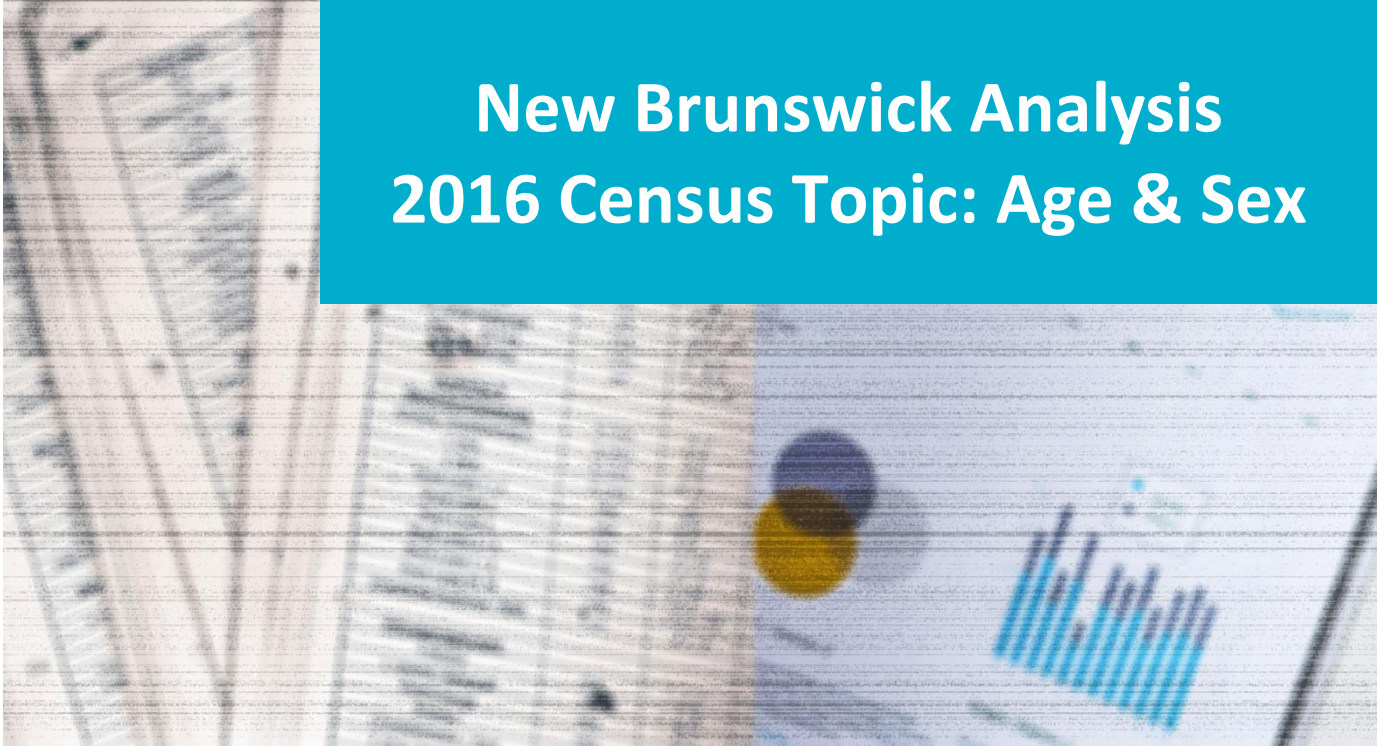


New Brunswick Analysis 2016 Census Topic: Age & Sex



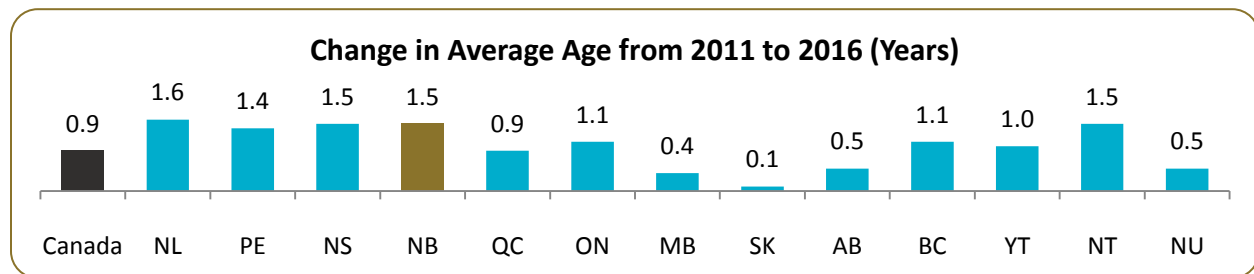
General Information

On May 3, 2017, the second wave of data from the 2016 Census of Population was released. This document will cover some of the key findings concerning the age and sex data that was included in this release.

Over the last five years, the province’s population has continued to get older. This shift in demographics brought on by declining fertility rates, increased life expectancy, negative net migration rates among younger age groups, and the aging of the baby boom generation, has had, and will continue to have, a major impact on the labour force and the economy as a whole. This demographic shift is happening across Canada, but is more pronounced in New Brunswick.

A growing senior population, without the labour force to properly support it, can lead to increased strain on the healthcare system and other government programs such as the Canada Pension Plan. These costs are being borne by a shrinking typical working-age population (age 15 to 64), further compounding the problem. This is why it has become increasingly important to take steps to retain and build upon the youth and core-working-age populations (15 to 24 and 25 to 54 years of age respectively) of the province.

	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	751,175	747,105	-0.5%
Male	366,435	365,360	-0.3%
Female	384,730	381,750	-0.8%

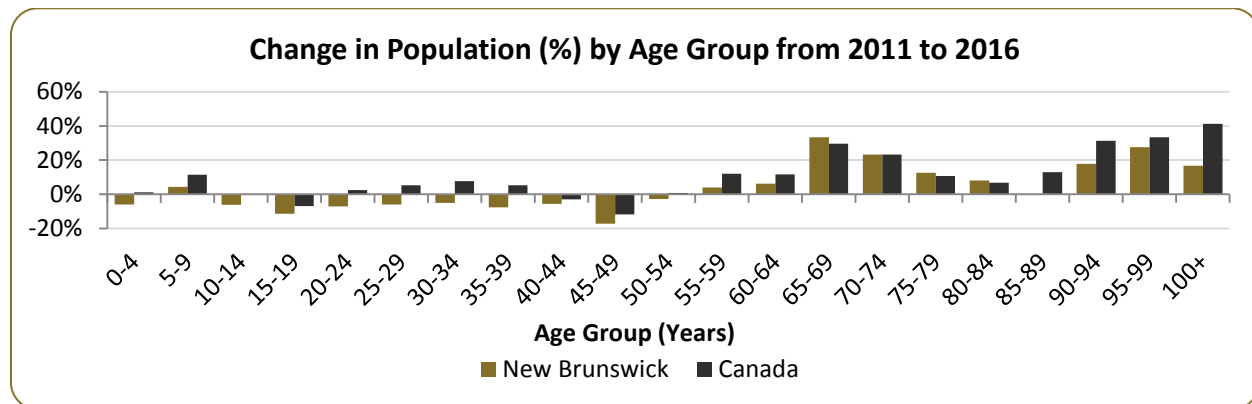


- The average age in New Brunswick increased by 1.5 years (from 42.1 to 43.6) between 2011 and 2016. This increase was the second highest among the provinces and territories, surpassed only by Newfoundland and Labrador.
- The increase in average age observed in New Brunswick was in line with the increases experienced in the other Atlantic Provinces.

Starting with the 2016 Census Statistics Canada has switched to using average age instead of median age.

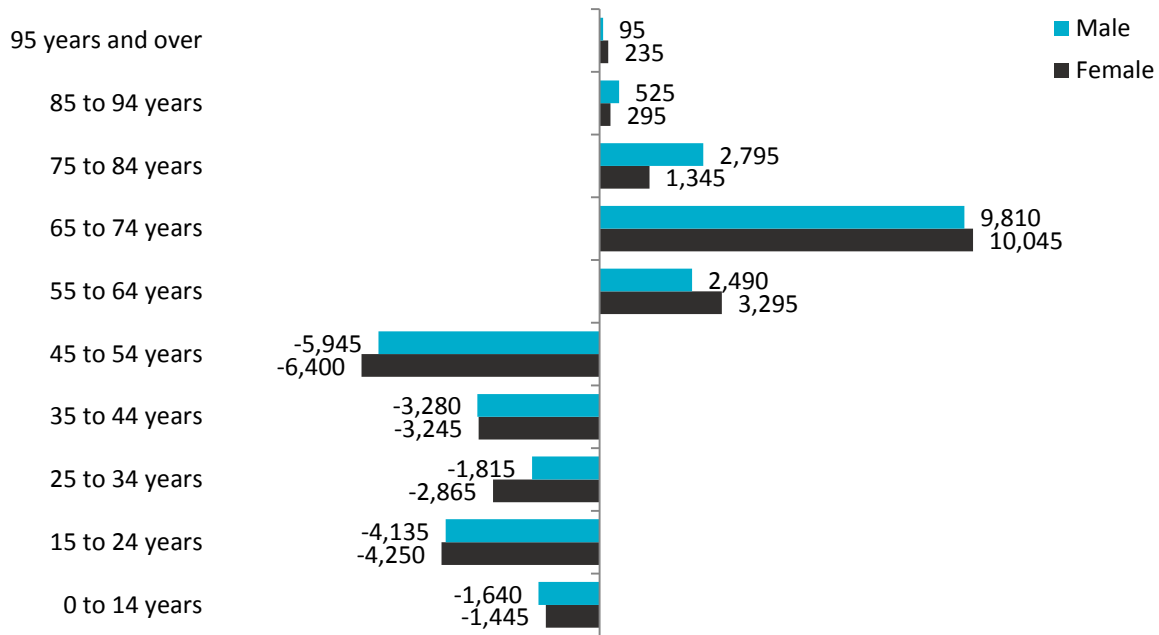
2016 Census Topic: Age and Sex – New Brunswick Analysis

Geography	Average Male Age (Years)			Average Female Age (Years)		
	2011	2016	Change (2011-16)	2011	2016	Change (2011-16)
Canada	39.1	40.1	+1.0	41.0	41.9	+0.9
NL	41.3	42.9	+1.6	42.8	44.4	+1.6
PE	40.3	41.7	+1.4	42.2	43.6	+1.4
NS	41.0	42.5	+1.5	43.0	44.4	+1.4
NB	41.1	42.7	+1.6	43.0	44.5	+1.5
QC	39.9	40.9	+1.0	42.0	42.9	+0.9
ON	38.9	40.0	+1.1	40.8	41.9	+1.1
MB	37.7	38.2	+0.5	39.8	40.2	+0.4
SK	38.0	38.2	+0.2	39.9	40.0	+0.1
AB	36.6	37.2	+0.6	37.9	38.4	+0.5
BC	40.3	41.5	+1.2	42.0	43.1	+1.1
YT	38.1	38.8	+0.7	38.0	39.4	+1.4
NT	33.5	35.1	+1.6	33.2	34.8	+1.6
NU	27.3	27.8	+0.5	27.0	27.5	+0.5



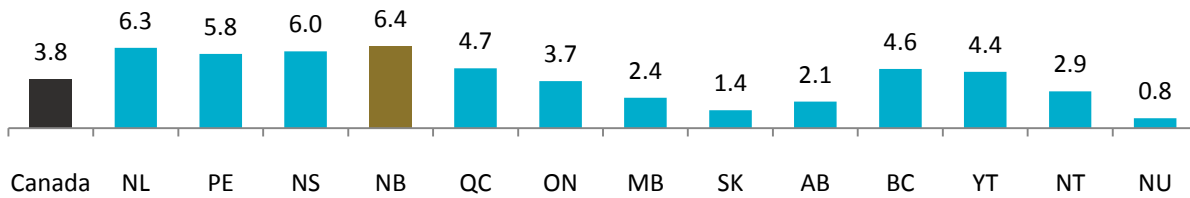
- New Brunswick experienced more noticeable losses than Canada amongst younger age groups.
- Between 2011 and 2016, the total number of residents under the age of 54 decreased by 35,015 (-6.8%), while the total number of residents 55 years and older increased by 30,935 (+13.0%). This is in large part a reflection of the aging baby boom population in the province.
- While the number of total working-age individuals (age 15 or above) only decreased by 0.2% between 2011 and 2016, the typical working-age population decreased by 5.1% and the core working-age population shrunk by 7.6% (from 309,520 to 285,965).
- The total number of females in the province decreased by 2,990 between 2011 and 2016, significantly more than the decrease of 1,095 in the total number of males during that same time period.

Change in Population by Age Group and Sex in New Brunswick from 2011 to 2016



Demographic Dependency Ratio

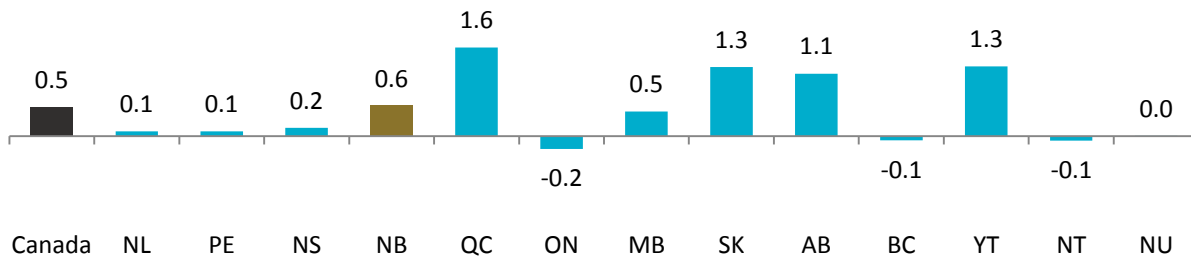
Change in Senior Demographic Dependency Ratio from 2011 to 2016



- The Senior Dependency Ratio (SDDR) in New Brunswick was 30.5 in 2016, up from 24.1 in 2011; this represented the largest increase among Canadian provinces and territories.

The **Senior Demographic Dependency Ratio** is the ratio of the number of seniors (ages 65 or above) to every 100 individuals in the typical working-age population (ages 15 to 64).

Change in Youth Demographic Dependency Ratio from 2011 to 2016



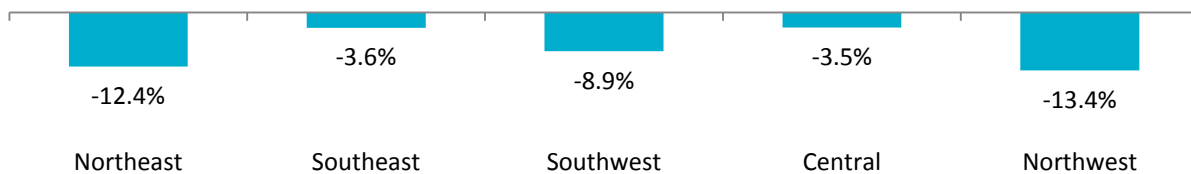
- The Youth Demographic Ratio (YDDR) in the province increased from 22.1 in 2011 to 22.7 in 2016, with the increase being driven by a shrinking typical working-age population, rather than a growing youth population.

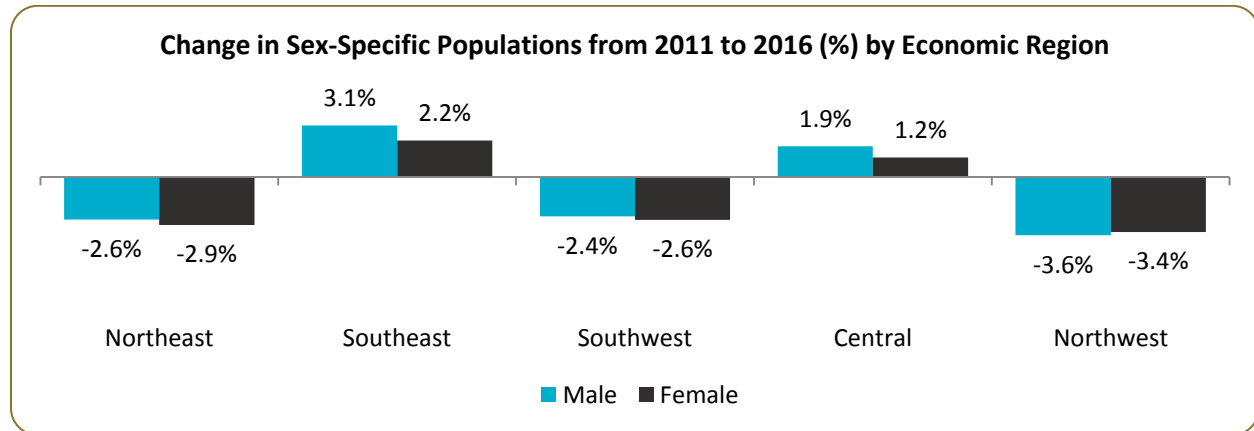
The **Youth Demographic Dependency Ratio** is the ratio of the number of young people (ages 0 to 14) to every 100 individuals in the typical working-age population (ages 15 to 64).

Economic Regions

Economic Region	Avg. Age 2016	Senior Demographic Dependency Ratio		
		2011	2016	Change
Northeast	46.9	28.0	36.9	+8.9
Southeast	43.1	23.3	29.2	+5.9
Southwest	42.7	23.1	29.0	+5.9
Central	41.2	21.3	26.0	+4.8
Northwest	44.7	24.8	32.7	+7.9

% Change in Core Working Age Population (2011 to 2016)





Economic Region/County	Average Age (Years)			Senior Demographic Dependency Ratio		
	2011	2016	Change	2011	2016	Change
Northeast Economic Region						
Northumberland	43.9	45.7	+1.8	28.0	36.1	+8.1
Restigouche	45.6	47.4	+1.8	30.5	38.3	+7.8
Gloucester	45.0	47.4	+2.4	27.0	36.9	+9.9
Southeast Economic Region						
Albert	41.5	43.2	+1.7	23.7	30.9	+7.2
Westmorland	41.2	42.4	+1.2	22.1	27.4	+5.3
Kent	44.8	46.6	+1.8	28.9	37.0	+8.1
Southwest Economic Region						
Saint John	41.6	42.9	+1.3	24.0	28.6	+4.6
Charlotte	43.0	44.7	+1.7	26.7	33.3	+6.7
Kings	40.2	41.9	+1.7	20.8	27.8	+7.0
Central Economic Region						
Sunbury	36.7	38.0	+1.3	15.0	18.2	+3.2
Queens	47.7	49.6	+1.9	38.4	48.6	+10.2
York	40.1	41.2	+1.1	21.2	26.2	+5.0
Northwest Economic Region						
Carleton	41.3	42.8	+1.5	23.3	29.1	+5.8
Victoria	42.5	45.0	+2.5	25.8	34.3	+8.5
Madawaska	44.1	46.1	+2.0	25.6	34.8	+9.2

- Of the fifteen counties in the province, Victoria County experienced the largest decrease in core working-age population (-16.8%) while Sunbury County experienced the smallest decrease (-1.1%).
- Queens County once again had the highest senior demographic dependency ratios (48.6 of seniors per 100 typical working-age individuals).

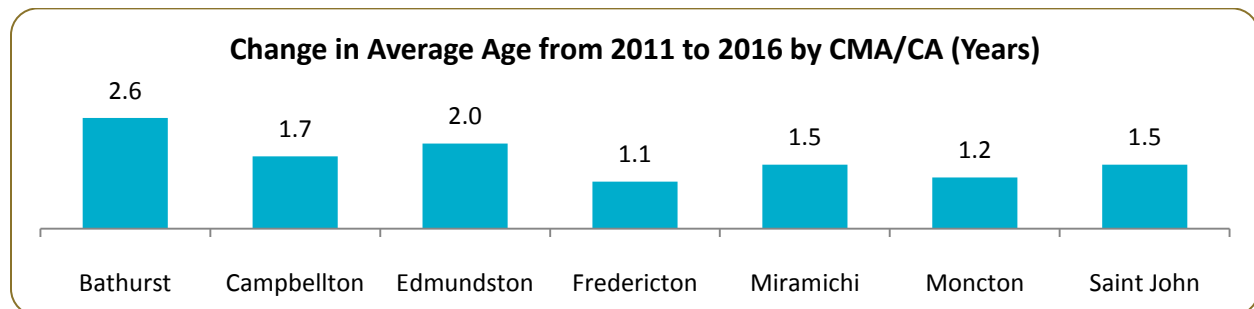
Urban Areas

Geography	2011	2016	Change	% Change
Urban Population (CMA/CAs)	464,570	468,040	+3,470	+0.7%
Rural*/Non-Urban Population	286,605	279,065	-7,540	-2.6%
Total Population	751,175	747,105	-4,070	-0.5%

*Rural population, for the purpose of this report, is considered the number of New Brunswickers not living in a CMA/CA (this does not align with Statistics Canada’s definition of “rural”).

CMA/CA	Average Age			Senior Demographic Dependency Ratio		
	2011	2016	Change	2011	2016	Change
Bathurst	44.7	47.3	+2.6	27.4	38.2	+10.9
Campbellton*	45.5	47.2	+1.7	30.7	37.5	+6.9
Edmundston	44.5	46.5	+2.0	26.7	37.0	+10.3
Fredericton	39.6	40.7	+1.1	19.9	24.4	+4.6
Miramichi	43.7	45.2	+1.5	27.5	35.7	+8.2
Moncton	40.5	41.7	+1.2	20.9	25.9	+5.0
Saint John	40.8	42.3	+1.5	22.0	27.7	+5.6

*All statistics in this report relating to the Campbellton CA only relate to the New Brunswick portion of the CA.

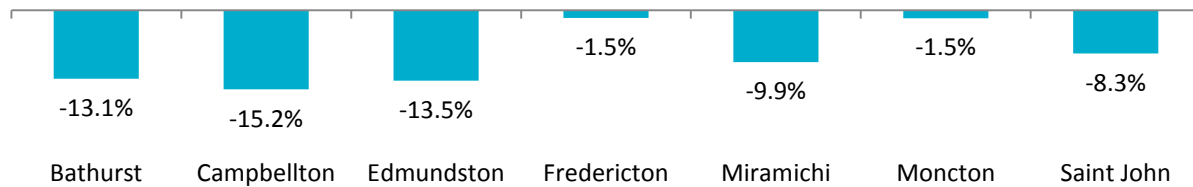


- Average age increased in all New Brunswick CMAs and CAs between 2011 and 2016, with Bathurst experiencing the greatest increase (+2.6 years) and Fredericton the smallest increase (+1.1 years).
- Bathurst also experienced the largest increase in senior demographic dependency ratio, from 27.4 in 2011 to 38.2 in 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and **Census Agglomerations (CAs)** are formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). CMAs must have a population of at least 100,000, of which at least 50% must live within the core, while CAs must have a core population of at least 10,000. Full definitions for CMAs and CAs can be found on www.statcan.gc.ca

2016 Census Topic: Age and Sex – New Brunswick Analysis

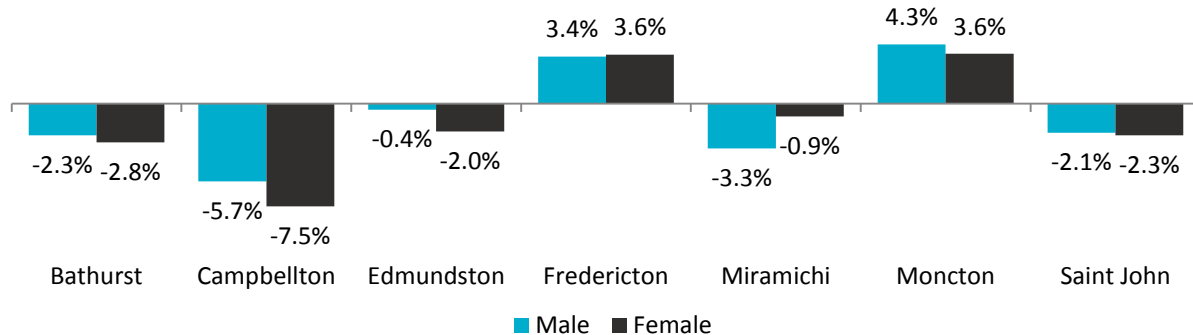
% Change in Core Working Age Population by CMA/CA (2011 to 2016)



CMA/CA	Population Ages 0-14		Population Ages 15-64		Population Ages 65+	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Bathurst	4,095	3,650	21,850	19,860	5,985	7,595
Campbellton	1,775	1,595	9,395	8,380	2,880	3,145
Edmundston	3,175	3,100	16,295	14,910	4,345	5,510
Fredericton	16,105	16,655	68,595	68,405	13,620	16,710
Miramichi	4,080	3,875	18,855	17,430	5,180	6,215
Moncton	21,550	22,720	97,360	96,965	20,375	25,120
Saint John	21,170	20,305	88,395	82,945	19,490	22,950

- Of the seven New Brunswick CMAs/CAs, two (Fredericton and Moncton) experienced an increase in youth population, between 2011 and 2016 (with the other five experiencing a decrease).
- All seven CMAs/CAs in the province experienced a decrease in both typical and core working-age populations.
- Campbellton saw the greatest decrease in core working-age population (-15.2%) out of the province's seven CMAs/CAs, with Edmundston and Bathurst experiencing similar declines (-13.5% and -13.1% respectively).

Change in Sex Specific Populations from 2011 to 2016 (%) by CMA/CA



2016 Census Topic: Age and Sex – New Brunswick Analysis

Geography	Population - Male			Population - Female		
	2011	2016	Change	2011	2016	Change
Urban Population (CMA/CAs)	225,075	227,080	+2,005	239,495	240,955	+1,460
Rural/Non-Urban Population	141,360	138,280	-3,080	145,235	140,795	-4,440

CMA/CA	Population - Male			Population - Female		
	2011	2016	Change	2011	2016	Change
Bathurst	15,535	15,175	-360	16,400	15,935	-465
Campbellton	6,705	6,325	-380	7,340	6,790	-550
Edmundston	11,465	11,415	-50	12,355	12,105	-250
Fredericton	47,760	49,400	+1,640	50,555	52,360	+1,805
Miramichi	13,640	13,195	-445	14,470	14,335	-135
Moncton	67,825	70,745	+2,920	71,460	74,055	+2,595
Saint John	62,145	60,825	-1,320	66,915	65,375	-1,540
Urban (CMA/CAs) Total	225,075	227,080	+2,005	239,495	240,955	+1,460

- Campbellton experienced the largest relative decrease in both male and female populations between 2011 and 2016.
- All seven CMAs/CAs had proportionally more females than males in both 2011 and 2016; however this gap narrowed in five CMAs/CAs between censuses.