

Selected Characteristics for New Brunswick Provincial Electoral Districts, 2006 Census

NOTE: All data excludes institutional residents and are based on weighted sample data (20%). Data may not add due to rounding.

	New Brunswick		50 - Carleton	
Age and Sex (1)				
Total population by sex and age groups (% base)	719,650	100.0%	12,985	100.0%
Male, total	351,150	48.8%	6,475	49.9%
0-4	17,525	2.4%	315	2.4%
5-9	19,950	2.8%	510	3.9%
10-14	23,175	3.2%	510	3.9%
15-19	24,915	3.5%	490	3.8%
20-24	22,235	3.1%	355	2.7%
25-29	19,800	2.8%	260	2.0%
30-34	21,960	3.1%	445	3.4%
35-39	23,590	3.3%	380	2.9%
40-44	29,070	4.0%	570	4.4%
45-49	29,890	4.2%	590	4.5%
50-54	28,185	3.9%	515	4.0%
55-59	26,435	3.7%	465	3.6%
60-64	19,955	2.8%	260	2.0%
65-69	15,170	2.1%	290	2.2%
70-74	11,530	1.6%	195	1.5%
75-79	8,755	1.2%	140	1.1%
80-84	5,485	0.8%	85	0.7%
85+	3,510	0.5%	105	0.8%
Female, total	368,500	51.2%	6,515	50.2%
0-4	16,895	2.3%	350	2.7%
5-9	18,830	2.6%	395	3.0%
10-14	21,855	3.0%	430	3.3%
15-19	22,815	3.2%	435	3.4%
20-24	22,025	3.1%	340	2.6%
25-29	21,480	3.0%	380	2.9%
30-34	23,625	3.3%	380	2.9%
35-39	25,500	3.5%	520	4.0%
40-44	30,420	4.2%	445	3.4%
45-49	31,060	4.3%	515	4.0%
50-54	29,920	4.2%	515	4.0%
55-59	27,460	3.8%	455	3.5%
60-64	19,865	2.8%	325	2.5%
65-69	15,615	2.2%	260	2.0%
70-74	13,515	1.9%	210	1.6%
75-79	10,980	1.5%	210	1.6%
80-84	9,070	1.3%	160	1.2%
85+	7,580	1.1%	175	1.3%
Legal Marital Status (2)				
Total population 15 years and over by legal marital status (% base)	601,420	100.0%	10,475	100.0%
Never legally married (single)	193,040	32.1%	2,860	27.3%
Legally married (and not separated)	304,800	50.7%	5,905	56.4%
Separated, but still legally married	24,315	4.0%	330	3.2%
Divorced	40,535	6.7%	615	5.9%
Widowed	38,730	6.4%	765	7.3%
Mother Tongue (3)				
Total population by mother tongue (% base)	719,650	100.0%	12,985	100.0%
English	463,195	64.4%	12,600	97.0%
French	232,980	32.4%	200	1.5%
Non-official languages	18,320	2.5%	175	1.3%
Multiple responses	5,160	0.7%	10	0.1%

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Knowledge of Official Languages (4)				
Total population by knowledge of official languages (% base)	719,650	100.0%	12,980	100.0%
English only	405,045	56.3%	12,055	92.9%
French only	73,755	10.2%	15	0.1%
English and French	240,085	33.4%	910	7.0%
Neither English nor French	765	0.1%	10	0.1%
Home Language (5)				
Total population by home language (% base)	719,650	100.0%	12,980	100.0%
English	494,215	68.7%	12,780	98.5%
French	211,665	29.4%	80	0.6%
Non-official languages	8,355	1.2%	120	0.9%
English and French	4,295	0.6%	0	0.0%
English and non-official language	965	0.1%	0	0.0%
French and non-official language	130	0.0%	0	0.0%
English, French and non-official language	30	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mobility Status 1 Year Ago (6)				
Total population 1 year and over by mobility status 1 year ago (% base)	712,850	100.0%	12,805	100.0%
Non-movers	626,895	87.9%	11,780	92.0%
Movers	85,960	12.1%	1,025	8.0%
Non-migrants	47,960	6.7%	340	2.7%
Migrants	37,995	5.3%	685	5.3%
Internal Migrants	35,650	5.0%	640	5.0%
Intraprovincial Migrants	24,970	3.5%	540	4.2%
Interprovincial Migrants	10,680	1.5%	105	0.8%
External Migrants	2,350	0.3%	45	0.4%
Immigrant Status				
Total population by immigrant status (% base)	719,650	100.0%	12,980	100.0%
Non-immigrant population	690,690	96.0%	12,535	96.6%
Immigrant population (7)	26,395	3.7%	405	3.1%
Non-permanent residents (8)	2,560	0.4%	40	0.3%
Visible Minority (9)				
Total population by visible minority groups (% base)	719,650	100.0%	12,980	100.0%
Total visible minority population	13,345	1.9%	75	0.6%
Chinese	2,450	0.3%	0	0.0%
South Asian	1,960	0.3%	55	0.4%
Black	4,455	0.6%	0	0.0%
Filipino	530	0.1%	0	0.0%
Latin American	720	0.1%	10	0.1%
Southeast Asian	445	0.1%	0	0.0%
Arab	840	0.1%	20	0.2%
West Asian	555	0.1%	0	0.0%
Korean	620	0.1%	0	0.0%
Japanese	170	0.0%	0	0.0%
Visible minority, n.i.e.	155	0.0%	0	0.0%
Multiple visible minorities	460	0.1%	0	0.0%
Not a visible minority	706,305	98.1%	12,905	99.4%
Aboriginal Identity (10)				
Total population by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population (% base)	719,650	100.0%	12,985	100.0%
Total Aboriginal identity population	17,655	2.5%	150	1.2%
Total non-Aboriginal population	701,995	97.5%	12,830	98.8%

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Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (11)				
Total population 15 years and over by highest certificate, diploma or degree (% base)	601,425	100.0%	10,470	100.0%
No certificate, diploma or degree	176,660	29.4%	3,430	32.8%
High school certificate or equivalent (12)	156,365	26.0%	2,960	28.3%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	65,075	10.8%	1,170	11.2%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma (13)	105,665	17.6%	1,670	16.0%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	19,555	3.3%	275	2.6%
University certificate, diploma or degree	78,110	13.0%	965	9.2%
Labour Force Activity (14)				
Total population 15 years and over	601,425		10,475	
In the labour force	382,965		6,855	
Employed	344,770		6,350	
Unemployed	38,195		505	
Not in the labour force	218,460		3,615	
Participation rate	63.7		65.4	
Employment rate	57.3		60.6	
Unemployment rate	10.0		7.4	
Males 15 years and over	290,500		5,140	
In the labour force	199,945		3,650	
Employed	177,590		3,390	
Unemployed	22,360		265	
Not in the labour force	90,555		1,485	
Participation rate	68.8		71.0	
Employment rate	61.1		66.0	
Unemployment rate	11.2		7.3	
Females 15 years and over	310,925		5,335	
In the labour force	183,025		3,205	
Employed	167,185		2,960	
Unemployed	15,835		240	
Not in the labour force	127,905		2,125	
Participation rate	58.9		60.1	
Employment rate	53.8		55.5	
Unemployment rate	8.7		7.5	
Occupation (2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics)				
Total labour force 15 years and over by occupation (NOC-S 2006) (15)	382,965		6,855	
Occupation - Not applicable (16)	5,985		60	
All occupations (% base) (17)	376,985	100.0%	6,800	100.0%
A Management occupations	29,555	7.8%	400	5.9%
B Business, finance and administration occupations	67,690	18.0%	910	13.4%
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	19,710	5.2%	285	4.2%
D Health occupations	24,010	6.4%	250	3.7%
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	27,690	7.3%	465	6.8%
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	7,330	1.9%	65	1.0%
G Sales and service occupations	98,040	26.0%	1,265	18.6%
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	62,010	16.4%	1,500	22.1%
I Occupations unique to primary industry	19,015	5.0%	785	11.5%
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	21,925	5.8%	865	12.7%

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Industry (2002 North American Industry Classification System)				
Total labour force 15 years and over by industry (2002 NAICS) (18)	382,965		6,855	
Industry - Not applicable (16)	5,985		60	
All industries (% base) (17)	376,985	100.0%	6,800	100.0%
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18,290	4.9%	895	13.2%
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	4,420	1.2%	10	0.1%
22 Utilities	3,440	0.9%	35	0.5%
23 Construction	25,410	6.7%	335	4.9%
31-33 Manufacturing	40,700	10.8%	1,905	28.0%
41 Wholesale trade	13,505	3.6%	245	3.6%
44-45 Retail trade	44,290	11.7%	505	7.4%
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	20,025	5.3%	715	10.5%
51 Information and cultural industries	7,225	1.9%	40	0.6%
52 Finance and insurance	11,385	3.0%	145	2.1%
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	4,480	1.2%	20	0.3%
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	14,905	4.0%	140	2.1%
55 Management of companies and enterprises	395	0.1%	35	0.5%
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	21,295	5.6%	145	2.1%
61 Educational services	24,615	6.5%	380	5.6%
62 Health care and social assistance	43,030	11.4%	430	6.3%
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	5,600	1.5%	65	1.0%
72 Accommodation and food services	25,445	6.7%	305	4.5%
81 Other services (except public administration)	18,675	5.0%	330	4.9%
91 Public administration	29,865	7.9%	115	1.7%
Place of Work (19)				
Total employed labour force 15 years and over by place of work status (% base)	344,770	100.0%	6,345	100.0%
Usual place of work	286,920	83.2%	5,130	80.9%
At home	20,240	5.9%	500	7.9%
Outside Canada	1,465	0.4%	30	0.5%
No fixed workplace address	36,155	10.5%	690	10.9%
Language at Work (20)				
Population 15+ who worked since January 1, 2005 by language used most often at work (% base)	417,315	100.0%	7,575	100.0%
English	304,090	72.9%	7,515	99.2%
French	99,085	23.7%	30	0.4%
Non-official languages	1,040	0.2%	10	0.1%
English and French	12,710	3.0%	15	0.2%
English and non-official language	355	0.1%	10	0.1%
French and non-official language	10	0.0%	0	0.0%
English, French and non-official language	30	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unpaid Work				
Total population 15+ reporting hours of unpaid housework (% base) (21)	539,035	100.0%	9,375	100.0%
Males reporting hours of unpaid housework	252,395	46.8%	4,440	47.4%
Females reporting hours of unpaid housework	286,645	53.2%	4,940	52.7%
Total population 15+ reporting hours of unpaid child care (% base) (22)	214,965	100.0%	3,885	100.0%
Males reporting hours of unpaid child care	93,075	43.3%	1,695	43.6%
Females reporting hours of unpaid child care	121,900	56.7%	2,195	56.5%
Total population 15+ reporting hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors (% base) (23)	111,030	100.0%	1,700	100.0%
Males reporting hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	44,810	40.4%	715	42.1%
Females reporting hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	66,220	59.6%	990	58.2%

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	New Brunswick		50 - Carleton	
Total Income in 2005 (24)				
Population 15 years and over with income	573,790		10,040	
Average total income \$	28,450		26,670	
Males 15 years and over with income	279,510		4,945	
Average total income \$	34,321		32,773	
Females 15 years and over with income	294,275		5,095	
Average total income \$	22,875		20,744	
Employment Income in 2005 (25)				
Males 15 years and over with employment income by work activity (26)	213,330		3,870	
Worked full year, full time (27)	109,510		2,145	
Average employment income \$	46,952		42,993	
Worked part year or part time (28)	92,965		1,565	
Average employment income \$	20,150		20,839	
Females 15 years and over with employment income by work activity (26)	195,755		3,530	
Worked full year, full time (27)	89,260		1,690	
Average employment income \$	34,614		27,278	
Worked part year or part time (28)	96,490		1,605	
Average employment income \$	13,663		13,986	
Living Arrangements of Seniors				
Total number of persons 65 years and over (% base)	100,320	100.0%	1,805	100.0%
Number of persons not in census families 65 years and over	34,910	34.8%	605	33.5%
Living with relatives (29)	5,000	5.0%	35	1.9%
Living with non-relatives only	2,070	2.1%	10	0.6%
Living alone	27,840	27.8%	560	31.0%
Number of census family persons 65 years and over	65,415	65.2%	1,200	66.5%
Census Families (30)				
Total number of census families in private households (% base)	217,790	100.0%	3,920	100.0%
Total couple families by family structure	182,205	83.7%	3,365	85.8%
Married couples	151,210	69.4%	2,940	75.0%
Without children at home	73,435	33.7%	1,360	34.7%
With children at home	77,780	35.7%	1,580	40.3%
Common-law couples	31,000	14.2%	420	10.7%
Without children at home	17,865	8.2%	205	5.2%
With children at home	13,130	6.0%	220	5.6%
Total lone-parent families by sex of parent	35,580	16.3%	560	14.3%
Female parent	29,150	13.4%	425	10.8%
Male parent	6,435	3.0%	130	3.3%
Average number of children at home per census family (31)	1.0		1.1	
Economic Family Income in 2005 (32)				
Total number of economic families (% base) (33)	215,945	100.0%	3,895	100.0%
Economic families with income:				
Under \$20,000	18,715	8.7%	295	7.6%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	51,240	23.7%	1,025	26.3%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	50,850	23.5%	1,095	28.1%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	38,510	17.8%	775	19.9%
\$80,000 and over	56,625	26.2%	710	18.2%
Average family income \$	63,913		60,398	

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	New Brunswick		50 - Carleton	
Low Income in 2005 (34) (35)				
Total - Economic families (33)	213,960		3,895	
Prevalence of low income before tax in 2005 % (34)	10.4		7.6	
Prevalence of low income after tax in 2005 % (35)	7.3		5.4	
Total - Persons 15 years and over not in economic families (36)	94,015		1,295	
Prevalence of low income before tax in 2005 % (34)	35.3		24.3	
Prevalence of low income after tax in 2005 % (35)	23.8		12.3	
Total - Persons in private households (37)	709,055		12,950	
Prevalence of low income before tax in 2005 % (34)	13.5		9.6	
Prevalence of low income after tax in 2005 % (35)	9.3		6.6	
Household Size (38)				
Total number of private households by household size (% base)	295,965	100.0%	5,060	100.0%
1 person	71,945	24.3%	1,125	22.2%
2 persons	111,800	37.8%	1,875	37.1%
3 persons	51,450	17.4%	825	16.3%
4-5 persons	56,530	19.1%	1,090	21.5%
6 or more persons	4,235	1.4%	160	3.2%
Average number of persons in private households	2.4		2.6	
Household Income in 2005 (39)				
Total number of private households (% base)	295,960	100.0%	5,055	100.0%
Private households with income:				
Under \$20,000	53,275	18.0%	930	18.4%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	76,565	25.9%	1,335	26.4%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	61,935	20.9%	1,240	24.5%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	43,995	14.9%	815	16.1%
\$80,000 and over	60,190	20.3%	740	14.6%
Average household income \$	55,010		52,882	
Tenure (40)				
Total number of occupied private dwellings (% base)	295,960	100.0%	5,060	100.0%
Owned	223,370	75.5%	4,340	85.8%
Rented	71,235	24.1%	715	14.1%
Band housing	1,350	0.5%	0	0.0%
Average value of dwelling \$ (41)	119,549		101,167	

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, 2006 Census, Semi-custom Profile.

Footnotes:

(1) Age - Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, May 16, 2006). This variable is derived from date of birth. Sex - Refers to the gender of the respondent.

(2) Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person (e.g. single, married, widowed).

(3) Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

(4) Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

(5) Refers to the language spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by the individual at the time of the census.

(6) Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a mover and this categorization is called Mobility Status (1 Year Ago). Within the category of movers, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address than the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in one year earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD one year earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada one year earlier (external migrants).

Intraprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier, in the same province.

Interprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision than the one at which they resided one year earlier, in a different province.

(7) Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

(8) Refers to people from another country who, at the time of the census, held a Work or Study Permit or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them in Canada.

(9) Refers to the visible minority group to which the respondent belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'.

(10) Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

(11) Refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades.

(12) Includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

(13) Replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' used in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

(14) Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Respondents were classified as either employed, or unemployed, or as not in the labour force. The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

(15) Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. The 2006 occupation data are classified according to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC–S 2006).

(16) Unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2005 only.

(17) Refers to the experienced labour force: persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference week but who had worked since January 1, 2005.

(18) Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. The 2006 industry data are produced according to the NAICS 2002.

(19) Refers to the place of work of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.

(20) Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census. Other languages used at work on a regular basis are also collected.

(21) Refers to the number of hours persons spent doing unpaid housework, yard work or home maintenance in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). It includes hours spent doing unpaid housework for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, and for friends or neighbours. Unpaid housework does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

(22) Refers to the number of hours persons spent looking after children without pay. It includes hours spent providing unpaid child care for members of one's own household, for other family members outside the household, for friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Unpaid child care does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

(23) Refers to the number of hours persons spent providing unpaid care or assistance to seniors of one's own household, to other senior family members outside the household, and to friends or neighbours in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Unpaid care or assistance to seniors does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, religious organization, charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

(24) Total of income from all sources, including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

(25) Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

(26) Includes persons who did not work in 2005 but reported employment income.

(27) Worked 49-52 weeks in 2005, mostly full time.

(28) Worked less than 49 weeks or worked mostly part time in 2005.

(29) Non-relatives may be present.

(30) Refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

- (31) The average number of children at home per family is calculated using the total number of children at home and the total number of families.
- (32) The total income of an economic family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.
- (33) Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption.
- (34) The prevalence of low income before tax is the proportion or percentage of economic families or persons not in economic families in a given classification below the low income before tax cut-offs. It can also be derived for the population in private households. Low income before tax cut-offs are income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing. For the purposes of low income statistics (before or after tax), economic families and persons 15 years of age and over not in economic families on Indian reserves were excluded.
- (35) The prevalence of low income after tax is the proportion or percentage of economic families or persons not in economic families in a given classification below the low income after tax cut-offs. It can also be derived for the population in private households. Low income after tax cut-offs are income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their after tax income on food, shelter and clothing. For the purposes of low income statistics (before or after tax), economic families and persons 15 years of age and over not in economic families on Indian reserves were excluded.
- (36) Refers to household members who are not members of an economic family. Persons living alone are included in this category.
- (37) Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.
- (38) Number of persons occupying a private dwelling.
- (39) The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.
- (40) Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is Band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).
- (41) Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.