

# **Profile of the immigrant and non-permanent resident population in Greater Moncton (2021 Census)**

***And a summary review of Census data by neighbourhood across the region***

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# 1. Profile of the immigrant and non-permanent resident population

## 1.1 Summary of findings (CMA wide)

The neighbourhood-by-neighbourhood data is found in Section 2.

Key finding:	Considerations:
<p><b>Immigrants and non-permanent residents accounted for 87% of Greater Moncton’s population growth between the 2016 and 2021 censuses</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of the 2021 Census immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPRs) account for 15% of the population in City of Moncton, 12% in Dieppe and 7% in Riverview.</li> <li>• And 2022 was a record year for immigrant attraction to the region contributing to the Moncton CMA’s 5.4% population growth rate – the best among Canada’s CMAs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Housing is becoming a significant challenge for newcomers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24% of recent immigrants and 29% of non-permanent residents are living in non-suitable housing compared to 4% among non-immigrants. The share of immigrants and NPRs in non-suitable housing is still lower here than the country overall.</li> <li>• Housing (shelter) costs are more burdensome for newcomers in the Moncton CMA compared to non-immigrants: 19% of recent immigrants and 24% of NPRs spend over 30% of income on shelter.</li> <li>• Since the Census this problem has worsened.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The source countries are changing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asia and Africa are now the dominant sources of immigrants into Greater Moncton and, to a lesser extent, Latin America.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Greater Moncton is now among the leading destinations for immigrants in Canada (adjusted for population size)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were 4,310 permanent resident (PR) admissions to the Moncton CMA from January through November 2022. That represents more PR admissions than Fredericton and Saint John combined in 2022. Adjusted for population size only Saskatoon attracted more among mid and large sized urban centres across the country.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Moncton CMA is a top destination for Francophone immigrants</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are nearly 4,700 immigrants and NPRs living in the Moncton CMA with French as their first official language spoken. This represents 52% of all Francophone immigrants and NPRs living in New Brunswick. One in four immigrants to the region is a Francophone, a rate higher than all other CMAs across the country (excluding Quebec).</li> </ul>

Key finding:	Considerations:
<b>Immigrant retention rates have been improving relative to the country overall</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compared to the national retention rate, immigrants who landed in 2015 were 47% less likely to still be in the Moncton CMA by 2020. For those landing in 2018, the gap had dropped to only 27% by 2020.</li> <li>• Family class immigrants and refugees have relatively high retention rates. Over 82% of family class immigrants who landed in 2018 were still filing taxes from a Moncton CMA address in 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Immigrants in the Moncton CMA earn comparatively less employment income</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One reason could be the occupations in which they are employed.</li> <li>• 41% were employed in sales and service occupations compared to 27% across the country.</li> <li>• Further, immigrants are considerably younger than non-immigrants which likely contributes to the lower income level.</li> </ul>
<b>A larger share of immigrants in the Moncton CMA live below the poverty line</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At 20%, the Moncton CMA immigrant poverty rate is well above the rate across Canada (12%) and the non-immigrant rate in the CMA (11%). The poverty rate among recent immigrants is higher at 23%. There isn't much gender difference in the immigrant poverty rate.</li> <li>• The good news is that as immigrants live in the community longer, the poverty rate drops to the same level as the country overall and similar to the local non-immigrant population.</li> </ul>
<b>Immigrants have a much higher university-education rate than non-immigrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52% of immigrants living in the Moncton CMA (and 59% of NPRs) have a university education. That is considerably higher than the non-immigrant rate of 26%.</li> <li>• 19% of immigrants have at least a master's degree compared to five percent among non-immigrants.</li> </ul>
<b>Greater Moncton is attracting relatively few family-class immigrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In recent years, the Moncton CMA has attracted relatively few immigrants using the family sponsorship pathway even though this category has the highest retention</li> <li>• The Moncton CMA attracts slightly less refugees, but the biggest variance is family class immigrants which account for nearly 26% nationally and only less than 9% in the Moncton CMA.</li> </ul>
<b>Immigrants and NPRs have been critical to workforce growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among non-immigrants, the number in the workforce declined slightly between 2016-2021 (-885) whereas the number of immigrants and non-permanent residents in the workforce rose by +6,310. Without immigration, the Moncton CMA workforce would be in decline (more leaving the workforce through retirement, etc. than non-immigrant new entrants).</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Immigration and population growth the Moncton CMA

In 2021, there were 13,345 immigrants living in the Moncton CMA and another 4,775 non-permanent residents representing 11% of the regional population. About half (48%) of all immigrants living in the area arrived between 2016 and 2021. This ability to attract immigrants is key as population attraction/immigration will be important in the coming years as a large share of the workforce is set to retire between now and the early 2030s.

All municipalities in the CMA witnessed population growth between 2016 and 2021, except the Village of Dorchester and the Hopewell Parish. Almost all net population growth across the CMA came from immigration and non-permanent residents which accounted for 87% of the increase between 2016 and 2021. As shown in Table 1, immigrants are bolstering population in most communities accounting for 12% of the total population in Dieppe, seven percent in Riverview and 15% in the City of Moncton.

The importance of immigrants to the economy and workforce is developed in Section 1.6 below.

**Table 1: Immigrants by municipality, Moncton CMA**

	Immigrants (total)	Recent immigrants (2016 to 2021)*	Non- permanent residents	Immigrants & NPRs (% of population)
Moncton CMA	13,345	6,460	4,775	11%
Moncton, C	8,460	4,415	3,690	15%
Dieppe, C	2,690	1,490	715	12%
Riverview, TV	1,215	385	260	7%
Moncton, P	430	75	15	4%
Memramcook, VL	180	45	50	5%
Coverdale, P	125	45	-	3%
Rest of CMA	245	5	45	12%

\*arriving between 2016 and 2021. NPRs = Non-permanent residents.

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

### 1.3 Immigrants and housing in the Moncton CMA

#### ***Housing suitability for newcomers is a concern across Canada – and also a challenge in the Moncton CMA.***

Suitability is defined as whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. Using this metric, 24% of recent immigrants to the Moncton CMA are not living in suitable housing. This rises to 29% among non-permanent residents. In Toronto, by contrast, 32% of recent immigrants and 39% of non-permanent residents live in non-suitable housing. Among non-immigrants a very low share of the population lives in non-suitable housing.

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**Table 2: Percentage living in non-suitable housing, Moncton CMA**

	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Index*</u>
Non-immigrants	4%	0.53
Immigrants (overall)	14%	0.90
Recent immigrants	24%	0.83
NPRs	29%	0.89

\*Canada=1.00. Source: Statistics Canada Table: 98-10-0327-01

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#### ***The condition of the housing newcomers are living in is comparatively good.***

As opposed to suitability, recent immigrants and NPRs are mostly living in housing that does not require major repairs. The Census looks at housing condition. The share of non-immigrants in the Moncton CMA living in housing that requires major repairs was slightly higher than the recent immigrant and NPR population.

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**Table 3: Percentage living in housing requiring major repairs**

	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Index*</u>
Non-immigrants	6%	0.87
Immigrants (overall)	6%	1.12
Recent immigrants	5%	1.17
NPRs	4%	0.98

\*Canada=1.00. Source: Statistics Canada Table: 98-10-0327-01

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#### ***But housing (shelter) costs are more burdensome for newcomers in the Moncton CMA compared to non-immigrants***

A main indicator of the impact of housing and related costs is the share of household income going to cover shelter costs. Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. Nearly one in five recent immigrant households in the Moncton CMA spends 30% or more of total income on shelter costs. Among non-permanent residents, nearly one in four households spending 30% or more of household income on shelter costs.

Again, this is better than many peers. Across Canada, 26% of recent immigrant and 32% of non-permanent resident households spend 30% or more on shelter.

**Table 4: Percentage of households spending 30% or more on shelter costs**

	<u>% of total</u>	<u>Index*</u>
Non-immigrants	10%	0.75
Immigrants (overall)	16%	0.74
Recent immigrants	19%	0.74
NPRs	24%	0.73

\*Canada=1.00. Source: Statistics Canada Table: 98-10-0328-01

## 1.4 Immigrant attraction and retention

### Recent immigration trends

Immigrants have been, and continue to be, a vital part of Greater Moncton's growth story. According to the 2021 Census, there are immigrants living in the CMA from over 150 countries including over 1,200 from the Philippines and only 10 from Greece. In 2021, there were 13,345 immigrants living in the Moncton CMA and another 4,775 non-permanent residents (NPRs) – or 11% of the total population.

Immigration has been accelerating in recent years. There were 6,460 immigrants and 4,775 NPRs living in the CMA in 2021 that were not in Canada five years earlier. The source countries are changing. Older immigrants were more likely to come from the United States and Europe. Now Asia and Africa are the predominant source of immigrants. *Note: Based on 2022 IRCC permanent resident admissions data, it is likely there are more persons of Indian descent living in the Moncton CMA than all other countries.*

**Table 5: Immigrants by top country of birth, Moncton CMA (2021 Census)**

<b>Top 10 countries of birth, immigrants living in the Moncton CMA</b>		<b>Top 10 countries of birth, RECENT immigrants living in the Moncton CMA*</b>	
Philippines	1,240	Philippines	765
United States of America	1,085	India	630
India	950	Nigeria	535
United Kingdom	765	Syria	465
Korea, South	620	France	260
France	550	China	245
Nigeria	550	Morocco	210
China	525	Ukraine	205
Syria	515	Viet Nam	200
Viet Nam	365	Korea, South	170

\*arriving between 2016 and 2021.

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

***Immigrant retention has been comparatively good, but there are significant differences by class of immigrant.***

Overall, immigrant retention rates in the Moncton CMA have been improving in recent years relative to the overall average across the country. Among those settling in the Moncton CMA in 2015, only 44.4% were still living in the area when filing their 2020 tax form. This was well below the average for all of Canada (47% less or an index score of 0.53 in Table 6). For those landing in 2018, the gap with the rest of the country had dropped to 27% (index score of 0.73).

The retention rate of family class immigrants is now approaching the national level and the retention rate among economic immigrants has improved markedly in recent years.

Refugees have a relatively strong retention rate in the region as 75% of those landing in 2015 were still in the community five years later.

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**Table 6: Immigrant retention rate, by landing year (as of the 2020 tax filing year)  
Moncton CMA**

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total immigrants	44.4	48.8	50	63.6	60.8	64.3
Immigrant sponsored by family	63.6	83.3	69.2	82.4	84.2	91.7
Economic immigrant	38.2	36.4	46	59.9	58.2	62.3
Refugee	75	64.3	62.5	85.7	70.6	n/a

*Relative to Canada overall  
(CAN = 1.00)*

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total immigrants	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.73	0.69	0.70
Immigrant sponsored by family	0.69	0.90	0.74	0.88	0.89	0.95
Economic immigrant	0.48	0.46	0.56	0.73	0.69	0.70
Refugee	0.86	0.74	0.71	0.96	0.78	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada Table: 43-10-0022-01.

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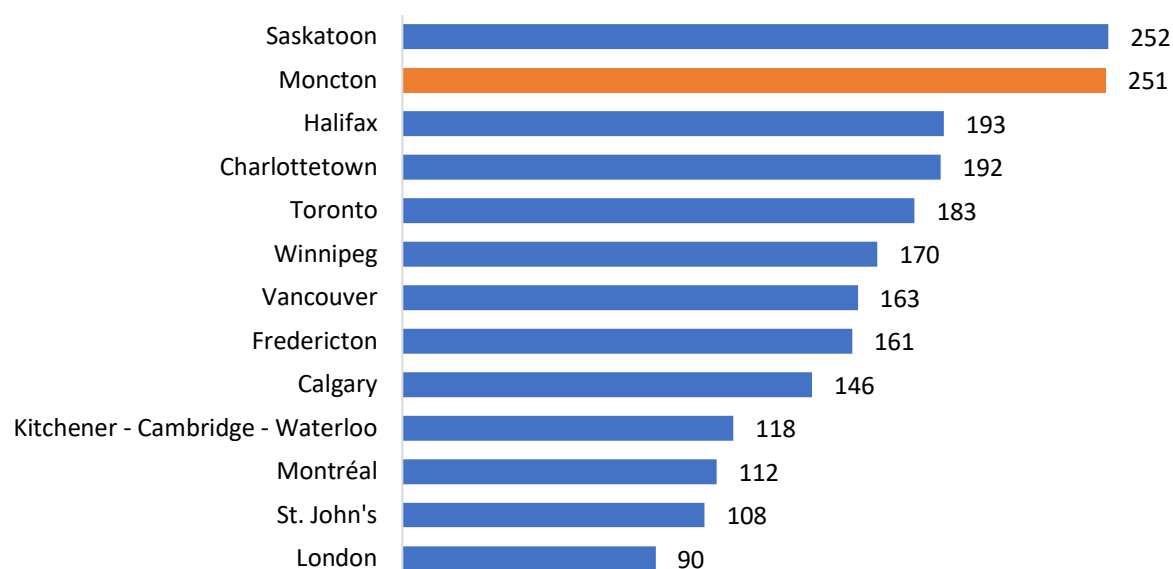
## **Immigrant attraction**

***The Moncton CMA is one of the top destinations for immigrants in Canada.***

There were 4,310 permanent resident (PR) admissions to the Moncton CMA from January through November 2022. That represents more PR admissions than Fredericton and Saint John combined in 2022. Adjusted for population size only Saskatoon attracted more among mid and large sized urban centres across the country (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Permanent residents admitted per 10,000 population by CMA/CA between January and November 2022**



Source: IRCC.

## French-speaking immigrants

### *The Moncton CMA is a top destination for Francophone immigrants.*

There are nearly 4,700 immigrants and non-permanent residents living in the Moncton CMA with French as their first official language spoken. This represents 52% of all Francophone immigrants and NPRs living in New Brunswick. One in four immigrants to the region is a Francophone, a rate higher than all other CMAs across the country (excluding Quebec).

**Table 7: Population with French as First Official Language spoken, Moncton CMA**

	Total	% of total
Non-immigrants	48,555	36%
Immigrants (total)	3,280	25%
Recent immigrants (arriving between 2016 to 2021)	1,495	23%
Non-permanent residents	1,395	29%

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

## 1.5 Immigrants: Income and education

### ***Immigrants in the Moncton CMA earn comparatively less income.***

Immigrants in the Moncton CMA, regardless of education level, earn less than their non-immigrant peers. This is the case in much of Canada, but the Moncton CMA ranks below average when compared to many peers such as Halifax and Fredericton. As shown in Table 14 below, immigrants are working in occupations that, on average, offer a lower average wage. Further, immigrants are much younger, on average, than non-immigrants which could also account for some of the gap.

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**Table 8: Average employment income, Moncton CMA (2020)**

	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Relative to non-immigrants
All education levels	\$44,600	\$39,320	0.88
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level	\$44,560	\$35,160	0.79
Bachelor's degree or higher	\$68,000	\$48,960	0.72

Source: Statistics Canada Table: 98-10-0439-01.

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### ***The Moncton CMA has an above average share of immigrants living below the poverty line.***

The following table shows the share of the population living below the poverty line as measured by the Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT) which refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take the size of households into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

At 20%, the Moncton CMA immigrant poverty rate is well above the rate across Canada (12%) and the non-immigrant rate in the CMA (11%). The poverty rate among recent immigrants is higher at 23%. There isn't much gender difference in the immigrant poverty rate.

The good news is that as immigrants live in the community longer, the poverty rate drops to the same level as the country overall and similar to the local non-immigrant population.

Section 2 below provides poverty data by neighbourhood across the CMA using the other top measure, the Low Income Cut-Off, After-tax (LICO-AT).

**Table 9: Percentage living below the poverty line, LIM-AT (2020)**

	Canada	Moncton (CMA)	Index (CAN = 1.00)
Total population	11%	13%	1.14
Non-immigrants	10%	11%	1.10
Immigrants	12%	20%	1.67
Before 1980	11%	12%	1.08
1980 to 1990	12%	11%	0.89
1991 to 2000	12%	14%	1.19
2001 to 2010	10%	10%	0.98
2011 to 2015	11%	10%	0.95
2016 to 2019	15%	23%	1.55

Source: Statistics Canada Table: 43-10-0022-01.

***Immigrants have a much higher university-education rate than non-immigrants.***

Fifty-two percent of immigrants living in the Moncton CMA (and 59% of NPRs) have a university education. That is considerably higher than the non-immigrant rate of 26%. Nineteen percent of immigrants have at least a master's degree compared to five percent among non-immigrants. Very few immigrants moving to the Moncton CMA are trained in the trades. Only just over 5% of immigrants have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma.

**Table 10: Share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher (aged 25-64), Moncton CMA**

	% of the population			Relative to Canada (CAN = 1.00)		
	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	NPRs	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	NPRs
No certificate, diploma or degree	8%	5%	2%	0.79	0.56	0.28
High school only	28%	16%	10%	1.11	0.85	0.73
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level	39%	26%	30%	1.02	1.00	1.48
Bachelor's degree or higher	26%	52%	59%	0.95	1.16	0.97
<i>Bachelor's degree</i>	18%	30%	37%	0.99	1.13	1.14
<i>Degree in medicine*</i>	1%	1%	1%	1.14	0.77	0.94
<i>Master's degree</i>	4%	15%	14%	0.85	1.23	0.72
<i>Earned doctorate</i>	0%	3%	1%	0.73	1.42	0.40

\*includes dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry.

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

***In recent years, the Moncton CMA has attracted relatively few immigrants using the family sponsorship pathway even though this category has the highest retention.***

In recent years, the Moncton CMA has attracted less family class immigrants (as a % of total). The region is heavily reliant on the economic immigrant stream at nearly 77% of the total. The table shows the breakdown of recent immigrants (between 2016-2021) to the Moncton CMA compared to the flow into other Maritime urban centres and Canada overall. Other than through the PNP, Moncton attracts almost no entrepreneurs and investors through the federal streams. The Moncton CMA attracts slightly less refugees, but the biggest variance is family class immigrants which account for nearly 26% nationally and only less than nine per cent in the Moncton CMA.

**Table 11: Breakdown of recent immigrants by pathway (arriving between 2016-2021)**

**Location of intended destination**

	Canada	Moncton	Charlotte- town	Halifax	Freder- icton	Saint John
<b>Economic immigrants*</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>76.6%</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>64.5%</b>
Skilled workers	19.4%	7.5%	1.2%	4.4%	3.6%	3.3%
Skilled trades workers	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Canadian experience class	10.6%	2.2%	2.2%	6.1%	5.5%	6.4%
Caregivers	5.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Atlantic Immigration Program	0.5%	13.0%	7.0%	9.1%	11.7%	18.2%
Entrepreneurs	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Investors	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Self-employed	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Provincial Nominee Program</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>73.8%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>
<i>Principal applicants</i>	8.8%	19.5%	29.5%	19.7%	16.1%	12.1%
<i>Secondary applicants</i>	10.1%	32.6%	44.3%	28.3%	31.4%	24.1%
<b>Immigrants sponsored by family</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>Refugees</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>

*\*There are primary and secondary applicants for each of these pathways. The detailed breakdown for the Provincial Nominee Program is highlighted because of its importance.*

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

Table 12 shows how recent immigration to the Moncton CMA by pathway differs from the country overall. The national breakdown by pathway is set at 1.00 and the Moncton share is compared using this as an index. For example, on a relative basis, the Moncton CMA attracted 36% more economic immigrants than the country overall (Index 1.36). Because the Atlantic Immigration Pilot project was only available in Atlantic Canada, the Moncton CMA attracted 23.7 times as many through this pathway as the country overall.

**Table 12: Breakdown of recent immigrants by pathway (arriving between 2016-2021), Moncton CMA Relative to the inflow to Canada**

	<u>Canada = 1.00</u>
Economic immigrants	1.36
Skilled workers	0.39
Skilled trades workers	0.00
Canadian experience class	0.20
Caregivers	0.21
Atlantic Immigration Program	23.67
Entrepreneurs	2.85
Investors	0.00
Self-employed	0.00
Provincial Nominee Program	2.76
Principal applicants	2.21
Secondary applicants	3.23
Immigrants sponsored by family	0.34
Refugees	0.85

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

## 1.6 Immigrants and the workforce

To illustrate the importance of immigrants to the Greater Moncton economy, Table 13 shows the change in the size of the workforce between the 2016 Census and the 2021 Census. Among non-immigrants, the number in the workforce declined slightly over the five year period (-885) whereas the number of immigrants and non-permanent residents in the workforce rose by 6,310. Without immigration, the Moncton CMA workforce would be in decline (more leaving the workforce through retirement, etc. than non-immigrant new entrants).

**Table 13: Workforce by immigration status and Census year, Moncton CMA**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u># change</u>	<u>% change</u>
Non-immigrants	73,930	73,045	-885	-1%
Immigrants	4,590	8,070	+3,480	+76%
Non-permanent residents	<u>710</u>	<u>3,540</u>	<u>+2,830</u>	<u>+399%</u>
Total	79,230	84,655	+5,425	+7%

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

The 2021 Census provides an overview of where immigrants are working on an occupational basis<sup>1</sup>. Table 14 shows the breakdown by percentage share in the Moncton CMA compared to the country overall. In general, immigrants are employed less in STEM occupations (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) compared to the country overall. Only four percent are employed in math, computer and information sciences. The largest share of immigrants are employed in sales and service occupations (41%) which may help explain the negative income differential with non-immigrants. There are 49% more employed in sales and service occupations in the Moncton CMA compared to the country overall.

The second largest occupational group is business, finance and administration occupations with 14% of the immigrant workforce across the Moncton CMA. Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations employ 11% of immigrants and occupations in education, law and social, community and government services employ 9% of immigrants. The health sector employs nine percent of immigrants.

In addition to less immigrant workers in STEM occupations, on a comparative basis, the Moncton CMA has considerably less immigrant employment in manufacturing and utilities occupations; trades, transport and equipment operators and occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport.

**Table 14: Immigrants in the workforce by major occupational group, % of total, 2021**

	Canada	New Brunswick	Index (CAN=1.00)
Science and science technology*	1%	0%	0.61
Engineering and engineering technology*	3%	1%	0.49
Mathematics, computer, and information sciences*	6%	4%	0.76
Business, finance and administration occupations	17%	14%	0.84
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	2%	2%	0.93
Health occupations	9%	9%	1.01
Occupations in education, law and social, community and gov. services	10%	9%	0.84
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	3%	2%	0.80
Sales and service occupations	27%	41%	1.49
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	15%	11%	0.75
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	1%	1%	1.00
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	6%	4%	0.72

\*STEM occupations.

Source: Statistics Canada 2021 Census.

Immigrants with college or university degrees had higher unemployment than their non-immigrant peers in 2020. Overall, the unemployment rate between immigrants and non-immigrants was the same.

<sup>1</sup> Immigrant employment by industry will only be published later in 2023.

In general, immigrants in the Moncton CMA had a much higher rate of labour market participation than in most other urban centres across Canada. The labour market participation rate among immigrants 71.6% compared to 63.9%. Again, the pandemic may have had an influence on workforce participation.

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**Table 15: Unemployment rate by education level, Moncton CMA (2020)**

	<u>Non-immigrants</u>	<u>Immigrants</u>
Total workforce	8.5%	8.5%
No certificate, diploma or degree	14.9%	13.2%
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate	11.9%	10.4%
Non-apprenticeship trades certificate or diploma	9.7%	4.0%
Apprenticeship certificate	7.8%	9.4%
College or other non-university certificate or diploma	6.8%	9.5%
Bachelor's degree	4.9%	7.9%

Source: Statistics Canada Table: 98-10-0435-01

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## 2. Summary review of Census data by neighbourhood

This section provides a summary review of Census data by neighbourhood across the Moncton Census Metropolitan Area. Neighbourhoods were constructed using Census Tract boundaries. The table on the following page shows the Census Tracts used for each neighbourhood and a brief description of the area. Two Census Maps with Census Tracts delineated are included in Appendix B.

There is information on seven different population characteristics:

- Population dynamics
- Income dynamics
- Mother tongue and Indigenous identity
- Housing profile
- Immigrant profile
- Education profile (aged 25-64)
- Workforce profile (15+)

It is important to note there can be significant variation within the neighbourhoods by Census Tract. For example, Moncton North includes a Census Tract (3050004.01 - bounded by Berry Mills/Horsman /Ryan/Elmhurst/Worthington) with an average household income of only \$83,100 and another (3050003.05 - north of Berry Mills/west of Twin Oaks) where the average household income is \$134,400, the second highest among the 36 Census Tracts. Appendix A includes all of the same tables but for all 36 Census Tracts, along with the cities of Moncton and Dieppe, the Town of Riverview, New Brunswick and Canada.



<b>Neighbourhood:</b>	<b>Description/Census Tracts:</b>
Downtown Moncton	3050001.00 - Moncton Riverfront 3050006.00 - Core downtown - Vaughn/Dufferin/Gordon/Queen to the Rotary
Moncton West	West of Downtown/south of Collishaw 3050002.00 - Jones Lake bounded by Main/Wheeler 3050003.01 - West Moncton - bounded by Berry Mills/Wheeler/Salisbury Road
Moncton North	Outside Wheeler/west of Mapleton/north of Barry Mills 3050003.04 - North of Ryan/west of Glencairn/south of TCH 3050003.05 - North of Berry Mills/west of Twin Oaks 3050003.06 - Bounded by Ryan/Hildegard/Mailhot/Glencairn/Evergreen and Twin Oaks 3050004.01 - Bounded by Berry Mills/Horsman/Ryan/Elmhurst/Worthington
Central Moncton	North and west of Downtown until Wheeler 3050004.02 - East of Worthington/Killam/Mountain/Crestwood 3050005.00 - North of Jones Lake - west of Vaughn Harvey/south of Collishaw 3050007.00 - Bounded by Mountain/Killam/Collishaw/Archibald/Dufferin/High/John/Lockhart 3050008.00 - Bounded by Wheeler/Edgett/Mountain 3050009.00 - Bounded by Wheeler/Edgett/Mountain and Université
Northeast Moncton	North of Wheeler to TCH and Old Shediac Road 3050010.01 - South of Morton, bounded by Wheeler and Old Shediac Road 3050010.03 - Bounded by McLaughlin/TCH/Morton/Mill and Old Shediac Road 3050010.04 - North of Morton west of McLaughlin/south TCH 3050012.01 - Moncton northeast - bounded by Old Shediac Road, Route 15 and Macdonald Lane 3050012.02 - Further northeast - east of Macdonald Lane bounded by 15 and Old Shediac Road
Dieppe Downtown	3050013.00 - Dieppe 'downtown' - Route 106/south of 15 out to Gauvin/Thomas
Dieppe East	3050014.02 - Dieppe - west of Amirault/south of Melanson 3050014.03 - Dieppe extending towards Shediac
Dieppe South	3050014.05 - Bounded by Melanson/Bourque/Chartersville 3050014.06 - Bounded by Chartersville/Bourque/Amirault/Melanson 3050014.07 - Bounded by Amirault/Vanier/Gregoire/Beaumont
Memramcook/Dorchester	3050015.02
East Riverview	3050101.00 - East Riverview (east of Findlay)
Central Riverview	3050102.01 - Central Riverview - west of Findlay/east Trites
West Riverview	3050102.02 west of Trites
South CMA	(outside the urban core) Includes Elgin, Hillsborough out to just before Riverside-Albert
Moncton Parish	North of the TCH (bounded by 126 and 15E), out to St. Paul
West CMA	(outside the urban core) Out towards Salisbury

## 2.1 Population dynamics

All of the neighbourhoods in this report witnessed population growth between 2016 and 2021 with the exception of West Riverview where the population declined by one percent. The fastest growing neighbourhood was Northeast Moncton followed by Downtown Dieppe, Moncton North and Downtown Moncton. Areas outside Moncton, Riverview and Dieppe but inside the CMA also witnessed strong population growth with the exception of the Memramcook/Dorchester area.

The youngest neighbourhood as measured by median age is Moncton North (38) followed by Dieppe East (39) and Northeast Moncton (40). The oldest are Moncton West, Central and West Riverview and areas outside the urban core.

Neighbourhood:	Pop. 2021	Pop. 2016	% change	% aged <15	% aged 65+	Median age
Canada	36,991,981	35,151,728	5%	16%	19%	42
New Brunswick	775,610	747,101	4%	14%	23%	47
Moncton (CMA)	157,717	144,810	9%	16%	19%	42
Dieppe	28,114	25,384	11%	17%	17%	41
Moncton	79,470	71,889	11%	15%	19%	41
Riverview	20,584	19,667	5%	15%	22%	45
Downtown Moncton	6,082	5,414	<b>12%</b>	9%	21%	41
Moncton West	7,152	7,028	2%	14%	26%	48
Moncton North	20,916	18,574	<b>13%</b>	20%	12%	38
Central Moncton	20,741	19,239	8%	13%	20%	42
Northeast Moncton	20,156	17,554	<b>15%</b>	15%	21%	40
Dieppe Downtown	6,810	5,952	<b>14%</b>	12%	25%	43
Dieppe East	11,979	10,885	10%	19%	13%	39
Dieppe South	9,325	8,547	9%	17%	16%	42
Memramcook/Dorchester	6,373	6,303	1%	14%	21%	46
East Riverview	9,479	8,999	5%	17%	19%	43
Central Riverview	5,223	4,720	<b>11%</b>	13%	26%	47
West Riverview	5,882	5,948	-1%	14%	23%	47
Moncton Parish	12,586	11,583	9%	15%	21%	47
West CMA (outside the urban core)	5,805	5,434	7%	16%	22%	46
South CMA (outside the urban core)	9,172	8,590	7%	15%	22%	47

*\*Top five fastest growing shown in red.*

## 2.2 Income dynamics

There is a wide variation in personal and household income levels by neighbourhood. The income levels in the chart are compared to the country overall with the national average set at 1.00. For example, across the Moncton CMA, the average personal income is 12% below the national level for an index score of 0.88. The neighbourhood with the lowest average personal income is downtown at 31% below the average across the country<sup>2</sup>. Other neighbourhoods with relatively low personal income are Central and Northeast Moncton as well as Central Riverview. The neighbourhoods with the highest average personal income are Dieppe South and Dieppe East.

Average household income is another important income measure but note that there can be a wide variation in the types of households in a neighbourhood. For example, Downtown Moncton and Downtown Dieppe have more single person households which contributes to the relatively lower income level. Again, Dieppe South and East have the highest average household incomes, with Dieppe South at 19% above the national level. It is the only neighbourhood where over 50% of households have at least \$100,000 in annual income.

Neighbourhood:	Average personal income	Canada = 1.00	Average household income	Canada = 1.00	% of households with \$100,000+ income
Canada	\$54,450	1.00	\$106,300	1.00	40%
New Brunswick	\$45,920	0.84	\$85,400	0.80	30%
Moncton (CMA)	\$48,000	0.88	\$89,700	0.84	33%
Dieppe	\$54,050	0.99	\$103,800	0.98	42%
Moncton	\$46,160	0.85	\$82,900	0.78	28%
Riverview	\$48,080	0.88	\$92,700	0.87	35%
Downtown Moncton	\$37,512	0.69	\$55,537	0.52	12%
Moncton West	\$49,765	0.91	\$89,417	0.84	31%
Moncton North	\$51,158	0.94	\$102,563	0.96	43%
Central Moncton	\$41,677	0.77	\$72,062	0.68	20%
Northeast Moncton	\$45,945	0.84	\$82,093	0.77	27%
Dieppe Downtown	\$41,480	0.76	\$69,900	0.66	21%
Dieppe East	\$55,848	1.03	\$110,998	1.04	49%
Dieppe South	\$62,388	1.15	\$126,365	1.19	53%
Memramcook/Dorchester	\$46,040	0.85	\$90,400	0.85	35%
East Riverview	\$50,560	0.93	\$99,000	0.93	40%
Central Riverview	\$41,840	0.77	\$75,300	0.71	25%
West Riverview	\$50,000	0.92	\$100,800	0.95	39%
Moncton Parish	\$52,408	0.96	\$100,641	0.95	39%
West CMA (outside the urban core)	\$47,760	0.88	\$97,400	0.92	39%
South CMA (outside the urban core)	\$44,123	0.81	\$86,147	0.81	30%

*\*Top five with the highest average household income shown in red.*

<sup>2</sup> Note that many of the higher end apartments going up in the downtown would not have been completed at the time of the Census.

The following table shows the two main low income statistics for each neighbourhood. The Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT) refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take the size of households into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases.

The Low Income Cut-Off, After-tax (LICO-AT) is the other measure of low income. The LICO-AT refers to the level at which families or persons not in an economic family spend 20 percentage points or more than the average family on food, shelter and clothing. For example, if the average family in a neighbourhood spends 40% on food, shelter and clothing, to be classified in low income using this measure, a family would need to spend 60% of income on these three items.

Using the both measures, Downtown Moncton has the highest share of the population in low income (by a wide margin). There are 2.7 times as many in low income (LIM-AT) compared to the country overall and 2.8 times using the LICO-AT. For youth, the poverty rate is higher at (41.5% using the LIM-AT and 14.4% using the LICO-AT).

Other neighbourhoods with considerably above average poverty include Central Moncton (80% more compared to the country overall using LIM-AT) and Dieppe Downtown (50% more). Central Moncton has a particular challenge with child poverty as nearly 32% of those under 18 are in low income using the LIM-AT and nearly 14% using the LICO-AT.

Neighbourhood:	All age groups		Under 18	
	Prevalence of low income (LIM-AT)	Prevalence of low income (LICO-AT)	Prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) - 0-17	Prevalence of low income (LICO-AT) 0-17
Canada	11.1%	5.2%	11.9%	4.5%
New Brunswick	14.2%	3.8%	15.9%	3.8%
Moncton (CMA)	13.0%	5.0%	16.0%	6.0%
Dieppe	8.5%	3.4%	9.6%	3.8%
Moncton	15.4%	6.8%	20.8%	8.0%
Riverview	8.7%	2.7%	10.5%	3.2%
Downtown Moncton	<b>30.0%</b>	14.6%	41.5%	14.4%
Moncton West	13.0%	5.1%	14.5%	6.4%
Moncton North	9.3%	3.8%	12.6%	4.9%
Central Moncton	<b>19.7%</b>	9.5%	31.6%	13.8%
Northeast Moncton	<b>15.7%</b>	6.6%	22.6%	7.4%
Dieppe Downtown	<b>16.5%</b>	5.8%	21.2%	7.4%
Dieppe East	6.3%	2.8%	7.7%	3.5%
Dieppe South	5.3%	2.4%	6.5%	2.5%
Memramcook/Dorchester	10.9%	1.7%	10.8%	1.4%
East Riverview	8.0%	2.7%	10.6%	3.8%
Central Riverview	10.7%	2.9%	11.8%	3.1%
West Riverview	7.9%	2.5%	9.2%	2.8%
Moncton Parish	8.6%	1.8%	8.4%	1.6%
West CMA (outside the urban core)	10.5%	2.3%	14.3%	3.1%
South CMA (outside the urban core)	<b>13.3%</b>	3.0%	13.9%	3.2%

\*Top five with the highest share of the population in low income (LIM-AT) shown in red.

## 2.3 Mother tongue and Indigenous identity

The breakdown of population by mother tongue (single responses only<sup>3</sup>) is shown in the table. Within the City of Moncton, only just over half (51%) of the residents in Northeast Moncton indicated on the Census that English was their mother tongue. Downtown Moncton has the highest share with a non-official language as their mother tongue.

The self-identified indigenous population the region is spread out. The highest concentrations (4% of the total population) are in Downtown Moncton and the Memramcook/Dorchester area. Note the Fort Folly population is not included in this analysis.

Neighbourhood:	English	French	Non-official languages	% Indigenous identity
Canada	57%	20%	22%	5%
New Brunswick	65%	30%	4%	4%
Moncton (CMA)	60%	33%	7%	3%
Dieppe	26%	67%	7%	3%
Moncton	61%	29%	10%	3%
Riverview	87%	9%	4%	2%
Downtown Moncton	58%	28%	<b>14%</b>	4%
Moncton West	78%	16%	6%	2%
Moncton North	65%	22%	<b>12%</b>	3%
Central Moncton	62%	27%	<b>11%</b>	3%
Northeast Moncton	51%	41%	<b>8%</b>	3%
Dieppe Downtown	32%	56%	<b>12%</b>	3%
Dieppe East	24%	70%	6%	3%
Dieppe South	24%	72%	5%	2%
Memramcook/Dorchester	32%	67%	1%	4%
East Riverview	86%	9%	5%	2%
Central Riverview	88%	9%	3%	2%
West Riverview	89%	8%	3%	2%
Moncton Parish	59%	39%	2%	2%
West CMA (outside the urban core)	89%	9%	2%	2%
South CMA (outside the urban core)	94%	5%	1%	2%

*\*Top five with the highest share of the population with a non-official language as their mother tongue shown in red.*

<sup>3</sup> A small amount indicate French and English as their mother tongue.

## 2.4 Housing profile

One of the most profound shifts in Greater Moncton's housing market has been the increase in rental units. In first 16 years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, rental units accounted for 31% of the total built in an average year, starting in 2017 (in line with the increase in immigrants attracted to the community), the share of rental units started to increase and between 2019 and 2022, rental units accounted for 62% of all new housing starts.

Now there are areas within the CMA with 30-80%+ rental housing. In Downtown Moncton, 84% of households rent their dwelling and in Central and Northeast Moncton around half of households rent. Relatively low shelter costs has been a traditional benefit to living in the Moncton CMA but that has been changing. In the City of Moncton, 20% of households spend at least 30% of income on shelter. There are five neighbourhoods at this level including Downtown Moncton (32%) and Dieppe Downtown (28%). Average monthly shelter costs vary widely from a low of \$881/household in Memramcook/Dorchester to a high of \$5,897 in Northeast Moncton. Dieppe South has the highest cost housing.

Neighbourhood:	% households that rent	% in non-suitable housing	% major repairs needed	% spending 30%+ income on shelter	Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	Average value of dwellings (\$)
Canada	33%	5%	6%	21%	\$1,498	\$618,500
New Brunswick	26%	3%	8%	13%	\$935	\$207,800
Moncton (CMA)	33%	3%	6%	17%	\$1,134	\$240,600
Dieppe	31%	3%	4%	17%	\$1,348	\$273,600
Moncton	44%	4%	6%	20%	\$1,162	\$237,600
Riverview	24%	2%	4%	15%	\$1,104	\$222,600
Downtown Moncton	<b>84%</b>	6%	7%	<b>32%</b>	\$2,272	\$223,099
Moncton West	34%	3%	4%	<b>20%</b>	\$2,068	\$216,733
Moncton North	24%	3%	2%	15%	\$5,347	\$283,245
Central Moncton	<b>53%</b>	5%	9%	<b>23%</b>	\$5,236	\$202,077
Northeast Moncton	<b>49%</b>	4%	5%	<b>21%</b>	\$5,897	\$241,902
Dieppe Downtown	<b>64%</b>	4%	5%	<b>28%</b>	\$1,128	\$229,600
Dieppe East	20%	3%	3%	12%	\$2,677	\$266,730
Dieppe South	13%	1%	3%	12%	\$4,358	\$295,475
Memramcook/Dorchester	12%	2%	9%	9%	\$881	\$197,000
East Riverview	17%	2%	5%	13%	\$1,159	\$237,800
Central Riverview	<b>36%</b>	3%	5%	19%	\$972	\$178,800
West Riverview	22%	1%	3%	13%	\$1,122	\$233,600
Moncton Parish	8%	2%	7%	7%	\$2,720	\$224,873
West CMA (outside the urban core)	13%	4%	8%	10%	\$1,005	\$250,400
South CMA (outside the urban core)	8%	2%	10%	8%	\$1,007	\$224,962

*\*Top five with the highest share of households that rent their dwelling shown in red.*

## 2.5 Immigrant profile

As discussed above, immigration is changing the demographic profile of the Moncton CMA. Immigrants are concentrating in certain neighbourhoods more than others. Moncton North and Central Moncton are home to the most immigrants and NPRs in total but as a share of all residents, Downtown Moncton has the highest concentration with 23% or nearly one in four not born in Canada. The shift has been particularly pronounced in downtown Moncton where 82% of all immigrants and non-permanent residents living there did not live in Canada five years earlier. A large share of immigrants/NPRs in both Northeast Moncton and Dieppe Downtown only arrived between 2016 and 2021. In general, the Moncton CMA has slightly less refugees but there are certain neighbourhoods where they are clustered including Northeast Moncton where 32% of the 2,805 immigrants/NPRs arrived in Canada as refugees. Central Moncton, Downtown Moncton and East Riverview have a higher share of refugees.

Neighbourhood:	Immigrant or non-permanent resident	% immigrant or non-permanent resident	Recent immigrants/NPRs as a % of total*	% economic immigrants	% family class	% refugees	% with work and/or study permits before admission
Canada	9,286,355	26%	24%	54%	30%	15%	19%
New Brunswick	54,980	7%	49%	65%	20%	13%	27%
Moncton (CMA)	18,120	12%	62%	70%	16%	14%	25%
Dieppe	3,405	12%	65%	78%	14%	7%	30%
Moncton	12,150	16%	67%	68%	15%	17%	24%
Riverview	1,475	7%	44%	67%	21%	11%	24%
Downtown Moncton	1,295	<b>23%</b>	82%	65%	14%	17%	27%
Moncton West	755	11%	55%	58%	33%	6%	31%
Moncton North	3,570	<b>17%</b>	61%	82%	13%	6%	21%
Central Moncton	3,430	<b>17%</b>	68%	65%	14%	21%	23%
Northeast Moncton	2,805	<b>14%</b>	72%	53%	14%	32%	22%
Dieppe Downtown	1,305	<b>20%</b>	77%	80%	12%	8%	31%
Dieppe East	1,365	12%	66%	77%	14%	8%	31%
Dieppe South	730	8%	40%	78%	20%	2%	29%
Memramcook/Dorchester	255	4%	39%	71%	29%	0%	26%
East Riverview	655	7%	42%	60%	24%	15%	23%
Central Riverview	470	9%	54%	73%	14%	12%	29%
West Riverview	345	6%	33%	72%	22%	0%	15%
Moncton Parish	570	5%	27%	63%	32%	0%	34%
West CMA (outside the urban core)	280	5%	29%	78%	22%	0%	19%
South CMA (outside the urban core)	255	3%	25%	57%	24%	6%	22%

\*of all immigrants and non-permanent residents living in the area who arrived in Canada between 2016 and 2021.

\*\*Top five with the highest share of immigrants and NPRs shown in red.

## 2.6 Education profile (aged 25-64)

The Moncton CMA adult population (aged 25-64) has higher share with non-university post-secondary education (college, apprenticeships, etc.) than the country as a whole and a lower share with university degrees. However, that varies widely by neighbourhood as 44% of the residents in Dieppe South have a university degree while only 21% in central Riverview have graduated university. The neighbourhoods outside the urban core tend to have much higher shares with non-university PSE and much less with university education. Dieppe South and Dieppe East are home to the highest share with advanced degrees (Master's or higher).

Neighbourhood:	% with less than high school	% with non-university post-secondary education	% with a bachelor degree or higher	% with a master's degree or higher
Canada	10%	34%	33%	9%
New Brunswick	11%	37%	23%	6%
Moncton (CMA)	8%	37%	29%	7%
Dieppe	5%	38%	39%	10%
Moncton	8%	35%	31%	8%
Riverview	4%	40%	26%	5%
Downtown Moncton	12%	31%	29%	9%
Moncton West	8%	36%	27%	6%
Moncton North	5%	37%	<b>36%</b>	9%
Central Moncton	11%	32%	27%	7%
Northeast Moncton	9%	34%	<b>32%</b>	8%
Dieppe Downtown	9%	35%	<b>32%</b>	9%
Dieppe East	4%	39%	<b>39%</b>	10%
Dieppe South	3%	37%	<b>44%</b>	12%
Memramcook/Dorchester	10%	43%	18%	3%
East Riverview	4%	42%	28%	5%
Central Riverview	5%	39%	21%	3%
West Riverview	4%	39%	28%	5%
Moncton Parish	10%	41%	22%	5%
West CMA (outside the urban core)	9%	41%	17%	4%
South CMA (outside the urban core)	10%	42%	14%	3%

*\*\*Top five with the highest share of the adult population with a university degree shown in red.*



## 2.7 Workforce profile (15+)

The workforce profile of the population aged 15 and older also varies somewhat by neighbourhood across the Moncton CMA. Dieppe East, Dieppe South and Moncton North had workforce participation rates of over 70% in 2021 (share of the adult population working or looking for work). By contrast, the share participating in the workforce in Dieppe Downtown was only 60% and there were several other neighbourhoods in a similar range such as Downtown Moncton and Moncton West. Central Moncton had the highest unemployment rate in 2021 at 11% and Dieppe East had the lowest at six percent. In general there is a lower rate of self-employment in the region but Moncton West stands out with 13% of the workforce in that neighbourhood indicating on the Census that they were self-employed.

Neighbourhood:	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	% self-employed
Canada	64%	57%	10%	14%
New Brunswick	60%	54%	10%	10%
Moncton (CMA)	65%	60%	8%	10%
Dieppe	69%	64%	7%	9%
Moncton	65%	59%	9%	9%
Riverview	64%	59%	8%	9%
Downtown Moncton	61%	55%	9%	9%
Moncton West	62%	56%	9%	13%
Moncton North	<b>71%</b>	66%	8%	8%
Central Moncton	64%	56%	11%	9%
Northeast Moncton	64%	59%	9%	9%
Dieppe Downtown	60%	55%	8%	7%
Dieppe East	<b>73%</b>	69%	6%	9%
Dieppe South	<b>70%</b>	65%	7%	11%
Memramcook/Dorchester	62%	58%	7%	8%
East Riverview	<b>66%</b>	61%	7%	10%
Central Riverview	62%	57%	8%	9%
West Riverview	64%	58%	8%	8%
Moncton Parish	64%	58%	9%	12%
West CMA (outside the urban core)	<b>66%</b>	60%	8%	14%
South CMA (outside the urban core)	59%	53%	10%	13%

*\*\*Top five with the highest share of the 15+ population participating in the workforce shown in red.*

## Appendix A: Detailed Census Tract data

### Population dynamics

Neighbourhood/ Census Tract	Pop. 2021	Pop. 2016	% change	Rank (out of 36 CTs)	% aged 0-14 years	% aged 65 years and over	Median age
Canada	36,991,981	35,151,728	5%		16%	19%	42
New Brunswick	775,610	747,101	4%		14%	23%	47
Moncton (CMA)	157,717	144,810	9%		16%	19%	42
Dieppe	28,114	25,384	11%		17%	17%	41
Moncton	79,470	71,889	11%		15%	19%	41
Riverview	20,584	19,667	5%		15%	22%	45
3050001.00 (CT)	1,297	1,213	7%	18	3%	34%	54
3050002.00 (CT)	4,761	4,493	6%	23	14%	27%	47
3050003.01 (CT)	2,391	2,535	-6%	34	13%	25%	50
3050003.04 (CT)	5,327	5,248	2%	29	16%	16%	41
3050003.05 (CT)	2,608	1,716	52%	2	25%	8%	38
3050003.06 (CT)	8,960	8,386	7%	18	21%	11%	38
3050004.01 (CT)	4,021	3,224	25%	3	20%	13%	36
3050004.02 (CT)	4,987	4,551	10%	11	15%	17%	40
3050005.00 (CT)	2,937	2,746	7%	18	12%	22%	44
3050006.00 (CT)	4,785	4,201	14%	8	10%	18%	37
3050007.00 (CT)	3,172	2,938	8%	16	12%	17%	41
3050008.00 (CT)	4,794	4,600	4%	27	12%	30%	49
3050009.00 (CT)	4,851	4,404	10%	11	15%	15%	38
3050010.01 (CT)	2,371	1,936	23%	4	12%	13%	32
3050010.03 (CT)	6,666	6,280	6%	23	12%	25%	44
3050010.04 (CT)	2,164	1,243	74%	1	18%	24%	33
3050011.00 (CT)	4,423	4,080	8%	16	12%	27%	51
3050012.01 (CT)	4,754	4,480	6%	23	14%	23%	45
3050012.02 (CT)	4,201	3,615	16%	7	21%	14%	38
3050013.00 (CT)	6,810	5,952	14%	8	12%	25%	43
3050014.02 (CT)	6,965	6,312	10%	11	19%	13%	38
3050014.03 (CT)	5,014	4,573	10%	11	19%	12%	40
3050014.05 (CT)	5,118	4,319	19%	5	17%	18%	42
3050014.06 (CT)	3,368	3,388	-1%	32	18%	14%	43
3050014.07 (CT)	839	840	0%	31	17%	15%	42
3050015.01 (CT)	36	40	-10%	36	n/a	n/a	x
3050015.02 (CT)	6,373	6,303	1%	30	14%	21%	46
3050016.01 (CT)	7,286	6,661	9%	15	17%	17%	44
3050016.02 (CT)	5,805	5,434	7%	18	16%	22%	46
3050100.00 (CT)	7,511	7,051	7%	18	16%	20%	46
3050101.00 (CT)	9,479	8,999	5%	26	17%	19%	43
3050102.01 (CT)	5,223	4,720	11%	10	13%	26%	47
3050102.02 (CT)	5,882	5,948	-1%	32	14%	24%	47
3050110.00 (CT)	1,064	892	19%	5	14%	28%	52
3050120.00 (CT)	597	647	-8%	35	11%	26%	53
3050200.00 (CT)	877	842	4%	27	14%	27%	50

## Income dynamics

Neighbourhood/Census Tract	Average personal income	Rank (out of 36 CTs)	Canada = 1.00	Average household income	Canada = 1.00	% of households with \$100,000+ income
Canada	\$54,450		1.00	\$106,300	1.00	40%
New Brunswick	\$45,920		0.84	\$85,400	0.80	30%
Moncton (CMA)	\$48,000		0.88	\$89,700	0.84	33%
Dieppe	\$54,050		0.99	\$103,800	0.98	42%
Moncton	\$46,160		0.85	\$82,900	0.78	28%
Riverview	\$48,080		0.88	\$92,700	0.87	35%
3050001.00 (CT)	\$39,900	29	0.73	\$55,500	0.52	12%
3050002.00 (CT)	\$53,200	9	0.98	\$93,200	0.88	31%
3050003.01 (CT)	\$42,520	23	0.78	\$80,800	0.76	31%
3050003.04 (CT)	\$46,480	15	0.85	\$91,600	0.86	37%
3050003.05 (CT)	\$64,500	<b>2</b>	1.18	\$134,400	1.26	63%
3050003.06 (CT)	\$53,800	8	0.99	\$110,700	1.04	48%
3050004.01 (CT)	\$43,760	22	0.80	\$83,100	0.78	32%
3050004.02 (CT)	\$39,920	28	0.73	\$74,600	0.70	24%
3050005.00 (CT)	\$46,240	16	0.85	\$77,500	0.73	23%
3050006.00 (CT)	\$36,760	34	0.68	\$55,550	0.52	11%
3050007.00 (CT)	\$44,280	21	0.81	\$72,000	0.68	18%
3050008.00 (CT)	\$35,920	35	0.66	\$61,450	0.58	15%
3050009.00 (CT)	\$45,360	19	0.83	\$78,200	0.74	22%
3050010.01 (CT)	\$38,160	32	0.70	\$64,600	0.61	18%
3050010.03 (CT)	\$38,920	31	0.71	\$67,000	0.63	20%
3050010.04 (CT)	\$41,440	26	0.76	\$68,800	0.65	15%
3050011.00 (CT)	\$52,100	11	0.96	\$97,500	0.92	36%
3050012.01 (CT)	\$44,560	20	0.82	\$80,600	0.76	27%
3050012.02 (CT)	\$65,400	<b>1</b>	1.20	\$131,600	1.24	57%
3050013.00 (CT)	\$41,480	25	0.76	\$69,900	0.66	21%
3050014.02 (CT)	\$54,100	7	0.99	\$105,100	0.99	45%
3050014.03 (CT)	\$58,150	<b>5</b>	1.07	\$119,200	1.12	54%
3050014.05 (CT)	\$61,250	<b>4</b>	1.12	\$120,000	1.13	47%
3050014.06 (CT)	\$63,500	<b>3</b>	1.17	\$137,200	1.29	61%
3050014.07 (CT)	\$55,700	6	1.02	\$124,000	1.17	63%
3050015.01 (CT)	x	n/a	n/a	x	n/a	n/a
3050015.02 (CT)	\$46,040	17	0.85	\$90,400	0.85	35%
3050016.01 (CT)	\$52,700	10	0.97	\$106,000	1.00	43%
3050016.02 (CT)	\$47,760	14	0.88	\$97,400	0.92	39%
3050100.00 (CT)	\$45,440	18	0.83	\$90,100	0.85	35%
3050101.00 (CT)	\$50,560	12	0.93	\$99,000	0.93	40%
3050102.01 (CT)	\$41,840	24	0.77	\$75,300	0.71	25%
3050102.02 (CT)	\$50,000	13	0.92	\$100,800	0.95	39%
3050110.00 (CT)	\$36,800	33	0.68	\$66,400	0.62	18%
3050120.00 (CT)	\$40,600	27	0.75	\$71,500	0.67	20%
3050200.00 (CT)	\$39,100	30	0.72	\$75,600	0.71	23%

## Income dynamics (cont.)

Neighbourhood/Census Tract	Prevalence of low income (LIM-AT)	Prevalence of low income (LICO-AT)	Prevalence of low income (LIM-AT) - 0-17	Prevalence of low income (LICO-AT) 0-17	Child poverty rank (out of 36 CTs)*
Canada	11.0%	5.0%	11.9%	4.5%	
New Brunswick	14.0%	4.0%	15.9%	3.8%	
Moncton (CMA)	13.0%	5.0%	16.0%	6.0%	
Dieppe	9.0%	3.0%	9.6%	3.9%	
Moncton	15.0%	7.0%	20.8%	8.0%	
Riverview	9.0%	3.0%	10.4%	3.2%	
3050001.00 (CT)	27.0%	14.0%	36.0%	n/a	n/a
3050002.00 (CT)	14.0%	5.0%	15.0%	7.0%	10
3050003.01 (CT)	11.0%	4.0%	14.0%	5.0%	14
3050003.04 (CT)	9.0%	4.0%	14.0%	5.0%	14
3050003.05 (CT)	7.0%	3.0%	9.0%	3.0%	20
3050003.06 (CT)	8.0%	4.0%	11.0%	5.0%	14
3050004.01 (CT)	13.0%	5.0%	17.0%	6.0%	13
3050004.02 (CT)	19.0%	9.0%	32.0%	11.0%	6
3050005.00 (CT)	18.0%	9.0%	28.0%	12.0%	5
3050006.00 (CT)	31.0%	15.0%	42.0%	15.0%	2
3050007.00 (CT)	24.0%	11.0%	30.0%	9.0%	8
3050008.00 (CT)	21.0%	10.0%	42.0%	21.0%	1
3050009.00 (CT)	18.0%	10.0%	27.0%	15.0%	2
3050010.01 (CT)	21.0%	10.0%	25.0%	8.0%	9
3050010.03 (CT)	21.0%	8.0%	32.0%	10.0%	7
3050010.04 (CT)	26.0%	11.0%	46.0%	14.0%	4
3050011.00 (CT)	8.0%	2.0%	8.0%	2.0%	29
3050012.01 (CT)	12.0%	5.0%	20.0%	7.0%	10
3050012.02 (CT)	5.0%	2.0%	7.0%	3.0%	20
3050013.00 (CT)	17.0%	6.0%	21.0%	7.0%	10
3050014.02 (CT)	7.0%	3.0%	8.0%	3.0%	20
3050014.03 (CT)	6.0%	3.0%	7.0%	4.0%	18
3050014.05 (CT)	7.0%	3.0%	9.0%	3.0%	20
3050014.06 (CT)	4.0%	2.0%	5.0%	3.0%	20
3050014.07 (CT)	3.0%	1.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
3050015.01 (CT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3050015.02 (CT)	11.0%	2.0%	11.0%	2.0%	29
3050016.01 (CT)	8.0%	2.0%	8.0%	1.0%	31
3050016.02 (CT)	11.0%	2.0%	14.0%	3.0%	20
3050100.00 (CT)	12.0%	2.0%	12.0%	3.0%	20
3050101.00 (CT)	8.0%	3.0%	11.0%	4.0%	18
3050102.01 (CT)	11.0%	3.0%	12.0%	3.0%	20
3050102.02 (CT)	8.0%	3.0%	9.0%	3.0%	20
3050110.00 (CT)	22.0%	6.0%	23.0%	5.0%	14
3050120.00 (CT)	20.0%	5.0%	24.0%	n/a	n/a
3050200.00 (CT)	16.0%	3.0%	16.0%	n/a	n/a

\* Based on the prevalence of low income (LICO-AT) for the population aged 0-17.

## Mother tongue and Indigenous identity

Neighbourhood/Census Tract	Mother tongue			% Indigenous identity
	English	French	Non-official languages	
Canada	57%	20%	22%	5%
New Brunswick	65%	30%	4%	4%
Moncton (CMA)	60%	33%	7%	3%
Dieppe	26%	67%	7%	3%
Moncton	61%	29%	10%	3%
Riverview	87%	9%	4%	2%
3050001.00 (CT)	65%	27%	9%	2%
3050002.00 (CT)	76%	16%	8%	2%
3050003.01 (CT)	84%	14%	2%	2%
3050003.04 (CT)	66%	26%	8%	2%
3050003.05 (CT)	65%	22%	13%	3%
3050003.06 (CT)	65%	20%	15%	3%
3050004.01 (CT)	65%	22%	13%	3%
3050004.02 (CT)	69%	19%	12%	3%
3050005.00 (CT)	69%	23%	9%	1%
3050006.00 (CT)	56%	28%	15%	5%
3050007.00 (CT)	59%	31%	10%	4%
3050008.00 (CT)	60%	29%	11%	2%
3050009.00 (CT)	54%	35%	11%	4%
3050010.01 (CT)	49%	40%	10%	2%
3050010.03 (CT)	50%	40%	10%	3%
3050010.04 (CT)	45%	42%	13%	5%
3050011.00 (CT)	63%	34%	3%	1%
3050012.01 (CT)	57%	37%	5%	4%
3050012.02 (CT)	49%	45%	6%	2%
3050013.00 (CT)	32%	56%	12%	3%
3050014.02 (CT)	27%	68%	5%	3%
3050014.03 (CT)	21%	72%	7%	4%
3050014.05 (CT)	26%	68%	6%	3%
3050014.06 (CT)	20%	76%	4%	1%
3050014.07 (CT)	22%	75%	4%	4%
3050015.01 (CT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3050015.02 (CT)	32%	67%	1%	4%
3050016.01 (CT)	58%	41%	1%	2%
3050016.02 (CT)	89%	9%	2%	2%
3050100.00 (CT)	94%	5%	1%	2%
3050101.00 (CT)	86%	9%	5%	2%
3050102.01 (CT)	88%	9%	3%	2%
3050102.02 (CT)	89%	8%	3%	2%
3050110.00 (CT)	95%	3%	2%	2%
3050120.00 (CT)	97%	3%	1%	3%
3050200.00 (CT)	46%	53%	1%	0%

## Housing profile

Neighbourhood/ Census Tract	% households that rent	Rank (out of 36 CTs)	% in non- suitable housing	% major repairs needed	% spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs	Average monthly shelter costs for owned dwellings (\$)	Average value of dwellings (\$)
Canada	33%		5%	6%	21%	\$1,498	\$618,500
New Brunswick	26%		3%	8%	13%	\$935	\$207,800
Moncton (CMA)	33%		3%	6%	17%	\$1,134	\$240,600
Dieppe	31%		3%	4%	17%	\$1,348	\$273,600
Moncton	44%		4%	6%	20%	\$1,162	\$237,600
Riverview	24%		2%	4%	15%	\$1,104	\$222,600
3050001.00 (CT)	89%	<b>1</b>	4%	5%	39%	\$1,120	\$216,000
3050002.00 (CT)	43%	13	3%	3%	24%	\$1,176	\$254,000
3050003.01 (CT)	13%	24	4%	6%	12%	\$892	\$167,600
3050003.04 (CT)	25%	16	3%	3%	13%	\$1,161	\$231,200
3050003.05 (CT)	9%	28	2%	1%	12%	\$1,616	\$361,000
3050003.06 (CT)	16%	22	2%	2%	15%	\$1,340	\$277,200
3050004.01 (CT)	45%	12	3%	3%	18%	\$1,230	\$236,800
3050004.02 (CT)	46%	11	6%	10%	17%	\$1,006	\$202,800
3050005.00 (CT)	49%	9	6%	7%	21%	\$1,084	\$215,200
3050006.00 (CT)	82%	<b>3</b>	7%	7%	29%	\$1,152	\$230,000
3050007.00 (CT)	65%	<b>4</b>	4%	11%	26%	\$1,104	\$208,000
3050008.00 (CT)	60%	6	4%	7%	28%	\$918	\$176,800
3050009.00 (CT)	46%	10	5%	12%	22%	\$1,124	\$203,600
3050010.01 (CT)	60%	7	4%	6%	24%	\$1,016	\$188,000
3050010.03 (CT)	58%	8	4%	7%	24%	\$995	\$208,800
3050010.04 (CT)	83%	<b>2</b>	6%	6%	34%	\$1,340	\$240,000
3050011.00 (CT)	9%	30	2%	5%	7%	\$1,035	\$224,800
3050012.01 (CT)	43%	14	3%	6%	19%	\$1,106	\$208,800
3050012.02 (CT)	12%	27	2%	2%	10%	\$1,440	\$330,000
3050013.00 (CT)	64%	<b>5</b>	4%	5%	28%	\$1,128	\$229,600
3050014.02 (CT)	22%	17	3%	4%	13%	\$1,263	\$256,800
3050014.03 (CT)	18%	20	3%	2%	9%	\$1,414	\$275,600
3050014.05 (CT)	21%	19	2%	3%	15%	\$1,450	\$301,200
3050014.06 (CT)	4%	33	0%	3%	8%	\$1,468	\$305,000
3050014.07 (CT)	3%	35	0%	5%	11%	\$1,440	\$280,000
3050015.01 (CT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	x	x
3050015.02 (CT)	12%	26	2%	9%	9%	\$881	\$197,000
3050016.01 (CT)	8%	32	2%	7%	7%	\$1,057	\$272,400
3050016.02 (CT)	13%	25	4%	8%	10%	\$1,005	\$250,400
3050100.00 (CT)	8%	31	2%	9%	9%	\$932	\$237,800
3050101.00 (CT)	17%	21	2%	5%	13%	\$1,159	\$237,800
3050102.01 (CT)	36%	15	3%	5%	19%	\$972	\$178,800
3050102.02 (CT)	22%	18	1%	3%	13%	\$1,122	\$233,600
3050110.00 (CT)	4%	34	4%	14%	6%	\$610	\$168,000
3050120.00 (CT)	9%	29	0%	14%	5%	\$735	\$166,000
3050200.00 (CT)	14%	23	3%	14%	0%	\$628	\$145,000

## Immigration profile

Neighbourhood/Census Tract	Immigrant or non-permanent resident	Total immigrants rank (out of 36 CTs)	% immigrant or non-permanent resident	Share immigrants rank (out of 36 CTs)	Recent immigrants/NPRs as a % of total
Canada	9,286,355		26%		24%
New Brunswick	54,980		7%		49%
Moncton (CMA)	18,120		12%		62%
Dieppe	3,405		12%		65%
Moncton	12,150		16%		67%
Riverview	1,475		7%		44%
3050001.00 (CT)	210	29	17%	10	60%
3050002.00 (CT)	675	11	14%	14	59%
3050003.01 (CT)	80	31	4%	33	25%
3050003.04 (CT)	695	10	13%	16	54%
3050003.05 (CT)	410	21	16%	11	70%
3050003.06 (CT)	1,740	1	20%	4	57%
3050004.01 (CT)	725	9	18%	7	72%
3050004.02 (CT)	870	6	17%	8	72%
3050005.00 (CT)	420	20	15%	12	65%
3050006.00 (CT)	1,085	3	24%	2	86%
3050007.00 (CT)	440	18	14%	15	64%
3050008.00 (CT)	910	5	19%	6	67%
3050009.00 (CT)	790	7	17%	9	70%
3050010.01 (CT)	425	19	20%	3	87%
3050010.03 (CT)	950	4	15%	13	71%
3050010.04 (CT)	525	14	27%	1	91%
3050011.00 (CT)	275	26	6%	25	40%
3050012.01 (CT)	515	15	11%	19	56%
3050012.02 (CT)	390	22	9%	21	50%
3050013.00 (CT)	1,305	2	20%	5	77%
3050014.02 (CT)	780	8	12%	18	71%
3050014.03 (CT)	585	13	12%	17	59%
3050014.05 (CT)	455	17	9%	20	49%
3050014.06 (CT)	230	28	7%	24	30%
3050014.07 (CT)	45	32	5%	28	0%
3050015.01 (CT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3050015.02 (CT)	255	27	4%	30	39%
3050016.01 (CT)	280	24	4%	31	16%
3050016.02 (CT)	280	24	5%	29	29%
3050100.00 (CT)	180	30	2%	34	31%
3050101.00 (CT)	655	12	7%	23	42%
3050102.01 (CT)	470	16	9%	22	54%
3050102.02 (CT)	345	23	6%	26	33%
3050110.00 (CT)	40	33	4%	32	0%
3050120.00 (CT)	35	34	6%	27	0%
3050200.00 (CT)	15	35	2%	35	0%

## Immigration profile

Neighbourhood/ Census Tract	% economic immigrants	% family class	% refugees	% with work and/or study permits before admission
Canada	54%	30%	15%	19%
New Brunswick	65%	20%	13%	27%
Moncton (CMA)	70%	16%	14%	25%
Dieppe	78%	14%	7%	30%
Moncton	68%	15%	17%	24%
Riverview	67%	21%	11%	24%
3050001.00 (CT)	77%	23%	0%	46%
3050002.00 (CT)	62%	31%	7%	35%
3050003.01 (CT)	22%	44%	0%	0%
3050003.04 (CT)	74%	16%	9%	29%
3050003.05 (CT)	84%	10%	6%	21%
3050003.06 (CT)	85%	11%	4%	19%
3050004.01 (CT)	78%	16%	8%	17%
3050004.02 (CT)	53%	24%	22%	20%
3050005.00 (CT)	75%	3%	20%	27%
3050006.00 (CT)	62%	12%	21%	22%
3050007.00 (CT)	89%	11%	0%	23%
3050008.00 (CT)	51%	11%	39%	17%
3050009.00 (CT)	71%	19%	10%	33%
3050010.01 (CT)	40%	6%	51%	6%
3050010.03 (CT)	54%	10%	36%	29%
3050010.04 (CT)	53%	11%	38%	23%
3050011.00 (CT)	68%	29%	0%	35%
3050012.01 (CT)	44%	15%	37%	22%
3050012.02 (CT)	72%	22%	7%	21%
3050013.00 (CT)	80%	12%	8%	31%
3050014.02 (CT)	75%	9%	14%	28%
3050014.03 (CT)	80%	20%	0%	33%
3050014.05 (CT)	84%	16%	0%	33%
3050014.06 (CT)	81%	16%	6%	23%
3050014.07 (CT)	0%	83%	0%	33%
3050015.01 (CT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3050015.02 (CT)	71%	29%	0%	26%
3050016.01 (CT)	65%	32%	0%	35%
3050016.02 (CT)	78%	22%	0%	19%
3050100.00 (CT)	65%	23%	8%	27%
3050101.00 (CT)	60%	24%	15%	23%
3050102.01 (CT)	73%	14%	12%	29%
3050102.02 (CT)	72%	22%	0%	15%
3050110.00 (CT)	40%	60%	0%	0%
3050120.00 (CT)	0%	0%	0%	0%
3050200.00 (CT)	0%	67%	0%	0%



## Education profile (aged 25-64)

Neighbourhood/Census Tract	% with less than high school	% with non-university post-secondary education	% with a bachelor degree or higher	Bachelor degree Rank (out of 36 CTs)	% with a master's degree or higher
Canada	10%	34%	33%		9%
New Brunswick	11%	37%	23%		6%
Moncton (CMA)	8%	37%	29%		7%
Dieppe	5%	38%	39%		10%
Moncton	8%	35%	31%		8%
Riverview	4%	40%	26%		5%
3050001.00 (CT)	7%	36%	26%	22	6%
3050002.00 (CT)	6%	35%	35%	11	8%
3050003.01 (CT)	12%	40%	13%	33	2%
3050003.04 (CT)	5%	37%	29%	18	6%
3050003.05 (CT)	4%	33%	46%	2	12%
3050003.06 (CT)	3%	36%	40%	6	10%
3050004.01 (CT)	9%	39%	31%	15	9%
3050004.02 (CT)	14%	32%	21%	26	4%
3050005.00 (CT)	7%	34%	36%	9	8%
3050006.00 (CT)	12%	30%	30%	17	10%
3050007.00 (CT)	8%	34%	33%	12	8%
3050008.00 (CT)	17%	30%	20%	28	4%
3050009.00 (CT)	8%	32%	32%	14	12%
3050010.01 (CT)	12%	33%	30%	16	10%
3050010.03 (CT)	12%	33%	24%	24	3%
3050010.04 (CT)	11%	31%	37%	8	12%
3050011.00 (CT)	8%	40%	25%	23	6%
3050012.01 (CT)	8%	39%	27%	21	4%
3050012.02 (CT)	3%	33%	45%	3	14%
3050013.00 (CT)	9%	35%	32%	13	9%
3050014.02 (CT)	6%	41%	36%	10	9%
3050014.03 (CT)	2%	37%	44%	4	10%
3050014.05 (CT)	4%	37%	40%	7	12%
3050014.06 (CT)	3%	35%	49%	1	13%
3050014.07 (CT)	2%	42%	42%	5	10%
3050015.01 (CT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3050015.02 (CT)	10%	43%	18%	29	3%
3050016.01 (CT)	9%	42%	22%	25	5%
3050016.02 (CT)	9%	41%	17%	30	4%
3050100.00 (CT)	9%	42%	15%	31	3%
3050101.00 (CT)	4%	42%	28%	20	5%
3050102.01 (CT)	5%	39%	21%	27	3%
3050102.02 (CT)	4%	39%	28%	19	5%
3050110.00 (CT)	13%	43%	10%	34	2%
3050120.00 (CT)	10%	36%	14%	32	3%
3050200.00 (CT)	27%	41%	5%	35	0%

## Workforce profile (15+)

Neighbourhood/ Census Tract	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	% self- employed
Canada	64%	57%	10%	14%
New Brunswick	60%	54%	10%	10%
Moncton (CMA)	65%	60%	8%	10%
Dieppe	69%	64%	7%	9%
Moncton	65%	59%	9%	9%
Riverview	64%	59%	8%	9%
3050001.00 (CT)	48%	43%	10%	9%
3050002.00 (CT)	62%	57%	8%	14%
3050003.01 (CT)	61%	54%	11%	11%
3050003.04 (CT)	68%	64%	7%	10%
3050003.05 (CT)	77%	73%	5%	10%
3050003.06 (CT)	73%	68%	8%	8%
3050004.01 (CT)	67%	60%	11%	4%
3050004.02 (CT)	65%	59%	10%	8%
3050005.00 (CT)	67%	59%	13%	8%
3050006.00 (CT)	65%	59%	9%	9%
3050007.00 (CT)	65%	57%	12%	11%
3050008.00 (CT)	55%	48%	11%	6%
3050009.00 (CT)	69%	61%	12%	10%
3050010.01 (CT)	69%	62%	10%	9%
3050010.03 (CT)	61%	55%	10%	9%
3050010.04 (CT)	60%	55%	9%	5%
3050011.00 (CT)	58%	53%	8%	11%
3050012.01 (CT)	60%	54%	10%	8%
3050012.02 (CT)	73%	70%	5%	12%
3050013.00 (CT)	60%	55%	8%	7%
3050014.02 (CT)	73%	69%	6%	10%
3050014.03 (CT)	74%	69%	7%	9%
3050014.05 (CT)	69%	64%	7%	11%
3050014.06 (CT)	70%	67%	6%	12%
3050014.07 (CT)	71%	67%	5%	3%
3050015.01 (CT)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3050015.02 (CT)	62%	58%	7%	8%
3050016.01 (CT)	69%	63%	8%	12%
3050016.02 (CT)	66%	61%	8%	14%
3050100.00 (CT)	61%	55%	9%	13%
3050101.00 (CT)	66%	61%	7%	10%
3050102.01 (CT)	62%	57%	8%	9%
3050102.02 (CT)	64%	58%	8%	8%
3050110.00 (CT)	48%	42%	14%	18%
3050120.00 (CT)	59%	48%	18%	12%
3050200.00 (CT)	55%	43%	21%	9%

**Appendix B: Moncton CMA Census Tract Maps**