

**New Brunswick  
Population Report  
February 2022**



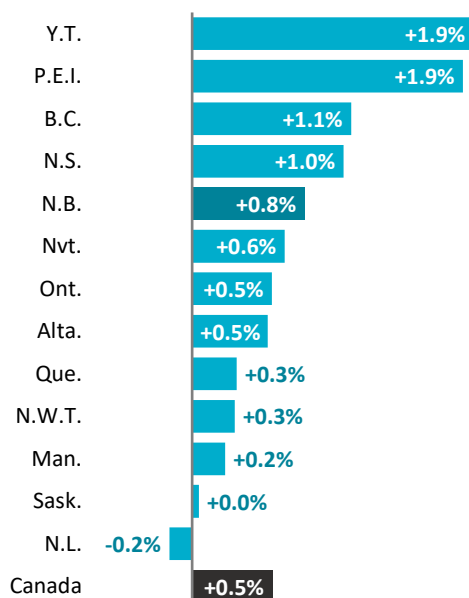
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## Provincial Overview<sup>1</sup>

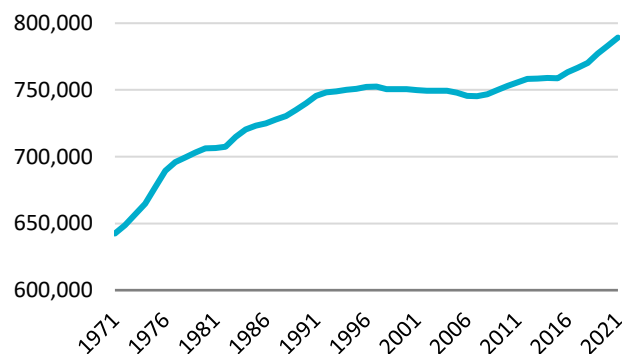
Despite pandemic-related border restrictions limiting immigration levels, New Brunswick's population continued to see moderate growth in 2021, driven in large part by high levels of in-migration from other parts of Canada. As of July 1, 2021, New Brunswick's population was estimated to be 789,225, up 0.8% year-over-year.

### Year-over-Year Population Growth – 2020 to 2021

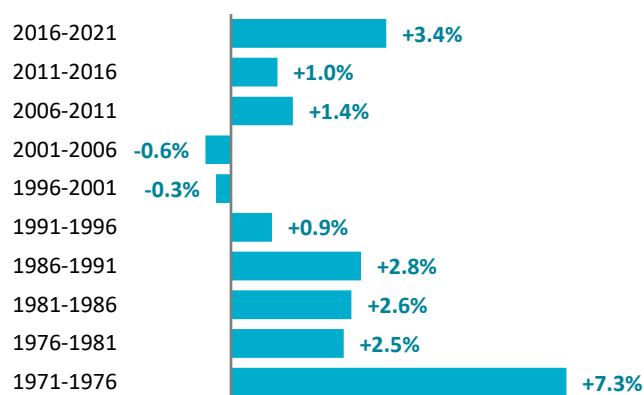


For a province that saw very little growth between the early-1990s and 2015, recent trends have represented a significant improvement. Despite these recent positive trends however, New Brunswick remains in a vulnerable position.

### Population – New Brunswick



### Population Growth by Five-Year Interval – New Brunswick

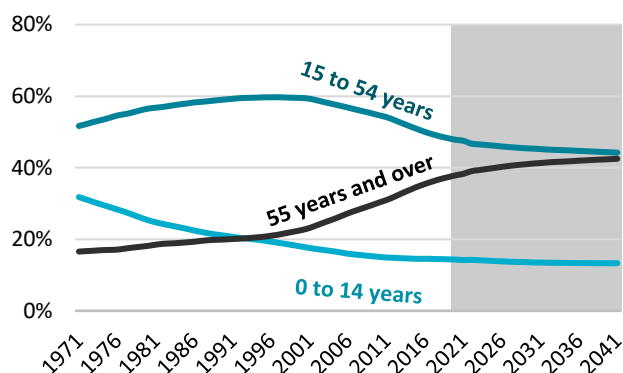


Declining fertility rates, increased life expectancy and the aging of the baby boom generation have all contributed to the dramatic changes that have occurred to the structure of the province's population over the past several decades. While this situation is not unique to New Brunswick, these issues have been further compounded in the province by relatively low immigration levels and, with the exception of the last few years, consistently high levels of net out-migration among youth.

<sup>1</sup> Source(s): Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates, Table 17-10-0005 and Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, Table 17-10-0057.

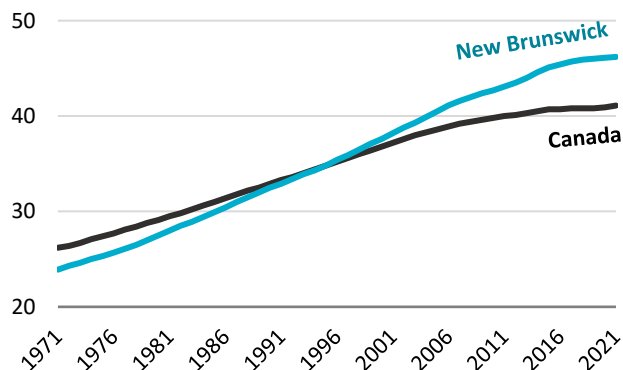
Between 1971 and 2021, the percentage of New Brunswick's population that was under the age of 15 fell dramatically (from 31.8% to 14.2%), while the percentage of the population aged 55 years or older more than doubled (from 16.6% to 38.3%). These trends are expected continue going forward (although at a lessening pace). The number of individuals aged 55 years or older in New Brunswick could exceed the number of individuals aged 15 to 54 by the mid-2040s.

### Distribution of Population by Age Group – New Brunswick

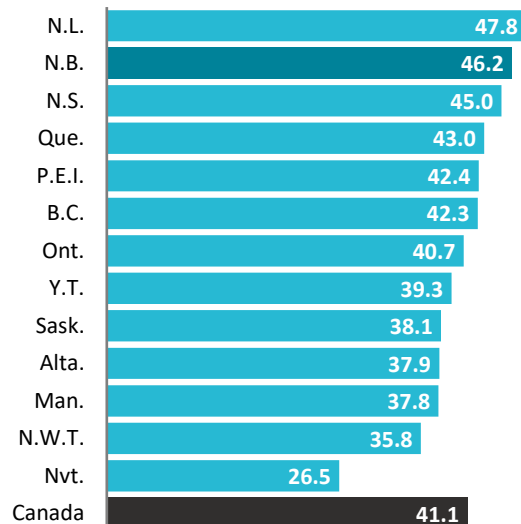


As of 2021, at 46.2 years, New Brunswick's population had the second highest median age among the provinces and territories, well above the national median of 41.1 years. The median age was slightly higher among New Brunswick's female population (47.2 years) than its male population (45.2 years); a similar gap was seen across most of the country.

### Median Age – New Brunswick and Canada



### Median Age – 2021



## Components of Population Change<sup>2</sup>

### Overview

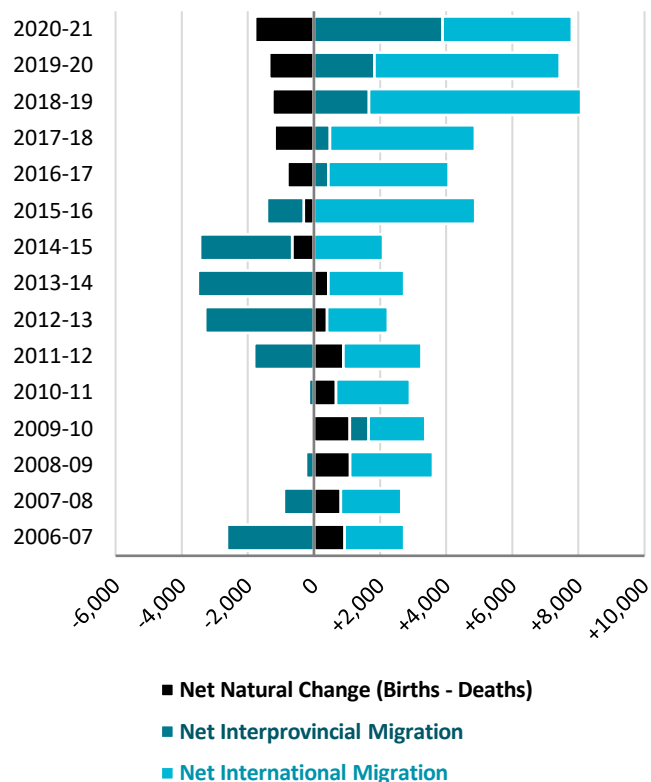
At a provincial level, population change is based on three factors:

- Natural population change (i.e. births minus deaths);
- Interprovincial migration; and
- International migration.

As the baby boom and pre-baby boom generations have aged, the province has seen an increasing number of deaths and a decreasing number of births in recent years. In an attempt to mitigate this trend, an increased focus has been placed on immigration over the past several years, which has resulted in significantly increased immigration levels. The combined effect of these trends has been international migration becoming the main driver of population growth in the province. This is expected to continue to be the case for the foreseeable future, despite a temporary break in this trend due to pandemic-related border restrictions limiting immigration levels throughout much of 2020 and 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Source(s): Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates, Tables 17-10-0008-, 17-10-0015, 17-10-0014 and 17-10-0022.

## Components of Population Change – New Brunswick



## Natural Population Change

After peaking during the baby boom era (1946 to 1965), fertility rates across the country dropped considerably. This shift was due to a number of factors including: contraceptives becoming more effective and readily available, and women participating in higher education and the labour force at greater rates. Since the 1980s, fertility rates have fluctuated slightly, but in general have remained relatively low. Today, based on current fertility rates, women in New Brunswick will give birth to an average of 1.4 children in their lifetimes, well below the replacement level of roughly 2.1 children per woman. Furthermore, while fertility rates in the province have remained somewhat consistent in recent years, the number of women of childbearing age has declined, resulting in fewer overall births.

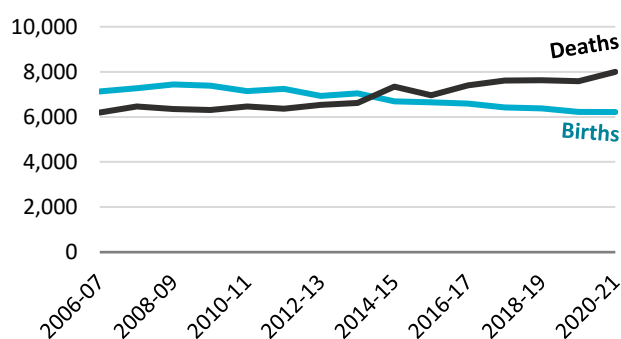
Between July 2020 and July 2021, there were 6,216 births in New Brunswick, a total that was 13% lower than the total seen during this same 12-month period 10

years prior. This total was not significantly impacted by the pandemic.

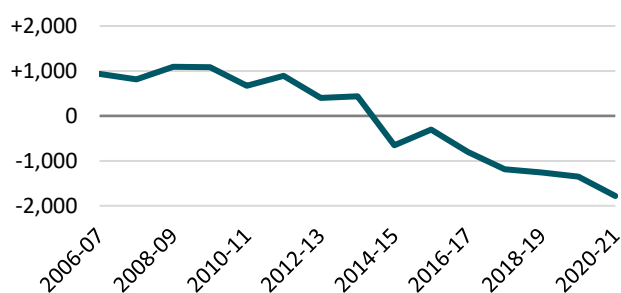
On the other hand, as the baby boom and pre-baby boom generations have aged into the senior-age category, the number of deaths in the province has increased significantly in recent years. Between July 2020 and June 2021, there were 7,998 deaths in the province, up 24% from the total seen during this same 12-month period 10 years prior. A total of 43 deaths were attributed to COVID-19 between July 2020 and July 2021.

The number of deaths in the province has now exceeded the number of births in seven consecutive years, with this gap expected to continue to grow wider going forward. The other Atlantic Provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador (since 2011-12), Nova Scotia (since 2012-13) and Prince Edward Island (since 2017-18) have also faced natural population declines in recent years.

## Births and Deaths – New Brunswick



## Natural Population Change (Births Minus Deaths) – New Brunswick





## Interprovincial Migration

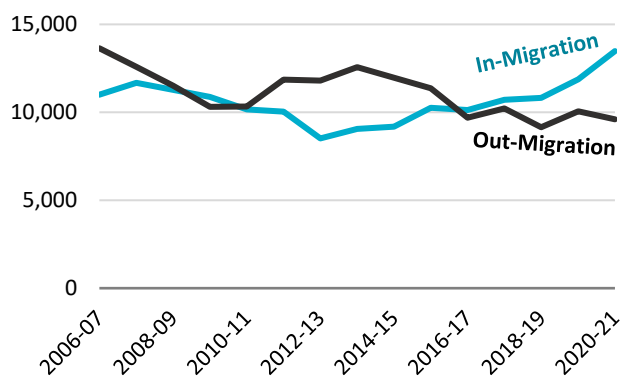
During the ten-year period between July 2006 and July 2016, New Brunswick saw a net total of 15,880 individuals migrate away to other parts of the country, an average of 1,588 individuals annually. When broken down by age group, it can be seen that the majority of interprovincial losses over this period were among the youth and core working-age populations, with these losses only being partially offset by net positive interprovincial migration totals for the under-eighteen and 55 and over age categories:

- A net gain of 888 individuals aged -1 to 17
- A net loss of 11,356 individuals aged 18 to 24
- A net loss of 7,541 individuals aged 25 to 54
- A net gain of 2,129 individuals aged 55 and over

In contrast to these longer-term trends however, New Brunswick has now seen net positive interprovincial migration levels in five consecutive years, gaining a net total of 8,297 individuals from other provinces during this time (July 2016 to July 2021). This total included:

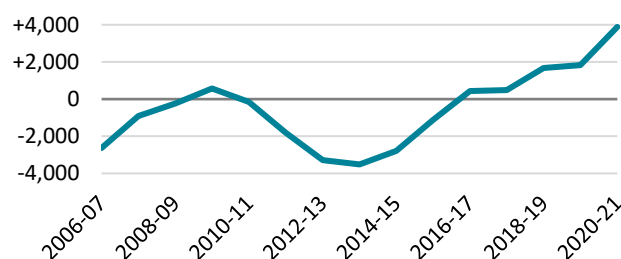
- A net gain of 2,412 individuals aged -1 to 17
- A net loss of 1,366 individuals aged 18 to 24
- A net gain of 3,193 individuals aged 25 to 54
- A net gain of 4,030 individuals aged 55 and over

### Interprovincial Migration – New Brunswick



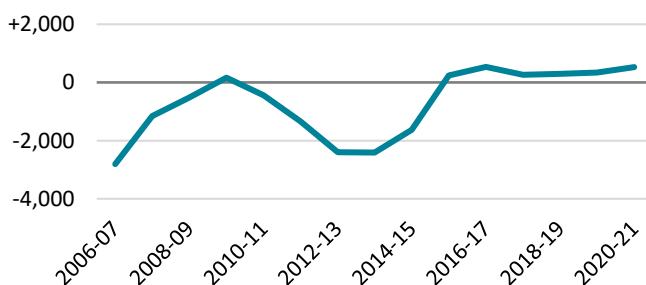
New Brunswick has seen particularly high migration levels from other provinces throughout the pandemic. Between July 2020 and July 2021, the province saw a net gain of 3,887 individuals through interprovincial migration, the highest total the province had seen since 1975-1976. This period also represented the first time the province had seen a net positive interprovincial migration total among the 18 to 24 year age category since 1982-1983.

### Net Interprovincial Migration – New Brunswick

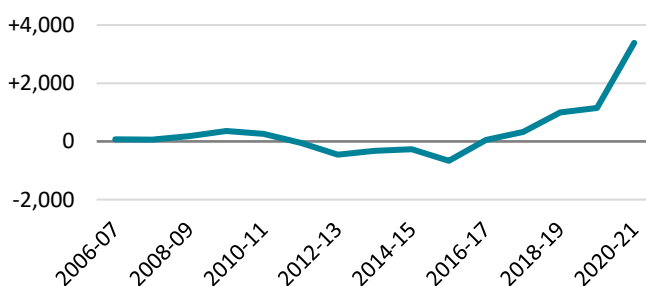


This recent shift has been primarily driven by decreased out-migration to Alberta and increased in-migration from Ontario.

### Net Migration to New Brunswick from Alberta



### Net Migration to New Brunswick from Ontario



Both before and during the pandemic, when broken down by sex, it can be seen that females are generally less mobile than males, being both less likely to move to, or away from, the province. Furthermore, migration totals among females appear to be less volatile from year-to-year than those of males.

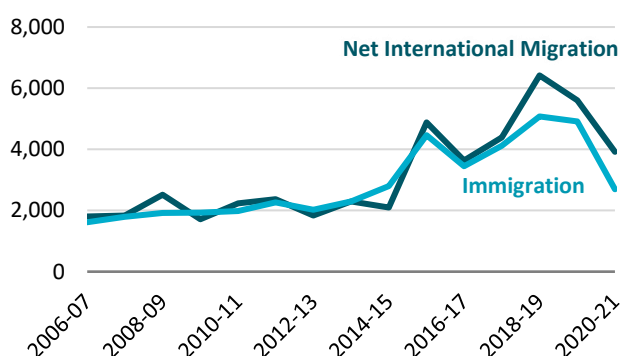
#### **Average Annual Interprovincial Migration Levels by Sex – July 2016 to July 2021 – New Brunswick**

	Females	Males
In-Migration	5,587	5,819
Out-Migration	4,799	4,947
<b>Net Migration</b>	<b>+788</b>	<b>+871</b>

### **International Migration**

While New Brunswick's international migration levels have historically been quite low compared to most other provinces, leading up to the pandemic, they had been increasing significantly. After typically hovering around 2,000 between the mid-2000s and mid-2010s, international migration to the province saw a significant spike. By 2018-2019, international migration had grown to 6,418.

#### **Net International Migration – New Brunswick**



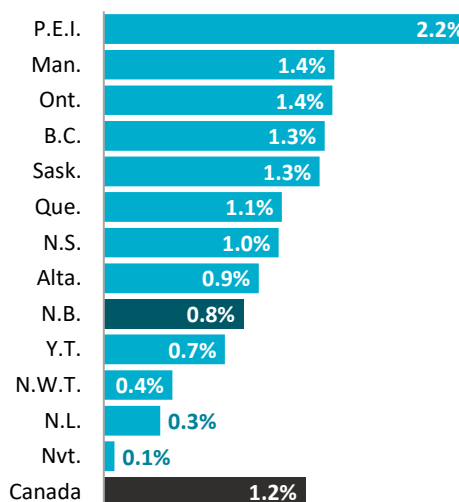
#### **International Migration – New Brunswick**

	2006-07 to 2015-16 Avg.	2016-17 to 2017-18 Avg.	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Immigration	2,308	3,782	5,076	4,910	2,689
Net Non-Permanent Residents	+335	+575	+1,578	+665	+1,395
Net Emigration	-285	-343	-236	+29	-168
<b>Net International Migration</b>	<b>+2,357</b>	<b>+4,014</b>	<b>+6,418</b>	<b>+5,604</b>	<b>+3,916</b>

This trend was interrupted by the COVID-19-pandemic however, as pandemic-related border restrictions resulted in fewer immigrants and non-permanent residents entering the province throughout much of 2020 and 2021. Between July 2019 and June 2020, the province gained 5,604 international migrants, with this total dropping further in 2020-2021, to 3,916.

Despite increases leading up to the pandemic, international migration levels in the province remained relatively low compared to those in most other provinces.

#### **Net International Migration in 2018-19 as a Percentage of Population**



While the vast majority of individuals moving to New Brunswick from other countries are immigrants (i.e. individuals being granted the right to live in Canada permanently), there has also been a considerable increase to the number of non-permanent residents (e.g. international students, temporary foreign workers, etc.) living in the province in recent years.

## Sub-Provincial Population Estimates<sup>3</sup>

In recent years, New Brunswick's population growth has been largely concentrated in or around the cities of Moncton and Fredericton, while rural parts of the province have generally seen their populations decline. Between 2016 and 2021, the Greater Moncton and Greater Fredericton areas saw their populations grow by 9.4% and 7.4% respectively, while the rest of the province saw its population grow by 0.8%. This trend is primarily a reflection of the greater number of employment opportunities in the province's urban centres, leading to higher immigration levels and more individuals from other parts of the province moving to these areas. Furthermore, due to their relatively younger populations, these areas see more births and fewer deaths compared to rural communities.

### Population Change Between July 2016 and July 2021 by CMA/CA – New Brunswick

	2016	2021	% Change
<b>Southern N.B.</b>			
Greater Moncton	148,467	162,422	+9.4%
Greater Saint John	128,926	132,499	+2.8%
Greater Fredericton	104,387	112,138	+7.4%
Other Southern N.B.	145,394	148,866	+2.4%
<b>Northern N.B.</b>			
Greater Bathurst	31,688	31,808	+0.4%
Greater Miramichi	28,033	28,014	-0.1%
Greater Edmundston	23,963	23,804	-0.7%
Greater Campbellton	13,356	12,832	-3.9%
Other Northern N.B.	139,136	136,842	-1.6%

Some of the specific cities, towns, villages and communities<sup>4</sup> that saw the greatest growth between 2016 and 2021 include:

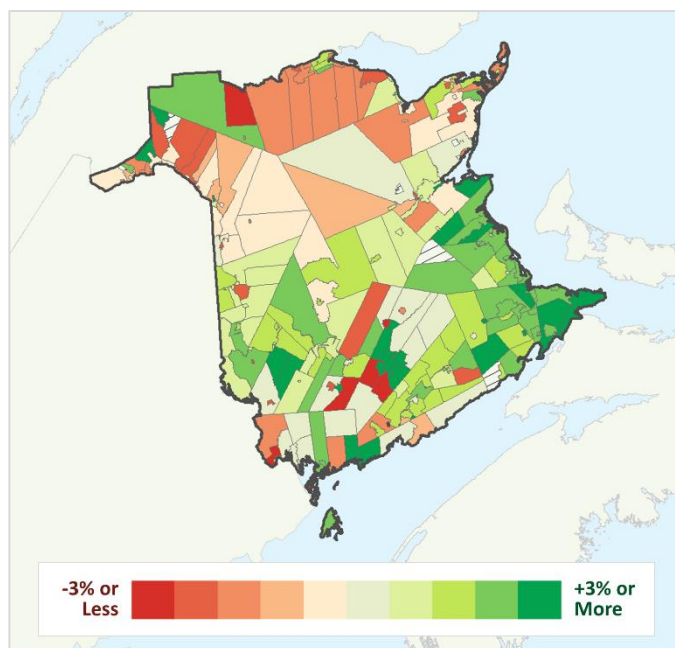
- Dieppe: +13.3% (26,065 to 29,539)
- Shediac: +12.8% (6,809 to 7,681)
- Sackville: +10.1% (5,438 to 5,987)
- Cap-Pelé: +9.9% (2,486 to 2,733)
- Dorchester: +9.9% (1,140 to 1,253)

On the other hand, some of the specific cities, towns, villages and communities that saw the greatest losses during this time include:

- Belledune: -10.7% (1,439 to 1,285)
- Minto: -8.2% (2,347 to 2,155)
- Kedgwick: -6.6% (2,009 to 1,876)
- Perth-Andover: -5.0% (1,611 to 1,531)
- Bertrand: -4.4% (1,185 to 1,133)

While it is expected that population growth in New Brunswick will continue to be concentrated in and around the cities of Moncton and Fredericton going forward, throughout the pandemic, many of the province's more rural communities (particularly those in southern parts of the province) have seen significant population growth (or smaller declines). On the other hand, as a result of significantly decreased immigration levels, the province's three major centres saw growth that fell below their typical levels.

### Population Change Between July 2020 and July 2021 by Census Subdivision – New Brunswick



See Appendix A for more detailed information.

<sup>3</sup> Source(s): Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates, Tables 17-10-0135, 17-10-0136 and 17-10-0142.

<sup>4</sup> Unincorporated communities and communities with a population of less than 1,000 are excluded from this list.



## Components of Population Change by CMA/CA – N.B.

	2006-07 to 2015-16 Avg.	2016-17 to 2017-18 Avg.	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>Greater Moncton</b>					
Natural Population Change	+456	+158	+127	+92	+19
Net Intraprovincial Migration	+852	+455	+428	+505	+313
Net Interprovincial Migration	-54	+157	+552	+628	+1,068
Net International Migration	+731	+1,278	+2,224	+2,112	+1,795
<b>Greater Saint John</b>					
Natural Population Change	+202	-94	-166	-167	-239
Net Intraprovincial Migration	-38	+63	-37	-42	-88
Net Interprovincial Migration	-519	-89	+61	+1	+423
Net International Migration	+568	+782	+981	+1,077	+445
<b>Greater Fredericton</b>					
Natural Population Change	+358	+212	+115	+121	+74
Net Intraprovincial Migration	+678	+562	+439	+380	+245
Net Interprovincial Migration	-382	-328	-192	-113	+159
Net International Migration	+657	+1,241	+1,636	+1,293	+220
<b>Other Southern N.B.</b>					
Natural Population Change	-74	-319	-297	-256	-343
Net Intraprovincial Migration	-315	-226	-261	-163	+60
Net Interprovincial Migration	-61	+463	+761	+786	+1,273
Net International Migration	+201	+238	+571	+371	+656
<b>Greater Bathurst</b>					
Natural Population Change	-71	-136	-123	-154	-170
Net Intraprovincial Migration	-141	-19	-14	+24	+22
Net Interprovincial Migration	-77	+41	+43	+57	+149
Net International Migration	+32	+68	+184	+131	+62
<b>Greater Miramichi</b>					
Natural Population Change	-47	-129	-96	-113	-127
Net Intraprovincial Migration	-113	-61	-25	-51	-47
Net Interprovincial Migration	-46	+56	+75	+87	+139
Net International Migration	+14	+64	+93	+117	+68
<b>Greater Edmundston</b>					
Natural Population Change	-47	-105	-171	-142	-152
Net Intraprovincial Migration	-55	+38	-23	-37	-10
Net Interprovincial Migration	-70	+3	-10	-15	+14
Net International Migration	+26	+63	+148	+144	+98
<b>Greater Campbellton</b>					
Natural Population Change	-67	-78	-99	-96	-107
Net Intraprovincial Migration	-75	-88	-85	-37	-94
Net Interprovincial Migration	-36	+24	+27	+37	+67
Net International Migration	+8	+28	+52	+46	-5
<b>Other Northern N.B.</b>					
Natural Population Change	-176	-505	-550	-639	-737
Net Intraprovincial Migration	-794	-724	-422	-579	-401
Net Interprovincial Migration	-344	+132	+352	+358	+595
Net International Migration	+121	+253	+529	+313	+577

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Population by Community/Municipality – New Brunswick<sup>5</sup>

	Population – 2020	Population - 2021	% Change	Population – 2016	Population - 2021	% Change
<b>Southern N.B.<sup>6</sup></b>						
Beaubassin East / Beaubassin-est	6,905	7,111	+3.0%	6,517	7,111	+9.1%
Blacks Harbour	916	916	0.0%	911	916	+0.5%
Bouctouche	2,448	2,494	+1.9%	2,403	2,494	+3.8%
Cambridge-Narrows	550	575	+4.5%	565	575	+1.8%
Campobello Island	861	857	-0.5%	888	857	-3.5%
Canterbury	358	348	-2.8%	344	348	+1.2%
Cap-Pelé	2,675	2,733	+2.2%	2,486	2,733	+9.9%
Chipman	1,080	1,072	-0.7%	1,111	1,072	-3.5%
Cocagne	2,751	2,806	+2.0%	2,697	2,806	+4.0%
Devon	1,125	1,132	+0.6%	1,066	1,132	+6.2%
Dieppe	28,718	29,539	+2.9%	26,065	29,539	+13.3%
Dorchester	1,227	1,253	+2.1%	1,140	1,253	+9.9%
Fredericton	64,572	64,812	+0.4%	59,886	64,812	+8.2%
Fredericton Junction	690	714	+3.5%	717	714	-0.4%
Gagetown	728	761	+4.5%	721	761	+5.5%
Grand Bay-Westfield	5,038	5,078	+0.8%	5,044	5,078	+0.7%
Grand Manan	2,503	2,553	+2.0%	2,404	2,553	+6.2%
Hampton	4,399	4,412	+0.3%	4,363	4,412	+1.1%
Hanwell	5,074	5,105	+0.6%	4,809	5,105	+6.2%
Harvey	386	388	+0.5%	365	388	+6.3%
Hillsborough	1,305	1,350	+3.4%	1,291	1,350	+4.6%
Kingsclear (First Nations)	483	494	+2.3%	503	494	-1.8%
McAdam	1,189	1,169	-1.7%	1,170	1,169	-0.1%
Memramcook	4,989	5,113	+2.5%	4,883	5,113	+4.7%
Millville	293	295	+0.7%	278	295	+6.1%
Minto	2,230	2,155	-3.4%	2,347	2,155	-8.2%
Moncton	79,790	81,140	+1.7%	73,872	81,140	+9.8%
Nackawic	1,009	1,015	+0.6%	958	1,015	+5.9%
New Maryland	4,218	4,262	+1.0%	4,259	4,262	+0.1%
Norton	1,428	1,439	+0.8%	1,411	1,439	+2.0%
Oromocto	9,805	9,809	+0.0%	9,530	9,809	+2.9%
Oromocto (First Nations)	298	298	0.0%	289	298	+3.1%
Petitcodiac	1,451	1,451	0.0%	1,410	1,451	+2.9%
Port Elgin	393	406	+3.3%	413	406	-1.7%
Quispamsis	18,982	19,165	+1.0%	18,627	19,165	+2.9%
Rexton	914	923	+1.0%	846	923	+9.1%
Richibucto	1,320	1,347	+2.0%	1,290	1,347	+4.4%

<sup>5</sup> Source(s): Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates, Table 17-10-0142.

<sup>6</sup> For the purposes of this report, "Southern N.B." refers to the following counties: Albert, Charlotte, Kent, Kings, Queens, Saint John, Sunbury, Westmorland and York.

	Population – 2020	Population - 2021	% Change	Population – 2016	Population - 2021	% Change
<b>Southern N.B. (Continued)</b>						
Richibucto (First Nations)	2,043	2,081	+1.9%	1,986	2,081	+4.8%
Riverside-Albert	361	365	+1.1%	355	365	+2.8%
Riverview	20,479	20,654	+0.9%	20,101	20,654	+2.8%
Rothsay	12,137	12,085	-0.4%	11,909	12,085	+1.5%
Sackville	5,853	5,987	+2.3%	5,438	5,987	+10.1%
Saint Andrews	1,941	1,931	-0.5%	1,817	1,931	+6.3%
Saint John	71,413	71,541	+0.2%	69,117	71,541	+3.5%
Saint-Antoine	1,814	1,818	+0.2%	1,771	1,818	+2.7%
Saint-Louis de Kent	932	943	+1.2%	864	943	+9.1%
Salisbury	2,373	2,459	+3.6%	2,341	2,459	+5.0%
Shediac	7,491	7,681	+2.5%	6,809	7,681	+12.8%
St. George	1,569	1,616	+3.0%	1,545	1,616	+4.6%
St. Martins	289	290	+0.3%	281	290	+3.2%
St. Stephen	4,551	4,592	+0.9%	4,512	4,592	+1.8%
Stanley	417	423	+1.4%	414	423	+2.2%
Sussex	4,427	4,528	+2.3%	4,352	4,528	+4.0%
Sussex Corner	1,505	1,516	+0.7%	1,486	1,516	+2.0%
Tracy	618	608	-1.6%	619	608	-1.8%
Other <sup>7</sup>	146,530	148,317	+1.2%	143,578	148,317	+3.3%
<b>Northern N.B.<sup>8</sup></b>						
Aroostook	305	305	0.0%	311	305	-1.9%
Atholville	3,565	3,536	-0.8%	3,650	3,536	-3.1%
Baker-Brook	560	555	-0.9%	576	555	-3.6%
Balmoral	1,676	1,709	+2.0%	1,700	1,709	+0.5%
Bas-Caraquet	1,285	1,302	+1.3%	1,328	1,302	-2.0%
Bath	457	431	-5.7%	480	431	-10.2%
Bathurst	12,254	12,250	-0.0%	12,092	12,250	+1.3%
Belledune	1,312	1,285	-2.1%	1,439	1,285	-10.7%
Beresford	4,348	4,365	+0.4%	4,370	4,365	-0.1%
Bertrand	1,139	1,133	-0.5%	1,185	1,133	-4.4%
Blackville	964	967	+0.3%	975	967	-0.8%
Campbellton	6,904	6,805	-1.4%	6,994	6,805	-2.7%
Caraquet	4,205	4,268	+1.5%	4,325	4,268	-1.3%
Centreville	544	544	0.0%	562	544	-3.2%
Charlo	1,298	1,289	-0.7%	1,330	1,289	-3.1%
Clair	788	787	-0.1%	795	787	-1.0%
Dalhousie	3,070	3,031	-1.3%	3,153	3,031	-3.9%
Doaktown	773	780	+0.9%	802	780	-2.7%
Drummond	733	732	-0.1%	750	732	-2.4%
Edmundston	16,809	16,781	-0.2%	16,892	16,781	-0.7%

<sup>7</sup> "Other" includes unincorporated communities and communities with a population of less than 250.

<sup>8</sup> For the purposes of this report, "Northern N.B." refers to the following counties: Carleton, Gloucester, Madawaska, Northumberland, Restigouche and Victoria.

	Population – 2020	Population - 2021	% Change	Population – 2016	Population - 2021	% Change
<b>Northern N.B. (Continued)</b>						
Eel Ground	528	515	-2.5%	545	515	-5.5%
Eel River	360	357	-0.8%	338	357	+5.6%
Eel River Crossing	1,903	1,923	+1.1%	1,984	1,923	-3.1%
Esgenoôpetitj	1,284	1,284	0.0%	1,208	1,284	+6.3%
Florenceville-Bristol	1,648	1,656	+0.5%	1,637	1,656	+1.2%
Grand Falls / Grand-Sault	5,245	5,267	+0.4%	5,427	5,267	-2.9%
Grande-Anse	897	896	-0.1%	911	896	-1.6%
Hartland	994	999	+0.5%	975	999	+2.5%
Kedgwick	1,937	1,876	-3.1%	2,009	1,876	-6.6%
Lac Baker	678	695	+2.5%	701	695	-0.9%
Lamèque	1,283	1,295	+0.9%	1,306	1,295	-0.8%
Le Goulet	771	763	-1.0%	811	763	-5.9%
Maisonnette	494	474	-4.0%	501	474	-5.4%
Miramichi	17,932	18,017	+0.5%	17,860	18,017	+0.9%
Neguac	1,785	1,766	-1.1%	1,710	1,766	+3.3%
Nigadoo	932	955	+2.5%	985	955	-3.0%
Paquetville	722	721	-0.1%	733	721	-1.6%
Perth-Andover	1,560	1,531	-1.9%	1,611	1,531	-5.0%
Petit-Rocher	1,965	1,950	-0.8%	1,928	1,950	+1.1%
Plaster Rock	1,014	1,012	-0.2%	1,039	1,012	-2.6%
Pointe-Verte	867	869	+0.2%	896	869	-3.0%
Red Bank	313	314	+0.3%	317	314	-0.9%
Rivière-Verte	779	771	-1.0%	738	771	+4.5%
Rogersville	1,154	1,160	+0.5%	1,180	1,160	-1.7%
Saint-André	781	817	+4.6%	789	817	+3.5%
Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska	968	966	-0.2%	976	966	-1.0%
Sainte-Marie-Saint-Raphaël	832	812	-2.4%	892	812	-9.0%
Saint-François de Madawaska	457	452	-1.1%	481	452	-6.0%
Saint-Isidore	768	769	+0.1%	781	769	-1.5%
Saint-Léolin	611	595	-2.6%	658	595	-9.6%
Saint-Léonard	1,323	1,300	-1.7%	1,315	1,300	-1.1%
Saint-Quentin	2,169	2,151	-0.8%	2,239	2,151	-3.9%
Shippagan	2,637	2,583	-2.0%	2,629	2,583	-1.7%
St. Hilaire	283	281	-0.7%	257	281	+9.3%
Tide Head	923	907	-1.7%	958	907	-5.3%
Tobique	966	964	-0.2%	990	964	-2.6%
Tracadie	16,259	16,239	-0.1%	16,427	16,239	-1.1%
Upper Miramichi	2,141	2,163	+1.0%	2,258	2,163	-4.2%
Woodstock	5,542	5,586	+0.8%	5,338	5,586	+4.6%
Woodstock (First Nations)	353	328	-7.1%	338	328	-3.0%
Other <sup>9</sup>	86,313	86,466	+0.2%	87,791	86,466	-1.5%

<sup>9</sup> "Other" includes unincorporated communities and communities with a population of less than 250.

## Appendix B: Glossary<sup>10</sup>

**Baby Boom Generation:** Individuals born between 1946 and 1965 (following World War II).

**Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs):** Large urban areas (known as urban cores) together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban cores. A census metropolitan area (CMA) has an urban core population of at least 100,000 and a census agglomeration (CA) has an urban core population between 10,000 and 99,999 based on the previous census. As of 2020, there were seven CMA/CAs in New Brunswick: Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, Bathurst, Campbellton, Miramichi and Edmundston.

**International Migration:** Movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change of the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigration, and net non-permanent residents.

**Interprovincial Migration:** Movement of population from one province or territory to another, involving a change in usual place of residence. Net interprovincial migration is the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants.

**Intraprovincial Migration:** Movement from one region to another within the same province or territory involving a permanent change of residence.

**Median Age:** The exact age where half the population is older, and half is younger.

**Replacement-Level Fertility:** The number of children per woman necessary for the population to replace itself taking into account mortality between birth and age 15, and in the absence of migration.

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<sup>10</sup> Source: Statistics Canada