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Communities



Queens County in 2040

Population growth planning document

PREPARED BY New Brunswick Multicultural Council

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INTRODUCTION

Queens County in 2040

The primary objective of this report is to show the need for population growth in Queens County in the coming years if the area wants to ensure there will be enough workers to meet local workforce demand and to provide talent for new industries to grow. In addition, another objective is to make the case that local leaders in the area need to get involved directly in population growth planning and the related work needed to ensure the regional economy can grow in the years ahead.

The population growth projections in this report are for Queens County. There is some data on the various municipalities in the county but for the three projection scenarios the analysis is at the county level.

Covid-19 Considerations

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the economy and population in New Brunswick in a variety of ways. Some of these implications are temporary such as a reduction in demand for certain local goods and services and the impact on public transportation, and some could be more permanent, such as working from home. However, the pandemic has not changed the fundamental demographic situation in New Brunswick. Without a significant increase in population attraction, there will not be enough workers to meet workforce demand now and in the future.

The need for a population growth plan

Historically, not much has been done to deliberately grow the population of New Brunswick. The natural population growth rate was strong (far more births than deaths), and more people moved out of the province in a typical year than moved in. Because of this, it was assumed there was no need to proactively attempt to convince people to move to New Brunswick.

Of course, people did move here from elsewhere in Canada and even from other countries. According to Statistics Canada, in 2016 there were 450 people aged five and older living in Queens County who had lived outside New Brunswick five years earlier. However, this population attraction was not enough to offset the number who moved away and the negative natural population growth rate (births less deaths). As a result, the overall population in Queens County dropped by 5.5 percent between 2011 and 2016 even as the population over the age of 55 increased significantly. Since 2016, the estimated population of the Queens County region declined again by 3.4 percent. In 2020 there were an estimated 10,263 people living in the county.

For decades, almost all of the economic development efforts in New Brunswick involved trying to convince local firms as well as national and international firms to invest in the province. Increasingly, the focus is shifting to addressing growing workforce gaps around the province as a precondition to industry investment. Queens County is no different.

There are 290 employers located in the county including 32 in retail services, 36 in construction, 34 in transportation, 15 in accommodations and food services and 34 in personal services. There are 19 farms with employees across the county (and another 21 with no formal employment). There are also 14 logging firms with workers and another nine without any formal employment. Ensuring local industries have the workforce they need not only to maintain their current operations, but to grow, needs to be a focus of Queens County in the years ahead.

Sustaining our high-quality health care system and public services

What is the relationship between population growth and the quality of public services in New Brunswick? The answer is simple. We need enough workers paying taxes to ensure there is a large enough tax base to sustainably fund health care and other public services. As shown in Figure 1, people are in the top 'taxpaying' years when they are between the ages of 45 and 54. The average taxpayer aged 65 and older pays 46 percent less income tax than the average taxpayer aged 45-54. This is not a criticism of older New Brunswickers. When they were in their prime taxpaying years, they were making an above-average contribution to tax revenue. As more and more people retire each year, there are not enough young people to take their place in the workforce or to provide the talent for growing industries.

A declining population in Queens County and the rest of the province threatens the quality and sustainability of our public services and public infrastructure in the years ahead.

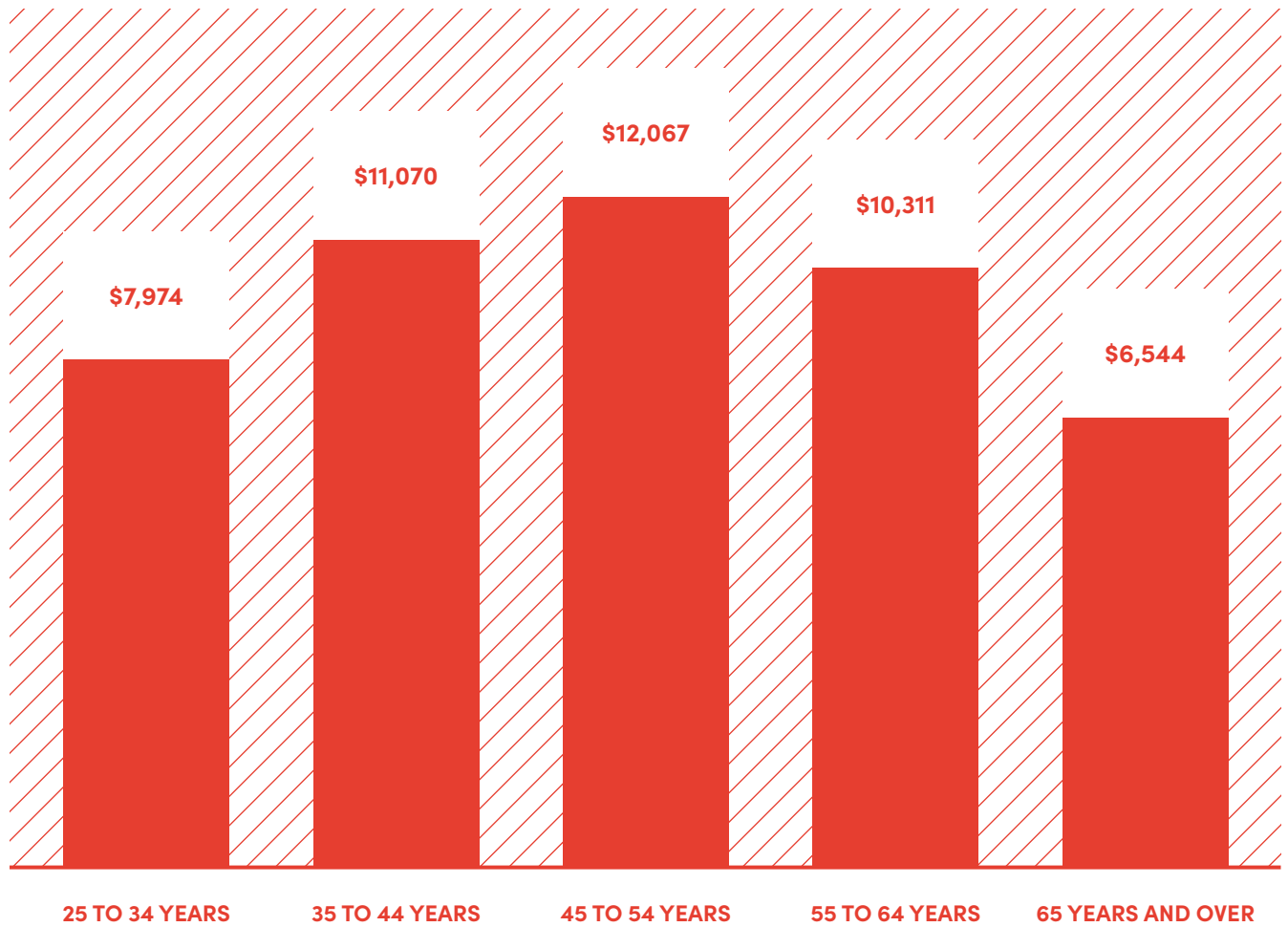


Figure 1: Average income taxes paid by age cohort, New Brunswick (2017)
 *New Brunswick (2017). Statistics Canada Table: 11-10-0051-01

THE HEALTH CARE EXAMPLE

The New Brunswick government spent \$3.2 billion on health care and seniors' long-term care in 2016. Just from the impact of aging through 2034, health care and seniors' long-term care spending is likely to push the costs to \$4.4 billion, a \$1.2 billion increase. This does not include the impact of inflation or other upward cost pressures related to prescription drugs, etc.

As a result, the cost of population aging on the health care system could result in provincial government spending on health care and seniors' long-term care rising from 35 percent of the budget in 2016 to 49 percent of by 2034.

To put this in perspective, \$1.2 billion is more than the New Brunswick government spends each year on the entire K-12 education budget. It is equivalent to nearly double the amount the government spends on post-secondary education and training and five times as much as we spend on public safety. It is also equivalent to 3.5 times as much as the annual Transportation and Infrastructure department budget.

Growing the population in New Brunswick and ensuring we have a growing workforce alone will not solve this issue, but it will go a long way to help. Attracting young migrants to New Brunswick:

- Will ensure there are enough workers to meet the demands of the economy around the province and provide workers for future growth.
- Will not significantly burden the health care system.
- Will help ensure there is enough tax revenue to sustainably fund public services and public infrastructure investment.

Sustaining our K-12 school system

The primary purpose of a population growth plan for Queens County is to ensure workforce demand can be addressed for the foreseeable future to support both 'replacement' workforce demand as people retire and 'new' demand as industries and companies grow.

However, there are many secondary benefits to attracting people to the region. More population means more demand for local business owners. It means more tax revenue for local governments. It also means more young people to populate the province's K-12 education system to ensure workforce needs can be addressed for future generations.

As shown in Figure 2, all counties around the province have seen a reduction in the population between 0 and 19 years of age in the past 30 years, with the exception of Westmorland County. Most regions have seen a substantial reduction, with 10 counties witnessing a 30 percent decline or more. This has led to school closures, consolidations and a number of additional challenges related to the provision of public education around the province.

In other words, just as we need a larger K-12 talent pipeline to address the increasing retirements from the workforce, the local K-12 system is turning out ever fewer graduates. And, according to Statistics Canada, the population under the age of 20 across New Brunswick is forecast to decline by 11 percent more by 2034.

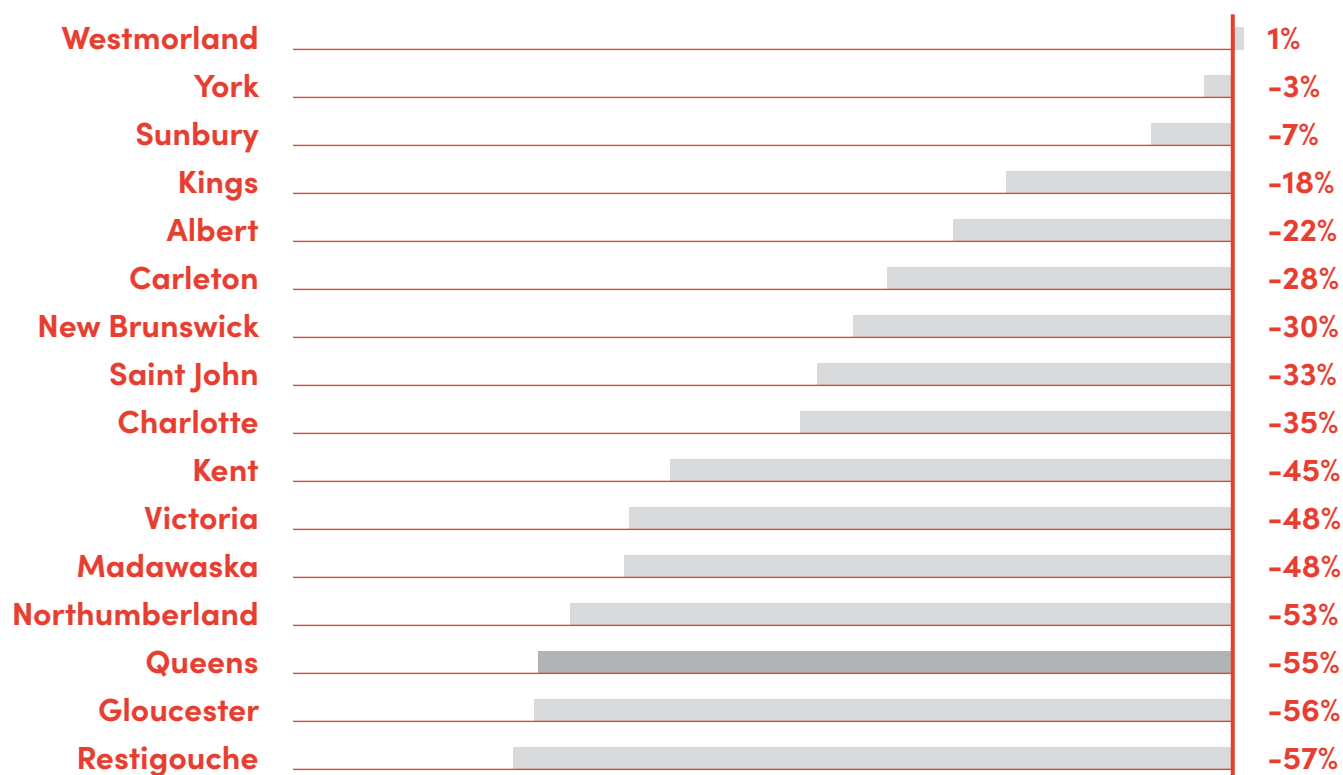


Figure 2: Percentage change in the 0-19 population (1988 – 2018), by county
Source: Statistics Canada.

Immigration and the New Brunswick K-12 student population: A model

If New Brunswick continues to attract young immigrants to the province, it will help address the decline in the K-12 student population and, indeed, lead to an increase in that population. We could see a repopulation of schools across the province ensuring we have a large potential workforce in the 2030s and 2040s.

The example below is based on a significant increase in immigration in the coming years which would boost the number of immigrant students (and international students¹) in 2019-20 from 6,700 to more than 19,800 by 2030-31.

¹ New Brunswick attracts hundreds of international students into its K-12 system each year through Atlantic Education International and other initiatives.

Model assumptions:

- The baseline immigrant/international student enrolment K-12 is 6,700 (in 2019/2020).
- New immigrants (all age groups): 5,000 in 2019-20 rising to 7,500 by 2023-24 and 10 percent per year afterward.
- The immigrant retention rate will be 85%.
- 22 percent of all new immigrants will be K-12 aged (this is consistent with current levels).
- Immigrant female fertility rate: 2.0 children per female.

Based on these assumptions, the impact of attracting immigrants on the K-12 education system is shown in Figure 3. The number of born-in-Canada (excluding immigrants) K-12 students continues to decline from 90,500 in 2019-2020 to 83,900 by 2029-30, but this decline is more than offset by the newcomer population. Immigrants and international student numbers rise to more than 13,800 by 2024-25 and to 19,840 by 2029-30. This is just one growth scenario, but it is a realistic vision for immigration and how it will impact the K-12 education system.

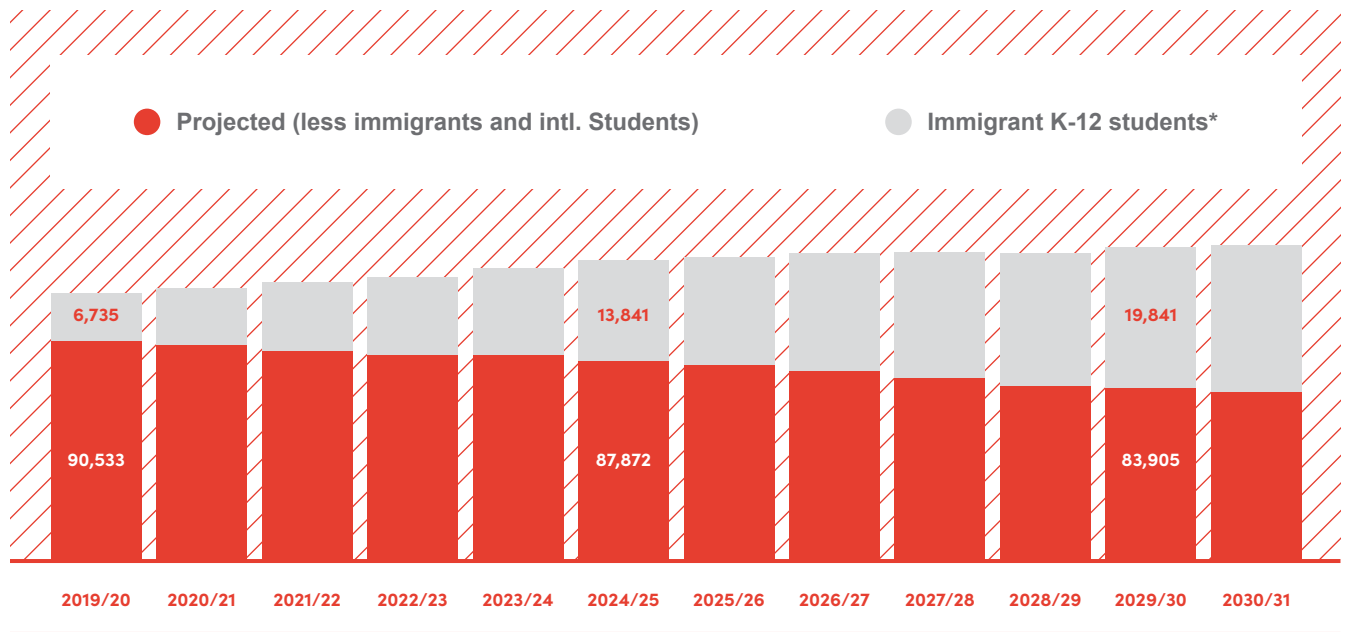


Figure 3: Forecasted impact of immigrants on K-12 student population in New Brunswick
Sources: Baseline numbers for 2019-20 provided by GNB. Forecast model based on the assumptions shown in Appendix A.

Strong local communities = strong provincial economy

There are several counties across New Brunswick that are growing the population and workforce. But most are not. The goal should be for all regions of the province to have an economic growth strategy and corresponding population growth plan. Not all regions have the same growth potential, but all should be proactively working to ensure there is enough population to meet workforce demand in the years ahead.

Population decline will lead to less public services in the community and also to less private sector services. If employers cannot find workers, they will move their businesses to other regions. It could have profound long-term impacts on smaller and mid-sized communities such as those in Queens County and could jeopardize the economic vibrancy of downtowns.

All communities around New Brunswick should be asking the question: What do we want to be as a community in 10 years, or 15 or 20? The decisions made now will impact the province for decades to come.

The business plan for New Brunswick and local communities

This document is focused on making the case for a population growth plan in Queens County. However, population growth should not be the only focus of municipal and regional government as there are many other related actions that will be needed to ensure the region can thrive over the next 20 years. This includes efforts to exploit economic development opportunities, attract more entrepreneurs and ensure there is enough housing to meet the needs of a younger, growing population as well as the increasing number of retirees.

THE CASE: LOCAL COMMUNITIES NEED TO GET ENGAGED

Historically, the role of municipal government in New Brunswick was fairly limited to services such as water/sewerage, waste management and public safety. Today, there is a demand for them to get involved in a much wider range of activities including economic development, tourism promotion, people attraction/retention efforts, community marketing and activities meant to boost quality of life (Figure 4).

We need all communities/regions to take more control over their destinies and not just wait for the inevitable population decline and the implications of that decline. There needs to be local/regional population growth as well as economic sustainability plans.

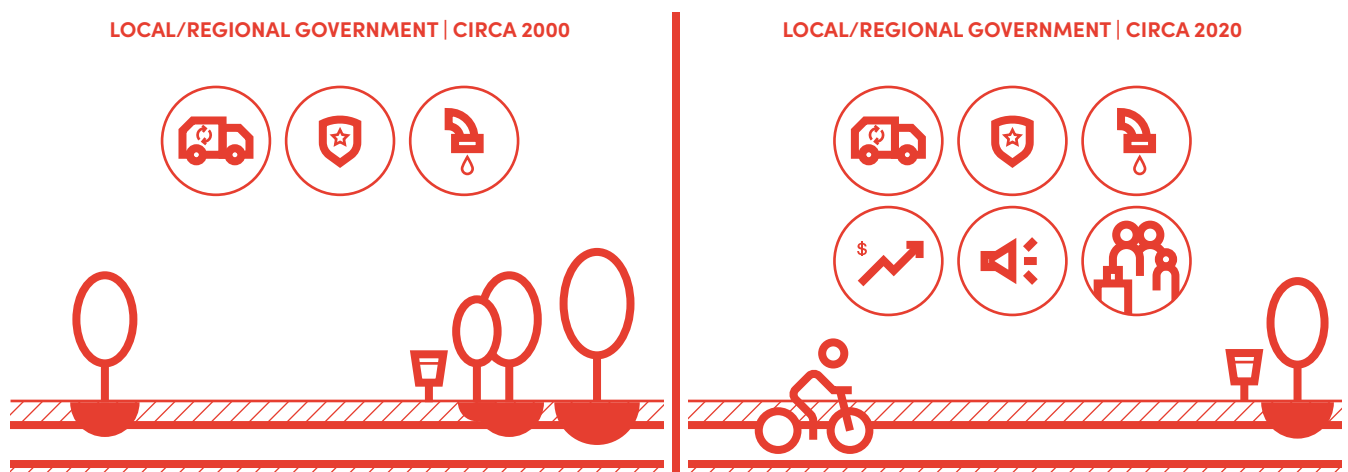


Figure 4: The changing demands on local/regional government

THE GOAL: A STRONGER PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Empowering local/regional government does not mean less of a role for the provincial government. It does mean a stronger partnership model moving forward. An effective partnership where government partners with local community and business leaders to develop plans to foster economic growth, attract population, ensure there is adequate housing and work collaboratively on other issues that boost quality of life and opportunity.

WHAT DOES A LOCAL 'BUSINESS PLAN' LOOK LIKE?

A local business plan for Queens County would bring together the various components that will influence the future growth and sustainability of the region. These components include:

- A clear understanding of labour market needs to support workforce exits and accommodate new growth.
- What industries have potential to grow in the future in the region?
- What level of inward population migration do we need to support economic development?
- What are the barriers to attracting new population? (e.g. housing, local support infrastructure, language training, etc.)

Most of all the 'business plan' should be aspirational. It might not be easy to grow a regional economy, but we should make the effort.

Why focus on 2040?

The next two decades represent a critical period in the history of New Brunswick. Since the 1950s, the province has made significant economic progress. The income gap between New Brunswick and the rest of Canada has narrowed. The share of the population below the poverty line has declined significantly. Structural unemployment has dropped to the point that many industries are struggling to find workers. Public infrastructure such as highways, bridges, airports, schools and hospitals are much improved compared to 40-50 years ago.

But the province is at a crossroads. Since 2007 the economy has only grown by 0.5 percent per year after several decades of 2.5 percent growth². It has become clear that a significant demographic shift is the top reason for this weak economic performance.

The year 2040 will be a good year of reflection. If after 20 years we have addressed our demographic issues, grown new industries and made the shift to green energy, we will emerge as a stronger, more prosperous New Brunswick. If we cannot, the next two decades will be a challenging time for the people of New Brunswick as governments are forced to decide which schools to close, which health care services to consolidate or which roads and bridges cannot be serviced anymore.

² Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth.

We are not disconnected from what is happening elsewhere in Canada. Western Canada, particularly Alberta and Saskatchewan, will be dealing with the transition away from oil and gas production. Other provinces will face their own sets of challenges. The ability of the federal government to provide even more funding to pay for public services in New Brunswick will likely be diminished. All of this means now is the time for us to step up and take more control over our destiny.

Where will the new population come from?

There is potential for people to move to Queens County from elsewhere in New Brunswick or other places in Canada to live in the area. People looking for rural communities have many options across the county and they are within a reasonable commute of the City of Fredericton.

However, the growing workforce shortage has impacted the rest of New Brunswick and as a result there will be growing competition for people across the country who would like to live in a rural area.

Across Canada, since 2013, all net growth in the workforce has come from new immigrants. Among those born in Canada, the number participating in the workforce in 2019 was 14.47 million, almost the same as the 14.48 million in 2013. The number of landed immigrants participating in the workforce increased by over a million over the same timeframe (a 25 percent growth rate). If New Brunswick had attracted its 'share' of these immigrant workers over the same period, the provincial workforce would have grown rather than decline as it did between 2013 and 2019.

Immigrants will need to be a main focus of any population growth plan for the region in the years ahead.

POPULATION GROWTH IN QUEENS COUNTY THROUGH 2040:

Three Scenarios

The looming workforce shortage

As of 2020, Statistics Canada estimates there are 1,500 people aged 0 to 19 living in Queens County. This represents essentially the maximum number of persons currently living in the county who could join the workforce within the next 20 years. However, Statistics Canada also reports that only about 80% of those aged 20-35 are actually participating in the workforce so a more accurate estimate of the maximum local entrants to the workforce would be closer to 1,200.

Based on the 2020 workforce estimates for the county, it is likely around 2,500 people will leave the workforce over the next 20 years through retirements. As shown in Table 1, this leaves a potential workforce shortage of 1,300 before accounting for any migration activity.

TABLE 1: POTENTIAL WORKFORCE SHORTFALL BY 2040, CLOSED LABOUR MARKET, QUEENS COUNTY

Potential entrants	+1,200
Forecasted exits	<u>-2,500</u>
Shortfall	-1,300

Summarizing three population growth scenarios

The following table provides three different scenarios for population growth/decline over the next 20 years across Queens County. They are based on the assumptions detailed below. The assumption for both growth scenarios is that the incoming population would be predominantly working age. There is a scenario where the county attracts considerably more retirees, but that would do nothing to address future workforce needs.

SCENARIO	PROJECTED OUTCOME	IMPLICATIONS
1. Current trajectory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population forecast to decline from 10,300 today to 9,400 by 2040 (-8%). The workforce will decline from 4,300 today to 3,100 by 2040 (-28%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any industry that is not required to physically be in the county is at risk of moving (manufacturing, processing, etc.). This will weaken the local economy and tax base.
2. To maintain the current workforce size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population needs to grow to 11,800 by 2040 (+15%). The workforce stays at around 4,300. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only maintaining the current size of the workforce over the next 20 years will likely lead to fewer workers for important export-focused industries. The population across Queens County will need to grow by 1,500 (net 75 per year). Because the natural population growth rate is negative, this means it will need to attract an average of approximately 150 per year (net) from outside the county.
3. To grow the workforce by 0.5% per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population needs to grow to 13,000 by 2040 (+27%). The workforce grows to 4,800. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population across Queens County will need to grow by 2,800 (net 140 per year). Because the natural population growth rate is negative, this means it will need to attract an average of more than 200 per year (net) from outside the county.

Methodology: Forecasting population growth

It is challenging to forecast population growth at the urban centre level. The change in population is impacted by several factors including natural population growth (births less deaths), net intraprovincial migration (to and from within the province), net interprovincial migration (to and from other provinces), immigration (from other countries) and emigration (people moving to other countries).

To develop the three population scenarios, a model was developed using the following parameters and methodology:

- **Baseline population and workforce data:** 2020 population and workforce levels estimated using Statistics Canada population and workforce tables.
- **Baseline labour market participation:** The labour market participation rate by five-year age cohort from the Census was considered to remain consistent through 2040. The participation rate is the share of the population active in the workforce. In Queens County it ranges from 44.7 percent of the population aged 15-19 to 84.3 percent among those aged 35-44 and back down to 17 percent of the population aged 65-69.

- **Baseline population growth forecast:** Statistics Canada prepares population growth forecasts at the provincial level through 2068 for a variety of scenarios. The ‘high growth’ scenario for New Brunswick was used for the 2020-2040 period. However, it was adjusted to reflect the current population breakdown by age group and growth rate in the county.
- It was assumed that most inward population movement over the next 20 years would be people of working age.
- For scenarios #2 and #3, the population growth scenarios, it was assumed that almost all net new population growth would be in age cohorts under the age of 45. The population over the age of 55 will grow strongly over the next 20 years, but from the existing population.

Scenario 1: Current population and workforce trend

In the past five years, the population in Queens County has declined by 3.4 percent. The population between the ages of zero and 55 declined by 31 percent between 2007 and 2020, while the population 55 and older increased by 18 percent.

Statistics Canada provides population growth forecasts through 2040, but only at the provincial level. Using the statistics agency’s ‘high growth’ scenario for the province and adjusting it to align with trends in Queens County provides an estimate of the baseline population forecast over the next 20 years assuming no significant change in the level of intraprovincial migration, interprovincial migration or immigration.

Based on this forecast, the population in Queens County is expected to decline by eight percent between 2020 and 2040. However, the age distribution will change as the total population under the age of 70 is expected to decline over the 20-year period while the population over the age of 70 will increase significantly.

This will have a major impact on the workforce. Even though the population is only forecasted to decline by eight percent, the number of people in the workforce will decline by 28 percent (or an estimated 1,200) over the 20-year period as more and more retire and there are not enough young people to take their place.

TABLE 2: BASELINE, CURRENT TRAJECTORY OF QUEENS COUNTY’S POPULATION AND WORKFORCE

	2020	2040	CUMULATIVE % CHANGE	AVG. ANNUAL % CHANGE	# CHANGE
Population	10,300	9,400	-8%	-0.4%	-900
Workforce	4,300	3,100	-28%	-1.4%	-1,200

See Appendix A for sources and methodology.

IMPLICATIONS OF SCENARIO #1

A steep decline in the Queens County workforce will impact industries that can ‘move’ before those that are less mobile. Mobile industries include most manufacturing, transportation and other related sectors. In the case of Queens County, it could impact the agriculture and forestry sector and it could make it hard for the village centres in Minto and Chipman to continue offering services to local residents.

Queens County has 12 manufacturing firms³ in a variety of sectors including wood manufacturing, furniture and beverages. In 2016 there were 425 people working in the manufacturing sector across the county, or nearly 10 percent of the total workforce.

Scenario 2: Population growth to maintain the current workforce size

Just to maintain the current workforce size, based on forecasted demographic trends, Queens County would need to grow its population by 1,500 over the next 20 years or a growth rate of nearly 15%. This would represent a significant growth rate; one the county has not seen in a long time.

TABLE 3: POPULATION GROWTH TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT WORKFORCE SIZE

	2020	2040	CUMULATIVE % CHANGE	AVG. ANNUAL % CHANGE	# CHANGE
Population	10,300	11,800	+14.7%	+0.7%	+1,500
Workforce	4,300	4,300	0.0%	0.0%	0

See Appendix A for sources and methodology.

IMPLICATIONS OF SCENARIO #2

Maintaining the workforce at the current level over the next 20 years could lead to fewer workers for important export-focused industries. There is going to be an increasing need for workers in service sectors such as home care, ambulatory health care and other industries to service an older population in the county. If the workforce remains at 4,300 and a much larger share are providing local services, that will leave a smaller workforce for companies in natural resources, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and other export-focused sectors.

³ Firms with employment. Source: Statistics Canada business counts, June 2020.

Scenario 3: Population growth to expand the workforce

The third scenario involves modest workforce growth in Queens County of an average 0.5 percent per year. This only represents annual workforce growth of an average of 20 or so per year over the 20-year period (or 400 in total) but, again, because of the age distribution of the current workforce this would require significant growth in the younger population to provide the workers needed to make up for those retiring and to provide the 400 for net growth in the workforce. Overall, the population in Queens County would have to grow by 2,800 over the 20-year period or an average annual growth rate of 1.3 percent (assuming all of the incremental growth is at the younger end of the age distribution) to ensure the workforce grows by 0.5 percent per year over the 20-year period.

TABLE 4: POPULATION GROWTH REQUIRED TO EXPAND THE WORKFORCE

	2020	2040	CUMULATIVE % CHANGE	AVG. ANNUAL % CHANGE	# CHANGE
Population	10,300	13,000	+26.9%	+1.3%	+2,800
Workforce	4,300	4,800	+10.0%	+0.5%	+400

See Appendix A for sources and methodology.

IMPLICATIONS OF SCENARIO #3

A growing pool of working age population in Queens County would mean more potential entrepreneurs and the potential to grow emerging and new industries in tourism, food processing, other manufacturing and services.

Towards a population growth plan for Queens County

A population growth plan for Queens County requires a number of components including:

Attracting population

The natural population growth rate in the county is now the worst among the 15 counties around New Brunswick. In 2019/2020 there were only 42 births for every 100 deaths compared to 151 births for every 100 deaths in Sunbury County. This negative natural population growth rate means the county will have to rely on more inward migration if it wants to grow its population over the next two decades.

Queens County has attracted very few of the thousands of immigrants who have settled in the Fredericton region in recent years. In 2019/2020, according to Statistics Canada, the county attracted 16 immigrants or an immigration rate of 16 per 10,000 population. In order to meet the modest population growth rate projected above (to maintain the current workforce size), Queens County will likely need to attract immigrants at around 140 per 10,000 population per year in the near future and even at a faster rate of attraction if it is to grow the size of the workforce in the years ahead⁴. This means increasing the annual intake of immigrants from 16 in 2019/2020 to around 140 per year in the near future.

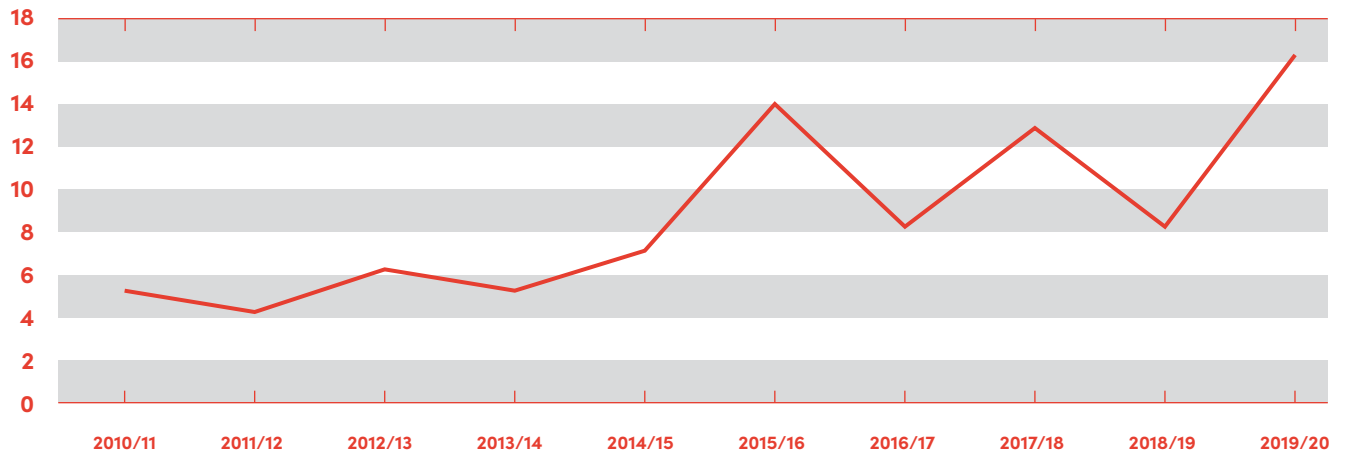


Figure 5: Population growth by source, Kings County (excluding the Saint John CMA)
Source: Statistics Canada Tables: 17-10-0140-01 and 17-10-0136-01.

In order to increase the immigrant attraction from 16 per year now to 140 per year, a deliberate focus is required. It will take cooperation between industry and government along with local community groups.

⁴ Not all immigrants will stay in the region, so the attraction rate will need to be higher than the net population growth required.

An identification of specific jobs and labour market demand in the short term will help attract newcomers as well the identification of specific entrepreneurial opportunities. In addition, the municipalities in Queens County will need to work with the provincial government and other stakeholders on a specific immigrant attraction strategy. It is important to align immigrant attraction to specific jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities available in the county. Long-term retention will be tied to attracting people who have the skills and interest in working the available jobs in the community.

Ensuring there is adequate housing

This is emerging as a real challenge across New Brunswick. The reality is that more people are retiring – they are not moving out of the county. Therefore, new population attraction will require more housing options in Queens County. This new housing will need to be priced at a reasonable level as many of the available jobs are not high-wage jobs. The standard of no more than 30 percent of household income going towards shelter costs should be the objective. In addition, more rental housing options are important. Many newcomers prefer to rent rather than buy when they first settle in the community. This puts smaller communities at a disadvantage compared to larger urban centres, and it needs to be a focus.

To illustrate the extent of the challenge, the average annual number of new housing units built across Queens County dropped from an average of more than 70 per year in the 1980s to only 35 per year between 2006 and 2016. If the county is to attract more people, it will need appropriate housing for them.

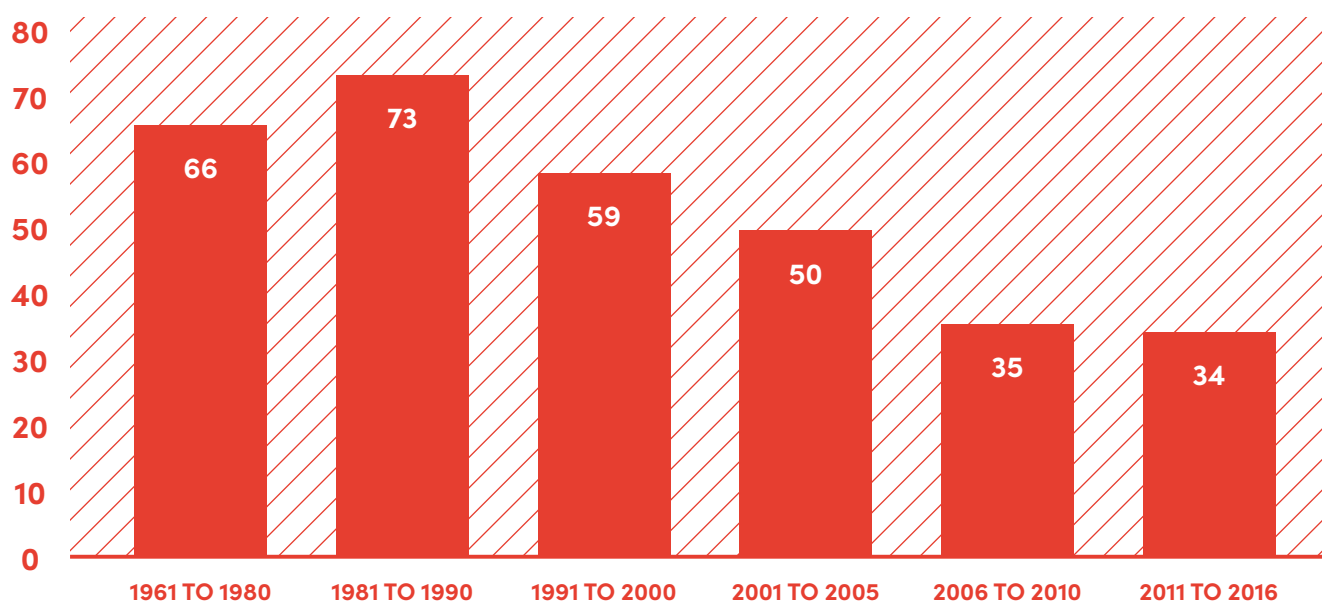


Figure 6: Average annual private dwellings built by year, Queens County.
Source: Statistics Canada 2016 Census.

Ensuring there is a focused effort at retention

In the long run, the goal is to retain as many newcomers as possible in the county. This means integration into business and social networks, local schools, churches, sports and recreation organizations. Ultimately, newcomers that build these relationships and develop personal networks and friendships are far more likely to stay in the area long term. This can be facilitated by settlement agencies as well as a host of other organizations in the county.

Conclusion

This is an exciting time for New Brunswick and for Queens County. The coming years represent a great opportunity for communities across the province to reinvent themselves by developing new industries and attracting new population.

There are no fundamental reasons why Queens County in 2040 could not have a larger and more vibrant economy with a growing population and sustainable municipalities. Because of the demographic trends in the county now, the situation seems challenging but there are examples of communities working to attract newcomers. The Village of Chipman has developed an immigration attraction campaign and has built a subdivision of transitional homes for newcomer families until they find permanent homes.

The county has forestry, agriculture and other natural resource-based industries. Its villages have the population catchment to support a variety of local services and there is potential for significant new tourism activity. But to take advantage of these opportunities, the county must address this fundamental issue of population growth and workforce sustainability.

After more than a decade of virtually no population growth, since 2016, the overall population in New Brunswick has started to grow again adding 26,000 people in the past five years. This is good but we need to do better. Ensuring smaller urban centres such as Queens County attract the population needed to address workforce demand will be a big part of ensuring New Brunswick will prosper and thrive in the years ahead.

APPENDIX A:

Sources and Methodology

Population projections for New Brunswick

Source: Statistics Canada. Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2018 to 2068

Population values: Table 17-10-0057-01

Components of growth: Table 17-10-0058-01

Recent population trends

Source: Statistics Canada Table: 17-10-0139-01

Components of population growth, annual

Source: Statistics Canada Tables 17-10-0140-01 and 17-10-0136-01.

New Brunswick K-12 education enrolment forecast

Model assumptions:

- The immigrant/international student baseline population (2018-2019): According to Statistics Canada there were approximately 4,500 immigrants and non-permanent residents enrolled in New Brunswick K-12 education in 2015-2016 (or 4.6 percent of the total student population). This number likely understates the impact of immigration on K-12 enrolment as students born to immigrant parents after arriving here are not included in the total. The timing of the Census could also impact the non-permanent resident numbers. Since the 2015-2016 school year, another 3,900 K-12 age students have arrived in New Brunswick. The model assumes grade 10, 11 and 12 immigrant students since the 2015-2016 school year have graduated by the first projection year (2020-2021).
- Immigrant retention: It was assumed that 85 percent of annual immigrants would be retained in New Brunswick.
- Age at arrival: 21 percent of all new immigrants each year arrive school aged (K-12). This is consistent with existing immigration patterns (New Brunswick).
- The immigrant female fertility rate: 2.0 children per female.
- Distribution pattern of new births after arrival: Equal annual distribution of additional births (beyond those arriving as children) over a six-year period after arrival (i.e. assumes some women will start having additional children right away but it will take six years from the year of immigration for all children of the women arriving during the year to be born).

- Age at school entrance: All children will attend school starting at age 5.
- The baseline K-12 student projection:
 - Base - 2018-2019 enrolment numbers (Source: Department of Education and Early Childhood Development)
 - Project future enrolment in subsequent years using Statistics Canada Projection Scenario LG: low-growth forecasts of population growth by age through the forecast period.
 - Excludes the forecasted new immigrant student population starting in 2020-2021. It was assumed that the age distribution (aged 5 to 17) would be the same each year for new immigrant cohorts each year through the forecast period.
- The model includes an estimate of 700 international students per year.

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2.0**

Queens County in 2040



NEW BRUNSWICK
MULTICULTURAL
COUNCIL



Atlantic Canada
Opportunities
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Agence de
promotion économique
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Canada

New Brunswick
Nouveau Brunswick