

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

STAVELY

Quality of Life Report

Table of Contents

Religion	4
Family Type	5
Ethnic Origin	6
Mother Tongue	7
Population Density	8
Highest Education Level	9
Household Type	10
Average Shelter Costs	11
Housing Tenure	12
Household Total Income Groups	13
High School Completion	14
Core Housing Need	15
Median Age	16
Age at Immigration	17
Immigrant Status	18

Executive Summary

Stavely in 2021 appears as a small, mature community with a relatively settled social profile and only modest signs of change. Its population was older than in previous census years, with the median age continuing to rise, and household life was shaped more by established adult and later-life arrangements than by families with children. Couple households without children were the most common household and family type, while married couples with children declined over five years and one-parent families grew from a smaller base. The town's income distribution was spread across several middle bands rather than concentrated at either end, reinforcing the picture of a community defined more by stability than by sharp economic polarization.

Housing patterns add to that sense of a place oriented toward long-term residence. Ownership was the dominant tenure by a wide margin and grew over five years, while the renter share remained much smaller and contracted. Shelter costs were higher for renters than for owners, even though owner costs rose faster over time. Most households were not in core housing need, but a meaningful minority were, showing that housing strain existed without defining the broader local picture. Population density changed little across the decade, dipping and then partially rebounding, which suggests a fairly compact settlement with a stable physical footprint rather than rapid expansion or decline.

The town's cultural and demographic profile was narrow in several respects. English overwhelmingly dominated mother tongue, and religious affiliation was largely split between Christian residents and those reporting no religion, with little representation in other listed categories. Reported ethnic origins were led by English, followed by other long-established European backgrounds, while the immigrant population, though still a minority, grew over five years. Educational attainment was concentrated in high school, college, and trades credentials, with fewer residents holding university degrees. Together, these patterns describe Stavely as an aging, ownership-oriented town with a strong English-speaking and locally rooted character, moderate internal change, and a social structure centered on smaller households and mid-level educational attainment.

Religion

Christian residents were the largest religious group in Stavely in 2021, with 275 people. No religion and secular perspectives followed closely at 255, while all other listed affiliations recorded zero people.

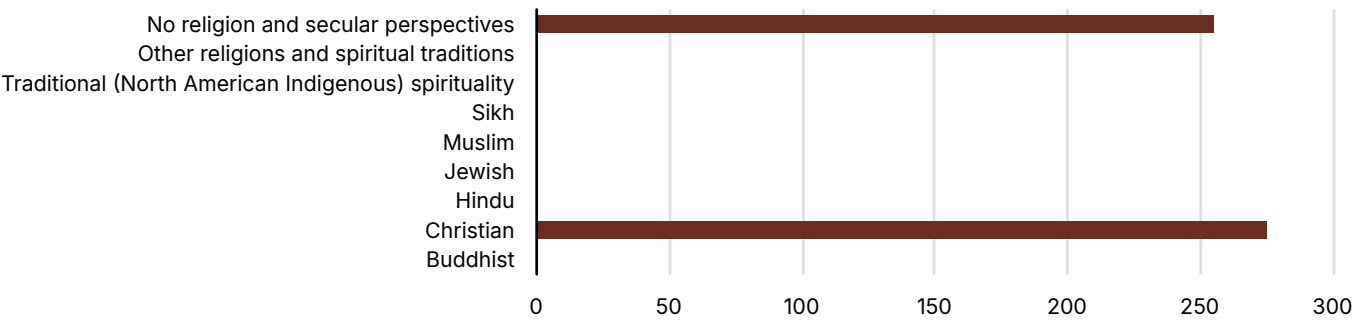


Figure 1.1: Shows residents' religious affiliation. It helps indicate the spiritual and faith-based diversity of the community. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's religious profile in private households was concentrated in two categories. Christianity accounted for 275 people, while 255 people reported no religion or secular perspectives. All other listed religions and spiritual traditions were recorded at zero. That leaves a small gap between the two main groups, with Christianity slightly ahead by 20 people. The remaining categories, including Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Traditional spirituality, and other religions, were not represented in the dataset. The pattern suggests a community shaped mainly by Christian affiliation and non-religious identification, with little recorded religious diversity in the census counts.

In 2021, Stavely's religious profile was narrowly split between Christian residents and those reporting no religion or secular perspectives. Christianity accounted for 275 people, while 255 people reported no religion and secular perspectives, making these the only groups with recorded presence. All other listed affiliations, including Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Traditional Indigenous spirituality, and other religions, were recorded at zero. The pattern suggests a simple two-part distribution rather than broad religious diversity within the private household population.



Figure 1.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Religion - Christian (Stavely)¹

Family Type

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

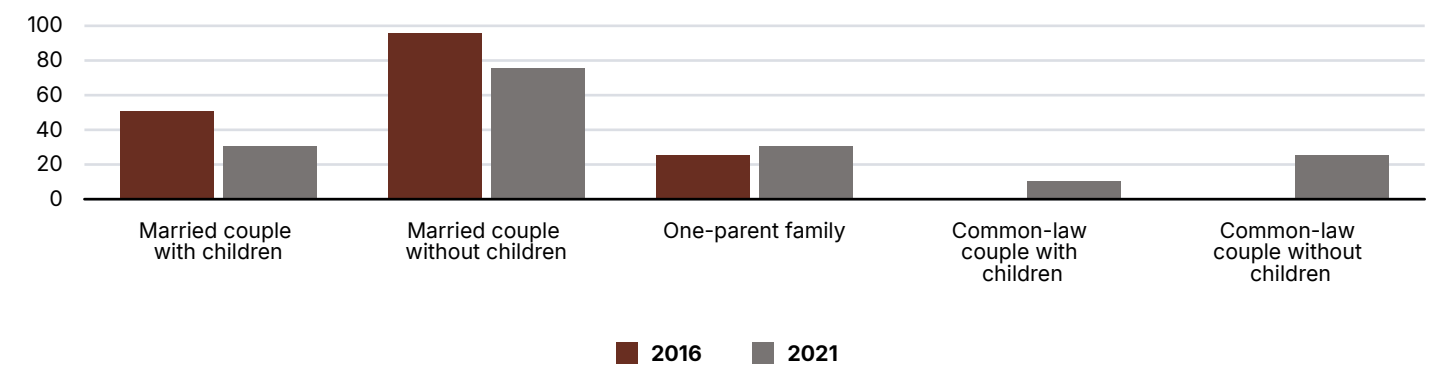


Figure 2.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Stavely, 2016-2021)¹

In Stavely, the family profile in 2021 was led by married couples without children, at 75 people, followed by married couples with children and one-parent families, both at 30. Common-law couples without children accounted for 25 people, while common-law couples with children were the smallest group at 10. The five-year changes point to shifting composition: married couples with children fell 40%, and married couples without children declined 21.1%, while one-parent families grew 20%.

Stavely’s family structure in 2021 was centered on couple families, with married couples without children making up the largest group at 75 people. Married couples with children and one-parent families were tied at 30 people each, while common-law couples without children accounted for 25 people. Common-law couples with children were the smallest group at 10. That mix points to a community where couple families, especially those without children, are more prominent than other family types. The five-year changes also show movement: married couples with children fell by 40%, while one-parent families rose by 20%.



Figure 2.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Type - Married couple without children (Stavely)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.

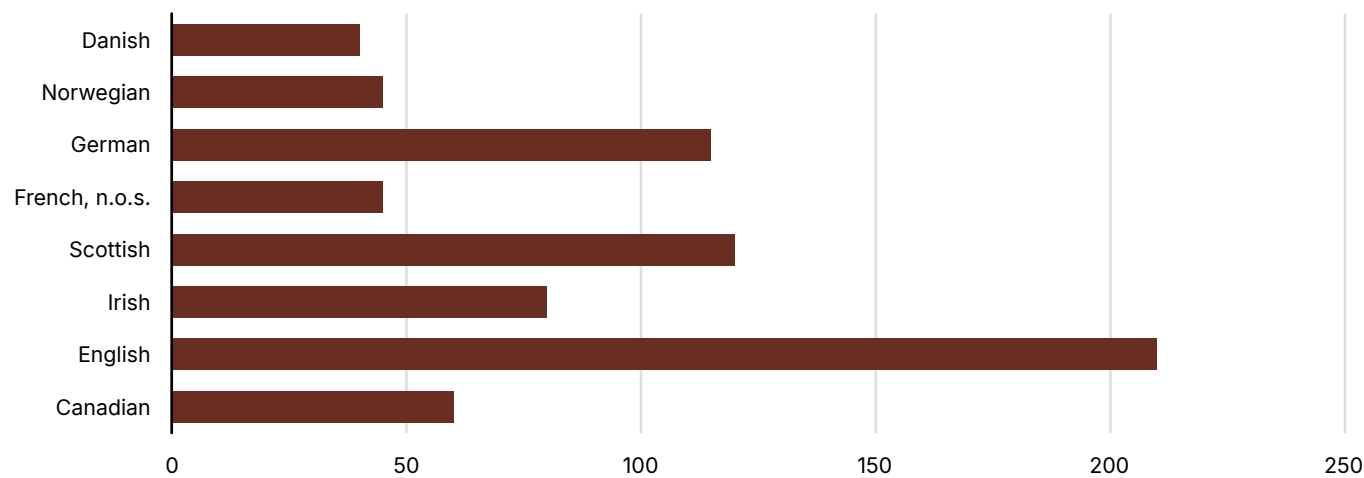
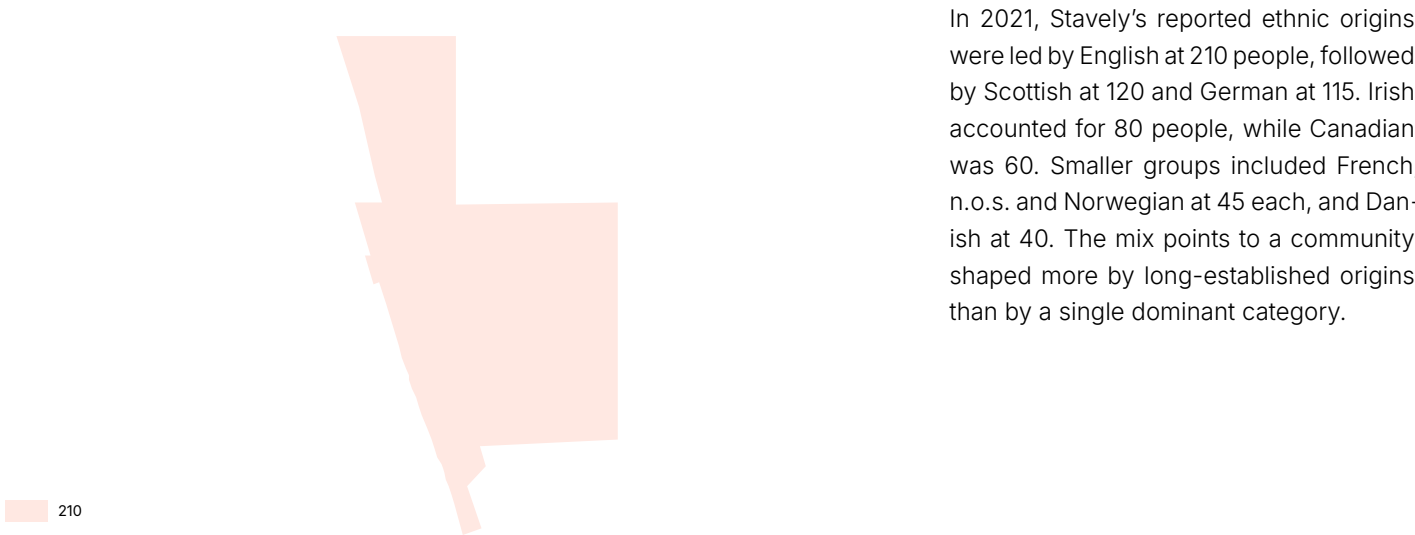


Figure 3.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely’s ethnic-origin profile was led by English ancestry, at 210 people, followed by Scottish at 120, German at 115, Irish at 80, and Canadian at 60. Smaller counts were reported for French, n.o.s. and Norwegian, each at 45, and Danish at 40. The five-year changes point to a mixed pattern: Danish origin rose sharply by 300%, German increased by 21.1%, and English edged up 5%, while Irish fell 27.3%, Norwegian declined 18.2%, Scottish slipped 4%, and Canadian fell 62.5%. The picture is one of stability at the top with notable shifts in some smaller origin groups.



In 2021, Stavely’s reported ethnic origins were led by English at 210 people, followed by Scottish at 120 and German at 115. Irish accounted for 80 people, while Canadian was 60. Smaller groups included French, n.o.s. and Norwegian at 45 each, and Danish at 40. The mix points to a community shaped more by long-established origins than by a single dominant category.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Ethnic Origin - English (Stavely)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.

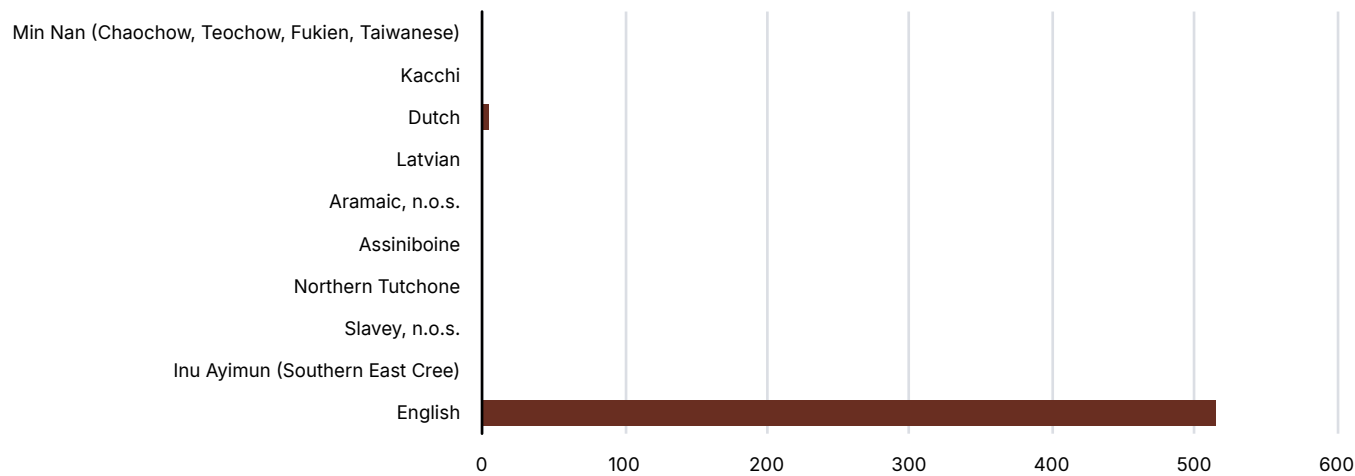
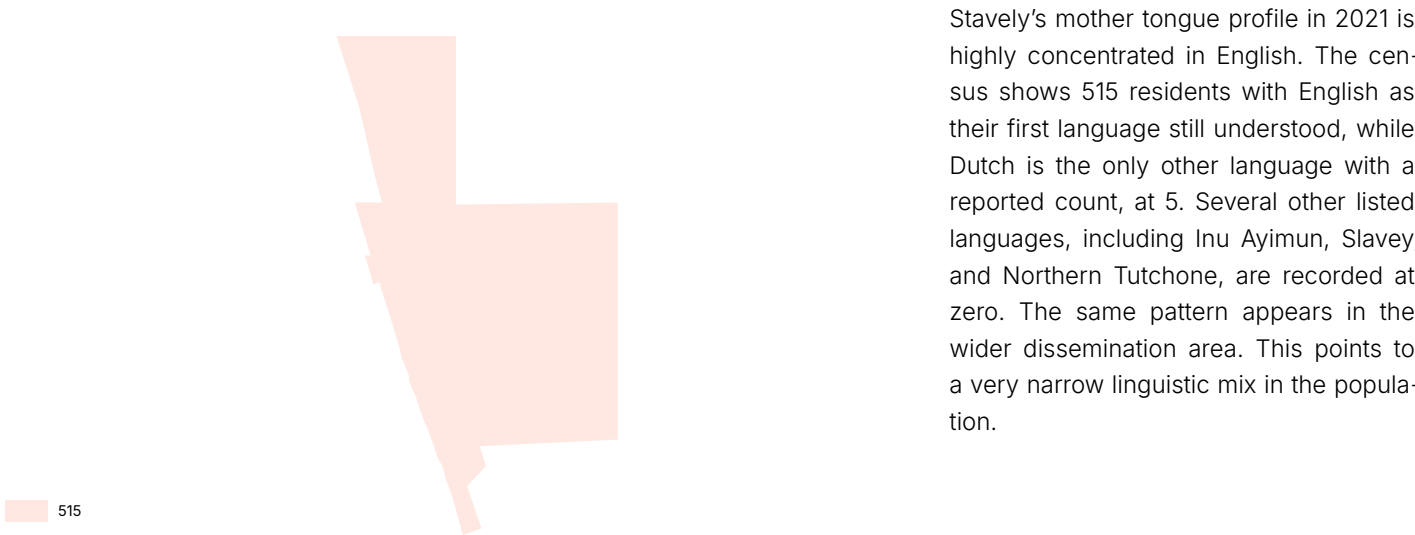


Figure 4.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Stavely, 2021)¹

Stavely’s mother tongue profile in 2021 was strongly concentrated in English. English was reported for 515 people and showed 4.0% growth over five years. By contrast, Dutch was recorded for 5 people, while several other languages in the provided data, including Inu Ayimun, Slavey, Northern Tutchone, Assiniboine, Aramaic, Kacchi, and Min Nan, were at zero. The pattern points to a very narrow language mix in this census subdivision, with English clearly dominant and little reported presence of other mother tongues. The five-year change suggests English remained stable to modestly growing rather than declining.



Stavely’s mother tongue profile in 2021 is highly concentrated in English. The census shows 515 residents with English as their first language still understood, while Dutch is the only other language with a reported count, at 5. Several other listed languages, including Inu Ayimun, Slavey, and Northern Tutchone, are recorded at zero. The same pattern appears in the wider dissemination area. This points to a very narrow linguistic mix in the population.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Stavely)¹

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.

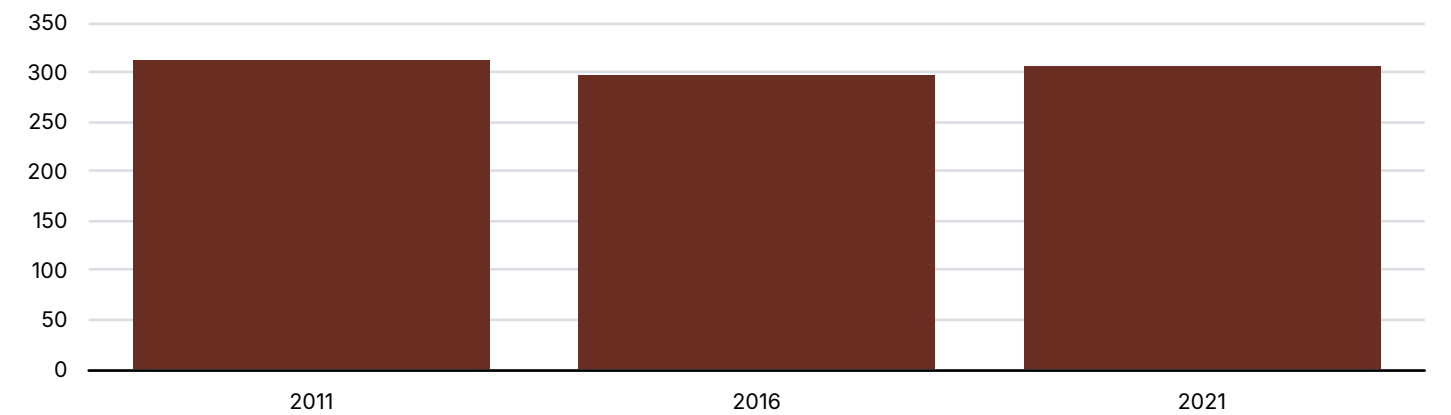


Figure 5.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Stavely, 2011-2021)¹

Stavely’s population density has been fairly stable over the last decade, with only a modest dip and rebound. It measured 311.3 people per km2 in 2011, fell to 296.2 in 2016, then rose to 305.3 in 2021. The 5-year change shows a 4.8% decline followed by a 3.1% increase. That pattern suggests a small shift rather than a sustained directional change, leaving density close to its earlier level.

Stavely’s population density was 305.3 people per km2 in 2021, placing it among the denser places in this comparison set. The figure was slightly below its 2011 level of 311.3 and above its 2016 low of 296.2, showing a modest rebound over five years. It remained below nearby towns such as Nanton (423.9), Cardston (434.1) and Magrath (422.0), but well above places like Hill Spring (174.8) and Fort Macleod (146.2). The pattern suggests a fairly compact settlement, though not at the top end of the regional group.

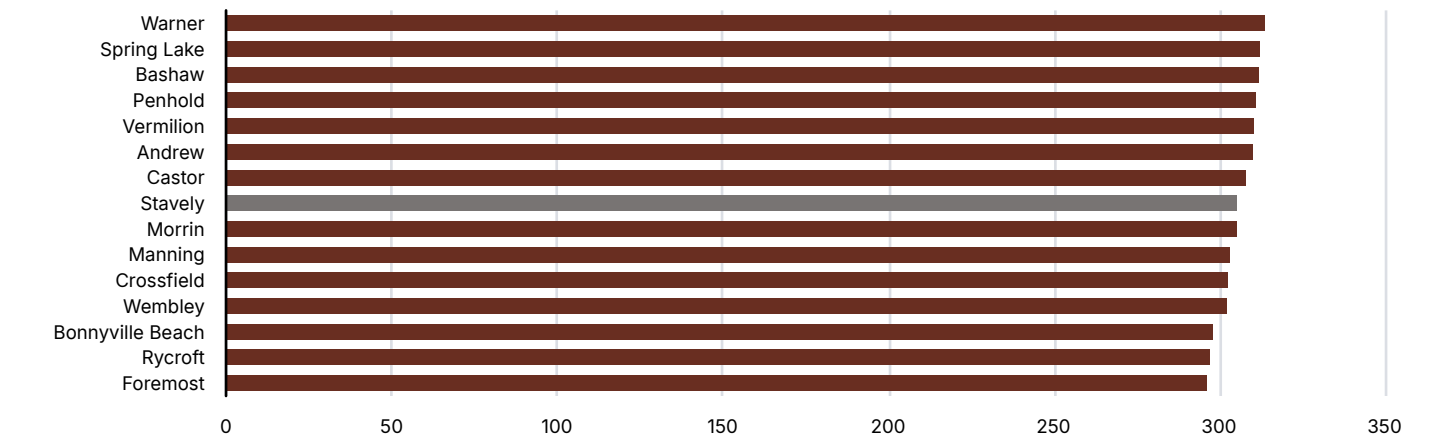


Figure 5.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

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.

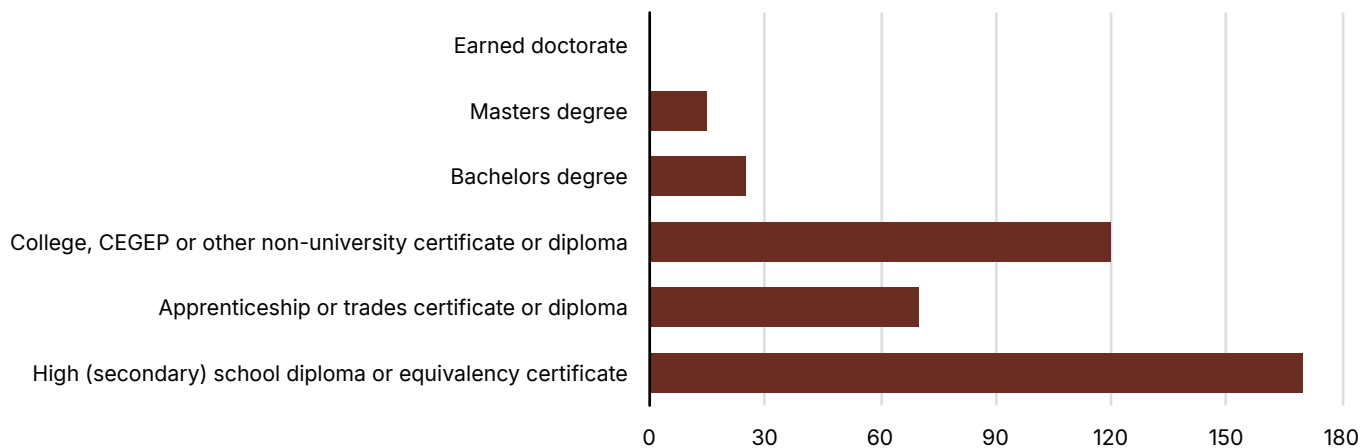


Figure 6.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's educational profile was concentrated in non-university credentials among residents aged 15 and over. The largest group held a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, at 170 people, followed by 120 with a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, and 70 with an apprenticeship or trades credential. Higher credentials were less common: 25 people held a bachelor's degree, 15 a master's degree, and none held an earned doctorate. The 5-year changes suggest growth across most categories, especially high school and college-level credentials.

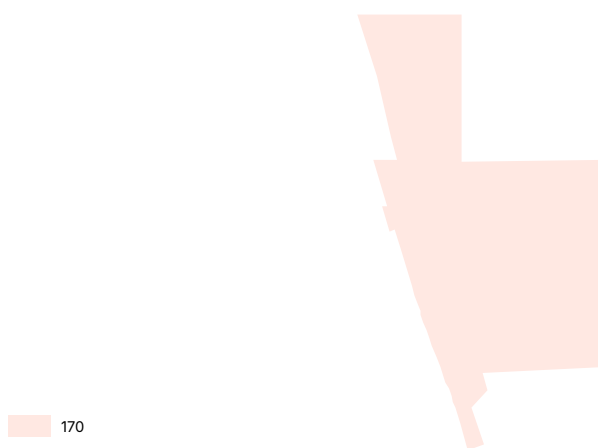


Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (Stavely)¹

In 2021, Stavely's education profile was concentrated in mid-level credentials among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The largest groups were high school completion at 170 people and college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates at 120. Apprenticeship or trades credentials accounted for 70 people. Higher credentials were less common. Stavely reported 25 people with a bachelor's degree, 15 with a master's degree, and no earned doctorates. The pattern suggests a profile weighted toward secondary, trades, and college attainment rather than university-level education.

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.

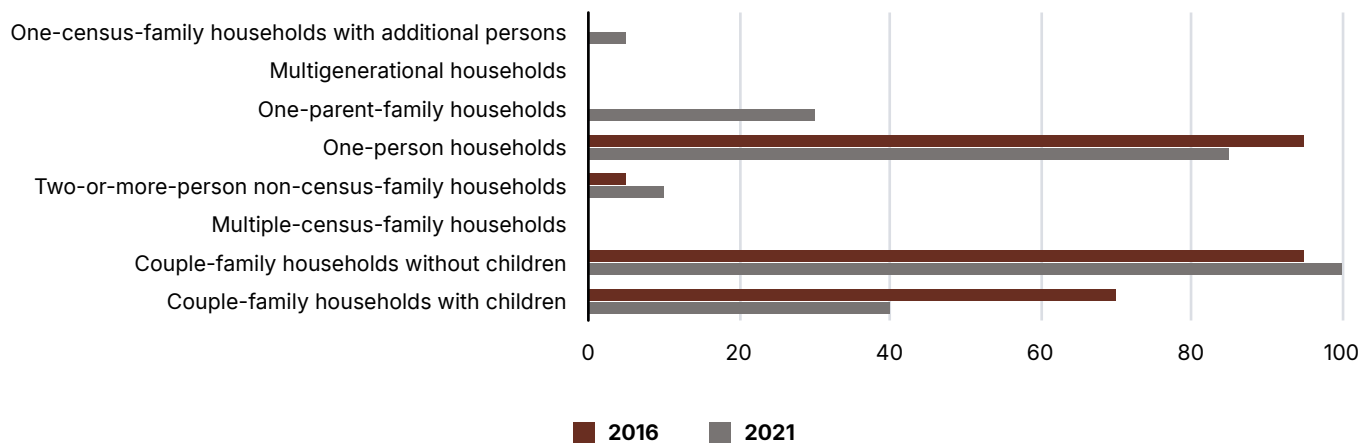


Figure 7.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Stavelly, 2016-2021)¹

Stavelly's private households in 2021 were concentrated in a few living arrangements, with couple-family households without children the largest group at 100 households, followed by one-person households at 85. Couple-family households with children numbered 40 and one-parent-family households 30, while non-family households were smaller, including 10 two-or-more-person non-census-family households and 5 one-census-family households with additional persons. Over five years, the main shifts were a 42.9% drop in couple-family households with children, a 10.5% decline in one-person households, and a 100% increase in two-or-more-person non-census-family households.

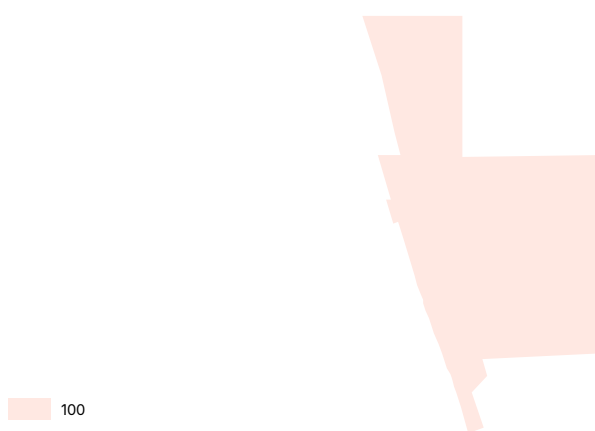


Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Type - Couple-family households without children (Stavelly)¹

In 2021, Stavelly's private households were dominated by family and one-person living arrangements. Couple-family households without children were the largest group at 100 households, followed by one-person households at 85. Couple-family households with children accounted for 40 households, and one-parent-family households for 30. Smaller categories included 10 two-or-more-person non-census-family households and 5 one-census-family households with additional persons, while multigenerational and multiple-census-family households were absent.

Average Shelter Costs

In Stavelly, 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%.

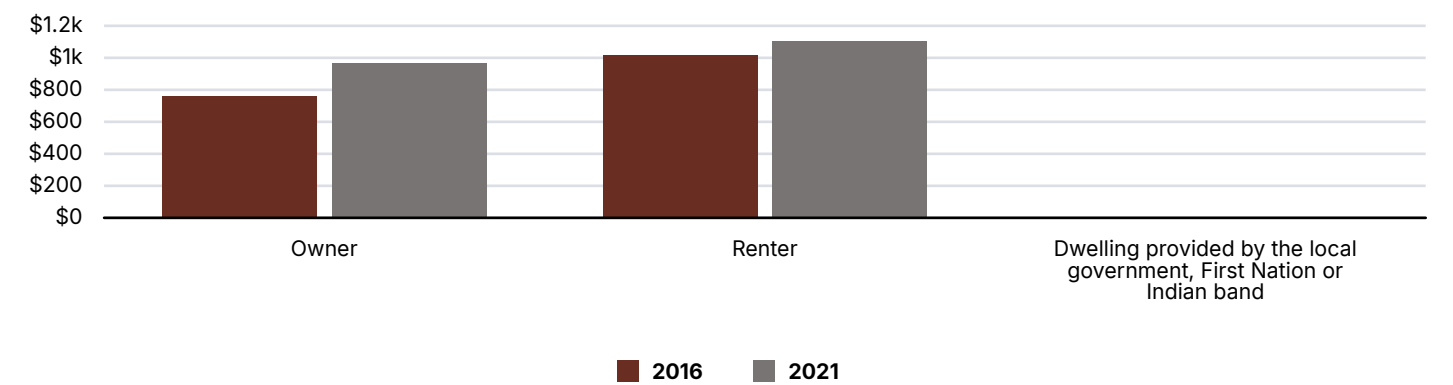


Figure 8.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Stavelly, 2016-2021)¹

In Stavelly, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were higher for renters than for owners. Among owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings, the average was \$960 per month, while renter households paid \$1,100. Both tenure groups also showed increases over five years. Owner costs were up 27.1%, and renter costs rose 9.2%. The gap suggests that renting remained the more expensive housing arrangement in this snapshot, even though owner costs grew faster over time. A third category, dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, was recorded at \$0.

Stavelly’s average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were modestly higher for renters than for owners. Owner households paid \$960 a month, while renter households paid \$1,100, a difference of \$140. Both figures were reported for households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. The only other tenure listed, dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band, registered no cost. The pattern suggests that monthly shelter spending in Stavelly was shaped more by tenure than by a broader spread of housing types.



Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Renter (Stavelly)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.

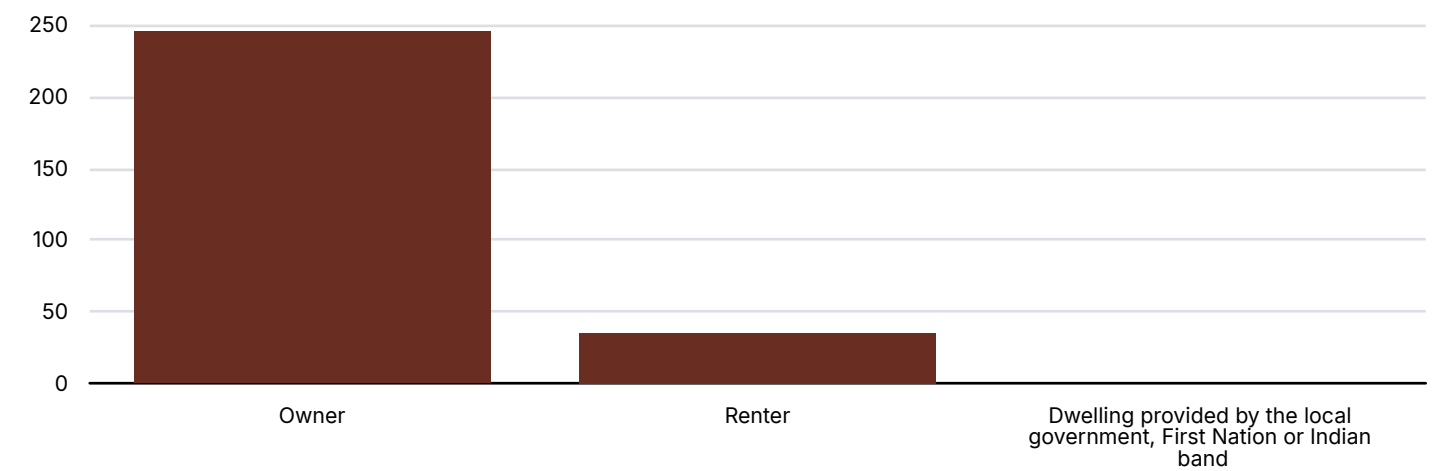
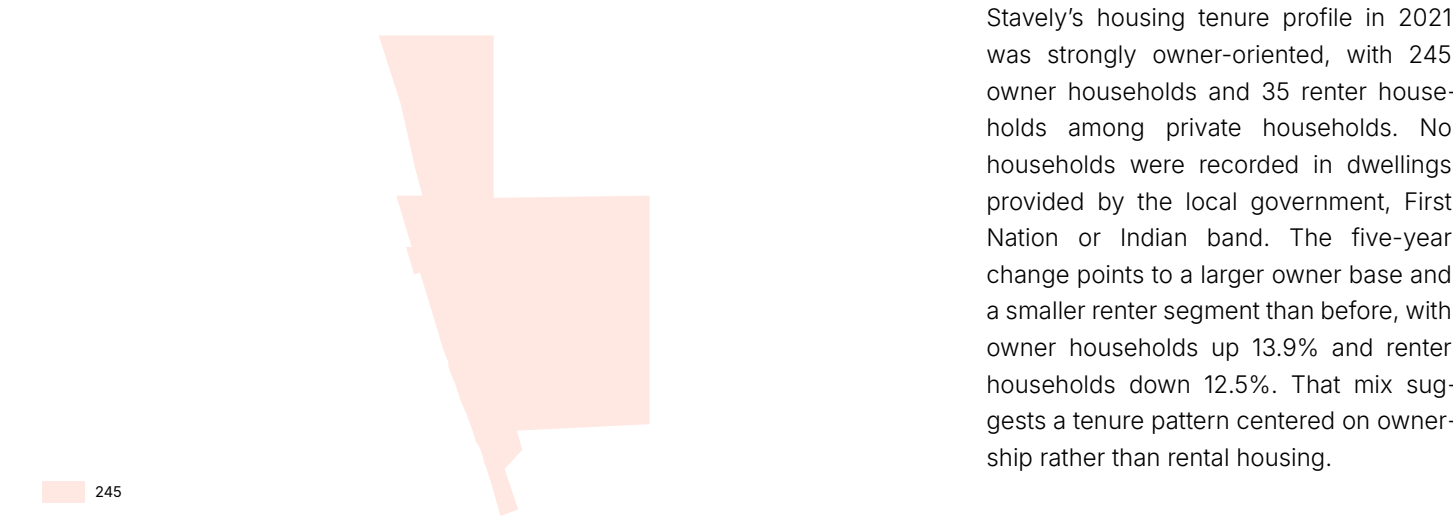


Figure 9.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In Stavely, housing tenure in 2021 was strongly skewed toward ownership among private households. The town had 245 owner households and 35 renter households, with no households in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. Owner households were up 13.9% over five years, while renter households fell 12.5%. That points to a modest shift toward ownership during the period. The gap between owners and renters remained wide in 2021, with owners representing the clear majority of the local housing stock. Taken together, the figures show a tenure pattern dominated by owner-occupied homes, with rental housing playing a much smaller role and contracting over time.



Stavely's housing tenure profile in 2021 was strongly owner-oriented, with 245 owner households and 35 renter households among private households. No households were recorded in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The five-year change points to a larger owner base and a smaller renter segment than before, with owner households up 13.9% and renter households down 12.5%. That mix suggests a tenure pattern centered on ownership rather than rental housing.

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

Household Total Income Groups

Stavely'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.

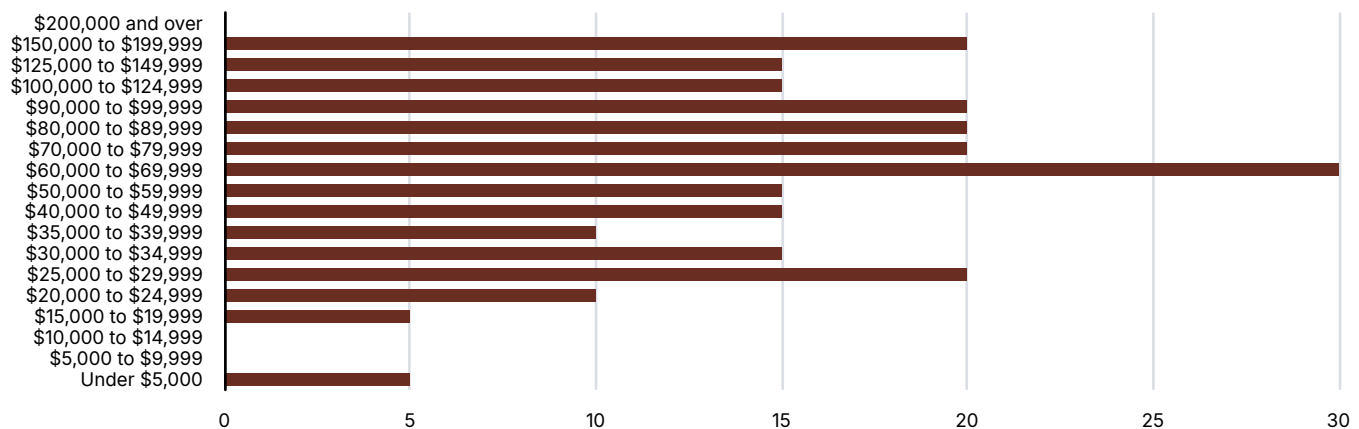


Figure 10.1: Shows households across total income groups. It helps indicate how household incomes are distributed from lower- to higher-income ranges. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's private households were spread across a wide range of total income groups, with a noticeable concentration in the middle bands. The largest single group was \$60,000 to \$69,999, with 30 households, while \$25,000 to \$29,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, \$80,000 to \$89,999, and \$90,000 to \$99,999 each had 20 households. Recent change was mixed. The \$150,000 to \$199,999 group doubled to 20 households over five years, while \$10,000 to \$14,999 fell to zero. Several middle-income brackets were unchanged, including \$60,000 to \$69,999 and \$125,000 to \$149,999. This pattern points to a distribution shaped by small shifts across income bands rather than one dominant level.



In 2021, Stavely's household income profile was concentrated in the middle ranges, with 30 households in the \$60,000 to \$69,999 group, 20 each in the \$25,000 to \$29,999, \$70,000 to \$79,999, \$80,000 to \$89,999, and \$90,000 to \$99,999 groups. At the upper end, 20 households were in the \$150,000 to \$199,999 range, while none were recorded at \$200,000 and over. The pattern suggests a fairly broad spread, but without a clear high-income peak.

Figure 10.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Income Group Household - \$60,000 to \$69,999 (Stavely)¹

High School Completion

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

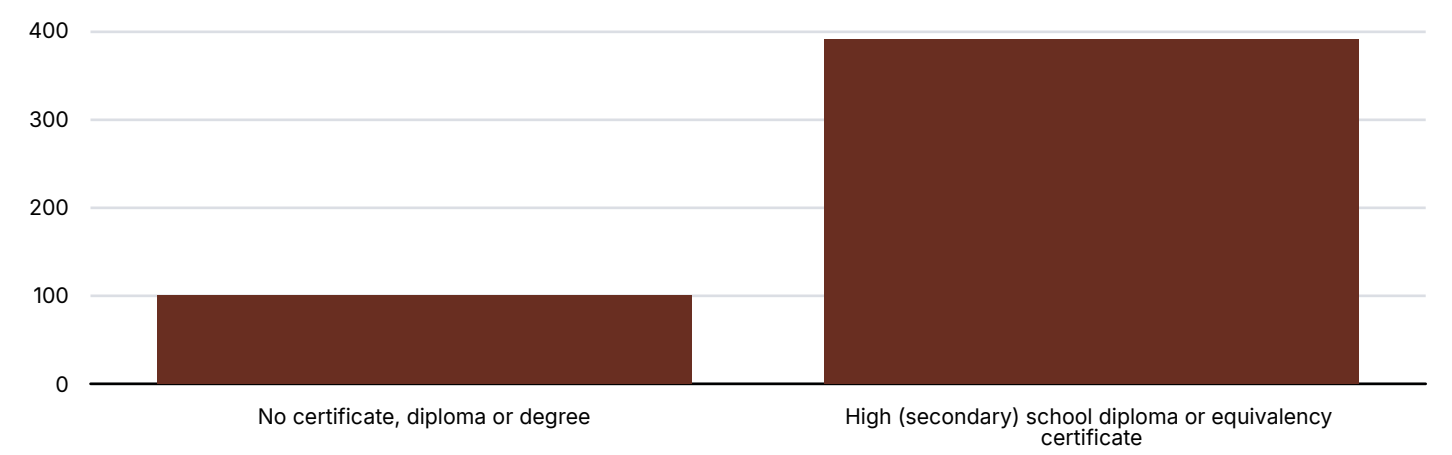
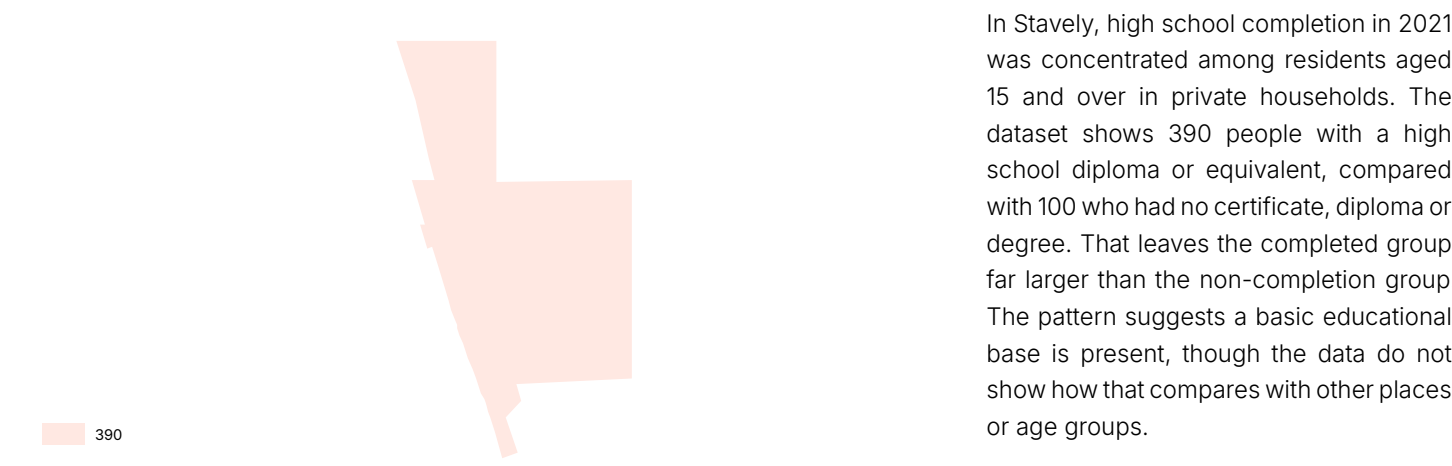


Figure 11.1: Shows whether residents have completed high school or an equivalent credential. It helps indicate a basic foundation for workforce participation and further study. (Stavely, 2021)¹

Stavely’s high school completion profile in the 2021 census shows a clear split between residents age 15 and over with a basic credential and those without one. In the reported categories, 390 people had a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, while 100 people had no certificate, diploma or degree. The data points to a larger group with completed secondary schooling than without any formal credential. Because no broader breakdown is provided, the profile can only be read as a snapshot of these reported categories rather than a full education distribution. Even so, the 2021 figures suggest that high school completion is the more common outcome in Stavely.



In Stavely, high school completion in 2021 was concentrated among residents aged 15 and over in private households. The dataset shows 390 people with a high school diploma or equivalent, compared with 100 who had no certificate, diploma or degree. That leaves the completed group far larger than the non-completion group. The pattern suggests a basic educational base is present, though the data do not show how that compares with other places or age groups.

Figure 11.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - High (sec-ondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate (Stavely)¹

Core Housing Need

In Stavely, most households were not in core housing need in 2021, with 230 households outside core need versus 55 in core need, a gap of 175 households.

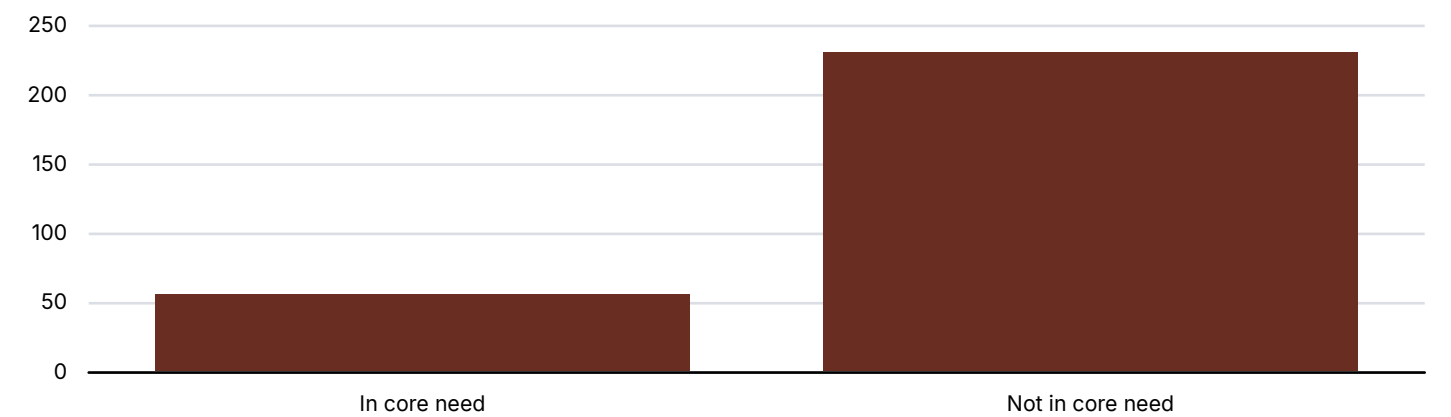


Figure 12.1: Shows the share of households living in housing that is unaffordable, unsuitable, or in need of major repairs. It helps indicate overall housing stress in the community. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely’s core housing need picture was mixed but tilted toward stability. The town had 55 households in core housing need and 230 not in core housing need, within the counted household universe. That means most households were not in core need, while a smaller group faced unaffordable, unsuitable, or poorly maintained housing. With only one year of data, the clearest pattern is the current split between households under housing stress and those not affected.

In 2021, core housing need affected a notable share of households in Stavely. The town recorded 55 households in core need, compared with 230 households not in core need, showing that most households were not under severe housing stress, but a meaningful minority were. Within the local housing picture, the balance suggests need was present but not dominant. On the dataset’s terms, the issue reflects households facing unaffordable, unsuitable, or poorly maintained housing, so the figure points to a measurable strain rather than widespread distress.



Figure 12.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Core Housing Need - Not in core need (Stavely)¹

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.

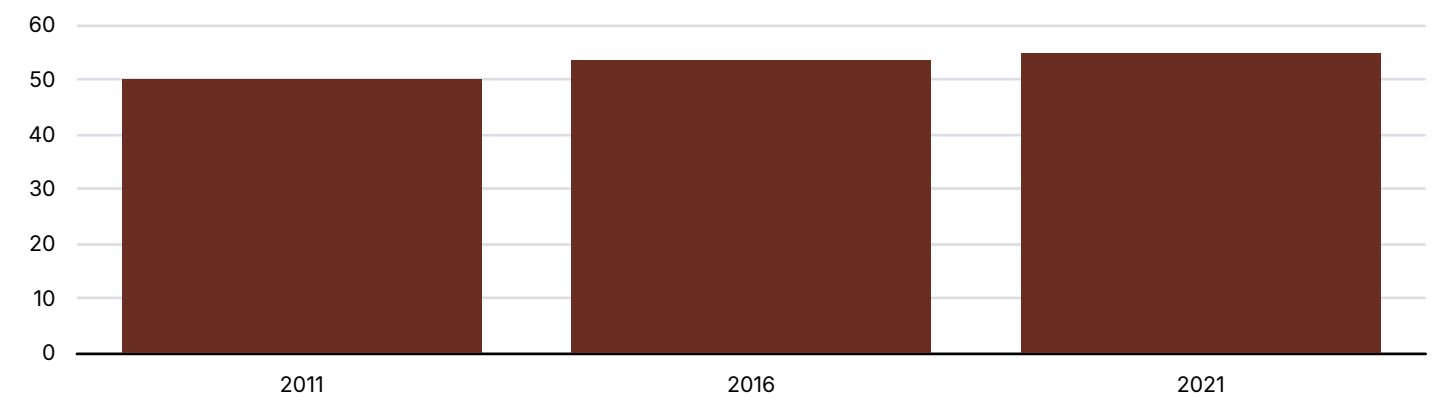


Figure 13.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Stavely, 2011-2021)¹

Stavely’s median age has trended upward across the three census years shown, pointing to a steadily older population midpoint. In 2011, the median age was 50 years. By 2016 it had risen to 53.5 years, then reached 54.8 years in 2021. The increase was sharpest between 2011 and 2016, when the median age climbed by 7%. Growth continued more slowly after that, with a further 2.4% rise by 2021. The pattern is one of gradual aging rather than a sudden shift.

Stavely’s median age was 54.8 years in 2021, placing it among the older communities in this comparison set. The figure rose from 53.5 in 2016 and 50.0 in 2011, showing a steady upward shift over the decade. Among the nearby locations provided, only Claresholm was older at 56.8 years. Hill Spring matched Stavely at 54.8, while Nanton was lower at 52.8 and Fort Macleod stood at 42.4. That pattern suggests Stavely’s age profile is relatively mature rather than youthful. The gradual rise since 2011 also points to aging within the community’s population structure.

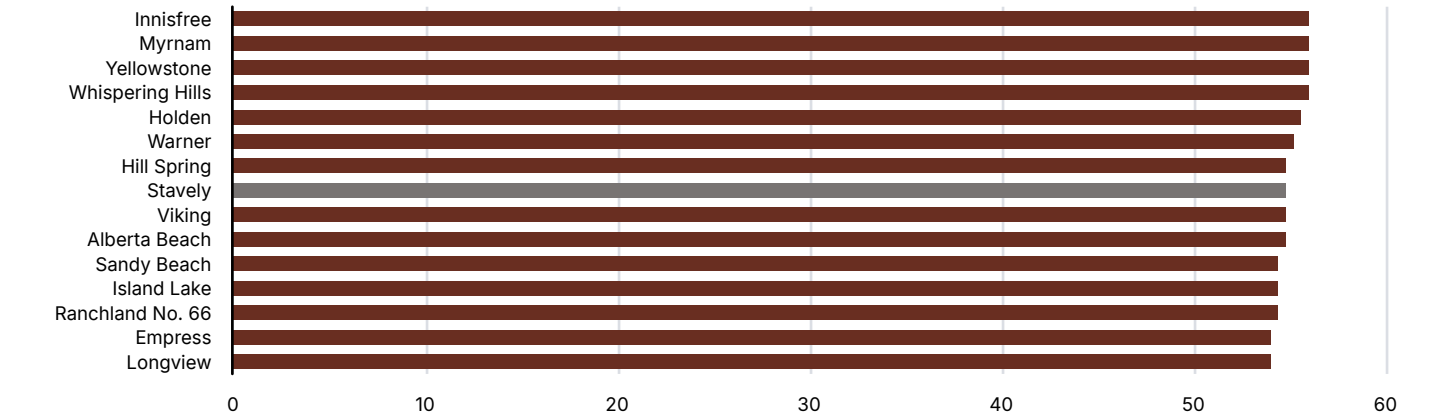


Figure 13.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Stavely, 2021)¹

Age at Immigration

In 2021, immigrants in Stavely were most often 45 years and over, at 20 people. Ages 15 to 24 also numbered 20, while 25 to 44 fell to 15 and 5 to 14 dropped to zero.

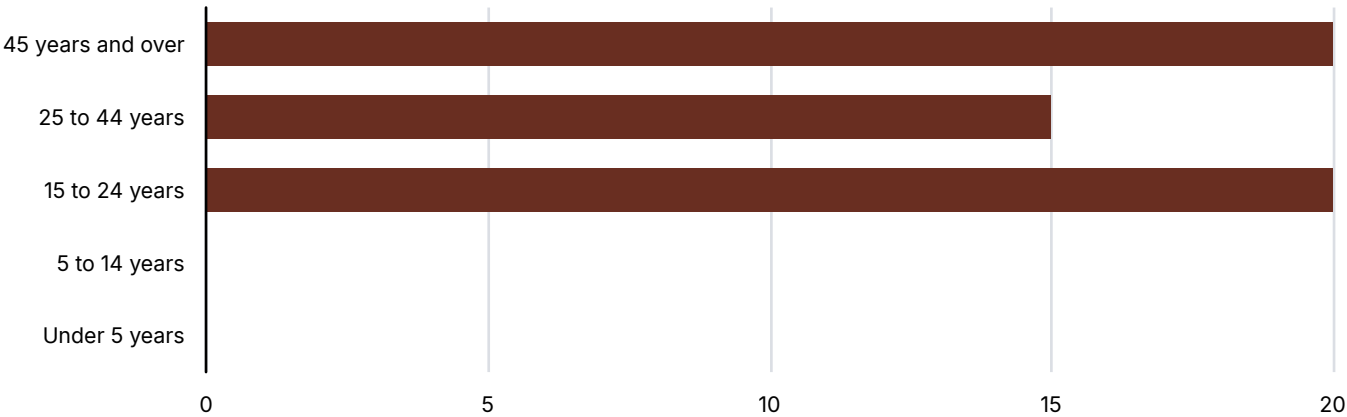


Figure 14.1: Shows the age at which immigrants first arrived in the country. It helps explain whether newcomers arrived mainly as children, working-age adults, or older adults. (Stavely, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavely's immigrant population in private households was concentrated in adulthood. The largest groups were ages 15 to 24 and 45 years and over, with 20 people in each category. Ages 25 to 44 followed at 15 people. There were no immigrants reported as arriving under age 15. The recent pattern is mixed. The 15 to 24 group was unchanged from five years earlier, while the 25 to 44 group fell by 25%. The 5 to 14 group dropped to zero, and the under 5 group also remained at zero.

In Stavely's immigrant population in private households, arrivals were concentrated in working-age years in 2021. The largest groups were those who first came at ages 15 to 24 and 45 years and over, at 20 people each, while 25 to 44 accounted for 15. There were no immigrants who arrived under age 15. Compared with five years earlier, the 5 to 14 group fell to zero and the 25 to 44 group declined by 25%, pointing to a narrower age profile.



Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age At Immigration - 15 to 24 years (Stavely)¹

Immigrant Status

In Stavelly, 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.

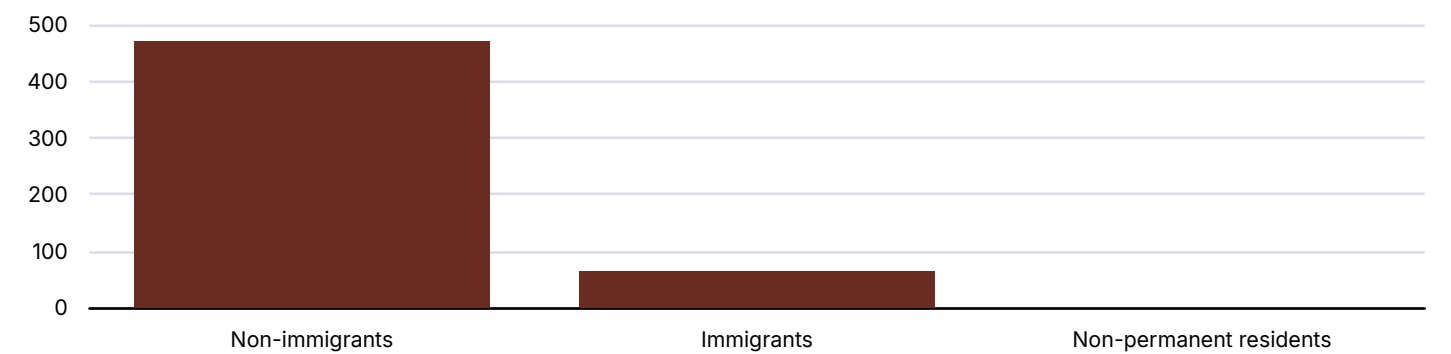


Figure 15.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Stavelly, 2021)¹

In 2021, Stavelly's immigrant-status profile was dominated by non-immigrants, while immigrants formed a smaller but growing share of the population in private households. There were 470 non-immigrants and 65 immigrants. The immigrant count rose 62.5% over five years. Non-permanent residents were recorded at 0. The data point to a community where immigration is present but limited in scale. The recent increase in immigrants stands out because it contrasts with the absence of non-permanent residents. This suggests a population mix that changed over the five-year period, but still remained centered on non-immigrants.

In Stavelly's 2021 population in private households, immigrant status was dominated by non-immigrants. The town counted 470 non-immigrants and 65 immigrants, while non-permanent residents were not recorded. Immigrants also showed a 62.5% five-year increase, compared with no change among non-immigrants. That pattern points to a small community where the immigrant population is present but remains a minority within the local resident base. The data suggest recent growth in that group without altering the overall balance much.



Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Immigrant Status - Non-immigrants (Stavelly)¹

Data Sources

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

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.