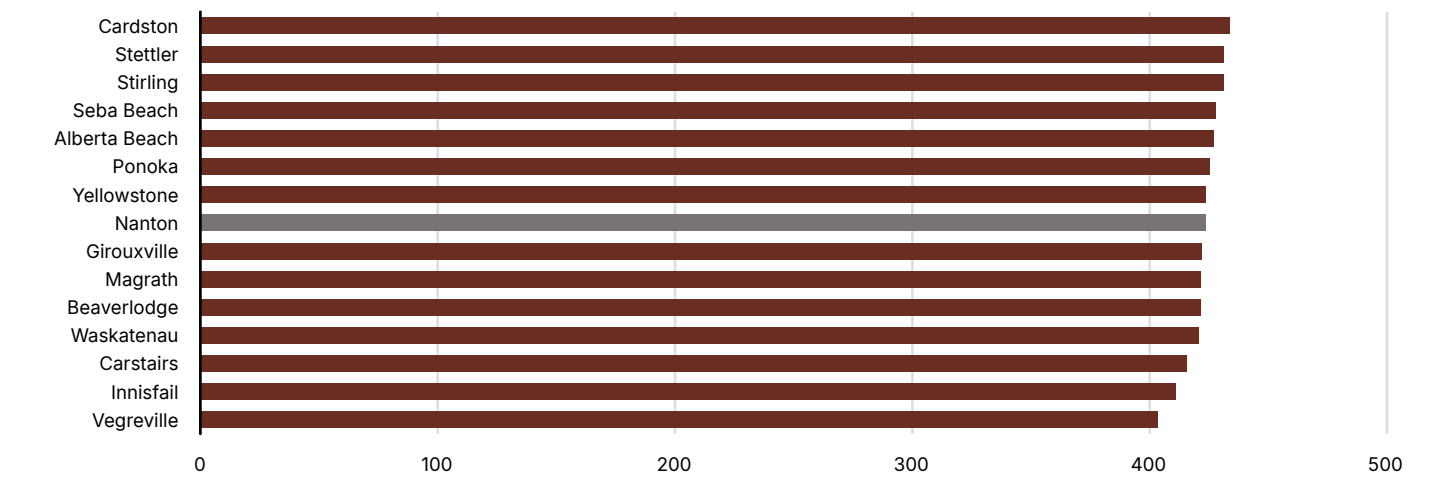


Figure 14.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Nanton, 2021)¹

Mother Tongue

English remained the largest mother tongue in Nanton at 1,925 people, down 2.5% over five years. Tagalog reached 30 people, rising 50%, while German also totalled 30 and grew 20%.

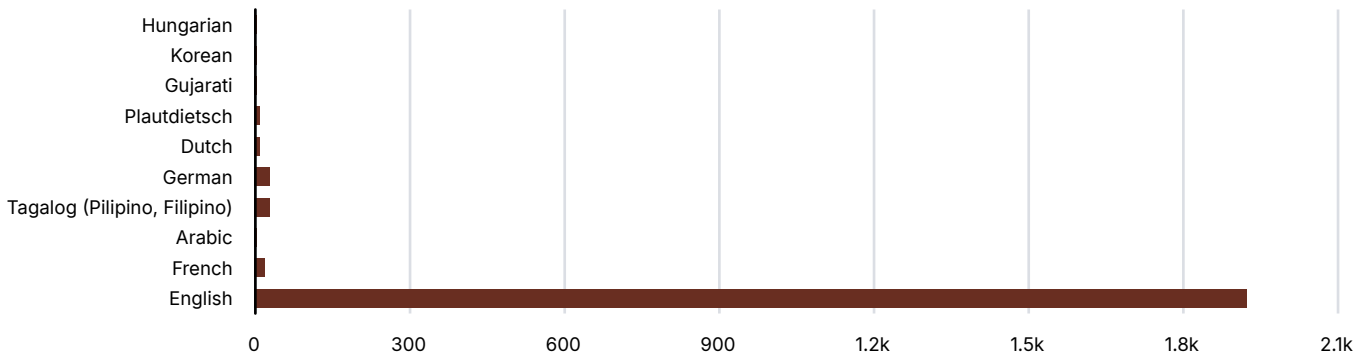


Figure 15.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In Nanton, mother tongue data from 2021 shows a strong concentration in English, with 1,925 people reporting it as their first language learned and still understood. French is a distant second at 20, while Tagalog and German each stand at 30. Smaller counts appear for Dutch and Plautdietsch at 10 each, and Arabic, Gujarati, Korean, and Hungarian at 5 apiece. Recent change is mixed. Tagalog rose 50% over five years and German increased 20%, while English slipped 2.5% and French fell 20%.

In Nanton, mother tongue is dominated by English, with 1,925 people reporting it in 2021. Far smaller numbers were recorded for French at 20 and several other languages at 5 to 30 people, showing a linguistic profile centered strongly on English. Among the non-English languages, Tagalog and German were the largest at 30 each. Tagalog rose 50% over five years, while German increased 20%. By contrast, French fell 20% and Korean dropped 50%. The pattern suggests a mainly stable English-speaking community with some small-language shifts at the margins.



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

Visible Minority

Nanton’s largest visible minority group in 2021 was South Asian at 30 people, up 100% from 2016. Chinese fell to zero, while Filipino declined to 20 and Black remained at 10.

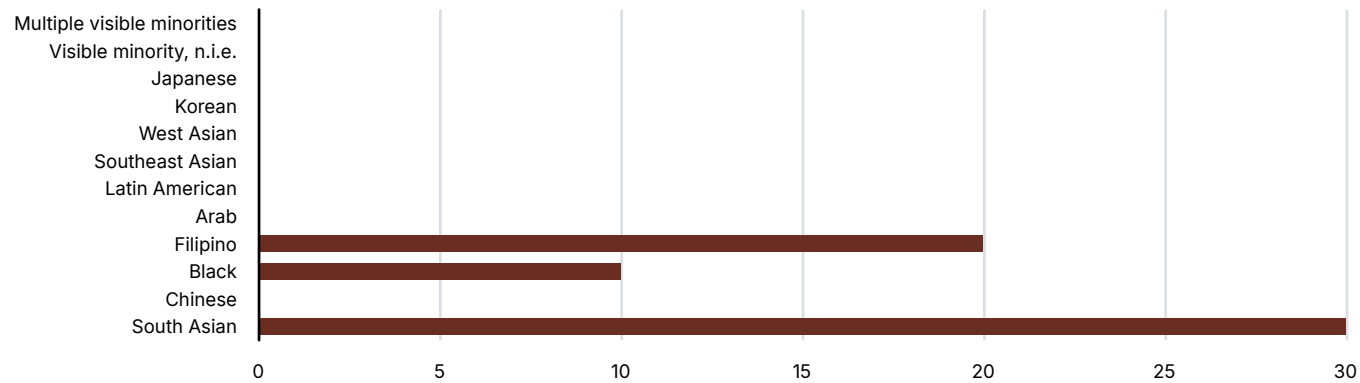


Figure 16.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In Nanton, the visible minority population was small and concentrated in a few groups in 2021. South Asian residents were the largest group at 30 people, followed by Filipino residents at 20 and Black residents at 10. Several other visible minority categories were recorded at zero. The five-year changes show a mixed picture. South Asian increased by 100%, while Filipino declined by 20%. Chinese and Southeast Asian both fell to zero, each down 100%, and multiple visible minorities also dropped to zero. The pattern suggests limited but shifting diversity within private households.

In 2021, Nanton’s visible minority population in private households was small and concentrated in a few groups. South Asian residents made up the largest counted group at 30 people, followed by Filipino and Black residents at 20 and 10. Most other visible minority categories were recorded at zero. Chinese, Southeast Asian, and multiple visible minorities all showed declines over five years from higher or nonzero levels to zero, while South Asian and Filipino counts rose. The pattern suggests limited racialized diversity, with change driven by a few small groups rather than broad-based growth.



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

Age Groups

Nanton's largest age group in 2021 was 65 to 69 years at 205 people, unchanged from 2016. The 5 to 9 years group rose 29.4% to 110, the largest five-year increase.

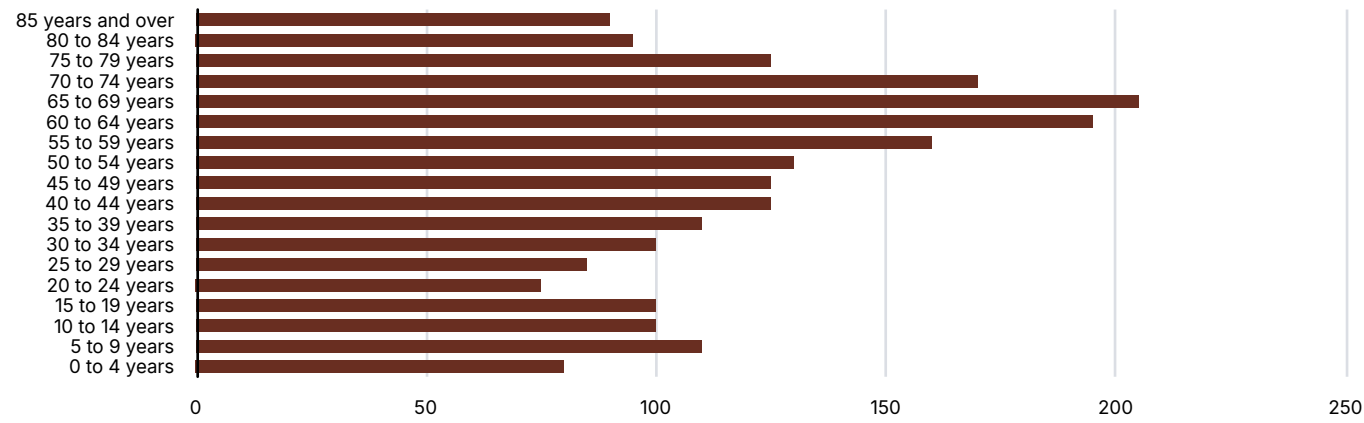


Figure 17.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Nanton, 2021)¹

Nanton's 2021 age profile is weighted toward older residents, with the largest groups in the 60 to 64, 65 to 69, and 70 to 74 ranges at 195, 205, and 170 people. Younger cohorts are smaller and mixed in change, while several older groups grew over five years, including ages 85 and over at 28.6% and ages 70 to 74 at 17.2%.

Nanton's age profile in 2021 skews older, with the largest cohorts in the 60 to 69 range. The 65 to 69 group reached 205 people, while 60 to 64 had 195 and 70 to 74 had 170. Younger groups were smaller, including 80 children aged 0 to 4 and 75 people aged 20 to 24. Recent change was mixed: 85 years and over rose 28.6%, while 0 to 4 years fell 27.3%. The pattern suggests a community where older age groups are especially prominent, alongside uneven movement in younger cohorts.

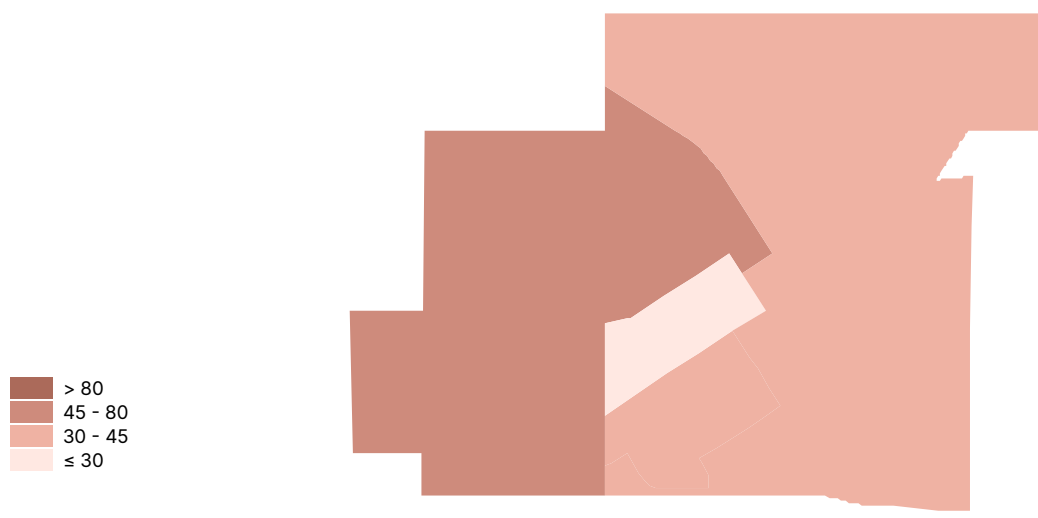


Figure 17.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age Group - 65 to 69 years (Nanton)¹

Family Type

Married couples without children were the largest family type in Nanton at 300 people in 2021, down 14.3% from 2016. Married couples with children fell to 160, while one-parent families rose to 75.

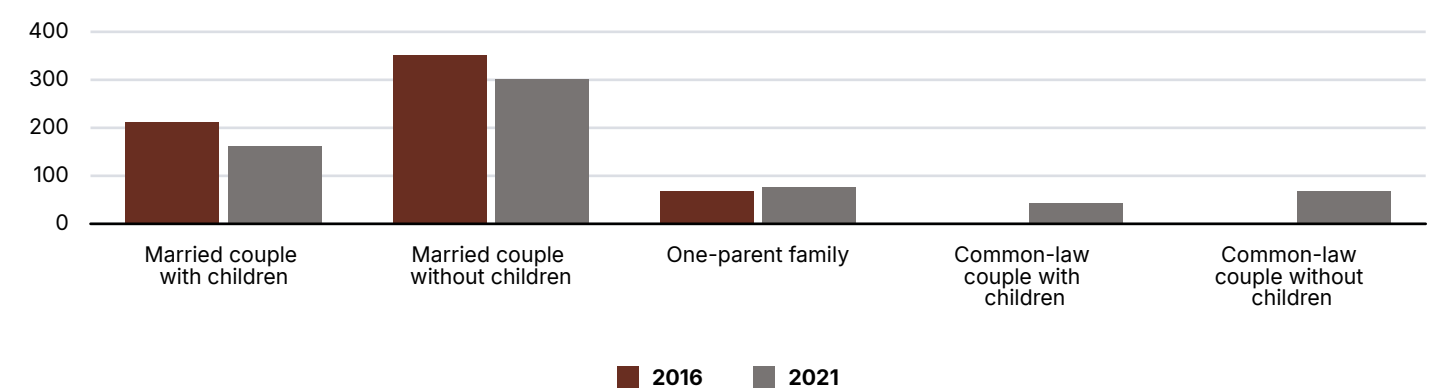


Figure 18.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Nanton, 2016-2021)¹

In 2021, Nanton’s census families in private households were led by married couples without children, at 300 people, followed by married couples with children at 160. Common-law couples were smaller groups, with 65 without children and 40 with children, while one-parent families numbered 75. The five-year pattern was mixed: married couples declined, especially those with children, down 23.8%, while one-parent families rose 15.4%. The family mix therefore shifted modestly toward lone-parent households over the period.

In 2021, Nanton’s census families in private households were dominated by couple families, with married couples without children forming the largest group at 300 people. Married couples with children counted 160, while common-law couples without children totalled 65 and those with children 40. One-parent families numbered 75. Over five years, married couple families declined, while one-parent families increased by 15.4%. The pattern points to a family structure weighted toward couple households, with some recent shift away from married couples and toward lone-parent families.



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

Ethnic Origin

English was the largest ethnic origin in Nanton in 2021, at 755 people, nearly unchanged over five years at -0.7%. Norwegian rose to 160 people, the fastest increase, doubling over the period.

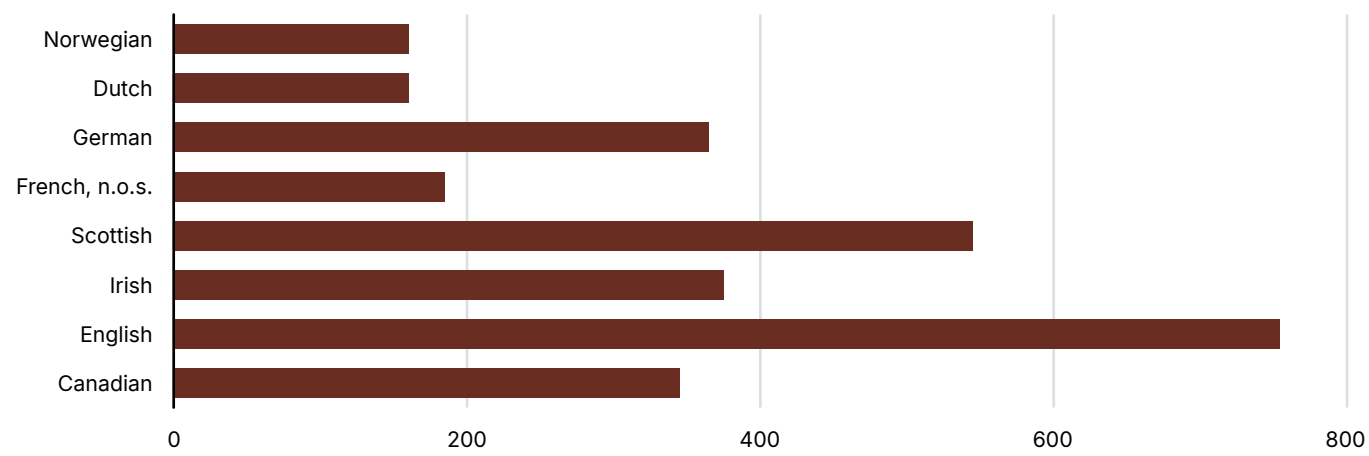


Figure 19.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Nanton, 2021)¹

Nanton's reported ethnic origins in 2021 show a mix led by long-established European ancestries, with English the largest at 755 people, followed by Scottish at 545, Irish at 375, German at 365, and Canadian at 345. Smaller counts were reported for French, n.o.s. at 185, Dutch at 160, and Norwegian at 160. The five-year changes suggest a mostly stable pattern with some shifts. English was nearly unchanged at -0.7%, while Norwegian doubled to 160 people, a 100.0% increase. By contrast, Canadian fell 43.4%, Irish declined 21.1%, German slipped 17.1%, and Scottish decreased 14.8%. Dutch also edged up 6.7%.



In 2021, Nanton's reported ethnic origins were led by English at 755 people, followed by Scottish at 545 and Irish at 375. German was close behind at 365, while Canadian stood at 345. Smaller groups included French, n.o.s. at 185, Dutch at 160, and Norwegian at 160. The pattern points to a community with a strong British Isles base and a modest but varied mix of other origins, with some recent shifts visible in the five-year changes.

Figure 19.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Ethnic Origin - English (Nanton)¹

Employment by Sector

Manufacturing led employment in Nanton in 2025 with 199 people, up 89.5% from 2024 and 158.4% from five years earlier. Health care and social assistance followed with 143 people.

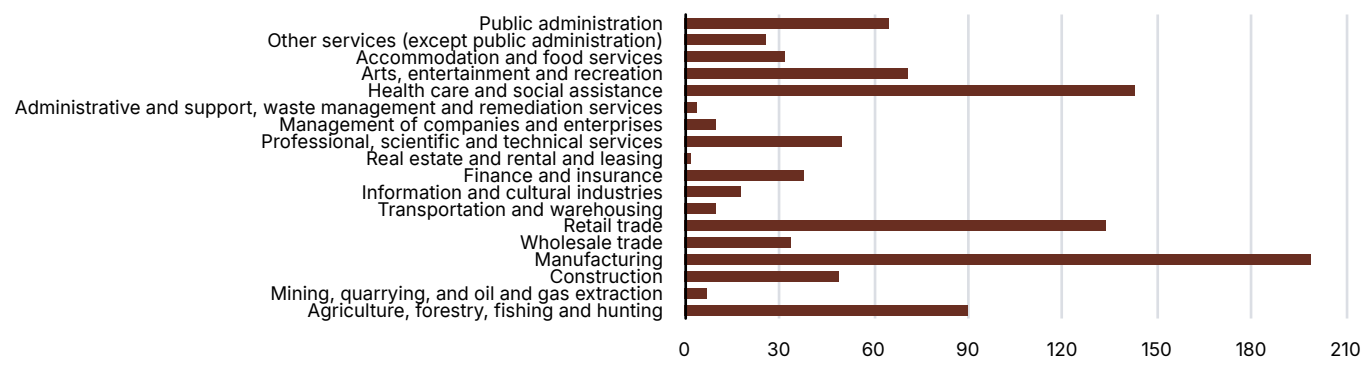


Figure 20.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Nanton, 2025)³

Nanton's employment by sector in 2025 is led by manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Manufacturing is the largest employer at 199 people, followed by health care and social assistance at 143 and agriculture at 90. Retail trade adds 134 jobs, while arts, entertainment and recreation contributes 71. Recent changes are mixed. Manufacturing rose 89.5% over one year and 158.4% over five years. Health care and social assistance increased 8.3% over one year and 95.9% over five years. Agriculture fell 9.1% in a year and 48.0% over five years.

In Nanton, employment among people aged 15 and over is concentrated in a few sectors, with manufacturing leading at 199 people in 2025. Health care and social assistance follows with 143, and retail trade accounts for 134. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting also remains a major source of jobs at 90, while public administration and arts, entertainment and recreation each employ 65 and 71 people, respectively. The mix suggests a diversified local job base, but one with especially strong manufacturing and service-sector presence.



Figure 20.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Naics - Manufacturing (Nanton)³

Employed Residents by Occupation

In Nanton, trades, transport and equipment operators remained the largest occupation group at 275 people in 2021, while natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations grew fastest, reaching 115 people, up 187.5% since 2016.

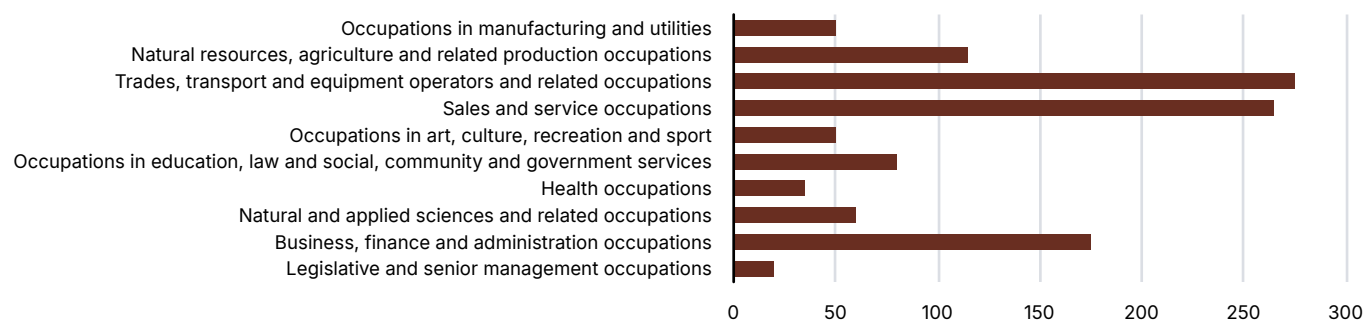


Figure 21.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Nanton, 2021)¹

In 2021, Nanton's employed residents were concentrated in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (275 people) and sales and service occupations (265), with business, finance and administration also prominent at 175. Over five years, natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations rose sharply by 187.5%, while legislative and senior management occupations fell 88.6%. Health and manufacturing occupations also declined.

In Nanton, the employed-resident workforce in 2021 was concentrated in a few occupation groups, with trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations at 275 people and sales and service occupations close behind at 265. Business, finance and administration occupations accounted for 175 people, while natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations reached 115. Several smaller groups also shaped the mix: education, law and social, community and government services had 80 people, natural and applied sciences 60, and art, culture, recreation and sport 50. Over five years, natural resources and agriculture rose sharply, while legislative and senior management declined.



Figure 21.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Occupation - Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (Nanton)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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