

VERMILION

Demographics Report

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Executive Summary

Vermilion is a small town whose recent profile is defined more by stability than by rapid change. Its population has stayed close to 4,000 for much of the past two decades, dipping in the late 2010s before recovering modestly by 2025. Household and family measures also show a community with a durable underlying structure: average household size returned to 2.3 in 2021 after a slight dip in 2016, while average family size held steady at 2.9 throughout the last decade. Across these measures, the broad picture is of a town that has changed gradually rather than abruptly.

The clearest shifts are in age and household composition. Vermilion's median age rose to 40.8 in 2021, and the strongest gains were concentrated in older and late-working-age groups, including residents aged 40 to 44 and 70 to 74. At the same time, younger adult and preschool cohorts declined, and the age profile of primary household maintainers shifted upward, with the largest concentrations now in the 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 groups. Family life remains centered on couples: married couples with and without children were still the largest family types, and partnered living arrangements accounted for the largest share of residents. Yet smaller households continue to dominate the town's housing pattern, with one-person and two-person households tied as the largest groups. Most household types declined over the previous five years, though households with five or more people increased slightly, suggesting only a limited move toward larger living arrangements.

Vermilion's social profile remains concentrated in a few broad categories, but with signs of modest diversification. Religion is dominated by Christianity and no religion, with much smaller representation from other faiths. English remains the main mother tongue by a wide margin, though a small set of other languages, including Tagalog and Ukrainian, is present and some smaller language groups grew from low bases. The town's visible minority population is similarly limited in size and concentrated mainly among Filipino, South Asian, and Latin American residents. Indigenous identity is led by Métis residents, with smaller First Nations and Inuit counts. Together, these patterns describe a town that remains compact, family-oriented, and broadly stable, while becoming somewhat older and incrementally more diverse at the margins.

Average Household Size

Vermilion’s average household size rose to 2.3 people in 2021, up from 2.2 in 2016, marking a 4.55% increase over five years. This suggests households are slightly larger again.

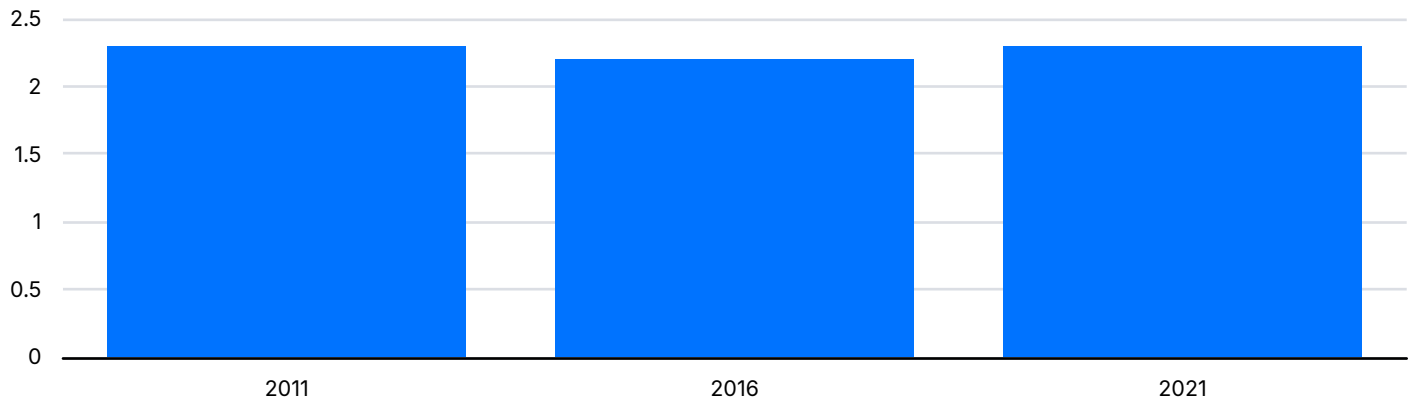


Figure 1.1: Shows the average number of people living in each household. It helps indicate typical living arrangements and the kinds of homes households may need. (Vermilion, 2011-2021)¹

Vermilion’s average household size has stayed close to 2.3 people per household in the private households universe, with only a modest dip and recovery over time. It was 2.3 in 2011, edged down to 2.2 in 2016, then returned to 2.3 in 2021. The 5-year change was -4.3% from 2011 to 2016 and 4.5% from 2016 to 2021. The pattern suggests relative stability, with small short-term shifts rather than a sustained change in household composition.

Vermilion’s average household size was 2.3 people in 2021, unchanged from 2011 after a dip to 2.2 in 2016. The pattern is modest and stable. Among nearby places, Vermilion sits in the middle of the range. It is smaller than Beaver County and Two Hills County No. 21 at 2.5 and 2.8, but above Andrew and Holden at 1.9. The 5-year change of 4.5% points to a small rebound after earlier decline.

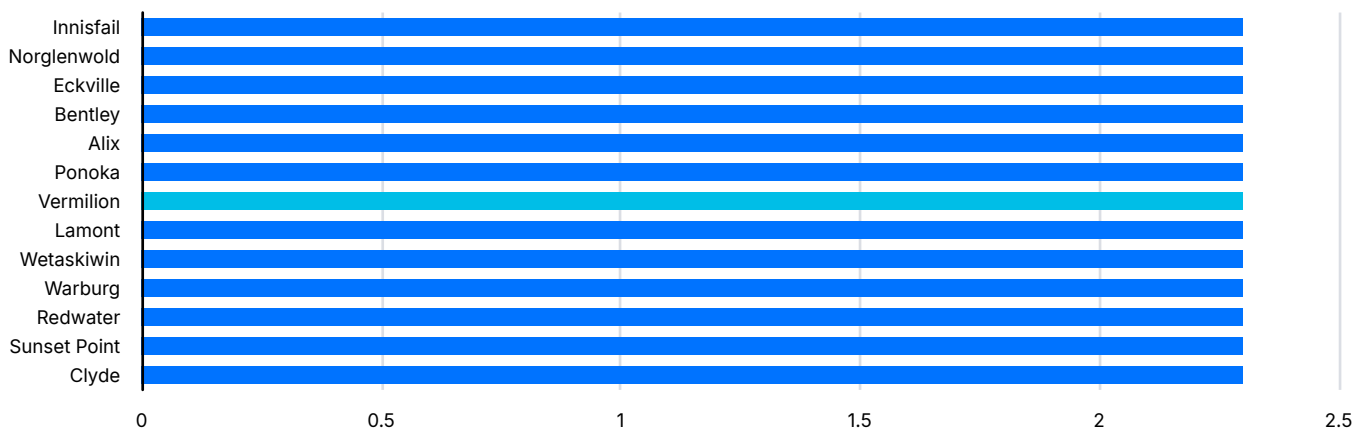


Figure 1.2: Comparison of Average Household Size with other locations (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Average Number of Children per Family

Vermilion families with children average 1.9 kids per household in 2021, indicating modest family size and likely moderate demand for child-focused services. This figure comes directly from the census data.

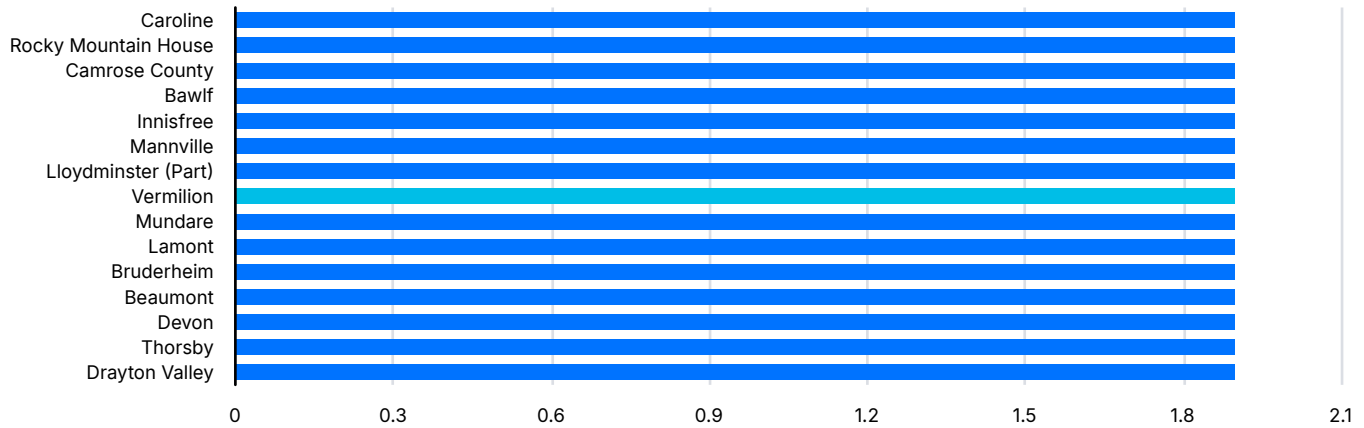


Figure 2.1: Comparison of Average Number of Children per Family with other locations (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In 2021, Vermilion had an average of 1.9 children per census family with children. That places it near the middle of the local comparison set, matching several nearby municipalities such as Mundare, Bruderheim, Mannville and Camrose County. It sits above Andrew and Chipman at 1.7, Holden at 1.6, and below Kitscoty at 2.2, Paradise Valley at 2.3 and Rosalind at 2.6. The pattern suggests a typical family size for the area, neither especially low nor high.

In 2021, Vermilion had an average of 1.9 children per census family with children. That places family size in a fairly narrow band, with nearby dissemination areas ranging from 1.7 to 2.0 children per family. The local figure sits close to the middle of that spread, alongside several areas at 1.8 or 1.9 and a few at 2.0. For child-focused services, the data suggests a consistent level of demand across the town rather than sharp local variation.

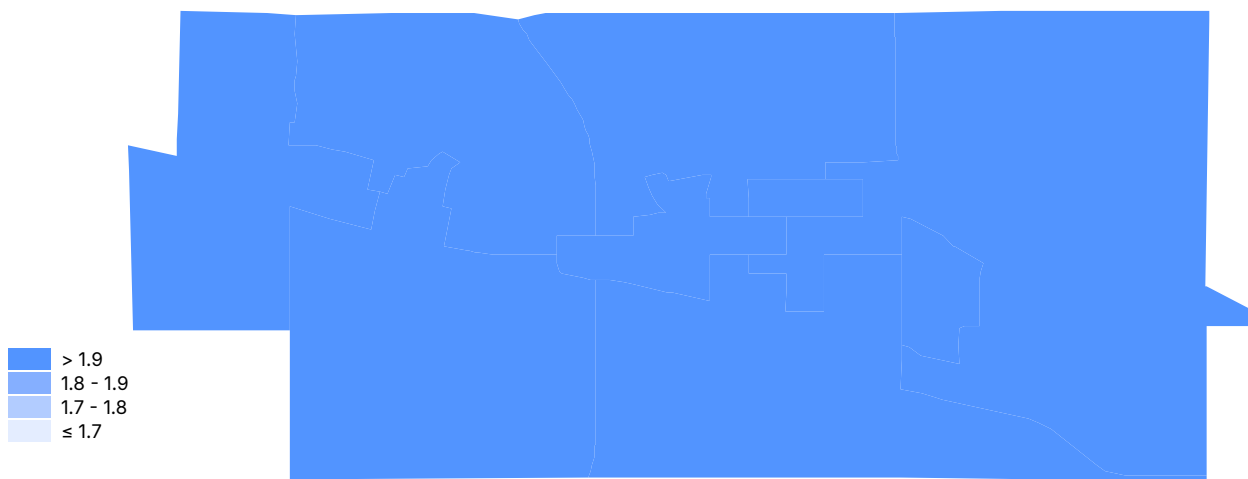


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Average Number of Children per Family (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Indigenous Ancestry

Vermilion’s biggest Indigenous-related group is Métis with non-Indigenous ancestry, now 100 people—a 53.85% rise since 2016; the fastest-growing segment is First Nations single ancestry, up to 35 people, a 133.33% increase.

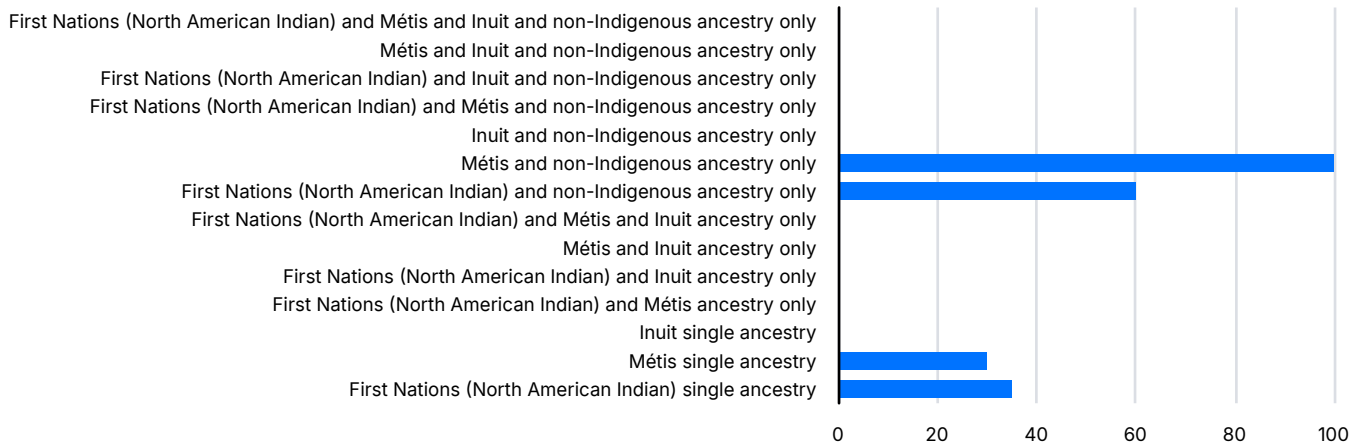


Figure 3.1: Shows residents with Indigenous ancestry. It helps indicate ancestral connections to First Nations, Métis, or Inuit peoples. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In Vermilion, Indigenous ancestry in the 2021 census profile is concentrated in a few categories, with First Nations and Métis accounting for the largest counts. The town records 35 people with First Nations single ancestry and 30 with Métis single ancestry, while Inuit single ancestry is reported as 0. The mixed ancestry categories show a larger presence for Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only, at 100 people, compared with 60 people for First Nations and non-Indigenous ancestry only. Over five years, Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only rose 53.9%, while First Nations single ancestry increased 133.3%.

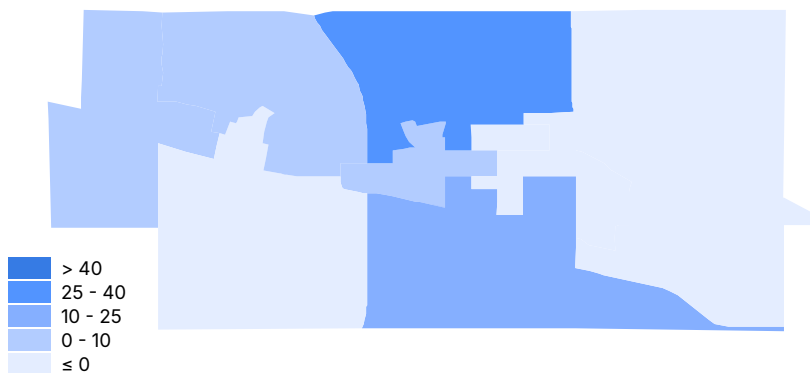


Figure 3.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Indigenous Ancestry - Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only (Vermilion)¹

Vermilion's 2021 Indigenous ancestry profile is led by First Nations single ancestry, at 35 people, followed by Métis single ancestry at 30. Mixed ancestry is also present, including 100 people with Métis and non-Indigenous ancestry only and 60 with First Nations and non-Indigenous ancestry only. The remaining categories are small or zero, with Inuit ancestry recorded at 0 and several combinations also at 0. The pattern points to a limited but varied Indigenous ancestry presence, concentrated mainly in First Nations and Métis connections.

Age Groups

Vermilion's biggest age cohort is now 40-44 years, with 270 residents—a 35% rise since 2016; the fastest-growing group is 70-74 years, up 40.74% to 190 people.

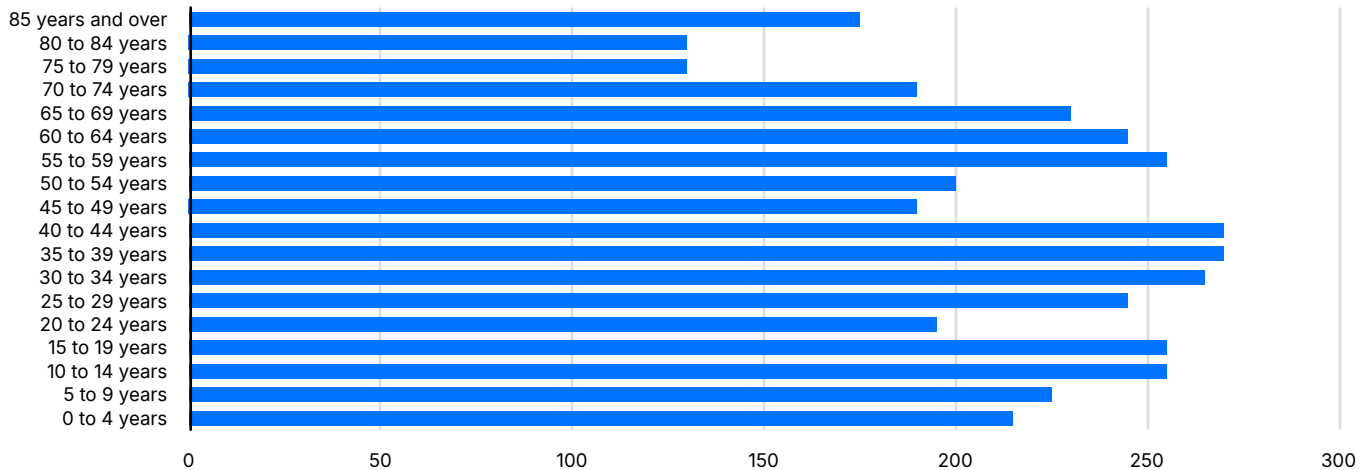


Figure 4.1: Shows how the population is distributed across age groups. It helps explain the community's age structure and stage of life profile. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Vermilion's 2021 age profile is broad, with the largest cohorts clustered in midlife and older adulthood. The town counts 270 people in both the 35 to 39 and 40 to 44 groups, while 255 people are in each of the 10 to 14, 15 to 19, and 55 to 59 groups. Recent change is mixed. The 40 to 44 group rose 35% over five years, and ages 70 to 74 increased 40.7%. By contrast, children age 0 to 4 fell 12.2%, and ages 20 to 24 dropped 31.6%. The pattern suggests shifting strength toward some older and middle-age groups, alongside weakness in younger adult and preschool cohorts.

Vermilion's 2021 age profile is fairly even, but the strongest gains are in older working ages. The 40 to 44 group rose 35% to 270 people, while 70 to 74 climbed 40.7% to 190. By contrast, children age 0 to 4 fell 12.2% to 215, and ages 20 to 24 dropped 31.6% to 195.



Figure 4.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Age Group - 35 to 39 years (Vermilion)¹

Family Type

Married couples with children now form Vermilion's largest family group at 365 households, a 14 % drop since 2016; married couples without children also number 365 but fell 23 % over the same period.

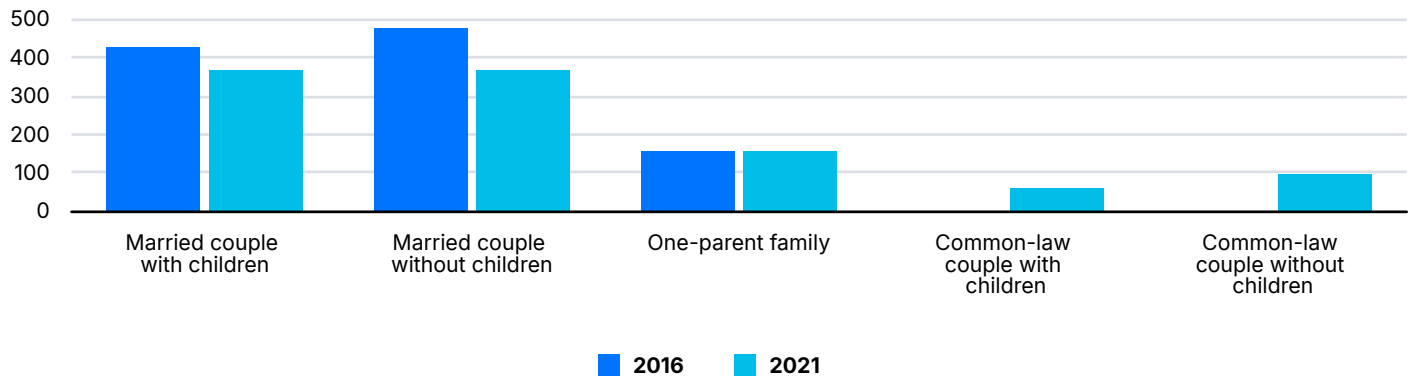


Figure 5.1: Shows the mix of family types, such as couple families and lone-parent families. It helps indicate the structure of family life in the community. (Vermilion, 2016-2021)¹

In Vermilion, census families in private households in 2021 were concentrated in couple families, with 365 married couples with children and another 365 married couples without children. Common-law couples were much smaller groups, at 60 with children and 95 without children, while one-parent families numbered 155. Over five years, the married-couple categories declined, falling 14.1% and 23.2%, while one-parent families were unchanged. The pattern points to a family profile dominated by couple households, with recent contraction mainly in married-couple types.

In Vermilion's 2021 census families in private households, married couples remained the largest family type, but the mix was clearly weighted toward couple families. Married couples with children and without children each numbered 365, while one-parent families totalled 155. Common-law couples were fewer, with 60 with children and 95 without. Over five years, married-couple families declined, especially those without children, while one-parent families were unchanged. The pattern suggests a family profile still led by married couples, with limited growth in other forms.

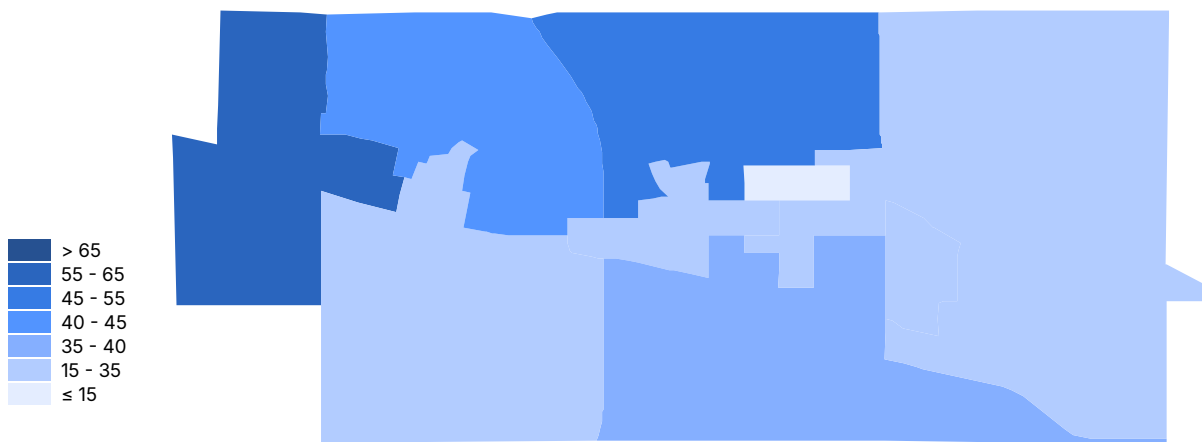


Figure 5.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Type - Married couple without children (Vermilion)¹

Religion

Christianity dominates Vermilion’s population with 2,020 adherents, far exceeding other faiths; the next highest groups are “No religion” at 1,570 people and Muslim at 45 people, showing limited religious diversity.

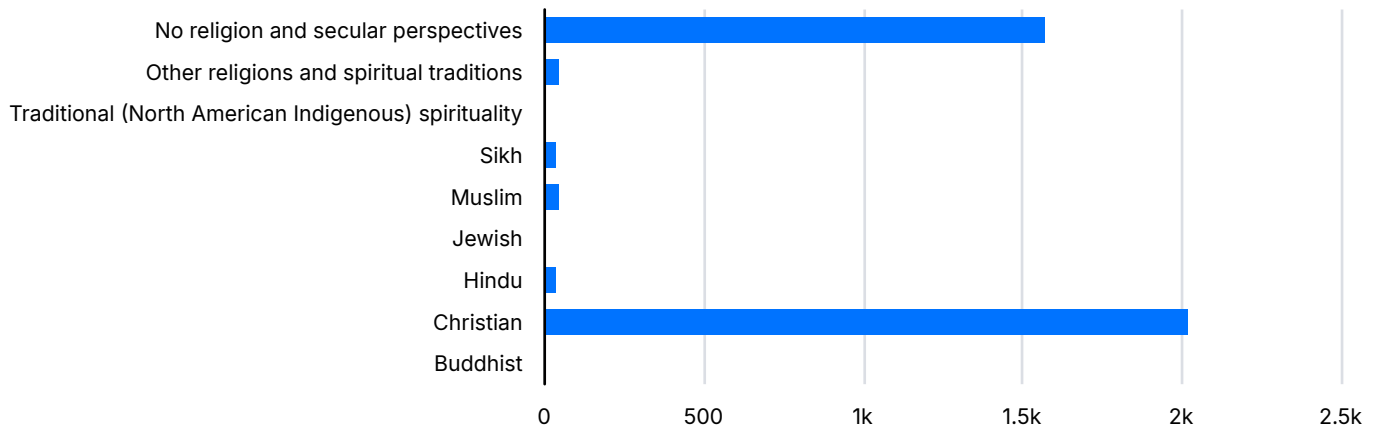


Figure 6.1: Shows residents' religious affiliation. It helps indicate the spiritual and faith-based diversity of the community. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In Vermilion, religion in 2021 was marked by a large secular majority and a much smaller mix of faith traditions. Among residents in private households, 1,570 reported no religion or secular perspectives, far more than any single religious affiliation. Christianity remained the largest faith group at 2,020 people, while smaller communities included Muslims and those reporting other religions or spiritual traditions, at 45 each. Hindu and Sikh residents were each counted at 35, and Buddhist, Jewish, and Traditional (North American Indigenous) spirituality each had no reported adherents. The pattern suggests a community with limited religious diversity relative to its two largest categories, with most residents concentrated in either Christian or non-religious identification.



Vermilion's 2021 religion profile is dominated by Christian affiliation and no religion and secular perspectives. Christians numbered 2,020 people, or 53.9% of residents in private households. No religion and secular perspectives followed at 1,570 people, or 41.9%. Smaller groups included Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and other religions and spiritual traditions, each at 35 to 45 people. The pattern shows a community with two large religious categories and limited representation elsewhere.

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

Mother Tongue

English remains Vermilion’s main mother tongue with 3,350 speakers, a 6 % decline over five years, while Polish saw the largest growth, rising 200 % to 15 speakers in the same period.

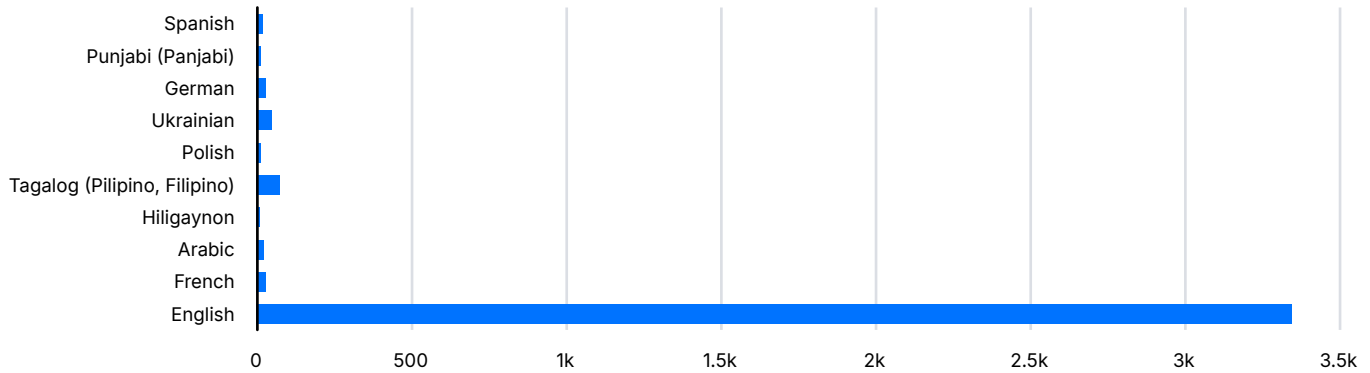


Figure 7.1: Shows the first language learned and still understood by residents. It helps indicate the linguistic roots of the population. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Vermilion’s mother tongue profile in 2021 was strongly centered on English, with 3,350 people reporting it as their first language still understood. Other languages were present at much smaller levels, led by Tagalog with 75 people and Ukrainian with 50. French and German each accounted for 30 people, while Arabic had 25 and Spanish 20. The five-year changes show a mixed pattern. English declined by 6.0%, French fell by 45.5%, and Ukrainian dropped by 37.5%, while Arabic rose by 66.7% and Polish increased sharply from a small base.

Vermilion’s mother-tongue profile in 2021 was led by English, with 3,350 people reporting it as their first language. Smaller language groups were far behind, including Tagalog at 75, Ukrainian at 50, and French and German at 30 each. Arabic, at 25, showed notable growth, while English and French both declined, pointing to a mostly English-speaking community with limited but changing linguistic diversity.

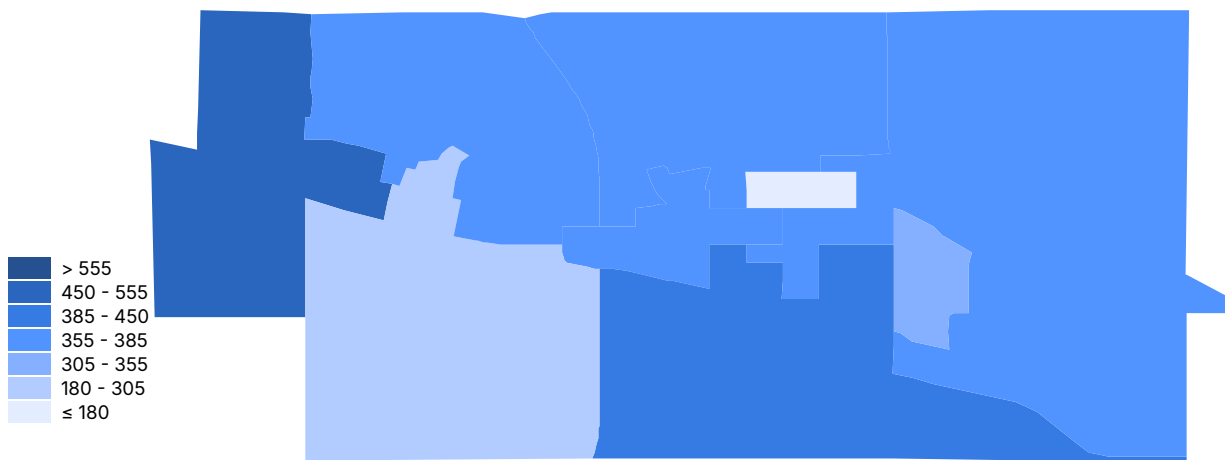


Figure 7.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Language - English (Vermilion)¹

Visible Minority

Filipino residents remain Vermilion’s largest visible-minority group with 155 people in 2021, a modest 3.13% decline since 2016, while the South Asian community surged to 70 people, rising 366.67% over the same period.

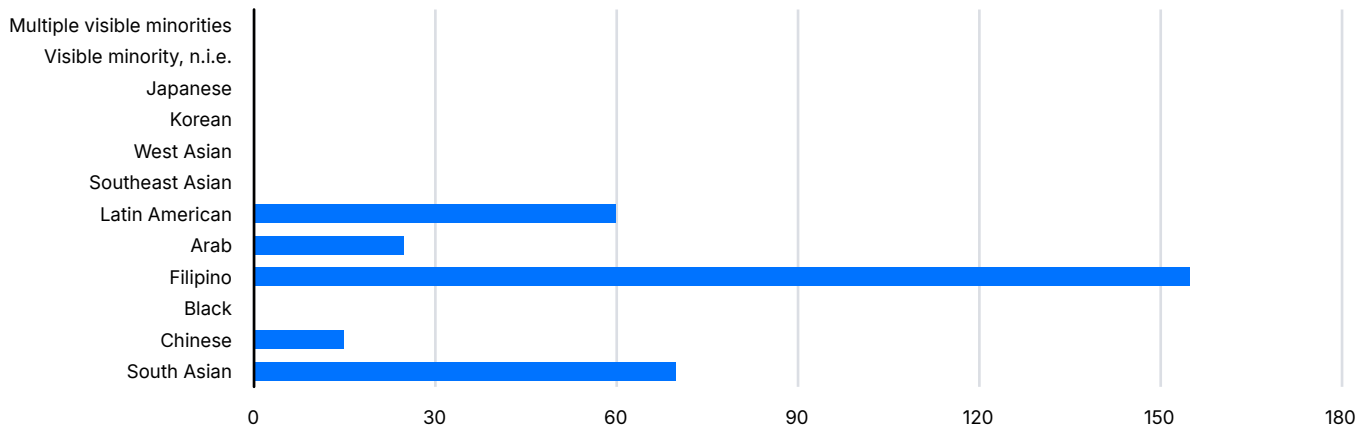
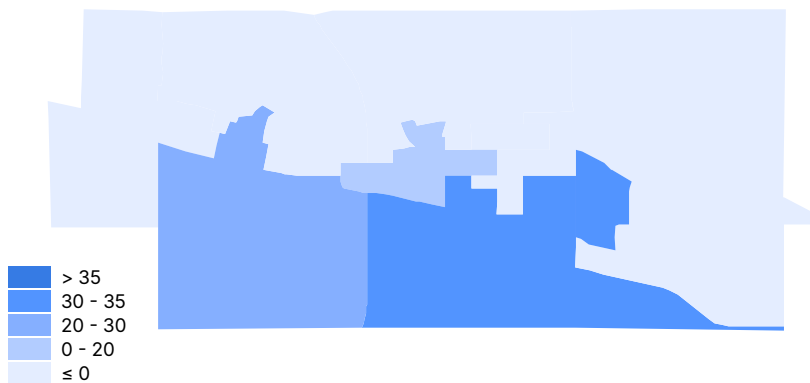


Figure 8.1: Shows residents who identify as belonging to visible minority groups. It helps indicate racialized population diversity in the community. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Vermilion’s visible minority population in private households was concentrated in a few groups in 2021, with clear shifts over the previous five years. Filipino residents formed the largest group at 155 people, followed by South Asian residents at 70 and Latin American residents at 60. Some categories grew while others were flat or absent. South Asian numbers rose sharply, up 366.7% over five years, and Chinese residents increased to 15, up 50%. By contrast, Filipino residents edged down 3.1%, while Black, West Asian, visible minority not included elsewhere, and multiple visible minorities were all recorded at zero, with some showing 100% declines from 2016.



In 2021, Vermilion’s visible minority population was small and concentrated in a few groups. Filipino residents accounted for 155 people, followed by South Asian at 70 and Latin American at 60, while Chinese numbered 15. Several other groups were recorded at zero. Across local areas, Filipino was the most common presence in multiple dissemination areas, with South Asian and Latin American concentrated in smaller pockets.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Visible Minority - Filipino (Vermilion)¹

Indigenous Identity

Vermilion’s largest Indigenous group is Métis, with 135 residents in 2021—a 58.8% rise since 2016—while the “Indigenous responses not included elsewhere” category fell to zero, a 100% decline.

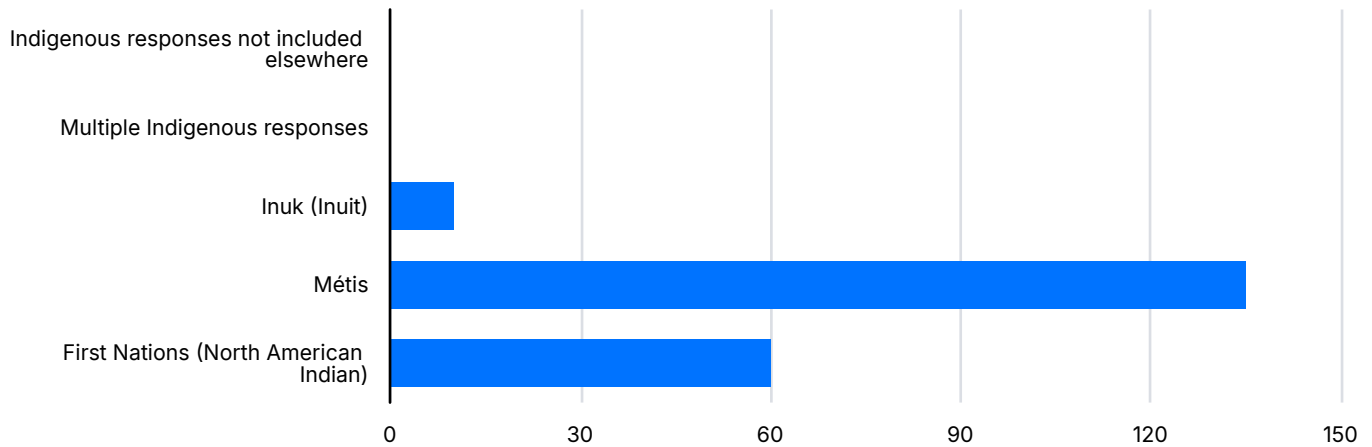


Figure 9.1: Shows residents who identify as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit. It helps indicate the presence of Indigenous communities in the area. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Vermilion’s Indigenous identity counts were concentrated in Métis and First Nations responses in 2021. Métis was the largest category at 135 people, followed by First Nations at 60 and Inuk (Inuit) at 10. The remaining categories were recorded at zero: multiple Indigenous responses and Indigenous responses not included elsewhere. Over five years, the Métis count rose by 58.8%, while First Nations fell by 20%. Inuit had no reported change, and the two zero-count categories both declined by 100% from their earlier levels. The pattern shows growth in one group alongside contraction or stability in the smaller categories.



In Vermilion, Indigenous identity in 2021 was concentrated in Métis and First Nations counts, with 135 Métis residents and 60 First Nations residents in private households. Inuit identity was reported by 10 people, while multiple Indigenous responses and other Indigenous responses were both zero. The 5-year change shows mixed movement: Métis rose 58.8%, First Nations fell 20%, and Inuit had no change reported.

Figure 9.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Indigenous Identity - Métis (Vermilion)¹

Household Size

Two-person households are now Vermilion’s largest group, matching single-person homes at 585 households, but both fell since 2016—down 4.9% for two-person and 6.4% for single-person households.

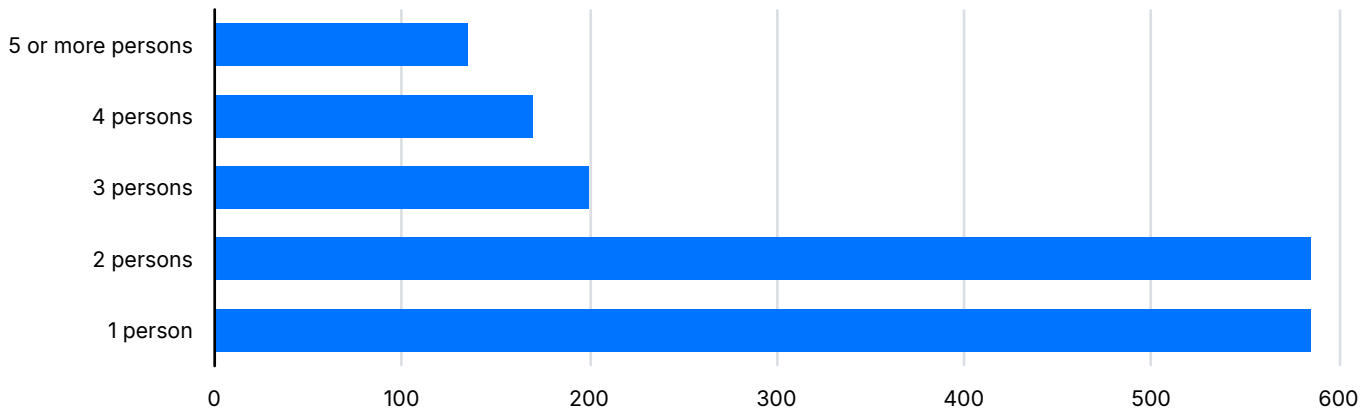


Figure 10.1: Shows the number of people living in households. It helps indicate common household arrangements and likely housing needs. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In Vermilion, the 2021 household-size pattern is led by small households. One-person and two-person households are tied at 585 each, making them the largest categories in the town’s private households. Three-person households numbered 200, followed by 170 four-person households and 135 households with five or more people. That leaves the distribution clearly weighted toward smaller living arrangements. Change over five years was mostly negative. One-person households fell 6.4%, two-person households declined 4.9%, three-person households were down 4.8%, and four-person households slipped 2.9%. The only growth came from households with five or more people, which rose 3.9%. The pattern suggests that Vermilion’s household structure in 2021 was concentrated in smaller households, with modest movement toward larger households at the upper end.



Vermilion’s household profile in 2021 is weighted toward smaller households, with 585 one-person households and 585 two-person households in private households. Three-person households numbered 200, followed by 170 four-person households and 135 households with five or more people. Over five years, the smaller categories declined, while households of five or more grew by 3.9 percent. The pattern suggests a mostly compact household structure, with a modest shift toward larger households.

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

Living Arrangement

Married spouses or common-law partners form Vermilion's biggest household group with 1,765 people, far outpacing children in two-parent families (845) and those living alone (585). This shows strong family-based living arrangements.

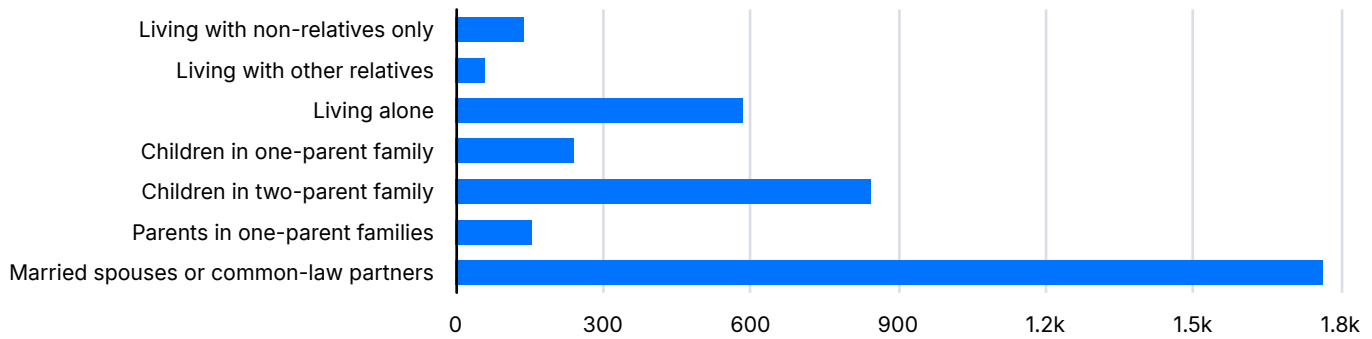


Figure 11.1: Shows residents' living arrangements, such as living alone, with family, or with others. It helps indicate household formation and support networks. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In Vermilion, the 2021 living arrangement profile was dominated by people living as married spouses or common-law partners, at 1,765. Children in two-parent families formed the next largest group at 845, followed by people living alone at 585. Smaller counts included children in one-parent families at 240, parents in one-parent families at 155, people living with non-relatives only at 140, and those living with other relatives at 60. The pattern suggests a household structure centered on partnered families, with a notable solo-living group.

In 2021, Vermilion's private-household population was concentrated in family-based living arrangements. Married spouses or common-law partners were the largest group at 1,765 people, followed by children in two-parent families at 845 and people living alone at 585. Smaller groups included children in one-parent families, parents in one-parent families, people living with non-relatives only, and those living with other relatives. The pattern suggests a community where couple households and two-parent families account for much of the living arrangement profile, while solo and non-family living are present but secondary.

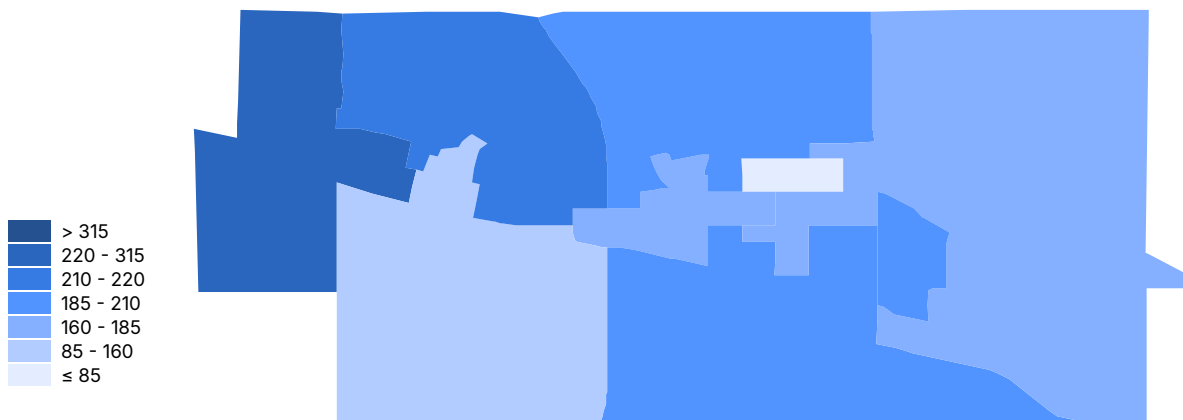


Figure 11.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Living Arrangement - Married spouses or common-law partners (Vermilion)¹

Marital Status

Vermilion’s married residents remain the largest group at 1,535 people, a modest 0.3% drop since 2016, while the widowed non-married segment fell sharply to 280 people, a 17.6% decline.

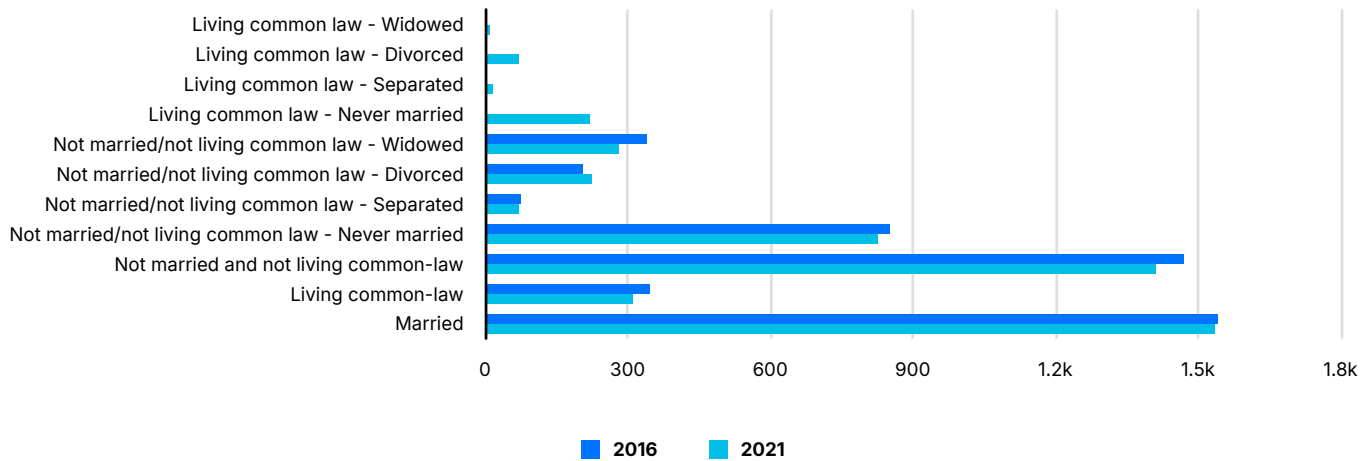


Figure 12.1: Shows the marital status of residents, such as single, married, divorced, separated, or widowed. It helps indicate relationship patterns and household formation. (Vermilion, 2016-2021)¹

In Vermilion, marital status in 2021 was shaped by a large married population and smaller non-married groups among residents aged 15 and over. Married residents numbered 1,535, while 1,410 were not married and not living common-law, and 310 were living common-law. The five-year changes point to modest shifts rather than a sharp change: married residents were nearly flat at -0.3%, common-law fell 10.1%, and those not married and not living common-law declined 4.1%. Within that group, divorced residents rose 9.8%, while widowed residents fell 17.6%.

In Vermilion, marital status in 2021 was shaped by a large married population and a substantial share of residents who were not married and not living common-law. Married residents numbered 1,535, compared with 1,410 in the not-married, not common-law group and 310 living common-law. Over five years, common-law fell 10.1%, while divorced grew 9.8%.



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

Language Knowledge in Households

English remains the dominant household language in Vermilion with 3,745 households, while Punjabi saw the strongest growth, rising 350% to 45 households over five years. This highlights a stable base and emerging linguistic diversity.

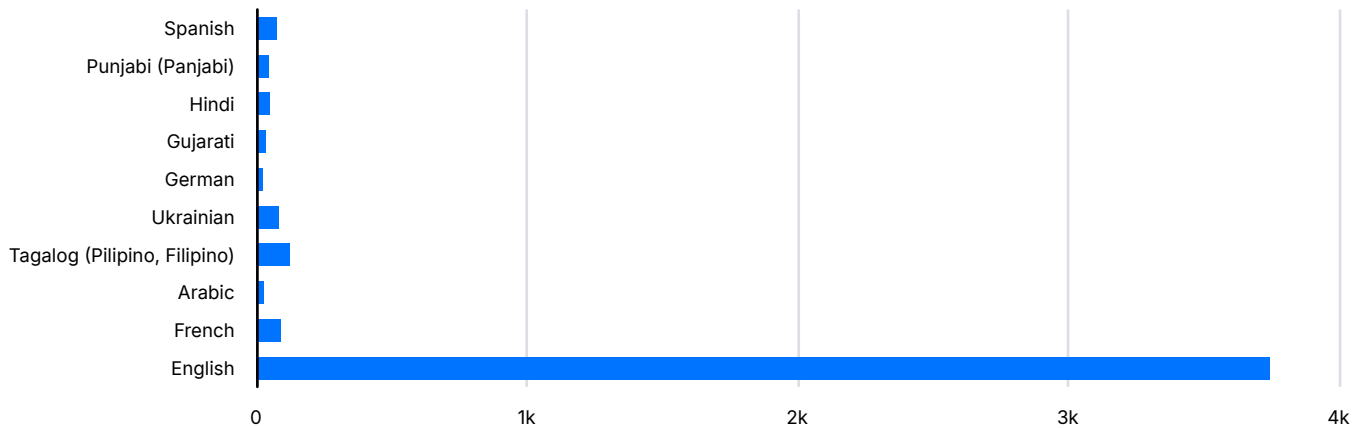


Figure 13.1: Shows the languages household members can speak. It helps indicate multilingual capacity and potential language access needs. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In Vermilion, household language knowledge in 2021 was dominated by English, with 3,745 households able to speak it. Smaller language groups followed at much lower levels, including Tagalog at 125, French at 90, and Ukrainian at 85. The pattern points to a clear majority language with a narrower multilingual profile. Recent change was mixed. English was down 5.1% over five years, and Tagalog fell 10.7%. By contrast, French rose 5.9%, Spanish increased 50%, Arabic also grew 50%, and Punjabi surged 350%, though from a small base. These shifts suggest some diversification alongside the continued dominance of English. Several languages remain small in absolute terms, but the growth in a few non-English languages is notable.



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

Household language knowledge in Vermilion is dominated by English, with 3,745 households able to speak it in 2021. Smaller but notable groups include Tagalog at 125 households, French at 90, Ukrainian at 85, and Spanish at 75. Several other languages are present in much smaller numbers: Hindi in 50 households, Punjabi in 45, Gujarati in 35, Arabic in 30, and German in 25. Five-year change shows mixed movement, from a 28.6% drop in German to a 350% increase in Punjabi.

Household Type

One-person households dominate Vermilion with 585 units in 2021, a 5.65% decline over five years, while multiple-census-family households fell sharply, dropping 66.67% to just five households.

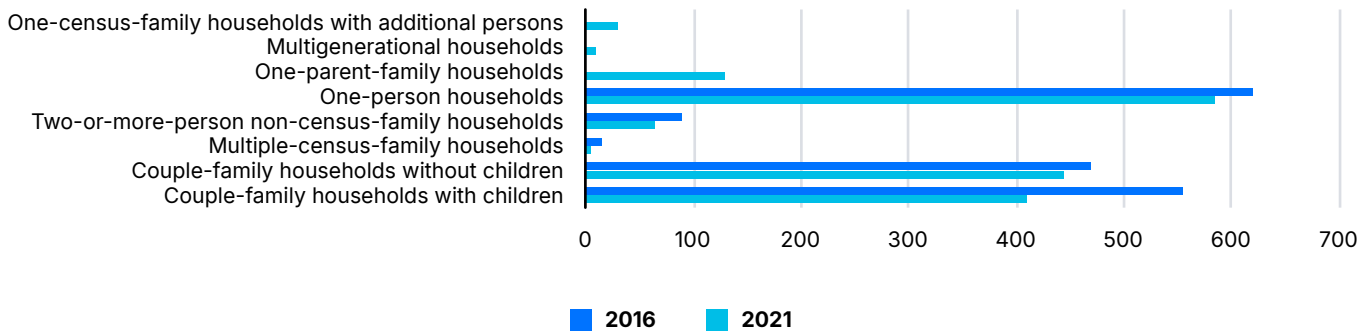


Figure 14.1: Shows the mix of household types, including one-person, family, and non-family households. It helps indicate how residents are organized across living arrangements. (Vermilion, 2016-2021)¹

Vermilion’s household mix in 2021 was led by one-person households, with 585, followed by couple-family households without children at 445 and couple-family households with children at 410. Smaller categories included one-parent-family households at 130 and two-or-more-person non-census-family households at 65. Five-year change was mixed. Couple-family households with children fell 26.1%, one-person households declined 5.7%, and couple-family households without children slipped 5.3%. Multiple-census-family households dropped 66.7%, while multigenerational households remained small at 10.

Vermilion’s private households in 2021 were led by one-person households, with 585, making this the largest household type. Couple-family households without children were also numerous at 445, while couple-family households with children stood at 410. Smaller categories included one-parent-family households at 130 and two-or-more-person non-census-family households at 65. The 5-year changes point to a broad easing across several household types. Couple-family households with children fell 26.1%, one-person households declined 5.7%, and couple-family households without children edged down 5.3%. Multiple-census-family households dropped 66.7%, though from a very small base.

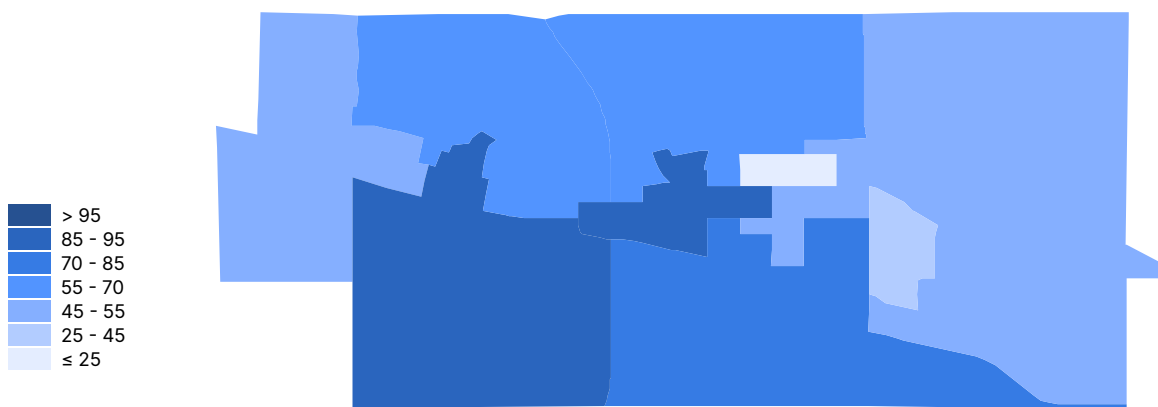


Figure 14.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Household Type - One-person households (Vermilion)¹

Average Family Size

Vermilion’s average family size stayed steady at 2.9 people, unchanged from 2011 through 2021, with a 0.0% five-year change between 2016 and 2021. This suggests consistent household composition.

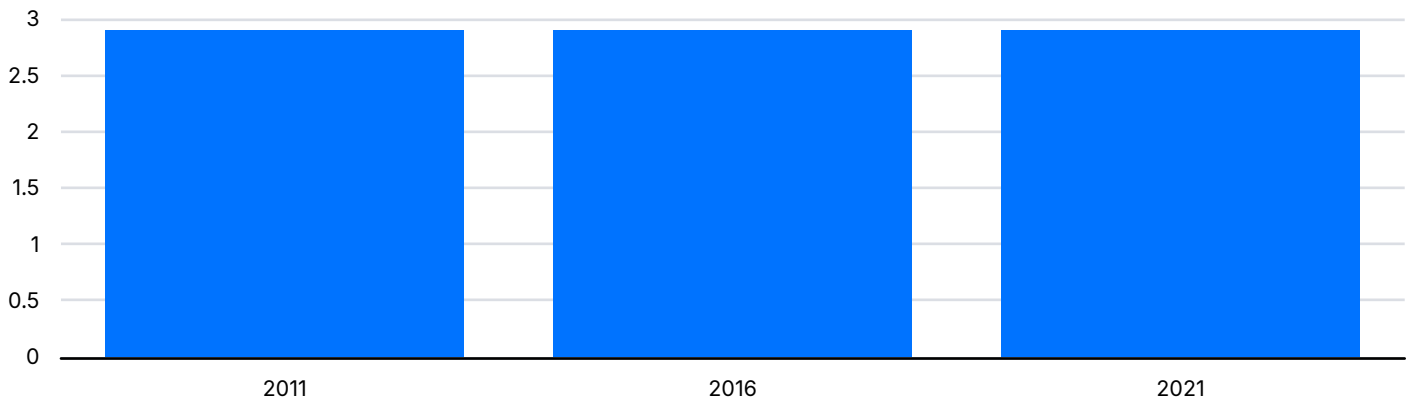


Figure 15.1: Shows the average number of people in family households. It helps indicate typical family living arrangements and space needs. (Vermilion, 2011-2021)¹

Vermilion’s average family size was steady at 2.9 people across the 2011, 2016, and 2021 censuses. The measure, which applies to census families in private households, shows no change over the decade. That flat pattern suggests a stable household size profile rather than gradual growth or decline. In practical terms, the town’s family living arrangements and space needs appear consistent over time, with no recent movement in either direction.

Vermilion’s average family size was steady at 2.9 people in 2011, 2016 and 2021, showing no change over the five-year intervals in the census period. That level sits near the middle of the comparable places in Alberta. Several nearby communities also recorded 2.7 to 2.9 people per family, while Two Hills was higher at 3.9 and Hay Lakes reached 3.2. Vermilion therefore appears stable and broadly typical within this regional group.

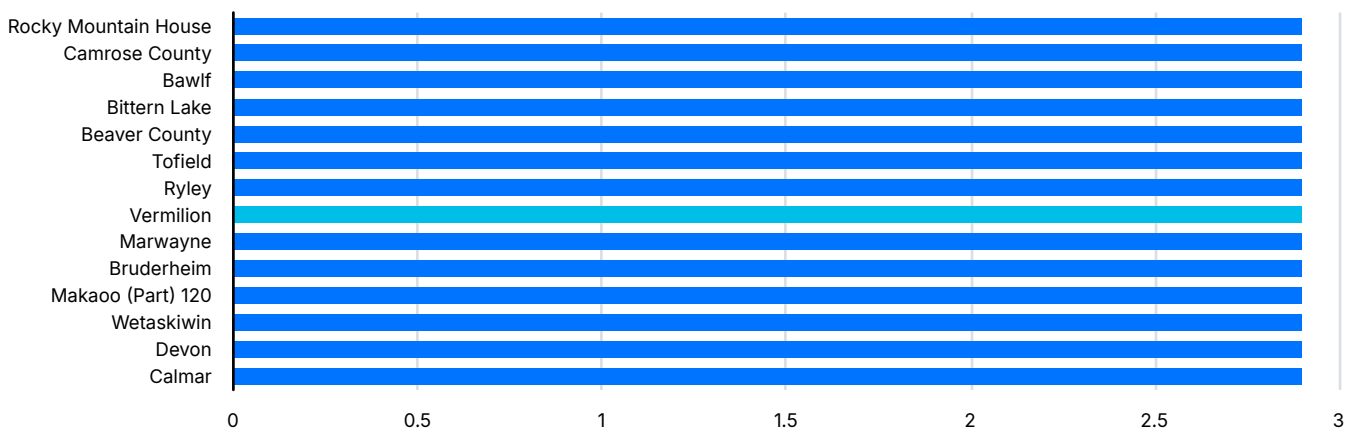


Figure 15.2: Comparison of Average Family Size with other locations (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Total Population

Vermilion’s population reached 4,192 in 2025, showing modest growth of 0.79% since 2020; the town hovered around 4,000 residents for two decades, with the highest count of 4,311 in 2014.

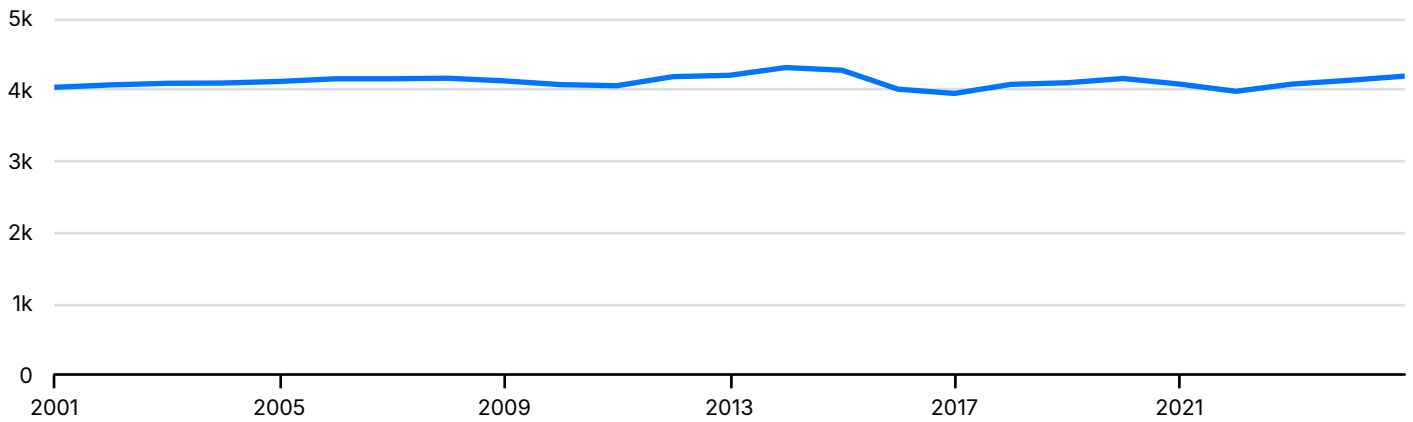


Figure 16.1: Shows the total number of people living in the area. It provides the basic population benchmark used across many other indicators. (Vermilion, 2001-2025)²

Vermilion’s total population has moved within a fairly narrow band over the last 25 years, ending at 4,192 people in 2025. The count rose from 4,036 in 2001 to 4,156 in 2006, slipped to 3,949 in 2017, and then recovered steadily to 4,192. Recent gains have been modest but consistent: 4,132 in 2024 followed by 4,192 a year later. Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile.

Vermilion’s total population has remained fairly stable, but with clear swings. It stood at 4,192 people in 2025, up from 4,036 in 2001 and slightly above 4,078 in 2021. The town fell as low as 3,949 in 2017 before recovering. Compared with nearby places such as Andrew and Holden, Vermilion is much larger, though still well below regional centres like Camrose and Lloydminster (Part).

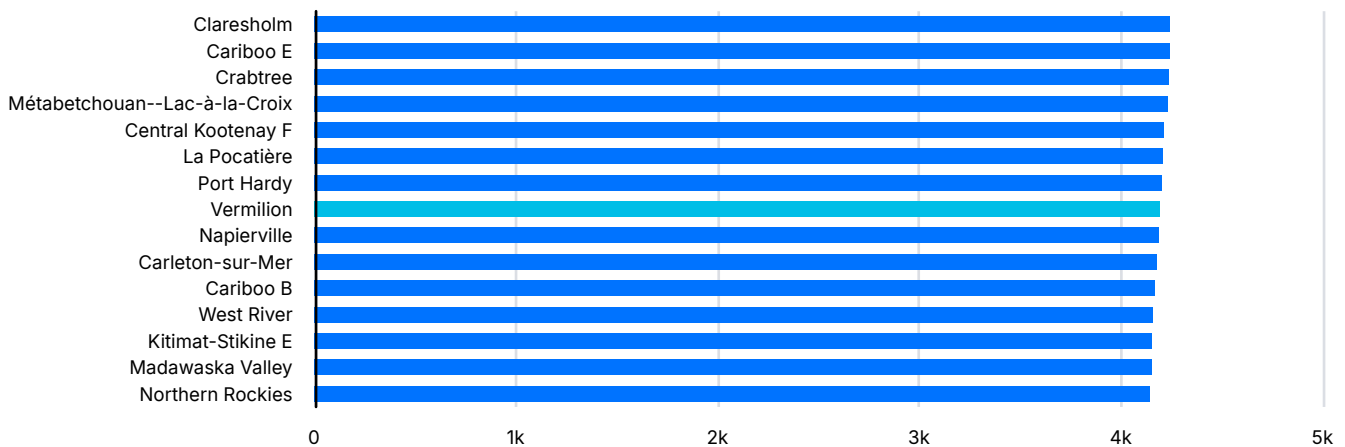


Figure 16.2: Comparison of Total Population with other locations (Vermilion, 2025)²

Primary Maintainer Age

Vermilion’s primary household maintainer is now most often aged 55-64, with 325 households, while the 65-74 group surged 48.8% to 320 households, marking the strongest growth over the past five years.

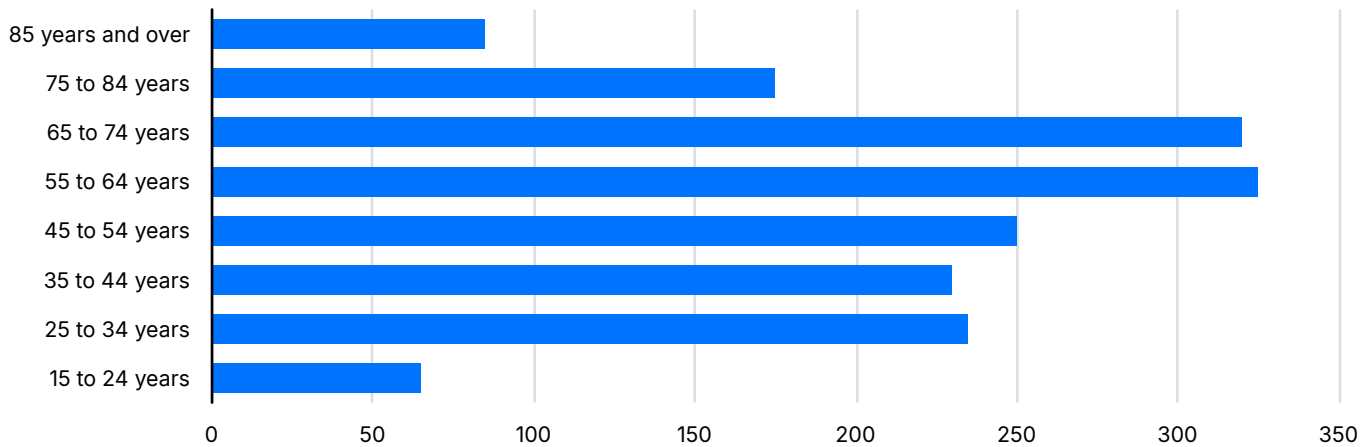


Figure 17.1: Shows the age of the primary household maintainer. It helps indicate which life stages are carrying primary financial responsibility for housing. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In Vermilion, primary household maintainer ages in 2021 were spread across several life stages, but the largest groups were older adults. The 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 age groups both stood out, with 325 and 320 households respectively. Recent change was uneven. Households maintained by people aged 65 to 74 rose 48.8% over five years, and those aged 85 and over increased 41.7%. By contrast, the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 groups fell 21.7% and 24.6%. This mix shows a shift toward older maintainers, while younger and middle-age groups became smaller.



In 2021, Vermilion’s household maintainers were concentrated in older age groups, with the largest counts among those 55 to 64 years and 65 to 74 years, at 325 and 320 households. The 25 to 54 range was also sizable, but several younger groups declined over five years. By contrast, 65 to 74 years rose sharply, suggesting a shift toward older maintainers in private households.

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

Median Age

The median age in Vermilion rose to 40.8 years in 2021, indicating an older population. It increased from 38.2 years in 2016, a 6.8% rise over five years.

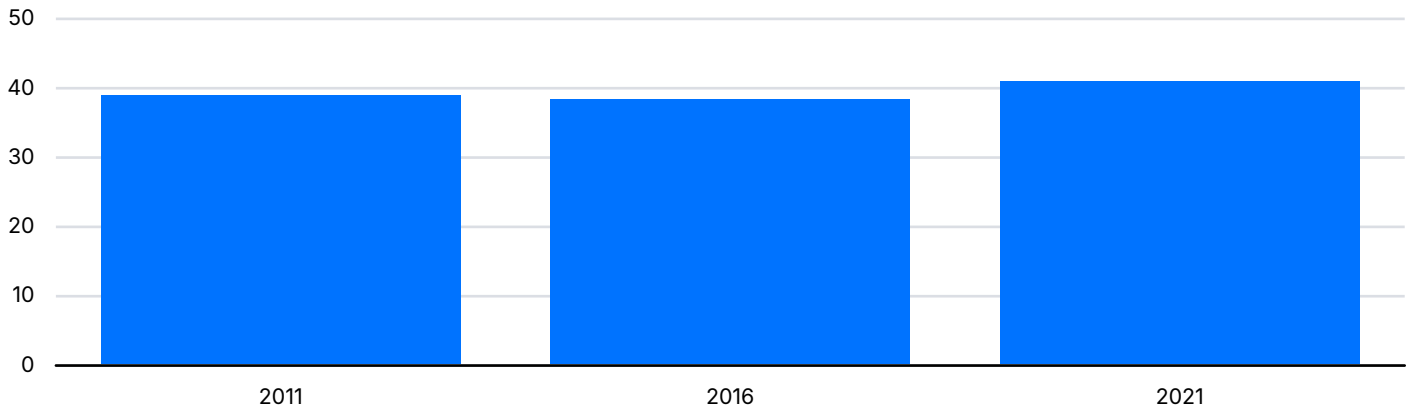


Figure 18.1: Shows the median age of residents. It helps indicate whether the population skews younger or older at the midpoint of the age distribution. (Vermilion, 2011-2021)¹

Vermilion’s median age has shifted upward over the last decade, suggesting a modest ageing trend in the town’s population. The median age was 38.7 years in 2011, edged down to 38.2 in 2016, then rose to 40.8 in 2021. That means the median age increased by 2.6 years between 2016 and 2021, after a small decline in the earlier period. The pattern is gradual rather than abrupt, but the recent increase is clear.

Vermilion’s median age was 40.8 years in 2021, placing it in the middle of the local comparison set and slightly above the low-40s pattern seen in several nearby places. It was older than Camrose County and Beaver County, both at 43.6, and younger than Andrew at 59.2. The town’s median age dipped from 38.7 in 2011 to 38.2 in 2016, then rose by 6.8% over the next five years. That shift left Vermilion older than the region’s younger communities such as Marwayne and Lloydminster (Part), but younger than most of the more mature comparators.

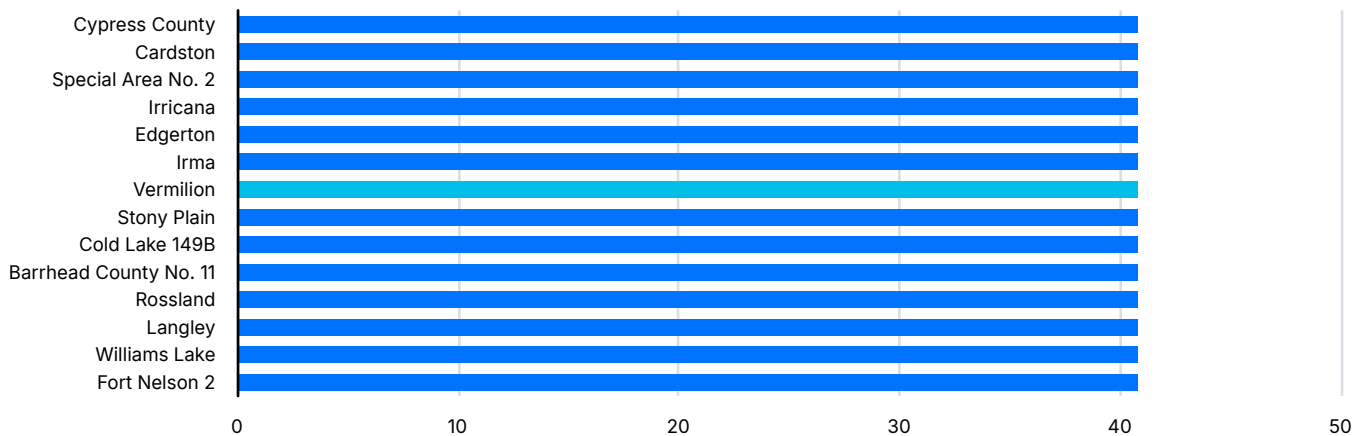


Figure 18.2: Comparison of Median Age with other locations (Vermilion, 2021)¹

Family Size

Two-person families remain Vermilion’s largest household type at 565 people, showing no change since 2016, while families of five or more grew 9.1% to 120 people, the most increased group.

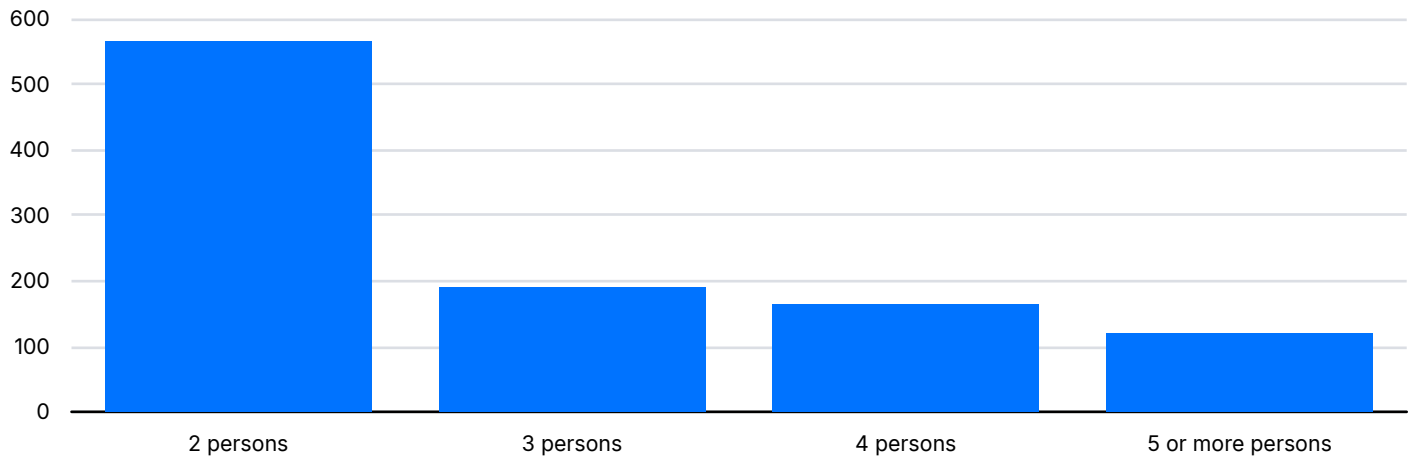


Figure 19.1: Shows the number of people in family households. It helps indicate household composition and the space families may need. (Vermilion, 2021)¹

In Vermilion, family size in 2021 was concentrated in smaller households within census families in private households. Two-person families were the largest group, with 565 households, while 3-person families numbered 190 and 4-person families 165. The longer-term pattern was mixed. Five-or-more-person families rose by 9.1% over five years, reaching 120 households, while 3-person families fell 7.3% and 4-person families declined 5.7%. The data points to a household mix that remains centered on smaller families, with some growth at the larger end.



Vermilion’s family households in 2021 were concentrated in two-person families, with 565 people in that category. Three-person families accounted for 190 people, four-person families for 165, and families of five or more for 120 people. The largest group was also the steadiest, showing no 5-year change. Three-person families fell 7.3%, and four-person families declined 5.7%. By contrast, families of five or more grew 9.1%. This mix suggests a household structure centered on smaller families, while larger families remain a smaller but growing share of the family population.

Figure 19.2: Distribution of Largest Group: Family Size - 2 persons (Vermilion)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.

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