

ALBERTA
SOUTHWEST

HILL SPRING

Community Overview

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Executive Summary

Hill Spring is a very small village with a mature population profile, a simple housing mix, and signs of modest recovery after earlier decline. Its population fell over the longer term before rebounding from a 2017 low, reaching 183 people in 2025, while the number of people in private households also recovered from 2016 but remained below 2011. The age structure stayed older than a typical working-age midpoint, even though the median age eased from its 2016 peak. Older adults remained prominent in 2021, especially those aged 60 to 69, and the household mix reflected that pattern, with two-person households and couple families without children more common than larger or child-centred arrangements.

Housing and household structure were notably concentrated. Single-detached homes accounted for nearly all occupied dwellings, leaving little structural variety, and ownership remained the dominant tenure despite a decline in owner households over five years. Median dwelling values had already risen sharply earlier in the decade and then levelled off by 2021, while average owner shelter costs edged down. The village's social profile was similarly narrow in several respects. Most residents in private households were non-immigrants, there were no non-permanent residents recorded, English overwhelmingly dominated mother tongue, and no visible minority population was reported in the census snapshot. Educational attainment, however, showed a broader range than some other indicators, with postsecondary credentials, especially college, trades, and bachelor's degrees, forming the centre of the local profile.

Economic conditions appeared more constrained than the recent population rebound might suggest. The employment rate declined markedly over the decade and remained low in 2021, with only a small further drop in the latest five-year period. Employment and occupations were concentrated in a limited number of fields rather than spread across a broad base, with agriculture remaining the leading sector and employed residents clustered in a few occupational categories. Hill Spring therefore appears as a small, older, owner-oriented community that has regained some population after earlier losses, but still shows a subdued labour market and a narrow demographic and housing structure.

Median Age

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

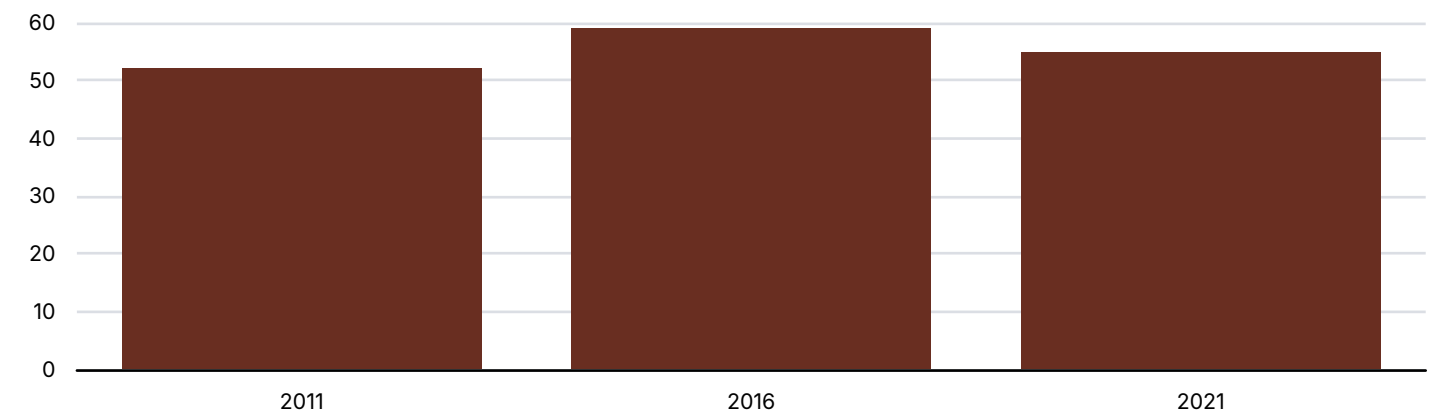


Figure 1.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s median age has remained well above a typical working-age midpoint, but it has moved around over time. The median age was 52 years in 2011, rose sharply to 59 in 2016, then eased to 54.8 in 2021. That pattern shows a notable increase followed by a partial reversal, with the latest figure still higher than the 2011 level. In plain terms, the age profile is older than it was a decade earlier, even after the recent decline.

Hill Spring has a notably older population profile than many nearby places, with a median age of 54.8 years in 2021. That was down from 59.0 in 2016, but still above its 2011 level of 52.0 years. Compared with selected regional peers, Hill Spring remained on the older side. It was slightly younger than Stavely and Claresholm, both at 54.8 and 56.8 years, and older than Nanton at 52.8 and Pincher Creek at 49.6. The pattern points to a mature age structure rather than a younger one, even after the recent decline.

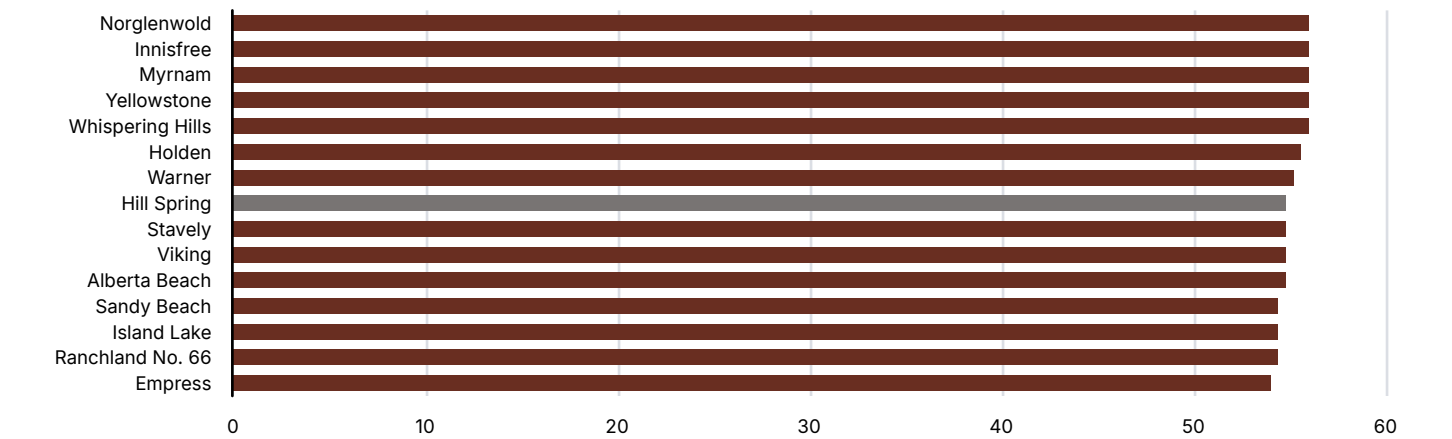


Figure 1.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Immigrant Status

Hill Spring’s population remained centered on non-immigrants, which rose to 115 people in 2021 from 110 in 2016, while immigrants held at 30 and non-permanent residents stayed at zero.

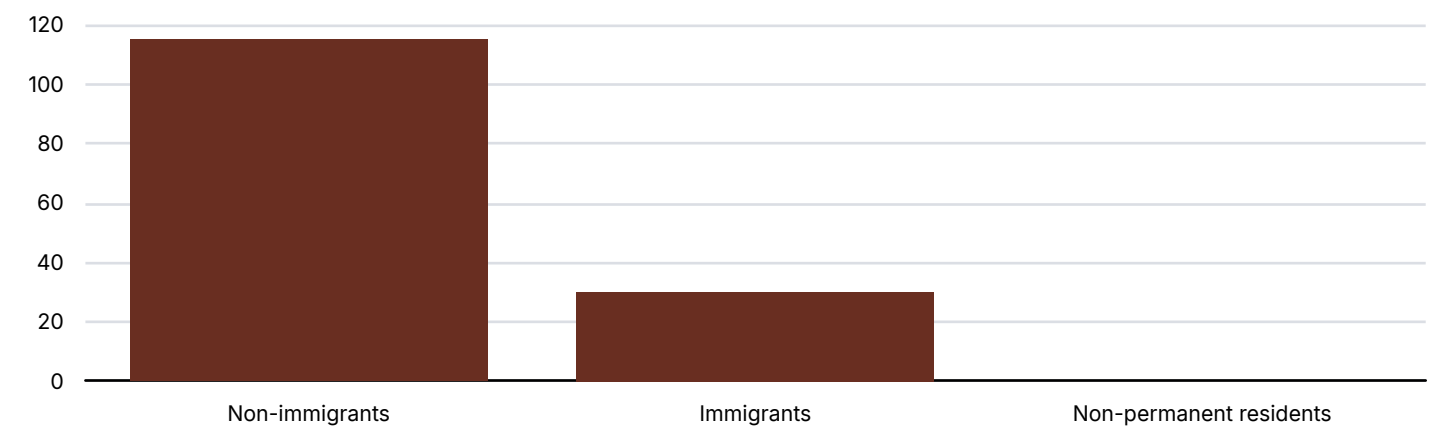


Figure 2.1: Shows whether residents are immigrants, non-permanent residents, or non-immigrants. It helps indicate the role of immigration in community growth and composition. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, immigrant status in 2021 was dominated by non-immigrants, with smaller immigrant and no non-permanent resident presence in the private household population. Non-immigrants numbered 115 people, compared with 30 immigrants. Non-permanent residents were not counted. The only reported five-year change was for non-immigrants, which rose 4.5% over the period. That pattern shows a population profile that is largely stable in composition, with non-immigrants making up most of the resident base. The immigrant count is present but much smaller, and the absence of non-permanent residents narrows the mix further. Taken together, the data suggest a community where immigration plays a limited role in the overall household population count, at least in this census snapshot.



In Hill Spring, immigrant status in 2021 was dominated by non-immigrants, with 115 people out of 145 in private households, or 79.3%. Immigrants accounted for 30 people, or 20.7%, while non-permanent residents were not recorded. The pattern suggests a community profile shaped more by long-term residents than by temporary migration.

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

Total Population

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

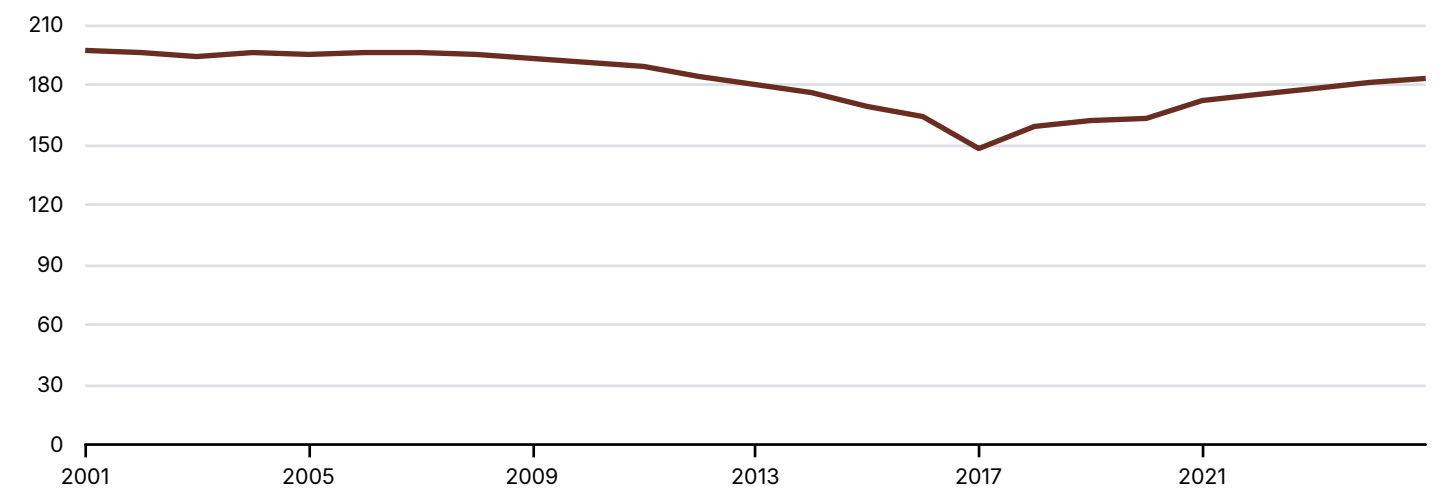
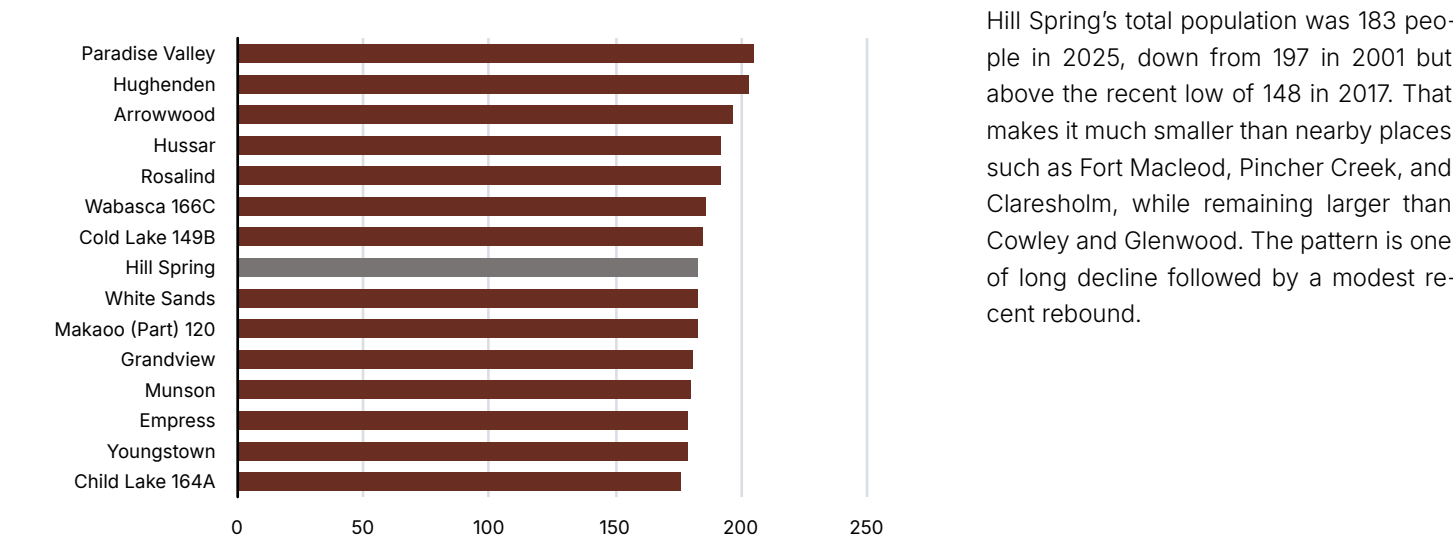


Figure 3.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Hill Spring, 2001-2025)²

Hill Spring’s total population has been small and relatively stable over the past quarter century, but the longer arc shows a clear decline followed by a modest recovery. The community stood at 197 people in 2001, fell to 148 in 2017, and then rose again to 183 in 2025. The sharpest losses came in the mid-2010s, including a drop from 176 in 2014 to 148 in 2017. Since then, population gains have been gradual: 159 in 2018, 172 in 2021, and 183 in 2025. That recent rebound has not fully restored earlier levels, but it has moved Hill Spring well above its 2017 low.



Hill Spring’s total population was 183 people in 2025, down from 197 in 2001 but above the recent low of 148 in 2017. That makes it much smaller than nearby places such as Fort Macleod, Pincher Creek, and Claresholm, while remaining larger than Cowley and Glenwood. The pattern is one of long decline followed by a modest recent rebound.

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

Median Dwelling Value

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

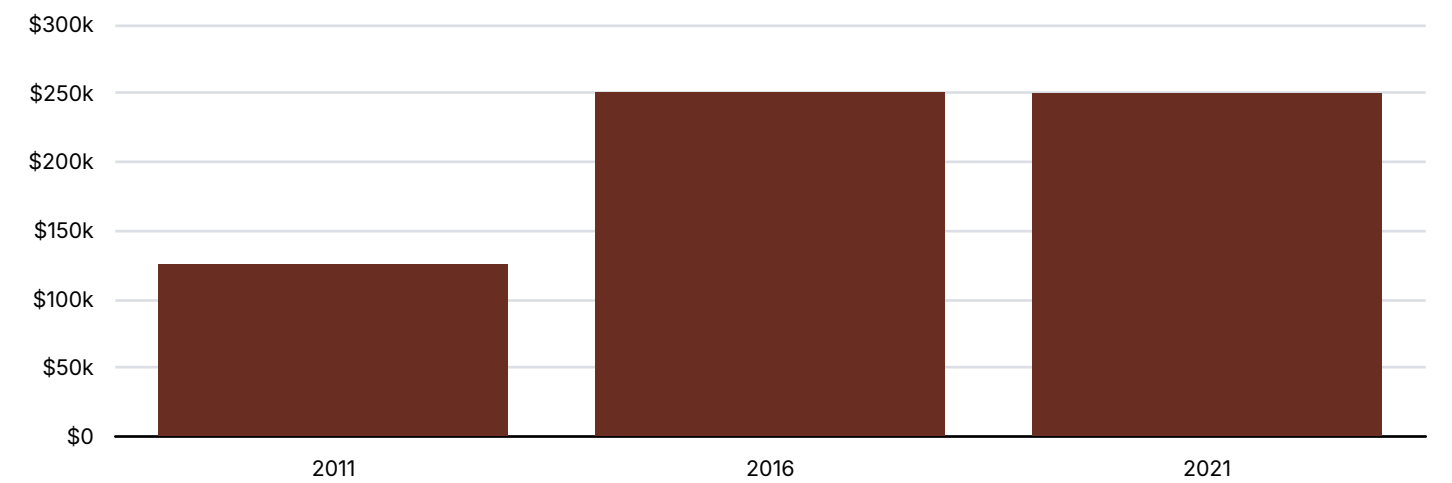
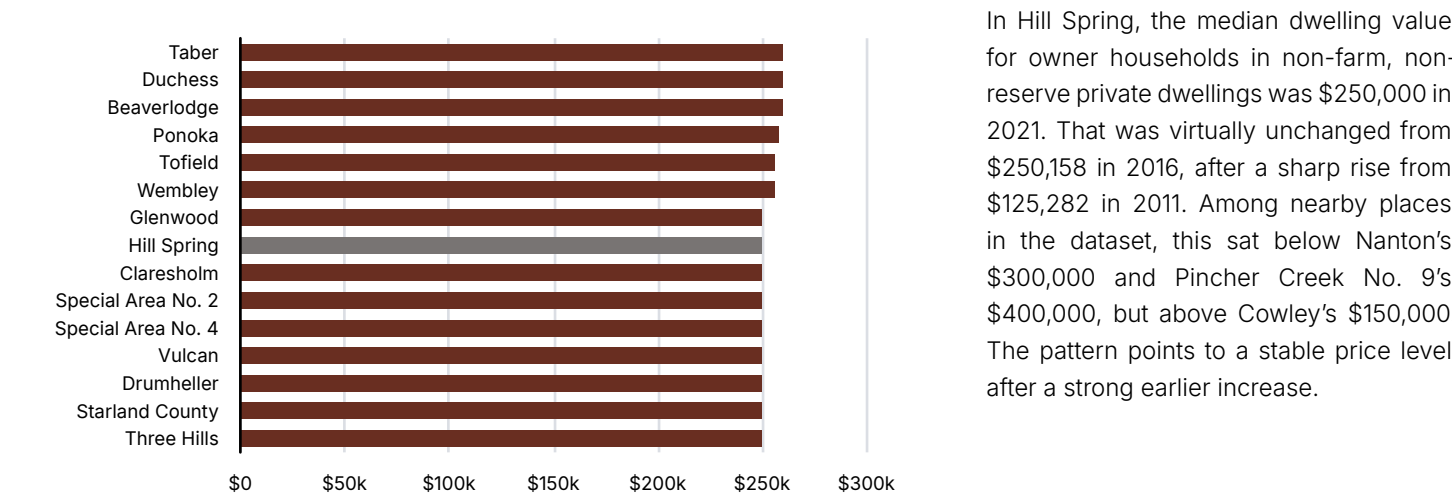


Figure 4.1: Shows the median value of residential dwellings. It helps indicate the typical price point in the local ownership housing market. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s median dwelling value in owner households rose sharply over the decade, then levelled off. In 2011, the median was \$125,282. By 2016 it had reached \$250,158, a gain of 99.7%. In 2021, the figure was \$250,000, essentially unchanged from five years earlier. The pattern shows a clear jump between 2011 and 2016, followed by stability rather than further growth. That leaves Hill Spring with a 2021 median dwelling value about twice its 2011 level, but with no meaningful movement in the most recent period.



In Hill Spring, the median dwelling value for owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings was \$250,000 in 2021. That was virtually unchanged from \$250,158 in 2016, after a sharp rise from \$125,282 in 2011. Among nearby places in the dataset, this sat below Nanton’s \$300,000 and Pincher Creek No. 9’s \$400,000, but above Cowley’s \$150,000. The pattern points to a stable price level after a strong earlier increase.

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

Household Type

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

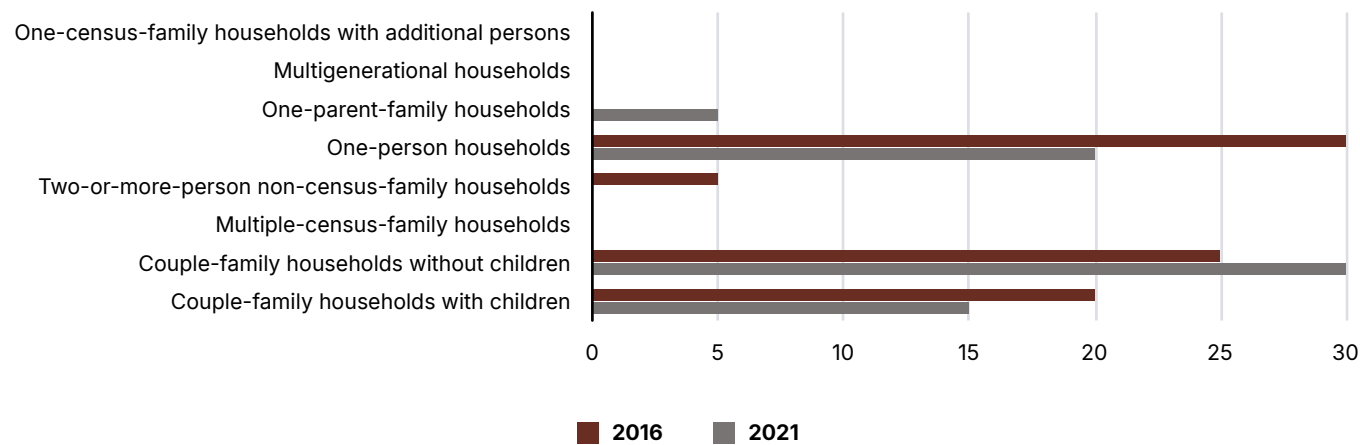


Figure 5.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s private households were concentrated in family living arrangements, with couple-family households without children the largest group at 30 households. One-person households followed at 20, while couple-family households with children accounted for 15. One-parent-family households were limited to 5 households. The strongest change over five years was a rise in couple-family households without children, up 20%, while couple-family households with children fell 25%. One-person households declined 33.3%, and two-or-more-person non-census-family households dropped to zero, down 100%. The pattern points to a smaller, more family-oriented household mix, with recent change concentrated in households without children.



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

In 2021, Hill Spring’s private households were concentrated in couple-family and single-person living arrangements. Couple-family households without children were the largest type at 30 households, followed by one-person households at 20 and couple-family households with children at 15. Smaller categories were limited: one-parent-family households numbered 5, while multigenerational, multiple-census-family, additional-person, and two-or-more-person non-census-family households were each at 0. The mix points to a simple household structure with little internal diversity.

Dwelling Structure Type

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

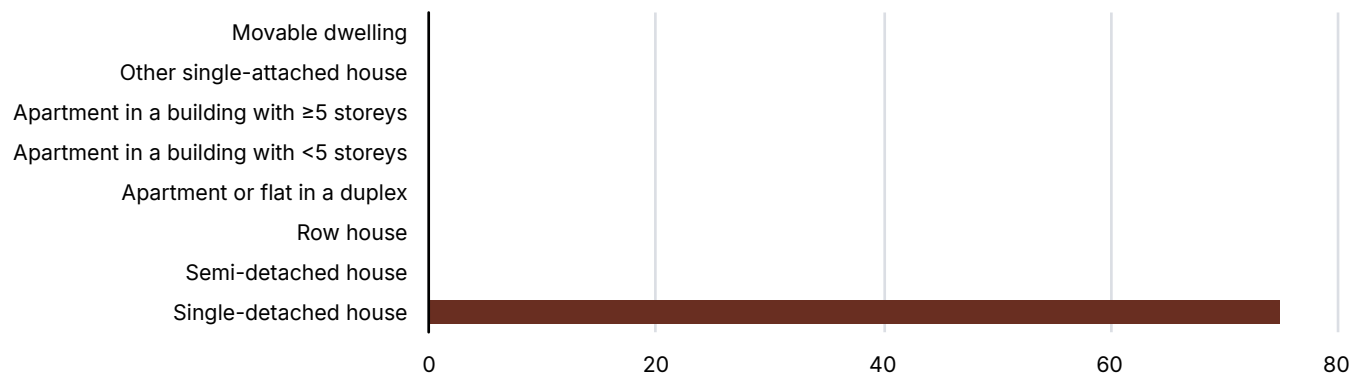


Figure 6.1: Shows the mix of dwelling structure types, such as detached homes, apartments, and other forms. It helps indicate the physical form of the housing stock. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the occupied private dwelling stock in 2021 was overwhelmingly single-detached. Single-detached houses accounted for 75 housing units, while every other structure type listed was at zero. The only non-zero change shown over five years was for single-detached houses, up 7.1%, while movable dwellings fell by 100% to zero. That pattern points to a housing mix that is highly concentrated in one form, with little structural diversity and a modest increase in the dominant type over time.

Hill Spring’s occupied private dwellings are overwhelmingly single-detached houses. In 2021, 75 housing units fell into that category, while every other structure type recorded 0. That leaves the local housing stock with a clear one-form profile rather than a mixed pattern. The only non-zero change shown is for single-detached houses, up 7.1% over five years, while movable dwellings fell 100% from a zero base. The pattern suggests very limited structural diversity in the village’s housing stock.

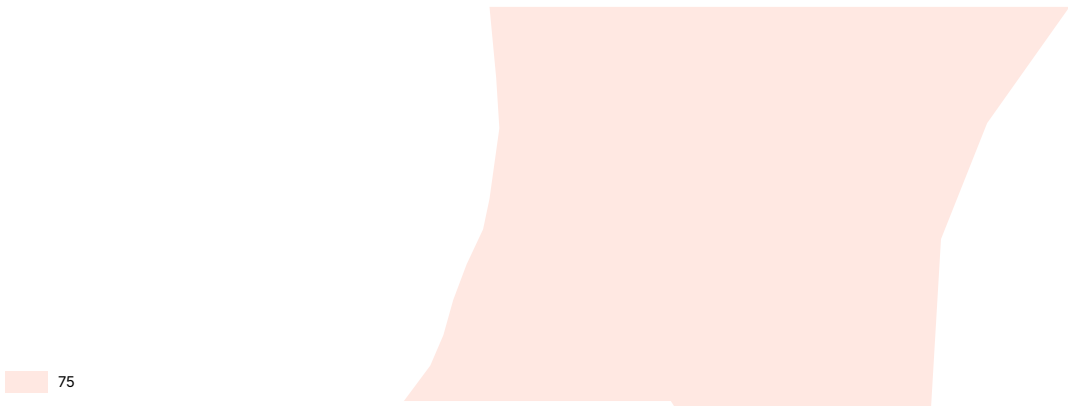


Figure 6.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Dwelling Structure Type - Single-detached house (Hill Spring)¹

Housing Tenure

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

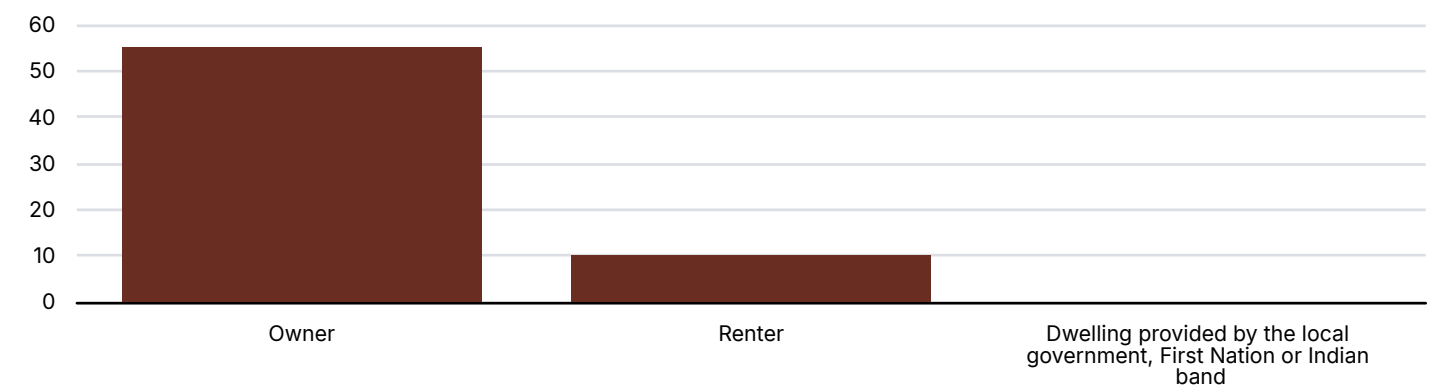


Figure 7.1: Shows whether households own or rent their homes. It helps indicate the balance between ownership and rental housing in the community. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, housing tenure in 2021 was weighted toward ownership, with 55 owner households and 10 renter households among private households. Owner households were down 15.4% over five years, while renter households were unchanged. No households were recorded as being provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The pattern suggests a small tenure mix with ownership still dominant, but the longer-term decline in owners shows some movement within the housing base.

In Hill Spring, housing tenure in 2021 was heavily tilted toward ownership. Among private households, 55 were owner households and 10 were renter households, while no households were recorded in dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The ownership count fell 15.4% over five years, while renting was unchanged. That pattern points to a small housing base where ownership remains the main tenure, but the owner side has recently weakened more than the rental side.

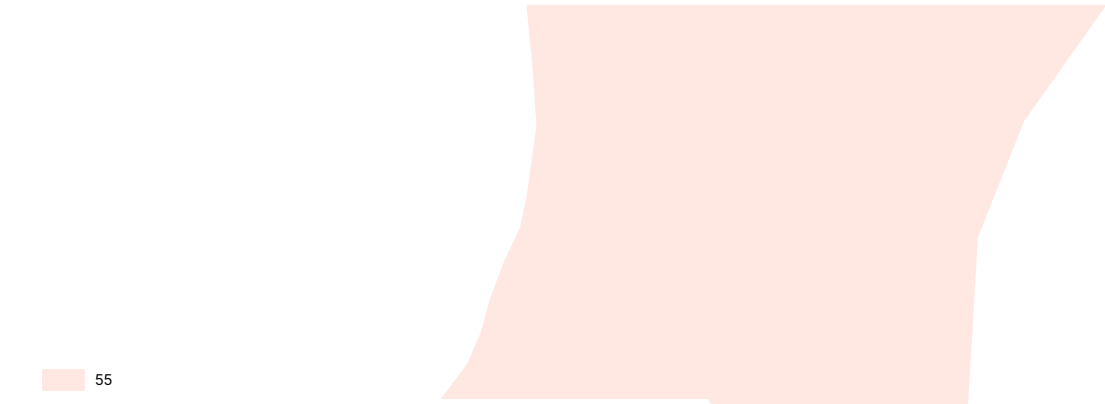


Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Hill Spring)¹

Household Total Income Groups

Hill Spring’s household income distribution shows no households in any income group in 2021, and the largest group was \$30,000 to \$34,999 with 0 households. The same pattern held in 2016.

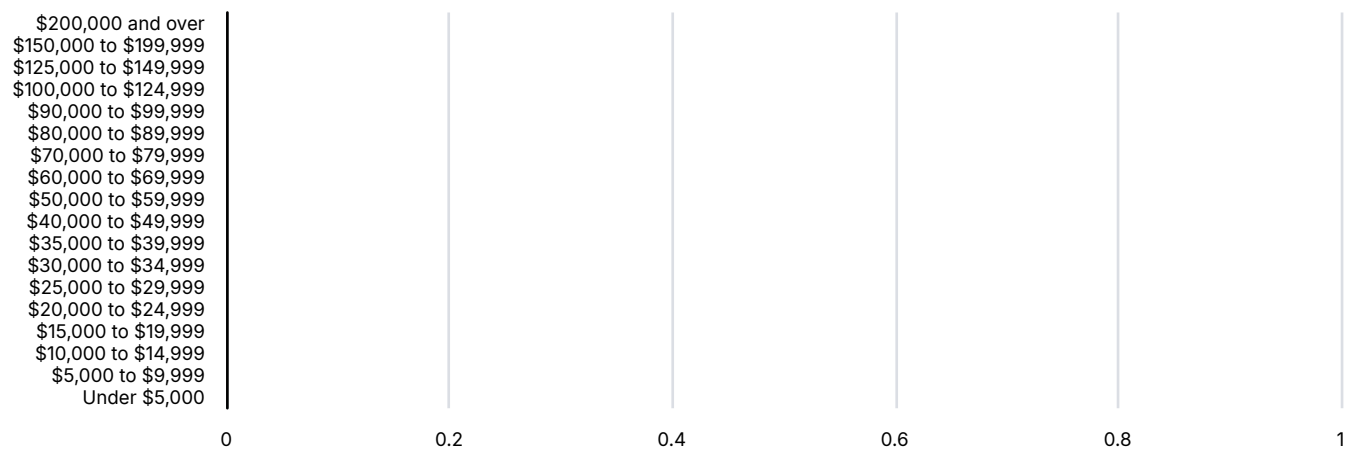


Figure 8.1: Shows households across total income groups. It helps indicate how household incomes are distributed from lower- to higher-income ranges. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring shows no recorded private households in any total income group. Every bracket from under \$5,000 through \$200,000 and over is listed at zero households, which leaves the distribution empty rather than concentrated in any particular income range. That pattern means the available census profile provides no income-group structure for the village at this level of detail. With all 18 income bands at zero, there is nothing in the dataset to compare across lower-, middle-, or higher-income ranges, and no time trend can be identified from a single year.



In 2021, Hill Spring shows no recorded private households in any total income group. Every income band, from under \$5,000 to \$200,000 and over, is listed at 0 households. The same zero pattern appears in the included dissemination area. With no households counted in any bracket, the dataset does not provide a distributable income profile for this location. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Income Group Household - Under \$5,000 (Hill Spring)¹

Average Shelter Costs

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

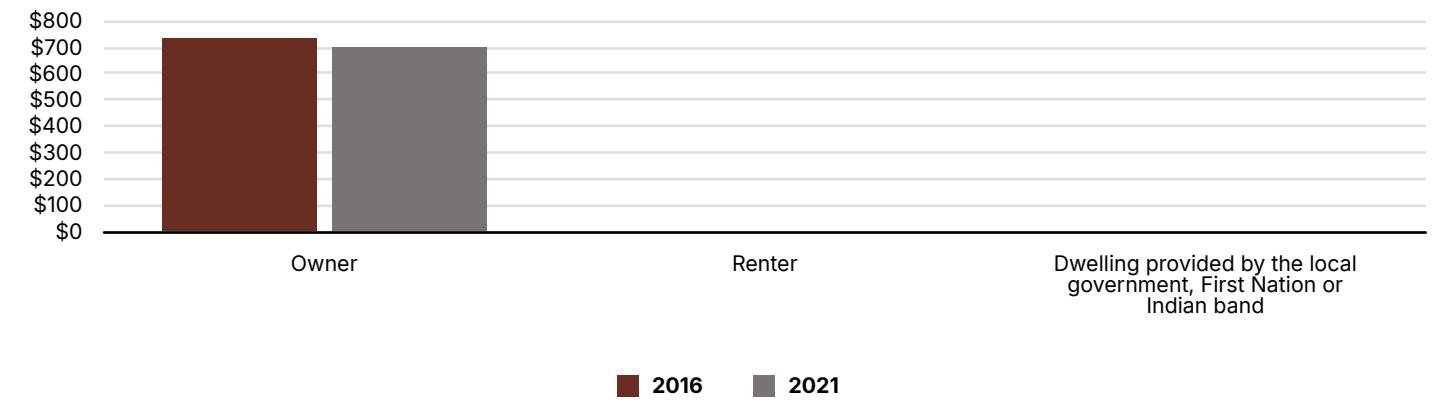


Figure 9.1: Shows the average monthly shelter costs paid by households. It helps indicate typical housing expenses faced by owners and renters. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In Hill Spring, average monthly shelter costs in 2021 were recorded at \$700 for owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. That figure was down 4.4% over five years, pointing to a modest decline in owner costs. The renter and locally provided dwelling categories both show \$0 in the dataset, so the available picture is limited to owners. With only one time point and one change measure, the data supports a narrow read: owner shelter costs were present and slightly lower than five years earlier.

In 2021, average shelter costs in Hill Spring were reported at \$700 a month for owner households in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings. The dataset shows no monthly cost for renter households and no cost for dwellings provided by the local government, First Nation or Indian band. The owner figure was 4.4% lower than five years earlier. With only owner costs reported, the pattern is narrow and suggests the available shelter-cost picture is limited rather than broadly distributed across tenure types.

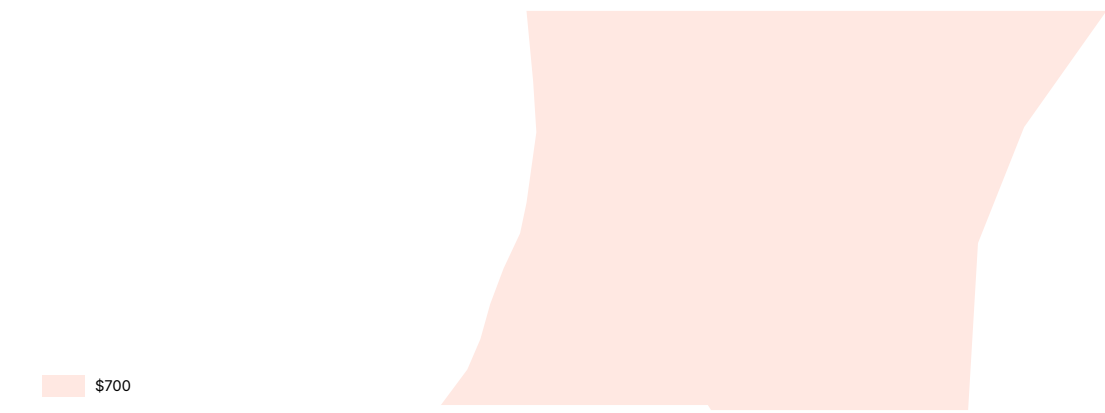


Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Housing Tenure - Owner (Hill Spring)¹

Population in Private Households

Hill Spring had 170 people in private households in 2021, up 6.25% from 2016. That followed a decline from 185 in 2011 to 160 in 2016, leaving the count below its 2011 level.

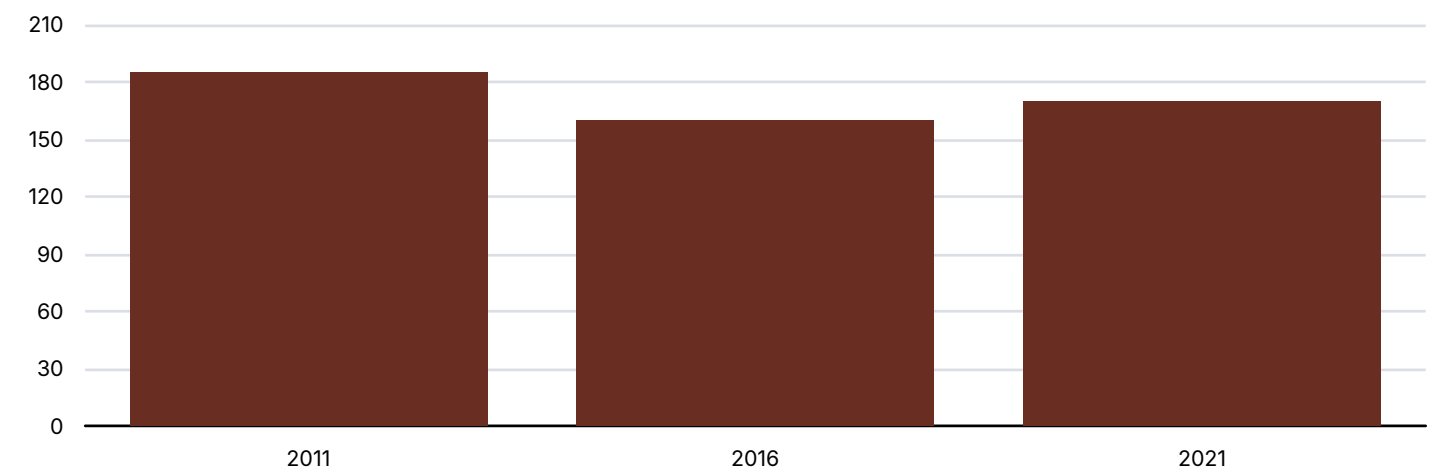
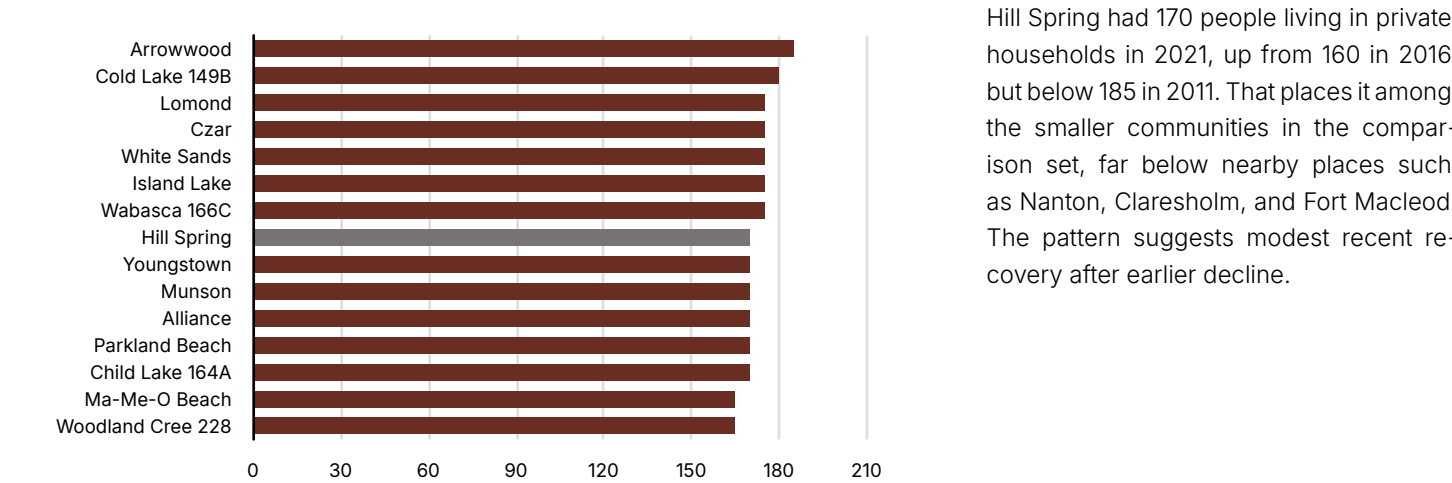


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of people living in private households. It helps indicate how much of the population lives in standard household settings rather than collective dwellings. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s population in private households was 170 people in 2021, after a decline and partial recovery over the decade. The figure was 185 in 2011, fell to 160 in 2016, then rose again by 2021. That means the community had 15 fewer people in private households than in 2011, but 10 more than in 2016. The 5-year change from 2016 to 2021 was 6.25%, showing modest recent growth. The pattern is one of short-term rebound rather than sustained expansion. Even with the recent increase, the 2021 total remained below the 2011 level. For this measure, Hill Spring’s household population appears fairly stable at a small scale, with movement over time but no clear upward trend.



Hill Spring had 170 people living in private households in 2021, up from 160 in 2016 but below 185 in 2011. That places it among the smaller communities in the comparison set, far below nearby places such as Nanton, Claresholm, and Fort Macleod. The pattern suggests modest recent recovery after earlier decline.

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

Employment Rate

Hill Spring’s employment rate was 30.8% in 2021, down 4.1% from 2016 and 14.0 points from 2011. The decline slowed in the latest period after a larger earlier drop.

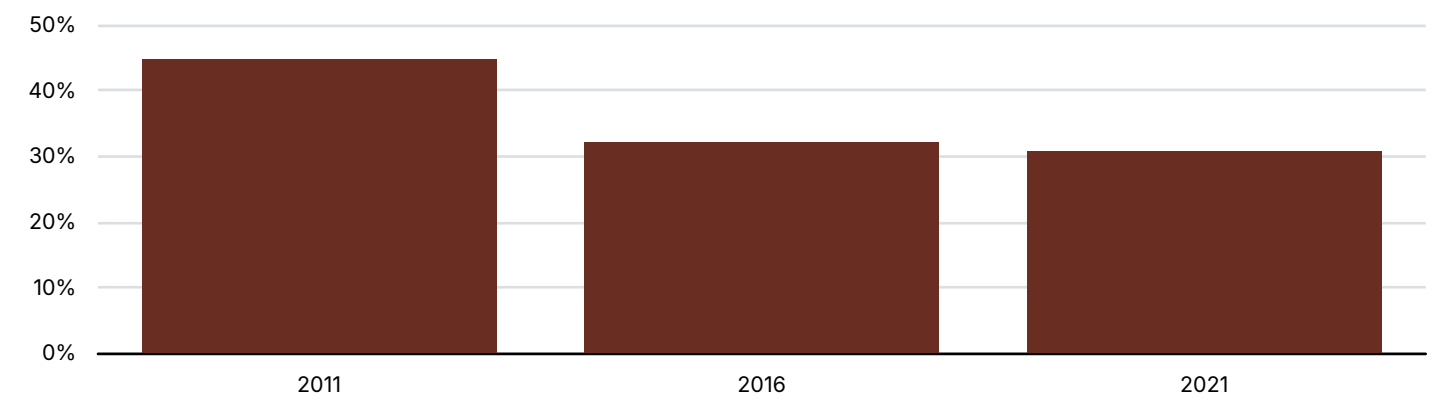


Figure 11.1: Shows the share of the working-age population that is employed. It helps indicate overall labour market health and how fully local talent is being used. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s employment rate has trended downward over the last decade, showing weaker labour market participation among the working-age population. In 2011, the rate was 44.8%. By 2016, it had fallen to 32.1%, a drop of 28.4% from 2011. In 2021, it edged down again to 30.8%, though the five-year change was much smaller at -4.0%. The pattern suggests a sharp decline earlier in the period, followed by a more modest recent decrease. That points to a labour market that remained subdued in 2021, with less employment relative to the working-age population than a decade earlier.

Hill Spring’s employment rate was 30.8% in 2021, down from 32.1% in 2016 and 44.8% in 2011. That places it below most nearby comparators in the same 2021 snapshot, including Pikani 147 at 33.2%, Claresholm at 47.2%, and Fort Macleod at 51.5%. It was also well below Willow Creek No. 26 at 68.7% and Cardston County at 65.1%. The pattern points to a persistently low employed share of the labour force aged 15 and over, with only a small recent decline after a larger earlier drop.

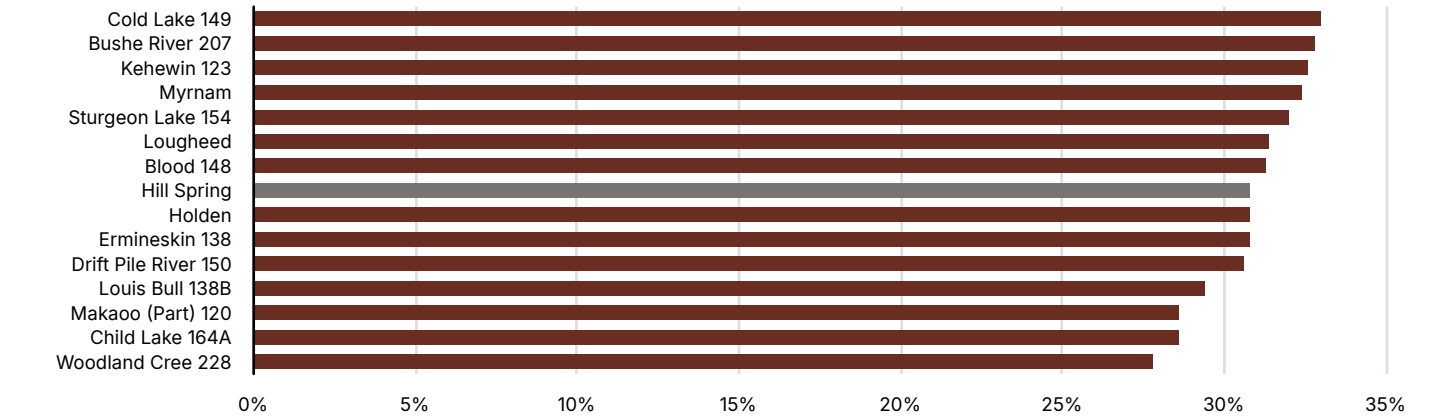


Figure 11.2: Comparison of Employment Rate with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Household Size

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

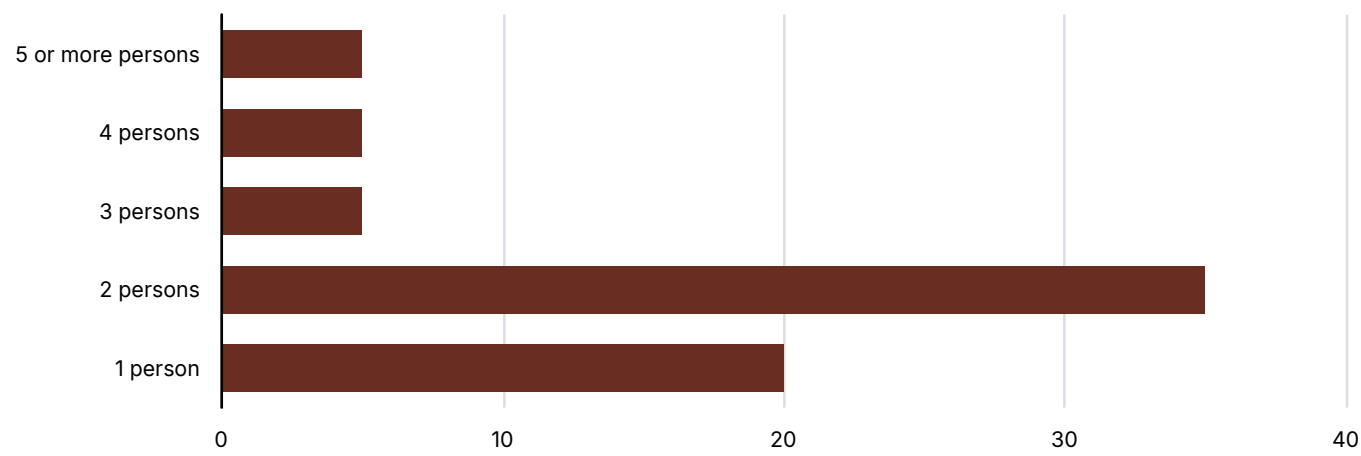


Figure 12.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, household size in 2021 was concentrated in smaller households, with 2-person households the most common at 35. One-person households followed at 20, while 3-person and 4-person households each numbered 5. Households with 5 or more persons also totaled 5. The five-year change shows a mixed pattern. One-person households fell by 33.3%, while 2-person households rose by 16.7%. The 3-person and 4-person categories each declined by 50%, and 5-or-more-person households were unchanged. This points to a shift toward smaller household forms rather than larger ones.



In 2021, Hill Spring’s private households were dominated by smaller living arrangements. Two-person households were the largest group at 35 households, followed by 1-person households at 20. Three-person and 4-person households each numbered 5, and 5 or more persons also accounted for 5 households. The mix points to a household profile centered on smaller sizes, with limited presence of larger households. Compared with the recent five-year change, 1-person households fell by 33.3%, while 2-person households rose by 16.7%.

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

Highest Education Level

In Hill Spring, college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas were the largest group in 2021 at 40 people, while bachelor’s degrees rose to 25, up 150% from 2016.

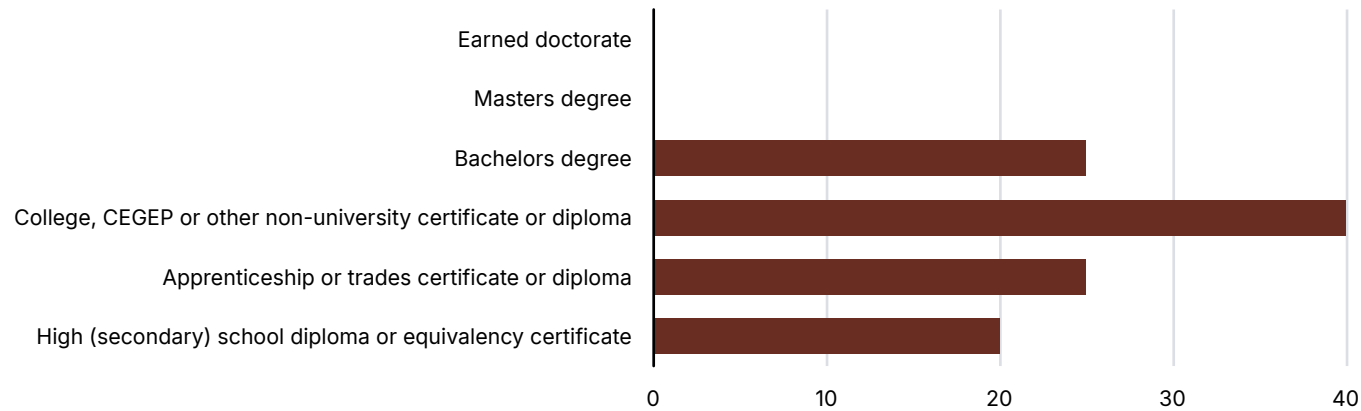


Figure 13.1: Shows the highest level of education completed by residents. It helps indicate the overall educational profile of the population. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s educational profile was concentrated in postsecondary credentials, with the largest group holding a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma. Secondary school completion was also present, but smaller. The village counted 40 people with college-level non-university credentials, 25 with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, 25 with a bachelor’s degree, and 20 with a high school diploma or equivalency. No residents were reported with a master’s degree or earned doctorate. The time trend points to growth in several credentials over five years: college-level credentials doubled, and bachelor’s degrees rose by 150%. This mix suggests a small population with gains at both the college and university levels, while the highest graduate credentials remained absent.



Figure 13.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Education Credential Ca - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma (Hill Spring)¹

In Hill Spring, the education profile of residents aged 15 and over in private households is centered on non-university credentials. In 2021, 40 people had a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, 25 held an apprenticeship or trades credential, and 25 had a bachelor’s degree. Another 20 had a high school diploma, while master’s and doctorate holders were absent. The five-year changes point to growth in several categories, including college credentials at 100% and bachelor’s degrees at 150%, alongside a 33.3% rise in high school completion.

Population Density

Hill Spring’s population density was 174.8 people per square kilometre in 2021, up 3.68% over five years. It rose from 168.6 in 2016 and 167.2 in 2011, showing gradual growth.

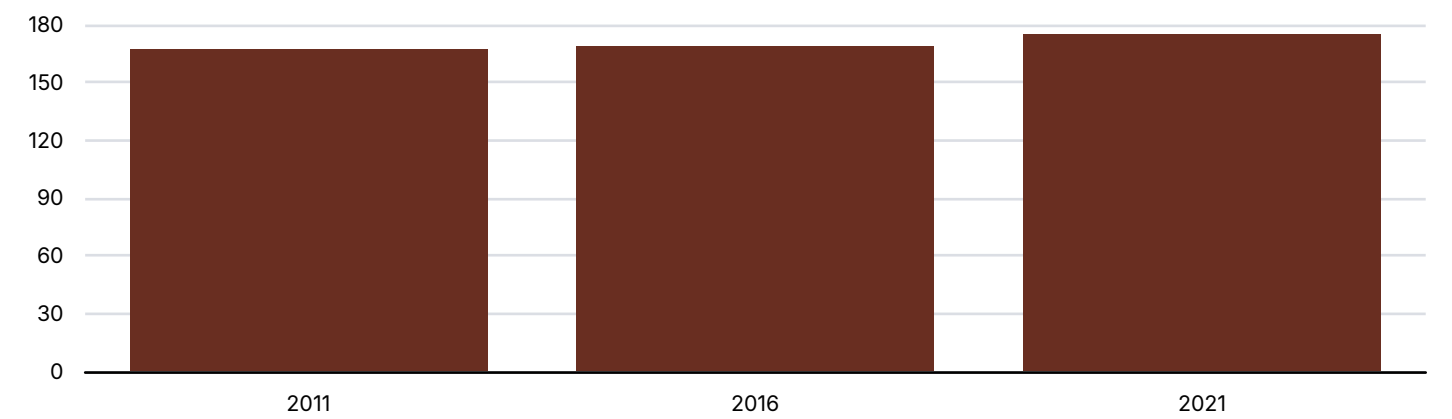


Figure 14.1: Shows how many people live per unit of land area. It helps indicate how compact or spread out the population is. (Hill Spring, 2011-2021)¹

Hill Spring’s population density has edged upward over time, staying in a fairly narrow range while becoming slightly more compact. In 2011, the village had 167.2 people per km2. By 2016, density had risen to 168.6, a 0.8% increase. The upward movement continued to 174.8 people per km2 in 2021, following a further 3.7% gain over the previous five years. The pattern suggests gradual, steady growth in how closely residents are concentrated on the land.

Hill Spring had a population density of 174.8 people per square kilometre in 2021, placing it in a mid-range position among nearby census subdivisions in southern Alberta. Its density has risen steadily from 167.2 in 2011 to 168.6 in 2016, then to 174.8 in 2021. That level is below Nanton, Claresholm, Cardston, Magrath and Pincher Creek, but above Fort Macleod, Cowley and several very sparsely populated nearby areas. The pattern suggests a comparatively compact settlement, with modest growth in density over the decade.

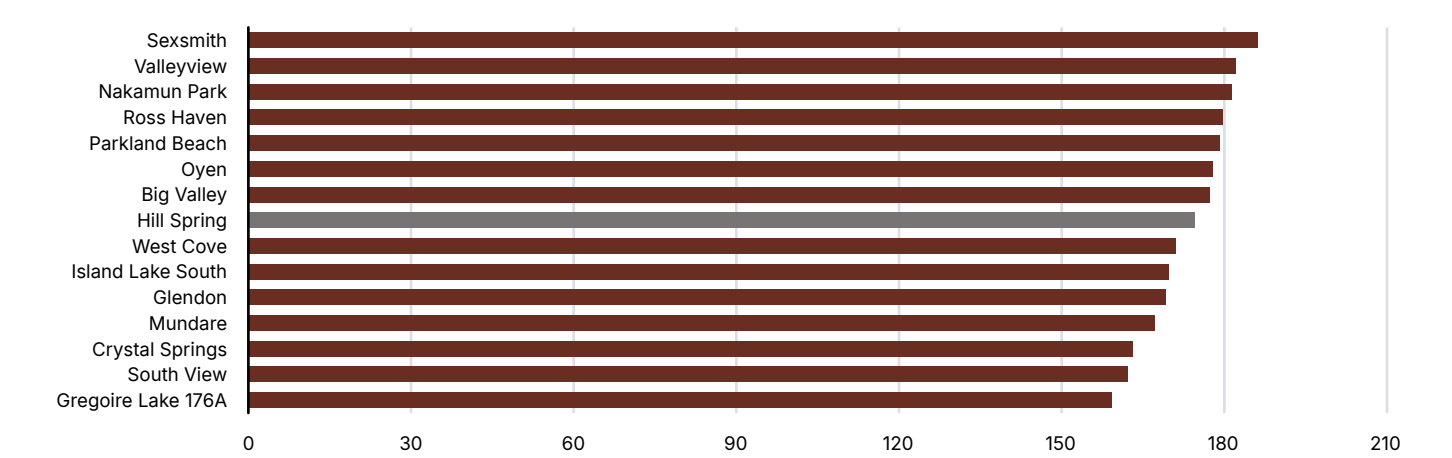


Figure 14.2: Comparison of Population Density with other locations (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Mother Tongue

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

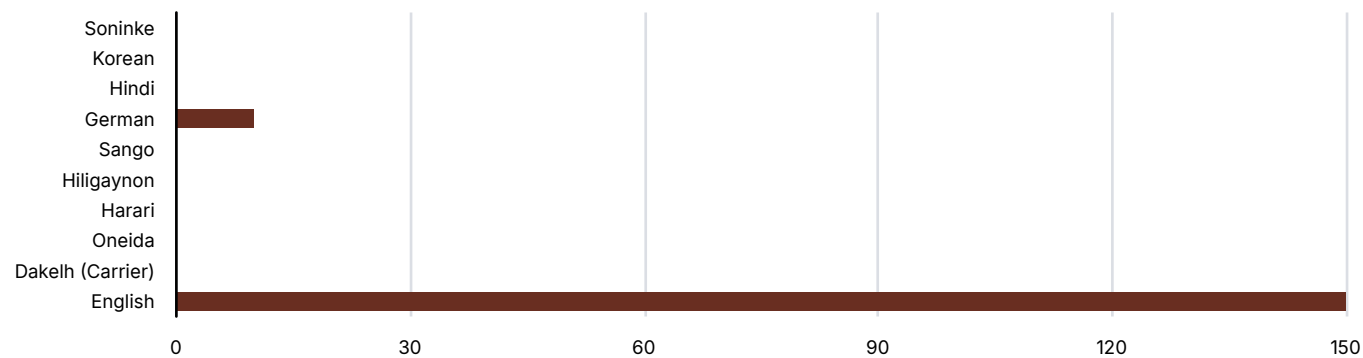


Figure 15.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring’s mother tongue profile was highly concentrated in English, with 150 people reporting it as their first language and still understood. That figure was down 3.23% over five years. German was the only other language with a reported count above zero, at 10 people, and it increased by 100% over the same period. Several other listed languages, including Dakelh (Carrier), Oneida, Harari, Hiligaynon, Sango, Hindi, Korean, and Soninke, were reported at zero.

Hill Spring’s mother tongue profile is highly concentrated in English. In 2021, 150 residents reported English as their first language learned and still understood, while German was the only other language with a recorded count, at 10 people. Several other listed languages were recorded at zero. That leaves English as the clear dominant mother tongue in the village, with German forming a small secondary presence. The data suggests a narrow linguistic mix rather than a broad spread of languages, with little change shown beyond the 5-year figures provided.

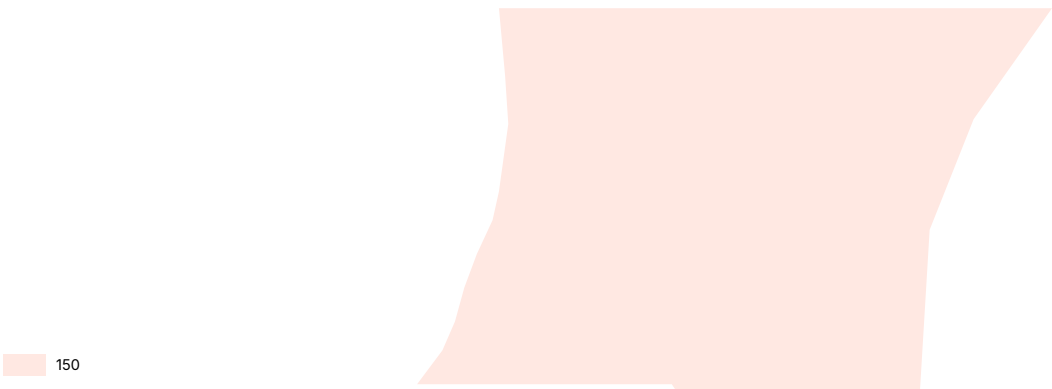


Figure 15.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Hill Spring)¹

Visible Minority

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

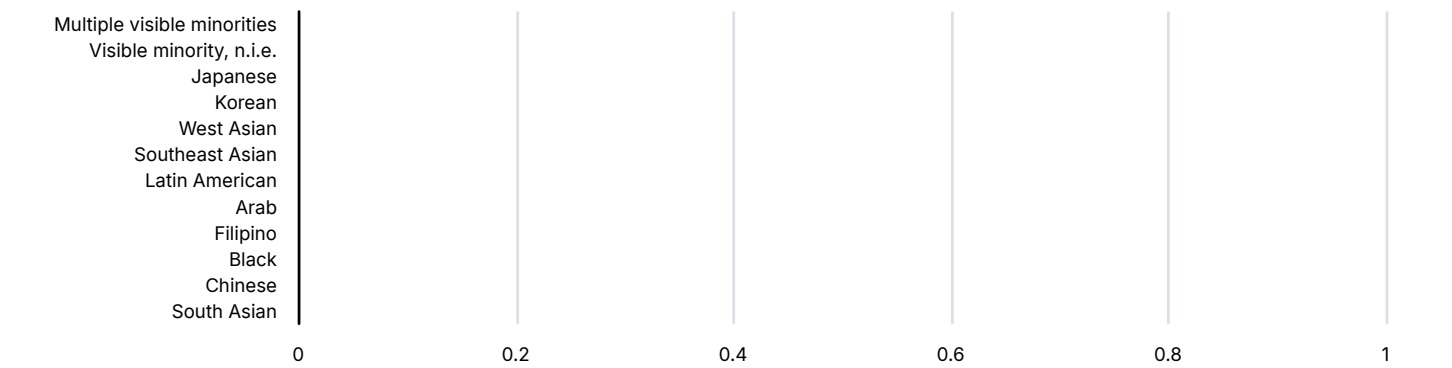


Figure 16.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In 2021, Hill Spring had no residents counted in the visible minority categories reported for the population in private households. The profile shows zeros across every listed group, including South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority, n.i.e., and multiple visible minorities. That leaves the visible minority count at 0 people in each category. The pattern is uniform rather than mixed, with no recorded presence in any of the listed groups. For this aspect, the 2021 profile points to complete absence in the reported categories, not to variation within them.

In Hill Spring, the 2021 visible minority profile was uniformly zero across every recorded group in private households. South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean, Japanese, visible minority not included elsewhere, and multiple visible minorities were all reported at 0 people. The descendant dissemination area showed the same pattern, with no recorded people in any visible minority category. The data points to a completely unrepresented visible minority count in this census snapshot, leaving no internal variation to describe.

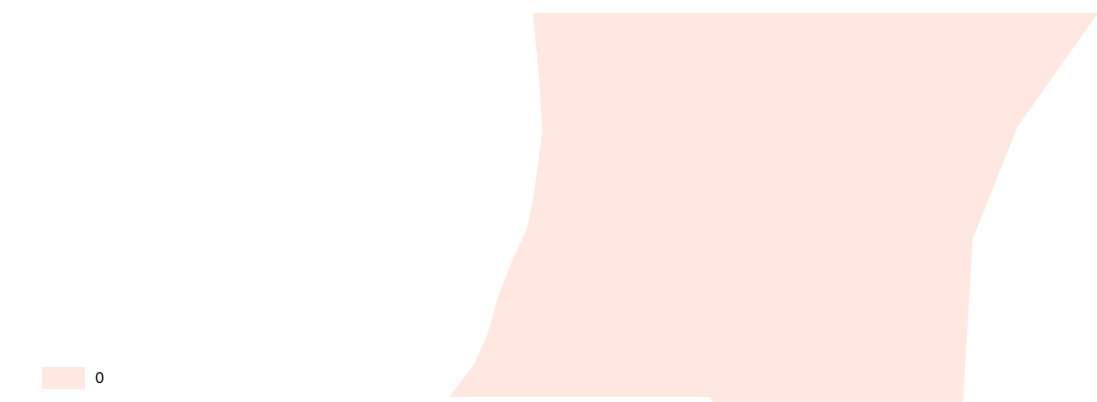


Figure 16.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Visible Minority - South Asian (Hill Spring)¹

Age Groups

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

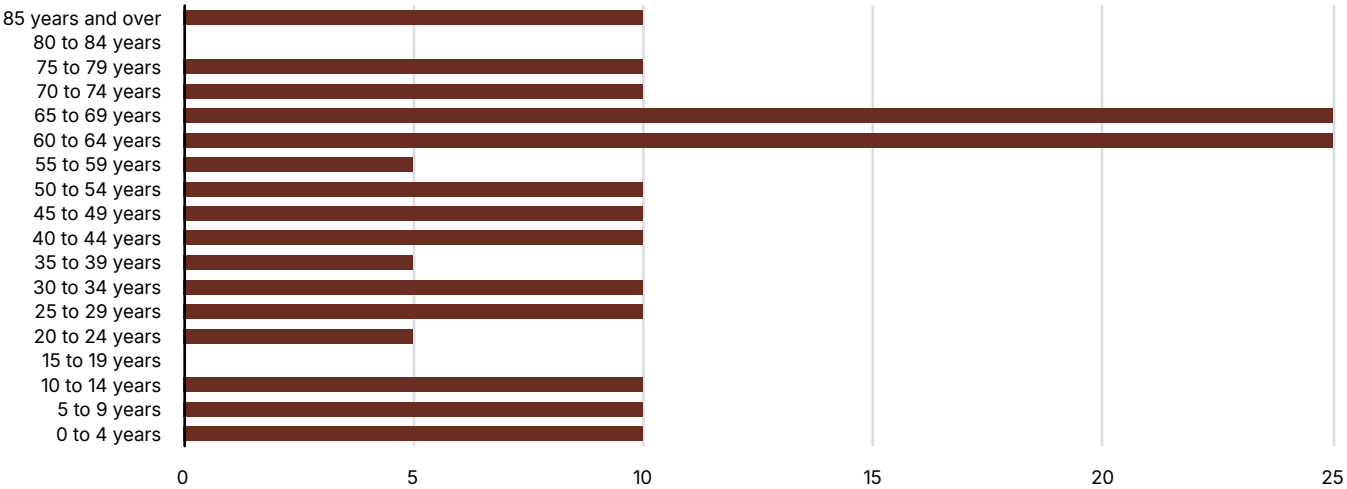


Figure 17.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Hill Spring’s age profile in 2021 is weighted toward older residents, with 25 people aged 60 to 64 and 25 aged 65 to 69. Younger groups are smaller, though several child and mid-adult cohorts sit at 10 people each. The five-year changes are mixed. Some groups grew sharply, including ages 10 to 14, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 40 to 44, 75 to 79, and 85 and over, while ages 15 to 19 and 80 to 84 fell to zero.

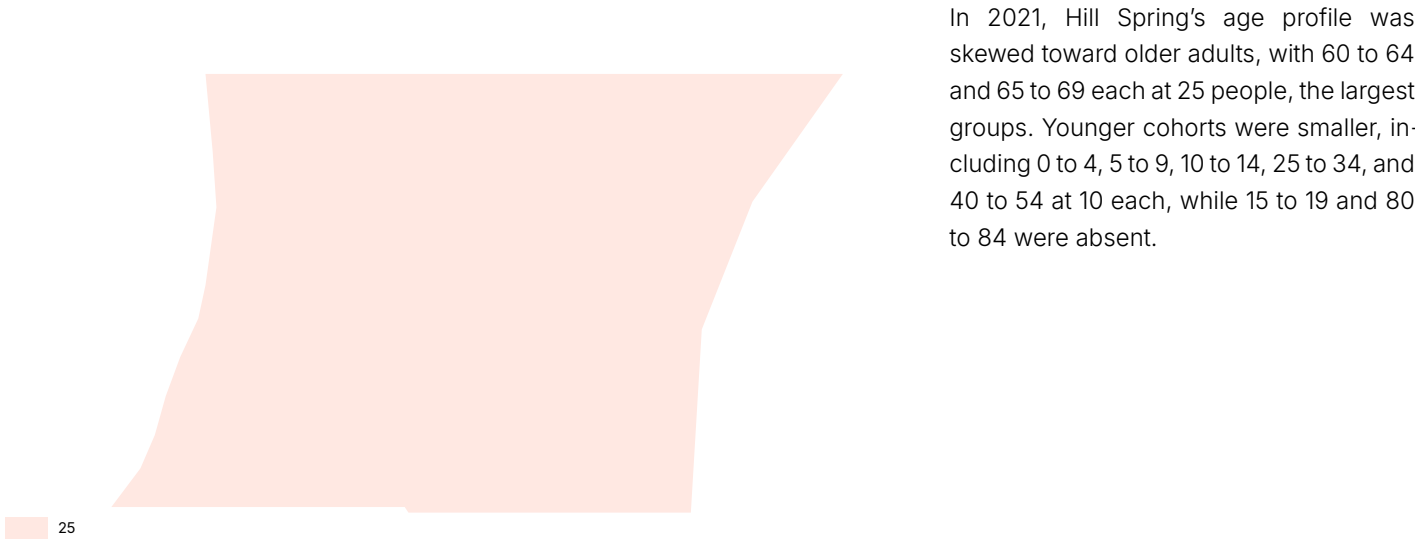


Figure 17.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age Group - 60 to 64 years (Hill Spring)¹

Family Type

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

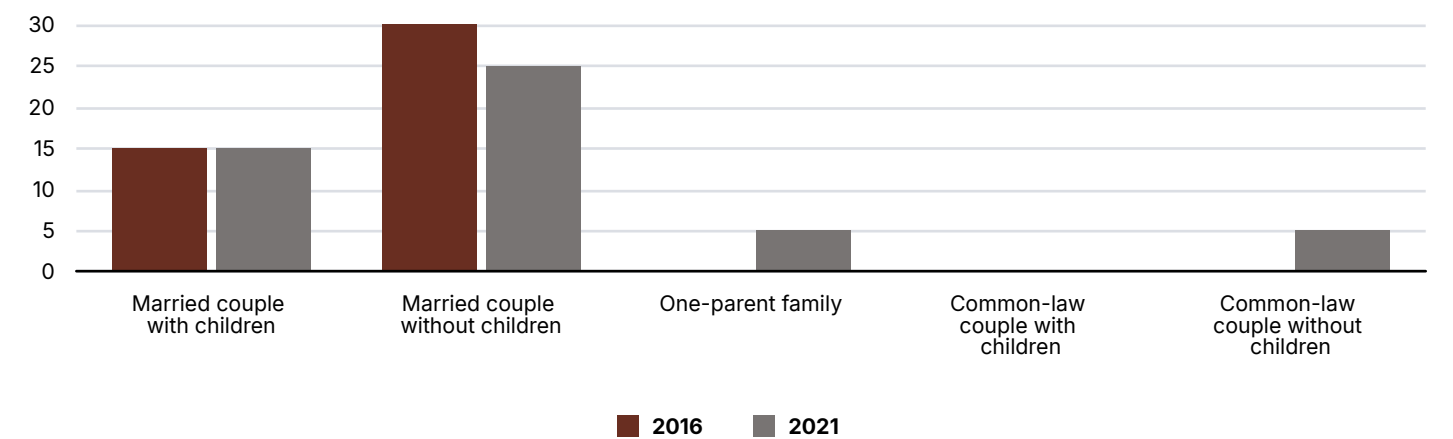


Figure 18.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Hill Spring, 2016-2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 census shows a family mix centered on couple families, with some variation in recent change. Married couple families without children were the largest group at 25 people, while married couple families with children accounted for 15 people. Smaller categories included common-law couples without children at 5 people and one-parent families at 5 people. Common-law couples with children were not reported, with a count of 0. The only reported five-year change shows married couple families without children fell by 16.7%. Other categories have no change figure provided, so their recent movement cannot be assessed from the data. The pattern suggests a small community family structure dominated by married couples, with limited representation of other family types.



Hill Spring’s family profile in 2021 was led by married couples, especially those without children. Married couples without children accounted for 25 people, compared with 15 in married couples with children. Smaller categories included common-law couples without children and one-parent families, at 5 people each, while common-law couples with children were not reported. The 5-year change was stable for married couples with children, but married couples without children fell by 16.7%.

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

Ethnic Origin

English is the largest ethnic origin group in Hill Spring at 60 people, while German changed the most over five years, rising 233.3% to 50. Irish reached 25, and Scottish and American each 30.

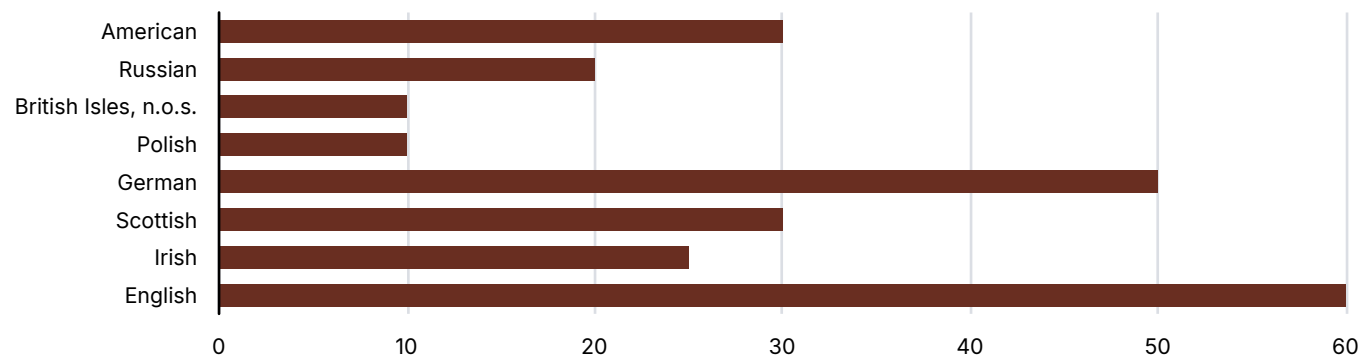


Figure 19.1: Shows the ethnic or cultural origins reported by residents. It helps indicate ancestry patterns and the community's cultural makeup. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

Hill Spring's ethnic origin profile in 2021 shows a mix of older and newer ancestry ties, with English as the largest reported origin at 60 people. German follows at 50, while Scottish and American each stand at 30, and Irish at 25. Five-year change points to growth in several origins: German rose 233.3%, Irish increased 150%, and Scottish grew 20%. English was unchanged at 0%. Smaller groups included Russian at 20, and Polish and British Isles, n.o.s. at 10 each. The pattern suggests a stable core with notable recent expansion in some origins, rather than a single dominant ancestry.

Hill Spring's ethnic origin profile in 2021 was led by English at 60 people, followed by German at 50 and Scottish at 30. Irish and American each accounted for 25 and 30 people respectively, while Russian had 20 and Polish and British Isles, n.o.s. each had 10. The mix suggests a broad ancestry pattern rather than one dominant group. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

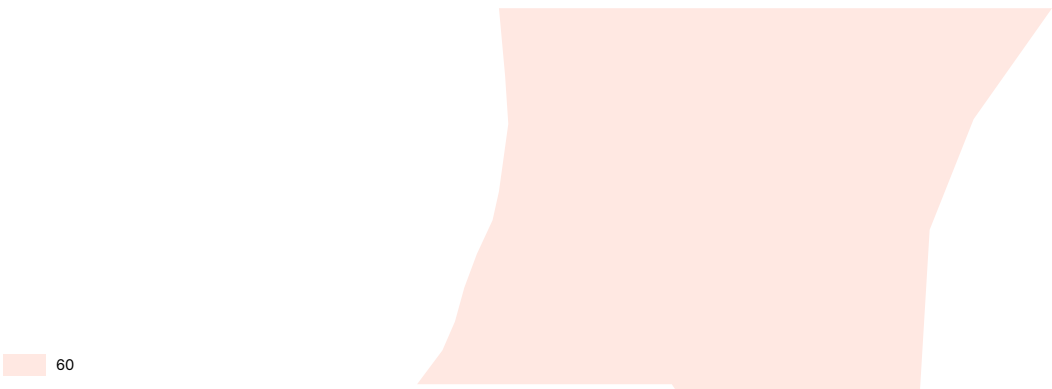


Figure 19.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Ethnic Origin - English (Hill Spring)¹

Employment by Sector

Hill Spring’s employment remains concentrated in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting with 14 people in 2025. Public administration follows with 8, while health care and social assistance rose to 6 from 1 in 2024.

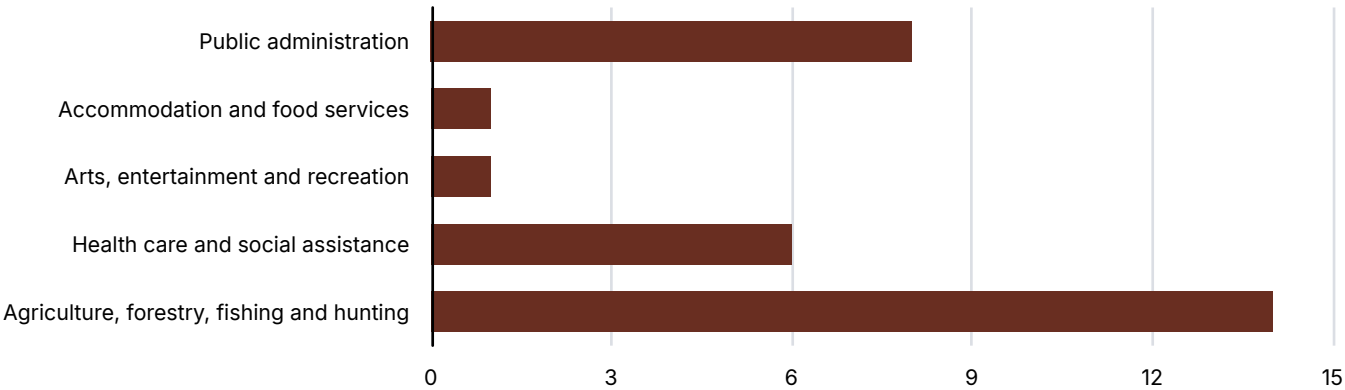


Figure 20.1: Shows how employment is distributed across industry sectors. It helps indicate which sectors account for the largest share of local jobs. (Hill Spring, 2025)³

In 2025, employment in Hill Spring was concentrated in a small set of sectors, with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounting for 14 people. Public administration followed with 8, and health care and social assistance with 6. Arts, entertainment and recreation and accommodation and food services each employed 1 person. The clearest change over the year was in health care and social assistance, which rose from 1 to 6 people, while the other listed sectors were unchanged.

In 2025, employment in Hill Spring was concentrated in a few sectors, with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting leading at 14 people. Public administration followed with 8, and health care and social assistance employed 6, while arts, entertainment and recreation and accommodation and food services each had 1 worker. The pattern is narrow and stable, with no year-over-year change in most sectors and a sharp 500% increase in health care and social assistance from a very small base.

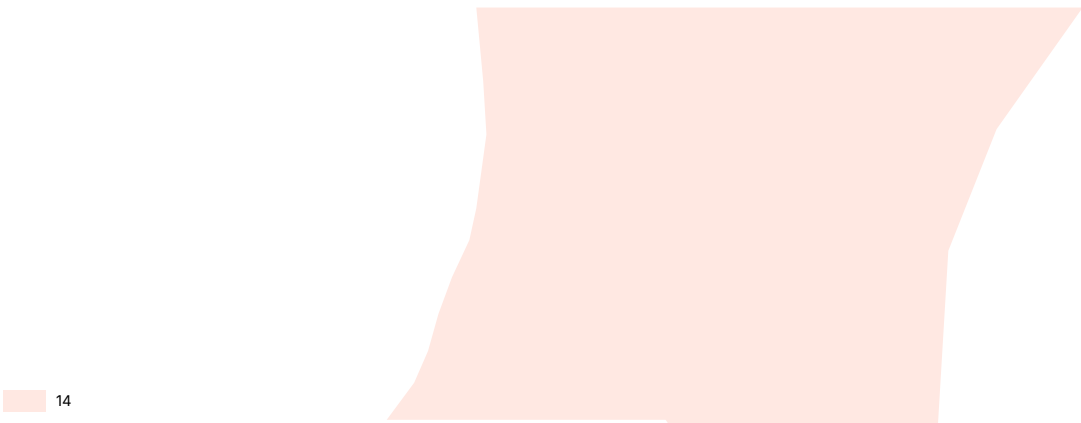


Figure 20.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Naics - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (Hill Spring)³

Employed Residents by Occupation

Business, finance and administration occupations were the largest group in Hill Spring in 2021, at 15 people, up 50% from 2016. Arts, culture, recreation and sport accounted for 10 people.

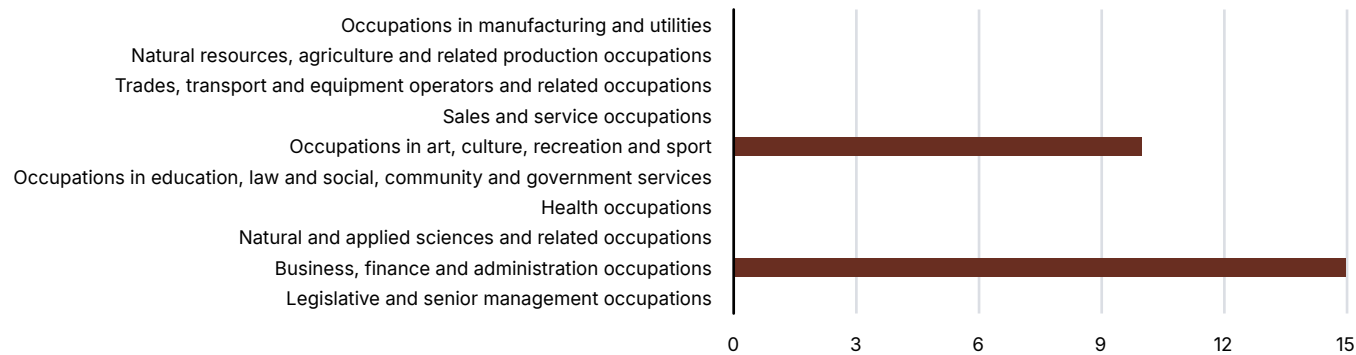


Figure 21.1: Shows the occupations held by employed residents. It helps indicate the community's skill mix and the kinds of work people do. (Hill Spring, 2021)¹

In Hill Spring, the 2021 occupation profile for employed residents was narrow and concentrated in a few categories. Business, finance and administration occupations accounted for 15 people, while occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport had 10. Most other occupation groups recorded no employed residents. Over five years, business, finance and administration rose by 50%, while several categories, including sales and service and trades, transport and equipment operators, fell to zero. The pattern points to limited occupational diversity.

In Hill Spring, employed residents in 2021 were concentrated in a few occupations, with the clearest presence in business, finance and administration work. That group counted 15 people, while occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport accounted for 10. Most other listed occupations were at 0. Compared with the rest of the profile, the mix was narrow rather than evenly spread across fields, with several categories unchanged at zero or down from five years earlier. The pattern suggests a small local workforce with limited occupational diversity, centered mainly in administrative and creative roles.

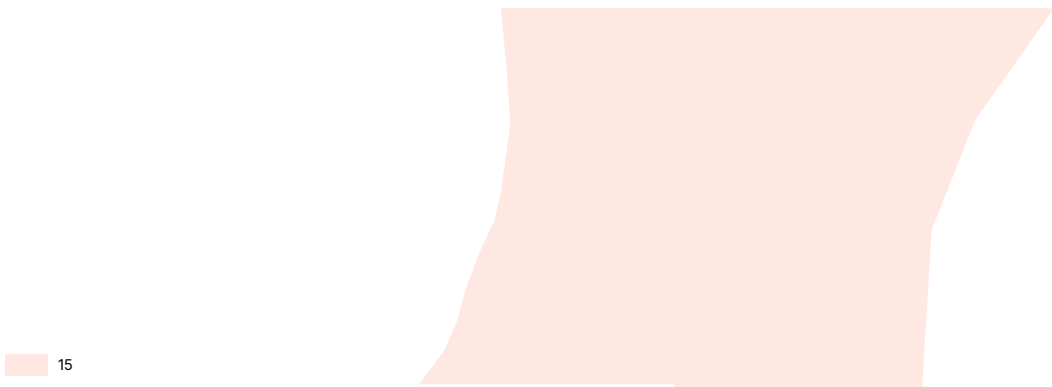


Figure 21.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Occupation - Business, finance and administration occupations (Hill Spring)¹

Data Sources

1. Statistics Canada, Census Profile. Published in Dec 15, 2022.
2. Statistics Canada, Population Estimates, Tables 17-10-0005-01, 17-10-0150-01, 17-10-0148-01, 17-10-0152-01, and 17-10-0155-01. Published in Jan 14, 2026.
3. Statistics Canada, Business Register; Localintel, Employment by Industry Estimates of Census Areas. Published in Mar 13, 2026.

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