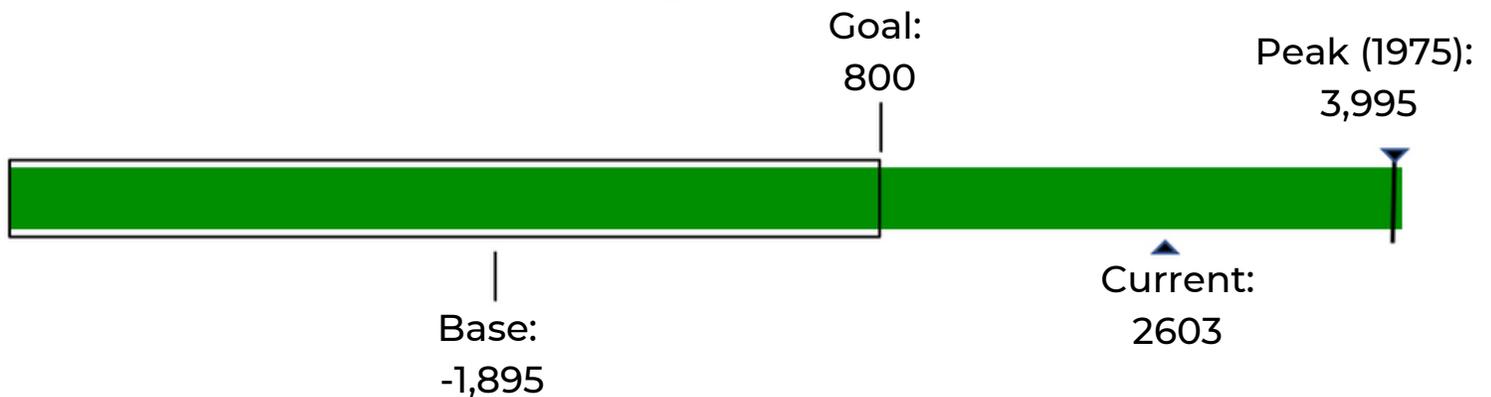




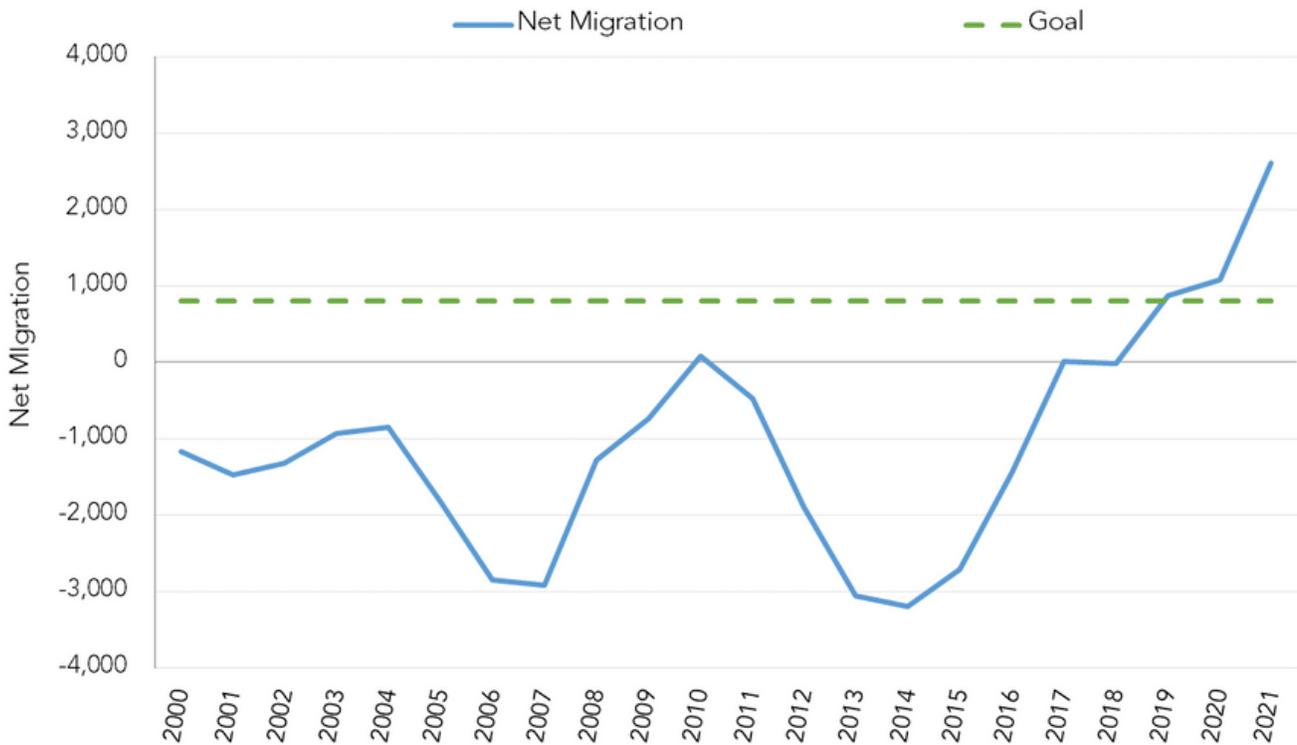
INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

STATUS:  EXCEEDING



New Brunswick will average a net gain of 800 working-age persons per year.

Figure 1: Progression of Net Migration in New Brunswick



(See full data in Appendix A)

HIGHLIGHTS

- New Brunswick's interprovincial migration numbers tend to depend on economic factors outside of the province
- In 2014 New Brunswick lost 3197 people aged 18-64 to other provinces
- New Brunswick's largest flows of migration tend to be with Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Nova Scotia
- In 2021 New Brunswick received its highest interprovincial migration at 2600 adults aged 18-64

OVERVIEW

Importance

Interprovincial migration refers to the movement of people from one province or territory to another with the intention of settling. In order to stimulate economic development, New Brunswick needs a skilled workforce that will attract private sector investment and create jobs.

Problem

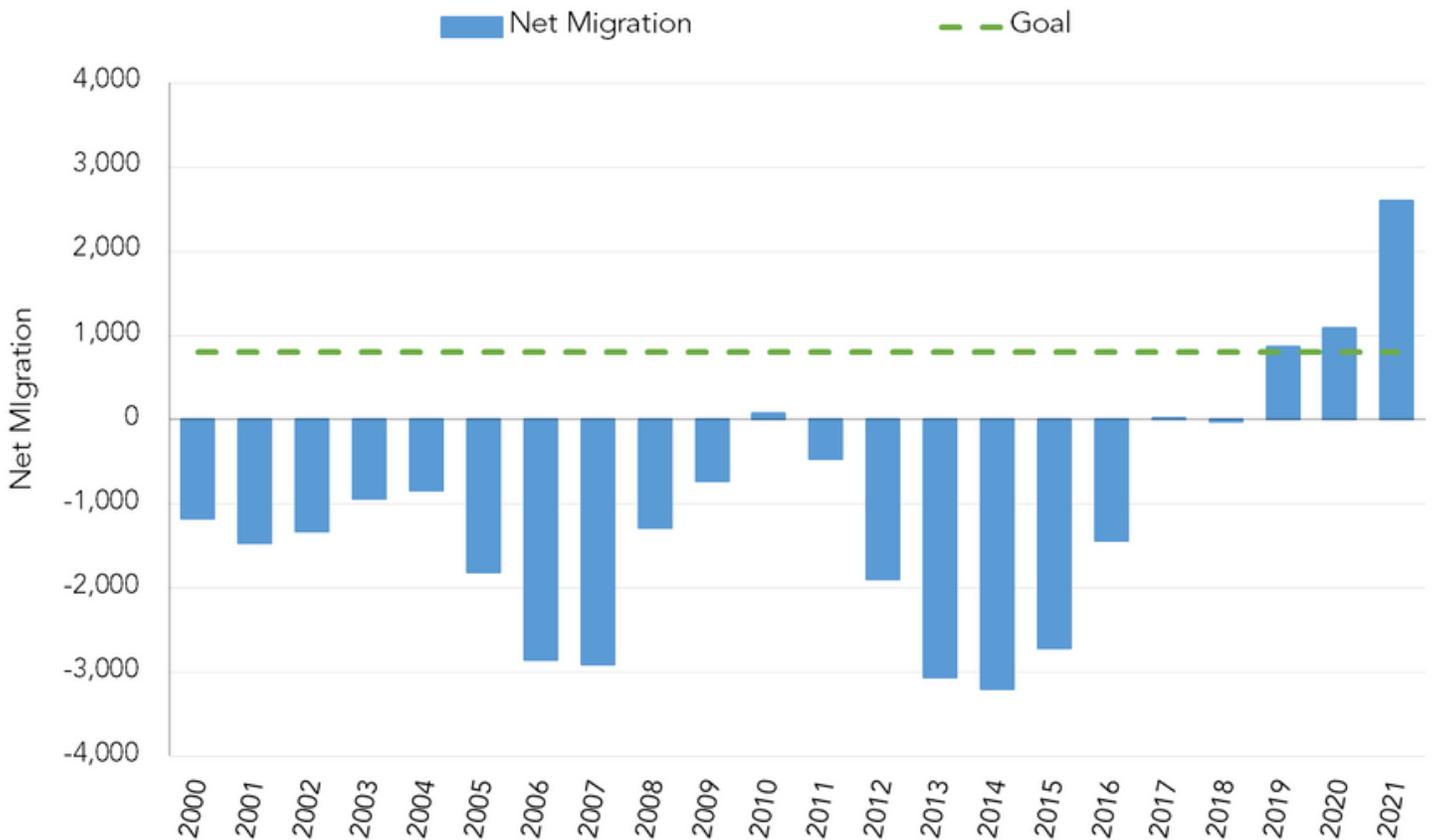
Data shows that New Brunswick has been experiencing a decreasing population share since the 1970s.

Cause

An aging population and loss of working-age New Brunswickers (18-64 years old) through outmigration to other provinces are contributing to this decline. However, in the past two years, New Brunswick has experienced positive net migration above the goal of 800 working-age persons.

IN THE NUMBERS

Figure 2: Net Migration in New Brunswick



(See full data in Appendix A)

A CLOSER LOOK

Historically

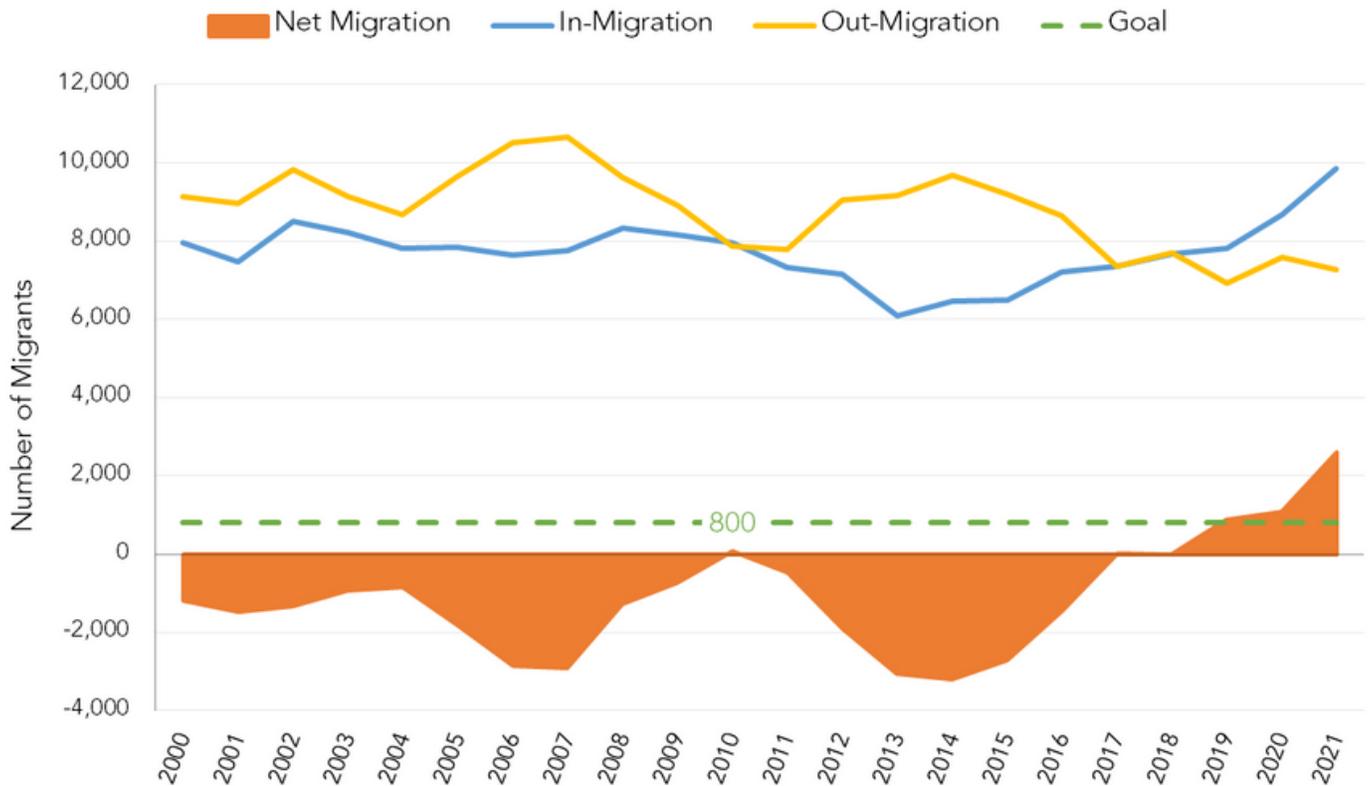
The levels of interprovincial migration to and from New Brunswick between 1970 and 1990 were highly variable. Since then, migration trends have remained steady, as out-migration has overall been higher than in-migration. As a result, negative net migration has become prevalent from the 1990s to the mid-2010s. However, New Brunswick experienced positive net migration levels in 1981, 1990, and 2009, which suggests there are low levels of outmigration during national recessions. Out-migration appears to be more heavily influenced by opportunities outside the province rather than labor market conditions within the province. Net migration reached its lowest value in the last fifty years when it hit -3,197 in the year 2014. In that year nearly 70% of the province's net migration losses were to Alberta.

Today

Figure 3 shows interprovincial migration between 2000 and 2021. New Brunswick saw significant levels of out-migration during the 2003-2007 economic expansion and following the recession of 2008-2009. These patterns further demonstrate that migration flows for working-age individuals are driven by economic conditions and demands for labor in the western provinces, not only economic conditions at home. Since 2014, out-migration have been decreasing and in-migration has been increasing. Because of this, New Brunswick registered near-zero net migration in 2017 and 2018 and has met or exceeded the goal of 800 working-age persons in each of the last three years, recording a value of 2,603 in 2021.

This is attributed partially to the end of the Alberta oil boom and to the nationwide Covid-19 recession. Strong performances through 2017-2019 indicate that New Brunswick is making strides in this area.

Figure 3: Interprovincial Migration

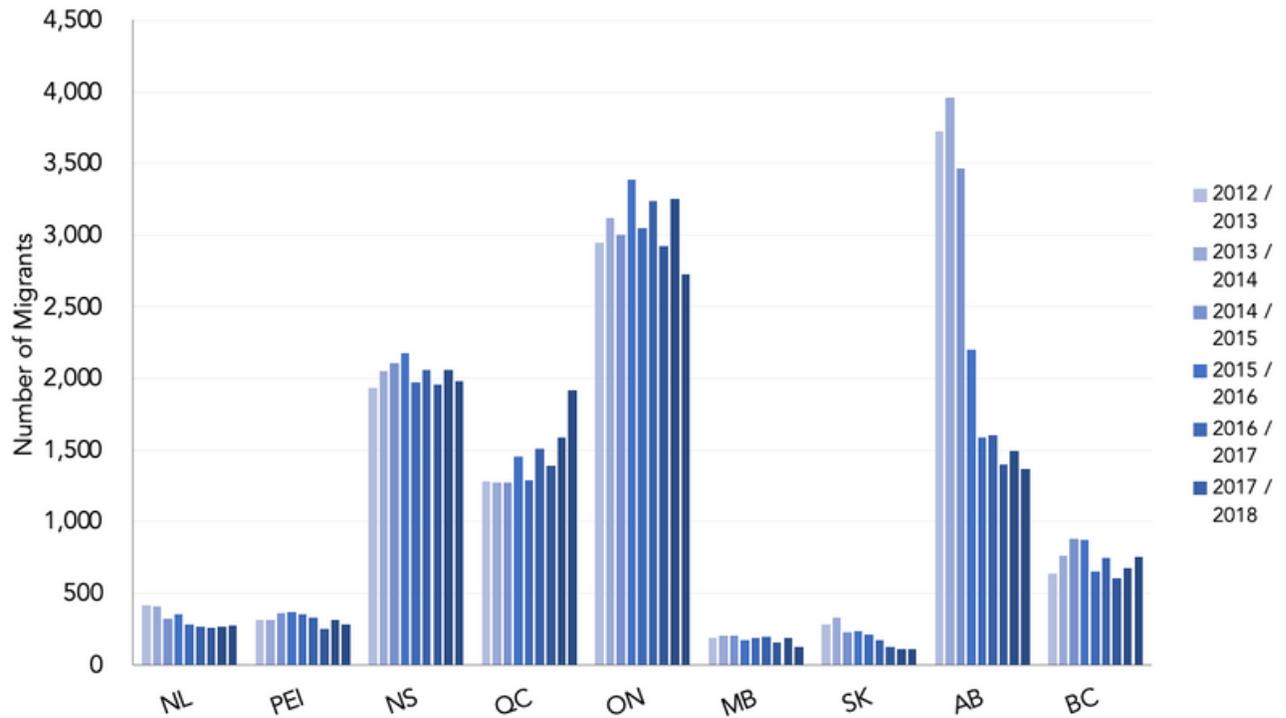


(See full data in Appendix B)

Patterns of Migration

The following figure separates incoming migrants to New Brunswick based on their province of origin. As illustrated, most people move to New Brunswick from Ontario and Alberta followed by Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Figure 4: In-Migration to New Brunswick

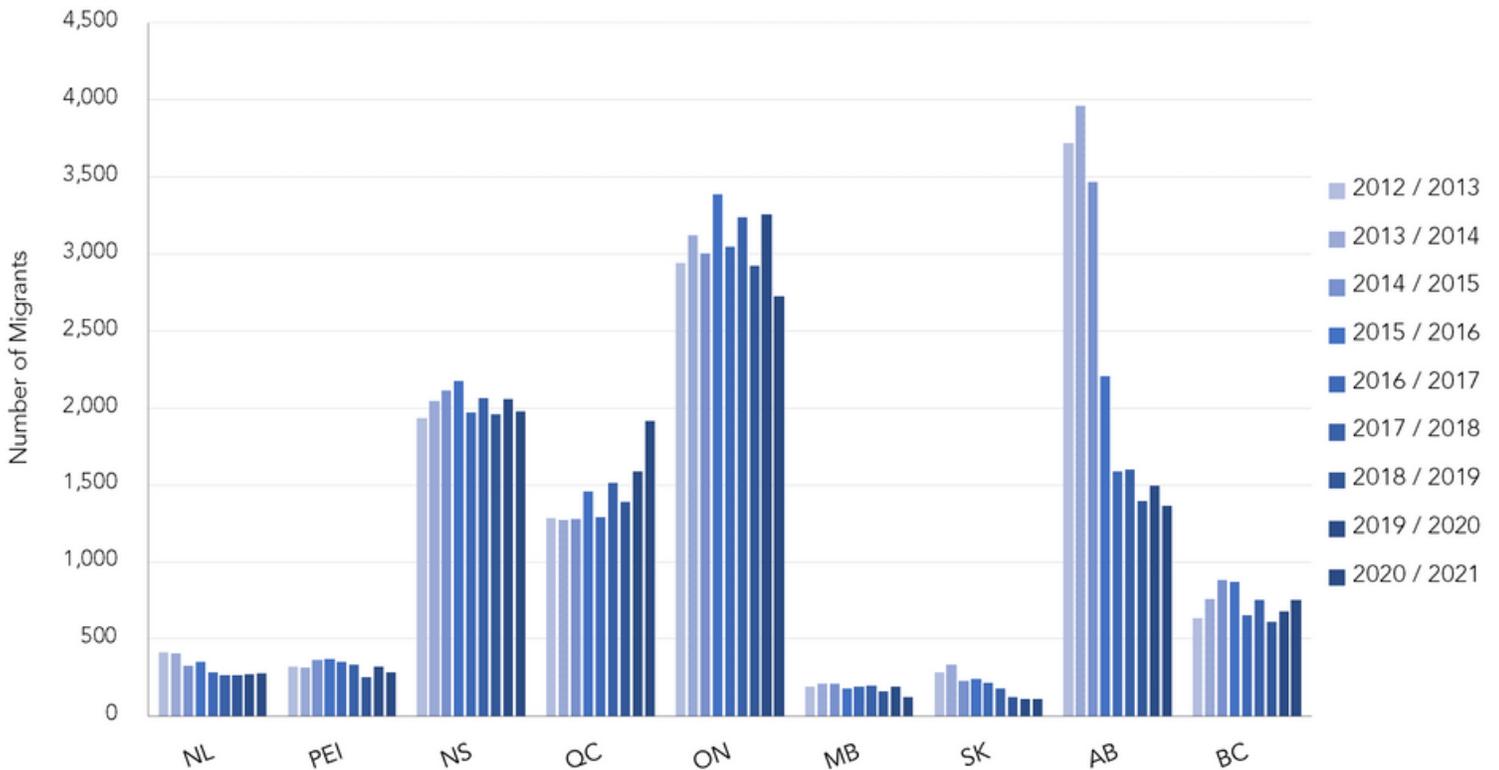


(See full data in Appendix C)

Figure 5 shows the number of New Brunswickers leaving the province and where they choose to relocate within Canada. Interestingly, most New Brunswickers move to Ontario, Alberta, and Nova Scotia. At first glance, it may appear that the two should cancel each other out, but the reason they do not is twofold:

- Note the vertical scale on both graphs: Figure 4 goes up to 7000 people while Figure 3 only goes up to 4,000.
- Although these numbers are close, there is an important distinction in the age of the people leaving versus the people coming. New Brunswickers leaving the province tend to be working age (18-64), while incoming migrants tend to be older than 65.

Figure 5: Gap between Male and Female Employment

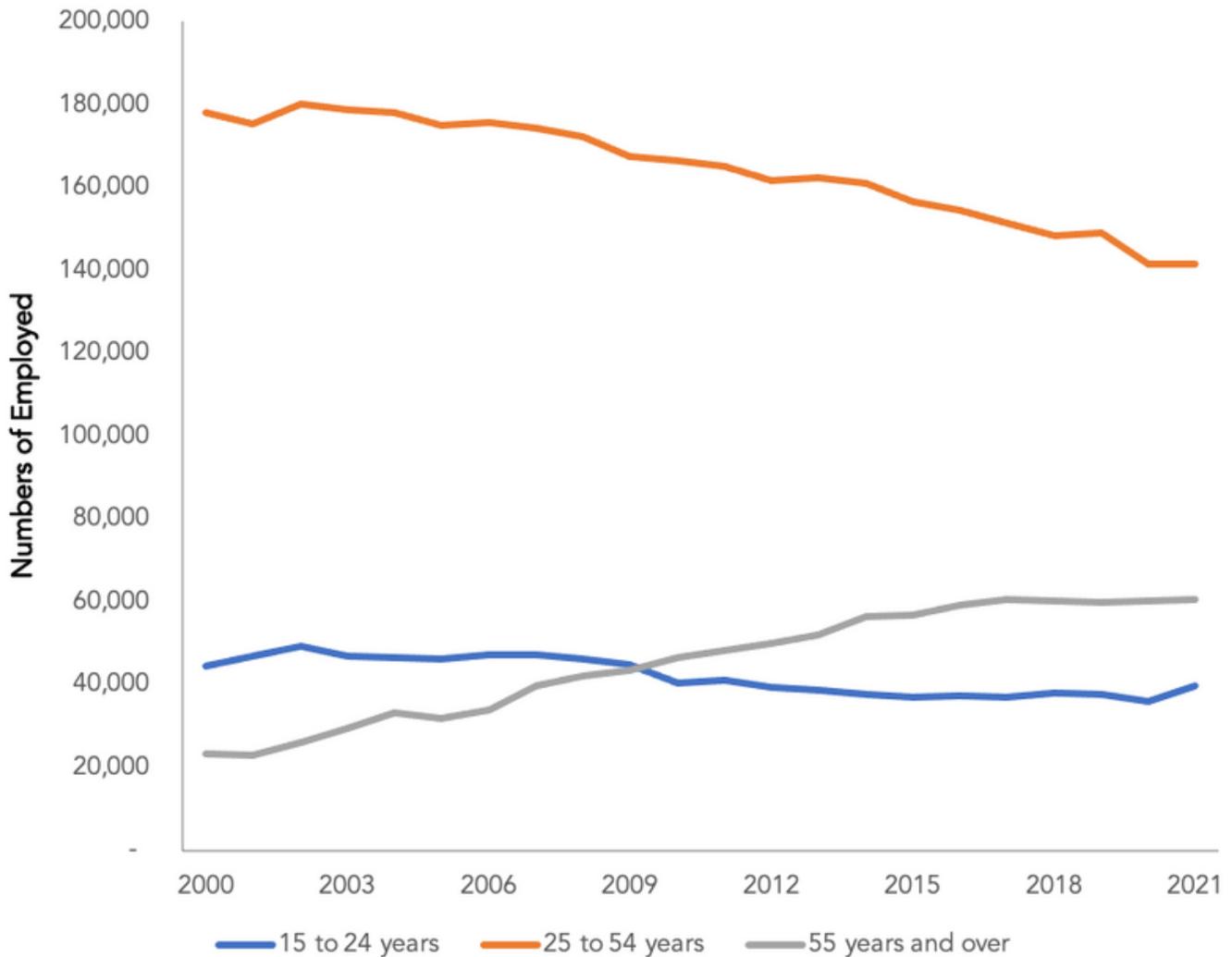


(See full data in Appendix D)

Employment by Age Group

As shown in Figure 5, there is a huge difference between employment among the 25 – 54 age group and other age groups. From 2000 to 2021, the number of 25-54-year-old non-government workers decreased from 178,100 to 141,400 individuals. Meanwhile, the 55 years or older age group experienced a positive trend in employment. In this category, the number of workers increased from 23,400 to 60,600. The 15-24-year-old age group has shown some levels of fluctuation but saw an overall negative trend from 2000 to 2021.

Figure 5: Employment in Non-Government Sector, by Age Group



(See full data in Appendix E)

Summary

- Since New Brunswick’s historic levels of inter-provincial migration losses in 2014, the province has steadily improved its position and reached the goal in each of the previous three years.
- It remains to be seen whether this strong performance will continue through the Covid-19 recovery period, but the positive trend since 2014 coupled with the fact that New Brunswick has reached this goal in consecutive years.
- Therefore, this allows the goal to be labeled “Exceeding”.

APPENDIX A

Net Migration

Year	Net Migration
1971 / 1972	333
1972 / 1973	1,472
1973 / 1974	1,637
1974 / 1975	3,995
1975 / 1976	3,992
1976 / 1977	80
1977 / 1978	-831
1978 / 1979	-527
1979 / 1980	-1,726
1980 / 1981	-3,474
1981 / 1982	-2,151
1982 / 1983	2,508
1983 / 1984	1,366
1984 / 1985	-520
1985 / 1986	-1,535
1986 / 1987	-1,658
1987 / 1988	-1,513
1988 / 1989	-724
1989 / 1990	-309
1990 / 1991	493
1991 / 1992	-142
1992 / 1993	-995
1993 / 1994	-737
1994 / 1995	-822
1995 / 1996	-522
1996 / 1997	-1,171
1997 / 1998	-2,573
1998 / 1999	-1,265
1999 / 2000	-1,174
2000 / 2001	-1,471
2001 / 2002	-1,322
2002 / 2003	-934
2003 / 2004	-845
2004 / 2005	-1,814
2005 / 2006	-2,853
2006 / 2007	-2,912
2007 / 2008	-1,284
2008 / 2009	-734
2009 / 2010	76
2010 / 2011	-467
2011 / 2012	-1,895
2012 / 2013	-3,059
2013 / 2014	-3,197
2014 / 2015	-2,715
2015 / 2016	-1,438
2016 / 2017	7
2017 / 2018	-19
2018 / 2019	867
2019 / 2020	1,086
2020 / 2021	2,603

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 17-10-0015-01

APPENDIX B

Interprovincial Migration NB

	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Net Migration
1972	13,667	13,334	333
1973	14,155	12,683	1,472
1974	15,105	13,468	1,637
1975	15,771	11,776	3,995
1976	15,253	11,261	3,992
1977	10,185	10,105	80
1978	9,426	10,257	-831
1979	9,419	9,946	-527
1980	8,876	10,602	-1,726
1981	9,033	12,507	-3,474
1982	9,608	11,759	-2,151
1983	10,579	8,071	2,508
1984	8,922	7,556	1,366
1985	7,726	8,246	-520
1986	8,180	9,715	-1,535
1987	8,324	9,982	-1,658
1988	9,184	10,697	-1,513
1989	10,288	11,012	-724
1990	10,875	11,184	-309
1991	9,959	9,466	493
1992	8,914	9,056	-142
1993	8,211	9,206	-995
1994	7,567	8,304	-737
1995	7,619	8,441	-822
1996	8,314	8,836	-522
1997	7,786	8,957	-1,171
1998	7,684	10,257	-2,573
1999	7,362	8,627	-1,265
2000	7,964	9,138	-1,174
2001	7,480	8,951	-1,471
2002	8,510	9,832	-1,322
2003	8,204	9,138	-934
2004	7,827	8,672	-845
2005	7,840	9,654	-1,814
2006	7,656	10,509	-2,853
2007	7,750	10,662	-2,912
2008	8,331	9,615	-1,284
2009	8,166	8,900	-734
2010	7,956	7,880	76
2011	7,328	7,795	-467
2012	7,151	9,046	-1,895
2013	6,101	9,160	-3,059
2014	6,473	9,670	-3,197
2015	6,481	9,196	-2,715
2016	7,210	8,648	-1,438
2017	7,354	7,347	7
2018	7,669	7,688	-19
2019	7,803	6,936	867
2020	8,670	7,584	1086
2021	9,866	7,263	2,603

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 17-10-0015-01

APPENDIX C

Net In-Migration by Province

	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021
NL	361	389	334	383	373	393	483	457	408	348
PE	391	370	351	344	318	302	314	336	361	533
NS	2093	1759	1787	1739	1714	1633	1716	1640	1880	1615
QC	1591	1352	1388	1309	1545	1452	1415	1353	1397	1538
ON	2947	2489	2799	2734	2718	3094	3562	3912	4405	6112
MB	205	170	172	184	199	222	206	208	235	335
SK	148	130	120	186	217	158	220	209	259	185
AB	1647	1326	1555	1840	2445	2120	1868	1693	1839	1890
BC	545	426	440	358	602	654	813	902	974	762
YT	21	24	5	15	25	16	31	33	25	11
NT	58	43	46	45	43	41	41	37	41	107
NU	37	39	58	47	49	51	40	41	57	45

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 17-10-0015-01

Net Out-Migration by Province

Province	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021
NL	433	414	407	325	351	280	267	263	269	278
PE	376	319	313	365	369	351	333	253	317	284
NS	2232	1931	2048	2110	2175	1973	2061	1957	2059	1979
QC	1515	1284	1272	1276	1456	1289	1511	1388	1588	1917
ON	3001	2944	3119	3001	3385	3046	3240	2921	3257	2724
MB	271	192	208	206	175	188	196	158	193	125
SK	233	281	334	229	238	215	177	125	110	108
AB	2990	3723	3962	3470	2203	1586	1601	1398	1496	1366
BS	674	637	762	881	872	651	750	609	679	754
YT	24	15	28	14	18	28	16	21	20	9
NT	50	44	62	77	51	75	34	36	47	29
NU	51	23	57	20	68	20	42	23	20	21

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 17-10-0022-01