

Results from the 2021 Population Census for Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick



Southeast Labour Market Partnership
Partenariat du marché du travail du Sud-Est
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Prepared by
Maria Fernandez-Munoz
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Introduction

The Census is the most critical demographic assessment of a country. It provides a high level of statistical accuracy on essential indicators for policymaking in a growing economy, such as population size, age structure, composition, and distribution. Through the Census, economists can forecast future population trends and plan to avoid any potential crisis, such as predicting the reduction of the labour force (due to age retirement) or realizing possible growth opportunities (the potential of young workers or high-skilled immigrants).

The Census provides reliable community data for public decision-makers, employers, healthcare providers, educators, lawmakers, and other public decision-makers. This information is also valuable for the business community, as it reflects the market's actual size and purchasing power and how it will change over time.

The 2021 population census provides statistical information about the population, age, sex at birth and gender, type of dwelling, families, households and marital status, Canadian military experience, income, language, Indigenous peoples, housing, immigration, place of birth and citizenship, ethnocultural and religious diversity, mobility and migration, education, labour, commuting and instruction in the minority official language as measured in the Census Program.

The presentation of the data is for the Economic Region of Southeast New Brunswick, which includes the counties of Albert, Westmorland, and Kent—key indicators at the Moncton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) level. The Greater Moncton CMA contains Moncton, Dieppe, Riverview, Sackville, and several other regional communities. The tri-community, or Greater Moncton Area, includes only Moncton, Dieppe, and Riverview.

Key Takeaways

Population, Sex, and Age

In 2021, the population in Southeast New Brunswick increased by 8.2% from 2016, with a population of 226,494. This increase is three percentage points higher than the national average (5.2%) and higher than the population growth rate from the previous Census (2.7%), making it the fastest-growing economic region in New Brunswick. This growth represents an increase of 17,238 people living in the region (on average, 3,440 new residents each year).

Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick had 111,230 men (49% of the population) and 115,265 women (51%) in 2021. This proportion is the same in the Moncton CMA and has not changed since 2016.

The median age in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick increased from 44.5 to 45 years old (since 2016). The average age is lower at 43.2 years old, remaining almost unchanged compared to 2016 (43.1). On average, males are younger than females by 2.1 years (42.1 vs 44.2). In contrast, the Moncton CMA population is younger than the economic region, with a median age of 42.4 and an average age of 42.3 (this points to a much older rural population).

Statistics show that the population in the region is also growing older. The most numerous age group is those 55 to 74 years old, with 62,615 people (27.64% of the total population), followed by those 35 to 54 years old, with 59,910 people (26.45%) with more than half of the residents in the region between 35 to 74 years of age (54.09%). The younger groups, those 0 to 14 years old and 15 to 34 years old, are 33,355 and 50,250 people, respectively, or 37.03% of the population. Finally, those 75 years and over are 20,105, representing 8.88% of the total population.

Households and Dwellings

Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick had 97,077 private dwellings occupied by usual residents in 2021 (an increase of 8.5% since 2016). This growth rate is higher than the population growth rate; however, based on the average household size of 2.3 persons, more is needed to provide housing to the actual population in the region. The increase in the 2021 population growth indicates a need for the area to overcome the 1,400 gaps in dwellings by increasing residential buildings in the coming years.

The most common type of dwelling in Southeast New Brunswick is single-detached houses (62%), followed by apartments (23%), semi-detached houses (8%), movable dwellings (4%) and row houses (3%). The share of the different types of homes has remained the same since 2016.

The average household size in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA is 2.3 persons, which has stayed the same since 2016. Nevertheless, more people live alone in the region compared to 2016, with 3,065 additional households composed of just one person in 2021. Also, homes with 2, 3 and 4 people have grown less and decreased participation.

Families and Marital Status

There are 65,525 census families in the economic region and 44,640 in the Moncton CMA in 2021.ⁱⁱ The average family size is 2.7 in Southeast New Brunswick (the same as in 2016) and 2.8 in the Moncton CMA (2.7 people in 2016). The average number of children in a census family in both regions is 1.7.

58.6% of the population aged 15 years and over, equivalent to 113,105 people, are married or living common-law in Southeast New Brunswick (a decrease from 59.9% in 2016). Of these 113,105 people, 44.9% are married (compared to 47.1% in 2016), and 13.6% are living common-law (12.8% in 2016). In the Moncton CMA, people 15 years and over married or living common-law represent 76,830 people (or 57.7% of the population), with 43.9% married and 13.7% living common-law.

Incomes and Low-Income Households

The median and average income of households and individuals in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA has increased more than inflation. Generally, men earn more than women in the region, but this gap has decreased since 2016. Median and average incomes are higher in the urban core than in the whole region, which indicates a gap between the Moncton CMA and the rest of the Southeast.

Poverty levels and inequality in Southeast New Brunswick have also decreased since 2016. Nevertheless, those aged 65 and over saw their prevalence of low-income increase by 1.2% and is the only age group

which saw a rise—indicating that policies are needed to support seniors in the region because they are at a higher risk of falling into poverty.

Languages

The percentage of the English-only speaking population in Southeast New Brunswick in 2021 was 46.7% (104,375 people), an increase of 1.6 percentage points since 2016. In the Moncton CMA, 50.7% (78,860 people) are English-only speakers, an increase of 1.2 percentage points from the last Census.

In contrast, the percentage of the French only speaking population in Southeast New Brunswick with knowledge only decreased to 3.5% (7,770 people), a drop of 0.5 percentage points. The Moncton CMA also saw a decrease in French-only speakers to 3% of the population (4,665), with a decline of 0.2 percentage points compared to 2016.

Official languages (English and French) are the mother tongue of 90.3% of the population of Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick in 2021, a decrease of 4.2 percentage points compared to the last Census. This decrease is explained by the increasing diversity of languages spoken by immigrants in the region, with 5.9% having a non-official language as their mother tongue (compared to 3.7% in 2016).

Citizens and immigrants

In Southeast New Brunswick, 93.5% (207,030 people) are Canadian citizens. In the Moncton CMA, the percentage is 91.8% (141,575). Compared to 2016, both rates have dropped, by 3.2% in the Southeast, and by 4.5% in the Moncton CMA, with most non-Canadian citizens living in the urban core.

There are 16,335 immigrants in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick, representing 7.4% of the population, with 13,345 living in the Moncton CMA (8.7%). The rate of immigration has been increasing by more than 300% in the last decade.

Ethnocultural and Religious Diversity

Eight thousand eight hundred five people (4% of the population) in Southeast New Brunswick have an indigenous identity, the same percentage as in 2016. 2.4% are First Nations (North American Indian), 1.4% are Métis, 0.1% are Inuk (Inuit), and 0.1% identify as indigenous, not included elsewhere. Also, 3,995 are registered or have Treaty Indian status.

People in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick come from 210 ethnicities and cultural origins. The percentage of visible minorities in Southeast New Brunswick and in the Moncton CMA has increased significantly since 2016. For the region, there has been a 129.6% increase in the number of people who belong to a visible minority, growing from 8,075 in 2016 to 18,540 in 2021. The main visible minority groups are Black, South Asian, Filipino, Arab, and Latin American.

69.8% of Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick residents belong to a religious or spiritual tradition, and 30.2% expressed no religious or secular perspectives. The main three religious groups are Christians (66%), Catholics (42.3%), and Baptists (6.4%).

Education

Most people aged 25 to 64 have College, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas. Data identifies 29% in the Southeast and 29.2% in the Moncton CMA (compared to 21.4% in Canada), an increase of 0.5 percentage points since 2016 for the Southeast, with no changes compared to the last Census in the Moncton CMA.

Those with a bachelor's degree or higher represent 25.6% of the population aged 25 to 64 in Southeast New Brunswick and 29.3% in the Moncton CMA (lower than the Canadian average of 32.9%). This segment of post-secondary education also saw the highest percentage increase since the last Census: 4.1 percentage points in the Southeast and 4.6 percentage points in the Moncton CMA. This segment of the population has higher education compared to the previous Census.

Labour

The labour force, including people 15 years and older in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick during the 2021 census, was 118,130 (an increase of 5.5% or 6,150 more people than in 2016). The number of people employed was 106,775, which corresponds to an employment rate of 56.7% (a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from the rate in 2016), and the number of people unemployed was 11,355 (an unemployment rate of 9.6%, also a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the 2016's rate). According to the Census, the region's participation rate was 62.8% (1.8 percentage points less than in 2016).

The participation rate in Southeast New Brunswick is 0.9 percentage points less than the national level (63.7%). The employment rate is also lower than the national level by 0.4 percentage points (57.1%), and the unemployment rate in the region is lower than the national figure by 0.7 percentage points (10.3%).

Population

Current Population and Population Growth

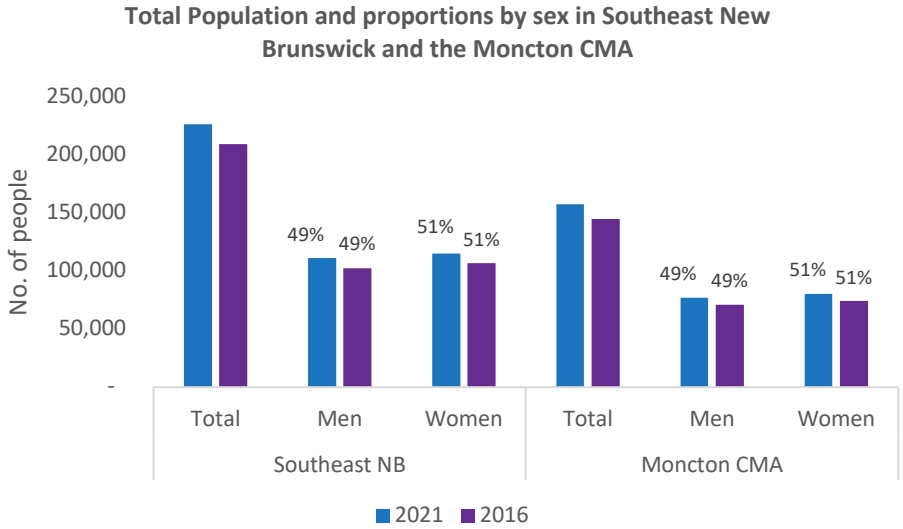
The population in Southeast New Brunswick in 2021 stood at 226,494, which establishes Southeast as the fastest-growing economic region in New Brunswick with an increase of 8.2% since the 2016 Census and 3% higher than the national average (5.2%), and higher than the population growth rate from the previous Census (2.7%). This growth represents an increase of 17,238 people living in the region, with 3,440 new residents each year.

The new geographical boundaries of Southeast New Brunswick, linked to the municipal reform undertaken in 2022 by the provincial government, include Albert and Westmorland counties. The total population of this region in 2021 corresponds to 85.8% of the Economic Region, with a total of 194,325 people (a growth rate of 8.7% since 2016), which corresponds to an increase of 3,109 people per year on average in the last five years.

In 2021, the total population of the Moncton Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) was 157,717, with a growth rate of 8.9%, the tenth fastest-growing CMA in Canada, which corresponds to 12,907 new residents in the same period. This rate is also higher than the Canadian average and the growth rate between 2011 and 2016 (4%). The region is experiencing rapid population growth, so public investment in health, education, affordable housing, and transportation must increase accordingly.

Moncton, Dieppe, and Riverview are also among the fastest growing municipalities in New Brunswick and Atlantic Canada, with a growth rate inter-census of 10.5%, 10.8% and 4.7%, respectively, compared to 7.5% in Fredericton, 3.4% in Saint John, 9.1% in Halifax, 1.5% in St. John’s and 7.5% in Charlottetown.

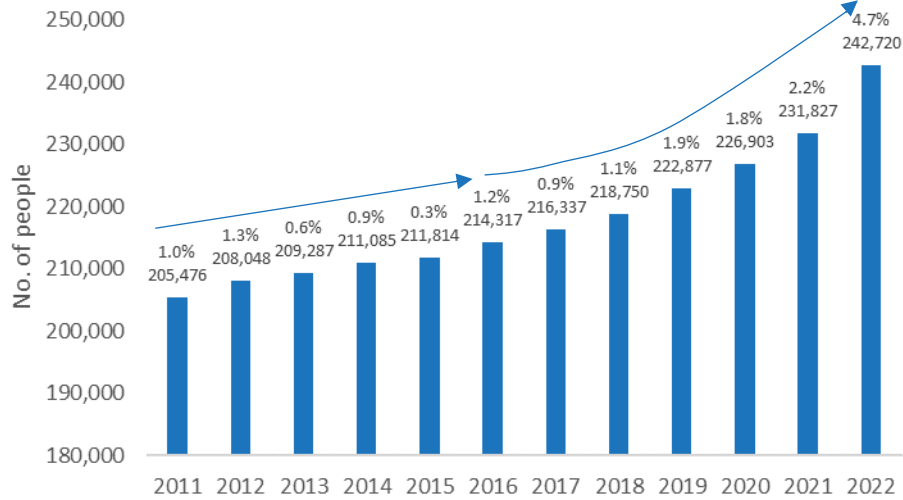
Regarding sex proportions in 2021, Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick had 111,230 men, representing 49% of the population and 115,265 women, representing 51%. This proportion is the same in the Moncton CMA and has not changed since 2016.



The current population growth rate in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick presents two growth patterns. The first, from 2011 to 2017, where the average growth was 0.9% per year for the region, and the second pattern appeared after 2017, one year after the implementation of the Atlantic Immigration Pilot, where the population growth increased significantly, at an average rate of 2.6% per year (almost tripling the 2011 – 2016 average rate). The total population estimate in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick for 2022 was 242,720, with record growth in population year-over-year of 4.7%, corresponding to 10,893 more people living in the region in just one year.

High interprovincial migration and international immigration fuel the strong population growth.

Population and population growth in Southeast New Brunswick
(2011-2022)



Source: Statistics Canada Table: 17-10-0137-01

The Atlantic Provinces Economic Council (APEC) highlighted the vital role of population growth in easing labour shortages across Canada (due to the aging workforce). At the November 2022 *Economic Outlook Conference* in Saint John, APEC affirmed that this population growth would help maintain a strong output level in the region's productive sector. In turn, APEC expects Atlantic Canada's economy to expand 1.6% in 2023 (down from 2.4% in 2022), outpacing Canada's forecasted Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increase of 0.5%, avoiding the possibility of a recession for the regionⁱⁱⁱ.

Age and Age Groups

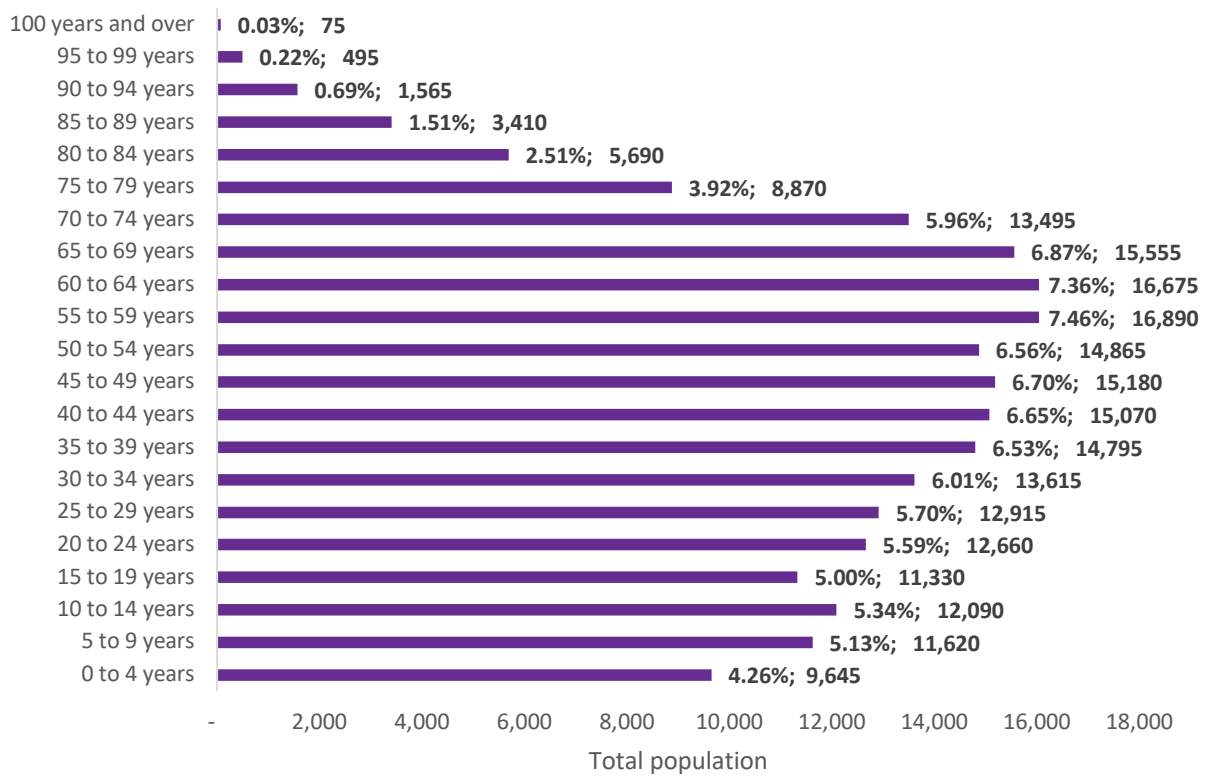
The population's median age in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick increased since 2016 from 44.5 to 45 years old. The average age is lower at 43.2 years old, remaining almost unchanged compared to 2016 (43.1). Males, on average, are younger than females by 2.1 years (42.1 vs 44.2). In contrast, the population in the Moncton CMA is more youthful, with a median age of 42.4 and the average age of 42.3. This phenomenon of urban people being younger than rural populations is common in most of Canadaⁱⁱⁱ.

In terms of age groups, the higher proportion of the population in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick are those aged 55 to 74 years old (27.64%), followed by those 35 to 54 years old (26.45%), with more than half of the residents in the region are between 35 to 74 years of age (54.09%).

The younger groups, those 0 to 14 years old and 15 to 34 years old, are 33,355 and 50,250 people, respectively, or 37.03% of the population. Finally, 20,105 are 75 years and over, representing 8.88% of the total population. An aging population in the region challenges the labour market, given that younger workers can only replace some of those reaching retirement age in the present and the

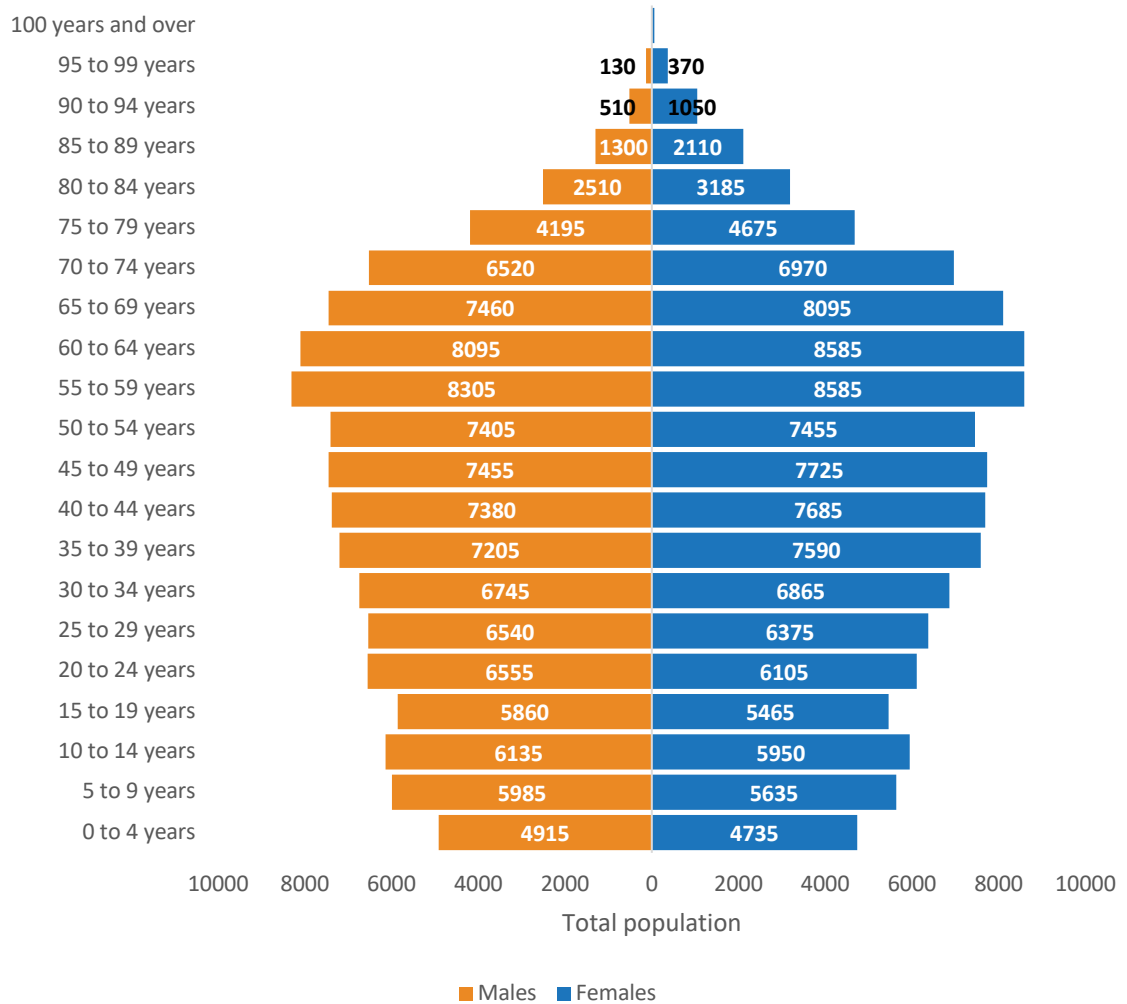
coming years.

Total Population and share by age group in Southeast New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census Profile

Age pyramid in 2021 for Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census Profile

The working-age population (15 to 64 years old) represents 63.6% (143,990 people) of the total population in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick. The working-age population dropped by 2.2% in 2016, and a drop of 2.54 percentage points since 2011. Core-aged workers (25 to 55 years old) represent 38.2% of the population and 60% of the working population, compared to 40% and 60.5%, respectively, in 2016. Those aged 55 to 64 years of age, who are retiring, represent almost a quarter of the workforce (23.3%). The high retirement rate will continue to pressure the region’s labour market and may keep the unemployment rate low, and the vacancy rate will increase in the next 10-15 years.^{iv}. The share of the youngest population (0 to 14 years of age) has not changed in the last three censuses’, which is significant given that net natural population growth has been negative in the region since 2016^v.

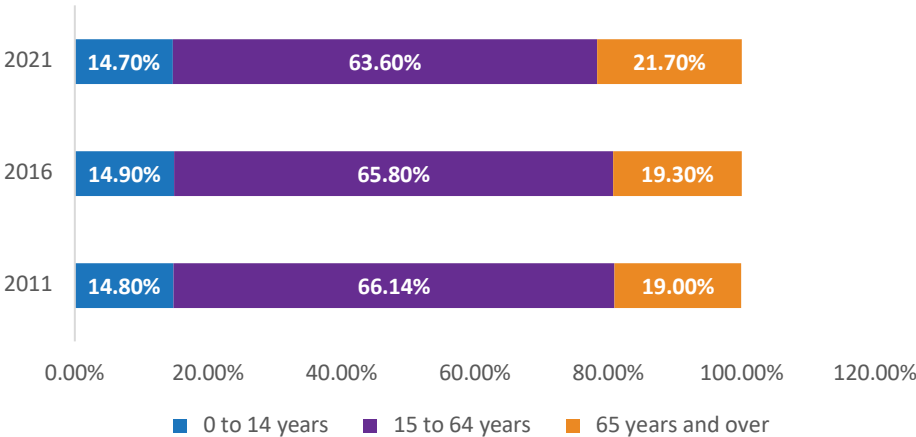
From the population distribution two general conclusions can be drawn. First, almost 1 in 4 workers (23.3%) are nearing the age of retirement (55 to 64 years of age), compared to 1 in 5 in 2011 (21.2%). Young workers entering the labour market will not be sufficient to fill the gap, as those aged 15 to 24 represent only 16.6% of the workforce (a gap of 6.6 percentage points), and those 5 to 14 represent

16.4% (a 6.8 percentage points gap). Second, the share of the core-aged worker population has decreased since 2016.

This data confirms that the following should be considered by policymakers when implementing strategies to support the labour market:

1. Promoting the participation of diverse population groups (which often have a low participation rate), such as women, young people, indigenous people, people with disabilities, and retired people. For these, a set of Tool-Kits have been designed to support MSMEs in the region.
2. Efficient integration of immigrants and newcomers into the labour market should include recognizing foreign credentials and previous work experience while offering language training and, simultaneously, eliminating the need to have “Canadian work experience” for these potential workers to quickly join the labour market.
3. Training for those interested in broadening their employment opportunities should align with sector needs.
4. Promoting the increase of automation in sectors best suited for this structural change, like retail and manufacturing.

Distribution of the population by broad age groups in Southeast of New Brunswick (2011, 2016 and 2021)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2021, 2016 and 2011 Census Profiles

Households, Dwellings, and Families

Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick had 97,077 occupied private dwellings in 2021, an increase of 8.5% since 2016. This growth is slightly higher than the population growth. However, based on the average household size of 2.3 persons per household, more is needed to provide housing to the actual population in the region. Based on this average, the total number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents that the area needed in 2021 was 98,476, which means there was already a gap of almost 1,400 private residences in 2021^{vi}.

Table 1: Necessary dwellings by population and average household size:

Variable	Moncton CMA	Southeast New Brunswick
Total population in 2021	157,717	226,494
Population growth 2016-2021	8.9%	8.2%
Total occupied private dwellings 2021*	67,179	97,077
Total occupied private dwellings 2016*	61,769	89,493
Additional dwellings since 2016	5,410	7,584
Growth rate of total occupied private dwellings	8.76%	8.5%
Average household size	2.3	2.3
Total dwellings needed for population size in 2021	68,573	98,476
Dwellings' Gap in 2021	1,394	1,399

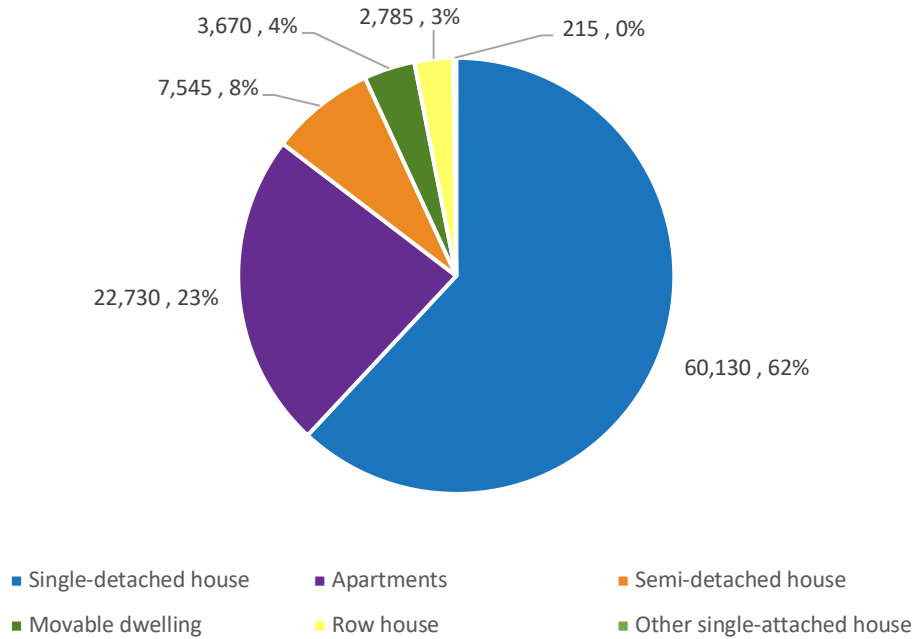
* This total includes "Movable dwellings", mobile homes, and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles, and railroad cars.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census profile 2021 and 2016.

The level of growth of new housing developments is lower than the population size in the region. This information also allows us to look five years into the future and evaluate how many new private dwellings will be needed if the population and residence growth remain the same. The Moncton CMA would need to add 6,324 more homes (16.8% more than the new builds between 2016 and 2021), and Southeast New Brunswick would need 8,344 more dwellings (10% more than the new builds between 2016 and 2021). Considering affordability issues, these numbers should be even higher.

The most common type of dwellings in Southeast New Brunswick are single-detached houses (62%), followed by apartments (23%), semi-detached houses (8%), movable dwellings (4%) and row houses (3%). The share of the different types of homes has remained the same since 2016.

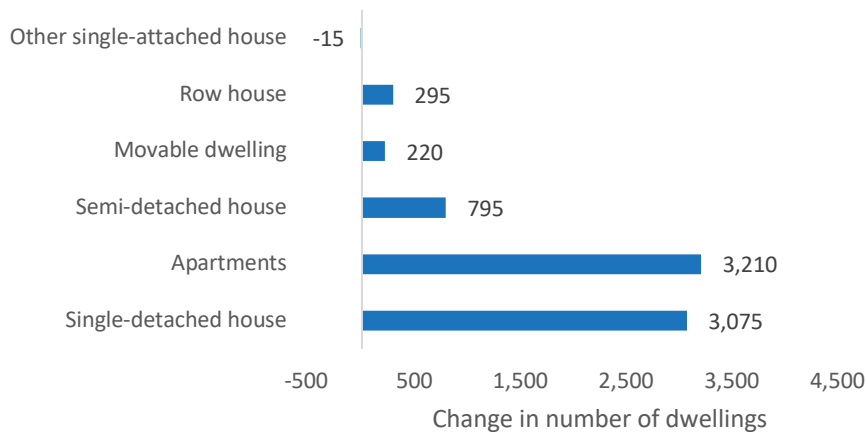
Type of dwellings in Southeast New Brunswick in 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census profile 2021.

There are also differences in the increase of different types of dwellings in the region. The number of apartments has been increasing significantly faster than other kinds of housing (+3,210, or 42.3% increase), followed by single-detached houses (+3,075, or 40.6% increase), semi-detached houses (+795, or 10.5%), row houses (295, or 3.9%), and movable houses (220, or 2.9%).

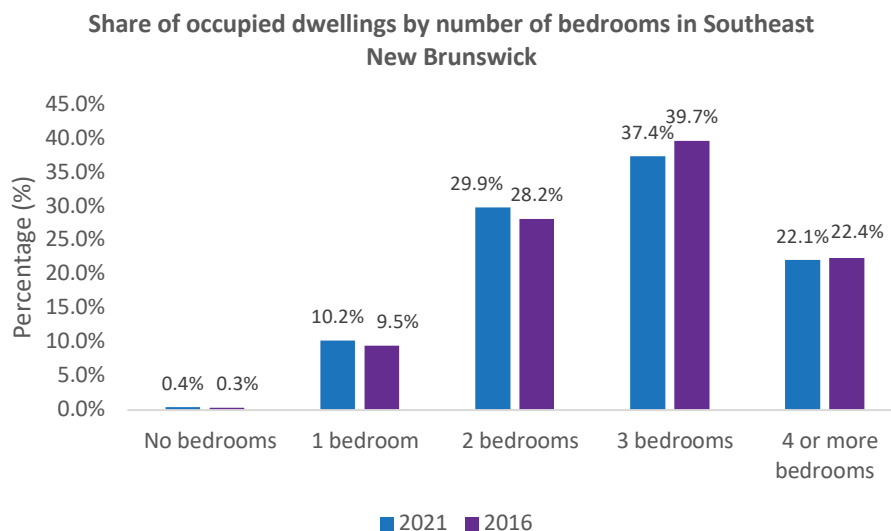
Change in private dwellings by type between 2016 and 2021 in Southeast New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada, Census profile 2021.

Additionally, three bedrooms make up 37.4% of dwellings in 2021 (a drop from 39.7% in 2016), but the share of two bedrooms dwellings increased to 29.9% in 2021 (compared to 28.2% in 2016). This

increase may be because most apartments have two bedrooms, the dwelling with the fastest growth.



Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016.

When analyzing the housing suitability^{vii} In the region, 97% of residences are considered suitable for household living, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points since 2016, and 3% are deemed unsuitable, an increase of 0.6 percentage points since the last Census. The region's dwelling ownership percentage decreased from 72.2% in 2016 to 70.4% in 2021. As expected, the rate of renters increased from 27.1% in 2016 to 28.8% in 2021.

Regarding shelter costs, 85.2% of households are spending less than 30% of their income on shelter costs, an increase of 81.7% from 2016. In contrast, 14.8% of homes in the region are spending 30% or more of their income on shelter costs, which implies that they do not have affordable housing, a reduction of 19.1% compared to the last Census (18.3%).

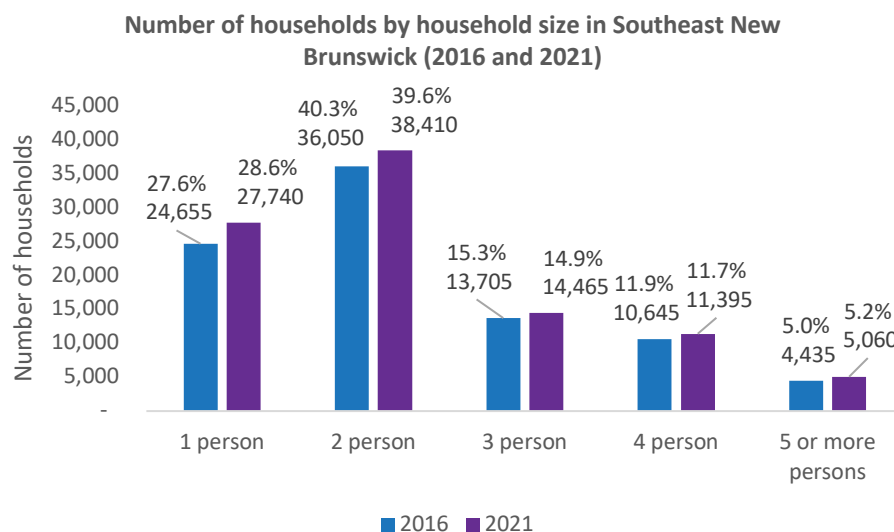
Table 2: Owner and Tenant household characteristics.

Household Characteristics	Southeast New Brunswick			Moncton CMA		
	2021	2016	Change	2021	2016	Change
% of owner households with a mortgage	60.70%	62%	-1.3%	64.60%	65.70%	-1.10%
% of owner households spending 30% or more of their income on shelter costs	7.80%	10.60%	-2.8%	8.70%	11.40%	-2.70%
% in core housing need	3.30%	N.A.		3.30%	N.A.	
Median monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	920.00	869.00	51.00	1,050.00	986.00	64.00
Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	1,036.00	963.00	73.00	1,134.00	1,052.00	82.00

Household Characteristics	Southeast New Brunswick			Moncton CMA		
	2021	2016	Change	2021	2016	Change
Median value of dwellings (\$)	200,000.00	160,101.00	39,899.00	200,000.00	165,727.00	34,273.00
Average value of dwellings (\$)	232,000.00	183,055.00	48,945.00	240,600.00	191,276.00	49,324.00
% of tenant households in subsidized housing	11.20%	12.60%	-1.4%	10.40%	11.90%	-1.50%
% of tenant households spending 30% or more of their income on shelter costs	32%	38.70%	-6.7%	33.10%	40%	-6.90%
% in core housing need	15.70%	N.A.		16%	N.A.	
Median monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$)	920.00	777.00	143.00	960.00	803.00	157.00
Average monthly shelter costs for rented dwellings (\$)	968.00	807.00	161.00	1,017.00	837.00	180.00

Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016

The average household size in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA is 2.3 persons, which has stayed the same since 2016. Nevertheless, more people live alone in the region compared to 2016, with 3,065 additional households composed of just one person in 2021. Households with 2, 3 and 4 people have grown more slowly, and their participation has also decreased: same for households with five persons or more.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census profile 2021.

More than 1 in 5 residences in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick were built between 1961 and 1980, and 45% of all existing dwellings were built in 1980 or before. Almost half of all regional residential buildings are 40+ years old, meaning they could require improvements in insulation,

energy efficiency, and other maintenance and repairs. According to the Census, 93.4% of residences need regular maintenance and minor repairs, compared to 93% in 2016, and 6.6% need significant care, compared to 7% in 2016.

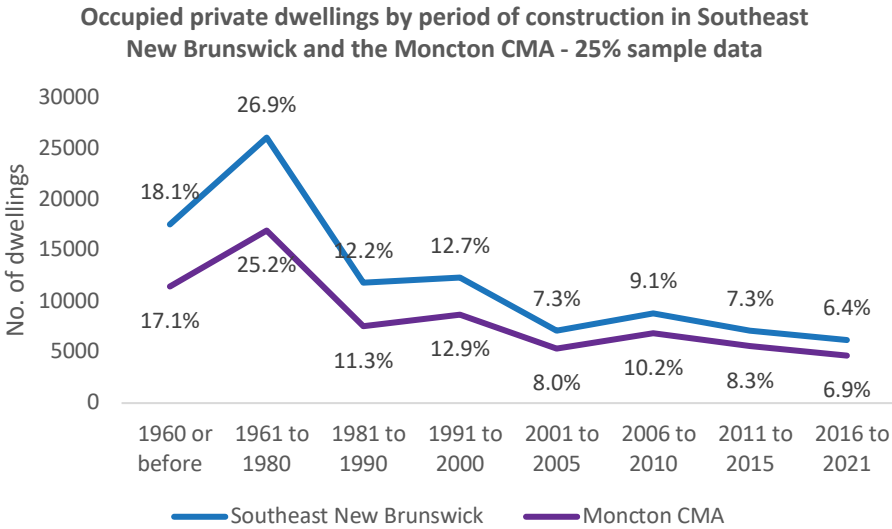
The growth rate of new housing has been declining over time since 2006-2010. Given the increase in population in 2021 and 2022, it is essential to increase the rate of residential construction and provide increasing incentives for affordable housing in the coming years.

The 2023 Federal Budget proposes significant opportunities for housing^{viii} and Provincial^{ix} The Federal budget proposed \$4B over seven years, starting in 2024-25, to implement a co-developed Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy. At the provincial level, the budget proposes an investment of \$2 million to assemble the resources necessary to support programs under the renewed New Brunswick Housing Corporation (NBHC).

Other investments in housing include:

- \$2.8 million will support repairs, preserve existing social housing stock, and provide additional rental assistance to low-income households.
- \$2.1 million to be invested in the Canada Housing Benefit to help New Brunswick households achieve long-term affordability in the rental market.
- \$1 million will support the increased resource requirements of the Residential Tenancies Tribunal.

New Brunswick is also accelerating provincial property tax rate reductions introduced as part of Budget 2022-23, such as amending the Assessment Act to phase in assessment values on newly constructed apartment buildings with two or more units and refurbishing existing buildings to add more rental units, committing more than \$100 million to build 380 new public housing units and providing \$800,000 to support the creation of the Housing Hub of New Brunswick.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census profile 2021.

58.6% of the population (113,105 people) in Southeast New Brunswick region are married or living as common law in 2021, compared to 59.9% in 2016 (106,620 people). In Moncton CMA, the

percentages are lower as only 57.7% of the population are married or living in common law (76,830 people). There are 65,525 census families.^x In the economic region and 44,640 in the Moncton CMA in 2021. The average family size is 2.7 in Southeast New Brunswick (the same as in 2016) and 2.8 in the Moncton CMA (up from 2.7 people in 2016). However, the average number of children in a census family in both regions is 1.7.

Two-parent families represent 84.7% of the region's total families (slightly higher than 84.4% in 2016). One-parent families have decreased somewhat since the last Census, from 15.5% in 2016 to 15.3% in 2021. Most parents in single-parent families are women, with 76.8% in Southeast New Brunswick and 77.5% in the Moncton CMA.

Finally, 12.5% of the population in Southeast New Brunswick live alone (27,740 people), and 25.3% of the population in the region are children.^{xi} (55,960 people).

Table 3: Family characteristics in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick.

Total number of Census families in private households 65,525 (100%)	Total couple families 55,505 (84.7%)	Married couples 42,345 (76.3%)	Married with children 18,405 (43.5%)
			Married without children 23,935 (56.5%)
		Common-law couples 13,160 (23.7%)	Common-law with children 5,190 (39.4%)
			Common-law without children 7,970 (60.6%)
	Total one-parent families 10,020 (15.3%)	Parent is a woman+ 7,700 (76.8%)	
		Parent is a man+ 2,315 (23.2%)	

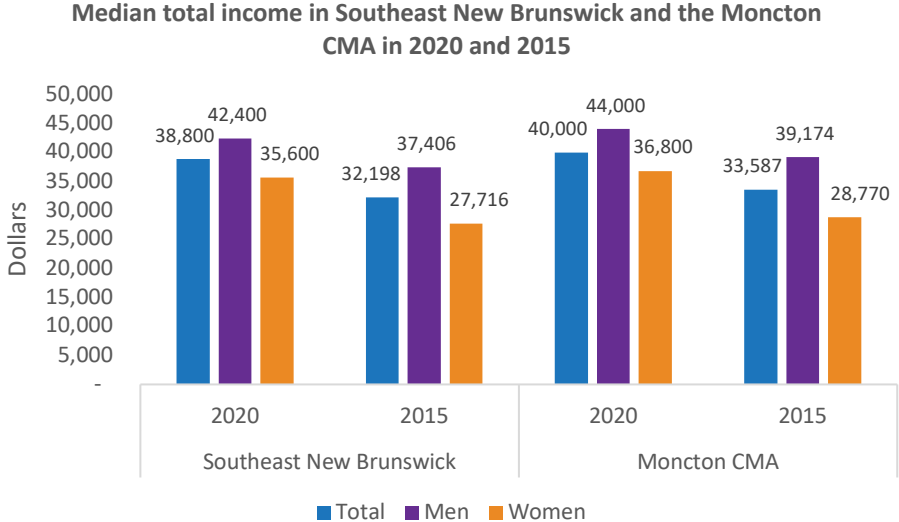
Source: Statistics Canada, Census profile 2021.

Income

Median Income of Individuals and Households

The median income of individuals in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick in 2020 was \$ 38,800, an increase of 20.5% since 2015, around 4.1% per year (a rate higher than inflation during those same years). The Moncton CMA median income of \$40,000 was slightly higher in 2020 and increased by

19% since 2015. Men in the region have a higher median income than women (\$6,600 more elevated in the Southeast and \$7,200 in the CMA, but the difference has decreased compared to 2015 by 38.1% in the Southeast and by 30.8% in the metropolitan area.



Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021 and 2016.

The composition of the total income of the population 15 years and older changed in 2020 from 2015 (in line with the increase in government support during the COVID-19 emergency). The market income share shrank by 5.5% in the Southeast of New Brunswick and by 5.8% in the Moncton CMA, while the government transfers increased their participation in the same percentage.

Table 4: Composition of the total income of the working population in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA (2020 – 2015)

	Southeast N.B.			Moncton CMA		
	2020	2015	Change	2020	2015	Change
Market income (%)	79%	84.50%	-5.5%	81%	86.80%	-5.8%
Employment income (%)	64.20%	69.70%	-5.5%	66.80%	72.10%	-5.3%
Government transfers (%)	21%	15.50%	5.5%	19%	13.20%	5.8%
Employment insurance benefits (%)	3%			2%		
COVID-19 - Government income support and benefits (%)	5.50%			5.50%		
COVID-19 - Emergency and recovery benefits (%)	4.60%			4.60%		

Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021 and 2016.

The below table, total income groups in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick, indicates that the most common groups income group is receiving a total income between \$20,000 to \$29,999 and between \$30,000 to \$39,999 (unchanged since 2015).

Total income groups in 2020 for the population aged 15 years and over in private households

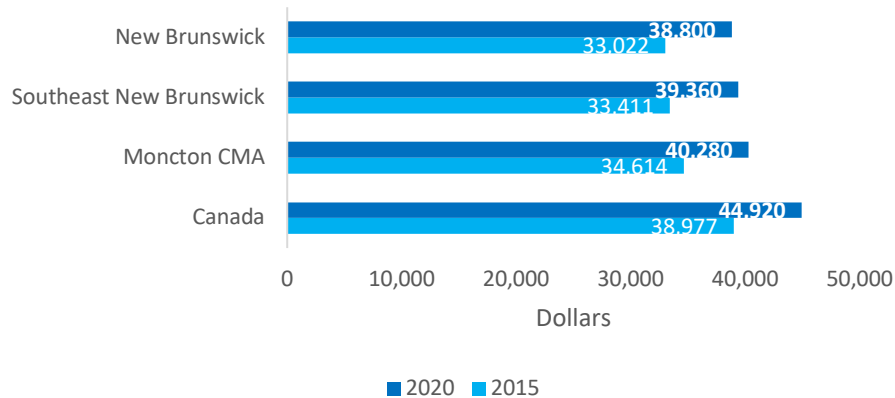


Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021

Average Income of Individuals and Households

The average after-tax total income of individuals in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick in 2020 was \$39,360, slightly lower than individuals in the Moncton CMA, which was \$40,280 (or 2.33% higher). In contrast, the region’s average after-tax income of individuals in 2020 was 1.44% higher than the rest of the province and 12.37% lower than all of Canada.

Average after-tax income of individuals in 2015 and 2020 (at current prices)

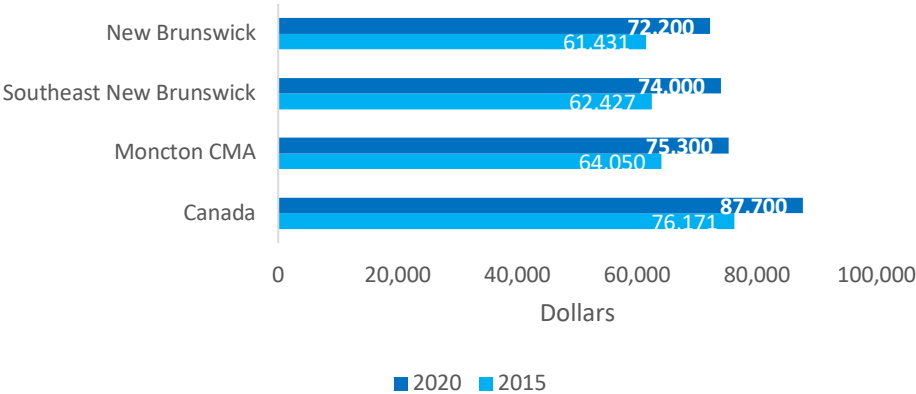


Source: Statistics Canada, Census profiles of 2016 and 2021

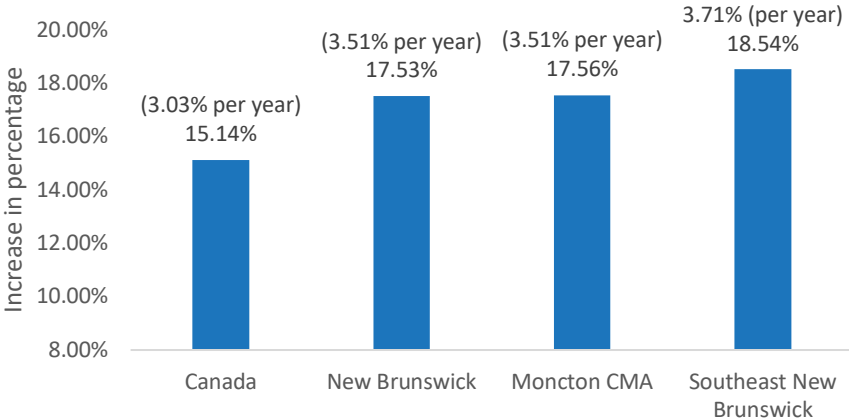
Since 2015, the Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick average after-tax income of individuals has increased by 17.8% (3.56% on average per year), at a higher rate than the Moncton CMA, the province of New Brunswick and Canada as a whole. The average after-tax income in the Moncton CMA increased by 16.36% (3.27% on average per year). Both growth rates outpaced inflation by 9.5% in Southeast New Brunswick and 8.1% in the Moncton CMA.^{xii}, indicating that real income in both Southeast New Brunswick and Moncton CMA has also increased.

At the household level, the average after-tax income improved from \$62,427 in 2015 in Southeast New Brunswick to \$74,000 in 2020 (an increase of 18.5%, or 3.7% per year on average). In the Moncton CMA, average after-tax household income increased from \$64,050 in 2015 to \$75,300 in 2020 (a growth of 17.6% or 3.5% on average per year). Again, the increase in household income in both regions outpaced inflation by 10.2% in Southeast New Brunswick and 9.3% in the Moncton CMA.

**Average after-tax income of households in 2015 and 2020
(at current prices)**



**Total increase in average after-tax income of households
between 2015 and 2020**

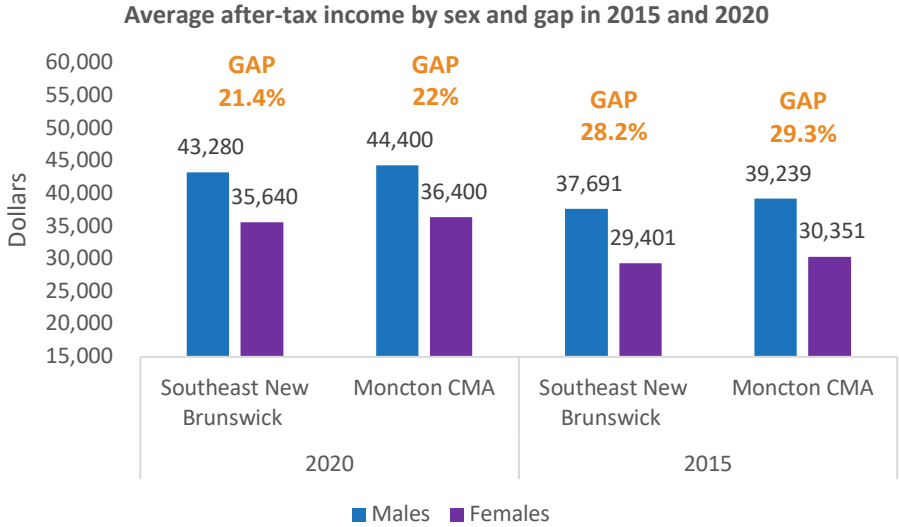


Source: Statistics Canada, Census profiles of 2016 and 2021.

Income Gender Gap in Southeast New Brunswick

The average after-tax income by gender differs in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA. Males have a higher after-tax income than females in both areas. In 2015, their after-tax income was 28.2% higher than females in Southeast New Brunswick and 29.3% higher in the Moncton CMA. In 2020, the gap had reduced to 21.4% (almost 7%) in Southeast New Brunswick and 22% in the Moncton CMA.

This data indicated the continuous need for more work to reduce income inequality based on gender in the region.

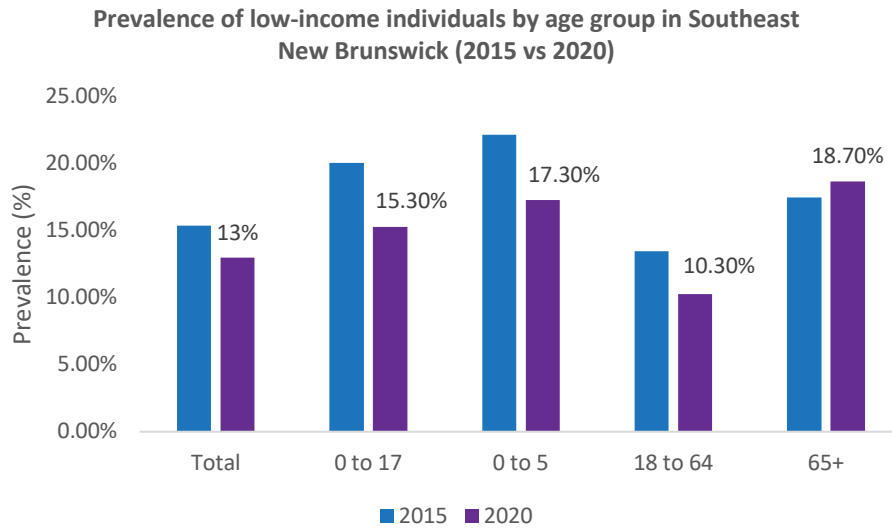


Source: Statistics Canada, Census profiles of 2016 and 2021

Poverty

Low-income population data explains the region’s poverty statistics^{xiii}. The prevalence of low-income individuals in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick has been declining. The indicator decreased by 2.4 percentage points for all age groups since 2015. The age group with the highest reduction in poverty was those 0 to 5 years old (4.9% decrease), followed by those 0 to 17 years old (4.8% decrease). In contrast, low-income prevalence increased among those 65 and older (1.2 percentage points increase).

Most low-income people aged 65 and older and children 0 to 5 years old are worrisome. This data supports the need to determine better safety nets for children and seniors to encourage federal and provincial officials to increase social benefits for low-income families and retirees, such as childcare and additional pension benefits.



Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016

The Gini coefficient measures income equality distribution in the population.^{xiv} This indicator can range from 0 (equally divided income amongst the population) to 1 (concentrated income on the individual).

The average Gini of the OECD countries in 2018 was 0.41 before taxes and transfers^{xv}. The OECD is below average in Canada, Greater Moncton, and Southern New Brunswick. In 2020, the Gini coefficient on adjusted household total income in Canada was 0.34 and 0.306 in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick.

After taxes, the Gini coefficient shows an equal income distribution, with the Canadian indicator at 0.302 and the Southeast New Brunswick indicator at 0.268. Income taxes in Canada, especially in the region, are having the expected redistributive effect.

Languages

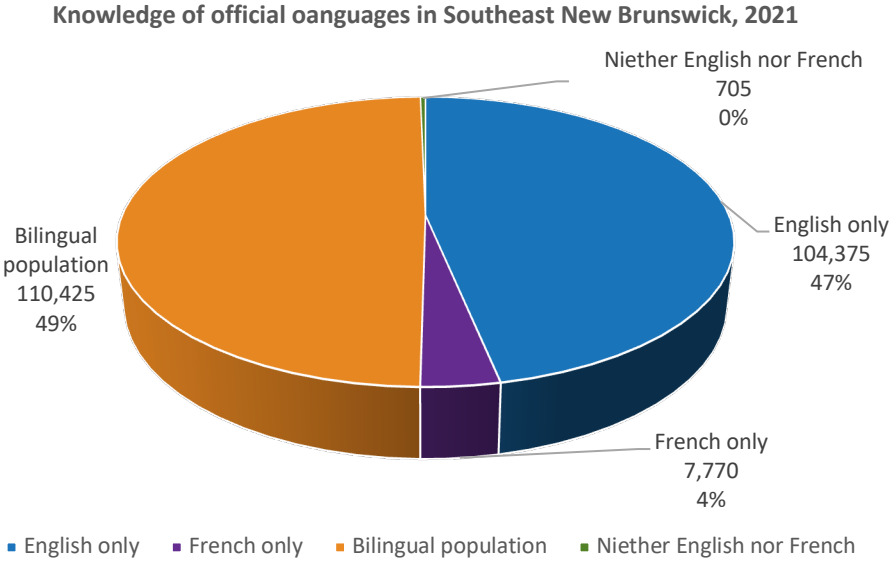
Knowledge of Official Languages

The percentage of the English-only speaking population in Southeast New Brunswick in 2021 was 46.7% (104,375 people), an increase of 1.6 percentage points from 2016. In the Moncton CMA, English-only speakers were 50.7% (78,860 people), an increase of 1.2 percentage points from the last Census.

In contrast, the percentage of the French-only speaking population in Southeast New Brunswick decreased to 3.5% (7,770 people), a drop of 0.5 percentage points. The Moncton CMA also saw a decrease in French-only speakers to 3% of the population (4,665), with a decline of 0.2 percentage points compared to 2016.

The bilingual population (English and French) has also decreased by 0.9 percentage points since 2016. It is now at 49.5% of the population (110,425 people). These statistics support the need for the

province to promote bilingualism through programming and policies, not only in the public school system but also for newcomers and immigrant communities.



Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021

Language: Mother Tongue

Official languages (English and French) are the mother tongue of 90.3% of the population of Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick in 2021, a decrease of 4.2 percentage points compared to the last Census. Immigrant languages are increasing the diversity of languages in the region, with 5.9% having a non-official language as their mother tongue, compared to 3.7% in 2016. The first ten foreign languages with the highest participation in the region are:

Table 5: Changes in the most representative languages by mother tongue in Southeast New Brunswick

Mother Tongue	No. of People in 2021	Percentage in 2021 (%)	No. of People in 2016	Percentage in 2016 (%)	Absolute Change
English	118,130	52.9	111,005	53.9	7,125
French	83,405	37.4	83,365	40.5	40
French and English	5,770	2.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arabic	1,550	0.7	870	0.4	680
Mi'kmaq	925	0.4	1255	0.6	-330
Punjabi	835	0.4	50	0	785
Spanish	940	0.4	570	0.3	370
Russian	635	0.3	170	0.1	465
Portuguese	590	0.3	75	0	515
Korean	725	0.3	580	0.3	145

Mother Tongue	No. of People in 2021	Percentage in 2021 (%)	No. of People in 2016	Percentage in 2016 (%)	Absolute Change
Mandarin	605	0.3	485	0.2	120
Vietnamese	540	0.2	255	0.1	285
German	430	0.2	460	0.2	-30
Malayalam	125	0.1	20	0	105

Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016.

Indigenous languages make up 0.4% of the population in the region, with 940 people identifying one of the indigenous languages as their mother tongue (940 people). Mi'kmaq is the mother tongue of the vast majority, with 925 people (0.4% of the population, a decline of 330 people from 0.6% or 1,255 people in 2016). Therefore, a strategy to promote increased knowledge of the Mi'kmaq language and community is essential for supporting the survival of First Nation's languages in the region.

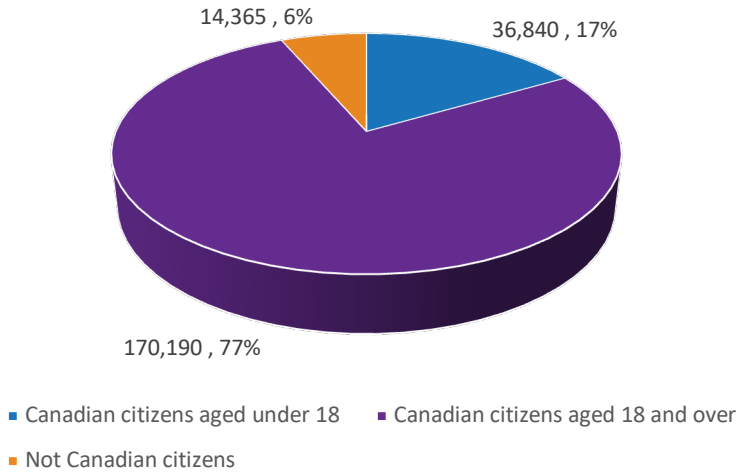
Ethnocultural Diversity

Canadian Citizens and Immigration

In Southeast New Brunswick, 93.5% of the population are Canadian citizens, a total of 207,030 people. In the Moncton CMA, the percentage is slightly lower at 91.8% (141,575 people). Compared to 2016, both rates have dropped by 3.2 percentage points in the Southeast and by 4.5 in the Moncton CMA. Therefore, most non-Canadian citizens live in the urban core.

There are 16,335 immigrants in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick, representing 7.4% of the population, with 13,345 living in the Moncton CMA (8.7%). As expected, the share of immigrants in the population has increased since 2016 by 2.4 percentage points in the Southeast (6,145 people) and by 3.1 percentage points in the Moncton CMA (an increase of 5,390 people). Therefore, 87.7% of immigrants who moved to the region between 2016 and 2021 settled in the CMA, and only 755 immigrants went to live in other parts of Southeast New Brunswick.

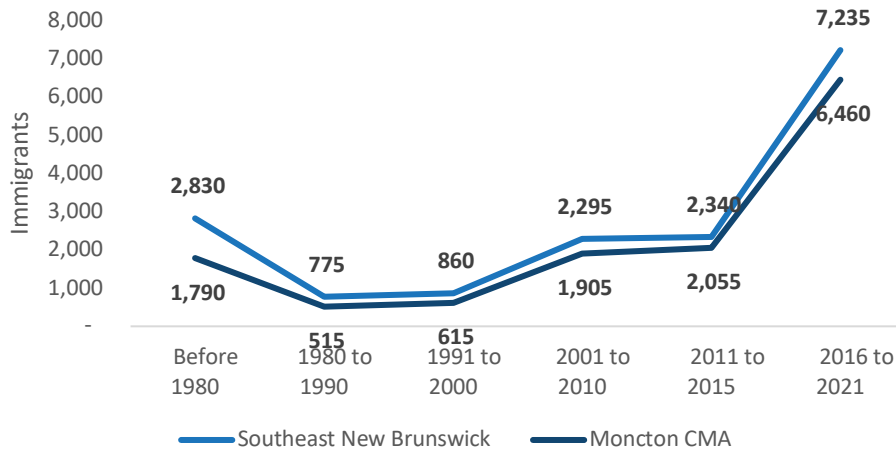
Citizenship status of the population in Southeast New Brunswick



Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021

The change in immigration over time is significant. During the 1980s and 1990s, the region received 800 immigrants, and it almost tripled in the first decade of 2000, jumping to 2,295 immigrants. The rate has continued to increase, and in the decade from 2010 to 2021, the number has jumped to 9,593 immigrants (an expansion of more than 317%).

Immigrants by period of immigration in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA



Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021 and 2016.

The largest age group among new immigrants is core-aged workers (25 to 44 years), helping the region's labour force and comprising 45.1% of immigrants (an increase from 36.7% in 2016). The second largest age group of new immigrants is those 5 to 14 years old (22.3%, similar to 23.7% in 2016). Data suggests that most immigrants come as a family with young children. Immigrants under five years old represent 12.3% (a drop from 15.4% in 2016), those 15 to 24 years old is 12.7% (a decline from 16.7% in 2016), and finally, those 45 years and older are only 7.6% of total immigrants to the region (similar to the 7.5% in 2016).

The share of non-permanent residents has also increased significantly since 2016. In the previous Census, the total number of non-permanent residents in Southeast New Brunswick was 1,785, corresponding to 0.9% of the population. In the Moncton CMA, 1,275 were non-permanent residents, making up 0.9% of the population. In contrast, the share increased significantly in 2021 to 2.4% of the population in the Southeast (5,290 people) and 3.1% of the population in the Moncton CMA (4,775 people).

The countries of origin of the highest number of immigrants inter-census are the Philippines, India, Nigeria, Syria, and France.

Table 6: Top 10 countries of origin of immigrants in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA

10 Top Countries	Southeast New Brunswick			Moncton CMA		
	Immigrants	Share (%)	Absolute Change Since 2016	Immigrants	Share (%)	Absolute Change Since 2016
United States of America	1,890	12	- 325	1,085	8	- 205
Philippines	1,770	11	1,250	1,240	9	875
United Kingdom	1,075	7	- 25	765	6	- 15
India	1,010	6	800	950	7	775
Korea, South	680	4	145	620	5	100
France	625	4	200	550	4	210
China	565	4	- 5	525	4	- 10
Nigeria	550	3	530	550	4	535
Syria	515	3	225	515	4	230
Viet Nam	390	2	120	365	3	95
Other countries	4,315			3,550		

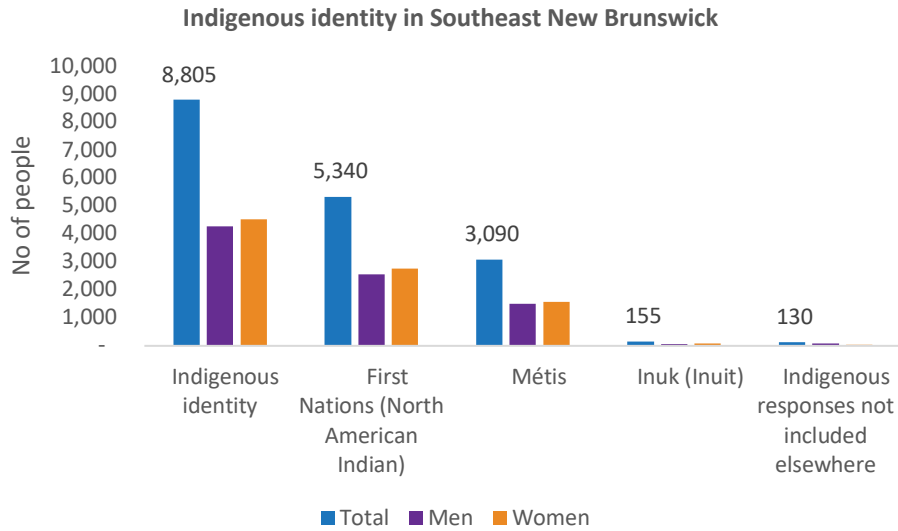
Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016

Immigrants with pre-admission experience make up 28.5% of total immigrants in the region. Generally, they arrive with work permits (16.4%) or work and study permits (7.1%, with study permits making up 3.3%). Immigrants with asylum claims before admission make up 1.3% of the population. In contrast, 71.5% of immigrants still need pre-admission experience. Of those 71.5%, 68.9% were categorized as economic immigrants (compared to 60.1% in 2016) and generally considered as high-skilled workers coming with Permanent Residency to the region. Immigrants with sponsored family members follow these with a participation of 18.5% (24.2% in 2016) and refugees with a share of 12% (15% in 2016).

Indigenous Population

4% of the population in Southeast New Brunswick has an indigenous identity (8,805 people – the same as in 2016). 2.4% are First Nations (North American Indian), 1.4% are Métis, 0.1% are Inuk (Inuit), and 0.1% identify as indigenous, not included elsewhere. In addition, 3,995 are registered or have Treaty Indian status.





Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016.

Ethnic or Cultural Origin

The percentage of visible minorities in Southeast New Brunswick and in the Moncton CMA has increased significantly since 2016. For the region, there has been a 129.6% increase in the number of people who belong to a visible minority, growing from 8,075 in 2016 to 18,540 in 2021. The same has happened in the Moncton CMA, where the increase was even higher at 134.1%. The number of visible minorities in the urban core went from 6,980 in 2016 to 16,340 in 2021.

The main visible minority groups are Black, South Asian, Filipino, Arab, and Latin American.

Table 7: Visible minorities in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick

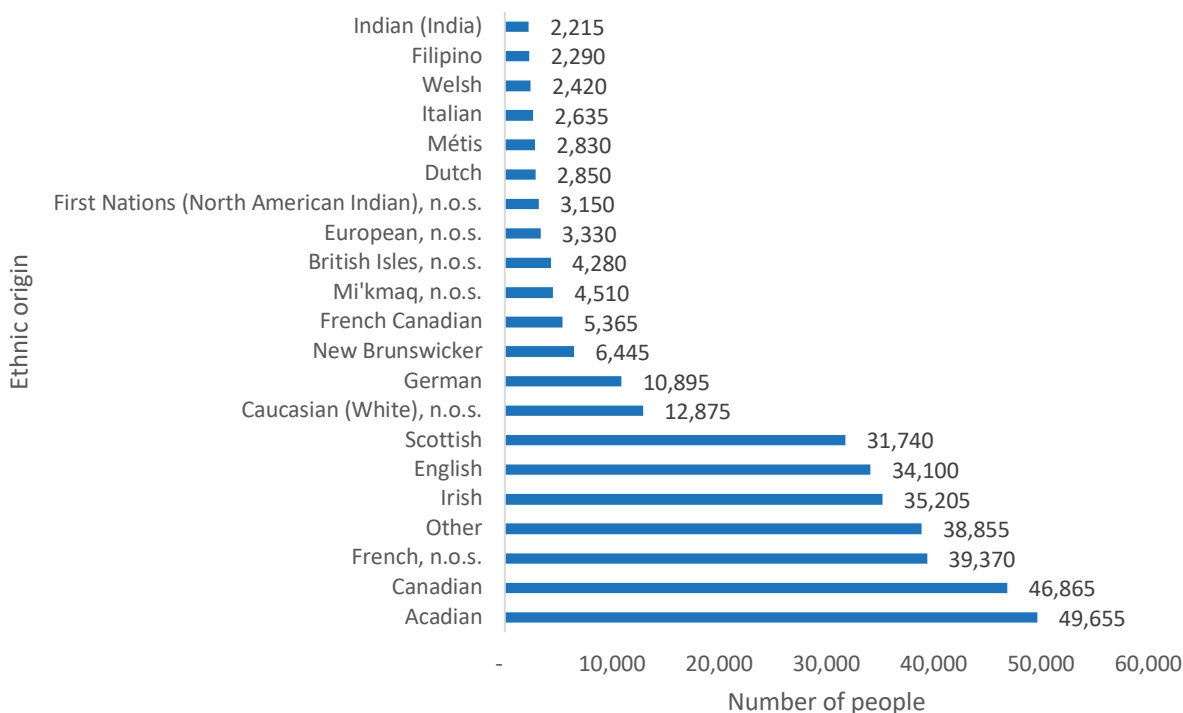
	Southeast New Brunswick					Moncton CMA				
	Total in 2021	% in 2021	Total in 2016	% in 2016	Absolute change	Total in 2021	% in 2021	Total in 2016	% in 2016	Absolute change
Total - Visible minority for the population in private households - 25% sample data	221,400	100	204,550	100	16,850	154,250	100	141,525	100	12,725
Total visible minority population	18,540	8.4	8,075	3.9	10,465	16,340	10.6	6,980	4.9	9,360
South Asian	3,510	1.6	570	0.3	2,940	3,230	2.1	470	0.3	2,760
Chinese	940	0.4	995	0.5	- 55	875	0.6	910	0.6	- 35
Black	5,720	2.6	2,665	1.3	3,055	5,310	3.4	2,350	1.7	2,960
Filipino	2,460	1.1	900	0.4	1,560	1,590	1	565	0.4	1,025
Arab	1,830	0.8	1,035	0.5	795	1,790	1.2	1,015	0.7	775
Latin American	1,080	0.5	425	0.2	655	860	0.6	295	0.2	565

	Southeast New Brunswick					Moncton CMA				
	Total in 2021	% in 2021	Total in 2016	% in 2016	Absolute change	Total in 2021	% in 2021	Total in 2016	% in 2016	Absolute change
Southeast Asian	975	0.4	445	0.2	530	865	0.6	430	0.3	435
West Asian	175	0.1	75	0	100	145	0.1	60	0	85
Korean	940	0.4	615	0.3	325	845	0.5	600	0.4	245
Japanese	125	0.1	95	0	30	105	0.1	85	0.1	20
Visible minority, n.i.e.	165	0.1	60	0	105	150	0.1	45	0	105
Multiple visible minorities	620	0.3	190	0.1	430	585	0.4	160	0.1	425

Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016.

People in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick come from 210 ethnicities and cultural origins. The 15 most common are Acadian (22.4%), Canadian (21.2%), French (17.8%), Irish (15.9%), English (15.4%), Scottish (14.3%), Caucasian (White) (5.8%), German (4.9%), New Brunswicker (2.9%), French Canadian (2.4%), Mi'kmaq (2%), British Isles (1.9%), European (1.5%), First Nations (North American Indian) (1.4%), Dutch (1.3%).

Ethnic or cultural origin of the population in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick



Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021.

Religions

69.8% of Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick residents belong to a religion or spiritual tradition, whereas 30.2% expressed no religion or secular perspectives. Of the total population, 66% identify as Christian, 42.3% as Catholics, 6.4% as Baptist, 3.9% are part of the United Church, 2.8% are Anglican, 1.6% are Muslims, 1.5% are part of other Christian and Christian-related traditions, 1.1% are Pentecostal or belong to other charismatic churches, 0.7% are Presbyterian, 0.7% are Methodist and Wesleyan (Holiness), 0.6% are Hindu, and 2.6% belong to different religions and spiritual traditions.

Education

Secondary High School Diploma or Equivalency Certificate

For the population aged 15 years and over in private households, 80.4% have a high school diploma or equivalent certificate in Southeast New Brunswick and 84% in the Moncton CMA (an increase of 1 percentage point since 2016 and 0.8 percentage points in the urban core). In Canada, the population aged 15 years and over having a high school diploma or equivalent is 82%. Women tend to have a higher percentage of 82.6%, compared to 78.2% of men in Southeast New Brunswick.

For those aged 25 to 64, in private households, the percentage is even higher, with 88.9% of that population in Southeast New Brunswick having a high school diploma or equivalency certificate and 91.4% in the Moncton CMA (this percentage is also higher than the national average, which is 88.4%).

Highest Certificate, Diploma, or Degree

For the Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick aged 25 to 64, 90% have a certificate, diploma, or degree (up 2% since 2016). In the Moncton CMA, that percentage is even higher at 92.5% (up by 2.7% since 2016) compared to the Canadian average of 90.1%.

Those with high school diploma or equivalency certificate education only contain 26.9% in Southeast New Brunswick (down by 0.3% since 2016) and 25.9% in the Moncton CMA (down 0.9% since 2016 and slightly higher than the Canadian average of 23%).

Most of the population 25 to 64 years old have College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, with 29% in the Southeast (up by 0.5 percent since 2016) and 29.2% in the Moncton CMA (the same as in 2016 and higher than the Canadian average of 21.4%).

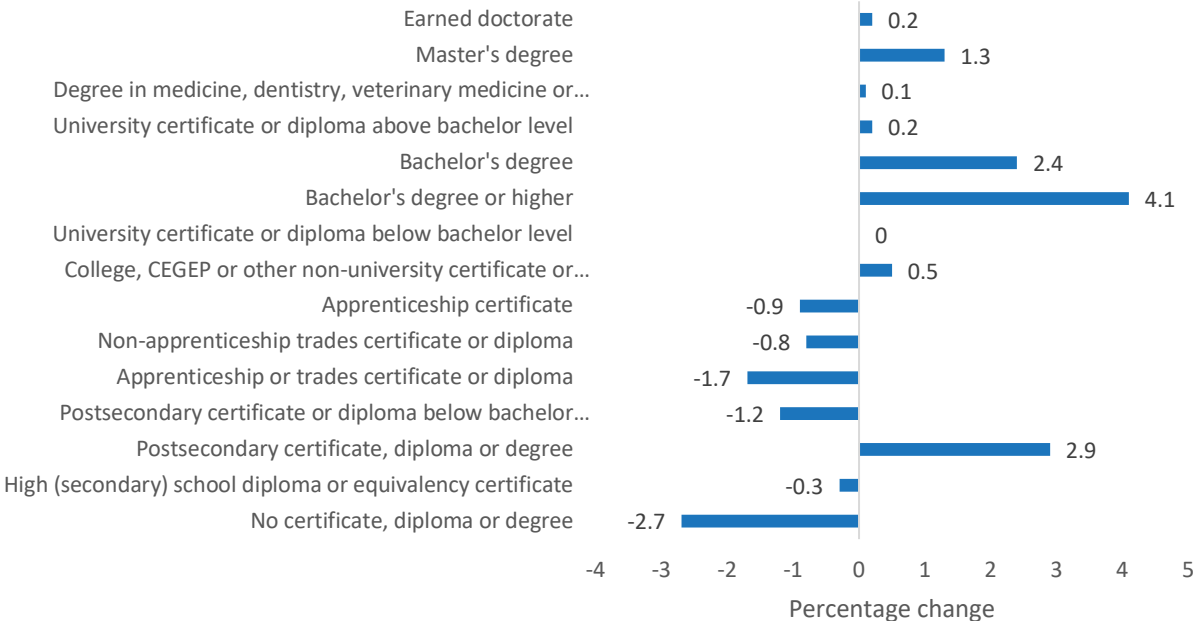
Those with a bachelor's degree or higher represent 25.6% of the population aged 25 to 64 years old in Southeast New Brunswick represent 25.6% of the population (up by 4.1% since 2016) and 29.3% in the Moncton CMA (up by 4.6% since 2016 but lower than the Canadian average of 32.9%). This segment of post-secondary education saw the highest percentage increase since the last Census.

The population 25 to 64 years old with bachelor's degrees represents 17.6% in the Southeast (up by 2.4%) and 20.3% in the Moncton CMA (up by 2.7%), compared to 21.3% in Canada.

4.9% of the population 25 to 64 years old in the Southeast have one, and 5.7% of the same people in the Moncton CMA have a master's degree (compared to Canada, the percentage is 7.4%). Finally, those with a Doctorate represent 0.8% of the population in Southeast New Brunswick and 0.7% in the Moncton CMA (compared to 1.1% in Canada).

In addition, the data confirms that women, on average, have a higher level of education than men in the region and the Moncton CMA.

Percentage change of highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population 25-64 year old in Southeast New Brunswick (2021 - 2016)



Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016

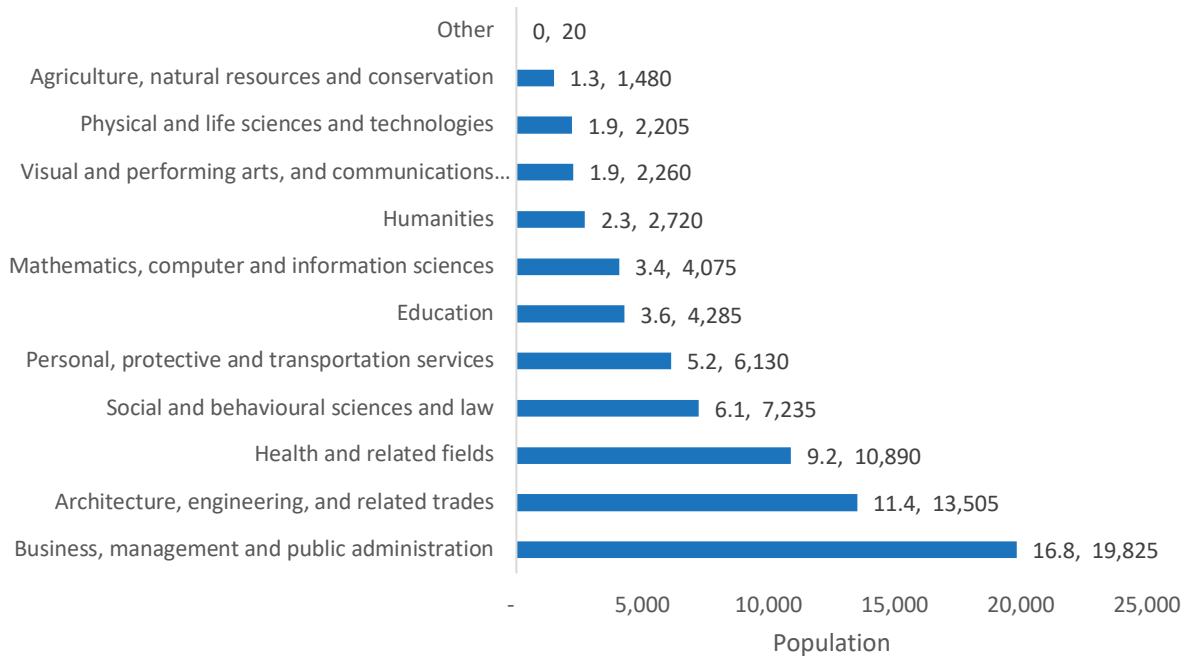
Major Field of Study

The most prevalent major field of study of the population aged 25 to 64 years of age in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick is business, management, and public administration, with a share of 16.8%, particularly in business, management, marketing, and related support services (15.4%). In the Moncton CMA, the share of this significant field of study is even higher (18.3%). In Canada, the percentage is lower at 12.4%. The participation of business, management, and public administration as a major field of study has increased since 2016 by 0.9 percentage points in both the Southeast and the Moncton CMA.

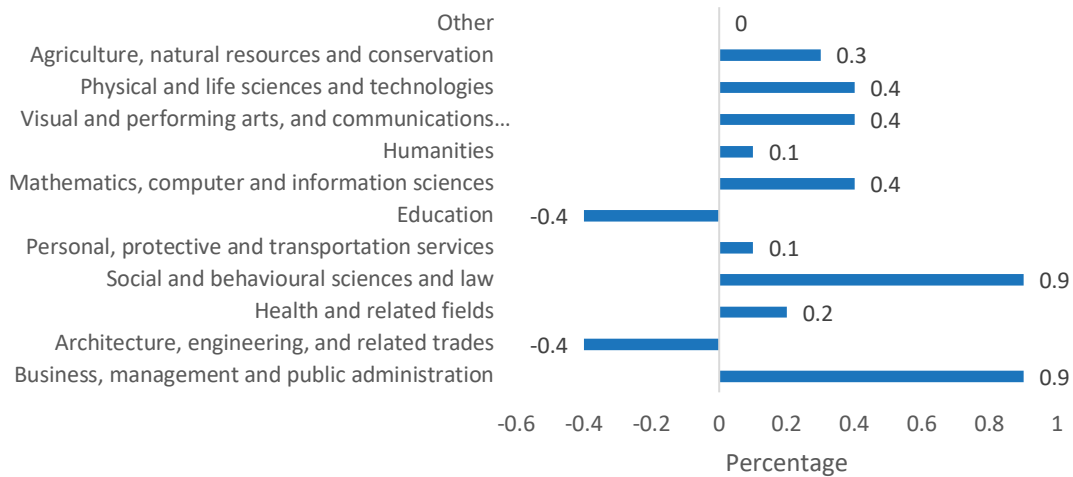
The region's second most crucial field of study is architecture, engineering, and related technologies, with a participation of 11.8% in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick and 11.5% in the Moncton CMA, very similar to the 11.6% share in Canada. This participation changed little compared to 2016 when it was 11.4% in the Southeast and 11.3% in the Moncton CMA.

The third most crucial field of study is health and related fields, with the participation of 9.2% in Southeast New Brunswick and 9.6% in the Moncton CMA, very similar to the values in 2016 (9% for the Southeast and 9.2% for the Moncton CMA). This field of study has a higher representation in the region than in Canada, whose share in 2021 was 8.1%.

Major field of study - classification of instructional programs (CIP) 2021 for the population aged 25 to 64 years in private households in Southeast New Brunswick



Change in the share of major fields of study in the population 25 to 64 years old in Southeast New Brunswick



Data from: Statistics Canada. Census Profile 2021 and 2016

Labour

Labour Force Status

The labour force 15 years and older in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick in the 2021 Census was 118,130 (an increase of 5.5% or 6,150 more people than in 2016). Of the population, 106,775 are employed, corresponding to an employment rate of 56.7% (a decrease of 1.4% since 2016), and 11,355 are unemployed, corresponding to an unemployment rate of 9.6% (also a reduction of 0.4% since 2016). According to the Census, the region's participation rate was 62.8% (1.8% less than in 2016).

Comparing the primary labour force indicators of the region to Canada's in 2021, the participation rate in Southeast New Brunswick is 0.9 percentage points less than the national level (63.7%). The employment rate is also below the national level by 0.4 percentage points (57.1%). Also, the unemployment rate in the region is lower than the national figure by 0.7 percentage points (10.3%).

The situation in the Moncton CMA is better than the Canadian average, with a participation rate of 65.2%, an employment rate of 59.7% and an unemployment rate of 8.4%.

Class of Workers

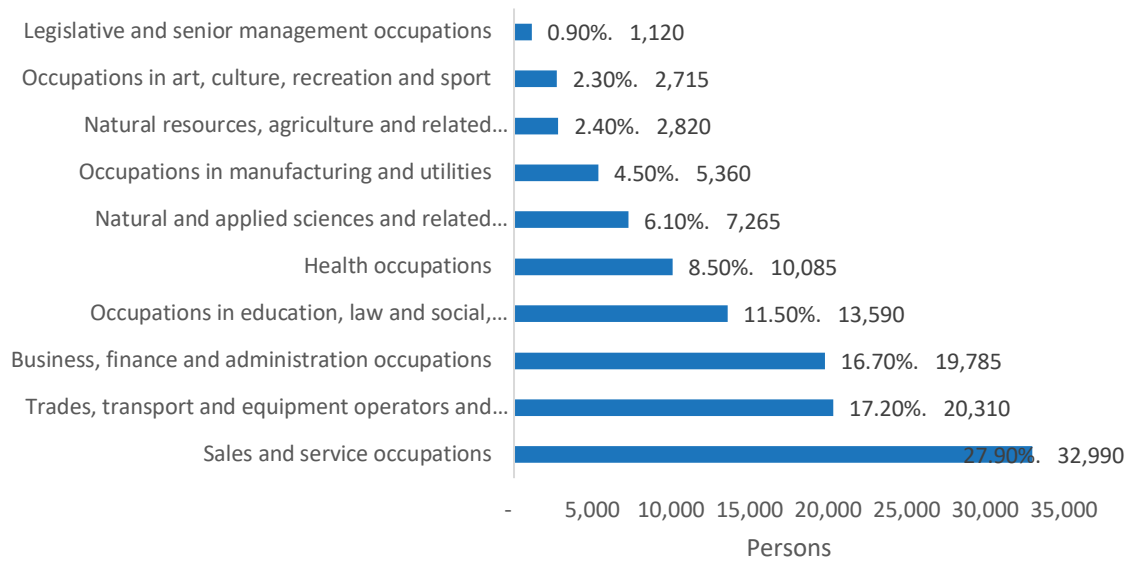
Most of the labour force aged 15 years and over in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick are employees (88.3%), less than in 2016, when the percentage of employees was 90%. Consistent with this, 9.9% of the labour force was self-employed, a higher rate than in 2016 (8.4%). In Canada, the percentage of employees within the labour force is 83.4%, and those self-employed represent 14.1%.

Most employees have permanent positions, with a participation of 80.6%, and those with temporary jobs represent 19.4%. Of temporary positions, 24.2% have fixed-term contracts, and 75.8% have casual, seasonal or short-term positions (less than one year).

Employment by Occupation

Occupation among employment has remained steady since 2016. In terms of employment, the most employee-occupied industries are sales and service at 27.9%, trades (transport and equipment operators and related occupations) at 17.2%, business (finance and administration occupations) at 16.7%, education (law and social, community and government services) at 11.5%, and healthcare at 8.5%.

Employment by occupation in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021.

The structure of employment by occupation in the region is somewhat different from the one in Canada as a whole, where sales and service occupations have a percentage of 23.9%, followed by business (finance and administration occupations) with 17.7%, trades (transport and equipment operators and related occupations) with 16.8%, education (law and social, community and government services) with 12% and natural (applied sciences and related disciplines) with 8.2%.

Employment by Industry

The level of employment by industry has a similar distribution as the employment in occupation, with the health care and social assistance sector with the most workers in the region at 13.1%, followed by retail trade at 11.7%, public administration at 8%, manufacturing 7.5%, educational services 7.3%, construction 6.9%, accommodation and food services 6.1%, transportation and warehousing 5.9%, finance and insurance 5.5% and administrative and support, waste management and remediation services 5.5%.

In 2016 health care and social assistance were tied with retail trade as the most important industries by employment with a 12.5% share, followed by manufacturing at 8%, construction at 7%, accommodation and food services at 6.9%, public administration at 6.7%, education services 6.6%, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services 6.1%, transportation and warehousing 5.6%, and finance and insurance 4.9%. The sectoral structure in the region has been changing inter-Census, with health care and social assistance becoming a leading sector in employment and public administration.

Employment by industry in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021.

The sectors leading in employment in Canada are similar, with healthcare and social assistance as the primary employer (12.7%), followed by retail trade (11.1%), professional, scientific, and technical services (8.1%), manufacturing (8%), and construction (7.6%).

Place of Work, Commuting, and commuting time

In 2021, during the Covid-19 pandemic, 68.5% of workers 15 years and over in Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick were working from their usual place of work, with 19.4% working from home. Women generally worked more from home than men, 21.3% compared to 17.6%. In the Moncton CMA, the percentages are very similar to the rest of the region.

In contrast, when comparing the place of work during the 2016 Census, the difference is significant, with only 6.2% of workers working from home in the Southeast and 5.9% in the Moncton CMA. Before the pandemic, the usual place of work in the region was the office, with 83.4% working at the usual place of work.

Table 8: Place of work for employed labour force 15 years old and over in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA.

	Southeast New Brunswick				Moncton CMA			
	Total % in 2021	Men %	Women %	Total % in 2016	Total %	Men %	Women %	Total % in 2016
Worked at home	19.4	17.6	21.3	6.2%	20.9	19.4	22.4	5.9%
Worked outside Canada	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3%	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3%
No fixed workplace address	11.9	17.8	5.7	10.1%	10.8	15.9	5.4	9.3%
Usual place of work	68.5	64.3	72.9	83.4%	68.1	64.2	72.1	84.4%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021 and 2016.

The primary mode of commuting in the region is by car, truck, or van. In Southeast New Brunswick, 90.9% of the employed labour force 15 years and over use their car, truck, or van to go to work, followed by walking (4.7%), other methods (2.2%), public transit (1.7%) and bicycle (0.4%). These percentages are similar in the Moncton CMA except for public transit, which is 0.5 percentage points more common than in the economic region and walking, which is 0.4 percentage points more common.

Table 9: Main mode of commuting in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA.

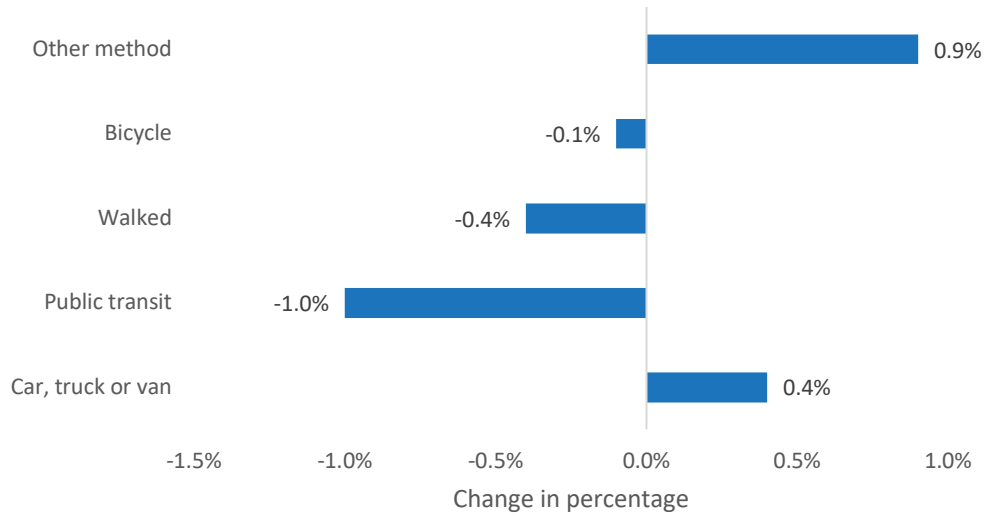
	Southeast New Brunswick		Moncton CMA	
	People	%	People	%
Car, truck, or van	78,060	90.9%	54,960	89.9%
Public transit	1,480	1.7%	1,340	2.2%
Walked	4,040	4.7%	3,105	5.1%
Bicycle	370	0.4%	330	0.5%
Other method	1,890	2.2%	1,405	2.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021.

Compared to 2016's modes of transportation, public transportation has decreased by 1%, indicating that fewer people in the region use public transit to get to work. Few people are walking, as a higher percentage of people are using their car, truck or van, or another method of transportation.

Compared to the rest of Canada, the use of public transit in the region is significantly lower, 7.7% in Canada vs. 1.7% in Southeast New Brunswick or 2.2% in the Moncton CMA. In Canada as a whole, fewer people rely on their car, truck or van as the primary mode of transportation than in the region (83.9%), and more people walk to work (5.2%) or use the bicycle (1.1%).

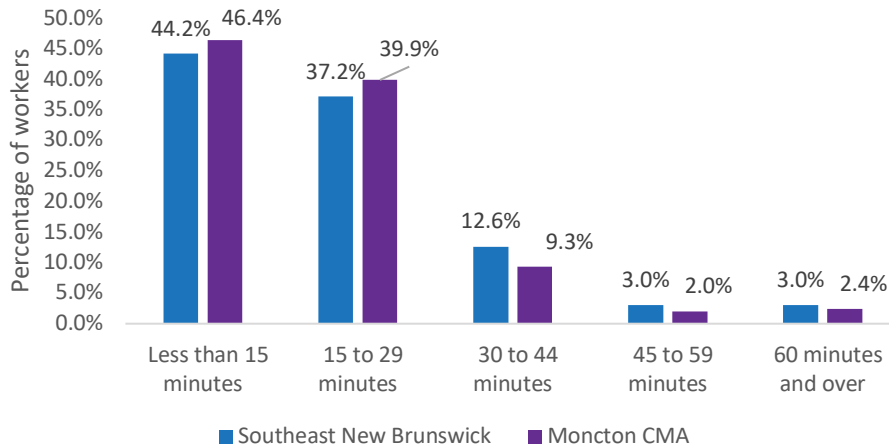
Change in share of main mode of commuting by workers 15 years and over in Southeast New Brunswick between 2016 and 2021



Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021 and 2016.

Generally, most workers aged 15 years and over in the region take less than 29 minutes to get to work daily (81.4% in the Southeast and 86.3% in the Moncton CMA). The commuting time remains very similar to 2016.

Commuting time in Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA



Source: Statistics Canada. Census profiles 2021.

ANNEXES

2021 Census profile for Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA:

[Profile table, Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population - Moncton--Richibucto \[Economic region\], New Brunswick; Moncton \[Census metropolitan area\], New Brunswick; Canada \[Country\] \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#)

2016 Census profile for Southeast New Brunswick and the Moncton CMA:

[Census Profile, 2016 Census - Moncton--Richibucto \[Economic region\], New Brunswick and Moncton \[Census metropolitan area\], New Brunswick \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#)

Endnotes

ⁱ Greater Moncton & Southeast New Brunswick, a.k.a. the 'Moncton – Richibucto Economic Region' a.k.a. 'Southeast New Brunswick' refers to the area encompassing Westmorland, Albert, and Kent Counties.

ⁱⁱ A census family is defined as a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a one-parent family (Statistics Canada).

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.apec-econ.ca/publications/view/?do-load=1&publication.id=476>

^{iv} [Canada's working-age population is older than ever, StatsCan says | CBC News](#)

^v [Quarterly Economic Report – Greater Moncton and Southeast New Brunswick \(3plus.ca\)](#)

^{vi} [Blog #3 – Planning for a balanced housing market in Southeast New Brunswick – 3+ Corporation \(3plus.ca\)](#)

^{vii} Housing suitability refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS); that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. The NOS considers suitable household accommodations if its residence has enough bedrooms.

'Housing suitability' assesses the required number of bedrooms for a household based on the age, sex, and relationships among household members. An alternative variable, 'persons per room,' considers all rooms in a private dwelling and the number of household members.

Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) on which it is based were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies.

^{viii} [| CBC News](#)

^{ix} [Highlights of the 2023 New Brunswick budget - KPMG Canada](#)

^x A census family is defined as a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a one-parent family (Statistics Canada).

^{xi} There is no age restriction on children (including children living with a grandparent or grandparents without a parent present). (Statistics Canada).

^{xii} Total inflation in Canada between 2015 and 2020 was 8.3% ([Canada Historical Inflation Rates - 1989 to 2022 | Inflation Rate and Consumer Price Index \(rateinflation.com\)](#)).

^{xiii} The low-income rate is based on the after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT) used by Statistics Canada.

^{xiv} The Gini coefficient, or Gini index, is a measure of inequality that indicates how equally income is distributed for a given population. It measures how much an income distribution deviates from perfect equality. Values of the Gini coefficient can range from 0 to 1. A value of 0 indicates that income is equally divided among the population, with all units receiving the same income. At the opposite extreme, a Gini coefficient of 1 denotes a perfectly unequal distribution, where one unit has all the economic revenue (Statistics Canada).

^{xv} <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/637b3a40-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/637b3a40-en#:~:text=In%202018%2C%20average%20income%20inequality%20among%20the%20working-age,0%20represents%20perfect%20equality%20and%201%20perfect%20inequality%29>.