



REGIONAL SERVICE COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE SERVICES RÉGIONAUX

11



Regional Profile 2018



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1. Introduction

The communities in New Brunswick range from cities, towns, villages, rural communities, a regional municipality, and local service districts¹. To ensure that all communities were receiving appropriate services, the New Brunswick government established twelve regional service commissions to act as service delivery agents for communities across the province². Region 11 is located in the central western part of the province. Development patterns for the region range from substantial urban development centred around the City of Fredericton, to suburban and rural development; Region 11 consists of one city, two towns, nine villages, one rural community, and twenty-nine local service districts³.

The purpose of this profile is to provide a broad understanding of the current trends in demographics for Region 11. The profile was compiled in the fall of 2018 using data from the 2016 Census Program by Statistics Canada.

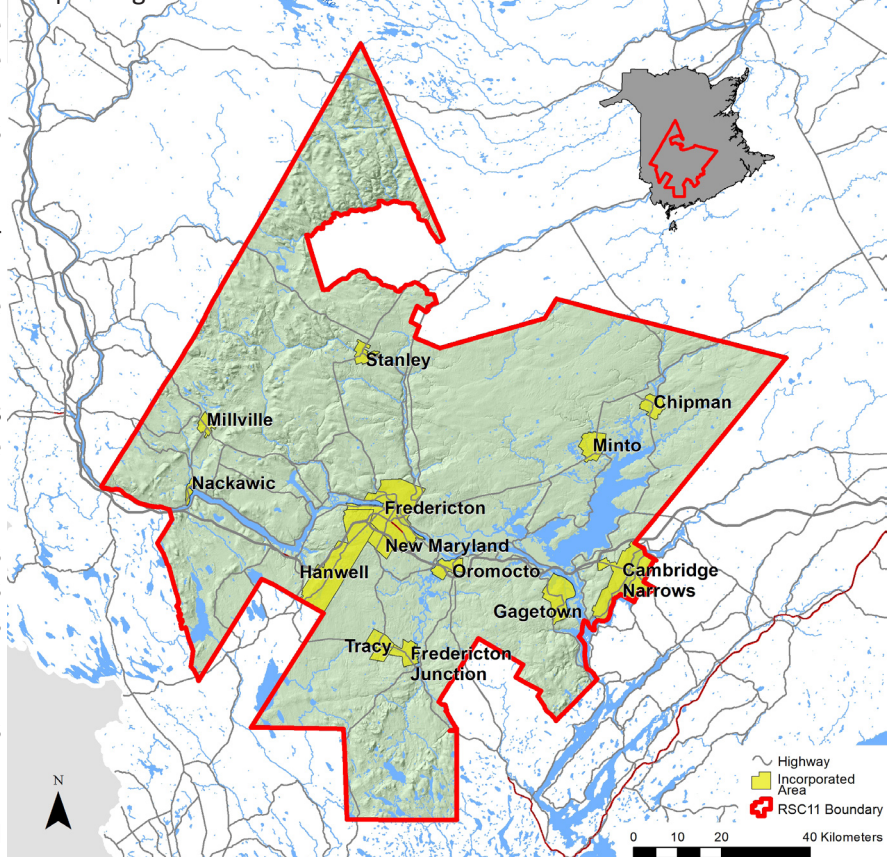
The 2016 census data is broken down into a number of geographic levels. Census subdivision is the geographic level that was used to collect data for this report. A census subdivision is a municipality or an area treated as a municipality for statistical purposes; for New Brunswick, Statistics Canada classifies census subdivisions into cities, Indian reserves, rural communities, regional municipalities, towns, villages, and parishes⁴.

Local service districts, which form the unincorporated parts of the province⁵, are not recognized by Statistics Canada. Parishes, abolished in 1966⁶, are used by Statistics Canada to account for the unincorporated parts of the province. While some parishes and local service districts share boundaries, other local service districts cross parish boundaries, or a parish may contain multiple local service districts⁷.

For this report, statistics from 38 census subdivisions were combined to cover the entirety of region 11. Often, data is compared between the 2011 and 2016 Census Programs, while the boundaries for some census subdivisions may have changed over this time period, the boundary of Region 11 has remained the same (Map 1).

There are three First Nation communities within Region 11 that each have their own census subdivision; unfortunately, due to a high non-response rate to the 2011 National Household Survey, there is no comparable data for these communities, so they are not included in the 38 census subdivision represented in this report.

Map 1: Region 11 area



1. Government of New Brunswick, 2018, "About NB", GNB, viewed on October 31, 2018, https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/gateways/about_nb/overview.html
2. Environment and Local Government, 2018, "Structure of the new Regional Service Commissions", GNB, viewed October 31, 2018, https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/elg/local_government/content/promos/action_plan_local_governance/structure.html
3. Flinn, J, 2008, "Building Stronger Local Governments and Regions".pdf
4. Statistics Canada, 2017-01-31, "Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016 Census subdivision (CSD)", Government of Canada, viewed October 31, 2018, <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/geo012-eng.cfm>
5. Environment and Local Government, 2018, "Local Service Districts (LSDs)" GNB, viewed October 31, 2018, [https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.9495.Local_Service_Districts_\(LSDs\).html](https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/services/services_renderer.9495.Local_Service_Districts_(LSDs).html)
6. Fort Havoc (Wallace Hale), 1998-2018, "New Brunswick Counties", viewed 31 October, 2018, <https://archives.gnb.ca/exhibits/forthavoc/html/Counties.aspx?culture=en-CA>
7. Wikipedia, 2016, "List of parishes in New Brunswick", viewed 31 October, 2018, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_parishes_in_New_Brunswick

2. Demographics

As of 2016, there were 129,484 people living in Region 11, which accounts for 17.3% of New Brunswick’s population (Figure 1).

In general, Region 11 age distribution was younger when compared to the province. Roughly 41% of Region 11’s population was core working age (between 30-59), which was the same as the provincial rate. However, Region 11 had 23.6% of residents over the age of 60, which was 4.1 % lower than the provincial rate. The Region had 13.4% of student aged residents, which was 2.6% higher than to the provincial rate (Table 1).

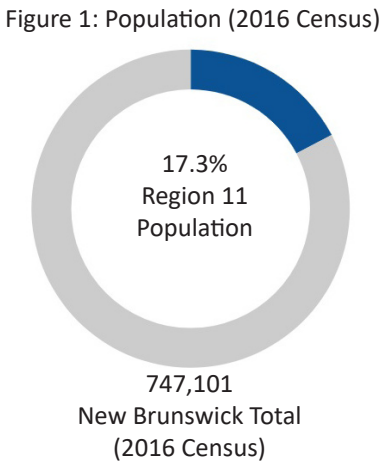
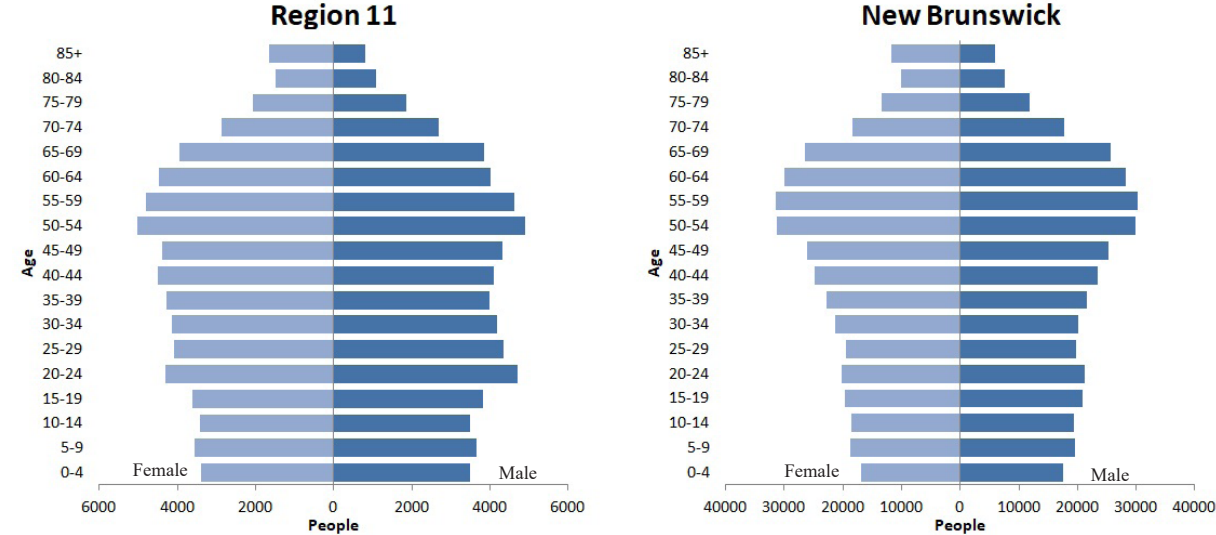


Table 1: Population by age group (2016 Census)

Age	Region 11		New Brunswick	
	Population (#)	Population (%)	Population (#)	Population (%)
0 to 9	14,065	10.8	72,615	9.7
10 to 19	14,350	11.1	78,490	10.5
20 to 29	17,430	13.4	80,695	10.8
30 to 39	16,595	12.8	85,940	11.5
40 to 49	17,285	13.3	99,730	13.3
50 to 59	19,335	14.9	122,800	16.4
60 to 69	16,265	12.5	110,230	14.8
70 to 79	9,480	7.3	61,355	8.2
80 +	5,030	3.8	35,275	4.7

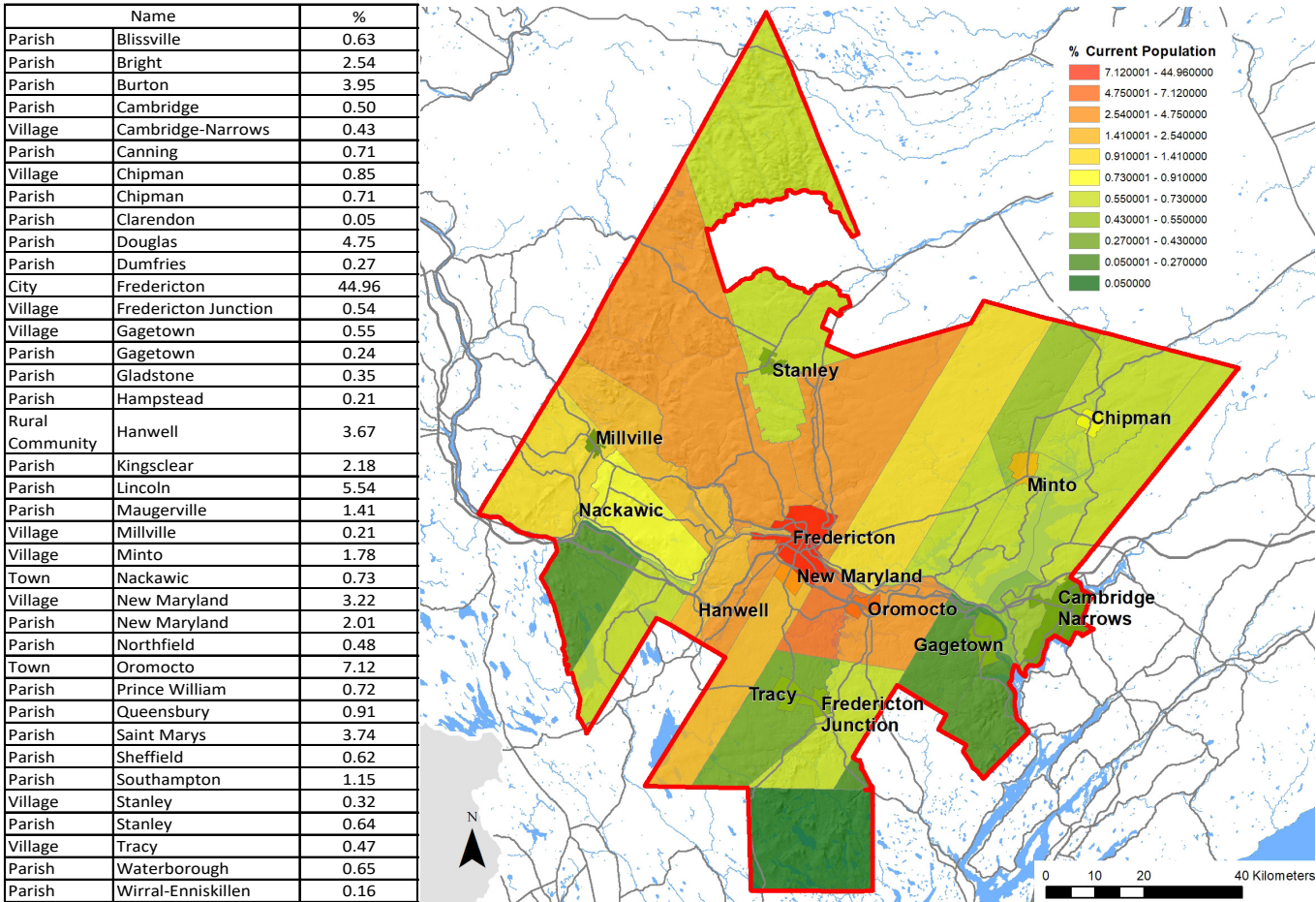
Although there was a smaller proportion of seniors in Region 11, the population had a higher median age than the population of New Brunswick (Figure 2). The median age is the typical measure used to describe the age of a population. Region 11’s median age was 48.3 years, meaning half the population was older than 48.3 and half was younger. The three Census Subdivisions with the lowest median age were the Town of Oromocto at 30.2 years, the Parish of Lincoln at 39.0 years, and the City of Fredericton at 39.9 years. Region 11 had an older median age than New Brunswick’s 45.7 years. Region 11 and the province both had older median ages than Canada’s median age of 41.2.

Figure 2: Population pyramids (2016 Census)



Nearly half of the Region 11 population resided in the City of Fredericton. The communities surrounding Fredericton tend to host a higher proportion of the regional population than the communities at the periphery of Region 11 (Map 2).

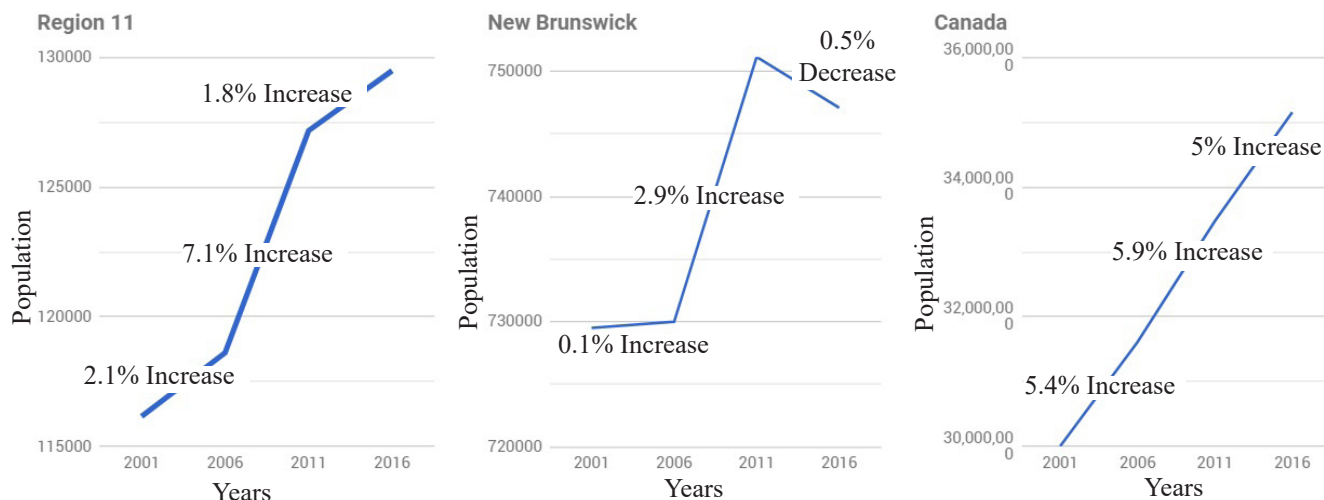
Map 2: Percent of Region 11 population by community



3. Growth

Region 11's population increased by 11.5% between 2001 and 2016, compared to New Brunswick's growth rate of only 2.4%. Growth in Region 11 was slower between 2011 and 2016 compared to 2006 and 2011, with a growth rate of 1.8% compared to 7.1%, respectively (Figure 3).

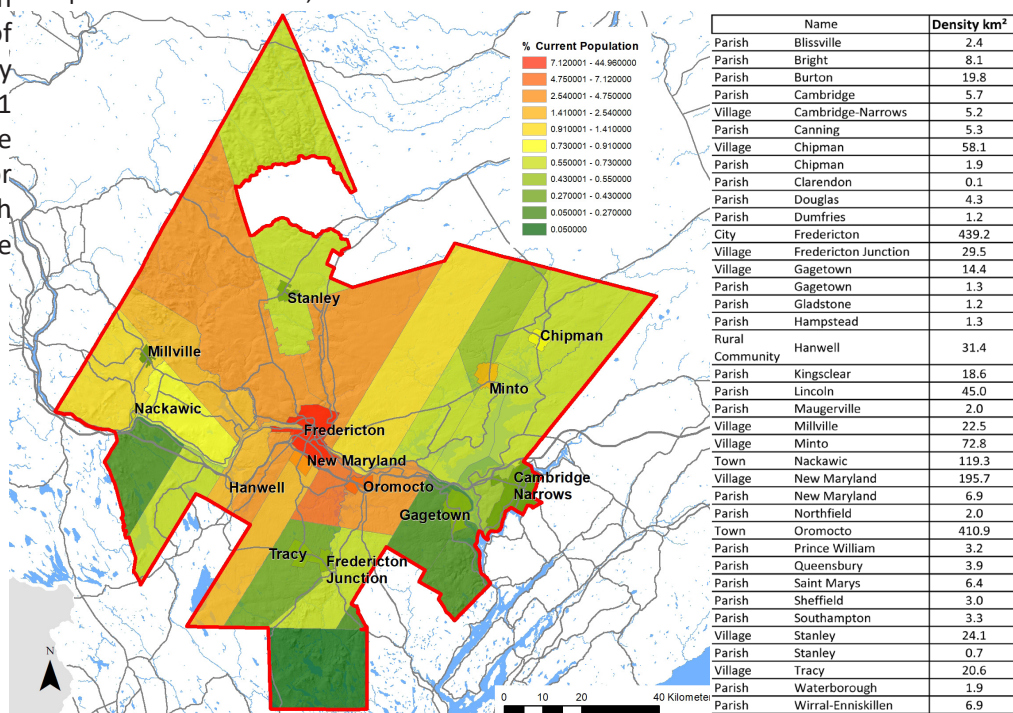
Figure 3: Population growth rate (2006, 2011, and 2016 Censuses)



Growth was not evenly distributed throughout the region, with almost as many parishes experiencing a decline in population as those that experienced an increase. Twenty-four census subdivisions in Region 11 experienced a population decline between 2011 and 2016 of between 0.5% and 11.6%, and fourteen census subdivisions experienced population growth between 0.2% and 21.2% (Map 3).

The greatest rate of population growth occurred in the Parish of Clarendon, at 21.2%, but this only represented an increase of 11 people between 2011 and 2016. The second highest growth rate was for the Parish of Lincoln, at 11.1%, with an increase of 719 people over the same time period.

Map 3: Growth rate 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses



4. Household Structure

Information about household structure is important to inform the location, type and size of infrastructure, such as schools, public services, special care facilities, hospitals, and housing.

Of Region 11's 36,195 families, 15% were lone-parent families, which was lower than the provincial rate of 16%. There were 19,465 families that had children in Region 11.



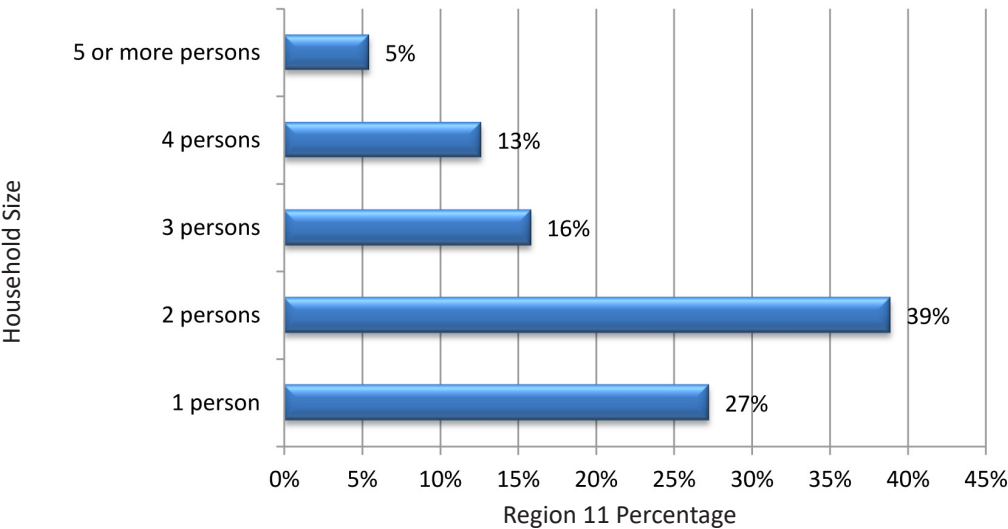
2.7 people Average census family size in Region 11
15% lone-parent families in Region 11



2.7 people Average census family size in New Brunswick
16% lone-parent families in New Brunswick

Over 60% percent of households in Region 11 had one or two people per household (Figure 4). The average census family in Region 11 was 2.7 people (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Household by household size (2016 Census)



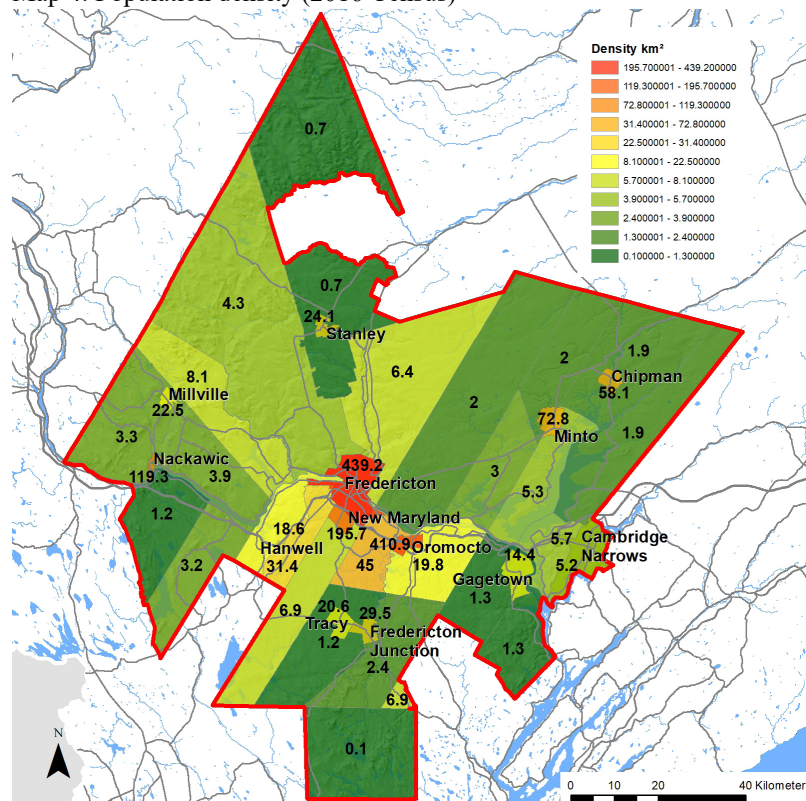
5. Built Environment

Region 11 covered 11,643.67 km², almost 16% of New Brunswick's total area. Population density differed greatly throughout the region (Map 4).

The population was concentrated primarily in the City of Fredericton, which had a population density of 439 people per square kilometre. Areas immediately adjacent to Fredericton also had higher population density, relative to the rest of the region.

Several of the more rural parishes had a population density closer to New Brunswick's average of 10.5 people per square kilometre. Sixteen of the census subdivisions in Region 11 had a population density of fewer than 5 people per square kilometre.

Map 4: Population density (2016 Census)



51.705 Private dwellings in Region 11



 48% Dwellings constructed prior to 1981

Over the last 25 years (1991-2016), residential construction in Region 11 had an increase of 37%. While the provincial construction rate, for the same time period increased by 30%. In Region 11, close to half of the residential development occurred prior to 1981. From 2011 to 2016, Region 11 had a slightly higher increase in the number of dwellings constructed at 7%, than the province, which saw a 5% increase (Table 2).

Table 2: Dwellings by period of construction (2016 Census)

Period of Construction	Region 11		New Brunswick	
	Dwellings (#)	Dwellings (%)	Dwellings (#)	Dwellings (%)
1960 or before	10,040	19%	76,690	24%
1961-1980	15,235	29%	98,720	31%
1981-1990	7,060	14%	45,630	14%
1991-2000	7,100	14%	39,825	12%
2001-2005	3,865	7%	19,090	6%
2006-2011	4,620	9%	22,530	7%
2011-2016	3,795	7%	17,290	5%

Most of the dwellings in Region 11 were single-detached houses (61.4%), which was comparable with New Brunswick (69%). Dwellings categorized as row houses, apartments less than 5 storeys, apartments more than 5 storeys, and “other” saw increases in the proportion of dwellings in Region 11 over the past five years (Table 3).

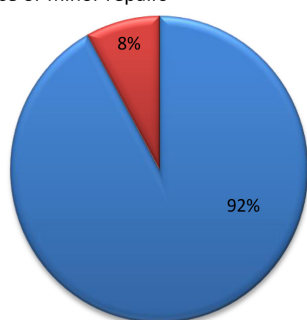


Table 3: Dwelling by type (2016 Census)

Dwelling Type	Region 11		New Brunswick	
	Dwellings (#)	Dwellings (%)	Dwellings (#)	Dwellings (%)
Single-detached house	31,775	61.4%	221,515	69%
Semi-detached house	1,276	2.5%	12,470	4%
Row house	1,630	3.2%	9,015	3%
Apartment, duplex	2,715	5.2%	13,545	4%
Apartment, less than 5 storeys	9,025	17.4%	44,260	14%
Apartment, 5+ storeys	510	1.0%	3,945	1%
Movable dwelling	2,785	5.4%	13,795	4%
Other	1,506	2.9%	1,230	0.4%

Figure 5: Condition of dwellings for Region 11 (2016 Census)

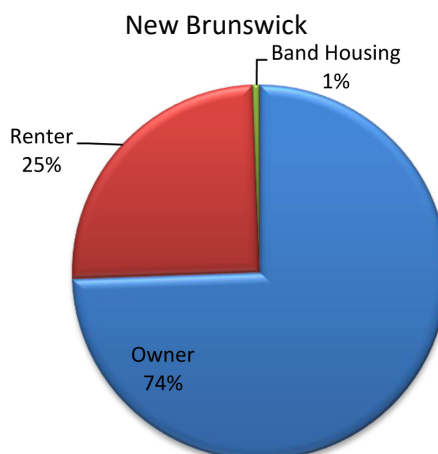
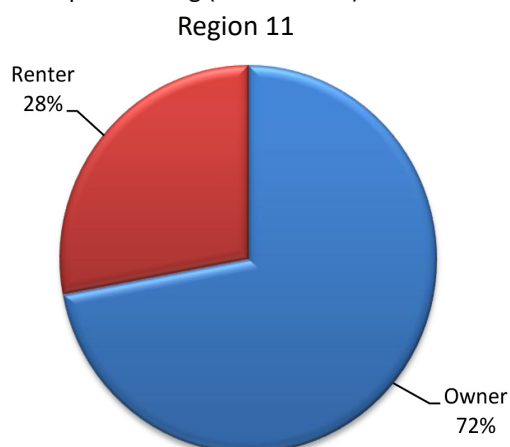
- Only regular maintenance or minor repairs needed
- Major repairs needed



The percentage of private dwellings needing major repairs in Region 11 was the same as the provincial percentage of 8% (Figure 5).

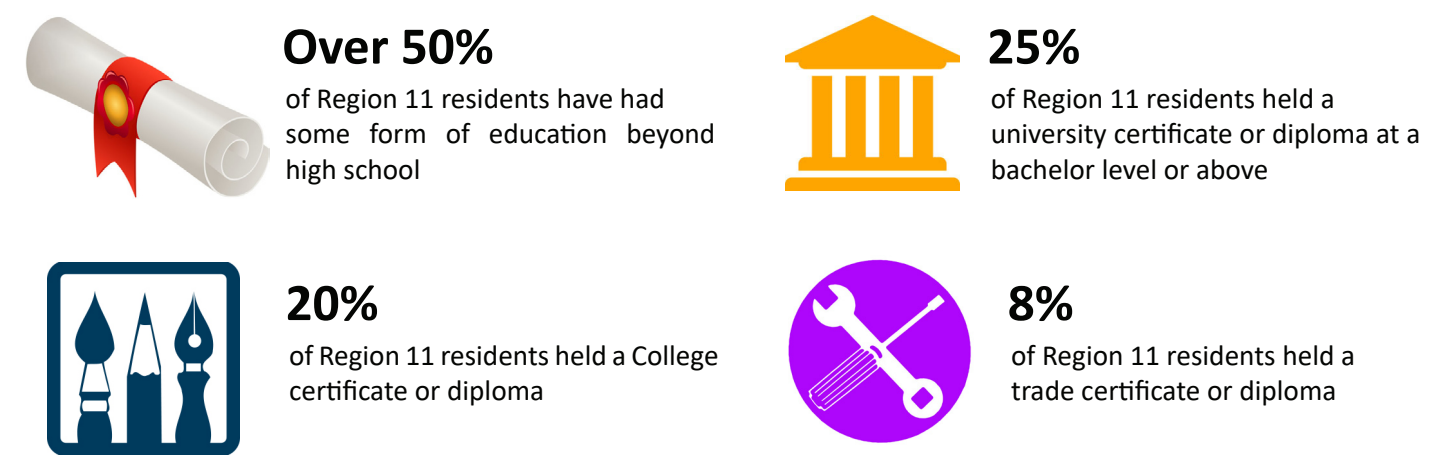
According to the 2016 Census of Population, there were 51,745 private dwellings in Region 11, 72% of those were privately owned. Twenty-eight percent of the population were renters, which was analogous to the provincial rate of 25% (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Ownership vs. renting (2016 Census)



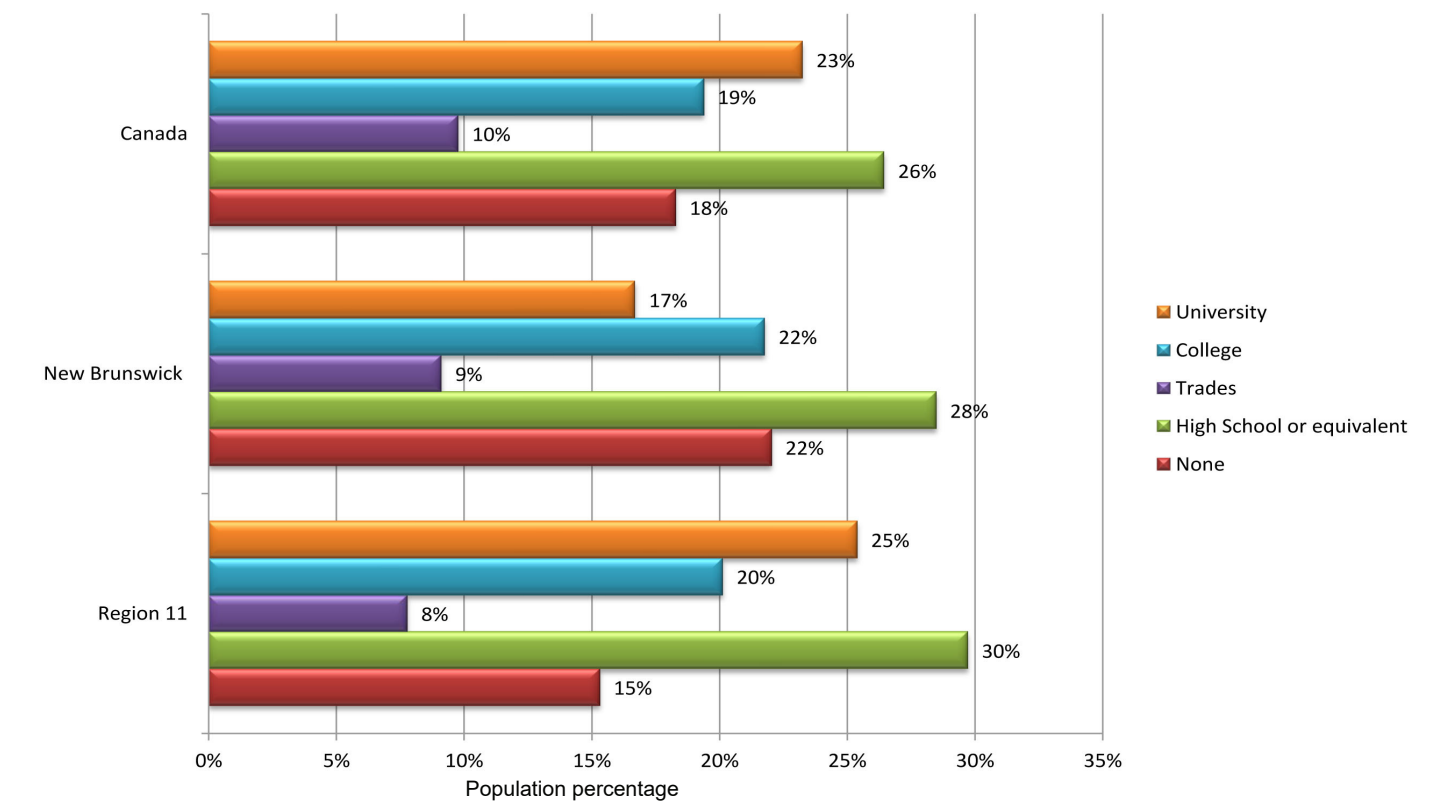
6. Education

Region 11 had a higher proportion of people, at 53%, who had some form of education beyond high school than the province, at 48%, and Canada, at 52%. Twenty-five percent of Region 11 residents held a university certificate or a diploma at the bachelor level or above. This was higher than both the provincial and national rates of 17% and 23%, respectively.



Region 11 had a lower percentage of people without a high school certificate at 15% compared to the provincial rate at 22%. Region 11 had a higher percentage of people who had obtained a university education at 25%. The region had a slightly higher percentage of people who had a high school diploma or equivalent at 30%, compared to 28% provincially and 26% nationally (Figure 7).

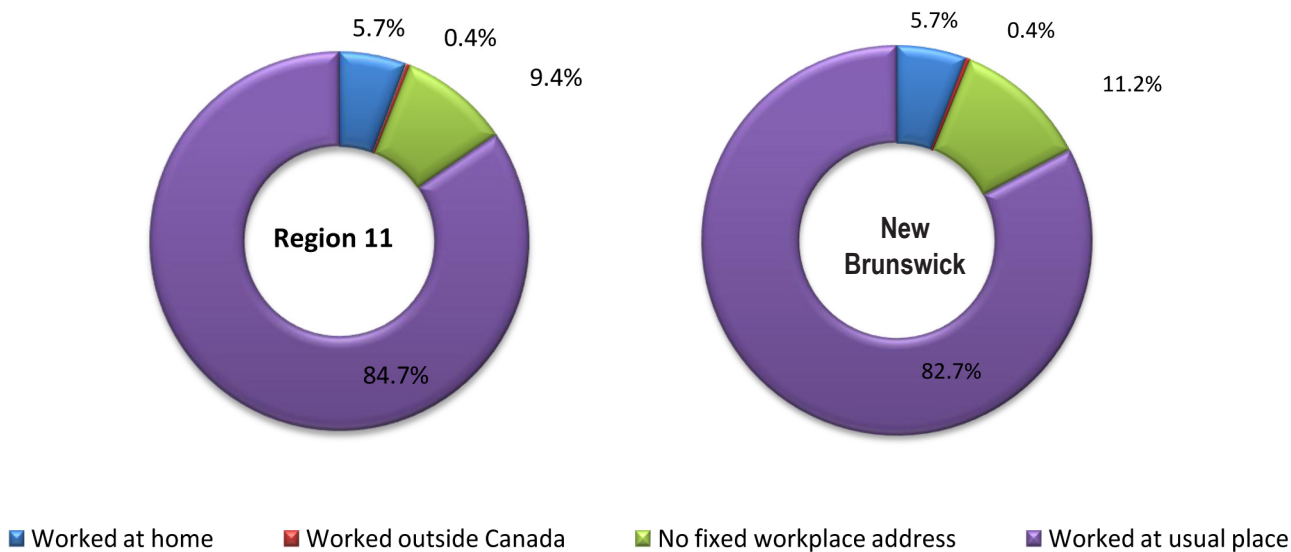
Figure 7: Highest level of education (2016 Census)



7. Workplace & Transportation

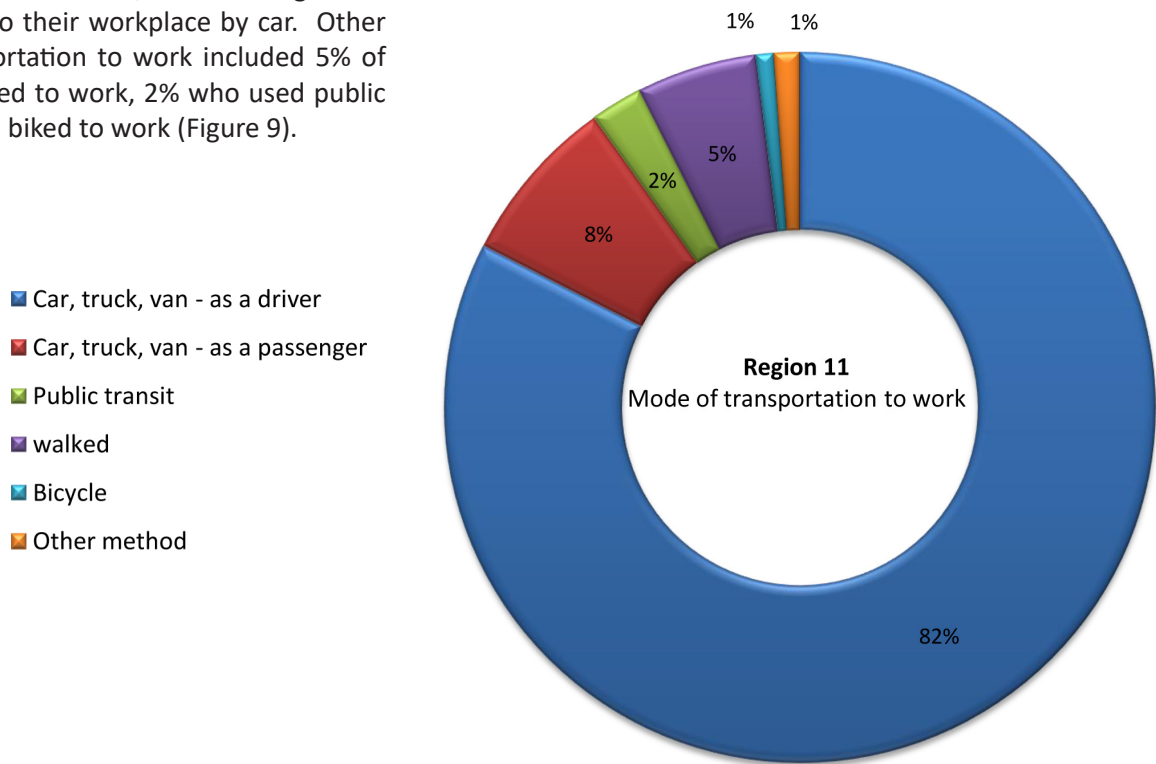
In 2016, the majority of residents had a regular place of work in both Region 11 and the province. In Region 11, 9.4% did not have a fixed workplace and just over 5% worked from home (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Workplace (2016 Census)



According to the 2016 Census, 82% of Region 11 residents traveled to their workplace by car. Other methods of transportation to work included 5% of residents who walked to work, 2% who used public transit, and 1% who biked to work (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Commuting modes (2016 Census)





41%

Region 11 workforce had a commute time of less than 15 minutes.

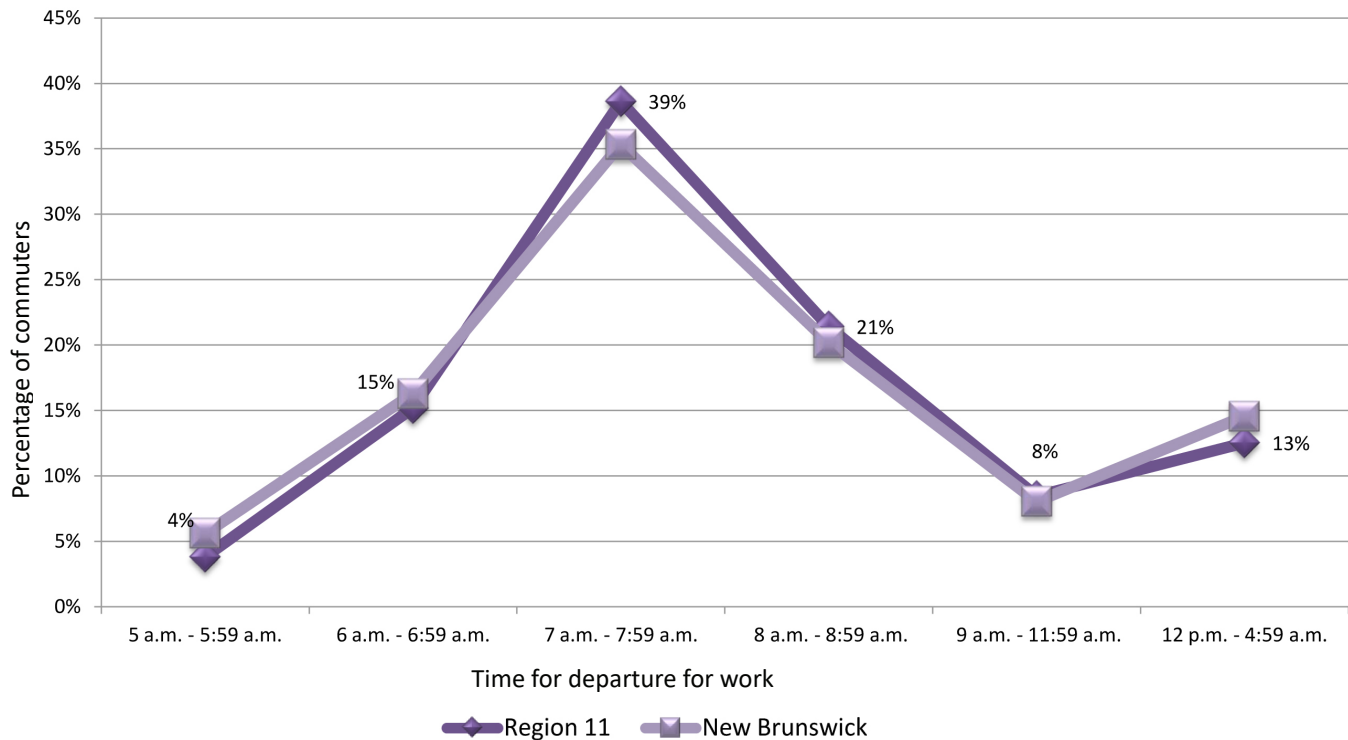


43%

New Brunswick workforce had a commute time of less than 15 minutes.

In Region 11, 39% of commuters left for work between 7 and 7:59 am, which was comparable to the provincial rate of 35% (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Time of departure for work (2016 Census)



8. Employment

Region 11 average household income in 2016 was \$71,751, an increase of \$737 from 2011. New Brunswick average household income for 2016 was \$72,786, an increase of \$8,061 from 2011.



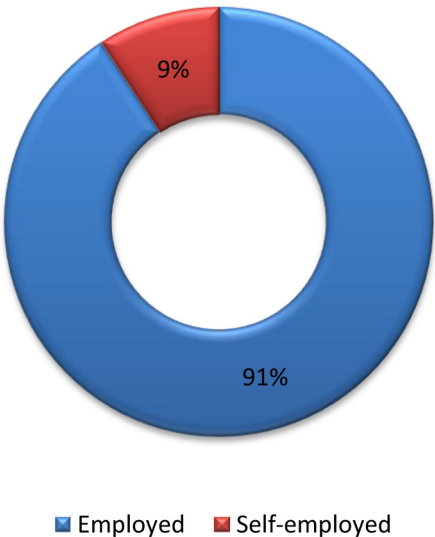
\$71,751 2016 Average household income in Region 11
\$71,014 2011 Average household income in Region 11



\$72,786 2016 Average household income in New Brunswick
\$64,725 2011 Average household income in New Brunswick

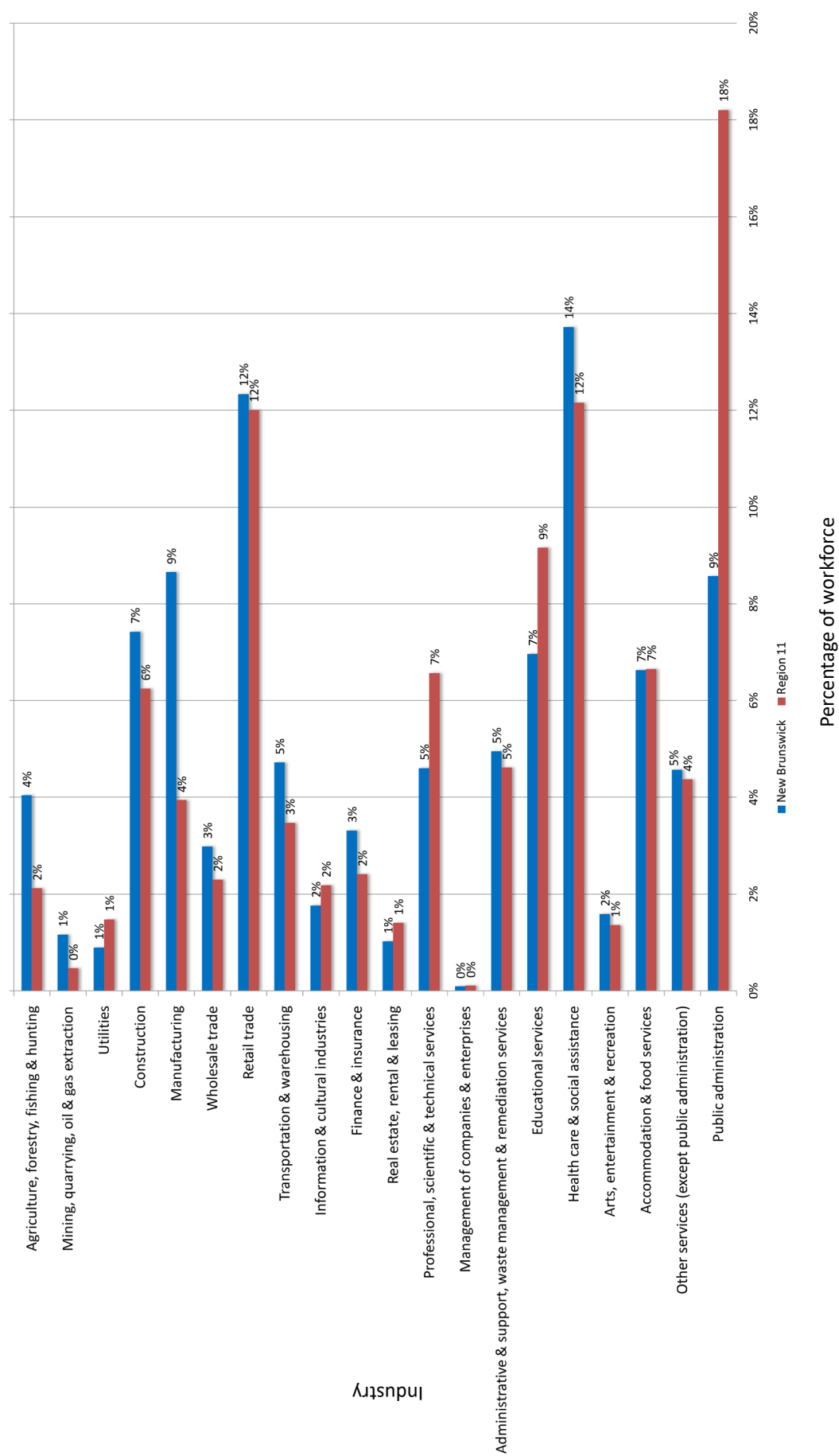
The majority of workers in the region and in the province had an employer. Just over 90% of the Region 11 and New Brunswick workforce were employed with 9% self employed (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Employed vs self employed (2016 Census)



According to the 2016 census, 18% of the Region 11 workforce were employed in the Public Administration sector, this accounted for 36% of the public administration sector for the province. The next major industries for the region were health care and social assistance and retail trade which both employed 12% of residents (Figure 12).

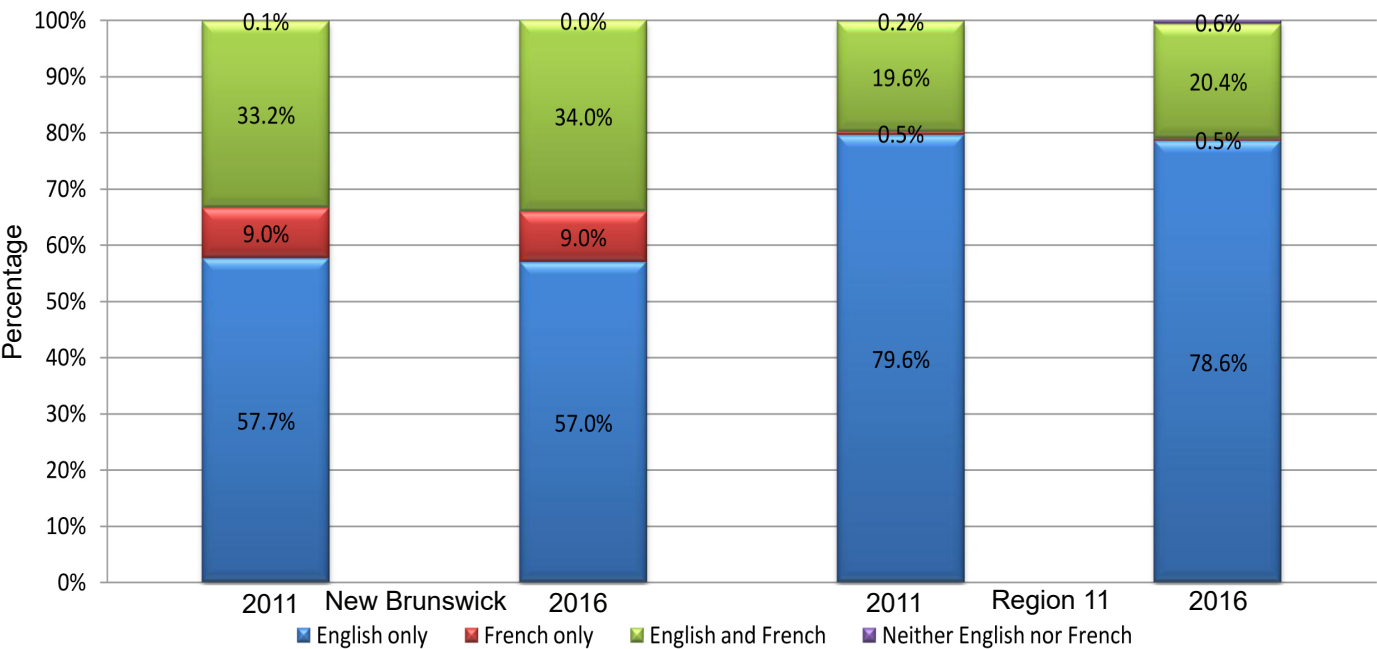
Figure 12: Workforce by industry (2016 Census)



9. Language

Region 11 was primarily an Anglophone region, with 78.6% of the total population speaking English only in 2016. This number was decreased from 2011 when 79.6% of the population spoke English only. This decrease in English only speakers was balanced by a 0.8% increase in the bilingual population, with 20.4% of residents speaking both English and French in 2016, compared to 19.6% in 2011. New Brunswick follows a similar trend with the number of Anglophones decreasing slightly, and the number of bilingual residents increasing; however, New Brunswick had a notably larger proportion of both Francophone and bilingual residents than Region 11 (Figure 13).

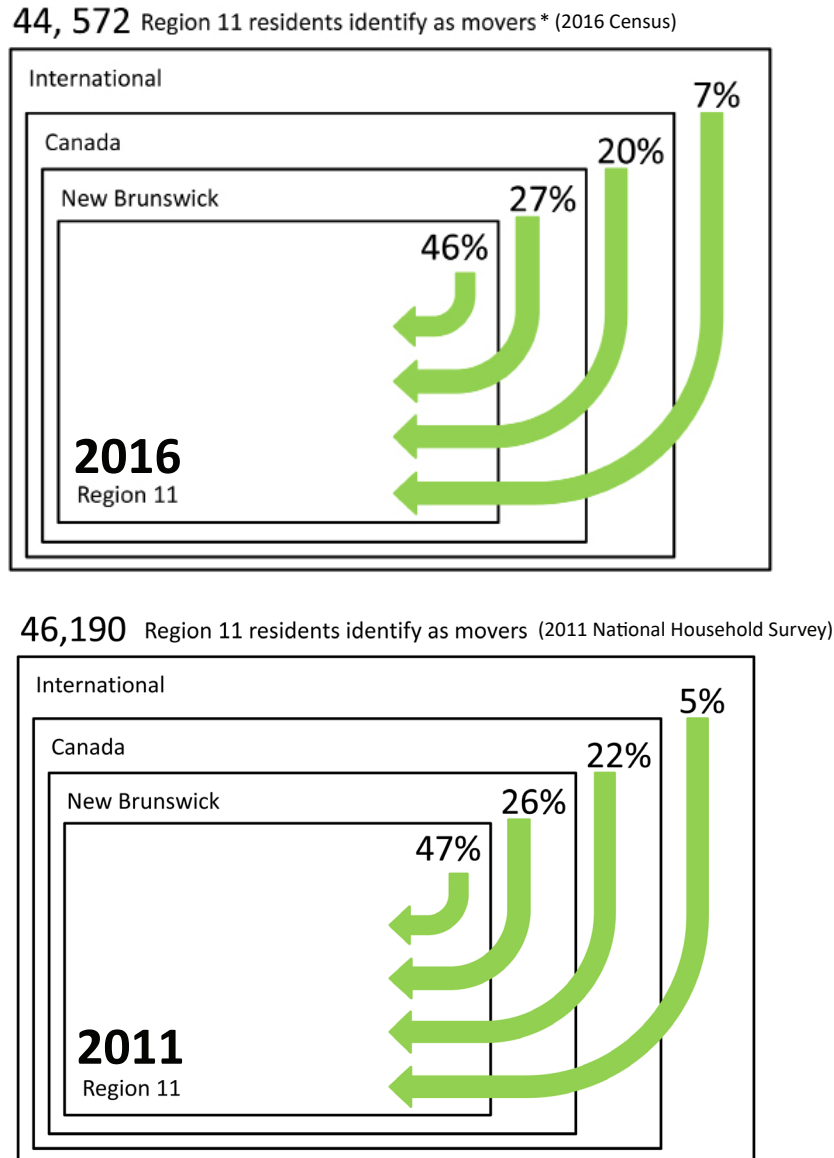
Figure 13: Knowledge of official languages (2016 Census & 2011 National Household Survey)



10. Mobility & Migration

In Region 11, 44,572 people (37% of the total population) moved between 2011 and 2016. Fifty-four percent moved from outside the boundaries of Region 11, with 27% being New Brunswick residents coming into Region 11. In 2011, 44,572 people (42% of the total population) moved between 2006 and 2011. Fifty-three percent moved from outside the boundaries of Region 11, with 26% being New Brunswick residents coming into Region 11.

Figure 14: Mobility comparison 2016 and 2011**



* Non-mover refers to people who have not moved, while movers refers to people who have moved from one residence to another whether within their region or from outside.

** All percentages of mobility and migration are people who have moved in within the 5 years prior to date in population total

11. Immigration

Between 2011 and 2016, New Brunswick welcomed 9,330 of immigrants to the Province; 29% of these immigrants settled in Region 11 (Figure 15).

Over 37% of people immigrating to both Region 11 and the province were between the ages of 25 and 44. The next highest proportion was 22% for people aged 5 to 14 years in both Region 11 and New Brunswick (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Age at immigration (2016 Census)

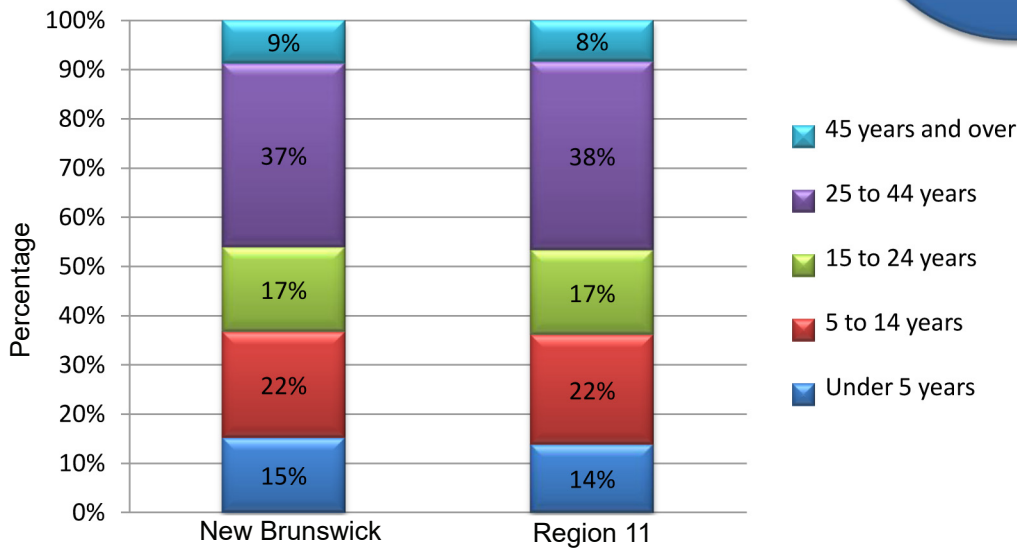
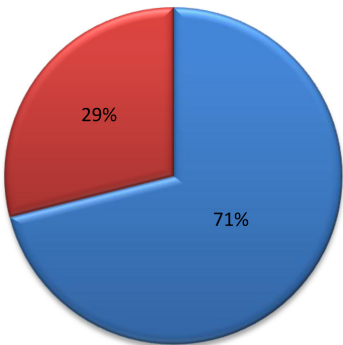
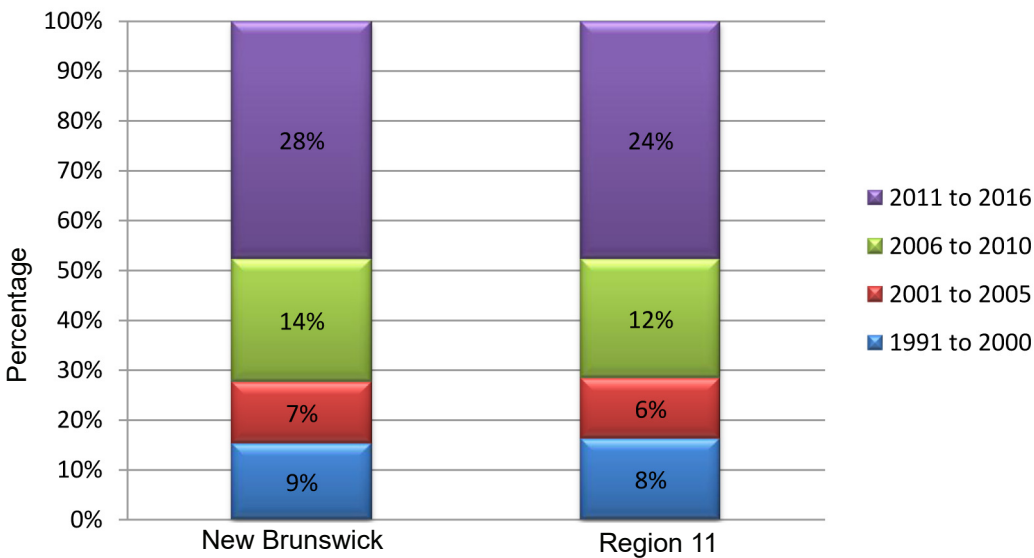


Figure 15: 2011- 2016 period of immigration



According to the 2016 Census, Region 11 had the largest increase in immigration from 2011 to 2016 when compared to the last decade (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Percentage of immigration by period



12. Conclusion

The purpose of this profile was to provide a broad understanding of the current trends in demographics for Region 11. Overall, we saw an increase in population over the past 15 years, that has slowed but continued to rise in the past 5 years. The single-detached dwelling remained the dominate dwelling type, but smaller, higher-density dwelling types (likes apartments and mobile homes) have increased over the past 5 years. With a variety of opportunities for higher education within the region, Region 11 had a high proportion of residents with an education beyond high school. Language in the region has slowly diversified, with a slight increase in the number of bilingual residents. Of those moving, Region 11 saw a favorable amount either remaining with the region or moving inside the region from outside. The next census will be released in 2021, which will provide another opportunity to explore which trends are stable and in what areas Region 11 is changing.